

Примірник для самопідготовки студентів

Профіль: Терапія

Курс: 4 курс, 8 весняний семестр

Мова: Англійська

Тема: /4 курс/

Всього завдань: 124

1. The 13 year- old child complains of mechanical trauma of 11 tooth. The patient asked for help on the day of injury. Diagnosed traumatic pulpitis of 11 tooth. Choose the method of treatment

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Conservative (biological) method
- C. Devitalized amputation
- D. Vital amputation
- E. Devitalized extirpation

2. A 10- year-old patient has been diagnosed with acute purulent pulpitis of the 36 tooth complicated by acute periapical inflammation. What method of treatment the dentist must choose?

- A. Amputation of vital pulp
- B. Vital pulpectomy
- C. Devital pulpectomy
- D. Tooth extraction
- E. Devital pulpotomy

3. An 8-year-old child complains at causeless pain in the area of lower left lateral teeth. The pain increases from hot and during chewing. In the process of examination on the distal surface of the 75 tooth a defect of a sharp-edged filling is found. Interdental papillae in the area of the 75, 36 teeth is hyperemic and swollen. Choose the most probable diagnosis:

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis complicated by periapical inflammation
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute marginal periapical inflammation
- D. Acute periapical inflammation
- E. Acute focal pulpitis

4. A 7-year-old child had a trauma of upper central incisors 6 months ago. The parents didn't take him to a dentist. A week ago the mother saw a fistula in the area of these injured teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic marginal periapical inflammation

5. An 11-year-old boy does not have any complaints. During examination a large carious cavity connected with the tooth cavity was found in the 46 tooth. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The mucous membrane in the projection of area the root apexes of the 46 tooth without the change. Probing of the root canal opening is painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic periapical inflammation
- B. Acute periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Chronic pulpitis
- E. Chronic medium caries

6. An 11-year-old boy does not have any complaints. During an examination a large carious cavity connected with the tooth cavity was found in the 46 tooth. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The mucous membrane in the projection of the root apexes of the 46 tooth without the change. Probing of the root canal opening is painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic deep caries
- C. Acute periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic pulpitis
- E. Chronic medium caries

7. A patient complains of continuous, gnawing pain in the 26 tooth which increases during chewing. On the X-ray of the 26 tooth the focus of the bone destruction in the apexes of mesiobuccal root is observed looking as the "tongues of flame". What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- D. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation

8. A 7-year-old boy, complaints of the presence of a ruined tooth in the lower jaw. Objectively; 2/3 of the crown of the 75 tooth is destroyed; the decayed cavity is connected with the cavity of the tooth, reaction to cold and probing is painless, percussion is painless too. On a mucous membrane in the area of projection of the root is cicatrix from fistula. On X-ray; the destruction area is near bifurcation with unclear contours. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation

- C. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

9. A 9-year-old child complains of toothache during eating in a lower left molar. On mesial contact and masticatory surfaces of the 85 tooth there is a deep carious cavity that is connected with the cavity of the tooth. During probing of the connection there is a sharp pain and moderate bleeding. Percussion of the tooth is slightly painful. On the X-ray of the 85 tooth in the bifurcation area and near the root apexes there are areas of bone tissue rarefaction with unclear contours, their uneven resorption is observed. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Pulpitis complicated by periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- D. Aggravation of chronic periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

10. An 11-year-old boy, does not have any complaints. Objectively; in the 46 tooth there is a large carious cavity connected with the cavity of the tooth. Percussion of the tooth is painless. Mucous membrane in the area of projection of the root apexes of the 46 tooth is without any changes. Probing of the root canal opening is painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic periapical inflammation
- B. Acute periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic medium caries
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic pulpitis

11. A 14-year-old boy complains of toothache that increases during eating. Objectively; in the 36 tooth there is a deep carious cavity which is not connected with the cavity of the tooth. Reaction to a thermal irritant and probing are painless. Percussion causes a sharp pain. On the X-ray; no changes. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
- B. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- C. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
- D. Acute diffus pulpitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation

12. An 11-year-old boy does not have any complaints. During the examination a large carious cavity connected with the tooth cavity was found in the 46 tooth. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The mucous membrane in the projection of area the root canal opening is painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic pulpitis
- C. Acute periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic medium caries

13. An 11-year-old boy does not have any complaints. During the examination a large carious cavity connected with the tooth cavity was found in the 46 tooth. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The mucous membrane in the projection the root apexes area of the 46 tooth without changing. Probing of the root canal opening is painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic pulpitis
- B. Acute periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic medium caries
- E. Chronic deep caries

14. An 11-year-old boy does not have any complaints. During the examination a large carious cavity connected with the tooth cavity was found in the 46 tooth. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The mucous membrane in the projection the root apexes area of the 46 tooth without changing. Probing of the root canal opening is painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic medium caries
- B. Acute periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic pulpitis
- E. Chronic deep caries

15. A patient complains of acute permanent pain that increases at the touch to the tooth on the lower jaw in the left, feeling of growth tooth. Before that there was a causeless acute pain that increased from cold. On the X-ray; without changes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- B. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
- C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis

- D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

16. A 4-year-old girl complains of acute spontaneous toothache on the maxilla that increases during eating. The pain appeared 2 days ago. Objectively; there is a deep carious cavity with a softened dentine of the 55 tooth. The cavity of the tooth is not open. Probing of carious cavity bottom is slightly painful. Percussion is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute serous pulpitis
- B. Acute pulpitis, complicated by periapical inflammation
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent periapical inflammation

17. A 14-year-old patient, complains of poorly expressed, aching pain, without an irradiation, in a lower jaw on the left in the area of the 37 tooth. Objectively; on the masticatory surface of the 37 tooth there is a deep carious cavity which is connected with the pulp cavity, probing of the connection is painless, the reaction to thermal stimuli is absent, the vertical percussion is positive. The X-ray shows the area around the 37 tooth is without changes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- C. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- D. Acute serous peristitis
- E. Acute purulent periapical inflammation

18. The patient complains of acute pain of the 16 tooth, the feeling of "growth tooth". The pain appeared 3 days ago. The tooth did not disturb before. Objectively; submaxillary lymph nodes are enlarged, painless during palpation. The vestibular fold in the area of the projection of roots apexes of the 16 tooth is hyperemic, painful, probing is painless. The reaction to the temperature stimuli is absent. EOD=150 mK. On the X-ray; the periodontal sulcus is without the expressed pathological changes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- D. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation

19. The chronic granulating periapical inflammation was diagnosed in a 14-year-old child. Which probable complaints did has the child at this disease?

- A. Discomfort and aching pain in the tooth
- B. Pain caused by thermal stimuli
- C. Pain caused by chemical stimuli
- D. Permanent throbbing pain
- E. Short-lasting throbbing pain

20. In 12-year-old child the roentgenologic examination should be conducted for an accurate diagnosis. Which roentgenologic picture is specific for chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation of the 41 tooth?

- A. Presence of a resorption area with indistinct contours
- B. No changes
- C. Dissolving of bone tissue of a round shape with distinct contours
- D. Expansion of periodontal gap
- E. Bone sequestration

21. A 14-year-old girl complains of the presence of the carious cavity. Objectively; there is a big cavity in the 26 tooth, which is connected with pulp chamber, the response to thermal and chemical stimuli is negative, percussion is painless. In the X-ray - expansion of periodontal gap in the area of the palatal root apex. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- B. Aggravation of chronic periodontitis
- C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- E. Acute serous periodontitis

22. A 7-year-old child had a trauma of upper central incisors 6 months ago, the parents didn't take him to a dentist. A week ago the mother saw a fistula in the area of these injured teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- C. Aggravation of chronic periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic marginal periapical inflammation

23. An 11-year-old boy does not have any complaints. During the examination a large carious cavity connected with the tooth cavity was found in the 46 tooth. Percussion

of the tooth is painless. The mucose membrane in the projection of the area the root apexes of the 46 tooth without the change. Probing of the root canal opening is painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic deep caries
- B. Chronic pulpitis
- C. Acute periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic medium caries

24. A patient complains of permanent, aching pain in the 26 tooth which increase during chewing. In the X-ray of the 26 tooth - the bone destruction in the apexes of the mesiobuccal root is observed ("tongues of flame"). What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- C. Aggravation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Aggravation of chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation

25. A dentist used X-ray as an additional method of accurate differential diagnosis of pulpitis and periapical inflammation of the 26 tooth. It revealed that the tooth is at the stage of formed root and periodontium. How many stages of root development do you know?

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 7

26. After subjective, objective and additional examination, the dentist mistakenly wrote "acute fibrous periodontitis" in the graph of diagnosis. Which of these forms is referred to an acute form of periodontitis?

- A. Fibrous
- B. Granulomatous
- C. Granulating
- D. Purulent
- E. Gangrenous

27. An 11-year-old girl appealed to a dentist with complaints of constant aching pain in the 22 tooth and feeling of "growth tooth". These symptoms appeared yesterday. Which of these forms of periapical inflammation is characterized by such complaints?

- A. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- E. Acute purulent periapical inflammation

28. The patient complains of acute pain of the 16 tooth, feeling of "growth tooth". The pain appeared 3 days ago. The tooth did not disturb before. Objectively: submaxillary lymph nodes are enlarged, painless during palpation. The vestibular fold in the area of the projection of roots apexes of the 16 tooth is hyperemic, painful. The vertical and horizontal percussion of the tooth is severely painful. The reaction to temperature stimuli is absent. EOD=150 mK. On the X-ray: the periodontal sulcus hasn't the expressed pathological changes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of the chronic periapical inflammation
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- D. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation

29. A 13-year-old child, came to the dentist with complaints of the color changing of the upper front teeth. The patient got trauma of maxilla frontal area 1 years ago. Objectively: the 11 tooth is intact, percussion is painless. On the X-ray: there is dissolved bone tissue area of round shape with distinct contours (3 mm in diameter) in the root apex area. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Acute serous periodontitis
- C. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- D. Acute purulent periodontitis
- E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis

30. A dentist use EOD as an additional diagnostics method for accurate differential diagnosis of pulpitis and periapical inflammation of the 26 tooth. What value of electric current points to morphological changes in the periodontium?

- A. 100 mK
- B. 10 mK
- C. 60 mK
- D. 50 mK
- E. 20 mK

31. A 9-year-old child appealed to the dentist with complaints of grey color of tooth and a fistula with purulent excretion. Objectively: there is a big carious cavity in the 26 tooth which is connected with tooth cavity. Probing of the bottom is painless, percussion is painless. On the X-ray: resorption of the bone with indistinct contours in the periapical root area. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation

- C. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- E. Aggravation of chronic periapical inflammation

32. During the examination of a 13-year-old child a dentist revealed a fistula with purulent excretion in the projection of the roots of the 16 tooth. Which form of periodontitis is characterised with these symptoms?

- A. Chronic granulating
- B. Chronic fibrous
- C. Chronic granulomatous
- D. Acute serous
- E. Acute purulent

33. A 15-year-old child have been complaining of pain in the 15 tooth during chewing for 2 weeks. In anamnesis: the tooth was treated by the method of vital pulpectomy 1 year ago. The root canal is filled with gutta percha point and zink-oxide eugenol paste. Objectively: the tooth is filled. In the X-ray: the root canal isn't filled to the apex, expansion of the periodontal sulcus. Percussion is slightly painful. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Acute periapical inflammation
- B. Marginal periodontitis
- C. Aggravation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

34. A 12-year-old boy complaints of a presence of a carious cavity in the tooth in the lower jaw in the left. Objectively: the crown of the 36 tooth is destroyed, carious cavity is connected with tooth cavity, percussion, probing and reaction to thermal stimuli are painless. On the X-ray: the periodontal sulcus is expanded. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- B. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- D. Aggravation of chronic periodontitis
- E. Acute purulent periodontitis

35. A 13-year old child is undergoing the treatment for acute diffuse pulpitis of the 34 tooth. in the first visit the devitalizing paste was placed in the 46 tooth. After 4 days the child appealed to the dentist with complaints of persistent aching pain in the 34 tooth. The pain increases during chewing. Objectively: the temporary filling is in the tooth, percussion is sharply painful, the mucosa in the area of the 34 tooth is edematous, hyperemic, painful on palpation. What caused this pathology?

- A. Wrong diagnosis in the first visit
- B. Toxic effect of the devitalizing paste on the periodontium
- C. Violation of asepsis during dental procedures
- D. Activation of anaerobic microorganisms
- E. Toxic effect of the temporary filling

36. A 13-year-old boy complains of a presence of carious cavity in the tooth. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 26 tooth which is connected with the pulp chamber. Respond to the probing, thermal stimuli and percussion is painless. A dentist suspects the chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth. What additional diagnostic method should be used for establishment the diagnosis?

- A. Rheography
- B. Radiography
- C. Thermometry
- D. TER-test
- E. EOD

37. The parents of a 6-year-old child complaining about the presence of cavity in the lower right molars. OBJECTIVE: on the chewing surface of the 74 tooth revealed cavity within parapulpal softened dentine. During the necroectomy by excavator having a sharp pain and bleeding. In the projection of the medial-buccal pulp horn was found connection with the cavity of the tooth. Percussion of the 74 tooth is painless. Which radiographs corresponds to this setting.

- A. On chewing surfaces of teeth found enlightenment round, connected with a pulp chamber. Around the tops and roots at the bifurcation on X-ray observed diffuse thinning of the bone tissue
- B. Found enlightenment of the bone in the projection of the medial root apex rounded shape with a diameter of 6 mm
- C. In the projection of the distal root apex observed enlightenment bone with distinct contours diameter 4mm
- D. The X-ray observed enlightenment triangular shape on the chewing surface of the tooth, which borders the medial horn pulp chamber. Changes in periodontal projection tops the roots of missing
- E. The X-ray observed uneven expansion slot periodontitis

38. A 7-year-old child come to a doctor complaining with a slight enlightenment rounded form within the enamel on a medial surface of the 65 tooth. Put the diagnosis.

- A. Middle caries
- B. Secondary caries
- C. Caries in the stage of spot
- D. The surface caries
- E. Deep caries

39. On the roentgenogram of the 65 tooth the doctor found an enlightenment of round form on distal surface of the tooth that comes to features enamel-dentinal junction. Your diagnosis?

- A. Caries under spot of the 65 tooth
- B. Deep caries of the 65 tooth
- C. The surface caries of the 65 tooth
- D. Middle caries of the 65 tooth
- E. Initial caries of the 65 tooth

40. A 10-year-old boy complains of the presence of the cavity in the 46 tooth. During examination a doctor revealed a cavity in the 46 tooth, connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probe of root canal is painless. Percussion of the 46 tooth is painless. In mucous membrane of the alveolar process in the projection of the tops of the roots of the 46 tooth is fistula with purulent secretions. Put the right diagnosis?

- A. In medial wall of the tooth - enlightenment of oval form that comes to features enamel-dentinal border
- B. Enlightenment of the oval form that goes into the tooth cavity. In projection of apex the medial root - enlightenment bone without clear contours
- C. Enlightenment on distal side of the tooth within the enamel. Changes within the periodontal tops no roots
- D. Enlightenment on the distal side of the tooth within the enamel. Changes within the periodontal tops no roots
- E. There is no correct answer

41. On the roentgenogram of the 51 tooth a doctor found enlightenment of the irregular shape, connected with the cavity of the tooth. Rounded, clearly limited liquefaction of root canal clearance and located in the upper third of the root. Your diagnosis?

- A. Cystogranuloma
- B. Radicular cyst
- C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- D. Intrapulpal granuloma
- E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis

42. The X-ray of the 12 tooth revealed a cavity class III by Black, the tooth was restored by using of the radiographic contrast material and filled the root canal of the 12 tooth with a seal in 2/3 of length of the root. Around the apex revealed thinning of bone tissue in the form of tongues of flame. Your diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- D. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

43. In the X-ray of the 55 tooth a doctor found a large enlightenment of the oval shape, connected with the cavity of the tooth. Around the apexes of the roots and at the bifurcation - thinning of bone which has a diffuse character. Your diagnosis?

- A. Deep caries
- B. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- D. Chronic pulpitis
- E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis

44. The X-ray of the 85 tooth - cavity class II by Black which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. Around apexes of the roots, pathological resorption which passed a 1/3 length of the tooth, there is diffuse thinning of bone tissue in the form of enlightenment. A compact plate that surrounds the follicle of the permanent tooth is destroyed.

- A. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- B. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- D. Chronic granulating periodontitis which destroyed a permanent tooth
- E. Chronic pulpitis

45. A 10-year-old child complaining about the presence of cavity and pain while eating in the 21 tooth. OBJECTIVE: detected cavity on medial surface of the 21 tooth within light softened dentin around the pulp. The response to cold stimuli painful, rapidly disappears after the removal of its actions. Probing the bottom slightly painful percussion negative. Which of the above radiographs corresponds to this clinical picture?

- A. In medial surface of enlightenment within the enamel
- B. On chewing surfaces of the tooth with enlightenment to the level of enamel-dentine junction
- C. In medial surface observed the enlightenment triangular shape lower of enamel-dentine junction
- D. In medial surface of enlightenment connected with the tooth cavity. Around the top of the root - enlightenment without clear boundaries
- E. On chewing surfaces of enlightenment is connected with the tooth cavity. Around the root apex irregularly enlarged periodontal cleft

46. In the X-ray of the 36 tooth a doctor found little enlightenment oval shape which borders with enamel-dentine junction. Put diagnosis.

- A. Middle caries
- B. Surface caries
- C. Deep caries
- D. Caries under spot
- E. There is no correct answer

47. An 8-year-old child complains of discomfort in the lower left tooth and prolonged pain in the tooth during consuming hot food, bad breath. Objectively: a carious cavity of the 75 tooth which is connected with tooth chamber was found. Deep probing is sharply painful and accompanied by bleeding. Percussion is not painful. Define a preliminary diagnosis.
A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
B. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
C. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
E. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation

48. Parents of a 5.5-year-old child complains of causeless, pulsating pain on the upper left jaw in child, which emerged last night. The pain gradually increases and becomes constant, increases during consuming hot food and somewhat reduces from the cold. Objectively: on mesial surface of the 64 tooth a carious cavity within parapulpal dentine was found. During probing the bottom of cavity was punched with release of drops of pus. Percussion - painful. The mucous membrane of alveolar bone in the area of the roots of the 64 tooth is swollen, painful to palpation. Define the diagnosis.
A. Pulpitis complicated by periapical inflammation
B. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
C. Acute serous periapical inflammation
D. Acute focal pulpitis
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

49. A 13-year-old child complains of feeling of heaviness in the tooth, pain from the hot, bad breath. Objectively: the 46 tooth is gray, there is a cavity connected with pulp chamber on the occlusal surface of the tooth. Deep probing is sharply painful. The mucous membrane of the gums in the area of 46 tooth without visible pathological changes. Define a preliminary diagnosis.
A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
C. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
D. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
E. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation

50. A 14-year-old girl complains of attacks of pain in the upper right molars, which lasted all last night. Objectively: on the chewing surface of the 16 tooth a carious cavity was detected, which is localized within parapulpal softened dentin. Probing of the cavity bottom is sharply painful. Reaction to cold stimuli is painful and prolonged. Percussion is slightly painful. Define the diagnosis.
A. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
B. Acute serous periapical inflammation
C. Acute purulent pulpitis
D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
E. Acute focal pulpitis

51. A patient complains of attacks of the ache in teeth of the lower jaw on the left. Pain irradiates into the ear, and increases during consuming cold and hot food. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the mesial surface of the tooth 36. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes a pain attack. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute deep caries
B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
C. Acute purulent pulpitis
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
E. Acute focal pulpitis

52. An 11-year-old child complains of the presence of a carious cavity in the left upper molar, which appeared half a year ago. On the medial contact surface of the 26 tooth there is a carious cavity located within the cover dentine. The bottom and the walls of the carious cavity are dense, pigmented, and painless during probing. There's no reaction to the thermal stimuli. Percussion is painless. Define a provisional diagnosis
A. Chronic deep caries
B. Acute deep caries
C. Chronic middle caries
D. Acute middle caries
E. Chronic periapical inflammation

53. A 13-year-old child has been complaining of recurrent pain in the lower left molar for a few months. On the masticatory surface of the 37 tooth a carious cavity was found. It has overhanging edges of enamel, located within the parapulpal dentine, filled with the light softened dentine. Probing of the bottom is painful. A short-lasting pain occurs as a reaction to cold. Define provisional diagnosis.
A. Acute medium caries
B. Chronic medium caries
C. Acute deep caries
D. Chronic deep caries
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

54. A 10-year-old girl complains of acute toothache in the upper right molar during the night. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 16 tooth within the parapulpal dentine. Probing is severely painful on the bottom of carious cavity. The reaction of the tooth to cold water is severely painful; percussion of the tooth is slightly painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute purulent periapical inflammation

B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
C. Acute focal pulpitis
D. Acute serous periapical inflammation
E. Acute purulent pulpitis

55. A patient had an attacks of pain during the last night on the right half of the face. The pain was pulsating, severe, almost permanent, did not calm down, but the intensity diminished little. The pain severely increased from the warm rinse. Objectively: there is a composite filling on the precervical area of the 17 tooth. The pain calm down after the cold water rinse. Percussion of the tooth is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute serous periapical inflammation
B. Acute right-side maxillary sinusitis
C. Acute purulent pulpitis
D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
E. Exacerbation of the chronic pulpitis

56. A 13-year-old girl complains of attacks of toothache in the 36 tooth after hot food. From anamnesis: the 36 tooth had intensive night pains attacks a year ago; the tooth was not treated before. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth. The cavity is connected with the cavity of tooth. During a deep severely painful probing the putrid smell appeared. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
C. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
E. Chronic deep caries

57. A 13-year-old child complains of sharp, causeless, intermittent pain attacks in the area of the right mandible. The pain appeared a day ago and increases during the meal and before night. Objectively: there is a deep cavities on the chewing surface of the tooth 36. Tooth cavity is closed, probing the bottom is painful at one point. Cold stimulus causes a long-lasting pain. Your diagnosis.
A. Acute localized pulpitis
B. Acute purulent pulpitis
C. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
D. Acute deep caries
E. Acute diffuse pulpitis

58. A 13-year-old boy appealed to the dentist with complaints of crown fracture of the 11 tooth due to fall in gym class. It was 5 hours ago. The examination revealed absence of the medial corner of 11 tooth, under the break line the pulp is rayed. Probing of this point is sharply painful, percussion of 11 tooth is painless, EOD - 25 mA. Determine the probable diagnosis.
A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
B. Acute traumatic pulpitis
C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
D. Acute purulent pulpitis
E. Acute localized pulpitis

59. A 16-year-old patient complains of feeling of heaviness in the tooth, the pain from the hot, bad breath. Objectively: the crown of 46 tooth is gray, a deep carious cavity is connected with the pulp chamber. Superficial probing is painless, deep probing is - painful. Percussion of the 46 tooth is somewhat painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute purulent pulpitis
B. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
C. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

60. The patient complains of acute pain of the 16 tooth, the feeling of "growth tooth". The pain appeared 3 days ago. Tooth was treated 2 years ago due to caries. Objectively: there is a filling on the occlusal surface of the 16 tooth. The vestibular fold in the area of the projection of roots apexes of the 16 tooth is hyperemic, painful. Submaxillary lymph nodes are enlarged, painless during palpation. Reaction to the temperature stimuli is absent. EOD=150 mK. On the X-ray; the periodontal sulcus is without the expressed pathological changes. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
B. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous pulpitis
C. Acute serous periapical inflammation
D. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
E. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation

61. A 7-year-old boy complains of the presence of a ruined tooth in the lower jaw. Objectively: 2/3 of the crown of the 75 tooth is destroyed; the decayed cavity is connected with the cavity of the tooth, reaction to cold and probing are painless, percussion is also painless. On a mucous membrane in the area of projection of the root is scar from fistula. On X-ray: the destruction area is near bifurcation with unclear contours. Define a diagnosis.
A. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
C. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

62. A 12-year-old boy complains of a presence of a carious cavity in the tooth in the lower jaw in the left.

Objectively: the crown of the 36 tooth is destroyed, carious cavity is connected with tooth cavity, percussion, probing and reaction to thermal stimuli are painless. On the X-ray: the periodontal sulcus is expanded. Define the diagnosis.
A. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
B. Aggravation of chronic pulpitis
C. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

63. A patient complains of permanent, aching pain in the 26 tooth which increase during chewing. On the X-ray of the 26 tooth - the bone destruction in the apexes of the mesiobuccal root is observed ("tongues of flame"). What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
B. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
C. Aggravation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis
D. Aggravation of chronic granulating periapical inflammation
E. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation

64. A 13-year-old child, came to the dentist with complaints of the color changing of the upper front teeth. The patient got trauma of maxilla frontal area 1 years ago. Objectively: the 11 tooth is intact, percussion is painless. On the X-ray: there is dissolved bone tissue area of round shape with distinct contours (3 mm in diameter) in the root apex area. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
B. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
C. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

65. A 14-year-old girl complains of the presence of the carious cavity. Objectively: there is a big cavity of the 26 tooth, which is connected with pulp chamber, the response to thermal and chemical stimuli is negative, percussion is painless. On the X-ray - expansion of periodontal sulcus in the area of the palatal root apex. Define the diagnosis.
A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
B. Chronic deep caries
C. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
E. Acute serous periodontitis

66. An 11-year-old boy does not have any complaints. During the examination a large carious cavity of the 46 tooth connected with the tooth cavity was found. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The mucose membrane in the projection of the area the root apexes of the 46 tooth without the change. Probing of the root canal opening is painless. EOD=100 mK. What is the provisional diagnosis?
A. Chronic periapical inflammation
B. Chronic deep caries
C. Acute periapical inflammation
D. Chronic pulpitis
E. Chronic medium caries

67. An 8-year-old child complains of discomfort in the lower left tooth and prolonged pain in the tooth during consuming hot food, bad breath. Objectively: a carious cavity of the 75 tooth which is connected with tooth chamber was found. Deep probing is sharply painful and accompanied by bleeding. Percussion is not painful. Define a preliminary diagnosis.
A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
C. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
E. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation

68. A 10-year-old girl complains of acute toothache in the upper right molar during the night. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 16 tooth within the parapulpal dentine. Probing is severely painful on the bottom of carious cavity. The reaction of the tooth to cold water is severely painful; percussion of the tooth is slightly painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute serous periapical inflammation
B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
C. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
D. Acute focal pulpitis
E. Acute purulent pulpitis

69. Parents of a 7-year-old child complained of destroyed 85 teeth. During the examination revealed carious tooth cavity of 85 tooth connected to the cavity of the tooth. Deep probing is painful and accompanied with bleeding. Percussion is painless. Radiological findings in the area of the bifurcation of the roots and apexes of the 85 tooth discovered fire enlightenment bone with unclear contours. Diagnosed chronic granulating periodontitis. How many sessions are optimal for treatment?
A. 4 sessions
B. 1 session
C. 2 sessions
D. 5 sessions
E. 3 sessions

70. A 4-year-old child complains about the destruction of her front teeth of the upper jaw. OBJECTIVE: the crowns of 51, 61 and 62 teeth completely destroyed, probing of the orifices of root canals is slightly painful, accompanied by significant bleeding. The response to cold stimuli is absent. The percussion of the teeth is painless. The mucous membrane of the alveolar process in the area of front teeth of the upper jaw cyanotic. On the X-Ray - the destruction of an alveolar cortical plate in the periapical root area of the 51, 61, 62 teeth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Pulpitis, periodontitis complicated

71. A 7-year-old child complaining about the presence of the destroyed tooth on the lower jaw. OBJECTIVE: the crown of the 85 tooth is destroyed on 2/3, carious cavity communicates with the tooth cavity, reaction to cold and probing of the 85 tooth is painless. The mucosa membrane in the area of the projection of the root of the 85 tooth - scar from fistula. On radiographs: a destructed alveolar cortical plate and an enlightenment of bone tissue with indistinct contours are defined in the area of molars bifurcation of the 85 teeth. Put the diagnosis.

- A. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Chronic fibrous pulp
- C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis

72. A 7-year-old child complaining about the presence of the damaged tooth on the lower jaw on the left side. OBJECTIVE: the crown of the 75 tooth is destroyed on 2/3, carious cavity communicates with the tooth cavity, reaction to cold stimuli is painless. The mucosa membrane in the area of the projection of the root of 75 tooth - fistula. On radiographs: destruction of bifurcation of the roots of the 75 tooth with indistinct contours. Which filling material should be used for the root canal filling?

- A. Sealapex
- B. AH-plus
- C. Eodont
- D. Phosphate cement
- E. Sealapex and gutta-percha pin

73. During a preventive examination a 7-year-old child revealed carious cavity in the 75 tooth. After necrosectomy by excavator appeared connection with the tooth cavity, probing is not painful. On radiographs: the 75 tooth area enlightenment of bone tissue in the area of apex medial root and bifurcation with unclear contours. Cortical plate of the 35 tooth is preserved. Which filling material should be selected in this case?

- A. Sealapex
- B. Resorcin-formalin paste
- C. Glassionomer cement
- D. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- E. Phosphate cement

74. Parents of a 9-year-old child appealed to the dentist for rehabilitation. During the dental examination the mucous membrane of the alveolar process in the area of the 65 tooth revealed fistulas. Tooth sealed, percussion of the 65 tooth is painless. On the X-ray, resorption of the root of the 65 tooth. Select a medical tactic in this case.

- A. Temporary obturation of the root canals
- B. Permanent root canal obturation
- C. Extraction of the 75 tooth
- D. Impregnation of the root canal
- E. Instrumental root canal treatment

75. Parents of 5-year-old child appealed to the dentist for rehabilitation. The dentist diagnosed chronic periodontitis of the 64 tooth. What features should be considered during endodontic root canal treatment of teeth (unnecessary to mark):

- A. Forming of wide access
- B. Consideration of significant low-mineralized layer of infected dentin to pre walls of the channel
- C. Formation of conical shape of a root canal
- D. Instrumentation large
- E. Installation of working length of 1-2 mm smaller roentgenologic

76. The parents of a 8-year-old child turned the second time to the dentist to continue the treatment of chronic granulating periodontitis of the 75 tooth. In the first visit the dentist performed mechanical and pharmacological treatment of root canals. Which filling material should be used for permanent obturation of root canals?

- A. Paste based on calcium hydroxide
- B. Resorcin-formalin paste
- C. Sealapex
- D. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- E. Phosphate cement

77. Parents of a 5-year-old child complain on presence of cavity in the bottom of the tooth on the right side. Objectively: in the 75 tooth is carious cavity within the softened dentin near the pulp, connected with the tooth cavity. Probing and percussion of the tooth is painless. Choose the best material for root fillings in this case:

- A. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- B. Phosphate cement
- C. Resorcin-formalin
- D. Glassionomer cement
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol paste with gutta percha point

78. A child is 2.5 years old. As a result of circular caries the crowns of the 51, 61 teeth are broken off. Diagnosis: chronic granulating periapical inflammation. What filling material is the most suitable for the root canal obturation?

- A. Resorcin-formalin paste
- B. Phosphate cement
- C. Zinc oxide eugenol paste with gutta percha point
- D. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- E. Glassionomer cement

79. During a prophylactic examination of an 8-year-old child on the medial contact surface the 65 tooth a carious cavity is found. It is located within the parapulpal dentine, filled by softened, pigmented dentine. As a result of necrotomy a connection is revealed between the carious cavity and the cavity of the tooth, probing of which is severely painful and is accompanied by moderate bleeding? Reaction to thermal stimuli is painful and long-lasting. What medical paste should be used in the first visit?

- A. Calcium Hydroxide paste
- B. Paraformaldehyde paste
- C. Thymol paste
- D. Arsenic paste
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol paste

80. A 9-year-old child complains of pain in the left front tooth of the maxilla during eating. On the medial contact surface of the 22 tooth a carious cavity is found, which is filled with softened light dentine and connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the connection accompanied by moderate bleeding is sharply painful. Choose the most appropriate for the root canal obturation.

- A. Calcium Hydroxide paste
- B. Resorcin-formalin paste
- C. Thymol paste
- D. Iodoform paste
- E. Formacresol paste

81. An 11-year-old child complains persistent pain in the tooth for 11 days. OBJECTIVELY: the 11 tooth is sealed, changed in color. Vertical percussion is sharply painful. The mucous membrane of the alveolar process in this area is hyperemic, edematous, slightly painful to palpation. Which filling material should be selected for permanent obturation of the root canal during endodontic treatment?

- A. Iodoform paste
- B. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- C. Gutta-percha pins and SealApex
- D. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- E. Endomethason and gutta-percha pins

82. A 8.5-year-old child complains of a cavity in a tooth on the lower jaw on the left. Objectively: the 46 tooth has carious cavity within the light softened dentin parapulpal dentin. The cavity of the tooth is opened. Probing of the cavity is painless, reaction temperature is not available. Percussion of tooth is painful. Rtg: the root of the tooth 46 is formed by 2/3 of the length. Choose the best material for long time obturation of root canals:

- A. Iodoform paste
- B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- C. Formacresol paste
- D. Thymol paste
- E. Resorcin-formalin paste

83. An 8-year-old child complains about the presence of cavity in the lower left tooth. During examination it was revealed a cavity in the 36 tooth, connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of connection and orifices of the root canals is painless. There is fistula with purulent secretions on the mucous membrane of the alveolar process in the projection of root apices. What medications should be used for irrigation of root canals:

- A. Iodine
- B. Sodium hypochlorite 3% and hydrogen peroxide 3%
- C. Solution rivanol
- D. Solution furacilinum
- E. Saline solution

84. A 14.5 year-old teenager complains of intense throbbing pain in the teeth of the upper jaw on the right for 2 days. The pain increases during chewing and touching of the tongue. OBJECTIVELY: there is carious cavity in the 16 tooth, the probing of the bottom of this cavity is painless. The response to thermal stimuli is absent. Vertical and horizontal percussion are sharply painful. The mucous membrane of the gums in the area of 16 tooth is swelled, hyperemic. What will the doctor's tactics during the first visit?

- A. Anesthesia, necrotomy, mechanical and pharmacological treatment of root canals, opening of the apexes
- B. Anesthesia, mechanical and pharmacological treatment of root canal, opening of the apexes
- C. Necrotomy, mechanical and pharmacological treatment of root canals, opening of the apices
- D. Mechanical and pharmacological treatment of root

canals, opening of the apices
E.

85. A 7.5 year-old child complains of discoloration of the 12 tooth. Objectively: the 12 tooth is sealed, gray, his percussion is painless. Rtg: at the root apex of the 12 tooth the bone is destructed like flame of fire with a clear borders. After the necrotomy, mechanical and pharmacological treatment of root canals, temporary obturation of root with calcium hydroxide (Salasept) was held. A month later replacement of calcium hydroxide was conducted. What time after of conduction radiological control can be possible to determine the formation of dense apical bridge?

- A. 3-6 months
- B. 1 month
- C. over 1 year
- D. 1 month
- E. 2 months

86. 13-year-old patient complains of sharp pain in 36 tooth, especially during chewing. Five days ago the arsenic paste was imposed in 36 tooth. The child didn't appeal to dentist in time. On examination - the dress is saved in tooth, reaction to cold is absent, X-ray changes in the periodontium weren't found. Which drug should be used to eliminate this complication?

- A. Chlorhexidine
- B. furacilin
- C. sodium hypochlorite
- D. Unitol
- E. Chloramine

87. In a 14-year-old patient it was diagnosed a chronic fibrotic periodontitis of the 11 tooth. The preparation, instrumental and medicamentous treatment of canals of the 11 tooth were conducted. How should be conducted obturation of the canals?

- A. By the anatomic apex
- B. Over the top
- C. By X-ray top
- D. Upto 0.5 cm to the top
- E. In physiological top

88. In a 15-year-old patient a chronic granulating periapical inflammation of the 26 tooth was diagnosed. It was decided to use a conservative method of treatment. Which medications should be used in mechanical expanding of root canal?

- A. Sodium hypochlorite and hydrogen peroxide
- B. EDTA and sodium hypochlorite
- C. Hydrogen peroxide and chlorhexidine
- D. Sodium hypochlorite and chloramine
- E. Chloramine and Hydrogen Peroxide

89. A 10-year-old child was treated on acute serous periodontitis of the 31 tooth. Which material will you choose for obturation of the 31 tooth?

- A. Endoform
- B. Phosphate - Cement
- C. Resorcin - formalin paste
- D. Seal Apex with gutta-percha pin
- E. Paratsyn

90. An 8-year-old child complains of discomfort in the lower left tooth and prolonged pain in the tooth during consuming hot food, bad breath. Objectively: a carious cavity of the 75 tooth which is connected with tooth chamber was found. Deep probing is sharply painful and accompanied by bleeding. Percussion is not painful. Define a preliminary diagnosis

- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- B. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation

91. To prevent perforation of the wall or bottom of the coronal cavity the doctor have to

- A. root canal irrigation
- B. exact working length
- C. taking into account the topography of the tooth cavity
- D. regular recapitulation of instrument
- E. there is no correct answer

92. Breaking of the wall in the process of uncovering the tooth cavity is a result of

- A. excessive pressure on the tooth by using of the bur
- B. lack of depth control of the bur
- C. no correct answer
- D. not filled the root canal
- E. of using an aggressive instruments

93. During root canal treatment arise the following complications (choose the wrong answer):

- A. breaking of the wall
- B. blockage of the lumen of the root canal dentin them sawdust
- C. excessive expansion of the root canal without changing its shape
- D. excessive expansion of the root canal in the middle third of the inner curvature
- E. change in the shape and placement of the root canal apical opening

94. Sign of the blockade of lumen root canal dentin sawdust are:
A. free movement of large instruments
B. pain when administered endodontic instrument
C. impossibility of introducing small size tool to the entire working length
D. possibility of introducing a small size tool to the entire working length
E. occurrence of bleeding from the root canal

95. An indication of the lateral wall perforation of the root canal are:
A. free movement of tools small size
B. occurrence of bleeding from the root canal
C. impossibility of introducing small size tool to the entire working length
D. free movement of large instruments
E. air during endodontic instrument enters the "false door"

96. The causes of apical root canal wall perforations are:
A. use of endodontic instruments small
B. use of endodontic instruments with an aggressive tip
C. blockade of apical root canal dentin chips canal
D. lack of root canal irrigation
E. lack of previous bending tool

97. The reasons of fracture of endodontic instrument in a root canal are:
A. use of endodontic instruments with an aggressive tip
B. improper disclosure of tooth cavity
C. the use of unsuitable tools
D. All answers are correct
E. output endodontic instrument beyond the root canal

98. For prevention of endodontic instrument fracture in the middle and apical part of the root canal belongs to (mark unnecessarily):
A. compliance and consistency in the use of endodontic instruments
B. wide tooth cavity opening
C. clear fixation of working length
D. use of EDTA
E. use of endodontic instruments with an aggressive tip

99. The cause of mechanical injury of periodontium are:
A. use of unsuitable tools
B. use of endodontic instruments with an aggressive tip
C. improper opening tooth cavity
D. output endodontic instrument outside root canal
E. improper opening tooth cavity

100. The signs of chemical injury of periodontium are:
A. crepitus on palpation
B. spontaneous pain or pain during biting
C. All answers are correct
D. appearance of edema
E. difficult breathing

101. The signs of hypodermic emphysema during endodontic treatment are:
A. There is no correct answer
B. crepitation on palpation
C. difficult breathing
D. appearance of edema
E. spontaneous pain or pain during biting

102. The signs of aspiration of endodontic instrument are:
A. All answers are correct
B. noisy wheezing
C. disappearance of the instrument
D. difficult breathing
E. the muted heart sounds

103. An 8.5-year-old child complains of pain in the frontal teeth on the upper jaw on the left, because of its injuries two days ago. OBJECTIVELY: almost half of coronal part of the 21 tooth is missed, pulp is significantly exposed, red, swollen, painful and bleeding during probing. Percussion is painful. GI-4. Choose the optimal method of treatment.
A. Vital extirpation
B. Devital amputation
C. Biological method
D. Vital amputation
E. Devital extirpation

104. A 10-year-old boy injured a tooth. OBJECTIVELY: absence of the lateral angle of the 21 tooth. In history: sharp edge of the tooth injures tongue, slight pain response to thermal stimulus. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Combined injury
B. Fracture of crown and root of the tooth
C. Crown fracture (damage the enamel and dentin)
D. Crown fracture (damage of the enamel)
E. Complicated crown fracture with pulp exposure

105. An 8-year-old girl has injured tooth. OBJECTIVELY: absence of the lateral angle of the 11 tooth. In history: a sharp edge injures the tongue, slight pain response to thermal stimulus. The diagnosis: fracture of the tooth crown (damage the enamel). What treatment should be used?
A. Prescribe physiotherapy
B. Therapeutic liner, the elimination of defect with

composite material
C. Perform endodontic treatment
D. Polishing the sharp edges, covering with fluoride varnish
E. Medical intervention is not required

106. A 14-year-old child complains of pain and mobility of the anterior teeth of the upper jaw as a result of the fall. On examination, it is determined the mobility of the 21 tooth in the vestibular and oral directions. Coronal part of the tooth is intact. Percussion is sharply painful. On the X-ray - no pathological changes. EOD = 22mkA. Define the diagnosis.
A. Intrusive dislocation
B. Complete dislocation of the tooth
C. Subluxation of tooth
D. Contusion tooth
E. Extrusive dislocation

107. A 10-year-old child complains of pain after acute injury of the central incisors of the upper jaw, which increases during chewing. OBJECTIVELY: coronal part of the 11 tooth is intact, percussion is painful, abnormal mobility is not defined. There is no changes of the 11 tooth on the X-ray. What additional tests should be conducted for choosing method of treatment?
A. EOD
B. Shillera-Pisareva test
C. An additional research is not necessary
D. Reoperiodontography
E. Vital coloring

108. Parents of an 11-year-old child asked the dentist for dental help. Diagnosis: crack of the enamel of the 11 tooth. What method of treatment should be used?
A. Physiotherapy
B. Perform endodontic treatment
C. Medical intervention is not required
D. Isolating liner, the elimination of defects with composite material
E. Polishing of the sharp edges, cover with fluoride varnish

109. An 8-year-old child complains of a fracture of the maxillary central incisor due to trauma a few days ago. On examination it was revealed the fracture of the coronal part of the 21 tooth at the level of enamel and near parapulpal dentin. Probing of the line of the fracture is painful, especially in the projection of the pulp horn. The response to cold stimuli is painful but the pain is short-lasting. Percussion is painful. Choose best material for indirect pulp capping.
A. Iodoform paste
B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
C. Zinc-eugenol cement
D. Glass ionomer cement
E. Thymol paste

110. An 11-year-old boy was injured. The diagnosis: fracture of crown and root (without pulp exposure) of the 11 tooth. Treatment. What complications can occur?
A. Enamel hypoplasia
B. Fracture of the crown and root of the tooth
C. Fracture of the tooth root
D. The death of the pulp
E. The anomaly of tooth position

111. A 7.5-year-old child injured central incisor due to falling half an hour ago. The examination revealed a fracture of enamel and dentin with a point exposing the cavity of the tooth. The child belongs to the second group of health. DMF+df = 0+4 = 4. Select the optimum therapeutic paste.
A. Arsenic paste
B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
C. Paraformaldehyde paste
D. Resorcine-formaline paste
E. Zinc oxide eugenol paste

112. A 9-year-old child complains of fractured crown and pain in the right upper frontal tooth. OBJECTIVELY: coronal part of the 11 tooth is missed on 1/3, pulp is exposed in one point, red, sharply painful and bleeding during probing, percussion of the tooth is not painful. The injury happened 1 hour ago. The child is almost healthy. Choose the best method of treatment.
A. Biological method
B. Vital extirpation
C. Devital amputation
D. Clinical supervision
E. Devital extirpation

113. A 9-year-old child complains of fractured crown and pain in the right upper frontal tooth. OBJECTIVELY: coronal part of the 11 tooth is missed on 1/3, pulp is exposed in one point, red, sharply painful and bleeding during probing, percussion of the tooth is not painful. The injury happened 1 hour ago. The child is almost healthy. Choose the best method of treatment.
A. Vital extirpation
B. Devital amputation
C. Biological method
D. Clinical supervision
E. Devital extirpation

114. Parents of a 3.5-year-old child complain of the change in position of the maxillary anterior teeth due to trauma. OBJECTIVELY: THE 51 tooth is slightly shifted in the vestibular direction, mobile, its coronal part is intact, percussion is sharply painful. The mucous membrane in the projection of the 51 tooth roots is edematous, hyperemic. Palpation revealed the pain and bleeding from gingival sulcus. Select the optimal therapeutic approach.
A. Reposition the tooth
B. Extraction of the 51 tooth
C. Vital amputation
D. Devital extirpation
E. Vital extirpation

115. The parents appealed to the dentist with complaints of injured primary frontal teeth on the upper jaw. What type of complications should doctor tell parents about?
A. Enamel hypoplasia of permanent teeth
B. Anomaly position of permanent teeth
C. All answers are correct
D. Late eruption of permanent teeth
E. Death of permanent tooth germ

116. Father of a 10-year-old boy appealed to the dentist with complaints of swelling of the soft tissues of the lips, bleeding from the mouth and absence of the 11 tooth. Treatment: decided to perform the 11 tooth replantation. What period of time after the injury the replantation can be performed?
A. no more than 30 minutes
B. 15-25 min
C. 10-20min
D. Up to 3 days
E. Up to 0.5-1 hour

117. A 7-year-old boy complains of a fracture of the 11 tooth crown due to injury. The injury was 2 hours ago. On examination it was found fracture of the 11 tooth crown and pulp exposure in one point. Probing of the pulp is slightly painful, percussion is positive. What method of treatment should be used?
A. Biological method of treatment
B. Physiotherapy
C. Vital extirpation
D. Extraction of the tooth
E. Splinting

118. Physiological root resorption of primary teeth begins
A. In average after third year after complete formation of roots
B. In average after third year of their eruption
C. In average after first year of their eruption
D. In average after second year of their eruption
E. Individually in every person

119. Parents of a 4 year-old child complains of cosmetic defect of the front teeth of the upper jaw. According to the parents suggestions the erupted teeth were affected. An objective examination at the cutting edge of the 51,52,62,61 74,75,85,84 teeth are found white spots, probing is painless. What additional research should be conducted?
A. Staining of the teeth
B. EDI
C. TER E -Test
D. Radiography
E. Radiovizigraphy

120. Parents of a 3-year-old child report that the child has constant pain in the upper front teeth. Objectively: the coronal part of the 61 tooth is gray and decayed. Probing of the root canal orifice is painful and accompanied by bleeding. The tooth percussion provokes acute pain. Mucosa is hyperemic, edematous and painful. Palpation in the region of the 61, 62 teeth reveals a fistula. What is your provisional diagnosis?
A. Acute purulent periodontitis
B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis

121. An 8 year old child complains about permanent dull pain in the 46 tooth that is getting stronger during cutting. The pain appeared 1 day ago. Previously there has been pain induced by cold stimuli. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 46 tooth, tooth cavity is closed, probing and temperature stimuli cause no pain reaction. Percussion is painful, a slight mobility is present. Gum around the 46 tooth is hyperemic, edematous, palpably painful. X-ray picture shows no changes near the apex of undeveloped roots. What is your provisional diagnosis?
A. Acute general serous pulpitis
B. Acute serous periodontitis
C. Acute purulent pulpitis
D. Acute purulent periodontitis
E. Acute condition of chronic periodontitis

122. Parents of a 2-year-old girl complain about fistulas with purulent discharge in the region of the upper frontal teeth. Objectively: crowns of the 51, 52, 61, 62 teeth are significantly decayed, probing of root canal orifices is slightly painful, it causes significant haemorrhage. Percussion is painless. Mucous membrane of the alveolar

process is pastose and cyanotic, there are cicatrices and fistulas in this region. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- B. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
- E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

123. A 6-year-old girl was brought to the dentist for completing the treatment of the 75 tooth for chronic granulating periodontitis. The patient has no complaints. Objectively: occlusive dressing on the 75 tooth remains intact, percussion is painless, mucous membrane in the

region of the 75 tooth exhibits no pathological changes, is painless on palpation. What material is the most appropriate for the root canal filling in this case?

- A. Sealer with gutta-percha point
- B. Calcium-containing paste
- C. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- D. Iodoform paste
- E. Glass ionomer cement

124. A 12-year-old boy complains about permanent intense throbbing toothache that is getting worse when biting down on food. Objectively: the patient's face is asymmetric because of a collateral edema of soft tissues,

submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. The 26 tooth has a deep cavity not communicating with the tooth cavity. Thermal test is positive, probing is painless, percussion causes acute pain, the tooth is mobile. X-ray picture of the 26 tooth shows no changes in the area of apex. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- C. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- D. Pulpitis complicated by periapical inflammation
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis