

1. A 15-year-old girl complains of enlarged gums in the area of her upper and lower front teeth. Objectively, the gums are hypertrophied, loose, and bleeding. False periodontal pockets are observed. The girl was provisionally diagnosed with hypertrophic gingivitis. The proliferative processes in the patient's gums are most likely to be associated with:

- A.** Hormonal dysfunction
- B.** Endocrine diseases
- C.** Hypovitaminosis
- D.** Unsatisfactory oral hygiene
- E.** Diseases of the digestive system

2. A 66-year-old woman complains of dull pain in her left parotid masticatory area and increasing facial asymmetry that she noticed 2–3 months ago. Objectively, she is malnourished, pale and has paresis of facial muscles on the left. In front of her earlobe, she has a tuberculous infiltrate without clear margins, 4x5 cm in size. The infiltrate is moderately painful and fused with the surrounding tissues. Saliva could not be obtained from the duct of the left parotid gland. The submandibular and cervical lymph nodes on the left are enlarged. Mandibular X-ray detects no changes in the structure of bone tissue. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Adenocarcinoma
- B.** Actinomycosis of the left parotid masticatory area
- C.** Herzenberg pseudoparotitis
- D.** Mixed tumor of the left parotid gland
- E.** Exacerbation of chronic parotitis

3. The mother of a 3-year-old boy complains of an increase in his body temperature to 39°C, sharply painful small wounds in his mouth, and excessive salivation. Objectively, the gums are hyperemic, edematous, and bleeding. On the hard palate and mucosa of the cheeks and lips, there are numerous small oval erosions up to 2 mm in diameter with whitish coating. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, soft-elastic, and painful on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Acute herpetic stomatitis
- B.** Acute candidal stomatitis
- C.** Erythema multiforme exudativum
- D.** Chickenpox
- E.** Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis

4. A 13-year-old boy complains of facial pain and edema on the left, which appeared the day before, and a fever of 37.5°C. Examination revealed facial asymmetry due to a dense painful edema of the left lower jaw. Hyperemia and edema of the

gingival mucosa are observed on the vestibular side of tooth 36, the mucogingival fold is smoothed-out, the fluctuation sign is positive. The crown of tooth 36 is destroyed, its percussion is sharply painful. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Acute odontogenic purulent periostitis
- B.** Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- C.** Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 36
- D.** Odontogenic buccal phlegmon
- E.** Acute odontogenic purulent lymphadenitis

5. During a preventive examination of the oral cavity of a 40-year-old man, a dentist detected an edema of the patient's gingival margin on the upper and lower jaws. The gums are painless, but cyanotic and bleed when probed. When stained with Lugol's solution, the gingival mucosa colors light brown. X-ray shows no changes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- B.** Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- C.** Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D.** Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- E.** Generalized initial periodontitis

6. A 40-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of hyperemic, bleeding, and edematous gums and lateral teeth missing on his lower jaw. Complex treatment and removable dentures are planned for this patient. What method of functional diagnostics can be used to determine the condition of his periodontal vessels?

- A.** Rheoparodontography
- B.** Masticatiography
- C.** Electric pulp testing
- D.** Galvanometry
- E.** Radiography

7. A 28-year-old man was diagnosed with a non-displaced median mandibular fracture. The continuity of the dentition is preserved. What splint should be used in this case for permanent immobilization?

- A.** Smooth splint-brace
- B.** Two-jaw splint with a spreader arch
- C.** Splint with an inclined plane
- D.** Two-jaw splint with anchoring loops
- E.** Ivy splint

8. A clasp (bugel) denture for the lower jaw is being made for a 47-year-old woman. Objectively, the abutment teeth are intact, the crowns are tall. When checking the denture frame, the width of the arch needs to be estimated. What is the optimal width

of the denture arch?

- A. 2.0–3.0 mm
- B. 0.5–1.0 mm
- C. 1.0–1.5 mm
- D. 1.5–2.0 mm
- E. 4.0–5.0 mm

9. A 38-year-old man has undergone the first stage of a two-stage dental implant installation in the area of his tooth 45. At this stage, the root part of the implant was installed. What minimum period must pass before the second stage of the procedure can be performed?

- A. 3–4 months
- B. 5–6 months
- C. 1–2 months
- D. 7–8 months
- E. 10–12 months

10. A 6-year-old child was referred for extraction of the lower central deciduous incisors because of a changing occlusion. The teeth have the III degree of mobility. The child is somatically healthy. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia in this case:

- A. Topical anesthesia
- B. Conduction anesthesia
- C. Inhalation anesthesia
- D. Infiltration anesthesia
- E. Intraligamentary anesthesia

11. A full removable laminar denture for the upper jaw is being made for a 69-year-old man. After obtaining a functional impression, the denture borders are being determined on the cast. Where should the posterior border of the full removable laminar denture for the upper jaw be located?

- A. Overlapping the line A by 1–2 mm
- B. Overlapping the line A by 5–6 mm
- C. Leaving 1–2 mm before the line A
- D. Leaving 5–6 mm before the line A
- E. —

12. A 36-year-old woman complains of dryness and peeling of the vermilion border of her lower lip. Dryness and peeling are being observed for a month already. Lubrication with moisturizing cream has no effect. Objectively, the vermilion border of the lower lip is deep red, moderately infiltrated, and densely covered with white-gray scales. Attempts to remove the scales result in pain and bleeding. On the periphery of the lesion focus, there are areas of epithelial clouding in the form of uneven white stripes; in the center of the lesion focus there are concave areas. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Lupus erythematosus
- B. Candidal cheilitis
- C. Lichen ruber planus
- D. Leukoplakia
- E. Exfoliative cheilitis

13. A 45-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of acute paroxysmal pain in his right lower jaw. The pain radiates to the ear and intensifies when a cold stimulus is applied. Six months ago this man had a severe pain in his tooth 46, but he made no appointment with a doctor. Three days ago the pain reappeared. Examination of the mesial surface of tooth 46 revealed a deep carious cavity filled with softened pigmented dentin. Probing is sharply painful at one point. In the area of the root apices of tooth 46, X-ray shows a widening of the periodontal fissure. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

14. A 60-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a deteriorated fixation of his complete removable denture for the upper jaw. He has been using this denture for 5 years. Objectively, the prosthetic bed does not correspond with the denture base due to the atrophy of the jaw. How long can a complete removable denture be used before it becomes necessary to make a new one?

- A. 3–4 years
- B. 1–2 years
- C. 5–6 years
- D. 7–8 years
- E. 9–10 years

15. A 45-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of missing upper teeth. Objectively, his teeth 24 and 25 are missing, the bite is orthognathic, the crowns of teeth 23 and 26 are tall and intact. It is planned to make a porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge for this patient. What impression material must be used to obtain an impression in this case?

- A. Silicone
- B. Alginate
- C. Thermoplastic
- D. Zinc oxide eugenol
- E. Plaster

16. A 5-year-old girl complains of a cavity in her lower tooth. Objectively, her tooth 84 has a carious cavity within its mantle dentin.

The mantle dentin can be easily removed in layers. Cold stimuli, probing, and percussion are painless. Preparation of the carious cavity is sensitive along the dentinoenamel junction. Make the provisional diagnosis:

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

17. A 58-year-old man complains of a neoplasm on his lower lip that appeared 6 months ago. Throughout the last 20 days, it has been rapidly growing. Objectively, on the vermilion border of the lower lip there is a hemispherical gray-red node, raised above the underlying tissues by 0.5 cm. The node is demarcated and has a funnel-shaped indentation in its center, filled with keratinous masses. On palpation, the node is dense, mobile, and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

18. A 43-year-old man was diagnosed with chronic fibrous pulpitis of tooth 24. Tooth preparation, pulp extirpation, and mechanical and medical treatment of root canals were performed. How must the root canals be sealed in this case?

- A. To the physiological apex
- B. To the radiographic apex
- C. Reaching 1 mm over the apex
- D. To the anatomical apex
- E. —

19. A 40-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of tooth mobility, pain and gingival bleeding that occurs when he brushes his teeth. Objectively, the roots of teeth 13, 12, 11, 47, 46, 45, 35, 36 and 37 are exposed by over 2/3; they have the mobility of the III–IV degree. It is planned to extract the mobile teeth in the front area. What are the terms for making an immediate denture?

- A. Make the dentures before the teeth extraction and fix the dentures immediately after the extraction
- B. Make the dentures on the day after the teeth extraction
- C. Make the dentures in ten days after the teeth extraction
- D. Make the dentures in a month after the teeth extraction
- E. Make the dentures in three months after the teeth extraction

20. A 43-year-old man complains of the mobility of his teeth 34, 36 and 37 and purulent discharge from the socket of extracted tooth 35. One and a half months ago, a cut was made along the mucogingival fold and tooth 35 was extracted. Objectively, there is a slight infiltration of soft tissues in the left buccal region. Submandibular lymph nodes on the left are enlarged and mildly painful. The alveolar process in the area of teeth 34, 36 and 37 is thickened on the both sides, the mucosa is edematous and cyanotic. On the mucogingival fold a fistula with granulations was detected. The socket of extracted tooth 35 is filled with granulations with purulent exudate. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic circumscribed osteomyelitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- C. Localized periodontitis
- D. Chronic rarefying periostitis
- E. Chronic alveolitis

21. A 60-year-old man with completely edentulous upper and lower jaws complains of pain in his lower right jaw. The pain developed after an injury on the day before. Objectively, the lower jaw is slightly swollen in its right mental region, the mouth opening is not restricted. X-ray shows a right-sided non-displaced mandibular fracture in the area of the mental foramen. What splint must be used in this case?

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

22. How to separate teeth for installation of orthodontic crowns?

- A. With elastics
- B. With separation disks
- C. With diamond burs
- D. No separation is necessary
- E. With vulcanite disks

23. A 6-month-old child was diagnosed with bilateral bronchopneumonia and prescribed broad-spectrum antibiotics. The child

is formula-fed and has digestive disorders (dyspepsia). What pathological changes of hard dental tissues does this child risk developing in the future?

- A. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- B. Hutchinson teeth
- C. Local enamel hypoplasia
- D. Stainton-Capdepont syndrome
- E. Fournier teeth

24. A woman came to a dentist with complaints of a formation on her face. Objectively, on the cheek there is a painless hemispherical tumor-like formation up to 1 cm in size. On palpation, the formation is dense-elastic, mobile, has a smooth surface, and is fused to the skin surface in one point at its center. Make the provisional diagnosis:

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

25. A 2.5-year-old child is fussy and refuses to eat because of pain in the mouth that lasts for several days already. The body temperature is 37.2°C. The child has pneumonia and is being treated in an inpatient department. Objectively, on the hyperemic and edematous mucosa of the cheeks, palate, and tongue, there is a white film that can be easily removed, with the formation of erosions in some areas. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute candidal stomatitis
- B. Mild leukoplakia
- C. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
- D. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

26. A 16-year-old boy came to a dentist with complaints of frequent injuries to the inner surface of his lower lip during his boxing training. Examination revealed a reverse overlap of his front teeth. It is recommended to make him a boxing mouthguard from «Elastoplast». For what jaw should such a gear be made in this case?

- A. Mandibular dentition and mandibular alveolar process
- B. Mandibular dentition
- C. Maxillary dentition
- D. Maxillary dentition, maxillary alveolar process, and hard palate
- E. Both maxillary and mandibular dentition

27. After a car accident, a 42-year-old man was hospitalized. Examination detects an

edema of the tissues in the middle face region, bilateral hemorrhages into the lower eyelids, open bite, mobility of the nasal bones, and a «step sign» along the lower edge of the both eye sockets and in the area of the zygomatic alveolar crest. Palpation of the oral cavity detects mobility of the upper jaw. Make the provisional diagnosis:

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

28. A 30-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of short-term pain provoked by cold stimuli in a lower tooth. The pain disappears immediately after the stimulus removal. Objectively, on the masticatory surface of tooth 47 there is a carious cavity filled with light-colored softened dentin. Probing of the cavity floor causes slight pain, thermal test is positive during the action of the stimulus. X-ray shows no changes in the periapical tissues. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

29. The width of the dentition of a 15-year-old girl is being measured using the Pont analysis. Name the Pont index for measured molar value and measured premolar value:

- A. Premolar index — 80, molar index — 64
- B. Premolar index — 86, molar index — 72
- C. Premolar index — 74, molar index — 68
- D. Premolar index — 78, molar index — 32
- E. Premolar index — 82, molar index — 68

30. A 42-year-old man complains of painful bleeding gums that especially trouble him during eating. There are also complaints of muscle weakness, pain in the limbs, and chills. For the last 15 years, he has been living in the North and engaging in hard physical labor. Objectively, his skin is dry, brown, and peeling. His oral mucosa is edematous and hyperemic with a cyanotic tinge. His gingival papillae cover the tooth crowns to the half of their height and bleed in response to the slightest stimulus. Teeth mobility of the I degree is observed. There are numerous petechiae on the mucosa of the soft palate. These signs are likely to indicate the following type of avitaminosis:

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin B₁
- D. Vitamin B₂
- E. Vitamin PP

31. A 42-year-old man was hospitalized into the maxillofacial department after a car accident. Examination detected, among other signs, the so-called «raccoon eyes». When does this sign develop and where does it spread to in case of an isolated basilar skull fracture?

- A. Develops no sooner than in 12 hours after an injury and does not extend beyond the orbicularis oculi muscle
- B. Develops no sooner than in 12 hours after an injury and is diffuse in nature
- C. Develops immediately after an injury and is diffuse in nature
- D. Develops no sooner than in 24–48 hours after an injury and is diffuse in nature
- E. Develops immediately after an injury and does not extend beyond the orbicularis oculi muscle

32. The direct jaws ratio is being determined for a newborn. The baby is full-term, healthy, and breastfed. What type of bite can be expected in this case?

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

33. A 7-year-old boy was brought to a dentist. Objectively, the following is observed: gingival bleeding and hyperemia, tooth mobility, exposed roots covered with plaque, and pathological gingival pockets filled with granulations. The child is registered for regular check-ups by a pediatrician. According to the mother, the child's condition has recently become worse; the child has diabetes mellitus and exophthalmos. What diagnosis can be suspected in this case?

- A. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
- B. Taratinov disease
- C. Letterer-Siwe disease
- D. Gaucher disease
- E. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome

34. By what age the two halves of the lower jaw knit together in a child?

- A. By one year of age
- B. By 3 years of age
- C. By 6 years of age
- D. Within the first month after birth
- E. Prenatally

35. A 50-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of deteriorated fixation of her partial removable laminar denture for the upper jaw that she has been using for 3 months. Objectively, the alveolar process in the edentulous areas is atrophied, but the base of the denture corresponds with the prosthetic bed, the denture balances. What tactics should the doctor choose in this case?

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

36. A 13-year-old child complains of acute pain in an upper tooth. The pain intensifies during biting on this tooth. Objectively, the distal surface of tooth 16 has a deep carious cavity that does not communicate with the dental cavity. Thermal stimuli and probing are painless. Tooth percussion is sharply painful. The tooth has the I degree mobility. The mucosa in the projection of the roots of tooth 16 is hyperemic and edematous. After necrectomy, the dental cavity was opened and purulent exudate was obtained. X-ray detects no changes. What provisional diagnosis can be made in this case?

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

37. A 19-year-old young man complains of the presence of a spherical thickening on his lower tooth. Objectively, on the oral surface of tooth 46, in its cervical region, there is a teardrop-shaped thickening 2–3 mm in diameter covered with enamel. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Hyperplasia
- B. Local hypoplasia
- C. Supernumerary tooth
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Marble disease

38. A 39-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of mobility of his upper and lower teeth. Objectively, the bite is orthognathic, the dentition is continuous, the teeth have pathological mobility of the I–II degree. The marginal periodontium is in a satisfactory condition. What type of dentition stabilization must be used in this case?

- A. Arched
- B. Sagittal
- C. Frontosagittal
- D. Parasagittal
- E. —

39. Parents of a 6-year-old boy complain of deterioration of the child's general condition, fever of 38.0°C, facial edema, and dry mouth. Objectively, the child's face is pear-shaped due to a dough-like soft tissue edema in the parotid regions, more on the right. Palpation of the parotid areas is painful. The skin is not discolored. A small amount of thick transparent saliva is being secreted from the ducts of the parotid glands. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A. Acute epidemic parotitis
- B. Mikulicz disease
- C. Herzenberg pseudoparotitis
- D. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- E. Phlegmon of the right parotid region

40. A 35-year-old woman came to a dentist for treatment of caries in her tooth 37. After local anesthesia, she felt fear and anxiety, developed tingling skin on her hands and face, tinnitus, headache, nausea, abdominal pain, marked skin pallor, acrocyanosis, a sharp decrease in blood pressure, and broke out in cold sticky sweat. Then convulsions started and the patient lost consciousness. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Acute cerebrovascular accident
- C. Collapse
- D. Fainting
- E. Acute myocardial infarction

41. A 40-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of bleeding gums, teeth mobility on both his jaws, and bad breath. Examination was performed and the diagnosis was made: generalized periodontitis of moderate severity. After therapeutic treatment it is necessary to splint the intact dentitions. What splint design would be optimal in this case?

- A. Elbrecht's cast continuous splint
- B. Mamlok splint
- C. Clasp (bugel) denture with continuous clammers
- D. Crown splint
- E. Cap splint

42. The parents of a 5-year-old boy came to a dentist with complaints of pain in the area of the child's upper front teeth due to an injury, obtained when the child fell the day before. Objectively, the upper lip is edematous, teeth 51 and 61 have mobi-

lity of the II degree. X-ray shows partial resorption of the roots of teeth 51 and 61. What is the most reasonable doctor's tactics regarding the injured teeth?

- A. Extraction of teeth 51 and 61
- B. Splinting with a smooth splint-brace
- C. Splinting with a dentogingival splint
- D. Ligature fixation of teeth 51 and 61
- E. Replantation of teeth 51 and 61

43. A 54-year-old man came to a dentist for oral cavity sanitation. He has a single small erosion on the vermilion border of his lower lip, located laterally at the distance of 1/3 from the right mouth angle. The erosion has an irregular shape, deep red color, and a smooth glossy surface. Palpation detects no induration of its base, regional lymph nodes are not palpable. The lesion first appeared 3 years ago. Usually, it is observed for 1.5–2 months, then it heals and reappears. Sometimes it is covered in a scab. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Manganotti's abrasive precancerous cheilitis
- B. Leukoplakia, erosive form
- C. Recurrent herpes
- D. Primary syphiloma, erosive form
- E. Bowen's disease

44. For a 37-year-old patient with a habitual mandibular dislocation, a non-removable dental appliance is being made to restrict the mouth opening. How long must this appliance be used?

- A. 2–3 months
- B. 1–2 weeks
- C. 3–4 weeks
- D. 6–12 months
- E. 4–5 years

45. A 45-year-old woman complains of acute pain in her mouth, inability to eat, body temperature of 38°C, pain in her muscles and joints, and general weakness. Her condition developed after an overexposure to cold. Objectively, on her hyperemic and edematous oral mucosa she has vesicles and erosions with fibrinous coating. There are bloody scabs on the vermilion border of her lips. Nikolsky's sign is negative. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- B. Chronic recurrent herpes
- C. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
- D. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- E. Pemphigus

46. A 40-year-old woman complains of sharply painful ulcers that periodically appear in her mouth throughout the last 4 years. Exacerbations of her condition occur 2–3 times a year. Examination of unchanged buccal mucosa revealed two round defects of the epithelium 5 mm in size. The defects have a hyperemic rim and grayish coating. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B.** Chronic herpetic stomatitis
- C.** Sutton's aphthae
- D.** Primary syphilis
- E.** Miliary ulcerative tuberculosis

47. A 10-year-old child complains of persistent pulsing pain in tooth 26. The pain appeared the day before and intensifies in response to hot stimuli, while cold stimuli slightly relieve it. Objectively, tooth 26 has a deep carious cavity on its masticatory and mesial surfaces. The carious cavity does not communicate with the dental cavity. Probing of the cavity floor and percussion are painful. X-ray shows no pathological changes in the periodontium. What treatment method must be used in this case?

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

48. A 55-year-old woman complains of erosions in her mouth, pain during eating, and hoarse voice. The disease onset was 3 months ago. Local treatment was unsuccessful. Objectively, on the unchanged mucosa of the gums and soft palate there are large bright red erosions. The mucosa can be easily injured and exfoliates with the development of new erosions. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Pemphigus
- B.** Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C.** Erythema multiforme exudativum
- D.** Lichen ruber planus
- E.** Chronic herpetic stomatitis

49. A 47-year-old woman complains of dry mouth, taste disturbance, and a burning sensation in the tip of her tongue that disappears during eating, but intensifies in the evening. These complaints first appeared after a psychic trauma. The patient suffers from carcinophobia and disturbed sleep. What disease can be characterized by these symptoms?

- A.** Glossodynia
- B.** Neuritis of the lingual nerve
- C.** Desquamative glossitis
- D.** Chronic candidiasis
- E.** Median rhomboid glossitis

50. A 45-year-old woman complains of a burning sensation and dryness of her oral cavity, which intensifies during eating spicy foods. Objectively, her saliva is viscous, the tongue is edematous and has tooth imprints. The back of the tongue is covered with a white-gray coating that is difficult to remove with a spatula, filamentous papillae are hypertrophied. On the lateral surfaces and the tip of the tongue there are round patches of desquamation. The patient has diabetes mellitus. What etiological medicines must be prescribed in this case?

- A.** Antifungal agents
- B.** Antibiotics
- C.** Antihistamines
- D.** Antiprotozoal agents
- E.** Keratolytics

51. A 19-year-old young man came to the emergency room with complaints of nosebleeding and facial pain and asymmetry. He was injured approximately 3 hours ago. He did not lose his consciousness. Objectively, his face is markedly asymmetrical due to edema and hematomas of the right lower eyelid and suborbital region. The mouth opening is slightly limited. The bite is not disturbed. The patient presents with impaired sensitivity of the upper right lip. Palpation detects a «step sign» at the outer edge of the right eye socket and zygomatic alveolar crest. What provisional diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A.** Fracture of the right zygomatic bone
- B.** Le Fort maxillary fracture, type 1 (lower type)
- C.** Le Fort maxillary fracture, type 2 (middle type)
- D.** Le Fort maxillary fracture, type 3 (upper type)
- E.** Nasal fracture

52. A 42-year-old woman complains of sharp pain in her right temporomandibular joint. The pain intensifies during lower jaw movements. Three days ago, she was injured (fell and hit her chin on a hard object). Objectively, her face is symmetrical, the bite is orthognathic, the mouth opening is limited to 2 cm. X-ray shows smooth and straight contours of the bone tissues of the articular surfaces. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Acute post-traumatic arthritis of the right temporomandibular joint
- B.** Rheumatic arthritis of the temporomandibular joint
- C.** Pain dysfunction of the right temporomandibular joint
- D.** Ankylosis of the right temporomandibular joint
- E.** Right-sided anterior dislocation of the mandible

53. An 11-year-old girl was diagnosed with chronic parenchymatous parotitis. Name the radiological sign of this disease:

- A.** «Bunch of grapes»
- B.** «Dead tree»
- C.** «Dewdrops»
- D.** Fluctuation sign
- E.** Filling defect

54. A 55-year-old man with missing tooth 11 that was removed six months ago because of an injury came to an orthopedic dentistry clinic to have a denture made for him. Objectively, his teeth 21 and 12 are intact and have a well-defined equator. Two weeks ago this man was discharged from a hospital after a myocardial infarction. What tactics should the doctor choose?

- A.** Make a temporary removable denture
- B.** Make a clasp (bugel) denture
- C.** Make a dental bridge with teeth 12 and 21 as the abutment
- D.** Temporarily postpone denture-making
- E.** Perform an implantation in the area of tooth 11

55. A 29-year-old man came to the surgical department of a dental polyclinic with complaints of a painful swelling on the right side of his face. The swelling appeared 1.5–2 months ago and has been gradually increasing since then. Objectively, the mouth opens freely, the face is asymmetrical due to a swelling in the right parotid masticatory area. The skin over the swelling is hyperemic and edematous. Palpation detects there a painful infiltrate up to 3 cm in size. Massaging produces clear saliva from the excretory duct of the right parotid gland. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Chronic purulent lymphadenitis of the right parotid masticatory region
- B.** Acute purulent parotitis on the right
- C.** Furuncle of the right parotid masticatory area
- D.** Chronic interstitial parotitis on the right
- E.** Submasseteric abscess on the right

56. A 2.5-year-old child is registered for regular check-ups with an orthodontist.

Stage 1 of the physiological rise in occlusal height corresponds with eruption of a certain group of deciduous teeth. Name this group of teeth:

- A.** Deciduous molars
- B.** Deciduous central incisors
- C.** Deciduous lateral incisors
- D.** Deciduous canines
- E.** Anterior teeth

57. A 13-year-old girl complains of pain and swelling in her right submandibular region and a fever of 38.5°C. Objectively, her general condition is moderately severe, her face is asymmetrical due to a soft tissue edema in the right submandibular region. Palpation detected a dense painful circumscribed infiltrate; the skin over the infiltrate is hyperemic and cannot be pinched into a fold; fluctuation sign is positive. In the oral cavity, the crown of tooth 46 is destroyed and discolored, tooth percussion is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

58. A 48-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints about changes in the shape of his gums and their excessive growth. He has epilepsy and is taking anticonvulsants. Objectively, the gingival papillae are of normal color, dense, with a bumpy surface, do not bleed when probed and cover the lower front teeth to their cutting edge. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form, degree III
- B.** Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form, degree III
- C.** Gingival fibromatosis
- D.** Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form, degree II
- E.** Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form, degree II

59. A 45-year-old woman who works at a chemical factory came to a dentist with complaints of a toothache provoked by thermal and chemical stimuli. Examination revealed matte enamel with chalky spots on the vestibular surface of the upper

front teeth, as well as defects with chipped enamel and exposed dark dentin. What will be the diagnosis in this case?

- A. Necrosis of hard dental tissues
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Systemic hypoplasia
- D. Acute superficial caries
- E. Cuneiform defects

60. A 53-year-old man came to a dentist complaining of pain provoked by chemical, thermal, and mechanical stimuli in his upper and lower front teeth. Moreover, sometimes he develops a slight pain in his temporomandibular joints. Objectively, the bite is deep, on the lingual surface of the upper front teeth and the vestibular surface of the lower teeth the enamel is sharpened and worn-off to the dentin. The dentin is pigmented and shiny. The enamel is of normal color. The crown height of the lateral teeth is reduced by 1/3. What will be the diagnosis in this case?

- A. Pathological tooth wear
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Necrosis of hard dental tissues
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Stainton-Capdepon syndrome

61. An obturator needs to be made for a child born with a cleft palate. What is the optimal age of a child for the installation of an obturator in case of a cleft palate?

- A. The first days after birth
- B. 1 year
- C. 1.5 years
- D. 3–4 years
- E. 5–6 years

62. A 42-year-old man was hospitalized in a severe condition with marked general intoxication and fever of 39.1°C. Objectively, the lower third of his face is elongated due to a dense, sharply painful infiltrate in the submental and submandibular regions. The skin in these regions is tense, cyanotic and cannot be pinched into a fold. Palpation detects crepitation under the skin. The mouth is half open, the tongue is raised. The mucosa of the mouth floor is hyperemic and edematous. What provisional diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Purulonecrotic phlegmon of the mouth floor
- B. Phlegmon of the root of the tongue
- C. Malignant tumor of the mouth floor
- D. Actinomycosis of the mouth floor
- E. Phlegmon of the parapharyngeal space

63. A person has a unilateral linear fracture in the area of the gonial angle. Immobilization was performed by applying a two-

jaw dental ligature splint with anchoring loops and intermaxillary traction. Healing progresses without complications. When is it the time to remove the splint?

- A. In 3 weeks
- B. In 10 days
- C. In 2 weeks
- D. In 7 days
- E. In 5 weeks

64. The parents of a 6-year-old boy complain of an edema on the right side of the child's face, a fever of 39°C, and a deterioration of his general condition. Objectively, the child's face is asymmetrical because of a soft tissue edema in the buccal and submandibular areas on the right. In the oral cavity, the crown of tooth 84 is destroyed, percussion of teeth 83, 84 and 85 is painful, the teeth have the I–II degree of mobility, the alveolar mucosa and edematous on its lingual and vestibular sides. Vincent's sign is positive. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- B. Acute odontogenic periostitis
- C. Acute odontogenic purulent lymphadenitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 84
- E. Phlegmon of the right submandibular region

65. The phenomenon, when a normally developed tooth does not erupt at the appropriate time in its proper place in the dentition, is called:

- A. Retention
- B. Inclusion
- C. Dystopia
- D. Tortoanomaly
- E. Supernumerary tooth

66. A 12-year-old boy complains to a dentist of a swelling on his chin. The edema appeared 3 weeks ago after he fell from a bicycle. No treatment was provided. After the injury, the edema slightly decreased, but did not disappear completely. The edema in the left mental region causes facial asymmetry. The skin is not discolored. Palpation detects there a slightly painful dense thickening of the mental region 1.5x2 cm in size. The oral mucosa is without changes. The teeth are intact and immobile. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Chronic hyperplastic periostitis
- B.** Purulent hematoma of the mental region
- C.** Chronic post-traumatic osteomyelitis
- D.** Chronic non-odontogenic lymphadenitis
- E.** Non-odontogenic abscess of the mental region

67. The interalveolar height of a 65-year-old completely edentulous man is being measured using the anatomical and physiological method. What should be the difference in the distance between the reference points on the chin and at the base of the nose compared to the normal state of physiological rest of the lower jaw?

- A.** 2–3 mm shorter
- B.** 5–6 mm shorter
- C.** 5–6 mm larger
- D.** No difference
- E.** 2–3 mm larger

68. A 14-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints of a large cavity in her upper molar. Objectively, on the masticatory surface of tooth 26 there is a carious cavity within the parapulpal dentin, filled with dense pigmented dentin. Thermal test with a cold stimulus produces brief and weakly positive response. Percussion of tooth 26 is negative, tooth preparation is sensitive along the dentinoenamel junction. Probing of the cavity floor is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

69. A woman came to a dentist because of a swelling in her sublingual area. The swelling makes speaking and eating problematic. Examination detects in the sublingual area a soft-elastic formation 1 cm in diameter. The formation has a smooth surface and clear margins. Palpation detects fluctuation. The oral mucosa above the formation is stretched and translucent with a blue tinge. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Ranula of the sublingual salivary gland
- B.** Adenolymphoma
- C.** Mixed tumor of the submandibular salivary gland
- D.** Sublingual hemangioma
- E.** Calculous sialadenitis

70. A 71-year-old man came to a dental orthopedist to have a denture made for him. He complains of all the teeth missing on his upper jaw. Objectively, the mucosa that covers the alveolar process of his upper

jaw and palate is thinned-out and non-pliable. According to Supple, this type of prosthetic bed mucosa can be classified as:

- A.** Class 2
- B.** Class 1
- C.** Class 3
- D.** Class 4
- E.** —

71. A 51-year-old woman came to a clinic with complaints of multiple burns caused by hot steam. Objectively, the skin of her nose, frontal, buccal, and mental regions is brightly hyperemic, edematous, and sharply painful. Her regional lymph nodes are unchanged and painless. Name the degree of burns in this case:

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

72. The parents of a 4-year-old girl complain of defects in the upper teeth of their child. Objectively, in the cervical region of the vestibular surface of the upper incisors there are defects that do not cross the dentinoenamel junction and look like patches of altered chalky enamel with visible destruction of its structure. Probing detects a rough and 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

73. Partial removable laminar dentures for the upper and lower jaw are being made for a 68-year-old man. At the stage of checking the denture design, a cusp-to-cusp contact is detected in the lateral areas and a sagittal fissure is observed in the frontal area. What mistake did the doctor make in this case?

- A.** Fixed anterior occlusion
- B.** Fixed lateral occlusion
- C.** Incorrect construction of the prosthetic plane
- D.** Central occlusion is too low
- E.** Central occlusion is too high

74. A 67-year-old man needs a partial removable denture for the upper jaw. Where should the denture border be located in relation to the patient's natural front teeth?

- A.** Overlapping crowns by 1/3 of their height
- B.** Overlapping crowns by 2/3 of their height
- C.** Overlapping crowns by their full height
- D.** Reaching the necks of the teeth
- E.** Located below the necks of the teeth

75. A 49-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of an aesthetic defect, speech disorders, and problems with eating. Objectively, his teeth 13, 12, 11, 21, 22 and 23 are missing, while teeth 17, 16, 15, 14, 24, 25, 26 and 27 are intact, but have a pathological mobility of the I–II degree. The lower dentition is preserved. Generalized periodontitis of the I degree, chronic progression, is observed. What denture can be used to eliminate the defect in the frontal maxillary region and stabilize the remaining teeth?

- A.** Clasp (bugel) denture with continuous clammers
- B.** Clasp (bugel) denture with beam fixation system
- C.** Partial removable laminar denture
- D.** Crown splint for the lateral teeth and a partial removable laminar denture
- E.** Clasp (bugel) denture with telescopic fixation system

76. A woman complains of acute involuntary paroxysmal pain in one of her upper teeth. The pain occurs almost without intermissions, radiates to the temple and can be slightly relieved with cold water. Objectively, tooth 26 has a deep carious cavity that does not communicate with the pulp chamber. Probing along the cavity floor is painful, vertical percussion causes tenderness. What provisional diagnosis can be made in this case?

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

77. A patient was diagnosed with mandibular ameloblastoma. What type of surgical treatment is indicated in this case?

- A.** Mandibular resection at the distance of 1.5 cm from the lesion
- B.** Tumor curettage within the healthy tissues
- C.** Cryodestruction of the tumor
- D.** Cystectomy
- E.** Only conservative treatment is performed

78. A 35-year-old man complains of constant pain in his tooth 24. The pain appeared the day before and is aggravated by biting. Objectively, on the masticatory-distal surface of tooth 24 there is a deep

carious cavity filled with food debris. Probing of the cavity floor is painless; there is no response to thermal stimuli. Percussion of tooth 24 is sharply painful. X-ray shows no pathological changes in the periapical tissues, surrounding the root apices of tooth 24. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

79. A 28-year-old man has received a chin injury. X-ray allowed diagnosing him with bilateral mental fracture of the lower jaw. What is the direction of displacement of the smaller fragment?

- A.** Downward and backward
- B.** Upward and backward
- C.** Downward and forward
- D.** No displacement
- E.** —

80. A 43-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of defects on her upper front teeth and their sensitivity to sour and cold stimuli. The defects began to appear about 5 years ago, while the pain provoked by stimuli has been observed for a year. The woman suffers from thyrotoxicosis. On the vestibular surface of her teeth 12, 11, 21 and 22, in the area of their equator, examination revealed concave oval defects of the enamel up to 0.3 cm in size with a smooth, dense floor. What will be the diagnosis in this case?

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

81. A 19-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints of intermittent pain, provoked by biting on a right lower tooth. Objectively, her tooth 46 is discolored; on its masticatory surface it has a carious cavity that communicates with the dental cavity. Probing and percussion are painless. A fistula was detected on the mucosa in the area of the projection of the roots of tooth 46. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

82. A 42-year-old woman came to a denti-

st with complaints of bad breath and tooth mobility. Objectively, the gums in the area of all her teeth are edematous, hyperemic, cyanotic, and bleed when touched. Traumatic occlusion is observed in the area of the lower front teeth, the necks of these teeth are exposed, the periodontal pockets are 3.5–5 mm deep and filled with purulent exudate. The teeth have mobility of the I–II degree. X-ray shows resorption of interdental septa up to 1/3–1/2 of the root length. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Generalized periodontitis, degree II, exacerbation
- B.** Localized periodontitis, chronic progression
- C.** Generalized periodontitis, degree I, chronic progression
- D.** Generalized periodontitis, degree II, chronic progression
- E.** Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis, degree II, exacerbation

83. A 27-year-old woman came to a dental clinic with complaints of an aesthetic defect in the area of her upper central incisors. She was diagnosed with chronic deep caries of teeth 11 and 21, Black's class IV. Aesthetic restoration of teeth 11 and 21 is planned in this case. Name the material with the best combination of strength and aesthetic properties:

- A.** Hybrid composites
- B.** Macrofilled composites
- C.** Microfilled composites
- D.** Compomers
- E.** Liquid composites

84. A 21-year-old man came to a dentist complaining of problematic mouth opening and changing facial features that are observed throughout the last two years. Several years ago he had a facial injury. Objectively, the right half of his face is flattened, the chin is displaced to the left. Palpation detects a decreased excursion of the mandibular articular head on the left. Mouth opening is limited to 1 cm. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Ankylosis of the left temporomandibular joint
- B.** Exacerbation of chronic arthritis of the left temporomandibular joint
- C.** Acute arthritis of the left temporomandibular joint
- D.** Anterior mandibular dislocation
- E.** Arthrosis of the left temporomandibular joint

85. A 28-year-old man complains of an

ulcer on his tongue. Objectively, he has a painless red erosion with a smooth glossy floor, approximately 1 cm in diameter. The erosion has clear smooth margins and a dense infiltrate at its base. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painless on palpation. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Syphilitic ulcer
- B.** Tuberculous ulcer
- C.** Actinomycotic ulcer
- D.** Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- E.** Decubital ulcer

86. A 24-year-old young man was very worried before an appointment with a dentist. He developed ringing in his ears, dizziness, pale skin, darkened vision, weak and rapid pulse, and blood pressure of 100/70 mm Hg. His breathing is slow and shallow. The pupils are dilated. The patient has lost his consciousness for about a minute. What condition can be suspected in this case?

- A.** Fainting
- B.** Epileptic seizure
- C.** Collapse
- D.** Anaphylactic shock
- E.** Hypertensive crisis

87. A 45-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain and bleeding in the area of his upper right teeth. Objectively, on the contact surfaces of teeth 16 and 17 there are dental restorations of unsatisfactory quality, the contact point of the teeth is not restored, the gingival papilla between teeth 16 and 17 is edematous, hyperemic, and bleeds when probed. X-ray shows resorption of the interalveolar septum in the area of teeth 16 and 17 by 1/3 of their root length. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

88. A 45-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of bad breath and gums that bleed when she brushes her teeth. Objectively, she has a significant amount of hard and soft dental plaque; her gums are dough-like, they have a cyanotic tinge and bleed when probed. X-ray shows resorption of the cortical plate at the apices of the interalveolar septa. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Generalized periodontitis, initial stage, chronic progression
- B.** Generalized periodontitis, I degree, exacerbated progression
- C.** Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D.** Generalized periodontitis, initial stage, acute progression
- E.** Generalized periodontitis, I degree, chronic progression

89. A 27-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his gums, bad breath, bleeding, and general weakness for 3 days. Prior to his visit, he requested no physician's help. Examination shows that the patient is pale, his regional lymph nodes are enlarged, their palpation is painful. The gums on the both jaws are edematous and hyperemic. The gums have several ulcers with dirty-gray coating. What group of medicines must be used for the etiotropic treatment of this condition?

- A.** Antibacterial agents
- B.** Proteolytic enzymes
- C.** Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- D.** Antihistamines
- E.** Steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

90. A 26-year-old man came to a dentist for oral cavity sanitation. Objective examination of tooth 16 revealed on its masticatory surface a hard tissue defect within the mantle dentin. The dentin is dense and pigmented. Probing, thermal testing, and percussion are painless. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

91. During a preventive examination of a 19-year-old girl after the removal of dental plaque, chalk-like spots were detected in the cervical region of her teeth 11 and 42 on their vestibular surface. The spots are painless when probed. Enamel resistance test — 7 points. What morphological changes are characteristic of this condition?

- A.** Subsurface enamel demineralization
- B.** Superficial enamel demineralization
- C.** Degenerative changes in odontoblasts
- D.** Changes in the mantle dentin
- E.** Damaged dentinoenamel junction

92. A 16-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints of a carious cavity in her upper right tooth that accumulates food debris. Examination revealed a carious cavity with a wide opening in tooth 14. The dentin of the cavity floor and walls is

dense and pigmented. Electric pulp testing — 4 microamperes. During the treatment, a pulp horn was accidentally exposed. What doctor's tactics would be optimal in this case?

- A.** Application of odontotropic paste
- B.** Vital amputation of the pulp
- C.** Vital extirpation of the pulp
- D.** Application of mummifying paste
- E.** Tooth extraction

93. A 16-year-old boy complains of general indisposition, fever, and pain during swallowing. Objectively, the oral mucosa of the pharynx, palatine arches, uvula, and palatine tonsils is hyperemic and edematous; it has clearly demarcated patches of fibrinous and membranous plaque, tightly attached to the adjacent tissues. Submandibular and cervical lymph nodes are enlarged and painful. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Diphtheria
- B.** Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative tonsillitis
- C.** Infectious mononucleosis
- D.** Measles
- E.** Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis

94. A 60-year-old woman came to a dental surgeon to have her central upper incisors extracted. The crown part of the incisors is retained. What forceps are needed to extract these teeth?

- A.** Straight forceps
- B.** S-shaped right-sided forceps
- C.** Beak-shaped crown forceps without spikes
- D.** Bayonet forceps
- E.** S-shaped forceps

95. A man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his left lower jaw and limited mouth opening. Objectively, his mouth opens by 2 cm, the retromolar mucosa on the left is slightly edematous, hyperemic, and painful on palpation. An orthopantomogram shows the dystopia of tooth 38 in the mesiodistal position. What surgery is indicated in this case?

- A.** Atypical tooth extraction
- B.** Hemisection
- C.** Operculectomy
- D.** Bicuspidization
- E.** Resection of the dental root apex

96. A patient from a psychiatric clinic was referred to a dentist for treatment. After the examination she was diagnosed with acute median caries of tooth 16 (Black's class I). The patient has problems with communication and is afraid of injections.

The doctor decided to use the ART technique. What filling material should be used in this case?

- A. Glass ionomer cement
- B. Microfilled composite
- C. Macrofilled composite
- D. Hybrid composite
- E. Amalgam

97. A 50-year-old man complains to a dentist of pain and creaking in his left temporomandibular joint when eating, especially solid foods. After the irritation is removed, the pain gradually subsides in 20–30 minutes. In the morning there is no pain. Objectively, the patient chews food mainly on the left side. X-ray of the left temporomandibular joint shows narrowing of the joint space. Make the diagnosis:

- A. Chronic arthritis of the left temporomandibular joint
- B. Acute arthritis of the left temporomandibular joint
- C. Ankylosis of the left temporomandibular joint
- D. Arthrosis of the left temporomandibular joint
- E. Pain dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint

98. A 54-year-old woman complains of pain and clicking in her temporomandibular joint during movements of the lower jaw. This condition has been observed for several years. Objectively, her face is symmetrical, the mouth opens with a slight mandibular displacement to the left. The dentition is intact. What type of X-ray examination would be most informative for diagnosis-making in this case?

- A. Computed tomography of the temporomandibular joint
- B. Orthopantomography
- C. Axiography
- D. Teleradiography
- E. Electromyography

99. An 8-year-old boy was diagnosed by a dentist with chronic fibrous pulpitis of tooth 36. Previously, the treatment and extraction of temporary teeth was performed with local anesthesia. What would be the most rational treatment method in this case?

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

100. Two-jaw removable laminar dentures are being made for a 70-year-old man.

Alginate impressions need to be obtained to make diagnostic casts of the patient's jaws. The doctor prepares the alginate mass by mixing the powder with water in a rubber flask. What should be the water temperature?

- A. 20–25°C
- B. 35–40°C
- C. 45–50°C
- D. 10–15°C
- E. Under 10°C

101. A 40-year-old serviceman came to the orthopedic dentistry department with complaints of dull intermittent aching pain in his left temporomandibular joint, its morning stiffness and creaking. Objectively, the face is symmetrical, the distance between the cutting edges of the central incisors during the maximum opening of the mouth is 2.5 cm. During movements of the lower jaw, joint noise and clicking are observed. Skin over the joint has no visible changes. X-ray shows deformation of the articular surfaces of the left temporomandibular joint. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Arthrosis of the left temporomandibular joint
- B. Mandibular subluxation
- C. Pain dysfunction of the left temporomandibular joint
- D. Acute arthritis of the left temporomandibular joint
- E. Bone ankylosis of the left temporomandibular joint

102. Missing tooth 12 of a 35-year-old man is being restored with a ceramic crown fixed on a zirconium dioxide implant. What cement should be used to fix the crown in this case?

- A. Composite
- B. Phosphate
- C. Silicate
- D. Polycarboxylate
- E. Glass ionomer

103. A 20-year-old girl came to a dentist for a preventive examination. She has no complaints. Objectively, on the vestibular surface of her tooth 17 within the enamel there is a carious cavity with a wide opening. The enamel of the cavity walls and floor is dense and pigmented. Probing of the carious defect is painless. There is no response to thermal stimuli. Percussion of the tooth is painless. What is the diagnosis in this case?

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

104. A dentist treats chronic gangrenous pulpitis of tooth 47 in a 28-year-old patient. What data were obtained during electric pulp testing to confirm the diagnosis of chronic gangrenous pulpitis?

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

105. A 27-year-old pregnant woman came to the surgical dentistry department with complaints of acute pain in the area of her tooth 48. Her tooth 48 needs to be extracted. Her gestation period is 22 weeks, no allergies. What anesthetic is usually the drug of choice for pregnant women?

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

106. A 5-year-old child was diagnosed with chronic gangrenous pulpitis of tooth 55. What substance would be optimal for antiseptic treatment of the root canals in this case?

- A. Sodium hypochlorite solution
- B. Furacilin (Nitrofuril) solution
- C. Formalin (Formaldehyde) solution
- D. Ethonium solution
- E. Hydrogen peroxide solution

107. A clasp (bugel) denture for the lower jaw is being made for a 59-year-old man. At the stage of denture design, the parallelometry must be performed using any suitable method. What is determined at this stage?

- A. Border line
- B. Line A
- C. Smile line
- D. Midline
- E. Equator

108. A 40-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of bleeding and edematous gums. Objectively, the gums on his upper and lower jaws are hyperemic and edematous, there are deposits of supra- and subgingival calculus. What diagnostic method must be used to make a final di-

agnosis?

- A. Radiological method
- B. Biochemical method
- C. Immunological method
- D. Clinical method
- E. Microbiological method

109. A 43-year-old man came to an orthopedic dentistry clinic with complaints of problematic chewing and an aesthetical defect. Objectively, teeth 15 and 16 are missing on the upper jaw, while teeth 46, 47 and 48 are missing on the lower jaw. What classes of partial dentition defects according to Kennedy can be diagnosed in this case?

- A. Upper jaw — class 3, lower jaw — class 2
- B. Upper jaw — class 3, lower jaw — class 3
- C. Upper jaw — class 2, lower jaw — class 2
- D. Upper jaw — class 1, lower jaw — class 3
- E. Upper jaw — class 4, lower jaw — class 2

110. In an orthopedic dentistry clinic, a partial removable laminar denture for the patient's upper jaw was made. However, when the denture was received by the dentist, the doctor noticed chalk-like streaks and spots on the surface of the denture base. Why did this flaw occur?

- A. Insufficient amount of the monomer
- B. A sharp increase in the temperature at the polymerization stage
- C. Insufficient compression of parts of the cuvette
- D. Insufficient polishing of the denture surface
- E. Rapid cooling during polymerization

111. A patient needs a clasp (bugel) denture for the upper jaw. The working impression was obtained using a silicone material, while the auxiliary impression was obtained using an alginate material. How many casts need to be produced to make one clasp (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

112. A 35-year-old man suffered a facial injury 3 days ago. Objectively, his face is asymmetrical due to a soft tissue edema in the left parotid masticatory region and in the submandibular region. Palpation detects a «step sign» in the left gonial angle. What provisional diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A.** Fracture of the left gonial angle
- B.** Anterior unilateral dislocation of the mandible
- C.** Fracture of the mandibular body
- D.** Bilateral mandibular fracture
- E.** Hematoma in the left parotid masticatory region

113. A 28-year-old man has a tumor on his face. A clinical diagnosis of chin lipoma was made. What anesthesia should be used to remove this tumor?

- A.** Infiltration anesthesia
- B.** Bilateral mandibular anesthesia
- C.** Bilateral mental anesthesia
- D.** General anesthesia
- E.** Topical anesthesia

114. A 63-year-old man is referred for the extraction of his tooth 36 due to exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Objectively, the crown of the tooth is destroyed by 1/2. What forceps should be used in this case?

- A.** Beak-shaped forceps curved along the edge with a spike
- B.** Beak-shaped forceps curved along the edge without a spike
- C.** Bayonet forceps
- D.** S-shaped left-sided forceps
- E.** Beak-shaped forceps curved in a plane

115. A 34-year-old man underwent a surgical lancing of an odontogenic phlegmon in the left pterygomandibular space. He presents with further deterioration of his general condition, his body temperature increased to 39–40°C. Objectively, there are edema and crepitation in the jugular fossa and retrosternal pain that intensifies when the patient's chest is being percussed, during passive movements of the trachea, or when the patient's heels are percussed while the patient is in a horizontal position. What complication has most likely occurred in this case?

- A.** Anterior mediastinitis
- B.** Posterior mediastinitis
- C.** Phlegmon of the parapharyngeal space
- D.** Thrombosis of the cavernous sinus
- E.** Phlegmon of the mouth floor

116. A 42-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a swelling on his left cheek and skin redness. Objectively, on the skin of his left cheek there is an inflammatory infiltrate 2.5x1.5 cm in size with clear margins. The skin over the infiltrate is sharply thinned-out, cyanotic, and glossy. On the oral mucosa along the mucogingival fold in the area of tooth 37, a band can be palpated. The band is connected to the lesion focus on the patient's cheek. Tooth 37

underwent a volumetric restoration. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Subcutaneous migrating granuloma
- B.** Buccal lymphadenitis
- C.** Buccal furuncle
- D.** Buccal phlegmon
- E.** Buccal carbuncle

117. A 69-year-old man on the 7th day after an abdominal surgery developed pain and swelling in the area of his left parotid gland. His body temperature is 39°C, his oral cavity is dry. Massage of the parotid gland produces purulent exudate from the duct. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- B.** Acute epidemic parotitis
- C.** Submasseteric phlegmon
- D.** Herzenberg parotitis
- E.** Phlegmon of the parotid-masseteric region

118. A 36-year-old man complains of severe headache, fever of 38.5°C, and indisposition. Objectively, there is a slight facial asymmetry caused by the soft tissue edema in the left infraorbital region. The crown of tooth 26 is destroyed. Percussion of tooth 26 is sharply painful. The mucosa on the vestibular side of teeth 25 and 26 is edematous and hyperemic. Breathing through the left nostril is difficult, a purulent exudate is being discharged. X-ray shows a homogeneously darkened left half of the maxillary sinus. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Acute purulent odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- B.** Suborbital phlegmon
- C.** Acute odontogenic periostitis
- D.** Acute odontogenic purulent lymphadenitis
- E.** Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

119. An 18-year-old young man complains of a painful submandibular edema on the left that developed after shaving and has been troubling him for the last 4 days. Objectively, there is an inflammatory infiltrate 1.5–1.0 cm in size in the left submandibular area with a purulonecrotic rod in its center. The skin around the infiltrate is hyperemic. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Furuncle
- B.** Carbuncle
- C.** Lymphadenitis
- D.** Pyoderma
- E.** Actinomycosis

120. A 24-year-old man has a painless oval neoplasm with a smooth surface on his

upper neck, on the anterior margin of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. The neoplasm is 2x3.5 cm in size, dense-elastic, with limited mobility, not fused to the skin. Puncture has yielded a yellow liquid with cholesterol crystals. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A. Lateral cervical cyst
- B. Dermoid cervical cyst
- C. Cyst of the submandibular salivary gland
- D. Chronic lymphadenitis
- E. Median cervical cyst

121. Parents of a 4-year-old child complain of a discolored upper front teeth in their child. Objectively, white spots were detected on the vestibular surfaces of teeth 52, 51, 61 and 62 in their cervical areas. The enamel above the spots has lost its luster and is rough when probed. What treatment tactics would be optimal in this case?

- A. Deep fluoridation
- B. ART method
- C. Surgical treatment
- D. Filing down the defects
- E. —

122. The parents of a 7-year-old girl complain that for the last 2 days their child has been suffering from a sore throat and fever of 38.8°C. Objectively, catarrhal stomatitis is observed in the area of the child's gums, cheeks, lips, and mouth floor. The submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged and painful. On the soft palate, tonsils, and palatine arches there is bright red catarrhal inflammation. The tongue is edematous, red, and dry. The face is hyperemic, except for the white nasolabial triangle. What provisional diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Scarlet fever
- B. Infectious mononucleosis
- C. Chickenpox
- D. Measles
- E. Pertussis

123. A 2-year-old child is being treated by a dentist for a severe case of acute herpetic stomatitis. Currently, the disease progression is at the stage of disease decline. What topical medicines for the oral mucosa should be added to the complex of medicines used at this stage?

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

124. The parents of a 6-year-old girl complain of the child's fever of 38°C and

a rash in her mouth and on the skin of her face and scalp. Objectively, the mucosa of the hard palate and tongue has small round vesicles and erosions with an inflamed margin, some of which are covered in grayish coating. On the torso, face, and scalp, there are blisters 4–5 mm in diameter with transparent contents. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A. Chickenpox
- B. Scarlet fever
- C. Measles
- D. Erythema multiforme exudativum
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

125. A 14-year-old child complains of bleeding and pain in the lower right molar during eating. Objectively, on the mesial and masticatory surfaces of tooth 46 there is a carious cavity filled with red tissue. Its superficial probing results in pain and moderate bleeding, while deeper probing causes sharp pain. Tooth percussion is painless. Make the provisional diagnosis:

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

126. During the preparation of teeth for installation of an orthopedic appliance, a 65-year-old woman incoherently complained of a sharp headache, fever, nausea, and numbness of her limbs. Objectively, her face is asymmetrical because of a smoothed-out nasolabial fold on one side. What provisional diagnosis can be made in this case?

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

127. A 42-year-old woman came to a dentist. The doctor noted that her respiration became deep and noisy. Objectively, she presents with pallor, dry skin and mucosa, decreased skin turgor, soft eyeballs, weak pupillary response to light, deep and loud breathing, acetone smell from the mouth, weak pulse (70/min.), and blood pressure of 80/40 mm Hg. The patient has a history of diabetes mellitus. What emergency condition did she develop in this case?

- A. Hyperglycemic coma
- B. Hypoglycemic coma
- C. Acute myocardial infarction
- D. Epileptic seizure
- E. Bronchial asthma attack

128. A ceramic dental bridge is being made for a 38-year-old man. Vital teeth 33 and 35 are used as the abutment in this case. The patient is at the stage of tooth preparation. What type of anesthesia should he be provided?

- A. Conduction anesthesia
- B. Topical anesthesia
- C. Infiltration anesthesia
- D. Inhalation anesthesia
- E. Cooling anesthesia

129. A 47-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of missing teeth 12, 11 and 21. After an examination, it was decided to make him a porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge with teeth 13, 22 and 23 as the abutment. Paracervical ledges are being created on the abutment teeth during their preparation. Within what limits can their width vary?

- A. 0.5–1.0 mm
- B. 0.1–0.2 mm
- C. 2.0–2.5 mm
- D. 2.5–3.0 mm
- E. 3.0–3.2 mm

130. A 62-year-old man came to a dental orthopedist to have a denture made for him. Objectively, his teeth 18, 17, 16, 15, 24, 25, 26 and 28 are missing, while teeth 14, 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 and 27 are retained and stable. It is planned to make him a partial removable laminar denture for the upper jaw. What type of fixation would be optimal in this case?

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

131. A 25-year-old man undergoes the stage of endodontic treatment of tooth 44 due to exacerbation of chronic pulpitis. The dentist plans to fill the root canal using the method of vertical condensation of heated gutta-percha. What instrument is necessary to perform this procedure?

- A. Plugger
- B. Spreader
- C. Canal filler
- D. U-file
- E. Pro-file

132. A 48-year-old man came to a dental clinic for oral cavity sanitation. He has a history of mild diabetes. Objective examination detects symmetrical whitish papules, mainly in the retromolar region, that slightly rise above the mucosa and form a lacy pattern against the background of the unaltered buccal mucosa. On the upper jaw, there are two soldered dental bridges, tooth 37 has an amalgam filling, while tooth 36 has 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

133. A 46-year-old man complains of facial asymmetry, intense pain in the area of his teeth 17 and 18, severe headache, body temperature of 39°C, and general weakness. Objectively, his face is asymmetrical due to a slight edema of the right buccal, zygomatic, and lower temporal regions. His mouth opening is limited. The crown of tooth 18 is destroyed. The mucosa of the mucogingival fold in the projection area of the roots of tooth 18 is hyperemic and edematous. Palpation reveals a painful infiltrate behind the right maxillary tuberosity. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A. Odontogenic abscess of the pterygopalatine fossa
- B. Acute odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- C. Odontogenic buccal phlegmon
- D. Odontogenic acute purulent periostitis
- E. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

134. Mandibular X-ray of a 14-year-old boy shows a round homogeneous lucency with clear margins. This neoplasm is located deep within the mandibular body in the area of tooth 36, extracted 7 months ago. Puncture yielded a yellowish liquid with cholesterol crystals. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A. Residual cyst
- B. Radicular cyst
- C. Follicular cyst
- D. Periodontal cyst
- E. Cementoma

135. A 60-year-old woman complains of pain in her articular region and ears and of her teeth clacking when she talks. Two weeks ago complete removable dentures were made for her upper and lower jaws. Objectively, her nasolabial folds are smoothed-out, the masticatory muscle group is tense. What tactics should be chosen by a dental orthopedist in this case?

- A. Make new dentures
- B. Correct the occlusal surface of the denture for the upper jaw
- C. Make a new denture for the upper jaw
- D. Correct the occlusal surface of the denture for the lower jaw
- E. Correct the occlusal contacts of the both dentures

136. During dental procedures, a 50-year-old man developed burning retrosternal pain, dyspnea, and acute general weakness. Three doses of nitroglycerin had no positive effect. Objectively, his skin is pale, his blood pressure is 90/60 mm Hg, the pulse is thready, the heart sounds are weakened and rhythmic. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute myocardial infarction
- B. Angina pectoris attack
- C. Fainting
- D. Acute cerebrovascular accident
- E. Anaphylactic shock

137. A 24-year-old woman complains of a neoplasm on the gums of her right lower jaw. The neoplasm has been growing over the past few months. Objectively, on the vestibular side of the alveolar process of the mandible on the right there is a bright-red soft painless formation that bleeds when palpated. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Angiomatous epulis
- B. Fibrous epulis
- C. Fibroma
- D. Giant cell granuloma
- E. Cavernous hemangioma

138. A 45-year-old man came to a dentist for oral cavity sanitation. The patient has diabetes mellitus. He was given insulin and ate an apple 30 minutes before the visit to the dentist. During the examination, he developed anxiety, hunger, body tremor, double vision, and pallor and started sweating in large drops. His tongue is moist, no smell of acetone can be detected from the mouth, ocular hypertension is observed. The pulse is rapid and tense, blood pressure is 130–90 mm Hg. The heart sounds are sonorous, the breathing is even. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

139. A full removable denture for the lower jaw is being made for a 65-year-old man.

Currently, the individual tray is being fitted in the patient's oral cavity. When the patient swallows saliva, the tray falls off. In what area should its edge be shortened in this case?

- A. From the place behind the retromolar tubercle to the mylohyoid line
- B. From canine to canine on the vestibular side
- C. From canine to canine on the lingual side
- D. Along the mylohyoid line
- E. In the premolar area on the lingual side

140. A 34-year-old man came to a dental clinic to have his tooth 38 extracted. He has an inflammatory contracture of the II degree (mouth opens by 1.5 cm). What anesthesia must be provided to eliminate the contracture in this case?

- A. Berchet-Dubov anesthesia
- B. Torus anesthesia
- C. Mandibular anesthesia
- D. Mental anesthesia
- E. Gow-Gates anesthesia

141. A dental bridge is being made for a 43-year-old man. Anesthesia was provided before the preparation of the abutment teeth. Two minutes later, the patient suddenly paled, broke out in cold sweat, his limbs became cold and cyanotic, he developed rapid thready pulse and muscle weakness, his blood pressure became 80/50 mm Hg. The patient is conscious but apathetic. What emergency condition has likely developed in this case?

- A. Collapse
- B. Acute cerebrovascular accident
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Hypoglycemic coma
- E. Epileptic seizure

142. Complete removable dentures for both jaws are being made for a 68-year-old woman. Objectively, her alveolar processes are slightly atrophied and the mucosa is moderately pliable. Anatomical impressions were obtained. What stage of denture-making will be next for this patient?

- A. Making the custom impression trays
- B. Measuring the central ratio of the jaws
- C. Making the wax bases with bite rims
- D. Obtaining the functional impressions
- E. Checking the denture design

143. A 47-year-old man complains of pain and swelling in his left submandibular region and pain during eating. Objectively, his mouth opens freely and completely, the mucosa of the left plica sublingualis is hyperemic, a small amount of turbid saliva

is being produced from the excretory duct of the submandibular salivary gland. X-ray of the mouth floor shows an oval shadow up to 1 cm in size. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Sialolithiasis
- B. Mandibular osteoma
- C. Ranula of the sublingual salivary gland
- D. Submandibular lymphadenitis
- E. Lipoma of the submandibular space

144. A 4-year-old child with mouth breathing is registered for regular check-ups with an orthodontist. One year ago the child underwent an adenotomy. Objectively, the child has deciduous occlusion, the upper incisors overlap the lower ones by 1/3, the distal surfaces of the second temporary molars are located in one vertical plane. What preventive appliance is the most advisable in this case for elimination of the bad habit of mouth breathing?

- A. Schonherr standard vestibular plate
- B. Frankel functional regulator, type I
- C. Dass activator
- D. Janson bionator
- E. Kraus vestibulo-oral plate

145. A 67-year-old woman during an appointment with a dentist complained of an acute vision deterioration, visual snow, nausea, headache, and dizziness. Objectively, the skin of her face is hyperemic, her blood pressure is 200/110 mm Hg, her pulse is rhythmic, 80/min., tense. What is the most likely cause of the patient's condition?

- A. Hypertensive crisis
- B. Angina pectoris attack
- C. Rupture of an aortic aneurysm
- D. Acute cerebrovascular accident
- E. Hypoglycemic coma

146. A 14-year-old patient has an anomaly of teeth positioning, detected by a dentist during an examination. Tooth 23 occupies the place of tooth 24, while tooth 24 takes the place of tooth 23. What is the correct diagnosis in this case?

- A. Transposition of teeth 23 and 24
- B. Distal position of tooth 23
- C. Mesial position of tooth 24
- D. Mesial position of tooth 24 and distal position of tooth 23
- E. Semi-retention of teeth 23 and 24

147. During a preventive examination of an 11-year-old child, an orthodontist observes the following: the face is symmetrical and proportional; in the oral cavity, tooth 22

is located orally and blocked by the lower teeth. The distance between teeth 21 and 23 is 5 mm, while the width of tooth 22 is 7 mm. What treatment tactics should be chosen in this clinical situation?

- A. Expand the upper dentition, open the bite, move tooth 22 to its proper place in the dentition
- B. Replant tooth 22
- C. Expand the upper dentition and move tooth 22 to its proper place in the dentition
- D. Extract tooth 22, retract the front upper teeth
- E. Extract tooth 24, move tooth 22 to its proper place in the dentition

148. A serviceman has received a shrapnel wound to the oropharynx. As a result of the tongue sinking and blocking the upper respiratory tracts, the patient developed the signs of asphyxia. What type of asphyxia is it?

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

149. During dental procedures with anesthesia, a 29-year-old man suddenly developed a dense skin edema of the face and neck. The edema is without noticeable itching and is accompanied by coughing and wheezing. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Quincke edema
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Urticaria
- D. Bronchial asthma attack
- E. Contact dermatitis

150. A 17-year-old young man came to a dentist with complaints of significant gingival bleeding that occurs when he brushes his teeth. The doctor noted that walking is problematic for this patient because of pain in his knees and ankle joints. The patient's medical history informs that the pain is associated with hemorrhages into the joints — hemarthroses; the bleeding when he brushes his teeth has been observed since childhood. What diagnosis can be suspected in this case?

- A. Hemophilia
- B. Post-traumatic arthritis
- C. Acute leukemia
- D. Thrombocytopenic purpura
- E. Rheumatoid polyarthritis