

1. A 60-year-old man complains of pain, bleeding, and chewing problems caused by a mandibular trauma at the level of the central incisors. Objectively, the traumatized place is swollen, mouth opening is unrestricted. After X-ray, he was diagnosed with a non-displaced medial mandibular fracture. Both jaws are edentulous. What splint would be optimal in this case?

- A. Port splint
- B. Weber splint
- C. Tigerstedt splint
- D. Vasiliev splint
- E. Vankevych splint

2. What dental appliances are used for the treatment of distal occlusion in the milk bite period?

- A. Functional action appliances
- B. Mechanical action appliances
- C. Combined action appliances
- D. Edgewise technique
- E. Extraoral appliances

3. A 51-year-old woman has been diagnosed with chronic interstitial parotitis of the right parotid salivary gland, a clinically manifested stage. What changes will be detected by X-ray during sialography in this case?

- A. Sharp narrowing of the II–IV order ducts
- B. Uneven intermittent borders of the ducts
- C. Numerous small cavities in the parenchyma of the gland
- D. Uneven widening of the II–IV order ducts
- E. Clearly demarkated filling defect in the acini and ducts of the gland

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

5. What can be determined by studying the

jaw casts during the period of permanent bite using the Korkhaus technique?

- A. The length of the front segment of the upper and lower dentitions in the sagittal direction
- B. Dentition dimensions in the transversal plane
- C. Longitudinal length of the dentitions
- D. The ratio of the width of the transverse dimensions of the upper and lower incisors
- E. Incorrect placement of the lateral teeth in the dentition in the sagittal and transversal directions

6. The jaws of a newborn are in direct relation to each other. The baby is full term, healthy, and breastfed. What bite can be prognosed in this case?

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

7. A 24-year-old patient was diagnosed with sialolithiasis for the first time with the stone localization in the duct of the submandibular salivary gland. Choose the optimal treatment tactics.

- A. Stone removal
- B. Salivary gland removal
- C. Marsupialization surgery
- D. Lithotripsy
- E. Pharmacotherapy

8. The parents of a 3-year-old child came to the orthodontist. They complain of an aesthetical defect in the teeth of their child. The child has a history of a tongue sucking habit. In the front region there is a vertical fissure 5 mm. What orthodontic appliance is indicated for the treatment of this pathology?

- A. Kraus plate
- B. Friel plate
- C. Schonherr plate
- D. Kerbitz plate
- E. Dass activator

9. A 23-year-old young man complains of marked 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 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 catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Acute leukemia
- C. Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- D. Generalized parodontitis, II degree, exacerbated course
- E. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis

10. A girl born with a partially cleft palate needs an obturator. What is the optimal age for installing a palatal obturator in this case?

- A. The first days after birth
- B. 1 year
- C. 2 years
- D. 3–4 years
- E. 5–6 years

11. A 44-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in the area of the left cheek, deterioration of his general condition, and a fever of 38°C. Objectively, in the area of his left cheek, there is edema that is painful to palpation. The mucosa of the cheek and the mucogingival junction on the left is hyperemic and edematous, it has imprints of teeth and protrudes into the oral cavity. The left lower molars are destroyed, their remains have sharp edges. The patient was diagnosed with a deep phlegmon of the cheek on the left. What incision would be optimal in this case?

- A. Mucosal incision from within the oral cavity
- B. External buccal incision above the center of the infiltrate
- C. Incision along the nasolabial fold
- D. Incision along the edge of the mandible
- E. Submandibular skin incision 2 cm below the edge of the mandible

12. The anatomico-physiological method was applied to determine the interalveolar height of a 65-year-old man with completely edentulous jaws. How does the distance between the control points on the chin and at the nasal base differ in this case from the physiological resting state of the lower jaw?

- A. It is 2–3 mm shorter
- B. It is 5–6 mm shorter
- C. It is 5–6 mm longer
- D. The distance is the same
- E. It is 2–3 mm longer

13. A 63-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in the area of maxillary mucogingival fold, when using a removable laminar denture, made for him one month ago. Objectively, on the

mucogingival fold in the projection of the premolars on the right, there is an ulcer with edematous edges and hemorrhaging floor. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Denture-related stomatitis
- B. Toxic chemical stomatitis
- C. Toxic bacterial stomatitis
- D. Allergic stomatitis
- E. Greenhouse effect

14. A 38-year-old man needs to have his tooth 12 extracted. What type of anesthesia should be used in this case?

- A. Infraorbital and incisor
- B. Infraorbital and palatal
- C. Incisor
- D. Infraorbital, palatal and incisor
- E. Infraorbital

15. A 15-year-old boy fell from a bicycle and hit his face. He came to a doctor for medical aid. After examination, the doctor established that the patient had a closed mechanical injury of the soft tissues without any visible violation of their anatomical integrity. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Contusion
- B. Hematoma
- C. Bruise
- D. Abrasion
- E. Wound

16. A 71-year-old man came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. Objectively, the mucosa that covers the palate and the alveolar processes is worn thin and barely pliant. What Supple class is it?

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

17. A 45-year-old man complains of pain and crepitation in the temporomandibular joint during the movements of the lower jaw. Objectively, the face is symmetrical, the mouth opens with slight displacement to the left. The dentition is intact. To clarify the diagnosis, X-ray of the temporomandibular joint was performed. Where should the heads of the mandible be located normally during the maximum mouth opening?

- A.** At the apex of the articular tubercle
- B.** In the center of the glenoid fossa
- C.** In front of the articular tubercle
- D.** In the center of the anterior slope of the articular tubercle
- E.** Closer to the distal part of the glenoid fossa

18. Removable partial dentures are being made for the upper and lower jaw of a 68-year-old man. At the stage of checking the denture construction, a cusp-to-cusp occlusal contact is observed in the lateral areas and the frontal area has a sagittal fissure. What mistake was made by the doctor?

- A.** Anterior occlusion is fixed
- B.** Lateral occlusion is fixed
- C.** Prosthetic plane is designed incorrectly
- D.** Height of the centric occlusion is understated
- E.** Height of the centric occlusion is overstated

19. A 62-year-old woman presents with reduced occlusal height, which makes mandibular condyles press on the vault of the articular fossa, the auriculotemporal nerve, and the chorda tympani. What disease can be caused by this clinical presentation?

- A.** Costen's syndrome
- B.** Juvenile temporomandibular joint dysfunction
- C.** Pierre Robin syndrome
- D.** Arthrogenic mandibular contracture
- E.** Intra-articular ankylosis

20. A 45-year-old woman diagnosed with thrombophlebitis of the angular vein of the face developed exophthalmos. What does this symptom indicate?

- A.** Spread of the inflammatory process into the retrobulbar fat
- B.** Development of purulent meningitis as a complication of thrombophlebitis
- C.** Spread of the inflammatory process into the pterygopalatine fossa
- D.** Suppuration of the angular vein of the face
- E.** Development of periphlebitis

21. A 28-year-old man has received a trauma of the mental region. X-ray shows a bilateral mental fracture of the lower jaw. In what direction will the displacement of the lesser fragment occur?

- A.** Downwards and backwards
- B.** Upwards and backwards
- C.** Downwards and forwards
- D.** Upwards and forwards
- E.** —

22. The mother of a 6-year-old girl complains of the child's body temperature increasing to 37.5°C and general weakness in her child. Examination revealed multiple sharply painful erosions 1–3 mm in diameter with a whitish coating on the mucosa of the lower lip, closer to its middle, against the background of hyperemia. Such rashes occur several times a year. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- B.** Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C.** Shingles (herpes zoster)
- D.** Infectious mononucleosis
- E.** Erythema multiforme exudativum

23. After examination, a 34-year-old patient was diagnosed with Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome. What complex of symptoms is characteristic of this syndrome?

- A.** Macrocheilitis, fissured tongue, paresis of the facial nerve
- B.** Hutchinson's teeth, congenital deafness, congenital blindness
- C.** Lichen ruber planus, essential hypertension, diabetes mellitus
- D.** Fissured tongue, atopic cheilitis, trigeminal neuritis
- E.** Median rhomboid glossitis, eczematous cheilitis, paresis of the facial nerve

24. A dentist makes a dental bridge for the lower jaw of a 45-year-old man due to missing teeth 44 and 45. Anesthesia was provided before preparing the abutment teeth. A few minutes after receiving anesthesia, the patient complained of dizziness and feeling unwell. Objectively, his skin is pale, he has broken out in cold sweat, his limbs are cold, the pulse is thready, the muscles are atonic, the patient is conscious but apathetic. Blood pressure — 80/40 mm Hg. What emergency condition has likely developed in this case?

- A.** Collapse
- B.** Syncope
- C.** Anaphylactic shock
- D.** Acute cerebrovascular accident
- E.** Toxic effect

25. The parents of a 5-month-old boy came to a dentist complaining that their child frequently cries, refuses to eat,

has an increased body temperature of 37.3°C and his gums became red. Examination detected brightly hyperemic and edematous gums in the frontal area of the lower jaw, with bluish spots. What is the likely cause of the gingival inflammation in this case?

- A. Tooth eruption
- B. Scarlet fever
- C. Acute candidiasis
- D. Herpetic infection
- E. Infectious mononucleosis

26. A dentist treats chronic gangrenous pulpitis of tooth 47 in a 28-year-old man. What results of electric pulp testing confirmed the diagnosis of chronic gangrenous pulpitis?

- A. 60 microamperes
- B. 2–6 microamperes
- C. 110 microamperes
- D. 20 microamperes
- E. 10–12 microamperes

27. A 43-year-old man complains of a sharp pulsing pain in the area of the right upper jaw. The pain appeared three days ago. Objectively, an inflamed round infiltration can be palpated on the vestibular surface of gingival mucosa of tooth 16, closer to the gingival margin. The tooth is intact, with the II degree of mobility. Ist horizontal and vertical percussion is painful. Periodontal pockets are 4–5 mm deep. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

28. A patient has a neoplasm on the upper lip. The neoplasm is 1.5x2.0 cm in size, slightly raised, soft, and cyanotic. The "compression-filling" sign is positive. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Hemangioma
- B. Fibroma
- C. Epulis
- D. Pigment spot
- E. Hematoma

29. A 62-year-old man came to the dentist for the planned extraction of tooth 44. During examination the patient suddenly fell unconscious. Objectively, his respiration and pulse were slow, the head was bowed, the elbows and wrists were flexed, the legs were stretched, the jaws were clenching. After that the patient developed

clonic seizures and excessive salivation started. The pupils were dilated and unresponsive to light. After 1.5 minutes after the onset of the seizure, the patient's muscles relaxed. His consciousness is clouded. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Epileptic seizure
- B. Hypertensive crisis
- C. Paroxysmal tachycardia attack
- D. Acute cerebrovascular accident
- E. Syncope

30. A 55-year-old man periodically, once every few months, develops 1–2 sharply painful round erosions 5–8 mm in size in his oral cavity without any prodromal phenomena. The erosions are surrounded by a hyperemic border and covered with a yellow-gray coating. According to the patient's medical history, he has chronic colitis. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B. Lupus erythematosus
- C. Herpetic recurrent stomatitis
- D. Chronic candidal stomatitis
- E. Papular syphilis

31. A partial removable laminar denture is being made for a 57-year-old patient with missing upper lateral teeth. The patient has the orthognathic type of occlusion. To what height should the denture base overlap the crowns of the front teeth on the palatal side?

- A. 1/3 of the height of the crown
- B. 2/3 of the height of the crown
- C. 1/2 the height of the crown
- D. The entire height of the crown
- E. Reaching the level of the necks of the teeth

32. A 40-year-old man complains of constant decementation of the porcelain-fused-to-metal crown on his upper front tooth. The crown was made for him one year ago. How must the stump of the prepared tooth look like for the proper functioning of this type of dental crown?

- A.** Conical shape, convergence angle of 5–7°, two-plane preparation, circular ledge
- B.** Cylindrical shape, two-plane preparation, circular ledge
- C.** Conical shape, convergence angle of 10–15°, single-plane preparation, circular ledge
- D.** Conical shape, convergence angle of 15–20°, single-plane preparation, circular ledge
- E.** Cylindrical shape, single-plane preparation, no ledge

33. A clasp (bugel) denture with clammer fixation is being made for a partially edentulous (Kennedy class I) patient. 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.** Duplication of the cast
- C.** Marking the denture frame
- D.** Obtaining a refractory cast
- E.** Installation of the gating system

34. A 28-year-old woman complains of a cavity in her lower left lateral tooth. Objective examination detects a mesio-occlusal-distal (MOD) defect of hard tissues of tooth 36. X-ray shows that tooth 36 is vital, no changes were detected in the periapical tissues. The anatomical and functional integrity of the tooth is being restored by making an inlay using an indirect method. During the first visit, the doctor prepared the dental cavity. What stage of denture-making is next?

- A.** Obtaining an impression
- B.** Model casting
- C.** Inlay modeling
- D.** Inlay fixation
- E.** Inlay casting

35. A 15-year-old girl has been provisionally diagnosed with localized parodontitis by the dentist. What instrument should be used to measure the depth of the periodontal pockets?

- A.** Periodontal probe
- B.** Gracey curette
- C.** Button probe
- D.** Endodontic ruler
- E.** Periodontal knife

36. A 37-year-old woman complains of a white spot on the mucosa of her upper lip, which she discovered by accident. Objectively, her lower jaw has two dental bridges,

the crown of tooth 21 is half destroyed, the tooth was not treated. In the projection of tooth 21, a continuous white plaque 4x9 mm in size is observed on the mucosa of the upper lip. The plaque is irregular-shaped, with clear borders, without an infiltrate in its base, slightly raised above the mucosa, painless, cannot be scraped off with a spatula. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Leukoplakia
- B.** Lichen ruber planus
- C.** Lupus erythematosus
- D.** Secondary syphilis
- E.** Candidal cheilitis

37. A 10-year-old girl complains of pain in the area of her upper front teeth, observed when she eats cold food. The pain appeared one month ago after an injury. Examination detects a missing mesial corner of the crown of tooth 21 and a broken off cutting edge of tooth 11 within the mantle dentin. Probing of teeth 11 and 21 is mildly painful, the response to a cold stimulus is painful and brief. Electric pulp testing — 7 microamperes. What filling material should be used in treatment in this case?

- A.** Microhybrid composite
- B.** Compomer
- C.** Macro-filled composite
- D.** Glass ionomer cement
- E.** Amalgam

38. A 2-year-old girl is being treated for severe acute herpetic stomatitis. Currently, it is the period of disease decline. What medicines for topical application to the oral mucosa should be added specifically at this stage to the complex of medicines being taken?

- A.** Keratoplastics
- B.** Proteolytic enzymes
- C.** Anesthetics
- D.** Antiviral agents
- E.** Antiseptics

39. A 65-year-old patient complains of poor mandibular fixation of the clasp (bugel) denture that was made one month ago. Objectively, teeth 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, 46 are preserved, the denture balances when one of its sides is pressed. At what stage of making the clasp denture did a mistake occur?

- A.** Casting the frame
- B.** Obtaining the impressions
- C.** Determining the centric occlusion
- D.** Modeling the clasps (clammers)
- E.** Performing parallelometry

40. A 48-year-old woman complains of problems with chewing, caused by missing teeth. Objectively, her teeth 31, 32, 33, and 41, 42, 43 have tall crowns and the I-II degree of mobility. The decision was reached to make a clasp (bugel) denture splint for her. What type of clasps (clammers) will ensure the splinting function of this construction?

- A.** Continuous
- B.** Vestibular
- C.** Dentoalveolar
- D.** Retaining
- E.** Abutment

41. An 8-year-old girl complains of dry lips and a painful burning sensation in them. She has a history of food allergies. Objectively, there is a slight edema and hyperemia of the skin of her lips. The vermilion border is infiltrated and has fissures, scabs, and scales. The surface of the lips is dry. In the angles of the mouth there are infiltrations, maceration, and fissures. What type of cheilitis can be diagnosed in this case?

- A.** Eczematous
- B.** Meteorological
- C.** Exfoliative
- D.** Actinic
- E.** Glandular

42. A 25-year-old patient has been diagnosed by a dentist with acute limited pulpitis of tooth 26. The treatment was carried out using the vital amputation method. What is necessary in this method of treating pulpitis?

- A.** Removal of the crown pulp and preservation of the root pulp vitality
- B.** Removal of the crown pulp and root pulp under anesthesia
- C.** Removal of the crown pulp followed by the application of a mummifying paste to the opening of the root canals
- D.** Pulp extirpation from the accessible root canals and its mummification in the tooth canals that are difficult to access
- E.** Preservation of the vitality of crown pulp and root pulp

43. A 49-year-old patient complains of bleeding, itching, and sore gums. Objectively, the gums are bright red and edematous, seropurulent exudate is produced from the periodontal pockets

during palpation, individual teeth exhibit mobility of the first degree. What changes in the complete blood count are characteristic of such course of the disease?

- A.** Neutrophilic left shift, increased ESR
- B.** Neutrophilic left shift, polycythemia
- C.** Neutrophilic left shift, thrombocytopenia
- D.** Neutrophilic left shift, decreased ESR
- E.** Neutrophilic right shift, increased ESR

44. A 26-year-old woman, who works with chemical substances at a factory, came to a dentist with complaints of teeth discoloration and extreme sensitivity to cold, sweet, and sour foods in her upper front teeth. Objectively, on the vestibular surface of teeth 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, and 23, at their equator, there are white spots that spread to the cutting edges. Probing detects rough and fragile enamel in the affected areas. Vital staining is positive. Make the clinical diagnosis.

- A.** Necrosis of hard dental tissues
- B.** Erosion of hard dental tissues
- C.** Acute initial caries
- D.** Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- E.** Acute superficial caries

45. A 25-year-old woman complains of acute and prolonged pain attacks in the area of her right lower jaw. The pain attacks can be provoked by various stimuli, pain also occurs spontaneously at night and radiates into the right ear. After a clinical examination, a diagnosis of acute diffuse pulpitis of tooth 46 was established. What is the most common route of infection spreading into the pulp?

- A.** From the carious cavity along the dentinal tubules
- B.** In retrograde, through the apical foramen
- C.** Through the branching delta of the root canal
- D.** Hematogenous infection through the root apex
- E.** Lymphogenous infection through the root apex

46. A 27-year-old man received a trauma of the lower jaw. After X-ray examination he was diagnosed with a displaced unilateral open mandibular fracture at the level of the mental foramen. The patient has retained all his teeth. The fracture line passes between teeth 34 and 35. What splint should be used for permanent immobilization in this case?

- A. Two-jaw splint with wire loops
- B. Two-jaw splint with a spreader arch
- C. Smooth dental brace
- D. Ivy splint
- E. Vankevych splint

47. A 65-year-old woman complains of a slowly growing, painless neoplasm on her upper lip. Objectively, on the vermilion border of the upper lip there is a neoplasm 1x1 cm in size that looks like a gray-red nodule with a funnel-shaped indent in its center, filled with a dense keratinized mass. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Bowen's disease
- C. Flat leukoplakia
- D. Cutaneous horn
- E. Verrucous precancer

48. A 48-year-old man came to a dentist for oral cavity sanitation. He has a history of mild diabetes. Objective examination reveals whitish papulae against the background of normal buccal mucosa. The papulae are slightly raised above the mucosa. They are located symmetrically, predominantly in the retromolar areas, and form a lace-like pattern. On the upper jaw there are two soldered dental bridges, tooth 37 has an amalgam filling, tooth 36 is covered with a cast metal crown. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Lichen ruber planus
- B. Secondary syphilis
- C. Leukoplakia
- D. Chronic atrophic candidiasis
- E. Lupus erythematosus

49. Two days after the extraction of tooth 46, a 29-year-old man developed complaints of a dull pain in the area of the dental alveolus of extracted tooth. Objectively, he presents with hyperemic and edematous mucosa in the area of the dental alveolus; no blood clot; food debris partially fill the socket. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute serous alveolitis
- B. Neuritis of the alveolar nerve
- C. Acute purulent alveolitis
- D. Acute necropurulent alveolitis
- E. Chronic limited osteomyelitis

50. A 60-year-old woman complains of a pain in the oral cavity that increases during eating and is observed for the past two weeks. She has a history of ischemic heart disease. Examination detects an ulcer 0.7 cm in diameter on the lateral surface of the tongue. The ulcer has soft and even margins, is covered in a gray coating, and

is painful to palpation. In the surrounding tissues there is no inflammatory reaction. In other areas, her oral mucosa is pale pink, without visible pathological changes. What type of ulcer is most likely observed in this case?

- A. Trophic
- B. Cancerous
- C. Decubitus
- D. Syphilitic
- E. Tuberculous

51. A 63-year-old woman has an oval neoplasm on the lateral surface of her neck. The neoplasm has a smooth surface and is approximately 3 cm in size. On palpation it is soft and dough-like, mobile, and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Lipoma
- B. Fibroma
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Adenoma
- E. Lateral cyst of the neck

52. A 38-year-old man complains of a neoplasm 1 cm in size on the gums in the area of his upper lateral tooth. Examination detects a neoplasm on the gingival margin in the area of tooth 14. The neoplasm is bright red, soft, round, and bleeds when touched. This clinical presentation corresponds with the following disease:

- A. Angiomatous epulis
- B. Fibroma
- C. Fibrous epulis
- D. Eosinophilic granuloma
- E. Migratory granuloma

53. A 31-year-old man complains of pain in the upper jaw and mobility of the upper teeth. He has a history of bloody discharge periodically appearing from the right half of his nose. Objectively, his right upper teeth are mobile. X-ray shows homogeneous darkening of the right maxillary sinus and destruction of the medial wall bone that resembles "melted sugar". What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Maxillary cancer
- B. Maxillary osteosarcoma
- C. Maxillary ameloblastoma
- D. Chronic maxillary osteomyelitis
- E. Specific maxillary sinusitis

54. A 25-year-old man complains of pain in the area of tooth 16, heavy bursting sensation in the right upper jaw,

headache, and a fever of 38°C . Objectively, the right cheek is swollen, palpation of the maxillary alveolar process is painful, percussion of tooth 16 is painful. Anterior rhinoscopy shows hyperemia and edema of the mucosa in the right nasal meatus. The middle nasal meatus contains mucopurulent discharge. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- B. Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- D. Acute rhinogenous maxillary sinusitis
- E. Acute maxillary periostitis

55. A 47-year-old man is indicated extraction of tooth 15. What forceps should be used for the tooth extraction in this case?

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

56. A 45-year-old man after a tooth extraction carried out by a dentist complained of sudden weakness and intense bursting retrosternal pain that radiated under the left shoulder blade. Objectively, the patient has skin pallor, cyanosis of the lips, and the blood pressure of 90/60 mm Hg. The heart sounds are rhythmic and weakened, the pulse is thready. The pain did not decrease after the patient took nitroglycerin three times. What condition is developing in the patient?

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

57. A 42-year-old woman with diabetes mellitus developed weakness, palpitations, agitation, hand tremors, and dimming vision after physical exertion. A few minutes later she lost her consciousness. Objectively, her skin is pale, moist, with normal turgor. The pulse is 88/min., rhythmic, of satisfactory volume. Blood pressure — 130/75 mm Hg. The respiration is vesicular. The eyeball tonus remains unchanged. The muscle tone is increased, hyperreflexia is observed. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Hypoglycemic coma
- B. Hyperosmolar coma
- C. Ketoacidotic coma
- D. Lactic acidotic coma
- E. Uremic coma

58. A 66-year-old woman while waiting for her appointment with a dentist complained of feeling unwell and developed asphyxia and acute constricting pain behind the sternum. Objectively, the following is observed: hyperemia of the skin of the face, sonorous heart sounds, systolic murmur over the aorta. Heart rate — 94/min., blood pressure — 230/120 mm Hg. What emergency condition has developed in the patient?

- A. Hypertensive crisis
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Angina pectoris attack
- D. Myocardial infarction
- E. Quincke's edema

59. A bus driver received a head injury in a traffic accident. Concussion was diagnosed at the site of the accident. After being brought to a hospital, in the admission room the patient started vomiting and developed heavy cough and signs of asphyxia. What type of asphyxia is observed in this case?

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

60. When analyzing the composition of potable water in a region, it was revealed that its fluorine levels are 0.5 mg/L. What disease of the dental hard tissues can be expected in this environment?

- A. Caries
- B. Fluorosis
- C. Necrosis of dental hard tissues
- D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- E. Erosion of dental hard tissues

61. A child was bitten in the area of the upper lip by the family's dog. What aid must be provided first in this case?

- A. Wash the wound with a 10% solution of household soap with water
- B. Apply a sterile gauze pad
- C. Apply a tourniquet
- D. Administer anti-tetanus serum
- E. Administer an anesthetic solution

62. When a dentist was administering tuberal anesthesia to an 11-year-old girl,

the patient developed a buccal hematoma. What should be done first in this case?

- A. Press with the hand the injection site
- B. Prescribe physiotherapy
- C. Apply cold to the the injection site
- D. Prescribe Troxevasin (Troxeutin) to be applied locally
- E. Apply a warm compress to the the injection site

63. The parents of a 10-year-old boy complain of a slight deformity in the area of the child's gonial angles and nocturnal pain attacks observed for the last several months. Examination reveals facial asymmetry caused by increased volume of the bone in the area of the gonial angles. The formations are dense, tubercular, and painless to palpation. X-ray shows uneven thinning of the cortical layer with spherical and oval areas of lucency, resembling a honeycomb and separated by dense bony septa. There is no clear border between the lesion and the healthy bone. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Fibrous dysplasia
- B. Odontoma
- C. Osteoid osteoma
- D. Osteosarcoma
- E. Ameloblastoma

64. A 60-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his right temporomandibular joint when he opens his mouth. During external examination, the joint must be palpated. Where should the index fingers be placed to diagnose the distal displacement of the articular head?

- A. On the anterior wall of the external acoustic meatus
- B. In front of the tragus
- C. Behind the auricle
- D. On the posterior wall of the external acoustic meatus
- E. —

65. Implant-supported removable dentures are being made for a 60-year-old woman. Objectively, gingiva formers have been installed on her edentulous maxilla. It is planned to obtain impressions using a silicone material with transfers. What impression technique should be used in this case?

- A. Open tray impression
- B. Dual arch impression
- C. Functional impression
- D. Decompressive impression
- E. Compression impression

66. An implant-supported removable denture is planned to be made for a 70-year-old patient to replace a complete defect in the lower dentition. Objectively, the alveolar processes of both jaws are significantly atrophied, the edentulous jaws are positioned in an orthognathic bite. What minimum number of implants is required for fixation of the denture in this case?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 8
- D. 4
- E. 6

67. A 60-year-old man came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. Objectively, his teeth 14, 15, 16, 17 are missing. It is planned to restore the defect of his upper dentition using a porcelain-fused-to-metal denture with implant supports. During the treatment, occlusion-surgical templates are being made. At what stage of treatment are they used?

- A. Installation of the implants
- B. Fixation of the superstructure
- C. Installation of the abutments
- D. Occlusion correction
- E. Selective polishing

68. A 50-year-old man came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. Objectively, his dental formula is as follows: 13 12 11/ 21 22 23, 33 32 31/ 41 42 43. The mounting of the diagnostic casts into a universal articulator using plaster is planned. What will allow the positioning of the occlusal plane in relation to the temporomandibular joint axes in the articulator?

- A. Facial arch
- B. Parallelometer
- C. Bite registrar
- D. Silicone key
- E. Bite rims

69. A 45-year-old man came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. Objectively, his teeth 46, 47, 48 are missing. The edentulous part of the alveolar process is significantly atrophied. The antagonist teeth are intact, with well-defined cusps. A decision was made to make him porcelain-fused-to-metal crowns supported by intraosseous implants. What can prevent occlusal overload of implants?

- A. Reducing the width of the crowns
- B. Reducing the height of the crowns
- C. Reducing the height of the cusps of antagonist teeth
- D. Deepening the fissures on the crowns
- E. Removing the crowns from the occlusion

70. When undergoing treatment of acute pulpitis of tooth 35 under infiltration anesthesia, a 26-year-old patient complained of dizziness, tinnitus, and dimming vision. Objectively, the following is observed: pale skin, cold sweat, pulse — 110/min., weak, blood pressure — 90/60 mm Hg, loss of consciousness for one minute. What complication did the patient develop during the treatment?

- A. Syncope
- B. Hypoglycemic coma
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Hyperglycemic coma
- E. Collapse

71. A 48-year-old woman was hospitalized after a car accident. The patient complains of a cheek wound, intense headache, nausea, and dizziness. After a thorough examination, the following diagnosis was established: a contused lacerated cheek wound, closed craniocerebral injury, concussion. What type of trauma is it?

- A. Compound
- B. Isolated
- C. Combined
- D. Multiple
- E. Single

72. A dentist uses a 4% articaine solution to administer anesthesia for the extraction of tooth 38. What maximum single dose of anesthetic can be administered to the patient?

- A. 500 mg
- B. 200 mg
- C. 100 mg
- D. 600 mg
- E. 1000 mg

73. A dentist makes complete removable laminar dentures for the upper and lower jaw of a 58-year-old completely edentulous patient. Placement of the artificial teeth is carried out on glass, using the Vasiliev's technique. The greatest convexity of the transverse occlusal curve will be observed in this case at the level of the following artificial upper lateral teeth:

- A. Second molars
- B. First molars
- C. Second premolars
- D. First premolars
- E. —

74. Complete removable dentures are being made for the upper and lower jaws of a 67-year-old patient. To place the artificial teeth correctly, the movements of the lower jaw were recorded. What is the average angle of the sagittal joint path?

- A. 33°
- B. 63°
- C. 110°
- D. 12°
- E. 17°

75. A patient undergoes fitting of the frame of a porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge with abutment teeth 24 and 27. What should be the minimum thickness of the cobalt-chrome alloy metal cap, if an abutment porcelain-fused-to-metal crown is being made?

- A. 0.3 mm
- B. 0.4 mm
- C. 0.8 mm
- D. 0.5 mm
- E. 0.1 mm

76. The mother of a 3-year-old girl brought her to a dentist with complaints of destruction of the child's front teeth. Objectively, teeth 51, 52, 54, 61, 62, 65, 71, 72, 74, 75, 81, 82, 85 are affected by caries of superficial and medium depth and varying localization. Additional examination methods allowed diagnosing the child with multiple caries. What treatment method should be chosen in this case?

- A. Silver impregnation
- B. Deep fluoridation of enamel
- C. Preparation and filling using glass ionomer cements
- D. Preparation and filling using zinc phosphate cements
- E. Preparation and filling using photopolymer materials

77. A 28-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of a swelling that she discovered accidentally in the area of her maxillary alveolar process on the left. Her mouth opening is unhindered. Objectively, in the area of the maxillary alveolar process on the left, in the projection of the roots of teeth 22 and 23, there is a deformity that looks like a round induration and is painless to palpation. Teeth 22, 23, 24 are intact. X-ray shows an area of bone

tissue rarefaction with clear boundaries, up to 1 cm in diameter, located between teeth 22 and 23; their periodontal fissure is preserved, the roots are divergent. Electric pulp testing results are within the normal range. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Globulomaxillary cyst
- B. Cementoma
- C. Follicular cyst
- D. Nasopalatine cyst
- E. Ameloblastoma

78. A 37-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his left lower jaw and reduced mouth opening. Objectively, edema and hyperemia of the mucosa are observed in the area of the left retromolar fossa that is painful to palpation. The mouth opening is reduced to 2 cm. X-ray shows dystopia of tooth 38 in the mesial direction. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Pericoronitis of tooth 38
- B. Pterygomaxillary space abscess
- C. Parapharyngeal space abscess
- D. Acute odontogenic periostitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 38

79. A 32-year-old man was hit in the face with a blunt object. He lost his consciousness for a short time. The patient complains of dizziness, double vision, and pain in the area of the upper jaw. Objectively, his face is asymmetric because of edema in the infraorbital region, palpation detects a bony "step-off" and pathological mobility along the zygomaticomaxillary suture. What fracture can be suspected in this case?

- A. Le Fort II maxillary fracture
- B. Le Fort I maxillary fracture
- C. Le Fort III maxillary fracture
- D. Zygomatic fracture
- E. Nasal fracture

80. After the extraction of tooth 38, the patient developed bleeding from the tooth socket. The dentist performed tamponade of the socket, but 20 minutes later, the socket is still bleeding. What should the doctor do in this case?

- A. Suture the socket
- B. Perform tamponade of the socket again
- C. Refer the patient to the inpatient department
- D. Refer the patient to a hematologist for a consultation
- E. Finish the visit, give advice to the patient about properly taking care of the tooth socket

81. A 38-year-old man complains of a fever of 40°C and constant pain in his right lower jaw that radiates to the neighboring areas. Objectively, he has edema of soft tissues around the body of the mandible on the right, the skin is hyperemic. The mouth opening is reduced, the oral mucosa is edematous and hyperemic on both sides of the alveolar process in the area of teeth 45, 46, 47. The crown of tooth 46 is completely destroyed. Percussion of teeth 45, 46, 47 is painful, the teeth are mobile. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 46
- C. Acute odontogenic periostitis
- D. Odontogenic abscess of the right submandibular area
- E. Acute purulent odontogenic lymphadenitis

82. Extraction of tooth 36 is indicated for a 39-year-old woman because of destruction of its bifurcation. The crown part of the tooth was removed together with the mesial root. The distal root of tooth 36 is destroyed below the gum level. What instrument should be used to remove the distal root of tooth 36?

- A. Angle elevator right (outward facing)
- B. Angle elevator left (inward facing)
- C. Straight elevator
- D. Converging beak-shaped forceps
- E. Bayonet root forceps

83. A woman came to a dentist with complaints of periodically occurring pain in the area of the gonial angle on the right and difficulty opening her mouth. Extraction of tooth 48 is indicated. What forceps should be used to extract the tooth in this case?

- A. Forceps curved along the plane
- B. Beak-shaped non-converging forceps
- C. Beak-shaped converging forceps
- D. Beak-shaped forceps with spikes
- E. Bayonet forceps

84. A 59-year-old woman complains that fixation of her partial removable laminar

denture became worse. She has been using this denture for one year. Objectively, the alveolar process in the edentulous areas is atrophied, the denture base corresponds with the denture bed, the denture is easy to place in and take out. What would be the doctor's tactics in this case?

- A. Activation of the retaining clasps (clammers)
- B. Making a denture with an elastic lining
- C. Rebasing the denture
- D. Making the denture base smaller
- E. Making a new denture

85. A 14-year-old boy complains of a rash in his oral cavity and on the lips. The rash appeared after a long-term antibiotic therapy. Objectively, there are painful erosions with a gray coating on the hyperemic mucosa of the oral cavity and hemorrhagic scabs on the lips. Maculopapular rash is observed on the skin of the flexor surfaces of the forearms. What group of drugs should be chosen for etiotropic treatment of this disease?

- A. Antihistamines
- B. Antiviral drugs
- C. Antifungal drugs
- D. Keratoplastics
- E. Anti-inflammatory drugs

86. An 18-year-old boy came to a dentist with complaints of a sharp pain in his upper tooth. The pain appeared after an injury one week ago and sharply intensifies when he bites on this tooth. After using additional examination methods, the diagnosis was established: acute traumatic periodontitis of tooth 21. What would be the doctor's tactics in this case?

- A. Conservative treatment, closed method
- B. Conservative-surgical treatment
- C. Conservative treatment, open method
- D. Extraction of tooth 21
- E. Monitoring of the tooth condition for the next 6 months

87. A 16-year-old boy complains of generally feeling unwell, a fever of 37.8°C, and pain during swallowing. Objectively, the following is observed: catarrhal gingivitis; inflammatory changes in the pharyngeal region, palatine arches, and uvula; edema of the tonsils that have massive fibrinous coating, tightly fused with the underlying tissues and spreading to the soft and hard palate. Removal of the fibrinous coating exposes an erosive surface. What is the causative agent of this disease?

- A. Löffler bacillus
- B. Coxsackievirus
- C. Epstein-Barr virus
- D. Hemolytic streptococcus
- E. Herpes simplex virus

88. A 46-year-old woman complains of painful reddening of the skin of her face, chills, headache, generally feeling unwell, vomiting, and a fever of 39°C. Objectively, on the skin of her cheeks and nose there is a bright glossy red spot with clear irregular borders. The affected area is edematous, infiltrated, and hot and sharply painful to the touch. During palpation, the border between the affected reddened skin and unaffected skin does not disappear. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Erysipelas
- B. Scarlet fever
- C. Shingles
- D. Hemangioma
- E. Lupus erythematosus

89. A 49-year-old man has been hospitalized into the maxillofacial department in a severe condition with the diagnosis of phlegmon of the mouth floor with the purulent process spreading to the neck. While lying on the operating table, the patient developed signs of asphyxia. What measures should be taken first in this case?

- A. Perform a tracheotomy
- B. Place the patient into an upright position
- C. Perform phlegmon dissection under face mask anesthesia
- D. Provide symptomatic pharmacotherapy
- E. Perform fixation of the tongue

90. What drugs are not used for premedication in dentistry?

- A. Psychostimulants and adaptogens
- B. Muscarinic antagonists
- C. Analgesics
- D. Sedatives
- E. Antihistamines

91. A complete removable laminar denture needs to be made for the lower jaw of an 82-year-old man. Slight atrophy of the alveolar process is observed. At the stage of fitting a custom tray using the Herbst method, it falls off when the tip of the tongue touches the left cheek with the mouth half closed. Name the area where the edge of the tray should be shortened.

- A.** At the distance of 1 cm from the midline on the sublingual edge of the tray on the right
- B.** At the distance of 1 cm from the midline on the sublingual edge of the tray on the left
- C.** Near the lingual frenulum
- D.** From canine to canine on the vestibular side
- E.** Along the mylohyoid line on the left

92. The sum of the transverse dimensions of certain teeth is used to build the Hawley-Herber-Herbst diagram and is taken as the radius AB. What teeth are measured for this purpose?

- A.** 11, 12, 13
- B.** 11, 12, 21, 22
- C.** 51, 52, 61, 62
- D.** 31, 32, 41, 42
- E.** 31, 32, 33

93. A 12-year-old girl complains of general weakness, high temperature, and swelling of the face on both sides. She has been ill for two days. In the school where the child studies, some students have similar complaints. Examination detects the following: body temperature — 38.5°C, swelling of both parotid salivary glands, the skin over the glands is not discolored, palpation is painful, especially when pressing in the area of the mastoid processes. The mucosa in the area of the salivary gland openings is edematous and hyperemic. Salivation is reduced. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Acute epidemic parotitis
- B.** Acute bacterial parotitis
- C.** Concrementous sialadenitis
- D.** Herzenberg's pseudoparotitis
- E.** Exacerbation of chronic parenchymal parotitis

94. A dentist diagnosed chronic gangrenous pulpitis of tooth 36 in an 11-year-old girl. Choose the optimal drug for antiseptic treatment of root canals in this case.

- A.** Sodium hypochlorite
- B.** Furacilin (Nitrofuril)
- C.** Aethonium
- D.** Hydrogen peroxide
- E.** Ethyl alcohol

95. What causes formation of Hunter-Schreger bands on longitudinal sections of enamel?

- A.** Alternation of longitudinal and transverse sections of enamel prisms
- B.** Non-homogeneous arrangement of enamel bundles
- C.** Non-homogeneous mineralization of enamel prisms
- D.** Mineralization of interprismatic spaces
- E.** Cyclic disturbances in the formation of enamel prisms

96. A 65-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of bleeding gums, mobility of her teeth, and exposure of their necks. At the examination stage, the depth of the periodontal pockets was measured and the degree of tooth root bifurcation involvement in the periodontal pocket was determined. How many degrees of tooth root bifurcation involvement in the periodontal pocket are there?

- A.** Three
- B.** One
- C.** Two
- D.** Four
- E.** Five

97. An 8-year-old girl was hospitalized into the maxillofacial department. Objectively, the child has a fever of 39°C and facial asymmetry on the left caused by painful diffuse edema in the submandibular region. The skin in this region is hyperemic, tense, and cannot be pinched into a fold. 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.** Odontogenic submandibular phlegmon on the left
- B.** Odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis on the left
- C.** Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 75
- D.** Migratory granuloma
- E.** Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis on the left

98. A 14-year-old girl, while conducting experiments during a chemistry class, received a burn on her face. Objectively, the skin at the site of the damage is dehydrated and covered with a dense dry scab with clear boundaries and a band of hyperemia on the periphery, the scab is embedded into the skin. Name the most likely type of the traumatic agent in this case.

- A. Acidic
- B. Alkaline
- C. Radiation
- D. Thermal
- E. Electric

99. The parents of an 8-year-old girl brought her to a dental orthodontist for a preventive examination. Objectively, her lower lip protrudes, the shape of her upper dentition is trapezoidal, while the lower dentition is normal. Between the upper and lower front teeth there is a sagittal gap 2 mm wide, the closure of the first permanent molars is Angle's class III. What dental appliance can be used to treat this occlusion pathology?

- A. Frankel functional regulator, type III
- B. Muhlemann propulsor
- C. Schonherr plate
- D. Bracket system
- E. Frankel functional regulator, type I

100. 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 from canine to canine are intact. What splinting method should be chosen in this clinical case?

- A. Vankevych splint
- B. Ivy ligature binding
- C. Vasiliev splint
- D. Port splint
- E. Limberg splint

101. A porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge is being made for the upper jaw of a 40-year-old man. The patient made a visit for fitting the metal frame of the denture. What material should be used during the adjustments to achieve the complete fit of the frame to the abutment teeth?

- A. Corrective silicone mass
- B. Base silicone mass
- C. Base wax
- D. Copying paper
- E. "Orthocor" material

102. A bugel (clasp) denture is to be made for the upper jaw of a 54-year-old patient. 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 must be made to make one bugel denture?

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

103. Examination of a 5-year-old boy by a dentist detected carious cavities within the pigmented dense mantle dentin on the contact surfaces of teeth 84 and 85. Probing of the cavity walls and floor is painless, there is no response to thermal stimuli, percussion of the teeth is painless. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

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

104. A 23-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of short-term sharp pain in the area of her left lower molars and premolars, caused by cold stimuli. Objectively, the mesial masticatory surface of tooth 36 has a carious cavity within the softened, light yellow peripulpal dentin. Thermal testing results are positive, the pain stops immediately after the stimulus is removed. Cavity walls and floor are tender when probed, percussion of tooth 36 is painless. Make the diagnosis.

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

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

106. A 43-year-old man complains of a periodic feeling of heaviness in his right buccal region and a salty taste in his mouth with frequent exacerbations. Objectively, his parotid salivary gland on the right is dense, elastic, springy, and painless. Thick

saliva with translucent mucus inclusions is being secreted from the duct opening. The sialogram revealed numerous small cavities in the parenchyma of the gland. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic parenchymal parotitis
- B. Herzenberg's parotitis
- C. Chronic interstitial parotitis
- D. Sjogren's syndrome
- E. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland

107. A 47-year-old man complains of a painless neoplasm on his lower lip. The neoplasm appeared one month ago. Objectively, there is a round neoplasm 6 mm in diameter against the background of the visually unchanged vermilion border of the lower lip. The neoplasm has a smooth bluish-red surface and protrudes 2–3 mm from the surface of the lip. During palpation, the neoplasm is moderately dense, without an infiltrate in its base or on its periphery. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Verrucous precancer
- B. Cutaneous horn
- C. Keratoacanthoma
- D. Papilloma
- E. Pyogenic granuloma

108. What are the contraindications to the use of liquid flowing composites in dental practice?

- A. Filling of Black's class IV carious cavities
- B. Invasive sealing of fissures
- C. Non-invasive sealing of fissures
- D. Creating a "shock-absorbing" underlying pad, when restoring the masticatory teeth
- E. Filling of small pericervical cavities

109. When administering anesthesia, the dentist made an injection into the mucogingival junction of the upper jaw between teeth 12 and 11. The dentist directed the needle upwards, backwards, and outwards, pushed it to a depth of 1.5 cm, and released 1.7 mL of 4% articaine. What nerve endings will be blocked after receiving this type of anesthesia?

- A. Middle and anterior superior alveolar nerves and infraorbital nerve
- B. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
- C. Middle superior alveolar nerve
- D. Posterior superior alveolar nerve and *pes anserinus minor*
- E. Anterior superior alveolar nerve and nasopalatine nerve

110. What are diamond dental burs with red markings used for in dentistry?

- A. Preliminary polishing of composite fillings
- B. Universal application
- C. Finishing composite fillings
- D. Quick removal of dental tissues
- E. Opening carious cavities

111. A patient with non-generalized parodontitis, first degree, chronic course, presents with a decreased titer of secretory *IgA* in the oral fluid. What is most likely indicated by these findings?

- A. Decreased protective functions of the oral mucosa and an unfavorable course of the disease
- B. Stabilization of the pathological process
- C. Decreased activity of the inflammatory process in the periodontal tissues
- D. Increased level of the body's non-specific resistance
- E. Decreased level of the body's sensitization

112. A 52-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a bright red spot that appeared on his buccal mucosa several months ago. Objectively, there is a lesion focus with small papillary growths up to 1 cm in size. The lesion is slightly sunken compared to the surrounding tissues, soft, with uneven clear contours. During palpation, it is painless and does not change in color. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Bowen's disease
- B. Trophic ulcer
- C. Leukoplakia
- D. Lichen ruber planus
- E. Hemangioma

113. A 70-year-old man complains of displacement of the lower jaw to the right when he opens his mouth, clicking in the left temporomandibular joint, and slight pain during eating. According to the patient, his mouth opening gradually becomes reduced. X-ray shows a round focus of significant darkening with clear contours in the area of the left articular process. The density of the focus matches the density of the cortical plate. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Osteoma
- B. Osteoid osteoma
- C. Giant-cell tumor of bone
- D. Chondroma
- E. Odontoma

114. A 45-year-old man has been diagnosed with a maxillary fracture. The fracture line passes between teeth 43 and 44. Pathological wear is observed in his lower teeth, the crowns of the teeth are low, wire splint fixation is difficult, the fragments can be easily repositioned manually. What laboratory-made splint should be used in this case?

- A. Limberg splint
- B. Vankevych splint
- C. Zbarzh splint
- D. Port splint
- E. Vasiliev splint

115. The parents of an 8-year-old boy came to a dentist complaining of a broken off crown of a child's front tooth. The coronal tooth fracture occurred 2 hours ago as a result of an injury sustained during a sports competition. Objectively, one third of the crown of tooth 11 is missing, the pulp is exposed at one point, bright red, and sharply painful to probing. Tooth percussion is tender. What treatment method would be optimal for tooth 11 in this case?

- A. Conservative treatment
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Vital extirpation
- D. Devital extirpation
- E. Tooth extraction

116. A newborn girl has been diagnosed with congenital unilateral complete nonunion of the upper lip with deformation of the cutaneo-cartilaginous part of the nose. What is the optimal time for surgical treatment in this case?

- A. 6 months
- B. 18 months
- C. 10 days of life
- D. 12 months
- E. 24 months

117. The parents of a 10-year-old girl came to a dental orthodontist complaining that their child has an aesthetic defect. The girl has a history of formula feeding and had been using a pacifier for a long time. Objectively, her face is symmetrical, but disproportionate due to the shortening of its lower third, the chin is slanted back. The bite is transitional, there is a contact between the cusps of the correspondi-

ng first permanent molars and canines, the sagittal fissure is 7 mm, the upper incisors overlap the lower ones by more than 1/2 of the crown height. During the Eschler-Bittner test, the child's appearance improves. What orthodontic appliance should be used to treat this occlusal pathology?

- A. Schwartz appliance
- B. Frankel functional regulator, type III
- C. Bracket system
- D. Bruckl appliance
- E. Kraus plate

118. The parents of a 7-year-old girl brought her to a dentist for oral cavity sanitation. Examination detected a small carious cavity with a narrow opening in the limited area of a fissure in her tooth 46. The probe catches in the softened mantle dentin. Choose the optimal treatment tactics in this case.

- A. Preventive filling
- B. Invasive sealing
- C. Non-invasive sealing
- D. Deep fluoridation
- E. Impregnation method

119. The parents of a 7-year-old girl brought her to a dentist with complaints that the child feels pain in her lower lateral tooth during eating. Objectively, tooth 75 has a Black's class I carious cavity that communicates with the pulp chamber. Probing of the communication area is very painful, a drop of blood appeared in the process. Percussion is painless. Thermal test results are weakly positive. Make the diagnosis.

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

120. A 14-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints of dry mouth and decreased salivation. During examination, her oral mucosa is matte and dry, with areas of whitish deposits. Hyperkeratosis of the excretory ducts of the salivary glands is observed. The skin of her face is pale and rough, her hair is dry, her nails are brittle and have transverse striations. Such symptoms can indicate the lack of a certain vitamin in the body. Name this vitamin.

- A. A
- B. B_1
- C. K
- D. D_3
- E. B_2

121. The parents of a 2-month-old boy brought him to a dentist with complaints of a congenital defect of the upper lip in the child. Objectively, there is a fissure-like defect in the tissues of the upper lip on the left, which passes through all the tissues of the lip and does not reach the nasal passage by 4 mm. The integrity of the alveolar process and hard palate is preserved. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Congenital incomplete left-sided non-union of the upper lip
- B. Congenital incomplete bilateral non-union of the upper lip
- C. Oblique non-union of the face
- D. Congenital hidden left-sided non-union of the upper lip
- E. Congenital complete left-sided non-union of the upper lip

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

123. 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 intensify. 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. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis

124. A 38-year-old man complains of aching pain in the area of his right lower tooth,

observed for the past two days. Objectively, the distal surface of tooth 46 has a carious cavity within the peripulpal dentin, probing of its bottom is painless, vertical percussion is positive, thermal testing results are negative. The mucosa in the area of the projection of tooth 46 root apices is hyperemic. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

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

125. The parents of a 4-year-old boy came to a dentist complaining that their child suffers from pain in an area of his right upper jaw and a fever of 37.5°C . Objectively, there is edema of soft facial tissues in the right buccal and suborbital regions, the crown of tooth 54 is destroyed, the tooth was previously treated and is mobile. The mucogingival junction is hyperemic on the vestibular side in the area of tooth 54, palpation detects there a painful infiltrate with a focus of fluctuation. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis
- B. Giant-cell tumor of bone in the right upper jaw
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 54
- D. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- E. Acute odontogenic purulent lymphadenitis

126. A 29-year-old man complains of pain in the oral cavity, inability to eat, and a fever of 38°C . According to the patient's medical history, several days ago the patient had acute food poisoning. Objectively, the complexion is pale, hypersalivation is observed, there are sharply painful ulcers with a dirty-gray coating on the mucosa of the lips, cheeks, gums, and floor of the mouth. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful to palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
- B. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- C. Acantholytic pemphigus
- D. Sutton's stomatitis
- E. Miliary ulcerative tuberculosis

127. During examination of a 5-year-old boy, the dentist detected a deep carious cavity communicating with the pulp chamber in tooth 84. Probing of the junction, thermal stimulation, and percussion of

the tooth are painless. Gingival mucosa in the area of the root apices projection of tooth 84 is doughy and has a fistula scar. X-ray shows an irregularly-shaped focus of bone tissue destruction in the apical part of the distal root. Choose the optimal material for permanent obturation of the root canals of tooth 84.

- A. Zinc oxide and eugenol paste
- B. Calcium hydroxide paste
- C. Epoxy resin paste
- D. Mineral trioxide aggregate material
- E. Phenol-based material

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. Acute heart failure
- D. Allergic rhinitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

129. Before the extraction of tooth 28, the patient received tuberal and palatal anesthesia for pain relief, with 0.5 mL of Ubistesin-forte administered for this purpose. A few minutes after the administration of the drug, the patient became pale, a rash appeared on the skin of the patient's face and neck, the patient's breathing became difficult and consciousness became clouded. Blood pressure — 50/0 mm Hg, pulse — 100/min. What must be administered first to provide emergency aid for this patient?

- A. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- B. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- C. Euphylline (Theophylline)
- D. Prednisolone
- E. Calcium chloride

130. A 70-year-old man with a completely edentulous lower jaw came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. Examination detected slight and uniform atrophy of the alveolar process of the lower jaw, the points of attachment of the muscles and mucosal folds are located near the base of the alveolar process. What type of atrophy of the edentulous mandible is observed in this patient?

- A. Keller's type 1
- B. Keller's type 2
- C. Keller's type 3
- D. Keller's type 4
- E. Oxman's type 2

131. Partial removable laminar dentures are being made for a 65-year-old man. Complete anatomical impressions of both jaws were obtained using "Kromopan" alginate material. What solution should be used for the disinfection of the obtained impressions?

- A. 0.5% sodium hypochlorite
- B. 0.2% "Dezoxon-1"
- C. 0.75% chloramine B
- D. 0.6% hydrogen peroxide
- E. 70% ethyl alcohol

132. A 40-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a filling fallen out of the lower right tooth that had been previously treated for caries. Objectively, tooth 45 is slightly discolored and has a deep carious cavity that communicates with the pulp chamber on its masticatory surface. Probing and percussion are painless. Thermodiagnosics results are negative. X-ray shows uniform widening of the periodontal fissure in the area of the root apex of tooth 45. Electric pulp testing — 100 microamperes. Make the diagnosis.

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

133. A 33-year-old man complains of paroxysmal pain in his upper left tooth. The pain intensifies at night and in response to various stimuli and radiates into the left temple and eye. Similar pain attacks were occurring three months ago, but the patient did not consult a doctor. Objectively, tooth 25 has a deep carious cavity that communicates with the pulp chamber. Probing at the point of communication is sharply painful, percussion is mildly painful. Mucosa in the area of the root apex projection of tooth 25 is unchanged. Thermodiagnosics is markedly positive, the pain attack is long-lasting. Electric pulp testing — 60 microamperes. X-ray shows slight widening of the periodontal fissure near the root apex of tooth 25. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

134. When examining a 58-year-old patient, the dentist detected a deformity and decreased size of the tongue that is dense and bluish-red. Gummatous infiltration is observed on the palatine mucosa. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Tertiary syphilis
- B. Median rhomboid glossitis
- C. Congenital anomaly of the tongue
- D. Desquamative glossitis
- E. Fissured tongue

135. A 29-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of an aesthetic defect in the form of a pigmented spot on his upper front tooth. Objectively, tooth 21 is slightly rotated along its axis and has a brown spot with clear boundaries on its mesial contact surface. The surface of the spot is slightly rough when probed. Thermal stimuli provoke no pain response. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic initial caries
- B. Local enamel hypoplasia
- C. Endemic fluorosis
- D. Chronic superficial caries
- E. Enamel necrosis

136. A 50-year-old man complains of bleeding gums and mobility of his teeth. After a clinical examination, he was provisionally diagnosed with generalized parodontitis of the II degree. To clarify the diagnosis, the dentist used orthopantomography. What main X-ray sign of parodontitis can be detected in the image?

- A. Mixed resorption
- B. Horizontal resorption
- C. Osteosclerosis
- D. Vertical resorption
- E. Osteoporosis

137. A 44-year-old man complains of his gums bleeding when he brushes his teeth. Objectively, the following is observed: congestively hyperemic gingival papillae on the upper and lower jaws, mild edema of the gingival margin, mineralized and non-mineralized dental deposits. What test can confirm the presence of periodontal pockets?

- A. Formalin test
- B. Vacuum test
- C. Rotter test
- D. Benzidine test
- E. Glycogen test

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

139. A 47-year-old woman has been diagnosed with chronic generalized parodontitis, II degree of severity, chronic course. Complex therapy included splinting her front lower teeth using a fiber adhesive splint. What was the first stage of the local treatment in this case?

- A. Professional oral hygiene
- B. Orthopedic dental treatment
- C. Pharmacotherapy
- D. Physiotherapy
- E. Closed curettage

140. After the atypical extraction of tooth 38, the patient developed numbness in the left half of her tongue and pain attacks that resemble electrocution in the left lower jaw. The socket undergoes epithelialization after the tooth extraction. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Trigeminal neuritis
- B. Trigeminal neuralgia
- C. Dental plexalgia
- D. Glossopharyngeal neuropathy
- E. Glossodynia

141. A 15-year-old girl complains of discolored upper front teeth. Examination by a dentist detected signs of acute initial caries in the pericervical areas of teeth 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23. What treatment technique would be most effective in this case?

- A. Infiltration
- B. Impregnation
- C. Remineralization
- D. Preparation and filling
- E. Filing down

142. The parents of a 6-year-old boy came to a dentist with complaints of eruption of a permanent tooth on the lower jaw behi-

nd the deciduous one and lack of mobility in the deciduous tooth. Objectively, tooth 71 has the first degree of mobility, tooth 31 has erupted with its cutting edge on the lingual side behind tooth 71. The diagnosis of a physiological replacement of tooth 71 was made. What is the optimal method of anesthesia in this case?

- A. Infiltration anesthesia
- B. Conduction anesthesia
- C. Topical anesthesia
- D. Intravenous anesthesia
- E. Anesthesia through a mask

143. A 14-year-old patient was referred to a dental orthodontist for a 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. Pont
- B. X-ray
- C. Tonn
- D. Nance
- E. Gerlach

144. When inspecting the finished full removable laminar denture received from the dental laboratory, the dentist discovered a characteristic "marble" pattern in the form of whitish lines on the surface and in the thick of the base plastic, from which the denture was made. What is the likely cause of these lines appearing on the denture?

- A. Insufficient amount of monomer in the plastic dough during packing
- B. Incorrect temperature during polymerization
- C. Insufficient pressure applied to the plastic dough during polymerization
- D. Insufficient amount of plastic dough during packing
- E. Insufficient polishing of the denture

145. A 49-year-old man came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. Objectively, teeth 46, 45, 44, 34, 35, 36 are missing on his lower jaw. The remaining teeth on the lower jaw are intact, stable, without inclination, with a well-defined equator. It is recommended to make a clasp (bugel) denture for the patient's lower jaw. What type of clasp (clammer) should be used on abutment teeth 47 and 37 in this case?

- A. Akers clasp
- B. Roach clasp
- C. Bonwill clasp
- D. Circumferential clasp
- E. Reverse action clasp

146. A 72-year-old patient came to a dentist complaining of insufficient fixation of a complete removable denture for the upper jaw. The denture was made one month ago. Objectively, the edge of the denture in the area of the maxillary labial frenulum is shortened, the peripheral seal is broken. What should be done in this case to improve the denture fixation?

- A. Make a new denture
- B. Correct and polish the edges of the denture base
- C. Correct the occlusal plane of the denture
- D. Perform three-dimensional modeling of the denture base
- E. Widen the edges of the denture base

147. A 58-year-old man came to a dentist for orthopedic treatment after the extraction of his right upper lateral incisor four weeks ago. For two years, he has been using a partial removable laminar denture for the upper jaw that replaces missing teeth 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. The patient has a history of a myocardial infarction that occurred 6 months ago. Objectively, the socket of tooth 12 has healed, there are no signs of inflammation, the relief of the alveolar process is preserved. What tactics should the doctor choose to replace missing tooth 12?

- A. Reconstruct the partial removable laminar denture by welding an artificial tooth to it
- B. Make a new partial removable laminar denture
- C. Perform dental implantation and make a porcelain-fused-to-metal crown
- D. Make a porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge
- E. Wait two months before making a denture

148. A clasp (bugel) denture is being made by a dentist for a 58-year-old patient with a defect of the lower dentition. When planning the design of the clasps (clammers), their rigid elements were placed in the zone between the occlusal surface and the boundary (survey) line of the abutment tooth. In what zone should the supporting part of the supporting and retaining clasp be located?

- A.** Occlusal zone
- B.** Neutral zone
- C.** Gingival zone
- D.** Retaining zone
- E.** Seal zone

149. A 25-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of increased sensitivity to thermal and chemical stimuli in the area of her upper lateral teeth on the left. Objectively, in the pericervical area of the vestibular surface of tooth 26, there is a chalk-like spot with a shallow defect in its center. When stained with a 3% solution of methylene blue, the enamel in the area of the spot stains blue. The affected area is tender when probed. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Acute superficial caries
- B.** Cuneiform defect
- C.** Local enamel hypoplasia
- D.** Enamel necrosis
- E.** Enamel erosion

150. A dentist has witnessed a car accident and had to provide emergency aid for bleeding from the femoral artery — applying a tourniquet. What is the maximum time for a tourniquet to be left on?

- A.** 1.5 hours in winter, 2 hours in summer
- B.** 3 hours in winter, 3.5 hours in summer
- C.** 2 hours in winter, 2.5 hours in summer
- D.** 3 hours in winter and in summer
- E.** 2.5 hours in winter, 3 hours in summer