

1. The dentist determined the Silness-Loe index in a 9-year-old patient. The thickness of the dental plaque around 46 teeth was estimated at 3 points. What clinical condition does this value not correspond to? Choose several answers:

- A. Plaque around the neck of the tooth is not detected by the probe
- B. Visual plaque is not visible
- C. Plaque is determined visually
- D. No plaque
- E. Massive dental plaque on the tooth surface
- F. All answers are correct
- G. There is no correct answer
- H. Massive dental deposits on the tooth surface and in the interdental spaces

2. To determine the presence and depth of pathological gingival pockets, it is necessary to determine the following indices: Choose several answers:

- A. Periodontal index (PI)
- B. Ramfjord index
- C. Complex periodontal index (CPI)
- D. CPI index
- E. RMA index
- F. Index plaque Silness- Loe
- G. Index Arnim
- H. Index Turezki

3. Name the local risk factors for periodontal disease: Choose several answers:

- A. Poor oral hygiene
- B. Carious cavities and defective fillings
- C. Violation of occlusion and occlusion abnormalities
- D. Nasal breathing disorders
- E. Good oral hygiene
- F. No faith answers
- G. Reduced viscosity of saliva
- H. All species are correct

4. What method is not used to examine periodontal tissue using the SRI index? Choose several answers:

- A. Radiography
- B. Rheoparodontography
- C. Vital staining
- D. Cytology
- E. Electroodontometry
- F. No correct answer
- G. All answers
- H. Measuring the depth of the gingival pocket

5. When determining the SRI index, record the following values: Choose several answers:

- A. Presence of gingival tartar
- B. bleeding gums
- C. presence of periodontal pockets
- D. number of removed teeth
- E. mobility of teeth
- F. Presence of gingival tartar
- G. the presence of sealed teeth
- H. all the answers are correct

6. Name the general risk factors for periodontal disease: Choose several answers:

- A. Endocrine disorders
- B. Metabolic disorders, hypovitaminosis C, E, P, A, D, group B
- C. Neurotrophic disorders
- D. Gastrointestinal diseases
- E. Nasal disorders breathing
- F. Wearing orthodontic appliances
- G. heart disease
- H. Reduced saliva viscosity

7. During the epidemiological examination, the following tasks are performed: Choose several answers:

- A. determine the prevalence and intensity of major dental diseases
- B. identify the need for prevention of dental diseases
- C. determine the quality of dental care
- D. set realistic goals for dental services
- E. determine the availability carious teeth
- F. determine the presence of filled teeth
- G. has no correct answer
- H. determine the prevalence of somatological pathology

8. When determining the PMA index record the following values. Select several answers:

- A. Inflammation of the gingival papilla
- B. Inflammation of the edge of the gums
- C. Inflammation of the alveolar gums
- D. The presence of tartar
- E. Mobility of the teeth

9. The epidemiological survey map includes the following sections: Choose several answers:

- A. The condition of periodontal tissues
- B. The condition of the teeth and the need for treatment
- C. External oral examination

- D. Allergic history
- E. The condition of the oral mucosa
- F. The presence of heart disease
- G. The presence of somatic pathology
- H. All answers are correct

10. To assess the condition of periodontal tissues use the following indices. Choose several answers:

- A. Periodontal index (PI)
- B. Fedorov-Volodkina index
- C. Complex periodontal index (KPI)
- D. Oral hygiene index
- E. CPI index
- F. Silness-Loe index
- G. Arnim index
- N. Turezki index

11. When filling in the section "Municipal periodontal index" of the WHO map it is necessary to know. Choose some answers:

- A. which sextants study when determining the index
- B. which indicators of periodontal status are taken into account to assess the index
- C. to know which probe review and register codes
- E. indicate the index age and age groups to be inspected
- F. know how the selection and organizational training in the survey region is carried out
- G. all answers are correct
- H. list the sections of the map

12. Describe the completion of the preparatory stage of the WHO map. Choose several answers:

- A. indicate the index age and age groups to be examined
- B. indicate the number of people in each group
- C. know how and for what purpose the training and calibration of research is carried out
- D. list the tools used for the survey, specify the requirements to the organization of the place of inspection
- E. list the sections of the map
- F. know the standard codes that are used to fill in the map
- G. all answers are correct
- H. know which sextants are studied when determining the SRI index

13. During the preventive examination, a 10-year-old child was found to have a high rate of caries intensity ($dm + DMF = 7$), the oral hygiene rate was $(OHI-S) = 2.4$, the child eats a lot of sweets. Parents also have carious teeth. Mom works as a

confectioner. What are the local factors of cariogenic situation in a child? Choose several answers:

- A. Unsatisfactory oral hygiene
- B. Consumption of foods high in sugar
- C. Pathogenic microflora
- D. Changes in the quality of saliva
- E. Somatic diseases
- F. Features of body structure
- G. Age of the child
- H. All answers are correct

14. Which of the following risk factors for caries are common? Choose several answers:

- A. Low fluoride content in drinking water
- B. The ecological situation in which the child lives
- C. Social living conditions
- D. Concomitant diseases
- E. Age of the child
- F. Pathogenic microflora
- G. Incomplete structure of the hard tissues of the tooth
- H. Consumption of food from high sugar content

15. Which of the following risk factors for tooth decay are local?

- A. Unsatisfactory oral hygiene. Choose a few answers:
- B. Consumption of foods high in sugar
- C. Accumulation of teeth
- D. Changes in the qualitative and quantitative composition of saliva
- E. Somatic diseases
- F. Features of body structure
- G. Age of the child
- H. All answers are correct

16. A child of 8 years, for three years suffers from chronic hypoacid gastritis. Dental examination revealed fillings in teeth 75 and 85, as well as foci of demineralization of tooth fissures 16, 26 and in the cervical areas of teeth 11, 2. The Silness-loe hygiene index for one tooth is 1. Name the probable cariogenic factors in this child. Choose several answers:

- A. Change in the quantitative and qualitative composition of saliva
- B. Oral microflora
- C. Unsatisfactory oral hygiene
- D. Concomitant disease
- E. Malnutrition
- F. All answers are correct
- G. Age of the child
- H. Features of body structure

17. Contributes to the progression of the carious process. Choose several answers:

- A. Increased saliva viscosity
- B. Unsatisfactory oral hygiene
- C. Unbalanced diet
- D. Orthodontic pathology
- E. All answers are correct
- F. Decrease in the number of pathogenic microorganisms
- G. Balanced diet
- H. Premature loss of deciduous teeth

18. The organic component of the enamel is presented. Choose several answers:

- A. Insoluble proteins
- B. Lipids
- C. Polysaccharides
- D. Soluble proteins
- E. Collagen
- F. Toms fibers.
- G. Ebner fibers
- H. Amino acids

19. What is not part of the enamel. Choose multiple answers:

- A. Epithelial cells
- B. Odontoblasts
- C. Collagen fibers
- D. Fibroblasts
- E. Organic substances
- F. Inorganic substances
- G. Water
- H. All answers are correct

20. The inorganic component of the enamel is presented. Choose several answers:

- A. hydroxyapatites
- B. carbonapatites
- C. fluoroapatites
- D. chloropatites
- E. fluorides
- F. carbonates
- G. calcium lactate
- H. all answers are correct

21. The main properties of enamel. Choose several answers:

- A. Permeability
- B. Solubility
- C. Resistance
- D. Hardness

- E. Transparency
- F. Abrasion resistance

22. What is characteristic of dentin? Choose several answers:

- A. Contains odontoblast processes
- B. All answers are incorrect
- C. Forms the bulk of the tooth and determines its shape
- D. Contained in the crown, neck and root of the tooth
- E. Harder than bone and cement, but softer than enamel
- F. Has no abrasion properties
- G. Very well supplied with blood.
- H. All answers are correct

23. The organic matrix of dentin is not included. Choose several answers:

- A. glycoproteins
- B. all answers are incorrect
- C. hydroxyapatite
- D. fluoroapatite
- E. chloropathite
- F. calcium lactate
- G. collagen type I
- H. all answers are correct

24. There is no mantle dentin. Choose several answers:

- A. fibers of Ebner
- B. lines of Owen
- C. elastic fibers
- D. collagen fibers
- E. fibers of Thoms
- F. fibers of Corfu
- G. no answer is correct
- H. all answers are correct

25. Name the signs of enamel of a temporary tooth. Choose several answers:

- A. has a smaller thickness than a permanent tooth
- B. has lower resistance than a permanent tooth
- C. is less mineralized than a permanent
- D. More transparent than a permanent tooth
- E. all answers are correct
- F. more mineralized than a permanent
- G. has a higher resistance than the constant
- H. has a greater thickness than the constant

26. Name the signs of dentin of a temporary tooth. Choose several answers:

- A. dentin tubules are wide

- B. dentin tubules are not amenable to sclerosing
- C. peritubular dentin is almost absent
- D. lighter than permanent
- E. all answers are correct
- F. dentin tubules are narrow
- G. dentin tubules are wide and can be sclerosed
- H. dentinal tubules are narrow and amenable to sclerosis

27. Enamel mineralization begins with. Choose a few answers:

- A. the cutting edge of the incisors
- B. the buccal humps of the masticatory teeth
- C. the fissures
- D. the blind pits

28. What determines the caries resistance of enamel? Choose several answers:

- A. pH of oral fluid, permeability of enamel
- B. fluoride content in drinking water
- C. structural features of enamel
- D. ratio of Ca and P
- E. all answers are incorrect
- F. the beginning of the formation of secondary dentin
- G. all answers are correct
- H. there is no correct answer

29. The permeability of the enamel is due. Choose several answers:

- A. the presence of unbound water
- B. osmotic properties of enamel as a semipermeable membrane
- C. the presence of microspaces between hydroxyapatite crystals
- D. the pH of oral fluid
- E. the beginning of the formation of secondary dentin
- F. removal of tooth pulp
- G. all answers are correct
- H. no answer is correct

30. Immature enamel is different from mature. Choose several answers:

- A. high solubility and permeability
- B. Retzius line expressed weakly
- C. prisms in the area in the neck of the tooth oriented horizontally
- D. many plates and beams, there are numerous microcracks and pores
- E. prisms in the area in the neck of the tooth oriented apically
- F. high solubility and resistance of G. low resistance and permeability of
- H. high resistance and solubility

31. The main physiological properties of enamel are: Choose several answers:

- A. resistance,

- B. solubility
- C. permeability
- D. ability to recover after defect formation and permeability
- E. transparency F strength abrasion resistance

32. Name the factors that significantly reduce the process of remineralization of enamel: Choose several answers:

- A. destroys the protein matrix of enamel
- B. changes in the composition and properties of saliva
- C. all answers are incorrect
- D. fluoride content in drinking water - too low or high
- E. strengthening the process of demineralization of the hard tissues of the tooth
- F. begins to form secondary dentin
- G. fully formed tooth
- H. all answers are correct

33. Remineralizing therapy aims to: Choose several answers:

- A. elimination of cariogenic situation in the oral cavity
- B. formation of a resistant surface layer of enamel
- C restoration of the crystal lattice of enamel
- D. treatment of teeth affected by caries and its complications
- E. orthodontic treatment
- F. removal of affected teeth

34. The effectiveness of remineralization depends on: Choose several answers:

- A. from the choice of remineralizing therapy
- B. from oral hygiene
- C. from the duration of contact of the remineralizing agent with enamel
- D. from following the recommendations
- E. from body temperature
- F. from the presence of affected teeth

35. The main components of remineralizing agents are: Choose several answers:

- A calcium compounds
- B. fluorine compounds
- C. organic compounds
- D. simple carbohydrates

36. Removal of pulp leads to: Choose several answers:

- A. decrease in microhardness of enamel
- B. decrease in acid resistance of enamel
- C. increase in microhardness of enamel
- D. increase in acid resistance of enamel

37. Antigen-specific components of the immune system of the gingival mucosa are: Choose several answers:

- A. T-lymphocytes
- B. B-lymphocytes
- C antibodies
- D. immunoglobulins
- E. gingival cells
- F. intra-epithelial lymphocytes

38. Name the factors that affect the composition in the properties of oral fluid:
Choose several answers:

- A. all answers are not correct
- B. the functional value of the salivary glands
- C. the rate of saliva secretion
- D. the presence of food residues in the mouth
- E. oral hygiene, age
- F. number of affected teeth
- G. no answer is correct
- H. all answers are correct

39. Choose which answers are mineralized? Choose a few answers:

- A. gingival tartar
- B. gingival tartar
- C. pellicle
- D. leftover food

40. Supragingival calculus is mostly located on: Choose a few answers:

- A lingual surfaces of the lower incisors
- B. buccal surfaces of the first molars of the upper jaw
- C. all surfaces of the teeth
- D. lingual surfaces of all teeth

41. Microscopic examination of plaque of a child aged 14 years revealed various types of streptococci, staphylococci, lactobacilli and yeast-like fungi. Which of the plaque microorganisms have the greatest cariogenic properties? Choose a few answers:

- A. Str.Mutans
- B gram (+) positive rods.
- C Str.mitis
- D. Str.Salivarius
- E. Staphylococci
- F. Fusobacteria
- G. all answers are correct
- H. Lactobacillus

42. Primary dental prevention involves: Choose several answers:

- A. prevention of caries and periodontal disease

- B. prevention of diseases by eliminating the cause
- C. implementation of nutrition programs
- D. hygienic education and training, timely detection of anomalies of the dentition
- E. all answers are correct
- F. rehabilitation measures, early diagnosis of caries and periodontal disease
- G. medical examination of the population
- H. prevention of recurrence of the disease

43. The purpose of tertiary prevention is: Choose several answers:

- A. preservation of functional capabilities of organs and tissues of the maxillofacial area
- B. restoration of function after the disease
- C. medical measures with the participation or under the supervision of health workers
- D. scheduled rehabilitation of children twice a year . medical examination of the population
- E. all answers are correct
- F. epidemiological studies
- G. elimination of risk factors for caries
- H. prevention of caries complications

44. The mechanism of preventive action of fluoride includes: Choose several answers:

- A. formation of hydroxyfluoroapatite, reduces the permeability of enamel
- B. formation of a structure more resistant to acids
- C. all answers are correct
- D. increases tooth resistance to caries
- E. inhibits the growth and metabolism of microflora oral cavity
- F. increases the permeability of enamel
- G. promotes the formation of lactic acid
- H. reduces nonspecific resistance to caries

45. Features of the structure of the gums in children by TF Grape (mark redundant): Choose several answers:

- A. mature differentiated structure
- B. present phenomena of keratinization of the epithelium
- C. do not contain glycogen
- D. connective tissue of the gums has a high differentiation and contains a large number of cellular elements
- E. own layer of mucous membrane
- F. thin layer epithelium
- G. deeper gingival sulcus
- H. intensive vascularization

46. The radiological method of examination includes everything except. Choose several answers:

- A. rheography
- B. periodontogram
- C. coagulography
- D. sialography
- E. teleradiography
- F. tomography

47. Laboratory research methods include everything but: Choose a few answers:

- A. capillaroscopy
- B. percussion
- C. thermodiagnosics
- D. tests with dyes
- E. immunological examination
- F. virological method
- G. determination of biochemical properties of oral fluid
- H. cytological method

48. What are the risk factors for dental disease can be identified during a dental examination? Choose a few answers:

- A. congestion of teeth
- B. poor oral hygiene
- C. comorbidities
- D. poor nutrition
- E. bad habits
- F. diastema, three
- G. all answers correct
- H. enlarged lymph nodes

49. Which of the following signs in the norm do not correspond to the variable bite? Choose several answers:

- A. frontal overlap of the upper teeth with lower teeth by 1/3
- B. lack of space for the first permanent molar in the area of the mandibular angle
- C. violation of the sequence of eruption of permanent teeth
- D. canines erupt before changing the first temporary molar
- E. direct contact in the frontal area
- F. abrasion of the humps
- G. physiological diastema H. physiological tremors

50. Physical methods of inspection: Choose some answers:

- A. electroodontodiagnostics (EDI)
- B. luminescent diagnostics
- C. transillumination
- D. percussion
- E. allergy tests
- F. Probing

51. Parents of a 7-year-old child complain of a cosmetic defect of the front teeth of the upper jaw, which erupted affected. During the objective examination on the cutting edges 11, 21 and on the hills 16, 26, 36, 46 white shiny spots were found. When probing them, the roughness is not determined. What additional research is needed? Choose several answers:

- A. methylene blue staining
- B. TER test
- C. luminescent diagnostics
- D. laser diagnostics using the device
- E. anamnesis data
- F. radiography
- G. electroodontometry
- H. staining with Lugol's solution

52. Which of the following products containing dyes are used for individual use at home? Choose a few answers:

- A. Paro Swiss plak
- B. PlaguAgent fluid
- C. Curaprox plaque identification tablets
- D. PlagueFinder plaque identification tablets
- E. sodium fluorescein
- F. Bismarck brown
- G. 5% erythrosine solution
- H. magenta alcohol solution

53. Which of the dyes used in the clinic detects plaque under halogen light? Choose several answers:

- A. sodium fluorescein
- B. Novartis fluorescein
- C. 5% erythrosine solution
- D. plakmarker

54. The intensity of tartar deposition depends on? Choose several answers:

- A. general condition
- B. frequency of professional tartar removal
- C. rate of accumulation
- D. oral care, composition and consistency of food
- E. all answers are correct
- F. self-cleaning of the oral cavity
- G. exfoliation of the epithelium of the mucous membrane
- H. type bite

55. What active additives in toothpaste affect the microflora and at the same time enhance the mineralization of tooth enamel? Choose several answers:

- A. fluorides

- B. phosphates
- C. salt additives
- D. antibacterial agents

56. What component of toothpaste prevents the formation of tartar? Choose several answers:

- A. soluble pyrophosphate
- B. zinc citrate
- C. citric acid
- D. diphosphonates
- E. zinc lactate
- F. oxidizing compounds
- G. plant additives
- H. enzymes

57. Which of the following components of toothpaste reduces the sensitivity of the hard tissues of the teeth? Choose several answers:

- A. 5% potassium nitrate
- B. aluminum lactate
- C. potassium chloride
- D. 10% strontium chloride
- E. peroxides
- F. pyrophosphates
- G. plant impurities
- H. zinc nitrate

58. Whitening toothpastes contain the following compounds: Choose several answers:

- A. crystallization inhibitors
- B. peroxide compounds
- C. abrasives
- D. activated carbon
- E. antiseptic
- F. sodium bicarbonate
- G. pyrophosphates
- H. dyes

59. Which of the following components of toothpaste affect the microorganisms of dental plaque? Choose multiple answers:

- A. triclosan
- B. zinc citrate
- C. chlorhexidine
- D. zinc lactate
- E. biologically active additives
- F. pyrophosphate

- G. enzymes
- H. all answers are correct

60. A 15.5-year-old teenager complains of bleeding gums when brushing his teeth. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the gums is diffusely hyperemic, swollen, with a bluish tinge. On the oral surfaces of the lower frontal incisors on the vestibular surfaces of the upper molars there are hard dental deposits, CPU = 4. What pastes should be recommended for individual oral hygiene in this clinical situation? Choose several answers:

- A. pastes containing pyrophosphates
- B. pastes containing citric acid
- C. pastes containing zinc compounds
- D. pastes containing diphosphonates
- E. pastes containing calcium compounds
- F. pastes containing salt additives
- G. pastes containing aluminum compounds
- H. pastes containing salt impurities

61. The main items of hygiene are: Choose several answers:

- A. toothbrush and toothpaste
- B. dental floss (floss)
- C. tongue cleaning brush
- D. toothpicks

62. Among the listed items of hygiene auxiliary are all but: Choose a few answers:

- A. toothbrushes
- B. dental floss
- C. interdental stimulators
- D. irrigators

63. Painting bristle bundles is used to: Choose several answers:

- A. determining the quality of brushing
- B. indications of the degree of wear of the bristles
- C. choosing a brush according to age
- D. marking bristles of different stiffness

64. Requirements for toothbrushes for children: Choose a few answers:

- A. comfortable handle
- B. attractive design
- C. small head
- D. soft and very soft bristles
- E. head that covers the dentition on all sides
- F. electric toothbrush
- G. hard bristles for better cleaning
- H. medium bristles

65. Soft toothbrushes are not used in the following cases: Choose several answers:

- A. in patients prone to the formation of soft dental plaque
- B. in patients prone to the formation of hard dental plaque
- C. brushing teeth with insufficiently mineralized enamel
- D. inflammatory periodontal diseases

66. Dental floss is intended for cleaning: Choose several answers:

- A. contact (interdental) gaps
- B. hard to reach the brush cervical surfaces of the tooth
- C. all answers are correct
- D. on purpose, only where food is stuck

67. The advantages of wax floss are: Choose several answers:

- A. convenient to use
- B. easy permeability to the interdental space
- C. high sliding property
- D. gentler when used under the cervical part of the gums
- E. resistant to tearing
- F. insufficient cleaning interdental surface
- G. have better cleaning properties
- H. more complex in technique

68. Interdental brushes are used for: Choose several answers:

- A. cleaning of interdental spaces
- B. cleaning of fixed orthodontic equipment (braces)
- C. more effectively remove bacterial plaque from the lateral surfaces of the tooth
- D. cleaning of orthopedic structures: crowns, bridges, dentures
- E. surface tongue
- F. the bottom of the oral cavity
- G. the vestibular surface of the tooth
- H. fissures

69. When choosing personal care products take into account all of the following except: Choose a few answers:

- A. gender of the patient
- B. aesthetic preferences of the patient
- C. age
- D. the presence of dental diseases

70. What material are toothpicks made of: Choose a few answers:

- A. wood
- B. plastic
- C. bamboo
- D. silicone
- E. ceramic
- F. metal

- G. glass
- H. from animal bones

71. What belongs to the subjects of interdental hygiene? Choose multiple answers:

- A. irrigators
- B. interdental stimulators
- C. floss
- D. brushes
- E. monobunch brushes
- F. chewing gum
- G. toothpicks
- H. all answers are correct

72. What diseases are a contraindication to brushing teeth by the method of Fones? Choose one answer:

- A. Periodontal disease
- B. Caries
- C. Periodontitis
- D. Glossitis

73. Secondary prevention of dental diseases involves: Choose several answers:

- A. early detection of diseases and prevention of their progression
- B. planned preventive rehabilitation of the oral cavity
- C. prevention of recurrence of the disease
- D. prevention of complications of dental caries
- E. restoration of lost functions of the dental system
- F. medical examination
- G. sanitary education on oral hygiene
- H. epidemiological examination

74. What is the method of determining the Silness-Loe index? Choose several answers:

- A. using a probe to determine the thickness of plaque
- B. spend on four surfaces of the tooth
- C. using a probe to determine the amount of plaque
- D. using a probe to determine the consistency of plaque

75. The dentist determined the Silness-Loe index in a 9-year-old patient. He estimated the thickness of the plaque around 46 teeth at 3 points. What is the clinical picture of this indicator? Choose several answers:

- A. intense plaque deposition in the gingival sulcus
- B. intensive plaque deposition in the interdental space
- C. there is no plaque visually, but there is at the tip of the probe
- D. the plaque is determined visually

76. The solution is used as an aid to detect plaque: Choose several answers:

- A. potassium iodide

- B. Schiller - Pisarev
- C. methylene blue
- D. erythrosine solution
- E. calcium gluconate
- F. chlorhexidine bigluconate
- G. miramistin
- H. all answers are correct

77. In pastes for professional care of the oral cavity as an abrasive filler is used:
Choose several answers:

- A. pumice
- B. silicon dioxide
- C. silicate and zirconium oxide
- D. salt complexes
- E. enzymes
- F. fluorine compounds

78. Which of the following dental plaque belong to the mineralized? Choose a few answers:

- A. gingival tartar
- B. gingival tartar
- C. pellicle
- D. soft plaque

79. Which of the drugs are not used to identify and remove plaque? Choose several answers:

- A. mineral salts
- B. antiseptics
- C. aromatic fragrances
- D. surfactants
- E. abrasives
- F. special films

80. Which of the following drugs belongs to the desorbents? Choose several answers:

- A. solution of methylene blue
- B. ethyl alcohol
- C. salicylic aldehyde
- D. castor oil
- E. 2% solution of undecyl acid
- F. catamine
- G. 0.2% chlorhexidine
- H. sodium percarbonate

81. Indications for the use of chewing gum? Choose a few answers:

- A. mechanical cleaning of teeth from food residues

- B. stimulation of salivation
- C. has refreshing properties
- D. use after meals for 3-5 minutes.
- E. helps digest food
- F. increases the load on the periodontium
- G. helps to grind teeth
- H. determines

82. Which of the following methods relate to individual prevention: Choose a few answers:

- A. individual oral hygiene
- B. professional oral hygiene
- C. sealing fissures
- D. application, deep fluoridation of tooth fissures
- E. adherence to a rational daily routine
- F. ensuring a healthy lifestyle life G. rational, balanced nutrition
- H. appointment of endogenous rolyphylaxis of dental caries

83. The methods of group prevention include: Choose several answers:

- A. all the answers are correct
- B. control of carbohydrate intake, health education
- C, control of infectious and common diseases
- D. rational, balanced diet
- E. breathing exercises to form the correct posture
- F individual selection of toothpastes, gels, rinses and chewing gums
- G. fluoridation of drinking water, salt, milk
- H. improvement of living conditions

84. What are the mistakes when sealing fissures? Choose several answers:

- A. Sealing of carious fissure
- B. Failure to comply with the sealing protocol
- C. Development of fissure caries
- D. Loss of sealant within 6 months after sealing

85. Which of the manipulations during the sealing of fissures lead to the development of the carious process? Choose several answers:

- A. Etching of those areas of tooth enamel that are not subject to sealing
- B. Sealing of the fissure affected by the carious process
- C. Insufficient medical treatment of the fissure
- D. Applying sealant with excess

86. Which of the manipulations during the sealing of fissures lead to the development of toxic pulpitis? Choose several answers:

- A. Insufficient flushing of the fissure after pickling
- B Coating with a sealant affected by carious process

- C. Insufficient drying of the fissure
- D. Applying sealant with excess

87. The parents of a 6-year-old child went to the dentist. The child was diagnosed with caries of 16 teeth, which is localized in the fissure. The fissures of 16, 26, 36, 46 Helioseal teeth were sealed. What is the mistake? Choose several answers:

- A. Sealed caries-affected tooth fissure 16
- B. Doctor's error during tooth examination 16
- C. Mechanical cleaning of tooth fissure 16 before sealing
- D. Incorrectly selected sealant

88. What fissures, in your opinion, can be called open? Choose several answers:

- A. Those that are well self-cleaning
- B. V-shaped
- C. Those that reach the enamel - dentin connection
- D. Fissures that have not completed their formation

89. During the sealing of the fissures of the teeth 16, 26,36,46, the following steps were performed: mechanical cleaning of the fissures with a brush, rinsing the tooth with a jet of water, drying the tooth; even application of a thin layer of Helioseal. What is the mistake? Choose several answers:

- A. No fissure etching
- B. No tooth isolation from saliva
- C. No fissure treatment
- D. Wrong choice of sealant
- E. Sealing done correctly
- F. All answers are correct

90. The 6-year-old boy's parents went to the dentist for a consultation. The intensity of caries was equal to 7. The first permanent molars were cut six months ago, the fissures in them are open. How to prevent caries in molars that have just erupted? Choose a few answers:

- A. Carry out professional hygiene
- B. Seal permanent molars
- C. Carry out deep fluoridation of the first permanent molars
- D. Assign Vitafluor

91. A 6-year-old child consulted a dentist for a preventive examination. Intensity of caries - 2. The first permanent molars erupted in 5 years, intact, oral hygiene - satisfactory. What to advise a child to prevent caries of the first molars? Choose a few answers:

- A. Carry out professional hygiene, recommend toothpastes containing fluoride
- B. Seal the first permanent molars
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Dispensary observation

E. Examination by a dentist once every six months, include in the diet

92. What is advisable to recommend to a child 6 years old with a high intensity of caries of temporary teeth in order to prevent caries of permanent teeth? Choose several answers:

- A. Professional hygiene
- B. Sealing the fissures of the first permanent molars
- C. Examination by a dentist every 3 months
- D. Caries prevention diet Endogenous prevention
- F. Toothpastes without fluoride
- G. Observations
- H. All answers are correct

93. A 12-year-old child complains of intermittent bleeding gums when brushing his teeth during the year. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the gums in the area of the front teeth on the two jaws is stagnantly hyperemic, swollen. Gingival papillae are rounded, bleeding during instrumental examination, poor hygiene, accumulation of teeth in the frontal area of the upper and lower jaw. Radiologically: the cortical plate of the alveoli is present throughout. Which of the following factors are local risk factors for periodontal disease in this case? Choose several answers:

- A. Orthodontic pathology
- B. Poor oral hygiene
- C. Change in saliva pH
- D. Dental caries

94. Which of the following factors are common risk factors for periodontal disease? Choose several answers:

- A. Endocrine disorders
- B. Somatic pathology
- C. Anomalies and deformities of occlusion, dentition, location of individual teeth
- D. Poor oral hygiene

95. A 6-year-old boy complains of bleeding gums while brushing his teeth, which has bothered him for several months. Objectively: interdental papillae swollen, cyanotic hue. There is a large number of plaque. Which of the following indices are used to diagnose periodontal disease? Choose a few answers:

- A. PMA
- B. Schiller-Piserev
- C. DMF + df
- D. Fedorov-Volodkina

96. Which of the following is not a contraindication to therapeutic massage of the periodontium? Choose several answers:

- A. Somatic diseases of the child
- B. Chronic inflammatory processes of periodontal tissue

- C. Acute inflammatory processes of the periodontium and oral mucosa
- D. Diseases of the hard tissues of the teeth

97. During an objective examination of the child, the doctor found an abnormally attached bridle of the tongue. Choose several answers:

- A. Consult an orthodontist
- B. Consult a pediatric dentist's surgeon
- C. Observations of a pediatric dentist
- D. Regular check-ups by a pediatrician

98. Conducting a hygiene lesson at school for students in grades 5-6, the doctor named a full set of tools and items for daily oral hygiene. What hygiene products and items are basic? Choose multiple answers:

- A. Manual toothbrush, toothpaste, rinse, floss
- B. Electric toothbrush, toothpaste, rinse, floss
- C. Rinse and toothbrush
- D. Tooth powder, toothbrush and floss

99. A mother with an 8-year-old boy went to the dentist for a preventive examination. The family lives in an area with fluoride deficiency. For daily dental care, the doctor recommended a fluoride-containing toothpaste. Fluoride in toothpaste promotes: Choose several answers:

- A. Participates in the formation of fluoroapatite
- B. Helps reduce the adhesion of bacteria to the tooth surface
- C. Promotes remineralization of enamel
- D. Has anti-inflammatory properties
- E. Increases the functional activity of salivary glands
- F. Has a whitening effect
- G No correct answer
- H. All answers are correct

100. Toothpastes with salt additives are prescribed for: Choose several answers:

- A. Acute inflammatory periodontal disease
- B. Chronic inflammatory periodontal disease
- C. Hyposalivation
- D. Predisposition to the formation of non-mineralized deposits

101. During the lecture in the women's clinic, the dentist spoke about the structure and diseases of the periodontium. What are the symptoms of periodontal disease? Choose several answers:

- A. Bleeding gums
- B. Bad breath
- C. Tooth mobility
- D. Removed teeth
- E. Presence of carious cavities

102. Biologically active additives in toothpastes provide the following properties:

Choose several answers:

- A. Improve the trophism of oral tissues
- B. Hemostatic effect
- C. Keratoplastic effect
- D. Anti-inflammatory effect
- E. deodorizing effect
- F. Do not have any effect
- G. Have a whitening effect effect
- H. All answers are correct

103. The parents of a 3-year-old child sought advice from a pediatric dentist on the selection of oral hygiene products for each family member. When choosing personal care products should take into account: Choose several answers:

- A. All answers are incorrect
- B. Dental status, age
- C. Individual features of the oral cavity
- D. The presence of comorbidities
- E. Information about the content of fluoride in drinking water
- F. No correct answer
- G. You can use one paste for all members of the family.
- H. All answers are correct

104. What are the active forms of health education? Choose several answers:

- A. Conducting lectures
- B. Conducting health lessons in schools
- C. Conducting individual training in oral hygiene skills
- D. Publication of literature
- E. Distribution of leaflets

105. What does not apply to active forms of health education? Choose several answers:

- A. Preparation of leaflets
- B. Preparation of posters
- C. Publication of literature
- D. Conducting individual training in oral hygiene skills
- E. Lectures
- F. Conducting interviews

106. What forms of hygienic training should be carried out when working with children 8-10 years? Choose several answers:

- A. Health lessons, competitions, posters, drawings, thematic films
- B. Teaching to brush teeth using toothpaste, floss, rinse
- C. Games with elements of surprises
- D. Sanitary and educational conversations. Hygiene lessons. Posters, drawings

107. What forms of hygienic education is more appropriate to use when working with children 11-15 years? Choose several answers:

- A. Conducting conversations
- B. Discussions, speeches
- C. Health lessons, competitions, posters, drawings, film screenings
- D. Games with elements of surprises. Pictures

108. Who, apart from the dentist, is involved in sanitary-educational work in organized children's groups? Choose several answers:

- A. Educators
- B. Teachers
- C. Parents
- D. Medical staff of children's institutions
- E. All answers are correct
- F. Only children
- G. Only educators and children
- H. Only medical staff of medical institutions

109. Criteria for assessing a comprehensive prevention system: Choose several answers:

- A. Medical,
- B. Organizational,
- C. Economic
- D. Gender, age, ethnic
- E. Medical, geographical, age
- F. Statistical, economic

110. When implementing a regional prevention program, a pediatric dentist should choose several answers:

- A. Evaluate the effectiveness of the prevention program
- B. Carry out health education
- C. Carry out medical measures
- D. Provide methodological assistance to staff
- E. No correct answer
- F. Develop prevention programs
- G. Make changes to the regional prevention program
- H. All answers are correct

111. What measures does primary prevention include? Choose several answers:

- A. State
- B. Social
- C. Medical
- D. Hygienic and educational
- E. Increasing the resistance of the child's body to adverse environmental and social factors

- F. No correct answer
- G. Preventing recurrence of the disease
- H. Early detection of the disease

112. In what terms there is a necessity of carrying out preventive measures among pregnant women? Choose multiple answers:

- A. 6-8 months of pregnancy
- B. 16-18 months of pregnancy
- C. 26-28 months of pregnancy
- D. 36-38 months of pregnancy
- E. 1-4 months of pregnancy
- F. No correct answer
- G. No matter the term pregnancy
- H. All answers are correct

113. What does caries prevention in children include? Choose several answers:

- A. Professional oral hygiene
- B. Training in individual oral hygiene and choice of hygiene products
- C. Sealing of fissures
- D. Remineralizing therapy
- E. Controlled brushing of teeth
- F. Rehabilitation of oral cavity
- G. Consultation of an orthodontist
- H. All answers

114. What is included in the program of a comprehensive prevention system? Choose several answers:

- A. Endogenous prophylaxis (antenatal prophylaxis)
- B. The use of fluoride-containing drugs for exogenous prophylaxis
- C. Hygienic training and education, nutrition correction
- D. The use of fluoride toothpastes
- E. All answers are incorrect
- F. Medical examination
- G. Consultation with a pediatrician
- H. All answers are correct

115. Determining the index of need for treatment of periodontal disease, record the following signs: Choose several answers:

- A. Bleeding gums
- B. The presence of supra- and subgingival stones
- C. The presence and depth of periodontal pockets
- D. Pathological occlusion
- E. Radiological signs of periodontitis
- F. Tooth mobility

116. The child is 4 years old. In order to prevent dental caries, the doctor prescribed the drug "Vitaftor". Which of the following active ingredients is part of Vitafluor? Choose a few answers:

- A. Retinol palminate (vit. A)
- B. Ergocalciferol (vit. D)
- C. Ascorbic acid (vit. C)
- D. Sodium fluoride
- E. Riboflavin (vitB2)
- F. Thiamine (vit.B)
- G. Aminofluoride
- H. Xylitol

117. A 7.5-year-old girl applied to a dentist for a preventive examination of her oral cavity. Objectively: CPV + CP = 8. According to the parents, the child's diet is varied and consists of: dairy and meat products, pastries, fruits, vegetables, various cereals and sweet drinks. The content of fluoride in drinking water in the area where the child lives = 1.1 mg / liter. Which of the baby foods do you think are the most cariogenic? Choose a few answers:

- A. Cookies
- B. Sweet drinks
- C. Milk and dairy products
- D. Fruits

118. What do you think is the first endogenous prevention of dental caries? Choose a few answers:

- A. Systemic administration of fluoride compounds
- B. Increasing the caries resistance of enamel by recrystallization of hydroxylapatite.
- C. Remineralization therapy
- D. Strengthening the child's somatic health

119. Which of the following methods of prevention of dental caries are non-drug? Choose several answers:

- A. Rational nutrition with limited carbohydrate intake
- B. Strengthening the child's somatic health
- C. Rational oral hygiene
- D. Systemic administration of fluorine compounds

120. Which of the following factors influence the choice of fluoride dose in the general prevention of caries? Choose several answers:

- A. Age of the child
- B. Fluoride concentration in drinking water
- C. Quantitative and qualitative composition of saliva
- D. Soft dental plaque