

**База тестових завдань з навчальної дисципліни “Виробнича лікарська практика з ортопедичної стоматології”**

**для студентів 5 курсу стоматологічного факультету**

**(9 семестр)**

**Database of test tasks in the discipline "Industrial medical practice in orthopedic dentistry"**

**for 5th year students of the Faculty of Dentistry**

**(9 semester)**

1. Patient K., 35 years old, complained of limited mouth opening, joint pain in the left morning. The pain arose a year ago, the restriction of mouth opening developed gradually. Objective: the mouth opens 7 cm. Palpation of the joint is painless. The bite is orthognathic. Partial absence of teeth on the upper jaw Class II according to Kennedy. On the radiograph: the joint space is narrowed, indistinctly expressed, "veiled". There are no movements in the joint. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute TMJ injury
- B. Bone ankylosis of the TMJ
- C. Inflammatory contracture of the masticatory muscles
- D. Fibrous ankylosis of the TMJ
- E. Deforming arthrosis of the TMJ

2. Patient A., 40 years old, applied a month after cementation of the cermet crown to 23 teeth with complaints of its cementation. When examining the stump of the tooth of sufficient height, the walls of the stump converge to the vertical axis of the tooth at an angle of approximately 30 degrees. At what angle was it necessary to create convergence of the walls of the stump of the tooth relative to the axis of the tooth?

- A. 12-15 degrees
- B. 15-18 degrees
- C. Up to 8 degrees
- D. 22-25 degrees
- E. 10-12 degrees

3. Patient K., 35 years old, at the stage of fitting an individual spoon, Herbst tests are performed. Which muscles cause the displacement of an individual spoon during a functional test - alternating contact with the tip of the tongue to the right or left cheek?

- A. Chewing muscles
- B. Facial muscles
- C. Biceps, chin-sublingual muscles
- D. Chin and circular muscles of the mouth
- E. Submandibular muscles

4. Patient B., 29 years old, went to the dentist with complaints of intermittent pain in the upper jaw. From the anamnesis: 12 teeth were previously treated for

pulpitis. Objectively: the crown of 12 teeth is restored with a permanent filling material. The radiograph of the upper jaw reveals a focus of bone destruction near the apex of the root of 12 teeth with a diameter of 15 mm. The root canal is sealed to the top. What is the best method of treatment for this patient?

- A. Replantation of 12 teeth
- B. Dissection of the transition fold
- C. Resection of the apex of the root of the 12th tooth
- D. Conservative treatment
- E. Removal of 12 teeth

5. The dentist applied to the regional sanitary epidemiological station for permission to open a private dental office for two universal dental units. The area of the room where the dentist plans to receive patients is 26 m<sup>2</sup>. What is the area of the room according to the existing position for two universal dental units?

- A. 10 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 10 m<sup>2</sup> additionally
- B. 20 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 12 m<sup>2</sup> additionally
- P. 14 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 10 m<sup>2</sup> additionally
- D. 10 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 7 m<sup>2</sup> additionally
- E. 7 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 7 m<sup>2</sup> additionally

6. Patient A., 45 years old, went to the dental clinic for prosthetics. Objective: complete absence of teeth on the lower jaw. Sharp and uniform atrophy of the alveolar part of the mandibular process. Attachment of bridles and location of folds is high. Determine the type of atrophy of the edentulous mandible according to Keller:

- A. Ist type
- B. Type II
- C 3rd type
- D. 4th type
- E. type 5

7. Patient R., 35 years old, complained of pain when swallowing, difficulty opening her mouth. A few days ago, 47 teeth were removed due to exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. However, the condition continued to deteriorate, body temperature 37.90C. Objective: the face is symmetrical, some pale skin. Enlarged right mandibular lymph nodes, painful on palpation. Examination of the oral cavity is impossible due to the pronounced contracture of the mandible (the mouth opens up to 0.5 cm between the central incisors). What anesthesia should be performed to ensure the opening of the mouth?

- A. Mandibular anesthesia
- B. Blockade of the upper cervical plexus
- C. Torus anesthesia
- D. Anesthesia according to Bershe-Dubov
- E. Plexual anesthesia

8. A 12-year-old girl, M., complained of a defect in the crown of her tooth in the frontal area of her upper jaw. In the anamnesis: the tooth was repeatedly filled, but the fillings fell out. Objective: 12 sealed. IU class defect according to Black.

Devitalization was not performed, percussion 12 was painless. What orthopedic design should be used in this case?

- A. Metal-ceramic crown
- B. Half-crown
- C. Porcelain crown
- D. Tab on a pair of pulp pins
- E. Metal crown

9. The orthopedist provides dental care to patient A., 32 years old, who is infected with the AIDS virus. During the preparation of the teeth, the patient accidentally damaged a part of the skin of one of the fingers with a separation disk. How should the doctor act in this case?

- A. Squeeze out the blood, lubricate with a strong solution of  $\text{KMnO}_4$
- C. Apply the tourniquet on the shoulder
- C. Squeeze out the blood, lubricate with 70% alcohol solution
- D. Lubricate with 5% iodine solution
- E. Carry out diathermocoagulation

10. Patient N., 59 years old, has metal-ceramic crowns for 11.12 teeth. Conductive anesthesia was performed before dissection. After a few minutes, the patient felt restless, tinnitus, abdominal pain, dizziness. Respiration is accelerated, pulse is frequent, AT-60/40 mm of mercury. What help should be given to the patient in the first place?

- A. Bring to the nose a cotton ball soaked in ammonia
- B. Promedol, suprastin
- C. Give the patient a horizontal position
- D. Inject 0.5 ml of 0.1% solution of adrenaline, prednisolone
- E. Introduce eufhyllin

11. R.'s husband, 45 years old, complains of fluid spilling through his nose, inability to sniff, and puffing out his cheeks. Objectively: in the lateral part of the upper jaw at the level of the removed 26 perforation defect of the alveolar process 1x1.5 cm in size. When exhaling air through the nose with pinched nostrils, the release of bubbles in the perforation. What design of the prosthesis should be offered to the patient?

- A. Small saddle-shaped prosthesis with clasp fixation
- B. Clasp prosthesis with obturating part
- C. Ordinary bridge prosthesis
- D. Protective palatine plate
- E. Ordinary partial removable prosthesis

12. An 8-year-old child, R., complained of a change in the position of 21 teeth with its inclination toward the palate. The day before, the child was hit in the face. Diagnose:

- A. Fracture of the coronal part of the 21st tooth
- B. Clogging of 21 teeth
- C. Incomplete dislocation of 21 teeth
- D. Fracture of the crown of 21 teeth

E. Complete dislocation of 21 teeth

13. Patient K., 43 years old, applied to the orthopedic dentistry clinic for prosthetics. History: diabetes mellitus for 15 years. The patient was very worried before seeing the doctor. Suddenly the patient's condition deteriorated, there was weakness in the extremities. The patient was covered with cold sticky sweat, lost consciousness. What emergency condition did the patient have?

- A. Hyperglycemic coma
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Grounding
- E. Hypoglycemic coma

14. Patient M., 56 years old, complains of mobility of a metal-ceramic bridge with a support of 33.37 teeth. Used the prosthesis for 9 months. Objectively: the radiograph shows atrophy of the alveolar sprout in the area of 33 teeth by 2/3 and 37 teeth by 1/2 the length of the root, pathological pockets, gingivitis. What is the cause of pathological mobility of abutment teeth?

- A. Functional overload of abutment teeth
- B. Massive grinding of hard tissues
- C. Injury of the circular ligament by the edges of the crowns
- D. Modeling of the garland in the cervical region
- E. Depulping of abutment teeth

15. Patient R., 41 years old, planned to make a metal-ceramic crown based on the stump tab of 23 teeth. Objectively: the crown of 23 teeth is destroyed to the gingival margin. The root canal is sealed to the top. The doctor made a wax composition of stumps with a pin, cast from metal, fitted in the tooth, fixed with phosphate cement, received a working impression of plaster. At what stage was the mistake made?

- A. Manufacture of wax construction
- B. Fitting the stump
- C. Fixation of the stump
- D. Production of casting
- E. Getting a fingerprint

16. Patient M., 35 years old, has a metal insert for 37 teeth. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the chewing surface of 37 teeth. What is the peculiarity of dissection?

- A. Expansion of the bottom of the cavity
- B. Creating a seam
- C. Creation of an auxiliary cavity
- D. Creating a flat bottom
- E. Creating an auxiliary ledge

17. During lateral movements of the lower jaw, the front teeth move to the side. The movement of the cutter point from the central position to the side is measured by

an angle of 100-110°. What characterizes this value of the offset of the incisor point?

- A. Bennett angle
- B. Lateral incisor path
- C. Sagittal incisor path
- D. Sagittal joint path
- E. Lateral condylar path

18. Patient Shch., 38 years old, appeared for prosthetics. Objectively: the lower third of the face is reduced, nasolabial folds are deepened, the frontal group of teeth of the upper and lower jaws is absent, crowns 17,15,26,27,36,37,45,47 teeth are erased by 2/3 of the height, masticatory surfaces these teeth are smooth, pigmented, the alveolar process is not hypertrophied, the interalveolar height is reduced. Determine the form of pathological abrasion in this patient:

- A. Vertical, uncompensated, III degree of severity
- B. Mixed, uncompensated, III degree
- C. Horizontal, uncompensated, III degree of severity
- D. Horizontal, compensated, II degree of severity
- E. Vertical, compensated, III degree of severity

19. Patient R., 52 years old, complains of significant abrasion of the teeth on the upper and lower jaws. Objective: abrasion of the teeth in the lateral areas of the lower jaw at the level of the gums and 1/3 in the frontal areas. The treatment is carried out in two stages. What prosthesis design should be used in this case to separate the bite and rearrange the myotatic reflexes?

- A. Cap made of elastic plastic
- B. Crown splint in the lateral areas
- C. Plastic cap for the entire dentition
- D. Tooth-ash tire in the lateral areas
- E. Plastic cap in the frontal area

20. Patient F., 42 years old, went to the dentist to rehabilitate the oral cavity. After anesthesia, the patient noted sudden nausea, severe weakness, a feeling of tightness in the chest, heart pain, vomiting. The patient fainted, had convulsions. Objectively: the skin is pale, covered with cold sticky sweat, the pupils do not react to light. The pulse is filiform, blood pressure is not determined. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Collapse
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Zomlinia
- D. Epileptic seizure
- E. Traumatic shock

21. Patient K., 29 years old, complains of a fracture of the crown of 26 teeth. Objectively: the index of tooth decay (IROP) is 0.9, the root tissues are solid, according to radiography, the canal is sealed to the top, chronic inflammatory processes of the periodontium are not detected. Which of the following designs is more appropriate for prosthetics of 26 teeth?

- A. Pin tooth with a protective plate

- B. Pin tooth with an inlay
- C. Pin tooth with a ring
- D. Pin stump inlay and crown
- E. Simplified pin tooth

22. Examination of patient S., 23 years old, revealed chronic candidiasis of the oral mucosa, generalized lymphadenopathy. History: has had herpes for a year. Body temperature is constantly rising to 37.4-37.50C, body weight over the past month has decreased by 8 kg. What disease can indicate this symptom complex?

- A. Acute leukemia
- B. AIDS
- C. Candidiasis of the oral mucosa
- D. Chronic leukemia
- E. Infectious mononucleosis

23. Patient M., 24 years old, had an artificial crown of 22 teeth broken off, which was devitalized 8 years ago and the crown part was completely destroyed. Which micro prosthesis should be made to restore the crown of 22 teeth?

- A. Inlay
- B. Overlay
- C. Filling
- D. Post-core
- E. Swaged crown

24. Patient N., 40 years old, complains of difficulty chewing food due to displacement of the mandible. History of mental fracture 2 months ago. Objective: absence of 35,36,38... 45,46, teeth. The remaining teeth are intact, 43,44,47 out of contact with antagonists with an oral deviation of 1 cm. Refusal of surgery. Specify the optimal type of lower jaw prosthesis design:

- A. Removable plate prosthesis
- B. Denture with a double dentition
- C. Metal-ceramic bridge prosthesis
- D. Soldered tire on the rings
- E. Adhesive prosthesis

25. Patient K., 57 years old, lacks 47,46,45,35,36,37,38 teeth. It is planned to make a clasp prosthesis, 48 tooth has a slope towards the tongue and forward. On the lingual side of the 48th tooth, the boundary line has a diagonal shape, on the buccal side - runs low at the level of the gingival margin. What type of paper clip should be used?

- A. Clasp I-II type
- B. Clasp In type
- C. Clasp type I.
- D. Type II paper clasp
- E. Clasp IU type

26. P.'s husband, 52, a lecturer, turned to the orthopedic department with

complaints of pain and mobility of the front teeth of the lower jaw. The necks of 42,41,31,32 teeth are bare, mobility of the III degree with deep pathological pockets. In what term it is expedient to fix dentures at the patient after removal of teeth?

- A. 5-6 days
- B. 10-30 days
- C. 4-6 months
- D. 2-3 months
- E. On the day of tooth extraction

27. Unused dental instruments remained on the sterile table in the dental office after the work shift. What measures need to be taken to ensure the sterility of these dental instruments?

- A. Disinfection, sterilization
- B. Only disinfection
- C. Disinfection, pre-sterilization cleaning, sterilization
- D. Sterilization without pre-treatment
- E. Pre-sterilization cleaning, sterilization

28. Patient V., 70 years old, has complete removable prostheses for the upper and lower jaws. The installation of artificial teeth is carried out by the method of Vasiliev. Which teeth in the upper denture should not touch the glass?

- A. Lateral incisors and second molars
- B. Fangs and the first molars
- C. The first and second premolars
- D. Central incisors and first molars
- E. Second premolars and first molars

29. One of the methods of determining the central occlusion is the construction of a plane that, in the presence of a sufficient number of teeth, passes through the cutting edges of the central incisors of the mandible and the distal-buccal tubercles of the last molars. What plane is being built?

- A. Vertical
- B. Prosthetic
- C. Sagittal
- D. Frankfurt
- E. Transversal

30. Patient V., 64, was sitting near the orthopedist-dentist's office waiting for her turn. Suddenly she fell, hoarse breathing, convulsive twitching of her arms and legs. The face and neck became cyanotic, the pupils dilated, there was no reaction to light, blood pressure and pulse were not determined, heart sounds were not listened to, involuntary urination was noted. What condition is characterized by these symptoms?

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Stroke
- C. Collapse
- D. Loss of consciousness
- E. Clinical death

31. At objective inspection of the patient K., 30 years old, the defect of hard tissues of 24 teeth is defined. IROPZ - 0.8. The defect is partially repaired by a seal that does not meet the requirements. The tooth has a pink color. The radiograph does not reveal pathological processes. What design is shown in this case?

- A. Pin design
- B. Inlay
- C. Cap crown
- D. Artificial crown
- E. Half-crown

32. Patient S., 32 years old, is preparing for prosthetics. He found perforation of the bottom of the pulp chamber 36 of the tooth with a slight rarefaction of the intercoronal septum. What treatment should be chosen to save 36 teeth and use it as a support for a bridge?

- A. Root amputation
- B. Coronary-radicular separation
- C. Tooth replantation
- D. Sealing the perforation hole
- E. Hemisection of the root

33. At a surgical dental appointment, patient B., 18 years old, suddenly fainted and fainted during an examination by the doctor of the oral cavity and the destroyed tooth. Breathing is shallow, the pulse is weak. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Epileptic seizure
- D. Grounding
- E. Coma

34. Patient R., 58 years old, went to the clinic to correct a partial removable plate prosthesis with retaining clasps. Examination revealed poor fixation. What tool should be used to correct paper clips?

- A. Tweezers
- B. Crampon forceps
- C. Mosquito clamp
- D. distal forceps
- E. Adams forceps

35. A 65-year-old woman, M., complains of inability to chew food due to the complete absence of teeth on the upper jaw. Objectively: the cell processes are atrophied sharply, the maxillary humps are absent, the transitional folds are located in one horizontal plane with a hard palate. What type of edentulous jaws corresponds to the clinical picture of the upper jaw?

- A. The first type after Ottoman
- B. The fourth type according to Doinikov
- C. The second type according to Gavrilov
- D. The third type according to Keller



E. The third type according to Schroeder

36. Patient L., 36, went to the dentist at her place of residence with complaints of pain in the gums of about 27 teeth. From the anamnesis: three weeks ago a metal crown for 27 teeth was made. Objectively: the gum around the artificial crown is swollen, hyperemic, the edge of the crown is not determined during probing. What is the probable cause of this condition?

- A. Elongated edge of the artificial crown
- B. Toxic reaction to metal
- C. Allergic reaction to metal
- D. Allergic reaction to cement
- E. Rose cementation of an artificial crown

37. Patient F., 53 years old, developed headache, tremor, palpitations, nausea, "flies" and dark spots in front of her eyes during tooth preparation. Blood pressure - 190/125 mm Hg History of hypertension for 5 years. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Collapse
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. Quincke's edema
- E. Fainting

38. Patient K., 40 years old, complains of inability to chew food due to loss of 48,47,46,45,36,37,38 teeth. Other teeth of the lower jaw have mobility of the first degree. After the X-ray examination the patient was diagnosed with generalized periodontitis of the first degree of severity, chronic course. What is the most rational design of the prosthesis in this case?

- A. Removable plate prosthesis
- B. Splint clasp prosthesis
- C. Non-removable bridges
- D. Prosthesis with a metal base
- E. Fiber adhesive splint of front teeth

39. On medical examination of patient F., 53 years old, on the vestibular surface 45,44,43,33,34,35,23,24,13,14 defects of hard tissues were revealed. The walls are dense, shiny, smooth, painless during probing and thermal irritation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Erosion of the hard tissues of the tooth
- B. Enamel hypoplasia
- C. Cervical caries
- D. Wedge-shaped defects
- E. Cervical necrosis of enamel

40. Patient Shch., 43 years old, complained about the mobility of the teeth of the lower jaw. Objective: the dentition is intact. Mobility of teeth of the I-II degree. It is planned to immobilize the teeth with a single removable splint for the entire dentition. What kind of tooth stabilization will this tire allow?

- A. Krugova
- V. Perednebokova
- C. Sagittal
- D. Front
- E. Transverse

41. Pregnant R., 39-40 weeks old, went to the orthopedist-dentist with complaints of acute pain in 45 teeth. The doctor began an examination of the oral cavity. Suddenly, the woman's general condition worsened, the skin is pale, breathing is frequent, spasms in the lower abdomen. The doctor stated the discharge of amniotic fluid, the beginning of physiological childbirth. The doctor in this case should stop manipulations in the oral cavity and:

- A. Introduce antispasmodics
- B. Call an ambulance
- C. Provide access to oxygen, enter cardiac glycosides
- D. Put the woman on the couch
- E. Provide a comfortable position that will alleviate the condition of the woman

42. Patient K., 35 years old, complained about prosthetics in connection with the destruction of the crown of the teeth in the frontal area. Objectively: the crown parts of 11.21 teeth are completely absent, the roots are stable, the percussion is painless. On the radiograph: the roots are straight and sealed along the entire length, the condition of the feathers of the apical tissues without pathological changes. It is planned to make stump-root tabs on the root of 11.21 teeth. How deep should the channel be widened and what shape should it be?

- A. At 1/2 the length of the root, quadrangular in shape
- B. At 1/3 of the root length, the shape is incorrect
- C. At 2/3 of the root length, triangular in shape
- E. At 1/3 of the root length, cone shape
- F. At 2/3 of the root length, asymmetrical shape

43. At the dental office there is a patient B., 25 years old, who is infected with HIV; during treatment, a mixture of fluid from the patient's mouth accidentally got into the doctor's eye. What should a doctor do first?

- A. Rinse the eye with plenty of water
- B. Rinse the eye with 2% boric acid solution
- C. Instill the eye with 1% atropine solution
- D. Rinse the eye with isotonic solution
- E. Rinse the eye with a weak solution of alkali

44. Patient Sh., 52 years old, complains of the absence of teeth on the lower jaw in the lateral departments. 35,36,37,44,45,46,47 teeth are missing. The remaining teeth are stable, 34 has a slope to the oral side. The patient is made a clasp prosthesis. What type of NEY brace should be used for 34 teeth?

- A. Clasp In type
- B. Type III clamp
- C. Type II paper clip

- D. Clamp IU type
- E. Type I clamp

45. Patient K., aged 52 years, was hospitalized in the maxillofacial hospital with complaints of pain, bleeding, chewing disorders. History of lower jaw injury. Objective: fracture at the level of the central incisors of the mandible. Swelling at the fracture site. Mouth opening is not limited. Both jaws are toothless. What orthopedic design should be offered to the patient?

- A. Porta spring rail
- B. Limberg's spring tire
- C. Apparatus Rudko
- D. Guning's spring tire
- E. Vankevich's dentate gyrus

46. Patient M., 67 years old, uses a full removable prosthesis for the upper jaw for a year. He went to see a dentist with complaints of pain near the middle palatal suture and bleeding of the mucous membrane. Examination revealed that the mucosa in this area is sharply hyperemic, loose, painful and bleeding on palpation. Torus is weakly expressed. When examining the prosthesis from the mucous membrane there is an insulating chamber 1.8-2 mm deep, with hinged edges. What is the cause of the patient's pathological condition?

- A. Improper use of the prosthesis
- B. Improper placement of teeth
- C. Insufficient depth of the insulation chamber
- D. Significant depth of the insulation chamber
- E. Poor hygienic care of the prosthesis

47. Patient K., 65 years old, has a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw. Objective: the alveolar process is moderately atrophied. Fitting of an individual spoon is made by means of Herbst's tests. When held by the tip of the tongue on the red border of the lower lip, the spoon is discarded. In what area it is necessary to shorten the edge of an individual spoon?

- A. Along the submandibular line
- B. From the area behind the mucosal tubercle to the sublingual line
- C. From canine to canine on the lingual side
- D. From the mucous tubercle to the site of the first molar
- E. From canine to canine on the vestibular side

48. During the inspection of the design of complete removable prostheses it was found that in patient A., 59 years old, the nasolabial folds were significantly expressed, the lower jaw was slightly pushed forward. What mistake was made by the doctor at the previous stage?

- A. Incorrectly applied landmarks on the bite rollers
- B. Incorrectly defined prosthetic plane
- C. The mesio-distal position of the mandible was incorrectly recorded
- D. Increased intercellular height during fixation of central occlusion
- E. Reduced intercellular height during fixation of central occlusion

49. Patient A., 47 years old, complained of dry mouth, itchy gums and burning tongue. From the anamnesis: 8 months ago solid bridge prostheses with supports for 47 and 44 and 34 and 37 teeth were made. Objective: erythema of the tongue. The amount of sugar in the blood is 8.1 mmol / l. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. The state of menopause
- C. Allergic stomatitis
- D. Kosten's syndrome
- E. Toxic and chemical stomatitis

50. Patient L., 47 years old, a teacher by profession, suffers from generalized periodontitis. For 5 years he used a fixed crown plastic splint with a support of 32,31,41,42 teeth. Objectively: the teeth of the frontal area have mobility of the third degree and vestibular inclination. It is planned to remove them. What design after tooth extraction should be offered taking into account the patient's profession?

- A. Direct prosthesis
- B. Fixed bridge
- C. Removable bridge prosthesis
- D. Removable splint
- E. Non-removable splint-prosthesis

51. Patient S., 75 years old, has a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw. Objective: the alveolar process is slightly atrophied. Fitting of an individual spoon is made by means of Herbst's tests. When you pull your lips forward, the spoon is dropped. In what area it is necessary to shorten the edge of an individual spoon?

- A. From canine to canine on the lingual side
- B. From the area behind the mucosal tubercle to the sublingual line
- C. Along the submandibular line
- D. From canine to canine on the vestibular side
- E. In the area of the premolars on the lingual side

52. Patient K., 25 years old, went to the dentist for orthopedic treatment of 17 teeth. After local anesthesia, he suddenly became ill (anxiety, general weakness, severe headache, nausea, fainting, pupils almost do not respond to light, blood pressure drops sharply). What is the diagnosis in this case?

- A. Septic shock
- B. Cardiogenic shock
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Traumatic shock
- E. Infectious and toxic shock

53. Patient K., 75 years old, has a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. While fitting an individual spoon according to Herbst's method, the doctor found that the spoon was dropped when the lips were pulled out with a tube. In which area should the spoon be corrected?

- A. Distal to the line A

- B. Vestibularly between the canines
- C. Behind the maxillary humps
- D. Throughout the vestibular margin
- E. In the area of the buccal cords

54. Patient V., 73 years old, has been using full removable prostheses for 15 years. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the alveolar process of the upper jaw is hyperemic, swollen. On the inner surface of the prosthesis, the pores of the base plastic are filled with food debris. Which of the diagnoses of this complication is the most correct?

- A. Limited toxic bacterial prosthetic stomatitis
- B. Limited toxic bacterial stomatitis
- C. Limited toxic prosthetic stomatitis
- D. Limited bacterial prosthetic stomatitis
- E. Limited toxic stomatitis

55. Patient M., 65 years old, complained about the impossibility of using full removable prostheses. From the anamnesis it is known that two weeks ago the patient had complete removable prostheses. It is difficult to get used to dentures, teeth chatter during conversation and chewing food, swallowing is difficult. When the patient smiles, the artificial gums of the lower prosthesis become visible, the masticatory muscles get tired, and there is pain under the prostheses. What is the mistake in making dentures?

- A. Reduced height of central occlusion
- B. Defined lateral occlusion
- C. Identified posterior occlusion
- D. Fixed anterior occlusion
- E. Inflated height of the central occlusion

56. Patient H., 55 years old, at the stage of checking the design of complete removable dentures found that when closing the jaws between the dentitions there are gaps in the sagittal plane: the lower dentition is located 1 cm distal to the upper dentition. How to correct a mistake?

- A. Place the heated wax plates on the dentition and fix the mesiodistal position of the mandible
- B. Identify the central occlusion with new occlusal rollers
- C. To restructure the myostic reflex
- D. Obtain functional impressions under masticatory pressure
- E. Determine the prosthetic plane

57. Patient A., 58 years old, uses full removable prostheses. Prostheses are well fixed, masticatory efficiency is high. However, the patient complains of heartburn and pain under the base of the upper prosthesis, which appeared two weeks after starting to use the prosthesis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane is localized within the boundaries of the removable prosthesis. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Diffuse acute inflammation of the mucous membrane

- B. Focal chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane
- C. Diffuse (diffuse) chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane
- D. Impaired sensitivity of the mucous membrane
- E. Glossodinia in visceral pathology

58. Patient M., 65 years old, needs to get a functional impression to make a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. Examination of the oral cavity revealed a sharp uniform atrophy of the alveolar process of the upper jaw, the palate is flat, the torus is pronounced, the humps of the upper jaw are atrophied, exostoses in the area 13, 23 size 5x5 mm. The mucous membrane in the area of the torus and exostoses is thinned, atrophied, on the rest of the prosthetic bed - moderately pliable. What type of print is most appropriate?

- A. Differentiated functional-suction
- B. Decompression functional-suction
- C. Suction under chewing pressure
- D. Compression under chewing pressure
- E. Compression functional

59. A dentist, while providing dental care to A., a 70-year-old patient infected with the AIDS virus, accidentally damaged an area of skin on one of the fingers with a glove probe during an examination of the oral cavity. How should the doctor act in this case?

- A. Squeeze out the blood, treat the damage with a 6% solution of hydrogen peroxide
- C. Apply a tourniquet on the shoulder
- C. Carry out diathermocoagulation
- D. Lubricate with 5% iodine solution
- E. Squeeze out the blood, lubricate with a strong solution of KMnO<sub>4</sub>

60. Patient P., 60 years old, at the stage of correction of the upper complete removable prosthesis notes its good fixation, comfort and convenience, but at some point during chewing the fixation of the prosthesis is violated. What is the cause of the patient's complaints?

- A. Inaccurate anatomical prints
- B. Improperly installed artificial teeth
- C. Lack of adhesion
- E. Inaccurate functional prints
- E. Insufficient functional suction

61. Patient D., 60 years old, complains of pain in the masticatory muscles and temporomandibular joint. The prostheses were made 1 month ago. Objectively: the configuration of the face is disturbed, the lower third of the face is shortened, the phonetics is disturbed. When smiling and talking, artificial teeth are not visible. What mistake was made in the stages of making a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw?

- A. Decreased bite height
- B. Defined posterior occlusion

- C. Anterior occlusion was determined
- E. Excessive bite height
- E. Improper placement of teeth on the upper jaw

62. Patient D., 58 years old, complains of balancing a complete removable prosthesis made a month ago. Objectively: the prosthesis was made 3 days after the removal of 26,23 and 13 teeth. What is the mistake?

- A. The terms of prosthetics are not met
- B. When taking an anatomical impression
- C. When taking a functional fingerprint
- D. When fixing the central occlusion
- E. When checking the design of the prosthesis

63. Patient M., 70 years old, complains of heartburn, under the basis of a complete removable prosthesis, dryness, bitter taste in the mouth. The prosthesis was made 3 weeks ago. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the alveolar process is swollen, diffuse hyperemia according to the boundaries of the prosthesis. The tongue is hyperemic, dry, cracked. What additional research method is most important in this case?

- A. General analysis of urine
- B. General blood test
- C. Biochemical analysis of blood
- D. Examination of saliva
- E. Allergy tests

64. Patient M., 54 years old, complained of heartburn of the hard palate when using a full removable plate prosthesis, made a week ago. After a comprehensive examination, he was diagnosed with allergic allergic stomatitis. Determine treatment tactics when it is known that the patient is using a removable structure for the first time.

- A. Production of a new removable prosthesis with a metal base
- B. Imposition of the manufactured prosthesis with frequent rinsing with water, and taking hyposensitizing agents
- C. Production of a new prosthesis with the addition of a smaller amount of monomer to the plastic dough
- D. Making a new prosthesis with the addition of a smaller amount of polymer to the plastic dough
- E. Boiling the prosthesis in distilled water for 10 minutes

65. Patient M., 62 years old, was diagnosed with an objective examination: Partial defect of the dentition of the lower jaw (I class according to Kennedy). On the mucous membrane of the cheeks found plaques of grayish-white hue, which are symmetrical in the form of a triangle, the base facing the corner of the mouth. When scraping are not removed and are not painful. What tactics of an orthopedist should be in this clinical case?

- A. Consultation with a dentist-therapist

- B. Production of a partial removable plate prosthesis
- C. Manufacture of cantilever bridges
- D. Implantation and manufacture of bridges
- E. Manufacture of clasp prosthesis

66. A 35-year-old woman, K., went to the doctor for prosthetics. After the study, it was decided to make solid bridges based on 14.17 and 25.27 teeth. The patient developed a gag reflex during the silicone impression. Deep breathing through the nose, does not stop the gag reflex. What measures should be taken in this case?

- A. Low tilt the patient's head forward
- B. Remove the impression tray, perform application anesthesia with 10% lidocaine solution
- C. Postpone fingerprinting to another patient visit
- D. Remove the impression tray, rinse the mouth with a solution of potassium permanganate
- E. Take an impression with a folding spoon

67. Patient F., 67 years old, plans to make a removable prosthesis. At the stage of prosthesis manufacturing, Isocol auxiliary material is used. What group of materials does it belong to?

- A. Molding
- B. Imprint
- C. Modeling
- D. Polishing
- E. Insulating

68. Patient V., 35 years old, turned to an orthopedic dentist. The manufacture of complete and partial removable dentures is shown. The patient notes a specific allergic reaction to lidocaine during a previous visit to the dentist. What are the doctor's tactics in this situation?

- A. Carry out a subcutaneous test for the anesthetic lidocaine
- B. Carry out anesthesia with an anesthetic of the articaine series
- C. Carry out a scarification test for the anesthetic lidocaine
- D. Anesthetize with the anesthetic lidocaine 10%
- E. Refer the patient for consultation to a physician

69. Patient T., 75 years old, after 18 years of use of full removable prostheses were made new prostheses, which he uses for two weeks. The patient complains of poor habituation to prostheses. When talking and chewing, artificial teeth "knock", swallowing is difficult, masticatory muscles get tired, there is pain under the dentures. What is the cause of the complaints?

- A. Violation of the polymerization regime
- B. Errors are made at the stage of obtaining functional prints
- C. No adjustment of the myostatic reflex before prosthetics
- E. Impaired adaptation is caused by the patient's advanced age
- E. Incorrect correction of complete removable dentures



70. What is the number of urban population for one position of dentist-orthopedist in a dental clinic?

- A. 5 thousand
- B. 10 thousand
- C. 15 thousand
- D. 20 thousand
- E. 25 thousand

71. Patient M., 52 years old, has been using a partial removable plate prosthesis on the lower jaw for 2 years. Fixation of the prosthesis is good. Dental formula: 0 0 0 0 43 42 41 31 32 33 0 0 0 0. 31 teeth were removed due to acute periodontitis. What should a doctor do in this situation?

- A. Make a new partial removable plate prosthesis
- B. Carry out a direct relocation of the prosthesis
- C. To reconstruct a partial removable prosthesis by welding an artificial tooth
- D. Carry out indirect relocation of the prosthesis
- E. Leave everything as it is

72. At the reception at the dentist-orthopedist upon receipt of the imprint of patient S., 30 years old, the following symptoms appeared: paroxysmal cough, cyanosis, vomiting, and a splash when inhaled.

- A. Aspiration of a foreign body
- B. Acute bronchitis
- C. An attack of bronchial asthma
- D. Tracheitis
- E. Increased vomiting reflex

73. Patient Yu, 48 years old, plans to make a complete removable plate prosthesis. Objectively: the alveolar process in the frontal area is well defined, pear-shaped. What kind of artificial teeth should be performed in this clinical case?

- A. On the metal base of the prosthesis
- B. On artificial gums
- C. In the tributary
- D. On the rubber basis of the prosthesis
- E. On the elastic basis of the prosthesis

74. Patient F., 66 years old, suffering from coronary heart disease, atherosclerosis, during dental treatment developed severe chest pain with irradiation to the left shoulder blade, which was accompanied by numbness of the left arm. The patient turned pale, sweating on his forehead. AT 140/90 mm Hg. Art., pulse 75 per 1 min, rhythmic. The pain does not disappear after taking validol, but decreases after taking nitroglycerin. What disease (condition) did the patient develop?

- A. Angina attack
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. Tachycardia
- E. Paroxysmal tachycardia

75. The patient d., 60 years old, to make an ectoprosthesis, you need to get a face mask according to Hippocrates. What impression material should be used?

- A. Stens
- B. "Dentafof"
- C. "Stomalgin"
- D. Stomaflex
- E. Gypsum

76. Officer K., 52, suffered a gunshot fracture of the lower jaw on the battlefield. Before the injury he used removable prostheses (partial lamellar for the upper jaw and full for the lower jaw). What can be used for transport fracture immobilization?

- A. Shin Vasiliev
- B. Patient prostheses
- C. Tigerstedt's tire
- D. Entelis tire
- E. Apparatus Zbarzha

77. Patient S., 50 years old, applied for prosthetics. Objective examination revealed: complete defect of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws; general puffiness, cyanosis of the mucous membrane and red border of the lips, the tongue is increased in size, on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and tongue there are imprints of teeth, there is dryness, heartburn. Which somatic diseases are characterized by pathological signs?

- A. With radiation sickness
- B. With atherosclerosis
- C. In diseases of the cardiovascular system
- D. In malignant neoplasms
- E. In endocrine diseases

78. Patient K., 53 years old, complained of poor fixation of a complete removable prosthesis. From the anamnesis it was revealed that the prostheses were made 4 years ago. Fixation has deteriorated over the past six months. What are the doctor's tactics in the short term?

- A. Make a new complete removable prosthesis
- B. Relocate a complete removable prosthesis
- C. Carry out surgical correction of the prosthetic bed
- D. Make a soft prosthesis pad
- E. Make a clasp prosthesis

79. Patient A., 50 years old, used full removable plate prostheses for a month, complained of speech and swallowing disorders. In the anamnesis: three days ago I ate canned mushrooms. Which of the following clinical signs are typical symptoms of botulism?

- A. Paresis of accommodation, diplopia, swallowing disorders
- B. Paresis and paralysis of skeletal muscles

- C. Abnormal heart rhythm
- D. Myocardial insufficiency, ptosis
- E. Dysfunction of external respiration

80. Patient B., 66 years old, was taken to the intensive care unit without consciousness. Neighbors called an ambulance because they smelled smoke. The patient lives in a part of the house, which is heated by firewood. Objective: the skin of the face and mucous membrane is crimson-cherry color. Pupils do not respond to light. Corneal and tendon reflexes are suppressed. CDR-26 / min. Ps - 102 / min., Weak filling. Blood pressure - 90/50 mm Hg What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute carbon monoxide poisoning
- B. Acute chlorine poisoning
- C. Acute sulfur dioxide poisoning
- D. Acute methane poisoning
- E. Acute hydrochloric acid poisoning

81. Patient S., 75 years old, has a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw. Objective: the alveolar process is slightly atrophied. Fitting of an individual spoon is made by means of Herbst's tests. When you pull your lips forward, the spoon is dropped. In what area it is necessary to shorten the edge of an individual spoon?

- A. From canine to canine on the lingual side
- B. From the area behind the mucosal tubercle to the sublingual line
- C. Along the submandibular line
- D. From canine to canine on the vestibular side
- E. In the area of the premolars on the lingual side

82. A new dental clinic is being organized in the city with a population of more than 25,000 people. How is the position of the head of orthopedic departments established according to the order № 33 of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated February 23, 2000?

- A. For 3 medical positions
- B. For 4 medical positions
- C. For 10 medical positions
- D. At the discretion of the chief physician of the clinic
- E. For 5 medical positions

83. Patient A., 35 years old, as a result of the injury developed pain in the area of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ), difficulty chewing and opening the mouth. The patient was diagnosed with traumatic TMJ arthritis. What method of examination should be used for differential diagnosis with a fracture of the mandible in the area of the condylar process?

- A. Radiograph of the mandible in lateral projection
- B. Radiography of the TMJ
- C. Radiography of the paranasal sinuses
- D. Sialography
- E. General blood test

84. Patient M., 37 years old, applied for prosthetics. Conductive anesthesia was performed before the abutment of the abutment teeth under the bridge structures. During the administration of the anesthetic, the patients developed cold sweat, sudden pallor and cyanosis, and a filiform pulse. The patient retains consciousness, but has become apathetic and relaxed. What is the previous diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Heart attack
- D. Fainting
- E. Hypertensive crisis

85. Patient K., 18 years old, complained of difficulty biting food, chewing and speech disorders, and an aesthetic defect. During the examination: standing in front of the face, shortening of the upper lip, tension of the perioral muscles. The front teeth of the upper jaw stand out from under the upper lip. Closing of the dentition in the lateral areas of the second class according to Engle, the presence of a sagittal incisor slit up to 0.5 cm. What is the patient's diagnosis?

- A. Open bite
- B. Progeny
- C. Cross-bite
- D. Prognathism
- E. Deep bite

86. Patient V., 25 years old, went to the clinic for prosthetics. Objective: 11 teeth changed color, previously treated for complicated caries, direct bite. The doctor suggested making a metal-ceramic crown. How thick should the hard tissues of the abutment tooth be ground to the selected structure?

- A. 0.5-1.0 mm
- B. 0.8-1.2 mm
- C. 1.5-1.8 mm
- D. 1.0-1.5 mm
- E. 2.0-, 2.5 mm

87. Patient R., 65 years old, suffering from coronary heart disease, developed severe chest pain during dental treatment, radiating to the left shoulder blade and arm. Sick paleness, drops of sweat appeared on his forehead. Objectively: AT-80/55 mm Hg, Ps-50 / min, rhythmic. The dentist stopped the manipulations in the oral cavity, gave the patient a tablet of nitroglycerin, but the patient's condition did not improve. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypertensive crisis
- B. Angina pectoris
- C. Pulmonary artery thromboembolism
- D. Cardiogenic shock
- E. Myocardial infarction

88. Patient M., 69 years old, underwent surgery to completely remove the mandible. Prior to the operation, impressions were taken from the upper and lower jaws and a replacement prosthesis was made from the lower jaw. What ensures the

fixation of this prosthesis in the oral cavity?

- A. Hook loops
- V. Attachmeni
- C. Magnets
- D. Koshar coil springs
- E. Staples

89. Patient P., 58 years old, underwent orthopedic treatment with replacement of defects of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws with solid combined place-shaped prostheses. Concomitant disease - hypertension. Which hemostatic drug should not be used for refraction?

- A. Norepinephrine hydrotartrate
- B. Hydrogen peroxide
- C. Aluminum chloride
- D. Iron sulfate
- E. Tetrahydrosoline

90. F.'s husband, 47 years old, went to see a dentist. After anesthesia with 2% lidocaine solution 4 ml, the patient became anxious and complained of abdominal pain, nausea, fear of death. Consciousness is preserved, the skin on the face and neck is hyperemic, breathing is accelerated, the pulse is filiform, frequent, blood pressure is reduced. What is the diagnosis of this patient?

- A. Drooling
- B. Allergic reaction to lidocaine
- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Cardiovascular collapse

91. The victim, J., 52 years old, had a chemical burn of the oral mucosa with phenol. What should be used for first aid?

- A. 1% solution of iodinol, 5% solution of unithiol
- B. Hypertonic solution (3.5% solution of sodium chloride)
- C. 0.1% solution of hydrochloric acid, 2% solution of sulfuric acid
- D. 50% ethyl alcohol or castor oil
- E. 0.1% solution of ammonia, 1-2% baking soda

92. The wounded R., 30 years old, with damage to the maxillofacial area in combination with a closed traumatic brain injury is likely to develop aspiration asphyxia. What precautions should be taken on the battlefield?

- A. Tracheotomy
- B. Fixing the tongue in the forward position
- C. Introduction of the breathing tube (airway)
- D. Imposition of a tracheostomy
- E. Cleaning the mouth and transporting the patient in a supine position

93. Patient M., 27 years old, complained about dental prosthetics. Objective: Enamel and dentin hypoplasia. It is planned to cover 12, 11, 21, 22 teeth with metal-

ceramic crowns. What anesthesia is appropriate for odontopreparation?

- A. Infiltration
- B. Unilateral torus
- C. Unilateral mandibular
- D. One-sided mental
- E. Bilateral torus

94. Patient M., 28 years old, waiting at the dentist's office, suddenly complained of very severe pain in the upper third of the abdomen, paleness and fainting. During palpation, the abdomen is firm "like a board". Coming to consciousness, the patient moans. He said that he had been suffering from peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum for 6 years. What is the preliminary diagnosis of an emergency?

- A. Acute appendicitis
- B. Perforation of the ulcer
- C. Renal colic
- D. Shock
- E. Gastrointestinal bleeding

95. Patient S., 70 years old, went to the dentist the day after fixing a complete removable prosthesis made on the lower jaw. Complains of pain in the alveolar process of the mandible during chewing. Objectively: in the area of the transitional fold there is hyperemia and swelling of the mucous membrane. What are the doctor's next tactics?

- A. Re-polymerize the prosthesis
- B. Correct the prosthesis
- C. Shorten the base of the prosthesis
- D. Shorten the border of the prosthesis in the specified area
- E. Relocate the base of the prosthesis

96. Patient Ts., 45 years old, had a fracture of the mandible with displacement of fragments as a result of the accident. Specify the method of transport immobilization for transporting the victim to the department of maxillofacial surgery:

- A. Circular parietal-chin bandage
- B. Splinting with Tigerstedt tires
- C. Splinting with a smooth bracket
- D. Intermaxillary ligature fastening
- E. Splinting with the help of Vasiliev's tire

97. Patient B., 53 years old, is made a brazed bridge. In the clinical and laboratory stages of its manufacture using an auxiliary material with the chemical formula  $(\text{CaSO}_4) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Enter the title of this material:

- A. Izokol
- B. Cement
- C. Wax
- D. Bleaching
- E. Gypsum

98. A mother with a child, A., 12 years old, went to the orthopedist-dentist about the absence of 22 teeth. Objectively: no deformations of the dental system have been detected, the bite is orthognathic, there are no 22 teeth, which have a place in the dental arch. Panoramic radiography revealed that there was no rudiment of 22 teeth. Diagnosis: primary adentia of 22 teeth. What design is recommended in this case?

- A. Bridge prosthesis with bilateral fixation
- B. Bridge prosthesis with unilateral fixation
- C. Sliding bridge prosthesis
- D. Removable partial prosthesis
- E. Spacer

99. Patient V., 50 years old, applied for prosthetics. The production of a metal-ceramic bridge prosthesis and a clasp prosthesis on attachments is shown. The patient noted an allergic reaction after anesthesia during a previous visit to the dentist. What are the doctor's tactics in this situation?

- A. Refer the patient to an allergist for allergy laboratory tests
- B. Carry out infiltration anesthesia with an anesthetic of the articaine series
- C. Carry out a scarification test on the anesthetic to be performed  
Anesthesia
- D. Carry out anesthesia with polyester anesthetic
- E. Carry out a subcutaneous test for anesthetics

100. Patient K., 47 years old, was diagnosed with anaphylactic shock. After resuscitation, he managed to stabilize blood pressure and restore independent breathing. Against this background, the patient retains the asthmatic component, breathing is difficult. Which drug should be administered to the patient in addition?

- A. Caffeine
- V. Eufilin
- C. Korglikon
- D. Atropine
- E. Cordiamine

101. At patient Z., 37 years old, a direct bite, cutting edges and masticatory surfaces of all teeth are erased, height of a crown part of teeth of the top and lower jaws is reduced. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Enamel necrosis
- B. Dysplasia of Capdepon
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Enamel erosion
- E. Pathological abrasion of teeth

102. Patient K., 22 years old, planned to make a bridge with a support of 44, 47 teeth. Objectively: 45, 46 teeth are missing. There is a tooth-alveolar lengthening in the area of 16, 15 teeth at 1/3 of the height of the crowns. Which of the following methods of occlusion correction is optimal?

- A. Hardware and surgery
- B. Increasing the occlusal height

- C. Orthopedic
- D. Shortening of teeth
- E. Surgical

103. Patient B., 43 years old, complained of pain on the left side during chewing, bleeding and inflammation of the gingival margin. A few months ago he was prosthetic due to the absence of 36 teeth. Teeth on the sides of the defect are intact. What is the probable cause of the complaints?

- A. Bruxism
- B. Localized gingivitis
- C. Chronic periodontitis
- D. Localized periodontium
- E. Increased occlusion on the bridge

104. Patient M., 20 years old, complained about the absence of 24 teeth. From the anamnesis: the tooth was removed due to an injury 3 months ago. Objectively: the mucosa in the area of the removed tooth without pathology, the teeth on the sides of the defect are intact. Which design should be preferred?

- A. Bridge prosthesis made of gold
- B. Adhesive prosthesis
- C. Immediate prosthesis
- D. Solid prosthesis
- E. Bridge-shaped brazed prosthesis

105. At the medical examination of patient D., 53 years old, on the vestibular surface 45,44,43, 33, 34,35, 23,24, 13,14 teeth, defects of hard tissues were revealed. The walls are dense, shiny, smooth, painless during probing and thermal irritation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Erosion of the hard tissues of the tooth
- B. Enamel hypoplasia
- C. Cervical caries
- D. Wedge-shaped defects
- E. Cervical necrosis of enamel

106. Choose from the following the simplest and most effective way to prevent tongue depression in patients who are temporarily unconscious:

- A. Stitching and extraction of the tongue
- B. Intubation of the trachea
- C. Introduction of the nasal airway
- D. Tracheotomy
- E. Introduction of S-shaped air duct

107. Patient K., 28 years old, went to the dentist for prosthetics. After the examination, the doctor decided to make a bridge with a support of 14,18,25,27 teeth. The patient developed a gag reflex during the removal of the silicone impression. Deep breathing through the nose did not help. What needs to be done in this case?

- A. Lubricate the hard palate with an anesthetic solution
- B. Postpone fingerprinting to another visit



- C. Low tilt the patient's head forward
- D. Take an impression with a folding spoon
- E. Rinse the mouth with an antiseptic solution

108. In the city with a population of 95 thousand inhabitants (adult population - 60 thousand inhabitants) the city dental polyclinic in which the orthopedic department will be formed will be organized. How many positions of orthopedic dentists should be provided in this orthopedic department?

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 3
- E. 9

109. Patient R., 24 years old, is scheduled to make a stump insert and a metal-ceramic crown for 22 teeth. During the dilation of the canal, the patient felt a sharp pain, as if a burn. When auditing the canal on a cotton swab blood. What is the complication of root expansion?

- A. Injury of the gingival margin
- B. Sealing the root canal
- C. Perforation of the root wall
- D. Fracture of the root wall
- E. Chipping of the stump wall

110. Patient P., 55 years old, has complete removable prostheses. During the inspection of the prosthesis design it was found that there is a gap between the front teeth, in the lateral areas of one side there is a hump between the teeth, on the other side there is a horizontal gap between the teeth; the center line is shifted. What mistake was made during the clinical stages?

- A. Deformed wax patterns
- B. Anterior occlusion was determined
- C. Increased between alveolar height
- D. Lateral occlusion is defined
- E. Unevenly softened biting rollers

111. A woman R., 35 years old, on the second day after tooth extraction, went to the maxillofacial department with complaints of pain in the masticatory area, a feeling that there is no contact between the teeth of the upper and lower jaws on the right. During the examination: the chin is shifted to the left, the mouth is half open, the lips are closed, the bite is broken. Restriction of lateral movements of the lower jaw. In front of the trachea of the right ear is a depression of soft tissues. Which study is the most informative for this disorder?

- A. Radiography of the TMJ
- B. Radiography of the lower jaw
- C. Ultrasound examination of the TMJ
- D. Bimanual examination of the TMJ
- E. Symptom of load

112. In the maternity hospital, A.'s child was born with complete nonunion of the palate. The maxillofacial surgeon recommended making an obturator. When should you make and start wearing an obturator, given this pathology?

- A. At the age of 5-6 years
- B. At the age of 1-2 years
- C. At the age of 3-4 years
- D. At any age
- E. In the maternity hospital

113. Patient K., 65 years old, went to the clinic of orthopedic dentistry to make an ectoprosthesis of the orbit lost due to injury. What is used to fix the orbital prosthesis?

- A. Clamps
- C. Eyepiece frame
- C. Magnets
- D. Clock spring
- E. Hinged devices

114. Patient M., 42 years old, complained to the dentist about the inconvenience due to the breakage of the pin structure on the upper jaw on the right. The prosthesis was made 4 years ago. Objectively: in 13 teeth the pin structure is freely removed from the root, loosely adjacent to the ash edge and root walls; from the distal surface of the chipped part of the pin structure. According to the radiograph, the canal 13 of the tooth is filled 1/3 of the apex, there are no pathological changes in the feathers of the apical tissues. The patient asks to replace the design as soon as possible due to the business trip. What design should be made?

- A. Stamped pin tooth
- B. Golden pin tooth
- C. Plastic pin tooth
- D. Combined pin tooth
- E. Cast pin tooth

115. Patient N., 25 years old, complains of an aesthetic defect. Objectively: crowns 12,11,21,22,23 teeth are destroyed more than 2/3 of the carious process. The bite is orthognathic. On the radiograph: the canals are sealed to the apex, pathological changes in the feathers of the apical tissues are absent. Which design is the most rational in this case?

- A. Stump tabs and cermet crowns
- B. Immediate prostheses on pins
- C. Combined crowns
- D. Stump tabs lined with plastic
- E. Restoration of the crown part by photocomposite

116. Patient K., 35 years old, complained of limited mouth opening, joint pain in the left morning. The pain arose a year ago, the restriction of mouth opening developed gradually. Objective: the mouth opens 7 mm. Palpation of the joint is painless. The bite is orthognathic. Partial absence of teeth on the upper jaw Class II

according to Kennedy. On the radiograph: the joint space is narrowed, indistinctly expressed, "veiled". There are no movements in the joint. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute TMJ injury
- B. Bone ankylosis of the TMJ
- C. Inflammatory contracture of the masticatory muscles
- D. Fibrous ankylosis of the TMJ
- E. Deforming arthrosis of the TMJ

117. Patient R., 64 years old, complained about dental prosthetics. Objective: Acute bony protrusion in the area of the missing 15 teeth. It is planned to make a partial removable prosthesis with a two-layer base. Which plastic should be used for an elastic substrate?

- A. Fluorox
- B. Protacryl
- C. Acrylic
- D. PM-01
- E. Bakril

118. Patient B., 29 years old, was diagnosed with anaphylactic shock. After resuscitation, he managed to stabilize blood pressure and restore independent breathing. Against this background, the patient retains the asthmatic component; breathing is difficult. Which drug should be administered to the patient in addition?

- A. Caffeine
- V. Eufilin
- C. Korglikon
- D. Atropine
- E. Cordiamine

119. Patient V., 35 years old, complains of hypersensitivity of teeth to cold, sour, hard. The examination revealed areas of dentin exposure on the humps of premolars and molars, cutting edges of incisors and canines. After examination, the diagnosis was made: pathological abrasion, hyperesthesia of the hard tissues of the teeth. Which toothpicks are optimal for this patient?

- A. Manual brushes with stiff bristles
- B. Manual brushes with medium stiff bristles
- C. Manual brushes with soft bristles and rounded tips
- D. Manual brushes with a power protrusion in the form of a mono beam
- E. Manual brushes with two-level bristles

120. Patient M., 58 years old, is made partial removable plate prostheses. Anatomical impressions were taken from both jaws with elastic alginate material "Ipin", which were transferred for disinfection. Specify the means for disinfection of these prints:

- A. Alcohol solution 70%
- B. Sodium hypochlorite 0.5%
- C. Glutaric aldehyde 2.5% pH 7.0-8.7

- D. Hydrogen peroxide solution 6%
- E. Dexoxone 0.1%

121. Patient F., 75 years old, made a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. When fitting an individual spoon according to the method of Herbst, the dentist found that the spoon is reset when the lips are pulled out with a tube. In which area should the spoon be corrected?

- A. In the area of the buccal cords
- B. Behind the maxillary humps
- C. Vestibular between the canines
- D. Distal to the line A
- E. All over the vestibular edge

122. Patient R., 55 years old, after anesthesia noted the appearance of sharp weakness, pain behind the sternum, which radiates to the left arm and scapular area, palpitations. Objectively: conscious, lethargic, forehead covered with cold sweat, marked pallor of the skin, AT-90/60 mm Hg, heart sounds dull, pulse filamentous, arrhythmic. What condition develops in the patient?

- A. Cardiogenic form of anaphylactic shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Cardiogenic shock
- E. Angina attack

123. During the hostilities, a dental detachment was deployed in the area of the GBF by order of the head of the WMU Front, and a patient with a shrapnel wound to the face was admitted. What kind of care can be provided in a dental unit?

- A. Specialized care
- B. Advisory assistance
- C. Qualified assistance
- D. Dental care
- E. Denture care

124. Patient H., 35 years old, at the stage of checking the design of complete removable dentures found that during the closing of the jaws between the dentitions there are gaps in the sagittal plane: the lower dentition is located 1 cm distal to the upper dentition. How to correct a mistake?

- A. Place the heated wax plates on the dentition and fix the mesiodistal position of the mandible
- B. Identify the central occlusion with new occlusal rollers
- C. To restructure the myostatic reflex
- D. Obtain functional impressions under masticatory pressure
- E. Determine the prosthetic plane

125. Patient K., 52 years old, was hospitalized in the maxillofacial hospital with complaints of pain, bleeding, chewing disorders. History of lower jaw injury. Objective: fracture at the level of the central incisors of the mandible. Swelling at the fracture site. Mouth opening is unlimited. Both jaws are toothless. What orthopedic

design should be offered to the patient?

- A. Rudko's apparatus
- C. Porta spring rail
- C. Limberg's splint
- D. Guning's spring tire
- E. Vankevich's dentate gyrus

126. Patient T., 75 years old after 18 years of using full removable prostheses, was given new prostheses, which he used for two weeks. The patient complains of poor habituation to prostheses. When talking and chewing, artificial teeth "knock", swallowing is difficult, masticatory muscles get tired, there is pain under the dentures. What is the cause of the complaints?

- A. No adjustment of the myostatic reflex before prosthetics
- B. Errors are made at the stage of obtaining functional prints
- C. Violation of the polymerization regime
- E. Impaired adaptation caused by the patient's advanced age
- E. Incorrect correction of complete removable dentures

127. Patient V., 65 years old, complains of balancing full removable dentures when eating. The prostheses were made 1 week ago. Objectively: significant atrophy of the alveolar processes of both jaws, prognathic ratio. The teeth are set "on the glass", the bite is orthognathic. What is the cause of the patient's complaints?

- A. There is no circular shut-off valve
- B. Weak functional absorbency of prostheses
- C. Poor adhesion and cohesion of prostheses
- D. Improperly installed artificial teeth
- E. Insufficient anatomical retention of prostheses

128. K., a 60-year-old man, complains of pain in the lower jaw in the lateral area on the right. The pain worsens when eating. From the anamnesis: three days ago the patient was fitted with a complete removable plate prosthesis on the lower jaw. Objective: full removable prosthesis on the lower jaw. In the lateral area to the right of the transition fold corresponding to the edge of the prosthesis there is a defect of the oval mucosa, the edges are covered with white plaque. When touched - a sharp pain. What is the diagnosis of this patient?

- A. Allergic stomatitis
- B. Toxic stomatitis
- C. Actinomycotic ulcer
- D. Syphilitic ulcer
- E. Decubital ulcer

129. Officer F., 52, suffered a gunshot fracture of the lower jaw on the battlefield. Before the injury he used removable prostheses (partial lamellar for the upper jaw and full lamellar for the lower jaw). What can be used for transport fracture immobilization?

- A. Shina Vasilieva
- B. Tigerstedt's tire

- C. Patient prostheses
- D. Entelis's tire
- E. Apparatus Zbarzha

130. Patient M., 65 years old, needs to get a functional impression to make a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. Examination of the oral cavity revealed a sharp uniform atrophy of the alveolar process of the upper jaw, the palate is flat, the torus is pronounced, the humps of the upper jaw are atrophied, exostoses in the area 13, 23 size 5x5 mm. The mucous membrane in the area of the torus and exostoses is thinned, atrophied, on the rest of the prosthetic bed - moderately pliable. What type of print is most appropriate?

- A. Compression functional
- B. Decompression functional-suction
- C. Suction pressure
- D. Compression under chewing pressure
- E. Differentiated functional-suction

131. Patient M., 52 years old, has been using a partial removable plate prosthesis on the lower jaw for 2 years. Fixation of the prosthesis is good. Dental formula: 0 0 0 0 43 42 41 31 32 33 0 0 0 0. 31 teeth were removed due to acute periodontitis. What should a doctor do in this situation?

- A. Make a new partial removable plate prosthesis
- B. Carry out a direct relocation of the prosthesis
- C. To reconstruct a partial removable prosthesis by welding an artificial tooth
- D. Carry out indirect relocation of the partial prosthesis
- E. Leave everything unchanged

132. Patient D., 58 years old, complains of balancing a complete removable prosthesis made a month ago. Objective: the prosthesis was made 3 days after the removal of 26, 23 and 13 teeth. What is the mistake?

- A. The terms of prosthetics are not met
- B. When taking an anatomical impression
- C. When taking a functional fingerprint
- D. When fixing the central occlusion
- E. When checking the design of the prosthesis

133. Patient D., 68 years old, with a complete absence of teeth on the lower jaw went to the dentist. Examination revealed that the alveolar process on the lower jaw is significantly atrophied and in the lateral areas has an acute (knife-shaped) shape and is covered with atrophied mucous membrane. What should be considered when planning the design of the prosthesis?

- A. Make a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw with a two-layer base (with a soft lining)
- B. Take a compression impression
- C. Reduce the bite height
- D. Make a complete prosthesis of the lower jaw with metal teeth
- E. Set artificial chewing teeth with pronounced bumps

134. Patient A., 70 years old, is infected with the AIDS virus. During the examination of the oral cavity, the dentist accidentally damaged the skin of one of the fingers with a probe through a glove. How should the doctor act in this case?

- A. Apply a tourniquet on the shoulder
- B. Squeeze out the blood, treat the damage with a 6% solution of hydrogen peroxide
- C. Carry out diathermocoagulation
- D. Lubricate with 5% iodine solution
- E. Squeeze out the blood, lubricate with a strong solution of KMnO<sub>4</sub>

135. Patient S., 75 years old, is made a complete removable plate prosthesis for the lower jaw. Objective: the alveolar process is slightly atrophied. Fitting of an individual spoon is made by means of Herbst's tests. When you pull your lips forward, the spoon is dropped. In what area it is necessary to shorten the edge of an individual spoon?

- A. From canine to canine on the lingual side
- B. From the place behind
- C. Along the submandibular line
- D. From canine to canine on the vestibular side
- E. In the area of the premolars on the lingual side

136. Patient M., 37 years old, applied for prosthetics. Conductive anesthesia was performed before the abutment of the abutment teeth under the bridge structures. During the administration of the anesthetic, the patients developed cold sweat, sudden pallor and cyanosis, and a filiform pulse. The patient retains consciousness, but has become apathetic and relaxed. What is the previous diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Heart attack
- D. Fainting
- E. Hypertensive crisis

137. Patient B., aged 62 years, went to the dental clinic with complaints of facial swelling and pain in the lower jaw on the left, numbness of the lower lip. After a clinical examination, the diagnosis was made: Fracture of the lower jaw on the left, complete absence of teeth on both jaws, microstomy. Choose from the following splint for orthopedic fracture treatment:

- A. Limberg's tire
- W. Weber's tire
- C. Tire of Guning-Port
- D. Elbrecht's tire
- E. Shina Vankevich

138. Patient P., 60 years old, at the stage of correction of the upper complete removable prosthesis notes its good fixation, comfort and convenience, but at some point during chewing the fixation of the prosthesis is violated. What is the cause of the patient's complaints?

- A. Insufficient functional suction
- B. Improperly installed artificial teeth
- C. Lack of adhesion
- E. Inaccurate functional prints
- E. Inaccurate anatomical prints

139. Patient A., 47 years old, complained of dry mouth, itchy gums and burning tongue. From the anamnesis: 8 months ago solid bridge prostheses with supports for 47 and 44 and 34 and 37 teeth were made. Objective: Diffuse erythema of the tongue. The amount of sugar in the blood is 8.1 mmol / l. Make a diagnosis.

- A. The state of menopause
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Allergic stomatitis
- D. Kosten's syndrome
- E. Toxic and chemical stomatitis

140. Patient S., aged 35, has a fracture of the mandible in the area of 46.45 teeth. The bone fragments are not displaced, the teeth on them are motionless. What emergency care should be provided to the patient?

- A. Apply the Entelis tire
- B. Apply Vasiliev's tire
- C. Apply the Port bus
- E. Immobilize the fragments with a sling
- E. Apply the Tigerstedt tire

141. Patient S., aged 63, had a fracture of the lower jaw on the left in the area of the chin opening. Objective: complete absence of teeth. Prior to the injury, she used full removable dentures. Which splint can be used to immobilize the wreckage?

- A. Shina Vankevich
- W. Weber's tire
- C. Shina Tigerstedt
- D. Shina Vasilieva
- E. Shina Porta

142. Patient D., 68 years old, with a complete absence of teeth on the lower jaw, applied for prosthetics. Examination of the prosthetic field revealed that the alveolar process on the lower jaw is significantly atrophied and has a sharp (knife-shaped) shape in the lateral areas and is covered with an atrophied mucous membrane. What should a doctor consider when planning a prosthesis design?

- A. Put artificial chewing teeth with pronounced bumps
- B. Take a compression impression
- C. Reduce the bite height
- D. Complete lower jaw prosthesis with metal teeth
- E. Make a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw with a two-layer base (with a soft pad)

143. Patient K., 70 years old, plans to make a complete removable plate prosthesis. At the stage of prosthesis manufacturing, Isocol auxiliary material is used.



What group of materials does it belong to?

- A. Molding
- B. Imprint
- C. Modeling
- D. Insulating
- E. Polishing

144. A 55-year-old woman, K., went to the doctor for prosthetics. After the examination, it was decided to make complete removable plate prostheses. Patients developed an elevated vomiting reflex during fingerprinting. Deep breathing through the nose does not stop the reflex. What measures should be taken in this case?

- A. Remove the impression tray, perform application anesthesia
- B. Low tilt the patient's head forward
- C. Postpone fingerprinting to another patient visit
- D. Remove the impression tray, allow the patient to rinse the mouth potassium permanganate solution
- E. Take an impression with a folding spoon

145. Patient A., 64 years old, is made a complete removable plate prosthesis for the upper jaw. While fitting an individual spoon according to Herbst's method, the doctor found that it was discharged when swallowed. In which part of the spoon you need to make a correction?

- A. All over the marginal edge
- B. In the area of the humps of the upper jaw
- C. In the area of the buccal folds
- D. On the parietal surface between the canines
- E. Distal along line "A"

146. A 53-year-old woman, S., went to the doctor for prosthetics. After an objective examination of the patient, the design of complete removable plate prostheses for the upper and lower jaws was chosen. During the inspection of the denture design, it was found that the interdental contact in the lateral areas is observed only on the left, and on the right there is a gap between the teeth. What mistake was made during the clinical stages?

- A. The bite in the lateral area on the left is overestimated
- B. Inaccurate prints were obtained
- C. Anterior occlusion was determined
- D. Lateral occlusion was determined

147. E. The base is deformed during the determination of the height of the central occlusion Patient K., 53 years old, is made of a complete removable plate prosthesis. In the clinical and laboratory stages of its manufacture using an auxiliary material with the chemical formula  $(\text{CaSO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Enter the name of this mat

- A. Izokol
- B. Cement
- C. Wax
- D. Gypsum

E. Bleeding erial:

148. Patient K., 80 years old, has a rash. What you need to pay special attention to when re-prosthetics of the patient with complete removable structures?

- A. Normalization of bite height
- B. Selection of artificial teeth
- C. Selection of impression material
- D. Grinding and polishing of the prosthesis
- E. Rehabilitation of the oral cavity

149. Patient A., 57 years old, is made a complete removable plate prosthesis for the upper jaw. At the clinical and laboratory stages of its manufacture using dental wax. What group of materials does it belong to?

- A. Imprint
- B. Modeling
- C. Molding
- D. Insulating
- E. Polishing

150. Patient F., 69 years old, complains of complete loss of teeth. After receiving a functional impression, the doctor and dental technician plan the boundaries of the prosthesis on the model. Where should the posterior border of a complete removable plate prosthesis pass?

- A. End on line "A"
- B. Overlap line "A" by 2 mm
- C. Overlap the line "A" by 3-5 mm
- D. Overlap the line "A" by 2-3.5 mm
- E. Must not overlap line "A"

151. Patient R., 54 years old, complains of constant burning of the mucous membrane in the area of the prosthetic bed, dry mouth. Diagnosis: Allergic stomatitis. What changes in the peripheral blood confirm this diagnosis?

- A. Leukocytosis, lymphocytosis and monocytosis
- B. Leukocytosis, erythropenia, increased ESR
- C. Leukopenia, monocytosis, increased ESR
- D. Leukopenia, lymphocytic and monocytosis
- E. Erythropenia, monocytosis, increased ESR

152. Patient S., 50 years old, suddenly had excitation, acceleration and deepening of respiration, acceleration of pulse, and increase in blood pressure while receiving an anatomical impression from the upper edentulous jaw for the manufacture of a complete removable plate prosthesis. Cyanosis, sweating. What diagnosis is most likely in this case?

- A. Fainting
- B. Asphyxia
- C. Collapse
- D. Hypertensive crisis

## E. Myocardial infarction

153. V.'s husband, 62 years old, complained of swelling of the face and pain in the left lower jaw, numbness of the lower lip. After a clinical examination, the diagnosis was made: fracture of the lower jaw on the left, complete absence of teeth on both jaws, microstomy. Choose from the following splint for orthopedic fracture treatment:

- A. Limberg's tire
- W. Weber's tire
- C. Tire of Guning-Port
- D. Elbrecht's tire
- E. Shina Vankevich

154. Patient H., 45 years old, sent to the clinic with a diagnosis of Closed median fracture of the mandible in the area of 41, 31 teeth without displacement. Objectively: in the oral cavity there are all the teeth on the upper and lower jaws, atrophy of the bone tissue of the lower jaw by 1/3 of the length of the tooth roots, mobility of teeth of I-II degree (periodontitis). Choose from the proposed splint for fracture treatment:

- A. Weber's gingival splint
- B. Smooth bracket
- C. Shina Vankevich
- D. Tigerstedt tire with chain loops
- E. Shina Vasilieva

155. Patient A., 60 years old, needs to get a Hippocrates face mask to make an exoprosthesis. What impression material should be used?

- A. Stens
- B. "Dentafol"
- C. "Stomalgin"
- D. Gypsum
- E. Stomaflex

156. Patient Sh., 70 years old, with complete loss of teeth on the upper jaw and a defect of the hard palate, complains of difficulty eating, spilling liquid food through the nose, frequent exacerbations of chronic rhinitis. The defect on the palate was formed due to traumatic injury (gunshot wound). Objectively: the cell process of the upper jaw is atrophied - type I according to Schroeder, flexibility of the mucous membrane - class I according to Supli. On the hard palate scar-altered defect size 2x3 cm. What is the most optimal design of the prosthesis in this case?

- A. Complete removable prosthesis with internal and peripheral valve system
- B. Complete removable denture with teeth on artificial gums
- C. Soft obturator and complete removable prosthesis
- D. Complete removable prosthesis with thickening in the defect area
- E. Complete removable prosthesis with metal base and soft obturator

157. Examination of the oral cavity of a toothless patient A., 78 years old,

revealed the mobility of the cellular process of the upper jaw (a swaying process). The degree of atrophy of the cell process - II according to Schroeder. The mucous membrane is moderately pliable. Which compression footprint should you prefer?

- A. Combined
- B. Compression
- C. Decompression
- D. Differentiated
- E. Loading

158. Patient J., 67 years old, complains of poor fixation of the upper complete removable plate prosthesis, which makes it difficult to chew food and speech. Objective: lowering of the prosthesis when opening the mouth. At what stage of prosthesis manufacturing was an error made?

- A. Taking an anatomical impression
- B. Taking a functional imprint
- C. Determination of the central ratio of the jaws
- D. installation of teeth
- E. Replacement of wax with plastic

159. Patient Shch., 57 years old, is scheduled to make complete removable plate prostheses. Objective: complete absence of teeth on the upper jaw. At the stage of checking the wax composition with artificial teeth in the mouth revealed a violation of the pronunciation of the sounds "k", "g", "x". Specify the reason for the pronunciation violation:

- A. Elongation of the prosthetic plane on the upper jaw in the frontal part
- B. The inclination of the artificial teeth of the upper jaw towards the dorsum of the mouth
- C. Inclination of artificial teeth in the parietal or lingual side
- D. Thickening of the base of the prosthesis on the upper jaw in the middle or distal third of the palate
- E. Thickening of the base of the prosthesis behind the front teeth

160. Patient A., 60 years old, complains about the impossibility of using full removable prostheses. The prostheses were made 2 months ago. Objectively: smoothness of the nasolabial and chin folds, during the conversation test you can hear the "knock" of the teeth, there is no gap between the teeth in a state of physiological rest. At what stage of prosthesis manufacturing was a mistake made?

- A. Imposition of prostheses
- B. Definition of central occlusion
- C. Installation of artificial teeth
- D. Functional prints
- E. Checking the wax composition

161. Patient S., 79 years old, went to the doctor to replace the removable plate prosthesis. History of stroke. Objectively: a sharp uneven atrophy of the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws, the oral mucosa is dry, immobile. Previous

removable dentures are not fixed. Which prosthesis design is the most appropriate?

- A. Prostheses with extended borders
- B. Prostheses with shortened borders
- C. Prosthesis with metal bases
- D. Prostheses with elastic lining
- E. Prostheses on implants

162. At patient K., 68 years old, defect of the lower third of a nose as a result of removal of a malignant tumor. Objectively: the back of the nose to the middle third and the outer contours of the nostrils are preserved. The skin at the base of the nose is delicate, eroded. The patient flatly refused plastic surgery. What method of fixing the ectoprosthesis is accepted in this case?

- A. Transparent adhesive tape
- B. Using tape
- C. Use of anatomical retention
- D. On the spectacle frame
- E. The main cap

163. The wounded man was taken to the regimental post of the medical point of the regiment (WFP) in the maxillofacial area, and during the dosimetric control the damage with radioactive substances was recorded. To which functional unit of the WFP should the victim be referred?

- A. Reception and sorting tent
- B. Insulator
- C. Dressing tent
- D. Evacuation tent
- E. Special treatment site

164. Unused dental instruments remained on the sterile table in the dental office after the work shift. What measures need to be taken to ensure the sterility of these dental instruments?

- A. Only disinfection
- B. Before sterilization cleaning, sterilization
- C. Sterilization without pre-treatment
- D. Disinfection, sterilization
- E. Disinfection, before sterilization cleaning, sterilization

165. Patient R., 23 years old, complained of discomfort in the area of 12 teeth. On the radiograph in the area of the apex of the root of the 12th tooth is determined by a vacuum with clear edges, up to 8-10 mm in diameter. Which method of surgical treatment is most appropriate?

- A. Hemisection
- B. Root amputation
- C. Resection of the apex of the root
- D. Tooth extraction
- E. Cytotomy

166. Patient A., 30 years old, complained of limited mouth opening, pain in the left temporomandibular joint. The symptoms appeared a year ago. Objective: 0.8 cm mouth opening, no joint movements. The bite is orthognathic. On the tomogram: the joint gap is narrowed, "veiled". Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Bone ankylosis of the TMJ
- B. Painful dysfunction of the TMJ
- C. Sclerosing arthrosis of the TMJ
- D. Fibrous ankylosis of the TMJ
- E. Purulent ankylosis of the TMJ

167. Patient B., 27 years old, went to the clinic with complaints of a cosmetic defect of the crown of the 11th tooth. Objectively: the crown part of the 11th tooth is destroyed, the root is stable, the canal is sealed to the top. After the examination, it was decided to restore the damaged tooth with a fiberglass pin and composite material. At what optimal depth should the canal 11 of the tooth be extended?

- A. To a depth of 1/3 of the tooth canal
- B. To a depth of 1/4 of the tooth channel
- C. To a depth of 1/2 of the tooth channel
- D. To a depth of 2/3 of the tooth canal
- E. The entire depth of the tooth canal

168. The wounded V., 39 years old, with damage to the maxillofacial area in combination with a closed traumatic brain injury has a probability of developing aspiration asphyxia. What precautions should be taken on the battlefield?

- A. Tracheotomy
- B. Fixing the tongue in the forward position
- C. Introduction of the breathing tube (airway)
- D. Imposition of a tracheostomy
- E. Cleaning the mouth and transporting the patient in a supine position

169. Patient F., 48 years old, complained of pain during the year in 45 teeth when biting. Previously, 45 teeth were treated. Objectively: the mucous membrane in the area of this tooth is hyperemic, with a cyanotic tinge. 45 tooth pink, the filling fell out. What examination method is needed to determine treatment tactics?

- A. Probing
- B. EOD
- C. Thermometry
- D. Palpation of the gums
- E. Radiography

170. A 23-year-old woman, Ts., Applied for the restoration of the crown of 11 teeth. Objectively: the root of the 11th tooth at the level of the gingival margin, the walls of sufficient thickness. The doctor made and fitted a stump tab, on which a metal-plastic crown will be made. Which of the following plastics will be used to line the metal frame of the crown?

- A. Sinma-M
- B. Acryloxide

- C. Noracryl
- D. Protacryl
- E. Carboden

171. Patient Sh., 49 years old, has generalized periodontitis of moderate severity. Fixed prosthetic splints are made. What impression material should be used in this case?

- A. Cielast-69
- W. Stens
- C. Gypsum
- D. Protacryl-M
- E. Upin

172. Patient K., 55 years old, was taken to the admission department after the accident. Examination of the victim in the area of the oral cavity revealed a significant hematoma with spread to the neck and significant swelling of the soft tissues of the bottom of the mouth and neck. There are signs of asphyxia. What kind of emergency care is indicated for this patient?

- A. Fixation of the tongue
- B. Carrying out a tracheotomy
- C. Carrying out of symptomatic medical treatment
- D. Introduction of lobeline
- E. Dissection and defecation of the hematoma

173. Patient K., 35 years old, was taken from the street, where he was for about 3 hours at a temperature of  $-27^{\circ}\text{C}$  and strong wind. Objective: the face is sharply pale, in the area of the tip of the nose and the most convex parts of the cheeks and chin, the skin is grayish. Consciousness is preserved, but somewhat inhibited, complains of loss of skin sensitivity in the area of the tip of the nose, cheeks and chin. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fainting
- B. Allergic condition
- C. Food poisoning
- D. Burns of the skin
- E. Frostbite of the skin of the I-II degree.

174. During the complex treatment of patient P., 36 years old, with a diagnosis of chronic generalized periodontitis of the II degree of severity, it was decided to perform splinting of the front group of teeth of the mandible using the Ribbond system. What material is it desirable to use to fix the polymer tape of this system?

- A. Chemical microphilic composite
- B. Glass ionomer cement
- C. Liquid composite
- D. Chemical microphilic composite
- E. Chemical micro hybrid composite

175. Fighter A., 24 years old, wounded by a shell fragment, was diagnosed

with a fracture of the mandible with a bone defect in the chin area of more than 2 cm. What method of fixing fragments of the mandible is shown?

- A. Direct osteosynthesis
- B. Ivy intermaxillary ligature ligation
- C. Tigerstedt tires
- D. Fixation of fragments by Rudko's device
- E. Guning-Port tire

176. Patient R., 28 years old, went to the dentist for prosthetics. After the examination, the doctor decided to make a bridge with a support of 14.18, 25.27 teeth. The patient developed a gag reflex during the removal of the silicone impression. Deep breathing through the nose did not help. What needs to be done in this case?

- A. Lubricate the hard palate with an anesthetic solution
- B. Postpone fingerprinting to another visit
- C. Low tilt the patient's head forward
- D. Take an impression with a folding spoon
- E. Rinse the mouth with an antiseptic solution

177. Patient A., 53 years old, planned resection of the left half of the mandible with its branch. The manufacture of a maxillary prosthesis according to Oxman is shown. Which element of the prosthesis serves to keep the remaining fragment of the mandible from shifting towards the defect?

- A. Multi-clamp system
- B. Artificial teeth
- C. Removable or non-removable inclined plane
- D. The fixing part as a whole
- E. Resection part

178. Patient N., 23 years old, for the first time with the exacerbation of the rheumatic process appeared pain, immobility and crunch in the temporomandibular joints (TMJ). Hyperemia and swelling of the skin in the joints are determined. On the tomogram: joint gaps are expanded. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute rheumatoid bilateral arthritis of the TMJ
- B. Sclerosing bilateral arthrosis of the TMJ
- C. Acute nonspecific bilateral arthritis of the TMJ
- D. Fibrous bilateral ankylosis of the TMJ
- E. Painful dysfunction of the TMJ

179. Patient K., complained a month after cementation of the cermet crown on 23 teeth, with complaints of its cementation. Objectively: the stump of the tooth is high enough, the walls of the stump converge to the vertical axis of the tooth at an angle of about 300 degrees. At what angle was it necessary to create convergence of the walls of the stump of the tooth relative to the axis of the tooth?

- A. 22-250 degrees
- B. Up to 80 degrees
- Pp. 15-180 degrees



- D. 10-120 degrees
- E. 12-150 degrees

180. Patient G., 62 years old, was found unconscious in an apartment heated by firewood, the chimney in the stove was closed, and the room smelled of smoke. Objective: the patient is unconscious, cherry skin and mucous membranes. Pupils do not respond to light, corneal and tendon reflexes are absent, muscle tone is reduced. Ps-96 / min., Weak filling. Heart sounds are deaf, single extrasystoles, AT-90/60 mm Hg. In the lower parts of the lungs there are single small-bubble rales. CDR-28 / min. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute carbon monoxide poisoning
- B. Acute benzene poisoning
- C. Acute sulfur dioxide poisoning
- D. Acute methane poisoning
- E. Acute chlorine poisoning

181. Patient B., 30 years old, complained of inconvenience due to breakage of the pin structure on the upper right jaw. The prosthesis was made 4 years ago. Objectively: in 13 teeth the pin structure is freely removed from the root, loosely adjoins the ash edge and the walls of the root: from the distal surface of the chipped part of the pin structure. According to the radiograph, the canal 13 of the tooth is filled 1/3 of the apex, there are no pathological changes in the periapical tissues. The patient asks to replace the design as soon as possible due to the business trip. What design should be made?

- A. Stamped pin tooth
- B. Clasp prosthesis
- C. Plastic pin tooth
- D. Combined pin tooth
- E. Cast pin tooth

182. Patient R., 48 years old, has been working for 10 years in the production of batteries. He went to the dentist with complaints about the metallic taste in his mouth, streaks of bluish color on the edge of the gums. Objective: Specific bad breath. Around the necks of the front teeth, mainly on the vestibular side, along the gingival margin bluish-black stripe, such masses of pigment spots on the mucous membrane of the lips, cheeks, tongue and hard palate. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Mercury stomatitis
- B. Lead stomatitis
- C. Bismuth stomatitis
- D. Physiological pigmentation of the mucous membrane
- E. Diphenin stomatitis

183. Patient A., 47 years old, went to the clinic of orthopedic dentistry with complaints about the absence of a tooth in the frontal area of the upper jaw, a cosmetic defect. Objective: straight bite, no 11 teeth. From the anamnesis: myocardial infarction 3 months ago. What prosthesis design should be used at the moment?

- A. Bridge prosthesis with support for 21 and 12 teeth
- B. Implant
- C. Clasp prosthesis
- D. Bridge prosthesis with support on 21 teeth
- E. Partial removable plate prosthesis

184. Patient B., 35 years old, was admitted to the regional clinical hospital. After boiling with a burn in the maxillofacial area, he developed redness and slight swelling of the skin. The patient has a burn of the skin:

- A. III B degree
- B. III A degree
- C. and degree
- D. Yiwu degree
- E. II degree

185. Patient S., 25 years old, complains of an aesthetic defect. Objectively: the crowns of 12,11,21,22,23 teeth are destroyed by more than 2/3 of the carious process. The bite is orthognathic. On the radiograph: the canals are sealed to the top, there are no pathological changes in the periapical tissues. Which design is the most rational in this case?

- A. Post-cores and metal-ceramic crowns
- B. Immediate prostheses on pin-retained
- C. Combined crowns
- D. Post-cores and acrylic crowns
- E. Restoration of the coronal part by photopolymer materials

186. Patient A., 22 years old, suffered a double fracture of the mandible in the area of the chin and the right articular process with subluxation of the articular head as a result of an epileptic seizure. What method of treatment is indicated for this patient?

- A. Ivy eyelet intermaxillary wiring
- B. Splinting after Vasiliev
- C. Chin sling bandage
- D. Osteosynthesis
- E. Splinting after Tiggerstedt with the imposition of a occlusal plate

187. Patient F., 43 years old, complained of pain on the left side during chewing, bleeding and inflammation of the gingival margin. A few months ago he was prosthetic due to the absence of 36 teeth. Teeth on the sides of the defect are intact. What is the probable cause of the complaints?

- A. Bruxism
- B. Localized gingivitis
- C. Chronic periodontitis
- D. Localized periodontitis
- E. Increased occlusion on the bridge

188. The patient S., 44 years old, as a result of an industrial injury violated the

integrity of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws. The patient was shown the manufacture of fixed bridges. At whose expense should prosthetics be performed?

- A. At the expense of the clinic at the place of residence
- B. At the expense of the pension fund
- C. At the expense of the enterprise at the place of work
- D. At the expense of the charity fund
- E. At the patient's own expense

189. The patient is made of a metal-ceramic bridge prosthesis on the side of the upper jaw with support for 14 and 17 teeth. The occlusion in the area of action of the prosthesis is checked. When closing the teeth in the position of central occlusion, an imprint of copying paper was obtained on the buccal tubercles, contact surfaces and central pits of the lower molars. This indicates that there are (takes place):

- A. Correct intertrochanteric ratios of upper and lower teeth
- B. Incorrect intertrochanteric ratios of the upper and lower teeth
- C. Sufficient hump contact
- D. Insufficient intertrochanteric contact of the upper and lower teeth
- E. Premature intertrochanteric contact

190. Patient F., 17 years old, complains of partial absence of teeth on the upper jaw, difficulty chewing and hoarseness. Objectively: no 18,16,15,11, 23,28,35,38,48,47 teeth, postoperative middle defect of the hard palate. It was decided to make a clasp prosthesis with an obturating part. On which part of the clasp prosthesis is it desirable to place the obturating part?

- A. On paper clips
- B. On the arc
- C. On the basis
- D. On artificial teeth
- E. On the wall

191. Patient K., 35 years old, complained of limited mouth opening, joint pain in the left morning. The pain arose a year ago, the restriction of mouth opening developed gradually. Objective: the mouth opens 7 mm. Palpation of the joint is painless. The bite is orthognathic. Partial absence of teeth on the upper jaw Class II according to Kennedy. On the radiograph: the joint space is narrowed, indistinctly expressed, "veiled". There are no movements in the joint. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute TMJ injury
- B. Bone ankylosis of the TMJ
- C. Inflammatory contracture of the masticatory muscles
- D. Fibrous ankylosis of the TMJ
- E. Deforming arthrosis of the TMJ

192. M., a 64-year-old woman, became ill at the registry office of the dental clinic. Complaints of severe headache, tinnitus, impaired vision in the form of a "grid" in front of the eyes, shortness of breath, urge to vomit. Objective: confused consciousness, moist skin, hand tremor, AT-240/120 mm Hg, Ps-96 / min. What is

the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Hypoglycemic coma
- C. Acute cardiovascular failure
- D. Grounding
- E. Hypertensive crisis

193. Patient M., 35 years old, complains of hypersensitivity of the teeth to cold, sour, hard. The examination revealed areas of dentin exposure on the humps of premolars and molars, cutting edges of incisors and canines. After examination, the diagnosis was made: pathological abrasion, hyperesthesia of the hard tissues of the teeth. Which toothbrushes are optimal for this patient?

- A. Manual brushes with stiff bristles
- B. Manual brushes with medium stiff bristles
- C. Manual brushes with soft bristles and rounded tips
- D. Manual brushes with a power protrusion in the form of a monobunch
- E. Manual brushes with two-level bristles

194. Patient Shch., 22 years old, plans to make a bridge with a support of 44.47 teeth. Objective: 45.46 teeth missing. There is a dentoalveolar lengthening in the area of 16.15 teeth at 1/3 of the height of the crowns. Which of the following methods of occlusion correction is optimal?

- A. Hardware and surgery
- B. Increasing the occlusal height
- C. Orthopedic
- D. Shortening of teeth
- E. Surgical

195. Patient L., 45 years old, applied for prosthetics. Works as a TV announcer. Objectively: the dentition of the lower jaw is continuous, the upper jaw is terminal and includes defects in the lateral areas. The remaining teeth 18,17,13,12,11,21,22,23,24 are stable. What fixing elements of a clasp prosthesis should be used for cosmetic purposes?

- A. Attachmen and beam system
- B. Telescopic crowns
- C. Stapler systems Her
- D. Dentoalveolar clasps
- E. Clammer Jackson and Bonihart

196. Patient K., 79 years old (disabled group II) had a seizure due to epilepsy. The patient was given a position that precludes re-injury. What drug therapy should be used immediately?

- A. Cordiamin p / w
- B. Relanium in / in
- C. Promedol v / m
- D. Eufilin in / in
- E. Dibazol IV

197. Choose from the following the simplest and most effective way to prevent tongue depression in patients who are temporarily unconscious:

- A. Stitching and extraction of the tongue
- B. Incubation of the trachea
- C. Introduction of the nasal airway
- D. Tracheotomy
- E. Introduction of S-shaped air duct

198. Woman A., 54 years old, complains of abrasion of 35.36 teeth, pain from thermal and chemical stimuli. Objectively: crowns of 35.36 teeth are worn at 1/3 of the height of the horizontal type, 24.25.26 teeth are covered with solid crowns. Which crowns should be made for 35 and 36 teeth?

- A. Metal-ceramic
- B. Combined by Belkin
- C. Plastic
- D. Metal stamped
- E. Solid

199. Patient K., 32 years old, lost 41 and 31 teeth as a result of a sports injury. Replantation is impossible because these teeth have cracks and chips on the surface of the crowns and on the surface of the roots. After clinical and radiological examination, the possibility of direct implantation was determined. Which implants have an advantage in terms of material?

- A. Porcelain
- V. Carbon
- C. Titanium
- D. Platinum
- E. Sapphire

200. Patient S., 40 years old, complains of inability to chew food due to loss of 48,47,46,45,36,37,38 teeth. Other teeth of the lower jaw have mobility of the first degree. After the X-ray examination the patient was diagnosed with generalized periodontitis of the first degree of severity, chronic course. What is the most rational design of the prosthesis in this case?

- A. Removable plate prosthesis
- B. Splint clasp prosthesis
- C. Non-removable bridges
- D. Prosthesis with a metal base
- E. Fiber adhesive splint of front teeth

201. Patient F., 25 years old, went to the clinic to rehabilitate the oral cavity. During the preparation of 45 teeth due to chronic secondary caries, the patient turned pale, cold sticky sweat appeared on his forehead, nausea and tinnitus appeared. The patient fainted. Objectively: Ps-50 / min., AT-80/60 mm Hg, shallow breathing, narrowed pupils. Diagnose this condition:

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- W. Collapse

- C. Zomlinnia
- D. Quincke's edema
- E. Angina pectoris

202. Patient Sh., 54 years old, went to the clinic of orthopedic dentistry for prosthetics. Objective: 45.46 teeth missing. The central line of the upper and lower dentitions coincides, the upper front teeth overlap the lower by 1/3 of the height of the crown of the lower teeth. The anterior buccal hump 26 of the tooth falls into the buccal sulcus 36 of the tooth. What type of occlusion is characterized by these signs?

- A. Lateral occlusion
- B. Cross-occlusion
- C. Posterior occlusion
- D. Anterior occlusion
- E. Central occlusion

203. Patient A., 35 years old, as a result of the injury developed pain in the area of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ), difficulty chewing and opening the mouth. The patient was diagnosed with traumatic TMJ arthritis. What method of examination should be used for differential diagnosis with a fracture of the mandible in the area of the coronal process?

- A. Radiography of the TMJ
- B. Radiograph of the mandible in lateral projection
- C. Radiography of the paranasal sinuses
- D. Sialography
- E. General blood test

204. Patient M., 28 years old, waiting at the dentist's office, suddenly complained of very severe pain in the upper third of the abdomen, paleness and fainting. During palpation, the abdomen is firm "like a board". Coming to consciousness, the patient moans. He said that he had been suffering from peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum for 6 years. What is the preliminary diagnosis of an emergency?

- A. Perforation of the ulcer
- B. Acute appendicitis
- C. Renal colic
- D. Shock
- E. Gastrointestinal bleeding

205. Patient S., 70 years old, went to the dentist the day after fixing a complete removable prosthesis made on the lower jaw. Complains of pain in the alveolar process of the mandible during chewing. Objectively: in the area of the transitional fold there is hyperemia and swelling of the mucous membrane. What are the doctor's next tactics?

- A. Re-polymerize the prosthesis
- B. Shorten the base of the prosthesis
- C. Correct the prosthesis
- D. Shorten the border of the prosthesis in the specified area
- E. Relocate the base of the prosthesis

206. The wounded R., 30 years old, with damage to the maxillofacial area in combination with a closed traumatic brain injury is likely to develop aspiration asphyxia. What precautions should be taken on the battlefield?

- A. Tracheotomy
- B. Fixing the tongue in the forward position
- C. Introduction of the breathing tube (airway)
- D. Imposition of a tracheostomy
- E. Cleaning the mouth and transporting the patient in a supine position

207. Patient I., 76 years old, complained that during the conversation and wide opening of the mouth full removable prostheses, which were made a week ago, are poorly fixed and displaced. At what stage of prosthesis manufacturing was the doctor mistaken?

- A. When collecting medical history
- B. In the formation of the prosthetic plane
- C. In determining the central occlusion
- D. When checking the placement of teeth
- E. Upon receipt of functional prints

208. Patient R., 65 years old, is made complete removable prostheses. The prognathic ratio of jaws is determined. What are the features of the installation of teeth in the prognathic ratio of edentulous jaws?

- A. The upper dental arch is reduced to two small and angular teeth
- B. The front teeth are installed in a direct closure
- C. The lower dental arch is reduced by two small canines
- D. Anterior teeth are installed in orthognathic closure
- E. Front teeth are installed with sharpening

209. Patient B., 66 years old, was taken to the intensive care unit without consciousness. Neighbors called an ambulance because they smelled smoke. The patient lives in a part of the house, which is heated by firewood. Objective: skin of the face and mucous membrane of crimson-cherry color. Pupils do not respond to light. Corneal and tendon reflexes are suppressed. CDR-26 / min. Ps-102 / min, weak filling. Blood pressure - 90/50 mm Hg What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute carbon monoxide poisoning
- B. Acute chlorine poisoning
- C. Acute sulfur dioxide poisoning
- D. Acute methane poisoning
- E. Acute hydrochloric acid poisoning

210. What acrylic plastics are used to make the bases of complete and partial removable plate prostheses?

- A. Noracryl
- B. Acryloxide
- C. Ethacryl (AKR-15)
- D. Fluorox

E. Sinma-M

211. One of the stages of making a complete removable prosthesis is the fitting of an individual spoon and removal of the functional imprint. Which of the following materials is used for the functional design of the edges of an individual spoon?

- A. "Kromopan"
- B. Gypsum
- C. "Theodent"
- D. Orthocor
- E. "Stomalgin"

212. Patients M., 64 years old, make a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. While fitting an individual spoon according to Herbst's method, the doctor found that it was discharged when swallowed. In which part of the spoon you need to make a correction?

- A. All over the marginal edge
- B. In the area of the humps of the upper jaw
- C. In the area of the buccal folds
- D. On the parietal surface between the canines
- E. Distal along line "A"

213. Patient R., 68 years old, complains of complete absence of teeth on the lower jaw. Objective: significant atrophy of its cell part. In the lateral parts of the mandible on the lingual surface on palpation revealed symmetrical sharp bone formations, which are covered with a thin mucous membrane. What should be the doctor's tactics for treating this patient?

- A. Production of a complete removable prosthesis with a metal base
- B. Making a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw
- C. X-ray examination of the lower jaw and subsequent orthopedic treatment
- D. Resection of the cell ridge and production of a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw
- E. Plastic cell comb and the manufacture of a complete removable prosthesis on lower jaw

214. Patient Ts., 45 years old, had a fracture of the mandible with displacement of fragments as a result of the accident. Specify the method of transport immobilization for transporting the victim to the department of maxillofacial surgery:

- A. Circular parietal-chin bandage
- B. Splinting with Tigerstedt tires
- C. Splinting with a smooth bracket
- D. Intermaxillary ligature fastening
- E. Splinting with the help of Vasiliev's tire

215. Patient B., 53 years old, is made a brazed bridge. At the clinical and laboratory stages of its manufacture using an auxiliary material with a chemical formula ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). Enter the title of this material:

- A. Gypsum



- B. Cement
- C. Wax
- D. Bleaching
- E. Isocol

216. Patient K., 56 years old, was determined the central ratio of the jaws in the manufacture of a complete removable plate prosthesis for the upper jaw. What is the next clinical stage?

- A. Fitting a wax individual spoon and taking a functional impression
- B. Fitting and fixation of a complete removable plate prosthesis
- C. Fitting of wax base with occlusal rollers, determination and fixation of central occlusion
- D. Obtaining an anatomical imprint
- E. Checking the wax base with artificial teeth in the mouth

217. Upon receipt of the anatomical imprint on the upper edentulous jaw, patient F., 65 years old, had the following symptoms: paroxysmal cough, cyanosis, vomiting, and a splash when inhaled. What is the reason?

- A. Tracheitis
- B. Acute bronchitis
- C. An attack of bronchial asthma
- D. Aspiration of a foreign body
- E. Increased vomiting reflex

218. Patient K., 56 years old, applied for prosthetics. Objectively: both jaws are edentulous, the prognathic ratio of the jaws. What method of artificial teeth should be used in this case?

- A. Exposition of front teeth in a prognathic ratio
- B. In normal orthognathic occlusion
- C. Reduction of the dental arch by 2 premolars on the upper jaw
- D. Cross-replacement of masticatory teeth from the right to the left side of the upper and lower jaws
- E. Reduction of the dental arch by 2 premolars on the lower jaw

219. Patient K., 50 years old, complained of complete loss of teeth on the upper jaw, inability to chew food, the last six teeth were removed about 2 weeks ago, aesthetic discomfort. He does not use removable prostheses. Objectively: decreased height of the lower part of the face, pronounced nasolabial and chin wrinkles. On the upper jaw, the alveolar process is high, evenly covered with a dense mucosa, well-defined maxillary mounds, deep palatine arch, torus is weak. Make a diagnosis?

- A. Complete loss of teeth on the upper jaw. Degree of atrophy of alveolar processes I class according to Schroeder
- B. Complete loss of teeth on the upper jaw, I class according to Keller
- C. Partial defect of the dentition of the upper jaw, IU class according to Gavrilov
- D. Complete loss of teeth on the upper jaw, IU class according to Oxman
- E. Complete loss of teeth on the upper jaw, W class according to Schroeder

220. K., a 25-year-old woman, was admitted to the maxillofacial surgery department 2 hours after the accident. Objectively: pale skin, drops of sweat on the face. Breathing is intermittent, difficult. Ps-120 / min. filamentary. Blood pressure - 70/60 mm Hg On the face in the area of the cheek on the left - a wound that penetrates into the oral cavity. During transportation, the woman was in a supine position with her head down. What type of asphyxia develops in this patient?

- A. Obturation
- B. Aspiration
- C. Valve
- D. Dislocation
- E. Stenotic

221. Patient V., 65 years old, complained of unsatisfactory fixation of a complete removable plate prosthesis on the upper jaw. The prosthesis was first made 5 years ago. Objective: there is balancing and poor fixation of the removable prosthesis. What caused this condition?

- A. Atrophy of the bone base of the tissues of the prosthetic bed
- B. Abrasion of artificial teeth
- C. Poor hygienic condition of removable prosthesis
- D. Color change of base plastic
- E. Loss of individual antagonist teeth

222. Select the list of materials, tools, and instruments needed to determine central occlusion in the complete absence of teeth.

- A. Wax, elevator, trowel, templates
- B. Templates, wax, alcohol, spatulas
- C. Alcohol, spatulas, plaster, occluder
- D. Alcohol, cuvette, gypsum
- E. Gypsum, wax, alcohol, ditch

223. Patient D., 58 years old, complains of balancing a complete removable prosthesis made a month ago. Objective: the prosthesis was made 3 days after the removal of 26. 23 and 13 teeth. What is the mistake?

- A. When checking the design of the prosthesis
- B. When taking an anatomical impression
- C. When taking a functional fingerprint
- D. When fixing the central occlusion
- E. The terms of prosthetics are not met

224. Patient K, 60 years old, was made a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. After the prosthesis is placed, the patient complains of poor fixation during chewing. At what clinical stage was the mistake made?

- A. Checking the design of the prosthesis
- B. Taking an anatomical impression
- C. Determination and fixation of central occlusion
- D. Obtaining a functional imprint
- E. Delivery and correction of the prosthesis

225. An orthopedist, while providing dental care to A., a 70-year-old patient infected with the AIDS virus, accidentally damaged an area of the skin of one of his fingers with a probe through gloves during an examination of the oral cavity. How should the doctor act in this case?

- A. Apply a tourniquet on the shoulder
- B. Squeeze out the blood, treat the damage with a 6% solution of hydrogen peroxide
- C. Carry out diathermocoagulation
- D. Lubricate with 5% iodine solution
- E. Squeeze out the blood, lubricate with a strong solution of  $\text{KMnO}_4$

226. Patient K., 58 years old, has complete removable plate prostheses for the upper and lower jaws. Anatomical impressions were taken from both jaws with elastic alginate material. Determine the most appropriate actions of the doctor.

- A. Immediately transfer the prints to the laboratory
- B. Invite a dental technician for a joint evaluation of the impressions
- C. Store fingerprints for 90 minutes in a microtente bag
- D. Dry the prints outdoors
- E. Transfer fingerprints for disinfection

227. Patient M., 37 years old, applied for prosthetics. Conductive anesthesia was performed before the abutment of the abutment teeth under the bridge structures. During the administration of the anesthetic, the patients developed cold sweat, sudden pallor and cyanosis, and a filiform pulse. The patient retains consciousness, but has become apathetic and relaxed. What is the previous diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Heart attack
- D. Fainting
- E. Hypertensive crisis

228. Choose from the following the simplest and most effective way to prevent tongue sagging in patients who are temporarily unconscious.

- A. Extraction and stitching of the patient's tongue
- B. Intubation of the patient's trachea
- C. Introduction of the nasal airway
- D. Tracheotomy of the patient
- E. Introduction of S-shaped air duct

229. Patient K., 28 years old, applied for prosthetics. After the examination, the doctor decided to make a complete removable plate prosthesis. During the anatomical impression, the patient developed a strong gag reflex. Deep breathing through the nose did not help. What needs to be done in this case?

- A. Lubricate the hard palate with 10% lidocaine solution
- B. Postpone fingerprinting to another visit
- C. Low tilt the patient's head forward
- D. Take an impression with a folding spoon

E. Rinse the mouth with an anesthetic solution

230. In patient S., 65 years old, with complete absence of teeth, the interalveolar height is determined by the anatomical-functional method. What should be the distance between the points on the chin and at the base of the nose compared to the state of physiological rest of the lower jaw?

- A. 5-6 mm smaller
- B. 2-3 mm smaller
- C. 5-6 mm larger
- D. The same
- E. 2-3 mm larger

231. Elastic plastics are used to make:

- A. Boxing tires and the substrate bases of removable plate prostheses
- B. Facets of bridges
- C. Bridge prostheses
- D. Bases of removable plate prostheses
- E. Relocation of removable plate prostheses

232. Patient M., 65 years old, complained about the impossibility of using full removable prostheses. From the anamnesis it is known that two weeks ago the patient had complete removable prostheses. It is difficult to get used to dentures, teeth chatter during conversation and chewing food, swallowing is difficult. When the patient smiles, the artificial gums of the lower prosthesis become visible, the masticatory muscles get tired, and there is pain under the prostheses. What is the mistake in making dentures?

- A. Reduced height of central occlusion
- B. Defined lateral occlusion
- C. Identified posterior occlusion
- D. Inflated height of the central occlusion
- E. Anterior occlusion is recorded

233. Thermoplastic masses can be obtained prints:

- A. With significant inclinations of the teeth
- B. With partial defects of the dentition
- C. With the loss of only one tooth
- D. In all cases
- E. From toothless jaws

234. Thermoplastic impression materials soften at a temperature of:

- A. 40-500 C
- B. 25-300 C
- Pp. 30-400 p
- D. 50-600 C
- E. 20-300 C

235. Patient F., 72 years old, is constantly worried about chronic seizures. What you need to pay special attention to the orthopedist-dentist when using for prosthetics full removable structures:

- A. Normalization of bite height
- B. Selection of artificial teeth
- C. Choice of imprint prosthesis
- D. Grinding and polishing of the prosthesis
- E. Rehabilitation of the oral cavity

236. Patient M., 69 years old, underwent surgery to completely remove the mandible. Prior to the operation, the upper and lower jaws were removed and a replacement prosthesis was made from the lower jaw. What ensures the fixation of this prosthesis in the mouth and cavity?

- A. Hook loops
- V. Attachmeni
- C. Magnets
- D. Foshar coil springs
- E. Staples

237. Patient P., 58 years old, underwent orthopedic treatment with replacement of defects of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws with a complete removable plate prosthesis with a solid combined bridge. Concomitant disease is hypertension. Which hemostatic drug should not be used for retraction?

- A. Norepinephrine hydrotartrate
- B. Hydrogen peroxide
- C. Aluminum chloride
- D. Iron sulfate
- E. Tetrahydrosoline

238. F.'s husband, 47 years old, went to the dentist. After anesthesia with 2% lidocaine solution 4 ml, the patient became anxious and complained of abdominal pain, nausea, fear of death. Consciousness is preserved, the skin on the face and neck is hyperemic, breathing is accelerated, the pulse is filiform, frequent, blood pressure is reduced. What is the diagnosis of this patient?

- A. Drooling
- B. Allergic reaction to lidocaine
- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Cardiovascular collapse

239. Patient K., 53 years old, complained of crunch in the TMJ, muscle pain, tinnitus. Objective: generalized pathological abrasion of the hard tissues of the teeth with a decrease in bite height by 3 mm. What kind of disorders does this symptomatology belong to according to Petrosov's classification?

- A. Occlusion-articulation syndrome
- B. After traumatic osteoarthritis
- C. Ankylosis
- D. Neuromuscular dysfunctional syndrome

E. Acute traumatic arthritis

240. At a convulsive syndrome at children for achievement of the fastest effect it is necessary to enter:

- A. Aminazine
- B. Platyphyllin
- C. Atropine
- D. Dibazole
- E. Diazepam

241. Patient A., 54 years old, went to the clinic of orthopedic dentistry for prosthetics. Objective: 45.46 teeth missing. The central line of the upper and lower dentitions coincides, the upper front teeth overlap the lower by 1/3 of the height of the crown of the lower teeth. The anterior buccal hump 26 of the tooth falls into the buccal sulcus 36 of the tooth. What type of occlusion is characterized by these signs?

- A. Lateral occlusion
- B. Bilateral occlusion
- C. Posterior occlusion
- D. Anterior occlusion
- E. Central occlusion

242. Patient B., 40 years old, had a fracture of the mandible with displacement of fragments as a result of the accident. Specify the method of transport immobilization for transporting the victim to the department of maxillofacial surgery:

- A. Circular parietal-chin bandage
- B. Splinting with Tigerstedt tires
- C. Splinting with a smooth bracket
- D. Intermaxillary ligature fastening
- E. Splinting with the help of Vasiliev's tire

243. Which artery can be damaged during conduction anesthesia in the area of the mandibular orifice?

- A. Lower alveolar artery
- B. Middle coronary artery
- C. Wing-like branches
- D. Lingual artery
- E. The buccal artery

244. The wounded F., 35 years old, with damage to the maxillofacial area in combination with a closed traumatic brain injury is likely to develop aspiration asphyxia. What precautions should be taken on the battlefield?

- A. Introduction of a respiratory tube (air duct)
- B. Fixation of the tongue in the forward position
- C. Imposition of a tracheostomy
- D. Cleaning the mouth and transporting the patient in a supine position on the abdomen
- E. Tracheotomy

245. Patient K., 35 years old, complained of limited mouth opening, joint pain in the left morning. The pain arose a year ago, the restriction of mouth opening developed gradually. Objective: the mouth opens 7 mm. Palpation of the joint is painless. The bite is orthognathic. Partial absence of teeth on the upper jaw Class II according to Kennedy. On the radiograph: the joint space is narrowed, indistinctly expressed, "veiled". There are no movements in the joint. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute TMJ injury
- B. Bone ankylosis of the TMJ
- C. Inflammatory contracture of the masticatory muscles
- D. Fibrous ankylosis of the TMJ
- E. Deforming arthrosis of the TMJ

246. Patient S., 28 years old, had a hematoma, a slight swelling of the right occipital region, and a symptom of a "step" along the lower edge of the orbit. Complaints of paresthesia of the upper lip on the left and left wing of the nose, bleeding from the left nasal passage. In the anamnesis - a domestic injury. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Traumatic sinusitis on the left
- B. Fracture of the left upper jaw
- C. Slaughter of the left chin bone
- D. Sinusitis of the upper jaw on the left
- E. Fracture of the left chin bone

247. Patient M., 32 years old, is preparing for prosthetics. He found perforation of the bottom of the pulp chamber 36 of the tooth with a slight vacuum between the root septum. What treatment should be chosen to save 36 teeth and use it as a support for a bridge?

- A. Root amputation
- B. Coronary-radicular separation
- C. Tooth replantation
- D. Sealing the perforation hole
- E. Hemisection of the root

248. Patient A., 35 years old, complained about prosthetics due to the destruction of the crown of the teeth in the frontal area. Objectively: the crown parts of 11.21 teeth are completely absent, the roots are stable, the percussion is painless. On the radiograph: the roots are straight and sealed along the entire length, the condition of the feathers of the apical tissues without pathological changes. It is planned to make stump-root tabs on the root of 11.21 teeth. How deep should the channel be widened and what shape should it be?

- A. At 1/2 the length of the root, quadrangular in shape
- B. At 1/3 of the root length, the shape is incorrect
- C. At 2/3 of the root length, triangular in shape
- E. At 2/3 of the root length, the shape is asymmetrical
- E. At 1/2 the length of the root, the shape is incorrect

249. The victim, G., 32 years old, complained of pain in the upper jaw, occlusion disorders, mobility of the upper teeth, and nosebleeds. At inspection the open bite is noted, manually - mobility of an upper jaw. Radiologically: fracture line along the bottom of the maxillary sinuses and the edge of the pear-shaped hole. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Fracture of the upper jaw by Le For I
- B. Fracture of the chin bone
- C. Fracture of the alveolar process
- D. Fracture of the upper jaw by Le Four III
- E. Fracture of the upper jaw by Le For II

250. Patient N., 70 years old, went to the dentist the day after fixing a complete removable prosthesis made on the lower jaw. Complains of pain in the alveolar process of the mandible during chewing. Objectively: in the area of the transitional fold there is hyperemia and swelling of the mucous membrane. What are the doctor's next tactics?

- A. Re-polymerize the prosthesis
- B. Correct the prosthesis
- C. Shorten the base of the prosthesis
- D. Shorten the border of the prosthesis in the specified area
- E. Relocate the base of the prosthesis

251. Patient R., 20 years old, applied for prosthetics. Objectively: the crowns of 11.21 teeth are destroyed by 1/3 of its length. Percussion is painless. History of allergy to plastic. What kind of design is most appropriate in this case?

- A. Combined crowns according to Belkin
- B. Stamped crowns made of gold alloy
- C. Stamped crowns made of silver-palladium alloy
- D. Metal-plastic crowns
- E. Metal-ceramic crowns

252. Patient A., 19 years old, complains of pain in the chin of the lower jaw. The day before he was injured. Objective: slight swelling of the tissues in the chin. The mouth opens enough. Teeth are intact. The mucous membrane in the area of the central incisors is swollen, slightly bleeding. Here the mobility of fragments of the lower jaw is determined. The bite is not broken. How should the patient be treated?

- A. Ivy ligature 31,32,42,41 teeth
- B. Tire with an inclined plane
- C. Tire with strut bend
- D. Tires with hooking loops and intermaxillary fixation
- E. Smooth tire bracket

253. The child B., 11 years old, complained of the absence of the crown of 12 teeth due to injury. The root of the tooth is well sealed to the top. What prosthesis design is shown to eliminate this defect?

- A. Bridge prosthesis with support for 13 and 11 teeth



- B. Pin tooth by Ilyina-Markosyan
- C. Cantilever prosthesis based on 13 teeth
- D. Partial removable replacement prosthesis
- E. Cantilever prosthesis based on 11 teeth

254. Patient E., 55 years old, reappeared for a visit to the dentist. He is made complete removable plate prostheses for the upper and lower jaws. During the previous visit, the patient received complete anatomical impressions from both jaws and passed to the dental technician. What manipulations should the doctor perform during the next clinical stage?

- A. Fit individual spoons
- B. Check the design of prostheses in the oral cavity
- C. Correct prostheses and give instructions to the patient
- D. Make biting rollers
- E. Identify and fix the central occlusion

255. Patient V., 40 years old, who is being treated by a dentist, developed tachycardia, palpitations, sweating, tremors, nausea, and hunger. Consciousness is preserved. The patient suffers from insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. What care should the dentist provide to the patient?

- A. Give the patient nitroglycerin spray or tablet sublingually
- B. Introduce intramuscular adrenaline at a dose of 0.5-1.0 mg
- C. Intravenous corticosteroids
- D. Lay the patient on a flat surface and lower the head end, open windows
- E. Stop the procedure, give sugar in any form of peros

256. Patient M., 25 years old, plans to make a metal insert for 37 teeth. Objective: carious cavity on the chewing surface of 37 teeth. What is the peculiarity of dissection?

- A. Creating a flat bottom
- B. Creating a seam
- C. Creating an auxiliary ledge
- D. Expansion of the bottom of the cavity
- E. Creation of an auxiliary cavity

257. Patient M., 22 years old, is afraid of pain during conduction anesthesia. The doctor decided that before anesthesia it is necessary to apply application anesthesia of the mucous membrane at the injection site. What drug is used for this?

- A. Sinaflan ointment 3%
- B. Oxacillin ointment 5%
- C. Dexacycline ointment 3%
- D. Syntomycin ointment 1%
- E. Lidocaine ointment 5%

258. Patient P., 65 years old, complains of pain under a removable prosthesis when eating. Objectively: complete adentia on the lower jaw, the internal oblique line is sharply expressed, covered with a thinned mucous membrane. What design

changes should be made to the prosthesis?

- A. Rework the prosthesis after surgery
- B. Make a soft pad at the site of injury
- C. Expand the boundaries of the prosthesis base
- D. Correct the base of the prosthesis from the inside
- E. Insulate the slash before packing the plastic

259. Patient T., 65 years old, complained of burning in the area of the mucous membrane of the hard palate, which is exacerbated during eating. 1.5 months ago he was prosthetized with a removable plate prosthesis on the upper jaw. Objective: hyperemia and swelling of the mucous membrane of the hard palate under the prosthesis. Which of the additional methods of examination should be performed to establish the diagnosis?

- A. Bacterioscopy
- B. Serological reactions
- C. Skin test for acrylates
- D. Examination by a tuberculosis specialist
- E. Cytological examination

260. Patient P., 48 years old, went to the dentist with complaints of metallic taste in the mouth, increasing pain in the gums. Objective: gums swollen. Hyperemic, bleeds easily when touched; on the marginal edge - a narrow black stripe; hypersalivation. A woman works in a shop for the production of mirrors. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Lead gingivitis
- B. Bismuth gingivitis
- C. Gingivitis Vincent
- D. Mercury gingivitis
- E. Catarrhal gingivitis

261. Patient N., 50 years old, was admitted to the regional clinical hospital. After boiling with a burn in the maxillofacial area, he developed redness and slight swelling of the skin. The patient has a burn of the skin:

- A. III B degree
- B. III A degree
- C. and degree
- D. Yiwu degree
- E. II degree

262. When determining the nature of the contacts between the teeth and the prosthesis in the position of central occlusion, the patient K., 60 years old, was placed on the teeth with heated wax and asked to bite several times. In some places the wax was bitten into holes. What was established as a result?

- A. Overestimation of the bite in the bite
- B. Premature contact points
- C. Displacement of the mandible during the examination
- D. The normal ratio of tooth contacts

E. Wrong ratio of tooth contacts

263. During the visit to the dentist, the patient H., 52 years old, suddenly had expiratory dyspnea, fear, he was covered with cold sweat. Objectively: the patient is excited, in an orthopedic position, whistling rales can be heard in the distance. CDR-32 / min., Dry rales are heard in the lungs. Heart rate-100 / min. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute pleurisy
- B. Pulmonary artery thromboembolism
- C. Spontaneous pneumothorax
- D. An attack of bronchial asthma
- E. Pulmonary edema

264. Patient Sh., 49 years old, has generalized periodontitis of moderate severity. Fixed prosthetic splints are made. What impression material should be used in this case?

- A. Cielast-69
- W. Stens
- C. Gypsum
- D. Protacryl-M
- E. Upin

265. Fighter K., 24 years old, wounded by a shell fragment, was diagnosed with a fracture of the mandible with a bone defect in the chin area of more than 2 cm. What method of fixing fragments of the mandible is shown?

- A. Ivy intermaxillary ligature ligation
- W. Tigerstedt's tires
- C. Direct osteosynthesis
- D. Guning-Port tire
- E. Fixation of fragments by Rudko's device

266. During the complex treatment of patient S., 36 years old, with a diagnosis of chronic generalized periodontitis of the II degree of severity, it was decided to splint the front group of the teeth of the mandible using the Ribbon system. What material is it desirable to use to fix the polymer tape of this system?

- A. Chemical microphilic composite
- B. Glass ionomer cement
- C. Liquid composite
- D. Chemical microphilic composite
- E. Chemical micro hybrid composite

267. In patient K., 67 years old, with significant atrophy of the alveolar process of the edentulous mandible, the anatomical and topographic reference point for determining the buccal-lingual position of the lateral teeth may be:

- A. The level of the prosthetic plane
- B. Bonneville triangle
- C. Curve Spee
- D. Extradular triangle

## E. Panda Triangle

268. Patient M., 30 years old, suffering from diabetes, during a visit to the dentist suddenly had feelings of hunger, weakness, trembling limbs, profuse sweating. After 10 minutes, clonic and tonic seizures occurred. AT-120/80 mm Hg. Art. Ps-82 / min. Breathing is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypertrophic crisis
- B. Thyrotoxic crisis
- C. Hypoglycemic coma
- D. Collapse
- C. Hyperglycemic coma

269. What is the shelf life of the instruments in a chamber with bactericidal irradiation after sterilization?

- A. Three days
- C. Four days
- C. Seven days
- D. Six days
- E. Five days

270. Patient F., 70 years old, went to the dentist with complaints of insufficient fixation of a complete removable prosthesis on the upper jaw. Objectively: the edge of the prosthesis in the area of the bridle of the upper jaw is shortened, the closing valve is broken. What needs to be done to improve the fixation of this orthopedic structure?

- A. Carry out the correction of the prosthesis
- B. Shorten the edges of the base of the prosthesis
- C. Extend the edges of the base of the prosthesis
- E. Carry out three-dimensional modeling of the prosthesis base
- E. Relocate the prosthesis

271. During the dispensary examination, patient L., 38 years old, who suffers from wedge-shaped defects of teeth, complains of dark teeth. To smoke. What toothpaste to recommend for daily use?

- A. For sensitive teeth
- B. Anti-inflammatory
- C. Bleaching
- D. For smokers
- E. Against caries

272. Patient N., 19 years old, mouth open, when trying to close there is a sharp pain, chin is shifted forward and down, swallowing and speech are complicated. In the submandibular areas on both sides are clearly contoured joint heads. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute posterior dislocation of the joint
- B. Obsolete normal joint dislocation
- C. Pain dysfunction of the temporomandibular joints

- D. Acute bilateral anterior dislocation of the joint
- E. Acute unilateral anterior dislocation of the joint

273. One month after prosthetic teeth, patient R., 52 years old, went to the dentist with complaints of redness and swelling of the oral mucosa. Diagnosed with allergic stomatitis. What type of allergic reaction according to Jel and Kumis is the basis of this disease?

- A. Immunocomplex
- B. Stimulating
- C. Cytotoxic
- D. Delayed type hypersensitivity
- E. Reagin

274. Patient K., 40 years old, complained of pain under the base of a partial removable prosthesis on the lower jaw. From the anamnesis: the prosthesis was made 1.5 weeks ago, the patient did not come for the correction of the prosthesis. Objectively: under the base of the prosthesis on the left is the hyperemia of the prosthetic bed, an ulcer with swollen edges and a bleeding bottom. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Acute decubitus ulcer
- B. Chronic decubitus ulcer
- C. Allergic stomatitis
- D. Toxic stomatitis
- E. Candidiasis

275. Patient M., 66 years old, was taken to the intensive care unit without consciousness. Neighbors called an ambulance because they smelled smoke. The patient lives in a part of the house, which is heated by firewood. Objectively: the skin of the face and mucous membranes of crimson-cherry color. Pupils do not respond to light. Corneal and tendon reflexes are suppressed. CDR-26 / min., Ps-102 / min., Weak filling, AT-90/50 mm Hg What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute carbon monoxide poisoning
- B. Acute chlorine poisoning
- C. Acute sulfur dioxide poisoning
- D. Acute methane poisoning
- E. Acute hydrochloric acid

276. Patient P., 45 years old, 6 days after the fixation of the bridge, developed aching pain in the area of the supporting tooth 45, which is exacerbated by thermal stimuli. Objectively: 45 and 48 teeth are the supports of a solid bridge, which meets all clinical requirements. What mistake did the doctor make when making the prosthesis?

- A. Functional overload of the abutment tooth
- B. Wrong choice of prosthesis design
- C. Inadequate preparation of abutment teeth
- D. Injury of the marginal periodontium
- E. Overestimation of bite height on 45 teeth

277. Patient B., 47 years old, went to the doctor with complaints about the presence of a tumor on the skin in the right cheek area, which is itchy and has increased significantly in recent times. Examination revealed a tumor of irregular shape, up to 1.5 cm, black, shiny. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Melanoma of the skin
- B. Dermal horn
- C. Basal cell carcinoma of the skin
- D. Skin cancer
- E. Pigmented nevus

278. Patient M., 37 years old, applied for prosthetics. Conductive anesthesia was performed before the abutment of the abutment teeth under the bridge structures. During the administration of the anesthetic, the patients developed cold sweat, sudden pallor and cyanosis, and a filiform pulse. The patient retains consciousness, but has become apathetic and relaxed. What is the previous diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Heart attack
- D. Fainting
- E. Hypertensive crisis

279. A new dental clinic is being organized in a city with a population of 25,000. How is the position of the head of the orthopedic department established according to the order №33 of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated February 23, 2000?

- A. For 3 medical positions
- B. For 4 medical positions
- C. For 10 medical positions
- D. At the discretion of the chief physician of the clinic
- E. For 5 medical positions

280. Patient P., 46 years old, went to the dentist with complaints of pain in the right temporomandibular joint, which is exacerbated during movements of the lower jaw. Complaints appeared 10 days ago after a cold. Objectively: in the area of the ear on the right side, swelling, painful on palpation, the skin in this area is hyperemic. When opening the mouth, the lower jaw moves to the right, its movements are limited and difficult. What is the probable diagnosis?

- A. Artoz
- B. Acute infectious arthritis
- C. Chronic arthritis
- D. Neurovascular syndrome
- E. Acute mumps

281. Patient R., 68 years old, took diclofenac for about a year due to pain in the knee joints. The night before, after a hearty dinner, he suddenly had a liquid black stool, a sharp weakness, a single vomiting, after which he fainted. He was taken to the clinic by an ambulance. Objectively: sick in consciousness, somewhat retarded,

pale, breathing 20 / min., Ps-102 / min., AT-110/70 mm Hg. The abdomen is soft, sensitive in the epigastrium. Specify the most probable diagnosis:

- A. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- B. Food poisoning
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Acute cerebrovascular accident
- E. Thrombosis of mesenteric arteries

282. S.'s husband, 55 years old, was picked up on the street in an unconscious state and taken to a sanitary pass. At short intervals, he has repeated attacks of tonic and clonic seizures of the arms and legs. Objective: unconscious, pupils wide, unresponsive to light. There are bite marks on the tongue. There was involuntary urination. No signs of focal brain damage were detected. AT-140/90 mm Hg The patient's head can be freely brought to the chest. Identify the most likely pathology:

- A. Epilepsy, status epilepticus
- B. Acute meningoencephalitis
- C. Right
- D. Cerebral infarction
- E. Parenchymal hemorrhage

283. Which of the following methods is used to sterilize the tips for a dental unit?

- A. Wipe twice with a swab soaked in 3% hydrogen peroxide solution
- B. Disposable wipe with a swab soaked in 96% ethyl alcohol
- C. Wipe twice with a swab soaked in 1% chloramine solution, with an interval of 10-15 minutes
- D. Sterilization in an oven at a temperature of 1200 C for 60 minutes
- E. Sterilization in a class S autoclave

284. Patient V., 50 years old, applied for prosthetics. The manufacture of complete and partial removable plate prostheses is shown. The patient noted an allergic reaction after anesthesia during a previous visit to the dentist. What are the doctor's tactics in this situation?

- A. Carry out a subcutaneous test for anesthetics
- B. Carry out infiltration anesthesia with an anesthetic of the articaine series
- C. Carry out a scarification test for the anesthetic to be administered Anesthesia
- D. Carry out anesthesia with polyester anesthetic
- E. Refer the patient to an allergist for allergy laboratory tests

285. Diagnostic models were obtained from patient V., 65 years old, in order to establish a definitive diagnosis. Diagnostic models revealed a violation of the smoothness of the occlusal curve due to the displacement of the teeth upwards relative to adjacent teeth and the occlusal plane. As a result, this symptom can be observed?

- A. In case of tooth loss of antagonists or long-term use of partial removable dentures with plastic teeth, or bridges made of plastic
- B. In diseases of periodontal tissues

- C. With dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint
- D. As a complication of the wrong therapeutic joint
- E. In the treatment of partial adentia with solid bridge-like metal-plastic prostheses

286. Patient Sh., 42 years old, a month after fixation in the oral cavity of a complete removable prosthesis on the lower jaw, there was a feeling of heartburn under the prosthesis, a change in taste sensations. The patient consulted an orthopedic dentist who made this prosthesis. Should the fee for consultation, remote correction and possible processing be included in the cost of the manufactured prosthesis?

- A. Should, because the doctor's working time was spent
- B. Should be partly because the doctor's consultation is free, and the processing of the prosthesis will be spent
- C. Should, due to violation of the rules of use of the prosthesis
- D. Should, because a significant period of time has passed since the prosthesis was fixed
- E. Should not

287. Patient K., 42 years old, applied for prosthetics. Before dissecting her teeth, she underwent infiltration anesthesia. Anaphylactic shock occurred during the administration of the analgesic solution. The doctor provided emergency care and brought him out of this condition. What are the next steps of the dentist?

- A. Continue tooth preparation
- B. Repeat infiltration anesthesia
- C. Mandatory outpatient supervision
- D. Re-examination in a week
- E. Mandatory hospitalization of the patient

288. Patient S., 53 years old, is made of a brazed bridge. At the clinical and laboratory stages of its manufacture using an auxiliary material with the chemical formula  $(CaSO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$ . Enter the title of this material:

- A. Izokol
- B. Cement
- C. Wax
- D. Gypsum
- E. Bleaching

289. Patient K., 52 years old, who suffers from hypertension. During dental prosthetics (she was in the chair of an orthopedist for more than an hour), she was tired, nervous, going to the doctor, did not take antihypertensive drugs. The doctor decided that after 10-15 minutes. will finish fitting of full removable plate prostheses. He asked the patient to be patient and continued the manipulation. After some time, the patient developed dizziness, nausea, aching pain in the chest, impaired vision. The intensity of the headache increased, vomiting appeared. Pulse 64 for 1 min., Rhythmic, intense, blood pressure 220/150 mm Hg Heart tones are sonorous, systolic murmur over the apex of the heart, the accent of the second tone over the aorta. Vesicular respiration. What diagnosis is most likely in this case?

- A. Angina attack



- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. Collapse
- E. Congenital heart disease

290. It is planned to organize a private dental office for three dental units. What should be the total area of the room?

- A. Not less than 30 m<sup>2</sup>
- B. Not less than 21 m<sup>2</sup>
- C. Not less than 28 m<sup>2</sup>
- D. Not less than 42 m<sup>2</sup>
- E. Not less than 18 m<sup>2</sup>

291. Which of the following conditions in patients is an absolute contraindication to local injection anesthesia in orthopedic dentistry?

- A. Vegetative-vascular dystonia
- B. Diseases of the cardiovascular system
- C. Transferred viral hepatitis B
- D. Hypertensive disease stage I.
- E. Allergic reactions to local anesthetics

292. K.'s husband, 62, complained of swelling of the face and pain in the left lower jaw, numbness of the lower lip. After a clinical examination, the diagnosis was made: Fracture of the lower jaw on the left, complete absence of teeth on both jaws, microstomy. Choose from the following splint for orthopedic fracture treatment:

- A. Limberg's tire
- W. Weber's tire
- C. Tire of Guning-Port
- D. Elbrecht's tire
- E. Shina Vankevich

Patient Ts., 65 years old, complains of unsatisfactory fixation of a complete removable plate prosthesis on the upper jaw. The prosthesis was first made 6 years ago. Objective: there is balancing and poor fixation of the removable prosthesis. What caused this condition?

- A. Abrasion of artificial teeth
- B. Atrophy of the bone base of the tissues of the prosthetic bed
- C. Poor hygienic condition of removable prosthesis
- D. Color change of base plastic
- E. Loss of individual antagonist teeth

293. A male M., 68 years old, underwent unilateral resection of the upper jaw 4 months ago. Dental formula: 21, 22, 23, 24,25,26. Teeth intact, immobile, crowns high. It is planned to make a resection prosthesis of the upper jaw with a clasp fixation. Which clamps can improve the fixation of the prosthesis in the patient?

- A. Supporting and retaining
- B. Holding one-shouldered

- C. Holding two-shouldered
- D. Ash
- E. Basic

294. Patient Sh., 57 years old, is made a removable plate prosthesis for the upper jaw. At the clinical and laboratory stages of its manufacture using dental wax. What group of materials does it belong to?

- A. Modeling
- B. Imprint
- C. Molding
- D. Insulating
- E. Polishing

295. Patient F., 30 years old, was diagnosed with a fresh medial fracture of the mandible without visible displacement of the fragments. What orthopedic device is recommended for this purpose in this case?

- A. Molding
- B. Repository
- C. Steering
- D. Substitute
- E. Fixing

296. The area of the orthopedic office, which houses two dental units, is 25 m<sup>2</sup>. What spare area is required to accommodate each additional installation?

- A. 7.5 m<sup>2</sup>
- B. 7 m<sup>2</sup>
- C. 8 m<sup>2</sup>
- D. 8.5 m<sup>2</sup>
- E. 9 m<sup>2</sup>

297. An orthopedic dentist uses a dental mirror during daily examinations and orthopedic manipulations. How to sterilize dental mirrors?

- A. Immerse in 0.5% solution of sulfochloroethyl for 20 minutes
- B. Immerse in a triple solution for 30 minutes
- C. Immerse in a 6% solution of hydrogen peroxide daily for 6 hours
- D. Keep in an oven at a temperature of 1800 C for 10 minutes
- E. Incubate in 0.01% chloramine solution for 10 minutes

298. In what cases use an obturator according to Chasovskaya?

- A. Gunshot fracture of the upper jaw
- B. Resection of the upper jaw
- C. Non-healing of hard and soft palate
- D. Perforations of the maxillary sinus
- E. Injuries of the upper jaw

299. Patient M., 68 years old, underwent unilateral resection of the upper jaw 4 months ago. Objectively: 28, 21, 18 teeth are missing. Existing teeth are intact, immobile, with pronounced fissures. It is planned to make a resection prosthesis for

the upper jaw with a clasp fixation. What kind of paper clips should be used in this case?

- A. Ash
- B. Supporting and retaining
- C. Retaining one-shoulders
- D. Holding two shoulders
- E. Supporting

300. Patient S., 52 years old, complains of partial absence of teeth on the upper jaw, difficulty chewing food. Objectively: no congenital defect was operated on in the palate. He refuses the operation. What orthopedic treatment should be offered?

- A. Clasp prosthesis with fixation on clasps
- B. Clasp prosthesis with fixation on attachments
- C. Partial removable prosthesis with an obturator made of elastic plastic
- D. Complete removable prosthesis
- E. Partial removable prosthesis

301. Patient Shch., 30 years old, suddenly received excitement, acceleration and deepening of respiration, acceleration of pulse, and increase in blood pressure while receiving an anatomical impression from a toothless upper jaw for the manufacture of a complete removable prosthesis. Cyanosis, sweating. What diagnosis is most likely in this case?

- A. Fainting
- B. Asphyxia
- C. Collapse
- D. Hypertensive crisis
- E. Myocardial infarction

302. Patient R., 40 years old, was diagnosed with a median defect of the hard palate measuring 2 x 3 cm. The dentition is intact. What design of the obturator is better to apply in this case?

- A. Obturator after Ilyina-Markosyan
- B. Plate prosthesis with obturating part
- C. Obturator on Pomerantseva-Urbanska
- D. Smooth obturator
- E. The palatine plate

303. Patient M., 67 years old, uses a full removable prosthesis for the upper jaw for a year. He went to see a dentist with complaints of pain near the middle palatal suture and bleeding of the mucous membrane. Examination revealed that the mucosa in this area is sharply hyperemic, loose, painful and bleeding on palpation. Torus is weakly expressed. When examining the prosthesis from the mucous membrane there is an insulating chamber 1.8-2 mm deep, with hinged edges. What is the cause of the patient's pathological condition?

- A. Incorrect mode of prosthesis use
- B. Improper placement of teeth

- C. Insufficient depth of the insulation chamber
- D. Significant depth of the insulation chamber
- E. Poor hygienic care of the prosthesis

304. Patient D., 68 years old, with a complete absence of teeth on the lower jaw, applied for prosthetics. Examination of the prosthetic field revealed that the alveolar process on the lower jaw is significantly atrophied and has a sharp (knife-shaped) shape in the lateral areas and is covered with an atrophied mucous membrane. What should a doctor consider when planning a prosthesis design?

- A. Make a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw with a two-layer base (with a soft pad)
- B. Take a compression impression
- C. Reduce the bite height
- D. Complete lower jaw prosthesis with metal teeth
- E. Set artificial chewing teeth with pronounced bumps

305. The dentist applied to the regional sanitary epidemiological station for permission to open a private dental office for two universal dental units. The area of the room where the dentist plans to receive patients is 26 m<sup>2</sup>. What is the area of the room according to the existing position for two universal dental units?

- A. 14 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 10 m<sup>2</sup> additionally
- B. 10 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 10 m<sup>2</sup> additionally
- P. 20 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 12 m<sup>2</sup> additionally
- D. 7 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 7 m<sup>2</sup> additionally
- E. 10 m<sup>2</sup> for 1 installation and 7 m<sup>2</sup> additionally

306. Patient R., 54 years old, complains of constant burning of the mucous membrane in the area of the prosthetic bed, dry mouth. Diagnosis: Allergic stomatitis. What changes in the peripheral blood confirm this diagnosis?

- A. Leukocytosis, lymphocytosis and monocytosis
- B. Leukocytosis, erythropenia, increased ESR
- C. Leukopenia, monocytosis, increased ESR
- D. Leukopenia, lymphocytic and monocytosis
- E. Erythropenia, monocytosis, increased ESR

307. Patient F., 78 years old, made complete removable prostheses. At delivery of prostheses the considerable increase in height of the central occlusion is revealed. At what stage of prosthesis manufacturing was an error made?

- A. When placing artificial teeth in the articulator
- B. When packing and polymerizing plastic in a cuvette
- C. When determining and fixing the central occlusion
- D. When fixing models in the articulator
- E. When checking the design of prostheses

308. S., a 60-year-old woman, complains of pain in the masticatory muscles and the temporomandibular joint. The prostheses were made a month ago. Objectively: the configuration of the face is disturbed, the lower third is elongated, the lips are closed with tension, diction is disturbed. When you smile, the base of a

complete removable prosthesis is exposed. What mistakes were made at the stages of making complete removable dentures?

- A. Lower bite height
- C. Inflated bite height
- C. Identified posterior occlusion
- D. Anterior occlusion was determined
- E. Improper placement of teeth on the upper jaw

309. Patient Sh., 70 years old, complains of clicking teeth while using certain removable dentures. Objective: the lips are closed with tension, the gap between the artificial teeth of the upper and lower jaws during the conversation is 2 mm. What mistake was made in prosthetics?

- A. Artificial teeth are installed in a direct bite
- B. Lateral teeth are not installed in the middle of the cellular process
- C. Incorrectly defined smile line
- D. Reduced cell height
- E. Increased cell height

310. Patient K., 52 years old, was hospitalized in the maxillofacial hospital with complaints of pain, bleeding, chewing disorders. History of lower jaw injury. Objective: fracture at the level of the central incisors of the mandible. Swelling at the fracture site. Mouth opening is not limited. Both jaws are toothless. What orthopedic design should be offered to the patient?

- A. Rudko's apparatus
- B. Limberg's gingival splint
- C. Port's spring tire
- D. Gunning's splint
- E. Gingival splint Vankevich

311. An analysis of the work of dentists in the orthopedic department of the dental clinic. What indicator characterizes its quality?

- A. The proportion of clasp prostheses
- B. The proportion of fixed prostheses
- C. The ratio of stamped and cast crowns
- D. The ratio of restorative and fixing crowns
- E. The proportion of complete removable dentures

312. Patient V., 50 years old, complained of a defect in the hard tissues of 21, 22 teeth. The manufacture of metal-ceramic crowns for 21, 22 teeth is shown. The patient notes an allergic reaction during anesthesia during a previous visit to the dentist. What are the doctor's tactics in this situation?

- A. Perform a subcutaneous test for anesthesia
- B. Carry out infiltration anesthesia with an anesthetic of the articaine series
- C. Carry out a scarification test on the anesthetic to be administered anesthesia
- D. Carry out anesthesia with an anesthetic of the ether series
- E. Refer the patient to an allergist for allergy laboratory tests

313. Patient R., 70 years old, with complete loss of teeth on the upper jaw and a defect of the hard palate, complains of difficulty eating, pouring liquid food through the nose, frequent exacerbations of chronic rhinitis. The defect on the palate was formed due to traumatic injury (gunshot wound). Objectively: the cell process of the upper jaw is atrophied - type I according to Schroeder, flexibility of the mucous membrane - class I according to Supli. On the hard palate, a scar-altered defect measuring 2 x 3 cm. Which prosthesis design is the most optimal in this case?

- A. Complete removable prosthesis with a system of internal and peripheral valves
- B. Complete removable denture with teeth on artificial gums
- C. Soft obturator and complete removable prosthesis
- D. Complete removable prosthesis with thickening in the defect area
- E. Complete removable prosthesis with metal base and soft obturator

314. Patient B., 50, went to the orthopedic dentistry clinic for prosthetics. An objective examination of the patient revealed: complete defect of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws, general bloating, cyanosis of the mucous membrane and red border of the lips, the tongue is enlarged, also on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and tongue there are tooth impressions, dryness, heartburn. Which somatic diseases are characterized by these pathological changes?

- A. With radiation sickness
- B. With atherosclerosis
- C. In diseases of the cardiovascular system
- D. In malignant neoplasms
- E. In endocrine diseases

315. M.'s husband, 75 years old, applied for prosthetics. It is planned to make a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. Objectively: on the upper jaw atrophy of the cell process of class II according to Schroeder, pliability of the mucous membrane of type III according to Supli. Where should the border of a complete removable prosthesis in the patient's mouth go?

- A. On the active-mobile mucous membrane
- B. On the passive-mobile mucous membrane
- C. On the transition fold
- D. Above the active-mobile mucous membrane
- E. On the valve area

316. Patient R., 35 years old, as a result of the injury developed pain in the area of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ), difficulty chewing and opening the mouth. The patient was diagnosed with traumatic TMJ arthritis. What method of examination should be used for differential diagnosis with a fracture of the mandible in the area of the condylar process?

- A. Radiograph of the mandible in lateral projection
- B. Radiography of the TMJ
- C. Radiography of the paranasal sinuses
- D. Sialography
- E. General blood test

317. T.'s husband, 47 years old, went to see a dentist. After anesthesia with 2% lidocaine solution 4 ml, the patient became anxious and complained of abdominal pain, nausea, fear of death. Consciousness is preserved, the skin on the face and neck is hyperemic, breathing is accelerated, the pulse is filiform, frequent, blood pressure is reduced. What is the diagnosis of this patient?

- A. Drooling
- B. Allergic reaction to lidocaine
- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Cardiovascular collapse

318. Patient M., 25 years old, went to the clinic for prosthetics. Objectively: 11 teeth have changed color, previously treated for complicated caries. The bite is straight. The doctor suggested making a metal-ceramic crown. At what thickness should the hard tissues of the abutment tooth be ground under the selected structure?

- A. 0.5-1.0 mm
- B. 0.8-1.2 mm
- C. 1.5-1.8 mm
- D. 1.0-1.5 mm
- E. 2.0-2.5 mm

319. Patient S., 40 years old, complains of inability to chew food due to loss of 48,47,46,45,36,37,38 teeth. Other teeth of the lower jaw have mobility of the first degree. After the X-ray examination the patient was diagnosed with generalized periodontitis of the first degree of severity, chronic course. What is the most rational design of the prosthesis in this case?

- A. Removable plate prosthesis
- B. Splint clasp prosthesis
- C. Non-removable bridges
- D. Prosthesis with a metal base
- E. Fiber adhesive splint of front teeth

320. Patient K., 47 years old, was diagnosed with anaphylactic shock. After resuscitation, he managed to stabilize blood pressure and restore independent breathing. Against this background, the patient retains the asthmatic component, breathing is difficult. Which drug should be administered to the patient in addition?

- A. Caffeine
- V. Eufilin
- C. Korglikon
- D. Atropine
- E. Cordiamine

321. At the medical examination of patient D., 53 years old, on the vestibular surface of 45,44,43,33,34,35,23,24,13,14 teeth defects of hard tissues were revealed. The walls are dense, shiny, smooth, painless during probing and thermal irritation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Erosion of the hard tissues of the tooth

- B. Enamel hypoplasia
- C. Cervical caries
- D. Wedge-shaped defects
- E. Cervical necrosis of enamel

322. Patient G., 75 years old, has a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. During the adjustment of an individual spoon according to the method of Herbst, the dentist found that the spoon is dropped when the lips are pulled out with a tube. In which area should the spoon be corrected?

- A. In the area of the buccal cords
- B. Behind the maxillary humps
- C. Vestibularly between the canines
- D. Distal to the line A
- E. All over the vestibular edge

323. Patient B., 43 years old, complained of pain on the left side during chewing, bleeding and inflammation of the gingival margin. A few months ago he was prosthetic due to the absence of 36 teeth. Teeth on the sides of the defect are intact. What is the probable cause of the complaints?

- A. Bruxism
- B. Localized gingivitis
- C. Chronic periodontitis
- D. Localized periodontitis
- E. Increased occlusion on the bridge

324. Patient S., 60 years old, complains of difficulty chewing food due to displacement of the mandible after an untreated fracture. Objectively: no 35,36,38,45,46 teeth. The rest of the teeth are intact. 43,44,47,48 teeth out of contact with the upper lateral and with an oral deviation of up to 1 cm. What is the optimal design of the prosthesis for the lower jaw shown?

- A. Arc prosthesis
- B. Shina Vankevich
- C. Solid bridge
- D. Denture with a double dentition
- E. Adhesive prosthesis

325. Patient K., 65 years old, went to the clinic of orthopedic dentistry to make an ectoprosthesis of the orbit lost due to injury. What is used to fix the orbital prosthesis?

- A. Clamps
- B. Eyepiece frame
- C. Magnets
- D. Clock spring
- E. Hinged devices

326. Patient V., 23 years old, complains of a cosmetic defect of 23 teeth. Objectively: the crown part of the 23rd tooth is destroyed by 80%, the root is stable, the canal is sealed to the top. After the examination, a decision was made to restore



the destroyed tooth with a cast stump-root tab. At what optimal depth should the canal 23 of the tooth be widened?

- A. On 1/4 of the length of the channel
- B. For the entire length of the channel
- C. At 1/3 of the length of the channel
- E. At 1/2 the length of the channel
- E. At 2/3 of the length of the channel

327. A woman R., 35 years old, on the second day after tooth extraction, went to the maxillofacial department with complaints of pain in the masticatory area, a feeling that there is no contact between the teeth of the upper and lower jaws on the right. During the examination: the chin is shifted to the left, the mouth is half open, the lips are closed, the bite is broken. Restriction of lateral movements of the lower jaw. In front of the trachea of the right ear is a depression of soft tissues. Which study is the most informative for this disorder?

- A. Radiography of the TMJ
- B. Radiography of the lower jaw
- C. Ultrasound examination of the TMJ
- D. Bimanual examination of the TMJ
- E. Symptom of load

328. In dental patients during various manipulations, the most common cause of fainting is:

- A. Vasodepressor condition
- B. Orthostatic hypotension
- C. Shock
- D. Collapse
- E. Hyperventilation syndrome

329. Patient A., 45 years old, who is infected with HIV, is at the dentist's office. During treatment, fluid from the patient's mouth accidentally got into the doctor's eye. What should a doctor do first?

- A. Rinse the eye with plenty of water
- B. Rinse the eye with a weak solution of alkali
- C. Rinse the eye with a 2% boric acid solution
- D. Rinse the eye with isotonic solution
- E. Drip the eye with a 1% solution of atropine sulfate

330. Patient D., 65 years old, with a complete absence of molars and premolars on the upper and lower jaws developed pain and immobility in the temporomandibular joint (TMJ), a slight hearing loss. The patient suffers from polyarthritis. What research should be done in the first place to establish the diagnosis?

- A. Radiography of the additional sinuses
- B. Radiography of the TMJ
- C. Sialography
- D. Radiography of the skull in direct axial projection

E. Radiography of the lower jaw in direct projection

331. Patient P., 53 years old, complained of mobility of teeth in the lateral areas and frequent loss of fillings. Objectively: all molars and premolars on the mandible have first-degree mobility. There are fillings on the proximal masticatory surfaces. What tire design should be used in this case?

- A. Non-removable crown splint-prosthesis
- B. Tires from equatorial crowns
- C. Insert bus
- D. Intradental splint
- E. Crown-cap splint

332. Patient P., 45 years old, needs to make a clasp prosthesis on the upper jaw with a beam fixation. What is the necessary condition for the use of this design?

- A. Low clinical crowns of abutment teeth
- B. Expressed equator of crowns of abutment teeth
- C. At least 8 teeth on the upper jaw
- D. High clinical crowns of abutment teeth
- E. Convergence of abutment teeth

333. At the dentist's appointment, patient V., 40 years old, felt dagger pain in the epigastric area, there was a feeling of "heat" in this area, developed a sharp weakness. Objectively: the patient is pale, AT-90/60 mm Hg, the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall are tense, palpation of the epigastric region causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Acute gastritis
- C. Perforation of gastric ulcer
- D. Acute cholecystitis
- E. acute appendicitis

334. Patient S., 25 years old, complained of a cosmetic defect of the upper jaw in the frontal department on the left. Objective: 23 teeth are depulped. The filling restores the vestibular-proximal surface of the crown by 1/3, is close to the walls of the cavity, stable, does not match the color of the tooth, the tooth is changed in color, percussion is painless. What is the optimal design shown to the patient?

- A. Half-crown
- B. Metal-ceramic crown
- C. Metal stamped crown
- D. Plastic crown
- E. Tab

335. The patient applied a month after cementation of the metal-ceramic crown on 23 teeth with complaints of its cementation. Objectively: the stump of the tooth is high enough, the walls of the stump are converted to the vertical axis of the tooth at an angle of about 300 degrees. At what angle was it necessary to create convergence of the walls of the stump of the tooth relative to the axis of the tooth?

- A. 22-250 degrees

- B. Up to 80 degrees
- Pp. 15-180 degrees
- D. 10-120 degrees
- E. 12-150 degrees

336. Patient L., 45 years old, applied for prosthetics. Works as a TV announcer. Objectively: the dentition of the lower jaw is continuous, the upper jaw is terminal and includes defects in the lateral areas. The remaining teeth 18,17,13,12,11,21,22,23,24 are stable. What fixing elements of a clasp prosthesis should be used for cosmetic purposes?

- A. Attachmen and beam system
- B. Telescopic crowns
- C. Stapler systems Her
- D. Dentoalveolar clasps
- E. Clammer Jackson and Bonihart

337. An 18-year-old girl, K., applied to the dental clinic for dental prosthetics. Objective: 21 teeth are dark gray, depulped. Orthognathic occlusion. It is planned to cover the tooth with a plastic crown. Choose plastic to make this crown:

- A. Ethacryl
- W. Bakril
- C. Acrylic
- D. Sinma-M
- E. Fluorox

338. Patient T., 56 years old, complained of the absence of lateral teeth on the lower jaw on both sides. Objectively: the patient has no teeth 48,47,46,45 and 35,36,37,38. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Defect of the dentition III class. by Kennedy
- B. Defect of the dentition of the second class. for Bethelman
- C. Defect of the dentition class II. by Kennedy
- D. Defect of the dentition IU class. by Kennedy
- E. Defect of the dentition and class. by Kennedy

339. Patient V., 70 years old, with complete absence of teeth is made full plate removable dentures. Artificial teeth are placed on a spherical surface. What is the average radius of the spherical surface will ensure close contact of the teeth during the movements of the mandible?

- A. 5 cm
- B. 7 cm
- C. 12 cm
- D. 9 cm
- E. 18 cm

340. Patient D., 34 years old, went to the dentist with complaints of pain and crunch in the final phase of opening the mouth. In the anamnesis of "dislocation". The amplitude of the maximum opening of the mouth is 58 mm. To what extent

should the opening of the mouth be limited?

- A. Up to 50-60 mm
- B. Up to 10-15 mm
- C. Up to 25-30 mm
- D. Up to 40-50 mm
- E. Up to 90-100 mm

341. Patient S., 35 years old, after examination by a dentist was diagnosed with pathological abrasion, hyperesthesia of the hard tissues of the teeth. Which toothpaste should be recommended to him?

- A. Periodontax
- B. Periodontal
- C. Lisna
- D. Lakalut active
- E. Sensodyne

342. Patient L., 26 years old, complained of an aesthetic defect of the upper front teeth. Objectively: on the vestibular surface of 12,11,21,22 teeth there are shallow, cup-shaped defects of tooth enamel of oval shape. The bottom is light, dense. Probing and cold test - painless. What should be the tactics in this clinical case?

- A. Prosthetics
- B. No intervention is required
- C. Grinding of defects
- D. Remineralizing therapy
- E. Sealing of defects

343. Patient K., 30 years old, refuses treatment at the dentist for no apparent reason. In which accounting dental documentation is the patient's refusal of the treatment plan proposed by the doctor recorded?

- A. Medical card of the patient
- B. Sheet of daily accounting
- C. Journal of dispensary accounting
- D. Advisory journal
- E. Work diary

344. Patient B., 42 years old, injured his tongue during an epileptic seizure. Examination shows a transverse wound of the tongue with jagged edges and bleeding. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chopped wound of the tongue
- C. A bitten tongue wound
- C. Cut wound of the tongue
- E. A stab wound to the tongue
- E. A stab wound to the tongue

345. Patient F., 41 years old, complains of limited mouth opening. From the anamnesis the presence of intra-articular disorders in the left temporomandibular joint (TMJ) was established. X-ray examination: subchondral sclerosis of the articular

sites, uniform narrowing of the joint space, restriction of the excursion of the condylar process of the left TMJ. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Orthosis of the left TMJ
- B. Acute purulent left arthritis of the TMJ
- C. Deforming arthrosis of the left TMJ
- D. Acute serous left arthritis of the TMJ
- E. Ankylosis of the left TMJ

346. Patient V., 48 years old, a teacher, complained of significant mobility of 42,41,31,32 teeth. Objectively: the necks of 42,41,31,32 teeth are exposed by 2/3, pathological mobility of the III degree. Removal of 42,41,31,32 teeth is shown. What type of prosthesis should be used for direct prosthetics?

- A. Partial removable plate
- V. Byugelny
- C. Stamped-soldered bridge
- D. Adhesive
- E. Metal-ceramic bridge

347. Patient D., 30 years old, saxophonist, complains of abrasion of the occlusal surface of the front teeth with the formation of a gap (secondary open bite) without changing the height of the lower third of the face. What method to eliminate this deformation?

- A. Increased interalveolar height
- B. Shortening of teeth
- C. Instrumental and surgical
- D. Orthodontic
- E. Prosthetic

348. During the repair of the dental office, it was decided to illuminate it with fluorescent lamps. What should be the level of lighting in the suites?

- A. 200 lux
- B. 500 lux
- C. 300 lk
- D. 100 lux
- E. 400 lux

349. Patient S., 53 years old, went to the clinic of orthopedic dentistry for prosthetics. Objective: 13.24 and all teeth on the lower jaw. The lower third of the face is shortened, crowns 13.24 - erased by 2/3. Which structural element will provide optimal fixation of a partial removable prosthesis on the upper jaw?

- A. Dentoalveolar clasps
- B. Barbells
- C. Telescopic crowns
- D. Supporting brackets
- E. Support-holding brackets

350. Unused dental instruments remained on the sterile table in the dental

office after the work shift. What measures need to be taken to ensure the sterility of these dental instruments?

- A. Only disinfection
- B. Before sterilization cleaning, sterilization
- C. Sterilization without pre-treatment
- D. Disinfection, sterilization
- E. Disinfection, before sterilization cleaning, sterilization

351. The wounded V., 32 years old, was taken to the sorting post of the regimental medical point (MPP) in the maxillofacial area, where radioactive substances were recorded during the dosimetric control. To which functional unit of the WFP should the victim be referred?

- A. Reception and sorting tent
- B. Insulator
- C. Dressing tent
- D. Evacuation tent
- E. Special treatment site

352. Patient M., 47 years old, complained about the exposure of the necks of the teeth of the upper and lower jaws. Objectively: the dentition is intact, the necks of the teeth are exposed. Premature tooth contacts were detected. Selective grinding is carried out. What method should be used to control it?

- A. Occlusiography
- B. Radiography
- C. Mastication
- D. Gnatodynamometry
- E. Chewing test

353. The wounded M. 30 years old, with damage to the maxillofacial area in combination with a closed traumatic brain injury is likely to develop aspiration asphyxia. What precautions should be taken on the battlefield?

- A. Tracheotomy
- B. Fixing the tongue in the forward position
- C. Introduction of the breathing tube (airway)
- D. Imposition of a tracheostomy
- E. Cleaning the mouth and transporting the patient in a supine position

354. Patient R., 28 years old, went to the dentist for prosthetics. After the examination, the doctor decided to make a bridge with a support of 14,18,25,27 teeth. The patient developed a gag reflex during the removal of the silicone impression. Deep breathing through the nose did not help. What needs to be done in this case?

- A. Lubricate the hard palate with an anesthetic solution
- B. Postpone fingerprinting to another visit
- C. Low tilt the patient's head forward
- D. Take an impression with a folding spoon
- E. Rinse the mouth with an antiseptic solution

355. Patient A., 60 years old, complained of missing 34,35,36,37,45,46 teeth.

On the orthopantomogram of the remaining teeth, resorption of the alveolar process within 1/3 of the height of the interdental septa. What design should be offered to the patient?

- A. Bridge prostheses in the area of masticatory teeth
- B. Clasp prosthesis
- C. Cap tire
- D. Van Till's tire
- E. Partial removable plate prosthesis

356. Patient K., 55 years old, has complete removable prostheses. During the inspection of the denture design it was found that there is a gap between the front teeth, in the lateral areas of one side there is a tubercle-interdental contact, on the other side there is a horizontal gap between the teeth, the central line is shifted. What mistake was made during the clinical stages?

- A. Deformed wax patterns
- B. Anterior occlusion was determined
- C. Increased interalveolar height
- D. Lateral occlusion is defined
- E. Unevenly softened biting rollers

357. A 36-year-old woman, V., went to the dentist with complaints of spontaneous toothache in the lower jaw, which occurs during training in a sports club. Objectively: 46 tooth is intact, thermodiagnosics is painless, percussion horizontal and vertical causes involuntary pain, palpation of the root projection of 46 tooth is painless. What additional examination methods should be performed to determine treatment tactics?

- A. Polarography
- B. Transillumination
- C. Radiography
- D. Electromyography
- E. Capillaroscopy

358. Patient M., 23 years old, for the first time with the exacerbation of the rheumatic process appeared pain, immobility and crunch in the temporomandibular joints (TMJ). Hyperemia and swelling of the skin in the joints are determined. On the tomogram: joint gaps are expanded. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute rheumatoid bilateral arthritis of the TMJ
- B. Sclerosing bilateral arthrosis of the TMJ
- C. Acute nonspecific bilateral arthritis of the TMJ
- D. Fibrous bilateral ankylosis of the TMJ
- E. Painful dysfunction of the TMJ

359. Patient B., 47 years old, went to the clinic with complaints of ulcers in the area of the lower lip that does not heal. Ill for about a year. To smoke. I did not go to the doctor. Objectively: in the area of the red border of the lower lip on the left, a round ulcer with a diameter of up to 2 cm. The edges of the ulcer when raised in the form of a whitish roller, are compacted. In the left under the mandibular area are

palpated large dense painless lymph nodes, limited mobility. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Syphilitic ulcer
- B. Tuberculous ulcer
- C. Leukoplakia, verrucous-ulcerative form
- D. Keratoacanthoma
- E. Cancer of the lower lip

360. Patient D., 52 years old, complains of the absence of teeth on the lower jaw in the lateral departments. 35,36,37,44,45,46,47 teeth are missing. The remaining teeth are stable. 34 tooth has a slope to the oral side. The patient is made a clasp prosthesis. What type of bracket of the NEY system should be used for 34 teeth?

- A. Clasp In type
- B. Type III clamp
- C. Type II paper clip
- D. Clamp IU type
- E. Type I clamp

361. Patient S., 70 years old, complained of insufficient fixation of a complete removable prosthesis on the upper jaw. Objective: the edge of the prosthesis in the bridle of the upper jaw is shortened, the shut-off valve is broken. What needs to be done to improve prosthesis fixation?

- A. Elongation of the edges of the base of the prosthesis
- B. Expansion of the edges of the base of the prosthesis
- C. Prosthesis correction
- E. Volumetric modeling of the prosthesis base
- E. Prosthesis processing

362. Patient H., 72 years old, with a complete absence of teeth among many complaints indicates a strong enough protrusion of the chin, which was not before the loss of teeth. The reason for this condition should be considered:

- A. Significant atrophy of the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws
- B. Tension of intra-articular ligaments
- C. Increased vomiting reflex
- D. Lack of nasal breathing
- E. Atrophy of the articular tubercle

363. Patient F., 66 years old, applied for re-prosthesis of the edentulous upper jaw. When taking a medical history, the doctor found that the patient did not tolerate fingerprinting due to an increased gag reflex. What are the doctor's tactics?

- A. Use gypsum for imprinting
- B. Prescribe a preliminary rinse of the mouth with a decoction of chamomile
- C. Lubricate the mucous membrane of the palate and root of the tongue with 10% lidocaine solution
- D. Consult the patient with a physician
- E. Shorten the edges of an individual spoon

364. Patient R., 65 years old, suffering from coronary heart disease,



developed severe chest pain during dental treatment, radiating to the left shoulder blade and arm. Sick paleness, drops of sweat appeared on his forehead. Objectively: AT-80/55 mm Hg, Ps-50 / min. Rhythmic. The dentist stopped the manipulations in the oral cavity, gave the patient a tablet of nitroglycerin, but the patient's condition did not improve. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypertensive crisis
- B. Angina pectoris
- C. Pulmonary artery thromboembolism
- D. Cardiogenic shock
- E. Myocardial infarction

365. Which of the following conditions is an absolute contraindication to local injection anesthesia in orthopedic dentistry?

- A. Vegetative-vascular dystonia
- B. Diseases of the cardiovascular system
- C. Transferred viral hepatitis B
- D. Hypertensive disease stage I.
- E. Allergic reactions to local anesthetics

366. During treatment at the dentist, patient D., 72 years old, began to complain of weakness, vomiting, darkening of the eyes, then lost consciousness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Coma
- D. Fainting
- E. Stroke

367. Patient K., 60 years old, had a complete removable prosthesis made on his upper jaw. After the prosthesis is placed, the patient complains of poor fixation during chewing. At what clinical stage was the mistake made?

- A. Checking the design of the prosthesis
- B. Taking an anatomical impression
- C. Determination and fixation of central occlusion
- D. Obtaining a functional imprint
- E. Delivery and correction of the prosthesis

368. How to accelerate the crystallization of gypsum?

- A. Add borax
- B. Crystallization cannot be accelerated
- C. Plastering on a vibrating table
- D. Add crystallized gypsum
- E. Add salt

369. 54. Patient A., 58 years old, uses full removable prostheses. Prostheses are well fixed, masticatory efficiency is high. However, the patient complains of burning and pain under the base of the upper prosthesis, which appeared two weeks

after starting to use the prosthesis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane is localized within the boundaries of the removable prosthesis. Burning and pain disappear when prostheses are removed from the mouth. Make a preliminary diagnosis?

- A. Focal acute inflammation of the mucous membrane
- B. Focal chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane
- C. Diffuse (diffuse) chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane
- D. Impaired sensitivity of the mucous membrane
- E. Glossodynia on the background of visceral pathology

370. Patient M., 53 years old, went to the dentist for orthopedic treatment of 27 teeth. Even before the preparation of local anesthesia, the patient became ill (general weakness, paleness, increased sweating) and he fainted. What diagnosis can be made for this patient based on these symptoms?

- A. Cardiogenic shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Traumatic shock
- E. Fainting

371. The area of the orthopedic office, which houses two dental units, is 25 m<sup>2</sup>. What spare area is required to accommodate each additional installation?

- A. 7.5 m<sup>2</sup>
- B. 7 m<sup>2</sup>
- C. 8 m<sup>2</sup>
- D. 9 m<sup>2</sup>
- E. 9.5 m<sup>2</sup>

372. Patient K., 63 years old, had a fracture of the left lower jaw in the area of the chin opening. Objective: complete absence of teeth. Prior to the injury, she used full removable dentures. Which splint can be used to immobilize the wreckage?

- A. Vankevich
- W. Weber
- C. Tigerstedt
- D. Vasiliev
- E. Porta

373. What acrylic plastics are used to make the bases of partial and complete removable plate prostheses?

- A. Noracryl
- B. Acryloxide
- C. Ethacryl (AKR-15)
- D. Fluorox
- E. Sinma-M

374. In patient S., 65 years old, with complete absence of teeth, the interalveolar height is determined by the anatomical-functional method. What should

be the distance between the points on the chin and at the base of the nose compared to the state of physiological rest of the lower jaw?

- A. 2-3 mm smaller
- B. 5-6 mm smaller
- C. 5-6 mm larger
- D. The same
- E. 2-3 mm larger

375. Patient S., 75 years old, has a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw. Objective: the alveolar process is slightly atrophied. Fitting of an individual spoon is made by means of Herbst's tests. When you pull your lips forward, the spoon is dropped. In what area it is necessary to shorten the edge of an individual spoon?

- A. From canine to canine on the lingual side
- B. From the area behind the mucosal tubercle to the sublingual line
- C. Along the submandibular line
- D. From canine to canine on the vestibular side
- E. In the area of the premolars on the lingual side

376. Which of the research methods determines the condition of the bones of the skull, jaws, teeth?

- A. Myography
- B. Rheoparodontography
- C. Radiography
- D. Mastication
- E. Galvanometry

377. Patient T., 60 years old, complains of poor fixation of a complete removable prosthesis, which falls off when biting food. Objectively: the upper front teeth overlap the lower ones. At what clinical stage was the mistake made?

- A. In determining the central occlusion
- B. When setting artificial teeth
- C. Upon receipt of the anatomical imprint
- D. Upon receipt of a functional imprint
- E. When casting models

378. "Occlusion key" is the ratio in the position of the central occlusion between:

- A. Premolars and molars on the lower jaw
- B. Premolars and molars on the upper jaw
- C. The first and second molars on the upper jaw
- D. The first molars of the upper and lower jaws
- E. The second molars of the upper and lower jaws

379. Patient V., 59 years old, complained of poor fixation of the upper prosthesis during eating (balancing). There are 23, 24, 25 teeth. What is the possible cause of this phenomenon?

- A. Displacement of lateral artificial teeth in the vestibular side, relative to the

middle of the alveolar ridge, during their placement

- B. Incorrectly defined boundaries of the basis
- C. Violation of the polymerization regime of plastics
- D. Use of very solid food by patients
- E. The received low-quality functional print

380. Patient R., 73 years old, complained of a rash in the corners of her mouth. Uses full removable dentures for the upper and lower jaws. Objective: the height of the lower third of the face is shortened. The corners of the mouth are lowered, the skin in them is macerated. What is the most likely cause of this complication?

- A. Age of the patient
- B. Deformation of denture bases
- C. Constant use of prostheses
- D. Decrease in interalveolar height
- E. Violation of oral hygiene

381. Patient R., 40 years old, with a fracture of the mandible in the area of the left chin opening, reposition of fragments of the mandible was performed. Teeth on the fragments are stable. Weber's splint was used for treatment. To which group of maxillofacial devices does it belong?

- A. Separate
- B. Molding
- C. Fixing
- D. Substitutes
- E. Repository

382. Patient A., 69 years old, has complete removable prostheses for the upper and lower jaws. Objectively: the face is proportional, nasolabial and chin wrinkles are well defined. The central ratio of jaws is defined. By how much should the interalveolar height be less than the rest height in this case?

- A. 1 - 2 mm
- B. 3 - 4 mm
- C. 2 - 3 mm
- D. 5 - 6 mm
- E. 6 - 7 mm

383. Patient K., 25 years old, applied for orthopedic treatment of 17 teeth. After local anesthesia, he suddenly became ill (anxiety, general weakness, severe headache, nausea, fainting, pupils almost do not respond to light, blood pressure drops sharply). What is the diagnosis in this case?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Cardiogenic shock
- C. Infectious and toxic shock
- D. Traumatic shock
- E. Septic shock

384. Patient V., 75 years old, had complete removable prostheses made. During fixation of the central occlusion, the patient moved the lower jaw forward. The doctor recorded an anterior occlusion. What ratio of dentures will the doctor observe when checking the design?

- A. Biprognathia
- B. The gap between the lateral teeth
- C. Deep overlap
- D. Horizontal gap between the front teeth
- E. Vertical gap in the anterior region

385. Patient S., 62 years old, went to the dentist for orthopedic treatment of 12,11,21,22 teeth. Prior to prosthetics, the patient's blood pressure was 165/110 mm Hg. Due to emotional experiences, the pressure rose to 220/130 mm Hg. What is the diagnosis in this clinical case?

- A. Fainting
- B. Acute respiratory failure
- C. Acute heart failure
- D. Hypertensive crisis
- E. Collapse

386. The patient F., 35 years old, had a fracture of the lower jaw in the area of 46, 45 teeth. The bone fragments are not displaced, the teeth on them are motionless. What emergency care should be provided to the patient?

- A. Apply the Engel's tire
- B. Apply Vasiliev's tire
- C. Apply the Port bus
- D. Immobilize the fragments with a sling
- E. Apply the Tigerstedt tire

387. Patient R., 66 years old, suffering from coronary heart disease and atherosclerosis, developed severe chest pain with irradiation to the left shoulder blade during dental treatment, which was accompanied by numbness of the left arm. Objectively: the skin is pale, sweat appeared on the forehead. Blood pressure - 140/90 mm Hg, Ps - 75 / min, rhythmic. The pain was not relieved by validol, but began to decrease after taking nitroglycerin. What disease caused the attack in the patient?

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Hypertensive crisis
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Paroxysmal tachycardia
- E. Angina pectoris

388. During the examination, the patient M., 25 years old, had the maximum number of occlusal contacts of the antagonist teeth when the dentition was closed, and radiologically the articular head of the mandible was located at the base of the slope of the articular tubercle. What type of occlusion is observed?

- A. Lateral rights
- B. Rear

- C. Front
- D. Central
- E. Side left

389. Patient S., 55 years old, complained of complete loss of mandibular teeth. Teeth were removed gradually due to complications of the carious process. Objective: decrease in the height of the lower third of the face, pronounced nasolabial folds. The alveolar process in the area of frontal teeth is well expressed and atrophied in the area of lateral teeth. What is the diagnosis in this case?

- A. Complete loss of teeth on the lower jaw, W class. for Keller
- B. Complete loss of teeth on the lower jaw, I class. for Keller
- C. Complete loss of teeth on the lower jaw, I class. for Oksman
- D. Complete loss of teeth on the lower jaw, class II. for Oksman
- E. Complete loss of teeth on the lower jaw, IU class. for Keller

390. Patient B., 55 years old, appeared for a second appointment with an orthopedic dentist. He is made complete removable plate prostheses on the upper and lower jaws. During the previous visit, the patient received complete anatomical impressions from both jaws and passed to the dental technician. What manipulations should the doctor perform during the next visit?

- A. Identify and fix the central occlusion
- B. Fit individual spoons
- C. Check the design of prostheses in the oral cavity
- D. Correct prostheses and give instructions to the patient
- E. Make biting rollers

391. Patient K., 47 years old, was treated with anesthetic anesthetic (Ultracain DS forte) during treatment by an orthopedic dentist. 20 minutes after administration of the drug, the patient developed redness of the skin, headache, dizziness, increased heart rate. Previously, dental treatment was performed repeatedly using this anesthetic. Which of the complications did the patient have?

- A. Fainting
- B. Angina attack
- C. Increasing blood pressure
- D. Collapse
- E. Anaphylactic shock

392. Patient A., 67 years old, complains of pain, bleeding, chewing disorders. History: domestic injury of the lower jaw. Objectively: the dentition on the upper jaw is preserved; lower jaw toothless, there is a median fracture with a bone defect, edema at the fracture site. What orthopedic design is most appropriate to use in this case?

- A. Zbarzha complex
- B. Port's spring tire
- C. Gunning's splint
- D. Weber's gingival splint
- E. Vankevich's gingival splint

393. Patient R., 48 years old, has been using full removable dentures for 3 months. Based on the patient's complaints, objective examination data and additional research methods, the diagnosis was made: Allergic stomatitis caused by dyes of acrylic plastic prostheses. How to eliminate the allergic effect of dyes?

- A. Mold plastic by casting
- B. Make prostheses from colorless plastic
- C. Make stamped metal bases
- D. Make cast metal bases of prostheses
- E. Make two-layer bases

394. Patient M., 60 years old, developed a large nasal defect as a result of the injury. The patient temporarily refused surgical treatment, he was offered to make an exoprosthesis of the nose, which is held by the spectacle frame. What impression mass should be obtained from this patient?

- A. Elastic all over the face
- B. Thermoplastic from the defect
- C. Plaster from the whole face
- D. Elastic from the defect
- E. Thermoplastic all over the face

395. As a result of the preparation of the abutment teeth under the metal-plastic structure without anesthesia, patient A., 30 years old, lost consciousness. What emergency care is needed in this situation?

- A. Inhale 10% solution of ammonia, caffeine-sodium benzoate 10% - 1 ml, ephedrine 5 g - 1 ml - enter intravenously
- B. 50% solution of analgin, solution of amidopyrine, mezaton 1% - 1 ml - enter intravenously
- C. Euphyllin 2.4% - 10 ml. Diphenhydramine 2% - 1 ml. Atropine 0.1% - 1 ml - administered intravenously
- D. Prednisolone - 1 ml. Mezaton 1% - 1 ml. Noradrenaline 0.2% - 1 ml - administered intravenously
- E. Pipolfen 2.5% - 2 ml. Suprastin 2% - 2 ml. Euphyllin 2.4% - 10 ml - administered intravenously

396. Patient A., 30 years old, complained of limited mouth opening, pain in the left temporomandibular joint. The symptoms appeared a year ago. Objective: 0.8 cm mouth opening, no joint movements. The bite is orthognathic. On the tomogram: the joint gap is narrowed, "veiled". Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Bone ankylosis of the TMJ
- B. Painful dysfunction of the TMJ
- C. Sclerosing arthrosis of the TMJ
- D. Fibrous ankylosis of the TMJ
- E. Purulent ankylosis of the TMJ

397. Patient B., 27 years old, went to the clinic with complaints of a cosmetic defect of the crown of the 11th tooth. Objectively: the crown part of the 11th tooth is destroyed, the root is stable, the canal is sealed to the top. After the examination, it was decided to restore the damaged tooth with a fiberglass pin and composite

material. At what optimal depth should the canal 11 of the tooth be extended?

- A. To a depth of 1/3 of the tooth canal
- B. To a depth of 1/4 of the tooth channel
- C. To a depth of 1/2 of the tooth channel
- D. To a depth of 2/3 of the tooth canal
- E. The entire depth of the tooth canal

398. Patient K., 35 years old, was taken from the street, where he was for about 3 hours at a temperature of  $-270^{\circ}\text{C}$  and strong wind. Objective: the face is sharply pale, in the area of the tip of the nose and the most convex parts of the cheeks and chin, the skin is grayish. Consciousness is preserved, but the patient is somewhat retarded, complains of loss of skin sensitivity in the area of the tip of the nose, cheeks and chin. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fainting
- B. Allergic condition
- C. Food poisoning
- D. Burns of the skin
- E. Frostbite of the skin of the I-II degree.

399. Patient S., 79 years old, went to the doctor to replace complete removable plate prostheses. In the anamnesis - suffered a stroke. Objectively: sharp uneven atrophy of the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws, the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is dry, immobile. Previous removable dentures are not fixed. Which prosthesis design is the most appropriate?

- A. Prostheses with extended borders
- B. Prostheses with shortened borders
- C. Prostheses with metal bases
- D. Prostheses with elastic lining
- E. Prostheses on implants

400. Patient D., 52 years old, complained of an ulcer on his lower lip, which did not heal for a long time. To smoke. I did not go to the doctor. In the area of the red border of the lower lip on the left, the ulcer is round with a diameter of up to 2 cm. The edges of the ulcer are slightly raised in the form of a whitish roller, compacted. Enlarged, painless, dense lymph nodes of limited mobility are palpated in the left mandibular area. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fibroma of the lower lip
- B. Leukoplakia, verrucous-ulcerative form
- C. Keratoacanthoma
- D. Syphilitic ulcer
- E. Cancer of the lower lip

401. Patient Sh., 62 years old, complained of a somewhat painful ulcer on the lateral surface of the tongue, which appeared more than 2 months ago. Objectively: there is an ulcer on the lateral surface of the tongue with raised edges, the tissues around it are infiltrated. Submandibular lymph nodes enlarged, fused with each other and with the surrounding tissues are determined. What is the most likely diagnosis?



- A. Cancer of the tongue
- B. Syphilis (hard chancre)
- C. Decubital ulcer
- D. Ulcerative-necrotic lesion in blood diseases
- E. Tuberculous ulcer

402. Patient R., 25 years old, applied to the clinic for prosthetics. Objective: the crown of 13 teeth is destroyed by 2/3 of the height. The stump protrudes above the level of the gums on 2 mm. On the radiograph, the root canal is sealed to the apex. What design should be made for the patient?

- A. Crown
- B. The equatorial crown
- C. Tab
- D. Pin tooth
- E. Recover with photopolymer

403. In patient K., 32 years old, the coronal part of 36 teeth was destroyed. ISOPZ = 0.9. What orthopedic design should be made?

- A. Cast inlay type tab
- B. Cast onlay tab
- C. Cast overlay tab
- D. Prophylactic crown
- E. Pin stump construction

404. Patient K., 79 years old (disabled group II) had a seizure due to epilepsy. The patient was given a position that precludes re-injury. What drug therapy should be used immediately?

- A. Cordiamin p / w
- B. Relanium in / in
- C. Promedol v / m
- D. Eufilin in / in
- E. Dibazol IV

405. Choose from the following the simplest and most effective way to prevent tongue depression in patients who are temporarily unconscious:

- A. Stitching and extraction of the tongue
- B. Incubation of the trachea
- C. Introduction of the nasal airway
- D. Tracheotomy
- E. Introduction of S-shaped air duct

406. Patient M., 35 years old, complains of hypersensitivity of the teeth to cold, sour, hard. The examination revealed areas of dentin exposure on the humps of premolars and molars, cutting edges of incisors and canines. After examination, the diagnosis was made: pathological abrasion, hyperesthesia of the hard tissues of the teeth. Which toothbrushes are optimal for this patient?

- A. Manual brushes with stiff bristles

- B. Manual brushes with medium stiff bristles
- C. Manual brushes with soft bristles and rounded tips
- D. Manual brushes with a power protrusion in the form of a monobunch
- E. Manual brushes with two-level bristles

407. Patient Shch., 22 years old, plans to make a bridge with a support of 44, 47 teeth. Objective: 45.46 teeth are missing. There is a dentoalveolar lengthening in the area of 16.15 teeth at 1/3 of the height of the crowns. Which of the following methods of occlusion correction is optimal?

- A. Hardware and surgery
- B. Increasing the occlusal height
- C. Orthopedic
- D. Shortening of teeth
- E. Surgical

408. Patient H., 35 years old, was hospitalized after the accident. Objectively: there is mobility of the upper jaw with the bones of the nose, open bite, swelling of the soft tissues of the middle face, hemorrhage in the sclera of the eye, the symptom of "steps" on the lower orbital edge on both sides and the maxillary suture, nosebleeds. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of the upper jaw by Le For Sh
- B. Fracture of the chin bones
- C. Fracture of the upper jaw by Le For II
- D. Fracture of the upper jaw by Le For I
- E. Fracture of the nasal bones

409. Patient M .. 56 years old, suffered a myocardial infarction a year ago. Addressed about acute pulpitis of 45 teeth. Which anesthetic should be preferred when performing anesthesia for the treatment of pulpitis?

- A. Trimecaine
- W. Scandonest N
- C. Novocaine
- D. Ultracaine DS forte
- E. Articaine SVC

410. Patient G., 62 years old, was found unconscious in an apartment heated by firewood, the chimney in the stove was closed, the room smelled of smoke. Objective: the patient is unconscious, cherry skin and mucous membranes. Pupils do not respond to light, correal and tendon reflexes are absent, muscle tone is reduced. Ps-96 / min, weak filling. Heart sounds are deaf, single extrasystoles, AT-90/60 mm Hg. In the lower parts of the lungs there are single small-bubble rales. CDR-28 / min. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute carbon monoxide poisoning
- B. Acute benzene poisoning
- C. Acute sulfur dioxide poisoning
- D. Acute methane poisoning
- E. Acute chlorine poisoning

411. Patient M., 38 years old, turned to an orthopedist with complaints of metallic taste, dry mouth and burning of the tongue. Objectively: on the lower jaw, the defects of the dentition are replaced by brazed stainless steel bridges. Which examination method should be used?

- A. Galvanometry
- B. Mastication
- C. Electroodontometry
- D. Myography
- E. Occlusiography

412. Patient N., 40 years old, who is infected with HIV, is at the dentist's office; during treatment, a mixture of fluid from the patient's mouth accidentally got into the doctor's eye. What should a doctor do first?

- A. Rinse the eye with plenty of water
- B. Rinse the eye with 1% boric acid solution
- C. Instill the eye with 1% atropine solution
- D. Rinse the eye with isotonic solution
- E. Rinse the eye with a weak solution of alkali

413. Patient F., 17 years old, complains of partial absence of teeth on the upper jaw, difficulty chewing and hoarseness. Objectively: there are no 18,16,15,11,23,28, 35,38,48,47 teeth, there is a postoperative median defect of the hard palate. It was decided to make a clasp prosthesis with an obturating part. On which part of the clasp prosthesis is it desirable to place the obturating part?

- A. On paper clips
- B. On the arc
- C. On the basis
- D. On artificial teeth
- E. On the wall

414. Patient B., 30 years old, complained of inconvenience due to breakage of the pin structure on the upper right jaw. The prosthesis was made 4 years ago. Objectively: in the 13th tooth, the pin structure, which is freely removed from the root, is loosely adjacent to the ash edge and the root walls: from the distal surface there is a chip of part of the pin structure. According to the radiograph, the canal 13 of the tooth is filled 1/3 of the apex, there are no pathological changes in the periapical tissues. The patient asks to replace the design as soon as possible due to the business trip. What design should be made?

- A. Stamped pin tooth
- B. Clasp prosthesis
- C. Plastic pin tooth
- D. Combined pin tooth
- E. Cast pin tooth

415. Patient S., 25 years old, complains of an aesthetic defect. Objectively: the crowns of 12,11,21,22,23 teeth are destroyed by more than 2/3 of their height by carious process. The bite is orthognathic. On the radiograph: the canals are sealed to

the top, pathological changes in the periapical tissues are absent. Which design is the most rational in this case?

- A. Post-cores and metal-ceramic crowns
- B. Immediate prostheses pin-retained
- C. Combined crowns
- D. Post-cores and acrylic crowns
- E. Restoration of the coronal part of the photopolymeric materials

416. Patient A., 22 years old, suffered a double fracture of the mandible in the area of the chin and the right articular process with subluxation of the articular head as a result of an epileptic seizure. What method of treatment is indicated for this patient?

- A. Ivy Intermaxillary Binding
- B. Tire splinting Vasiliev
- C. Slingshot
- D. Osteosynthesis
- E. Tigerstedt splinting with the imposition of a snack plate

417. Patient K., 24 years old, is planned to make a stump inlay and a metal-ceramic crown for 22 teeth. During the dilation of the canal, the patient felt a sharp pain, as if a burn. When auditing the canal on a cotton swab blood. What is the complication of root expansion?

- A. Injury of the gingival margin
- B. Sealing the root canal
- C. Perforation of the root wall
- D. Fracture of the root wall
- E. Chipping of the stump wall

418. When contaminating parts of the body through clothing with material from an HIV-infected person it is necessary:

- A. Remove clothing, soak in disinfectant solution and wipe the body area with 70% alcohol, then rinse with soap and water and wipe again with alcohol
- B. Remove clothing, wash body area with soap and water and then rinse 70% alcohol
- C. Remove clothing and soak in disinfectant solution
- D. Take off clothes, wash the body with soap and water
- E. Take off clothes, wash the body with 70% alcohol

419. Patient J., 53 years old, complains of tooth mobility, masticatory disorders, and sometimes pain in the temporomandibular joint (TMJ). Objective: the dentition is preserved, the teeth are intact. There is a tonic reflex of the masticatory muscles. Pathological mobility of teeth of the I-II degree. What is the most probable cause of the disease?

- A. TMJ arthritis
- B. Complications of caries
- C. Bruxism
- D. Artosis TMJ
- E. Diseases of the oral mucosa

420. During the routine examination of the patient F., 42 years old, premature contacts were found in the area of occlusal pads of the support-retaining clasps of the clasp prosthesis on the lower jaw. The abutment teeth are stable. What kind of functional overload of the periodontium (according to P.R.Stilman) can lead to the development of these contacts?

- A. Primary traumatic occlusion
- B. Secondary traumatic occlusion
- C. Primary traumatic syndrome
- D. Functional injuries
- E. Traumatic articulation

421. Patient J., 19 years old, 5 minutes after the administration of the anesthetic had a feeling of itchy skin, compression behind the chest and heart, headache, abdominal pain, a sharp drop in blood pressure. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Collapse
- B. Drooling
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Epileptic shock
- E. Clinical death

422. Patient S., 67 years old, complained of acute paroxysmal pain in the left half of the face, which occurs during eating and talking. The patient suffers from hypertension. The pain is localized in the occipital, buccal and upper jaw on the left, lasts 20-30 seconds. During the attacks, the skin in these areas turns red, tearing appears. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Neuralgia of the 2nd branch of the trigeminal nerve
- B. Neuralgia of the 3rd branch of the trigeminal nerve
- C. Neuritis of the inferior alveolar nerve
- D. Ganglionitis of the ciliary node
- E. Facial nerve neuritis

423. Patient S., 25 years old, complained of bleeding gums while brushing his teeth, bad breath. Ill for 1.5 years. There is a history of vegetative-vascular dystonia. Objectively: the gums of the upper and lower jaws are cyanotic, swollen, and bleed easily when touched. The teeth have soft dental plaque in moderation, the periodontal probe is immersed in the gingival sulcus by 3 mm. What examination should be performed on the patient to clarify the diagnosis?

- A. Biochemical analysis of blood
- B. Rheoparodontography
- C. Allergological research
- D. Orthopantomography
- E. Blood test for HIV

424. Patient U., 70 years old, complains of poor fixation of a complete removable plate prosthesis on the upper jaw. The prosthesis was made 5 years ago.

Objective: balancing and poor fixation of the prosthesis. Name the most probable reason for unsatisfactory fixation of the prosthesis:

- A. Poor hygienic condition of removable prosthesis
- B. Atrophy of the alveolar process of the mandible in the area of missing teeth
- C. Loss of individual teeth of antagonists in the lower jaw
- D. Atrophy of the bone base of the tissues of the prosthetic bed on the upper jaw
- E. Uneven abrasion of artificial teeth

425. Patient R., 70 years old, was made a complete removable prosthesis on the upper jaw. A few days later, he went to the dentist with complaints about the burning sensation under the prosthesis. Objectively: the mucous membrane is dark-colored, swollen, there are areas with a violation of the integrity of the epithelium in the form of erosions and polypoid growths. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Traumatic chronic catarrhal prosthetic stomatitis
- B. Traumatic chronic ulcerative stomatitis
- C. Focal chronic catarrhal prosthetic stomatitis
- D. Focal chronic ulcerative stomatitis
- E. Spilled chronic prosthetic stomatitis with hyperplasia

426. Patient K., 40 years old, complained of painful sensations in the teeth of the upper and lower jaws, which arise from hot, cold and sour, irregular teeth. Objectively: the lower third of the face is reduced, the bite is straight, the crowns of the frontal part of both jaws are worn by 1/3, there is bare dentin on the chewing surface of the teeth, the probing of which is painful. 16,15,25,26,36,35, 46,45 teeth have been missing for several years. What is the final diagnosis?

- A. Stentor-Capdepon syndrome
- B. Hyperesthesia of the hard tissues of the teeth
- C. Pathological abrasion of teeth
- D. Acid enamel necrosis
- E. Physiological abrasion

427. Patient F., 40 years old, went to the dentist with an exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of 24 teeth. 1 ml of 30% lincomycin solution was injected under the periosteum in the area of 24 teeth. After a few minutes, the patient experienced difficulty in swallowing and breathing, the voice became hoarse, shortness of breath began to increase rapidly, there was swelling of the lips, tongue, cyanosis of the face and neck. AT-100/75 mm Hg What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Shock
- B. Quincke's edema
- C. Collapse
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Obstructive asphyxia

428. In patient M., 58 years old, during the inspection of the design of complete removable dentures, it was found that only the lateral artificial teeth were in contact, and a gap between the front teeth. In the lateral areas of one side there is a hump-tubercle interdental contact, on the other hand - a horizontal gap: the central line is shifted. What mistake was made in this case?

- A. Anterior occlusion was determined
- B. Unevenly softened biting rollers
- C. Lateral occlusion was determined
- D. Deformed wax patterns
- E. Increased between alveolar height

429. Patient A., 24 years old, went to the dentist about the planned rehabilitation of the oral cavity. Examination revealed a destroyed 48 tooth. 5 minutes after mandibular anesthesia before tooth extraction, the patient had paresis of the facial nerve. What was the mistake that led to this complication?

- A. Incorrect definition of bone landmarks
- B. Deeper advancement of the injection needle
- C. No anesthetic is excreted in front of the injection needle
- D. Fracture of the needle tip in soft tissues
- E. Improper needle extraction

430. Patient R., 25 years old, went to the doctor with complaints of limited mouth opening. Objective: shift the middle line of the face to the right. The flattening of tissues in the area of the body of the lower jaw on the left and the explosion of their right side, the absence of movements in the right TMJ, and in the left - their restriction. Numerous tooth decay and gingivitis are noted in the oral cavity. On the Ro-gram: uneven expansion of the joint space due to the presence of fibrous adhesions. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Kosten's syndrome
- B. Arthritis of the TMJ on the right
- C. Dislocation of the TMJ on the left
- D. Ankylosis of the right TMJ
- E. Artosis TMJ right

431. Patient F., 48 years old, with a diagnosis of complete secondary adentia of the teeth on the upper jaw was made a complete removable prosthesis. 3 days after its fixation, the patient complained of pain while eating. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the transition fold in the area of the upper premolars and molars on the right is sharply hyperemic. What are the tactics in this case?

- A. Grind the chewing teeth on the lower jaw on the right side
- B. Correct the edge of the prosthesis on the right side
- C. Redesign the teeth
- D. Redesign the prosthesis
- E. Correct the edge of the prosthesis on the left

432. Patient K., 24 years old, after being bitten in the lower lip by a wasp, developed significant facial edema, which progressed. Difficulty opening your mouth and breathing through your mouth and nose. For emergency care the patient must enter:

- A. Intravenous dexamethasone solution
- B. Intramuscular papaverine hydrochloride solution
- C. Intravenous solution of strophanthin

- D. Intravenous solution of atropine sulfate
- E. Internally cardiac adrenaline hydrochloride solution and intravenously isadrine solution

433. The patient S., 44 years old, as a result of an industrial injury violated the integrity of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws. The patient was shown the manufacture of fixed bridges. At whose expense should prosthetics be performed?

- A. At the expense of the clinic at the place of residence
- B. At the expense of the pension fund
- C. At the expense of the enterprise at the place of work
- D. At the expense of the charity fund
- E. At the patient's own expense

434. Patient A., 43 years old, went to the dentist with complaints about the mobility of the teeth on the lower jaw. Objectively: the dentition is intact, there is mobility of 31,32,33,41,42,43 teeth of I-II degree. The orthopedist plans make a temporary bus. What is the maximum duration of use of this prosthesis?

- A. Not more than 1 week
- B. During therapeutic activities
- C. Not more than 2 months
- D. No more than 3 days
- E. To improve the clinical picture

435. Woman M .. 64 years old, in the registry of the dental clinic became ill. Complaints of severe headache, tinnitus, visual disturbances in the form of a "grid" in front of the eyes, shortness of breath, urge to vomit. Objectively: confused consciousness, moist skin, hand tremor, AT-240/120 mm Hg, PS-96 / min. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Hypoglycemic coma
- C. Acute cardiovascular failure
- D. Grounding
- E. Hypertensive crisis

436. Patient R., 48 years old, has been working for 10 years in the production of batteries. He went to the dentist with complaints about the metallic taste in his mouth, streaks of bluish color on the edge of the gums. Objective: Specific bad breath. Around the necks of the front teeth, mainly on the vestibular side, on the gingival margin bluish-black stripe, the same pigment spots on the mucous membrane of the lips, cheeks, tongue and hard palate. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Mercury stomatitis
- B. Lead stomatitis
- C. Bismuth stomatitis
- D. Physiological pigmentation of the mucous membrane
- E. Diphenin stomatitis

437. Patient F., 67 years old, has a partial prosthesis for the lower and upper



jaw. Objective: teeth intact, stable, crowns high, orthognathic ratio of jaws. The choice of clamps for fixing prostheses is made. What clamps are most often used in partial plate prostheses?

- A. Holders
- B. Supporting and retaining
- C. Ash
- D. Dento-alveolar
- E. Supporting

438. Patient P .. 70 years old, complained of difficulty chewing. From the anamnesis: a partial removable prosthesis was made on the upper jaw three weeks ago. Objective: when closing the dentition, only natural teeth come into contact. At what stage of prosthesis manufacturing was an error made?

- A. Casting of a plaster model
- B. Polishing the prosthesis
- C. Plastic packaging
- D. Polymerization
- E. Definition of central occlusion

439. Patient A, 62 years old, complains of a painful ulcer in the mouth, which he treats himself. The ulcer appeared 2 weeks ago, gradually increasing in size. Objectively: there is a removable prosthesis on the lower jaw and a single 16 tooth on the upper jaw. On the mucosa on the right in projection 16 there is a deep defect of the mucosa measuring 1.5x2 cm. The edges of the ulcer are soft, slightly painful on palpation. The bottom is covered with plaque, which is easily removed. The mucosa around the ulcer is pale pink, swollen. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, slightly painful. Diagnosed with traumatic ulcer. What are the primary actions of the doctor?

- A. Cryodestruction of the ulcer
- B. Prescribing enzymes and antiseptics topically
- C. Removal of 16 teeth, subsequent prosthetics
- D. Appointment of enzymes locally
- E. Appointment of antiseptic drugs for rinsing

440. Patient M., 73 years old, complains of the presence of burrs in the corners of the mouth. Uses full removable dentures for the upper and lower jaws. Objectively: the lower third of the face is shortened, the corners of the mouth are lowered, the skin in them is macerated. What is the most likely cause of this complication?

- A. Age of the patient
- B. Reduction of intercellular height
- C. Deformation of denture bases
- D. Constant use of prostheses
- E. Violation of oral hygiene

441. Patient V., 73 years old, complained of poor fixation of complete removable dentures, which were made 10 years ago. On examination: reduction of the lower third of the face, significant uniform atrophy of the alveolar processes. The

occlusal surfaces of artificial teeth are almost completely erased. What is the period of use of removable dentures before their next replacement?

- A. 7-10 years
- B. 1-2 years
- C. 3-4 years
- D. 7-8 years
- E. 9-10 years

442. Patient T., 70 years old, complains of difficulty chewing food, aesthetic and phonetic defects due to complete loss of teeth on the lower jaw. Objectively: the alveolar process of the mandible is significantly atrophied in the lateral areas and relatively preserved in the frontal. Attachment of buccal strands at the level of the crest of the alveolar process. What type of toothless jaws corresponds to the clinical picture?

- A. Type II according to Keller
- B. And the type according to Keller
- C. Yiwu type according to Keller
- D. Type III according to Keller
- E. U type after Keller

443. Patient A., 65 years old, complained of complete loss of teeth on the upper jaw. After examining the oral cavity, the doctor decided to make an individual spoon by stamping from thermoplastic plates. By what method was an individual spoon made?

- A. After E. Vares
- B. According to DonMI
- C. According to the MMSI
- D. According to V. Kurlyandskiy
- E. After Brekhman

444. Patient T., 60 years old, complains of poor fixation of a complete removable prosthesis, which falls off when biting food. Objectively: the upper front teeth overlap the lower ones. At what clinical stage was the mistake made?

- A. In determining the central occlusion
- B. When placing artificial teeth on wax templates
- C. Upon receipt of the anatomical imprint
- D. Upon receipt of a functional imprint
- E. When casting models

445. Patient S., 40 years old, complains of difficulty eating due to injury to a complete removable lamellar prosthesis of the mucous membrane of the alveolar process of the mandible for 2 days. Objectively: at the level of the transition fold 44, 45 (from the lingual surface) decubitus ulcer, size 2x5 mm, with smooth edges of bright pink color. What is the patient's diagnosis?

- A. Toxic and chemical stomatitis
- B. Allergic stomatitis
- C. Tuberculous ulcer
- D. Syphilitic ulcer

E. Traumatic stomatitis

446. What is the first stage of the patient's examination?

- A. Patient history
- B. Examination of the oral cavity
- C. Examination of the dentition
- D. Extraoral examination
- E. Complaints

447. Patient B., 76 years old, used full removable dentures for 2 years, applied for a preventive examination. Objective: the front teeth of the upper denture overlap the front teeth of the lower denture by 3 mm. The buccal-mesial tubercle of the upper first artificial molars is located between the mesial and distal buccal tubercles of the lower first molars. What kind of bite is reproduced in this patient?

- A. Opistognathic
- B. Direct
- C. Oblique
- D. Orthognathic
- E. Prognathic

448. Patient F., 69 years old, underwent surgery to completely remove the lower jaw. Prior to the operation, impressions were taken from the upper and lower jaws and a replacement lower jaw prosthesis was made. What ensures the fixation of this prosthesis in the oral cavity?

- A. Magnets
- B. Hook loops
- C. Attachments
- E. Clasps
- E. P.Fauchard coil springs

449. Patient K., 47 years old, was diagnosed with anaphylactic shock. After resuscitation, he managed to stabilize blood pressure and restore independent breathing. Against this background, the patient retains the asthmatic component, breathing is difficult. Which drug should be administered to the patient in addition?

- A. Caffeine
- V. Eufilin
- C. Corglikon
- D. Atropine
- E. Cordiamine

450. The use of insulating materials to separate gypsum and plastic is required for:

- A. Prevention of gypsum from entering plastic
- B. Reducing the saturation of plastic with monomer
- C. Improving the strength of plastic
- D. Avoid the formation of pores in plastic
- E. Prevention of monomer release in gypsum

451. Patient D., 62 years old, complained of crunch in the temporomandibular joints. Has been using partial removable dentures for about 10 years. Objective: the lower third of the face is shortened. Teeth in dentures are eroded. On the radiograph the phenomenon of dystrophy in the mandibular joints. What is the most likely cause of this complication?

- A. Decrease in interalveolar height
- B. Age of the patient
- C. Lack of teeth
- D. Constant use of prostheses
- E. Chewing solid food

452. During the polymerization of plastic, internal stresses occur when:

- A. Press the unripe plastic dough
- B. Pressing the dough at high temperature
- C. Uneven mixing of plastic is carried out
- D. Pressing plastic dough with pronounced elastic properties
- E. The use of fine powder

453. Patient R., 65 years old, complains about the impossibility of using full removable prostheses. From the anamnesis it is known that 2 weeks ago full removable prostheses were made. It is difficult to get used to new prostheses, during conversation and chewing of food teeth click, swallowing is complicated. When the patient smiles, artificial gums become visible, there is tension in the masticatory muscles and under the prostheses. What mistake was made in the manufacture of prostheses?

- A. Fixed anterior occlusion
- B. Underestimated height of the central occlusion
- C. Excessive height of the central occlusion
- D. Fixed lateral occlusion
- E. Fixed posterior occlusion

454. In the city with a population of 95 thousand inhabitants (adult population - 60 thousand inhabitants) the city dental polyclinic in which the orthopedic department will be formed will be organized. How many positions of orthopedic dentists should be provided in this orthopedic department?

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 3
- E. 9

455. Patient Sh., 70 years old, complains of the absence of all teeth of the upper and lower jaws. It is planned to make a complete removable denture for the lower jaw. Objectively: the mandibular cell process is atrophied only in the frontal area. Determine the type of atrophy of the lower jaw according to Keller in the patient:

- A. III
- B. II
- C. I
- D. IV
- E. V

456. Patient P., 55 years old, has complete removable prostheses. During the inspection of the prosthesis design it was found that there is a gap between the front teeth, in the lateral areas of one side there is a tubercle-interdental contact, on the other side there is a horizontal gap between the teeth; the center line is shifted. What mistake was made during the clinical stages?

- A. Deformed wax patterns
- B. Anterior occlusion was determined
- C. Increased interalveolar height
- D. Lateral occlusion is defined
- E. Unevenly softened biting rollers

457. In the maternity hospital, A.'s child was born with complete nonunion of the palate. The maxillofacial surgeon recommended making an obturator. When should I make and start wearing an obturator, fearing this pathology?

- A. At the age of 5-6 years
- B. At the age of 1-2 years
- C. At the age of 3-4 years
- D. At any age
- E. In the maternity hospital

458. Patient K., 65 years old, went to the orthopedic dentistry clinic to make an exoprosthesis of the orbit lost due to injury. What is used to fix the orbital prosthesis?

- A. Clasps
- C. Eyepiece frame
- C. Magnets
- D. Clock spring
- E. Hinged devices

459. Patient Ch., 61 years old, uses a full removable prosthesis on the upper jaw for 10 days. He complained that the prosthesis "falls" while eating, he has no other complaints. Indicate at what clinical stage of prosthesis manufacturing an error was made?

- A. When correcting the edges of an individual spoon
- B. When collecting medical history
- C. When checking the placement of teeth
- E. On objective examination of the oral cavity
- E. In determining the central occlusion

460. Patient D., 68 years old, with a complete absence of teeth on the lower jaw, applied for prosthetics. Examination of the prosthetic field revealed that the alveolar process on the lower jaw is significantly atrophied, in the lateral areas has an

acute (knife-shaped) shape, covered with atrophied mucous membrane. What should a doctor consider when planning a prosthesis design?

- A. Make a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw with a two-layer base (with a soft lining)
- B. Take a compression impression
- C. Reduce the bite height
- D. Complete lower jaw prosthesis with metal teeth
- E. Put artificial chewing teeth with pronounced bumps

461. Patient J., 72 years old, went to the clinic on the second day after fixing a complete removable prosthesis on the lower jaw. Complains of pain near the alveolar process of the mandible when chewing. When examined on the body of the lower jaw on the left in the area of the transition fold, hyperemia and some swelling of the mucous membrane are noticeable. How to help the patient?

- A. Correct the occlusion
- B. Relocate the base of the prosthesis
- C. Re-polymerize the prosthesis
- D. Redesign the prosthesis
- E. Shorten the border of the prosthesis in the specified area

462. Patient A., 69 years old, complained that the use of recently made complete removable dentures reveals the knocking of teeth during conversation and difficulty swallowing. What mistake did the doctor make when making the prosthesis?

- A. Bonville's three-point contact has not been established
- B. Inflated bite height
- C. The prosthetic plane is incorrectly defined
- E. Underestimated bite height
- E. Incorrectly designed edges of the functional imprint

463. Patient R., 67 years old, has a complete removable prosthesis for the lower jaw. Carry out the adjustment of an individual spoon according to the method of Herbst. Specify the limit of the spoon in the sublingual area, departing 1 cm from the midline. What Herbst test should be done for this purpose?

- A. Swallowing
- B. Circular movement of the tongue along the red border of the upper lip
- C. Active movements of facial muscles
- D. Alternate touch of the cheek tongue
- E. Slow opening of the mouth

464. Patient M., 58 years old, is made partial removable plate prostheses. Anatomical impressions were taken from both jaws with elastic alginate material "Ipin", which were transferred for disinfection. Specify the means for disinfection of these prints:

- A. Alcohol solution 70%
- B. Sodium hypochlorite 0.5%
- C. Glutaric aldehyde 2.5% pH 7.0 - 8.7
- D. Hydrogen peroxide solution 6%

E. Dexoxone 0.1%

465. Patient F., 75 years old, is made a complete removable prosthesis for the upper jaw. When fitting an individual spoon according to the method of Herbst, the dentist found that the spoon is reset when the lips are pulled out with a tube. In which area should the spoon be corrected?

- A. In the area of the buccal cords
- B. Behind the maxillary humps
- C. Distal to line A
- D. Vestibular between the canines
- E. All over the vestibular edge

466. Patient R., 55 years old, after anesthesia noted the appearance of sharp weakness, pain behind the sternum, which radiates to the left arm and scapular area, palpitations. Objectively: conscious, lethargic, forehead covered with cold sweat, pale skin, AT-90/60 mm Hg, heart sounds dull, pulse filamentous, arrhythmic. What condition develops in the patient?

- A. Cardiogenic form of anaphylactic shock
- W. Collapse
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Cardiogenic shock
- E. Angina attack

467. An orthopedic dentist uses a dental mirror during daily examinations and orthopedic manipulations. How to sterilize dental mirrors?

- A. Immerse in 0.5% solution of sulfochloroethyl for 20 minutes
- B. Immerse in a triple solution for 30 minutes
- C. Immerse in a 6% solution of hydrogen peroxide daily for 6 hours
- D. Keep in an oven at a temperature of 1800 C for 10 minutes
- E. Incubate in 0.01% chloramine solution for 10 minutes

468. Patient R., 64 years old, complained about dental prosthetics. Objective: Acute bony protrusion in the area of the missing 15 teeth. It is planned to make a partial removable prosthesis with a two-layer base. Which plastic should be used for an elastic substrate?

- A. Fluorox
- B. Protacryl
- C. Acrylic
- D. PM-01
- E. Bakril

469. Patient R., 35 years old, complains of pain in the left lower jaw. Objectively: swelling of the face on the left, hematoma, dentition. There is no displacement of fragments. Palpation and bimanual examination revealed pain and pathological mobility of the mandible in the area of 35 and 36 teeth. What method of treatment should be used?

- A. Make a Betelman device

- B. Make an elastic Engle arch on the lower jaw
- C. Make the device Vankevich
- D. Apply aluminum tires with hooks and intermaxillary traction
- E. Carry out medical treatment

470. Select the list of materials, tools, and instruments needed to determine central occlusion in the complete absence of teeth.

- A. Wax, elevator, trowel, templates
- B. Alcohol, flasc, gypsum
- C. Templates, wax, alcohol, spatulas
- D. Alcohol, flasc, elevator, gypsum
- E. Alcohol, spatulas, plaster, occludator

471. Patient D., 58 years old, complains of balancing a complete removable prosthesis made a month ago. Objective: the prosthesis was made 3 days after the removal of 26, 23 and 13 teeth. What is the mistake?

- A. When taking an anatomical impression
- B. The terms of prosthetics are not met
- C. When taking a functional fingerprint
- D. When fixing the central occlusion
- E. When checking the design of the prosthesis

472. An orthopedist, while providing dental care to A., a 70-year-old patient infected with the AIDS virus, accidentally damaged an area of the skin of one of his fingers with a probe through gloves during an examination of the oral cavity. How should the doctor act in this case?

- A. Apply a tourniquet on the shoulder
- B. Squeeze out the blood, lubricate with a strong solution of  $\text{KMnO}_4$
- C. Carry out diathermocoagulation
- D. Lubricate with 5% iodine solution
- E. Squeeze out the blood, treat the damage with a 6% solution of hydrogen peroxide

473. Patient O., 32 years old, went to the dentist for orthopedic treatment of 32 teeth. After the beginning of the intervention, headache, dizziness, irritability, short-term feeling of experience with clear consciousness (aura) began. The patient loses consciousness and falls. Pupils dilated, do not respond to light. Foamy saliva is secreted from the mouth. What is the diagnosis in this situation?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Fainting
- C. Collapse
- D. Epileptic seizure
- E. Cardiogenic shock

474. Patient F., 66 years old, applied for re-prosthesis of the edentulous upper jaw. When collecting the anamnesis, the doctor found that the patient did not tolerate the removal of the anatomical imprint due to an increased vomiting reflex. What are the doctor's tactics?



- A. Use gypsum for imprinting
- B. Lubricate the mucous membrane of the palate and root of the tongue with 10% lidocaine solution
- C. Assign a preliminary rinse of the mouth with a decoction of chamomile
- D. Consult the patient with a physician
- E. Shorten the edges of the impression tray

475. Patient F., 45 years old, complains of pain in the lower jaw. Three weeks ago, the patient suffered an injury that resulted in a right mandibular fracture. The patient was fitted with an aluminum wire rail with hook hooks. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, the opening of the mouth is accompanied by slight pain, there is little mobility of bone fragments. The occlusal relations are slightly disturbed. The teeth on the lower jaw are motionless, have low crowns. The radiograph data show that between 45 and 46 teeth a fracture of the mandible without a bone defect is detected. Which splint should be used to complete the treatment?

- A. Weber
- V. Vankevich
- C. Limberg
- D. Zbarzha
- E. Chin sling