

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE

Department of human resources policy, education and science

Testing Board

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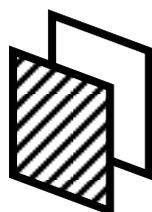
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Test items for licensing examination

Krok 2

STOMATOLOGY



General Instruction

Every one of these numbered questions or unfinished statements in this chapter corresponds to answers or statements endings. Choose the answer (finished statements) that fits best and fill in the circle with the corresponding Latin letter on the answer sheet.

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The book includes test items for use at licensing integrated examination “Krok 2. Stomatology” and further use in teaching.

The book has been developed for students of stomatological faculties and academic staff of higher medical educational establishments.

Approved by Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine as examination and teaching publication based on expert conclusions (Orders of MPH of Ukraine of 14.08.1998 №251, of 27.12.1999 №303, of 16.10.2002 №374, of 29.05.2003 №233).

1. After examination a 5-year-old child was diagnosed with acute general pulpitis of the 74 tooth. What treatment will be most efficient in this case?

- A. Pulp extirpation
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Non-vital amputation
- D. Biological method
- E. Tooth extraction

2. A 55-year-old female patient complains of pain during eating food, erosions covering oral mucosa. The disease onset was more than one month ago. Objectively: the mucosa of the gums, soft palate and dental arches is unchanged, but has large bright-red erosions. The mucosa is easily damaged and exfoliates when rubbed. The pain is slight. Impression smears contain Tzanck cells. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Pemphigus vulgaris
- B. Lever's bullous pemphigoid
- C. Benign nonacantholytic pemphigus
- D. Erythema multiforme
- E. Lichen ruber planus, bullous form

3. A 17-year-old female patient complains of gingival growth in the area of the upper and lower front teeth. When examined, the gingival papilla appear to be hyperemic, swollen, cover the teeth crowns up to 1/2, bleed when touched. Pathology of the following system is important in etiology of this disease:

- A. Endocrine
- B. Cardio-vascular
- C. Digestive
- D. Immune
- E. Nervous

4. A 48-year-old male patient complains of itching gums. Objectively: the gums are firm; cold water causes short-time pain in the teeth. X-ray imaging shows osteosclerosis of the alveolar septum: close-meshed bone structure, the alveolar septum height and intactness of the cortical plates is retained. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Initial parodontosis
- B. Atrophic gingivitis
- C. Initial periodontitis
- D. Periodontitis, stage I
- E. Parodontosis, stage I

5. A patient complains of spontaneous, paroxysmal, irradiating pain with short pain-free intervals. The pain arose 2 days ago and occurs only at night. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

6. A 34-year-old patient had got in a car

accident. The patient stayed conscious. He complains of headache, dizziness, general weakness, nausea. 12 hours after the injury the patient got "raccoon eyes" (periorbital haematomas) within the limits of the circular muscle of eye. What fracture does the victim have?

- A. Fracture of skull base
- B. Le Fort II fracture of maxilla
- C. Fracture of nasal bones
- D. Bilateral fracture of zygomatic bones
- E. Fracture of frontal bones

7. In the process of root extraction of the 38th tooth with Lecluse root elevator a dentist has pushed the root through into the perimandibular soft tissues. The root is situated under the alveolar arch mucosa and can be clearly palpated. What approach should the doctor choose in the given case?

- A. Dissection of soft tissues covering the root followed by root extraction
- B. To try and extract the root through the tooth socket
- C. Surgical root extraction through extraoral submandibular way of access
- D. Further actions can be determined only after X-ray examination
- E. To leave the root in the soft tissues

8. An 8-year-old girl complains of bleeding gums. The child suffers from pancreatic diabetes. Objectively: gingival papillas in the area of the upper and lower jaw teeth are hyperemic, swollen, cover 1/3 of the crown. What tests are necessary to determine severity of the illness?

- A. X-ray radiography
- B. Reoparodontography (Impedance phlebography of periodontium)
- C. Capillary fragility test
- D. PMA index
- E. Stomatocopy

9. A 47-year-old female patient complains of inability to eat hot and cold food, as well as of intense pain caused by sour, sweet and salty food. Objectively: there is a slight loss of enamel on the molars and incisors. Probing and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hyperesthesia of dental hard tissues
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Enamel necrosis
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Pathological abrasion of dental hard tissues

10. A 36-year-old patient complains of pain under the dental bridge. After its removal the patient has been found to have an ulcer 0,3x0,5 cm large on the alveolar process. The ulcer is slightly painful and soft, the surrounding mucosa is hyperaemic, submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?

- A. Decubital ulcer
- B. Trophic ulcer
- C. Sutton aphtha
- D. Cancerous ulcer
- E. Tuberculous ulcer

11. A 45-year-old female patient presents to a dental clinic for prosthetics. Objectively: the 47, 46, 45, 35, 36, 37 teeth are missing. There is dentoalveolar vertical displacement of the 17, 16, 26, 27 teeth; the alveolar process is hypertrophied, the cervical margins are not exposed. When the teeth are closed, the distance between the occlusal surfaces of teeth and the alveolar process is about 6 mm. Specify the most efficient method of treatment of secondary deformation in this patient:

- A. Pulp removal and teeth grinding
- B. Surgical treatment
- C. Grinding
- D. Hardware-associated surgical treatment
- E. Disocclusion

12. A 58-year-old patient has made an appointment to make a denture. Objectively: the 22nd tooth is stable and intact. The alveolar crest is atrophied; palate is flat. Removable denture is to be made. What approach regarding the 22nd tooth should be chosen by a dentist?

- A. To make a telescopic crown
- B. To retain the tooth
- C. Removal of tooth pulp
- D. Tooth extraction
- E. To make a stump crown

13. A 35-year-old patient has made an appointment with a doctor to have oral cavity sanitation. Objectively: the vestibular surface of the 22nd tooth has a hard tissue defect localised in the mantle dentin; the dentin is hard, dark-coloured, the floor of the cavity is coarse. Cold stimulus and probing are painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic median caries
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Cuneiform defect
- D. Dental fluorosis, destructive form
- E. Hard tissue necrosis

14. A 12-year-old boy complains of a cavity in a tooth on the lower left jaw. Objectively: 1/3 of the 36th tooth is destroyed, the carious cavity opens into the dental cavity; there is sensitivity to cold stimulus; probing and percussion are painless. X-ray imaging shows the periodontal fissure of the 36th tooth roots to be widened. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- B. Chronic simple pulpitis
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis

15. An 11-year-old girl complains of a cosmetic

defect: the placement of the 23rd tooth is incorrect. Objectively: the face is symmetrical. The 24th tooth has buccal placement above the occlusion area. The space between the 22nd and 24th is 3 mm. What additional examination is required?

- A. All of the methods named below
- B. Pont analysis
- C. X-ray examination
- D. Measuring the length of the dentition
- E. Korkhaus analysis

16. A 48-year-old female patient had been delivered to a hospital with a cheek wound and severe headache, nausea, dizziness. It is known from the history that the patient had got a trauma as a result of a fall. After examination she was diagnosed with a contused lacerated wound of cheek, closed craniocerebral injury, brain concussion. This trauma can be qualified as:

- A. Concomitant trauma
- B. Isolated trauma
- C. Combined trauma
- D. Polytrauma
- E. Single

17. Parents of a 6-year-old child are concerned about their child refusing to eat and having grey-and-yellow coating in the oral cavity. The symptoms are observed over a period of one year. The child complains of sharp dryness and burning pain in the mouth. The anamnesis states chronic bronchitis and systematic treatment using antibiotics. Objectively: swollen and hyperemic mucous membranes of lips and cheeks are covered in yellow and pale-grey coating. There is coating on the tongue, which is connected with the tissue, cannot be removed and has infiltration basis. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic candidiasis of mouth
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Erythema multiforme
- E. Acute candidiasis of mouth

18. A 24-year-old female patient has Richmond crown being made to restore the crown of the central maxillary incisor. The cap is completed. What step should be the next?

- A. To fit the cap on the tooth stump and place the post in the root canal
- B. To solder the post with the cap
- C. To fit the cap and the post to the tooth root
- D. Making of combination dental crown
- E. Tooth fixation with cement

19. A patient complaining of constant dull pain in the 38th tooth has made an appointment with a dentist. Mouth opening is restricted to 1 sm. The patient is prescribed the extraction of the 38th tooth. What kind of anaesthesia should be administered?

- A. Bercher-Dubov anaesthesia
- B. Mandibular
- C. Torusal
- D. Extraoral administration of mandibular anaesthesia
- E. Tuberal

20. A 67-year-old patient complains of recurrent erosion on the red border of the lower lip. Objectively: the erosion is oval in shape, 0,8x1,3 sm in size, covered in thin scabs that reveal glossy surface with punctate bleeding when removed. There are atrophic areas of the red border detected. Infiltration elements are absent. The submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Manganotti's abrasive precancerous cheilitis
- B. Leukoplakia, erosive ulcerative form
- C. Keratoacanthosis
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Cheilitis glandularis

21. A 66-year-old patient complains of dense raised induration at the tip of the nose. Protruding part of the induration often breaks off and then continues to grow. Objectively: there is an affected area with focus up to 1 sm in diameter at the tip of the nose. There is a protrusion growing from the focus; the protrusion is 1-1,2 sm high, brownish-grey in colour, with dense consistency. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Cutaneous horn
- B. Keratoacanthoma
- C. Rhinophyma
- D. Fibroma
- E. Hard papilloma

22. A 53-year-old patient complains of pain and clicking in the left temporomandibular joint. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, palpation of the lateral pterygoid muscles is painful on the left side. Mouth opening is restricted. Tomogram shows the bone outline of joint surfaces to be smooth. Which disease of those given below corresponds with this clinical presentation?

- A. Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
- B. Rheumatic arthritis
- C. Deforming arthrosis
- D. Acute posttraumatic arthritis
- E. Joint ankylosis

23. A 38-year-old male patient complains of carious cavity. Prior to that there were attacks of toothache with no external cause. Objectively: the distal masticatory surface of the 37th tooth has deep carious cavity filled with softened pigmented dentine. Percussion is painless. Upon the extraction of the degenerated tissue cold water stimulus causes pain lasting about 1 minute. X-ray imaging shows deformation of the periodontal fissure in the area of the root apexes of the 37th tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- C. Acute deep caries
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis

24. A 32-year-old male patient complains of dryness and burning pain in the back of the tongue. The symptoms have been lasting for 1 week. The pain increases when spicy food is taken. A day prior to that the patient had suffered from pneumonia and had been taking antibiotics. Objectively: the skin and mucosa of oral cavity are pale. The tongue mucosa is hyperemic and swollen; there is crumbling grey-and-white coating in the folds of the back of the tongue; the lateral surfaces of the tongue are desquamated. The saliva is thick and drags in threads after a spatula. Choose the most effective drug complex for topical treatment.

- A. Methylene blue + Pimafucin (Natamycin)
- B. Hydrocortisone ointment + Solcoseryl
- C. Decaminum (Dequalinium chloride) + Hydrocortisone
- D. Furacilinum (Nitrofuril) + Methylene blue
- E. Furacilinum (Nitrofuril) + Solcoseryl

25. A 37-year-old woman has made an appointment to extract the 25th tooth. What kind of anaesthesia is the most advisable?

- A. Unilateral tuberal, infraorbital and palatinal anaesthesia
- B. Unilateral tuberal and palatinal anaesthesia
- C. Unilateral infiltration anaesthesia from the vestibular surface
- D. Unilateral infraorbital and incisoral anaesthesia
- E. Unilateral infraorbital and palatinal anaesthesia

26. A 70-year-old patient with all his lower jaw teeth lost is undergoing the process of fitting individual dental spoon using Herbst tests. When the mouth is opened slowly the spoon rises in the front area. What area requires correction of the spoon placement?

- A. Vestibular surface between canines
- B. Behind the retromolar trigone to mandibulohyoid line
- C. Frenulum of tongue area
- D. From the retromolar trigone to the place, where the 2nd molar will be placed
- E. 1 cm from the midline on the sublingual end

27. Preventive examination of a 4,5-year-old child revealed some hidden cavities on the contact surfaces of the 54 and 55 teeth. After removal of the overhanging edges of the enamel the softened dentin could be easily removed with an excavator within the mantle dentin. Select the optimal material for a permanent filling:

- A. Compomer material
- B. Composite material
- C. Silicate cement
- D. Silicophosphate cement
- E. Polycarboxylate cement

28. A 38-year-old female patient complains of pain in front of the external auditory meatus projection, clicking when opening the mouth, sensation of stuffiness in the ears. Objectively: the face is symmetric, the trajectory of mouth opening is straight. There is a I class Kennedy defect, the 18, 17, 16, 26, 27, 28 teeth are missing. Which anatomical structure takes the greatest load in this situation?

- A. Articular disc (meniscus)
- B. Articular head
- C. Distal surface of the medial articular tubercle
- D. Bottom of the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone
- E. Articular capsule

29. An 11-year-old child complains of pain and bleeding gums when eating, bad breath, weakness and headache that have been lasting for two days. Objectively: gingival mucosa in the area of front lower teeth is swollen, brightly hyperemic, easily bleeds when touched. Gingival papillas are covered with dirty-grey coating; when coating is removed the underlying surface is bleeding and painful. The occlusion is deep. There are significant deposits of soft dental plaque. The regional lymph nodes are slightly enlarged and painful when palpated. Body temperature is $37,6^{\circ}C$. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Acute ulcerative gingivitis
- B. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- E. Generalized periodontitis

30. An 18-year-old student needs prosthetic porcelain-fused-to-metal denture for the 11, 21 teeth. There are no contraindications for the use of such construction. What is the most appropriate material for taking impressions?

- A. Sielast
- B. Stomalgin
- C. Orthocor
- D. Stens
- E. Repin

31. A 67-year-old patient complains of pain, bleeding, chewing disorder. The anamnesis states domestic injury of the lower jaw. Objectively: the upper jaw dentition is retained. The lower jaw has no teeth, there is central fracture of the lower jaw with bone defect, the place of the fracture is swollen. What construction is the most advisable in this case?

- A. Vankevych dental-gingival splint
- B. Port gingival splint
- C. Gunning gingival splint
- D. Weber dental-gingival splint
- E. Zbarzh appliance

32. A 22-year-old patient complains of a painful swelling in the right parotid gland. A week earlier the patient got a cheek abrasion which healed under the purulent crust. Over the past two days the patient had observed progressing pain and fever up to $38,6^{\circ}C$. Objectively: there is a soft tissue edema in the right parotid region, the skin is slightly strained but has not changed in colour. There is a dense painful infiltration $2,5 \times 3,5$ cm large, the skin over it exhibits limited mobility. The mouth can be fully opened, the mucous membrane around the orifice of the salivary duct is unchanged, the saliva is transparent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute lymphadenitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic parotitis
- C. Abscess of the parotid-masseteric region
- D. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- E. Epidemic parotitis

33. A 44-year-old patient complains of painful and restricted mouth closing, inability to take food and sharp pain in the temporomandibular joint. Objectively: the mouth is half-open, the lower jaw is displaced in the distal projection, the lower jaw processes are displaced upwards; trismus of the masticatory muscles and swelling in the temporomandibular joint areas are observed. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Dystal mandibular dislocation
- B. Bilateral mandibular fracture in the mandibular angle area
- C. Acute arthritis of temporomandibular joints
- D. Bilateral ankylosis of temporomandibular joint
- E. Bilateral fractures of the condylar processes of mandible

34. A 58-year-old patient has significantly narrowed mouth opening due to trauma and burns of the face. He is prescribed partial removable denture. What denture construction is the most advisable in the given case?

- A. Folding denture
- B. Clammer-stabilized clasp (bugel) prosthesis
- C. Attachment-stabilized clasp (bugel) dental prosthesis
- D. Jointed removable denture
- E. Simple removable partial laminar denture

35. A 40-year-old patient complains of pain in the lower jaw, malocclusion. He sustained a trauma 6 hours ago. Examination revealed a singular lower jaw fracture between the second incisor and the left canine. Fragments displacement is insignificant. All teeth are retained and stable. What is the optimal treatment?

- A. One arch dental braces
- B. Osteosynthesis with mini plate
- C. Full dental braces
- D. Gartsatnikov splint
- E. Vasilyev splint

36. Having recovered from acute respiratory disease, a patient has made an appointment with a dentist. The patient complains of pain in the gums, bad breath, inability to take food, general weakness. Objectively: the gums are hyperemic, swollen, covered in necrotic dirty-grey coating; the gums bleed when the coating is removed. Microbiological study of tissues revealed a great number of cocci, bacilli, fusobacteria, and spirochaete. Specify the drug for etiotropic treatment.

- A. Metronidazole
- B. Galascorbinum
- C. Potassium permanganate
- D. Tripsin
- E. Carotolinum (Betacarotene)

37. A 4-year-old boy has been diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw from the 64th tooth. Choose the correct approach in treatment.

- A. The 64th tooth extraction, periosteotomy, pharmacotherapy
- B. The 64th tooth extraction, anti-inflammatory pharmacotherapy
- C. Endodontological treatment of the 64th tooth, anti-inflammatory pharmacotherapy
- D. Endodontological treatment of the 64th tooth, periosteotomy
- E. Periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory pharmacotherapy

38. During the examinations and everyday orthopaedic manipulations a dentist uses a dental mirror. What is the way of its sterilization?

- A. In the triple solution for 30 minutes
- B. In the 0,5% ethyl chloride solution for 20 minutes
- C. In the 6% hydrogen peroxide solution for 6 hours
- D. In the dry heat sterilizer at 180°C for 10 minutes
- E. In the 0,01% chloramine solution for 10 minutes

39. A 45-year-old patient has central defect of the hard palate. The defect is 2x3 sm in size. Dentition is intact. What construction of obturator is the the most advisable in this case?

- A. Palatal obturator
- B. Pomerantseva-Urbanskaya obturator
- C. Floating obturator
- D. Ilyina-Markosyan obturator
- E. Laminar denture with obturating element

40. A 32-year-old patient presented to a prosthetic dentistry clinic with a diagnosis of maxillary fracture. The fracture can be treated by means of standard maxillo-mandibular

Zbarzh set. Which construction provides the intra-oral fixation?

- A. Standard double arch
- B. Aluminium arch bar
- C. Plastic biteplate
- D. Weber's splint
- E. Crown-supported soldered splint

41. A 32-year-old patient has made an appointment with a dental surgeon to have oral cavity sanitation performed prior to denture installation. During examination the doctor stated the following: the crown of the 25th tooth is destroyed. The tooth root is stable, and its percussion is painless. Mucosa of alveolar process is unchanged. X-ray imaging reveals slight widening of periodontal fissure. What provisional diagnosis can be made?

- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 25th tooth
- B. Chronic periodontitis of the 25th tooth
- C. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 25th tooth
- D. Chronic granulating periodontitis of the 25th tooth
- E. Cystogranuloma

42. A 10-year-old girl complains of an aesthetic flaw. The anamnesis states, that she had been sucking her right thumb up to the age of 7. Objectively: the face lower third is somewhat reduced. The sagittal fissure between the upper and lower incisors, is 9 mm wide, class 2 according to the Angle classification. Eshler-Bittner test leads to initial temporary improvement of the girl's face, followed by renewed deterioration. What clinical malocclusion is the most probable in this case?

- A. Maxillary macrognathia and mandibular micrognathia
- B. Maxillary macrognathia
- C. Mandibular micrognathia
- D. Maxillary prognathism with lateral compression
- E. Mandibular retrognathia

43. A 35-year-old patient complains about itch, burning and edema of lips. These presentations occurred a week ago. Objectively: there is reddening of vermilion border and skin, especially in the region of mouth corners, there are also vesicles, crusts, small cracks along with erythematous affection of vermilion border. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute eczematous cheilitis
- B. Multiform exudative erythema
- C. Acute herpetic cheilitis
- D. Allergic contact cheilitis
- E. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis

44. A 44-year-old male patient complains of fatigue and headache, limb numbness, dry mouth, burning and pain in the tongue. Objectively: skin and oral mucosa are pale. There are painful cracks in the corners of

mouth. Dorsum of tongue is smooth, glossy, with bright red striae. Blood count: Hb- 70 g/l, RBCs - $1,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$, colour index - 1,6, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, lymphocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Addison-Biermer anemia
- B. Chronic posthaemorrhagic anemia
- C. Late chlorosis
- D. Iron deficiency anemia
- E. Aplastic anemia

45. A 35-year-old male patient is prescribed adhesive dental bridge. Objectively: the 15th tooth is lost. The 14th and 16th abutment teeth are stable. The teeth crowns are of medium height. The teeth equator is pronounced. Occlusion is orthognathic. What area of the abutment teeth **MUST NOT** be covered with denture framework?

- A. Cervical circumference of the teeth
- B. Tooth equators of the approximal surfaces
- C. Tooth equators of the oral surfaces
- D. Fissures of masticatory surfaces
- E. Below the equator of vestibular surfaces

46. When a prosthodontist was preparing the patient's tooth, the patient had epileptic seizure that was subsequently terminated. What mistake had been made by the doctor?

- A. No inquire into the patient anamnesis
- B. No inquire into the antecedent anamnesis
- C. No anaesthesia
- D. Crude preparation
- E. Did not decline the appointment

47. A 30-year-old patient complains of toothache caused by hot and cold stimuli. The pain irradiates to the ear and temple. Previously there was spontaneous nocturnal toothache. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 37 tooth there is a deep carious cavity communicating at one point with the tooth cavity. Probing at the communication point, as well as cold stimulus, cause acute pain. The pain persists for a long time. Electric pulp test result is 55 mA. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

48. A 34-year-old-patient complains of hard tissues defect of the 21st and 22nd teeth. He is referred for porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns installation for his 21st and 22nd teeth without removal of tooth pulp. What kind of anaesthesia administration should be used in tooth preparation?

- A. Injection
- B. Audioanalgesia
- C. Topical
- D. General anaesthesia
- E. Cryanaesthesia

49. An 8-year-old child needs his 74th tooth extracted due to exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. What kind of anaesthesia should be used?

- A. Mandibular anaesthesia
- B. Torusal anaesthesia
- C. Infiltration anaesthesia
- D. Application anaesthesia
- E. Mental nerve block

50. A 25-year-old patient complains of pain caused by eating sweet, hot and cold food; pain ceases, when stimulation stops. Objectively: the adjoining surface of the 36th tooth has a deep carious cavity localised in the circum-pulpal dentin. The dentin is softened. Probing of the carious cavity floor is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute deep caries
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Chronic median caries
- E. Chronic deep caries

51. A 24-year-old patient complains of aching pain in the 11 tooth that is getting worse during biting down on food. Two days ago the tooth was filled for pulpitis. Objectively: the 11 tooth is filled. The thermal test causes no pain, vertical percussion is slightly painful. X-ray picture of the 11 tooth shows that the endodontic filling is 1 mm above the root apex. Which of the following methods will be most effective for eliminating this complication?

- A. Fluctuorization
- B. Ultrahigh frequency therapy
- C. Relaxing incision
- D. Submucous injection of 1% solution of hydrocortisone
- E. Analgetics

52. A removable denture is being made for a patient. At the stage of designing the denture accessory material - isocol - is used. What group does it belong to?

- A. Insulation
- B. Impression
- C. Modeling
- D. Forming
- E. Polishing

53. A 46-year-old patient, after his recovery from flu, has suddenly started suffering from pain in the 36th tooth, the crown of which had been destroyed. The soft tissues surrounding the lower jaw are swollen. There are high fever up to $39^{\circ}C$ and chill observed. Objectively: there is prominent swelling of the left lower jaw alveolar mucosa (both oral and vestibular surfaces). The 34th, 35th and 37th intact teeth

are mobile. Percussion is painful. The gingival pockets produce purulent exudate. Vincent's symptom is observed. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Acute odontogenic mandibular osteomyelitis starting from the 36th tooth
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 36th tooth
- C. Acute suppurative mandibular periostitis starting from the 36th tooth
- D. Periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic mandibular osteomyelitis

54. A doctor treating an AIDS-positive patient has accidentally pierced his own skin of the palm with a root needle. What should be the first course of actions?

- A. Squeeze out blood, process the breach with 70% alcohol solution
- B. Squeeze out blood, process the breach with strong solution of potassium permanganate
- C. Apply tourniquet to the shoulder
- D. Process the breach with 5% iodine solution
- E. Process the breach with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution

55. A 45-year-old patient complains of missing teeth in the lower jaw on the right. Objectively: the 46, 45, 38, 48 teeth are missing. The 47 tooth is mobile (1 grade mobility), the crown of the 44 tooth is decayed by 1/2. What orthopedic construction should be recommended for restoration of masticatory efficiency and prevention of periodontal overload of the 47, 44 teeth?

- A. Bugel denture with clasp fixation for the 47, 44, 34 teeth
- B. Soldered bridge supported by the 48, 44 teeth
- C. Porcelain-fused-to-metal bridge supported by the 47, 46 teeth
- D. Bridge supported by the 47 tooth
- E. Small saddle denture with clasp fixation for the 47, 44 teeth

56. A 53-year-old female patient complains of feeling of tightness and coarseness in the mucosa, the red border and the skin of the face. Objectively: the skin of the face has butterfly-shaped damage, the red border is infiltrated and tightly covered in hyperkeratinized scales. When an attempt is made to remove them, they bleed and are painful. What disease is this clinical presentation characteristic of?

- A. Lupus erythematosus
- B. Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
- C. Lupus vulgaris (Tuberculosis luposa)
- D. Lichen ruber planus
- E. Secondary syphilis

57. A 7-year-old boy complains of increased body temperature, up to 38°C, headache, sore throat. Objectively: there are erosions on the slightly hyperemic mucosa of the soft palate,

anterior palatal bars, tonsils. The submandibular lymph nodes are slightly enlarged, painless. Name the causative agent of this disease.

- A. Coxsackie virus
- B. Herpes simplex virus
- C. Epstein-Barr virus
- D. Klebs-Loeffler bacillus
- E. Bordet-Gengou bacillus

58. A 12-year-old girl has complaint of carious cavity in a tooth. Objectively: there is class 1 carious cavity according to the Black's classification in the 36th tooth; it is localised in the parapulpal dentin; the mouth of the cavity is wide. The dentin is dense and pigmented. It is sensitive to cold stimulus, percussion is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic deep caries
- B. Chronic median caries
- C. Acute deep caries
- D. Acute median caries
- E. -

59. A 35-year-old female patient has complaints of cosmetic defects of the front upper teeth crowns. The defects have been increasing for the last 10 years. The patient suffers from unpleasant sensations when brushing her teeth, and when chemical stimuli are applied. Objective examination revealed defects localised in the enamel of the front upper teeth vestibular surface. The defects are oval, saucer-shaped, and have clear margins. Probing and cold stimuli sensitivity test resulted in positive reaction. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Enamel erosion
- B. Enamel hypoplasia
- C. Cuneiform defect
- D. Chemical necrosis of the tooth
- E. Hyperesthesia of tooth hard tissues

60. A prosthodontist uses a mouth mirror for examination and manipulation during regular appointments. How are mouth mirrors sterilized?

- A. With 6% hydrogen solution freshly prepared on the day of use for 6 hours
- B. In a dry-heat sterilizer under 180° Celsius for 10 minutes
- C. With 1% chloramine solution for 10 minutes
- D. With 0,5% sulfachlorantin solution for 20 minutes
- E. With triple solution for 30 minutes

61. A 56-year-old male patient complains of pain in the left parotid-masticatory area and progressing facial asymmetry first noticed one month ago. The diagnosis is the cancer of parotid gland - T2N2. What method of treatment is optimal in the given case?

- A. Combined method
- B. Surgical extraction of neoplasm
- C. Radiation therapy
- D. Chemotherapy
- E. Lymph nodes removal

62. A 20-year-old male patient complains of sharp pain in the mouth, increase of body temperature up to $38,5^{\circ}C$, headache and aching joints, general weakness. The disease onset was 3 days ago due to overexposure to cold. Objectively: the lips red border has hemorrhagic scabs, oral mucosa has large erosions and ulcers merging with each other and covered with greyish-white coating on the background of diffuse hyperemia. Conjunctivitis is observed. The skin of the forearms has erythematous spots sized 1,5 cm in diameter, with blisters in their center. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- B. Erythema multiforme
- C. Drug-induced stomatitis
- D. Lyell's syndrome
- E. Behcet's syndrome

63. A 36-year-old female patient has complaint of the 23rd tooth filling constantly falling out. Objectively: the 23rd tooth has carious cavity of the V class according to the Black's classification of caries lesions. A dentist has made a decision to restore anatomical shape of the tooth with dental inlay. What is the specific feature of the cavity preparation for dental inlay in this case?

- A. Designing oval-shaped cavity
- B. Extension of the cavity floor
- C. Creation of retention points
- D. Creation of additional platform
- E. Making cavity outlet to the palatal surface

64. A 68-year-old patient, having suffered from stroke, has time to time bouts of retching, which lead to unilateral dislocation of the temporomandibular joint. Setting the joint was possible only with anaesthesia. Objectively: absent are the following teeth - from the 21st to the 28th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 36th, 37th, 44th, 46th, 47th. What kind of denture construction will be optimal for the duration of treatment?

- A. Removable laminar denture with mouth opening restrictor
- B. Schroder appliance with sliding joint
- C. Petrosov appliance with restrictor
- D. Yadrova appliance
- E. Khodorovych-Burgonska appliance with restrictor

65. Parents of a 12-year-old child are concerned about the child having white spots on the frontal teeth of the upper jaw; the spots appeared half a year ago. Objectively: there are chalky spots detected in the cervical zone of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd teeth vestibular surface. The enamel in those spots is dull; probing revealed it to be pliant and

coarse. The anamnesis states short-time pain caused by chemical stimuli. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Acute initial caries
- B. Chronic initial caries
- C. Acute superficial caries
- D. Systemic hypoplasia of enamel
- E. Dental fluorosis

66. A 47-year-old patient is undergoing dental treatment of erosive/ulcerative form of lichen ruber planus. 1-month-long conservative therapy was ineffective. What physiotherapeutic method is the most effective as a part of complex therapy?

- A. Cryodestruction
- B. Ultra-high-frequency treatment
- C. Electrophoresis
- D. Ultraviolet irradiation
- E. D'arsonvalization

67. A 21-year-old patient complains of a constant progressing throbbing pain in the 27 tooth. Objectively: a large carious cavity is filled with softened dentin, the tooth cavity is closed. Probing of the cavity floor is painless, percussion causes acute pain, there is grade II tooth mobility. Palpation of the mucous membrane in the projection of the root apex of the 27 tooth causes pain. Radiological changes are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent periodontitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute serous periodontitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

68. A child is 13 years old. The third upper tooth is fully cut, but situated slightly above the occlusion surface. What kind of abnormal placement is it?

- A. Supraversion
- B. Torsoversion
- C. Vestibular
- D. Infraversion
- E. Oral

69. A 47-year-old patient complains of ulcer on the back of the tongue. The anamnesis states that the ulcer had been preceded for a long term by protruding infiltrate that was gradually growing until the ulcer appeared. Objectively: the back of the tongue has shallow oblong ulcer surrounded with bumps with undermined edge. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Tuberculous ulcer
- B. Primary syphilis
- C. Tongue actinomycosis
- D. Tongue abscess
- E. Decubitus ulcer

70. A 16-year-old patient has made an appointment with a doctor due to the following complaints: enlarged lymph nodes and fistula in the submandibular area; general weakness;

low grade fever. Objectively: the submandibular lymph nodes are dense and slightly painful, with clearly detectable margins. Caseous substance is produced from the fistulous tract. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Tuberculosis of lymph nodes
- B. Actinomycosis of lymph nodes
- C. Syphilitic lymphadenitis
- D. Chronic osteomyelitis
- E. Subcutaneous granuloma

71. A 42-year-old patient complains of pain in the right side of her head, restricted movements of the lower jaw, clicking sound, periodic spasms of chewing muscles. Objectively: the face is symmetric, mouth opening is restricted. On palpation of the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ) there are crepitation and clicking accompanying mandible movements. Examination of the oral cavity revealed also a Kennedy's class II defect on the right. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pain dysfunction of the right TMJ
- B. Acute arthritis of the right TMJ
- C. Sclerosing osteoarthritis of the right TMJ
- D. Contracture of the right TMJ
- E. Myositis ossificans

72. A 13-year-old child suffers from odontogenic osteomyelitis starting from the 36th tooth and complicated by abscess of the pterygomandibular space. The 36th tooth is to be extracted; it is necessary to open the pterygomandibular space. These operations require the following type of anaesthesia:

- A. General anaesthesia
- B. Bercher-Dubov central anaesthesia
- C. Infiltration anaesthesia
- D. Tuberal and palatal anaesthesia
- E. Torus anaesthesia

73. Clinical stage of checking the clasp (bugel) dental prosthesis framework as it should be placed in the oral cavity revealed the denture arch to come off unevenly from the hard palate and alveolar process creating the gap up to 0,8 mm in width. What method can be applied to remove this defect?

- A. To make a new framework for clasp dental prosthesis
- B. To make adjustments to the framework using crampon forceps
- C. To make adjustments to the framework using dental hammer and bench anvil
- D. To heat the metal using a gasoline blow torch and make adjustments by pressing to the model
- E. This kind of defect does not require adjustments

74. A 48-year-old man has an X-ray image of his lower jaw made during sanation of the oral cavity. Destruction of the bone tissue in the gonial angle area is detected, the pathology is not connected with tooth roots. The affected area has clear margins. Puncture consists of

brown exudate without cholesterol crystals. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Osteoclastoma
- B. Mandibular hemangioma
- C. Adamantinoma
- D. Mandibular cyst
- E. Cholesteatoma

75. A 20-year-old female patient complains of pain caused by eating sweet or sour food. Objectively: the vestibular surface of the 11th tooth has a chalky spot, coarse when probed. The centre of the spot has defect localised in the enamel. Fedorov-Volodkina index equals 2,5 (Oral Hygiene Index). What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute superficial caries
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Initial caries
- E. Enamel necrosis

76. A 50-year-old male patient complains of "small sore" on the sublingual mucosa. Pathomorphologic study of tissue sampling revealed the following: polymorphism of spiny epithelial cells has progressed into atypism; increased mitosis; giant and multinucleate cells; acanthosis; hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis; basal membrane and basal layer are retained. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Bowen's disease
- B. Leukoplakia, erosive form
- C. Lichen ruber planus, hyperkeratotic form
- D. Lupus erythematosus, erosive/ulcerative form
- E. Decubitus ulcer

77. A 15-year-old adolescent complains of high body temperature up to 39,5 – 40,0°C, vomiting, headache and sore throat, especially when swallowing. Objectively: oral mucosa is swollen, hyperemic. The patient is diagnosed with acute catarrhal gingivitis. The tonsils are hypertrophic and covered with yellow-grey coating that does not spread from lymphoid tissue and is easily removed. Submandibular, cervical, and occipital lymph nodes are significantly enlarged since the very first day of illness and are painful when palpated. The liver and spleen are enlarged. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Infectious mononucleosis
- B. Scarletina
- C. Diphtheria
- D. Herpetic angina
- E. Measles

78. A patient complains of loss of feeling in the left side of his lower lip and chin, which occurred after the complicated extraction of the 37th tooth. Electric pulp test (EPT) revealed decrease in electroexcitability of the left lower jaw teeth. What is the most probable

diagnosis?

- A. Neuritis of the left inferior dental nerve
- B. Neuralgia of the left inferior dental nerve
- C. Alveolitis of the 37th tooth socket
- D. *Herpes Zoster n. Trigemini*
- E. Acute osteomyelitis of the body of mandible

79. During the extraction of the 17 tooth the distal buccal root broke off and remained in the socket. Select a tool to extract the root:

- A. Bayonet forceps, straight elevator
- B. Straight forceps, straight elevator
- C. S-shaped forceps
- D. Beak-shaped forceps, angular elevator
- E. Angular elevators

80. A partial removable denture is being made for a 50-year-old patient. What impression trays are the more advisable?

- A. Split stock tray
- B. Metal stock tray
- C. Disposable stock tray
- D. Perforated stock tray
- E. Customized stock tray

81. An obturator is being made using Ilyina-Markosyan technique for a 45-year-old-patient to compensate for the defect of the hard and soft palate. What type of connection between the fixing and obturating parts will be used?

- A. Button
- B. Band
- C. Clasp
- D. Joint
- E. Spring

82. A 10-year-old child has fallen and hit stairs with his teeth. An appointment with a dentist was made only 2 days later. There are complaints of cold stimulus causing sharp pain. Objectively: the 11th tooth has transversal defect at 2/3 of the crown, the pulp is significantly exposed. Probing causes sharp pain. Percussion is painful, the tooth is mobile. The gums are slightly hyperemic. What method of treatment should be used in this case?

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Non-vital extirpation
- C. Biological method
- D. Vital amputation
- E. Non-vital amputation

83. A 33-year-old patient complains of slowly growing tumor mass in the left submandibular area. Objectively: a tumor with soft elastic consistency can be palpated in the left submandibular area; the tumor changes its configuration when squeezed with fingers and is painless. The skin covering the tumor has no changes in colour, movable. There are no changes detected in the oral cavity. Salivary glands function normaly. Shrinking-inflation symptom is absent. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Lipoma
- B. Brancial cleft cyst
- C. Retention cyst of the left submandibular salivary gland
- D. Hemangioma
- E. Chronic lymphadenitis

84. A 52-year-old patient complains of pain and a swelling in the right parotid region. These manifestations have been present for about 2 years. Over the last month the swelling has grown bigger, pain has intensified. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the dense infiltrate in the right parotid region. The poorly circumscribed, painful formation infiltrates the surrounding tissues. At the right side of neck in front and behind the sternocleidomastoid muscle there are enlarged, dense, mobile lymph nodes. The right naso-buccal groove is flattened, the corner of mouth is downturned. The mouth opens freely. There are pronounced symptoms of the right facial nerve paresis. What disease can be suspected?

- A. Adenocarcinoma of the parotid salivary gland
- B. Chronic parotitis
- C. Actinomycosis of the parotid-masseter region
- D. Chronic lymphadenitis
- E. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland

85. A 48-year-old patient complains of the lower jaw teeth mobility. Van Thiel dental splint is to be made for prosthodontic treatment. What construction elements are supposed to fix it in place?

- A. Whole piece proximal grip clasps
- B. Full metal crowns
- C. Wire clasps
- D. Parapulpal posts
- E. Equator crowns

86. A 38-year-old patient has made an appointment with a dentist to extract the 46th tooth in preparation for prosthetics. Objectively: the 46th tooth is destroyed by 2/3. What kind of anaesthesia is the most advisable for the extraction of the 46th tooth?

- A. Torusal
- B. Bercher-Dubov
- C. Mandibular
- D. Infiltration
- E. Mental

87. A 13-year-old boy complains of general weakness, high body temperature up to 39°C, lack of appetite, constant pain in the body of the lower jaw. Objectively: observed is significant asymmetry of the face caused by soft tissues swelling in the left buccal and submandibular areas. Mouth opening is restricted. Intraoral examination revealed the following: the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th teeth are mobile; teeth percussion is painful. The crown of the 36th tooth is completely destroyed. The mucosa of those teeth is hyperemic and painful when palpated. Muff-like enlargement of the

lower jaw alveolar process is detected. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute mandibular odontogenic osteomyelitis
- B. Acute mandibular hematogenous osteomyelitis
- C. Acute mandibular odontogenic purulent periostitis
- D. Ewing's sarcoma
- E. Abscess of the right submandibular area

88. A 25-year-old woman complains of pain in the 15th tooth, which is caused by thermal stimuli and quickly ceases, when stimulation stops. Objectively: visually detected is a defect with smooth walls that join under an angle, which is located in the cervical zone of the 15th tooth vestibular surface. Thermometry is painful; percussion is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Cuneiform defect
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Superficial caries

89. A 40-year-old female patient complains of short-term pain in the 34th tooth caused by thermal stimuli. Objectively: the distal surface of the 34th tooth has a carious cavity localised in the circumpulpal dentin. The walls and floor of the cavity are softened, faintly pigmented; probing of the floor is slightly painful. Cold stimulus causes pain that ceases when stimulation stops. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute deep caries
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Chronic median caries
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

90. A 24-year-old patient complains of new growth in the right lateral surface of the neck. The new growth was first noticed 4 months ago, no appointment with doctor was made. Objectively: the face is asymmetrical due to the new growth in the upper third part of the right lateral surface of the neck. Palpation allows to detect the painless rounded new growth sized 3x3,5 cm; its consistency is dense and elastic; the skin above the growth has no changes of colour and can be folded. The new growth is not melded with its surrounding tissues and is situated along the front edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Puncture consists of pale yellow viscous fluid. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Branchial cleft cyst
- B. Phlegmon of neck lateral surface
- C. Chronic lymphadenitis of neck lateral surface
- D. Lipoma of neck lateral surface
- E. Acute serous lymphadenitis of neck lateral surface

91. A female patient is 51-year-old, with

immobile teeth. The marginal periodontium in the area of the 14th-11th, 21st-23rd teeth has inflammation symptoms; gingival and periodontal pockets are 4-5 mm deep. Whole piece metal and plastic denture construction is to be made for the patient. What are the specifics of the construction edge placement relative to the marginal periodontium in this case?

- A. Circular garland covering necks of all abutment teeth
- B. Formation of gum-level circular ledge
- C. Formation of subgingival circular ledge
- D. Construction should be composed of separate crowns
- E. Construction should have neither lining nor circular ledge

92. Parents of an 8-year-old child with Down syndrome took the child to a doctor for oral cavity sanitation. After the examination entailing great difficulties the child was found to have four teeth decayed as a result of chronic periodontitis. What kind of anesthesia should be chosen for surgical sanitation in one visit?

- A. Phlebonarcosis
- B. Conduction anesthesia
- C. Mask anesthesia
- D. Endotracheal anesthesia
- E. Endotracheal anesthesia through a tracheostoma

93. During examination of the 11-year-old child's oral cavity the 23rd tooth vestibular position was detected. Correlation of the 16th and 46th is Angle class 1, and 26th and 36th is Angle class 2. The width of the 23rd crown is 8 mm. The dentition lacks 4 mm to place the 23rd properly. Front teeth occlusion is normal. Choose the optimal treatment approach.

- A. Move the upper lateral teeth on the right side in distal direction, then move the canine into the correct place
- B. Extract the canine; move the 24th and 25th teeth to replace the 23rd
- C. Widen the upper and lower dentitions, and move the canine into the correct place
- D. Widen the upper dentition, and move the canine into the correct place
- E. Extract the first premolar, and move the canine into the correct place

94. A 47-year-old patient complains of a burning sensation and pain in the mouth. Objectively: on the mucous membrane of cheeks along the line of teeth contact and in the corners of mouth there are multiple polygonal bright red erosions 1,0-1,5 cm in diameter located on the hyperkeratinized plaque and opaque whitish mucosa. Cytological analysis revealed keratinizing epithelial cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Leukoplakia, erosive form
- B. Lichen planus, erosive form
- C. Erythema multiforme
- D. Secondary syphilis
- E. Lupus erythematosus, erosive form

95. A 24-year-old female patient complains of the 15th tooth being lost. The defect is of aesthetic nature. Objectively: the 14th and 16th teeth are intact, stable, clinical crowns are tall with pronounced equators and normal orthognathic overlapping; X-ray image shows no pathologies in the periapical tissues. What kind of denture should be recommended for the patient?

- A. Adhesive dental bridge
- B. Metal ceramic dental bridge
- C. Metal plastic dental bridge
- D. Plastic dental bridge
- E. Cantilever bridge

96. A 12-year-old child has a carious cavity on the surface of the 12th tooth. The cavity is localised in the mantle dentin; its floor and walls are covered with pale softened dentin. Probing the enamel-dentin border is painful. Thermal stimuli cause short-term painful reaction. Vertical percussion is painless, horizontal percussion is slightly painful. Gingival papilla between the 12th and 13th teeth is swollen, hyperemic, bleeds when touched. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute median caries, gingival papillitis
- B. Acute deep caries, gingival papillitis
- C. Acute partial pulpitis, gingival papillitis
- D. Acute serous periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

97. A 27-year-old female patient has her 26th tooth cavity accidentally breached along the mesial buccal line angle during treatment of acute deep caries of the 26th. Choose the optimal method of treatment.

- A. Biological method
- B. Non-vital extirpation
- C. Non-vital amputation
- D. Vital amputation
- E. Vital extirpation

98. A 54-year-old patient complaining of tumor-like growth on the red border of the left lower lip has made an appointment with a dentist. Examination revealed the affected area to be sized 1x1,5 cm, and have irregular shape with clear margins. Focus of the affected area does not protrude from the surrounding red border; the affected area is greyish-white in colour and covered in thin closely placed scales. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Local precancerous hyperkeratosis of the lower lip
- B. Cheilitis abrasiva praecancerosa Manganotti
- C. Verrucous precancer of the lower lip red border
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat

99. A 23-year-old male patient complains of gum bleeding when he brushes his teeth or eats tough food. Objectively: the gums of the front lower jaw are hyperemic, swollen and bleed when palpated. The oral and gingival mucosa in other areas are not affected. The occlusion is deep. The teeth are firm, except for the 41st and 31st (class 1 mobility). X-ray imaging shows resorption of the alveolar septum in the area of the 41st, 42nd, 32nd and 31st teeth up to 1/3 of the root length. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Localised periodontitis
- B. Generalised periodontitis, initial stage
- C. Generalised periodontitis, stage I
- D. Catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Parodontosis, stage I

100. A 78-year-old patient complains of difficulties when taking food and deformity of the dentition. The anamnesis states the lower jaw fracture 2,5 month ago. Objectively: there is a deformity of the lower jaw front area, which equals 19 mm (artificial joint). Both fragments of the lower jaw have 3 stable teeth each. What prosthesis construction is the most advisable in this case?

- A. Oxman joint fixed denture
- B. Oxman joint denture with one pivot-point
- C. Jointless removable denture
- D. Kurlandsky's denture with shock absorbing ball-clasp
- E. Oxman joint denture with two pivot-points

101. A 3,5-year-old child has symmetrical face, the middle part is predominant in proportions, swallowing is infantile, breathing is nasal. In the oral cavity the dentition corresponds with the age norms, the sagittal fissure is 3 mm, every tooth in the lateral part has its antagonist, the lower teeth touch the hard palate. Miogymnastics with Dassa orbicularis oris activator is recommended. What function is normalised by this apparatus in the given case?

- A. Lips closure
- B. Breathing
- C. Chewing
- D. Swallowing
- E. Speech

102. A patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 47 tooth. X-ray examination revealed fragments of endodontic instruments in the canals of the medial and distal root. In the periapical zone there are well-defined areas of bone destruction. Select the most appropriate method of treatment:

- A. Tooth extraction
- B. Radectomy
- C. Tooth replantation
- D. Tooth hemisection
- E. Conservative treatment

103. After unilateral resection of the upper jaw a 52-year-old patient received the immediate-insertion denture. What is the term of its use?

- A. 1-3 months
- B. 1-2 months
- C. 7-12 months
- D. 2-3 years
- E. 4-5 years

104. A 57-year-old female patient complains of burning pain, dry mouth, feeling of foreign body on the tongue back and lateral surfaces, which disappears in the process of eating. The first case of such symptoms was noted a year ago after psychic trauma. The patient suffers from pancreatic diabetes and sleep disturbance. Examination revealed the following: the tongue mucosa is without significant changes, moderately moistened. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Glossodynia
- B. Candidal glossitis
- C. Glossitis areata exfoliativa
- D. Hunter-Moeller's glossitis
- E. Glossitis with fissured tongue

105. A patient presented to a dental clinic for complex dental care. Objectively: the 37 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. There is no response to stimuli. Radiography reveals widening and deformation of the periodontal ligament space in the apical region. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- C. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

106. A patient with post-resection upper jaw defect that invades the nasal cavity has made an appointment with a prosthodontic clinic. What denture is recommended in the given case?

- A. Replacement denture with obturating element
- B. Floating obturator
- C. Mouthguard
- D. Forming denture
- E. Replacement denture

107. An 18-year-old patient with complaint of large diastem has made an appointment with prosthodontics specialist. Objectively: there is full lateral displacement of central incisors due to absence of the 12th and 22nd teeth. What instrument is the most advisable for moving the central incisors closer together?

- A. Korkhaus appliance
- B. Vasilenko appliance
- C. Simple cotton ligature
- D. Kalvelis appliance
- E. Begg appliance

108. An injured patient complains of limited opening of the mouth, nose bleeding, skin numbness in the infraorbital and lower eyelid region. Objectively: there is face deformation due to the depression of soft tissues in the left cheekbone region, step deformity in the middle part of the inferior margin of the left orbit and in the area of the zygomatic alveolar crest. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Zygomatic bone fracture with displacement of bone fragments
- B. Fracture of the right zygomatic bone without displacement of fragments
- C. Le Fort I fracture of maxilla
- D. Le Fort II fracture of maxilla
- E. Fracture of the malar arch

109. A patient has sustained blunt object trauma to the face central area. Objectively: the nasal bones are mobile, there is significant swelling of the left temporal region soft tissues, uneven "stair-like" shape of bones is observed in the lower edges of both eyesockets and maxillo-zygomatic sutures, bleeding, open bite. The central part of the face is elongated. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Le Fort fracture of maxilla, type II
- B. Le Fort fracture of maxilla, type I
- C. Left temporal bone fracture
- D. Nasal fracture
- E. Le Fort fracture, type III

110. A 44-year-old female patient has complaints of the face swelling at the right lower jaw area and teeth mobility. Objectively: soft tissues are without changes, the regional lymph nodes cannot be palpated. The alveolar process and the body of the lower jaw near the 46th, 47th and 48th teeth are thickened, painless when palpated, have bulges. The teeth in the thickened area are mobile. Puncture consists of brown fluid without cholesterol crystals. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Osteoclastoma
- B. Adamantinoma
- C. Osteoma
- D. Follicular cyst
- E. Odontoma

111. A 49-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the oral cavity sanitation. He has an indication for the extraction of the 16 tooth. History: the tooth hasn't been treated before, it has decayed within the last 4 years. Objectively: the 16 tooth's crown is decayed by over 2/3, the mucosa exhibits no pathological changes. Which tool is required for the tooth extraction?

- A. Bayonet root forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps (right)
- C. Straight elevator
- D. S-shaped closed-beak forceps
- E. Crown bayonet forceps

112. A 39-year-old patient, who works in a printing house, complains of burning pain, metallic taste in the mouth and bad breath. Objectively: the skin is sallow in colour. The oral mucosa has black-and-blue spots. The gums are hyperemic and swollen. The edge of the gums has black-and-blue band. The palate is of yellow shade. Intoxication symptoms are observed. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Lead stomatitis
- B. Mercurial stomatitis
- C. Bismuthic stomatitis
- D. Melanosis
- E. Addison's disease

113. A 16-year-old female patient complains of a deformation and restricted mouth opening since birth. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, disproportionate, there is a bird-like face symptom. The mouth opens up to 1 cm. The patient has an occlusal abnormality, namely deep incisal overbite. What pathology is found in this patient?

- A. Micrognathia with congenital ankylosis
- B. Micrognathia with acquired ankylosis
- C. Maxillary protraction
- D. Prognathism
- E. Mandibular protraction

114. To perform a differentiated diagnostics of the lower jaw displacement a patient was asked to open his mouth as wide as possible, and then the lateral displacement of the lower jaw and face asymmetry were measured. What clinical test is it?

- A. Ilyina-Markosyan clinical functional test 3
- B. Ilyina-Markosyan clinical functional test 1
- C. Ilyina-Markosyan clinical functional test 2
- D. Ilyina-Markosyan clinical functional test 4
- E. Eschler-Bittner clinical diagnostic test

115. What measurements are necessary to determine the width of dental arch according to the Pont's method of analysis?

- A. Crown width of four upper incisors
- B. Crown width of upper central incisors
- C. Crown width of six upper front teeth
- D. Crown width of upper central incisors and the first premolars
- E. Size of dentition frontal segment

116. A patient complains of limited mouth opening, pain during swallowing, fever up to 38,5°C, weakness, indisposition. Objectively: the mouth opens up to 1 cm. After Berchet anesthesia examination of the oral cavity revealed edema, hyperemia, tenderness of the pterygomandibular fold. Lateral and posterior pharyngeal walls are intact. The 38 tooth

is semi-impacted. Palpation of the internal surface of the mandibular angle is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Phlegmon of pterygomandibular space
- B. Acute tonsillitis
- C. Phlegmon of the infratemporal region
- D. Acute pericoronitis of the 38 tooth region
- E. Phlegmon of peripharyngeal space

117. A 35-year-old patient complains of a neoplasm on the tip of his tongue which he injures with his teeth. The neoplasm sometimes increases, and sometimes decreases in size. Objectively: on the tip of tongue there is a roundish well-defined neoplasm 0,5 cm in diameter with broad base. The neoplasm is the same colour as the mucosa of tongue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Papilloma of tongue
- B. Abscess of tongue
- C. Lipoma of tongue
- D. Hemangiofibroma of tongue
- E. Fibroma of tongue

118. A 37-year-old patient complains of bleeding gums, bad breath, loose teeth, difficulties with chewing food. Objectively: gums are bluish-red in colour; periodontal pockets are 6 mm deep and contain serous substance; class II teeth mobility; moderate deposits of subgingival and supragingival dental calculus; Oral Hygiene Index equals 3 points; there is traumatic occlusion along all the length of the dental arches. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Generalized periodontitis, stage II, chronic
- B. Generalized periodontitis, stage I, acute
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Histiocytosis X
- E. Generalized periodontitis, stage II, acute

119. A 6,5-year-old child has closed non-pigmented fissures in the first permanent molar, which have been revealed during preventive examination. Enamel transparency is retained, its probing does not reveal any coarseness. Choose the optimal method of treatment in this case.

- A. Non-invasive sealing
- B. Invasive sealing
- C. Preventive filling
- D. ART technique
- E. Regular medical check-up

120. A 3-year-old child suffers from extreme gingivitis with slight teeth mobility; teeth are intact. The skin is dry, the hair is brittle, the skin of the palms and soles of the feet is rough and covered in small cracks. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
- B. Niemann-Pick disease
- C. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
- D. Eosinophilic granuloma (Taratynov's disease)
- E. Letterer-Siwe disease

121. Parents of an 8-year-old child have made an appointment with an orthodontist. There are complaints of their child having traumas of oral mucosa. Objectively: decreased height of the face lower part, everted lower lip, deep labiomental furrow, milk occlusion. The upper incisors fully cover the lower ones; cutting surface of the lower incisors make contact with the anterior third of the palate. Mesiodistal ratio of the canines and the first permanent molars is normal. Grouping of the upper and lower front teeth is dissimilar. Make the diagnosis according to the Kalvelis classification.

- A. Deep traumatic overbite
- B. Deep incisor overbite
- C. Deep neutral occlusion
- D. Deep prognathic (roof-shaped) occlusion
- E. -

122. A 64-year-old patient with edentulous jaws has a minor uniform atrophy of maxilla and a pronounced atrophy of lateral parts of mandible. The mucosa in these parts makes longitudinal folds, the alveolar crest is mobile in the anterior part. The condition of mandible should be taken into consideration at the following stage of fabrication of a complete removable denture:

- A. Taking differentiated functional impression
- B. Taking anatomical impression
- C. Taking compression functional impression
- D. Taking decompression functional impression
- E. Determining the central occlusion

123. A 46-year-old patient complains of mastication disruption caused by the lack of the 34th, 35th and 36th teeth. The antecedent anamnesis is as follows: the teeth were extracted 3 months ago due to complication of cariosity. The patient anamnesis: the history of tonsillitis, rheumatoid arthritis and Botkin's disease. After the appointment with this patient instruments should be sterilized in the following way:

- A. Specialized procedure
- B. Dry-heat sterilizer
- C. Processing with lysol
- D. Processing with 0,1% chloramine solution
- E. General procedure

124. A 49-year-old patient has a tooth removed from the left upper jaw under plexus anaesthesia with articaine-forte (Articaine + Epinephrine). After the operation the tooth socket did not fill with blood clot. How to prevent alveolitis in this case?

- A. Loosely fill the socket with iodoform tampon
- B. Fill the socket with hemostatic sponge
- C. Lavage the socket with microcide solution
- D. Lavage the socket with 0,1% chlorhexidine solution
- E. Fill the socket with antibiotic dusting powder

125. A 24-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 26 tooth. After a physical examination the patient was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth. During the tooth extraction the coronal part of the tooth was accidentally broken. Further manipulations with bayonet forceps failed to extract the tooth roots. What actions are to be taken for the successful root extraction?

- A. To disjoin the roots by using a drill and fissure burr
- B. To send the patient to the hospital
- C. To use Lecluse elevator
- D. To complete the tooth extraction during the next visit
- E. To use angular elevator

126. Preventive examination of a 5-year-old child revealed a habit of lower lip biting. What malocclusion may develop if the child keeps this habit?

- A. Anterior bite
- B. Prognathic bite
- C. Open bite
- D. Deep overbite
- E. Cross-bite

127. Parents of an 8-year-old girl are concerned that she is chewing food too slowly. Objectively: it is a period of transitional dentition. The first permanent molars has neutral relationship; sagittal fissure is 2 mm wide. The upper front teeth cover the lower ones by 2/3. Name the pathology.

- A. Deepening of incisor overbite
- B. Widening of the sagittal fissure
- C. Tooth-alveolar lengthening of the front teeth
- D. Tooth-alveolar shortening of the lateral teeth
- E. Decrease of the lower face height

128. When checking construction of the soldered dental bridge with the 35th and 38th abutment teeth the following was detected: pores in the place of soldering together abutment crowns with the intermediate part; masticatory tubercles are sharply defined; there is early contact with tooth-antagonists; the intermediate part makes tight contact with the alveolar process mucosa. How can those flaws be corrected?

- A. Dental bridge should be remade
- B. Intermediate part should be corrected
- C. Masticatory surface should be corrected, and soldered places - filed
- D. Masticatory surface should be corrected, and the height of the flushing part is to be increased up to 2 mm
- E. Tooth-antagonists should be filed down

129. A 14-year-old girl complains of indistinct pronunciation that developed at the age of 14 after the acute respiratory viral disease. Examination revealed normal face and normal teeth alignment, occlusal disharmony was not found. Palpation didn't reveal cleft palate. Uvula doesn't move during pronunciation of sounds, its palpation does not cause gag reflex. What is the reason for indistinct pronunciation of sounds?

- A. Paresis of the soft palate and uvula muscles
- B. Adenoid vegetations
- C. Palatal slit
- D. Hypertrophy of lingual tonsil
- E. Deformation of the bite

130. A 53-year-old male patient has made a repeat appointment after 3 days upon the extraction of the 36th tooth. Spot X-ray of the 36th tooth made from within the oral cavity revealed the remaining mesial root. What tools should be used to extract this root?

- A. Inward bent elevator and upper beak-shaped forceps without spike
- B. Outward bent elevator and upper beak-shaped forceps without spike
- C. Inward bent elevator and lower beak-shaped forceps without spike
- D. Outward bent elevator and lower beak-shaped forceps without spike
- E. Inward and outward bent elevators and upper beak-shaped forceps without spike

131. A 35-year-old female patient seeks prosthetic dentistry. Objectively: the 18, 14, 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28 teeth need restoration. The crowns confining the defect are high and stable. To restore the integrity of the dentition it is planned to fabricate a cast clasp denture. What kind of mechanical fixator should be used?

- A. Bar fixation
- B. Supporting-retaining clasps
- C. Retaining clasps
- D. Telescopic fixation
- E. Dentoalveolar clasps

132. A 42-year-old female patient has made an appointment with a prosthodontic office to make a denture. Objectively: dental formula is as follows:

18 13 12 11	21 22 23 28
48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41	31 32 33 34 35 36 37

The patient has deep occlusion; clinical crowns are low; equator is not pronounced. The patient suffers from epileptic seizures. What kind of denture should be prescribed for this pati-

ent?

- A. Partial removable laminar metal-based denture
- B. Dental bridge
- C. Partial removable laminar plastic denture with clasp-retainers
- D. Partial removable laminar denture with supporting-retaining clasps
- E. Clasp (bugel) dental prosthesis

133. A 22-year-old patient presented to a prosthetic dentistry clinic because of missing of the 21 tooth, the 11 and 22 teeth are intact. The 21 tooth was extracted 2 months ago. What construction is most suitable in this case?

- A. Two-stage implantation
- B. One-stage implantation with simultaneous fabrication of porcelain-fused-to-metal crown
- C. Partial removable denture
- D. Swaged and soldered denture supported by the 11 and 22 teeth
- E. Metal-plastic denture supported by the 11 and 22 teeth

134. A 48-year-old patient has undergone unilateral resection of the upper jaw. He needs a resection prosthesis. Objectively: the 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 teeth are stable, hard palate is broad, flat. What connection of clasps with the base will reduce the instability of the resection prosthesis?

- A. Articular
- B. Stable
- C. Elastic
- D. Fixed
- E. Does not matter

135. A 15-year-old girl complaining of moderate swelling of the left parotomasticatory area has made an appointment with a dental surgeon. Palpation revealed the left parotid gland to be bulgy, dense, and painless. Its duct secretes turbid saliva. The duct orifice is dilated, the surrounding mucosa is cyanotic, pastose, with teeth imprints. What disease is it?

- A. Chronic parenchymatous sialoadenitis
- B. Chronic interstitial sialoadenitis
- C. Calculous sialadenitis (sialolithiasis)
- D. Mixed tumor
- E. Cyst

136. The department of maxillofacial surgery admitted a patient who needs repair of a post-traumatic defect of nose wing up to 3,0 cm in diameter. The trauma occurred six months ago. What kind of grafting is indicated in this clinical situation?

- A. Grafting with chondrocutaneous flap of the auricle
- B. Grafting with local tissues of nasolabial or cheek regions
- C. Grafting with pedicle flap of frontal and buccal regions
- D. Grafting with tubed pedicle (Filatov's) flap
- E. Free grafting with dermal flap

137. A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the upper jaw on the left. The pain occurs during eating. Objectively: on the distal approximal surface of the 26 tooth there is a cavity filled with light soft dentin. Probing causes a slight pain along the dentin-enamel junction, percussion is painless. Cold water causes quickly abating pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute median caries
- B. Chronic median caries
- C. Acute deep caries
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic deep caries

138. A 40-year-old female patient has made an appointment with a dentist. She complains of pain in her front teeth of the upper and lower jaws, which is caused by thermal, chemical and mechanical stimuli. Temporomandibular joint is also slightly painful. Objectively: the patient has deep occlusion; the enamel of lingual surface of the front upper teeth and vestibular surface of the front lower teeth is rubbed off exposing the glossy pigmented dentin. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Pathologic brygmus
- B. Chemical necrosis of the tooth
- C. Physiological brygmus
- D. Hard tissues erosion
- E. Stainton-Capdepon syndrome

139. When conduction anaesthesia had been administered by a dentist, in 2 seconds a patient developed the following symptoms: loss of consciousness, seizures, dilated pupils, absent pupillary response to light, low arterial pressure, laboured breathing, muffled heart sounds. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Syncope
- C. Collapse
- D. Cardiac infarction
- E. Stroke

140. A 13-year-old boy needs his 46th tooth extracted due to chronic granulomatous periodontitis. He has pancreatic diabetes as a concomitant disease. Choose the most advisable anaesthetic and its way of administration.

- A. Mandibular anaesthesia with 3% *Scandonest* solution
- B. Intravenous anaesthesia with thiopental sodium solution
- C. Infiltration anaesthesia with 2% lidocaine solution
- D. Mandibular anaesthesia with *Ultracain DS forte* (epinephrine concentration 1:100 000)
- E. -

141. During the surgical removal of a retention cyst of the lower lip a 14-year-old boy complained of sudden weakness, dizziness, nausea. Objectively: the skin is covered with cold sweat. Respiration is frequent, pulse is weak, AP is decreased (90/60 mm Hg), the hands are cold. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Syncope
- B. Toxic shock
- C. Traumatic shock
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Collapse

142. A 10,5-year-old child complains of painful rash on his lips. Objectively: the red border of the lips is swollen, hyperemic, covered in fissures and numerous scabs of dried blood. The skin of the upper lip has small blisters containing serous substance, which merge with each other in some places. Maceration and weeping skin also can be observed, especially in the corners of the mouth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Exematous cheilitis
- B. Meteorological cheilitis
- C. Atopic cheilitis
- D. Actinic cheilitis
- E. Exfoliative cheilitis

143. An 11-year-old child complains of dryness and tightness of the lips, which the child is licking constantly. Objectively: red border of the lips is dry, infiltrated, hyperemic and covered in numerous thin scales. The skin of the lips is undamaged. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Meteorological cheilitis
- B. Atopic cheilitis
- C. Cheilitis exfoliativa
- D. Allergic contact cheilitis
- E. Exematous cheilitis

144. Parents of a 7,5-year old child brought him to a dentist for oral cavity sanitation. Objectively: DEF (for primary teeth) + DMF (for permanent teeth) index = 4, Green-Vermillion index = 2,5. Fissures of the first permanent molars are open, intact, non-pigmented. What method of primary prevention of dental caries may be appropriate in this case?

- A. Non-invasive hermetization
- B. Invasive hermetization
- C. Application of fluoride varnish
- D. Application of antibacterial varnish
- E. Application of calcium gels

145. Parents of a 5-year-old child has made

an appointment with a dentist for preventive examination of their child. Objectively: the DMF index (Decayed, Missing, Filled)=5, the gingival mucosa is pale pink in colour, Fedorov-Volodkina index is 2,5. For oral hygiene the child should use a toothbrush with the following kind of bristle:

- A. Soft
- B. Medium
- C. Hard
- D. Extra-soft
- E. Extra-hard

146. A 28-year-old patient complains of experiencing gum discomfort, gingival haemorrhages and pain, especially during eating, for a week. Objectively: the gums are swollen and markedly hyperemic, especially within the 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33 teeth, soft plaque and tartar are present, gingival sulcus is up to 2 mm deep. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute deep gingivitis
- B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Initial stage of chronic generalized periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of initial generalized periodontitis

147. An 18-year-old patient complains of chalky spot in the 23rd tooth, which is slightly painful when cold stimulus is applied. Objectively: the vestibular surface near dental cervix of the 23rd tooth has a white spot 2-3 mm in size. Probing is painless and reveals coarseness of the surface. Thermal stimulus causes slightly painful feeling. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

148. A 7-year-old child is diagnosed with complete dislocation of the 11th tooth caused by a trauma that happened 24 hours ago. The tooth was brought along. Objectively: the socket edges are slightly hyperemic, bone walls are intact; the tooth socket is filled with blood clot. What approach is the most advisable for the therapy?

- A. Reimplantation of the 11th tooth preceded by the canal filling
- B. Reimplantation of the 11th tooth followed by the canal filling
- C. Extraction of the 11th tooth
- D. Reposition and fixation of the 11th tooth
- E. Socket closure with catgut

149. A 56-year-old patient suffering from exacerbation of schizophrenia has been hospitalised in an oral in-patient department with a diagnosis of the lower jaw displaced fracture in the area of the 34th-35th teeth. What method of treatment should be prescribed?

- A. Osteosynthesis
- B. One arch smooth dental braces
- C. Full dental splint
- D. Weber splint
- E. Vankevitch splint

150. A 37-year-old patient had an appointment with his orthopaedist about dental prosthetics. During the preparation of hard dental tissues for a fixed denture he was given conduction anesthesia. During the injection the patient developed cold sweat, sudden pallor and cyanosis, thready pulse. The patient stayed conscious, but became relaxed and lethargic. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Collapse
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Intoxication
- D. Syncope
- E. Hypertensive crisis

151. A 48-year-old patient is in grave condition: body temperature is of 39,8°C, the face is asymmetric due to the infiltration of the submental and both submandibular triangles. Speech is difficult as the tongue is displaced upwards. Swallowing is painful. Sublingual plicae are markedly hyperemic and edematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Phlegmon of mouth floor
- B. Abscess of tongue root
- C. Phlegmon of submental triangle
- D. Phlegmon of alveololingual groove
- E. Phlegmon of submandibular triangle

152. A 32-year-old patient is hospitalised in an oral surgery department with perforating wound of the cheek. The size of the wound opening is 1,5x4,0 mm. What kind of restorative surgical operation is the most advisable in this case?

- A. Filatov-Gillies tube graft
- B. Double-end flap
- C. Rotation flap
- D. Rauer's double shoulder-breast flap
- E. Opposite triangular flaps (Z-plasty)

153. A 60-year-old patient has been undergoing the procedure of checking the complete removable dentures construction and fixing teeth on wax bases. The following flaws have been detected: fissure between the teeth on the frontal area and tubercle contact in the lateral area. What mistake had been made?

- A. Anterior occlusion was determined instead of central one
- B. Posterior occlusion was determined instead of central one
- C. Lateral occlusion was determined instead of central one
- D. Models were plastered in a wrong way in an occluder
- E. Swabs were crushed, when central occlusion was being determined

154. A 20-year-old patient in the 8th month of pregnancy complains about an aesthetic defect, speech disturbance due to the missing upper front tooth. Objectively: the 12 tooth is missing. The 11, 13 teeth are intact, stable, of anatomical shape. The patient has orthognathic bite. What prosthetic design should be preferred?

- A. Immediate prosthesis
- B. Plastic bridge
- C. Porcelain-fused-to-metal bridge
- D. Plastic-to-metal bridge
- E. Implant with a porcelain crown

155. A 30-year-old patient complains of pain and swelling in the area of the left parotid salivary gland, which occurred 7 days after he had undergone abdominal cavity surgery. Objectively: body temperature equals 39°C , restricted mouth opening; dry mouth; when the gland is massaged, there is purulent exudate being secreted from its duct. The patient can be diagnosed with the following disease:

- A. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- B. Acute epidemic parotitis
- C. Phlegmon of submasseteric space
- D. Parenchymatous parotitis
- E. Phlegmon of parotid-masticatory region

156. A 16-year-old girl complains of cosmetic defect of the front teeth - there are dark spots and hard tissues defects. The spots were detected in the process of teething, the defects developed later. The following diagnosis was made: erosive form of fluorosis of the 16th, 11th, 12th, 22nd, 26th, 31st, 32nd, 36th, 41st, 42nd, 46th teeth. Choose the method of treatment.

- A. Restoration treatment
- B. Remineralization treatment
- C. Prosthetics
- D. Surgical treatment
- E. Regular medical check-up

157. An 8-year-old boy has thickening of the lower jaw body in the area of the 83rd, 84th and 85th teeth. In the given area a rounded painless tissue protrusion can be detected; the Dupuytren's symptom is positive. Deciduous teeth are intact. X-ray image of the lower jaw made in lateral projection shows the focus of bone destruction with clear margins in the area of the 83rd, 84th and 85th teeth. The 44th tooth follicle is shifted down in distal direction, the crown is projected on the destruction focus. What is the clinical diagnosis?

- A. Follicular cyst of mandibula from the 44th tooth
- B. Fibrous dysplasia of mandible
- C. Mandibular ameloblastoma
- D. Radicular cyst of mandibula from the 84th tooth
- E. Mandibular osteoclastoma

158. In the process of the 26th tooth extraction a 34-year-old patient suddenly developed

the following symptoms: tinnitus, weakness, paleness of skin. Vertigo was diagnosed. What first aid approach is the most advisable?

- A. Put the patient in the Trendelenburg position
- B. Intramuscular injection of 50% analgin (metamisole sodium) solution
- C. Intravenous injection of 0,1% epinephrine
- D. Subcutaneous injection of cordiamin
- E. Intravenous injection of prednisolone

159. A 15-year-old adolescent complains of a two-day long sharp pulsing pain in the tooth, which intensifies when biting or touching the tooth with the tongue. Objectively: the 26th tooth contains composite material filling. Vertical and horizontal percussion of the tooth are painful, the tooth is slightly mobile in vestibular-oral projection. Gingival mucosa of the affected area is hyperemic, swollen, sharply painful when palpated. X-ray imaging shows no changes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent periodontitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Acute serous periodontitis
- D. Acute serous pulpitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

160. A 5-year-old child has a cavity localised in the deep dentin on the masticatory surface of the 75th tooth. The cavity is filled with softened pigmented dentin and food remains. The child complains of dull pain when taking food or cold liquids. Probing of the cavity floor is slightly painful; when the dentin is removed with excavator, pink pulp is visible through the cavity floor. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

161. A 9-year-old child complains of dull pain in a tooth, which increases when the tooth is pressed. One month ago the tooth was treated for pulpitis. Objectively: the 36th tooth is filled; percussion is sharply painful; mucosa is hyperemic, swollen. X-ray imaging does not show any changes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute serous periodontitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute suppurative pulpitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

162. A 50-year-old female patient complains of pain in the upper left jaw, high fever up to $38,5^{\circ}\text{C}$, worsening of her general condition. The disease onset was 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is asymmetrical due to swelling of the right cheek soft tissues, palpation is painful, the skin is hyperemic. The crown of the 16th tooth is destroyed completely; percussion

sensitivity is positive. There is hyperemia and edema of the alveolar process soft tissues in the area of the 15th, 16th and 17th teeth vestibular surface. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute odontogenic maxillary periostitis in the area of the 16th tooth
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 16th tooth
- C. Acute odontogenic maxillary osteomyelitis starting from the 16th tooth
- D. Acute odontogenic right-side maxillary sinusitis
- E. Chronic odontogenic maxillary osteomyelitis

163. A 60-year-old patient complains of a growth in the mental region, which is painless and slowly grows in size. Objectively: there is rounded infiltrate with clear margins in the mental region; it is slightly painful, the skin under it is very thin. Palpation in the vestibule of mouth reveals dense band going from the growth to the destroyed 33rd tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Odontogenic granuloma of the face
- B. Odontogenic abscess of the mental region
- C. Atheroma of the mental region
- D. Acute lymphadenitis the mental region
- E. Chronic lymphadenitis of the mental region

164. A 43-year-old patient complains of mobility of all his teeth. Upon examination and additional tests the following diagnosis is made: generalized periodontitis. What kind of treatment does this patient need?

- A. Complex
- B. Prosthodontic
- C. Surgical
- D. Therapeutic
- E. Orthodontal

165. A 38-year-old female complains of experiencing pain in her lower lip for half a year, difficult eating and talking. The patient sought medical help at place of residence, but the administered treatment was ineffective. Examination of the lower lip revealed a deep fissure in the centre which affected the vermilion border and partly the mucous membrane of lips. The fissure was covered with a brown crust, after its removal the fissure started bleeding. The fissure edges are hyperkeratinized, infiltrated. Select the optimal treatment tactics:

- A. Fissure excision
- B. Application of keratoplastic agents
- C. Irradiation with helium-neon laser
- D. Application of corticosteroid ointment
- E. Application of antibiotic ointment

166. A 44-year-old male patient diagnosed with chronic generalized periodontitis, class II, has had flap surgery of the lower jaw. What kind of oral hygiene procedures are recommended for this patient during the first 2-3 days after the surgery?

- A. Oral rinsing with sodium bicarbonate solution, chlorhexidine solution
- B. Teeth cleaning with chewing gum
- C. Teeth flossing
- D. Teeth brushing using soft-bristled toothbrush and anti-inflammatory toothpaste
- E. Teeth cleaning with interdental stimulators and interdental brushes

167. A 42-year-old female patient presented to a dentist for oral sanitation. She has a history of tonsillitis, rheumatoid arthritis, Botkin's disease. What are the conditions of instrument treatment after the patient's visit?

- A. Under the special scheme
- B. Under general conditions
- C. Dry-air sterilization
- D. Processing with lysol
- E. Processing with 0,1% solution of chloramine

168. A 50-year-old patient complains of his lower jaw teeth mobility. Objectively: the dentition is intact; the necks of the teeth are bared; the tooth crowns are tall; teeth mobility is class 1-2. What kind of dental splint is the most advisable?

- A. Elbrecht splint
- B. Mamlock splint
- C. Full crown splint
- D. Equator crown splint
- E. Cap splint

169. A patient complains of an increasing new growth in the left sublingual area, which he first noticed 2 months ago. Some time after that he noticed this new growth to secrete large amount of clear viscous fluid, which was colorless and tasteless; initially this caused the new growth to become smaller but subsequently it started to grow again. Objectively: there is a rounded new growth sized 3x3 cm in the left sublingual area, its consistency is soft and elastic, there is no pain. The mucosa above is thinned out, semitransparent, bluish in shade. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Retention sublingual cyst
- B. Hemangioma of sublingual area
- C. Dermoid cyst of sublingual area
- D. Post-traumatic cyst of sublingual area
- E. Pleomorphic adenoma of sublingual gland

170. After extreme exposure to cold a 42-year-old patient complains of headache in the left frontal lobe and the left upper jaw. Objectively: the face is symmetrical; left nasal meatus breathing is obstructed, and serous-purulent discharge is being produced; palpation of the suborbital area and further along the mucogingival fold in the 24th, 25th teeth projection reveals slight pain. Percussion of these teeth is painless. The 24th tooth has a filling. The alveolar process mucosa has no visible changes. X-ray imaging shows decreased pneumatization of the left maxillary sinus. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A.** Exacerbation of chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- B.** Acute periodontitis of the 24th
- C.** Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 24th
- D.** Acute rhinogenous maxillary sinusitis
- E.** Acute albuminous periostitis of the left maxilla

171. A 8,5-year-old child is practically in good health. There is a complaint of pain in the upper left tooth, due to it having been physically damaged 3 hours ago. Objectively: 1/2 of the 21st tooth crown is destroyed, the pulp is significantly exposed, red, sharply painful and bleeding when probed. Percussion of the 21st tooth is sharply painful. Choose the optimal method of the 21st tooth treatment.

- A.** Vital amputation
- B.** Vital extirpation
- C.** Non-vital amputation
- D.** Non-vital extirpation
- E.** Biological method

172. A 34-year-old male patient complains of a cosmetic defect, a cavity on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of the 21 tooth. Objectively: the carious cavity is within the enamel, the floor and the walls are pigmented, probing and percussion and painless. There is no pain reaction to stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A.** Chronic surface caries
- B.** Acute surface caries
- C.** Necrosis of dental hard tissues
- D.** Acute median caries
- E.** Chronic median caries

173. A 6-year-old child complains of pain in the right submandibular region. A day before he complained of a sore throat. Objectively: the child is in moderately severe condition, body it is 37,9°C. The face is asymmetric due to a dense tender infiltrate in the right submandibular region. The infiltrate is slightly mobile, the overlying skin is hyperemic. There is fluctuation in the center. The teeth are intact. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A.** Acute suppurative non-odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis
- B.** Acute serous non-odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis
- C.** Phlegmonous adenitis
- D.** Acute suppurative odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis
- E.** Sialadenitis

174. A dentist treats a 35-year-old patient from chronic deep caries of the 24th tooth that has mesial-occlusal-distal cavity. What should the dentist do to prevent the cavity edges from chipping?

- A.** To file down the edges
- B.** To insert parapulpal posts
- C.** To use extra hard material
- D.** To make retention furrows in the area of enamel-dentin joining
- E.** To shape a wide-angled slant of enamel

175. A 19-year-old young man complains of unaesthetical look of his teeth, nearly all of which have spots and defects; his teeth have had such appearance since the moment of teething. The patient was born and had been living until the age of 5 in the area, where the fluorine content of drinking water was 3,2 mg/l. Objectively: the enamel of all his teeth is of dull chalky shade with separate dark-brown spots, and has multishaped defects with dense margins, that are the most pronounced on the front upper teeth. What type of fluorosis does this patient have?

- A.** Erosive
- B.** Lined
- C.** Patchy
- D.** Chalky-speckled
- E.** Destructive

176. To fill a medium depth carious cavity in the 37th tooth (Black class 2) of a 35-year-old male patient a doctor has chosen a technique of layer-by-layer tooth restoration. What composite material should be applied for covering the carious cavity walls and floor to create the initial super adaptive layer?

- A.** Flowable
- B.** Condensable
- C.** Macrofilled
- D.** Microhybrid
- E.** Microfilled

177. A 13-year-old girl has bleeding gums and her front teeth are mobile. These symptoms have been observed during the last month. Objectively: the gum mucosa in the area of the lower incisors and canines is swollen, hyperemic, bleeding when touched. There is class I teeth mobility, periodontal pockets are 3 mm deep. Orthopantomogram shows bone tissue destruction of the alveolar septums up to 1/3 of their height. Congestion of the lower jaw front teeth can be observed. Oral Hygiene Index equals 4,2. What specialist must be consulted first?

- A.** Orthodontist
- B.** Neurologist
- C.** Endocrinologist
- D.** Hematologist
- E.** Gastroenterologist

178. A 45-year-old patient complains of being unable to chew food due to loss of the lateral teeth. The rest of his teeth have mobility of the 1-2 type. What construction is the most advisable for dental prosthetics?

- A. Removable denture splint
- B. Fixed dental bridge
- C. Metal-based prosthesis
- D. Clasp (bugel) dental prosthesis
- E. Removable laminar denture

179. A 65-year-old male patient complains of a long-lasting pain in a mandibular tooth on the right. The pain increases on biting. The patient has a history of this tooth treatment for caries. Objectively: the cavity on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth is filled, percussion causes pain response. Along the mucogingival junction in the projection of the 36 tooth roots there is a fistula with purulent discharge. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Radicular cyst of the mandible
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis

180. During examination of an 8-year-old child there were spots detected on the vestibular surface of the 11th, 12th, 21st and 22nd teeth. The spots are pearly-white, glossy, painless when probed, and gradually merge with non-changed enamel. Ultraviolet irradiation revealed the spots to fluoresce blue. The child has been living up to the age of 3 in the region, where fluorine content of drinking water was 2 mg/l. What kind of non-carious lesion is it?

- A. Fluorosis, speckled form
- B. Fluorosis, lined form
- C. Fluorosis, erosive form
- D. Local hypoplasia
- E. Systemic hypoplasia

181. A woman with complaints of restricted mouth opening has made an appointment with a prosthodontic clinic. What muscles are responsible for the downwards movement of the lower jaw?

- A. Mylohyoid muscle, digastric muscle, geniohyoid muscle
- B. Masticatory muscle, medial pterygoid muscle
- C. Temporal muscle, lateral pterygoid muscle, digastric muscle
- D. Orbicular muscle of mouth, mylohyoid muscle
- E. Geniohyoid muscle, medial pterygoid muscle

182. A 45-year-old patient is diagnosed with generalized periodontitis; there is class II mobility of the 13th, 12th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd teeth. The patient has made an appointment with dental clinic to make a prosthesis after the extraction of the 11th tooth. What prosthodontic construction is the most advisable for combined therapy of generalized periodontitis in this case?

- A. Combination of photopolymer material with fiberglass framework
- B. Immediate prosthesis
- C. Adhesive dental bridge
- D. Porcelain-fused-to-metal whole piece dental bridge
- E. Wire splint

183. A 65-year-old male patient complains of crepitation and clicking in both temporomandibular joints; pain when moving his mandible to the right; ear noise; dry mouth; glossalgia. He has been using a complete removable denture for the mandible for 6 months. The patient has no history of rheumatosis. Objectively: the lower third of the face is shortened, mental fold is strongly pronounced, mouth corners are downturned, there are angular fissures and cracks. Palpation reveals crepitation during TMJ moving. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Costen's syndrome
- B. Temporomandibular arthritis
- C. Temporomandibular arthrosis
- D. Temporomandibular dislocation
- E. Temporomandibular osteoarthritis

184. A 45-year-old patient undergoes teeth preparation. 15 minutes after anesthetization with 4% solution of Ubistesin forte the patient developed hyperemia of skin, increased heart rate, headache, syncope. Previously the patient had not exhibited such reaction to this anesthetic. What complication occurred in the patient?

- A. Arterial pressure rise
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Syncope
- D. Collapse
- E. Myocardial infarction

185. An accident victim with an injury of face and the temporal region was diagnosed with a fracture of the zygomatic arch. Which processes of the skull bones are damaged?

- A. Temporal process of the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- B. Zygomatic process of the frontal bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- C. Temporal process of the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone
- D. Zygomatic process of the maxilla and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- E. Zygomatic process of the maxilla and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone

186. A 20-year-old male patient complains of spontaneous pain in the 24 tooth, which arose suddenly and persists for about 15 minutes. Objectively: the distal surface of the 24 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity with overhanging walls. The cavity is filled with light softened dentin and communicates with the tooth cavity. The cold stimulus causes acute, slowly abating pain. Percussion causes no pain response. Select the best method of treatment:

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Biological method
- D. Devital amputation
- E. Devital extirpation

187. A 25-year-old patient complains of pain when biting on the 15 tooth. The pain arose two days ago, has a constant aching nature and increased significantly over the last day. Objectively: the crown of the 15 tooth is gray, the medial contact surface exhibits a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Percussion causes acute pain, the gingival mucosa in the projection of the 25 tooth root apex is hyperemic. The regional lymph node is tender. Radiograph shows an ill-defined zone of periapical bone destruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- B. Acute serous periodontitis
- C. Acute suppurative periodontitis
- D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- E. Acute serous periodontitis, intoxication stage

188. A 27-year-old patient has been referred by a prosthodontist for endodontic treatment of the 45th tooth. Objectively: the 45th tooth crown is destroyed; the lateral surface of the tongue and the buccal mucosa have patches of greyish macerated epithelium slightly rising above the mucosa surface at the points of direct contact with the 45th tooth. The uvula and palatal bars are stagnant-red in colour; hard palate has papulae surrounded with red margin and covered in greyish epithelium. The submandibular, cervical, supraclavicular, and subclavicular lymph nodes are enlarged and painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Secondary syphilis
- B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C. Lupus erythematosus, patch stage
- D. Soft leukoplakia (leucoplakia mollis)
- E. Lichen ruber planus

189. A 20-year-old male patient with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus has been given anesthesia with *Ultracain DS-forte* for surgical oral sanitation. What complications may develop in this case?

- A. Abnormal levels of blood glucose
- B. Increased blood pressure
- C. Clonus
- D. Atopic dermatitis
- E. Toxic shock

190. A 43-year-old patient complains of mobility and significant neck exposure of the lower front teeth. Objectively: the gums in the region of the 44, 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33, 34 teeth are pale and cyanotic, non-bleeding. The 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth exhibit the I-II grade mobility. The overcrowding of the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth is present. The necks of the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth are exposed by 1/2 of the root length, the necks of the 43, 33 teeth are exposed by 1/4. What kind of dental prosthesis should be applied in

this case?

- A. Cast removable splint
- B. Kurlyandsky splint bar
- C. Cap splint
- D. Portion crown
- E. Half-ring splint

191. A 7-year-old child has to undergo plastic surgery of the upper lip frenulum. What operation should be performed to lengthen the frenulum of the upper lip?

- A. Dieffenbach grafting
- B. Thiersch grafting with local flaps
- C. Relaxing incisions of the mucosa
- D. Grafting with a pedicle flap
- E. Szymanowsky grafting with local flaps

192. A 12-year-old boy is in the dental office to complete treatment of the 36th tooth chronic periodontitis exacerbation. There are no complaints. Objectively: occlusive dressing of the 36th tooth is intact; tooth percussion is painless; there are no pathologies of the mucosa surrounding the 36th; mucosa palpation is painless. What material is the most advisable for root canal filling in this case?

- A. Sealer with gutta-percha post
- B. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- C. Resorcinol-formalin paste
- D. Calcium-containing paste
- E. Phosphate cement

193. A patient with complaints of toothache in the left upper jaw has made an appointment with a dental clinic. He was diagnosed with chronic periodontitis of the 24th tooth. What kind of anaesthesia is necessary for painless extraction of the 24th tooth?

- A. Infraorbital and palatinal anaesthesia
- B. Tuberal and palatinal anaesthesia
- C. Infraorbital and incisor anaesthesia
- D. Tuberal and incisor anaesthesia
- E. Surface and tuberal anaesthesia

194. A 60-year-old patient needs a partial removable denture for the upper jaw. The central occlusion has been determined. What is the next stage of prosthetics?

- A. Checking the wax denture construction
- B. Try-in of the denture
- C. Fabrication of plaster models
- D. Relining the denture
- E. Taking impressions

195. A 12-year-old boy, due to trauma of the 44th and 45th teeth area, suffers from the following: pathologic displacement of the mandibular alveolar process; rupture of the alveolar process mucosa. What additional examination is necessary to specify the diagnosis?

- A.** X-ray radiography of mandibula in frontal and lateral projections
- B.** X-ray radiography of cranium in axillary projection
- C.** X-ray radiography of mandibula in frontal and Parma projection
- D.** Tomography of mandibula
- E.** -

196. A 5-year-old child has sustained a trauma. Objectively: the crowns of the 51st and 61st teeth are shorter than their adjacent ones. The mucosa surrounding the 51st and 61st teeth is hyperemic and swollen. X-ray imaging shows the periodontal fissure to be absent in the apical area of the 51st and 61st roots, 51st and 61st roots apices are submerged in the spongy bone of the body of the lower jaw. Choose the optimal treatment.

- A.** Extraction of the 51st and 61st teeth
- B.** Splinting of teeth
- C.** Regular medical check-up
- D.** Anti-inflammatory therapy
- E.** Resection of the 51st and 61st teeth and their splinting

197. A 10-year-old child complains of pain and swelling in the left submandibular region; eating causes pain. Objectively: the mouth can be fully opened, the mucosa of the torus mandibularis is hyperemic, excretory duct produces pus. X-ray imaging reveals an oval shade in the left submandibular area. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Calculous sialadenitis of submandibular salivary gland
- B.** Mandibular osteoma
- C.** Foreign body
- D.** Chronic lymphadenitis
- E.** Chronic sialadenitis

198. A patient complains of the alveolar process deformation of the left upper jaw. Objectively: the crown of the 25th tooth

is destroyed with cariosity. X-ray image of the paranasal sinuses shows the left one to have veil-like shading with clear dome-shaped margin. X-ray image of the crown of the 25th tooth shows absence of the periodontal fissure at the the palatal root apex. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Radicular cyst that invaded in the maxillary sinus
- B.** Chronic rhinogenous maxillary sinusitis
- C.** Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- D.** Maxillary sinus mucosal cyst
- E.** Maxillary cancer

199. A 26 year-old female patient suffers from bleeding gums. For 3 years she has been suffering from pancreatic diabetes. Objectively: gingival papillas of all her teeth are hyperemic, swollen and overlap with the teeth crowns by 1/3 of the crowns height. What method of examination must be conducted for differentiated diagnostics?

- A.** X-ray radiography
- B.** Schiller-Pysarev iodine test
- C.** Capillary fragility test
- D.** Reoparodontography (Impedance phlebography of periodontium)
- E.** Stomatoscopy

200. Parents of a 3-year-old child took the child to a pedodontist for oral sanitation. The child has cerebral palsy. Objectively: there is multiple dental caries, gingival mucosa is hyperemic, oral hygiene is inadequate. What method of dental health care may be appropriate in this case?

- A.** Under general anesthesia
- B.** Under local anesthesia injection
- C.** Under local application anesthesia
- D.** Without anesthesia
- E.** Giving sedatives

INSTRUCTIONAL BOOK

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List of abbreviations

A/G	Albumin/globulin ratio	HR	Heart rate
A-ANON	Alcoholics anonymous	IDDM	Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
ACT	Abdominal computed tomography	IFA	Immunofluorescence assay
ADP	Adenosine diphosphate	IHD	Ischemic heart disease
ALT	Alanin aminotransferase	IU	International unit
AMP	Adenosine monophosphate	LDH	Lactate dehydrogenase
AP	Action potential	MSEC	Medical and sanitary expert committee
ARF	Acute renal failure	NAD	Nicotine amide adenine dinucleotide
AST	Aspartat aminotransferase	NADPH	Nicotine amide adenine dinucleotide phosphate restored
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate	NIDDM	Non-Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
BP	Blood pressure	PAC	Polyunsaturated aromatic carbohydrates
bpm	Beats per minute	PAS	Periodic acid & Schiff reaction
C.I.	Color Index	pCO ₂	CO ₂ partial pressure
CBC	Complete blood count	pO ₂	CO ₂ partial pressure
CHF	Chronic heart failure	pm	Per minute
CT	Computer tomography	Ps	Pulse rate
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation	r	Roentgen
DCC	Doctoral controlling committee	RBC	Red blood count
DM-2	Non-Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus	RDHA	Reverse direct hemagglutination assay
DTP	Anti diphtheria-tetanus vaccine	Rh	Rhesus
ECG	Electrocardiogram	(R)CFT	Reiter's complement fixation test
ESR	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate	RIHA	Reverse indirect hemagglutination assay
FC	Function class	RNA	Ribonucleic acid
FAD	Flavin adenine dinucleotide	RR	Respiratory rate
FADH ₂	Flavin adenine dinucleotide restored	S1	Heart sound 1
FEGDS	Fibro-esophago-gastro-duodenoscopy	S2	Heart sound 2
FMNH ₂	Flavin mononucleotide restored	TU	Tuberculin unit
GIT	Gastrointestinal tract	U	Unit
Gy	Gray	USI	Ultrasound investigation
GMP	Guanosine monophosphate	V/f	Vision field
Hb	Hemoglobin	WBC	White blood count
HbA1c	Glycosylated hemoglobin	X-ray	Roentgenogram
Hct	Hematocrit		
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus		