1 correct answer

Nickel is added into composition of stainless steel to ensure some properties, namely?

- Increasing of melting temperature
- Decreasing of melting temperature
- Increasing of plasticity and malleability
- Decreasing of durability
- Increasing of durability

There are two types of condylar displacements during mandibular movements. What are they?

- Sliding in lower part and rotation in upper part
- Circular shift in upper part
- Circular shift in lower part
- Another displacement
- Rotation in lower part and sliding (translation) in upper part

What dental equipment is applicable for injection of novel anaesthetics?

- Carpule syringe
- Non-permanent plastic syringe 1ml
- Non-permanent plastic syringe 2 ml
- Insulin syringe
- All answers are wrong

What method of additional examination enables to check quality of selective polishing (grinding) of teeth?

- X-ray examination
- Masticatiography
- Gnathodynamometry
- Occlusiography
- Masticatory tests

What masticatory muscle extends from neck of mandibular condylar process to the fossa pterygoidea?

- M. pterygoideus lateralis
- M. pterygoideus medialis
- M. masseter
- M. temporalis
- M. digastricus

Which tooth according to method of masticatory efficiency determination after Agapov is accepted as a single unit of masticatory efficiency?

- Lateral incisor of upper jaw

- Central incisor of upper jaw
- Canine of upper jaw
- Lateral incisor of lower jaw
- Wisdom tooth

Material for stamp fabrication during crown swaging?

- Chromecobalt alloy
- Stainless steel
- Fusible alloy (melot)
- Gold alloy
- Nickeltitanium

What is the proper sequence of data obtaining?

- Anamnesis of life, professional anamnesis
- Complaints, anamnesis of disease, anamnesis of life, anamnesis of family
- Anamnesis of disease, anamnesis of life, complaints
- Family anamnesis, pathology of orofacial region
- Anamnesis of life, anamnesis of desease, pathology of masticatory system

Minimal amount of population for 1 prosthetic dentist staff position?

- 10 000
- 5 000
- 15 000
- 20 000
- 25 000

During swaging metals usually loss their properties.
What process is helpful to improve these properties?

- Cooling
- Mechanical reprocessing
- Heat treatment
- Bleaching
- Chemical reprocessing

What is average distance between cutting edges of upper and lower incisors at maximal mouth opening?

- 3 cm
- 2 – 2,5 cm
- 6 – 7cm
- 4,5 – 5 cm
- 8 – 10 cm

What is the purpose of aspiration test during injection of anaesthetic?

- For prevention of nerves damage
- For prevention of soft tissues damage
- For providing of intravessel injection
- All of the listed
- For prevention of intravessel injection

Clinical situation: lower teeth inclined vestibulary and overlap the opposite maxillary teeth. What type of bite in such case?

- Mesial bite
- Orthognatic bite
- Opened bite
- Deep bite
- Prognatic bite

What is the proper variety in classification of impression materials according to their condition after hardening?

- Hardcrystalline, heatresistant, thermoplastic
- Heatresistant, thermoplastic, elastic
- Hardcrystalline, thermoplastic, elastic
- Hardcrystalline, elastic, hard
- Alginate, silicone

Interrelation of dental arches at the state of centric occlusion is defined as…?

- Articulation
- Pathologic bite
- Physiologic bite
- Another definition
- Bite

Sterilization method for dental handpieces?

- One time cleaning with ethanol 96% solution
- Two time cleaning with peroxyd of hydrogen 3% solution
- Cleaning with chloramine 1% solution two times after 15 min
- Two time cleaning with ethanol 40% solution
- Autoclave sterilization (60 min, 120°C)

What is the purpose of diagnostic models fabrication?

- All of listed is correct
- For examination of dental arches, measuring of width of dental arches

- For examination of occlusion contacts between teeth
- For examination of dentition deficiencies
- For treatment control

What is anaesthetic carpules volume?

- 2-2,5 ml
- 1-1,2 ml
- 1,7-1,8 ml
- 0,5
- 5ml

What is the remaining value of the masticatory efficiency after Agapov?

- 60%
- 70%
- 80%
- 76%
- 85%

Which of the listed is a modelling material?

- Gypsum
- Silicone elastomers
- Metal alloys
- Plastic compounds
- Wax

What is the first step of patient examination?

- Extraoral examination
- Anamnestic data otaining
- Intraoral examination
- Examination of dentitions
- Examination of oral cavity mucosa

What plane is defined as occlusal?

- Plane which passes through cutting edges of central incisors and lateral cusps of third molars
- Plane that is parallel to vestibular surface of central incisors
- Plane which divides head into two parts (left and right)
- Plane that is parallel to lower lip
- Except of all listed

Line of Kamper was proposed to connect…?

- Lower edge of nose and upper edge of ear
- Tip of nose and ear
- Tip of nose and lower of orbital edge
- Lower edge of wing nose and Tragus auricularis
- Another answer

What term characterizes forward mandibular displacement?

- Retrusion
- Protrusion
- Laterotrusion
- Physiology rest position
- Another answer

Which impression materials are used for double impressions?

- Gypsum
- Alginate
- Thermoplastic compounds
- Hydrocolloid
- Silicone elastomers

Which alloys are determinated as fusible?

- Alloys with melting temperature less than tin melting
- Alloys with melting temperature 40°C
- Alloys with melting temperature 1100°C
- Alloys with melting temperature 500°C
- Alloys with melting temperature more than temperature tin melting

Base metals casting alloys chromium, cobalt and nickel content is to be…?

- 70%
- 3%
- 100%
- 43%
- 85% and more

Alloy “Melot” belongs to…?

- Stainless alloy
- Gold alloys
- Silverpalladium alloys
- Fusible alloys

- Refractory alloys

Chemical nature of silicone elastomers vulcanization process?

- Crystallyzation
- Crystallyzation and polycondensation
- Polycondensation
- Polymerization
- Gel setting

For what types of denture construction gold (90%)based alloys are used?

- Swaged crowns
- Cast crowns
- RPD
- Clasps
- Soldering substance

Occlusal curve after Wilson corresponds to the?

- Sagittal occlusal curve
- Vertical occlusal curve
- Transversal occlusal curve
- Frankfurt horizontal line
- Another curve

What type of impression tray is recommended for impression with alginate material?

- Metallic nonperforated tray
- Plastic nonperforated tray
- Individual tray
- Perforated tray
- Partial tray

What type of gold alloy is used for onlays, inlays and other cast restorations?

- 90% gold alloy
- 100% gold
- 75% gold alloy
- 58,5% gold alloy
- 3,3 gold alloy

What arch is the narrowest on the lower jaw?

- Alveolar arch
- Basal arch
- All arches similar
- Dental arch
- Cheek-bone arch

What muscular complex contraction initiates downward mandibular movement?

- M. digastricus, M. mylohyoid, M. geniohyoid
- M. pterygoideus lateralis, mimic muscles
- M. masseter, M. temporalis, M. digastricus
- M. masserer, M. pterygoideus medialis, M. temporalis
- Some other

Mandible undergoes three directional movements. In what planes tthey are traced?

- Frontal, vertical, sagital
- Transwersal, horizontal, vertical
- Frontal, horizontal, sagital
- Occlusal, vertical
- Another planes

Line of Kamper is parallel to the…?

- Middle line of body
- Sagittal incisors way
- Sagittal condylar way
- Occlusal plane
- Another answer

Chromiumcobalt based alloy is composed of?

- Cobalt, chrome, nickel, manganese, molybdenum
- Cobalt, chrome, nickel, iron
- Cobalt, titanium, nickel, carbon, manganese
- Chrome, silver, iron, titanium
- Chrome, nickel, titanium, carbon, gold

What muscles attach to the upper jaw?

- Masticatory muscles
- Mimic and masticatory muscles
- Mimic muscles
- M. pterygoideus medialis et lateralis
- All of the mentioned

Disinfection can be divided into three categories according
to their efficacy:

- Bad, better, good
- Effective, neutral, noneffective
- High, intermediate,low levels
- Minimal,sufficient,maximal

- First, second, third lvel

Disinfection is the process that eliminates:

- Complete elimination of all micro-organisms including spores
- Many to all pathogenic microorganisms on inanimate objects except bacterial endospores
- All pathogenic microorganisms and bacterial endospores
- Pathogenic micro-organisms from objects
- Blood,saliva, debrison inanimate objects

The gypsum material known as "high strength stone low expansion" may be also referred to as:

- plaster
- dental stone
- improved stone
- type III stone
- no correct answer

The final setting time for gypsum products is typically:

- 30-45 min
- 45-90 min
- 90-120 min
- 24 hours
- 15-30 min

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) has classified gypsum products into the five types. Third type is described as:

- dental plaster, model
- dental plaster, elastic, impression
- dental stone, die, high strength, low expansion
- dental stone, die, model
- dental stone, die, high strength, high expansion

To make a correct mix for dental stone when using 50 g of powder, the amount of water would be approximately:

- 10-12 ml
- 14-15 ml
- 28-30 ml
- 45-50 ml
- 50-100ml

Impression materials that have mechanical properties permitting considerable elastic deformation but that return to their original form are classified as:

- Elastometric
- Thermoplastic
- Resins
- Hydrocolloids
- Nonelastic

The final setting time for gypsum products is typically:

- 30-45 min
- 45-90 min
- 90-120 min
- 15-30 min
- 24 hours

What is purpose of impression materials?

- Models obtaining and dentures fabrication
- Fabrication of crowns
- Impression taking and models obtaining
- Clinical situation documentation
- Impression taking and inlays fabrication

What material should we choose for impression taking and immediate diagnostic models obtaining in dental office?

- C-silicone, A-silcone
- Polyether
- Thermoplastic IM
- Alginate
- Gypsum, hydrocolloids, thermoplastic IM

To make a correct mix for dental stone when using 50 g of powder, the amount of water would be approximately:

- 28-30 ml
- 10-12 ml
- 14-15 ml
- 45-50 ml
- 50-100ml

The gypsum product with lowest strength is:

- Dental stone
- Die stone
- Dental stone,high strength, low expansion
- Dental Plaster
- Dental stone,high strength, high expansion

The best way to mix dental gypsum is:

- add some powder to the water
- add water to the powder into the rubber bowl
- pour water to the rubber bowl, add powder in 2:3 ratio
- add powder and water to the rubber bowl simultaneously
- no correct answer

Gypsum products used in dentistry are based on:

- calcium sulphate hemihydrate (CaSO42)2·H2O
- calcium sulphate dihydrate (CaSQ4·2H2O)
- white powdery natural mineral
- calcium sulphate hemihydrate (CaSQ4·2H2O)
- calcium sulphate anhydrite (CaSO4)

During production gypsum is heated in order to evaporate part of the water of crystallization:

- to a temperature of about 100°C
- to a temperature of about 130°Cto a temperature of about 150°C
- to a temperature of about 120°C
- to a temperature of about 180°C
- to a temperature of about 160°C

Dental stones with more regular structure and less porousity may be produced by a method of:

- heating to about 125°C under steam pressure in an autoclave
- heating to about 125°C
- under steam pressure in an autoclave
- boiling in a solution of a salt
- heating under steam pressure in an autoclave

Dental gypsum is classified as:

- nonelastic, reversible (thermoplastic) IM
- nonelastic, irreversible IM
- nonelastic, reversible IM
- nonelastic, irreversible (chrystalizing) IM
- all answers are correct

Desirable requirements to all gypsum products are:

- all answers are correct
- strength
- compatiblility with impression materials and waxes
- fluidity at the time of pouring into the impression
- good dimensional stability

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) has classified gypsum products into the five types. First type is described as:

- dental plaster, model
- dental stone, die, model
- dental stone, die, high strength, low expansion
- dental stone, die, high strength, high expansion
- dental plaster, elastic, impression

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) has classified gypsum products into the five types. Second type is described as:

- dental plaster, elastic, impression
- dental stone, die, model
- dental stone, die, high strength, low expansion
- dental plaster, model
- dental stone, die, high strength, high expansion

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) has classified gypsum products into the five types. Third type is described as:

- dental plaster, model
- dental plaster, elastic, impression
- dental stone, die, high strength, low expansion
- dental stone, die, model
- dental stone, die, high strength, high expansion

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) has classified gypsum products into the five types. Forth type is described as:

- dental stone, die, model
- dental plaster, model
- dental plaster, elastic, impression
- dental stone, die, high strength, high expansion
- dental stone, die, high strength, low expansion

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) has classified gypsum products into the five types. Fifth type is described as:

- dental stone, die, high strength, high expansion
- dental stone, die, high strength, low expansion
- dental stone, die, model
- dental plaster, model
- dental plaster, elastic, impression

Disinfection can be divided into three categories according to their efficacy:

- Bad, better, good
- High, intermediate,low levels
- Effective, neutral, noneffective
- Minimal,sufficient,maximal
- First, second, third lvel

Disinfection is the process that eliminates:

- All pathogenic microorganisms and bacterial endospores
- Pathogenic micro-organisms from objects
- Many to all pathogenic microorganisms on inanimate objects except bacterial endospores
- Complete elimination of all micro-organisms including spores
- Blood,saliva, debrison inanimate objects

Dental impressions are categorized under semi-critical objects in dental practice and require:

- Intermediate level of disinfection
- Low level of disinfection
- Sterilization
- High level of disinfection or sterilization
- No sterilization

Glutaraldehyde is a chemo sterilizer with:

- High level of disinfection,fast killing capability and is available in neutral, alkaline and acidic forms
- Halogen that provide low to intermediate level of disinfection, fungicidal but requires more contact time
- Intermediate level of disinfection and include isopropyl alcohol and ethyl alcohol
- Intermediatelevel of disinfection, also known as protoplasmic poison, that cause lysis of rapidly growing e.coli, staphylococci and streptococci
- Inorganic gaseous molecule used for disinfection of water lines, oral cavity and dentures

Agent with fast killing capability that can be used for most impression materials disinfection:

- Glutaraldehyde
- Iodophor
- Alcohol
- Phenol
- Chlorhexidine

For diagnostic casts of upper abd lower jaw fabrication alginat impressions were made. Wich disinfectant should be used?

- Ultrasound
- 2% Glutaraldehyde solution
- Alcohol
- Phenol
- Chlorhexidine

After tooth preparation A-silicone impression was obtained.
What is the most effective disinfection method?

- Spraying with 2% Glutaraldehyde solution
- Immersing into the ultrasound conteiner
- Immersing into the ultrasound conteiner with 2% Glutaraldehyde solution
- Spraying with Alcohol
- Immersing into the Chlorhexidine

Full anatomical two-layer impression was obtained with the elastic C-silicone Spidex material. The impression is disinfected with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution. Specify the time required for successful disinfection:

- 5 minutes
- 10 minutes
- 15 minutes
- 20 minutes
- 30minutes

Specify the most accurate method of alginate impression disinfection:

- Immersing
- Ultrasound exposure
- Spraying and ultrasound exposure
- Spraying
- Immersing and ultrasound exposure

What is the accurate minimum time of impression immersion into Glutaraldehyde solution for high level disinfection of most impression materials?

- 3 minutes
- 5 minutes
- 15 minutes
- 20 minutes
- 10 minutes

Immersion disinfection for prolonged period will cause dimentional distortion to wich tipe of impression material?

- Alginate
- C-silicone
- A-silicone
- Polyether
- All types of materials

What is the correct and most effective way of impression disinfection after extraction from oral cavityand adjustment?

- Immercing into the disinfection solution
- Cleaning with air-water suringe from blood,saliva and debrison obove the swivel cuspidor, immercing into the disinfection solution, cleaning with running water
- Cleaning with air-water suringe from blood,saliva and debrison obove the swivel cuspidor
- Spraying and ultrasound exposure
- Cleaning with running water and ultrasound exposure

Patient J., 70 years old, undergoes replacement of complete edentulism with complete removable dentures. The functional impression was made of Stens and Orthocor thermoplastics. Choose the right disinfectant.

- Alcohol
- Phenol
- Chlorhexidine
- Iodophor
- Glutaraldehyde

Anatomical alginate impressions were obtained from both jaws.
Identify the most appropriate actions of the doctor:

- Drying of impressions
- Impression assessment with dental technician
- Immediate transfer to the laboratory.
- Impression assessment, disinfection and correct storage
- Keeping impressions for 90 minutes in UV-box

For veneers fabrication polyether mpressions were obtained.

Identify the most appropriate way of disinfection.

- Immersion in 2-2.5% Glutorex solution for 10 minutes
- Immersion in 2-2.5% Iodophor solution for 20 minutes
- Immersion in 75% Alcoholsolution for 30 minutes
- Phenol solution spraying
- Chlorhexidine solution spraying

What kinds of materials can be used for dental crowns fabrication?

- porcelain,ceramic
- zirconia
- metal alloys
- composite resin
- all of them

A construction that remains in oral cavity for a short period of time until permanent crown will be fixed is called:

- adhesive crown
- primery crown
- replacement crown
- temporary crown
- one-day crown

Whan kind of dental crowns due to their natural color and texture are most often used to restore frontal teeth?

- zirconia crowns
- composite resin crowns
- gold alloy metal crowns
- ceramic, porcelain-based crowns
- porcelain fuse to metal crowns

Indications for crowns fabrication are determined according to:

- Occlusal surface destruction index by Milikevych
- Black's classification
- MOD classification
- tooth enamel condition
- all answers are correct

A crown is a type of dental restoration which:

- completely caps or encircles a tooth or dental implant

- used when a molar or premolar is too damaged to support a basic filling
- restorations used instead of inlays, fabricated indirectly
- is used for occlusal surface restoration
- all answers are correct

The most common indirect method of crown fabrication for tooth restoration involves:

- tooth preparation, impression taking, intraoral modeling and laboratory fabricating
- impression taking, extraoral modeling and laboratory fabricating
- tooth preparation, impression taking, extraoral modeling and laboratory fabricating
- impression taking, computer modeling and laboratory fabricating
- tooth preparation, extraoral modeling and laboratory fabricating

Standart preparation for full coverage crown provides to slightly taper or converge in an occlusal direction. This allows:

- preparation to be visually inspected
- prevent undercuts
- compensate for crown fabrication inaccuracies
- cement excess escaping and optimising the seating of the crown at the cementation stage
- all answers are correct

After tooth preparation occlusal clearance should follow the natural outline of the tooth. For metal-ceramic and full ceramic crowns occlusal reduction require:

- 2.5 mm
- 1,0 mm
- 2.0 mm
- 1.5 mm
- 0.5 mm

After tooth preparation occlusal clearance should follow the natural outline of the tooth. For gold alloys crowns occlusal reduction require:

- 1.5 mm
- 2.0 mm
- 2.5 mm
- 1.0 mm
- 0.5 mm

The maximum width of the ledge(champfer) after molars of both jaws preparation shall not exceed:

- 1,0-1,2mm

- 0,7-1,0mm
- 0,1-0,3mm
- 1,0-1,2
- 0,3-0,5mm

What kind of impression need to be obtined during porcelain fused to metal crown fabrication?

- two layer anatomical impression
- one- of two step technique impression
- two layer one- of two step technique anatomical impression
- one layer anatomical impression
- funktional impression

Retention is determined by the relationship between opposing surfaces of the preparation and refers to:

- resistance of movement of a restoration along the path of insertion or along the long axis of the tooth
- compatible cements which are able to hold the crown in place solely through their adhesive properties
- providing the geometric form of the preparation
- resistance of movement of the crown under occlusal forces
- all answers are correct

Depending on the type of crown different marginal preparation is proceded. Name the main finish line (champfer) types.

- knife edge
- champfer
- all answers are correct
- radial 90° shoulder
- radial shoulder with a bevel

Generally axial walls of the tooth are preparated using a high speed burs to achieve slightly converge in an occlusal direction. To provide good retention tapering of preparation need to be not more than:

- 1-2°
- 2-3°
- 3-4°
- 4-6°
- 4-5°

What form of ledge (champfer) should be created in aproximal cervical part of the tooth during porcelain fused to metal crown fabrication?

- knife edge
- champfer
- classic shoulder
- 90°-110° shoulder
- radial shoulder with a bevel

Name clinical stages of combined crown fabrication.

- nesthesia; tooth preparation; impression taking; bite registration; permanent crown fabriication;casted framework fitting;crown try in; crown fixation in the oral cavity
- tooth preparation; impression taking; bite registration; casted framework fitting; crown try in; crown fixation in the oral cavity
- nesthesia; tooth preparation; impression taking; casted framework fitting; crown try in; crown fixation in the oral cavity
- tooth preparation; impression taking; casted framework fitting; crown try in; crown fixation in the oral cavity
- nesthesia; tooth preparation;permanent crown fabriication; crown try in; crown fixation in the oral cavity

Porcelain fused to metal crowns (or PFM crowns) can be referred to as:

- full-cast crowns which has porcelain fused on most or all surfaces of the tooth
- a hybrid between porcelain and metal crowns
- the entire crown has a metal layer underlying and porcelain / ceramic on top of it
- full-cast crowns which has porcelain fused on all surfaces of the tooth
- there is no correct answer

The design and preparation of a tooth for a porcelain fused to metal restoration are limited by biomechanical principles of preparation that are:

- Preservation of tooth structure,Retention and resistance from,Structural durability of the restoration,Preservation of periodontium,Marginal integrity;
- Preservation of tooth structure,Retention and resistance from,Structural durability of the restoration,Preservation of periodontium;
- Retention and resistance from,Structural durability of the restoration,Preservation of periodontium,Marginal integrity;
- Preservation of tooth structure,Structural durability of the restoration,Preservation of periodontium,Marginal integrity;
- Preservation of tooth structure,Structural durability of the restoration,Marginal integrity;

Path of crown insertion can be referred to as:

- A single path of insertion to be retentive.
- An imaginary line along which the restoration can be inserted and removed with out causing lateral force on the abutment
- Path of restorations insertion parallel to the longaxis of the tooth

- An imaginary line along which tapering of the abutment is formed
- No correct answer

The functional cusps are beveled in the preparation of posterior combined crowns:

- for the structural durability of the restoration
- to reduce the stress at the line angles
- to prevent the fracture of the tooth structure
- to help in the retention
- for better aesthetics

An anterior porcelain fused to metal crown is contraindicated when:

- Abutment teeth are non carious
- An abutment tooth is inclined 15 percent
- When person is younger than 20 years old
- There is considerable resorption of the residual ridge
- Crowns of abutment teeth are long

Which of the following teeth is the least desirable to use as an abutment tooth for a porcelain fused to metal crown?

- Tooth with pulpal innvolvement
- Tooth with short, tapered root with long clinical crowns
- Tooth with minimal coronal structure
- Tooth rotated and tipped out of line
- Tooth with short root with

Overall optimum degree of taper of tooth preparation for maxillary anterior tooth is:

- 10 degrees
- 6 degrees
- 8 degrees
- 14 degrees
- 19 degrees

Dental porcelains are crystalline materials of:

- Rubber
- Organic substances
- Glass
- Inorganic substances
- Acrylic resin

To prevent porosity in dental porcelain, it should be baked:

- In vacuum
- In presence of air
- Several times
- For long period

- Under pressure

Porcelain binds to metal in porcelain fused to metal crown by:

- Chemical bond
- Metallic bond
- Mechanical bond
- Mechanical bond and chemical bond
- All answers are correct

Coefficient of thermal expansion of metal ceramic alloys is:

- More than or equal to porcelain but not less
- Same as porcelain
- More than porcelain
- Less than porcelain
- No correct answer

Ceramics fired to metals are processed by:

- Heat pressing
- Machining
- Baking
- Sintering
- Slip casting

To increase resistance form of an excessively tapered preparation:

- Add groove
- Reduce height of preparation to shorten arc of rotation
- Increase cervical reduction to taper
- Add bevel
- Use adhesive cement

Grooves placed in vertical walls of bulk tooth structure must be:

- At least 2.0 mm
- At least 1.5 mm
- At least 1.2 mm
- At least 1.0 mm
- All answers are correct

Fixed partial denture is defined as:

- dental prosthesis that is luted, screwed, or mechanically attached or otherwisesecurely retained to natural teeth, tooth roots, and/or dentalimplants/abutments that furnish the primary support for the dentalprosthesis

and restoring teeth in a partially edentulous arch and cannot be removed by the patient
- dental prosthesis that is luted, screwed, or mechanically attached or otherwisesecurely retained to natural teeth, tooth roots, and/or dentalimplants/abutments that furnish the primary support for the dentalprosthesis and restoring teeth in a partially edentulous arch and can be removed by the patient
- dental prosthesis that is attached to natural teeth, restoring teeth in a partially edentulous arch and can not be removed by the patient
- dental prosthesis that is retained to dentalimplants/abutments that furnish the primary support for the dentalprosthesis and restoring teeth in a partially edentulous arch and can be removed by the patient
- dental prosthesis that is mechanically attached to natural teeth, or dentalimplants/abutments restoring teeth in a completly edentulous arch and cannot be removed by the patient

Indications for fixed partial denture are except:

- Defects of up to 4 teeth in the frontal area
- Limited defects up to 3 in the lateral area
- Sufficient height of the clinical crowns of the supporting teeth
- One up to five adjacent teeth are missing in any area of the arch
- Abutment teeth mobility not more than the 2nd grade

Contraindications for fixed partial denture are:

- Lack of supporting tissue and alveolar bone
- Periodontal disease
- Excessive mobility of abutment teeth
- All answers are correct
- Patients with poor oral hygiene

Name the structural elements of fixed partial denture.

- retainers, pontic, connector
- abutment, retainer, pontic
- abutment, retainer, connector
- retainer, pontic, connector
- retainer, unit, connector

An abutment is reffered as:

- a tooth, root or implant to which a fixed partial denture is attached
- a crown or other restoration that is cemented (screwed) to the abutmen
- an artificial tooth, a part of a bridge attached to retainers
- element that connects a pontic to a retainer or two retainers to each other

- all answers are correct

A retainer is reffered as:

- a tooth, root or implant to which a fixed partial denture is attached
- an artificial tooth, a part of a bridge attached to retainers
- a crown or other restoration that is cemented (screwed) to the abutmen
- element that connects a pontic to a retainer or two retainers to each other
- no correct answer

A pontic is reffered as:

- a crown or other restoration that is cemented (screwed) to the abutmen
- a tooth, root or implant to which a fixed partial denture is attached
- element that connects a pontic to a retainer or two retainers to each other
- an artificial tooth, a part of a FPD attached to retainers
- no correct answer

Retainers in fixed partial dentures, based on tooth coverage, can be classified as:

- Full(complete) crowns, partial veneer crowns, conservative(minimal prerparation) retainers
- Full(complete) crowns, partial veneer crowns
- Full(complete) crowns, conservative(minimal prerparation) retainers
- Partial veneer crowns, conservative(minimal prerparation) retainers
- No correct answer

Requirements of ideal pontic part for fixed partial denture are:

- It should restore the function of the tooth it replaces
- It should provide good aesthetics
- It should be biocompatible
- It should permit effective oral hygiene
- all answers are correct

Factors except which affect the design of a pontic?

- Space available for the placement of the pontic
- The contour of residual alveolar ridge
- Amount of occlusal load that is anticipated for that patient
- Colour of alveolar mucosa
- Type of alveolar mucosa

Based on the amount of mucosal contact pontics can be classified as:

- Saddle pontic,ridge lap pontic, section pontic
- Saddle pontic,ridge lap pontic, slope pontic
- Saddle pontic,ridge lap pontic, hygienic or sanitary pontic
- Semy oval pontic,ridge lap pontic, hygienic pontic
- Saddle pontic,ridge lap pontic, mucosa contact pontic

The following factors should be considered while designing the occlusal surface of FPD except:

- Buccal and lingual surfaces are designed based exclusively on aesthetic requirements
- The size of the occlusal table can be reduced to decrease the amount of force centred on the abutment
- The functional cusps of the occlusal surface of the pontic should not be reduced, to preserved a stable vertical dimention
- In the maxillary teeth the buccal cusps provide aesthetics,in the lower teeth the lingual cusps aid to protect the tongue
- Vertical clearance should be sufficient to permit physiologic contour of the pontic and allow space for interproximal tissues

The design of a fixed partial denture is determined by the physical factors affecting the prosthesis. The major biomechanical factors which affect the design of an FPD are:

- Length of the edentulous area, occlusal-gingival height of the pontic, arch curvature, the direction of occlusal forces
- Location of edentulous area, height of the pontic, the direction of occlusal forces
- Length of the edentulous area, arch curvature, the direction of occlusal forces
- Length of the edentulous area, occlusal arch of Spee, buccal-lingual direction
- Location of edentulous area, height of the pontic,occlusal arch of Spee, buccal-lingual direction

Teeth with the following characteristics except which are preferred abutments :

- Teeth adjacent to edentulous spaces witout pathological mobility
- Teeth with crown destruction that can be restored by post cores
- Teeth with uncompromised periodontal status
- Only vital teeth are preferred
- Only vital teeth are preferred

During abutment selection the ratio between the length of the crown and the root is one of the main criterias. Ideally the crown to root ratio should be:

- 3:2
- 1:1
- 2:3
- 1:2
- 2:1

Removable partial denture (RPD) is defined as:

- prosthesis that replaces one or more, but not all of the natural teeth, supported by teeth and/or mucosa and can be removed from oral cavity by the patient
- denture used for a short period of time to provide esthetics, mastication, occlusal support and convenience, conditioning of the patient to accept the final construction

- dental prosthesis that is attached or otherwise securely retained to natural teeth, tooth roots, and/or dentalimplants/abutments that furnish the primary support for the dentalprosthesis and restoring teeth in a partially edentulous arch and cannot be removed by the patientsis
- dental prosthesis that is retained to dental implants/abutments that furnish the primary support for the dental prosthesis, restoring teeth in a partially edentulous arch and can be removed by the patient
- prosthesis that replaces all of the natural teeth, supported by mucosa and can be removed from oral cavity by the patient

Indications for RPD's are all except:

- more than 3 in latheral and more than 4 adjacent teeth in frontal area are missing or no posterior abutment for a fixed prosthesis
- excessive alveolar bone loss (esthetic problem)
- poor prognosis for complete dentures due to residual ridge morphology
- reduced periodontal support of remaining teeth (won't support a fixed prosthesis)
- esthetic conciderations

Name components of a partial denture.

- Denture base,direct retainer,indirect retainer, minor connector, major connector,artificial teeth
- Denture base,direct retainer,indirect retainer, minor connector, major connector
- Denture base,direct retainer,indirect retainer, major connector,artificial teeth
- Denture base,direct retainer, major connector,artificial teeth
- Denture base,retainers,connectors, artificial teeth

Major Connector is a component of a removable partial denture defined as:

- The unit that connects the parts of one side of the dental arch to those of the other side to provide unification and rigidity to the denture
- A unit that connects other components (i.e.direct retainer, indirect retainer, denture base, etc.) to the major connector to provide unification and rigidity to the denture
- A unit of a partial denture that provides retention against chewing forces, commonly called a 'clasp' or 'clasp unit'
- A unit of a Class I or II partial denture that prevents or resists movement or rotationof the base away from the residual ridge, usually composed of one component, a rest.
- A partial that covers the residual ridge and supports the artificial teeth

Minor Connector is a component of a removable partial denture defined as:

- A unit that connects other components (i.e.direct retainer, indirect retainer, denture base, etc.) to the major connector to provide unification and rigidity to the denture
- The unit that connects the parts of one side of the dental arch to those of the other side to provide unification and rigidity to the denture

- A unit of a partial denture that provides retention against chewingforces, commonly called a 'clasp' or 'clasp unit'
- A unit of a Class I or II partial denture that prevents or resists movement or rotationof the base away from the residual ridge, usually composed of one component, a rest.
- A partial that covers the residual ridge and supports the artificial teeth

Direct Retainer is a component of a removable partial denture defined as:

- A unit that provides retention against chewing forces, commonly called a 'clasp' or 'clasp unit'
- A unit that connects other components (i.e.direct retainer, indirect retainer, denture base, etc.) to the major connector to provide unification and rigidity to the denture
- The unit that connects the parts of one side of the dental arch to those of the other side to provide unification and rigidity to the denture
- A unit of a partial denture that provides retention against dislodging forces, commonly called a 'clasp' or 'clasp unit'
- A unit of a Class I or II partial denture that prevents or resists movement or rotationof the base away from the residual ridge, usually composed of one component, a rest.
- A partial that covers the residual ridge and supports the artificial teeth

Indirect Retainer is a component of a removable partial denture defined as:

- A unit that provides retention against chewing forces, commonly called a 'clasp' or 'clasp unit'
- A unit that connects other components (i.e.direct retainer, indirect retainer, denture base, etc.) to the major connector to provide unification and rigidity to the denture
- The unit that connects the parts of one side of the dental arch to those of the other side to provide unification and rigidity to the denture
- A unit of a Class I or II partial denture that prevents or resists movement or rotationof the base away from the residual ridge, usually composed of one component, a rest
- A unit of a partial denture that provides retention against dislodging forces, commonly called a 'clasp' or 'clasp unit'

A partial that covers the residual ridge and supports the artificial teeth
Denture Base is a component of a removable partial denture defined as:

- A partial that covers the residual ridge and supports the artificial teeth
- A unit of a Class I or II partial denture that prevents or resists movement or rotationof the base away from the residual ridge, usually composed of one component, a rest

- A unit that provides retention against chewing forces, commonly called a 'clasp' or 'clasp unit'
- A unit that connects other components (i.e.direct retainer, indirect retainer, denture base, etc.) to the major connector to provide unification and rigidity to the denture
- A unit of a partial denture that provides retention against dislodging forces, commonly called a 'clasp' or 'clasp unit'

What system has been used by most dentists as classificaion representing principles of removable partial dentures design depending on supporting tissues according to extent and location of dental arch defects?

- Black's classification
- Keller classification
- Kennedy-Applegate-Fisset classificaion
- Schroeder classification
- all answers are correct

Removable complete denture is defined as:

- A removable prosthesis that replaces entire dentition and associated structures of the maxillae or mandible
- Any prosthesis that replaces teeth in a partially edentulous arch and can be removed from the oral cavity
- Any removable prosthesis that covers completly residual ridge and is partially supported by natural teeth, tooth roots, or dental implants
- Any removable dental prosthesis fabricated for placement immediately following the removal of a natural tooth/teeth
- A prosthetic replacement of one or more missing teeth cemented or otherwise attached to the abutment teeth or implants

Chose factors affecting complete removable denture retention.

- Anatomical factors
- Physiological factors
- Physical-mechanical factors
- All answers are correct
- Neuromuscular factors

Chose factors affecting complete removable denture stability.

- Vertical height of the residual ridge
- Quality of soft tissue covering the ridge
- Occlusal plane orientation and artificial teeth arrangement
- All answers are correct
- Quality of the impression and contour of the denture polished surfaces

Stability of complete removable denture is:

- balanced occlusion facilitating distribution of forces across the denture
- forces derived from the edenture and transmitted via the mucosa to the bone
- oral structures provided force resistant during function
- the ability to withstand horizontal forces during chewing and articulation
- no correct answer

Stress bearing areas or supporting areas are defined as:

- areas of the oral structures capable of providing support for a denture that show minimal ridge resorption even under constant load
- zones able to withstand horizontal forces during chewing and articulation
- balanced occlusion facilitating distribution of forces across the denture
- forces derived from the edenture and transmitted via the mucosa to the bone
- oral structures provided force resistant during function

Occlusion rims are defined as:

- wax occluding surfaces constructed on record bases or temporary denture bases to be used for VOD determining, recording jaw relations and further artificial teeth arrangement
- a temporary form representing the base of a denture used in recording maxilla-mandibular relations and for artificial teeth arrangement
- a temporary form representing alveolar ridge used for artificial teeth arrangement
- occluding surfaces constructed on record bases used for VOD determining
- no correct answer

Dental impression tray is defined as:

- a receptacle into which suitable impression material is placed to make
- a tool for supporting impression material
- a tool for impression material placement into the oral cavity
- a tool that is used to carry, confine and control impression material while making an impression
- a tool to for the impression material removal from oral cavity

Chose the most appropriarte definition of custom tray

- individualized tray made for a particular patient, fabricated on a primary cast and is used to make final impression
- tray made for a particular patient used to make primary impression
- tray made for a particular patient used to make final impression
- individualized tray made for several patients, fabricated on a primary casts and is used to make final impressions

- individualized tray made for a particular patient and is used to make final impression

Chose the most appropriarte definition of stock (standart) tray

- an industrialy producted tool that serve to insert impression material into the oral cavity, support it in correct position while setup and can be used for several patients for making primary and final impression and can undergo sterilization
- individualized tray made for a particular patient, fabricated on a primary cast and is used to make final impression
- ndividualized tray made for several patients, fabricated on a primary casts and is used to make final impressions
- a tray that serve to insert impression material into the oral cavity, support it in correct position while setup and can be used for several patients for making primary and final impression
- an industrialy producted tool that serve to insert impression material into the oral cavity, can be used for several patients and can undergo sterilization

Perforated stainless steel impression trays provide retention by:

- anatomical design with rounded comfortable flanges
- jaw tuberosity and retromolar pads
- perforations over the surface of the tray and flanges edge stops
- contour flanges stops
- ergonomic handle

Choose main parts of standart imoression tray

- handle, body
- handle, palate, floor, flanges
- handle, body, floor, rims
- handle, body, floor, flanges
- body, floor, flanges

Dental impression tray adhesives are used to:

- adhese impression material so it remains firrmly attached to the tray upon it's removal from the oral cavity
- apply to the tray before the impression material is loaded to degrease trays surface
- apply to the tray before the impression material is loaded to catalize setup reaction
- apply to the tray before the impression material is loaded to inhibit setup reaction

What type of tray need to be chosen to obtain primary impression?

- custom (individual)
- double arch tray
- stock (standart) tray
- non perforated trays with adhesive
- perforated trays

What type of tray need to be chosen to obtain secondary (final) impression?

- custom (individual)
- stock (standart) tray
- double arch tray
- non perforated trays with adhesive
- perforated trays

What type of tray need to be chosen to obtain secondary (final) impression with polyether material?

- custom (individual) tray
- stock (standart) tray
- double arch tray
- non perforated tray with adhesive
- perforated trays

What type of tray need to be chosen to obtain impression with bite registration material?

- double arch tray
- non perforated tray with adhesive
- custom (individual) tray
- stock (standart) tray
- perforated trays

What characteristics distinguish stock trays for dentate patient?

- have short flanges, oval and narrow floor
- have combination of flat and oval floor
- have flanges edge stops
- anatomical design with rounded comfortable flanges
- have long flanges, wide and flat floor

Tray with combination flat and oval floor is suitable for:

- compleete dentition
- compleetly edentulous arces
- arches with not uniformly rezorpted ridge
- partialy edentulous arches
- no correct answer

Double arch tray is a tool characterised as:

- plastic single time use tray with hadle and net for use with bite registration material
- double arch metal perforated tray for use with bite registration material
- non perforated plastic tray for use with bite registration material and adhesive
- individual tray for use with bite registration material
- any plastic perforated tray

Due to the dental arch coveradge impression trays can be classified as:

- full arch tray, half arch tray, stock tray
- full arch tray, half arch tray, individual tray
- full arch tray, half arch tray, doule arch tray
- full arch tray, quadrant (half arch) tray, sextant tray
- full arch tray, doule arch tray

Dental cast (dental mould or dental model) is defined as:

- positive accurate, three-dimensional reproduction of a patient's teeth and surrounding tissues made by pouring dental plaster or acrylic to a dental impression
- replicas of a patient’s teeth which are obtained from impressions
- negative imprint of teeth and soft tissues obtained by impression material
- negative reproduction of a patient's teeth and surrounding tissues obtained from a dental impression
- all answers are correct

Die is defined as:

- a part of dental cast system that allows positive replica of a single tooth tobe mobile
- casts generally used for patient education
- casts generally used for treatment planning
- cast that is strong enough to resist the stresses of fabricating construction
- casts used for tracking the progress of treatment

Diagnostic casts is defined as:

- the cast that is strong enough to resist the stresses of fabricating construction and indirect restoration of prosthesis
- the casts generally used for patient education, treatment planning or tracking the progress of treatment (e.g. orthodontic models)

- a positive replica of a single tooth, prepared from an impression
- negative reproduction of a patient's teeth and surrounding tissues obtained from a dental impression
- replicas of a patient’s teeth which are obtained from impressions

The cast that is strong enough to resist the stresses of fabricating construction and indirect restoration of prosthesis is:

- a working cast
- a diagnostic casts
- a die cast
- an aditional cast
- a tracking cast

The process of inserting the flowable gypsum product into the impression is called:

- infusion
- distribution
- dispencing
- pouring
- hand mixing

The hight of properely fabricated cast base need to be:

- approx. 1.5 sm
- approx. 2 sm
- approx. 1 sm
- approx. 0.5 sm
- approx. 2.5 sm

The form of upper jaw cast base need to be:

- pentagonal
- trapezoid
- square
- oval
- all answers are correct

The form of lower jaw cast base need to be:

- pentagonal
- square
- trapezoid
- oval
- all answers are correct

What type of gypsum (plaster) need to be used for master casts fabrication?

- IV,V

- I,II
- II,III
- III,IV
- all answers are correct

What tool or method is used to make gypsum more solid and dental cast more durable?

- intence manual mixing
- adding catalysts
- changing water to powder ratio
- dental vibroplate use
- machine trimming

What types of gypsum (plaster) are used for master and aditional casts fabrication during complete removable dentures fabrication?

- IV,V
- I,II
- II,III
- III,IV
- III,IV

What types of gypsum (plaster) are used for master die casts fabrication during metal framework of crowns and fixed partial dentures fabrication?

- I,II
- II,III
- III,IV
- IV,V
- all answers are correct

What type of gypsum (plaster) is used for master die casts fabrication during ceramic inlays or veneers fabrication?

- V
- IV
- II
- II,III
- III

What is the criterion of gypsum model(cast) readiness and it can be axtracted from impression?

- exothermic crystalization reaction is compleete
- expressed exothermic crystalization reaction
- gypsum model(cast) colour changes
- gypsum model(cast) surface is moisturised
- all answers re correct

What is the timing of gypsum exothermic crystalization reaction completion and model(cast) can be axtracted from impression?

- 20-25 minutes
- 25-30 minutes
- 15-20 minutes
- 10-15 minutes
- 5-10 minutes

Which impression materials are classified as elastomers?

- Silicones, polyethers, polysulfides
- Silicones, alginates, polyethers
- Polyethers, polysulfides, alginates
- Polysulfides, alginates, gypsum
- Gypsum, hydrocolloids, thermoplastic IM

Which class of impression materials does thermoplastic compound belong to?

- Nonelastic irreversible
- Elastic reversible
- Nonelastic reversible
- Elastic irreversible
- Elastomers

Which class of impression materials does dental plaster (gypsum) belong to?

- Nonelastic reversible
- Elastic reversible
- Elastic irreversible
- Nonelastic irreversible
- Elastomers

Choose reversible hydrocolloid material.

- Duplication silicone
- Alginate
- Agar
- Thermoplastic material
- Polyether

Which of the groups do polyether and polysulfide IM belong to?

- Elastic hydrocolloids
- Thermoplastic compounds
- Polymerizing
- Non elastic irreversible
- Elastic elastomers

Which elastic impression materials have additional type of setup reaction?

- A-silicones and polyethers
- A-silicones and C-silicones
- C-silicones and polyethers
- Polysulfides and polyethers
- All of them

Among named impression materials choose nonelastic that have chemichal setup reaction.

- Compound and wax
- Compound and alginate
- Gypsum and alginate
- Plaster(gysum) and ZnO-eugenol
- ZnO-eugenol and polysulfide

Among named impression materials choose nonelastic that have physical(thermal) setup reaction.

- Compound and wax
- Plaster(gysum) and ZnO-eugenol
- Compound and alginate
- Gypsum and alginate
- ZnO-eugenol and polysulfide

Among named impression materials choose nonaqueous elastomers that have codensation type of setup reaction.

- A-silicones and polyethers
- A-silicones
- C-silicones
- C-silicones and polyethers
- Polysulfides and polyethers

Polyvinyl siloxane (PVS) impression material is an:

- codensation-reaction silicone elastomer
- elastic silicone elastomer
- elastic with chemichal setup reaction
- addition-reaction silicone elastomer
- elastic with physical setup reaction

The requirements for impression materials are:

- accuracy,dimensional stability, manipulative variables and additional factors (cost, taste, colour)
- accuracy and dimensional stability

- accuracy and manipulative variables
- manipulative variables and additional factors (cost, taste, colour)
- dimensional stability and additional factors (cost, taste, colour)

Dimensional stability of impression material defined as:

- an important factor when a particular impression material is chosen
- changes that occur during the setting of impression material
- the change in accuracy over a period of time
- record the fine detail of hard or soft tissue
- all answers are correct

Manipulative variables of impression materials can be described as:

- way of mixing,dispensing type
- working time, setup time
- way of mixing,working time
- way of mixing,working time, dispensing type, setup time
- dispensing type, setup time

Impression materials that have mechanical properties permitting considerable elastic deformation but that return to their original form are classified as:

- Elastometric
- Thermoplastic
- Resins
- Hydrocolloids
- Nonelastic

Which impression materials are classified as elastomers?

- Silicones, polyethers, polysulfides
- Silicones, alginates, polyethers
- Polyethers, polysulfides, alginates
- Polysulfides, alginates, gypsum
- Gypsum, hydrocolloids, thermoplastic IM

While porcelain fused to metal fixed partial dentures fabrication C-silicone impression was made. What is the timing of gypsum cast obtaining out of this type of impression?

- Not earlier than 6 hours up to 12 hours, optimum 10 hours
- Not earlier than 1 hour up to 6 hours, optimum 3 hours
- Not earlier than 30minutes up to 2 hours, optimum 1 hour
- Not earlier than 2 hours up to 12 hours, optimum 6-8 hours
- Not earlier than 30minutes up to 1 hour

Which elastic impression materials have additional type of setup reaction?

- A-silicones and polyethers
- A-silicones and C-silicones

- C-silicones and polyethers
- Polysulfides and polyethers
- All of them

Which types of impressions can be taken with silicone impression materials?

- Two phase impression by one-step technique
- Two phase impression by two- step technique
- Two phase(layer) impression by one- or two-step technique
- Monophase impression by one- or two-step technique
- Monophase impression by two-step technique

While fixed partial dentures fabrication A-silicone impression was made. What is the timing of gypsum cast obtaining out of this type of impression?

- Not earlier than 2 hours up to 12 hours, optimum 6-8 hoursAfter tooth preparation A-silicone impression was obtained.
- Not earlier than 1 hour up to 6 hours, optimum 3 hours
- Not earlier than 30minutes up to 2 hours, optimum 1 hour
- Not earlier than 2 hours up to 30 days, optimum 24 hours
- Not earlier than 30minutes up to 1 hour

Among named impression materials choose nonaqueous elastomers that have codensation type of setup reaction.

- C-silicones
- A-silicones and polyethers
- A-silicones
- C-silicones and polyethers
- Polysulfides and polyethers

Polyvinyl siloxane (PVS) impression material is an:

- codensation-reaction silicone elastomer
- elastic silicone elastomer
- elastic with chemichal setup reaction
- addition-reaction silicone elastomer
- elastic with physical setup reaction

What is the most effective disinfection method for sillicone impression ?

- Immersing into the ultrasound conteiner with 2% Glutaraldehyde solution
- Spraying with 2% Glutaraldehyde solution
- Immersing into the ultrasound conteiner
- Spraying with Alcohol
- Immersing into the Chlorhexidine

What sillicone impression material is mixed manually?

- C-silicone

- A-silicone
- A-silicones and C-silicones
- none of them
- C-silicone putty

What sillicone impression material can be mixed completly automatically?

- C-silicone
- A-silicones and C-silicones
- none of them
- A-silicone light body
- A-silicone

What sillicone impression material can be mixed manually and automatically?

- A-silicone
- C-silicone
- A-silicones and C-silicones
- none of them
- A-silicone light body

What fraction of A-sillicone impression material can be mixed manually?

- putty
- light body
- putty and light body
- none of it
- no correct answer

What impression tray is the most accurate for use with silicone impression materials?

- metal nonperforated
- plastic perforated
- plastic nonperforated
- metal perforated
- all answers are correct

Non perforated metal tray can be used with silicone impression materials after it's :

- coverd with adhesive
- margins are covered with thermoplastic material
- individualized
- coverd with adhesive and thermoplastic material
- covered with glue

In what direction mandibular movement occurs as a result of working M. pterygoideus lateralis contraction on the right side?

- to the left
- to the right

- forward
- backward
- no movement

Which group is composed as elastic impression materials?
- Silicone elastomers, alginate, plaster
- Alginate, silicone elastomers, polyether
- Thermoplastic compounds, silicone elastomers, polyether
- Alginate, polyether, plaster
- Thermoplastic compounds, alginate, plaster

Temperature of thermoplastic compounds softening?
- Temperature of oral cavity
- Room temperature
- 10 - 20°C
- 50 - 70°C
- 70 - 80°C

Salt concentration in water solution to catalyze gypsum crystallization is?
- 0,2%
- 1%
- 3%
- 10%
- 20 – 25%

Masticatory efficiency is to be determinated by method after Rubinov. What is the mass of nut for chewing in this method?
- 0,8 g
- 0,3 g
- 1,5 g
- 1 g
- 0,5g

Sterilization time and solution formula for dental mirrors?
- Triple solution during 30 min.
- 0,5% solution of sulfchloretyl during 20 min.
- 6% peroxyd of hydrogen, 6 hours
- 40% Ethanol solution, during 15 min
- 0,01% chloramine 10 min.

How to define functional impression?
- Impression without functional tests
- Impression taken by standard tray with functional tests
- Impression taken by individual tray with functional tests
- Impression taken with lips passive motions

- Impression taken with cheeks and tongue passive motions

Exact composition of 90% gold alloy is?
- Gold – 90%, silver – 4%, copper – 6%
- Gold – 90%, silver – 5%, copper – 5%
- Gold – 90%, silver – 6%, copper – 4%
- Gold – 90%, silver – 10%, copper – tracks
- Gold – 75%, silver – 20%, copper – 5%

Material for swaged crown shells fabrication?
- Nickel-titanium based alloy
- Chromium-cobalt based alloy
- Titanium alloy
- Silverpalladium based alloy

36 and 46 teeth are lost in young patient. What is the remaining value of the masticatory efficiency after Agapov?
- 60%
- 70%
- 76%
- 80%
- 85%

45th and 47th teeth prepared with shoulders for metalceramic FPD. What type of impression material is preferable for quality impression?
- Silicone elastomers
- Alginate
- Gypsum
- Thermoplastic compound
- Zincoxedeugenol

Clinical situation: partial edentulism, 24th 25th teeth lost. Treatment: metalceramic FPD on 23rd and 26th abutment teeth. What imprints required for quality denture fabrication?
- Partial imprints from both jaws
- Working and additional impressions
- Working silicone impression of upper jaw, additional of lower jaw, and fixation of central occlusion
- Anatomical impreesion of upper jaw and functional of lower jaw and fixation of central occlusion
- Two functional impressions

Chemical formula of substance is (CaSO4)2 x H2O. Indicate this substance
- Gypsum
- Wax

- Composite
- Izocol
- Bleaching solution

Rate of gypsum crystallization depends on….?
- t˚, mixing speed, mixing motions to right side
- t˚, adding of dye, powder refinement
- adding of dye, catalysts and inhibitors
- t˚, adding of inhibitors and flavours, mixing speed
- t˚, mixing speed, adding of catalysts and inhibitors, dispersion of powder

Application of catalysts in gypsum crystallization causes?
- Increasing of strength
- Increasing of crystallyzation rate and decreasing of srtength
- Increasing of crystallyzation rate and increasing of strength
- Decreasing of crystallyzation rate and increasing of strength
- Decreasing of crystallyzation rate and decreasing of strength

What is superhard gypsum?
- α-modification of gypsum semihydrate
- β-modification of gypsum semihydrate
- β-modification of gypsum hydrate
- Anhydrate of gypsum
- Duohydrate of gypsum

Silicone elastomers are based on?
- Dimethylsiloxane
- Agar-agar
- Salts of alginate acid
- Eugenol
- Polysulphide rubbers

Time of reproducible model obtaining from A-silicone impression?
- After 1 hour
- Within day
- After 5-10 hours
- Possible during 30 days
- Impossible to obtain plaster model from A-silicone imprint

Sterilization time for combined C-silicone impression in solution?
- 5 min
- 45 min
- 20 min
- 10 min
- 90 min

What is the proper sequence of the visual part in the examination of patients?

- Extraoral examination, intraoral examination including examination of vestibulum oris, dentition, bite and actually oral cavity mucosa
- Examination of bite, examination of tongue and palatinum
- State of dentition, examination of mucosal membrane and extraoral examination
- Motions of mandible, bite, defects of dentitions
- All answers are correct

During examination of patient mobility of central incisor in two directions was noticed. What is the level of pathological mobility?

- I
- II
- III
- IV
- Physiological mobility

How the articulation is determinated?

- Dentition closure
- Interrelations of dental arches with contact points between teeth
- All dynamic and static positions of jaw and all possible spatial correlation between elements of masticatory system
- Location of mandible in physiology rest position
- Another determination

How the occlusion is determined?

- Dentition closure
- One of articulation positions with some biting contacs
- Correlation of dentition at physiology rest position
- Correlation of dentition at different mandibular movements
- All of the listed

What is the distance between heads of lower jaw condyles and incisor point according Bonville study?

- 5cm
- 8 cm
- 10 cm
- 15 cm
- 12 cm

Minimal amount of square meters required the dental operatory with 3 treatment units?

- More than 18 м2
- More than 21 м2
- More than 28 м2
- More than 30 м2

- More than 42 м2

How many dental technicians employments are adequate for 1prosthetic dentist staff place?

- one
- two
- three
- four
- five

Patient was observed with mobility of teeth(2nd degree) in frontal region of upper jaw. What type of impression material is of the first choice in such case?

- gypsum
- thermoplastic compound
- alginate
- silicone elastomers
- polyether

Reversible hydrocolloid impression materials are used for?

- Models duplication
- Models fabrication
- Fixation of temporary crowns
- Fabrication of temporary crowns
- Fixation of central occlusion

After removal from oral cavity of alginate impression dentist left it for few hours on a table. What physical process occurred in impression material?

- Shrinkage
- Polymerization
- Adhesion
- Cohesion
- Sublimation

What physical processes occur during crystallization of gypsum?

- Decreasing of capacity
- Decreasing of temperature
- Decreasing of temperature and increasing of volume
- Increasing of temperature and increasing of volume to 1%
- Increasing of temperature and decreasing of volume

Metal alloys are divided by the melting temperature to?

- Fusible and refractory
- Noble and ignoble
- Black and coloured
- Low temperature and fusible

- Refractory and low temperature

How the incisors transposition during forward mandibular movement is caled?
- Condylar way
- Sagital condylar way
- Sagital incisors way
- Transversal incisors way
- Another answer

Patient complains of burning tongue and metallic taste in oral cavity. What additional method of examination is informated in such case?
- masticatiography
- galvanometry
- electrometry
- occlusiography
- X-ray examination

Temperature of thermoplastic compounds hardening?
- 10 - 20°C
- 37 - 40°C
- 60 - 70°C
- 50 - 60°C
- Room temperature

Zincoxideugenol impression materials are chosen for…?
- Impression for metalceramic dentures fabrication
- Permanent fixation of crowns and FPD
- Impression of edentoluos jaws and for temporary fixation of crowns and FPD
- Impression for inlays and onlays and for temporary fixation of crowns and FPD
- Models fabrication

Hydrocolloid impression materials are based on?
- Agar-agar
- Salts of alginate acid
- Eugenol
- Zinc oxide
- Synthetic rubber (collastic)

Thiokol-type impression materials are based on?
- Agar-agar
- Salts of alginate acid
- Eugenol
- Dimethylsiloxane
- Polysulphide rubbers

What diameter of casting channels is reasonable for the best quality of metal constructions casting?

- 0,5-1,0 mm
- 1,0-1,5 mm
- 2,0-2,5 mm
- 2,5-3,5 mm
- 3,5 and more

Components of stainless steel are?

- Iron, copper, gold, silver
- Iron, nickel, chromium, titanium, carbon
- Iron, chromium, titanium, copper
- Iron, chromium, carbon, manganese
- Iron, titanium, nickel, oxygen

Which element provides corrosive ressistance in stainless steel composition?

- Iron
- Nickel
- Chromium
- Carbon
- Titanium

From 1 to 5 correct answers

During fabrication of maxillary complete removable denture defining margins and designing denture base is very important
and depends of mucous membrane status.
Which classificaions describe maxillary and mandible oral mucosa?

- Suplee
- Keller
- Lund
- Black
- Kennedy

During patient's examination alveolar residual ridge atrophy can be assessed due to theclassificaion by:

- Kennedy
- Oxman
- Keller
- Schroeder
- Betelman

During edentulous patient examination for mandibular alveolar residual ridge atrophy assessment doctor can use classificaion by:

- Keller
- Schroeder
- Black
- Kennedy
- Oxman

Which impression materials are classified as elastomers?

- Silicones
- Polyethers
- Alginates
- Polysulfides

Name components of a partial denture.

- Denture base
- Retainers
- Minor connector
- Major connector
- Artificial teeth

Chose factors affecting complete removable denture retention.

- Anatomical factors
- Physiological factors
- Oral mocosa humidity
- Physical-mechanical factors
- Neuromuscular factors

Chose factors affecting complete removable denture stability.

- Vertical height of the residual ridge
- Quality of soft tissue covering the ridge
- Neuromuscular factors
- Occlusal plane orientation and artificial teeth arrangement
- Quality of the impression and contour of the denture polished surfaces

Contraindications for fixed partial denture are:

- Less then four missing teeth in frontal area
- Lack of supporting tissue and alveolar bone

- Periodontal disease
- Excessive mobility of abutment teeth
- Patients with poor oral hygiene

Retainers in fixed partial dentures, based on tooth coverage, can be classified as:

- Full(complete) crowns
- Retainers
- Partial veneer crowns
- Major connectors
- Conservative(minimal prerparation) retainers

Requirements of ideal pontic part for fixed partial denture are:

- It should restore the function of the tooth it replaces
- It should provide good aesthetics
- It should be in maximum contact with residual ridge
- It should be biocompatible
- It should permit effective oral hygiene

Based on the amount of mucosal contact pontics can be classified as:

- Semi oval pontic
- Saddle pontic
- Ridge lap pontic
- Mucosa contact pontic
- Hygienic or sanitary pontic

What kinds of materials can be used for dental crowns fabrication?

- porcelain,ceramic
- zirconia
- thermoplastic material
- metal alloys
- composite resin

Standart preparation for full coverage crown provides to slightly taper or converge in an occlusal direction. This allows:

- preparation to be visually inspected
- prevent undercuts
- prevent pulpitis
- compensate for crown fabrication inaccuracies
- cement excess escaping and optimising the seating of the crown at the cementation stage

Depending on the type of crown, different marginal preparation is proceded.Name the main finish line (champfer) types.

- oblique champfer
- knife edge
- champfer
- radial 90° shoulder
- radial shoulder with a bevel

What material is used to manufacture the pontic part of the fixed partial denture?

- Metal alloy
- Acrylic resin
- Combination of metal alloy with acrylic resin
- Porcelain
- Combination of metal alloy with porcelain

What are the types of connecting pontic part with the fixation elements in fixed partial denture?

- Solderless
- Brazed
- Soldered
- Solid casted
- Swedged

What muscles lift the lower jaw?

- Latheral pterygoid
- Masseter
- All of named
- Temporal
- Medial pterygoid

Choose the orthognathic bite characteristics:

- Midline between central incisors of both jaws
- Key of occlusion is appropriate
- Upper occlusal curve is concave
- Upper occlusal curve is convex
- Overbite and overjet of incisors

Determine the physiological bite characteristics:

- kind of dental arches relation providing normal psychological functions: chewing, breathing, speech and aesthetic
- uper and lower dental arches closure in maximum intercuspal posotion

- uper and lower dental arches closure at three points during protrusion
- type of dental arches relation in position of centric occlusion
- all possible positions of lower dental arch in ratio to the uper

Curing (setup) of gypsum is accompanied by:

- heat release and volume reduction
- exothermic reaction
- heat absorption and volume increase
- volume increase up to 1%
- volume decrease

What impression materials have polyaddition polymerization reaction type?

- Polisulfide
- A-silicone
- Alginate
- Poliethers
- C-silicone

The crystallization rate of gypsum depends on:

- speed of mixing
- powder dispersion
- addition of flavorings
- addition of catalysts
- addition of inhibitors

What anatomical structures shoud be adjusted during vestibule of the oral cavity examination?

- oral mucosa viscosity
- parotid salivary gland papillae
- oral mucosa humidity
- depth of vestibule
- central and buccal frenulums attachment

What types of polymerization (setup) reaction do elastomeric materials have?

- Crystallization
- Polycondensation
- Exothermic
- Polyaddition
- Polymerization

Name basic instruments of dental examination set (tray).

- dental mirror
- probe
- curette

- periodontal probe
- dental forcepts (tweezers)

Name all necessary components and tools to obtain anatomical impression.

- alginate impression material
- rubber bowl and measuring cups
- metal spatula
- plastic spatula
- water and disinfectant
- mixing glass/palate
- impression tray

Name all necessary components and tools to obtain master impression with C-silicone material for working (main) cast fabrication.

- rubber bowl and spatula
- rubber gloves
- impression full arch perforated metal tray
- impression plastic bite tray
- impression body material (putty)
- impression light body material
- disinfectant
- adhesive

Name all necessary components and tools to obtain master impression with poliether material for working (main) cast fabrication.

- rubber bowl and spatula
- rubber gloves
- impression full arch nonperforated metal tray
- impression full arch perforated metal tray
- impression body material
- automatic dispenser and elastomeric syringe
- adhesive

Name all necessary components and tools to obtain master impression with A-silicone material for working (main) cast fabrication.

- rubber gloves
- adhesive
- impression full arch metal tray
- rubber bowl and spatula
- impression body material body (putty)
- cartridge with impression light body material and manual mixing gun
- impression plastic bite tray
- disinfectant

Name all necessary components and tools to obtain impressions for cast fabrication and further articulator mounting.

- hydrocolloid impression material and adhesive
- elastomeric impression material and adhesive
- bite registration material
- rubber bowl and spatula
- upper and lower full arch impression trays
- plastic bite tray
- disinfectant
- mixing glass/plate

What types of trays can be used for obtaining impressions with alginate material, without molding?

- plastic perforated tray
- metal nonperforated tray
- metal perforated tray
- plastic nonperforated tray
- plastic bite tray

What types of trays can be used for obtaining impressions with polyether material?

- metal nonperforated tray with adhesive
- plastic nonperforated tray with adhesive
- metal perforated tray with adhesive
- molded metal perforated tray with adhesive
- metal nonperforated tray

Name all necessary equipment to work with polyether impression material.

- cartridge for impression material tubes loading
- automatic dispenser
- elastomeric syringe
- rubber bowl and spatula
- mixing plate

Name all characteristics of properely fabricated cast

- base form of lower jaw cast is trapezoid
- cast base hight approx. 2 sm
- base form of upper jaw cast is pentagonal
- base form is trapezoid
- cast base hight approx. 1.5 sm

Chose all structural elements of fixed partial denture

- pontic
- conector
- abutment
- clasp
- retainer

Chose all anatomic elements of temporo-mandibular joint

- mandibular fosae
- coronoid process
- condylar process
- articular disc
- styloid process
- joint capsule

Chose all anatomic structures of the mandible

- body
- ramus
- mastoid process
- alveolar process
- condylar process
- styloid process
- coronoid process

Chose all anatomic structures of the maxilla

- zygomatic process
- palatine process
- maxillary sinus
- mastoid process
- alveolar process
- frontal process
- styloid process

Chose main divisions (branches) of trigeminal nerve

- Mandibular
- Frontal
- Maxillary
- Buccal
- Ophthalmic

Chose main branches of mandibular nerve

- inferior alveolar nerve
- lingual nerve

- zygomatic nerve
- buccal nerve
- auriculo-temporal nerve
- marginal mandibular nerve

Chose muscles of mastication that have two aspects (divisions)

- masetter muscle
- medial pterygoid muscle
- temporal muscle
- latheral pterygoid muscle

Chose among named impression materials aqueous hydrocolloids
gypsum (plaster)

- alginate
- thermoplastic compound
- agar-agar
- sillicone

Chose among named prosthetic constructions microprosthesis

- inlay
- onlay
- fixed partial denture
- overlay
- veneer
- crown

Chose among named anesthesias those that can be applied to the maxilla

- palatal
- mandibular
- infraorbital
- tuberal
- mental
- incisal
- torusal

Chose among named anesthesias those that can be applied to the mandible

- torusal
- infraorbital
- tuberal
- mandibular
- incisal
- mental
- palatal

What main anatomical structures and parameters need to be adjusted during patient's extraoral examination?

- face proportion and symetry
- trigeminal nerve superficial branches sencitivity
- parotid gland papillae
- parotid gland
- temporal and masseter muscles
- vestible depth
- lymphatic nodes

Chose base metal alloys used for dental prosthetic constructions fabrication

- titanium alloy
- gold-platinum alloy
- gold-palladium alloy
- cobalt-chromium alloy
- gold-copper-silver-palladium alloy
- palladium-copper-gallium alloy
- nickel-chromium alloy
- palladium-silver alloy

Chose nobel metal alloys used for dental prosthetic constructions fabrication

- palladium-silver alloy
- cobalt-chromium alloy
- nickel-chromium alloy
- gold-copper-silver-palladium alloy
- titanium alloy
- gold-platinum alloy
- palladium-copper-gallium alloy
- gold-palladium alloy

Chose high nobel metal alloys used for dental prosthetic constructions fabrication

- gold-copper-silver-palladium alloy
- palladium-copper-gallium alloy
- palladium-silver alloy
- gold-platinum alloy
- cobalt-chromium alloy
- nickel-chromium alloy
- gold-palladium alloy
- titanium alloy

Name components of central occlusion

- centric relaion

- latherotrusion
- slide in centric
- protrusion
- cetric occlusion
- retrusion

An orthopedic doctor was asked to receive a patient who needed to make a porcelain fused to metal bridge with support for 23, 26 teeth. Which of the following should a doctor receive in this situation?

- Anatomical additional impression from the mandible
- Anatomical working impression from the upper jaw
- Two-layer working impression from the upper jaw
- Working impressions from the upper and lower jaws
- Full working impression from the upper jaw
- Partial impression from the upper jaw
- Partial impression for the lower jaw

For the production of orthopedic prothesis in many stages gypsum is used as auxiliary material. What properties does the gypsum mixture obtain during curing?

- Up to 1% expansion
- Its volume reducing
- Release of heat
- Absorption of heat
- Its volume extension

For the production of orthopedic prothesis in many stages gypsum is used as auxiliary material. Which of the following compounds or physical phenomena slows down the process of hardening of gypsum:

- borax
- ethyl alcohol
- sugar
- carpenter glue
- potassium nitride
- sodium sulfate
- slow kneading
- t˚ to 10˚C
- t˚ 40˚C

A-silicone impressions compared to C-silicones have the following properties:

- less shrinkage
- significant shrinkage
- less precision
- more accuracy
- toxicity

- non-toxicity
- extended polymerization time
- less bonded

Dental technician uses various kinds of abrasive materials for the mechanical treating of orthopedic prothesis. What groups are they divided into?

- natural
- simple
- complex
- artificial
- semi-artificial
- natural complex structure

The dental technician uses abrasive materials for the final treatment of the dentures. Natural abrasives include:

- corundum
- emery
- silver
- diamond
- pumice stone
- gypsum

The purpose of grinding and polishing metal structures of prostheses is:

- decrease in cost of prosthesis
- increase in cost
- increase the corrosion resistance
- increasing elasticity
- stiffening
- hygiene improvement
- strength reduction

The use of nickel in stainless steel alloy is for the:

- reduction in shrinkage
- reduction in plasticity
- increase in alloy hardness
- increase in the brittleness of the alloy
- increase in the melting point of the alloy
- increasing the plasticity (malleability) of the alloy

To receive impressions with an alginate material we use:

- perforated impression trays
- non-perforated impression trays with a sticky patch
- plastic non-perforated impression trays
- non-perforated impression trays with glued adhesive patch
- non-perforated impression trays

Patient B. 34 years old will be done examination of the maxillofacial area. For what purpose palpation of muscles is used?

- definition of muscle tone
- detection of areas with consolidation
- determination of the depth of the bottom of the oral cavity
- determination of chewing efficiency
- pain point detection
- establishing contact density between the teeth of both jaws
- setting mouth opening rate

What aspects in the lower jaw movements the dentist should pay attention when studying the degree of mouth opening:

- smoothness
- intermittent
- deviation to the right
- deviation to the left
- mouth opening speed

An orthopedic dentist received anatomical impressions with alginate material from the lower and upper jaws for the purpose of making diagnostic models. What is the purpose of diagnostic models?

- to study the shape of dental arches, to establish their deformation
- to study the contacts of the palatine and tongue humps
- to study the position of the teeth that limit the defect of the dentition, their displacement
- for duplication
- for post-prosthetic follow-up, which can confirm the successful outcome of orthopedic treatment
- for the manufacture of a prototype prosthesis
- to measure width of dental rows

The patients R. TMJs are examined. What muscles during complex contraction lower down the mandible?

- digastric
- geniohyoid
- mylohyoid
- lateral pterygoid
- masseter
- temporal
- depressor anguli oris

According to the anatomical structure of the TMJ, the anterior part of the articular disc connects with the:

- upper abdomen of lateral pterygoid muscle
- tendons of the lateral pterygoid muscle
- tendons of the temporal muscle
- articulated capsule
- is free to move

Patient K. is undergoing an examination of the TMJ. What is the function of synovial fluid in the TMJ?

- lubrication and moistening of joint surfaces
- reduction of joint surface friction during mandibular movements
- protective
- nutrition of the joint members
- limitation of lower jaw movements
- friction of joint surfaces

Patient K. is undergoing an examination of the TMJ. How do TMJ ligaments divide depending on their location relative to the articular capsule?

- central
- peripheral
- medial
- distal
- intracapsular
- extracapsular
- basic
- auxiliary

Movements of the lower jaw toward the upper jaw occur in three different directions that relate to the three planes. Name these planes

- Frankfurt
- Campers
- horizontal
- sagittal
- occlusive
- frontal
- all are incorrect

What concepts describe the movement of the mandible as it moves forward?

- Gothic arc
- sagittal path of the lower incisors
- Bennett angle
- articular path
- Spee curve
- all of the following are incorrect

Pathological types of bite include:
- orthognathic
- straight
- prognathic
- progenic
- deep
- open
- cross

Patient K. undergoes palpation of the facial skeleton. What processes does the mandible end with?
- cellular
- corolla
- temporal
- articular
- forked

Maxillary buttresses are:
- orbital
- pallatal
- naso-frontal
- alveo-zigomatical
- pterygo-pallatal
- temporal

Mandibular buttresses are:
- condylar
- alveolar
- coronoid
- vertical
- angular

Upper joint space of TMJ is limited with
- mandibular fossa
- articular tubercle
- upper disk surface.
- coronal process.
- all answers are correct

What is the formation of bone (hard) palate
- alveolar process of the upper jaw
- palatal process of the upper jaw
- ploughshare
- horizontal plate of the palatal bone

- lateral plate of pterygoid process
- medial plate of pterygoid process

The tongues distinguish the following parts:
- root
- body
- basis
- top
- all answers are correct

The tooth periodontal structure includes:
- tooth root
- alveolar process
- periodontal ligaments
- alveola
- gums
- root cement
- vascular tooth bundle
- nerve tooth bundle
- circular ligament

Removing of one tooth violates:
- articulation
- bite stability
- dental arch integrity
- continuity of the dentition

Anatomical peculiarities of the occlusal surface of the tooth 24 are:
- distal and medial marginal ridges
- central groove
- buccal and lingual cusps
- distal and medial cusps
- three cusps

The oral cavity examination includes:
- history collection
- teeth examination
- periodontal tissue status
- dental arches
- bite recognition
- the mucous membrane examination
- palpation of the chewing muscles
- estimate of the amplitude of the movements of the mandible
- auscultation of the TMJ

One of the final steps in making swaged crowns is whitening to give them a metallic shine. What solution can a dental technician uses to bleach swaged crowns?

- saline solution
- 40-50% hydrochloric acid solution
- sulfuric acid solution
- soap solution
- 37% phosphoric acid solution
- nitric acid solution
- solution of hydrochloric and nitric acids

What diseases of the patient can cause complications in the dentist's chair?

- hypertension
- asthma
- allergic conditions
- hemophilia
- epilepsy
- kidney disease (pyelonephritis)
- lupus erythematosus
- deforming arthritis
- hepatitis

Select the infectious diseases that the dentist is interviewing when collecting anamnesis, which will actually affect the specificity of dental treatment?

- dysentery
- pediculosis
- hepatitis
- AIDS
- syphilis
- tuberculosis
- smallpox
- lichen

What conditions are related to immediate type allergic reactions?

- hypertensive crisis
- Quince swelling
- dizziness
- fainting
- urticaria
- anaphylactic shock
- panic attack

Which of the following devices are suitable for liner extensions in the manufacture of swaged crowns?

- parallelometer
- Samson machine

- Sharp machine
- Foshar or Bruno apparatus
- Kurlandsky machine
- luting machine

What impressions do you need to get for making a full casted crown?
- functional
- functional compressional
- additional
- partial
- anatomical working
- anatomical and functional

Bridges are used for:
- Restoration of language function
- Prevention of tooth-jaw deformities
- Restoration of language function
- Restoring chewing function
- Improved chewing function
- Prevention of remaining teeth fracture

Non-removable bridge prosthesis consists of:
- clasp
- anchor elements
- base
- pomtic
- ball attachments
- body
- abutment teeth

Identify the possible anchor elements for non-removable dentures:
- magnet
- crown
- half crown
- bar
- supportive – retaining clasp
- pin, post
- inlay
- onlay
- ball attachment
- multi-link clasp

Dental clinical methods of examination include:
- visual inspection
- dental radiography

- percussion
- palpation
- chewing trials
- masticationography
- electroodontometry
- study of diagnostic models in the articulator

To obtain a refractory model, on which the dental technician will do modeling of the RPD frame, it is necessary to use a duplicate mass. What are the types of duplicate masses according to composition?

- alginate
- crystalline
- hydrocolloid
- thermoplastic
- silicone
- plaster