

Примірник для самопідготовки студентів

Профіль: Терапія

Курс: 2 курс, 4 весняний семестр

Мова: Англійська

Тема: /2 курс, весна, модуль, терапія/

Всього завдань: 284

1. The most commonly used restorative material for Class II cavity is:
A. Composite resin
B. Glass-ionomer cement
C. Cements
D. Amalgam
E.
2. Composite resin is used for Class II cavity restoration in teeth with:
A. Small cavity
B. Bruxism
C. Big cavity
D. Allergic reaction to amalgam
E.
3. To make proximal surface of Class II cavity it is needed to use:
A. All this things
B. Wedge
C. Metal matrix
D. Burnisher
E.
4. What restoration material does belong to Glass-ionomer?
A. Cariosan
B. Photac fil
C. Lumikolor
D. Calxyd
E.
5. Angle of stairs between the main and additional cavity must be:
A. 60°
B. 90°
C. 100°
D. 45°
E.
6. The bottom of the Class II cavity has to be:
A. Lower than enamel-dentin junction
B. Hire than enamel-dentin junction
C. On the level of enamel
D. On the level of parapulpal dentin
E.
7. The concentration of phosphoric acid in enamel etching gel is:
A. 37%
B. 42%
C. 47%
D. 35%
E.
8. Dual bonding technic is used for:
A. Glass-ionomer cements
B. Zink oxide-eugenol cement
C. Polycarboxylate cements
D. Amalgam
E.
9. Application time of enamel etching of the permanent teeth is:
A. 20 seconds
B. 25 seconds
C. 5 seconds
D. 15 seconds
E.
10. Direct routs of disease transmission (choose the correct answer):
A. Through contact with an open woud or sore
B. By swallowing organisms as a result of placing contaminated hands in or around the oral cavity
C. Use of contaminated instruments and devises
D. Through contact with the eyes either by splatter of blood or saliva or by rubbing the eyes with contaminated hands
E. Through tiny cuts or cracks in the skin while working in the oral cavity
11. Indirect routs of disease transmission (choose the correct answers):
A. Cuts from contaminated instruments and needle sticks from contaminated anesthetic needles
B. Use of contaminated instruments and devises
C. Through contact with the eyes either by splatter of blood or saliva or by rubbing the eyes with contaminated hands
D. Through contact with an open wound or sore
E. Through tiny cuts or cracks in the skin while working in the oral cavity
12. Infection control includes the following elements (choose the incorrect answer):
A. Protecting the operating team
B. Any correct answer
C. Decontaminating instruments, dental equiptment, and work surfaces
D. Maintaning an aseptic microorganism - free technigue
E. Reviewing the patient's health status
13. Protection of the operating team includes the following elements (choose the incorrect answer):
A. Barrier techniques
B. Any correct answer
C. All mention above
D. Immunisation of the dental personnel
E.
14. The barrier techniques includes the following elements (choose the correct answer):
A. Face masks
B. Rubber gloves
C. Clinic attire
D. All mention above
E. Protective eyewear
15. Cleaning is (follow the correct definition):
A.
B. the chemical destruction of most forms of microorganisms
C. is the process of destroying all living microorganisms, including viruses and bacterial spores
D. the process of removing debris and some organisms from instruments, devices, and work surfaces
E.
16. Disinfection is (follow the correct definition):
A. the process of removing debris and some organisms from instruments, devices, and work surfaces
B. is the process of destroying all living microorganisms, including viruses and bacterial spores
C. the chemical destruction of most forms of microorganisms
D.
E.
17. Sterilization is (follow the correct definition):
A.
B. is the process of destroying all living microorganisms, including viruses and bacterial spores
C. the chemical destruction of most forms of microorganisms
D. the process of removing debris and some organisms from instruments, devices, and work surfaces
E.
18. Three major methods of the heat sterilization:
A. Salt sterilization
B. Dry-heat sterilization
C. Chemical vapor sterilization
D. Autoclaving (moist-heat)
E.
19. An auxiliary method of sterilizing endodontic files and reamers is
A. Chemical vapor sterization
B. Dry-heat sterilization
C. Autoclaving (moist-heat)
D. Salt sterilization
E.
20. Autoclaving:
A.
B. is a combination of heat and chemical vapor
C. is a popular method of sterilization that is essentially a process of "baking" instruments in an oven at temperatures greater than 160 C for 1 hour
D. is an efficient method of sterilization, or moist-heat sterilization
E.
21. Dry-heat sterilization
A. is a popular method of sterilization that is essentially a process of "baking" instruments in an oven at temperatures greater than 160 C for 1 hour
B.
C. is an efficient method of sterilization, or moist-heat sterilization
D. is a combination of heat and chemical vapor
E.
22. Chemical vapor sterization
A. is a combination of heat and chemical vapor
B.
C. is a popular method of sterilization that is essentially a process of "baking" instruments in an oven at temperatures greater than 160 C for 1 hour
D. is an efficient method of sterilization, or moist-heat sterilization
E.
23. Salt sterilization:
A. is an efficient method of sterilization, or moist-heat sterilization
B. is a popular method of sterilization that is essentially a process of "baking" instruments in an oven at temperatures greater than 160 C for 1 hour
C.
D. is used only in endodontic procedures
E.
24. The advantages of preset tray system (choose the correct answer):
A. Reduced downtime
B. Improved instrument inventory
C. Improved procedural flow
D. is the initial costs of establishing
E. Improved cleaning technique
25. The disadvantages of preset tray system (choose the incorrect answer):
A. Improved instrument inventory
B. Improved procedural flow
C. Improved cleaning technique
D. is the initial costs of establishing
E. Reduced downtime
26. The rubber dam armamentarium include following items:
A. Rubber dam stamp
B. All mention above
C. Rubber dam forceps, rubber dam napkins
D. Rubber dam punch, rubber dam, rubber dam frame
E. Rubber dam clamps
27. The generally placed on preset trays include the following items (choose the incorrect answer):
A. Interproximal wedges
B. Cotton products
C. Restorative materials
D. Burs
E. Hand instruments
28. The items that should be kept in the assistants mobile are (choose the incorrect answer):
A. Impression materials
B. Anesthetic syringes and cartridges
C. Cavity liners
D. Articulating paper
E. Cements
29. The basic equipment setup used in modern dental office includes the following items(choose the incorrect answer):
A. Dental unit
B. Operating stools
C. Storage cabinets
D. Salt sterilizer
E. Dental chair
30. Main principles of four - handed dentistry:
A. All mention above
B. Emploing the skills of trained dental auxiliaries
C. Simplifying all tasks as much as possible
D. Organizing every component of the practice
E. Operating in a seated position
31. Elements of four - handed dentistry:
A. Favorable work environment
B. Favorable position the patient and operating team
C. All mention above
D. Simplified instrumentation
E. Positive team attitude
32. The classification of common movements used during dental procedures:
A. Movement of the fingers and wrist
B. Movement of fingers, wrist and elbow
C. Movement of the entire arm from the shoulder
D. All mention above
E. Movement of only the fingers
33. Elements of four - handed dentistry:
A. All mention above

- B. Efficient instrument delivery
C. Use of preset tray
D. Proper time management
E. Standard operating procedures
34. Sit-down dentistry includes next components:
A. Proper position of patient
B. Proper position the operative team
C. All mention above
D. Proper equipment
E. Any correct answer
35. The auxiliary utilization includes the following elements:
A. All mention above
B. Delegation of as many duties as possible
C. Instrument transfer
D. Oral evacuation and debridement
E.
36. The auxiliary utilization includes the following elements:
A. Retraction
B. All mention above
C. Preparation of operatory and patients
D. Preparation of dental materials
E.
37. The organisation includes the following elements:
A. Time management
B. Any correct answer
C. Business procedures
D. Design of facilities
E. Treatment planning
38. The work simplification includes the following elements:
A. Elimination
B. All mention above
C. Combination
D. Simplification
E. Rearrangement
39. By placing the operating team and instrumentation close to the patients head the following objectives can be achieved:
A. Reduction of class IV and V movements
B. Comfort for the operating team and for the patient, safety for the patient
C. Good visibility
D. All mention above
E. Favorable access to the operative field
40. Zones of the activity:
A. Assists zone
B. Transfer zone
C. All mention above
D. Static zone
E. Operators zone
41. The dentist's zone is (for right-handed operator):
A. from 12 to 2 o'clock
B. from 2 to 4 o'clock
C. from 4 to 7 o'clock
D. from 7 to 12 o'clock
E.
42. The static zone is (for right-handed operator):
A. from 7 to 12 o'clock
B. from 4 to 7 o'clock
C. from 12 to 2 o'clock
D. from 2 to 4 o'clock
E.
43. The assistant's zone is (for right-handed operator):
A. from 7 to 12 o'clock
B. from 4 to 7 o'clock
C. from 12 to 2 o'clock
D. from 2 to 4 o'clock
E.
44. The transfer zone is (for right-handed operator):
A. from 7 to 12 o'clock
B. from 4 to 7 o'clock
C. from 2 to 4 o'clock
D. from 12 to 2 o'clock
E.
45. The dentist's zone is (for left-handed operator):
A. from 12 to 5 o'clock
B. from 8 to 10 o'clock
C. from 4 to 7 o'clock
D. from 2 to 4 o'clock
E.
46. The assistant's zone is (for left-handed operator):
A. from 4 to 7 o'clock
B. from 8 to 10 o'clock
C. from 2 to 4 o'clock
D. from 7 to 12 o'clock
E.
47. The static zone is (for left-handed operator):
A. from 4 to 7 o'clock
B. from 12 to 5 o'clock
C. from 10 to 12 o'clock
- D. from 8 to 10 o'clock
E.
48. The transfer zone is (for left-handed operator):
A. from 12 to 5 o'clock
B. from 5 to 8 o'clock
C. from 4 to 7 o'clock
D. from 10 to 12 o'clock
E.
49. According to ergonomics prolonged manipulations are accomplished:
A. in sitting posture
B.
C. position of the dentist does not matter
D. in standing posture
E.
50. The crown of the primary maxillary central incisor (choose the correct answer):
A. has mamelons and pits
B. has a relatively long and sharp cusps
C. is wider mesiodistally than incisocervically
D. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
E.
51. The permanent maxilla first pre-molar has:
A. two roots
B. one root
C. four roots
D. three roots
E.
52. How many canines are there in the primary dentition?
A. 20
B. 8
C. 5
D. 6
E.
53. How many pre - molars are there in primary dentition?
A. 8
B. 6
C. Any correct answer
D. 4
E.
54. How many molars are there in primary dentition?
A. Any correct answer
B. 8
C. 6
D. 4
E.
55. How many incisor are there in primary dentition?
A. 6
B. 4
C. Any correct answer
D. 8
E.
56. How many pre - molars are there in permanent dentition?
A. 8
B. 6
C. 4
D. 10
E.
57. The crown of the primary mandibular central incisors (choose the correct answer):
A. the lingual surface appears smooth and tapers toward the prominent cingulum
B. is wider mesiodistally than incisocervically
C. has mamelons and pits
D. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
E.
58. The crown of the primary maxillary lateral incisors (choose the correct answers):
A. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
B. is wider mesiodistally than incisocervically
C. the incisal angels are more rounded than the central ones
D. has mamelons and pits
E.
59. The crown of the primary maxillary first molars (choose the correct answers):
A. the incisal angels are more rounded than the central ones
B. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
C.
D. the occlusal table have four cusps; the occlusal table has a very prominent transverse ridge, oblique ridge
E.
60. The crown of the primary maxillary second molars (choose the correct answer):
A. has mamelons and pits
B. has a cusp of Carabelli, the minor fifth
C. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
D. is wider mesiodistally than incisocervically
E.
61. The crown of the primary maxillary canine (choose the correct answers):
A. the mesial cusp slope is longer than the distal cusp on this tooth
B. is wider mesiodistally than incisocervically
C. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
D. has a relatively long and sharp cusps
E.
62. The crown of the primary mandibular lateral incisors (choose the correct answers):
A. the labial and lingual surface appears smooth and tapers toward the prominent cingulum
B. is wider and longer than of the central one
C. is wider mesiodistally than incisocervically
D. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
E.
63. The crown of the primary mandibular canine (choose the correct answers):
A. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
B. the distal cusp slope is longer than the mesial cusp slope
C. is much smaller labiolingually
D. the mesial cusp slope is longer than the distal cusp on this teeth
E.
64. The crown of the primary mandibular first molars (choose the correct answers):
A. has four cusps
B. the mesiolingual cusp is long, pointed, angled in on the occlusal table
C. is wider incisocervically than mesiodistally
D. is wider mesiodistally than incisocervically
E.
65. The crown of the primary mandibular second molars (choose the correct answers):
A. the three buccal cusps are nearly equal in size
B. the tooth has an overall oval occlusal shape
C. is much smaller labiolingually
D. has four cusps
E.
66. The permanent maxilar first molar has:
A. three roots
B. four roots
C. two roots
D. one root
E.
67. The crown of the permanent canines (choose the incorrect answers):
A. is the longest in the dentition
B. has four cusps
C. is wider labiolingually than incisors
D. has an incisal edge
E. has only one cusp
68. The crown of permanent premolars (choose the correct answers):
A. the buccal surface is rounded
B. the buccal surface has a prominent vertical in the center of the crown
C. has four cusps
D. has an incisal edge
E.
69. The permanent mandibular first molar has:
A. four roots
B. one root
C. two roots
D. three roots
E.
70. Terms of eruption of primary central incisor:
A. 6-8 month
B. 8-10 month
C. 10-12 month
D. 12-14 month
E.
71. The terms of eruption of primary lateral incisor:
A. 6-8 month
B. 10-12 month
C. 8-10 month
D. 12-14 month
E.
72. The terms of eruption of primary canine:
A. 16-20 month
B. 10-12 month
C. 8-10 month
D. 6-8 month
E.
73. The terms of eruption of primary first molar:
A. 16-20 month
B. 8-10 month
C. 6-8 month
D. 12- 16 month
E.

74. The terms of eruption of primary second molar:
A. 8-10 month
B. 6-8 month
C. 16- 20 month
D. 20-30 month
E.
75. How many teeth are there in primary dentition?
A. 20
B. 30
C. 32
D. 22
E.
76. How many teeth are there in permanent dentition?
A. 22
B. 20
C. 32
D. 30
E.
77. The sequence of eruption of the primary teeth:
A. 1,2,5,4,3
B. 1,2,3,4,5
C. 1,2,4,3,5
D. 5,1,2,3,4
E.
78. The sequence of eruption of the permanent teeth:
A. 6, 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 7, 8
B. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
C. 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
D. 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8
E.
79. The histological phases of the eruption are:
A. pre - functional (eruptive) phase
B. functional (post - eruptive) phase
C. pre - eruptive phase
D. All mention above
E.
80. The histological phases of eruption (choose incorrect answer):
A. Any correct answer
B. pre - functional (eruptive) phase
C. functional (post - eruptive) phase
D. pre - eruptive phase
E.
81. The term of the finishing the eruption of the primary teeth is:
A. 2.5 - 3 years
B. 2 - 2.5 years
C. 3 - 4 years
D. 4 - 5 years
E.
82. The term of the finishing the eruption of the permanent teeth is:
A. 10-12 years
B. 12-14 years
C. 11-12 years
D. 12 years
E.
83. The term of the root formation of the first primary incisor is:
A. 4 - 5 years
B. 3 - 4 years
C. 2 years
D. 1.5 years
E.
84. The term of the root formation of the second primary incisor is:
A. 1.5 years
B. 4 - 5 years
C. 2 years
D. 3 - 4 years
E.
85. The term of the root formation of the primary canine is:
A. 2 years
B. 3 - 4 years
C. 4 - 5 years
D. 1, 5 years
E.
86. The term of the root formation of the first primary molars is:
A. 4 - 5 years
B. 2 years
C. 1, 5 years
D. 3 - 4 years
E.
87. The term of the root formation of the second primary molars is:
A. 4 years
B. 4-5 years
C. 2 years
D. 1.5 years
E.
88. The term of the eruption of the first permanent incisor is:
A. 6-8 years
B. 10-12 years
C. 8-9 years
D. 5-6 years
E.
89. The term of the eruption of the second permanent incisor is:
A. 10-12 years
B. 6-8 years
C. 5-6 years
D. 8-9 years
E.
90. Enamel etching is used for:
A. Conditioning of the material physical peculiarities
B. Making areas of micro retention
C. Making chemical adhesion
D. Removing plaque
E.
91. Enamel etching is used for:
A. Removing plaque
B. Making areas of micro retention
C. Conditioning of the material physical peculiarities
D. Making chemical adhesion
E.
92. What is the best material for liner if Syldont is used for restoration?
A. Dentin protector
B. Glass-ionomer cement
C. Biomer
D. Zink phosphate cement
E.
93. Which of following instruments is used for cavity filling?
A. Excavator
B. Amalgam condensers
C. Chisels
D. Drill
E.
94. What acid contains etching gel?
A. Nitric acid
B. Orthophosphoric acid
C. Chloride acid
D. Sulphur acid
E.
95. What cements has anticariogenic properties?
A. Silicate cement
B. Zinc-phosphate cement
C. Glass-ionomer cement
D. Resin-based composite
E.
96. What carious cavities are referred to the Class I by Dr. Black classification?
A. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth without including the incisal angle
B. Lesions occur in fissures and pits of molars and bicuspid
C. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth with involving the incisal angle
D. Cavities occur on the proximal surfaces of posterior teeth
E. lesion localized on the cervical surface of all groups of teeth
97. What is the sequence of the tooth cavity preparation?
A. Opening and widening of the carious cavity, necrectomy, tooth cavity formation, enamel margins preparation
B. Opening and widening of the carious cavity, tooth cavity formation, enamel margins preparation, necrectomy
C. Enamel margins preparation, necrectomy, tooth cavity formation, opening and widening of the carious cavity
D. Tooth cavity formation, enamel margins preparation, necrectomy
E. Necrectomy, tooth cavity formation, opening and widening of the carious cavity, enamel margins preparation
98. What types of instruments are used for opening of the carious cavity during preparation?
A. Diamond fissure and round burs
B. Excavator, probe, fissure burs
C. Smoother, round burs
D. Diamond fissure and round burs, excavators, and probe
E. Fissure and round burs, excavators, probe, smoother
99. What carious cavities are referred to the Class V by Dr. Black classification?
A. Cavities occur on the proximal surfaces of posterior teeth
B. Lesions are localized on the cervical surfaces of all groups of teeth
C. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth without including the incisal angle
D. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth with involving the incisal angle
E. Lesions occur in fissures and pits of molars and bicuspid
100. What peculiarities of permanent and primary teeth structure should be taken into consideration while tooth preparation?
A. Corn of pulp are localized closer to the cusps in the primary teeth
B. Hard tissues of the primary teeth are less mineralized considered to permanent
C. All mentioned above
D. Hard tissues of the primary teeth are less mineralized considered to permanent
E. Thickness of hard tissues of the primary teeth is less than permanent
101. How many classes of carious cavities are defined by Dr. Black?
A. 4
B. 8
C. 7
D. 5
E. 3
102. What types of instruments are used for necrectomy of the carious cavity during preparation?
A. Fissure burs
B. Excavator, diamond round burs, probe
C. Smoother, fissure burs
D. Round burs, excavator
E. Plugger, excavator
103. What angle between the floor and walls is the most correct for the tooth cavity preparation by Dr. Black?
A. 90°
B. 110°
C. 45°
D. 75°
E. The angle is not important
104. What instruments should be used for bevel formation?
A. Inverted conical dental drill
B. Fissure diamond finishing burs
C. Butt end shaped bur
D. Round diamond burs
E. All answers are correct
105. What angle is the most appropriate for the bevel formation?
A. 60°
B. 45°
C. 90°
D. 30°
E. The angle is not important
106. What is the main goal of the bevel formation?
A. All answers are right
B. To prevent the cracks of the enamel margins after filling
C. For better filling fixation
D. To prevent the margin depressurization of enamel
E.
107. What is the proper way to achieve the retention in Class V carious cavities preparation?
A. 90° angle should be formed
B. Inverted conical dental drill is used
C. Round bur is used; deep carious cavity should be prepared
D. No bevel is required for the gingival enamel wall; inverted conical or fissured dental drill is used
E. All mentioned above
108. What shape of the prepared carious cavity of the Class V is correct?
A. Rectangular
B. Elongated oval
C. Rhomboid
D. Cross-like
E. The shape is not important
109. What complications can be observed during incorrect carious cavity preparation?
A. Recurrence of the caries (secondary caries)
B. All mentioned above
C. Crack of the wall of carious cavity
D. Depressurization of filling
E. Perforation of the tooth cavity floor
110. The bottom of the Class I deep carious cavity should be formed as:
A. All answers are correct
B. Concave
C. Convex
D. Flat
E. All answers are incorrect
111. Necrectomy is:
A. Softened dentin removing
B. Shaping of the carious cavity due to which the better filling fixation can be achieved
C. Removing of overhanging enamel edges
D. Bevel formation
E. All answers are incorrect

112. What is the name of the new saving approach the modern dentist accept to the carious cavity formation, due to which teeth tissues are removed safety till the visibly intact tissues?

- A. Biologically expedient
- B. No correct answers
- C. Extension for the secondary caries prevention
- D. Technical expedient
- E. All answers are correct

113. The bottom of the carious cavity should be prepared by:

- A. Small-sized burs with low rpm
- B. Big-sized burs with low rpm
- C. Big-sized burs with high rpm
- D. Small-sized burs with high rpm
- E. No correct answer

114. Drilling of the hard tissues in the cervical region should be:

- A. The depth is not important
- B. Not deeper than 1, 5 mm
- C. Not deeper than 1 mm
- D. Not deeper than 2.0 mm
- E. All answers are right

115. What angle between the bottom and walls of the Class V carious cavity should be performed during preparation?

- A. Obtuse angle
- B. Straight or sharp angle
- C. Straight angle
- D. Reversed angle
- E. The angle is not important

116. What carious lesions are referred to the Class II cavities by Dr. Black classification?

- A. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth with involving the incisal angle
- B. Lesions occur in fissures and pits of molars and bicuspid
- C. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth without including the incisal angle
- D. Cavities occur on the proximal surfaces of posterior teeth (mesial and distal; only one proximal surface)
- E. Lesion localized on the cervical surface of all groups of teeth

117. What is the sequence of the tooth cavity preparation?

- A. Opening and widening of the carious cavity, tooth cavity formation, enamel margins preparation, necrectomy
- B. Enamel margins preparation, necrectomy, tooth cavity formation, opening and widening of the carious cavity
- C. Opening and widening of the carious cavity, necrectomy, tooth cavity formation (including additional cavity on the occlusal surface), enamel margins preparation
- D. Tooth cavity formation, enamel margins preparation, necrectomy
- E. Necrectomy, tooth cavity formation, opening and widening of the carious cavity, enamel margins preparation

118. What surface of the tooth should be used for the additional cavity formation?

- A. Cervical surface
- B. Proximal surface
- C. Distal surface
- D. Occlusal surface
- E. The additional cavity is not necessary

119. The additional cavity is not necessary

- A. Better adhesion of the filling material to the tooth structure
- B. For the better distribution of chewing pressure on the tooth
- C. For the better filling fixation and even distribution of chewing pressure on the tooth
- D. To avoid pulp cavity perforation
- E. To avoid injury of the gingival margin

120. What types of instruments are used for opening of the carious cavity during preparation?

- A. Smoother, round burs
- B. diamond fissure and round burs
- C. Hatchet (excavator), chisel, pear shaped bur
- D. Excavator, probe, fissure burs
- E. Diamond fissure and round burs, excavators, and probe

121. What angle should be formed between the main and additional cavity?

- A. 75°
- B. 110°
- C. 45°
- D. 90°
- E. The angle is not important

122. What peculiarities of permanent and primary teeth structure should be taken into consideration while tooth preparation?

- A. The pulp chamber of the primary teeth is bigger considered to permanent
- B. Hard tissues of the primary teeth are less mineralized considered to permanent

C. Corn of pulp are localized closer to the cusps in the primary teeth

- D. All mentioned above
- E. Thickness of hard tissues of the primary teeth is less than permanent

123. What should be taken into the consideration during Class II cavity preparation?

- A. Not to injure the adjacent teeth as the tooth cavity of the affected tooth is located too close to it
- B. All mentioned above
- C. The angel between the basic and additional cavities should be 90°
- D. Not to affect the proximal gingival margin
- E. The deepness of the carious cavity preparation

124. What types of instruments are used for necrectomy of the carious cavity during preparation?

- A. Smoother, fissure burs
- B. Excavator, diamond round burs, probe
- C. Round burs, excavator
- D. Fissure burs
- E. Chisel, plugger, excavator

125. What angle between the floor and walls is the most correct for the tooth cavity preparation by Dr. Black?

- A. 110°
- B. 90°
- C. 75°
- D. 45°
- E. The angle is not important

126. What shape of additional cavity on the occlusal surface can be formed?

- A. In a shape of a dovetail
- B. Triangle
- C. T-like shape
- D. All listed above
- E. Cross- like

127. What is the requirement to the additional cavity deepness

- A. The deepness is not important
- B. 3 mm
- C. 4mm
- D. 1-2 mm
- E. Till the pulp chamber

128. What is the proper way to achieve the retention in Class II carious cavities preparation?

- A. Inverted conical dental drill is used
- B. Forming of the additional cavity, no bevel is required for the gingival enamel wall
- C. Round bur is used; deep carious cavity should be prepared
- D. 120° angle should be formed between the main and additional cavity
- E. All mentioned above

129. What width of the additional cavity is correct?

- A. Equal to the main cavity width
- B. 1-2 mm
- C. Less than the main cavity width
- D. Wider than the main cavity width
- E. The width is not important

130. What complications can be observed during incorrect carious cavity preparation?

- A. all mentioned above
- B. Recurrence of the caries (secondary caries)
- C. Falling out of the filling due to incorrect formation of the additional cavity
- D. Depressurization of filling
- E. Perforation of the tooth cavity floor or thermal burning of the pulp

131. The length of the additional cavity should be:

- A. Equal to the length of occlusal surface of the tooth
- B. Equal 1/4 of the length of occlusal surface of the tooth
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Equal 1/3 of the length of occlusal surface of the tooth
- E. All answers are incorrect

132. Necrectomy is:

- A. Softened dentin removing
- B. Bevel formation
- C. Shaping of the carious cavity due to which the better filling fixation can be achieved
- D. Removing of overhanging enamel edges
- E. All answers are incorrect

133. What is the name of the new saving approach the modern dentist accept to the carious cavity formation, due to which teeth tissues are removed safety till the visibly intact tissues?

- A. Extension for the secondary caries prevention
- B. No correct answers
- C. Biologically expedient
- D. Technical expedient
- E. All answers are correct

134. What do we want to achieve by performing the proper angle between the main and the additional cavities?

- A. Avoiding the perforation of the pulp

B. Avoiding the thermal trauma of the pulp

- C. Avoiding of the falling out of the filling and correct spreading of the pressure on the tooth
- D. Avoiding the injury of the gingival margin
- E. Avoiding of the secondary caries development

135. What carious cavities are referred to the Class III by Dr. Black classification?

- A. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth with involving the incisal angle
- B. Lesions occur in fissures and pits of molars and bicuspid
- C. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth without including the incisal angle
- D. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth without including the incisal angle
- E. Lesion localized on the cervical surface of all groups of teeth

136. What carious cavities are referred to the Class IV by Dr. Black classification?

- A. cavities occur on the proximal surfaces of posterior teeth
- B. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth without including the incisal angle
- C. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth with involving the incisal angle
- D. Lesions occur in fissures and pits of molars and bicuspid
- E. Lesion localized on the cervical surface of all groups of teeth

137. What shape of the prepared carious cavity of the Class III is correct when there is a good access to the caries cavity

- A. Cross-like
- B. Elongated oval
- C. Triangle or oval
- D. Rectangular
- E. The shape is not important

138. What shape of the prepared carious cavity of the Class III is correct when there is an extensive lesion?

- A. Oval
- B. With an additional prepared space on the lingual or palatal surface
- C. Rectangular
- D. Triangle
- E. With an additional prepared space on the cervical region

139. What surface should be penetrated first for the formation of an access to the carious cavity Class III and IV?

- A. Lingual (palatal) surface
- B. Occlusal surface
- C. Incisal margin
- D. Vestibular surface
- E. Cervical surface

140. What shape of the bottom of Class III cavity should be formed in case of superficial or medium caries?

- A. Concave
- B. Oval
- C. Convex
- D. Plane
- E. Rectangle

141. What shape of the bottom of Class III cavity should be formed in case of deep carious lesion?

- A. Convex
- B. Oval
- C. Concave
- D. Plane
- E. Rectangle

142. What instruments should be used for preparation of Class III cavities?

- A. Round diamond burs
- B. Diamond finishing burs
- C. Conical dental drill, fissured burs
- D. Butt end shaped bur
- E. All answers are correct

143. When the method of Dr. Black preparation could be used?

- A. In the teeth with formed roots
- B. All answers are correct
- C. In the immature teeth
- D. In the primary and permanent teeth
- E. All answers are incorrect

144. What should be done for the better filling fixation in the deep carious cavities?

- A. Only additional notches
- B. Additional grooves
- C. Bevel formation
- D. Additional grooves into the incisal direction and notches in the cervical labial and lingual surfaces
- E. All answers are incorrect

145. What instruments should be used to achieve better filling fixation?

- A. Small round or wheel shaped burs
- B. Conical burs

- C. Fissured burs
- D. Pear shaped burs
- E. Excavators

146. When additional space should be formed during Class IV carious cavity preparation?
 A. All answers (a, b, c) are right
 B. When there is a thin incisal edge and labial and lingual walls are blasted
 C. In cases of minor incisal edge defect and with preservation of labial and lingual walls
 D. When the enamel edge is worn
 E. No additional space is required

147. The walls of additional space near the incisal edge should be located no closer from the incisal edge than:
 A. 2, 5-3 mm
 B. 1, 5-2 mm
 C. 3-4 mm
 D. 0, 5-1 mm
 E. more than 4 mm

148. What complications can be observed during incorrect carious cavity preparation?
 A. Thermal pulp burning
 B. Recurrence of the caries (secondary caries)
 C. All mentioned above
 D. Crack of the enamel edge of carious cavity
 E. Perforation of the tooth cavity floor

149. What is the main purpose of additional space formation during preparation of Class IV carious cavities?
 A. To avoid recurrence of the caries
 B. To avoid the trauma of marginal periodontium
 C. To avoid the thermal pulp burning
 D. For the incisal edge strengthening during its filling restoration
 E. To avoid the perforation of the tooth cavity floor

150. What sizes of the additional space should be performed?
 A. The same size as the main cavity
 B. 1-2 mm
 C. All answers are right
 D. No less than 1/3 of the palatal (lingual) surface of the tooth
 E. 3-4 mm

151. What width of the additional space should be performed compare to the main cavity?
 A. The additional space should involve the whole palatal space
 B. The width should be larger than the width of the main cavity
 C. Equal sized of the cavities
 D. The width should be smaller than the width of the main cavity
 E. The width is not important

152. The bottom of the Class III and IV carious cavity should be prepared by:
 A. Big-sized burs with low rpm
 B. Small-sized burs with high rpm
 C. Small-sized burs with low rpm
 D. Big-sized burs with high rpm
 E. No correct answer

153. Where the additional space should be located during the preparation of Class IV cavities?
 A. On the approximal surface of the tooth
 B. No additional space is required
 C. On the oral surface of the tooth
 D. On the vestibular surface of the tooth
 E. Cervical region

154. What should we do when mucose membrane growth into the subgingival cervical carious cavity?
 A. Gums cutting with diathermic coagulator with anesthesia
 B. Gums should be pressed out with cotton pellet or water dentin
 C. Retraction thread should be used
 D. Gums cutting with electric coagulator with anesthesia
 E. All mentioned above

155. The optimal time for cements mixing is
 A. Near 4 min
 B. Near 2 min
 C. Near 3 min
 D. 1- 1, 5 min
 E.

156. What is needed to make point contact during filling Class II cavities?
 A. Thin interdental matrix
 B. Using of wedges
 C. Using of rings for better matrix fixation
 D. All of this
 E.

157. Which of this materials is related to zinc-eugenol cement?
 A. Infantid
 B. Carboco
 C. Caryosan

- D. Fritex
- E.

158. Positive properties of zinc-eugenol cements is:
 A. High strength
 B. Non-toxic effect
 C. Odontotropic and anti-inflammatory action
 D. Antiinflammatory
 E.

159. Which filling material belongs to glassionomer cements:
 A. Lumikolor
 B. Calxyd
 C. Photac fil
 D. Belokor
 E.

160. The optimal ratio of the powder and liquid filling of phosphate cements is: 4:1
 A. 3:2
 B. 2:2
 C. 3:1
 D. 4:1
 E.

161. The optimal temperature for making phosphate cements is: 18-20 ° C
 A. 20-22 ° C 30-40° C
 B. 18-20 ° C
 C. 24-26 ° C
 D. 28-30 ° C
 E.

162. What properties of phosphate cement would change drastically if the thick liquid mixture add:
 A. Strength will decrease
 B. Will increase strength
 C. Curing time increase
 D. It becomes more plastic
 E.

163. Consistency of phosphate cement mixture considered normal if it:
 A. It remains on the stage
 B. Not reaching for a spatula
 C. Not stretches and breaks forming notches (1 mm)
 D. Do not detach from the spatula
 E.

164. What instrument is used for carrying amalgam into a cavity:
 A. Plugger
 B. Forceps
 C. Amalhamtregher
 D. Smoothers
 E.

165. Which filling material is optimal for filling cavities Class II:
 A. Silver amalgam
 B. The glass cements
 C. Composite
 D. Compomer
 E.

166. After making and condensation of amalgam filling on seal surface what is formed?
 A. Hamma2 phase
 B. Gamma-phase
 C. Hamma1 phase
 D. Not formed
 E.

167. What seals properties are changed by tin-mercury compound (hamma2-phase)?
 A. Decreases strength
 B. Increases corrosion resistance Increases corrosion resistance
 C. Increases strength
 D. Reduces turnover of amalgam
 E.

168. High hardness and solidity, plasticity, resistance in the oral fluid, bactericidal action are characteristics of
 A. Amalgam
 B. Compomer
 C. Glass-Ionomer cements
 D. Silicophosphate cements
 E.

169. Which of silicophosphate cements can be used without liners:
 A. Infantid
 B. Syllidont
 C. Fritex
 D. Beladont
 E.

170. Which of these materials is the silicophosphate cement?
 A. Unitsem
 B. Eodent
 C. Fritex

- D. Infantid
- E.

171. Which of these materials is related to zinc-eugenol cement? Caryosan
 A. Fritex
 B. Caryosan
 C. Adhesor
 D. Infantid
 E.

172. What is the ratio of powder and liquid mixing at zinc-eugenol cements?
 A. 3:2
 B. 3:1
 C. 4:1
 D. 5:1
 E.

173. Positive property of zinc-eugenol cement is:
 A. High strength
 B. Non-toxic effect
 C. Antiinflammatory
 D. Odontotropic and anti-inflammatory action
 E.

174. Which of these materials is the polycarboxyl cement?
 A. Infantid
 B. Caryosan
 C. Carboco
 D. Dycal
 E.

175. What is needed to achieve a tight interdental contact at filling cavities of Class II?
 A. Use a thin matrix
 B. All listed above
 C. Fix matrix by wedge
 D. Adapt the matrix
 E.

176. If the contact point is created correctly, then:
 A. Generally is not taken out from the gap
 B. Easy output
 C. Partly remains
 D. Matrix is hard taken out from the interdental gap Matrix is hard taken out from the interdental gap
 E.

177. What is the essence of the sandwich - filling technique: Making stripped two filling materials (composite materials and glassionomer)
 A. Closure of the temporary cavity filler
 B. Making stripped two filling materials (composite materials and glassionomer)
 C. Stripped of material making glassionomer
 D. Stripped making composite material
 E.

178. What type of adhesion to dental hard tissue has glassionomer cement?
 A. Physical
 B. Combined (chemical-mechanical)
 C. Mechanical
 D. Chemical
 E.

179. Adjacent cavities Class II (distal cavity tooth 26 and the medial cavity tooth 27) was filled by one portion of amalgam. What is the mistake:
 A. Seals finishing Improper
 B. Matrix is not used
 C. Filling material selected Improperly
 D. Improper set of point contact
 E.

180. What carious cavities are referred to the Class I by Dr. Black classification?
 A. Lesions occur in fissures and pits of molars and bicuspids
 B. Lesion localized on the cervical surface of all groups of teeth
 C. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth without including the incisal angle
 D. Lesions afflict the proximal surfaces of anterior teeth with involving the incisal angle
 E. Cavities occur on the proximal surfaces of posterior teeth

181. What is the sequence of the tooth cavity preparation?
 A. Opening and widening of the carious cavity, necrectomy, tooth cavity formation (including additional cavity on the occlusal surface), enamel margins preparation
 B. Tooth cavity formation, enamel margins preparation, necrectomy
 C. Enamel margins preparation, necrectomy, tooth cavity formation, opening and widening of the carious cavity
 D. Necrectomy, tooth cavity formation, opening and widening of the carious cavity, enamel margins preparation
 E. Opening and widening of the carious cavity, tooth cavity formation, enamel margins preparation, necrectomy

182. What surface of the tooth should be used for the additional cavity formation?
 A. Occlusal surface
 B. Proximal surface
 C. The additional cavity is not necessary
 D. Distal surface
 E. Cervical surface
183. What is the main purpose of the additional cavity formation?
 A. To avoid injury of the gingival margin
 B. For the better filling fixation and even distribution of chewing pressure on the tooth
 C. For the better distribution of chewing pressure on the tooth
 D. To avoid pulp cavity perforation
 E. Better adhesion of the filling material to the tooth structure
184. What types of instruments are used for opening of the carious cavity during preparation?
 A. Excavator, probe, fissure burs
 B. Hatchet (excavator), chisel, pear shaped bur
 C. Smoother, round burs
 D. Diamond fissure and round burs
 E. Diamond fissure and round burs, excavators, and probe
185. What angle should be formed between the main and additional cavity?
 A. 75°
 B. 90°
 C. 110°
 D. 45°
 E. The angle is not important
186. What peculiarities of permanent and primary teeth structure should be taken into consideration while tooth preparation?
 A. Hard tissues of the primary teeth are less mineralized considered to permanent
 B. All mentioned above
 C. The pulp chamber of the primary teeth is bigger considered to permanent
 D. Corn of pulp are localized closer to the cusps in the primary teeth
 E. Thickness of hard tissues of the primary teeth is less than permanent
187. What should be taken into the consideration during Class II cavity preparation?
 A. Not to affect the proximal gingival margin
 B. The angel between the basic and additional cavities should be 90°
 C. Not to injure the adjacent teeth as the tooth cavity of the affected tooth is located too close to it
 D. All mentioned above
 E. The deepness of the carious cavity preparation
188. What types of instruments are used for necrectomy of the carious cavity during preparation?
 A. Smoother, fissure burs
 B. Fissure burs
 C. Excavator, diamond round burs, probe
 D. Round burs, excavator
 E. Chisel, plugger, excavator
189. What angle between the floor and walls is the most correct for the tooth cavity preparation by Dr. Black?
 A. 90°
 B. 110°
 C. 75°
 D. 45°
 E.
190. What shape of additional cavity on the occlusal surface can be formed?
 A. Cross- like
 B. T-like shape
 C. In a shape of a dovetail
 D. All listed above
 E. Triangle
191. What shape of additional cavity on the occlusal surface can be formed?
 A. In a shape of a dovetail
 B. T-like shape
 C. Cross- like
 D. All listed above
 E. Triangle
192. What is the requirement to the additional cavity deepness?
 A. The deepness is not important
 B. 3 mm
 C. 1-2 mm
 D. 4mm
 E. Till the pulp chamber
193. What is the proper way to achieve the retention in Class II carious cavities preparation?
 A. Forming of the additional cavity, no bevel is required for the gingival enamel wall
 B. 120° angle should be formed between the main and additional cavity Inverted conical dental drill is used
 C. All mentioned above
 D. Round bur is used; deep carious cavity should be prepared
 E.
194. What width of the additional cavity is correct?
 A. The width is not important
 B. Equal to the main cavity width
 C. Less than the main cavity width 1-2 mm
 D. Wider than the main cavity width
 E.
195. What complications can be observed during incorrect carious cavity preparation?
 A. Falling out of the filling due to incorrect formation of the additional cavity
 B. All mentioned above
 C. Depressurization of filling
 D. Recurrence of the caries (secondary caries)
 E. Perforation of the tooth cavity floor or thermal burning of the pulp
196. The length of the additional cavity should be:
 A. Equal to the length of occlusal surface of the tooth
 B. Equal 1/3 of the length of occlusal surface of the tooth
 C. All answers are correct
 D. Equal 1/4 of the length of occlusal surface of the tooth
 E. All answers are incorrect
197. Necrectomy is:
 A. Softened dentin removing
 B. Removing of overhanging enamel edges
 C. Shaping of the carious cavity due to which the better filling fixation can be achieved
 D. Bevel formation
 E. All answers are incorrect
198. What is the name of the new saving approach the modern dentist accept to the carious cavity formation, due to which teeth tissues are removed safely till the visibly intact tissues?
 A. Extension for the secondary caries prevention
 B. Technical expedient
 C. Biologically expedient
 D. No correct answers
 E. All answers are correct
199. The bottom of the carious cavity should be prepared by:
 A. Big-sized burs with low rpm
 B. Small-sized burs with high rpm
 C. Small-sized burs with low rpm
 D. Big-sized burs with high rpm
 E. No correct answer
200. What do we want to achieve by performing the proper angle between the main and the additional cavities?
 A. Avoiding the thermal trauma of the pulp
 B. Avoiding of the falling out of the filling and correct spreading of the pressure on the tooth
 C. Avoiding the perforation of the pulp
 D. Avoiding the injury of the gingival margin
 E. Avoiding of the secondary caries development
201. What specialist performs the root canal therapy?
 A. Periodontist
 B. Prosthodontist
 C. Implantologist
 D. Endodontist
 E.
202. The dental material which is the most commonly used for the pulp capping is:
 A. Glass ionomer
 B. Calcium hydroxide
 C. Zinc phosphate
 D. Amalgam
 E.
203. What portion of the pulp is removed during pulpotomy?
 A. Root portion
 B. Only the infected portion
 C. Complete pulp
 D. Coronal portion
 E.
204. What portion of the pulp is removed during pulpectomy?
 A. Root portion
 B. Only the infected portion
 C. Coronal portion
 D. Complete pulp
 E.
205. What instrument has tiny projections and is used for removing of the pulp tissue?
 A. Pесо-file
 B. File Reamer
 C. Broach
 D. File
 E.
206. What type of the file is best suited for the canal enlargement?
 A. Broach
 B. Pесо
 C. Hedstrom
 D. Reamer
 E.
207. A rubber stop is placed on a file to:
 A. Maintain the correct measurement of the canal
 B. A and B
 C. Identify the file
 D. Prevent perforation
 E.
208. Which of the following is used to enlarge, smooth, and shape the root canal?
 A. Barbed broach
 B. Endodontic spreader
 C. Endodontic file
 D. Endodontic plugger
 E.
209. 9. Which of the following is used to the lateral condensation of gutta percha in the root canal?
 A. Endodontic plugger
 B. Endodontic file
 C. Endodontic spreader
 D. Barbed broach
 E.
210. 10. Which of the following is used for the obturation of the root canal?
 A. Endodontic file
 B. Lentulo
 C. Endodontic reamer
 D. Barbed broach
 E.
211. Which of the following is used for the vertical condensation of gutta percha into the root canal?
 A. Barbed broach
 B. Endodontic file
 C. Endodontic spreader
 D. Endodontic plugger
 E.
212. What is the functional setting of endodontic instruments?
 A. Preparation of the caries cavity
 B. Instrumental and cleansing treatment of the root canals
 C. Polishing of the restoration
 D. Preparation of the caries cavity
 E.
213. Which of the following instruments are endodontic?
 A. Explorers Dental mirr
 B. Barbed broach
 C. Probes
 D. Dental mirror
 E.
214. What is the final step of the endodontic treatment?
 A. Determination of the working length of the root canal
 B. Obturation of the root canal and X-ray control
 C. Removing of the pulp
 D. Enlarge, smooth, and shape of the root canal
 E.
215. What of the followed root canal preparation methods foresees the expansion of the canal from the apex to the entrance?
 A. Conception of the balanced forces
 B. A and C
 C. Step back
 D. Crown down
 E.
216. What of the followed root canal preparation methods does the expansion of the canal from the entrance to the apex?
 A. A and C
 B. Crown down
 C. Conception of the balanced forces
 D. Step back
 E.
217. A size of instrument with a yellow handle is:
 A. 25
 B. 30
 C. 15
 D. 20
 E.
218. The instrument of size 045 has the colour code of:
 A. Dark blue
 B. Purple
 C. Yellow
 D. White
 E.
219. The instrument of size 010 has the colour code of:
 A. Purple
 B. Dark blue
 C. Yellow

- D. White
E.
220. The instrument which is reflected by "triangle" by ISO is:
A. K-Reamer
B. H-File
C. K-File
D. Paste filler
E.
221. What kind of armamentarium is used for dental filling?
A. Plugger, smoother, spatula, glass slab
B. Excavator, smoother
C. Amalgam trigger, tweezers
D. Probe, excavator
E. Round bur, tweezers
222. There are such temporary filling materials:
A. Amalgam, glass-ionomer cements
B. Water dentin, dentine-paste, Zinc-eugenol cement
C. Resin-based composite
D. Zinc phosphate-cement
E. ZOE- cement, glass-ionomer
223. What is the purpose of using of isolative liners?
A. To provide a barrier against chemical irritation
B. To provide a barrier against chemical irritation, provide thermal insulation
C. To restore the form of the tooth
D. To resist forces applied during condensation of the restorative material
E. For the root canal filling
224. What is the purpose of using of the base materials?
A. To provide a barrier against chemical irritation, provide thermal insulation
B. To provide a barrier against chemical irritation, provide thermal insulation and resist forces applied during condensation of the restorative material
C. To restore the form of the tooth
D. To resist forces applied during condensation of the restorative material
E. To provide a barrier against chemical irritation
225. What is the definition of the cavity varnishes?
A. Natural resins or synthetic resins dissolved in a solvent such as ether or chloroform
B. Materials that are placed as thin coatings for providing barrier against chemical irritations
C. Materials, that are placed to resist forces applied during condensation of the restorative material
D. Self-hardening mixture of glass and organic acid
E. Materials that release fluoride
226. What kind of cements do you know?
A. ZOE (zinc oxide-eugenol), amalgam, water dentine
B. ZOE, zinc-phosphate, polycarboxylate, glass-ionomer
C. Glass-ionomer cement, cavity varnishes
D. Gutta-percha, composites
E. ZOE, dental-paste
227. What cement is known as anticariogenic?
A. Silicate cements
B. Glass-ionomer cement
C. Zinc-phosphate cement
D. Water dentine, glass-ionomer
E. Resin-based composite
228. What feature of the cement is known as anticariogenic?
A. High level of adhesion to the tooth tissues
B. Release of fluoride
C. Isolation against thermal irritants
D. Protection of the pulp from chemical agents
E. all answers are correct
229. What are advantages of the glass-ionomer cements?
A. All answers are correct
B. Coefficient of thermal expansion of the cement is close to the coefficient of thermal expansion of the tooth tissues
C. High biocompatibility to the tooth tissues
D. Release of fluoride, low level of polymerization shrinkage
E. High level of adhesion to the tooth tissues
230. What disadvantages of the glass-ionomer cements do you know?
A. Good esthetic features
B. Low level of adhesion to the tooth tissues
C. Low level of biocompatibility to the tooth tissues
D. Limited use because it is not recommended for biting surfaces in permanent teeth, material becomes rough with age
E. High level of polymerization shrinkage
231. What is the composition of the resin cements?
A. Mixture of silver-tin copper alloy powder and liquid mercury
B. Mixture of glass and organic acid
C. Mixture of glass and resin polymer and organic acid
D. Mixture of powered glass and plastic resin
E. Mixture of organic acid and plastic resin
232. What is the composition of the dental amalgam fillings?
A. Mixture of silver-tin copper alloy powder and liquid mercury
B. Mixture of glass and organic acid
C. Mixture of powered glass and plastic resin
D. Mixture of glass and resin polymer and organic acid
E. Mixture of organic acid and plastic resin
233. What is the composition of the glass-ionomer cements?
A. Mixture of powered glass and plastic resin
B. Mixture of glass and resin polymer and organic acid
C. Mixture of silver-tin copper alloy powder and liquid mercury
D. Mixture of glass and organic acid
E. Mixture of organic acid and plastic resin
234. What is the composition of the composite resin fillings?
A. Mixture of glass and resin polymer and organic acid
B. Mixture of glass and organic acid
C. Mixture of powered glass and plastic resin
D. Mixture of silver-tin copper alloy powder and liquid mercury
E. Mixture of organic acid and plastic resin
235. What types of amalgam do you know?
A. With low content of copper (< 6%), with high content of copper (10-30%)
B. Amalgams with γ -2 phase
C. Amalgams without γ -2 phase
D. All answers are correct
E. Traditional, spherical, mixed one (by size and form of the particles)
236. What is the composition of classic amalgam by ISO standards?
A. 80%- silver, 10%- copper, 10%- tin
B. 50%- silver, 20%- copper, 30%-tin
C. 65% - silver, 30%- tin, 5%- copper
D. 65% - tin, 30%- silver, 5%- copper
E. 65%- copper, 10%- silver, 25%- tin
237. What phase in the composition of classic amalgam is responsible of the mechanical and corrosive strength of the filling?
A. γ -2 phase (alloy of tin and mercury)
B. γ - phase (alloy of silver-tin)
C. Low content of copper
D. γ -1 phase (alloy of silver and mercury)
E. High content of tin
238. Disadvantages of dental amalgam fillings:
A. May darken as it corrodes
B. Weaken the tooth as it requires removal of the some healthy tissues
C. Contact with other metals may cause occasional electrical flow
D. All mentioned above
E. Grey colored filling, high thermal conductivity
239. What positive features of amalgam lead to its wide use in modern dentistry?
A. Minimal amount of tooth needs to be remove, holds up well to the forces of biting
B. Holds up well to the forces of biting, long-lasting time of use, inexpensive, self-sealing, resists leakage
C. Have low incidence of producing tooth sensitivity, completed in one-dental visit
D. Reasonably good esthetics, releases fluoride
E. Resists leakage, low shrinkage, does not corrode
240. What materials are appropriate for Class I and Class V restoration?
A. ZOE-cements, polycarboxylate cements
B. Amalgam
C. Water dentin, liners, and glass-ionomers
D. Glass-ionomer cements, resin-modified glass-ionomer cements, compomers, composites
E. Resin-based materials
241. The most commonly used irrigation solution during root canal therapy is:
A. Sodium hypochlorite hypochlorite
B. Phosphoric acid
C. Calcium hydroxide
D. Water from the air-water syringe
E.
242. What surface of a posterior tooth does the dentist commonly enter when is performing the root canal therapy?
A. Occlusal
B. Mesial
C. Facial
D. Incisal
E.
243. What surface of a primary frontal tooth does the dentist commonly enter when is performing the root canal therapy?
A. Mesial
B. Vestibular
C. Distal
- D. Occlusal
E.
244. What surface of a permanent lower frontal tooth does the dentist commonly enter when is performing root canal therapy?
A. Occlusal
B. Lingual
C. Vestibular
D. Medial
E.
245. Which of the following is used to lubricate the root canal during the root canal therapy?
A. Formocresol
B. RC Prep
C. Sodium hypochlorite
D. Root canal sealer
E.
246. Which of the following is used to remove the pulp once the tooth has been opened? Barbed broach
A. Endodontic reamer
B. Endodontic file
C. Endodontic spreader
D. Barbed broach
E.
247. Preparation of the root canal of the primary teeth with unformed roots conduct:
A. On the 1/2 length of the root canal
B. On the 2/3 length of the root canal
C. On all length of the root canal
D. On the 1/3 length of the root canal
E.
248. What must be taken into account during the endodontic treatment of the teeth with unformed roots?
A. Emotional state of the patient
B. Terms of the tooth eruption
C. Age of the patient
D. Somatic state
E.
249. What step is absent during the endodontic treatment of the permanent teeth with unformed roots?
A. Widening the entrance of the root canals
B. Opening of the tooth cavity
C. Determination of the working length
D. Delete of the infected dentine
E.
250. Endodontic treatment of the root canals of the temporary teeth is conducted mainly:
A. On the stage of stabilization of root
B. During physiological resorption of the root to 1/3 of the length
C. On the stage of the unclosed apex
D. On the stage of the unformed apex
E.
251. What concentration of sodium hypochlorite is used for the root canal cleansing of the temporary teeth?
A. 10%
B. 8%
C. 2.5%
D. 5.25%
E.
252. What is the optimal solution for the root canal cleansing of the temporary teeth?
A. 2, 5% Sodium hypochlorite
B. 96% ethanol
C. 3% H₂O₂
D. 5, 25% sodium hypochlorite
E.
253. A size of the instruments with red handle is:
A. 20
B. 25
C. 15
D. 30
E.
254. What of the following is the first step of the endodontic treatment?
A. Opening of the pulp chamber
B. Pulpotomy
C. Obturation of the root canal
D. Removing the roof of the pulp chamber
E.
255. What is used for antiseptic treatment of the root canal?
A. 96% Spiritus ethylici
B. 5% H₂O₂
C. 3% H₂O₂
D. 10% Chloramines
E.
256. What antiseptic belong to the oxygencontaining group?
A. Chloramine
B. H₂O₂
C. Sodium hypochlorite

- D. Furacillini
E.
257. What is used for the cleansing of the root canals?
A. Chip-blower with water
B. Gates Glidden
C. Disposable syringe
D. Endodontic syringe with needle
E.
258. The first stage of the instrumental treatment of the root canal is:
A. Widening of the entrance of the root canal
B. Opening of the tooth cavity
C. Antiseptic treatment
D. Opening of the apex
E.
259. For the determination of the quality of the tooth cavity opening of a doctor uses:
A. Plugger, probe
B. Plugger, spreader
C. Forceps, mirror
D. Mirror, probe
E.
260. One of the peculiarities of the endodontic treatment of the root canals of the temporary teeth is:
A. Partial removed of the roof of the pulp chamber
B. Absence of the pulpotomy stage
C. Partial preparation of the carious cavity
D. Establishment of the working length on 2 mm less than roentgenological
E.
261. "To obturate" means to:
A. Surgically remove a pulpal canal
B. Open a pulpal canal
C. Examine a pulpal canal
D. Fill a pulpal canal
E.
262. The material commonly used for the canal obturation is:
A. IRM
B. Gutta percha
C. Composite
D. Amalgam
E.
263. What basic requirement is for materials for obturation of the root canals of the temporary teeth:
A. Radiopaque
B. Bactericidal features
C. Impenetrability for the tissue liquid
D. Ability to resolve simultaneously with a root during its resorption
E.
264. Choose the material which does not follow to apply for obturation of the root canals of the temporary teeth:
A. Zinc eugenol paste
B. Iodoform paste
C. Apexdent
D. Phosphate cement
E.
265. Modern method of the root canals filling of the permanent teeth is:
A. Using phosphate cement
B. Method of lateral condensation of gutta percha
C. Using one paste
D. Using silver point
E.
266. What is the most widely used and accepted material for the root canal obturation in the permanent teeth?
A. Polycarboxylate cement
B. Gutta percha
C. Silver points
D. Phosphate cement
E.
267. What is the most optimal sealer for the root canal obturation in the permanent teeth?
A. Polycarboxylate cement
B. Epoxy resin
C. Gutta percha
D. Phosphate cement
E.
268. In accordance to the standard of ISO, gutta- percha points are made in size:
A. 038
B. 032
C. 036
D. 035
E.
269. During the root canal filling by paste with the use of paste filler, a machine is included on (turn/min.):
A. 1000-1200
B. 100-120
C. 500-600
D. 30 000
E.
270. What instrument is used for the sealing of the root canal in the temporary tooth:
A. Lentulo
B. H-file
C. Gutta- condensor
D. K-file
E.
271. Choose the method for the root canal obturation of the temporary tooth:
A. Obturation by warmed up gutta percha
B. Filling of the root canal by zinc eugenol paste
C. Obturation with one point
D. Filling of the root canal by phosphate cement
E.
272. What materials are used for providing apexogenesis in the teeth with unformed roots?
A. Gutta percha points
B. Epoxy resin
C. Ca (OH) 2
D. Zinc eugenol paste
E.
273. What materials are used for providing apexogenesis in the teeth with unformed roots?
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C. Ca (OH) 2
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274. What materials are used for providing apexogenesis in the teeth with unformed roots?
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B. Zinc eugenol paste
C. Epoxy resin
D. Gutta percha points
E.
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A. Zinc eugenol paste
B. Ca (OH)2
C. Gutta percha points
D. Epoxy resin
E.
276. Specify calcium containing material for the temporary obturation of the root canal is:
A. Gutta percha
B. Life
C. Phosphate cement
D. Calasept
E.
277. For what purpose is a spreader used in the endodontic treatment?
A. Vertical condensation of gutta percha point in the root canal
B. Re-root treatment
C. Lateral condensation of gutta percha point in the root canal
D. Putting the filling material to the root canal
E.
278. For what purpose is the plugger used in the endodontic treatment?
A. Vertical condensation of gutta percha in the root canal
B. Re-root treatment
C. Lateral condensation of gutta percha in the root canal
D. Putting the filling material to the root canal
E.
279. For what purpose is the plugger used in the endodontic treatment?
A. Putting the filling material to the root canal
B. Vertical condensation of gutta percha in the root canal
C. Re-root treatment
D. Lateral condensation of gutta percha in the root canal
E.
280. What instruments for the root canal obturation have working part in form reverse to H-file?
A. Gutta-condensor
B. Plugger
C. Spreader
D. Paste filler
E.
281. Specify standard of conicity of gutta-percha point is:
A. 3%
B. 7%
C. 2%
D. 5%
E.
282. Points are not applied for the root canal obturation of the temporary teeth, because they:
A. Resolve
B. Injure the periapical tissues
C. Don't resolve
D. Have a toxic influence on the periapical tissues
E.
283. In what case the phosphate cement is used for the root canal obturation of the permanent teeth?
A. During re-roots treatment
B. Before the resection of the root apex
C. In case of the wide root canals
D. In case of the obliterate root canals
E.
284. In what case is it expedient to use the impregnation method of root canal treatment of the permanent teeth?
A. During re-roots treatment
B. In case of the obliterate root canals
C. Before the resection of the root apex
D. In case of the wide root canals
E.