

1. After a thorough examination, a 32-year-old patient was diagnosed with black hairy tongue syndrome. What medicines must be prescribed to this patient?

- A. Keratolytics
- B. Keratoplastics
- C. Vitamins
- D. Antiseptics
- E. Antiviral agents

2. The parents of a 5-month-old child complain of white plaque in the child's mouth and child's refusal to feed. Objectively, the child's general condition is satisfactory, the body temperature is 37.1°C. White caseous deposits are detected on the mucosa of the cheeks, lips, and hard palate. The deposits can be easily removed, the underlying mucosa is hyperemic. What additional examination method can confirm the diagnosis in this case?

- A. Microbiology
- B. Immunofluorescence
- C. Cytology
- D. Immunology
- E. Virology

3. A 48-year-old woman complains of missing teeth 38, 37, 36, 45, 46, 47, and 48. Her teeth 35 and 44 are intact, stable, and have quite tall crowns of anatomical shape. What orthopedic appliance should be proposed for this patient?

- A. Clasp (bugel) denture
- B. Removable laminar denture
- C. Dental bridge
- D. Microdenture
- E. Adhesive dental bridge

4. The parents of a 3-year-old girl complain of the mobility of the child's teeth. Objectively, her teeth are mobile; the gingival papillae are edematous and cyanotic; there are pathological pockets with purulent discharge. Skin keratinization is increased, especially on the child's palms and soles of the feet. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
- B. Takahara disease
- C. Gaucher disease
- D. Niemann-Pick disease
- E. Taratinov disease

5. A 9-year-old boy complains of a sore throat and fever. Objectively, he has catarrhal gingivitis, plaque on his tongue, hyperemia of the palatine arches, hypertrophied tonsils, bad breath, and lymphadenitis. According to the pediatri-

an, the boy's liver and spleen are enlarged and he has severe monocytosis. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Infectious mononucleosis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- D. Herpetic tonsillitis
- E. Stevens-Johnson syndrome

6. An 8-year-old boy complains of toothache during eating. Objectively, the proximal surface of tooth 55 has a deep carious cavity that communicates with the dental cavity. Probing of the communication point is sharply painful. Moderate bleeding is observed. Tooth percussion is painless. What paste must be applied during the first visit to a dentist?

- A. Paraformaldehyde
- B. Arsenic
- C. Resorcinol-formaldehyde
- D. Thymol
- E. Calcium-containing

7. An 8-year-old girl complains of pain in her mouth during eating. Objectively, on the mucosa of the mucogingival fold in the frontal part of the mandible there is an oval erosion with a yellowish coating and red margin, 5x7 mm in size. The erosion appeared one year ago. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Behcet disease
- D. Sutton aphthae
- E. —

8. A 69-year-old woman came to a dentist complaining of problematic swallowing and her teeth clacking when she talks. The complaints arose after she started using her recently made complete removable dentures for the upper and lower jaws. What mistake did the doctor make when making the dentures for this patient?

- A. The bite height is too high
- B. The Bonville three-point contact has not been formed
- C. The denture plane is defined incorrectly
- D. The bite height is too low
- E. The edges of the functional impression are designed incorrectly

9. A 57-year-old man came to a dentist complaining of the mobility of a large group of his teeth. After examination, it was decided to make him a removable splint as a part of treatment complex. What clasps (clammers) ensure the splinti-

ng properties of removable dental splints?

- A.** Polyunit and mesiodistal clasps
- B.** Vestibular clasps
- C.** Dentoalveolar clasps
- D.** Retaining clasps
- E.** Abutment clasps

10. A 7-year-old boy was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic granular periodontitis of tooth 75. The crown of tooth 75 is destroyed by its 3/4. During examination, the child behaves calmly and answers the questions. The boy is somatically healthy. What anesthesia should be used in this case?

- A.** Conduction anesthesia
- B.** Intravenous anesthesia
- C.** Topical anesthesia
- D.** Infiltration anesthesia
- E.** Facemask general anesthesia

11. A removable partial denture has been made for the upper jaw of a 58-year-old man. During the assessment of its quality, small bubble pores were detected throughout the whole denture base. What has caused the formation of pores in this case?

- A.** Rapid temperature increase during the plastic polymerization
- B.** Use of expired plastic
- C.** Excessive plastic thickness
- D.** Rapid cooling of the cuvette after the plastic polymerization
- E.** Insufficient plastic thickness

12. A 53-year-old woman complains of pain and clicking in her left temporomandibular joint. Objectively, her face is symmetrical, palpation of the lateral pterygoid muscles is painful on the left. The mouth opening is reduced. Tomography shows smooth bone contours of the joint surfaces. This clinical presentation is characteristic of:

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

13. A complete removable denture is being made for the lower jaw of a 67-year-old man. The individual tray is being adjusted using the Herbst technique. The location of the tray edge in the sublingual region, 1 cm away from the midline, needs to be further specified. What Herbst test must be performed for this purpose?

- A.** Alternately touching the cheeks with the tongue
- B.** Running the tongue over the vermilion border of the upper lip
- C.** Active movements of facial muscles
- D.** Swallowing
- E.** Opening the mouth slowly

14. Complete removable dentures are being made for the upper and lower jaws of a 75-year-old man. At the stage of checking the wax cast of the denture with artificial teeth in the oral cavity, a contact between the lateral teeth is observed, while there is no contact between the front teeth. What mistake was made in this case?

- A.** Fixation of anterior occlusion
- B.** Deformation of the working cast
- C.** Mistake during the teeth placement
- D.** No contact between the bite rims in the lateral regions
- E.** No contact between the bite rims in the frontal region

15. A clasp (bugel) denture is being made for the upper jaw of a 64-year-old man, who has a Kennedy's class II dentition defect. After parallelometry, the types of boundary lines were determined on the abutment teeth. Tooth 24 has a type 1 boundary line. What type of clasp (clammer) according to the Ney classification is indicated in this case?

- A.** Type I
- B.** Type IV
- C.** Type II
- D.** Type III
- E.** Type V

16. After a fall, a 28-year-old man came to a maxillofacial surgery clinic with complaints of limited mouth opening and skin numbness in the left suborbital region, on the upper lip, and on the wing of the nose, as well as pain in the left zygomatic region that intensifies during mouth opening. Palpation detects the «step sign» along the zygomaticomaxillary suture. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Displaced zygomatic fracture
- B.** Non-displaced zygomatic fracture
- C.** Le Fort II maxillary fracture
- D.** Le Fort III maxillary fracture
- E.** Fracture of the left zygomatic arch

17. A 14-year-old child complains of an aesthetic defect of the front teeth. Objectively, the enamel of teeth 11, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, and 42 on their cutting edge is thin and has a groove parallel to the cutting edge. The groove encircles the teeth and is

1.5 mm wide. The cusps of teeth 16, 26, 36, and 46 are underdeveloped and conical. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- B. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
- C. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- D. Local enamel hypoplasia
- E. Stainton-Capdepont syndrome

18. Partial removable laminar dentures are being made for the upper and lower jaws of a 59-year-old man. The stage of determining the central occlusion was completed. What laboratory stage will be next?

- A. Making plaster impressions in an occluder
- B. Making final casts
- C. Teeth placement
- D. Making plaster impressions in a cuvette
- E. Making wax bite rims

19. A 9-year-old boy complains of an incorrect placement of his teeth. Because of his chronic rhinitis, he has been registered for regular check-up by an otolaryngologist since he was four. Objectively, during the examination his mouth is slightly open, the nostrils do not participate in breathing, his upper incisors protrude from under the upper lip. The chin is slanted backwards. The sagittal fissure is 5 mm. What is the etiology of the occlusal pathology in this child?

- A. Pathology of the upper respiratory tract
- B. Sagittal reduction of the upper jaw
- C. Bad habits
- D. Heredity
- E. Jaw injury

20. A 59-year-old woman needs splinting of her lower teeth. Objectively, the dentition integrity is preserved, the crowns of the lower teeth are tall, the teeth are intact, with exposed cervices and mobility of the II degree. What dental splint would be optimal in this case?

- A. Solid-cast removable splint
- B. Splint made of soldered crowns
- C. Splint made of equatorial crowns
- D. Cap splint
- E. Semi-crown splint

21. Complete removable dentures have been made for a patient for the first time. After denture fixation, among the other recommendations the doctor informs, how long these dentures can be used. When should these dentures be replaced with the new ones?

- A. In 3 years
- B. In 2 years
- C. In one year
- D. In 7 years
- E. In 5 years

22. The vestibular surfaces of the upper incisors of a 25-year-old patient are affected by fluorosis. What dental installation will have the maximum aesthetic result in this case?

- A. Veneer
- B. Plastic crown
- C. Ceramic crown
- D. Porcelain-fused-to-metal crown
- E. Plastic-fused-to-metal crown (Mathe technique)

23. A 35-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in the body of the lower jaw on the left. Objectively, he has a facial swelling on the left, hematoma, intact dentition, and no displacement of the fragments. Palpation is painful. Bimanual examination detects pathological mobility of the mandible in the area of teeth 35 and 36. What method of treatment must be used in this case?

- A. Aluminum splints with hooks and maxillomandibular traction
- B. Elastic Angle arch for the lower jaw
- C. Vankevich appliance
- D. Betelman appliance
- E. Pharmacological treatment

24. A 42-year-old man, a teacher, came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. Objectively, his upper front teeth exhibit a mobility of the III degree. It is planned to make him a direct denture. How soon after the tooth extraction should such dentures be installed?

- A. Immediately after the extraction
- B. In one day
- C. In one week
- D. In one month
- E. In three days

25. A 45-year-old woman complains of burning sensations in her tongue and a metallic taste in her mouth. Three months ago, a gold dental bridge that uses teeth 16 and 14 as the abutment was made for her. Oral cavity examination detects no objective changes. Teeth 36, 37, and 46 have amalgam fillings in them. What is the most likely cause of this condition?

- A. Galvanic currents
- B. Allergic reaction
- C. Mechanical injury
- D. Chemical factors
- E. —

26. A 32-year-old man presents with fever of 38.9°C, general weakness, impaired speech, and inability to eat. This condition has been recurring for the last 4 years in autumn and spring. There are vesicles and erosions covered in grayish fibrinous coating on the hyperemic and edematous mucosa of the lips and cheeks. The lips are covered in massive blood-brown scabs. The Nikolsky's sign is negative. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- B. Pemphigus vulgaris
- C. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- D. Nonacantholytic pemphigus
- E. Dermatitis herpetiformis (Duhring's disease)

27. A patient with a defect in the crown portion of tooth 26 came to a dentist with complaints of frequent loss of photopolymer fillings. Examination of tooth 26 revealed a carious cavity, Black's class I. Occlusal surface destruction index is 0.6. What would be the optimal treatment in this case?

- A. Inlay
- B. Cement filling
- C. Artificial crown
- D. Pivot crown
- E. Tooth extraction and making a dental bridge

28. A regular preventive examination of a 5-year-old girl detected that she has problems with nasal breathing. Instead, the child breathes through her constantly open mouth. This pathology can result in:

- A. Narrowing of the upper dentition in the lateral areas
- B. Expansion of the upper dentition
- C. Teeth rotation around their axis
- D. Incomplete eruption of front teeth
- E. Partial adentia

29. A 40-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of the mobility of his lower front teeth. Objectively, his dentition is preserved, the lower front teeth exhibit the II degree mobility. The loose teeth are depulped. What design of a fixed splint is necessary in this case as a part of complex treatment of periodontitis to prevent a secondary deformity?

- A. Mamlock splint
- B. Denture splint with a multilink clasp (clammer)
- C. Elbrecht splint
- D. Van Thiel splint
- E. —

30. In a maternity clinic, conversations were held with pregnant women about the importance of nutrition for the budding and development of the teeth of unborn children. At what week of intrauterine development does the bud stage of temporary tooth follicles begin in a fetus?

- A. 7th week
- B. 15th week
- C. 18th week
- D. 4th week
- E. 12th week

31. To treat crowded teeth of a 9-year-old girl, the Hotz method of systemic tooth extraction was proposed. Why was this method of treatment chosen by the doctor?

- A. Size mismatch of teeth and jaws
- B. Narrowing of the jaws
- C. Supernumerary teeth
- D. Elongation of the anterior portion of the dental arch
- E. Jaw size mismatch

32. The parents of a 12-year-old boy are concerned about their child having white spots on his upper front teeth. The spots appeared half a year ago. The child's teeth are sensitive to chemical stimuli. Objectively, his teeth 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, and 23 have chalky spots in the cervical region of their vestibular surface. The enamel there is dull and coarse when probed. What is the provisional diagnosis?

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

33. A child is 9 years old. The central upper incisors are rotated around their axis. What abnormal tooth position is it?

- A. Torsiversion
- B. Transposition
- C. Supraocclusion
- D. Infraocclusion
- E. Vestibular position

34. A patient complains of constant aching pain in a left upper tooth during the last 24 hours. Objectively, the mesial surface

of tooth 25 has a carious cavity that does not communicate with the dental cavity. The response to a cold stimulus is negative. Percussion of tooth 25 is painful. X-ray shows no pathological changes in the periapical bone tissue of tooth 25. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

35. A 45-year-old woman complains of a mildly painful tumor-like formation in her right parotid region. The formation appeared 2 months ago for no apparent reason. The woman notes weakness and occasional temperature of 37.2–37.6°C. Two weeks ago she underwent an anti-inflammatory therapy that produced no positive results. Objectively, her face is asymmetrical due to a slight swelling in the right parotid region. Palpation detects a round dense-elastic neoplasm with smooth contours. The neoplasm is mildly painful and not fused to the skin. A small amount of clear saliva is being produced from the Stensen duct. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Herzenberg pseudoparotitis
- B. Parotid atheroma
- C. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- D. Sjogren sialopathy
- E. —

36. A 51-year-old woman complains of dry mouth, distorted sense of taste, and burning and tingling in the back and sides of her tongue, which disappears during eating, but intensifies in the evening. Such sensations first appeared one year ago after a mental trauma. Over time the sensations intensify. The woman suffers from anacid gastritis, diabetes mellitus, and disturbed sleep. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Glossodynia
- B. Ganglionitis of the sublingual ganglia
- C. Moeller-Hunter glossitis
- D. Desquamative glossitis
- E. Candidal glossitis

37. A 50-year-old person was hospitalized with a gunshot wound to the lower jaw and a bone defect in the mental region. What method of immobilization is indicated in this case?

- A. Rudko extraoral appliance
- B. Double jaw splint with hook loops and mandibulomaxillary elastic extension
- C. Bone suture
- D. Single jaw splint-brace
- E. Double jaw splint with a spreader arch

38. A 20-year-old man complains of a missing upper right tooth and an aesthetic defect. Objectively, tooth 12 is missing, its adjacent teeth are intact, stable, with distinct anatomical shape and tall crowns. The patient has direct occlusion. During the interview, the patient informed the doctor of his congenital heart disease. What denture construction would be optimal in this case?

- A. Adhesive dental bridge
- B. Plastic dental bridge
- C. Porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge with teeth 14 and 13 as the abutment
- D. Plastic-fused-to-metal dental bridge
- E. Swaged-soldered dental bridge

39. A 45-year-old man complains of a discomfort in his tooth 27 and aching pain when biting on this tooth. He has a history of a gingival fistula that opens after an overexposure to cold. Objectively, the crown of tooth 27 is discolored; there is a filling on its masticatory surface; there is a fistula scar on the mucosa in the area of this tooth. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

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

40. A 32-year-old man complains of a swelling in his left mandibular angle. Objectively, in his lower jaw at the level of missing tooth 38 there is a bone thickening. The alveolar mucosa is unchanged. Palpation is painless. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. X-ray shows a round focus of lucency in the bone tissue. The focus is 3.5 cm in diameter with clear smooth margins and a rim of sclerosed tissue on its periphery. The crown part of impacted tooth 38 is facing the cavity within this focus of lucency. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Follicular cyst
- B. Radicular cyst
- C. Adamantinoma
- D. Giant-cell tumor of bone
- E. Odontoma

41. A 47-year-old man underwent an

unsuccessful conservative treatment of chronic granulating periodontitis of tooth 15. After that he was referred for the tooth extraction. What forceps should be used to extract this tooth?

- A. S-shaped forceps
- B. S-shaped right-sided forceps
- C. Straight forceps
- D. S-shaped left-sided forceps
- E. Bayonet forceps

42. What denture constructions should be chosen in cases of multiple adentia during the early period of changing occlusion?

- A. Removable partial dentures
- B. Dental bridges
- C. Clasp-retained (bugel) dentures
- D. No denture is necessary
- E. Removable complete dentures

43. A dental bridge needs to be made for the lower jaw of a 48-year-old man, with teeth 45 and 47 used as an abutment. Objectively, tooth 47 is distally inclined (diverges). What surface of tooth 47 must be filed down more during the preparation of abutment teeth?

- A. Distal
- B. Buccal
- C. Mesial
- D. Lingual
- E. Masticatory

44. In a 56-year-old woman, a preventive examination by a dentist has detected a deep red oval erosion with a smooth surface on the vermilion border of her lower lip. On the surface of the erosion, there are bloody scabs that are difficult to remove. After their removal, a slight bleeding occurs. Mild injury to the erosion in the areas without scabs causes no bleeding. What type of precancerous lesion of the lower lip is observed in this case?

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

45. A 35-year-old man complains of involuntary acute paroxysmal pain in his tooth 25. The pain attacks last up to 30 minutes and intensify at night, with painless intervals up to three hours. The pain is provoked and exacerbated by thermal stimuli. Objectively, on the masticatory

surface of tooth 25 there is a deep carious cavity filled with softened dentin; the pulp chamber is not breached; probing is sharply painful at one point — the projection of a pulp horn. Electric pulp testing — 25 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute limited pulpitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Pulpal hyperemia
- E. Acute diffuse pulpitis

46. A 35-year-old patient has a fresh mental fracture of the mandible without visible displacement of the fragments. What orthopedic appliance is indicated in this case?

- A. Fixation appliance
- B. Reponation appliance
- C. Replacement appliance
- D. Forming appliance
- E. Combined appliance

47. A 30-year-old man needs to have his tooth 26 extracted because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Objectively, the crown of his tooth 26 is decayed by 1/3. What forceps must be used for tooth extraction in this case?

- A. S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the left beak
- B. S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the right beak
- C. Bayonet root forceps
- D. Straight forceps
- E. S-shaped forceps without projecting tips

48. During the treatment of acute diffuse pulpitis of tooth 16, a few minutes after receiving conduction anesthesia, the patient became anxious, flushed hot, and developed chest pain. Objectively, the patient developed problematic breathing, profuse sweating, hyperemic skin, vomiting, loss of consciousness, and convulsions. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Bronchial asthma attack
- C. Collapse
- D. Syncope
- E. Hypoglycemic coma

49. The parents of a 5-year-old girl came to an orthodontist complaining that their child constantly sucks the thumb of her right hand at night. What advice should be given to the parents in this case?

- A.** Use a fixing elbow splint
- B.** Perform myogymnastic exercises for the mandibular extensor muscles
- C.** Use a palatine plate with a reverse curve
- D.** Use a mandibular plate with a reverse curve
- E.** Use a four-tailed bandage at night

50. A 42-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of bleeding gums and bad breath. After examination, he was provisionally diagnosed with chronic generalized periodontitis, II degree. What examination will provide the most informative findings for making a final diagnosis in this case?

- A.** X-ray
- B.** Measuring the depth of periodontal pockets
- C.** Determining the degree of teeth mobility
- D.** Kulazhenko test
- E.** Koetzshke test

51. A 28-year-old woman complains of general weakness and pain during eating and swallowing. The disease onset was acute and manifested as elevated body temperature of 37.9°C and muscle pain. Objectively, against the background of edematous and hyperemic mucosa of the soft palate, anterior arches, and posterior pharyngeal wall there are single vesicles and their clusters filled with serohemorrhagic content, as well as mildly painful to touch eroded areas of varying size with scalloped edges and fibrine coating. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Herpangina
- B.** Influenza-associated stomatitis
- C.** Shingles
- D.** Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E.** Foot-and-mouth disease

52. A 29-year-old woman complains of itching, burning, and pain in the vermilion border of her lips. These signs appear in spring and summer, and disappear during other seasons. The onset of the disease was 5 years ago. Objectively, the vermilion border of the lower lip is hyperemic and edematous. It has isolated fissures and small vesicles and erosions up to 3 mm in diameter, covered in scabs that are painful to the touch. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Actinic cheilitis, exudative form
- B.** Meteorological cheilitis
- C.** Acute eczematous cheilitis
- D.** Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form
- E.** Erosive lupus erythematosus of the vermilion border

53. A 46-year-old man came to a dental clinic for a preventive examination. Objectively, his upper front teeth overlap his lower teeth by 3 mm. In the central occlusion, the mesial buccal cusp of the upper first molars is located between the mesial and distal buccal cusps of the lower first molars. What type of bite is it?

- A.** Orthognathic
- B.** Prognathic
- C.** Direct
- D.** Open
- E.** Oblique

54. A 7-year-old boy was diagnosed with chronic periodontitis of teeth 64 and 85. The child has hemophilia A. Determine the treatment tactics for this case:

- A.** Teeth extraction is possible in the hematology department after all the necessary preparations
- B.** Teeth extraction is possible both in the maxillofacial inpatient department and in the outpatient department after all the necessary preparations
- C.** Teeth extraction is possible in an outpatient setting; after the teeth extraction, the alveoli must be packed with a hemostatic sponge
- D.** Teeth extraction is possible in the maxillofacial department
- E.** Teeth extraction is contraindicated due to the high risk of bleeding

55. Examination of a 5-year-old child by a dentist detected multiple bright-yellow chalky dots that affect the enamel of most upper and lower teeth of the child. When dried, the spots become matte-colored and glossy. Treatment with 2% methylene blue solution produces no staining. The child lives in an area, where water fluoride content is 2.0 mg/L. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Dental fluorosis
- B.** Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- C.** Marble disease
- D.** Amelogenesis imperfecta
- E.** Dentinogenesis imperfecta

56. The mother of a 4-year-old girl complains that her child has fever of 39°C, cough, and runny nose. Examination of the oral cavity detects punctate whitish

spots that resemble splashes of lime on the hyperemic buccal mucosa in the area of the molars. Palpation of the affected areas detects a mucosal unevenness. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Measles
- B. Varicella
- C. Infectious mononucleosis
- D. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

57. A 30-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his lower front teeth, which he associates with a chin injury. Objectively, the dentition ratio is orthognathic. X-ray shows a non-displaced midline mandibular fracture. What splint would be optimal in this case?

- A. Smooth splint-brace
- B. Port splint
- C. Limberg splint
- D. Weber splint
- E. Vasiliev splint

58. A 47-year-old man complains of discolored teeth 11 and 21. Objectively, his teeth 11 and 21 are pink, their canals are sealed to the apex. Porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns are planned for teeth 11 and 21. What is the optimal angle for the preparation of proximal surfaces of the abutment teeth?

- A. 5°
- B. 0°
- C. 10°
- D. 15°
- E. 20°

59. A 43-year-old man complains of bleeding gums when he brushes his teeth and sore gums around some of his teeth. The patient was diagnosed with localized periodontitis. An occlusogram shows the points of extreme occlusal contact. What tactics should the doctor choose in this case?

- A. File down the occlusal surfaces
- B. Make metal crowns
- C. Make porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns
- D. Conduct functional tests
- E. Make mouthguard splints

60. A partial removable laminar denture is to be made for the upper jaw of a 53-year-old man. He has teeth 16, 15, 23, 24, and 27. What type of clasp (clammer) fixation would be optimal in this case?

- A. Plane fixation
- B. Point fixation
- C. Linear diagonal fixation
- D. Linear transverse fixation
- E. Linear sagittal fixation

61. A 30-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a swelling of his upper lip. Objectively, he has facial asymmetry due to upper lip edema, his nasolabial fold on the left is smoothed-out. In the oral cavity on the maxillary vestibular surface, the mucogingival fold at the level of teeth 11, 21, and 22 is edematous and hyperemic. Its palpation provokes pain and fluctuation. X-ray shows signs of bone tissue destruction in the area of the root apex of tooth 21. The bone lesion is 3–4 mm in diameter. The root canal of tooth 21 is filled to $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length. The man was diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw, originating from tooth 21. What treatment tactics would be optimal in this case?

- A. Repeat endodontic treatment of tooth 21, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy
- B. Repeat endodontic treatment of tooth 21, anti-inflammatory therapy
- C. Extraction of tooth 21, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy
- D. Extraction of tooth 21, periosteotomy
- E. Extraction of teeth 12, 21, and 22, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy

62. While waiting in line for an appointment with a dentist, a 48-year-old woman was stung in the neck by a bee. The bee sting caused a sharp symmetrical facial edema, bronchospasm, skin redness, and urticaria in this woman. What emergency condition developed in this case?

- A. Quincke edema
- B. Epileptic seizure
- C. Collapse
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Aseptic shock

63. A 37-year-old man complains of a whitish spot on the vermilion border of his lower lip. Objectively, against the background of visually unchanged vermilion border of the lower lip in the middle between the lip midline and the mouth angle, there is a grayish-white irregular (polygonal) lesion 7x4 mm in size. The lesion is slightly concave and covered in small scales tightly attached to its surface. Palpation detects no induration of the lesion base, though lateral palpation of the lesion detects a superficial induration. Regional lymph nodes remain unchanged.

What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Limited precancerous hyperkeratosis
- B. Flat leukoplakia
- C. Manganotti cheilitis
- D. Lichen ruber planus
- E. Cancer of the lower lip

64. A 47-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a growth on his lower lip that appeared one month ago. Apart from its inaesthetic appearance, it causes the patient no discomfort. Objectively, against the background of visually unchanged vermilion border of the lower lip, there is a formation (diameter — 6 mm, height — 3 mm) with a bumpy bluish-red surface, covered in grayish scales. The formation is moderately dense and painless to palpation. It has no infiltrate in its base or on the periphery. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border
- B. Limited precancerous hyperkeratosis
- C. Keratoacanthoma
- D. Cancer of the lower lip
- E. Pyogenic granuloma

65. The decay-missing-filled index of a 6-year-old girl is DMF+df=3. Her Fedorov-Volodkina Hygiene Index is 3. Her first permanent molars have deep, open, and poorly mineralized fissures. What method of caries prevention would be optimal for these teeth?

- A. Fissure sealing
- B. Silver nitrate impregnation
- C. Applications with 3% remodent solution
- D. Preparation and preventive filling
- E. Coating the teeth with fluoride varnish

66. A 69-year-old woman complains of dry mouth and burning pain in her oral cavity. For the last 2 years she has been using removable laminar dentures. The mucosa of the hard palate and tongue dorsum is bright red, hyperemic, and edematous. Within the prosthetic bed there is a small amount of easily removable gray-white plaque. What medicines are used for the etiotropic treatment of this disease?

- A. Antifungal agents
- B. Antiviral agents
- C. Anti-inflammatory agents
- D. Antiprotozoal agents
- E. Antibiotics

67. A 58-year-old man complains of pai-

nless gum enlargement. He has a history of epilepsy and for a long time has been taking hydantoin derivatives. Objectively, the gingival margin of the both jaws is dense, painless on palpation, and covers the crowns to the half of their height. Gingival pockets are 5 mm deep. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form
- B. Viral warts
- C. Gingival fibromatosis
- D. Hyperplastic syndrome in leukemia
- E. Hypertrophic gingivitis, granulating form

68. A 13-year-old girl complains of painful bleeding gums and bad breath. The signs appeared approximately six months ago. Objectively, the gingival papillae and gingival margin in the area of her lower front teeth are hypertrophied, edematous, cyanotic, and bleed easily when touched. There is soft plaque in the paracervical region of the teeth. Hygiene index — 3. The dentist performed a local anti-inflammatory therapy to relieve the exacerbation. What further tactics should the doctor choose during the follow-up visit?

- A. Complete professional oral hygiene
- B. Pocket curettage
- C. Gingivotomy
- D. Physiotherapy
- E. Vestibuloplasty

69. A 45-year-old man came to a dental clinic to have dentures made for him. Objectively, his lower teeth 36, 35, 34, 31, 41, 44, 45, and 47 are missing. The abutment teeth are stable, their roots are not exposed. Teeth 46 and 37 have low clinical crowns, their cusps and equator are not well-defined. What denture design would be optimal in this case?

- A. Arch denture with telescopic crowns
- B. Partial removable laminar denture
- C. Arch denture with abutment and retaining clasps
- D. Swaged-soldered dental bridge
- E. —

70. A 14-year-old child has a bilateral mandibular fracture in the area of the mental foramina. Against the background of fractures, the clinic presentation of respiratory disorders intensifies. What is the cause of asphyxia in this case?

- A.** Posterior displacement of the tongue root with a mandibular fragment
- B.** Edema of the oral mucosa
- C.** Formation of a hematoma in the floor of the mouth
- D.** Hypersalivation
- E.** Foreign bodies in the oral cavity

71. A 5-year-old girl was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 75. Objectively, her face is symmetrical, percussion of tooth 75 is painful. The child suffers from chronic glomerulonephritis. Determine the treatment tactics for this case:

- A.** Extraction of tooth 75
- B.** Endodontic treatment of tooth 75
- C.** Endodontic treatment of tooth 75 and periostotomy
- D.** Endodontic treatment of tooth 75 and anti-inflammatory therapy
- E.** Extraction of tooth 75 and periostotomy

72. According to the professional standards, a dental orthopedist with work experience of 7 years and 6 months received qualification category I. How long must be the dentist's record of service, to be eligible for the next certification?

- A.** 10 years
- B.** 8 years
- C.** 9 years
- D.** 12 years
- E.** 15 years

73. The parents of a 6-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints that their child has a swelling in the right parotid-masticatory region, dry mouth, and fever of 37.6°C. Similar complaints took place about 6 months ago. Objectively, there is a lumpy and mildly painful infiltrate in the child's right parotid-masticatory region. The child's saliva is viscous. A small amount of secretion with whitish inclusions is being produced from the duct of the right salivary gland. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Exacerbation of chronic parenchymatous parotitis
- B.** Acute purulent parotitis
- C.** Mixed salivary gland tumor
- D.** Epidemic parotitis
- E.** Herzenberg pseudoparotitis

74. A 70-year-old man came to a dental orthopedist complaining of all his teeth missing. Objectively, he has a slight uniform atrophy of the mandibular alveolar process that is covered with a moderately pliable mucosa. What type of edentulous

jaw according to the Keller's classification is it, as indicated by these characteristics?

- A.** First
- B.** Third
- C.** Fourth
- D.** Second
- E.** —

75. During teeth preparation without anesthesia, a 33-year-old patient suddenly developed dizziness, weakness, and nausea. Objectively, the patient presents with sudden facial pallor, slightly cyanotic lips, cold sticky sweat, and blood pressure of 80/50 mm Hg. What emergency condition developed in this case?

- A.** Collapse
- B.** Unconsciousness
- C.** Angina pectoris
- D.** Hypertensive crisis
- E.** Myocardial infarction

76. A man came to a dentist with complaints of a painless tumor-like formation on his left lower jaw. Palpation detects Dupuytren's sign. The crown of tooth 36 has a deep carious cavity. In the area of the root apices of tooth 36, X-ray shows an area of bone destruction 2x2 cm in size with clear margins. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Radicular cyst of the lower jaw
- B.** Giant-cell tumor of bone
- C.** Mandibular keratocyst
- D.** Follicular cyst of the lower jaw
- E.** Mandibular ameloblastoma

77. A 29-year-old woman complains of short-term pain in her front teeth, provoked by thermal, mechanical, and chemical stimuli. She has a thyroid disease. Objectively, on the vestibular surface of teeth 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, and 43 there are defects of hard tissues, with softened dark pigmented dentin. The enamel at the edges is chalk-colored, rough, brittle, can be chipped off with an excavator. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Necrosis of hard dental tissues
- B.** Erosion of hard dental tissues
- C.** Cuneiform defect
- D.** Acute median caries
- E.** Systemic enamel hypoplasia

78. A 29-year-old man with diabetes mellitus developed a short-term agitation after injecting 30 IU of insulin, after which he lost his consciousness. What emergency condition has likely developed in this case?

- A. Hypoglycemic coma
- B. Stroke
- C. Hyperglycemic coma
- D. Myocardial infarction
- E. Ketoacidotic coma

79. A 15-year-old teenager came to a dentist with complaints of swollen upper lip, pain, general weakness, and fever of 38.5°C. The swelling appeared 3 days ago after bursting a boil. Objectively, the patient has an edema of the upper lip and hyperemic skin. There is a dense infiltrate 1.0x2.0 cm in size. The infiltrate is painful to palpation and has a purulent scab in its center. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Furuncle of the upper lip
- B. Carbuncle of the upper lip
- C. Upper lip abscess
- D. Dermoid cyst
- E. Atheroma of the upper lip

80. A 60-year-old man has completely edentulous jaws. He has been using dentures for 15 years. Objectively, the lower third of the face is reduced, the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws are sharply atrophied, the palate is flat, the torus is pronounced. The mucosa of the prosthetic bed is thin, atrophied, and without a submucosal layer. What impression should be obtained in this case and what material must be used for this purpose?

- A. Functional decompression impression obtained with dentaflex
- B. Complete anatomical impressions obtained with plaster
- C. Complete anatomical impressions obtained with stomalgin
- D. Functional compression impression obtained with stens
- E. Functional differentiated impression obtained with repin

81. A 40-year-old woman came to a dentist to have dentures made for her teeth 12 and 13. These teeth are pink and were previously treated. After examination, a porcelain-fused-to-metal design of crowns was selected. No contraindications were found for the use of such dentures by the patient. What material must be used to obtain a working cast?

- A. Speedex
- B. Repin
- C. Plaster
- D. Stomalgin
- E. Orthocor

82. A 53-year-old man complains of increased teeth sensitivity to chemical stimuli. Objectively, the gums are pale pink, the roots are exposed by 1/3 of their length. A small amount of dental deposit is observed. Teeth 15, 14, 24, 41, 31, 42, and 32 have cuneiform defects. Probing of the defects and exposed cervixes is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Periodontosis, I degree
- B. Catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Generalized periodontitis, II degree
- D. Generalized periodontitis, I degree
- E. Hypertrophic gingivitis

83. A 32-year-old woman complains of bleeding gums and a mild pain in the area of her tooth 36 during eating. Objectively, her tooth 36 has a filling on its distal surface; there is no contact point between teeth 37 and 36; the interdental papilla is atrophied; the periodontal pocket is 4 mm deep. X-ray shows resorption of the apex of the interalveolar septum between teeth 37 and 36 and signs of osteoporosis; there are no changes in the other areas. What is the primary cause of the described condition?

- A. Impractical installation of a filling
- B. Virulent microflora
- C. Traumatic occlusion
- D. Insufficient hygiene
- E. Decreased local resistance

84. A 39-year-old woman complains of bad breath, bleeding and sore gums, and loose teeth. Objectively, the gums are hyperemic and edematous, the lower front teeth exhibit the I–II degree mobility. Periodontal pockets are 4–5 mm deep. X-ray shows resorption of interdental septa up to 1/2 of the root length. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Generalized periodontitis, II degree, exacerbated progression
- B. Generalized periodontitis, II degree, chronic progression
- C. Generalized periodontitis, III degree, chronic progression
- D. Generalized periodontitis, I degree, chronic progression
- E. Generalized periodontitis, I degree, exacerbated progression

85. A 30-year-old man complains of aching toothache that radiates to the ear and intensifies when he eats hot or cold foods. Previously, spontaneous night pain was observed in this tooth. Objectively, tooth 37 has a deep carious cavity on its masticatory surface. The carious cavity communicates with the dental cavity at one point. The response to probing at the communication point and to cold stimuli is sharply painful, with pain not subsiding for a long time. Electric pulp testing — 55 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

86. A 17-year-old girl complains of involuntary pain in her upper tooth, which occurred for the first time this morning. The pain lasted for up to 2 minutes. Objectively, her tooth 15 has a deep carious cavity on its masticatory surface. A cold stimulus provokes a pain attack. The cavity floor is tender when probed. Percussion is painless. Electric pulp testing — 12 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Pulpal hyperemia
- B. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis

87. A 22-year-old woman came to a dentist for preventive examination of her oral cavity. Examination detected a defect of hard dental tissues in the cervical area of tooth 22 within its mantle dentin. The dentin is dense and pigmented. Percussion and probing provoke no response. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic median caries
- B. Cuneiform defect
- C. Enamel erosion
- D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- E. Necrosis of hard dental tissues

88. A 10-year-old boy complains of a painful ulcer in his mouth. The ulcer has been persisting and increasing in size for 1.5 months. Objectively, on the buccal mucosa there is a soft shallow ulcer 1 cm in diameter with uneven undermined edges. The floor of the ulcer is bumpy and covered in a yellow-gray coating. The ulcer is surrounded with numerous small yellowish tubercles. The regional lymph

nodes are elastic, painful, and matted together. These signs are characteristic of the following disease:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Lichen ruber planus
- C. Actinomycosis
- D. Cancer
- E. Syphilis

89. A 35-year-old man complains of pain and mobility in his upper jaw when he closes his mouth. The condition developed after an injury received on the day before, when he had been beaten by an unknown person. Objectively, palpation detects bilateral mobility of the maxillary alveolar process; the Malevich sign (cracked pot sound) is positive. X-ray shows the fracture line in the area of the inferior wall of the piriform aperture and zygomaticoalveolar crests. The transparency of the maxillary sinuses is decreased. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Le Fort I maxillary fracture (inferior)
- B. Nasal fracture
- C. Displaced zygomatic fracture
- D. Le Fort II maxillary fracture (median)
- E. Le Fort III maxillary fracture (superior)

90. A 30-year-old man complains of pain, heavy and bursting sensation in the right half of his face, nasal congestion on the right, and general weakness. One week before, he was suffering from a severe pain in his tooth 15. Objectively, his face is somewhat asymmetrical due to a swelling of the infraorbital and buccal regions on the right. The crown of tooth 15 is destroyed by 2/3, its percussion is sharply painful. Survey X-ray shows a shadow of varying intensity in the right maxillary sinus. The root apex of tooth 15 exhibits signs of chronic periodontitis. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute right-sided odontogenic maxillary sinusitis originating from tooth 15
- B. Odontogenic right-sided phlegmon of the infraorbital region originating from tooth 15
- C. Odontogenic right-sided phlegmon of the buccal region originating from tooth 15
- D. Chronic right-sided odontogenic maxillary sinusitis originating from tooth 15
- E. Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis originating from tooth 15

91. A 48-year-old man complains of disturbed lower jaw mobility. The condition developed gradually, starting with the deterioration of lower jaw mobility and its

stiffness. X-ray of the temporomandibular joint, with scans taken on the left and on the right both with the mouth open and closed, shows exophytes on the articular surfaces. What disease can be characterized by these changes?

- A.** Arthrosis
- B.** Acute arthritis
- C.** Chronic arthritis
- D.** Fibrous ankylosis
- E.** Habitual mandibular dislocation

92. A person was provisionally diagnosed with sialolithiasis with stone localization in a salivary gland. What examination method can be used to detect X-ray-negative stones in the salivary glands?

- A.** Ultrasound diagnostics
- B.** Rheography
- C.** Computed radiography
- D.** Targeted radiography
- E.** Thermometry

93. The parents of a 3-year-old child complain that their child refuses to eat and has painful rashes on the lips and fever of 38°C. Examination detects 10 small vesicles with clear contents on the skin around the mouth. The mucosa of the lips has several round aphthae 1–3 mm in diameter. Acute catarrhal gingivitis and submandibular lymphadenitis are observed. What medicines should be used for etiotropic treatment in this case?

- A.** Antiviral agents
- B.** Anti-inflammatory agents
- C.** Antifungal agents
- D.** Hyposensitization agents
- E.** Antibiotics

94. A 36-year-old man complains of itching, redness, and a rash on his lips and skin. Objectively, the vermilion border of his lips, its adjacent skin, and mouth angles are hyperemic and edematous. Against their background, there are small vesicles with serous exudate, some of which merge together, while others are erupted and scabbed over. The affected area weeps. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Acute eczematous cheilitis
- B.** Actinic cheilitis, exudative form
- C.** Glandular cheilitis
- D.** Chronic recurrent herpes
- E.** Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form

95. A 16-year-old girl came to a dentist to check the quality of fissure sealing that had been performed one year ago.

Objectively, the sealant is completely retained in teeth 17 and 27, while in teeth 37 and 47 the sealant is only partially retained and the enamel in the longitudinal fissures of these teeth is softened and chalk-like, when probed. Fedorov-Volodkina Hygiene Index is 2.5. What tactics should the dentist choose regarding teeth 37 and 47 in this case?

- A.** Preventive filling
- B.** Repeat noninvasive sealing
- C.** Invasive sealing
- D.** Applications with a fluorine-containing gel
- E.** Electrophoresis with a calcium-containing solution

96. During the treatment of tooth 11 due to exacerbation of chronic pulpitis, a dentist obstructs the root canal using the lateral condensation of cold gutta-percha technique. What instrument is needed for this sealing method?

- A.** Spreader
- B.** Root needle
- C.** Gutta-percha condenser
- D.** Plugger
- E.** Endodontic probe

97. During the treatment of chronic pulpitis in tooth 32 of a 45-year-old patient, a dentist completes the expansion of the root canal using the step-back technique. The apical part of the canal is expanded to file size 30. To smooth the walls of the root canal, the doctor was using rotational movements of a size 25 H-file. In the process, the instrument broke off. What mistake did the doctor make during the procedure?

- A.** Violation of the instrument operation technique
- B.** Incorrect file size
- C.** H-file should not be used at this stage
- D.** H-file should not be used in this method
- E.** Incorrectly selected method of instrumental canal treatment

98. A 35-year-old man undergoes treatment for acute odontogenic mandibular osteomyelitis conducted by a dental surgeon. To control the quality of treatment and determine further tactics, a control X-ray scan is planned. When after the onset of the disease can the first signs of bone destruction be detected on an X-ray scan?

- A. By the end of the 2nd week
- B. In 2–3 days
- C. In 4–5 days
- D. In a week
- E. In a month

99. A man came to a dentist with complaints of pain and edema in the area of his upper lip and in the lower parts of the infraorbital region on the left, as well as periodical pain in destroyed tooth 22. After examination, he was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 22 and an abscess of the canine socket. The extraction of tooth 22 and lancing of the abscess via an intraoral access are indicated in this case. What would be the optimal method of anesthesia for this purpose?

- A. Infraorbital (extraoral) and incisor anesthesia
- B. Infraorbital (intraoral) and palatal anesthesia
- C. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia
- D. Infiltration anesthesia
- E. Narcosis

100. In an outpatient dental surgeon's office, a patient undergoes extraction of tooth 36. After administering anaesthesia, the doctor started working with an elevator. Suddenly, the patient complained of dizziness, ringing in the ears, and vision blackout. Objectively, the patient's face is pale, the patient has broken out in a cold sweat, a short-term loss of consciousness up to 1 minute has occurred. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Unconsciousness
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Collapse
- D. Shock
- E. Hypoglycemic coma

101. A 75-year-old man was diagnosed with a right-sided mandibular fracture in the area of the mental foramen. Objectively, all his upper and lower teeth are missing. The fragments are not displaced. The mouth opening is free up to 3.5 cm. What splint should be used in this case?

- A. Port splint
- B. Zbarzh appliance
- C. Vankevich splint
- D. Vasiliev splint
- E. Rudko appliance

102. A 32-year-old woman complains of white and pigmented spots on her teeth. She lives in an area, where fluorine levels in drinking water are 1.7 mg/L. She was

diagnosed with fluorosis, chalky-speckled form. What toothpastes are indicated in this case?

- A. Calcium phosphate-containing toothpastes
- B. Fluorine-containing toothpastes
- C. Highly abrasive toothpastes
- D. Herbal toothpastes
- E. Triclosan-containing toothpastes

103. A child under 1 year of age with a congenital facial defect was hospitalized into the maxillofacial department. Objectively, there is a midline cleft of the soft and hard palate that reaches the incisive foramen, the vomer is located in the middle. The alveolar process and tissues of the upper lip are without deformities. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Isolated complete cleft of the hard and soft palate
- B. Combined cleft palate
- C. Isolated incomplete cleft of the hard and soft palate
- D. Hidden cleft of the hard and soft palate
- E. Complete cleft of the soft palate and incomplete cleft of the hard palate

104. The parents of a 3-year-old girl complain of the destruction of the child's upper teeth. Objectively, there are carious cavities within mantle dentin on the masticatory surfaces of teeth 54 and 55. Enamel and dentin in the affected area are softened and can be easily removed with an excavator. The child refuses to undergo teeth preparation and is in a psychoemotionally unstable condition. What method of treatment should be used in this case?

- A. Atraumatic restorative treatment
- B. Remineralization therapy
- C. ICON treatment
- D. Invasive sealing
- E. Non-invasive sealing

105. A 12-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints of spontaneous, paroxysmal pain with short painless intervals. The pain radiates to the temple in the area of her upper right teeth and intensifies at night. The pain first occurred 2 days ago. Objective examination reveals a deep carious cavity in tooth 16, filled with softened dentin. Probing is painful all over the cavity floor. Vertical percussion is slightly painful. The pain intensifies in response to thermal stimuli. Pulp electrical excitability is 15–20 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- C. Acute limited pulpitis
- D. Acute purulent pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

106. A white non-glossy spot was detected on the masticatory surface of tooth 36 of an 18-year-old patient. What additional method of examination should be used to make the diagnosis?

- A. Staining tests with dyes
- B. Electric pulp testing
- C. Measuring hygiene indices
- D. Thermal stimulation
- E. X-ray

107. A 24-year-old man needs to have his tooth 47 extracted due to exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. What is the optimal method of peripheral conduction anesthesia in this case?

- A. Torus anesthesia
- B. Infiltration anesthesia
- C. Extraoral mandibular anesthesia
- D. Mental anesthesia
- E. Plexus anesthesia

108. During the extraction of tooth 37, the dentist accidentally pushed the root into the perimandibular soft tissues. The root is located under the alveolar mucosa and can be clearly palpated with a finger. What are the doctor's tactics in this case?

- A. Dissect the soft tissues over the root and remove it
- B. Remove the root through the tooth socket
- C. Remove the root through a submandibular surgical access
- D. Refer the patient for X-ray imaging to determine further tactics
- E. Leave the root in the soft tissues

109. A bleeding occurred in the patient, when a needle was removed from the soft tissues after palatal anesthesia administration. What should be done to stop the bleeding?

- A. Press the injection site with a swab
- B. Put in the stitches
- C. Administer 10% calcium chloride solution intravenously
- D. Administer vicasol (menadione) intramuscularly
- E. Ligate the external carotid artery

110. A patient complains of a painless neoplasm on the lower lip, which appeared 2 weeks ago after an injury. Objecti-

vely, there is a painless dense spherical translucent neoplasm approximately 5 mm in diameter, with clear margins and signs of fluctuation. The mucosa around this formation is unchanged. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Retention cyst of the salivary gland
- B. Decubital ulcer
- C. Fibrous epulis
- D. Trophic ulcer
- E. Angiomatous epulis

111. A 23-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of fever of 38°C, headache, general weakness, pain during eating, bleeding gums, and bad breath. Objectively, her gingival margin has uneven contours and is covered in grayish-yellow plaque that can be easily removed exposing bleeding erosions and ulcers. Microscopy of the material obtained from the ulcer surface reveals a large number of spindle-shaped fusobacteria and spirochetes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
- B. Tertiary syphilis
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Acute leukemia
- E. Werlhof's disease

112. A 30-year-old woman complains of pain in the area of an incised cheek wound. She received a domestic injury 4 days ago, but did not seek medical aid. Objectively, the healing occurs by granulation tissue gradually filling the pus-filled wound cavity with its subsequent epithelization and scar formation. What type of healing is it?

- A. Secondary intention healing
- B. Primary intention healing
- C. Combined healing
- D. Healing under the scab
- E. —

113. A 20-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints of severe pain in her left upper jaw. The pain intensifies when she eats hot food, while cold liquids bring pain relief. Objectively, tooth 24 has a carious cavity filled with softened dentin. Probing of the cavity floor is sharply painful. Percussion is positive. Electric pulp testing — 50 microamperes. What treatment method must be used in this case?

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

114. A 5-year-old boy has been referred for consultation to the pediatric maxillofacial surgery department. Examination and palpation revealed in the right submandibular area a painful round dense mobile infiltrate 1.5 cm in diameter that is not fused with the underlying tissues. The infiltrate appeared one week ago. The skin over the infiltrate is not discolored and can be pinched into a fold. The oral cavity is sanitized. The child has a past history of tonsillitis. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute serous non-odontogenic lymphadenitis
- B. Acute purulent non-odontogenic lymphadenitis
- C. Acute serous odontogenic lymphadenitis
- D. Acute purulent odontogenic lymphadenitis
- E. Lateral neck cyst

115. A 16-year-old girl was referred for X-ray scan before therapeutic treatment of her tooth 46. X-ray detects no periapical changes in the area of the roots of tooth 46. In the area of the root apex of tooth 45, a homogeneous round dense shadow with clear margins was detected. The shadow is 5 mm in diameter. The neoplasm is similar in its structure to the tooth root tissues. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Cementoma
- B. Odontoma
- C. Giant-cell epulis
- D. Ameloblastoma
- E. Osteoma

116. The parents of a 17-year-old teenager brought him to a dental surgeon with complaints of a neoplasm on his left upper lip. The neoplasm appeared several months ago. Objectively, on the mucosa of the upper lip there is a wart-like pedunculated growth, clearly separated from the surrounding tissues. Its surface is bumpy and coarse-grained, resembling a cauliflower. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Papilloma
- B. Fibroma
- C. Verrucous precancer
- D. Cutaneous horn
- E. —

117. A 42-year-old man came to an orthopedic dentistry clinic to have a denture made for him. Objectively, his teeth 34, 35, 36, 43, and 16 are missing. Examination shows the patient's face to have a notably high and wide forehead, the face resembles a pyramid with its base facing upwards. This face shape can be classified as:

- A. Cerebral
- B. Digestive
- C. Respiratory
- D. Mixed
- E. Muscular

118. A 45-year-old man complains of pain and creaking in the area of his temporomandibular joint during lower jaw movements. Objectively, his face is symmetrical, the mouth opens with a slight displacement to the left. The dentition is preserved. To clarify the diagnosis, it is planned to conduct an X-ray of the temporomandibular joint. What type of X-ray scan would be the most informative in this case?

- A. Computed tomography of the temporomandibular joint
- B. Orthopantomography
- C. Parma X-ray projection
- D. Schuller X-ray projection
- E. Teleradiography

119. A 45-year-old man came to an orthopedic dentistry clinic complaining of inability to close his mouth. Computed tomography detects no contact between the articular surfaces of the temporomandibular joint. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Complete dislocation of the articular head
- B. Subluxation of the articular head
- C. Deforming arthrosis
- D. Chronic arthritis
- E. Ankylosis

120. A 25-year-old correspondent complains of involuntary paroxysmal pain in his left temple. The pain occurs spontaneously in the evening. Sometimes the pain occurs, when he tilts his head or during the takeoff of an aircraft. Objectively, all his teeth are intact; the necks of teeth 24 and 36 are exposed. Percussion of tooth 24 is mi-

ldly painful. X-ray of tooth 24 detects an induration of dentin-like density in the central part of the coronary cavity. This formation is 0.5x0.5 mm in size. What method of treatment would you suggest?

- A. Vital extirpation of the pulp of tooth 24
- B. A course of novocaine (procaine) blockade with vitamin B_1
- C. Vital amputation of tooth 24
- D. Electrophoresis with potassium iodide in the projection of the apex of tooth 24
- E. Reminalization therapy of the cervical areas of teeth 24 and 36

121. A 39-year-old woman developed Quincke's edema at the dentist's office. The signs of asphyxia are intensifying. What must the dentist do to prevent stenotic asphyxia in this case?

- A. Perform a tracheostomy
- B. Administer desensitizers
- C. Administer glucocorticoids
- D. Administer adrenomimetics
- E. Perform artificial respiration

122. A 33-year-old man came to a dental surgeon complaining of frequent exacerbations of pain and inflammation in his lower right wisdom tooth within the last 6 months. Currently, the patient is not in pain, the mouth opens freely. Examination detects visible mesial cusps of an atypically located impacted tooth 48. Mandibular X-ray shows dystopic tooth 48 on the right, the crown of which presses into tooth 47. What should the doctor do in this case?

- A. Atypical extraction of tooth 48
- B. Excision of the operculum over tooth 48
- C. Referral for orthodontic treatment
- D. Monitoring until complete eruption of tooth 48
- E. Extraction of tooth 47

123. A 9-year-old boy complains of pain in his upper right tooth that intensifies during biting. The pain appeared 2 days ago. The tooth was previously treated. Objectively, the crown of tooth 65 is discolored and destroyed by 2/3, its percussion is sharply painful. The mucosa in the projection area of the root apices of tooth 65 is hyperemic, its palpation is painful. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- B. Acute purulent maxillary periostitis
- C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- D. Acute serous periodontitis
- E. Acute purulent periodontitis

124. A 43-year-old man complains of an

intensifying painful «redness» of his face and increasing edema in the area of his cheekbones and eyelashes. The onset of his condition was 10 hours ago, when he received burns during firefighting. Objectively, the mouth opening is painful, the mucosa is not discolored, the skin of the face is very painful to the touch and covered in blisters with clear contents, the depth of the lesion does not reach the subcutaneous adipose tissue. Name the burn degree observed in this patient:

- A. II
- B. I
- C. IIIa
- D. IIIb
- E. IV

125. A 42-year-old woman complains of a swelling and pus discharge from a fistula in her left parotid region and limited mouth opening, observed for three months. Six months ago, her tooth 38 was extracted due to its long-term chronic inflammation. Objectively, there is a facial asymmetry due to a cyanotic and dense («wooden») infiltration in the left parotid region. The infiltration has two fistulas: granulations protrude from one of them, while the other discharges liquid yellowish crumb-like pus. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Actinomycosis of the parotid region, musculocutaneous form
- B. Odontogenic subcutaneous granuloma of the parotid region
- C. Chronic diffuse osteomyelitis of the gonial angle and mandibular ramus
- D. Herzenberg parotitis
- E. —

126. A 7-year-old child complains of pain in the upper right molar during eating. The masticatory surface of tooth 55 has a carious cavity, filled with softened dentin. The cavity is located within the parapulpal dentin and communicates with the dental cavity. Probing of the communication point provokes sharp pain and moderate bleeding. Tooth percussion is painless. X-ray shows no changes in the periodontium of tooth 55. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis

127. A 16-year-old girl came to an orthodontist with complaints about aesthetical defects. Objectively, there is a vestibular inclination of her upper and lower incisors and canines with a slight overlap of the lower teeth by the upper teeth; in the lateral regions the teeth ratio is neutral. What type of bite is it characteristic of?

- A. Biprognathic
- B. Direct
- C. Orthognathic
- D. Opistognathic
- E. Deep

128. A 21-year-old young man came to an orthodontist complaining about his markedly visible labiomental fold. Objectively, the lower third of his face is reduced and the labiomental fold is markedly visible. Intraoral examination reveals no contact between the front teeth of both jaws when they are closed, the sagittal fissure is 4 mm, the anterior buccal cusp of the first upper molar is in contact with its counterpart of the first lower molar. What abnormal bite is it characteristic of?

- A. Distal bite
- B. Mesial bite
- C. Crossbite
- D. Open bite
- E. Deep bite

129. A child with unilateral nonunion of the upper lip underwent Limberg cheiloplasty. What is normally the optimal period for the surgical treatment of an upper lip nonunion?

- A. 6–8 months
- B. 2–3 years
- C. The first days after birth
- D. 4–6 years
- E. 1–1.5 years

130. A 42-year-old woman had her tooth 36 extracted 2 months ago. In the left buccal region, she has a dense infiltrate, painful to palpation. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged. Teeth 34, 35, and 37 are mobile. The mucosa in the area of the mobile teeth is doughy, cyanotic, and has a fistula. The socket of tooth 36 produces purulent discharge. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic limited osteomyelitis
- B. Odontogenic abscess of the buccal region
- C. Chronic rarefying periostitis
- D. Migrating facial granuloma
- E. —

131. A 28-year-old man came to a dentist complaining of an ulcer on his tongue. Objectively, on the left lateral surface of his tongue there is a painless red erosion about 1.5 cm in diameter. The erosion has a smooth shiny floor, smooth clear margins, and a dense infiltrate in its base. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Primary syphilis
- B. Tuberculous ulcer
- C. Actinomycosis of the tongue
- D. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- E. Decubital ulcer

132. The parents of a 4-year-old girl complain of defects on the upper teeth of their child. Objectively, her upper incisors have defects in the cervical region of their vestibular surface. The defects do not cross the dentinoenamel junction and look like patches of chalky enamel with visible destruction of its structure. Probing detects a rough softened surface. There is no response to cold stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

133. A 12-year-old boy complains of constant intense throbbing toothache, aggravated by biting on the affected tooth. The pain appeared 4 days ago. Objectively, submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged and painful to palpation; tooth 26 has a deep carious cavity that does not communicate with the dental cavity. Thermal stimulation and probing of the cavity floor are painless, percussion is sharply painful, the tooth is mobile, the mucosa in the area of tooth 26 is hyperemic and edematous. During the necrectomy, the dental cavity was opened and a drop of exudate was obtained. X-ray shows no pathological changes in tooth 26. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

134. A 29-year-old man came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. He complains of frequent destruction of dental restorations in his upper front tooth. Objectively, his tooth 11 is restored with a filling material to 2/3 of its coronal portion; thermal stimulation and percussion are painless. What type of orthopedic installation is indicated in this case?

- A. Porcelain-fused-to-metal crown
- B. Swaged metal crown
- C. Plastic crown
- D. Telescopic crown
- E. Crown made using the Belkin technique

135. A 35-year-old woman, who works as a teacher, came to an orthopedic dentistry clinic with complaints of an aesthetical defect, inability to bite food, and problematic articulation. Objectively, her teeth 12, 11, 21, and 22 are missing due to an injury, while teeth 13 and 23 are stable and intact, with painless percussion. What anesthesia should be provided for this group of teeth before their preparation for the making of a porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge?

- A. Infiltration anesthesia
- B. Topical anesthesia
- C. Central conduction anesthesia
- D. Tuberal anesthesia
- E. Spongy anesthesia

136. A 58-year-old woman came to an orthopedic dentist complaining that her partial removable denture for the upper jaw had broken. She had been using this denture for 2 years. The denture base is broken. What plastic must be used to repair the denture?

- A. Redont
- B. Phthorax
- C. Stomaplast
- D. Ethacryl
- E. Carboplast

137. A 34-year-old woman complains of dark brown spots on her upper front teeth. The spots formed approximately 18 months ago. Objectively, the contact surfaces of teeth 22 and 23 have pigmented areas of brown enamel with clear margins. Probing is painless. The surface of the spots is rough, the probe does not catch on it. After drying with a chip-blower, the surface of the spots has lost its luster and become matte. Percussion and thermodiagnosis are painless. Electric pulp testing — 4 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic initial caries
- B. Chronic superficial caries
- C. Local enamel hypoplasia
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Tetracycline teeth

138. A 48-year-old man came to a dentist complaining of acute short-term toothache provoked by thermal, mechanical, and chemical stimuli. After stimulation stops, the pain ceases immediately. Examination of tooth 36 reveals a deep carious cavity (Black's class V) with a narrow opening, filled with a large amount of softened dentin. Probing of the cavity floor is painful. The carious cavity and the dental cavity do not communicate. Percussion of tooth 36 is painless. Electric pulp testing — 11 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

139. A 36-year-old woman with a pacemaker complains of bleeding gums when she brushes her teeth. Objectively, the gums are stagnantly hyperemic, edematous, with gingival pockets that are 4–5 mm deep; the teeth exhibit the I–II degree mobility and have large amounts of supra- and subgingival calculus. The woman was diagnosed with chronic generalized periodontitis of the II degree. What method of dental plaque removal is contraindicated in this clinical case?

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Air flow abrasive system
- C. Instrumental
- D. Chemical
- E. —

140. A 48-year-old woman was diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis of the temporomandibular joint. What is characteristic of this condition?

- A. Bilateral nature of the condition
- B. Decreased hearing acuity
- C. A history of chronic trauma
- D. Concomitance with arthrogenic contracture
- E. Mandibular stiffness in the morning

141. A 63-year-old man came to a dentist complaining of a painless formation with a wide base (up to 2 cm) on the skin of his left cheek. In the center of the formation, there is a crater-like depression in its base, filled with keratinized masses. The

formation appeared 4 months ago. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Fibroma
- C. Melanoma
- D. Atheroma
- E. Cutaneous horn

142. A 37-year-old man complains of facial asymmetry due to an edema of the right parotid-masticatory region, which developed 6 months ago. Palpation detects a painful dense formation without clear margins. The mouth and eye angles are drooping. When the patient tries to puff up his cheeks, the right cheek wavers. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Malignant tumor of a parotid salivary gland
- B. Central paresis of the facial nerve
- C. Peripheral paresis of the facial nerve
- D. Trigeminal neuralgia
- E. Phlegmon of the parotid-masticatory region

143. During administration of infraorbital anesthesia, a patient developed a focus of skin pallor in the infraorbital region. The general condition of the patient did not deteriorate. The doctor diagnosed skin ischemia in the patient. What aid must be provided in this case?

- A. This condition needs no treatment, the ischemia will pass on its own
- B. Administer 1 mL of 10% caffeine solution subcutaneously
- C. Give liquid ammonia to smell
- D. Administer 1 mL of cordiamine intramuscularly
- E. Administer tavegil (clemastine) or suprastin (chloropyramine) solution intramuscularly

144. A 6-month-old child has a spherical formation on the mucosa of the crest of the maxillary alveolar process. The formation is soft-elastic, 6 mm in diameter, translucent, with its blue-tinted content visible through. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Eruption hematoma
- B. Fibroma
- C. Follicular cyst
- D. Radicular cyst
- E. Papilloma

145. A patient undergoes endodontic treatment of tooth 11. The doctor has performed instrumental treatment of the

root canal. The method of warm vertical condensation of gutta-percha was chosen for the canal sealing. What instrument must be used for the filler condensing in this case?

- A. Plugger
- B. K-file
- C. Gutta-percha condenser
- D. Spreader
- E. Root needle

146. A 44-year-old man after an injury complains of pain in his lower jaw. The pain intensifies during lower jaw movements, especially when the man opens his mouth. Objectively, the facial configuration is disturbed, there is an extensive hematoma in the area of the left mandibular angle. Palpation of this area is painful. The lower lip frenulum is displaced to the left of the midline. When the chin is pressed, pain appears in the left mandibular angle. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Left-sided fracture of the mandibular angle
- B. Bilateral fracture of the mandibular ramus
- C. Posterior mandibular dislocation on the left
- D. Anterior bilateral mandibular dislocation
- E. —

147. A 38-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of a burning sensation, pain, and bleeding gums. Objectively, her gums are edematous, hyperemic, doughy, and bleed when lightly touched. The gingival attachment is not destroyed. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Generalized periodontitis, initial stage
- E. —

148. A 30-year-old woman after an overexposure to cold complains of facial asymmetry and fever of 37.9°C. Objectively, she can not wrinkle her forehead on the left or close her left eye. Her left nasolabial fold is smoothed out and her lips cannot close tightly. No superciliary reflex can be observed on the left. Name this pathology:

- A.** Facial nerve neuropathy
- B.** Trigeminal neuralgia
- C.** Facial hemispasm
- D.** Progressive facial hemiatrophy
- E.** —

149. A 35-year-old woman complains of marked pain, a submucosal nodule that appeared on the vestibular surface of the lower jaw in the area of her teeth 44 and 45, and lower lip numbness on one side. The first complaints developed after a surgery in this area. Palpation detects a limited painful nodule approximately 1 cm in diameter. The nodule is dense, elastic, with a smooth round surface. Its overlying mucosa is unchanged. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Traumatic neuroma
- B.** Lipoma
- C.** Papilloma
- D.** Fibroma
- E.** Epulis

150. A 12-year-old boy develops a long-term aching pain in the area of his tooth 46 after eating hot food. Objectively, the crown of tooth 46 is dirty gray and has a deep carious cavity. The cavity is filled with softened dentin and communicates with the pulp chamber. Deep probing of the carious cavity is painful. Heat stimuli provoke a pain that slowly subsides. Tooth 46 is moderately tender to percussion. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- B.** Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- C.** Chronic deep caries
- D.** Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E.** Chronic granulating periodontitis