



**STATE NON-PROFIT ENTERPRISE «TESTING BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL  
COMPETENCE ASSESSMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION TRAINEES IN  
MEDICINE AND PHARMACY AT THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF  
UKRAINE»**

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Variant 68

**TEST ITEMS  
FOR THE UNIFIED STATE QUALIFICATION EXAM  
TEST COMPONENT  
STAGE 2**

**STOMATOLOGY**

**KROK 2**

1. A 53-year-old patient has been diagnosed with a non-displaced mandibular fracture in the frontal region. Objectively, there are fixed orthopedic appliances on the upper jaw, the lateral group of teeth is missing on the both sides of the lower jaw, the teeth located from canine to canine are intact. What splint should be chosen for the treatment in this clinical case?

- A. Ivy ligature binding
- B. Port splint
- C. Limberg splint
- D. Vankevich splint
- E. Vasilyev splint

2. A 28-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of a carious cavity in her lower right tooth and food getting stuck in the affected area. The following diagnosis was made: chronic median caries of tooth 47, Black's class II. What properties of glass ionomer cements makes them an unsuitable material for filling in this case?

- A. Insufficient aesthetic characteristics
- B. Fragility
- C. Chemical adhesion to dental hard tissues
- D. Polymerization shrinkage
- E. Release of fluorine ions

3. A 2-year-old girl developed a fever of 38°C that lasts for three days already. She is fussy and refuses to eat. Examination detects numerous small erosions covered in a fibrinous plaque on the brightly hyperemic mucosa of the lips, cheeks, and soft palate. Submandibular lymph nodes are painful and slightly enlarged. The child has been diagnosed with acute catarrhal gingivitis. What medicine should be prescribed for etiotropic treatment in this case?

- A. Metrogyl (Metronidazole)
- B. Clotrimazole
- C. Solcoseryl
- D. Acyclovir
- E. Hydrocortisone

4. A 12-year-old girl complains of periodic bleeding in the area of her lower right tooth. Objectively, the masticatory surface of tooth 46 has a carious cavity filled with a soft red tissue. Superficial probing is mildly painful, while deeper probing causes pain and bleeding. The tooth is almost unresponsive to thermal stimuli. Percussion of tooth 46 is painless. X-ray detects no pathological changes in the periodontal region of the tooth. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- B. Chronic localized hypertrophic gingivitis
- C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

5. A patient complains of burning in the area of the hard palate mucosa when using a partial removable laminar denture made one week ago. The following diagnosis has been made: allergic contact stomatitis. Determine the treatment tactics, if it is known that there are no conditions for making an arch denture and the patient is using a removable denture for the first time.

- A. Make a new removable denture with a metal base
- B. Apply the previously made denture again with frequent rinsing with water and taking hyposensitizing agents
- C. Boil the previously made denture in distilled water for 10 minutes
- D. Make a new denture, adding a smaller amount of polymer to the plastic dough
- E. Make a new denture, adding a smaller amount of monomer to the plastic dough

6. A 45-year-old man came to an orthopedic dentist to have a denture made for him. Before the preparation of the hard tissues of the intact teeth, the patient was given an infiltration anesthesia with 0.5% lidocaine solution. Several minutes later, he developed depressed level of consciousness, his blood pressure dropped, convulsions started, and involuntary urination occurred. What emergency condition did the patient develop?

- A. Unconsciousness
- B. Pain shock
- C. Heart failure
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Collapse

7. A bugel (clasp) denture is to be made for the upper jaw of a 54-year-old man. The working impression has been obtained with a silicone impression material, while the auxiliary impression has been made with an alginate material. How many casts are necessary to make one bugel denture?

- A. Two working casts and two auxiliary casts
- B. One working cast and one auxiliary cast
- C. One working cast
- D. Two working casts and one auxiliary cast
- E. One working cast and two auxiliary casts

8. A dental orthodontist has diagnosed an 11-year-old child with microdontia of the upper incisors. What diagnostic method was used in this case?



- A.** Epilepsy attack
- B.** Unconsciousness
- C.** Hyperglycemic coma
- D.** Anaphylactic shock
- E.** Collapse

**17.** A 42-year-old man complains of periodic pain in the area of his tooth 48. Objectively, tooth 48 has partially erupted with its mesial cusps, mucosa is pale pink and painless to palpation, the mouth opening is unrestricted. X-ray shows tooth 48 to be located medially to tooth 47. Select the surgical treatment method that would be optimal in this case.

- A.** Typical extraction of tooth 48
- B.** Operculum removal
- C.** Bicuspidization
- D.** Operculum dissection
- E.** Atypical extraction of tooth 48

**18.** Removable dentures were made for a 5-year-old child due to the early loss of deciduous second molars. When will the dentures need replacing in this case?

- A.** In 1.5 years
- B.** In 2.5 years
- C.** In 2 years
- D.** In 0.5 years
- E.** In 1 year

**19.** A patient complains of a neoplasm in the left half of the frontal region. The neoplasm appeared 2 months ago and is slowly increasing in size. It is dense, elastic, round, mobile, and painless. The skin color over the neoplasm is unchanged. It has a punctate indentation on its surface, from which whitish foul-smelling masses are discharged. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A.** Atheroma
- B.** Keratoacanthoma
- C.** Exophytic form of skin cancer
- D.** Lipoma
- E.** Fibroma

**20.** A 47-year-old man complains of an ulcer on the back of his tongue. His history states that before the ulcer, there was a tuberculous infiltrate for a long time. The infiltrate was gradually enlarging and then an ulcer formed. Objectively, there is a shallow elongated ulcer on the dorsum of the patient's tongue. The ulcer is painful, has overhanging edges and is surrounded with tubercles. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A.** Actinomycosis of the tongue
- B.** Tuberculous ulcer
- C.** Tongue abscess
- D.** Primary syphilis
- E.** Decubitus ulcer

**21.** A dentist made a porcelain-fused-to-metal crown for tooth 11 of a 34-year-old patient. The tooth was prepared in compliance with all the requirements. At what stage of crown-making was gum retraction performed?

- A.** After obtaining the impression
- B.** Before fitting the frame
- C.** Before obtaining the impression
- D.** After fitting the frame
- E.** After the crown fixation

**22.** A 62-year-old woman complains of intense pain attacks in the area of her left lower jaw that last 1–3 minutes. The pain occurs during talking, washing her face, and touching the skin. Mandibular X-ray detects no pathological changes in the bone tissue. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A.** Pterygopalatine ganglionitis
- B.** Neuralgia of the second branch of the trigeminal nerve
- C.** Neuritis of the third branch of the trigeminal nerve
- D.** Neuralgia of the third branch of the trigeminal nerve
- E.** Facial nerve neuritis

**23.** A 48-year-old man complains of a burning sensation in his mouth that occurs when he wears a removable partial laminar denture for the lower jaw that was made for him 2 weeks ago. Objectively, he has hypersalivation, his oral mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. Previously, the patient had been using a removable partial laminar denture, made for him 4 years ago, and he had no such complaints. What is the most likely cause of the complication in this case?

- A.** Incorrect usage of the denture
- B.** Poor quality of the denture base plastic
- C.** Allergy to the components of the denture base plastic
- D.** Poor oral hygiene
- E.** Residual monomer remaining in the denture base

**24.** During examination, an 8-year-old child was diagnosed with torsion of the lateral maxillary incisors and an arch-length deficiency caused by macrodontia. To prevent the vestibular position of the canines, a Hotz serial extraction was performed. What is the correct order of teeth extraction in this case?



- A. Deciduous canines, first deciduous molars, first premolars
- B. Second incisors, deciduous canines and first deciduous molars
- C. First deciduous molars, deciduous canines, second premolars
- D. First deciduous molars, deciduous canines, first premolars
- E. First deciduous molars, first premolars, deciduous canines

25. What is used to transfer to the articulator the data about the position of the upper jaw in relation to the hinge axis of the temporomandibular joint?

- A. Facebow
- B. Bite blocks
- C. Occluder
- D. Parallelometer
- E. Auxiliary impressions

26. A newborn child has been diagnosed with congenital unilateral complete non-union of the upper lip with deformation of the cutaneo-cartilaginous portion of the nose. At what age should the surgical treatment be performed in this case?

- A. 6 months
- B. 1.5 years
- C. 12 months
- D. 3 years
- E. 10 days

27. A 56-year-old woman undergoes a preventive examination by a dentist. She has an oval erosion on the vermilion border of her lower lip. The erosion is deep red, its surface is smooth. Bloody scabs that are difficult to remove are observed on the erosion surface. Removal of the scabs causes mild bleeding. Slight injury of the erosion in the places where there are no scabs causes no bleeding. What type of lower lip precancer is it?

- A. Limited precancerous hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of the lip
- B. Bowen's disease
- C. Lupus erythematosus
- D. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of the lip
- E. Manganotti's abrasive precancerous cheilitis

28. In a 3-year-old child, a dentist has detected a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of tooth 74 within the mantle dentin. The overhanging edges of the enamel are matte white. The dentin of the carious cavity is light-colored, soft, and can be removed in layers. Probing of the dentinoenamel junction is tender.

Cold stimulus provokes pain that quickly stops after the stimulus is removed. What material should be used for the filling of the carious cavity in this case?

- A. Composite filling material
- B. Amalgam
- C. ICON
- D. Zinc phosphate cement
- E. Glass ionomer cement

29. An 8-year-old child was hospitalized into the maxillofacial department. Objectively, the child has fever of 39°C and facial asymmetry on the left due to a painful swelling in the submandibular region. The skin in this region is hyperemic, tense, and cannot be pinched. The sign of fluctuation is positive. The mucogingival junction in the area of teeth 74, 75, and 36 is smoothed-out and hyperemic. Tooth 75 is destroyed by 2/3. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Migratory granuloma
- B. Odontogenic submandibular phlegmon on the left
- C. Odontogenic osteomyelitis on the left
- D. Odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis on the left
- E. Non-odontogenic adenophlegmon of the submandibular space on the left

30. A 67-year-old man came to the orthopedic dentistry clinic to have dentures made for him. Examination detects a marked atrophy of his maxillary alveolar process. What type of atrophic edentulous maxilla is observed in this patient?

- A. Schroeder type 2
- B. Schroeder type 1
- C. Schroeder type 3
- D. Oxman type 1
- E. Oxman type 2

31. A removable partial laminar denture for the upper jaw is being made for a patient. The central occlusion was determined and fixed. What clinical stage is next?

- A. Replacing wax with plastic
- B. Fixation of the finished denture in the oral cavity
- C. Arrangement of artificial teeth
- D. Wax try-in of the denture in the oral cavity
- E. Determining the edges of the denture base

32. A 32-year-old person was hospitalized to the emergency hospital from the site of a car accident. X-ray allowed diagnosing the patient with a displaced unilateral open mandibular fracture on the left at the level of the mental foramen. The patient has



all teeth. The fracture line passes between teeth 34 and 35. What splint should be used in this clinical case?

- A. Double-jaw splint with loops
- B. Vankevich splint
- C. Port splint
- D. Double-jaw splint with a spreader bar
- E. Smooth splint-bracket

33. During a regular check-up of a 7-year-old girl, a dentist detected chalk-like spots on the vestibular surface of her teeth 11 and 21 in their paracervical region. The spots have a matt surface, they are smooth when probed and can be stained with methylene blue. Choose the treatment method that would be optimal in this case.

- A. Regular check-ups
- B. Filling the defects
- C. Impregnation therapy
- D. Deep fluoridation
- E. Filing down the defects

34. Three days ago a complete removable laminar denture was fixed to the upper jaw of a 57-year-old patient. The patient complains of a sharp pain in the mucogingival junction on the left. The pain intensifies during masticatory movements. Objectively, in the area of missing teeth 25, 26, and 27, the mucosa of the mucogingival junction is hyperemic and painful when touched. What will be the doctor's tactics in this case?

- A. Articulation correction of the masticatory surface of artificial teeth
- B. Make a new partial removable laminar denture
- C. Rebasing of the removable denture using an indirect method
- D. Correction of the denture base edge in the hyperemic area
- E. Rebasing of the removable denture using a direct method

35. A 32-year-old woman complains of periodic dislocations of her lower jaw. Objectively, she has a direct occlusion, the continuity of her dentition is intact. When she opens her mouth, a clicking can be felt in the temporomandibular joint. What appliance should be used in this case to prevent a habitual dislocation?

- A. Katz appliance
- B. Oxman appliance
- C. Darcissac appliance
- D. Limberg appliance
- E. Petrosov appliance

36. A clasp (bugel) denture with clammer fixation is being made for a partially

edentulous patient (Kennedy class I). Impressions were obtained, casts were made, and the centric relation of the jaws was determined and fixed. What laboratory stage of the denture-making is the next one?

- A. Studying the working cast in a parallelometer
- B. Obtaining a refractory cast
- C. Duplication of the cast
- D. Installation of the gating system
- E. Marking the denture frame

37. A 67-year-old patient complains of being unable to use complete removable laminar dentures for the upper and lower jaw. The dentures were made 2 months ago. Objectively, the patient presents with smoothed-out nasolabial folds and mental crease, teeth chattering can be heard during a conversation test, there is no gap between the teeth in the state of physiological rest. At what stage of denture-making did a mistake occur?

- A. Obtaining functional impressions
- B. Determining the central occlusion
- C. Wax try-in of the dentures
- D. Installing artificial teeth into the dentures
- E. Installing the dentures

38. A 57-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a dull aching pain in the area of his right temporomandibular joint and morning stiffness of the lower jaw. His condition has a wave-like course throughout the last 3 years. Objectively, the face is symmetrical, the mouth opening is reduced to 3 cm. During the movements of the lower jaw, an articular noise and clicking (step-like displacement of the lower jaw) occur in the area of the right TMJ. The skin over the joint is unchanged. Palpation detects no changes in the muscle tone. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute arthritis of the right temporomandibular joint
- B. Neuromuscular syndrome
- C. Fibrous ankylosis of the right temporomandibular joint
- D. Subluxation of the lower jaw
- E. Arthrosis of the right temporomandibular joint

39. A 55-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of burning in her oral cavity when eating irritant foods, a sensation of roughness, and an unusual appearance of the buccal mucosa. The patient has a history of chronic cholecystitis. Objectively, she has artificial crowns made of various metals in her oral cavity. Against the background of unchanged buccal mucosa, she has patches



of small whitish papules in the retromolar space. They are keratinized, slightly raised, form a ring-shaped pattern, and cannot be removed by scraping. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Lupus erythematosus
- B. Secondary syphilis
- C. Lichen ruber planus
- D. Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis
- E. Verrucous leukoplakia

40. A woman came to a dentist with complaints of periodic pain in the area of her tooth 48. Extraction of tooth 48 is indicated. What forceps must be used for the tooth extraction in this case?

- A. Bayonet-like forceps
- B. Beak-shaped forceps, bent along the plane
- C. Beak-shaped forceps, bent along the rib
- D. S-shaped right-sided forceps
- E. Beak-shaped forceps with converging beaks

41. A dentist performs endodontic treatment of tooth 46 for chronic fibrous pulpitis. The dentist chose the step-back technique to scout and widen the root canals. At the first stage, the root canal was scouted and its working length was determined. What is the next step according to this technique?

- A. Exposing the apical opening
- B. Formation of the apical stop
- C. Smoothing the walls of the root canal
- D. Formation of the middle third of the root canal
- E. Formation of the upper third of the root canal

42. After receiving tuberal anesthesia, a 45-year-old patient suddenly developed face and neck edema with unclear borders, significant edema of the lips, skin pallor, difficulty breathing, and hoarseness of the voice. What emergency condition has developed in this case?

- A. Obstructive asphyxia
- B. Bronchial asthma attack
- C. Epilepsy attack
- D. Angioedema
- E. Pulmonary edema

43. A 32-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in the lower jaw on the right and problems with mouth opening. Objectively, the face is symmetrical, mouth opening is somewhat difficult (first degree), the mucosa behind tooth 47 is swollen, hyperemic, and painful to palpation. The mesial cusps of tooth 48 that has not fully

erupted are visible. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Acute odontogenic periostitis
- B. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
- D. Pericoronitis
- E. Abscess of the pterygomandibular space

44. When receiving tuberal anesthesia intraorally, a patient developed a rapidly progressing edema of the left cheek that soon spread to the temporal region. What complication has likely occurred in this clinical case?

- A. Ischemia
- B. Quincke's edema
- C. Hematoma
- D. Emphysema
- E. Abscess

45. A 34-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a constant dull pain in his upper left tooth. The pain intensifies when cold stimuli are applied and radiates to the ear and temple. One year ago, the patient had an intense pain in this tooth, but did not consult a dentist. The pain recurred three days ago. Objectively, tooth 27 has a deep carious cavity that communicates with the pulp chamber. Probing of the exposed spot is extremely painful. X-ray of tooth 27 shows widening of the periodontal fissure in the area of its root apices. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic granulomatous periodontitis

46. A 42-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of bleeding gums and bad breath. After examination the following provisional diagnosis was made: chronic generalized parodontitis, II degree. What examination technique would be most informative for establishing the final diagnosis in this case?

- A. Kotzhke test
- B. X-ray
- C. Depth of periodontal pockets
- D. Teeth mobility
- E. Kulazhenko test

47. A 39-year-old woman complains of general malaise, headache, fever of 38°C, and pain in the oral cavity. Similar



condition occurs periodically, more often in autumn and spring. Objectively, her sharply hyperemic and swollen mucosa of the cheeks, lips, and soft palate has erythematous spots, burst blisters, and erosions covered with fibrinous plaque. Nikolsky's sign is negative. Hypersalivation is observed. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, and somewhat painful to palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic recurrent herpes
- B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Lichen ruber planus, erosive-ulcerative form
- E. Erythema multiforme exudativum

48. A 30-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of discoloration of her upper front tooth and food getting stuck between the teeth. Objectively, a carious cavity is observed on the mesial contact surface of tooth 12 within the mantle dentin. The walls and floor of the carious cavity are dense and pigmented. The dentinoenamel border is tender to probing. Thermal stimulus provokes no response. Percussion results are negative. Make the diagnosis.

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

49. An 18-year-old girl complains of general weakness, a fever of 38.2°C, and moderately sore throat. Examination shows hyperemic mucosa of the posterior pharyngeal wall with a cyanotic tint. The tonsils are enlarged and partially covered in islets of white-gray dense filmy deposits. The deposits are difficult to remove and expose a bleeding surface when removed. Palpation detects moderately painful regional lymph nodes 1.5 cm in size. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Measles
- B. Diphtheria
- C. Infectious mononucleosis
- D. Herpetic tonsillitis
- E. Scarlet fever

50. An 18-year-old young man came to a dentist with complaints of teeth sensitivity on his lower left jaw, provoked by cold stimuli. Examination detects a hard tissue defect within the enamel on the vestibular surface of tooth 37 in its paracervical region. The enamel there is matte white, not glossy, and fragile when probed. What

diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Local enamel hypoplasia
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Cuneiform defect
- D. Acute superficial caries
- E. Acute initial caries

51. A 43-year-old man developed a sharp headache, dizziness, nausea, and visual snow during tooth extraction. The patient is excited, feels heat and trembling in the whole body. Red spots appeared on the skin of his neck and face. He presents with tachycardia and blood pressure of 190/110 mm Hg. What emergency condition has developed in the patient?

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Stroke
- D. Angina pectoris attack
- E. Hypertensive crisis

52. A 5-year-old child has all the temporary teeth in the oral cavity with tremata between them. The incisors are in direct contact and their cutting edges are worn off. The distal surfaces of two temporary molars form a mesiosagittal step – the Tsilinsky sign. What period of bite formation is it?

- A. Formation of the temporary bite
- B. Stabilization of the temporary bite
- C. Aging of the temporary bite
- D. Early transitional dentition
- E. Late transitional dentition

53. The vestibular surfaces of the upper incisors of a 25-year-old man are affected by fluorosis that manifests as spots with marble-like appearance. What aesthetic design should be proposed for this patient?

- A. Dental veneers
- B. Porcelain crowns
- C. Porcelain crowns attached to implants
- D. Porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns
- E. Plastic crowns

54. A 2-year-old child has suffered a dental trauma. Objectively, the crowns of teeth 51 and 61 are shorter than the crowns of the adjacent teeth by 1/3. The mucosa in the area of teeth 51 and 61 is hyperemic and edematous. X-ray shows no periodontal fissure in the apical part of the roots of teeth 51 and 61. What treatment tactics would be optimal in this clinical case?

- A. Reposition of teeth 51 and 61
- B. Ligature splinting
- C. Replantation of teeth 51 and 61
- D. Regular check-ups
- E. Removal of teeth 51 and 61



**55.** A 28-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of acute paroxysmal spontaneous pain in her upper left tooth. The pain attacks last 5–10 minutes. Objective examination detects a carious cavity in tooth 26. The carious cavity has a narrow entrance, is located within the softened non-pigmented peripulpal dentin, and does not communicate with the pulp chamber. Probing of the cavity floor is painful in the projection of the mesiobuccal pulp horn. The response to cold is painful and prolonged. Percussion is painless. Electric pulp testing — 15 microamperes. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Acute median caries
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Acute limited pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

**56.** A 34-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of short-term pain caused by thermal stimuli in her teeth 34 and 35. Objectively, the visible surfaces of teeth 34 and 35 are intact, the contact surfaces cannot be examined due to the dense arrangement of the teeth. What examination technique would be most informative in this case, if a carious cavity is suspected on the contact surfaces of the teeth?

- A. X-ray
- B. Percussion
- C. Vital staining
- D. Electric pulp testing
- E. Probing

**57.** A 56-year-old man complains of pain and swelling in the left buccal region and progressive facial asymmetry. He noticed these symptoms two months ago. Objectively, he has paresis of mimic muscles on the left and a lumpy infiltrate without clear boundaries in the left parotid-masticatory region. The skin over the infiltrate is thinned-out and bluish. Enlarged lymph nodes can be palpated on the left. The mouth opening is reduced to 2.5 cm. No saliva is secreted from the duct of the left parotid gland. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Chronic sialadenitis
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Chronic lymphadenitis
- D. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- E. Cyst of the parotid gland

**58.** A 9-year-old child complains of painful rashes that appeared on the lips. Objectively, the vermilion border of the lips is edematous, hyperemic, and covered in

cracks and numerous bloody scabs. On the skin around the lips, there are small blisters with a serous content. In some areas, the blisters merge together. Maceration and weeping of the skin are observed, especially in the corners of the mouth. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

**59.** A patient is to undergo endodontic treatment of tooth 21 due to exacerbation of chronic pulpitis. The dentist chooses tools for the treatment. What is the function of a spreader?

- A. Pulp removal from root canals
- B. Widening of root canals
- C. Root canal length measuring
- D. Filling of root canals
- E. Assessment of root canal patency

**60.** A 16-year-old girl complains of burning, painful, and bleeding gums. Objectively, the gums of her upper and lower jaw are edematous, brightly hyperemic, and bleed when probed. Periodontal pockets are up to 4 mm deep and contain seropurulent exudate. The teeth have pathological mobility of the first degree. X-ray shows uneven resorption of the interalveolar septa up to 1/2 of their height with diffuse osteoporosis of the spongy (cancellous) bone tissue. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Generalized parodontitis, I degree, chronic course
- B. Generalized parodontitis, III degree, chronic course
- C. Generalized parodontitis, II degree, chronic course
- D. Generalized parodontitis, I degree, exacerbated course
- E. Generalized parodontitis, II degree, exacerbated course

**61.** A person has been hospitalized into the department of maxillofacial surgery with the following diagnosis: a displaced traumatic open right-sided mental fracture of the mandible. What is the typical direction of displacement of the larger fragment?

- A. Only towards the fracture
- B. Upwards and outwards
- C. Downwards and inwards
- D. Upwards and inwards
- E. Downwards and outwards

**62.** A 58-year-old woman complains of a



red spot on her lower lip that first appeared 4 years ago. Objectively, on the vermilion border of the lower lip there is a red spot with velvety surface. The mucosal lesion is slightly concave, when compared to the surrounding tissues. It does not change its color when pressed. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Verrucous precancer
- B. Exfoliative cheilitis
- C. Bowen's disease
- D. Simple leukoplakia
- E. Hemangioma

63. Extraction of tooth 46 under local anesthesia is indicated for a 42-year-old patient. Where should the dentist be in relation to the patient during the extraction of this tooth?

- A. In front of the patient and to the left
- B. Behind the patient and to the left
- C. In front of the patient
- D. Behind the patient
- E. Behind the patient and to the right

64. A 44-year-old man has been diagnosed with generalized parodontitis, II degree, chronic progression. What must be done first during the management of this patient?

- A. Extraction of mobile teeth
- B. Professional oral hygiene
- C. Elimination of traumatic occlusion
- D. Adhesive splinting of mobile teeth
- E. Curettage of periodontal pockets

65. A 33-year-old woman came to a dentist complaining of an aesthetic defect in her teeth 11 and 21 and a short-term pain that occurs when she eats sour or sweet foods. Objectively, the vestibular surface of teeth 11 and 21 have defects of hard tissues within the dentinoenamel junction. The defects have gently sloping walls and a dense floor and are painful to probing. The skin of the face, the vermilion border of the lips, and oral mucosa have no visible pathological changes. The woman additionally complains of sweating, tachycardia, and increased appetite. She is thin and has exophthalmos. What has caused the development of this pathology?

- A. Cariogenic microflora
- B. Gastrointestinal tract disease
- C. Endocrine system disease
- D. Hereditary disease
- E. Cardiovascular system disease

66. A 23-year-old young man complains of acute bleeding from the gums and bad breath that appeared 5 days ago. Objectively, the interdental papillae and the

gingival margin are bright red, edematous, painful, and bleed intensely when palpated. Gingival pockets are 2–3 mm deep. X-ray shows marked osteoporosis of the interalveolar septa and widening of the periodontal fissure around the apices of the interalveolar septa. The lamina dura is intact. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute leukemia
- B. Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Generalized parodontitis, II degree, exacerbated course
- E. Acute catarrhal gingivitis

67. A 35-year-old man complains of constant pain in the area of his upper left lateral tooth. The pain is observed throughout the last 24 hours and intensifies during biting on the affected tooth. Objectively, a carious cavity is observed on the mesial surface of tooth 25. The carious cavity does not communicate with the pulp chamber. Thermal stimulus provokes no response. Percussion of tooth 25 is sharply painful. X-ray detects no pathological changes in the bone tissue of the periapical region. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

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

68. When does the upper lip become fully formed during the gestation of a human fetus?

- A. Third month
- B. Second month
- C. First month
- D. Fifth month
- E. Fourth month

69. During the treatment of ulcerative gingivitis, a 38-year-old man was locally prescribed a drug that belongs to the hydrolase enzymes and is a thermostable protein contained in tears, saliva, and breast milk as an innate resistance factor of human body. Name this drug.

- A. Interleukin
- B. Lysozyme
- C. Penicillin
- D. Interferon
- E. Imaninum

70. At the clinical stage of trying-in the frame of the bugel (clasp) denture in the oral cavity, an uneven gap that reaches 0.8



cm was detected between its arch and the mucosa of the hard palate and alveolar process. What method can be used to correct this defect?

- A. This defect does not require correction
- B. Shape the frame with a hammer and anvil
- C. Shape the frame with crampton forceps
- D. Heat the metal again and shape it by pressing it to the model
- E. Make a new frame for the bugel (clasp) denture

71. During a visit to the dentist, a patient complained of feeling unwell. Objectively, the patient presents with sharp pallor of the skin, cold sweat, sunken peripheral veins, mental confusion. The pulse is 130/min., thready, arrhythmic, of poor volume. The blood pressure is 80/40 mm Hg. The respiration is rapid and shallow. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Hypertensive crisis
- C. Collapse
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Unconsciousness

72. During preparation of the teeth for installment of an orthopedic appliance, a 65-year-old woman complained of a sharp headache, a sensation of heat, nausea, numbness of the limbs, and impaired vision. Objectively, her face is asymmetric due to the smoothed-out nasolabial fold on one side, she has difficulty speaking. Her blood pressure is 150/90 mm Hg. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Angina pectoris
- B. Acute cerebrovascular accident
- C. Unconsciousness
- D. Myocardial infarction
- E. Hypertensive crisis

73. A 21-year-old man 3 hours ago received a knife wound to the right cheek. The wound was initially bleeding, but by the time of the examination the bleeding has already stopped. Objectively, in the area of the right cheek there is a wound 4x1 cm with even margins that does not penetrate into the oral cavity and is filled with a blood clot. What suture should be applied to the wound in this case?

- A. Early secondary suture
- B. Late secondary suture
- C. Delayed primary suture
- D. —
- E. Primary blind suture

74. A 28-year-old man came to the maxillofacial surgery department. He

complains of a cutaneous neoplasm in his right submandibular region. The neoplasm appeared 2 years ago. In the process of shaving, the neoplasm is frequently injured. The following provisional diagnosis has been made: papilloma. In the neoplastic area, examination shows an ulcer against the background of hyperemic skin. What tactics should the dental surgeon choose?

- A. Removal of the papilloma
- B. Anti-inflammatory therapy followed by removal of the papilloma
- C. Removal of the papilloma and postoperative radiation therapy
- D. Prevention of malignant transformation of the papilloma followed by removal of the papilloma
- E. Anti-inflammatory therapy followed by observation

75. A 45-year-old man has been diagnosed with a non-displaced median mandibular fracture. For the treatment of the fracture, a smooth splint-bracket is indicated. To what group of maxillofacial appliances does it belong?

- A. Combined appliances
- B. Fixation appliances
- C. Formation appliances
- D. Substitution appliances
- E. Replantation appliances

76. A 21-year-old woman complains of short-term pain attacks in her lower left tooth that are provoked by thermal stimuli and quickly stop after the stimulus is removed. On the masticatory surface of tooth 47, examination reveals a carious cavity with a narrow entrance that is filled with light softened dentin. Probing of the cavity floor and percussion of tooth 47 are painless. Probing of the cavity walls is painful. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

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

77. A porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge is being made for a 51-year-old woman. Vital teeth 33, 36, and 37 will function as the abutment teeth. The teeth preparation is planned to be done under anesthesia. What type of anesthesia would be most effective in this case?



- A. Conduction anesthesia (tuberal and palatal)
- B. Infiltration anesthesia
- C. Intraligamentary anesthesia
- D. Conduction anesthesia (torus)
- E. Topical anesthesia

78. For 2 days a man has been suffering from spontaneous nocturnal pain attacks in the area of his tooth 25. The pain radiates along the branches of the trigeminal nerve and alternates with brief painless intervals. Objectively, the mesial surface of tooth 25 has a deep carious cavity within the parapulpal dentin. Probing of the cavity floor and percussion are painful. Thermal stimulation of tooth 25 provokes a pain attack. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Acute purulent periodontitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Trigeminal neuralgia
- D. Acute deep caries
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

79. A 28-year-old man has received a hit to the chin. He complains of pain in the right lateral part of his face. Examination shows facial asymmetry due to tissue swelling in the upper right parotid area, mouth opening is painful and restricted, the jaw is displaced to the right, right-sided crossbite is observed. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Displaced traumatic fracture of the neck of the mandibular articular process
- B. Displaced traumatic unilateral fracture of the body of the mandible
- C. Displaced traumatic double fracture of the body of the mandible
- D. Displaced traumatic mental fracture of the mandible
- E. Displaced traumatic central fracture of the mandible

80. A 27-year-old woman needs a denture. Objectively, her tooth 15 is missing, while teeth 14 and 16 are intact. What denture would be optimal in this case?

- A. Partial removable laminar denture
- B. Adhesive dental bridge
- C. Porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge
- D. Clasp (bugel) denture
- E. Swaged dental bridge

81. A 13-year-old girl complains of swollen gums that bleed when she brushes her teeth. This condition has been observed for the last half a year. Objectively, her gingival mucosa in the area of the upper front teeth is edematous and cyanotic. Interdental papillae are round, doughy, enlarged, and cover the crowns by 1/3 of their height.

Teeth 13 and 23 are positioned vestibularly. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Localized parodontitis, I degree
- B. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Generalized parodontitis, I degree
- D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis

82. A 48-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of a painful ulcer on her tongue. She had a similar ulcer one year ago. Objectively, on the lateral surface of the tongue there is an oval erosion up to 5 mm in size, covered with a fibrinous plaque, surrounded by a hyperemic margin, soft and sharply painful to palpation. Oral mucosa in other areas is pale and edematous. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Chronic recurrent herpes
- B. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Primary syphilis
- E. Trophic ulcer

83. A 50-year-old man came to a dentist to have dentures made for him. During preparation of teeth, the patient complained of a headache and dizziness, he became irritable and anxious and suddenly fainted. Objectively, the pupils were dilated and unresponsive to light, tonic convulsions appeared and became clonic, salivation increased. In a few minutes, the convulsions stopped. The patient experiences mental confusion. What emergency condition most likely occurred in this case?

- A. Hyperglycemic coma
- B. Unconsciousness
- C. Hypoglycemic coma
- D. Epilepsy attack
- E. Anaphylactic shock

84. When pressing plastic dough, the dental technician opened and closed the cuvette several times to control the amount of the added mass. What can develop as a result of such actions?

- A. Porosity caused by compression
- B. Cracks in plastic
- C. Residual stresses within the denture
- D. Granular porosity
- E. Gas porosity

85. A 14-year-old boy complains of a fever of 38–39 °C that has been observed for the last 5 days, runny nose, and sore throat. Examination detects signs of catarrhal stomatitis, tonsillitis, and pharyngitis and enlarged lymph nodes along the sternocleidomastoid muscle that resemble a chain and are mobile and mildly



painful. The palatine tonsils are sharply hyperemic and covered in a plaque that can be easily removed. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Diphtheria
- B. Herpetic tonsillitis
- C. Infectious mononucleosis
- D. Scarlet fever
- E. Acute candidal stomatitis

86. A 48-year-old man complains of a tumor-like formation on his hard palate. Examination detects a semi-spherical protrusion with clear margins in the anterior part of the palate. X-ray shows a homogeneous focus of bone tissue rarefaction. The focus is 1.5x2 cm in size and has clear margins. Against the background of bone tissue rarefaction, the roots of intact teeth 11 and 21 are projected; their periodontal fissure can be traced along its whole length. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Giant-cell tumor of the maxilla
- B. Follicular cyst of the maxilla
- C. Radicular cyst of the maxilla
- D. Nasopalatine duct cyst
- E. Maxillary ameloblastoma

87. A 45-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of teeth mobility. Objectively, all his teeth are intact, the front lower teeth have the I degree of mobility. The man was diagnosed with chronic generalized parodontitis, II degree. As a part of the treatment, the doctor splinted the front group of the patient's teeth with a removable splint. In this case, the splint should reach the following teeth:

- A. Second molars
- B. Canines
- C. Premolars
- D. First molars
- E. Lateral incisors

88. What concentration of articaine solution is used for infraorbital anesthesia?

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 4%
- D. 1%
- E. 2%

89. A 13-year-old boy undergoes the treatment of acute deep caries of tooth 25. At the preparation stage, the dentist accidentally perforated the pulp chamber in the projection of the pulp horn. What will be the dentist's tactics in this case?

- A. Apply a devitalizing paste
- B. Perform vital extirpation of the pulp
- C. Apply an MTA group material
- D. Perform diathermocoagulation of the pulp
- E. Fill the carious cavity using a glass ionomer cement

90. A 15-year-old girl complains of throbbing pain and a swelling above her upper lip, fever of 38.0°C, and deterioration of her general condition. Two days ago she tried to pop a pimple in this area on her own. Objectively, she has a dense painful infiltration on the skin of her upper lip. The infiltration is rounded, cone-shaped, up to 2.5 cm in diameter. The skin over the infiltration is sharply hyperemic, with a necrotic rod in the center. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Carbuncle on the upper lip
- B. Hematoma of the upper lip at the stage of suppuration
- C. Atheroma of the upper lip at the stage of suppuration
- D. Furuncle with abscess on the upper lip
- E. Odontogenic abscess of the upper lip

91. A 52-year-old man complains of unpleasant sensations during swallowing and erosions appearing on his oral mucosa. The disease onset was over a month ago. Objectively, on the normal mucosa of the soft palate, cheeks, and gums there are bright red erosions with the remains of erupted vesicles. The mucosa easily sloughs off. The Nikolsky's sign is positive. What medicines must be prescribed for the treatment first?

- A. Proteolytic enzymes
- B. Antifungal agents
- C. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- D. Antibiotics
- E. Corticosteroids

92. A 14-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints of a severe long-term pain in the area of her upper left tooth. She was diagnosed with acute diffuse pulpitis of tooth 26. What treatment method would be optimal in this case?

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

93. A 35-year-old man complains of missing teeth on his lower jaw. Objectively, teeth 36, 37, and 38 are missing. Other teeth on the lower jaw are intact. What type of dentition restoration would be optimal in this case?



- A.** Porcelain-fused-to-metal cantilever denture with abutment crowns on teeth 34 and 35
- B.** Removable partial laminar denture for the lower jaw
- C.** Clasp (bugel) denture with a continuous clasp (clammer) for the lower jaw
- D.** Adhesive dental bridge
- E.** Porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns with abutment implants in place of teeth 36 and 37

**94.** Dentures are being made for a 50-year-old woman with compensated insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. She has been in a clinic for several hours already, during which she was nervous and skipped her meals. In the process of obtaining her dental impressions, she suddenly became aggressive, paled, broke out in cold sweat, and fell unconscious. What should be used for emergency aid in this clinical case?

- A.** Valocordin
- B.** Nitroglycerine
- C.** Insulin
- D.** Ammonia solution
- E.** Glucose solution

**95.** A 49-year-old patient complains of teeth mobility on the right lower jaw and purulent discharge from the socket of tooth 46 that was removed 1.5 months ago. Objectively, there is slight swelling of soft tissues in the submandibular area on the right, right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged and mildly painful to palpation. The alveolar process of the lower jaw is thickened on the right. Teeth 45 and 47 have the first degree mobility. A fistula with protruding granulations was detected on the mucogingival junction in this area. Granulations fill the socket of the extracted tooth 46. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A.** Acute alveolitis
- B.** Chronic osteomyelitis
- C.** Malignant tumor
- D.** Acute osteomyelitis
- E.** Eosinophilic granuloma

**96.** A 45-year-old man came to a dentist for tooth extraction. The dentist chose S-shaped left-sided forceps for this purpose. What teeth are most often extracted with this type of forceps?

- A.** 24, 25
- B.** 14, 15
- C.** 36, 37
- D.** 26, 27
- E.** 16, 17

**97.** A 38-year-old woman came to a dentist to have a denture made for her. It is planned to make a porcelain-fused-to-metal crown for her tooth 24. To what thickness should its occlusal surface be filed down?

- A.** 0.25–0.3 mm
- B.** 1.5–2 mm
- C.** 1–1.4 mm
- D.** 0.5–0.9 mm
- E.** 2.1–2.5 mm

**98.** The parents of an 8-year-old girl have brought their child to a dentist for a preventive examination. After the examination, the dentist determined that the decay-missing-filled index in this child is  $df+DFM=12$ . What concentration of fluoride ions in toothpaste should be recommended for personal hygiene of the children with high levels of caries intensity?

- A.** 1000 ppm
- B.** 900 ppm
- C.** 500 ppm
- D.** 1100 ppm
- E.** 1500 ppm

**99.** A 14-year-old patient was referred to a dental orthodontist for consultation. Objectively, the upper canines have erupted on the vestibular side, the upper and lower dentition is narrowed. What auxiliary method will allow diagnosing the narrowing of the upper dentition?

- A.** Gerlach
- B.** Nance
- C.** Tonn
- D.** Pont
- E.** X-ray

**100.** A 40-year-old woman complains of pain in her right temporomandibular joint. Comprehensive examination detects premature contacts between her teeth. Selective filing down of her teeth is planned. What method must be used to control this procedure?

- A.** Electric pulp testing
- B.** Parallelometry
- C.** Computed tomography
- D.** Orthopantomography
- E.** Occlusiography

**101.** A 13-year-old girl complains of a sharp pain when biting on her tooth 21. The pain developed after an injury. Objectively, the crown of tooth 21 has two fracture lines, the fragments are slightly displaced, blood is oozing from the pulp chamber, percussion is painful. X-ray shows a diagonal fracture of the crown and root of tooth 21. The depth of the subgingival edge of the fracture line



is over 4 mm. What should be the dentist's tactics regarding tooth 21?

- A. Extraction
- B. Splinting
- C. Filling
- D. Replantation
- E. Monitoring for the next month

102. During preventive examination by a dentist, a 27-year-old woman presents with a painless rash on the mucosa of her cheeks, hard palate, and lower lip. The rash manifests as isolated round copper-red papules 1–1.5 cm in diameter, with a narrow border of hyperemia. Erosions or whitish coating can be observed on the surface of individual papules. Submandibular and cervical lymph nodes are moderately enlarged, painless, mobile. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Pemphigus vulgaris
- B. Sutton's stomatitis
- C. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- D. Lichen ruber planus
- E. Secondary syphilis

103. The parents of an 11-year-old boy came to a dentist with complaints that their child's gums are painful and bleeding during eating, the child has bad breath and a fever of 37.4°C. The boy has a recent history of an acute respiratory viral infection. Objectively, the gingival mucosa is brightly hyperemic and bleeds easily when touched. The apices of the interdental papillae are covered with a grayish necrotic plaque. The removal of the plaque exposes an ulcerated surface. There is a large amount of dental plaque. What is the causative agent of this disease?

- A. Staphylococci
- B. Streptococci
- C. Anaerobic microflora
- D. Herpes virus
- E. Yeast-like fungi

104. A 32-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of skin redness and a swelling in the area of his left cheek. Two months ago, he noticed a dense spot on his left cheek that increased in size over time. The skin over the spot has become bluish-red and a softening has formed in its center. Objectively, a pathological focus 2.3x1.4 cm in size with clear borders is observed on the skin of the left cheek. The skin there is sharply thinned-out, bluish, shiny, and forms folds and irregularities. Intraorally, a palpable cord is detected that leads from tooth 46 to the lesion on the cheek. Tooth 46 is filled. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Furuncle
- B. Carbuncle
- C. Chronic lymphadenitis
- D. Phlegmon of the buccal region
- E. Migratory subcutaneous granuloma

105. An 8-year-old child has a neutral ratio of first permanent molars, a vertical gap 4 mm wide between the front teeth, and a bad habit of sucking the tongue. What orthodontic appliance should be used for correction of this condition?

- A. Removable orthodontic appliance for the upper jaw with an inclined plane and a vestibular arch
- B. Frankel functional regulator, type 2
- C. Bruckl appliance
- D. Frankel functional regulator, type 3
- E. Removable orthodontic appliance for the upper jaw with occlusal overlays and Rudolph loops

106. A 9-year-old girl complains of a sharp throbbing pain in her lower tooth. The pain intensifies during biting on this tooth. She was diagnosed with acute purulent periodontitis of tooth 75. What treatment tactics would be optimal in this case?

- A. Tooth opening with prescription of lavages
- B. Tooth extraction
- C. Endodontic treatment with application of temporary therapeutic dressing
- D. Application of a devitalizing paste
- E. Endodontic treatment with permanent obturation of root canals

107. A 44-year-old man came to a dental surgeon for installation of dental implants. It is planned to carry out a two-stage implantation in the area of missing teeth 15, 16, and 17. What is the minimum period for complete osseointegration of the implants into the upper jaw?

- A. 12 months
- B. 6 months
- C. 9 months
- D. 3 months
- E. 1 month

108. Examination of a 12-year-old girl by a dentist revealed a carious cavity on the mesial contact surface of tooth 46. The cavity is located within the mantle dentin, its walls and floor are pigmented and dense. Thermal stimuli provoke no response. Preparation of tooth 46 is painful in the area of the dentinoenamel junction. The decay-missing-filled index is DFM+df=2. What filling material would be optimal in this case?



- A. Silicophosphate cement
- B. Zinc phosphate cement
- C. Amalgam
- D. Glass-ionomer cement
- E. Photopolymer composite

**109.** A 75-year-old man complains of poor fixation of his full removable denture for the lower jaw and food particles accumulating under the denture base. The lower third of his face is shortened. The alveolar processes are markedly atrophied. What anatomical structure of the lower jaw can be used for improvement of full removable denture fixation?

- A. Internal oblique line
- B. Mylohyoid ridge
- C. Retroalveolar space
- D. Vestibule of the oral cavity
- E. Mucogingival fold

**110.** Tooth 46 is being endodontically treated for chronic fibrous periodontitis. Its root canals are narrow and sclerosed. What tool should be used to widen the root canals in this case?

- A. Chlorhexidine bigluconate
- B. Sodium hypochlorite
- C. Orthophosphoric acid
- D. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
- E. Aminocaproic acid

**111.** A 25-year-old woman came to a dental surgeon for a planned tooth extraction. Objectively, the crown of her tooth 37 is destroyed by 2/3. The gingival mucosa in the area of tooth 37 is without changes. What type of anesthesia should the doctor use to remove tooth 37?

- A. Mental
- B. Tuberal and palatal
- C. Intraoral infraorbital
- D. Infiltration
- E. Mandibular and buccal

**112.** A 26-year-old man came to a dentist complaining of facial asymmetry that developed because of a painful swelling in the left parotid area that appeared 3 days ago. His body temperature is 37.2°C. Two weeks ago he had a case of acute respiratory disease. Objectively, in the left parotid area there is a dense round infiltration up to 2 cm in size that is slightly mobile and moderately painful. The excretory duct of the parotid gland produces clear saliva. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Herzenberg pseudoparotitis
- B. Acute purulent parotitis
- C. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland
- D. Mikulicz disease
- E. Exacerbation of chronic parotitis

**113.** A 14-year-old girl came to a dentist, complaining of a growth on her tongue. It appeared approximately 1.5 years ago and has been slowly growing since then. Objectively, on the left lateral surface of her tongue there is a pink formation. This formation is mobile, painless, dense, and spherical. It has a clear margin, wide base, and smooth surface. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Papilloma
- B. Atheroma
- C. Hemangioma
- D. Fibroma
- E. Lymphangioma

**114.** A 51-year-old man complains of mobility of his porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge with 43 and 47 as abutment teeth. He has been using this denture for 9 months. X-ray shows atrophy of the alveolar process in the area of tooth 43 to 1/2 of its root length and in the area of tooth 47 to 2/3 of its root length. Examination of the oral cavity detects mobility of the abutment teeth and periodontal pockets in this area, as well as symptomatic gingivitis. What is the cause of the pathological mobility of the abutment teeth?

- A. Functional overload of the abutment teeth
- B. Injury of the circular tooth ligament by the edges of the crowns
- C. Modeling of a lingual bar in the paracervical area
- D. Depulpation of the abutment teeth
- E. Massive filing down of hard tissues of the abutment teeth

**115.** A 28-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of a periodically appearing fistula on her gums in the area of tooth 11 projection and unpleasant sensations in this tooth. Previously, this tooth was treated for chronic periodontitis. The root canal of this tooth was treated twice, with no positive result. Target X-ray of tooth 11 shows the root canal that is sealed along its entire length and a focus of X-ray lucency up to 0.8 cm in size in the area of its apex. Determine the treatment method in this case.



- A. Repeated endodontic treatment
- B. Replantation
- C. Monitoring throughout a year
- D. Resection of the root apex
- E. Extraction

**116.** After a clinical examination of a 28-year-old patient, a dentist made the following diagnosis: acute median caries of tooth 25, Black's class I. What dental drill should be used in this case to open the carious cavity during the treatment?

- A. Spherical, hard-alloy
- B. Spherical, diamond
- C. Cylindrical, hard-alloy
- D. Wheel-shaped, diamond
- E. Inverted cone, diamond

**117.** A 52-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of mobility of his lower front teeth. Objectively, his lower incisors are intact and have the first degree mobility, the canines and lateral teeth are stable. Orthopantomography shows resorption of the interalveolar septa in the area of the incisors to 1/4 of their height. Between the front teeth, the patient has a diastema and tremata up to 1 mm in width. Temporary splinting is planned. What splint is indicated in this case?

- A. Splint made of semi-crowns
- B. Fiberglass splint
- C. Intradental splint
- D. Splint made of plastic crowns
- E. Cap splint

**118.** A patient with a gunshot wound to the face and laceration of the palatal and pharyngeal tissues develops increasing respiratory failure. The flap that hangs from the wound sometimes partially and sometimes completely closes the entrance to the larynx during breathing. What type of asphyxia can be expected to develop in this case?

- A. Stenotic asphyxia
- B. Dislocation asphyxia
- C. Obstructive asphyxia
- D. Aspiration asphyxia
- E. Valve asphyxia

**119.** A porcelain-fused-to-metal crown for tooth 11 is being made for the patient. The tooth will be left vital. What measures should be taken during the treatment to prevent development of pulpitis in this tooth?

- A. Prescribe calcium-containing preparations
- B. Make a temporary crown
- C. Physical therapy
- D. Prescribe anti-inflammatory preparations
- E. Prescribe fluorine-containing preparations

**120.** A 52-year-old man complains of pain and clicking in the area of his left temporomandibular joint. Objectively, the face is symmetrical, palpation of the medial and lateral pterygoid muscles is painful on the left. The mouth opening is limited to 1.5 cm between the cutting edges of the central incisors. X-ray shows smooth contours of the articular surfaces, the joint space is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Fibrous ankylosis of the joint
- B. Acute post-traumatic arthritis
- C. Deforming arthrosis
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Neuromuscular joint syndrome

**121.** A 30-year-old woman complains of problems with mimics on the right side of her face and a fever of 37.9°C. The signs developed after an overexposure to cold. Objectively, the patient cannot wrinkle her forehead on the right or close her right eye, supraorbital reflex on the right is absent, the right nasolabial fold is smoothed-out. What pathology is it?

- A. Neuritis of the facial nerve
- B. Trigeminal neuralgia
- C. Progressive facial hemiatrophy
- D. —
- E. Hemifacial spasm

**122.** During the fitting of the frame of a porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge, the frame is in contact with the antagonist teeth in the central occlusion, reaches the ledges on the abutment teeth, and is 0.3 mm thick. What would be the dentist's tactics in this case?

- A. Obtain an impression with the frame installed
- B. Finish preparation of the abutment teeth, obtain the working impression
- C. Pass on the frame to the next laboratory stage
- D. File down the metal frame in the areas of contact with antagonist teeth
- E. Identify the areas that cause problems during the installation of the dental bridge

**123.** The parents of a 6-year-old girl complain of a sharp increase in the child's body temperature, deterioration of her general condition, disturbed sleep, pain



and edema in the right parotid region. Objectively, mucosa around the opening of the excretory duct of the right parotid salivary gland is hyperemic, the girl feels pain during palpation on the right side in front of the tragus and in the area of the gonial angle. Massage of the salivary gland produces a very small amount of viscous transparent saliva from the duct. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute bacterial parotitis
- B. Epidemic parotitis
- C. Herzenberg's pseudoparotitis
- D. Calculous sialadenitis
- E. Chronic parenchymal sialadenitis

**124.** A 45-year-old woman needs dentures for her missing teeth 24 and 25. X-ray shows a small patch of bone tissue destruction with clear contours in the apical area of the root of tooth 23. The root canal of tooth 23 is sealed with a non-homogeneous filling material to the 2/3 of its length. There is a permanent composite filling without defects. Percussion of the tooth is painless, the alveolar mucosa in this area is of normal color. What would be the dentist's tactics regarding tooth 23?

- A. Conduct a course of physiotherapeutic treatment
- B. Perform a resection of the root apex
- C. Repeat endodontic treatment
- D. Extract the tooth
- E. Repeat X-ray in 6 months

**125.** A 24-year-old pregnant woman came to a dentist with complaints of acute pain in the area of her tooth 38. Her term of pregnancy is 22 weeks. She has no history of allergies. Objectively, the crown of tooth 38 is destroyed by 2/3, percussion is sharply painful. Tooth extraction is indicated. What anesthetic is the drug of choice for pregnant patients?

- A. Bupivacaine
- B. Mepivacaine
- C. Novocaine (Procaine)
- D. Lidocaine
- E. Articaine

**126.** A 28-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his lower left tooth. The pain is provoked by sweet foods and stops immediately after the stimulus is removed. Objectively, the distal surface of tooth 34 has a deep carious cavity filled with soft pigmented dentin. Probing the of the cavity floor is painful. No communication can be detected between the cavity and the pulp chamber. Thermal stimulation results are positive, short-term. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

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

**127.** A 50-year-old man complains of a formation 4 cm in size in the submental region. On palpation, the neoplasm is homogeneous, soft, elastic, and doughy. It is not fused with the skin or surrounding tissues. Its slow growth has been observed for 3 years already. What disease can be characterized by such clinical signs?

- A. Migrating granuloma
- B. Fibroma
- C. Median cyst
- D. Fibromyoma
- E. Lipoma

**128.** A 50-year-old woman suddenly complained of shortness of breath and a feeling of "stiffness" in her chest during installation of dentures. The patient has cough and wheezing respiration with a long exhale. It is known from her history that such symptoms occur after a contact with allergens or airborne irritants. What emergency condition did the patient develop?

- A. Bronchial asthma attack
- B. Acute respiratory failure
- C. Exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- D. Acute heart failure
- E. Allergic rhinitis

**129.** A man with hemophilia came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his lower left tooth. A root fracture was diagnosed in tooth 36. Tooth extraction is planned. What will be the dentist's tactics in this case?

- A. Perform the tooth extraction in the maxillofacial surgery department
- B. Refer to the hematology department for the tooth extraction
- C. Perform the tooth extraction in the vascular surgery department
- D. Perform the tooth extraction in a dental polyclinic with pre- and post-operative care
- E. Perform the tooth extraction in a dental polyclinic with pre-operative care

**130.** At a clinic of orthopedic dentistry, at the stage of try-in of the metal frame of a porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge, a dentist uses a micrometer to determine the thickness of the metal cap made of cobalt-chromium alloy. What should be the minimum thickness of the cobalt-chromium metal cap to make an abutment porcelain-



fused-to-metal crown?

- A. 0,4
- B. 0,5
- C. 0,3
- D. 0,6
- E. 0,1

**131.** A dentist prepares to receive a patient. The dental unit has no modern equipment for handpiece disinfection. The design of the handpiece does not allow for its autoclaving. Specify the algorithm for the handpiece disinfection in this case.

- A. One treatment with 70% alcohol or Bacillol AF
- B. Two treatments with 70% alcohol or Bacillol AF with an interval of 15 minutes between them
- C. Two treatments with 6% hydrogen peroxide and 70% alcohol with an interval of 15 minutes between them
- D. Two treatments with 70% alcohol or Bacillol AF with an interval of 5 minutes between them
- E. Two treatments with 6% hydrogen peroxide with an interval of 15 minutes between them

**132.** A 50-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of the mobility of his lower teeth. Objectively, the dentition is intact, the necks of the teeth are exposed, the crowns are tall, the teeth have mobility of the first degree. What splint would be optimal in this clinical case?

- A. Mamlok splint
- B. Splint made of equator crowns
- C. Elbrecht splint
- D. Splint made of full crowns
- E. Cap splint

**133.** A 15-year-old girl has been provisionally diagnosed with chronic parenchymal parotitis of the right parotid salivary gland. What changes will be observed in the sialogram in this case?

- A. Widening of the excretory duct
- B. Duct interruption followed by its widening
- C. Filling defect
- D. Uniform narrowing of excretory ducts of the gland
- E. Round cavities in place of ducts of the third and fourth order

**134.** A 12-year-old girl complains of a painful neoplasm under her tongue on the left. It appears during eating (especially salty or sour foods) and then slowly diminishes. Mouth opening is unrestricted. The duct orifice of the left sublingual

salivary gland is dilated and hyperemic. Saliva is clear and contains pus admixtures. Bimanual palpation detects an induration of a part of the duct. Ultrasound reveals a hyperechogenic zone with an "absorption path". What disease can be characterized by such clinical presentation?

- A. Interstitial parotitis
- B. Sialodochitis
- ☒ C. Calculous submaxillitis
- D. Sclerosing submaxillitis
- E. Parenchymatous parotitis

**135.** A 7-year-old child is sick for 3 days already. The child has fever of 38°C, weakness, and facial asymmetry due to edema of the upper lip and left infraorbital area. The skin color is unchanged. The mucogingival junction in the projection of the roots of teeth 63 and 64 is smoothed-out and hyperemic. Palpation detects a positive sign of fluctuation. Tooth 63 is partially destroyed, mobile, its percussion is slightly painful. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis of the upper jaw on the left
- B. Phlegmon of the infraorbital space on the left
- C. Acute purulent odontogenic lymphadenitis
- D. Acute serous periodontitis of tooth 63
- E. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the upper jaw on the left

**136.** A 40-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a neoplasm on the mucosa of the lower lip. The neoplasm appeared approximately one month ago and is slowly increasing in size. Objectively, under the lower lip mucosa there is a formation 0.7 cm in size. The formation is circumscribed, elastic, painless, round, and translucent. The mucosa over the formation is thinned-out, while surrounding mucosa remains unchanged. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Abscess of a minor salivary gland
- B. Papilloma of the lower lip
- C. Cyst of a minor salivary gland
- D. Fibroma of the lower lip
- E. Lipoma of the lower lip

**137.** A porcelain-fused-to-metal crown is being made for tooth 24 of a 32-year-old patient. At the stage of fitting the crown, its placement on the tooth stump turned out to be difficult due to an excess of porcelain and metal mass on the surfaces that are in contact with the adjacent teeth. What can be used to detect the areas with an excess of the porcelain mass?



- A. —
- B. Chemical pencil
- C. Basic wax
- D. Corrective impression material
- E. Copy paper

**138.** A 32-year-old man has been hospitalized into the maxillofacial department of a clinic. The following diagnosis has been made: an open displaced bilateral fracture of the lower jaw in the area of the gonial angle. X-ray shows a large diastasis between the fragments and muscle interposition. What main treatment technique should be chosen for this patient?

- A. Perform bilateral osteosynthesis of the lower jaw
- B. Apply a smooth splint-bracket
- C. Make a Port splint for the fixation of the lower jaw
- D. Make a Vankevich splint for the fixation of the lower jaw
- E. ply a splint with loops for the lower jaw

**139.** A dentist performs a preventive examination of a 12-year-old girl. Objectively, her face is pale, the vermilion border of her lips is dry and covered in small scales, she has cracks in the corners of her mouth. Her oral mucosa is pale and edematous, while the tongue is bright red and smooth, with atrophied filiform papillae. What general somatic disorder is typically accompanied by such signs?

- A. Acute leukemia
- B. Werlhof disease
- C. Hemophilia
- D. Von Willebrand disease
- E. Iron deficiency anemia

**140.** A 16-year-old girl came to a dentist complaining of darkened crowns of her teeth 11 and 12. According to the girl, approximately one year ago she had a sports trauma. Objectively, the crowns of teeth 11 and 12 are dark gray, intact, painless to percussion. The mucosa of the alveolar process is unchanged. X-ray shows round areas of bone tissue destruction in the region of the root apices of teeth 11 and 12. These bone lesions are 0.3–0.4 cm in diameter and have clear margins. What tactics should the doctor choose in this case?

- A. Extraction of teeth 11 and 12
- B. Conservative and surgical treatment of teeth 11 and 12
- C. Aesthetic restoration of teeth 11 and 21
- D. Conservative treatment of teeth 11 and 12
- E. Monitoring the condition of teeth 11 and 12 for six months

**141.** A 44-year-old man complains of indisposition, fever of 38°C, and a swelling under the lower jaw on the left. The patient's history states that throughout the last week he felt pain in the area of his tooth 36. Objectively, in the left submandibular area there is an enlarged painful nodule. The skin above the nodule is hyperemic, strained, and cannot be pinched. Tooth 36 is partially destroyed in the oral cavity. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Abscess of the submandibular region
- B. Acute purulent lymphadenitis
- C. Acute serous lymphadenitis
- D. Chronic lymphadenitis
- E. Furuncle

**142.** A 37-year-old patient has been diagnosed with acute osteomyelitis of the mandible on the right in the area of teeth 45, 46, and 47. Examination detects Vincent's sign. Name the characteristics of this sign.

- A. Intense pain in the area of the causative tooth
- B. Numbness of the soft tissues of the lower lip and chin
- C. Mobility of the causative tooth and its adjacent teeth
- D. Presence of an infiltrate on the both sides of the alveolar process
- E. Painful percussion of the causative tooth and its adjacent teeth

**143.** In a 16-year-old girl, a dentist detected patches of white enamel that has lost its natural luster in the paracervical regions of her teeth 11 and 21. The enamel surface is smooth and dense to probing. Thermal stimulation results are negative. The lesions can be stained with a 2% aqueous solution of methylene blue. In this case, the infiltration technique was chosen for the treatment of initial caries. What material is used in this technique?

- A. ICON
- B. Calcium hydroxide-containing paste
- C. Glass ionomer cement
- D. Silver nitrate solution
- E. Dental compomer

**144.** A 30-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of an unpleasant bursting



sensation in her upper right tooth. Heat makes this sensation worse. Objectively, the masticatory surface of tooth 17 has a deep carious cavity that communicates with the pulp chamber. Deep probing is painful. Percussion of tooth 17 is mildly painful. X-ray shows slight widening of the periodontal fissure at the root apices. Electric pulp testing — 70 microamperes. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis

145. A 54-year-old woman complains of a neoplasm on her lower lip that appeared 6 months ago. During the last 20 days, it started sharply increasing in size. Objectively, on the vermilion border of the lower lip there is a round gray-red node that protrudes by 0.5 cm above the underlying tissues, is demarcated, and has a funnel-shaped indent in its center, filled with keratinized masses. The node is dense, mobile, and painless to palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Verrucous leukoplakia
- C. Manganotti's cheilitis
- D. Verrucous precancer
- E. Papilloma

146. The parents of an 8-year-old girl came to a dental orthodontist complaining of an aesthetic defect in their child. Objectively, the lower part of the face is shortened, the chin is pushed forward, the upper lip sinks. When teeth are closed, reverse deep incisal overlap is revealed. Mesioocclusion is observed laterally. Select the appliance for the treatment.

- A. Frankel functional regulator, type 2
- B. Andresen-Haupl activator
- C. Frankel functional regulator, type 1
- D. Osadchy appliance
- E. Frankel functional regulator, type 3

147. A 43-year-old man complains of a sharp pulsing pain in the area of his right upper jaw. The pain appeared three days ago. Objectively, an inflamed round infiltration can be palpated on the vestibular surface of the gingival mucosa in the area of tooth 16, closer to the gingival margin. The tooth is intact, with the II degree mobility. Its horizontal and vertical percussion is painful. The periodontal pocket is 4–5 mm

deep. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Periodontal abscess
- B. Acute serous periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Maxillary periostitis
- E. Acute suppurative periodontitis

148. A 38-year-old man has been diagnosed with chronic generalized parodontitis, initial stage. Professional oral hygiene was performed. What oral care product should be recommended to this patient for removal of food debris and massage of the gums?

- A. Toothpicks
- B. Irrigator
- C. Hygienic toothbrush
- D. Interdental stimulator
- E. Dental floss

149. A 30-year-old woman complains of a painless swelling in the area of her right lower jaw. The swelling appeared 6 months ago and is slowly increasing in size. Objectively, on the body of the lower jaw on the right in the area of teeth 45 and 46, there is a dense neoplasm 2.5x1.5 cm in size, painless to palpation. The skin and mucosa over the neoplasm are mobile and without discoloration. The oral cavity is sanated. The teeth on the lower jaw are intact. The sensitivity of the lower lip is unchanged. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. X-ray detects a polycystic formation with clear boundaries in the area of the body of the mandible on the right. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Ameloblastoma
- B. Odontoma
- C. Odontogenic fibroma
- D. Follicular cyst
- E. Osteosarcoma

150. A 52-year-old woman complains of cosmetic defects in her teeth that she noticed several years ago. Objectively, on the vestibular surfaces in the paracervical areas of her premolars and incisors, there are fissure-like defects within the mantle dentine, formed by smooth glossy surfaces. The necks of the teeth are exposed. The gums are firm and pale pink. The defects are painless when probed. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Cuneiform defect
- B. Chronic median caries
- C. Pathological wear of teeth
- D. Necrosis of dental hard tissues
- E. Erosion of dental hard tissues