



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

Student ID							

Surname											

Variant 13

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

**INTEGRATED TEST EXAM
KROK 2**

**Specialty
«STOMATOLOGY»**

1. 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. What vitamin is deficient in this case, as indicated by the symptoms?

- A. A
- B. B₂
- C. D₃
- D. B₁
- E. K

2. After undergoing combined treatment for lower lip cancer, the patient was diagnosed with osteoradionecrosis of the mandible. What is the likely cause of this disease?

- A. Recurrence of a malignant tumor
- B. Tumor metastasis
- C. Complications of a surgical intervention
- D. Unbalanced diet
- E. Undergoing radiation therapy

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

4. A 13-year-old girl complains that a painful ulcer has appeared on her tongue. During examination, the dentist detects a deep carious cavity with sharp edges in her tooth 47 and an erosion on the lateral surface of her tongue. The erosion has edematous and hyperemic edges and fibrinous coating on its bottom. What will determine the success of the treatment of the decubital erosion on the tongue in this case?

- A. Removal of the injury factor
- B. Thorough antiseptic treatment of the mucosa
- C. Administering keratoplastics as soon as possible
- D. Vitamin-enriched diet
- E. Rational oral hygiene

5. The parents of an 8-year-old girl brought her to a dentist with complaints that her upper front tooth had not erupted. Examination detects slight bulging of the tissues of the alveolar process in the area of missing tooth 11, on the vestibular surface. X-ray shows a high-intensity shadow with clear,

uneven contours, with multiple tooth-like formations against its background that vary in size and shape. On its periphery, there is a band of bone tissue rarefaction and a rim of sclerosis that borders the healthy tissues. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Odontogenic fibroma of the maxilla
- B. Maxillary adamantinoma
- C. Follicular cyst of the maxilla, originating from tooth 11
- D. Radicular cyst of the maxilla, originating from tooth 11
- E. Maxillary odontoma

6. A 32-year-old man complains that his gums are painful and bleed when he brushes his teeth or eats. He first noticed these symptoms 1.5 years ago, but did not consult a doctor. Objectively, the gums on both jaws are acutely hyperemic, edematous, painful during palpation, with massive tartar deposits. X-ray shows no pathological changes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic generalized parodontitis
- B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- C. Atrophic gingivitis
- D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis

7. A porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge for missing tooth 16 is being made for a patient. What clinical stage is next after fitting and correction of the metal frame of the denture?

- A. Fixation of the porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge
- B. Fixation of the centric relation of the jaws
- C. Glazing the surface of the porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge
- D. Obtaining an anatomical impression
- E. Fitting the porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge on the abutment teeth and correction of the occlusal relationships

8. A 54-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of his gums bleeding when he brushes his teeth and mobility of his upper and lower teeth. Objectively, congestive hyperemia is observed in the gums on the upper and lower jaws, periodontal pockets reach 5 mm in depth, teeth have mobility of the I-II degree. The orthopantomogram reveals resorption of the alveolar processes of the jaws up to 1/2 of the length of the tooth roots. Make the diagnosis.

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

9. The parents of a 6-year-old boy came to a dentist with complaints that a permanent tooth has erupted on the child's lower jaw behind the deciduous tooth that exhibits no mobility. 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 physiological replacement of tooth 71 was made. What is the optimal method of anesthesia in this case?

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

10. A 42-year-old patient has been diagnosed with ameloblastoma of the mandible. What treatment is indicated in this case?

- A. Mandibular resection with radiation therapy
- B. Mandibular resection with immediate osteoplasty
- C. Cystectomy
- D. Radiation therapy
- E. Tumor excochleation

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

- A. Aesthetic restoration
- B. Endodontic treatment
- C. Monitoring for the next six months
- D. Extraction
- E. Endodontic and surgical treatment

12. A 70-year-old man with a completely edentulous lower jaw came to a dentist to have a denture made for him. Exami-

nation detects mild 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 2
- B. Keller's type 4
- C. Keller's type 1
- D. Oxman's type 2
- E. Keller's type 3

13. A 12-year-old girl complains of feeling unwell, fever of 39.5°C, and painful, pulsating swelling in her chin area that appeared after popping an abscess. Objectively, the patient has a diffuse, painful, dense infiltration in her chin area with a large area of tissue necrosis in its center that contains several foci that discharge purulent exudate. The skin of her face in other areas has no visible pathological changes. There are marked signs of general intoxication. The regional lymph nodes are enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Furuncle
- B. Abscess
- C. Demodicosis
- D. Carbuncle
- E. Phlegmon

14. A 35-year-old man has received a lower jaw injury. After clinical and radiological examination, the diagnosis was made: displaced traumatic fracture of the mandible in the area of teeth 34 and 35. The patient has all his teeth. What method of therapeutic immobilization of the mandible should be used in this case?

- A. Splint with a spacer bend
- B. Double-jaw splinting with intergnathic rubber traction
- C. Single-jaw splinting with extraction of teeth 34 and 35
- D. Extraoral appliance for fixation of the fragments
- E. Metal osteosynthesis of the mandibular fragments

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

plaque. What is the causative agent of this disease?

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

16. The parents of a 7-year-old boy brought him to a dental orthodontist for preventive examination. Objectively, his face is symmetrical, the lower third of his face is elongated, the nasal dorsum is wide, the vermilion border of the lips is dry. When the lips are closed, tension can be detected and several spots are depressed in the mental region. The wings of the nose do not move. What function is impaired in this patient, as indicated by his facial features?

- A. Speech
- B. Chewing
- C. Breathing
- D. Suckling
- E. —

17. A 75-year-old man complains of a painless neoplasm on his face that appeared two months ago. The skin over the neoplasm becomes ulcerated and covered with a scab. The patient removes the scabs, but after a short period of time they form again. Examination detects a neoplasm in the form of a pink nodule on the skin near the inner corner of the eye. The neoplasm has a smooth surface 0.6 cm in size, with a scab in its center. Telangiectasias can be observed around the neoplasm. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Bowen's disease
- B. —
- C. Adenocarcinoma
- D. Basal cell carcinoma
- E. Melanoma

18. The parents of a 6-year-old girl complain of a sharp increase in the child's body temperature, deterioration of her general condition, disturbed sleep, pain and edema in the right parotid region. Objectively, the mucosa around the opening of the excretory duct of the right parotid salivary gland is hyperemic, the girl feels pain during palpation on the right in front of the tragus and in the area of the gonial angle. Massage of the salivary gland produces a very small amount of viscous transparent saliva from the duct. Make the provisional diagnosis.

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

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

20. During sanitation of the oral cavity of an 18-year-old patient, the dentist noticed large hematomas on the skin of the patient's arms. The patient informed the doctor that he has hematomas on the legs and abdomen as well and he periodically develops hemorrhages in the joints. According to the patient's medical history, injuries and cuts have been resulting in prolonged hemorrhages since the patient's childhood. What examination would be most informative for establishing the diagnosis in this case?

- A. Coagulogram, coagulation factors VIII, IX, XI in blood plasma
- B. Glycated hemoglobin
- C. Complete blood count
- D. Blood glucose
- E. Blood electrolytes

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

22. A 66-year-old woman while waiting for her appointment with a dentist complained of feeling unwell and developed dyspnea 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. Myocardial infarction
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Angina pectoris attack
- E. Quincke's edema

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

24. During extraction of tooth 26 after administering tuberal anesthesia, the patient developed edema of the oropharyngeal mucosa, difficulty breathing, retrosternal pain, feeling of lack of air, weakness, headache, dyspnea, and tachycardia. The patient's condition is rapidly deteriorating, his breathing is rapid and shallow, his skin is pale, cold, and covered in sticky sweat, pulse — 100/min, blood pressure — 60/40 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Acute urticaria
- C. Ischemic heart disease
- D. Angioneurotic edema
- E. Bronchial asthma attack

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

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

26. A 17-year-old boy complains of headache, nausea, pain and limited mobility of the lower jaw, facial deformity, and inability to chew because of an injury that was sustained just now in a fight. The diagnosis has been made: a mandibular fracture with the fracture line passing between teeth

33 and 34. Pathological mobility of the lower jaw can be detected between teeth 33 and 34 — there is a larger fragment and a smaller fragment. What displacement of the fragments would be typical in this case?

- A. Larger — upwards, smaller — downwards
- B. Both fragments — upwards
- C. Larger — upwards, with the teeth rotated towards the tongue, smaller — downwards
- D. Larger — downwards, smaller — upwards
- E. Larger — upwards, with the teeth rotated towards the cheek, smaller — downwards

27. 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, occlusal surgical templates are being made. At what stage of treatment are they used?

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

28. A 20-year-old patient came to a dentist with complaints of a chalk-like spot on the vestibular surface of tooth 13. Provisionally, the patient was diagnosed with acute initial caries of tooth 13. What additional examination method would be most informative in this case?

- A. Staining with a 2% methylene blue solution
- B. Cold stimulus
- C. Electric pulp testing
- D. Luminescence diagnostics
- E. X-ray

29. A porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge is being made for the frontal region of the upper jaw of a 41-year-old woman due to secondary adentia with missing teeth 12, 11, and 21. What should be the shape of the intermediate part in this case?

- A. Saddle with paneling of the visible surfaces
- B. Tangential
- C. Floating
- D. Saddle
- E. Combined

30. What is characteristic of type 1 diastema according to the classification of F.Ya.Khoroshilkina?

- A.** Asymmetrical displacement of the central incisors
- B.** Medial inclination of the crowns of the central incisors and lateral deviation of their roots
- C.** Lateral deviation of the crowns of the central incisors, with the apices of their roots positioned correctly
- D.** Supraposition of the central incisors
- E.** Lateral crown and root displacement of the incisors

31. 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 coughs, her respiration is wheezing, with a long exhale. It is known from her medical history that such symptoms occur after a contact with allergens or airborne irritants. What emergency condition has the patient developed in this case?

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

32. During preventive examination of a 69-year-old patient, the dentist detected a painless erosion with a hemorrhagic scab on the vermilion border of the lower lip. No induration can be observed in the surrounding tissues and the regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. According to the patient's medical history, the erosion on the lip persists for over a year. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A.** Primary syphilis
- B.** Meteorological cheilitis
- C.** Keratoacanthoma
- D.** Manganotti cheilitis
- E.** Herpetic cheilitis

33. After extraction of tooth 26 in a 43-year-old patient, the maxillary sinus was perforated. X-ray detects no changes in the maxillary sinuses. What tactics should the dental surgeon choose for prevention of maxillary sinusitis?

- A.** Filling the opening with a blood clot
- B.** Plastic surgery to close the opening
- C.** Sinus irrigation with an antibiotic solution
- D.** Packing the opening with a iodoform turunda
- E.** Filling the opening with a hemostatic sponge

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

on of this tooth?

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

35. During examination of a 5-year-old girl, the dentist detected a carious cavity within the pale and softened mantle dentin on the masticatory surface of tooth 74. Probing of the dentinoenamel junction detects tenderness. Response to a cold stimulus is painful, but quickly stops after the stimulus is removed. The child exhibits hyperexcitability. The ART method was chosen for the treatment of caries in the child. What filling material should be used in this case?

- A.** Silicophosphate cement
- B.** Glass ionomer cement
- C.** Zinc phosphate cement
- D.** Calcium hydroxide paste
- E.** Composite material

36. A 30-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of isolated painful oval ulcers periodically appearing on his oral mucosa. Examination detects an oval erosion with a flat bottom on the lateral surface of the tongue. The erosion is 5-6 mm in size, with a hyperemic rim on its periphery and a whitish-yellow coating. The oral cavity is sanated. The patient has history of cholecystocholangitis. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- B.** Tuberculous ulcer
- C.** Traumatic ulcer
- D.** Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- E.** Primary acquired syphilis

37. A 19-year-old girl came to a dentist with complaints of brief pain in her left lower tooth that occurs when she eats sweet foods. Objectively, the pericervical area of tooth 35 has a white spot with uneven chalk-like edges and a hard dental tissue defect within the enamel. It is tender, when probed. The affected area becomes colored after vital staining with a 2% methylene blue solution. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A.** Pericervical necrosis
- B.** Local hypoplasia
- C.** Chronic superficial caries
- D.** Acute superficial caries
- E.** Caries at the stage of white spot lesions

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

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

39. A 16-year-old boy complains of feeling generally unwell, 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 most likely causative agent of this disease?

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

40. 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.** Compression impression
- B.** Dual arch impression
- C.** Decompression impression
- D.** Functional impression
- E.** Open tray impression

41. A 53-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of missing lower lateral teeth, difficulty chewing food, mobility of her remaining teeth, and bleeding gums. Objectively, the gums on both jaws have a cyanotic tint and bleed when probed. Teeth 35, 36, 45, 46 are missing. Teeth 34, 37, 44, 47 exhibit mobility of the second degree and have tall crowns. The orthopantomogram reveals resorption of the interdental septa that reaches 1/3 of their height on both jaws. What denture design would be optimal in this case?

- A.** Stamped-soldered dental bridge with abutment teeth 34, 37, 44, 47
- B.** Porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridges with abutment teeth 34, 37, 44, 47
- C.** Partial removable laminar denture
- D.** —
- E.** Bugel (clasp) denture with splinting elements

42. The parents of a 4-year-old girl brought her to a dentist for preventive examination. The child has history of factors that contribute to the high risk of developing caries. What examination method should be used in this case to detect the initial signs of caries on the contact surfaces of the teeth?

- A.** Orthopantomography
- B.** Probing
- C.** Target X-ray
- D.** Interproximal X-ray
- E.** Thermal diagnostics

43. A 19-year-old young man complains of a painless spherical mass on the lateral surface of his neck. The patient's general condition is unchanged. Objectively, there is a mobile, dense, and elastic neoplasm in front of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, at the border between its upper and middle third. The skin over the neoplasm is not changed. The oral cavity is sanated. Cholesterol crystals were detected in the puncture material. Make the diagnosis.

- A.** Acute serous lymphadenitis
- B.** Lipoma of the lateral surface of the neck
- C.** Lateral cyst of the neck
- D.** Chronic lymphadenitis
- E.** Atheroma of the lateral surface of the neck

44. A 56-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of mobility of an artificial crown on tooth 16, made one year ago. Objectively, tooth 16 was restored with a full metal stamped crown. The signs of crown decementation and demineralization of the dentin of the tooth were detected. What is the most likely cause of this complication?

- A.** There is a supracontact between the crown and the antagonist teeth
- B.** The crown is loose around the neck of the tooth
- C.** The crown edge is embedded into the gingival sulcus
- D.** There are interdental contacts
- E.** The crown has been used too long

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

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

46. A 43-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of decementation of his porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge for the lower jaw with teeth 33 and 36 as supporting teeth. Objectively, the supporting teeth are restored with a composite material, their hard tissues have no pathological changes, the size of their crown parts is average, the conicity of the approximal surfaces is 30°, the relief of the occlusal surfaces is preserved. What is the most likely cause of the denture decementation in this case?

- A.** Incorrectly chosen material for the restoration of the abutment teeth
- B.** Preserved relief of the masticatory surface of the abutment teeth
- C.** Presence of secondary caries in the abutment teeth
- D.** Incorrectly chosen design
- E.** Significantly increased conicity of the approximal surfaces of the abutment teeth

47. A 52-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his upper left jaw. The pain appeared 3 days ago. After examination, the diagnosis was made: exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 26. Tooth extraction is indicated. What instruments are needed for typical extraction of tooth 26?

- A.** Syndesmotome, smooth converging S-shaped forceps
- B.** Syndesmotome, S-shaped left-sided forceps, curettage spoon
- C.** Straight elevator, smooth non-converging S-shaped forceps
- D.** Straight elevator, converging bayonet forceps
- E.** Syndesmotome, S-shaped right-sided forceps, curettage spoon

48. 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 unimpaired. 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.** Follicular cyst
- B.** Cementoma
- C.** Ameloblastoma
- D.** Nasopalatine cyst
- E.** Globulomaxillary cyst

49. The parents of a 7-year-old boy brought him to an orthodontist with complaints that the child's upper front teeth protrude too much and he has a habit of sucking his thumb. Objectively, the facial profile is moderately convex, the lips are tense when closed. The upper central incisors exhibit vestibular inclination, the sagittal gap is 4 mm. The first permanent molars have Angle's class I closure. What dental appliance would be optimal for the treatment of this pathology?

- A.** Plate appliance with a screw
- B.** Facial arch
- C.** Bruckl appliance
- D.** Bracket system
- E.** Functional trainer

50. During preventive examination of a 7-year-old boy, the dentist detected a carious cavity localized within the peripulpal softened dentin on the mesial contact surface of tooth 36. After preparation, communication appeared between the carious cavity and the pulp chamber of the tooth. Probing of the communication area provokes moderate bleeding. Response to thermal stimuli is painful and prolonged. What paste should be used for the treatment in this case?

- A.** Devitalizing
- B.** Antiseptic
- C.** Glucocorticosteroid
- D.** Antibacterial
- E.** Odontotropic

51. A dental orthopedist uses indirect method to make an inlay for patient's tooth 36. A cavity for the inlay has been formed in the tooth. What stage is next?

- A.** Using wax to shape the inlay on the model
- B.** Using wax to shape the inlay in the oral cavity
- C.** Casting
- D.** Obtaining impressions — working, auxiliary, and occlusal
- E.** Fixation of the inlay

52. A 17-year-old boy came to a dentist with complaints of an aesthetic defect, a missing upper tooth. Examination detects that tooth 12 is missing, while teeth 11 and 13 are intact, parallel, and stable. The bite is orthognathic. What type of denture would be optimal in this case?

- A.** Porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge with abutment teeth 11 and 13
- B.** Adhesive dental bridge
- C.** Bugel (clasp) denture
- D.** All-ceramic dental bridge with abutment teeth 11 and 13
- E.** Cantilever dental bridge with abutment tooth 13

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

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

54. Complete removable dentures are being made for a 70-year-old man with completely edentulous jaws and marked progenia. What artificial teeth should not be placed in the dentures in such a clinical situation?

- A.** Second molars on the upper jaw
- B.** Second molars on the lower jaw
- C.** Second premolars on the lower jaw
- D.** First premolars on the lower jaw
- E.** Second premolars on the upper jaw

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

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

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

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

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

58. A 68-year-old woman complains of pain during eating and feeling generally unwell. Examination of her oral cavity detects painful bright red erosions against the background of unchanged mucosa. The erosions have uneven edges with torn fragments of the upper layers of the epithelium on their periphery. If these fragments are pulled, seemingly healthy areas of the mucosa peel off. What sign has been checked by the dentist this way?

- A.** Khachaturian sign
- B.** Pospelov sign
- C.** Lukomsky sign
- D.** Moursou sign
- E.** Nikolsky sign

59. A dental surgeon performs periostotomy for the patient diagnosed with acute purulent odontogenic periostitis, originating from tooth 36. Specify the location and length of the incision in this case.

- A.** Transitional fold in the area of tooth 36
- B.** Gingival margin of three teeth
- C.** Extraoral submandibular incision
- D.** Transitional fold of three teeth
- E.** Puncture at the site, where the infiltrate bulges the most

60. A 13-year-old boy, undergoing professional oral hygiene, presents with a white

spot that has lost its natural luster on the enamel in the pericervical area of tooth 21. The enamel surface is smooth and dense when probed. Thermal diagnostics results are negative. The changed area of the enamel stains with a 2% aqueous solution of methylene blue. The child has been diagnosed with acute initial caries of tooth 21, Black's class V. What method of caries treatment would be optimal in this case?

- A. Atraumatic restorative treatment (ART)
- B. Preparation and filling
- C. Preventive filling
- D. Impregnation
- E. Infiltration

61. A 43-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of facial edema and enlarged upper lip and tongue. These symptoms appeared approximately 40 minutes ago after taking aspirin. Objectively, the patient is agitated, his skin is of normal color, his breathing is somewhat difficult. Edema of the upper lip, eyelids, cheeks, tongue, and soft palate can be observed. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Quincke's edema
- B. Allergic contact cheilitis
- C. Lymphedema of the lips
- D. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
- E. Exfoliative cheilitis

62. A 35-year-old patient is indicated extraction of tooth 17 due to exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. What type of anesthesia should be administered in this case?

- A. Infraorbital and incisor anesthesia
- B. Tuberal and palatine anesthesia
- C. Infraorbital and palatine anesthesia
- D. Infiltration anesthesia
- E. Intraligamentary anesthesia

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

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

64. During a visit to the dentist, a patient complained of feeling unwell. Objectively, the patient presents with acute skin pallor, cold sweat, sunken peripheral veins, and mental confusion. The pulse is 110/min, thready, arrhythmic, of poor volume. The blood pressure is 80/40 mm Hg. The respiration is rapid and shallow. Make the provisional diagnosis.

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

65. After an injury, the patient presents with mobility of the nasal bones, swelling of the soft tissues in the left zygomatic region, hemorrhage into the sclera of the left eye, bilateral bony step-offs along the inferior orbital rim and in the area of the zygomaticomaxillary sutures, nasal bleeding, and open bite. What fracture can be provisionally diagnosed in this case?

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

66. A 44-year-old man complains of feeling unwell, fever of 38°C, and a swelling under the lower jaw on the left. According to the patient's medical history, throughout the last week he felt pain in the area of his tooth 36. Objectively, in the left submandibular region there is an enlarged painful nodule. The skin above the nodule is hyperemic, strained, and cannot be pinched into a fold. Tooth 36 is partially destroyed in the oral cavity. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

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

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

68. When examining a 30-year-old patient, a dentist detected small bright red rashes in the form of telangiectasia on the patient's lips and wings of the nose. The rash elements protrude above the surface of the skin and pale when pressed. Similar rashes can be located on the palate as well. According to the patient's family history, the patient's father had the same rashes. Complete blood count and coagulogram detect no pathological changes. What is the most likely pathology in this case?

- A.** Hemophilia B
- B.** Von Willebrand disease
- C.** Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- D.** Rendu-Osler disease
- E.** Werlhof disease

69. A 50-year-old patient came to a dentist with complaints of an aesthetic defect due to the translucency and thinning of the crowns of her front teeth. Objective examination detects increased wear of the oral surface of the upper incisors and on the vestibular surface of the lower incisors. What type of pathological tooth wear is it?

- A.** Horizontal
- B.** Vertical
- C.** Generalized
- D.** Mixed
- E.** Decompensated

70. Complete removable laminar dentures are being made for the patient's upper and lower jaw. What is the name of the sagittal occlusal curve of the mandible, the restoration of which will ensure unhindered chewing movements of the mandible?

- A.** Gysi concept
- B.** Curve of Wilson
- C.** Curve of Spee
- D.** Bonwill's triangle
- E.** Hanau quint

71. A 24-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of bleeding gums. Objectively, gingival papillae in the area of his lower front teeth are congestively hyperemic and mildly edematous. Mineralized and non-mineralized dental deposits are observed on the teeth. First degree mobility was detected in the lower central incisors. What local factor can contribute to the development of localized parodontitis in this case?

- A.** Non-carious dental lesions
- B.** Biprognathia
- C.** Short frenulum of the lower lip
- D.** Orthognathic bite
- E.** Vestibule depth of 8 mm

72. A porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge with abutment teeth 14 and 16 is being made for a 31-year-old man. At the second laboratory stage, the dental technician performed final grinding and polishing of the framework, degreasing, oxidation, application of opaque layers of ceramic mass, and modeling the anatomical shape of the teeth with dentin masses. What is ensured by frame oxidation?

- A.** Cleaning of the frame
- B.** Disinfection of the frame
- C.** Mechanical bond with ceramic masses
- D.** Frame strength
- E.** Chemical bond with ceramic masses

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

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

74. A 46-year-old woman complains of a painless fungiform growth 4 mm in diameter, located in the area of her upper eyelid. The growth is indistinguishable in color from the surrounding skin. What pathological formation has most likely been detected in the patient?

- A.** Keratoacanthoma
- B.** Atheroma
- C.** Basal-cell carcinoma
- D.** Cutaneous horn
- E.** Papilloma

75. A child has been bitten in the area of the upper lip by the family's dog. What aid must

be provided first in this case?

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

76. A 16-year-old girl came to a dentist complaining of white spots on some of her upper and lower teeth. She has no subjective sensations in the affected teeth. Objectively, the vestibular surfaces of teeth 14, 15, 24, 25, 34, 35, 44, 45 have matte white spots with clear boundaries. The enamel surface is smooth when probed. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- B. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- C. Acute initial caries
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Local enamel hypoplasia

77. A complete removable laminar denture must be made for the patient's upper jaw. An individual impression tray is being fitted in his oral cavity. When the patient opens his mouth wide, the impression tray falls off the denture bed. What part of the individual impression tray should be trimmed in this case?

- A. Along the A-line
- B. —
- C. Along the edge that contacts the maxillary cusps and the imaginary location, where the molars will be placed
- D. In the area of the mucobuccal folds
- E. In the frontal region

78. A 12-year-old boy complains of general weakness, sore throat, and fever of 38°C. Objectively, acute hyperemia is observed on the posterior pharyngeal wall and palatine tonsils, some of which are covered in a crumbling yellowish-gray plaque that can be easily removed. The oral mucosa is edematous, the buccal region has hemorrhages in the form of petechiae, the tongue is coated. Palpation detects enlargement of the submandibular and cervical lymph nodes that are mildly painful and mobile, with collateral edema and no signs of inflammation on the skin. Blood test results: leukocytosis, lymphocytosis, monocytosis, atypical mononuclear cells (up to 25-30%). What disease can be characterized by such symptoms?

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

79. A dentist plans to use mental anesthesia to extract tooth 43 in a 28-year-old patient. The mental foramen in adults is usually located between teeth 44 and 45 on the mandible. How should the needle be directed in relation to the midline of the mandible?

- A. At a 45° angle, from front towards the gonial angle
- B. At a 90° angle, from front to back
- C. Horizontally, from the incisors towards the gonial angle
- D. Vertically, from top to bottom
- E. At a 45° angle, from back to front

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

81. 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 in this case. What forceps should be used to extract this tooth?

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

82. A 70-year-old woman complains that her complete removable denture for the upper jaw slips off during chewing. She has been using complete removable dentures for both jaws over the last month. Finger tests detect the presence of suction seals on both dentures. In the frontal region, the front teeth of the upper denture overlap the front teeth of the lower denture by one-third of their length. There are multiple uniform cusp-to-fissure contacts between the lateral teeth. What can improve the fixation of the upper denture in this case?

- A. Widening the denture base
- B. Shortening the front teeth on the lower denture
- C. Correction of the denture edge
- D. Shortening the front teeth on the upper denture
- E. Filing down the lateral teeth

83. The parents of a 3-month-old boy brought him to a pediatric dentist with complaints of a white plaque in the child's oral cavity. The boy is anxious and capricious during feeding. Objectively, the edematous and hyperemic mucosa of the cheeks and the back of the tongue is covered in whitish filmy coating that can be easily removed without damaging the mucosa. What drugs should be used for the etiotropic treatment of this disease?

- A. Antibacterial drugs
- B. Antianaerobic drugs
- C. Antiviral drugs
- D. Antihistamines
- E. Antifungal drugs

84. A soldier received a shrapnel wound to the jaws and developed signs of asphyxia because of blood clots on his vocal cords. What type of asphyxia is it?

- A. Dislocation asphyxia
- B. Stenotic asphyxia
- C. Obturative asphyxia
- D. Aspiration asphyxia
- E. Valvular asphyxia

85. A 25-year-old man has lost his tooth 21 due to an injury. The patient underwent dental implantation surgery in this area. For the purpose of further dental prosthetics procedures, an impression of the upper jaw was obtained using the open tray technique. What should be used in this case to reproduce the direction of the implant axis on the working model?

- A. Analogue
- B. Two-step technique
- C. Abutment
- D. Sandwich technique
- E. Transfer

86. A 38-year-old man complains of 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 periostitis
- B. Acute purulent odontogenic lymphadenitis
- C. Odontogenic abscess of the right sub-mandibular region
- D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 46
- E. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

87. 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 must be recorded. What is the average angle of the sagittal joint path?

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

88. An 11-year-old boy presents with thickening in the frontal region of the mandible that appeared after the child fell down. The trauma occurred one month ago. Objectively, on the lower jaw, in the area of the mucogingival junction, there is a circumscribed dense spot with smooth surface that is mildly painful on palpation. The teeth in the pathologic focus are intact and vital. X-ray detects an osteoporotic focus with thickened periosteum in the frontal region of the lower jaw. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Rarefying periostitis
- B. Chronic osteomyelitis, destructive form
- C. Chronic osteomyelitis, destructive-productive form
- D. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- E. Osteitis deformans

89. A 46-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain and bleeding in the area of his upper right tooth during eating or brushing his teeth. Objectively, the masticatory surface of tooth 16 has a deep carious cavity filled with granulation tissue. Superficial probing of the carious cavity is painless, its deep probing is painful, percussion of tooth 16 is painless, Electric pulp testing — 40 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- C. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

90. An 8-year-old boy complains of swelling and pain in his left lower jaw and fever of 39°C. Objectively, his face is asymmetrical because of tissue edema in the mandibular

and left buccal regions. A deep carious cavity was detected in tooth 74. The transitional fold is smoothed out and infiltrated at the level of teeth 73, 74, 75. The fluctuation sign is positive. Tooth 74 has the second degree of mobility. Make the clinical diagnosis.

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the mandible, originating from tooth 74
- B. Acute periodontitis of tooth 74
- C. Acute serous periostitis of the mandible, originating from tooth 74
- D. Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis of the mandible, originating from tooth 74
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 74

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

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

92. An 8-year-old girl has been diagnosed by a dentist with acute purulent pulpitis of tooth 26. What treatment method should be used in this case?

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

93. A 24-year-old woman at week 26 of her pregnancy came to a dentist with complaints of enlarged gingival papillae in the area of her front teeth. Objectively, the gingival papillae of the upper and lower jaws are hyperemic, edematous, and bleed when touched. In the frontal area, they cover the crowns of the teeth by 1/2 of their height. These symptoms manifest in the patient as a result of changes in the functioning of a certain system in her body. Name this system.

- A. Cardiovascular system
- B. Immune system
- C. Digestive system
- D. Central nervous system
- E. Endocrine system

94. A 53-year-old man needs a partial removable laminar denture for the upper jaw. Objectively, a Kennedy's class IV dentition defect is observed. The alveolar process is well defined and tilted forward in the frontal region. The upper lip is shortened. What placement method should be used for the artificial teeth in this case?

- A. Placement of the teeth on the artificial gums
- B. Direct placement of the teeth on the artificial gums
- C. Reverse arrangement of the teeth
- D. Cross-arch arrangement of the teeth
- E. Placement of the teeth without the artificial gums ("no pink")

95. During preventive examination of a 5-year-old boy, the dental orthodontist detected an infantile swallowing pattern in the child. Where is the tip of the tongue located in this type of swallowing?

- A. In the frontal region of the hard palate
- B. On the border between the hard and soft palate
- C. Between the front teeth
- D. On the alveolar process of the lower jaw
- E. At the bottom of the oral cavity

96. A 43-year-old man is indicated extraction of tooth 46 due to exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. The crown part of the tooth is preserved. What forceps should be used for the extraction in this case?

- A. Beak-shaped forceps with spikes
- B. Bayonet crown forceps
- C. Beak-shaped non-converging forceps
- D. Beak-shaped converging forceps
- E. S-shaped right-sided forceps

97. A 46-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of bleeding gums and bad breath. Objectively, her gums are edematous and cyanotic, periodontal pockets are 2-3 mm deep, there are soft and hard dental deposits, lower and upper incisors exhibit mobility of the first degree. The patient was diagnosed with generalized parodontitis, first degree, chronic course, and provided with the treatment plan. What treatment techniques should be performed first in this case?

- A. Splinting of the mobile teeth
- B. Closed curettage
- C. General pharmacotherapy
- D. Professional oral hygiene
- E. Local pharmacotherapy

98. A 38-year-old patient is being treated by a dentist for acute diffuse pulpitis of tooth 36. The dentist uses the vital extirpation method. After the stage of instrumental and pharmacological treatment, the doctor proceeds to the stage of root canal filling. What pins can be used as a filler in this case?

- A. Parapulpal pins
- B. Gutta-percha pins
- C. Fiberglass pins
- D. Paper pins
- E. Anchor pins

99. A 56-year-old man complains of an unusual appearance of his tongue and an occasional burning sensation in it. Examination of the tongue reveals limited red-pink areas of epithelial desquamation. Mild keratosis is observed around the lesions. According to the patient, he often has stomach aches. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Fissured tongue
- B. Hairy tongue
- C. Lingual neuralgia
- D. Desquamative glossitis
- E. Median rhomboid glossitis

100. A 68-year-old man complains of an ulcer that appeared in his oral cavity two weeks ago and causes pain during eating. The patient has history of ischemic heart disease. Objectively, the buccal mucosa in the area of the upper molars on the right has an irregular-shaped ulcer with a white-gray coating. There is no inflammatory reaction in the mucosa of the surrounding tissues. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Tuberculous ulcer
- B. Decubitus ulcer
- C. Trophic ulcer
- D. Necrotising ulcerative stomatitis
- E. Cancerous ulcer

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

102. A 31-year-old man complains of pain in the upper jaw and mobility of the upper teeth. He has 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 ameloblastoma
- B. Maxillary cancer
- C. Maxillary osteosarcoma
- D. Chronic maxillary osteomyelitis
- E. Specific maxillary sinusitis

103. A 47-year-old man complains of partial loss of his upper front teeth. According to the patient's history, the teeth were lost three months ago because of an injury. Objectively, teeth 11 and 12 are missing, teeth 13, 21, 22 are destroyed by 2/3 and restored with fillings. The bite is orthognathic. What denture design would be optimal in this case?

- A. Plastic dental bridge
- B. Porcelain-fused-to-metal dental bridge
- C. Adhesive dental bridge
- D. Bugel (clasp) denture with attachment fixation
- E. Partial removable laminar denture for the upper jaw

104. A 37-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of intense throbbing pain in her upper right jaw and fever of 37.5°C. According to the patient's medical history, three days ago her tooth 17 was extracted. Objectively, the mucosa in the area of the socket of the removed tooth 17 is edematous and hyperemic, the blood clot is destroyed, the socket contains exudate and is covered in dirty-gray necrotic coating. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful to palpation. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Acute purulent alveolitis
- B. Maxillary sinus perforation
- C. Hemorrhage from the socket
- D. Maxillary osteomyelitis, originating from tooth 17
- E. Acute serous alveolitis

105. A 9-year-old girl undergoes a frenuloplasty surgery for the frenulum of the upper lip under infiltration anesthesia with Sol. Ultracain DS 1.0 mL. In the process of the surgery, she complained of dizziness, nausea, weakness, and tinnitus. Objectively, the following is observed: pale skin, covered in cold sweat, rapid breathing, pulse of poor volume, blood pressure — 90/60 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute heart failure
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Collapse
- D. Syncope
- E. Acute respiratory failure

106. A dentist has diagnosed an 18-year-old patient with acute initial caries of tooth 22. A course of remineralization therapy is

planned. What preparations are used most often in this treatment method?

- A. Fluorine and strontium
- B. Magnesium and potassium
- C. Chlorine and sodium
- D. Potassium and phosphorus
- E. Calcium and fluorine

107. A 24-year-old patient has been 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. Pharmacotherapy
- D. Lithotripsy
- E. Marsupialization surgery

108. During examination of a 10-year-old boy, the orthodontist performed the Escher-Bittner test for differential diagnostics of distal occlusion. The shape of the child's face becomes worse during the test. What is the cause of the occlusion anomaly in this case, as indicated by the results of the test?

- A. Excessive development of the lower jaw
- B. Impaired growth and development in both jaws
- C. —
- D. Underdeveloped lower jaw
- E. Abnormal dimensions of the upper jaw

109. A 52-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of pain in her lower front tooth. Objectively, teeth 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43 are present, the patient has been using a partial removable laminar denture over the last year, the fixation of the denture is good. The diagnosis of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 42 was made and the tooth was extracted. What would be the doctor's further tactics regarding the patient's dentures?

- A. Make a new partial removable laminar denture
- B. Direct denture rebase
- C. Indirect denture rebase
- D. Recommend to continue using the existing denture
- E. Reconstruct the partial removable laminar denture by welding another artificial tooth to it

110. A non-removable appliance that limits mouth opening is being made for a 37-year-old patient with habitual mandibular dislocation. How long should this appliance be used?

- A. 3-4 weeks
- B. 4-5 years
- C. 1-2 weeks
- D. 6-12 months
- E. 6-8 weeks

111. 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 right shift, increased ESR
- C. Neutrophilic left shift, decreased ESR
- D. Neutrophilic left shift, thrombocytopenia
- E. Neutrophilic left shift, polycythemia

112. A 30-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of an unpleasant bursting sensation in her upper right tooth. Heat causes this sensation to 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 is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

113. A 19-year-old girl complains of multiple aesthetic defects in her upper and lower teeth. According to the patient's medical history, the spots were already present during teething. Objectively, all surfaces of the crowns of her teeth have numerous, symmetrical, matte white spots without clear contours. During probing, the surface of the spots is smooth, the enamel is dense, probing is painless. The spots do not stain with methylene blue. Make the diagnosis.

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

114. 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. 600 mg
- B. 500 mg
- C. 200 mg
- D. 1000 mg
- E. 100 mg

115. A 38-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of changes in the appearance of the vermilion border of her lower lip. Examination detects erythematous spots with foci of hyperkeratosis on the skin of her nose and both cheeks. The vermilion border of the lower lip has erythematous spots with areas of atrophy and telangiectasias in their center and fine scales on their periphery. The patient has history of chronic polyarthritis. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Manganotti cheilitis
- B. Lichen ruber planus
- C. Herpetic stomatitis
- D. Lupus erythematosus
- E. Actinic cheilitis

116. The parents of a 12-year-old girl complain that their child has dry and peeling lips and cracks in the corners of her mouth. The girl has history of allergies to certain foods and household dust. Objectively, the vermilion border of the lips is infiltrated, dry, and covered in small scales and numerous thin grooves. The adjacent skin is indurated, slightly pigmented, and dry, it has signs of peeling and its vascular pattern is intensified. There are small cracks in the corners of the child's mouth. What type of cheilitis is most likely in this case?

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

117. A 43-year-old man complains of pain in his lower left wisdom tooth, difficulty opening his mouth, painful swallowing, generally feeling unwell, and fever of 39°C. Objectively, his face is symmetrical, mouth opening and lateral movements to the left are significantly limited. The patient notes sharp pain during palpation in the area of the left gonial angle and in the retromandibular region. The pterygomandibular raphe on the left is hyperemic and edematous. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Phlegmon of the pterygomandibular space
- B. Phlegmon of the infratemporal region
- C. Phlegmon of the peripharyngeal space
- D. Abscess of the sulcus mandibulolingualis
- E. Phlegmon of the submandibular space

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

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

119. A 20-year-old man on the third day after the onset of laryngitis felt intensified pain during swallowing, developed dyspnea and feeling of a foreign body, his voice changed. After receiving conservative treatment, the patient's condition continued to deteriorate. He developed barking cough, difficulty breathing through the larynx, and fever of 39°C. After laryngoscopic examination, the patient was diagnosed with asphyxia caused by laryngeal stenosis. What emergency aid must be provided in this case?

- A. Tracheal intubation
- B. Antihistamines
- C. Corticosteroids
- D. Dehydration therapy
- E. Broad-spectrum antibiotics

120. 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. Pyogenic granuloma
- C. Papilloma
- D. Keratoacanthoma
- E. Cutaneous horn

121. A 29-year-old man came to the dentist with complaints of a sharp throbbing pain in his upper right teeth. The pain has been observed for the third day already and is gradually increasing. According to the patient, the pain is unbearable and almost constant, its intensity slightly decreases when he drinks cold water. Objectively, the masticatory surface of tooth 17 has a deep carious cavity, filled with a large amount of softened and slightly pigmented dentin.

Percussion of tooth 17 is painful. Electric pulp testing — 35 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

122. A 30-year-old woman complains of a painless swelling in the area of her right lower jaw. The swelling appeared 6 months ago and is slowly increasing in size. Objectively, in the area of teeth 45 and 46 the body of the right lower jaw has a tubercular bone thickening 2x1.5 cm in size, dense and painless to palpation. The skin and mucosa over the thickening are mobile and without discoloration. The oral cavity is sanated. The teeth on the lower jaw are intact. The sensitivity of the lower lip is unchanged. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. X-ray detects a polycystic formation with clear borders in the area of the body of the mandible on the right. Make the provisional diagnosis.

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

123. A 42-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of increased teeth sensitivity, observed when he brushes his teeth or in response to thermal and chemical stimuli. Objectively, the pericervical areas of teeth 45, 44, 43, 33, 34, 35 have hard dental tissue defects within the mantle dentin. The defects have smooth walls that converge at an angle. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Enamel erosion
- B. Pathological tooth wear
- C. Enamel necrosis
- D. Dental hyperesthesia
- E. Cuneiform defects

124. What can be determined by studying the jaw casts during the period of permanent bite using the Korkhaus technique?

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

125. 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 matches the denture bed, the denture is easy to place in and take out. What would be the doctor's tactics in this case?

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

126. 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. Two
- B. Five
- C. One
- D. Three
- E. Four

127. A 38-year-old patient that undergoes preparations for installation of dentures presents with perforated floor of the pulp chamber in the bifurcation area of the roots of tooth 46. Objectively, tooth 46 is immobile. No periodontal pockets were detected in the area of tooth 46. X-ray detects no pathological changes in the periapical area of the roots of tooth 46. The root canals are filled to their full length. In the bifurcation area of the roots of tooth 46, mild thinning is observed at the apex of the inter-root septum. What type of tooth-preserving operation is indicated in this case?

- A. Resection
- B. Amputation
- C. Hemisection
- D. Bicuspidization
- E. Replantation

128. 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. Thermodiagnosis 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 granulating periodontitis
- B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis

129. A 45-year-old man has been hospitalized after receiving an occupational injury to the left half of his face. According to the patient's medical history, he was injured approximately three hours ago and remained conscious since then. Objectively, in the area of the left cheek there is an irregular-shaped wound with uneven edges 5x3 cm in size. When the edges of the wound are pulled apart, intact teeth become visible. Buccal mucosa is torn in the oral cavity. The bite is not impaired. What type of debridement should be performed in this case?

- A. Primary delayed debridement
- B. —
- C. Secondary debridement
- D. Primary late debridement
- E. Primary early debridement

130. 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. Impregnation method
- C. Deep fluoridation
- D. Non-invasive sealing
- E. Invasive sealing

131. A 70-year-old woman with completely edentulous jaws complains of unsatisfactory fixation of her complete removable denture for the lower jaw. According to the patient's medical history, she successfully uses a complete removable denture for the upper

jaw. Examination of the oral cavity detects significant uniform atrophy of the alveolar part of the mandible. A decision was made to place dental implants for additional fixation of the removable denture on ball abutments. What is the minimum number of implants that should be used as support?

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

132. 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. 31, 32, 33
- B. 51, 52, 61, 62
- C. 31, 32, 41, 42
- D. 11, 12, 13
- E. 11, 12, 21, 22

133. 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 week 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. Glass ionomer cement
- B. Amalgam
- C. Microhybrid composite
- D. Macrofilled composite
- E. Compomer

134. To remove tooth 36 in the patient, the dentist administered anesthesia to the lower jaw. With the patient's mouth wide open, the needle was inserted 0.5 cm below the masticatory surfaces of the upper molars into the groove between the pterygomandibular fold and the anterior edge of the ramus of the mandible to the depth of 1.5 cm. What type of anesthesia has been administered in this case?

- A. Gow-Gates mandibular anesthesia
- B. Apodactylic mandibular anesthesia
- C. Vazirani-Akinosi mandibular anesthesia
- D. Weisbrem torus anesthesia
- E. Yegorov anesthesia

135. A 27-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of brief pain in his left lower tooth caused by thermal and chemical stimuli. Examination detects a carious

cavity on the masticatory surface of tooth 35 within softened and light-colored mantle dentin. Probing of the cavity walls is painful, thermodiagnosics results are positive, percussion is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Acute medium caries
- B. Chronic medium caries
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Acute deep caries
- E. Pulpal hyperemia

136. 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. Chronic superficial caries
- C. Endemic fluorosis
- D. Local enamel hypoplasia
- E. Enamel necrosis

137. 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 the cavity 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 most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

138. At the stage of fixation of a partial removable laminar denture, the dentist noticed chalk-like streaks and spots on the surface of the denture. What causes such defects?

- A. Sudden cooling during polymerization
- B. Sharp increase in the temperature at the polymerization stage
- C. Insufficient compression of the cuvette components
- D. Insufficient amount of monomer
- E. Poor polishing of the denture surface

139. X-ray of tooth 11 of a 7-year-old girl shows that the root walls are projected as two stripes of dense shadow that gradually become thinner and diverge in the direction

of the growth zone. The root canal is funnel-shaped, its expanded part merges with a round area of lucency, clearly demarkated by a thin semi-circular band of dense shadow. What stage of root formation is it?

- A. Open root apex
- B. Unformed root tip
- C. Unformed periodontium
- D. Lengthwise growth of the root
- E. Formed root and periodontium

140. An 8-year-old girl was referred to the maxillofacial department of a hospital with complaints of fever of 39°C and facial asymmetry on the left. Objectively, edema of the submandibular region is observed, the skin is tense and hyperemic and cannot be pinched into a fold, palpation is painful, fluctuation sign is positive. The transitional fold is smoothed out and hyperemic in the area of teeth 74, 75, 36. Tooth 75 is destroyed by 2/3. The diagnosis has been made: odontogenic submandibular phlegmon on the left. Determine the location, where the cut must be made on the phlegmon.

- A. Along the transitional fold
- B. In the mental region above the infiltrate
- C. Along the midline of the oral cavity floor
- D. Parallel to the inner edge of the body of the mandible, stepping 1.5 cm from the edge inwards
- E. Under the gonial angle

141. A 38-year-old man complains of an oval neoplasm 3x5 cm in size on the anterolateral surface of his neck on the left. The neoplasm appeared approximately 2 years ago. Objectively, the neoplasm is mobile, painless, soft and elastic, with clear boundaries. The skin over the neoplasm is of normal color and can be pinched into a fold. What health condition can be characterized by these clinical symptoms?

- A. Madelung's disease
- B. Lipoma
- C. Neurofibromatosis type II
- D. Soft fibroma
- E. Leiomyoma

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

143. A 6-year-old girl is being treated for acute diffuse pulpitis of tooth 85 using the technique of vital pulp extirpation. What type of material would be optimal in this case for permanent obturation of the root canals?

- A. Zinc phosphate cements
- B. Epoxy resin-based pastes with gutta-percha pins
- C. Zinc eugenol pastes
- D. Glass ionomer cements
- E. Calcium hydroxide-based pastes

144. A 2-year-old girl has been ill and refusing to eat for three days already. Objectively, her body temperature is 38.5°C, the mucosa of her soft and hard palate has 4-6 small oval erosions with a thin red border and fibrinous coating. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful to palpation. The gums are edematous, hyperemic, and bleeding. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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

145. A 63-year-old man came to a dentist 5 days after fixation of a partial removable laminar denture with complaints of pain and defects appearing on the oral mucosa. What has caused the ulcers to appear on the mucosa near the edges of the denture base?

- A. Eating coarse foods
- B. Poor fixation of the denture
- C. Incorrectly chosen artificial teeth
- D. Incorrect placement of the clasps (clammers)
- E. Mechanical trauma of the mucosa by the edge of the base

146. A 53-year-old patient has been diagnosed with a non-displaced mandibular fracture in the frontal region. Objectively, there are non-removable 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 splint should be used for treatment in this clinical case?

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

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

148. A 56-year-old woman complained of hunger and tremor of the limbs during her appointment with a dentist. Then she suddenly developed motor agitation that became clonic and tonic seizures with loss of consciousness. The patient's face is covered in profuse sweat, tachycardia is observed. What condition has most likely occurred in the patient?

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

149. 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 mild pain during eating. According to the patient's medical history, 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. Giant-cell tumor of bone
- B. Osteoid osteoma
- C. Chondroma
- D. Osteoma
- E. Odontoma

150. After a car accident, a 65-year-old man was hospitalized into the maxillofacial surgery department of a hospital with complaints of pain and edema in the left lower jaw. The diagnosis has been made: non-displaced unilateral mental fracture of the mandible. The patient has complete secondary edentia of both jaws. What splint should be used for the treatment in this case?

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