

Примірник для самопідготовки студентів

Профіль: Терапія

Курс: 5 курс, 9 осінній семестр

Мова: Англійська

Тема: /5 курс/

Всього завдань: 162

1. Parents of 3.5 years old child complain of frequent nosebleeds, bleeding under the skin and mucous membranes in their child. Objectively: on the pale skin and oral mucosa the multiple petechiae are present. There is spontaneous bleeding of gums. What additional tests should be undertaken for the diagnosis?

- A. Biochemical examination of blood
- B. Blood test for sugar
- C. Complete blood test
- D. Immunological examination of blood
- E. Urine test for sugar

2. Child of 14 years old appealed to the dentist for dental sanitation. Objectively: the skin of the face is pale, the rim of the lips is dry. The lips are covered with flakes. There are cracks in the corners of the mouth. The mucous membrane of the mouth is pale, the tongue is hyperemic and smooth, filiform papillae are atrophied. There is swelling and cyanosis of the gingival margin in the frontal area. MDF = 10. Enamel of the teeth is without brilliance. Clarify the diagnosis:

- A. Acute leukemia
- B. Hemophilia
- C. Iron deficiency anemia
- D. Werlhof's disease
- E. Vitamin B12 Deficiency Anemia

3. The patient complains of headache, muscle ache and joint pain, fatigue, lack of appetite for a month. There is a massive bleeding of gums during teeth brushing. Also the patient complains of gingival overgrowth, its burning and sore, pain during eating. Objectively: paleness of the skin and mucous membrane. There are teeth imprints on the mucous membrane of the cheeks. There are petechial hemorrhage on the tongue and palate?existing bleeding. The gums are hyperemic, edematous and loose in the frontal teeth area. Teeth are intact. Clarify the diagnosis:

- A. Hypovitaminosis C
- B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- C. Acute leukemia
- D. Chronic leukemia
- E. Werlhof disease

4. The patient appealed to the dentist with complaints of frequent bleeding of the mucous membrane of the mouth and nose. The patient specifies that the same problems have been observed in his father. Objectively: multiple existing telangiectasia and anhiomatous formations on skin and mucous membrane of cheeks, lips and tongue are noted. Blood test is within normal limits. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Werlhof's disease
- B. Anemia
- C. Osler-Weber-Rendu disease
- D. Schoenlein-Henock disease
- E. Von Willebrand disease

5. 15 years old girl complains of deteriorating of the health condition (fatigue, dizziness, headache, loss of appetite, nausea) during the last year. From history of disease revealed long (5-6 days) massive menstruation. Objectively: paleness and dryness of the skin, brittleness of the hair. Intraoral examination: cracks in the corners of the mouth, mucous membrane is pale and dry, filiform papillae of the tongue are atrophied. Blood test: Hb - 80 g/l, color index - 0,75, anisocytosis, hypochromia of erythrocytes. Preliminary diagnosis:

- A. Chronic leukemia
- B. Vitamin B 12 deficiency anemia
- C. Hypoplastic anemia
- D. Iron deficiency anemia
- E. Hypovitaminosis of vitamin C

6. The boy of 17 years old complains of frequent nosebleeds, gums bleeding, positive braid symptom. Werlhof's diseases was diagnosed previously. Which index of blood test will confirm the diagnosis?

- A. The number of platelets
- B. The amount of hemoglobin
- C. Number of reticulocytes
- D. The number of leukocytes
- E. ESR

7. Patient of 15 years old complains of gums bleeding. From history: frequent nosebleeds, weakness. Objectively: paleness of the skin and oral mucosa. On the mucous membrane of the cheeks, tongue and soft palate there are numerous petechiae. Blood test: red blood cells - 3.1 million, hemoglobin - 94 g/l, color index - 0.9, clotting time - 9 min, ESR 18 mm/h. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Leukemia

- B. Vaquez Osler disease
- C. Iron deficiency anemia
- D. Addison - Birmer anemia
- E. Werlhof's disease

8. A girl of 16 years old complains of burning, soreness of the tongue tip, impaired taste sensation, dry mouth. She suffers from antacid gastritis. Objectively: mucous membrane is pale and yellowish color. Cracks in the corners of the mouth are noted. There are teeth imprints on the mucous membrane on the cheek and filiform papillae are absent on the tip of the tongue. The back of the tongue is red. Blood test: Hb -80 g/l, color index - 0.7. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute leukemia
- B. Iron deficiency anemia
- C. Folic and vitamin B12 deficiency anemia
- D. Werlhof's disease
- E. Von Willebrand 's disease

9. The 7 years old boy's parents complained of the spontaneous night-time bleeding from the gums and nose in their son. The presence of small and large hemorrhages of different colors (from red to blue-green-yellow) in the mouth and on the skin of the child are noted. Blood test: significant decreasing of platelets and the presence of giant platelets in peripheral blood is observed. Clarify the diagnosis:

- A. Werlhof's disease
- B. Acute leukemia
- C. Hemophilia
- D. Chronic leukemia
- E. Iron deficiency anemia

10. For what disease the following symptoms are significant: small symmetrical hemorrhages on the feet, legs, hips, painful symmetric polyarthritis, abdominal pain, hemorrhagic rash in the mouth, violation of the permeability of vascular walls?

- A. Hemophilia C
- B. Werlhof's disease
- C. Hemorrhagic vasculitis
- D. Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome
- E. Hemophilia A

11. During the sanitation of the 16 years old boy the ulcer-necrotic areas without inflammation around the rim were revealed on the lips, gums, cheeks and tonsils. The patient complains of a sore throat when swallowing, headache and high body temperature - up to 38,8°C. The onset of the disease patient relates to the aspirin intake. What disease is characterized by such symptoms?

- A. Hemophilia C
- B. Telangiectasia
- C. Agranulocytosis
- D. Hemophilia A
- E. Iron deficiency anemia

12. During the sanitation of the 16 years old boy the ulcer-necrotic areas without inflammation around the rim were revealed on the lips, gums, cheeks and tonsils. The patient complains of a sore throat when swallowing, headache and high body temperature - up to 38,8°C. The diagnosis of agranulocytosis was set. What is the etiology of this disease?

- A. Deficiency of platelets
- B. Thinning of the walls of blood vessels
- C. Lack of formation of thromboplastin
- D. Inhibition of growth of granulocytes in the bone marrow
- E. Inflammation of the blood vessels

13. What disease is characterized by a qualitative deficiency of platelets and violation of platelets aggregation within their normal amount. Clinically, the disease manifests a tendency to bruising during minor injuries, skin hemorrhages while wearing tight cloth, recurrent small nose bleeds.

- A. Glanzmann's thrombasthenia
- B. Hemophilia
- C. Agranulocytosis
- D. Telangiectasia
- E. Hemorrhagic vasculitis

14. During dental examination of the 9 years old patient the small-sized hemorrhages are present on the pale mucous membrane of tongue, lips and cheeks. Mucosa of the mouth can be easily injured. There is hyperplasia of the gums from the oral side. The gums bleed, symptoms of necrosis are extended to the tonsils and retromolar area. Necrotic areas are not restricted and covered with gray plaque. There are no evidence of inflammatory changes around it. Patient complains of bad breath, painful feelings during food intake and swallowing. Pain in

the jaw and teeth is observed. The teeth are intact. Symptoms develop within two months. Clarify the preliminary diagnosis:

- A. Agranulocytosis
- B. Hemorrhagic vasculitis
- C. Chronic leukemia
- D. Acute leukemia
- E. Glanzmann's thrombasthenia

15. A parents of a 5-year-old child complains of tooth mobility and bleeding of the gums in a child. Examination - the mucous membrane of the gums is swollen, hyperemic, easy bleeding, the mobility of the teeth are I-II degree. What further examination of the oral cavity the doctor have to do?

- A. Biopotensialometriya
- B. Determination of the depth of epy periodontal pockets
- C. Elektrodontometriya
- D. Radiography
- E. Determination of tooth mobility

16. The 14-year-old child complains of the bleeding of the gums during brushing the teeth. OBJECTIVE: gingival papilla are swollen, cyanotic, increased in size, is bleeding. What an additional research is necessary to specify the diagnosis?

- A. Rheograph
- B. Test of Yasinovka
- C. Clinical blood test
- D. Radiography
- E. Test of Shillyera-Pisareva

17. The 13-year-old child complains of bleeding of the gums during brushing of the teeth for several years. OBJECTIVE: gingival margin in the region of the 31 and 41 teeth are swollen, hyperemic, cyanotic. There is a shortening of the lower lip frenulum. Radiologically in this area is defined osteoporosis with interdental septum and cortical plate destruction of the alveoli. Put the right diagnosis.

- A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Chronic localized periodontitis
- C. Chronic generalized periodontitis
- D. Chronic atrophic gingivitis
- E. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis

18. A 12-year-old boy complains of the exposure of the necks of the teeth on the lower jaw, bleeding of the gums during brushing of the teeth. OBJECTIVE: the mucous membrane of the gums in the area of 31 and 41 teeth are swollen, cyanotic color is determined, abnormal mobility of the 31 and 41 teeth are I degree. The shortened frenulum of the lower lip. What an additional research is needed to determine the final diagnosis?

- A. Test by Shillyera-Pisareva
- B. Reoparodontohrafiya
- C. Additional research is needed
- D. Test by Kulazhenko
- E. All answers are correct

19. A 9-year-old child complains of increase of body temperature to 38,5 °C, sore throat, weakness. There is an acute catarrhal stomatitis in the mouth. Tonsils are swollen, hyperemic, coated with yellow-gray coating that is easy to removed. Submandibular, cervical, occipital lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, slightly painful to palpation. It was revealed leukocytosis and atypical mononuclear cells in blood. Define the causative agent.

- A. Coxsackie virus
- B. Herpes simplex virus
- C. Streptococcus haemolytica
- D. Epstein-Barr virus
- E. Herpes simplex virus

20. A 10 year-old child has been complaining of pain in the throat, cough, increase of temperature to 38 C for 2 days. An objective examination revealed an acute catarrhal stomatitis. Tonsils are swollen, hyperemic, coated with yellow-gray coating. The coating is crumbly and easy to remove. Submandibular, cervical lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, painful to palpation. The laboratory study found leukocytosis and monocytosis. Define the most likely diagnosis.

- A. Varicella
- B. Scarlet fever
- C. Measles
- D. Infectious mononucleosis
- E. Diphtheria

21. A 12-year-old patient complains of increase of the temperature to 39 °C and sore throat. Objectively: the oral mucosa is hyperemic and swollen. Tonsils are hypertrophied and coated with yellow-gray coating that is

easy to remove. Submandibular and cervical lymph nodes are enlarged in size, painful during the palpation. The liver and spleen are enlarged. Define the preliminary diagnosis.

- Scarlet fever
- Measles
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Diphtheria
- Varicella

22. A 13-year-old child complains of the increase of the body temperature to 38 °C, cough, rhinitis, enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes. Objectively: enlargement of the submandibular and cervical (along the rear edge of the sternum-clavicular-mastoid muscle) lymph nodes. Nodes look like a chain, are mobile and almost painless, without signs of inflammation on the skin. There are tonsils hyperemia and a catarrhal gingivitis in the mouth. Blood analysis: leucocytosis, lymphocytosis and monocytosis, the appearance of atypical mononuclear cells (25-30 %). What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Infectious mononucleosis
- Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- Acute herpetic stomatitis
- Scarlet fever
- Chickenpox

23. An 8-year-old boy complains of the increase of the temperature to 38° C, cough, rhinitis, enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes. Objectively: enlargement of the cervical and submandibular lymph nodes. There are symptoms of the catarrhal gingivitis in the mouth. The preliminary diagnosis is infectious mononucleosis. What analysis should be conducted?

- Blood Sugar test
- Biochemical analysis of blood
- Complete blood count
- Coagulogram
- urinalysis

24. A 15-year-old child complains of the increase of the temperature to 39.5-40°C, vomiting, headache and sore throat, especially during swallowing. Objectively: the mucous membrane is swollen and hyperemic. Acute catarrhal gingivitis is diagnosed. Tonsils are hyperemic, covered with the yellow plaque which does not spread outside the lymphoid tissue and is easily removed. Submaxillary, neck, shelves lymph nodes have been considerably enlarged from the first day of the disease, painful to palpation. The liver and spleen are enlarged. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Herpetic tonsillitis
- Diphtheria
- Measles
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Scarlet fever

25. A 10-year-old child complains of pharyngalgia, cough and a high (38°C) body temperature lasting for 2 days. Objectively: there is an acute catarrhal stomatitis, a tonsil is swollen, hyperemic, covered with the grayish-yellow plaque which is easily removed. Submaxillary and neck lymphatic nodes are considerably enlarged, painful during palpation. During a laboratory examination leucocytosis and monocytosis are found. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Scarlatina
- Rubella
- Measles
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Diphtheria

26. A 13-year-old child complains of the increased temperature to 39.5°C, vomiting, sore throat. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is swollen, hyperemic. Tonsils are hypertrophied, covered with a yellow-grey plaque which is easily taken off. Submaxillary and neck lymphatic nodes are enlarged, painful to palpation. The liver and spleen are enlarged. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Herpetic tonsillitis
- Scarlet fever
- Measles
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Diphtheria

27. A dry cough, runny nose, increase of the temperature to 38,3° C is observed in a 3-year-old child. Objectively: there are white and gray pin-point spots, surrounded by a bright red rim on the hyperemic oral mucosa adjacent to molars. There are pink enanthema on the soft palate. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Chickenpox
- Scarlet fever
- Diphtheria
- Measles
- Herpetic angina

28. Parents of a 6-year-old girl appealed to the dentist for a consultation. Child is ill since yesterday with increasing of the body temperature to 38.3 C, runny nose and a cough. Objectively: there are pin-pointed whitish-gray spots, surrounded by a bright red rim on the swollen, hyperemic buccal mucosa adjacent to molars. There are the bright red spots of irregular shape on the mucous membrane of the soft palate. What is the primary clinical

manifestation of the disease?

- Erosive element
- Burning pharynx "
- Belsky-Filatov-Koplik's spots
- "Strawberry tongue"
- Polymorphism of primary cells

29. A 5-year-old child is ill for two days. Objectively: there are a pink enanthema on the mucosa membrane of the soft palate, there are whitish-yellow round dots with a diameter of 1-2mm on the oral mucosa in the area of molars. They look like "spray lime" and not merge with each other. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Scarlet fever
- Diphtheria
- Measles
- Chickenpox
- Thrush

30. An 8-year-old girl is ill for 3 days. The child complains of the unwell feeling, fever, cough, runny nose. Objectively: the whitish-yellow coating with diameter of 1-2mm on the buccal mucosa in the area of molars were revealed. This coating looks like a "spray of lime". The doctor diagnosed measles. How the coating is named by autor in the prodromal period of this disease?

- Leffler
- Filatov-Pfeifer
- Bednar
- Belsky-Filatov-Koplik
- Nikolsky

31. A 16-year-old patient complains of pain during swallowing, increase of the temperature to 38.0 C, which arose day ago. Objectively: there are white coating with clear borders on the mucosa of the tonsils. This coating is tightly attached to the adjacent tissues and is difficult to remove. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, painful. There is edema of the subcutaneous adipose tissue. What is the probable diagnosis?

- Infectious mononucleosis
- Diphtheria
- Chickenpox
- Acute candidiasis
- Sore throat

32. After physical examination it was revealed a whitish-gray coating on the tonsils and throat mucosa. Dentist preliminarily diagnosed diphtheria. The doctor referred the patient for the bacteriological examination. Which pathogen will confirm the diagnosis?

- Pale treponema
- Loeffler bacillus
- Candida Fungi
- Streptococcus haemolytica
- E.

33. Mother of a 4-year-old child complains of sore throat in child, increased salivation, bad breath, fever. Objectively: there are redness, swelling of the mucous membrane of the tonsils and whitish-gray plaque that tightly attached to the mucosa. The coating spreads along the edge of the gums and tongue. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Diphtheria
- Varicella
- Measles
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Scarlet fever

34. Parents of a 6-year-old child appealed to the clinic with complaint of sore throat, fever in child. After subjective and objective examination scarlet fever was diagnosed. Which symptoms is not typical for this disease?

- Pronounced nasolabial triangle
- "Strawberry tongue"
- "Burning throat"
- Whitish-gray spots on the buccal mucosa in the area of molars
- A rash that looks like the small elements

35. A 5-year-old child has catarrhal stomatitis, "strawberry tongue", sore throat, fever, rash that occurred two days after the first symptoms. The preliminary diagnosis is scarlet fever. What agent causes this disease?

- Loeffler bacillus
- Virus
- Pale treponema
- Hemolytic streptococcus group A
- Candida fungi

36. Define the disease which has bacterial etiology

- Infectious mononucleosis
- Chickenpox
- Scarlet fever
- Rubella
- Measles

37. A 4.5-year-old child has a rash in the oral cavity and on the skin, that appeared in the evening the day before. During the examination: the general status is of middle severity, the temperature of the body is 38,3°C. On the hairy part of the head, on the skin of a trunk and extremities there are numerous vesicles with transparent

maintenance. In the oral cavity on the mucosa of cheeks, tongue, soft and hard palate there are erosions of the round form, covered with a fibrous plaque. The gums are without changes. Submaxillary lymphatic nodes are insignificantly enlarged. What is the probable diagnosis?

- Acute herpetic stomatitis
- Scarlet fever
- Measles
- Chickenpox
- Diphtheria

38. A 9-year-old child complains of the fever, sore throat and presence of the rash which firstly appeared on the face and then spread all over the body. Objectively: the body temperature is 38 C, the mucosa of soft palate, tonsils and pharynx is hyperemic. There is the spotty pale-pink rash on the soft palate. Retroauricular and occipital lymph nodes are enlarged. The skin is covered with the spotty rash of the body. Define the preliminary diagnosis.

- Chickenpox
- Measles
- Scarlet fever
- Rubella
- Mononucleosis

39. Parents of a 5-month-old baby complain of food refusal, ulcers on the palate. The infant was born prematurely, is now artificially fed. Objectively: at the junction of hard and soft palate there is an oval well-defined ulcer, covered with yellow-gray film and limited by a hyperemic swelling, protruding above the surface of oral mucosa. Which group of drugs should be administered for the aphtha epithelization?

- Antiviral drugs
- Antimycotic drugs
- Keratoplastic agents
- Antiseptics
- Antibiotics

40. Parents of 10-year-old patient turned to the dentist complaining about increasing of body temperature, to 37-38 c, weakness, headache, loss of appetite, sleep disturbance, gums bleeding, of gums, increasing during food intake, putrid smell from the mouth, excessive salivation. During dental examination swelling, hyperemia and bleeding of gingival mucosa were revealed. On the surface of the gums dirty-gray necrotic coating is observed. Make the diagnosis.

- Ulcerative-necrotizing gingivitis
- Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- Hypertrophic gingivitis
- Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- Desquamative gingivitis

41. Preventive examination of a 7-year-old schoolboy revealed unremovable grey-and-white layerings on the mucous membrane of cheek along the line of teeth joining. Mucous membrane is slightly hyperaemic, painless on palpation. The boy is emotionally unbalanced, bites his cheeks. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- Mild leukoplakia
- Lichen ruber planus
- Chronic candidous stomatitis
- Multiform exudative erythema

42. A 10-year-old child complains of sore throat, cough, fever (up to 38°C). These presentations turned up 2 days ago. Objectively: acute catarrhal stomatitis is present. Tonsils are swollen, hyperemic, covered with yellow-gray friable film which can be easily removed. Submandibular and cervical lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, painful on palpation. Laboratory analysis revealed leucocytosis and monocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Diphtheria
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Scarlet fever
- Rubella
- Measles

43. During dental examination of 9-year-old child ulcerative-necrotizing gingivitis were revealed. In which order should be the treatment conducted?

- Anesthesia, removal of necrotic tissues, antibacterial therapy, antiinflammatory therapy, stimulation of regeneration, hygienic education
- Hygienic education, removal of necrotic tissues, antibacterial therapy, anesthesia antiinflammatory therapy, stimulation of regeneration
- Antibacterial therapy, anesthesia antiinflammatory therapy, stimulation of regeneration, removal of local predisposing factors
- Removal of necrotic tissues, antibacterial therapy, anesthesia antiinflammatory therapy, stimulation of regeneration, hygienic education
- Removal of local predisposing factors, anesthesia, removal of necrotic tissues, antibacterial therapy, antiinflammatory therapy, stimulation of regeneration

44. During dental examination of 9-year-old child ulcerative-necrotizing gingivitis were revealed. In which order should be the treatment conducted?

- Anesthesia, removal of necrotic tissues, antibacterial therapy, antiinflammatory therapy, stimulation of regeneration, hygienic education

43. The cortical lamina is determined along up whole length. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Localized periodontitis
- B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- C. Generalized periodontitis
- D. Catarrhal gingivitis
- E. No correct answer

67. A 16-year-old teenager complains of halitosis, general weakness, body temperature rises up to 37.6. These symptoms turned up 2 days ago, the boy has a history of recent angina. Objectively: oral cavity hygiene is unsatisfactory, teeth are covered with soft white deposit. Gums are hyperaemic, gingival papillae are covered with greyish coating. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Ulcero-necrotic gingivitis
- E. Desquamative gingivitis

68. An 18-year-old patient complains of gingival enlargement, pain and haemorrhage during eating of solid food. Objectively: hyperaemia, gingival edema, hypertrophy of gingival edge up to 1/2 of crown height near the 12, 13, 14 teeth are noted. Formalin test is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
- B. Ulcero-necrotic gingivitis
- C. Generalized II degree periodontitis, chronic course
- D. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- E. Catarrhal gingivitis

69. A young patient complains of gum bleeding and pain during mastication, unpleasant smell from the mouth. During the examination the hypertrophy of marginal gums in the areas of 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 34, 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44 teeth on 1/3 of their crown's height was found. Dental calculus and periodontal pockets of 3-4 mm of depth were present as well in mentioned areas. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form
- B. General periodontitis of I degree
- C. General periodontitis of II degree
- D. Hypertrophic gingivitis, granulated form
- E. Local periodontitis of I degree

70. Preventive examination of tongue back of a 6-year-old child revealed areas of epithelium desquamation in form of red oval spots located close to the zones of hyperkeratinization of filiform papillae. Clavate papillae are hypertrophic. There are no complaints. The child has a history of intestinal dysbacteriosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Rhomboid glossitis
- B. Candidal glossitis
- C. Glossitis areata exfoliativa
- D. Acute catarrhal glossitis
- E. Herpetic affection of tongue

71. A 7 month old child was brought to a dentist because of an ulcer in the oral cavity. The child was born prematurely. She has been fed with breast milk substitutes by means of a bottle with rubber nipple. Objectively: on the border between hard and soft palate there is an oval ulcer 0,8x1,0 cm large covered with yellowish-grey deposit and surrounded with a roll-like infiltration. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A. Acute candidous stomatitis
- B. Bednar's aphtha
- C. Setton's aphtha
- D. Tuberculous ulcer
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

72. Examination of an 11-year-old boy revealed thickened, somewhat cyanotic, dense gingival margin overlapping the crowns of all teeth by 1/2 of their height. Fedorov-Volodkina oral hygiene index is 2,6, PMA index is 20%. X-ray picture shows no pathological changes of periodontium. The child has a 2-year history of neuropsychiatric treatment for epilepsy. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A. Localized periodontitis
- B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Generalized periodontitis

73. A 14-year-old boy complains of rash on the lips, pain while talking and eating. These presentations showed up three days ago. Similar rash has appeared 1-4 times a year for three years. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, the body temperature is of 36,90C. On the vermilion border of the lower lip and the skin below there are multiple small grouped vesicles with serous content, and crusts. What is the etiology of the disease?

- A. Herpes zoster Virus
- B. Coxsackie virus
- C. Herpes simplex virus
- D. Streptococc
- E. Staphylococci

74. A 13-year-old child complains of a short-term pain caused by cold stimuli in the upper left molar tooth. Occlusal surface of the 27 tooth has a cavity with a small

hole. After the overhanging enamel had been removed, the soft light dentin could be easily removed with an excavator within mantle dentin. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic median caries
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Acute deep caries
- D. Acute surface caries
- E. Chronic surface caries

75. A 14-year-old girl appealed to the dentist with complaints of bleeding of the gums, bad breath from the mouth. OBJECTIVE: gingival mucosa in the area of the front teeth of the upper and lower jaws hyperemic, there is bleeding. Schiller - Pisarev test is positive, PMA index is 70 %, GI, test by Fedorov is 3. On the frontal radiograph of both jaws - extension of periodontal gap, breach definition interdental tops, starting their resorption in the central area of the teeth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic generalized hypertrophic gingivitis
- B. Acute localized periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic generalized periodontitis
- D. Generalized chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Chronic generalized periodontitis

76. The 16 year-old patient complains of bleeding of the gums. The patient is ill on diabetes about 5 years. OBJECTIVE: cyanotic gums, periodontal pockets in the region of the 34, 35, 36, 37 teeth are 3 mm, with a seropurulent exudate. On radiographs - the resorption of the alveolar bone is within 1/4 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Generalized Periodontitis I degree, chronic
- B. Generalized periodontal II degree, chronic
- C. generalized periodontitis I degree
- D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Generalized periodontitis II degree

77. In a 15 year-old patient reviled - generalized periodontitis. With what diseases is necessary to differentiate this diagnosis?

- A. With acute catarrhal gingivitis, periodontitis marginal, papillitis
- B. With catarrhal gingivitis, periodontal syndrome in hereditary neyropeniyl, eosinophilic granuloma
- C. With catarrhal and hypertrophic gingivitis, abscess odontohennym
- D. With hypertrophic gingivitis, periodontiti
- E. With hypertrophic gingivitis, gingival fibromatosis, papillitis

78. The 12 year-old patient turned to the dentist for checkups. An objective examination of a doctor was diagnosed an acute localized periodontitis. As an anti-inflammatory therapy the doctor used:

- A. 0.1% solution of sodium mefenaminu
- B. 1% solution of nicotinic acid
- C. 5% solution of ascorbic acid
- D. 2% sodium fluoride
- E. 2.5% solution of calcium glycerophosphate

79. The 13 year-old child complains of exposure of the necks of the teeth and bleeding of gums during brushing the teeth for several years. OBJECTIVE: the gingival margin in the region of the 31 and 41 teeth are swollen, hyperemic, with cyanotic hue. There is a shortening of the lower lip frenulum. Radiological findings in this area is defined osteoporosis of the top of interdental septum and destruction of cortical plate of alveoli. Put diagnosis.

- A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Chronic generalized periodontitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Chronic localized periodontitis
- E. Chronic atrophic gingivitis exposure of the necks of the teeth

80. Add a disorder characterized by reduced of number of neutrophils in an osteal brain and peripheric blood

- A. Niemann-Pick Disease
- B. Hereditary neutropenia
- C. Niemann-Pick Disease
- D. Disease Letterera-Sive
- E. Eosinophilic granuloma

81. The parents of the 3 year-old child complains of the falling of all her teeth. The examination of the blood revealed a complete absence of neutrophils with normal total leukocyte count and a slight increase in the blood red cells and platelets. For what disease is characterized the results of the test?

- A. Cyclic neutropenia
- B. Permanent neutropenia
- C. Disease Letterera-Sive
- D. Disease-hand-Shyullera Krischena
- E. Disease-hand-Shyullera Krischena

82. The patient of 8 years-old was diagnosed disease with an autosomal-recessive type of inheritance that characterized by disturbance of the tryptophan metabolism. On the examination of the oral cavity revealed generalized periodontitis. What disease is it?

- A. Syndrome Papiyona-Lefebvre
- B. Gaucher disease
- C. Eosinophilic granuloma

- D. Niemann-Pick Disease
- E. Disease Letterera-Sive

83. A 10-year-old child complains of itching, dryness and burning lips. A week ago the child started to use the new toothpaste. Objectively: a red border of lips and skin are hyperemic, there are the small blisters on this background. These blisters burst in some areas. What is the basis of this disease?

- A. Reduction of the immune reactivity
- B. Immediate type allergic reaction
- C. Delayed-type allergic reaction
- D. Chronic inflammation of the lips
- E. Allergic stomatitis

84. In a minute after torus anaesthesia was introduced with 2% solution of novocaine of 4 ml on the occasion of the 17 tooth extraction, a patient complained of a difficult breathing. Objectively: upper and lower lips, mucous membrane of larynx and oral cavity are swelled and hyperemic. What complication occurred in the patient?

- A. Quincke's edema
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Collapse
- D. Intoxication by anaesthetics
- E. Coma

85. According to the mother, a 5-year-old child complains about pain during swallowing, weakness, body temperature rise up to 39,50C, swelling of submental lymph nodes. Objectively: the child's condition is grave, body temperature is 38,80C. Mucous membrane of the oral cavity is markedly hyperaemic and edematous with haemorrhages and ulcerations. Pharynx is markedly hyperemic, lacunae are enlarged and have necrosis areas. Regional, cervical, occipital lymph nodes are painful, enlarged and dense. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- B. Herpetic angina
- C. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivostomatitis
- D. Infectious mononucleosis
- E. Lacunar tonsillitis

86. A 10-year old boy complains of swelling of the lower lip, which appeared suddenly after wasp sting and difficult breathing. Objectively: lower lip is in three times bigger than normal, the skin in the area of edema is pale. There is swelling of the tongue in the mouth. Oral mucosa of the soft palate is swollen. What drugs should be used firstly?

- A. Antihistamines
- B. Antibacterials
- C. Anti-inflammatory drugs
- D. Corticosteroids
- E. Analgesics

87. Parents of a 1,5-month-old child complain of whitish depositions on the child's buccal and labial mucosa. Objectively: labial and buccal mucosa is hyperemic and covered with caseous deposition that can be easily removed. Specify the causative agent of this disease:

- A. Fusiform bacillus
- B. Candida fungi
- C. Loeffler's bacillus
- D. Vincent's spirochaetes
- E. Diplococci

88. A 16-year-old patient appealed to the dentist to remove the tooth 27. After anesthesia of 2% lidocaine she complained of a throbbing headache, stuffiness in the ears, nausea, itching skin. Wheezing, drop in blood pressure, tachycardia, thready pulse were observed in the patient. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hyperglycemic coma
- B. Urticaria
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Angioedema
- E. Hypertensive crisis

89. A 17-year-old patient appealed to the dentist with acute aggravation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 24. 1 ml 30% solution of lincomycin was introduced under the periosteum in the region of the tooth 24. A few minutes later the patient felt the difficulty during swallowing and breathing, voice became hoarse, quickly began to grow dyspnea, swelling of the lips, tongue. The cyanosis of face and neck was observed. BP - 100/75 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylaxis
- B. Angioedema
- C. Urticaria
- D. Collapse
- E. Obstructive asphyxia

90. A 16-year-old girl appealed to the dentist to remove the tooth 16. After anesthesia with 2% lidocaine she complained of a throbbing headache, tinnitus, nausea, itchy skin. Wheezing, drop in blood pressure, tachycardia, thready pulse were observed. The diagnosis is anaphylactic shock. What are the possible causes of death in anaphylactic shock?

- A. All answers are correct
- B. Acute renal failure
- C. Acute heart failure

- D. Swelling of the brain
- E. Acute respiratory failure

91. In an 11-year old boy weakness, cough, body itching, headache, increasing of the body temperature to 38-39 °C appeared immediately after taking the medications. Objectively: there is rash on the skin that look like the nettle burns. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- B. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- C. Lyell's syndrome
- D. Urticaria
- E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis

92. A 12-year-old girl complains of intense itching of the body, common weakness, noisy breathing, increase of the body temperature to 38 ° C. Objectively: there are papules and macules on the skin. From history we know that the disease began suddenly, immediately after taking medications. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Lyell's syndrome
- B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- D. Urticaria
- E. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis

93. A 3-month-old child has been in disease state for two days. The child is anxious, refuses food, has normal body temperature. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is edematous and hyperemic. There is white caseous coating on the back of tongue and buccal mucosa. After the coating removal one can see extremely hyperemic surface with petechial haemorrhages. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Mild leukoplakia
- B. Acute candidal stomatitis
- C. Herpetic angina
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E. Lichen ruber planus

94. A 10-year-old child complains of gingival pain and haemorrhage which appeared two days ago after a cold. Objectively: the gingiva is edematous, hyperaemic, bleeds easily, painful on palpation. The tips of gingival papillae are dome-shaped. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Ulcerative gingivitis
- E. Generalized periodontitis

95. A 14-year-old teen complains of gingival haemorrhages during tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival mucosa is hyperemic, pastous, bleeds when touched. Schiller-Pisarev test is positive. PMA index - 70%. Hygienic index - 3.0. X-ray picture of the frontal area depicts no evident changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- B. Chronic periodontitis
- C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

96. A 13,5 year old girl complains of gingival painfulness and haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating, halitosis. She has been ill with angina for a week. Objectively: mucous membrane of gums in the area of frontal teeth of her upper and lower jaws is edematous, hyperemic. Apices of gingival papillae are necrotic, they also bleed when touched. There is a thick layer of soft tooth plaque. What is the causative agent of this disease?

- A. Herpes virus
- B. Streptococci
- C. Anaerobic microflora
- D. Staphylococci
- E. Yeast fungi

97. Parents of an 8-year-old child complain about a painful formation in the child's oral cavity that obstructs food intake. The same complaints were registered two years ago. Mucous membrane of lateral tongue surface is hyperemic and edematous. There is an oval erosion over 0,7 cm large covered with yellow greyish deposit. Erosion edges are hyperemic and painful on palpation. The child has a history of chronic cholecystocholangitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C. Behcet's syndrome
- D. Erythema multiforme
- E. Traumatic erosion

98. A 12-year-old child complains of body temperature rise up to 39,80C, weakness, headache and pain in throat getting worse when swallowing. Objectively: mucous membrane of gums is edematous, hyperemic. Tonsils are bright red, hypertrophic, covered with yellow-gray deposit which does not extend beyond the lymphoid tissue and can be easily removed. Submandibular, occipital lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, slightly painful on palpation. Hepatosplenomegaly is present. Identify the causative agent of this disease:

- A. Coxsackie virus
- B. Bordet-Gengou bacillus

- C. Epstein-Barr virus
- D. Herpes virus
- E. Loeffler's Bacillus

99. A 1,8 year old boy was under treatment in the infectious disease department. He was given ampicillin. On the 6th day of treatment there appeared white deposits in form of caseous films that were revealed on the hyperemic mucous membrane in the area of gingival torus, cheeks and on the tongue. The films can be removed leaving hyperemic surface underneath them. General condition is satisfactory. Body temperature is 36,70C. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Drug-induced stomatitis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Acute candidous stomatitis
- D. Chronic candidous stomatitis
- E. Mild case of leukoplakia

100. A 12-year-old patient complains of gingival haemorrhage, tooth mobility. He has had these presentations since the age of 4. Objectively: gingiva around all the teeth is hyperaemic, edematous, bleeds during instrumental examination. The teeth roots are exposed by 1/3 and covered with whitish plaque. The teeth are mobile. Dentogingival pockets are 4-5 mm deep. External examination revealed dryness and thickening of the outer layer of skin on the palms, anterior third of the forearms, soles; there are skin cracks. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
- B. Cyclic neutropenia
- C. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
- D. Niemann-Pick disease
- E. Letterer-Siwe disease

101. A 4,5-year-old child presents with eruptions on skin and in the mouth which appeared on the previous day. Objectively: the child is in medium severe condition, body temperature is 38,30C. Scalp, trunk skin and extremities are covered with multiple vesicles with transparent content. Mucous membrane of cheeks, tongue, hard and soft palate exhibits roundish erosion covered with fibrinous film. Gums remain unchanged. Submandibular lymph nodes are slightly enlarged. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Chicken pox-induced stomatitis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Exudative erythema multiforme
- D. Measles-induced stomatitis
- E. Scarlet fever-induced stomatitis

102. A 13-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: gums around all the teeth are hyperemic and edematous, PMA index (papillary marginal alveolar index) is 46%, Greene-Vermillion hygiene index is 2,5. Provisional diagnosis: exacerbation of chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis. This patient should be recommended to use a toothpaste with the following active component:

- A. Chlorhexidine
- B. Vitamins A, D, E
- C. Calcium glycerophosphate
- D. Monofluorophosphate
- E. Microelement complex

103. The parents of 1, 5-years-old child turned to the dentist complaining about raise of body temperature to 37,5-39 C, weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation. Objectively: there are 3-5 round erosion with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo the oral mucosa of lips and cheeks. The erosion are sharply painful while touched. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (milde forme)
- B. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- C. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (medium forme)
- D. Generalized periodontitis
- E. Acute catarrhal gingivitis

104. The parents of 2, 5-years-old child turned to the dentist complaining about raise of body temperature to 39 C, weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation. Objectively: there are 5-15 round erosion with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo the oral mucosa of lips, cheeks tongue. There are areas of superficial epithelial necrosis or vesicles (1-30mm) with muddy content. The erosion are sharply painful while touched. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (milde forme)
- B. Generalized periodontitis
- C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (medium forme)
- E. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis

105. The parents of 3, 5-years-old child turned to the pediatrician complaining about raise of body temperature to 39 - 40 C, weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation and unpleasant smell. Objectively: significant area of oral mucosa of lips, cheeks tongue, soft and hard palate are covered with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo. The erosion are sharply painful while touched. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Generalized periodontitis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (severe forme)

- C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (milde forme)
- E. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis

106. The parents of 3, 5-years-old child turned to the dentist complaining about raise of body temperature to 37,5-39 C, weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation. Objectively: there are 3-5 round erosion with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo the oral mucosa of lips and cheeks. The erosion are sharply painful while touched. Acute herpetic stomatitis was diagnosed. Which diseases should it be differential diagnosed with?

- A. Exudative erythema multiforme
- B. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Generalized periodontitis
- E. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis

107. The parents of 3, 5-years-old child turned to the dentist complaining about raise of body temperature to 37,5-39 C, weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation. Objectively: there are 3-5 round erosion with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo the oral mucosa of lips and cheeks. The erosion are sharply painful while touched. Acute herpetic stomatitis (mild form) was diagnosed. What is the first step of treatment of this disease?

- A. stimulation of epitalisation
- B. hygienic education
- C. pain control
- D. prevention of relapses of new elements
- E. anti-bacterial therapy

108. During dental examination of 4-years-old patient was diagnosed with acute herpetic stomatitis (mild form). Which medicine should be applied for the aetiological therapy?

- A. stimulation of epitalisation
- B. pain control
- C. antiviral medication
- D. anti-bacterial medication
- E. hygienic education

109. During dental examination of 1 years-old patient diagnosis of acute herpetic stomatitis (medium form) was diagnosed. Which medicine should be applied for the dissolution of fibrinous coating?

- A. antiviral medication
- B. pain control
- C. stimulation of epitalisation
- D. anti-bacterial medication
- E. hygienic education

110. During dental examination of 2- years-old patient diagnosis of acute herpetic stomatitis (mild form) was diagnosed. Which medicine should be applied for the stimulation of epitalisation?

- A. tocopherol acetate
- B. anti-bacterial medication
- C. antiviral medication
- D. trypsin
- E. glucose solution

111. During dental examination of 3- years-old patient diagnosis of acute herpetic stomatitis (severe form) was diagnosed. Which medicine should be applied for the desintoxication?

- A. tocopherol acetate
- B. antiviral medication
- C. intravenous injections of 10 % glucose solution
- D. anti-bacterial medication
- E. trypsin

112. During dental examination of 4 years-old patient diagnosis of acute herpetic stomatitis (mild form) was diagnosed. Which preventive measures should be provided in the kindergarten first of all?

- A. Timely isolation of ill children
- B. General health improvement
- C. Hygienic education
- D. Prevention of bad habits
- E. Oral cavity sanitation

113. The parents of 14-years-old child turned to the dentist complaining about raise of body temperature to 39 C, weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation. Objectively: there are 2-5 round erosion with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo the oral mucosa of lips, cheeks tongue, angles of mouth. There are areas of superficial epithelial necrosis or vesicles (1-30 mm) with muddy content. The erosion are sharply painful while touched. The relapses occur 1-2 times in three years. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (medium forme)
- B. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (mild form)
- C. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (milde forme)
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (milde forme)
- E. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (severe form)

114. The parents of 13-years-old child turned to the dentist complaining about weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation in their child. Objectively: there are 2-5 round erosions with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo on the oral

mucosa of lips, cheeks tongue, angles of mouth. There are areas of superficial epithelial necrosis or vesicles (1-30 mm) with muddy content. The erosion are sharply painful while touched. The relapses occur 1-2 times per year. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (medium form)
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (mild form)
- C. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (mild form)
- D. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (moderate form)
- E. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (severe form)

115. The parents of 13-years- old child turned to the dentist with complains of weakness, hyperemia, gums bleeding, loss of appetite, increasing of salivation in their child. Objectively: there are 5-15 round erosions with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo on the oral mucosa of lips, cheeks, tongue, angles of mouth. There are areas of superficial epithelial necrosis or vesicles (1-30 mm) with the muddy content. The erosion are sharply painful while touched. The relapses occur 4 times per year. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (mild form)
- B. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (medium form)
- C. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (severe form)
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis, (mild form)
- E. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (moderate form)

116. During dental examination of 10-years -old patient recurrent herpetic stomatitis was revealed. What are the causes of relapses?

- A. Injuries of the oral mucosa
- B. Exacerbation of chronic diseases of respiratory tract
- C. Overheating, overcooling
- D. Psychological or hormone stress
- E. All mention above

117. During dental examination of 11-years -old patient acute herpetic stomatitis was revealed. What is etiological agent of this diseases?

- A. Groups B coxsackieviruses
- B. DNA-containing herpes simplex virus
- C. Chickenpox virus
- D. Groups A coxsackieviruses
- E. Shingles virus

118. During dental examination of 11-years -old patient acute herpetic stomatitis was revealed. Which medicines of anti-viral action should be applied for the local treatment?

- A. Deoxyribonuclease
- B. Trypsin
- C. Solcoseryl
- D. Acyclovir (zovirax)
- E. All mention above

119. During dental examination of 14-years -old patient acute herpetic stomatitis was revealed. Which medicine should be applied for the stimulation of epitalisation?

- A. Acyclovir (zovirax)
- B. Solcoseryl
- C. Deoxyribonuclease
- D. Trypsin
- E. All mention above

120. During dental examination of 14-years -old patient acute herpetic stomatitis was revealed. Which medicine should be applied for the dissolution of fibrinous coating?

- A. Trypsin
- B. Acyclovir (zovirax)
- C. Solcoseryl
- D. Deoxyribonuclease
- E. All mention above

121. During dental examination of 13-years -old patient acute herpetic stomatitis was revealed. Which group of medicine should be applied for the dissolution of fibrinous coating?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Anti-inflammatory
- C. Anti-viral
- D. Proteolytic enzymes
- E. No correct answer

122. During dental examination of 13-years -old patient recurrent herpetic stomatitis was revealed. Which methods does the diagnostics of this diseases include?

- A. Immunofluorescent
- B. Virologic
- C. All mention above
- D. Cytological
- E. No correct answer

123. A 7- years- old girl became ill 3 days ago. Objectively: the temperature is 39, 3°C. On the skin of a face, neck, breasts, back, forearms, shins there is papular rash and single vesicles of 4-5 cm in size, filled by serous maintenance. In the oral cavity there are large erosions, covered with a white plaque, severely painful at the touch. Lips are swollen, hyperemic, covered with bleeding crusts. Conjunctivitis is present. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Layela syndroms
- B. Infectious mononucleosis
- C. Multiform exudative erythema

- D. Stevens-Johnson's syndrome
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

124. Parents of a 9-year-old child complain of pain in the child's mouth, general weakness, increase of body temperature to 39-40 °. The child is sick for two days. A few days ago the boy took antibiotics. On examination: general condition is severe. Lips are swollen and covered with massive bloody crusts. There are an extensive erosion covered with a whitish bloom on the mucous membrane of the cheeks, tongue and lips. The bloody crusts in the nasal passages and conjunctivitis of the right eye are observed. There are "Cap Badges" (blue-red erythematous patches with vesicles center) on the skin of the forearm. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Herpes simplex
- B. Allergic stomatitis
- C. Allergic cheilitis
- D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

125. A 12 year-old girl complains of fever up to 38,8 ° C, headache, presence of painful ulcers in the mouth. From history - the child underwent a course of antibiotics. Objectively: there are erosions covered fibrinous coating on the hyperemic edematous mucosa of the lips, cheeks and tongue. There are cracked and bleeding layering on the red border of lips. Lesions of the mucous membrane of the trachea and urinary - genital system are observed. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- C. Exudative erythema multiforme
- D. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- E. Ulcerous-necrotic stomatitis

126. A 12-year-old girl is under clinical observation in gastroenterologist in case of biliary dyskinesia. The girl appealed to the dentist with complaints of pain while eating, the presence of lesions on the oral mucosa. An objective examination of the mucosa of the oral cavity revealed erosion, red border of lips is covered with hemorrhagic crusts. Forearms is covered with cyanotic papules with vesicles in center. Define diagnosis.

- A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis, severe form
- C. Exudative erythema multiforme, toxic- allergic form
- D. Exudative erythema multiforme, infectious- allergic form
- E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis, severe form

127. A 10-year-old patient appealed with complaints of pain during eating. Objectively: there are hyperemic areas on mucosa of the hard palate and lower lip. Erosion which is covered with fibrinous film is observed on the lip. The appearance of these complaints relates to receiving sulfonamides. Diagnosis: toxic-allergic stomatitis. What treatment will you choose?

- A. Antiseptics, keratoplasty
- B. Antihistamines
- C. Antibiotics, sulfonamides
- D. Antiviral, immunomodulators
- E. Corticosteroids

128. An 11-year-old boy complains of increase of body temperature to 38 ° C, pain in joints and muscles, headache, weakness. The child complains of pain during eating and speaking. Objectively: lips are swollen and in some places covered with bloody crusts. The mucous membrane of the mouth is swollen, hyperemic, covered with irregular erosions. Erosions are covered with fibrinous coating. There are bluish papules on the shins and forearms. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Drug induced stomatitis
- B. Eczema
- C. Exudative erythema multiforme
- D. Pemphigus
- E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis

129. A 14-year-old guy complains of fever, pain in the joints. There are bluish-pink spots with a diameter of 1-2cm with bubbles in the center on the skin of the upper and lower extremities. There are sharp painful erosions on the oral mucosa against erythema and edema and hemorrhagic crusts on lips. Symptom of Nikolsky - negative. Select the most probable diagnosis.

- A. Exudative erythema multiforme
- B. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Ulcerous-necrotic stomatitis
- E. Pemphigus

130. The third relapse of the exudative erythema multiforme occurred in a 14-year-old boy. The medications were prescribed for the child only during periods of exacerbation. What treatment should be carry out for prevention of relapses?

- A. Antihistamines in age doses
- B. Vitamins
- C. Diet excluding foods with allergic properties
- D. Histoglobulin scheme 1-2 times in year
- E. Glucocorticoids in age doses

131. A 6.5- year- old child complains of pain and burning in the corners of the mouth, that makes its opening

difficult. Objectively: in the corners of the mouth there are erosions with infiltrative edges, covered by a grey and white plaque, hyperemia and maceration of skin. The occlusion is deep. There is a record of the intestinal dysbacteriosis. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Exfoliative cheilitis
- B. Candidamycotic cheilitis
- C. Macrocheilitis
- D. Meteorologic cheilitis
- E. Atopic cheilitis

132. A patient complains of itching, swelling and redness of the lips, rash on lips and skin. The condition is acute. Objectively: the red contour of the lips is swollen, hyperemic, on the contour there are small blisters filled by serous exudates. In some places the blisters merge. Maceration, ulcers and crusts are found in some places. In the corners of the mouth and on the skin of the lower lip there are edema, scales, and crusts. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Exfoliative cheilitis
- B. Meteorologic cheilitis
- C. Ekzematous cheilitis
- D. Actinic cheilitis
- E. Contagious allergic cheilitis

133. The parents of a 7-year-old girl noticed spots on the girl's tongue. The child suffers from gastroenteritis. Objectively: there is a grey and white plaque on the back of the tongue and areas of hyperemia with the absence of papillae filiformes. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Desquamative glossitis
- B. Rhomboidal glossitis
- C. Catarrhal glossitis
- D. Fissured tongue
- E. Black hairy tongue

134. A 10-month-old child fell ill 2 days ago and refused to eat. He was treated by a pediatrician on the occasion of pneumonia. He got antibiotics, sulfanilamide. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is hyperemic, swollen. There is white plaque on the mucous of cheeks, lips, soft and hard palate that is removed in some areas with formation of erosions. Submaxilla lymphatic nodes are enlarged. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- B. Acute Candida stomatitis
- C. Chronic Candida stomatitis
- D. Soft form of leucoplakia
- E. Allergic stomatitis

135. An 8.5 -year- old boy complains of dryness and itching of lips during the last days. The boy has a harmful habit to retain a pen in the mouth. Objectively: the red contour and skin of the lips are swollen, brightly hyperemic. The moderate peeling of the staggered area is found. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Contagious allergic cheilitis
- B. Eczematous cheilitis
- C. Atopic cheilitis
- D. Meteorologic cheilitis
- E. Exfoliate cheilitis

136. During the prophylactic examination of the 6-year-old child the areas of epithelium desquamation with oval red spots have been found out on the back of a tongue with the areas of hyperkeratinization of papillae filiformes. The papillae fungiformes are hypertrophied. The subjective feelings are absent. The child's anamnesis shows the disbacteriosis of intestine. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Desquamative glossitis
- B. Herpetic affect of tongue
- C. Mycotic glossitis
- D. Acute catarrhal glossitis
- E. Rhomboidal glossitis

137. A 5-year-old patient visited the doctor with complains of painful swelling of lips. He suffers from biliary dyskinesia. The anamnesis shows a postvaccination allergy. The illness lasts for a year. In summer the patient felt health improvement. Objectively: a red contour of the lips is hyperemic, on the contour there are small blisters, in the corners of the mouth there are perleches. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Bacterial cheilitis
- B. Meteorologic cheilitis
- C. Exfoliative cheilitis
- D. Allergic cheilitis
- E. Traumatic cheilitis

138. Parents of a child of 4 months complain of the appearance of a white plaque in the mouth cavity of their child and its refusal to eat. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, the T-37, 1C. The cheesy white plaque on the mucosa of the cheeks, lips and the hard palate is determined. Coating is easily removed, the mucous underneath is hyperemic. What additional method of investigation will confirm the diagnosis?

- A. Cytological
- B. Immunological
- C. Immunofluorescent
- D. Microbiological
- E. Virology

139. Child of 6 years is complaining of soreness and dryness of the lips. The disease developed two days ago after a long stay in the open air. There is slight edema, hyperemia of the lips, light infiltration, scales on red rim lip. The surface of lips is dry. Put the diagnosis of the disease:

- A. Exfoliative cheilitis
- B. Eczematous cheilitis
- C. Meteorological cheilitis
- D. Actinic cheilitis
- E. Glandular cheilitis

140. An 1 year old child is restless, refuses to eat, the body temperature is 37.7 C. Objectively: mucosa of cheeks, vestibulum oris, and tongue is hyperaemic and covered with cheesy white coating. What medications should be prescribed firstly?

- A. Antiviral
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Antifungal
- D. Antiallergic
- E. Antiseptic

141. Parents of 6 months child complain of the presence of plaque in the oral cavity in their child. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic, covered with white coating that resembles clotted milk; the coating can be easily withdrawn. Clarify the diagnosis:

- A. Acute candidous stomatitis
- B. Chronic candidous stomatitis
- C. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- D. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- E. Soft form of leukoplakia

142. Parents of 6 months child complain of the presence of plaque in the oral cavity in their child. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic, covered with white coating that resembles clotted milk; the coating can be easily withdrawn. What is the causative agent of this disease?

- A. Koksaki virus
- B. Lefler's rod
- C. Candida
- D. Herpes simplex virus
- E. Epstein-Barr virus

143. Parents of 6-year-old child appeared with complaints of child's refusal of food and presence of gray-yellow plaque in the mouth during the year. The child marks a sharp dryness and burning in oral cavity. Objectively: the yellowish-gray coating is present on the hyperemic and swollen mucosa of lips, cheeks. Plaque on the tongue is associated with tissue, is fixed with surface and is located on infiltrated basis. A child suffers of chronic bronchitis and receives systematic treatment with antibiotics. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- B. Multiform exudative erythema
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Chronic candidous stomatitis
- E. Acute candidous stomatitis

144. The painful reaction in regional lymph nodes is observed in a 13-year-old girl. An objective examination revealed desquamative change of the tongue - its back is cleared, plaque filiform papillae are atrophied, desquamation of the epithelium, tongue is smooth, shiny, sharply sensitive to various stimuli. In establishing the diagnosis of "drug allergy" doctor conducted differential diagnosis with exudative erythema multiforme. Which symptoms are common for hospital drug allergies and exudative erythema multiforme?

- A. Presence of erythematous spots, papules, vesicles, blisters, erosions
- B. Presence of crusts
- C. Presence of hypersalivation, blisters, bubbles
- D. Feeling of swelling, itching, difficulty swallowing
- E. Presence of erythematous spots

145. A 14-year-old boy complains of pain in muscles, joints, weakness. Objectively: swelling and redness of the mucous membranes of the throat, tongue and palate. What diseases should be differentiated with the diagnosis "drug allergy"?

- A. Exudative erythema multiforme
- B. All answers are correct
- C. Articles
- D. Agranulocytosis
- E. Agranulocytosis

146. A 15-year-old child disclaims meal feels dyspepsia, pain in muscles and joints, weakness. There is the extensive swelling and hyperemia of mucous membrane in the oral cavity. From history we know that the child was treated on the respiratory infection. Physician established diagnosis - drug allergy. What are the priorities of the physician in the treatment of this condition?

- A. Prescribe antihistamines
- B. Prescribe vitamin C
- C. Prescribe calcium
- D. Restrict usage of suspected causes of disease
- E. Restrict antibiotics

147. During the using of local anesthetic (10% lidocaine 2 ml) a 9-year-old girl screamed, lost consciousness, generalized convulsions began. Skin is pale cyanotic.

Pulse can not be traced because of cramps. Preliminary diagnosis?

- A. Intoxication lidocaine
- B. Urticaria
- C. Febrile convulsions
- D. Bronchial obstruction
- E. Angioedema

148. A child of 12 years old complains on pain during chewing. Anamnesis morbi: every six months, sometimes more often, an "ulcers" appear in various parts of the mucous oral mucosa, which spontaneously heal for 7-10 days. The boy complains on intermittent pain in the abdomen, frequent constipation. The child is under clinical supervision of a gastroenterologist. Objectively: there are small oval in form erosions, surrounded by flushing rim, covered with fibrinous coating on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- D. Exudative erythema multiforme
- E. Acute respiratory viral infections

149. A girl of 12 years old complains of pain and the presence of ulcers in the mouth cavity. The painful sensation is evident especially during eating. Objectively: there are three aphthous elements with 5 mm in diameter, covered with a yellowish coating, surrounded by inflamed red border on the transitional fold of mucous membrane in the region of the frontal teeth of the lower jaw. The aphtae are sharply painful. The chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis is diagnosed. What group of medicines should be prescribed for the child for general treatment before consultation and diagnostic procedure in allergist?

- A. Antiviral
- B. Hyposensibilization
- C. Antifungal
- D. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory
- E. Antibiotics

150. The patient of 14 years old is being treated in hospital with exacerbation of chronic colitis. Objectively: there are four round-shaped erosions in the area on the lateral surface of flushed tongue and in the area of transitional fold near by tooth 45. What drugs should be used for the treatment of elements during first visit of the dentist?

- A. Painkillers, antifungal drugs
- B. Painkillers, antibiotics
- C. Anesthetics, antiseptics
- D. Painkillers, antiviral drugs
- E. Keratoplasty substances

151. An 8 years old child complains of the presence of painful lesion in the mouth cavity which hurts during eating. Similar complaints were seen 2 years ago. There is an erosion of up to 0.6 cm of oval shape, covered with a grayish and yellowish coating and surrounded by hyperemic rim on the lateral surface of the tongue. Erosion is painful on palpation. Anamnesis of disease: chronic cholecystocholangitis was diagnosed. Clarify the diagnosis.

- A. Behcet's syndrome
- B. Traumatic erosion
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Multiform exudative erythema
- E. Stevens-Johnson's syndrome

152. The 15 years old child complains of the presence of several painful erosions in the mouth cavity. The erosions appear and disappear during several days, and in 3-4 months period they appear again. Objectively: there are round-shaped erosive elements on the mucosa of lower lip sized 6.5 mm with sharp edges, surrounded by flushing rim, covered with a grayish coating, sharply painful on palpation. After the examination, diagnosis was clarified: HRAS. What drugs for topical treatment should be applied to relieve swelling and inflammation in the early stage of treatment?

- A. Corticosteroids
- B. Antimicrobial drugs
- C. Anesthetics
- D. Keratoplasty substances
- E. Hyposensibilization medicines

153. Child of 10 years old complains of presence of painful element in the mouth cavity which prevents of normal food intake. The same symptoms was observed for the first time 2 years ago. Anamnesis of disease: chronic colitis. Objectively: there is a small painful erosion of oval shape, with clear hyperemic rim, covered with grayish-white coating on the vestibulum oral area. Lymph nodes are not enlarged. Clarify the diagnosis.

- A. Syphilitic ulcer
- B. Aphtha Settona
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

154. A child of 11 years old complains of presence of painful lesion in the mouth cavity which makes eating difficult. Similar symptoms were observed for the first time 2 years ago. There is an painful small-sized oval erosion, covered with grayish-white color on the bottom of the

mouth. The erosion is hyperemic and has infiltrated edges. What local treatment scheme should be chosen for treatment of this pathology?

- A. Anesthesia, causal therapy, keratoplastics
- B. Anesthesia, antiseptics, keratoplastics
- C. Elimination of irritating factor, antiseptics, analgesics, keratoplastics
- D. Removal of traumatic factor, suturing damage
- E. Hyposensitization, keratoplastics

155. The parents of an 8-year-old child complain of the presence of a sore formation in the child's oral cavity that makes food consumption difficult. Similar complaints were first made 2 years ago. The erosion of 0,7cm in size, of oval shape covered by a grayish yellow plaque is found on the lateral surface of the tongue, on a background of the hyperemic and swollen mucous membrane. The erosion has hyperemic margins and is painful during the palpation. The medical history includes a record of chronic cholecystocholangitis and biliary dyskinesia. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Styvens-Johnsons syndrome
- B. Bechchets syndrome
- C. Stomatitis aphtous chronica recurring
- D. Multiform exudative erythema
- E. Traumatic erosion

156. A 16-year-old patient complains of bleeding gums. From the medical history: frequent nasal hemorrhages, general weakness. Objectively: pallor of the skin and mucous membrane of the oral cavity. On mucous membrane of the cheeks, tongue and soft palate there are numerous petechiae. Blood test: erythrocytes - $3.1 \cdot 10^{12}/l$, leucocytes - $2.9 \cdot 10^9/l$, thrombocytes - $80 \cdot 10^9/l$, time of blood coagulation - 9 min., cell-color - 0.9, ESR - 18 mm/hour, hemoglobin - 94g/l. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Werlhof's disease
- B. Chronic lymphatic leukemia
- C. Ferrum deficiency anemia
- D. Addison's anemia
- E. Vaquez disease

157. The parents of an 11-year-old child complain of presence of the painful ulcers which appear three times per year. On the swollen mucous membrane of the lower lip and the tongue two oval aphtae of 0,7mm in size with hyperemic framing are found. Aphtae are covered with a grey plaque, acutely painful at palpation. The edges of the aphtae increased little above the surrounding mucous membrane. The child's anamnesis shows food allergy. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- B. Chronic aphtous recurring stomatitis
- C. Herpetic recurring stomatitis
- D. Multiform exudative erythema
- E. Medicine stomatitis

158. Child of 13 years old complains of periodic (1 time every 3 months) appearance of painful lesions in the oral cavity. In the mucosa of lower lip 2 erosions size 0, 8 x 1 cm on the solid basis with evaginated edges covered with white-grayish coating are defined. Anamnesis: exudative diathesis, chronic cholecystitis. What is your estimated diagnosis?

- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B. Multiform exudative erythema
- C. Stomatitis Vincent
- D. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- E. Stomatitis Setton

159. The parents of an 8-year-old child complain of the presence of a sore formation in the child's oral cavity that makes food consumption difficult. Similar complaints were first made 2 years ago. The erosion of 0,7cm in size, of oval shape covered by a grayish yellow plaque is found on the lateral surface of the tongue, on a background of the hyperemic and swollen mucous membrane. The erosion has hyperemic margins and is painful during the palpation. The medical history includes a record of chronic cholecystocholangitis and biliary dyskinesia. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Bechchets syndrome
- B. Multiform exudative erythema
- C. Stomatitis aphtous chronica recurring
- D. Styvens-Johnsons syndrome
- E. Traumatic erosion

160. A 3-month-old child was ill, restless, refusing food for 2 days. The body temperature is normal. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is hyperemic and swollen. There is a caseous filmy white plaque on the back of the tongue and mucous membrane of the cheeks, after the removal of which hyperemic surface with petechia remains. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Mild form of leukoplakia
- B. Herpetic tonsillitis
- C. Acute Candida stomatitis
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E. Lichen planus

161. A patient complains of gum bleeding and pain during mastication, unpleasant smell from the mouth. During the examination a hypertrophy of marginal gums on 1/3 heights of crowns of the teeth in the areas of 11, 12, 13,

21, 22, 23 and 34, 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44 was found. Dental calculus and periodontal pockets of 3-4 mm in areas of 16, 15, 14, 12, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 34, 35, 36, 46, 45 teeth were present. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis, swollen form
- B. General paradontitis of I degree
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form

- D. General paradontitis of I degree
- E. Local paradontitis of II degree

162. Parents of an 8-year-old child complain about a painful formation in the child's oral cavity that obstructs food intake. The same complaints were registered two years ago. Mucous membrane of lateral tongue surface is hyperemic and edematous. There is an oval erosion over 0,7 cm large covered with yellow greyish deposit. Erosion

edges are hyperemic and painful on palpation. The child has a history of chronic cholecystocholangitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B. Erythema multiforme
- C. Traumatic erosion
- D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- E. Behcet's syndrome