

Примірник для самопідготовки студентів

Профіль: Терапія

Курс: 3 курс, 5 осінній семестр

Мова: Англійська

Тема: /3 курс/

Всього завдань: 148

1. An 10-year-old child the index of caries intensity DMF+df=5 and hygienic index (OHI-S)=2.4. The parents have a caries. What is the main cause of the cariogenic situation in this child?

- A. Heredity
- B. Age of child
- C. Habitus
- D. Nervous stresses
- E. Oral hygiene

2. During the examination of a 9-year-old child on the cervical area of incisors and permanent molars the initial and superficial caries were found. During last 2 years the cold diseases at child are marked often. What additional examination must be conducted for revealing the main factor of cariogenic situation?

- A. Index Sillnes-Loe
- B. Fedorova-Volodkinoyi index
- C. Shillera-Pisareva probe
- D. Index DMF
- E. Staining by methylene blue solution

3. The mother with a 3-year-old boy visited a dentist for a preventive examination. From anamnesis: the mother's pregnancy was complicated by toxicosis of second half. A child was timely born, breast-feeding was to 5 month. During examination on the approximal and cervical surfaces of the upper incisors, canine and lower incisors caries decays was found (decompensated form of caries). What factor is dominant in the cariogenic situation?

- A. Disturbance of primary mineralization
- B. Disturbance of initiation of organic matrix
- C. Disturbance of enamel maturation
- D. Disturbance of histogenesis
- E. Disturbance of remineralization

4. During the microbiological examination of the dental plaque of a 14-year-old child with the middle level of caries intensity the different kinds of streptococci, staphylococci, lactobacilli, yeast was found. What the microorganisms of the dental plaque have the most cariogenic characteristics?

- A. Str. mutans
- B. Str. mitis
- C. Str. salivarius
- D. Staphylococcus
- E. Lactobacilli

5. During the examination of children of the first classes the 100% prevalence of caries and intensity 3.8 points were found. The hygienic state of the oral cavity is unsatisfactory. What kind of the dental deposits has the most cariogenic characteristics?

- A. Residue of meal Dental plaque
- B. Soft dental plaque, Dental plaque
- C. Soft dental plaque
- D. Residue of meal
- E. Dental calculus

6. During the preventive examination of children in sanatorium the different prevalence and intensity of caries was found. The children arrived from the different regions of Ukraine with a different maintenance of fluor in the drinking-water. What maintenance of fluor in the drinking-water is optimal for caries prevention (mg/l)?

- A. 0.1-0.5
- B. 1.6-2.0
- C. 0.6-0.9
- D. 0.7-1.2
- E. 2.1-2.5

7. During the preventive examination of a 10-year-old child the crowding of 14,13 and 12 teeth was found. Under the dental plaque, which covers these teeth, there are the areas of enamel demineralization. What is the pH under the dental plaque?

- A. 7,0
- B. 5,5
- C. 7,5
- D. 6,5
- E. 6,0

8. During the preventive examination of a 8-year-old girl the caries intensity DMF+DF=9 was found. The hygienic state of the oral cavity is satisfactory. Saliva is thick and viscid, pH=7.1. What factor is the main in the caries development in this child?

- A. pH of saliva
- B. Structure of enamel
- C. Properties of saliva
- D. Dental plaque
- E. All of the above

9. A child, 8 years old, during last 3 years suffers from a chronic hypoacid gastritis. At examination the filling of 75 and 85 teeth, the areas of enamel demineralization of fissures of the 16 and 26 teeth and cervical areas of the 11 and 21 teeth were found. The hygienic state of the oral cavity is satisfactory. What factor is the main in the caries development in this child?

- A. The hygiene of the oral cavity
- B. Properties saliva
- C. Structure of enamel
- D. Microorganism of the oral cavity
- E. All of the above

10. An 9-year-old boy the caries intensity is 7, the caries is located on the fissures of the first permanent molars. The hygienic index of Sillnes-Loe =1.3. From anamnesis: a child suffers from a chronic colitis and disbacteriosis of intestine from 6-year-old. What is the main cariogenic factor for permanent molars?

- A. Disturbance of enamel maturation
- B. Disturbance of initial mineralization
- C. The hygiene of the oral cavity
- D. Disturbance of initiation of follicle
- E. Caries of temporary teeth

11. Maturation of enamel - this is:

- A. Forming of the organic matrix
- B. Forming of the hydroxyapatite crystals
- C. Final mineralization of enamel after tooth eruption
- D. Initial mineralization of enamel before tooth eruption
- E. Any correct answer

12. The most intensive maturation of enamel occurs:

- A. During two years after tooth eruption
- B. In two years after tooth eruption
- C. Before tooth eruption
- D. During six month after tooth eruption
- E. During five years after tooth eruption

13. The hardest substance of the human body is:

- A. Enamel
- B. Dentin
- C. Cartilage
- D. Bone
- E. Cementum

14. What is the chemical composition of enamel?

- A. Organic matter (18%), inorganic matter (70%) and water (12%)
- B. Inorganic matter (95%), organic matter (1%) and water (4%)
- C. Organic matter (50%) and inorganic matter (50%)
- D. Organic matter (95%), inorganic matter (1%) and water (4%)
- E. Organic matter (95%) and inorganic matter (5%)

15. What type of dentin forms after completion of the apical foramen of the teeth?

- A. Secondary
- B. Primary
- C. Circumpulpal
- D. Mantle
- E. Reactive

16. What is the most chemical stable and least acid-soluble crystals?

- A. Any correct answer
- B. Carbonate apatite
- C. Fluoroapatite
- D. Hydroxyapatite
- E. Phosphate apatite

17. Formula of hydroxyapatite:

- A. $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$
- B. CaF_2
- C. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
- D. $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{P}_04)_6\text{F}$
- E. $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{P}_04)_6\text{C}_03$

18. What is the function of the pulp?

- A. All above
- B. Formative
- C. Nutritive
- D. Sensory
- E. Protective

19. What are the main properties of enamel?

- A. Hardness, transparence, resistance
- B. Permeability, solubility, resistance
- C. Permeability, solubility, transparence
- D. Hardness, solubility, resistance
- E. Regeneration, transparence, resistance

20. What correlation Ca/P is the sign of enamel cariesresistance?

- A. 2.5
- B. 2
- C. 1.67
- D. 0.33
- E. 1

21. How does saliva protect the teeth from dental caries?

- A. Any correct answer
- B. Physical actions
- C. Chemical actions
- D. All of the above
- E. Antibacterial action

22. Where the parotid duct is opened?

- A. Opposite the second maxillary molar
- B. Between premolars
- C. Any correct answer
- D. Opposite the third maxillary molar
- E. Into the sublingual caruncle

23. Daily producing of saliva in the human is:

- A. 0.3 liters
- B. 0.5-2 liters
- C. 1 liters
- D. 3-4 liters
- E. 0.1 liters

24. Which of the major salivary glands is the largest?

- A. Submaxillary
- B. Submandibular
- C. Parotid
- D. Sublingual
- E. Any correct answer

25. What is the term for the dissolving of calcium and phosphate from a tooth?

- A. Absorption
- B. Resorption
- C. Remineralization
- D. Demineralization
- E. Maturation

26. The main buffer in the saliva is:

- A. Phosphates
- B. Hydroxy apatite
- C. Sodium bicarbonate
- D. Amphoteric protein
- E. Fluorapatite

27. What is the chemical composition of the oral liquid?

- A. Organic matter (50%) and inorganic matter (50%)
- B. Inorganic and organic matter (0.5%), water (99.5%)
- C. Organic matter (18%), inorganic matter (70%) and water (12%)
- D. Organic matter (95%), inorganic matter (1%) and water (4%)
- E. Inorganic and organic matter (99.5%), water (0.5%)

28. What is the specific factors of the defense mechanism of the oral cavity?

- A. Phagocytosis
- B. Immunoglobulins
- C. Lysozyme
- D. Interferon
- E. Complement

29. The flow of saliva is slowed:

- A. At the diseases
- B. At night
- C. After irradiation
- D. All of the above
- E. Any correct answer

30. What types of saliva do you know?

- A. All of the above
- B. Pure and whole
- C. Supersaturated
- D. Stimulated and unstimulated
- E. Nosaturated

31. What is the name of process by which teeth move into a functional position in the oral cavity?

- A. Eruption
- B. Extraction
- C. Exfoliation
- D. Development
- E. Resorption

32. The final stage in the growth period is the:

- A. Calcification
- B. Bell

- C. Bud
D. Cap
E. Deposition
33. Growth, calcification and _____ are the three primary periods in tooth formation.
A. Eruption
B. Bell
C. Bud
D. Extraction
E. Cap
34. The terms of eruption of primary lower central incisor:
A. 6-8 month
B. 10-12 month
C. 8-10 month
D. 12-14 month
E. 16-20 month
35. The terms of eruption of primary first molar:
A. 10-12 month
B. 8-10 month
C. 12-16 month
D. 6-8 month
E. 16-20 month
36. The sequence of eruption of the permanent teeth:
A. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
B. 6,1,2,3,4,5,7,8
C. 1,6,2,4,3,5,7,8
D. 6,1,2,4,3,5,7,8
E. 6,2,1,3,4,5,7,8
37. Terms of the root formation of the permanent teeth after eruption:
A. 2-2,5 years
B. 6 month
C. 1,5 years
D. 3-3,5 years
E. 1 year
38. How many premolars are there in primary dentition?
A. Any correct answer
B. 6
C. 8
D. 4
E. 2
39. The hard and soft palates are formed by the union of the primary and secondary:
A. Palatine processes
B. Palates
C. Maxillary processes
D. Premaxilla
E. Any correct answer
40. When does the initiation of the primary teeth begins?
A. Ninth and twelfth week of prenatal development
B. Sixth and seventh week of prenatal development
C. Second week of the intrauterine life
D. First month of child's life
E. Any correct answer
41. Predominance in the structure of index DMF the component "D" testifies that:
A. Predominant the surgical methods of treatment
B. Treatment is conducted on the high level
C. Prevention is conducted on the high level
D. Treatment is not conducted
E. All above
42. Prosthetic treatment- is the method of:
A. Primary prevention
B. Secondary prevention
C. Tertiary prevention
D. All above
E.
43. Rational nutrition of pregnant women - is the method of: Answer A and C Answer A and B
A. Primary prevention, antenatal prevention
B. Primary prevention, postnatal prevention
C. Postnatal prevention
D. Antenatal prevention
E. Secondary prevention
44. Health education - is the method of:
A. Secondary prevention
B. Primary prevention
C. Primary prevention, secondary prevention
D. Tertiary prevention
E. All above
45. Professional hygiene - is the method of:
A. Primary prevention
B. Tertiary prevention
C. Any correct
D. Secondary prevention
E. All above
46. Antenatal prevention - this is preventive measures for:
A. 6-year-old child
B. Pregnant women
C. Teenager
D. Newborn baby
E. 12-year -old child
47. The terms of eruption of primary second molar:
A. 12-16 month
B. 8-10 month
C. 30-40 month
D. 20-30 month
E. 16 -20month
48. The terms of the eruption of the first permanent molars are:
A. 5-6 month
B. 10-12 years
C. 5-6 years
D. 9-11 years
E. 12-13years
49. When does the mineralization of the primary teeth begins?
A. Second year of child's life
B. Ninth month of intrauterine life
C. Fifth month of intrauterine life
D. Third month of intrauterine life
E. Any correct answer
50. Identification of a disease is called a:
A. Treatment plan
B. Diagnosis
C. Prognosis
D. Biopsy
E. Radiography
51. Which of the following is located in the oral cavity propria?
A. Dentine
B. Lips
C. Cheeks
D. Tongue
E. Pulp
52. What charting symbol indicates caries?
A. C
B. Ca
C. Cs
D. Dc
E. K
53. What instrument is used to measure the sulcus of a tooth?
A. Spoon excavator
B. Explorer
C. Periodontal probe
D. Cotton pliers
E. Any correct answer
54. What disclosing agent do you know?
A. Solution of Shillera -Pisareva (Iodide solution)
B. Erythrosyn (solution)
C. All mention above
D. Erythrosyn (tablets)
E. Methylene blue
55. By means of PMA index is determined:
A. Bleeding of gums
B. Dental calculus
C. Degree of the gums inflammation
D. Dental plaque
E. Presents of the gums inflammation
56. What interdental hygienic things can use 3 year-old children?
A. Any correct answer
B. Toothpick
C. Interdental brush
D. Floss
E. All of the above
57. Which type of toothbrush bristles are usually recommended for children?
A. Natural
B. Hard
C. Medium
D. Very soft and soft
E.
58. he subgingival calculus derives its minerals from the _____:
A. Drinking-water
B. Saliva
C. Gingival sulcus fluid
D. Food
E. other
59. are a major source of organic materials in the acquired pellicle:
A. Reduced enamel epithelium of enamel-forming organ
B. Salivary glycoproteins
C. Keratin
D. Collagen
E.
60. Which of the major salivary glands is the largest?
A. Submaxillary
B. Parotid
C. Submandibular
D. Sublingual
E. Any correct answer
61. Mineral components get to enamel from:
A. All correct answer
B. Pulp
C. Oral liquid, pulp
D. Gums
E. Oral liquid
62. The bottom of the carious cavity should be prepared by:
A. Big-sized burs with high rpm
B. Small-sized burs with high rpm
C. Big-sized burs with low rpm
D. Small-sized burs with low rpm
E. No correct answer
63. Treatment of caries (sanation) - is the method of:
A. Tertiary prevention
B. Answer A and B
C. Secondary prevention
D. Primary prevention
E. Answer B and C
64. Water fluoridation - is the method of:
A. Tertiary prevention
B. Primary prevention
C. Secondary prevention
D. Answer A and B
E. Answer B and C
65. Water fluoridation - is the method of:
A. Tertiary prevention
B. Exogenic prevention
C. Answer D and E
D. Primary prevention
E. Endogenic prevention
66. Which level of prevention limits disability from disease in later stages and requires rehabilitation and surgical proceduras?
A. Tertiary prevention
B. Answer A and B
C. Primary prevention
D. Secondary prevention
E. Answer B and C
67. Which level of prevention prevents the disease before it occurs?
A. Primary prevention
B. Secondary prevention
C. Tertiary prevention
D. Answer A and B
E. Answer B and C
68. What contain the Shillera-Pisareva solution?
A. I2, KI, H2O
B. I2, KI
C. I2
D. H2O
E. Methylene blue
69. During determination of CPITN index the following signs are estimated:
A. Bleeding, dental calculus
B. Bleeding, dental calculus, periodontal poket, mobility
C. Dental plaque, dental calculus
D. Dental calculus, periodontal pocket
E. Bleeding, dental calculus, periodontal pocket
70. The index of PMA is estimated in:
A. Absolute units
B. Levels
C. Percentages
D. Relative units
E. Points
71. Diring determination of PMA index is estimated the state of gums in the area:
A. All upper and lower teeth
B. All lower teeth
C. Upper frontal teeth
D. Lower frontal teeth
E. All upper teeth
72. During determination of PI (Russel) index the following signs are estimated:
A. Bleeding, dental calculus, periodontal pocket
B. Degree of the gum inflammation, depth of periodontal pocket, mobility
C. Bleeding, depth of the periodontal pocket, mobility
D. Dental calculus, periodontal pocket
E. Bleeding, dental calculus, periodontal pcket, mobility
73. How many teeth are examined during determination the CPITN index?
A. 28
B. 10
C. 6
D. 32
E. 8
74. What means the marks 3 according to CPITN index?
A. Necessity of the complex of treatment measures
B. Treatment is not needed
C. Necessity of the inflammatory treatment
D. Necessity of professional hygiene of the oral cavity

- E. Follows to improve the individual hygiene of the oral cavity
75. What marks according to PMA index is appropriated to inflammation of gingival papilla?
 A. 1
 B. 3
 C. 2
 D. 4
 E. 0
76. By means of PMA index is estimated the same of _____?
 A. Mucous membrane
 B. Dental hard tissues
 C. Periodontal tissues
 D. Gums
 E. Periodontal pocket
77. There are 100 children in the school. 40 of them have caries, 60 - filling. What is the prevalence of caries in the school?
 A. Middle
 B. Low
 C. Satisfactory
 D. High
 E. Unsatisfactory
78. What intensity of caries in the region with DMF=3 among 12-year-old children?
 A. Very low
 B. Low
 C. High
 D. Middle
 E. Very high
79. During dental examination of the 8-year-old child was revealed: caries of all approximal surfaces of lower primary molars and caries of approximal surface and occlusal surface of 65 tooth. What is intensity of caries surfaces in child?
 A. 5
 B. 7
 C. 6
 D. 10
 E. Any correct answer
80. Prevalence of caries is estimated in:
 A. Percents (%)
 B. Absolute units
 C. Relative units
 D. Points
 E. Levels
81. DMF (S) - this is index:
 A. Intensity of caries for permanent teeth
 B. Intensity of caries for primary teeth
 C. Intensity of caries surfaces for permanent teeth
 D. Intensity of caries surfaces for primary teeth
 E. Intensity of caries for mixed teeth
82. Intensity of caries of the 3-year-old child is estimated by means of _____ index:
 A. DMF (S)
 B. df(t), df (s)
 C. DMF (T)
 D. DMF (T) and df (s)
 E. dmf (t), dmf (s)
83. Intensity of caries of the 9-year-old child is estimated by means of _____ index:
 A. DMF (T)
 B. dmf (t)
 C. DMF (S)
 D. DMF (T) and df (t)
 E. dmf (s)
84. Intensity of caries in the school is calculated:
 A. With correlation of the sum of carious, filled and extracted teeth to the account of children
 B. With the sum of carious teeth of all children
 C. With the sum of carious, filled and extracted teeth of all children
 D. With correlation of the sum of carious, filled and extracted teeth to the age of children
 E. With correlation of the sum of carious, filled and extracted teeth to the account of examined teeth
85. What are group of children is examined during the epidemiological dental examination (years)?
 A. 9,12,15
 B. 6,12,15
 C. 6,9,12
 D. 3,6,12
 E. 6,12,18
86. WHO recommends to conduct the national epidemiological dental examination once per _____:
 A. 2 year
 B. 1 year
 C. 10 year
 D. 3 year
 E. 5 year
87. What is the minimal account of children in the same age group recommended to examination:
 A. 20
 B. 100
 C. 50
 D. 30
 E. 200
88. The age group for estimation of the state of deciduous teeth is _____ years:
 A. 7
 B. 6
 C. 12
 D. 3
 E. 15
89. The age group for estimation of the state of permanent teeth is _____ years:
 A. 12
 B. 6
 C. 35-44
 D. 11
 E. 15
90. During the epidemiological dental examination studying the specialists is conducted in _____ stage:
 A. Results estimation
 B. Secondary
 C. Examination
 D. Preliminary
 E. Preventive
91. The age of group for estimation of the state of periodontal tissues is _____ years:
 A. 16
 B. 15
 C. 35-44
 D. 6
 E. 65 and more
92. How many stages include the epidemiological dental examination:
 A. 3
 B. 4
 C. 5
 D. 2
 E. 10
93. What are the main tasks of epidemiological examination (choose incorrect answer)?
 A. Determine the quality of dental aid
 B. Establish the connection with population
 C. Reveal the prevention and treatment need
 D. Establish the task for industry connected with Dental Service
 E. Compare the state of diseases occurrence in the different regions
94. The prevalence of caries in the region is 75%. What is the level of prevalence in the region?
 A. Middle
 B. High
 C. Very low
 D. Low
 E. Very high
95. Caries resistance of enamel - this is:
 A. Resistance to cariogenic factor
 B. Resistance to chewing
 C. Enamel thickness
 D. Enamel translucency
 E. Enamel demineralization
96. The enamel of the primary tooth is:
 A. All correct answer
 B. Thinner than enamel of the permanent tooth
 C. Any correct answer
 D. Less mineralized than enamel of the permanent tooth
 E. Less caries resistance than enamel of the permanent tooth
97. What is the sign of enamel caries resistance?
 A. Thickness
 B. Account of water
 C. Balance between calcium and phosphorus
 D. Translucency
 E. Account of organic matter
98. What are the structural units of enamel rods (prism)?
 A. Ameloblasts
 B. Collagen fibers
 C. Dentinal tubules
 D. Hydroxyapatite crystals
 E. Odontoblasts
99. Which of the following antimicrobial agents is currently available in a dentifrice?
 A. Stannous fluoride
 B. Triclosan
 C. Sodium fluoride
 D. Sodium benzoate
 E. Sodium lauryl sulfate
100. A patient with a high caries rate should use which of the following types of toothpaste?
 A. Baking soda
 B. Hydrogen peroxide
 C. Fluoridated
 D. Tartar control
 E. Sensitive
101. What toothpaste contains amine fluoride?
 A. Blend-a-Med
 B. Glister
 C. Elmex
 D. Aquafresh
 E. Colgate
102. All of the following are true statements about the antimicrobial rinse, 0,12% chlorhexidine, except one. Which one is this exception?
 A. Can be effectively used to reduce plaque biofilm
 B. The unpleasant taste may hinder client compliance
 C. Has potential to cause yellowish-brown stain
 D. Indicated for a long-term prevention of gingival inflammation
 E. Recommended for short-term use only
103. What is the detergent of the dentifrice?
 A. Sodium lauryl sulfate
 B. Sodium benzoate
 C. Amine fluoride
 D. Sorbitol
 E. Propylene glycol
104. What ingredient of the toothpaste has the most caries protective action?
 A. SnF₂
 B. Amine fluoride
 C. Sodium monofluorophosphate (MPF)
 D. NaF
 E. Sodium lauryl sulfate
105. What is the optimal concentration of fluoride in the toothpaste for 3 year-old children?
 A. 1500 ppm
 B. 1000 ppm
 C. 500 ppm
 D. 250 ppm
 E. 100 ppm
106. What is the component of the cosmetic (hygienic) toothpastes?
 A. Extract of the plants
 B. Hydrogen peroxide
 C. Fluorides
 D. Abrasives
 E. Vitamins
107. What abrasives are recommended for children toothpastes?
 A. Calcium pyrophosphates
 B. Calcium carbonate
 C. Hydrated silica gel
 D. NaF
 E. Hydrogen peroxide
108. The children can use mouthrinses from...
 A. 12 years
 B. 6 years
 C. 2 years
 D. 6 month
 E. 15 years
109. What is the account of inorganic components of dental calculus?
 A. 90-100%
 B. 50%
 C. 10-15%
 D. 75-85%
 E. 5-10%
110. Vigorous rinsing and water irrigation components can remove _____:
 A. Dental calculus
 B. Pellicle
 C. Materia alba
 D. Dental plaque
 E. Any correct answer
111. What dental deposit is the result of inflammatory process of periodontium?
 A. Subgingival calculus
 B. Pellicle
 C. Dental plaque
 D. Supragingival calculus
 E. All of the above
112. Cuticle - this is:
 A. Glycoprotein layer on the tooth surface
 B. Accumulation of microorganisms on the tooth surface
 C. Accumulation of microorganisms and carbohydrates on the tooth surface
 D. Reduced enamel epithelium of enamel-forming organ
 E. Cells layer on the tooth surface
113. _____ are a major source of organic materials in the acquired pellicle:

- A. Reduced enamel epithelium of enamel-forming organ
- B. Keratin
- C. Salivary glycoproteins
- D. Collagen
- E. Food debris

114. is a dense, noncalcified complex mass of bacterial colonies in a gel-like intermicrobial matrix.

- A. Cuticle
- B. Pellicle
- C. Dental plaque
- D. Materia alba
- E. Food debris

115. Early dental plaque consist primarily of:

- A. Vibrios
- B. Cocci
- C. Spirochetes
- D. Filaments
- E. Cocci, Vibrios

116. is a product of informal accumulation of living and dead bacteria, desquamated epithelial cells, disintegrating leucocytes, salivary proteins and particles of food debris.

- A. Pellicle
- B. Dental plaque
- C. Cuticle
- D. Materia alba
- E. dental calculus

117. The average number of days required for the primary soft deposit to change to the mature mineralized stages (formation of time of dental calculus) is about:

- A. 2 days
- B. 24 days
- C. 21 days
- D. 4 days
- E. 14 days

118. What concentration of fluoride of the lokal preventive means lead to forming the CaF₂ on the enamel surfaces?

- A. 0.2%
- B. 0.1%
- C. 0.5%
- D. 0.01%
- E. 2%

119. What is the component of the cosmetic (hygienic) toothpastes?

- A. Abrasives
- B. Fluorides
- C. Hydrogen peroxide
- D. Extract of the plants
- E. Vitamins

120. What abrasives are recommended for children toothpaste?

- A. NaF
- B. Calcium pyrophosphate
- C. Hydrated silica gel
- D. Calcium carbonate
- E. Hydrogen peroxide

121. The children can use mouthrinses from...

- A. 2 years
- B. 12 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 15 years
- E. 6 month

122. A patient with a high caries rate should use which of the following types of toothpaste?

- A. Baking soda
- B. Fluoridate
- C. Tartar control
- D. Hydrogen peroxide
- E. Sensitive

123. What toothpaste contain amine fluoride?

- A. Colgate
- B. Elmex
- C. Blend-a-med
- D. Glistar
- E. Aquafresh

124. All of the following are true statements about the antimicrobial rinse, 0.12% chlorhexidine, except one. Which one is this exception?

- A. Indicated for long-term prevention of gingival inflammation
- B. Has the potential to cause yellowish-brown stain
- C. The unpleasant taste may hinder client compliance
- D. Can be effectively used to reduce plaque biofilm
- E. Recommended for short-term use only

125. What is the detergent on the dentifrice?

- A. Sodium benzoate
- B. Propylene glycol
- C. Sorbitol

- D. Sodium lauryl sulfate
- E. Amine fluoride

126. What ingredient of the toothpaste has the most caries protective action?

- A. Amine fluoride
- B. SnF₂
- C. Sodium lauryl sylfate
- D. Sodium monofluorophosphate (MFP)
- E. NaF

127. What is the optimal concentration of fluoride in the toothpaste for 3-year-old children?

- A. 1500 ppm
- B. 250 ppm
- C. 600 ppm
- D. 1000 ppm
- E. 1200 ppm

128. Patients should replace the toothbrush at least

- A. Every 6 months
- B. Every 3 months
- C. Every year
- D. Every month
- E. Every 2 years

129. Children should begin toothbryshing from _____

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

130. What is the optimal time of toothbrushing?

- A. 1 min
- B. 3 min
- C. 5 min
- D. 2 min
- E. 30 sec

131. What disclosing agent do you know?

- A. Iodine preparations
- B. Fucsin
- C. All of the above
- D. Bismarck Brown
- E. Erythrosin

132. Which of the following statement about nylon bristles of toothbrush is correct?

- A. More resistant to accumulation of microorganisms than natural bristles
- B. Historically made from hair of hog or wild boar
- C. Hollow ends allow microorganisms and debris to collect inside
- D. Wear rapidly and irregularly than natural bristles
- E. Cannot be standardized

133. Adaptation of the hand-activated periodontal instrument - this is:

- A. Positioning the first 1 or 2 millimeters of the lateral surface of the working-end of the instrument in contact with the tooth surface
- B. All of the above
- C. Moving an instrument in order to produce a stroke; it is the action of an insrtument in the performance of the task for which it was designed
- D. The relationship between the face of a calculus removal instrument and the tooth surface to which the working-end is applied
- E. Any correct answer

134. Angulation of the hand-activated periodontal insrtument - this is:

- A. Positioning the first 1 or 2 millimeters of the lateral surface of the working-end of the instrument in contact with the tooth surface
- B. Moving an instrument in order to ptoduce a stroke; it is the action of an instrument in the performance of the task for which it was designed
- C. All of the above
- D. The relationship between the face of a calculus removal instrument and the tooth surface to which the working-end is applied
- E. Any correct answer

135. Angulation of the hand-activated periodontal instrument for calculus removal should be between _____

- A. 45 and 65 degrees
- B. 45 and 90 degrees
- C. 85 and 95 degrees
- D. 40 and 45 degrees
- E. 0 and 15 degrees

136. What is the powder is used for air-abrasive polishing?

- A. NaHCO₃
- B. CaCO₃
- C. Glycin

- D. All of the above
- E. Al₂O₃

137. What types of ultrasonic instruments do you know?

- A. Magnetostrictive
- B. Piezoelectric
- C. Air-abrasive
- D. Magnetostrictive, Piezoelectric
- E. Pneumatic

138. A device that vibrates rapidly and uses water coolant to remove calculus and stain from the tooth surface is called a _____

- A. Gracey curette
- B. Air-powder abrasive polisher
- C. Universal curette
- D. Ultrasonic scaler
- E. Pneumatic scaler

139. What is the stage of professional hygiene?

- A. Disclosing stage, scaling, polishing, flossing, fluoridation
- B. Disclosing stage, scaling, polishing, flossing, toothbrushing, fluoridation
- C. Disclosing stage, scaling, fluoridation
- D. Disclosing stage, scaling, polishing, fluoridation
- E. Disclosing stage, scaling, polishing, toothbrushing, fluoridation

140. The hand-activated periodontal instruments consist of:

- A. Handle and working-end
- B. Handle, shank and working-end
- C. Handle, shank, working surface and working-end
- D. Handle, shank, working surface, indicators and working-end
- E. Handle, shank and standart tips

141. The hygienic state of the oral cavity of 4-year-old child is estimated by means of _____ index.

- A. Green-Vermillion
- B. Fedorova-Volodkinoyi
- C. dmf
- D. DMF+df
- E. Any correct answer

142. By means of Green-Vermillion index is estimated:

- A. Intensity of caries
- B. Bleeding of gums
- C. Dental plaque, dental calculus
- D. Dental plaque
- E. Dental calculus

143. By means of Silness-Loe index is estimated:

- A. Mass of the dental plaque
- B. Square of the dental plaque
- C. Chemical properties of the dental plaque
- D. Thickness of the dental plaque
- E. Microbiological properties of the dental plaque

144. The index of Fedorofa-Volodkinoy is 3. What is the state of hygiene of the oral cavity?

- A. Bad
- B. Satisfactory
- C. Very bad
- D. Good
- E. Unsatisfactory

145. According to index of Green-Vermillion the good state of oral hygiene:

- A. 0-0.5
- B. 0-1.5
- C. 0-0.6
- D. 0-1.1
- E. 0-0.8

146. The index of Green-Vermillion is 3. How you can evaluate this index?

- A. Very high
- B. Middle
- C. High
- D. Low
- E. Very low

147. During determination of the hygienic state of the oral cavity by means of Fedorova-Volodkinoy index is stained:

- A. Lingual surfaces of the first permanent molars
- B. Vestibular surfaces of the 6 lower frontal teeth
- C. Vestibular surfaces of the lower and lower incisors
- D. Vestibular surfaces of the 6 upper frontal teeth
- E. Lingual surfaces of the 6 lower frontal teeth

148. During determination of the hygienic state of the oral cavity by means of Silness-Loe index is estimated:

- A. Mesial surfaces of the teeth
- B. All mention above
- C. Distal surfaces of the teeth
- D. Vestibular surfaces of the teeth
- E. Oral surfaces of the teeth