

2 TH YEAR PROPEDEUTICS PRACTICE

1. "To obturate" means to:
 - A. Fill a pulpal canal
 - B. Open a pulpal canal
 - C. Examine a pulpal canal
 - D. Surgically remove a pulpal canal

2. The material commonly used for the canal obturation is:
 - A. Gutta percha
 - B. Amalgam
 - C. Composite
 - D. IRM

3. What basic requirement is for materials for obturation of the root canals of the temporary teeth:
 - A. Ability to resolve simultaneously with a root during its resorption
 - B. Radiopaque
 - C. Impenetrability for the tissue liquid
 - D. Bactericidal features

4. Choose the material which does not follow to apply for obturation of the root canals of the temporary teeth:
 - A. Phosphate cement
 - B. Iodoform paste
 - C. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
 - D. Apexdent

5. What is the most widely used and accepted material for the root canal obturation in the permanent teeth?
 - A. Gutta percha
 - B. Polycarboxylate cement
 - C. Silver points
 - D. Phosphate cement

6. What is the most optimal sealer for the root canal obturation in the permanent teeth?
 - A. Epoxy resin
 - B. Polycarboxylate cement
 - C. Gutta percha
 - D. Phosphate cement

7. In accordance to the standard of ISO, gutta- percha points are made in size:
 - A. 035
 - B. 032
 - C. 036
 - D. 038

8. During the root canal filling by paste with the use of paste filler, a machine is included on (turn/min.):
- A. 500-600
 - B. 100-120
 - C. 1000-1200
 - D. 30 000
9. What instrument is used for the sealing of the root canal in the temporary tooth:
- A. Lentulo
 - B. H-file
 - C. K-file
 - D. Gutta- condensor
10. Choose the method for the root canal obturation of the temporary tooth:
- A. Filling of the root canal by zinc eugenol paste
 - B. Obturation with one point
 - C. Filling of the root canal by phosphate cement
 - D. Obturation by warmed up gutta percha
11. What materials are used for providing apexogenesis in the teeth with unformed roots?
- A. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
 - B. Gutta percha points
 - C. Zinc eugenol paste
 - D. Epoxy resin
12. Specify calcium containing material for the temporary obturation of the root canal is:
- A. Calasept
 - B. Gutta percha
 - C. Life
 - D. Phosphate cement
13. For what purpose is a spreader used in the endodontic treatment?
- A. Lateral condensation of gutta percha point in the root canal
 - B. Putting the filling material to the root canal
 - C. Re-root treatment
 - D. Vertical condensation of gutta percha point in the root canal
14. For what purpose is the plugger used in the endodontic treatment?
- A. Vertical condensation of gutta percha in the root canal
 - B. Putting the filling material to the root canal
 - C. Lateral condensation of gutta percha in the root canal
 - D. Re-root treatment
15. 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

16. Specify standard of conicity of gutta-percha point is:

- A. 2%
- B. 3%
- C. 5%
- D. 7%

17. Points are not applied for the root canal obturation of the temporary teeth, because they:

- A. Should not resorpt
- B. Injure the periapical tissues
- C. Have a toxic influence on the periapical tissues
- D. Resolve

18. In what case the phosphate cement is used for the root canal obturation of the permanent teeth?

- A. Before the resection of the root apex
- B. In case of the wide root canals
- C. In case of the obliterate root canals
- D. During re-roots treatment

19. In what case is it expedient to use the impregnation method of root canal treatment of the permanent teeth?

- A. In case of the obliterate root canals
- B. Before the resection of the root apex
- C. In case of the wide root canals
- D. During re-roots treatment

20. The most commonly used irrigation solution during root canal therapy is:

- A. Sodium hypochlorite hypochlorite
- B. Water from the air-water syringe
- C. Calcium hydroxide
- D. Phosphoric acid

21. What surface of a posterior tooth does the dentist commonly enter when is performing the root canal therapy?

- A. Occlusal
- B. Facial
- C. Mesial
- D. Incisal

22. What surface of a primary frontal tooth does the dentist commonly enter when is performing the root canal therapy?

- A. Vestibular
- B. Occlusal

- C. Mesial
- D. Distal

23. What surface of a permanent lower frontal tooth does the dentist commonly enter when is performing root canal therapy?

- A. Lingual
- B. Vestibular
- C. Occlusal
- D. Medial

24. Which of the following is used to lubricate the root canal during the root canal therapy?

- A. RC Prep
- B. Sodium hypochlorite
- C. Formocresol
- D. Root canal sealer

25. Which of the following is used to remove the pulp once the tooth has been opened?

- A. Barbed broach
- B. Endodontic file
- C. Endodontic reamer
- D. Endodontic spreader

26. Preparation of the root canal of the primary teeth with unformed roots should be conducted:

- A. On the 1/3 length of the root canal
- B. On the 1/2 length of the root canal
- C. On the 2/3 length of the root canal
- D. On all length of the root canal
- E. The root canal length does't matter

27. What must be taken into consideration during the endodontic treatment of the teeth with unformed roots?

- A. Terms of the tooth eruption
- B. Age of the patient
- C. Emotional state of the patient
- D. Somatic state
- E. Race of the patient

28. What step is absent during the endodontic treatment of the permanent teeth with unformed roots?

- A. Widening the entrance of the root canals
- B. Determination of the working length
- C. Delete of the infected dentine
- D. Opening of the tooth cavity
- E. Enlargment of the root's apex

29. Endodontic treatment of the root canals of the temporary teeth is conducted mainly:

- A. On the stage of stabilization of root
- B. On the stage of the unformed apex

- C. On the stage of the unclosed apex
- D. During physiological resorption of the root to 1/3 of the length
- E. The stage of root formation does not matter

30. What concentration of sodium hypochlorite is used for the root canal cleansing of the temporary teeth?

- A. 2.5%
- B. 5.25%
- C. 10%
- D. 8%
- E. 56%

31. What is the optimal solution for the root canal cleansing of the temporary teeth?

- A. 2, 5% Sodium hypochlorite
- B. 3% H₂O₂
- C. 96% ethanol
- D. 5, 25% sodium hypochlorite
- E. 5% H₂O₂

32. A size of the instruments with red handle is:

- A. 25
- B. 20
- C. 15
- D. 30
- E. 65

33. What of the following is the first step of the endodontic treatment?

- A. Opening of the pulp chamber
- B. Removing the roof of the pulp chamber
- C. Pulpotomy
- D. Obturation of the root canal
- E. Pulp capping

34. What is used for antiseptic treatment of the root canal?

- A. 3% H₂O₂
- B. 96% Spiritus ethylici
- C. 10% Chloramines
- D. 5% H₂O₂
- E. Eugenol

35. What antiseptic belong to the oxygencontaining group?

- A. H₂O₂
- B. Furacillini
- C. Chloramine
- D. Sodium hypochlorite

E. 96% Spiritus ethylici

36. What is used for the cleansing of the root canals?

- A. Endodontic syringe with needle
- B. Gates Glidden
- C. Disposable syringe
- D. Chip-blower with water

37. The first stage of the instrumental treatment of the root canal is:

- A. Opening of the tooth cavity
- B. Antiseptic treatment
- C. Opening of the apex
- D. Widening of the entrance of the root canal
- E. Pulp capping

38. For the determination of the quality of the tooth cavity opening of a doctor uses:

- A. Mirror, probe
- B. Forceps, mirror
- C. Plugger, probe
- D. Plugger, spreader
- E. All mentioned above

39. One of the peculiarities of the endodontic treatment of the root canals of the temporary teeth is:

- A. Establishment of the working length on 2 mm less than roentgenological
- B. Partial removed of the roof of the pulp chamber
- C. Partial preparation of the carious cavity
- D. Absence of the pulpotomy stage

40. What specialist performs the root canal therapy?

- A. Endodontist
- B. Implantologist
- C. Prosthodontist
- D. Periodontist

41. The dental material which is the most commonly used for the pulp capping is:

- A. Calcium hydroxide
- B. Zinc phosphate
- C. Amalgam
- D. Glass ionomer
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol paste

42. What portion of the pulp is removed during pulpotomy?

- A. Coronal portion
- B. Root portion
- C. Complete pulp
- D. Only the infected portion
- E. Any portion of infected pulp

43. What instrument has tiny projections and is used for removing of the pulp tissue?
- A. Broach
 - B. File
 - C. File Reamer
 - D. Pessio-file
 - E. Plugger
44. What type of the file is best suited for the canal enlargement?
- A. Hedstrom
 - B. Reamer
 - C. Pessio
 - D. Broach
 - E. Plugger
45. A rubber stop is placed on a file for the next purpose:
- A. Maintain the correct measurement of the canal
 - B. Prevent perforation
 - C. Identify the file
 - D. A and B
 - E. C and B
46. Which of the following is used to enlarge, smooth, and shape the root canal?
- A. Endodontic file
 - B. Barbed broach
 - C. Endodontic plugger
 - D. Endodontic spreader
 - E. Hedstrom
47. Which of the following is used to the lateral condensation of gutta percha in the root canal?
- A. Endodontic spreader
 - B. Barbed broach
 - C. Endodontic plugger
 - D. Endodontic file
 - E. Endodontic bur
48. Which of the following is used for the obturation of the root canal?
- A. Lentulo
 - B. Barbed broach
 - C. Endodontic file
 - D. Endodontic reamer
 - E. Endodontic bur
49. Which of the following is used for the vertical condensation of gutta percha into the root canal?
- A. Endodontic plugger

- B. Barbed broach
- C. Endodontic file
- D. Endodontic spreader
- E. Endodontic bur

50. What is the functional setting of endodontic instruments?

- A. Instrumental and cleansing treatment of the root canals
- B. Preparation of the caries cavity
- C. Preparation of the caries cavity
- D. Polishing of the restoration

51. Which of the following instruments is endodontic?

- A. Barbed broach
- B. Probes
- C. Explorers Dental mirror
- D. Dental mirror
- E. Any of mentioned above

52. What is the final step of the endodontic treatment?

- A. Obturation of the root canal and X-ray control
- B. Enlarge, smooth, and shape of the root canal
- C. Determination of the working length of the root canal
- D. Removing of the pulp
- E. Pulp capping

53. What of the followed root canal preparation methods foresees the enlargement of the canal from the apex to the entrance?

- A. Step back
- B. A and C
- C. Crown down
- D. Conception of the balanced forces

54. A size of instrument with a yellow handle is:

- A. 20
- B. 15
- C. 25
- D. 30
- E. 80

55. The instrument of size 045 has the colour code of:

- A. White
- B. Yellow
- C. Dark blue
- D. Purple
- E. Black

56. The instrument of size 010 has the colour code of:
- A. Purple
 - B. Yellow
 - C. Dark blue
 - D. White
 - E. Black
57. The instrument which is reflected by "triangle" by ISO is:
- A. K-Reamer
 - B. K-File
 - C. H-File
 - D. Paste filler
 - E. Burbed broach
58. The optimal ratio of the powder and liquid filling of phosphate cements is: 4:1
- A. 4:1
 - B. E.3:1
 - C. 2:2
 - D. 3:2
 - E. 5:10
59. The optimal temperature for making phosphate cements is:
- A. 18-20 ° C
 - B. 20-22 ° C
 - C. 24-26 ° C
 - D. 28-30 ° C
 - E. 30-40° C
60. What properties of phosphate cement would change drastically if the thick liquid mixture add:
- A. Strength will decrease
 - B. Will increase strength
 - C. It becomes more plastic
 - D. Curing time increase
61. Consistency of phosphate cement mixture considered normal if it:
- A. Not stretches and breaks forming notches (1 mm)
 - B. Do not detach from the spatula
 - C. Not reaching for a spatula
 - D. It remains on the stage
62. What instrument is used for carrying amalgam into a cavity:
- A. Amalhamtregher
 - B. Smoothers
 - C. Plugger
 - D. Forceps

63. Which filling material is optimal for filling cavities of Class II:
- A. Silver amalgam
 - B. Composite
 - C. The glass cements
 - D. Compomer
64. 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
65. What seals properties are changed by tin-mercury compound (hamma2-phase)?
- A. Decreases strength
 - B. Increases corrosion resistance
 - C. Increases strength
 - D. Reduces turnover of amalgam
66. High hardness and solidity, plasticity, resistance in the oral fluid, bactericidal action are next characteristics:
- A. Amalgam
 - B. Compomer
 - C. Silicophosphate cements
 - D. Glass-Ionomer cements
67. Which of silicophosphate cements can be used without liners?
- A. Infantid
 - B. Fritex
 - C. Sylidont
 - D. Beladont
68. Which of these materials is the silicophosphate cement?
- A. Infantid
 - B. Fritex
 - C. Eodent
 - D. Unitsem
69. Which of these materials is related to zinc-eugenol cement?
- A. Caryosan
 - B. Adhesor
 - C. Fritex
 - D. Infantid
70. What is the ratio of powder and liquid mixing at zinc-eugenol cements?
- A. 4:1
 - B. 3:1
 - C. 3:2
 - D. 5:1
 - E. 5:10

71. Positive property of zinc-eugenol cement is:
- A. Odontotropic and anti-inflammatory action
 - B. Non-toxic effect
 - C. High strength
 - D. Antiinflammatory
- E. any correct answer
72. Which of these materials is the polycarboxyl cement?
- A. Carboco
 - B. Dycal
 - C. Infantid
 - D. Caryosan
73. What is needed to achieve a tight interdental contact at filling cavities of Class II?
- A. All listed above
 - B. Fix matrix by wedge
 - C. Adapt the matrix
 - D. Use a thin matrix
74. If the contact point is created correctly, then:
- A. Matrix is hard taken out from the interdental gap Matrix is hard taken out from the interdental gap
 - B. Generally is not taken out from the gap
 - C. Easy output
 - D. Partly remains
75. What is the essence of the sandwich - filling technique: Making stripped two filling materials (composite materials and glassionomer)
- A. Making stripped two filling materials (composite materials and glassionomer)
 - B. Stripped making composite material
 - C. Stripped of material making glassionomer
 - D. Closure of the temporary cavity filler
76. What type of adhesion to dental hard tissue has glassionomer cement?
- A. Combined (chemical-mechanical)
 - B. Chemical
 - C. Mechanical
 - D. Physical
- E. Mixed
77. 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. Matrix is not used
 - B. Improper set of point contact
 - C. Filling material selected Improperly
 - D. Seals finishing Improper

78. The dentist's and static zone are (for right-handed operator):
- A. from 7 to 12 o'clock
 - B. from 12 to 2 o'clock
 - C. from 4 to 7 o'clock
 - D. any correct answer
 - E. from 2 to 4 o'clock
79. The dentist's and assistant's zone are (for left-handed operator):
- A. from 12 to 5 o'clock
 - B. from 8 to 10 o'clock
 - C. from 2 to 4 o'clock
 - D. from 4 to 7 o'clock
 - E. all mention above
80. The transfer and dentist's zone are (for left-handed operator):
- A. from 5 to 8 o'clock
 - B. from 12 to 5 o'clock
 - C. from 4 to 7 o'clock
 - D. from 10 to 12 o'clock
 - E. all mention above
81. By placing the operating team and instrumentation close to the patients head the following objectives can be achieved:
- A. Good visibility
 - B. Reduction of class IV and V movements
 - C. Comfort for the operating team and for the patient, safety for the patient
 - D. Any correct answer
 - E. Favorable access to the operative field
82. Main principles of four - handed dentistry:
- A. Employing the skills of trained dental auxiliaries
 - B. Organizing every component of the practice
 - C. Simplifying all tasks as much as possible
 - D. All mention above
 - E. Any correct answer
83. Elements of four - handed dentistry
- A. Use of preset tray
 - B. Efficient instrument delivery
 - C. Proper time management
 - D. Standard operating procedures
 - E. all mention above

84. The work simplification includes the following elements:
- A. Elimination
 - B. Combination
 - C. Simplified instrumentation
 - D. all mention above
 - E. Complicated instrumentation
85. Elements of four - handed dentistry:
- A. Favorable work environment
 - B. Favorable position the patient and operating team
 - C. Simplification
 - D. all mention above
 - E. any correct answer
86. The histological phases of the eruption are:
- A. pre - functional (eruptive) phase
 - B. functional (post - eruptive) phase
 - C. all mention above
 - D. any correct answer
 - E. maturation before arruption
87. The sequence of eruption of the primary teeth:
- A. 1, 2, 4, 3, 5
 - B. 6,1,2,4,3,5,7,8
 - C. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
 - D. 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
 - E. 3, 2, 4, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8
88. The term of the eruption of the second primary molars is:
- A. 20-30 month
 - B. 4 years
 - C. 2 years
 - D. 4-5 years
 - E. 5-6 years
89. The term of eruption and root formation of the first primary incisor is
- A. 6-8 mohth
 - B. 1,5 years
 - C. 4 - 5 years
 - D. 3 - 4 years
 - E. 10-12 month

90. The terms of eruption of primary first molar:
- A. 14-16 month
 - B. 6-8 month
 - C. 12- 16 month
 - D. 8-10 month
 - E. 10-12 month
91. 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. Any correct answe
 - E. 1,2,3,4,7,6,8
92. The term of the eruption of the primary canine is:
- A. 16-20 month
 - B. 3 - 4 years
 - C. 2 years
 - D. 1, 5 years
 - E. 2-3 years
93. The term of the eruption of the second permanent incisor is:
- A. 8-9 years
 - B. 10-12 years
 - C. 6-8 years
 - D. 5-6 years
 - E. 7-9
94. The term of the root formation of the first permanent incisor is:
- A. 9-10 years
 - B. 8-9 years
 - C. 10-12 years
 - D. 6-8 years
 - E. 7-8
95. Discribe the features of the anatomical strucure of the the primary mandibular second molars (choose the correct answers):
- A. two roots
 - B. the three buccal cusps are nearly equal in size
 - C. the tooth has an overall oval occlusal shape
 - D. is much smaller labiolingually and has four cusps
 - E. all mentioned above

106. Crown of the tooth is conical shape. On the vestibular surface there are 2 facets medial and lateral. There are two depressions on the oral surface. The root is well developed, length 16-18mm. cone-shaped, compressed in the mesiodistal direction. Which one do you think is a tooth?

- A. Tooth 13
- B. Tooth 23
- C. Tooth 31
- D. Tooth 32
- E. Toth 55

107. What is the type of resorption of the roots of temporary teeth with intact pulp?

- A. Physiological
- B. Pathological
- C. Complete
- D. Internal
- E. Mixed

108. The parents of a 4-year-old girl went to the dentist with to complains for pain in the lateral teeth on the upper jaw on the left and fistula for redness of the mucous membrane. After clinical examination, a diagnosis of pulpitis of 64 teeth complicated by periodontitis was established. Which of the following filling materials is not used for the root canal obturation of temporary teeth:

- A. Phosphate Cement
- B. Iodine paste
- C. Zinc-eugenol paste
- D. Calasept
- E. AH Plus

109. The parents of a 5-year-old child went to the doctor complaining for the presence of the carious cavity in the tooth on the lower jaw on the left side. Duaring the dental and radiological examination the chronic fibrous periodontitis of the tooth 74 was diagnosed. What is the main features of the technique of root canal obturation of temporary teeth?

- A. Using absorbable materials
- B. Introducing into the root canal first a liquid fraction of the material, then a denser one consistency
- C. Instrumental root canal treatment is performed 2-3 mm shorter than radiographic length
- D. Using non-absorbable materials
- E. Instrumental treatment of the root canal is carried out to the radiographic apex

110. Duaring subjective and objective dental examination of 5-year-old boy it was diagnosed chronic granular periodontitis of the tooth 75. Treatment involves root canal filling. What is the main requirements for the materials for root canal obturation of temporary teeth?

- A. Resorption simultaniously with the primary tooth's root
- B. Non-toxicity to the germ of a permanent tooth
- C. Simultaneous resorption of the material with the root of the tooth
- D. Good condensation
- E. All mentioned above

111. The 15.5 years-old patient complains for intense, throbbing toothache in the upper jaw on the left side during of two days. During the dental examination it was diagnosed acute purulent periodontitis of the tooth 26. During the last visit of the patient s the root canal filling was done. Material for permanent obturation of root canals of permanent teeth with formed roots must comply the following requirements:

- A. Being biologically inert and resorp simluteniously with root
- B. Do not change tooth color
- C. Any correct answer
- D. X-ray contrast
- E. All mentioned above

112. An 11-year-old girl is complains for toothache 24 while eating hot food. The diagnosis of acute purulent pulpitis was made, the optimal method of treatment involves instrumental treatment of root canals and their obturation. What is the feature of instrumental root canal treatment of permanent teeth with unformed roots:

- A. Use large size of endodontic instrument with a safe tip
- B. No need to form apical ledge
- C. Use small size of endodontic instrument with a safe tip
- D. All mentioned above
- E. Any correct answer

113. Parents of a 13-year-old child complain for a change of tooth 21 position. After the examination, a diagnosis of a subluctal tooth was established. Endodontic treatment with root canal filling indicated. What are the criteria for qualitative obturation of the root canal of a permanent tooth with a formed root:

- A. Material density along the entire root length (three-dimensional) and ightness of fillig the root canal along the entire length
- B. Preservation of periodontal intactness
- C. X-ray contrast of the stirring material
- D. Any correct answer
- E. Removal of filling material beyond the root apex

114. During the treatment of pulpitis of tooth 26 in 12 years-old patient the method of devital extirpation was chosen. On the second visit, the Crown-Down technique was selected for root canal instrumentation. Crown-Down coronary-apical method of instrumental treatment of root canals of permanent teeth with formed roots provides:

- A. Root canal extension from root canal orifices to apex
- B. Use tools from larger to smaller
- C. Expansion of apical part only
- D. Expansion of the cell area only
- E. All mention above

115. The 16, 5 years old patient with a diagnosis of chronic tooth pulpitis 13 after complete medical and instrumental treatment, a permanent root canal obturation will be performed with gutta-percha paste. Which of the following obturation materials is epoxy based paste:

- A. AH-PLUS
- B. Foredent
- C. Forfenan
- D. Cresophene
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol paste

116. The primary purpose of filling the carious cavity is to restore the anatomical shape and function of the tooth. In your opinion, what is the primary goal of a pediatric dentist in filling Class II cavities according Black's classification?

- A. to restore contact the point
- B. restoration of mounds of the chewing surface if an additional site is created on the chewing surface
- C. restoration of the equatorial zone
- D. any correct answer
- E. restoration of the cutting edge

117. During the dental examination of the 13 years-old patient the acute catarrhal papillitis was diagnosed in the area of teeth 25,26. It was revealed that a month ago tooth 26 was treated for caries. What is the cause of papillitis in this patient?

- A. absence of the contact point in tooth 26 while filling
- B. incorrectly selected filling material
- C. poor oral hygiene
- D. improper diet of the patient
- E. violation of the rules of work with filling material

118. An amalgam with a high copper content of Dispersalloy was selected for the repair of a Class II cavity in tooth 36 in a 11-years old patient. What dental tools do you need to use for making the amalgam fillings?

- A. amalgamtregger and amalgamstopfer
- B. the figured matrix
- C. separation blade
- D. any correct answer
- E. plastic spatula

119. What do you know about the basic anatomical and physiological features of the structure of temporary teeth?

- A. Big pulp chamber and wide root canals
- B. The size of the crown of the milk tooth is smaller than that of the permanent one
- C. Much less enamel and dentin thickness
- D. Unformed pulp chamber
- E. All mentioned above

120. The main anatomical features that can be used to determine the group membership of a tooth on the right or left side and on the upper or lower jaw include:
- A. sign of root length
 - B. sign of crown height
 - C. equator width sign
 - D. all mentioned above
 - E. any correct answer

3 RD YEAR PREVENTION PRACTICE

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 epidemiological dental examination studying the specialists is conducted in _____ stage:
 - A. Examination
 - B. Preliminary
 - C. Results estimation
 - D. Secondary
 - E. Preventive
3. How many stages include the epidemiological dental examination:
 - A. 3
 - B. 2
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
 - E. 10
4. The age group for estimation of the state of desiduous teeth is ____ years:
 - A. 6
 - B. 3
 - C. 7
 - D. 12
 - E. 15
5. The age group for estimation of the state of permanent teeth is ____ years:
 - A. 12
 - B. 11
 - C. 6
 - D. 35-44
 - E. 15
6. The age of group for estimation of the state of periodontal tissues is _____ years:
 - A. 15
 - B. 16
 - C. 6
 - D. 35-44

- E. 65 and more
7. The prevalence of caries in the region is 75%. What is the level of prevalence in the region?
- Middle
 - Low
 - Very low
 - High
 - Very high
8. What are group of children is examined during the epidemiological dental examination (years)?
- 6,12,15
 - 6,9,12
 - 9,12,15
 - 3,6,12
 - 6,12,18
9. What are the main task of epidemiological examination (choose incorrect answer)?
- Establish the connection with population
 - Determine the quality of dental aid
 - Reveal the prevention and treatment need
 - Establish the task for industry connected with Dental Service
 - Compare the state of diseases occurrence in the different regions
10. WHO recommends to conduct the national epidemiological dental examination once per_____:
- 3 year
 - 2 year
 - 1 year
 - 10 year
 - 5 year
11. How many premolars are in the primary dentition?
- Any correct answer
 - 4
 - 8
 - 6
 - 2
12. Terms of the root formation of the permanent teeth after eruption:
- 3-3,5 years
 - 6 month
 - 1,5 years
 - 2-2,5 years
 - 1 year
13. The hard and soft palates are formed by the union of the primary and secondary:
- Palates
 - Maxillary processes
 - Premaxilla
 - Palatine processes
 - Any correct answer
14. The sequence of eruption of the permanent teeth:
- 6,1,2,4,3,5,7,8
 - 1,6,2,4,3,5,7,8
 - 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
 - 6,1,2,3,4,5,7,8

- E. 6,2,1,3,4,5,7,8
- 15.** The terms of eruption of primary first molar:
- A. 12-16 month
 - B. 6-8 month
 - C. 8-10 month
 - D. 10-12 month
 - E. 16-20 month
- 16.** The terms of eruption of primary lower central incisor:
- A. 6-8 month
 - B. 8-10 month
 - C. 10-12 month
 - D. 12-14 month
 - E. 16-20 month
- 17.** The terms of the eruption of the first permanent molars are:
- A. 5-6 years
 - B. 5-6 month
 - C. 10-12 years
 - D. 9-11 years
 - E. 12-13years
- 18.** What charting symbol indicates caries?
- A. C
 - B. Dc
 - C. Ca
 - D. Cs
 - E. K
- 19.** What instrument is used to measure the sulcus of a tooth?
- A. Explorer
 - B. Spoon excavator
 - C. Cotton pliers
 - D. Periodontal probe
 - E. Any correct answer
- 20.** DMF (S) - this is index:
- A. Intensity of caries surfaces for permanent teeth
 - B. Intensity of caries surfaces for primary teeth
 - C. Intensity of caries for permanent teeth
 - D. Intensity of caries for primary teeth
 - E. Intensity of caries for mixed teeth
- 21.** 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. 10
 - B. 5
 - C. 7
 - D. 6
 - E. Any correct answer
- 22.** 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 correlation of the sum of carious, filled and extracted teeth to the age of children
 - C. With the sum of carous, filled and extracted teeth of all children

- D. With the sum of carious teeth of all children
 - E. With correlation of the sum of carious, filled and extracted teeth to the account of examined teeth
- 23.** Intensity of caries of the 3-year-old child is estimated by means of _____ index:
- A. df(t), df (s)
 - B. DMF (T)
 - C. DMF (S)
 - D. DMF (T) and df (s)
 - E. dmf (t), dmf (s)
- 24.** Intensity of caries of the 9-year-old child is estimated by means of _____ index:
- A. DMF (T) and df (t)
 - B. dmf (t)
 - C. DMF (T)
 - D. DMF (S)
 - E. dmf (s)
- 25.** 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. Treatment is conducted on the high level
 - D. Prevention is conducted on the high level
 - E. All above
- 26.** Prevalence of caries is estimated in:
- A. Percents (%)
 - B. Absolute units
 - C. Relative units
 - D. Points
 - E. Levels
- 27.** 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. High
 - C. Low
 - D. Satisfactory
 - E. Unsatisfactory
- 28.** What instrument is used to measure the sulcus of a tooth?
- A. Explorer
 - B. Spoon excavator
 - C. Cotton pliers
 - D. Periodontal probe
 - E. Any correct answer
- 29.** What intensity of caries in the region with DMF=3 among 12-year-old children?
- A. Middle
 - B. Very low
 - C. Low
 - D. High
 - E. Very high
- 30.** Terms of the root formation of the permanent teeth after eruption:
- A. 3-3,5 years
 - B. 6 month
 - C. 1,5 years

- D. 2-2,5 years
 - E. 1 year
- 31.** The sequence of eruption of the permanent teeth:
- A. 6,1,2,4,3,5,7,8
 - B. 1,6,2,4,3,5,7,8
 - C. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
 - D. 6,1,2,3,4,5,7,8
 - E. 6,2,1,3,4,5,7,8
- 32.** The terms of eruption of primary first molar:
- A. 12-16 month
 - B. 6-8 month
 - C. 8-10 month
 - D. 10-12 month
 - E. 16-20 month
- 33.** The terms of eruption of primary lower central incisor:
- A. 6-8 month
 - B. 8-10 month
 - C. 10-12 month
 - D. 12-14 month
 - E. 16-20 month
- 34.** The terms of eruption of primary second molar:
- A. 20-30 month
 - B. 30-40 month
 - C. 8-10 month
 - D. 12-16 month
 - E. 16 -20month
- 35.** The terms of the eruption of the first permanent molars are:
- A. 5-6 years
 - B. 5-6 month
 - C. 10-12 years
 - D. 9-11 years
 - E. 12-13years
- 36.** 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
- 37.** When does the mineralization of the primary teeth begins?
- A. Fifth month of intrauterine life
 - B. Ninth month of intrauterine life
 - C. Third month of intrauterine life
 - D. Second year of child's life
 - E. Any correct answer
- 38.** According to index of Green-Vermillion the good state of oral hygiene:
- A. 0-0.6
 - B. 0-1.1
 - C. 0-1.5
 - D. 0-0.5

- E. 0-0.8
39. By means of Silness-Loe index is estimated:
- A. Thickness of the dental plaque
 - B. Square of the dental plaque
 - C. Mass of the dental plaque
 - D. Chemical properties of the dental plaque
 - E. Microbiological properties of the dental plaque
40. During determination of the hygienic state of the oral cavity by means of Fedorova-Volodkinoy index is stained:
- A. Vestibular surfaces of the 6 lower frontal teeth
 - B. Vestibular surfaces of the 6 upper frontal teeth
 - C. Lingual surfaces of the first permanent molars
 - D. Vestibular surfaces of the lower and lower incisors
 - E. Lingual surfaces of the 6 lower frontal teeth
41. During determination of the hygienic state of the oral cavity by means of Silness-Loe index is estimated:
- A. All mention above
 - B. Vestibular surfaces of the teeth
 - C. Mesial surfaces of the teeth
 - D. Distal surfaces of the teeth
 - E. Oral surfaces of the teeth
42. The hygienic state of the oral cavity of 4-year-old child is estimated by means of _____ index.
- A. Fedorova-Volodkinoyi
 - B. Green-Vermillion
 - C. dmf
 - D. DMF+df
 - E. Any correct answer
43. The index of Green-Vermillion is 3. How you can evaluate this index?
- A. Very high
 - B. High
 - C. Low
 - D. Middle
 - E. Very low
44. A device that vibrates rapidly and uses water coolant to remove calculus and stain from the tooth surface is called a _____:
- A. Ultrasonic scaler
 - B. Air-powder abrasive polisher
 - C. Universal curette
 - D. Gracey curette
 - E. Pneumatic scaler
45. 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. Moving an instrument in order to produce a stroke; it is the action of an instrument in the performance of the task for which it was designed
 - C. The relationship between the face of a calculus removal instrument and the tooth surface to which the working-end is applied
 - D. All of the above
 - E. Any correct answer

46. Angulation of the hand-activated periodontal instrument - this is:
- A. The relationship between the face of a calculus removal instrument and the tooth surface to which the working-end is applied
 - B. Moving an instrument in order to produce a stroke; it is the action of an instrument in the performance of the task for which it was designed
 - C. Positioning the first 1 or 2 millimeters of the lateral surface of the working-end of the instrument in contact with the tooth surface
 - D. All of the above
 - E. Any correct answer
47. Angulation of the hand-activated periodontal instrument for calculus removal should be between_____
- A. 45 and 90 degrees
 - B. 85 and 95 degrees
 - C. 45 and 65 degrees
 - D. 40 and 45 degrees
 - E. 0 and 15 degrees
48. The hand-activated periodontal instruments consist of:
- A. Handle, shank and working-end
 - B. Handle, shank, working surface and working-end
 - C. Handle and working-end
 - D. Handle, shank, working surface, indicators and working-end
 - E. Handle, shank and standart tips
49. What interdental hygienic things can use 3 year-old children?
- A. Any correct answer
 - B. Floss
 - C. Toothpick
 - D. Interdental brush
 - E. All of the above
50. What is the powder is used for air-abrasive polishing?
- A. All of the above
 - B. Glycin
 - C. NaHCO_3
 - D. CaCO_3
 - E. Al_2O_3
51. What is the stage of professional hygiene?
- A. Disclosing stage, scaling, polishing, flossing, fluoridation
 - B. Disclosing stage, scaling, fluoridation
 - C. Disclosing stage, scaling, polishing, fluoridation
 - D. Disclosing stage, scaling, polishing, flossing, toothbrushing, fluoridation
 - E. Disclosing stage, scaling, polishing, toothbrushing, fluoridation
52. What types of ultrasonic instruments do you know?
- A. Magnetostrictive, Piezoelectric
 - B. Magnetostrictive
 - C. Piezoelectric
 - D. Air-abrasive
 - E. Pneumatic
53. Which type of toothbrush bristles are usually recommended for children?
- A. Very soft and soft
 - B. Medium
 - C. Hard

- D. Natural
 - E. -
- 54.** 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. 0,25 mg
 - C. 1 mg
 - D. 2 mg
 - E. 0,5 mg
- 55.** 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. 1 mg
 - B. 0.25 mg
 - C. 0.5 mg
 - D. 2 mg
 - E. 5 mg
- 56.** Duraphat - this is:
- A. Varnish
 - B. Solution
 - C. Gel
 - D. Cream
 - E. Sealant
- 57.** Endogenic unmedicinal prevention includes:
- A. Rational nutrition
 - B. Vitamins supplementation
 - C. All of the above
 - D. Calcium preparations
 - E. Fluoride supplementation
- 58.** Endogenic unmedicinal prevention includes:
- A. Rational nutrition
 - B. Fluoride supplementation
 - C. Calcium preparations
 - D. Vitamins supplementation
 - E. All of the above
- 59.** High level of fluoride can be found as naturally occurring in which one of the following?
- A. Tea
 - B. Milk
 - C. Coffee
 - D. Beans
 - E. Orange juice
- 60.** No fluoride supplementation should be prescribed if the water fluoride level is greater than:
- A. 0,7 mg/l
 - B. 0,5 mg/l
 - C. 0,3 mg/l
 - D. 0,1 mg/l
 - E. Any correct answer
- 61.** Source of proteins are:
- A. Nuts
 - B. Pasta

- C. Bread
 - D. Apple
 - E. Butter
62. Water fluoridation - is the method of:
- A. Primary prevention, endogenic prevention
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Exogenic prevention
 - D. Primary prevention, exogenic prevention
 - E. Tertiary prevention
63. 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. Blood lab values
 - D. All of above
 - E. A and B
64. What is the key dietary factor that relates to dental caries?
- A. Carbonhydrates
 - B. Proteins
 - C. Fats
 - D. Vitamins
 - E. Sugar
65. What is the name of the process by which fluoride protects the teeth from decay?
- A. Remineralization
 - B. Demineralization
 - C. Sealing the teeth
 - D. Any correct
 - E. All above
66. What systematic method of fluoridation do you know?
- A. All of the above
 - B. Water fluoridation
 - C. Salt fluoridation
 - D. Milk fluoridation
 - E. A and B
67. When begins mineralithation of the primary teeth?
- A. 5th month of antenatal period
 - B. 6th month of antenatal period
 - C. 2 nd month of antenatal period
 - D. 9 th month of antenatal period
 - E. 1 year of life
68. Which of the following does Str. mutans synthesize from sucrose?
- A. Polysaccharides
 - B. Glucans
 - C. Disaccharides
 - D. Monosaccharides
 - E. All of the above

69. Bleeding of the gums is the sign of:
- A. Vitamin C deficiency
 - B. Vitamin D deficiency
 - C. Vitamin A deficiency
 - D. Calcium deficiency
 - E. Vitamin B deficiency
70. 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. 0,25 mg
 - C. 1 mg
 - D. 2 mg
 - E. 0,5 mg
71. 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. 1 mg
 - B. 0.25 mg
 - C. 0.5 mg
 - D. 2 mg
 - E. 5 mg
72. High level of fluoride can be found as naturally occurring in which one of the following?
- A. Raw seafood
 - B. Eggs
 - C. Milk
 - D. Beans
 - E. Orange juice
73. High level of fluoride can be found as naturally occurring in which one of the following?
- A. Tea
 - B. Milk
 - C. Coffee
 - D. Beans
 - E. Orange juice
74. How long must last course of calcium pills for endogenic prevention?
- A. 1 month with repetition in 3 months
 - B. 30 days
 - C. Two weeks
 - D. Once weekly per year
 - E. 365 days in the year
75. How long must last course of fluoride prevention?
- A. 200-250 days in the year
 - B. 365 days in the year
 - C. Once weekly per year
 - D. 30 days
 - E. Two weeks
76. In the processes of demineralization of enamel, the destruction occurs first in:
- A. surface layers of enamel
 - B. deep layers of enamel

- C. along the entire thickness of the enamel at once
 - D. from the pulp
 - E. in the area of the enamel-dentin border
- 77.** Lack of the vitamin D and calcium contributes to which of the following oral manifestation?
- A. Increased susceptibility to caries, osteoporosis
 - B. Increased susceptibility to caries
 - C. Poor wound healing
 - D. Ameloblast atrophy
 - E. Osteoporosis
- 78.** No fluoride supplementation should be prescribed if the water fluoride level is greater than:
- A. 0,7 mg/l
 - B. 0,5 mg/l
 - C. 0,3 mg/l
 - D. 0,1 mg/l
 - E. Any correct answer
- 79.** Water fluoridation - is the method of:
- A. Primary prevention, endogenic prevention
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Exogenic prevention
 - D. Primary prevention, exogenic prevention
 - E. Tertiary prevention
- 80.** What calcium pills of third generation we can recommend for 7-year-old child?
- A. Calcium-D3-Nycomed
 - B. Calcium gluconatis
 - C. Calcium lactatis
 - D. Calcemin
 - E. Olygovit
- 81.** What factors do we take into account prescribing the preparation of fluoride?
- A. All of the above
 - B. Age of children
 - C. Level of fluoride in the drinking water
 - D. Level of fluoride in the food
 - E. A and B
- 82.** What is the daily norm of calcium for 5-year-old child?
- A. 500 mg
 - B. 200 mg
 - C. 800 mg
 - D. 1000 mg
 - E. 1500 mg
- 83.** What is the name of the process by which fluoride protects the teeth from decay?
- A. Remineralization
 - B. Demineralization
 - C. Sealing the teeth
 - D. Any correct
 - E. All above
- 84.** What systematic method of fluoridation do you know?

- A. All of the above
- B. Water fluoridation
- C. Salt fluoridation
- D. Milk fluoridation
- E. A and B

85. When tooth enamel first begins to demineralize, what is one of the corrective measures to stimulate remineralization?

- A. Use the daily rinse containing fluoride
- B. Stop eating foods with proteins and aminoacids
- C. Brush teeth with baking soda and salt
- D. Check the label on the food packages to determine whether they contain fluoride
- E. Use a chewing-gum

86. Which of the following nutrients is crucial to adequate bone and tooth development?

- A. Vitamin D, calcium
- B. Calcium
- C. Magnesium
- D. Vitamin D
- E. All of the above

87. Which of the following statement, if any, is incorrect?

- A. Fluoride inhibits remineralization
- B. Fluoride has an effect during tooth formation making the enamel crystals larger and more stable
- C. Fluoride inhibits plaque bacteria by blocking the enzyme enolase during glycolysis
- D. Fluoride affects the crown morphology making the pits and fissures shallower and hence less likely to create stagnation areas
- E. A and D

88. A 6.5-year-old child consulted a dentist to control the quality of sealing the fissures of teeth 16, 26, 36 and 46. The sealing of the fissures was performed 5 months ago. The sealant is preserved. Fluoride content in drinking water in the area where the child lives within normal limits. What are the doctor's next tactics for exogenous prevention of dental caries?

- A. Assign fluoride-free mineralizing gels
- B. Carry out preventive sealing
- C. Assign iontophoresis with sodium fluoride solution
- D. Repeat sealing
- E. Cover teeth with fluoride varnish

89. A 7-year-old child lives in an area where the fluoride content in drinking water - 0.3 mg / l. 3 - 4 times a year with SARS. Upon objective examination of the oral cavity, the doctor found that $DMF + df = 7$. Which of the following fluoride drugs is used for exogenous caries prevention?

- A. Fluor Protector
- B. Vitaforum
- C. Fluoridel
- D. Fluoretten forte
- E. Fluoretten Law

90. A 9-year-old child is being treated by an orthodontist for a deep bite. Treatment is with a removable orthodontic drug. In order to prevent exogenous dental caries, the doctor prescribed rinses containing fluoride. Determine the concentration of sodium fluoride, which is used for daily rinsing of the mouth:

- A. 0.05%

- B. 10%
- C. 2%
- D. 0.5%
- E. 0.3 - 0.5%

91. According to the method of local prevention of Leus-Borovsky what is the time of application of calcium gluconatis?

- A. 1 minutes
- B. 5 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 20 minutes
- E. 7 minutes

92. Child 5 years appealed to the dentist for the purpose of sanitation of the oral cavity. According to parents, it is known that a child often (5-6 times a year) suffers from colds, is registered and treated by a gastroenterologist for gastrointestinal diseases. The fluoride content in drinking water is 1.5 mg / liter. Which of the following calcium supplements is used for exogenous caries prevention?

- A. 10% solution of Calcii gluconat for applications
- B. Calcii gluconat tablets
- C. Calcii glycerophoshas tablets
- D. Calcii lactase tablets
- E. Calcii phoshas tablets

93. During the deep fluoridation the second solution ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) is applied in after the first (Mg-F silicat).

- A. 1-2 minutes
- B. 5 minutes
- C. 30 secondes
- D. 20 secondes
- E. 10 secondes

94. During the preventive examination of a 12-year-old child, a low intensity of caries was detected, $\text{nDMF} = 2$. For the purpose of exogenous prevention of dental caries, fluoridation of smooth surfaces and sealing of fissures of premolars and other permanent molars were performed. How many times a year it is necessary to carry out measures for exogenous caries prevention at low intensity?

- A. 2 times a year
- B. 1 time per year
- C. 3 times a year
- D. 4 times a year
- E. Monthly

95. Fluor protector (Voco) - this is:

- A. Varnish
- B. Sealant
- C. Cream
- D. Gel
- E. Solution

96. Fluoride-containing varnish is:

- A. composition of natural resins of plant origin, insoluble in water + Na fluoride
- B. composition of natural resins of plant origin, soluble in water
- C. vitamin D3 preparation

- D. a preparation containing 36% organically bound phosphoric acid
- E. combined fluorine-containing drug

97. MI Paste Plus (GS) - this is:

- A. Cream which based on the amorphous calcium and fluorides
- B. Cream which based on the amorphous calcium
- C. Solution for deep fluoridation
- D. Fluoride varnish
- E. Fluoride gel

98. Solution for deep fluoridation consist of:

- A. Mg-F silicat, calcium hydroxide
- B. Mg-F silicat, calcium gluconatis
- C. Mg-F silicat, calcium phosphates
- D. Aminofluoride, calcium hydroxide
- E. Aminofluoride, calcium gluconatis

99. Tooth Mousse (GC) - this is:

- A. Cream which based on the amorphous calcium phosphates
- B. Cream which based on the amorphous calcium phosphates and fluoride
- C. Fluoride gel
- D. Fluoride varnish
- E. Solution for deep fluoridation

100. Until what age is the most effective use of prophylactic drugs containing Ca and F?

- A. Up to 18 years
- B. Up to 15 years
- C. Up to 12 years
- D. Up to 10 years
- E. Up to 7 years

101. What combination of solution is used for exogenic prevention?

- A. Calcium gluconatis and sodium fluoride
- B. Calcium gluconatis and Vitafluor
- C. Calcium gluconatis and vitamin D
- D. Aminofluoride and monofluorophosphate
- E. Aminofluoride and sodium fluoride

102. What concentration of calcium gluconatis is used for application?

- A. 10%
- B. 20%
- C. 2%
- D. 0,5%
- E. 0,1%

103. What concentration of calcium gluconatis is used for electrophoresis?

- A. 10%
- B. 20%
- C. 2%
- D. 5%
- E. 0,5%

104. What concentration of NaF of the lokal prevention means lead to forming the fluorapatite in the depth of enamel?

- A. 0,1%
- B. 1,5%
- C. 5%
- D. 0,5%
- E. 10%

105. What is the concentration of fluoride in the fluoride gel?

- A. 12300 ppm
- B. 25000 ppm
- C. 200 ppm
- D. 1500 ppm
- E. 1000 ppm

106. What is the contraindication for fluoride varnish?

- A. Newly erupted teeth
- B. Bad oral hygiene
- C. High risk of dental caries
- D. Acute initial caries
- E. Any correct answer

107. What is the first exogenous drug prevention of dental caries?

- A. Topical application of drugs Ca, P, F (applications, rinsing the mouth)
- B. Strengthening the somatic health of the child
- C. Taking tablets of Ca, P, F
- D. A balanced diet with limited carbohydrate intake

108. What is the most effective method of the exogenic prevention?

- A. Deep fluoridation
- B. Application of fluoride gels
- C. Application of fluoride varnish
- D. Mouthrinsing
- E. Individual hygiene with fluoride varnish

109. What is the number of electrophoresis of 2,5% calcium glycerophosphatis is used for caries prevention?

- A. 10 procedures
- B. 20 procedures
- C. 5 procedures
- D. 3 procedures
- E. 30 procedures

110. What is the name of the process by which fluoride protects the teeth from decay?

- A. Remineralization
- B. Demineralization
- C. Sealing the teeth
- D. Any correct
- E. All above

111. What is the number of application of calcium gluconatis is used for caries prevention (of Leus-Borovsky)?

- A. 3 procedures
- B. 1 procedures
- C. 5 procedures
- D. 10 procedures

E. 30 procedures

112. What is the number of deep fluoridation (enamel-sealing liquid) is used for initial caries treatment?

- A. 1 procedures
- B. 3 procedures
- C. 5 procedures
- D. 10 procedures
- E. 30 procedures

113. What is the optimal time of mouthrinsing of fluoride mouthrinses for caries prevention?

- A. 1-2 minutes
- B. 3-5 minutes
- C. 10 secondes
- D. 10-30 secondes
- E. 30 secondes- 1 minutes

114. What is the time recommended for professionally applied topical fluoride gels using custom-made trays?

- A. 4-5 minutes
- B. 1 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 30 minutes
- E. 1 hour

115. What processes are affected by fluoride when using it for exogenous prevention?

- A. Slows down demineralization or completely blocks it
- B. Contributes to the formation of the bone skeleton
- C. Enhances the growth and development of bone tissue
- D. Stimulates hematopoiesis
- E. Normalizes the state of the nervous system

116. What solution is used for deep fluoridation?

- A. All of above
- B. Enamel-sealing liquid
- C. Dentin-sealing liquid
- D. Gluftored
- E. Ftorcalcit D

117. Which of the following methods relate to non-drug exogenous caries prevention?

- A. Rational nutrition with limited carbohydrate intake
- B. Intensive chewing with the inclusion of solid products
- C. Treatment of chronic diseases of internal organs
- D. Strengthening the somatic health of the child
- E. Prescribing drugs that affect the body's immunological reactivity

118. A 14-year-old child went to the dentist for a preventive examination. DMFT=8. Fissures of teeth 16, 26, 46 are affected by caries. What measures should be taken?

- A. Sanitation of the oral cavity
- B. Seal figures 16, 26, 46 teeth
- C. Professional hygiene
- D. Put the child on the dispensary register
- E. The situation does not require intervention

119. A 6-year-old child appealed to the dentist for a dental examination. DMFT+dft = 2. The first permanent molars erupted at 5 years, intact, oral hygiene - satisfactory. What is the tactics of the dentist for caries prevention of the first molars?

- A. Seal the first permanent molars
- B. Improve oral hygiene
- C. Dispensary observation
- D. Dental examination every 6 months, to include in the diet fluoride containing meals
- E. No recommendations

120. A 6-year-old child was sealed with tooth fissures 16,26,36,46. What measures does this manipulation involve?

- A. Hygienic training
- B. Treatment of caries at an early stage
- C. Secondary prevention
- D. Primary prevention
- E. No correct answer

121. A 7.5-year-old child went to the dentist with complaints of spontaneous aching toothache 26. In tooth 26 was diagnosed chronic fibrous pulpitis at the acute stage. One year ago, teeth 16, 26, 36 and 46 were sealed. Objectively: the sealants are preserved in the teeth 26, 46. What are the dentist's tactics in this case?

- A. Treatment of pulpitis of tooth 26
- B. Re-sealing
- C. Tooth extraction
- D. Consultation of other specialists
- E. Another answer

122. A 7.5-year-old girl appealed to the dentist, one year ago she had her teeth 16, 26 sealed. The girl complains about the loss of the sealing material from tooth 16, the fissure of tooth 16 is intact. Choose the dentists tactics in this case?

- A. This clinical case does not require any intervention
- B. Seal the fissures of the teeth 36, 46
- C. Dissect and seal the area of the tooth fissure 16
- D. Carry out a congratulatory color of the tooth fissure 16
- E. Re-seal the tooth 16

123. An 11-year-old girl went to the dentist with complaints about the presence of a carious cavity in the tooth 16. What are the doctor's tactics in this case?

- A. Treatment of caries of the tooth 16
- B. Sealing the fissure of the tooth 16
- C. Coating tooth 16 with fluoride varnish
- D. Deep fluoridation of the tooth 16
- E. Any correct answer

124. Choose from the proposed means those that are most appropriate for sealing of the fissures?

- A. Sealants
- B. Adhesives
- C. Cement
- D. Composites
- E. Compomers

125. Dental sealant _____.

- A. Are made of a hard covering that is placed in the pits and fissures of teeth
- B. Take the place of restorations

- C. Hold restorative materials in place
- D. Are the type of desensitizer
- E. Are the type of desensitizer and hold restorative materials in place

126. Dental sealants are contraindicated for client who:

- A. with 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

127. Determine what is the sealing of fissures:

- A. sealing of the intact fissure
- B. treatment of fissure caries
- C. deep fluoridation
- D. application of fluoride varnish on the tooth

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

129. During the sealing of molar fissures, the following steps were performed: mechanical cleaning of the fissure area, isolation of the tooth from saliva, rinsing the tooth with a water, drying the tooth, uniform application of a thin layer of Oralin. What is the mistake?

- A. Any etching wasn't performed
- B. Wrong choice of sealant
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Sealing is performed correctly
- E. No correct answer

130. Dyract seal (Dentsplay) - this is:

- A. Sealant
- B. Solution
- C. Gel
- D. Cream
- E. Varnish

131. Fissure sealing - this is method of _____ prevention.

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Endogenic
- E. Primary, Tertiary

132. For which of the following procedures are sealants and glass ionomer cements used at the same time?

- A. Invasive sealing of fissures
- B. Treatment of initial caries
- C. Treatment of deep caries

- D. Treatment of hypoplasia
 - E. Do not use
- 133.** From the listed manipulations choose the one from which the sealing of fissures begins?
- A. Removal of plaque from the fissure area
 - B. Etching
 - C. Flushing with a stream of water
 - D. Applying sealant to the fissure
 - E. Drying
- 134.** Indicate, which mistake could appear after sealing of fissures there can be such complication as caries?
- A. Sealing of the fissure affected by caries
 - B. Wrong choice of the sealant
 - C. Improper etching regime
 - D. Excess sealant in the area of the fissures
 - E. Another answer
- 135.** Name the component that additionally contains Helioseal F?
- A. Fluorine
 - B. Calcium
 - C. Phosphorus
 - D. Copper
 - E. Vitamin C
- 136.** 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. Fissure hermetization
 - B. Fissure silvering
 - C. Coating the teeth with fluoride lacquer Ftorlak
 - D. Remodentum solution applications
 - E. Gargling with sodium fluoride
- 137.** The parents of a 6-years-old child appealed to the dentist. There were revealed caries lesion of tooth 16, which is localized in the area of the fissure. The fissures of teeth 16, 26, 36, 46 were sealed with a "Vitaacril". What was the mistake?
- A. Sealed fissure of the tooth affected by caries
 - B. Incorrectly selected sealant
 - C. The dentist's actions are correct
 - D. The fissures at this age shouldn't be sealed
 - E. No correct answer
- 138.** The tooth became contaminated with saliva after it had been acid etched, rinsed and dried. What should be done next?
- A. Apply the sealant
 - B. Dry the tooth and then apply the sealant
 - C. Reetch the tooth
 - D. Rinse and dry the tooth again
 - E. Any correct answer
- 139.** What fissures, in your opinion, can be referred to open fissure?
- A. Those that reach the enamel - dentin junction

- B. V-shaped
 - C. Those which are well self-cleaning
 - D. Immature fissure
 - E. Fissures affected by caries
- 140.** What is the optimal age for fissure sealing of second molars?
- A. 12-14 years
 - B. 6-10 years
 - C. 10-15 years
 - D. 11-16 years
 - E. 15-17 years
- 141.** What is the optimal time for fissure sealing of the first permanent molars?
- A. 6-8 years
 - B. 8-9 years
 - C. 10-12 years
 - D. 11-13 years
 - E. 9-10 years
- 142.** What manipulation is used to complete the sealing of fissures?
- A. Applying of the sealant
 - B. Etching
 - C. Drying
 - D. Isolation of the tooth from saliva
 - E. Flushing
- 143.** What materials is used for fissure sealing?
- A. Glass-ionomer cement
 - B. Silico-phosphate cement
 - C. Silicate cement
 - D. Phosphate cement
 - E. Any correct answer
- 144.** What should be recommended for a 6 years old child with a high intensity of caries of primary teeth in order to prevent caries of permanent teeth?
- A. Caries preventive diet, sealing the fissures of the first permanent molars, dental examination every 3 months
 - B. Sanitation of the oral cavity
 - C. Caries preventive diet
 - D. Dispensary observation
 - E. Observations
- 145.** What type of fissure sealing do you know?
- A. Invasive, noninvasive
 - B. Invasive
 - C. Noninvasive
 - D. Preventive filling
 - E. Invasive, Noninvasive, Preventive filling
- 146.** 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. 30
 - C. 5

D. 10

E. 60

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

A. Frosty white

B. Brown

C. Blue

D. Normal

E. Yellow

148. What is the name of the process by which fluoride protects the teeth from decay?

A. Remineralization and sealing the teeth

B. Demineralization

C. Sealing the teeth

D. Remineralization

E. Remineralization and demineralization

149. A 6-year-old child applied to a pediatric dentist for a preventive examination. An objective examination revealed that the child's oral cavity was sanitized. Teeth 16,26,36, 46 intact, erupted 3 months ago. Fissures of teeth are weakly mineralized. Which of the methods of caries prevention should be used?

A. Sealing of fissures

B. Application of 10% solution of calcium gluconate

C. Iontophoresis with 1% solution of Na F

D. Fluoride varnish coating

E. Taking the drug "Vitaftor"

150. A 6-year-old child went to the dentist for a professional examination. Objectively: teeth are intact, the level of oral hygiene is good, orthodontic pathology is not observed. Choose the method of caries prevention that is optimal in this case?

A. Sealing of fissures

B. Taking the drug "Vitaftor"

C. Iontophoresis with 1% solution of Na F

D. Fluoride varnish coating

E. Application of 10% solution of calcium gluconate

151. A 7-year-old child was brought for a preventive examination. No complaints. In teeth 16,26,36 and 46 wide, weakly mineralized, not completely formed fissures were found. Indicate the optimal treatment and prevention tactics?

A. Sealing of fissures

B. Impregnation with silver nitrate

C. Coating teeth with fluoride varnish

D. Rinse with 0.2% sodium fluoride solution

E. Application of Remodent solution

152. 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 6 month

B. Once a month

C. Once a 3 month

D. Once a year

E. Once a 2 year

153. 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. Non-invasive fissure sealing
- B. Preventive filling
- C. Application of calcium solution
- D. Application of fluoride varnish
- E. Electrophoresis of calcium gluconatis

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

155. Dental sealants are contrindicated 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

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

157. Name the timing of mineralization of fissures after their eruption:

- A. 3-4 years
- B. 1 year
- C. 4 years
- D. 6 months
- E. 1 year 6 months

158. 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. Fissure hermetization
- B. Fissure silvering
- C. Coating the teeth with fluorine lacquer Ftorklak
- D. Remodentum solution applications
- E. Gargling with sodium fluoride

159. 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. 2 year

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

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

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

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

162. What are the groups of filling materials for sealing fissures?

- A. Sealants
- B. Silicophosphate cements
- C. Compositions of light hardening
- D. Glass curing light fixtures

163. What is a contraindication to fissure sealing?

- A. The presence of a carious cavity on the contact or chewing surfaces of the tooth
- B. The presence of deep intact fissures
- C. Incomplete mineralization of the masticatory surface of the tooth
- D. The minimum period from the moment of eruption of a tooth
- E. The presence of a deep fissure that can not be cleaned with ordinary means and hygiene items

164. What is the best time to seal the fissures in the first permanent molars?

- A. 5 - 6 years
- B. 7 - 8 years
- C. 9 - 10 years
- D. 10 -11 years
- E. 12 - 13 years

165. What is the optimal time for fissure sealing of second molars?

- A. 12-14 years
- B. 6-10 years
- C. 10-15 years
- D. 11-16 years
- E. 15-17 years

166. What is the optimal time for sealing fissures in temporary molars?

- A. 3 - 4 years

- B. 5 - 6 years
 - C. 7 -8 years
 - D. 9 -10 years
 - E. 11-12 years
- 167.** What is the optimal time for sealing fissures in the first premolars?
- A. 9 - 10 years
 - B. 7 - 8 years
 - C. 10-11 years
 - D. 12 -13 years
 - E. 14-15 years
- 168.** What is the optimal time for sealing fissures in the second molars?
- A. 12 - 13 years
 - B. 10 - 11 years
 - C. 14-15 years
 - D. 15 -16 years
 - E. 9 - 10 years
- 169.** What is the optimal time for sealing fissures in the second premolars?
- A. 10 - 11 years
 - B. 12 - 13 years
 - C. 14-15 years
 - D. 15 -16 years
 - E. 9 - 10 years
- 170.** What is the relative contraindication to fissure sealing?
- A. Unsatisfactory oral hygiene
 - B. The presence of deep intact figures
 - C. Incomplete mineralization of the masticatory surface of the tooth
 - D. The minimum period from the moment of eruption of a tooth
 - E. The presence of a deep fissure that can not be cleaned with ordinary means and hygiene items
- 171.** When placing a pit and fissure sealant the tooth should look ____ when dried after acid etching.
- A. Frosty white
 - B. Brown
 - C. Blue
 - D. Normal
 - E. Yellow
- 172.** Which of the following is an indication for fissure sealing?
- A. Incomplete mineralization of the masticatory surface of the tooth
 - B. The presence of a carious cavity on the contact or chewing surfaces of the tooth
 - C. No large fissures, pits on the chewing surface of the tooth
 - D. Hypersalivation
 - E. Unsatisfactory oral hygiene

4 TH YEAR THERAPY PRACTICE

- 1.** Pathological root resorption more often is observed in teeth with:
 - A. Chronic pulp inflammation
 - B. Chronic periapical inflammation
 - C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
 - D. In intact teeth with vital pulp
 - E. In teeth with carious lesion

- 2.** A 7-year-old patient complains of pain during mastication in tooth #36. Objectively: deep carious cavity in tooth #36, the cavity of the tooth is closed, but the probing of the bottom of the carious cavity is sharply painful. The pain is short-lasting and disappears after elimination of irritant. Percussion is painless. Choose the paste for treatment in this clinical case.
 - A. Paste with corticosteroids
 - B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
 - C. Paste containing paraformaldehyde
 - D. Resorcin-formalin paste

- 3.** A 13-year-old girl complains of pain from the cold stimuli in #46. Half a year ago the tooth was treated because of caries, the filling fell out and the tooth started to react to thermal stimuli. Objectively: there is a big caries cavity on occlusal surface of #46, which is filled with softened dentine. The probing of the cavity bottom is painful, the reaction on cold stimuli is painful but short-lasting. Choose the most optimal therapeutic paste.
 - A. Zinc-oxide eugenol paste
 - B. Paste with corticosteroids
 - C. Iodoform
 - D. Tymol
 - E. Paste containing calcium hydroxide

- 4.** A 6-year-old girl came to dental office for preventive examination. Objectively: the oral hygiene is good, the teeth #16, #26, #36, #46 erupted three months ago are sound. What method of caries prevention is the most advisable in the case?
 - A. Application with 10% sol. of calcium gluconate
 - B. Fluoride varnish application
 - C. Fissure sealing
 - D. Remedies containing fluoride
 - E. Ionophoresis with 1% sol. NaF

- 5.** A 11-year-old boy complains of pain in area of #24 during sweets and cold food intake. The pain has appeared for the first time three weeks ago. Objectively: there is caries cavity on the occlusal surface of #24 filled with softened, light dentine. The probing of enamel-dentinal junction of the carious cavity is painful, the bottom is painless. Percussion of the tooth is painless. What filling material is the most advisable for permanent filling of the carious cavity in the tooth?
 - A. Polycarboxylate cement
 - B. Silicate cement
 - C. Amalgam
 - D. Glass ionomer cement
 - E. Phosphate cement

- 6.** During examination of a 7,5-year-old child, the carious cavity was revealed on the occlusal surface (distal part of fissure) of #36. The cavity has very narrow entrance, the probe sticks in the softened dentine. Choose the modern therapeutic modality in this case.
- A. ART-method
 - B. Preventive filling
 - C. Impregnation with 45-sol.of silver nitrate
 - D. Invasive fissure sealing
 - E. Non-invasive fissure sealing
- 7.** The 7,5 years old child's parents turned to the doctor for treatment. Objectively: caries intensity index is 4 (DMF+df). Fissures of the first molars are intact, nonpigmented, V-shaped. What method of caries prevention is the most advisable for the child?
- A. Non-invasive fissure sealing
 - B. Calcium hydroxide gel application
 - C. Fluoride varnish using
 - D. Antibiotics
 - E. Invasive fissure sealing
- 8.** Fifteen-year-old patient with cervical acute middle caries in #12 turned to the doctor, who decided to restore the carious cavity with compomer (Dyrect AP). The child exhibits excessive salivation. What adhesive system should be used in this case?
- A. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 3-th generation
 - B. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 6-th generation
 - C. Enamel adhesive system
 - D. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 5-th generation
 - E. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 4-th generation
- 9.** A 16-year-old patient turned to the dentist with complaints of crown fracture of frontal tooth caused by trauma. Objectively: defect of crown of #21, the tooth is shorter on one third, pulp chamber is closed, percussion is painless. What restorative material should be used for restoration of the defect?
- A. Composite "Evicrol"
 - B. Hybrid Glass ionomer "Vitremmer"
 - C. Traditional glass ionomer "Ketac-molar"
 - D. Totally filled composite "Estet X"
 - E. Silicate cement
- 10.** Seventeen-year-old patient was turned to the dentist with carious cavity on the distal proximal surface of the #36. Doctor decided to restore the tooth with using of "open sandwich" method. What level of glass-ionomer cement placement is advisable with this method of tooth restoration?
- A. Below the gingival margin
 - B. Any level is suitable
 - C. Below the contact point
 - D. On the level of contact point
 - E. Above the level of contact point
- 11.** A 11-year-old girl complains of pain in upper jaw tooth during mastication, which quickly disappear soon after. Objectively: there is a big carious cavity within parapulpal dentin in tooth #46. The dentine in the carious cavity is softened, probing of the bottom is painful, percussion is painless. Choose the paste for cavity lining in this clinical case.
- A. Iodoform

- B. Zinc eugenol paste
- C. Tymol
- D. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- E. Resorcin-formalin paste

12. A 8-year-old boy complains of an acute short-lasting pain from sweet and cold stimuli in #11. Objectively: a carious cavity within enamel-dentine junction fulfilled with softened, light dentin which can be easily removed with excavator. Probing of the carious cavity walls is painful. Choose the proper restorative material.

- A. Glass ionomer cement
- B. Phosphate cement
- C. Silver amalgam
- D. Resin-based composite
- E. Silicate cement

13. During examination of a 9-year-old girl, dentist revealed the chalky spots in the cervical area of #12, #11, #21, #22, which appeared two weeks ago. The spots lack brightness, stained with methylen blue. Choose the appropriate doctor's tactic.

- A. Grinding of defected area
- B. Dispensary observation
- C. Silver impregnation method
- D. Remineralizing therapy

14. A 17-year-old patient turned to the dentist with complaints of dark spot between upper frontal teeth. Objectively: there are carious cavities on the mesio-approximal surfaces of #11 and #21, integrity of frontal surface is not destroyed. Doctor decided to restore the teeth with composite "Spectrum". What surface should be first prepared?

- A. Cutting edge
- B. Doesn't matter
- C. Oral surface
- D. Vestibular surface
- E. Approximal surface

15. A 7-year-old boy complains of acute short-lasting pain from sweet and cold stimuli in #36. The dentist established the diagnosis: acute moderate caries of dentin. Choose the appropriate restorative material.

- A. resin-based composite
- B. Glass ionomer cement
- C. Phosphate cement
- D. Silicate cement
- E. Silver amalgam

16. A 9-year-old patient complains of pain during mastication in #46. Diagnosis: acute deep caries of #46. Choose the cavity liner for treatment.

- A. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- B. Phosphate cement
- C. Resorcin-formalin paste
- D. Paste containing paraformaldehyde
- E. Paste with corticosteroids

17. Fissure sealing method is suggested for:

- A. There are no correct answer
- B. Treatment of caries
- C. Prevention and treatmentof caries

- D. For esthetics
- E. Prevention of caries

18. The most effective and available method of diagnosis of local dental tissue demineralization is:

- A. Method of vital staining
- B. Biopsy
- C. X-ray
- D. Visual inspection
- E. All mentioned above

19. The most rational method of treatment of initial caries is:

- A. Application with remineralizing agents
- B. Preparation and restoration
- C. Professional oral hygiene
- D. Electrophoresis of Ca & F
- E. All mentioned above

20. A 7-year-old boy complains of stains on the cusps of first permanent molars. The stains are smooth, chalky and not stained with methylene blue. Anamnesis: the child suffered an acute infectious disease at the age of 3 months. Specify the diagnosis:

- A. Erosion of enamel
- B. Dental caries
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Hyperplasia of enamel

21. A 10-year-old patient complains on unaesthetic appearance of the #24 from the moment of its eruption. Objectively: enamel of the 24 tooth is partly absent, with dark yellowish colour. In anamnesis: the # 64 was treated because of periapical lesion for few times and was finally extracted in the age of 9 years old because of exacerbation of periapical inflammation. What is the most likely diagnosis in your opinion?

- A. Systemic hypoplasia
- B. Local hypoplasia
- C. Initial caries
- D. Enamel aplasia
- E. Fluorosis

22. During professional oral hygiene procedure, a 19-year-old patient was revealed to have two white spots in the precervical area of #11 and #2. After air drying for 5 seconds, the spots increased in size. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Initial caries
- B. Enamel necrosis
- C. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- D. Local hypoplasia
- E. Fluorosis

23. A girl of 13 years old lives in the area with 1,6 mg/l fluoride concentration in the drinking water. Dental examination of the girl revealed some chalk-like spots on the vestibular surfaces of all her teeth. The white coloration is more intense in the centre and less

intense on the periphery of the spot. There is light-brown pigmentation in the area of the central incisors along the cutting edge. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Stainton-Capdepon syndrome
- B. Acute initial caries
- C. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- D. Dental fluorosis
- E. Amelogenesis imperfecta

24. A 15-year-old patient complains of the light spots presented on the vestibular surface of the frontal upper teeth. Objectively: there are white spots on the vestibular surface of #12, #11, #21, #22 with smooth surface. The teeth are nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute initial caries
- B. Fluorosis
- C. Chronic superficial caries
- D. Chronic initial caries
- E. Local enamel hypoplasia

25. A 13-year-old patient complains of whitish spots on the molar teeth, hypersensitivity while eating acidic food. The spots appeared about 3 months ago. Objectively: the cervical region of the 46, 36, 27 teeth exhibits some chalk-like spots that can be easily stained with 2% methylene blue, probing reveals the surface roughness, the fluoride concentration in drinking water is at the rate of 2.0 mg/l. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Enamel hypoplasia
- B. Chronic superficial caries
- C. Acute superficial caries
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Acute initial caries

26. A 16-year-old patient complains of a cosmetic defect in the form of white spots in the area of the upper frontal teeth. The defects were revealed long time ago and didn't change with time. Objectively: white spots on the vestibular surfaces of the 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth close to the cutting edge and on the vestibular surfaces of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth close to the masticatory surface were revealed. The spots surface are smooth, painless during probing; cold stimulation with no pain. The spots couldn't be stained with 2% solution of methylene blue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Local enamel hypoplasia
- B. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- C. Acute initial caries
- D. Fluorosis in the form of spots
- E. Erosion of dental hard tissues

27. A 14-year-old girl applied to a dental clinic and complained of hard tissue defects on her frontal and lateral teeth. Subjectively these defects don't cause any other inconvenience except of esthetic. Crown defects appeared long time ago. The girl was born and has been living in an area where fluoride concentration in the drinking water is 1.2 mg/l. Objectively: on the vestibular surfaces of

incisors on both upper and lower jaws in the equator area there are hard tissue defects in form of light-brown grooves with smooth walls and bottom within deep layers of enamel. The defects are located parallel to the cutting edge. The same defects were revealed in the area of the first molar cusps What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Systemic hypoplasia
- B. Erosion of hard tissues of tooth
- C. Endemic fluorosis
- D. Local hypoplasia
- E. Focal odontodysplasia

28. A 9-year-old child complains on the pain in the 11 tooth caused by sour and sweet food. Objectively: chalky enamel defect with light bottom within dentino-enamel junction on the vestibular surface in the precervical area of the #11 tooth was revealed. Probing, percussion and cold stimulus caused no pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute superficial caries
- B. Fluorosis
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Acute initial caries
- E. Acute superficial caries

29. A 15-year-old patient complains about a light brown spot in the upper frontal tooth. Objectively: the #23 has a single light brown spot in the cervical region. Probing shows smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fluorosis
- B. Chronic initial caries
- C. Chronic superficial caries
- D. Local enamel hypoplasia
- E. Acute initial caries

30. The 15-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic granulating periapical inflammation of tooth #26. Conservative root canal management was selected as method of treatment. What medication should be used for softening an inorganic matrix of the dentine?

- A. EDTA
- B. Chlorhexidine gluconate
- C. Sodium hypochlorite and hydrogen peroxide
- D. Hydrogen peroxide
- E. Sodium hypochlorite and chloramine

31. Signs of patency blockage in the root canal are the next:

- A. Impossibility to introduce of small size instruments to the entire working length and behind the apex
- B. Feeling of step formation on the close proximity to the working length
- C. free movement of the instruments behind the apex
- D. possibility of introducing a small sized instrument to the entire working length
- E. pain when endodontic instrument goes through the apex

32. The signs of hypodermic emphysema which may appear immediately after endodontic treatment include the following:

- A. An appearance of edema of soft tissues in the area of treated tooth, feeling which resembles the air bubbles during palpation of soft tissues around the treated tooth
- B. Difficulties with breathing, spontaneous pain
- C. frequent pulse rate
- D. Appearance of the edema of the soft tissues in the remote area from the treated tooth, pain during mastication
- E. Dizziness

33. Examination of a 5-year-old child revealed the presence of periapical inflammation in root of tooth #54. What irrigation solutions for root canal treatment will you choose in this case:

- A. Sodium hypochlorite, Chlorhexidine
- B. Aethonium solution
- C. Alcohol
- D. Formalin solution
- E. Saline, Distilled water

34. Preventive examination of a 4-year-old child revealed a deep carious lesion on the occlusal surface of tooth #54. The carious cavity has no communication with pulp chamber and is filled with dense dentine. Probing, percussion, thermal test of the tooth provoke no pain. The decay/filled index is 1, hygiene index is 1,9. What filling material is the most suitable for permanent restoration of the tooth?

- A. Self-curing glass-ionomer cement, Light-curing glass-ionomer cement
- B. Silicate cement
- C. Silicophosphate cement
- D. Calcium silicate cement
- E. Zinc Oxide Eugenol cement

35. A 9 years old boy complains of toothache while food intake. Objectively: there is a extensive carious decay with communication with pulp chamber on the approximal surface of tooth #55. Probing of the carious cavity is sharply painful, and bleeding is observed, percussion is painless. What treatment modality should be chosen in this case?

- A. Indirect pulp capping
- B. Non-vital pulpotomy
- C. Non-vital pulpectomy
- D. Vital pulpectomy
- E. Direct pulp capping

36. The parents of a 7.5-year-old child complain of pain while food intake in the area of the lower lateral tooth on the left side in their child. Chronic fibrous pulpitis of tooth # 74 was diagnosed. What method of treatment is recommended in this case?

- A. Vital pulpotomy
- B. Pulp capping with calcium hydroxide
- C. Vital pulpectomy
- D. Non-vital pulpectomy
- E. Tooth extraction

37. A 7-year-old child complains of constant pain in the area of tooth # 85, which increases with mastication. Objectively: hyperemia and edema of mucous membrane of alveolar process in the area of lower lateral teeth is present. Tooth #85 is filled, vertical percussion of the tooth is sharply painful. No response to thermal stimuli. Anamnesis morbi: a week ago the tooth was treated due to chronic medium caries. What is the reason of complications appearance?

- A. Mistakes of restoration placement
- B. Incorrect diagnosis
- C. Incorrect preparation of carious cavity
- D. Incorrect choose of filling material
- E. Inaccuracy with using of medication for indirect pulp capping

38. A 6-year-old girl was brought to the dentist for completing of treatment of tooth # 75 because of chronic granulating periodontitis. The child has no complaints at the moment. Objectively: occlusive dressing on the 75 tooth remains intact, percussion is painless, mucous membrane in the area of # 75 tooth exhibits no pathological changes, and there is no pain on palpation. What material is the most appropriate for the root canal obturation in this case?

- A. ZOE-based sealer
- B. Any sealer with using of gutta-percha points
- C. Calcium Hydroxide based sealer
- D. Epoxy resin-based root-canal sealer
- E. Glass ionomer based sealer

39. Choose the most proper material for apical barrier formation in treatment of immature teeth with necrotic pulp:

- A. Mineral Trioxide Aggregate, Calcium Silicate cements
- B. Glass-ionomer cements
- C. Resin-based root canal sealer
- D. Resin-based composites
- E. ZOE-based sealers

40. In what cases the apexification method should be chosen as a method of treatment:

- A. Immature roots with necrotic pulp
- B. Immature roots with deep caries lesions
- C. Immature roots with pulp exposure due to extensive caries
- D. Immature roots with pulp exposure due to trauma
- E. Immature roots with signs of local pulp inflammation

41. What are the working length determination principles in case of immature roots treatment:

- A. X-ray with endodontic instrument in place for measurement of working length
- B. conventional working length determination with apex locator
- C. there is no need to determine the working length
- D. working length determination with using of tactile perception of the dentist
- E. working length should be determined after instrumentation of root canal

42. What symptoms are corresponded to the clinical picture of gangrenous pulpitis:
- A. Gnawing pain from hot stimuli, discoloration of tooth (greyish color of tooth crown)
 - B. Pain form percussion
 - C. Pain from cold stimuli and its releasing from hot
 - D. Abrupt pain during food intake
 - E. Edema and hyperemia of mucous membrane of alveolar process in projection of tooth apices
43. What symptoms are corresponded to the clinical picture of acute periapical inflammation:
- A. Intence pain from percussion, hyperemia of mucous membrane of alveolar process in projection of tooth apices
 - B Pain from cold stimuli that is short-lasting and releases immediately after stop of the stimuli
 - C. Throbbing pain from hot stimuli
 - D. Pain from cold stimuli and its releasing from hot
 - E. Fistula tract formation on the mucous membrane of alveolar process in projection of tooth apicaes
44. What symptoms are corresponded to the clinical and radiographic picture of chronic periapical inflammation:
- A. Slight pain during percussion of the tooth, Area of radoilucency around the apicies or/and in furcation area on X-ray, Fistula tract on the mucous membrane of alveolar process in projection of tooth apices might be present
 - B. Throbbing pain from cold stimuli
 - C. Throbbing pain from cold stimuli
 - D. Pain increases at night, EOD – 20 mkA
 - E. No evident changes on X-ray
45. What diseases can be represented with an acute long-lasting pain from hot stimulation:
- A. Purulent pultitis, Gangrenous pulpitis
 - B. Acute periapical inflammation
 - C. Chronic periapical inflammation
 - D. Acute deep dental caries
 - E. Acute periostitis of the jaw
46. What diseases can be represented with an acute short-lasting pain from cold stimulation:
- A. Pulp hyperemia, Acute deep caries
 - B. Gangrenous pulpitis
 - C. Purulent pulpitis
 - D. Acute granulating periodontitis
 - E. Medium dentine caries
47. What symptoms are corresponded to the clinical picture of purulent pulpitis:
- A. Throbbing pain from hot stimuli which releases from cold, Severe pain which becomes more pronounced at night
 - B. Pain form percussion
 - C. Pain from cold stimuli and its releasing from hot
 - D. Abrupt pain during food intake
 - E. Edema and hyperemia of mucous membrane of alveolar process in projection of tooth apices

48. Child of 12 years old experienced trauma of permanent incisor with enamel-dentine fracture without pulp exposure. After radiographic examination no fracture of the root was diagnosed. What treatment modality should be chosen by dentist in this case:

- A. Restoration of the tooth with resin-based composite, Clinical examination and X-ray control in 1, 3, 6 and 12 months
- B. Restoration of the tooth with temporary filling
- C. Pulpotomy for prevention of acute pulp inflammation
- D. Pulpectomy for prevention of acute pulp inflammation
- E. Observation of the tooth, treatment is necessary when symptoms appear

49. Child of 8 years old underwent trauma of central incisor 4 months ago. The treatment was not provided as soon as no signs of crown or root fracture was present after trauma. Few days ago parents noticed fistula tract formation on the mucous membrane of alveolar process above the tooth. On X-ray: radiolucency in the apical area of immature central incisor. What are the principles of root canal instrumentation and irrigation in this case:

- A. Gentle or no instrumentation with endodontic instruments as there is no necessity to enlarge space in the root canal, Usage of low concentrated sodium hypochlorite solutions (0,5-2%)
- B. Thorough instrumentation with enlargement of root canal space using of big-sized endodontic instruments
- C. Usage of high concentrated sodium hypochlorite solutions (3-5,25%)
- D. Over instrumentation of the root canal behind the apex
- E. Irrigation solutions should not be used not to damage the tissues behind the apex

50. Parents of 9 year old child complain of dark yellowish color of teeth in their child. Objectively: teeth are brownish in color with normal size. Enamel is translucent. In some areas enamel is absent with areas of dentine disclosure. Signs of enamel and dentine wearing is present. On X-ray examination: the pulp chamber and root canals appear to be obliterated and the roots are shorter in length. What pathology can be suspected:

- A. Fluorosis
- B. Stainton-Capdepont syndrome
- C. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Dentinogenesis imperfecta

51. What disadvantages does an apexification method of treatment of immature roots with using of calcium hydroxide demonstrate:

- A. Calcium hydroxide may decrease mechanical strength of the root
- B. Prolonged treatment is highly recommended as level of microorganisms might be dramatically reduced
- C. Calcium hydroxide may increase mechanical strength of the root
- D. High resistance for fracture in the treatment period
- E. High resistance for fracture in long-term observation period

52. What symptoms are corresponded to the picture of exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis:

- A. Fistula tract formation of the mucous membrane of alveolar process in projection of roots of involved tooth
- B. No change on radiograph
- C. Moderate pain or absence of pain during food intake
- D. Pain from cold stimuli which doesn't release after cessation of cold stimulation
- E. Throbbing pain from hot irritants

53. What materials can be used for indirect pulp capping in case of deep dental caries treatment:

- A. Calcium hydroxide, Calcium silicate cements, ZOE cement
- B. Iodoform paste
- C. Glass-ionomer cements
- D. Resin-based composites
- E. Paraformaldehyde paste

54. What materials can be used for direct pulp capping in case of accidental exposure of the pulp during dentine excavation:

- A. Calcium hydroxide pastes, Calcium silicate cements
- B. Glass-ionomer cements
- C. Resin-based composites
- D. Iodoform pastes
- E. Amalgam

55. The parents of a 6- year-old child complain of the presence of carious cavity in the lower right molars of their child. OBJECTIVELY: presence of carious lesion on occlusal surface of tooth 74 within parapulpal soft dentine. During cavity probing - sharp pain, bleeding and pulp exposure appeared. Percussion of # 74 is painless. What radiographic data is corresponded to this clinical picture?

- A. The radiolucency of triangular shape in the coronal part of the tooth, with bottom of the triangle turned toward the roof of pulp chamber, no radiographic changes in the periapical or furcation area
- B. Radiographic appearance of an oval shape radiolucency within the pulp chamber or the root canal.
- C. Round shaped radiolucency in the coronal part of the tooth with area of radiolucency around the apex of the roots without distinct borders
- D. Round shaped radiolucency in the coronal part of the tooth with area of radiolucency around the apex of the roots with distinct borders
- E. Slight thickening of periodontal ligament around the root apices visible on X-ray

56. During preventive examination of 9- year old child, dentist revealed a carious decay in tooth #75. After procedure of necroectomy, the connection within the pulp chamber have been appeared with painless probing of the root canal orifices. On radiograph: presence of radiolucency of bone tissue with unclear borders around the mesial root and in the bifurcation area of tooth 75. What type of root obturating material should be selected in this case?

- A. Zinc oxide eugenol paste, Iodoform paste
- B. Glassionomer cement

- C. Sealapex
- D. Resorcin-formalin paste
- E. Phosphate cement

57. A 14.5 year-old adolescent complains of intense throbbing pain in the upper right molar, which has been lasting for two days. The pain increases during mastication and touching of the tooth by tongue. OBJECTIVELY: there is carious decay in tooth # 16 with painless probing. There is no response to thermal stimuli. Vertical and horizontal percussion is sharply painful. The mucous membrane of the gums in the area of roots of #16 is swollen and hyperemic. What should the doctor's tactic be during the first appointment?

- A. Irrigation of root canals with copious amount of disinfecting solutions in combination with instrumentation of root canals, Interim dressing with disinfecting pastes after shaping and irrigation of the root canals
- B. Obturation of root canals with permanent fillings
- C. There is no need for root canal treatment, prescribing of antibiotics is enough
- D. Opening the pulp chamber, leaving the tooth open for drainage
- E. Abscess incision

58. The causes of apical root canal wall perforation are the next:
Select one or more answers, please:

- A. usage of endodontic instruments with an aggressive tip, previous blockage of apical part of the root with dentine chips
- B. Usage of small endodontic instruments
- C. Copious amount of irrigation solution between instruments
- D. Pre-bending of instruments before introducing into the root canal
- E. Gentle work with permanent ensuring of root canal patency

59. The periodontium is defined as those tissues supporting the tooth and consists of the next:

- A. cementum, periodontum ligament (PDL), that part of the gingiva facing the tooth. bone lining the alveolus (socket),
- B. Dental pulp
- C. Coronal part of the tooth
- D. Gingiva of alveolar process
- E. Medular part of the alveolar bone

60. Child of 11 years old underwent trauma of central incisor 24 hours ago. Line of fracture goes through the enamel and dentine with pulp exposure. On X-ray: there is no evidence of root involvement, the root is mature. Select the proper method of treatment and filling material:

- A. Pulpectomy, sealer with gutta-percha
- B. Pulpotomy, Glass-ionomer cement
- C. Extraction of the tooth
- D. Resin-based composite, partial pulpotomy
- E. Pulpotomy, ZOE paste

61. What methods of root canal obturation should not be used in endodontic treatment of primary teeth:

- A. Lateral compaction of gutta-percha, warm gutta-percha obturation
- B. Obturation with ZOE paste
- C. Iodoform paste obturation

- D. Calcium hydroxyde + iodoform paste obturation
- E Calcium hydroxide obturation

62. What diagnostic methods should be used to differentiate deep caries lesion from pulp or periapical disease:

- A. Probing if possible, percussion and cold test, Radiography
- B. Angiography, percussion
- C. Thermography
- D Visual inspection of hard tissues and soft tissues around the tooth
- E. Staining of hard tissues

63. Direct pulp capping procedure in immature permanent teeth might be successful in case of: Select one or more answers, please:

- A. Small caries exposure, teeth with no history of swelling or spontaneous pain, no radiographic changes
- B. Pain at night for few days, small size of caries exposure
- C. Minor episodes of pain in history is acceptable
- D. Intense bleeding can be stopped with using of hemostatic remedies
- E. Positive percussion test

64. Indications for restoration of primary teeth with Glass-ionomer cements (GICs) are the next:

- A. Class I, class V
- B. Extensive cavities of class II
- C. GICs are strong enough to withstand any type of loading
- D. GICs are as strong as amalgam
- E. All answers are correct

65. Advantages of GICs when used in primary teeth:

Select one or more answers, please:

- A. Adhesive, fluoride leaching, withstand loading in small caries cavities
- B. Susceptible to erosion and wear
- C. Long setting time
- D. Brittle
- E. Often radiolucent

66. Disadvantages of GICs when used in primary teeth:

- A. Long setting time, brittle, susceptible to erosion and wear
- B. Adhesive
- C. Fluoride leaching
- D. Aesthetic
- E. Withstand loading in small caries cavities

67. What solutions can be used for vital staining of teeth:

Select one or more answers:

- A. 2% Methylene Blue, 0,1% Methylene Red
- B. Betadine
- C. 3% Hydrogen Peroxide
- D. 2% Sodium Hypochlorite
- E. Lugol's solution

68. Atraumatic restoration treatment provides:

Select one or more answers:

- A. Caries cavity preparation only by hand instruments (excavators, margin trimmers), filling of hand- prepared caries cavity
- B. Caries cavity preparation with rotary instruments
- C. Caries cavity preparation by hand and rotary instruments
- D. Caries cavity preparation by hand instruments with previous chemical solving of the carious tissues
- E. Caries cavity filling without cavity preparation, no polishing of filling

69. What filling material should be used for sealing of carious cavity (II class by Black) in "open sandwich technique" in child of 11 years old?

- A. glass ionomer cement, nanohybrid composite
- B. amalgam, GIC
- C. phosphate cement, fissure sealant
- D. flowable composite, GIC
- E. nanohybrid composite

70. Child of 7-year-old was diagnosed with acute deep carious lesion with pulp exposure in tooth # 85 (occlusal surface). An acute pain and moderate bleeding has occurred during probing of communication, long-term pain after removal of cold stimuli. Tooth percussion is painless. Choose a treatment method.

- A. Vital pulp extirpation, non-vital pulp extirpation
- B. Vital pulpotomy
- C. Non-vital pulpotomy
- D. Direct pulp capping
- E. Indirect pulp capping

71. During root canal treatment of immature root, the massive hemorrhage has happened. What remedy should be used for blood stop?

- A. Aminocaproic acid
- B. Furacilin solution 1:5000
- C. Chlorhexidine 2%
- D. Thymol paste
- E. Sodium hypochlorite 5,25%

72. A child of 8,5-year old was referred to pediatric dentist for treatment of tooth #65 with extensive carious lesion. It was revealed that reaction for cold stimuli is painful and pain lasts for 3-4 minutes after removal of cold. During excavation of necrotic dentine, connection between carious cavity and pulp chamber was revealed. Doctor decided to use method on non-vital pulpotomy for the tooth treatment. What remedy is indicated for pulp mummification?

- A. Resorcin-formalin paste
- B. Zinc-Oxide Eugenol paste with adding of antiseptics
- C. Ca(OH)₂ paste
- D. Temporary filling dentine paste
- E. Metrogyl-denta paste

73. A child of 6 year old was treated regarding chronic pulpitis of tooth #75. Tooth was treated by method of non-vital pulp extirpation. What sealer for root canal obturation should be used in the case?

- A. Zinc-oxide eugenol paste

- B. Thermoplastified gutta-percha
- C. Calcium hydroxide-based root canal sealer (Acroseal and Sealapex)
- D. Phosphat cement
- E. Resorcin-formalin sealer

74. During examination of 4-year old child, the acute purulent pulpitis of tooth #65 was diagnosed. Treatment of root canals was provided with pulp extirpation method in spite of immature roots. What forms of pulpitis should be treated with method of pulp extirpation?

- A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Acute serous pulpitis
- C. Acute traumatic pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- E. Pulp hyperemia

75. Patient of 16 year old complains of acute pain in tooth # 36, which increases during mastication. Five days ago the tooth was treated with using of arsenic paste. Patient did not come to doctor in time. What remedy should be used to reduce side effect?

- A. Unitiol
- B. Sodium hypochlorite
- C. Furacilin
- D. Hydrogen peroxide
- E. Sodium thiosulphate

76. A 12-year old child was diagnosed with caries lesion on the tooth # 11, IV Class by Black. What factors should be taken into account while choosing the sealing material?

- A. Mechanical strenght of the material, esthetic properties of the material
- B. Viscosity of the material
- C. Age and gender of the patient
- D. Occlusion ratios specificity
- E. Number of sealed teeth

77. The girl of 9 year old was recalled for a dental control examination of tooth # 36 which was treated with using of pulp capping method few months ago. What criteria affirm an effectiveness of provided treatment?

- A. No pain and negative percussion in treated tooth, no changes in periapical tissues on X-ray examination
- B. Absence of filling weariness
- C. Discoloration of the filling
- D. Positive Schiller-Pisarev test
- E. Tight sealing of permanent filling

78. During the treatment of tooth #16 in 8-year old child because of extensive caries, exposure of pulp chamber has occurred. It was decided to use the pulp capping method in this clinical situation. What mistakes can lead to ineffectiveness of chosen method of treatment?

- A. Non-hermetic restoration of the tooth
- B. Violation in root canal instrumentation
- C. Violation in root canal obturation methods
- D. Root canal perforation
- E. Incomplete pulp extirpation

79. After thorough examination and diagnosis of the child, doctor decided to treat tooth # 75 with method of non-vital pulpotomy. What manipulations should doctor perform in first appointment?

- A. Devitalizing paste placement
- B. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ isolation lining placement
- C. Root canal obturation
- D. Root canal instrumentation
- E. Permanent restoration of the tooth

80. Adolescent of 16 year old was diagnosed with fibrous pulpitis of tooth 16. Method of vital pulpectomy was chosen for treatment of the tooth in the case. During instrumentation and irrigation of mesio-buccal root, extensive hemorrhage has happened. What are the probable reasons of this complication appearance?

- A. Trauma of apical periodontal tissues by endodontic instruments (over instrumentation), extrusion of irrigation solutions beyond the apex
- B. Blood clot formation disorders
- C. Inproper choice of irrigation solution
- D. Ineffective analgesia
- E. Inproper opening of pulp chamber

81. Patient of 14 year old complains of permanent gnawing pain in tooth #36 which increases during mastication. Five days ago tooth was treated with using of arsenic paste. Child didn't appear to the dentist in time. Objectively: temporary restoration is preserved, percussion is slightly painful, mobility of I degree. What treatment modality is the most effective during first appointment?

- A. Remove arsenic paste after analgesia, use paper points with unioil and leave it inside the canal
- B. Place temporary restoration for 24 hours
- C. Determine hygienic status of the patient
- D. Provide instrumentation of the root canal and use $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ paste
- E. Use physiotherapeutic treatment

82. Child of 9 year old had trauma of central upper incisor two hours ago. Pulp is painful and exposed in one point. Percussion is painful. It was decided to treat the tooth with pulp capping method. What other factors are important for successful treatment with pulp capping method?

- A. Compensated caries course, keeping of aseptic and antiseptic rules
- B. Gender
- C. Localization of caries cavity on the occlusal surface (by I Class)
- D. Restoration exclusively with composite
- E. Decompensated caries course

83. What age parents should visit dentist with preventive examination of the child for the first time?

- A. Immediately after first tooth eruption
- B. After eruption of all deciduous teeth
- C. After primary molars eruption
- D. In case of decay
- E. In case of child's complaints

84. Child of 10 year old complains of acute pain in left lower jaw area from cold stimuli which lasts for approx. 20 minutes after removal of cold water. Cold test of tooth #36 is positive. Anamnesis: tooth #36 was treated due to acute deep caries lesion one month ago. What are the probable reasons of acute pulp inflammation in the case?

- A. Overheating of dentine during preparation of caries cavity
- B. Using of glass-ionomer cement for permanent restoration
- C. Using of resin-based composite for permanent restoration
- D. Using of calcium hydroxide lining under the permanent restoration
- E. Using of calcium silicate cement for indirect pulp capping

85. During objective examination of 8-year old child, on the occlusal surface of tooth #16 carious cavity was revealed. Lesion is with narrow entrance within parapulpal dentine. Probing of the lesion's bottom is painful, dentine is softened. What type of lining should be used in this case.

- A. Calcium hydroxide paste, calcium silicate cement
- B. Thymol paste
- C. Resorcin-formalin paste
- D. Paraformaldehyde paste
- E. Resin-based composite

86. It is known that the teeth affected by hypoplasia are much more susceptible to caries than those which are not affected. What preventive measures should be provided by dentist before caries management in hypoplasia affected teeth.

- A. Remineralizing therapy with using of different types of fluoride during one month, using of fluoride containing restorative materials (GICs, compomers) as semi-permanent restoration
- B. Restoration of caries cavity by resin-composite materials
- C. Using ZOE cements for permanent restoration
- D. Using amalgam for restoration
- E. Excessive removal of the hard tissues

87. A 14-year-old patient complains about the astringent sensation in the upper jaw incisors which appeared 1,5 years ago. Objectively: the most convex part of the vestibular surfaces of the 12, 11, 21, 22 crowns has roundish defects with smooth, shiny, dense surface, that reach dentine in depth. The depth of defects is gradually decreasing from the centre to the periphery. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic median caries
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Systemic hypoplasia
- D. Destructive form of fluorosis
- E. Wedge-shaped defect

88. A 10-year-old patient complains about unaesthetic look of the 24 tooth from the moment of its eruption. Objectively: enamel of the 24 tooth is partly absent, the dentine is yellow. The 64 tooth was treated more than once during a childhood because of frequent exacerbations, edemas and gingival fistula. # 64 was extracted when patient was 9 years old. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fluorosis
- B. Initial caries

- C. Enamel aplasia
- D. Localised hypoplasia
- E. Systemic hypoplasia

89. A patient complains of pain attacks in teeth of the lower jaw on the left. Pain irradiates into the ear, and increases during of taking cold and hot food. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the medial contact surface in tooth 36. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes a pain attack. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute focal pulpitis
- D. Acute purulent pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

90. A patient came for a dental examination with a bottle of cold water which reduces toothache. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

91. An 8,5-year old child complains of pain during chewing in a lower right molar. On the masticatory surface of the 46 tooth a carious cavity has been detected which is within the parapulpal dentine and is fulfilled with softened dentine of light brown color. There is a pulp exposure on the projection of mesiobuccal horn of the pulp, the probing is accompanied by acute pain and bleeding. The reaction to thermal stimuli is painful and long-lasting. Percussion of the tooth is also painful. Define provisional diagnosis.

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Acute focal pulpitis

92. A 12-year old boy feels continuous pain in the area of the 36 tooth while eating hot meal. Objectively: the crown of the 36 tooth is grey; there is a deep carious cavity, fulfilled with the softened dentine. The pulp exposure is also present. Deep probing is painful. A thermal irritant causes pain which goes off slowly. Percussion of the 36 tooth is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

93. A patient complains of the persistent attacks of toothache in the teeth of the lower jaw on the left. The pain irradiates in the ear, back of the head and increases when eating cold and hot meal. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the medial surface in the 36 tooth. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes an attack of pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute local pulpitis

- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

94. A 19-year old patient complains of the crown fracture of the 21 tooth that happened yesterday because of trauma. Objectively: the medial corner of the 21 tooth is absent. Under the line of the fracture pulp is translucent in one point. Probing of this point is painful, percussion is painless. EOD = 25 mkA. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute traumatic pulpitis
- B. Acute limited pulpitis
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Hyperemia of pulp
- E. Acute deep caries

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

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

96. A patient had an attacks of pain during the last night on the right half of the face. The pain was pulsating, severe, almost permanent, did not calm down, but the intensity diminished little. The pain severely increased from the warm rinse. Objectively: there is a composite filling in the precervical area of the 17 tooth. The pain calm down after the cold water rinse. Percussion of the tooth is painfull. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of the chronic pulpitis
- B. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute right-side maxillary sinusitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

97. A 13-year old girl complains of attacks of toothache in the 36 tooth after hot food. From anamnesis: The 36 tooth had intensive night pain attacks a year ago; the tooth was not treated before. Objectively: there ia a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth. The cavity is exposed. During a deep probing the unplesant smell appeared. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic deep caries
- B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Chronic calculous pulpitis

98. A 14.5-year old child complains of intense self-willed, paroxysmal pain in the lower left tooth, which appeared at night. During the examination the doctor revealed the cavity filled with light softened dentin on the medial-contact surface of the 36 tooth. The carious cavity is not connected with the pulp chamber. Probing the bottom of the cavity is painful at one point. Cold water cause a prolonged pain attacks. Percussion of the tooth is not painful. What is the preliminary diagnosis?

- A. Acute serouse localized pulpitis
- B. Acute serouse perapical inflammation
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Aggravation of the chronic pulpitis

99. A 13-year old child complains of pain and bleeding from the tooth while eating. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the distal-contact surface 16. This cavity is filled with a red tissue, which is painfully to probing and accompanied with bleeding. Percussion of the 16 tooth is painless. Radiographic changes in periapical tissue is absent. Choose the diagnosis.

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

100. A 12-year old patient complains of pain in the tooth on the upper left jaw which increases at night and from the irritants. The pain irradiates in the left temple and eye. Similar attacks were three months ago but the treatment wasn't conducted. Objectively: there is a deep carious decay in #22, which is connected with the pulp chamber. Probing of the point of connection is sharply painful, vertical percussion is slightly painful, horizontal - painless. Mucosa in the projection of the root apex of tooth 22 is unchanged, palpation is painless. EOD -60 mkA. Roentgenologically - minor expansion of periodontal ligament at the apex of the 22 tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute localized pulpitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Pulpitis complicated with periodontitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

4 TH YEAR SURGERY PRACTICE

1. A 13-year-old child had an acute odontogenic osteomyelitis from 36 tooth which is complicated by abscess of pterygo-mandibularis area. The 36 tooth must be extracted, it is necessary to expose the pterygo-mandibularis area. What type of anesthesia should be chosen?

- A. General anesthesia
- B. Torus anesthesia
- C. Infiltration anesthesia
- D. Bershe-Dubov central anesthesia
- E. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia.

2. A 5-year-old child had a surgical interference of the short lingual frenum. The child had not the slightest fear of the forthcoming operation. The injection of 0,5 ml provoked the child's anxiety, it developed vomituration and stomach-ache. Objectively: conscious, the skin of the face and the neck is blushing, a speed-up breathing, the child's pulse is frequent. What is the most credible diagnosis?
- A. Allergic reaction to anesthetics
 - B. Painful shock
 - C. High dosage of anesthetics
 - D. Dizziness
 - E. Collapse.
3. The extraction of the 46 tooth is recommended to the patient. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia.
- A. Torus anesthesia
 - B. Mandibular and cheek anesthesia
 - C. Bershe-Dubov anesthesia
 - D. Infiltration anesthesia
 - E. General anesthesia.
4. The extraction of the 26 tooth was performed. After the tuberosity anesthesia had been done a patient lost his consciousness, later nausea and the skin itching developed. To which diagnosis can the above-mentioned symptoms be referred as a complication?
- A. Syncope
 - B. Collapse
 - C. Quincker's edema
 - D. Hives
 - E. Anaphylactic shock.
5. A 16-year-old boy applied to the dentist for a surgical treatment of the oral cavity. The 36 tooth is fully destroyed. What anesthesia is better to use for anesthetizing during the extraction of the 36 tooth?
- A. Torus anesthesia
 - B. Infiltration anesthesia
 - C. Mental anesthesia
 - D. Mandibular anesthesia
 - E. Topical anesthesia.
6. A patient of 13 years old visited the dentist for the extraction of the 45 tooth. What type of anesthesia is expedient to apply during the extraction?
- A. Mental and sublingual
 - B. Mandibular and buccal
 - C. Mandibular
 - D. Buccal
 - E. Torus.
7. A 7-year-old boy was examined because of an acute chronic granulate periodontitis of the 75 tooth. The crown of the 75 tooth is blasted on 3/4. During the extraction the child behave himself quietly and readily answered the question. A boy is somatically healthy. Define the expedient method of anesthesia
- A. Infiltration anesthesia
 - B. Application anesthesia
 - C. Mask general anesthesia
 - D. Blocking anesthesia
 - E. Phlebonarcosis.

8. The child of 5 years old has a set diagnosis: complete nonunion of soft and hard palate cleft. What type of anesthesia is obvious during the treatment?

- A. Nasotrachealis general anesthesia
- B. Endotrachealis general anesthesia
- C. Mask general anesthesia
- D. Orotrachealis general anesthesia
- E. Intravenous general anesthesia.

9. The girl of 3 years old has the following diagnosis: acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw from the 74 tooth. It is necessary to conduct perostotomy and extract the 74 tooth. The child is nervous. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia?

- A. Intravenous general anesthesia
- B. Mandibular anesthesia
- C. Intubation general anesthesia
- D. Mask general anesthesia
- E. Central anesthesia.

10. During the visit of a dentist, a 15-year old patient felt a sharp aggravation of the general condition, syncope. Objectively: the pallor of skin, death-damp, fall off of artefiotomy, low frequent pulse, and frequent shallow breathing peripheral veins become empty, consciousness is stored. What exigent state arose up at this patient?

- A. Collapse
- B. Heart trouble
- C. Arterial hypertension
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Syncope.

11. A diagnosis is made to a 5-year old child: the cleft of soft and hard palate. What type of anesthesia is needed for surgical treatment?

- A. Nasotrachea general anesthesia
- B. Mask general anesthesia
- C. Endotrachea general anesthesia through the tracheotomy
- D. Phlebonarcosis
- E. Orotrachea general anesthesia.

12. A 5.5 year-old-child had injured the 51 tooth. Objectively: tooth is shorter than adjacent teeth, mucosa in the area of the tooth is hyperemic, edematous. The X-ray: the root apex of the 51 tooth is superimposed on the 11 tooth germ. Diagnosis: intrusion of the 51 tooth. The 51 tooth is indicated for extrusion. What type of anesthesia should be applied in this case?

- A. Infiltration anesthesia
- B. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia
- C. Infraorbital and incisor anesthesia
- D. Mental anesthesia
- E. Torus anesthesia.

13. What nervous fibres are blocked during anesthesia of upper molars?

- A. Posterior supraalveolar processes
- B. Processes of large palatal nerve
- C. Media supraalveolar processes
- D. Processes of small palatal nerve
- E. Processes of nasopalatine nerve.

14. As a result of the examination of patient the 16-year-old patient a doctor diagnosed that the 22 tooth is fully destroyed. The tooth is indicated for extraction. What type of anesthesia is needed to be applied for the extraction of the 22 tooth?

- A. Left-side infraorbital and incisor
- B. Infraorbital and incisal on the either side of the alveolar jaw
- C. Central near the round opening
- D. Infiltration and incisor
- E. Infraorbital on the either side of the alveolar jaw.

15. A 6-year-old child was referred for extraction of the tooth due to exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of 84 tooth. What kind of anesthesia should be used for removal of 84 teeth?

- A. Mandibular
- B. Infiltration
- C. Topical
- D. Buccal
- E. Tuberal.

16. In a 3.5-year-old child the operation of elongation of frenulum of tongue was carried out. The doctor used local anesthetic for infiltration anesthesia - Septanest SVC - 4% without vasoconstrictor. Till what age is not recommended to use anesthetics with vasoconstrictor?

- A. Till 5 years
- B. Till 2 years
- C. Till 7 years
- D. Till 10 years
- E. No age limit.

17. In a 7-year-old child the extraction of 51 and 61 teeth was indicated due to physiological changes. These teeth have mobility (III degree). A doctor used application anesthesia. Which anesthetic can be used in this case?

- A. Sol. Lidocaini 10%
- B. Sol. Ultracaini 4%
- C. Sol. Septanesti 4%
- D. Sol. Mepivacaini 2%
- E. Sol. Scandonesti 3%.

18. The mother of a 5-year-old child complains of the tooth decay of the upper and lower jaw. Teeth are painful during meals. Objectively: the general condition is satisfactory. A child is emotionally unbalanced. The face is symmetrical. The 54, 64, 74, 75 teeth are destroyed to the level of the gums. There are fistulas with purulent discharge from the vestibular side of the gingiva in the area of the 54, 75 teeth. What is the best method of anesthesia?

- A. General anesthesia
- B. Local anesthesia
- C. Application anesthesia
- D. Infiltration anesthesia
- E. Tuberal and mandibular anesthesia.

19. During providing of the local anesthesia (2 ml of 10 % lidocaine), a 9 years old girl screamed, lost consciousness, generalized convulsions began. Skin - pale, bluish. It's impossible to measure the pulse because of convulsions. Preliminary diagnosis?

- A. Lidocaine intoxication

- B. Angioneurotic edema
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Bronchial obstruction
- E. Fever convulsions.

20. A 7-year-old boy was examined because of an acute chronic granulated periodontitis of the 75 tooth. The crown of the 75 tooth is blasted on 3/4. During the examination the child showed the adequate behavior. A boy is somatically healthy. Define the method of anaesthesia.

- A. Infiltration anaesthesia
- B. Conductive anaesthesia
- C. Intravenous general anesthesia
- D. Mask general anesthesia
- E. Application anaesthesia.

21. A 13-year-old child had an acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of 36 tooth which was complicated by an abscess of pterygo-mandibularis area. The 36 tooth must be extracted. It is necessary to expose a pterygo-mandibularis area. What type of the anesthesia should be chosen?

- A. General anesthesia
- B. Torus anesthesia
- C. Infiltration anesthesia
- D. Bershe-Dubov central anesthesia
- E. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia.

22. The girl of 3 years old has the following diagnosis: acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw from the 74 tooth. It is necessary to conduct periostotomy and extract the 74tooth. The child is nervous. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia.

- A. Intravenous general anesthesia
- B. Mandibular anesthesia
- C. Intubation general anesthesia
- D. Mask general anesthesia
- E. Central anesthesia.

23. A 14-year-old child applied to the dentist with the presence of subperiosteal abscess on the vestibular surface of alveolar process in area of the 27 tooth. The crown is destroyed on 2 / 3. It is planned to carry out the extraction of the 27 tooth and to open the abscess. Select the method of anesthesia.

- A. Tuberal anesthesia done by extraoral method and palatal one
- B. Tuberal anesthesia done by intraoral method
- C. Infiltration anesthesia and palatal anesthesia
- D. Infraorbital anesthesia done by extraoral method and palatal anesthesia
- E. Infraorbital anesthesia by intraoral method and palatal anesthesia.

24. The extraction of the 46 tooth is recommended to the patient. The crown of the tooth is remained; opening of the mouth is free. Choose the optimal type of anaesthesia and the medical instrumentation.

- A. Torus anaesthesia; lower molars forceps
- B. Torus anaesthesia, direct and angular elevator, incisors and canine's forceps
- C. Mandibular anaesthesia direct and angular elevator, incisors and Canine's forceps
- D. Mandibular and cheek anaesthesia; direct elevator, lower third molars forceps, incisors and canine's forceps
- E. Bershe-Dubov anaesthesia, direct and angular elevator.

25. A 6-year-old boy is directed by dentist-internist for the extraction of the 51 tooth on the occasion of physiology mobility. What instruments must be used in this case?

- A. Upper anterior and rot forceps
- B. Direct elevator
- C. Angular elevator
- D. Lower incisors forceps
- E. Upper third molar forces.

26. A 6-year-old boy is directed for the extraction of the 51 tooth on the occasion of physiologic mobility. What instruments should be used in this case?

- A. Upper anterior and root forceps
- B. Direct elevator
- C. Angular elevator
- D. Upper third molar forceps
- E. Lower incisors forceps.

27. Parents of the 4-year-old child complain of the defect of speech, in particular, the mispronunciation the sound "r" During a medical examination such symptoms have been determined; a tongue is limited in motions, during pulling it out is ahead tucked, the lower edge o bridle of a tongue registers in front of channels of under jaw salivary glands, A bridle is thin, transparent. Define the terms of a sugical interference?

- A. After establishing of diagnosis
- B. After eruption of permaent incisors
- C. After eruption of permanent molar
- D. After forming of permanent bite
- E. After growth cessation of the jaw-and-facial bones.

28. A 5-year-old child got the trauma of teeth. Objectively; the crowns of the 51 and 61 teeth are shorter than neighboring ones for 1,2 mm, mucus shell in the are of the 51 and 61 teeth bloodshot, was swollen. On the X-ray; periodontal crack in the apical part of the roots of 51 and 61 teeth is absent, apexes of the 51 and 61 teeth bodies of supramaxilla are deep in the spongy matter. What tactic of tratment will be optimum?

- A. Extraction of 51 and 61
- B. Resorbtion of 51 and 61 teeth
- C. Observation
- D. Ligature splintage
- E. Replantation.

29. As a result of the examination of patient the 16-year-old patient a doctor diagnosed that the 22 tooth is fully blasted, cystogranuloma is on the apex of the root, which engulfs the half of the root. What type of anesthesia is needed to be applied for the extraction of the 22 tooth?

- A. Infraorbital and incisal on either side of alveolar jaw
- B. Central near the round opening
- C. Infraorbital on either side of the alveolar jaw
- D. Left-side infraorbital and incisor
- E. Infiltration and incisor.

30. A 6-year-old boy got a trauma of lower teeth. Objectively: intact crowns of the 81 and 71 teeth are shorter than neighboring, the mobility of the II degree is observed; percussion reaction is positive. On X-ray: evident resorption of the 81 and 71 roots up to 1/3 of its length, the roots are deep in the spongy substance. Choose the optimal method of treatment in this situation.

- A. Extraction of 71 and 81 teeth
- B. Splintage of 71 and 81 teeth
- C. Replacement of 71 and 81 teeth
- D. Replantation of 71 and 81 teeth
- E. Observation.

31. In 3 hours after the extraction of the 45 tooth, the patient had the bleeding from an alveolus. During the examination the trauma of gum tissues in the area of the 45 alveolus was revealed, which passed to the mucus shell of the cheek. What is the doctor' tactic in this case?

- A. Inseaming of alveolus and wound of cheek
- B. Tampon of alveolus and wound with acid aminocaproic acid
- C. Pressure bandage and parentely introduction of aminocapronic acid
- D. Inseaming of alveolus and wound of cheek
- E. Tampon of alveolus by an iodoform turunda.

32. A 16-year-old boy was sent to a dentist to extract the 16 tooth for chronic periodontitis. What advice should be given after tooth extraction?

- A. All answers are correct
- B. Avoid exercise
- C. Do not take hot food in day of operation
- D. Do not rinse your mouth in day of operation
- E. Oral care

33. A 12-year-old boy complains of pain and edema in the infraorbital area. After examination a dentist diagnosed the odontogenic acute purulent periostitis. The periostotomy was indicated. Define the place of incision.

- A. Linear incision in the greatest place of protrusion
- B. Triangle mucoperiosteum flap excision
- C. Oval mucoperiosteum flap excision
- D. Above transitional fold
- E. Below transitional fold.

34. A 9-year-old child complains of swelling of the soft tissues and pain in the undermandibular area. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, asymmetry of the face due to inflammative infiltration and edema in the left undermandibular area. The crown of the 85 tooth is destroyed, percussion is painful, the transitional fold is hyperemic, edematous, smoothed in the area of 84, 85, 46 tooth. Define the treatment tactic.

- A. Extraction of the 85 tooth, periostotomy
- B. Endodontic treatment of the 85 tooth
- C. Periostotomy
- D. Endodontic treatment of the 85 tooth, periostotomy
- E. Observation.

35. Aggravation of the chronic periodontitis of the 65 tooth complicated with palatal abscess was diagnosed in a 6-year-old child. Which method of treatment is indicated in this case?

- A. Triangle mucoperiosteal flap excision
- B. Excision of the abscess with drainage
- C. Excision of the abscess without drainage
- D. Puncture of the abscess
- E. Electrophoresis.

36. A 4-year old child complains of pain in the 55 tooth during chewing. The crown of the 55 tooth is partially destroyed, percussion is sharply painful, the cavity of tooth is opened, probing is painless. There is a reddened and swelled protrusion on the palate near the alveolar process. The palpation revealed pain and fluctuation. Choose the treatment tactics.

- A. Incision of abscess and excision of the triangle mucoperiosteal flap
- B. Linear incision of abscess, drainage for 1-2 days
- C. Linear incision of abscess, drainage for 3-4 days
- D. Linear incision of abscess
- E. Puncture of abscess.

37. The girl of 3 years old has the following diagnosis: acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw from the 74 tooth. It is necessary to conduct periostotomy and extract the 74tooth. The child is nervous. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia.

- A. Intravenous general anesthesia
- B. Mandibular anesthesia
- C. Intubation general anesthesia
- D. Mask general anesthesia
- E. Central anesthesia.

38. A 4-year-old child come to a doctor complains of the general condition of moderate body temperature 38,5 ° C. OBJECTIVE: Facial asymmetry due to swelling of the right cheek in the lower third of the face and right submandibular area. Open mouth free, thickening of the alveolar process in the region 83,84,85 teeth on both sides. These teeth are moving, percussion sharply positive. What method of treatment is shown in this case?

- A. Removing the causal tooth to cut the abscesses on both sides of alveolar bone
- B. To cut the abscesses on both sides of the alveolar bone
- C. Removing of the causal tooth
- D. Removing of the causal tooth and cut along the crease of the transition
- E. Removing of the causal tooth and pro liferatively modified periosteum.

39. A 5 year-old child of diagnosis: acute purulent odontogenic osteomyelitis the lower jaw on the right side of the 84 tooth, the crown destroyed completely. What type of anesthesia rationally use in the treatment of this disease?

- A. conduction anesthesia
- B. General anesthesia
- C. All the above
- D. application anesthesia
- E. infiltration anesthesia.

40. A 13-year-old child had an acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of 36 tooth which was complicated by an abscess of pterygo-mandibularis area. The 36 tooth must be extracted. It is necessary to expose a pterygo-mandibularis area. What type of the anesthesia should be chosen?

- A. General anesthesia
- B. Torus anesthesia
- C. Infiltration anesthesia
- D. Bershe-Dubov central anesthesia
- E. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia.

41. A 6-month-old child is being treated in case of acute otitis of the left ear. On the third day of disease parents revealed the swelling of the left infraorbital area and eyelid of eye. Objectively: skin of the eyelid is hyperemic, the eye is closed. In the oral cavity: the alveolar process is swelled on the both

sides. Doctor suspected an acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Define possible roentgenologic changes in this case.

- A. No changes
- B. Focal destruction
- C. Area of the osteoporosis and osteosclerosis
- D. Bone with piecemeal picture, periosteal reaction
- E. Addition shadow of the ossifying periosteum.

42. A 1.5-year-old baby was delivered to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in severe condition. The diagnosis is acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Specify the provision of adequate aid in this case

- A. Antibiotics, incision of subperiosteal abscesses, drainage
- B. Antibiotics, sequestrectomy
- C. Only medication
- D. Only surgery
- E. Anti-inflammatory therapy, surgical treatment after the formation of sequestra.

43. An 8-year-old child was referred to a hospital with the diagnosis of exacerbation of chronic osteomyelitis. Objectively: the face is asymmetrical in submandibular area, there is a scar on the alveolar part of the mucosa near tooth 75. Intraoral examination: redness and thickening of the alveolar process in the area of the 73 - 36 teeth, painful palpation. In the 75 tooth - big seal, color of the tooth is changed, 74,75 and 36 teeth are mobile. The X-ray examination: there is a sequestrum 3 mm in diameter in the body the lower jaw on the left side. What is the recommended treatment for this case?

- A. Antibiotic therapy, sequestrectomy
- B. Sequestrectomy
- C. Antibiotic therapy, fistula excision
- D. Periostotomy in the area of causal tooth
- E. Antibiotic therapy.

44. A 12-year-old child appealed to the dentist complaining of swelling in the region of the lower jaw on the right side, and the presence of fistulas on alveolar process in the region of 46 tooth, bad taste and bad breath. After a physical examination and x-ray diagnostics found destructive-productive form of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. Component of treatment of chronic osteomyelitis is:

- A. Surgical treatment
- B. Therapy and stimulation of immunity
- C. Physiotherapy
- D. Specific therapy
- E. Antibiotic therapy.

45. A 6.5 year-old child complains of fever, pain and thickening of the left side of the lower jaw. From anamnesis we know that a child has been sick for 2 months. Three weeks ago 74 and 75 teeth were extracted and anti-inflammatory therapy was carried out. The child's general condition improved but was not completely normalized. The previous diagnosis of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis was clarified. What X-ray features can confirm the diagnosis of productive form of chronic osteomyelitis?

- A. Increases of volume of bone structure, osteosclerosis
- B. Lysis of spongy bone substance
- C. No changes on X-ray
- D. Areas of bone destruction without clear margins
- E. Foci of bone destruction with adjacent areas of osteosclerosis.

46. A 11-year-old child appealed to the hospital with complains of facial deformation of the upper jaw on the left side. A child has been sick for 5 weeks. After examination the chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive form was diagnosed. The sequestrectomy as the method of surgical intervention was proposed. What are the indications for this surgery?
- A. Big sequestrers separated from the bone
 - B. Areas of the bone lesion
 - C. Productive form of the chronic process
 - D. Small sequestrers
 - E. Deformation of the jaw.
47. A 13- year- old child, entered the hospital with the diagnosis of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. After the radiologic diagnosis established clinical diagnosis of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive-productive form. What changes in bone dominate in this form?
- A. Isolation of purulent exudate
 - B. Purulent melting of the bone marrow with marked necrosis of of bone
 - C. Reduction of reparative processes
 - D. Isolation of purulent exudate
 - E. Simultaneously active process melting and restoration of bone.
48. The formation of sequestrum is characteristic for the next form of inflammatory diseases:
- A. Destructive form of chronic osteomyelitis
 - B. Productive form of chronic osteomyelitis
 - C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
 - D. Chronic odontogenic periostitis
 - E. Ossifying periostitis.
49. What conditions are characteristic for the early appearing possible complications of chronic osteomyelitis in children?
- A. Abscesses, phlegmons, pathological fractures
 - B. Scar deformations of soft tissues
 - C. Deformation of the jaw due to the defect of the bone tissue or hyperosthosis
 - D. Adentia
 - E. Ankylosis.
50. What conditions are characteristic for the delated complications of chronic osteomyelitis in children?
- A. Scar deformations of soft tissues, adentia and ankylosis
 - B. Abscesse
 - C. Pathological fractures
 - D. Exacerbation of the chronic osteomyelitis
 - E. Phlegmons.
51. Parents of a 10-year-old girl complain about the presence of facial deformation, painful infiltration, bright hyperemic skin of the cheek. Child restricts mouth opening. The diagnosis - abscess of the buccal area. What are the most probable causes of this abscess?
- A. Postoperative suppuration of hematoma, abscess form of furuncles
 - B. Maxillary premolars
 - C. Mandibular molars
 - D. Alveolitis
 - E. Inadequate analgesia.

52. A 12-year-old boy complains of pain in the eye, which is growing, bulging eyes, headaches, blurred vision. OBJECTIVELY: Inflammatory swelling of eyelids, conjunctival mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. The diagnosis is abscess of the retrobulbar space. What are the possible complications of this abscess

- A. Spreading of infection to the brain Meninges, sinuses, brain
- B. Sinusitis
- C. Constant headache
- D. Spreading of infection to the brain
- E. Spreading of infection to the brain sinus.

53. A 10-year-old boy has an acute odontogenic osteomyelitis from the 36 tooth which is complicated with pterigomandibular abscess . Which anaesthesia is advisable to conduct for surgical manipulation in this case?

- A. General anesthesia
- B. Central anesthesia фaеук Bershe-Dubov
- C. Infiltration anesthesia
- D. Tuberal and palate and anesthesia
- E. Torus anesthesia.

54. In a 13-year-old girl a dentist diagnosed odontogenic abscess of the right jaw-lingual area from the groove of the 46 tooth inflammation, located close to the oral mucosa. Select the most suitable method of local treatment:

- A. Removal or treatment of the causal tooth, intraoral incision of the abscess in the lingual side of the jaw
- B. Removal the causal tooth, abscess incision by the extraoral method in submaxillary area
- C. Treatment of the causal tooth, extraoral incision of abscess in the lingual side of the jaw closer to tongue
- D. Removal the causal tooth, abscess incision in the sunmental area
- E. Removal the causal tooth, abscess incision on both sides of alveolar bone.

55. A diagnosis has been made to the child: abscess of a hard palate. What type of the incision is correct in this case?

- A. Triangular section in the area of the hard palate
- B. To conduct the puncture of an abscess
- C. The section goes parallel to the raphe of the hard palate
- D. The section in transversal direction
- E. Line section goes perpendicularly to the raphe of the hard palate.

56. A 14-year-old child applied to the dentist with the presence of subperiosteal abscess on the vestibular surface of alveolar process in area of the 27 tooth. The crown is destroyed on 2 / 3. It is planned to carry out the extraction of the 27 tooth and to open the abscess. Select the method of anesthesia.

- A. Tuberal anesthesia done by extraoral method and palatal one
- B. Tuberal anesthesia done by intraoral method
- C. Infiltration anesthesia and palatal anesthesia
- D. Infraorbital anesthesia done by extraoral method and palatal anesthesia
- E. Infraorbital anesthesia by intraoral method and palatal anesthesia.

57. A diagnosis has been set to the patient: odontogenic phlegmon of the right submandibular area. Define the operative access for drainage of the inflammation of the infectious etiology:

- A. Section in submandibular area on 2 cm below from the edge of the jaw
- B. Section in a right under lingual area

- C. Section along the edge of the jaw
- D. Section of 5 cm in length that wraps the corner of the jaw
- E. Alveolaris section.

58. A diagnosis has been made to the child: abscess of a hard palate. What type of the incision is correct in this case?

- A. Triangular section in the area of the hard palate
- B. To conduct the puncture of an abscess
- C. The section goes parallel to the raphe of the hard palate
- D. The section in transversal direction
- E. Line section goes perpendicularly to the raphe of the hard palate.

59. A 14-year-old child applied to the dentist with the presence of subperiosteal abscess on the vestibular surface of alveolar process in area of the 27 tooth. The crown is destroyed on 2 / 3. It is planned to carry out the extraction of the 27 tooth and to open the abscess. Select the method of anesthesia.

- A. Tuberal anesthesia done by extraoral method and palatal one
- B. Tuberal anesthesia done by intraoral method
- C. Infiltration anesthesia and palatal anesthesia
- D. Infraorbital anesthesia done by extraoral method and palatal anesthesia
- E. Infraorbital anesthesia by intraoral method and palatal anesthesia.

60. A child of the 10 years old was delivered to the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery. The state of the child is of the moderate severity. The body temperature rises till 38, 5 ° C. The child complains of intense pain in the right submandibular region. After a physical examination, the phlegmon of the right submandibular area was clarified. Choose the surgical access:

- A. In the submandibular area
- B. In the submental area
- C. Intraoral
- D. Collar incision
- E. In the area behind the jaw.

61. In the department of the maxillofacial surgery there is a boy of 13 years old, who was diagnosed with odontogenic phlegmon of the submandibular area. What can be damaged during the surgical treatment of the phlegmon of the submandibular area?

- A. Submandibular salivary gland
- B. Tongue
- C. Parotid gland
- D. The lower lip
- E. Thyroid gland.

62. Parents of a 9-year-old boy appealed to a dentist with complaints of deformation of the mandible on the left. On radiographs of the mandible bone defect with sharp edges 2 - 3 sm containing 44 tooth follicle is observed. Define a diagnosis

- A. Follicular cyst
- B. Radicular cyst
- C. Osteoma
- D. Osteoblastoma
- E. Ameloblastoma.

63. The X-ray examination was performed the treatment of the 11 tooth in a 15-year-old boy. The X-ray showed the presence of a rounded form homogenous shade with clear edges ($d=7\text{ mm}$)in the area of the apex of the mesial root. Choose the treatment tactic.

- A. Cystectomy
- B. Cystotomy
- C. Observation
- D. Extraction of the 11 tooth
- E. Endodontic treatment.

64. A 13-year-old boy appealed to the dentist. After examination dentist revealed a follicular cyst of the 22 tooth. Choose the method of treatment.

- A. Cystotomy
- B. Cystectomy
- C. Observation
- D. Medicamentous treatment
- E.

65. A 14-year-old child arrived to a clinic with complaints on asymmetric face with a thick infiltrate in the submandibular area. Objectively: the transitional fold in the projection of the 37 tooth root is a cord. The diagnosis: chronic odontogenic hyperplastic lymphadenitis of the left submandibular area of the 37 tooth. Select the optimal therapeutic treatment?

- A. Removal of the 37 teeth and surgical removal of the lymph node with subsequent pathological study
- B. Endodontic treatment of the 37 tooth and surgical removal of the hyperplastic lymph node
- C. Endodontic treatment of the 37 teeth and removal of lymph node parenchyma
- D. Surgical removal of lymph node
- E. Extraction of the 37 teeth.

66. The 7 years-old boy observed an symmetrical swelling of the parotid areas, characterized by pain on palpation in the region of mastoid process and tragus ear. Characteristic dryness of the oral mucosa. Hiposalivation. Diagnosed mumps, mild severity. Select a medical tactic in the specified severity?

- A. Ambulatory treatment of child insulation
- B. Ambulatory treatment without isolation of the child
- C. A child may attend child care centers
- D. Hospitalization in the Infectious Diseases Hospital
- E. Hospitalization in Children's Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.

67. The 6 years-old boy come in the department of infectious diseases and were diagnosed mumps. The child's condition is moderate, body temperature $38,3^{\circ}$. The child complains of a sharp pain in the epigastric areas that radiates to the back. What complications most likely occurs in a child?

- A. pancreatitis
- B. Epididimit
- C. orchitis
- D. gastritis
- E. meningitis.

68. A girl of 14 years old complains of an accute pain in the area of the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ) with irradiation to the ear, headache, difficulties in the mouth opening. Objectively: there is the asymmetry of the face because of the edema in the area of the right TMJ. The skin is blushing, blocked jaw. The palpation of the joint causes an acute pain. What diagnosis is the most reliable?

- A. Acute arthritis of the right TMJ
- B. Acute purulent parotitis

- C. Dislocation of the lower jaw
- D. Acute sialoadenitis
- E. Arthrosis of the right TMJ.

69. A 10-year-old boy in 4 days after getting a trauma complains of a pain in the left half of the face, limited opening of a mouth. Objectively: considerable edema of tissues of the left infraorbital and parotid areas. A bite is not changed. The opening of the mouth is to 1.5 cm, at the attempt of subsequent motion of the lower jaw the pain increases and "mechanical" obstacle is present. The palpation of the left zygomaticus arch is painful. What is the most reliable diagnosis?

- A. Traumatic arthritis of the left TMJ
- B. Fracture of the left zygomaticus arch
- C. Middle fracture of the maxilla
- D. Fracture of the left articular processes
- E. Subbasal fracture of the maxilla.

70. The 10 years old child complains of the acute severe pain in the left parotid area which increases during mouth opening. The pain irradiates into the ear and left temporal area. When mouth is closed the pain decreases. Objectively: edema and hyperemia in the area of the left TMJ are observed. X-ray: expansion of the joint space. What clinical symptom can appear as defense reaction of masticatory muscles when acute arthritis of TMJ is taking place?

- A. Deviation of the lower jaw to the sound side
- B. Deviation of the lower jaw to the injured side
- C. S-like movements of the jaw
- D. Equable movements of the jaw
- E. The movements of the lower jaw are no restricted.

71. A child of 10 years old, after a previous angina, complains of pain in the right TMJ, which increases when he opens his mouth. Objectively: asymmetrical face and pain on palpation of the joint are noted. During mouth opening jaw shifts to the left side. On the radiograph: changes were not detected. Physician clarified the diagnosis: acute arthritis of the right TMJ. Which of these remedies are not used to treat acute TMJ arthritis?

- A. Immunostimulatory
- B. Antibacterial
- C. Anti-inflammatory
- D. Sedative
- E. Antihistamines.

72. A child of 11 years old is complaining of pain and swelling in the region of the left TMJ, limited mouth opening. After history taking and examination the child was diagnosed with exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis of the left TMJ. What local therapeutic measures are indicated in this case?

- A. Electrophoresis with lidasa
- B. Osteotomy
- C. Antibiotics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory
- D. Antihistamines
- E. Injections of hydrocortisone.

73. Patient of 12 years old, is being treated in hospital of maxillofacial surgery for acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the mandibular angle. The child appeared with redness and swelling of the parotid area on the left, which is very painful on palpation. When she opens the mouth -jaw shifts to the right. The distance between the cutting edges of the central incisors during the mouth opening is 2.8 cm. What further examination method should be used for diagnosis ?

- A. Radiography

- B. Blood test
- C. Urinalysis
- D. Electroodontometry
- E. Immunological blood test for detection of rheumatoid factor.

74. The 11-years-old child complains of the stiffness in the right TMJ and slight pain that increases during jaw movements, "crunch" during mouth opening. 5 months ago the child had otitis, after which the pain appeared during the mouth opening. But this symptom was not taken into account. The diagnosis was clarified: chronic arthritis of the right TMJ. What treatment tactics should be performed in this case?

- A. Anti-inflammatory therapy, compresses with Dimexidum, physiotherapy
- B. Immunomodulators, antihistamins, compresses with Dimexidum
- C. Antibiotics, compresses with Dimexidum, miogymnastics
- D. Immunomodulators, miogymnastics
- E. Dynamic observation.

75. Child of 5 years old is treated in hospital of maxillo-facial surgery with bone ankylosis of the right temporomandibular joint. The girl is ill for the second year. At the beginning of the disease the child experienced pain and swelling in the area of the right parotid area and stiffness during movement of the mandible. The most common cause of TMJ ankylosis is:

- A. Arthritis of the TMJ
- B. Chronic parotitis
- C. Benign tumors of the parotid area
- D. Chronic lymphadenitis of the parotid area
- E. Phlegmon of the parotid area.

76. The 14-years old patient turned to a dental surgeon with complaints of the pain in the right TMJ, which increases by movement of the mandible. Three hours ago the boy was injured into his chin. The surgeon set the diagnosis: acute traumatic arthritis of the right TMJ. The bandage for immobilization of the TMJ was recommended. For the prevention of what disease the bandage is applied?

- A. Ankylosis
- B. Dislocation
- C. Subluxation
- D. Contracture
- E. All answers are correct.

77. The progressive deformity of the face of the 9 years old child was revealed. There is the growth retardation on the left side of the mandible, limitation of movements. Soft tissues of the cheek on the undeveloped side are located with an excess, the cheek has convex look; and on the other side - cheek is stretched. The angle of the mouth is shifted downwards. The doctor suspected deformable arthrosis of the TMJ. What radiological signs are not specific to a deformable secondary arthrosis ?

- A. Equal expansion of the joint space
- B. Shortening of the processus condylaris and thickening of his neck
- C. Head of the processus condylaris is solid and sclerotic
- D. The presence of bony exostosis on the upper surface of the bone
- E. The disturbances of the continuity of the joint space.

78. The 4 years old child was directed to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery with the diagnosis of bilateral ankylosis. The child has a characteristic "bird face", mouth opening is unavailable, making it difficult to feed, and breath. X-ray confirmed the diagnosis. What treatment tactics should be performed in this case?

- A. Arthroplasty
- B. Osteosynthesis
- C. Physiotherapy treatment, miogymnastics
- D. Orthodontic treatment miogymnastics
- E. Observation till complete change of bite.

79. 7 years old girl admitted to the maxillofacial hospital with bitten wound of the cheek. Determine what kind of wounds should be necessarily drained:

- A. All listed
- B. Bitten wounds
- C. Stab wounds
- D. Deep wounds (gash)
- E. Wounds that penetrate into the oral cavity

80. 5 years old boy was delivered to the maxillofacial hospital with superficial wound of the face. What wound of the soft tissue can heal without scarring?

- A. Scratches
- B. Superficial wounds
- C. Deep wounds (gash)
- D. Permeable wounds
- E. Stab wounds

81. 5 years old girl with lacerated wound of the soft palate came to the maxillofacial hospital. Select the type of anesthesia for primary surgical debridement of the wound:

- A. Endotracheal anesthesia
- B. Intravenous anesthesia
- C. Conduction anesthesia
- D. Infiltration anesthesia
- E. Topical anesthesia

82. 4 years old girl admitted to the maxillofacial hospital with bitten wound of the cheek. Determine in what cases it is necessary to conduct anti-rabies vaccination:

- A. In all cases,
- B. A dog that bit was not found
- C. A dog lives in the area, unfavorable about rabies
- D. The dog is known but not vaccinated against rabies
- E. The dog that bit, was diagnosed with rabies

83. 14 years old patient appealed to the dentist with cut wound on the left buccal area which he received 2 hours ago as a result of the fall. What type of sutures should be performed during surgical debridement of the wound in this patient?

- A. Primary with drainage
- B. Plate sutures
- C. No sutures should be performed
- D. Secondary
- E. Secondary delayed

84. The 17 years old patient admitted to the department of maxillofacial surgery with a diagnosis of the cut wound of the left cheek. It was the household injury. What is the deadline of early surgical debridement?

- A. No later than 24 hours
- B. No later than 48 hours

- C. No later than 72 hours
- D. No later than 12 hours
- E. No later than one hour

85. The 6 years old child entered to the emergency department of children's hospital with a diagnosis of lacerated wound of the forehead. The maxillo-facial surgeon examined the wound and made the surgical debridement with primary sutures. The child is directed to the treatment to the clinic in a place of her residence. What else is required in this case?

- A. Consultation of neurosurgeon
- B. Hospitalization
- C. Sanation
- D. Antimicrobial Therapy
- E. Consultation of traumatologist

86. The 4 years old girl was bitten by a dog in the area of the upper lip. Which of these solutions is necessary to process the wound in the first place?

- A. 10% sol. of the household soap
- B. 0,002% sol. of chlorhexidine
- C. 1% sol. of hydrogen peroxide
- D. 1: 5000 sol of potassium permanganate
- E. 3% sol. of soda

87. 18 years old boy was hit in the chin area. He didn't lose his consciousness. Overall condition – is satisfactory. On examination swelling and a hematoma in the region of the lower jaw on both sides were revealed. Jaw during palpation is sharply painful. Mouth opening is limited. Rupture of the oral mucosa in the projection of the mental aperture. Bite is impaired. What type of asphyxia may develop in this patient?

- A. Dislocative
- B. Obstructive
- C. Stenotic
- D. Valve
- E. Aspirative

88. The 18 years old patient turned to the hospital with complaints for the presence of the wound in the cheek area on the right. He received injury 12-14 hours ago, and did not lose the consciousness. Objectively: in the area of the right cheek the violating of the integrity of the skin, subcutaneous fat and muscle with length of about 2 cm were defined. Bleeding from the wound was observed. What primary surgical debridement of the wound will be held to the patient depending on the duration of the injury?

- A. Early primary surgical debridement of the wound
- B. Delayed primary surgical debridement
- C. Secondary debridement
- D. Primary surgical debridement with plastic
- E. All of the above

89. 17-year-old boy turned to the hospital with complaints for the thermal burns of the head and neck. Specify the percentage of the body area which is affected in this case?

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 2
- D. 11
- E. 19

90. 14 years old boy due to an accident came to the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery with chemical alkaline burn of the right buccal area and right side of the neck. The boy got trauma 1 hour ago. What remedy can neutralizes the alkali burn?

- A. Citric acid solution
- B. Solution of baking soda
- C. Solution of potassium permanganate
- D. Ethanol solution
- E. Solution of Chlorhexidine bigluconate

91. The patients received a chemical burn of the left cheek with hydrochloric acid. What substance must be applied to neutralize the acid?

- A. Alkali
- B. Antiseptic
- C. Boric alcohol
- D. Sulfuric Acid
- E. Water Flow

92. A 4 years old child accidentally drank 9% solution of vinegar. What type of injury did she receive?

- A. Chemical coagulation burn, poisoning
- B. Poisoning
- C. Thermal burns, poisoning
- D. Injury was not obtained
- E. Thermal burns

93. On the chemistry lesson 15 years old boy during conducting of the experiments received chemical burns of the face. Objectively: skin is dehydrated, covered with thick dry eschar with clear boundaries and hyperemic line on the periphery; eschar is deepened in the skin. What is the most likely traumatic agent?

- A. Acid
- B. Alkaline
- C. Ray
- D. Thermal
- E. Salt

94. The 16 years old boy received burn of the face and neck. He was delivered to the emergency room. Eye slits are closed due to swelling of eyelids. On the skin of the chin, cheeks, nose, forehead, upper neck there are large blisters. Skin is hyperemic. Determine the degree of the skin burn:

- A. II degree burn
- B. I degree burn
- C. III-A degree
- D. III-B degree
- E. IV degree

95. Patient of 17 years old was diagnosed with furuncle of the upper lip. After opening of the inflammatory focus the bacteriological examination of the fluid was conducted. What pathogen culture can be detected in this study?

- A. Monoculture of staphylococcus
- B. Monoculture of intestinal bacillus
- C. Monoculture of Proteus
- D. Association of staphylococcus and simplest

E. Monoculture of streptococcus

96. Patient of 18 years old was diagnosed with the furuncle, in the left angle of the mandible. Surrounding tissues are tense. Cyanosis and seals that look like cord extends till the corner of the eye. Overall condition is severe; body temperature is 38,9 ° C. What complication is observed in the patient?

- A. Facial vein thrombophlebitis
- B. Abscess of the buccal area
- C. Phlegmon of the buccal area
- D. Acute sinusitis
- E. Carbuncle of the buccal area

97. In the boy of 17 years old the painful infiltration (3x4 cm) on the skin of the chin was observed. The skin over it is hyperemic and bluish; necrotic cores are formed around the hair follicles. Lymph nodes in the mental area are enlarged and painful. Set the clinical diagnosis:

- A. Carbuncle of the mental area
- B. Erysipelas of the mental area
- C. Actinomycosis of the skin of the mental area
- D. Suppurative atheroma
- E. Furuncle of the mental area

98. The patient of 16 years old complains of increased body temperature up to 38,9 ° C, deterioration in general health, presence of infiltration of round shape of the upper lip. She was ill for 4 days. Objectively: there is the infiltration of the round shape 3 cm in diameter in the area of the upper lip. The skin over the infiltrate is purple with the necrotic core in the center. Upper lip is hyperemic, swollen, and painful on palpation. Clarify the diagnosis.

- A. Furuncle of the upper lip
- B. Carbuncle of the upper lip
- C. Retention cyst of the upper lip
- D. Acute periostitis of maxilla
- E. Acute suppurative lymphadenitis