

Примірник для самопідготовки студентів

Профіль: Терапія

Курс: 3 курс, 6 весняний семестр

Мова: Англійська

Тема: /3 курс/

Всього завдань: 112

- Parents of a 6-year-old child applied to a pedodontist for preventive examination of their child. The oral cavity is sanitized. According to the parents, the child has recently cut the 36 and the 46 tooth. What method of caries prevention should be applied within 1,5-2 years after cutting of the mentioned teeth?
A. Remodentum solution applications
B. Coating the teeth with fluorine lacquer Ftorlak
C. Fissure silvering
D. Fissure hermetization
E. Gargling with sodium fluoride
- What caries intensity of the primary teeth of the 6-year-old is planned for the year 2020 according to the global of the WHO?
A. 2
B. 0
C. 3
D. 1
E. 4
- What caries intensity of the permanent teeth of the 12-year-olds is planned for the year 2020 according to the global goals of the WHO?
A. 0
B. 2
C. 1
D. 1,5
E. 2,5
- Which preventive program would you support that would have the most benefit for the school-age children?
A. Sealant program
B. Community water fluoridation
C. School water fluoridation
D. School fluoride mouth rinse program
E. Fluoride varnish program
- What is the Healthy people 2020 goal for the percentage of 6-year-old caries-free children?
A. 60%
B. 80%
C. 50%
D. 30%
E. 90%
- What is the effectiveness of the fluoride mouthrinsing according to the index of caries?
A. 40-50%
B. 10-20%
C. 60-80%
D. 20-40%
E. 80-100%
- What is the effectiveness of the salt fluoridation according to the index of caries reduction?
A. 80%
B. 20%
C. 40%
D. 60%
E. 50%
- What demographical data isn't taken into account during the analysis of situation before providing the complex program of prevention?
A. Account of population in the town
B. Account of women
C. Account of population in the village
D. Account of children
E. Every-year increasing of population
- To what stage of the complex programme of preventive dentistry belong receiving the information about the dental help in the region?
A. Estimation of the methods and means of prevention
B. Aims and tasks of program
C. Analysis of situation
D. Planning of the medical personals
E. Estimation of the effectiveness
- How is estimated the level of the dental help, if it's 30%?
A. Bad
B. Satisfactory
C. Good
D. Unsatisfactory
E. Very good
- What is the final step of the professional hygiene?
A. Fluoride treatment
B. Scaling
C. Estimation of the hygiene of the oral cavity
D. Polishing
E. Flossing
- What is the optimal time for fissure sealing of the first permanent molars?
A. 11-13 years
B. 6-8 years
C. 10-12 years
D. 8-9 years
E. 9-10 years
- During the preventive examination the dentist discovered a pigmentation of the closed fissure of the first lower permanent molars of an 7-year-old girl. Name the contraindication to the noninvasive fissure sealing in this case?
A. Age of patient
B. Pigmentation of fissure
C. Closed fissure
D. Bad oral hygiene
E. All of the above
- What is the name of the process by which fluoride protects the teeth from decay?
A. Demineralization
B. Sealing the teeth
C. Any correct
D. Remineralization
E. All above
- What type of fissure sealing do you know?
A. Invasive
B. Noninvasive
C. Invasive, noninvasive
D. Preventive filling
E. Invasive, Noninvasive, Preventive filling
- Dyract seal (Dentsplay) - this is:
A. Cream
B. Sealant
C. Solution
D. Gel
E. Varnish
- Duraphat - this is:
A. Gel
B. Varnish
C. Cream
D. Solution
E. Sealant
- Endogenic unmedicinal prevention includes:
A. Fluoride supplementation
B. Rational nutrition
C. Vitamins supplementation
D. Calcium preparations
E. All of the above
- Water fluoridation - is the method of:
A. Secondary prevention
B. Exogenic prevention
C. Primary prevention, exogenic prevention
D. Primary prevention, endogenic prevention
E. Tertiary prevention
- What is the key dietary factor that relates to dental caries?
A. Vitamins
B. Fats
C. Carbohydrates
D. Proteins
E. Sugar
- What key nutrient helps build and repair the human body?
A. Minerals
B. Vitamins
C. Fats
D. Proteins
E. Carbohydrates
- Source of proteins are:
A. Bread
B. Apple
C. Pasta
D. Nuts
E. Butter
- Which of the following does Str. mutans synthesize from sucrose?
A. Monosaccharides
B. Glucans
C. Polysaccharides
D. Disaccharides
E. All of the above
- What assessment tools could the dentist use to further examine the inadequacies of patient's diet?
A. Three- to seven-day food record
B. 24-hour recall
C. All of above
D. Blood lab values
E. A and B
- Which of the following statement, if any, is incorrect?
A. Malnutrition during critical periods of organogenesis are reversible
B. One of the most important effects of proteins/calorie malnutrition is the depletion of cellular defenses
C. Severe vitamin A deficiency has oral effects
D. Deficiency in mineralizing nutrients (calcium, vit. D) can result in delayed tooth eruption patterns in children
E. Oral effects of vitamins C deficiency are primary a result of defects in collagen synthesis
- What is the most cariogenic product?
A. Milk
B. Cooking
C. Porridge
D. Fruits
E. Potato
- When begins mineralization of the primary teeth?
A. 2nd month of antenatal period
B. 6th month of antenatal period
C. 9th month of antenatal period
D. 5th month of antenatal period
E. 1 year of life
- Choose the dosage of fluoride supplements for 7-year-old child, when concentration of fluoride in the drinking-water is 0,2 mg/l.
A. 0,25 mg
B. 0,5 mg
C. 1 mg
D. 2 mg
E. 5 mg
- Choose the dosage of fluoride supplements for 2-year-old child, when concentration of fluoride in the drinking-water is 0,5 mg/l.
A. No supplementation
B. 2 mg
C. 0,25 mg
D. 1 mg
E. 0,5 mg
- What systematic method of fluoridation do you know?
A. All of the above
B. Salt fluoridation
C. Water fluoridation
D. Milk fluoridation
E. A and B
- No fluoride supplementation should be prescribed if the water fluoride level is greater than:
A. 0,1 mg/l
B. 0,7 mg/l
C. 0,3 mg/l
D. 0,5 mg/l
E. Any correct answer
- High level of fluoride can be found as naturally occurring in which one of the following?
A. Beans
B. Milk
C. Coffee
D. Tea
E. Orange juice
- When enamel is remineralized with fluoride, _____:
A. The resultant remineralized crystal is more resistant to acid
B. It is a different color
C. All of the calcium is replaced
D. The fluoride contains a poison that kills bacteria associated with dental caries
E. All of the above
- When tooth enamel first begins to demineralize, what is one of the corrective measures to stimulate remineralization?
A. Stop eating foods with proteins and aminoacids
B. Check the label on the food packages to determine whether they contain fluoride
C. Use the daily rinse containing fluoride

- D. Brush teeth with baking soda and salt
E. Use a chewing-gum
35. How long must last course of fluoride prevention?
A. 200-250 days in the year
B. 30 days
C. Once weekly per year
D. 365 days in the year
E. Two weeks
36. What factors do we take into account prescribing the preparation of fluoride?
A. Age of children
B. Level of fluoride in the food
C. All of the above
D. Level of fluoride in the drinking water
E. A and B
37. Which of the following statement, if any, is incorrect?
A. Fluoride affects the crown morphology making the pits and fissures shallower and hence less likely to create stagnation areas
B. Fluoride inhibits plaque bacteria by blocking the enzyme enolase during glycolysis
C. Fluoride inhibits remineralization
D. Fluoride has an effect during tooth formation making the enamel crystals larger and more stable
E. A and D
38. Which of the following nutrients is crucial to adequate bone and tooth development?
A. Magnesium
B. Vitamin D, calcium
C. Vitamin D
D. Calcium
E. All of the above
39. Lack of the vitamin D and calcium contributes to which of the following oral manifestation?
A. Ameloblast atrophy
B. Increased susceptibility to caries, osteoporosis
C. Increased susceptibility to caries
D. Poor wound healing
E. Osteoporosis
40. What calcium pills of third generation we can recommend for 7-year-old child?
A. Calcemin
B. Calcium gluconatis
C. Calcium lactatis
D. Calcium-D3-Nycomed
E. Olygovit
41. How long must last course of calcium pills for endogenic prevention?
A. 30 days
B. Once weekly per year
C. Two weeks
D. 1 month with repetition in 3 months
E. 365 days in the year
42. What is the daily norm of calcium for 5-year-old child?
A. 200 mg
B. 1000 mg
C. 800 mg
D. 500 mg
E. 1500 mg
43. Bleeding of the gums is the sign of:
A. Calcium deficiency
B. Vitamin D deficiency
C. Vitamin A deficiency
D. Vitamin C deficiency
E. Vitamin B deficiency
44. High level of fluoride can be found as naturally occurring in which one of the following?
A. Milk
B. Beans
C. Eggs
D. Raw seafood
E. Orange juice
45. Which vitamins is fat-soluble?
A. Vitamin D
B. Riboflavin
C. Calcium
D. Magnesium
E. Iron
46. Which vitamin is water-soluble?
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin K
C. Vitamin C
D. Vitamin D
E. Any correct answer
47. Which type of vitamin is not destroyed by cooking and stored in the body?
A. Inorganic vitamins
B. Fat-soluble vitamins
C. Water-soluble vitamins
D. Organic vitamins
E. All of the above
48. Tooth Mousse (GC) - this is:
A. Cream which based on the amorphous calcium phosphates and fluoride
B. Fluoride varnish
C. Cream which based on the amorphous calcium phosphates
D. Fluoride gel
E. Solution for deep fluoridation
49. What concentration of calcium gluconatis is used for electrophoresis?
A. 10%
B. 2%
C. 5%
D. 20%
E. 0,5%
50. Fluor protector (Voco) - this is:
A. Sealant
B. Cream
C. Gel
D. Varnish
E. Solution
51. Solution for deep fluoridation consist of:
A. Mg-F silicat, calcium phosphates
B. Aminofluoride, calcium hydroxide
C. Mg-F silicat, calcium gluconatis
D. Mg-F silicat, calcium hydroxide
E. Aminofluoride, calcium gluconatis
52. What is the contraindication for fluoride varnish?
A. High risk of dental caries
B. Acute initial caries
C. Bad oral hygiene
D. Newly erupted teeth
E. Any correct answer
53. What solution is used for deep fluoridation?
A. Dentin-sealing liquid (Germany)
B. All of above
C. Gluftored (Russia)
D. Enamel-sealing liquid (Germany)
E. Ftorcalcit D (Ukraine)
54. What is the most effective method of the exogenic prevention?
A. Mouthrinsin
B. Application of fluoride gels
C. Deep fluoridation
D. Application of fluoride varnish
E. Individual hygiene with fluoride varnish
55. What is the concentration of fluoride in the fluoride gel?
A. 1500 ppm
B. 25000 ppm
C. 200 ppm
D. 12300 ppm
E. 1000 ppm
56. What combination of solution is used for exogenic prevention?
A. Aminofluoride and monofluorophosphate
B. Calcium gluconatis and Vitafluor
C. Calcium gluconatis and sodium fluoride
D. Calcium gluconatis and vitamin D
E. Aminofluoride and sodium fluoride
57. What concentration of NaF of the lokal prevention means lead to forming the fluorapatite in the depth of enamel?
A. 0,1%
B. 5%
C. 0,5%
D. 1,5%
E. 10%
58. MI Paste Plus (GS) - this is:
A. Solution for deep fluoridation
B. Fluoride varnish
C. Cream which based on the amorphous calcium and fluorides
D. Cream which based on the amorphous calcium
E. Fluoride gel
59. What concentration of calcium gluconatis is used for application?
A. 10%
B. 20%
C. 2%
D. 0,5%
E. 0,1%
60. What is the number of electrophoresis of 2,5% calcium glycerophosphatis is used for caries prevention?
A. 5 procedures
B. 10 procedures
C. 3 procedures
D. 20 procedures
E. 30 procedures
61. What is the number of deep fluoridation (enamel-sealing liquid) is used for initial caries treatment?
A. 10 procedures
B. 5 procedures
C. 3 procedures
D. 1 procedures
E. 30 procedures
62. During the deep fluoridation the second solution (Ca(OH)₂) is applied in a ____ after the first (Mg-F silicat).
A. 1-2 minutes
B. 5 minutes
C. 20 secondes
D. 30 secondes
E. 10 secondes
63. According to the method of local prevention of Leus-Borovsky what is the time of application of calcium gluconatis?
A. 20 minutes
B. 5 minutes
C. 1 minutes
D. 10 minutes
E. 7 minutes
64. What is the number of application of calcium gluconatis is used for caries prevention (of Leus-Borovsky)?
A. 1 procedures
B. 3 procedures
C. 5 procedures
D. 10 procedures
E. 30 procedures
65. What is the optimal time of mouthrinsing of fluoride mouthrinses for caries prevention?
A. 3-5 minutes
B. 10-30 secondes
C. 1-2 minutes
D. 10 secondes
E. 30 secondes- 1 minutes
66. What is the time recommended for professionally applied topical fluoride gels using custom-made trays?
A. 30 minutes
B. 1 minutes
C. 10 minutes
D. 4-5 minutes
E. 1 hour
67. Fissure sealing - this is method of _____ prevention.
A. Tertiary
B. Primary
C. Endogenic
D. Secondary
E. Primary, Tertiary
68. Dental sealant _____.
A. Hold restorative materials in place
B. Are the type of desensitizer
C. Are made of a hard covering that is placed in the pits and fissures of teeth
D. Take the place of restorations
E. Are the type of desensitizer and hold restorative materials in place
69. What is the name of the process by which fluoride protects the teeth from decay?
A. Sealing the teeth
B. Remineralization and sealing the teeth
C. Remineralization
D. Demineralization
E. Remineralization and demineralization
70. Dental sealants are contraindicated for client who:
A. Have Class II and III dental caries
B. Are at moderate or high risk for caries
C. Have deep pits and fissures on the occlusal tooth surface
D. Have partially erupted molars or premolars
E. Have good oral hygiene
71. What is the optimal time for fissure sealing of second molars?
A. 11-16 years
B. 12-14 years
C. 6-10 years
D. 10-15 years
E. 15-17 years
72. What materials is used for fissure sealing?
A. Glass-ionomer cement
B. Silico-phosphate cement
C. Phosphate cement
D. Silicate cement
E. Any correct answer
73. When applying the acid etch to prepare the tooth for a pit and fissure sealant, the tooth must be rinsed for a minimum of ____ seconds.
A. 15-20
B. 10
C. 30
D. 5
E. 60

74. The tooth became contaminated with saliva after it had been acid etched, rinsed and dried. What should be done next?

- A. Rinse and dry the tooth again
- B. Dry the tooth and then apply the sealant
- C. Apply the sealant
- D. Reetch the tooth
- E. Any correct answer

75. When placing a pit and fissure sealant the tooth should look ___ when dried after acid etching.

- A. Blue
- B. Brown
- C. Normal
- D. Frosty white
- E. Yellow

76. A child is 13 years old. DMF+df = 0+6=6. On the vestibular surfaces of the 31 and 41 teeth on the cutting edge the white spots with shine surface was revealed, which are not stained by methylene blue. The enamel in the areas of the closed fissures of the 37 and 47 teeth are shine, smooth during probing. What is the optimal method of prevention of the fissure caries in this case?

- A. Preventive filling
- B. Application of fluoride varnish
- C. Noninvasive fissure sealing
- D. Application of calcium solution
- E. Electrophoresis of calcium gluconatis

77. During the preventive examination the dentist discovered a pigmentation of the closed fissure of the first lower permanent molars of an 7-year-old girl. Name the contraindication to the noninvasive fissure sealing in this case?

- A. Bad oral hygiene
- B. Age of patient
- C. Close fissure
- D. Pigmentation of fissure
- E. All of the above

78. An 10-year-old child complains at filling out the sealant. The fissure of the second premolars was sealed 6 month ago. What is the correct dentist's tactic?

- A. Application of fluoride varnish
- B. Repeat sealing
- C. Dispansary supervision every year
- D. Dispansary supervision every 6 month
- E. Nothing to do

79. The parents of a 7,5-year-old child have come to the dentist with the child for control the fissure sealing, which was 1 year ago. Objectively: on the fissure of the 16, 26 and 36 teeth the sealant was detect. There is no the sealant in the 46 tooth, on the distal fissure the softened enamel was revealed. DMF+df=0+7=7. Hygienic state of the oral cavity is unsatisfactory. What is the correct dentist's tactic?

- A. Repeat noninvasive fissure sealing
- B. Application of fluoride
- C. Preventing filling
- D. Dispansary supervision every 6 month
- E. Invasive fissure filling

80. A child is 10 year old. The fissure of the 14, 15, 24 and 25 teeth was sealed by means of "Fissurit". DMF+df=2+2=4. What is the optimal time for dispensary supervision after fissure sealing in this case?

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

81. The dentist was conducted the invasive fissure sealing of the 36 and 46 teeth of an 6.5-year-old child. What the optimal time is necessary for the caries preventive effect of fissure sealing?

- A. 6 month
- B. 2 year
- C. 1 year
- D. 3 month
- E. 5 year

82. What is the local risk factor of periodontal diseases?

- A. Deep vestibule
- B. High frenatachments
- C. High frenatachments, shallow vestibule
- D. Shallow vestibule
- E. High frenatachments, deep vestibule

83. What depth of vestibule is the risk factor of periodontal diseases in children?

- A. 4 mm
- B. 9 mm
- C. 7 mm
- D. 6 mm
- E. 10 mm

84. Dental plaque has parodontogenic action because:

- A. Contain Str. mutans
- B. Contain Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans, Porphyromonas gingivalis, Tannerella forsythensis
- C. Contain Porphyromonas gingivalis, Tannerella forsythensis

D. Contain Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans
E. All of the above

85. Exogenic unmedicinal prevention of periodontal diseases includes:

- A. Professional hygiene
- B. Fluoride supplementation
- C. Local fluoridation
- D. Intensive mastication of the hard products
- E. Rational nutrition

86. Endogenic unmedicinal prevention of periodontal diseases includes:

- A. Fluoride supplementation
- B. Local fluoridation
- C. Rational nutrition
- D. Hygienic care, intensive mastication
- E. Slowly drinking of milk and tea

87. Endogenic medicinal prevention of periodontal diseases includes:

- A. Hygienic care, intensive mastication
- B. Fluoride supplementation and calcium pills
- C. Professional hygiene
- D. Local fluoridation
- E. Rational nutrition

88. What is the local risk factor of periodontal diseases?

- A. Diminishing of saliva pH
- B. Dental deposits
- C. Neutrophical dysfunctions
- D. Metabolic diseases
- E. Acute respiratory diseases

89. Reduction of caries increasing - this is:

- A. Sum of the caries, filling and missing teeth in the individuals
- B. Amount of a new person damages by caries
- C. Sum of the caries, filling and missing teeth in the group
- D. Index of efficiency of preventive measures
- E. Amount of a new person damages by caries, Amount of a new person damages by caries

90. Dynamics of caries development and efficiency of caries prevention estimate by means of:

- A. Index of caries prevalence
- B. Index of caries intensity
- C. Index of caries activity
- D. Index of caries increasing
- E. Index PMA

91. The efficiency of the dental help is estimated by the way of analysis of the following index:

- A. DMF
- B. PI
- C. PMA
- D. CPITN
- E. Green-Vermillion

92. Predominance in the structure of index DMF the component "D" testifies that:

- A. Treatment is not conducted
- B. Predominant the surgical methods of treatment
- C. Prevention is conducted on the high level
- D. Treatment is conducted on the high level
- E. Prevention and treatment is conducted on the high level

93. Predominance in the structure of index DMF the component "M" testifies that:

- A. Predominant the surgical methods of treatment
- B. Treatment is not conducted
- C. Prevention is conducted on the high level
- D. Treatment is conducted on the high level
- E. Treatment and prevention is conducted on the high level

94. Predominance in the structure of index DMF the component "F" testifies that:

- A. Treatment is conducted on the high level
- B. Prevention is conducted on the high level
- C. Treatment is not conducted
- D. Predominant the surgical methods of treatment
- E. Treatment and prevention is conducted on the high level

95. During the dental examination of a 12-year-old child the intensity of caries 5 was revealed. What is the level of intensity?

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

96. During the dental examination of a 12-year-old children of the Lviv's schools the middle prevalence of caries was revealed. What means this index?

- A. 31-50
- B. 20-30
- C. 31-80
- D. 50-75
- E. 40-80

97. The parents of a 4-year-old child have come to the dentist for preventive examination. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the oral cavity are rose, wet. The Green-Vermilion index=2,3, dmf=4. What toothbrush is recommended for individual hygiene in this case?

- A. Soft
- B. Very hard
- C. Hard
- D. Middle
- E. Very soft

98. The 12-year-old child have come to the dentist for preventive examination. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the oral cavity are rose. The enamel of the teeth without the pathological change. DMF=2. The hygiene of the oral cavity is satisfactory. On the approximal surfaces of molars the dental plaque was revealed. What additional things are recommended for cleaning of the interdental spaces in this case?

- A. Floss
- B. Soft toothbrush
- C. Interdental brush
- D. Toothpaste
- E. Sulcular toothbrush

99. During the examination of a 13-year-old child in the area of the frontal upper teeth a hyperemia, swelling, bleeding of the interdental papillae was revealed. What toothbrush is recommended for individual hygiene in this case?

- A. Very soft
- B. Hard
- C. Middle
- D. Soft
- E. Very

100. What is the sulcular toothbrush?

- A. Two-level toothbrush
- B. Three-level toothbrush
- C. Four-row toothbrush
- D. Two-row toothbrush
- E. One-row toothbrush

101. What is final step of the professional hygiene?

- A. Flosing
- B. Fluoride treatment
- C. Polishing
- D. Scaling
- E. Estimation of the hygiene of the oral cavity

102. A 15-year-old child suffers from chronic catarrhal gingivitis. The hygiene of the oral cavity is unsatisfactory (soft dental plaque). What type of the paste is used for professional hygiene of the oral cavity for removing the dental deposits?

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

103. A patient, 14 year old, complains of bleeding and pain during toothbrushing. The mucous membrane of the gums are hyperemic, swollen, bleed at a examination. The dentoalveolar junction isn't destroyed. What toothpaste is recommended for individual hygiene in this case?

- A. Toothpaste with NaF
- B. Toothpaste with calcium glycerophosphatis
- C. Toothpaste with salt
- D. Toothpaste with pyrophosphatis
- E. Toothpaste with aminofluoride

104. A 17-year-old girl, complains of gingival accretion in the area of upper and lower front teeth. On examination: gingival papillae are hyperemic, swollen, cover 1/2 of the crowns of the teeth, bleed at a touch. What toothpaste is recommended for individual hygiene in this case?

- A. Toothpaste with pyrophosphates
- B. Toothpaste with zinc
- C. Toothpaste with aluminium
- D. Toothpaste with calcium
- E. Toothpaste with fluoride

105. The first of the sanitary-educational work is following:

- A. Discussing with pediatrician
- B. Discussing with educators and medical workers of the school and kindergarden
- C. Discussing with parents
- D. Discussing with children
- E. Health lesson with children

106. The health lesson for 2-4-year-old children lasts:

- A. 45 min
- B. 10-15 min
- C. 5-10 min
- D. To 5 min
- E. 1 hour

107. The health lesson for 3-6-year-old children lasts:

- A. To 5 min
- B. 5-10 min
- C. 10-15 min
- D. 45 min
- E. 1 hour

108. The health lesson at school lasts:

- A. 5-10 min
- B. 10-15 min
- C. 45 min
- D. To 5 min
- E. 1 hour

109. What is the main character of the "Health lesson" for 3 year-old children?

- A. Story
- B. Lecture
- C. Fairy-tale
- D. Demonstration of the models
- E. Demonstration of the placards

110. What is the method of estimation of the basic level of the sanitary knowledge among children in the kindergarden?

- A. Questioning of the educators
- B. Questioning of the children
- C. Polling
- D. Questioning of the parents
- E. Didn't estimate

111. What is the main elements of the "Health lesson" in the kindergarden?

- A. Theoretical part, practical part and final control of knowledge
- B. Theoretical part and final control of knowledge

C. Theoretical part and practical part

- D. Theoretical part
- E. Practical part

112. What practical skills must have children after "Health lesson" in the kindergarden?

- A. Can rise a mouth
- B. These children must have only theoretical knowledge
- C. Method of toothbrushing
- D. Method of flossing
- E. These children must know name of the teeth