

1. A 3 year old child has a cavity in the 84 tooth. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the tooth within mantle dentin. Dentin is softened, probing of cavity walls is painful, percussion is painless. Make a diagnosis:

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

2. A 45 year old patient complains about pain induced by thermal stimuli, spontaneous pain in the 26 tooth. A week ago this tooth was treated on account of pulpitis. Objectively: the 26 tooth is filled, percussion is painful, thermal stimuli induce long-lasting, slowly intensifying pain. X-ray picture shows that palatine canal is filled by 2/3, no material can be seen in the buccal canals. What is the most probable cause of this complication?

- A. Incomplete pulp extirpation
- B. Inadequate canal filling
- C. Infection
- D. Inflammation in periodontium
- E. Injury of periodontium tissue

3. A 49 year old patient complains about pain in the oral cavity induced by eating. He suffers from CHD. Objective examination revealed dyspnea, limb edema. Oral cavity isn't sanitized. On the mucous membrane, on the right, there is an ulcer with irregular edges covered with greyish-white necrotic deposit with low-grade inflammation around it. There is also halitosis. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Trophic ulcer
- B. Traumatic ulcer
- C. Tuberculous ulcer
- D. Cancerous ulcer
- E. Ulcero-necrotic stomatitis

4. A 29 year old patient complains that the crown of his 26 tooth broke off. Objectively: tooth decay index is 0,9, root tissues are hard, roentgenography revealed that the canal was filled to the top, no chronic inflammations of periodontium were revealed. What construction should be used for prosthetics of the 26 tooth?

- A. Pin stump inlay and a crown
- B. Pin tooth with a ring
- C. Pin tooth with an inlay
- D. Pin tooth with protective bar
- E. Simplified pin tooth

5. A 20 year old homeless and unemployed patient complains about body temperature rise up to 39°C , pain during eating and deglutition, nasal haemorrhages. He has been suffering from this for 10 days. Objectively: herpetic rash on the lips, irregular-shaped erosions covered with fibrinous deposit on the mucous membrane of oral cavity; filmy deposits on the tonsils. Liver is enlarged and sclerotic. Blood count: erythrocytes - $4,5 \cdot 10^{12}/\text{l}$; hemoglobin - 120 g/l; ESR - 25 mm/h; leukocytes - $10 \cdot 10^9/\text{l}$; eosinophils - 0; rod nuclear cells - 2; segmentonuclear leukocytes - 31, lymphocytes - 41; monocytes - 10; atypical mononuclears - 14%, plasmatic cells - 2. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Infectious mononucleosis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Oropharyngeal diphtheria
- D. AIDS
- E. Acute leukosis

6. A 22 year old patient complained about colour change of the 11 tooth crown. The tooth was treated on account of chronic deep caries a year ago. Immediately after treatment the patient felt slight pain. She didn't consult a dentist. X-ray picture shows broadening of periodontal fissure in the area of root apex of the 11 tooth. Percussion is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

7. A 43 year old patient applied to a doctor complaining about painful deglutition, limited mouth opening. 3 days ago he felt pain in the decayed 37 tooth, on the next day there appeared limitations of mouth opening. Objectively: a slight soft swelling in the left submaxillary area. Palpation revealed an enlarged lymph node. Mouth can be opened up to 1,5 cm. There is also an edema of the left palatine arch and lateral pharynx wall. The 37 tooth is decayed, mucous membrane around the tooth is edematic, percussion is slightly painful. What is the most probable di-

agnosis?

- A. Odontogenous peripharyngeal phlegmon
- B. Odontogenous pterygomaxillary phlegmon
- C. Odontogenous submaxillary phlegmon
- D. Peritonsillar abscess
- E. Acute submaxillary lymphadenitis

8. A 45 year old patient applied to a dental clinic for oral cavity sanitation. Anamnesis data: mild case of diabetes. Objectively: mucous membrane of cheeks is unchanged, mainly in retromolar area there are symmetrically placed whitish papulae protruding over the mucous membrane and forming a lace-like pattern. On the upper jaw there are two soldered bridge dentures, the 47 tooth has an amalgam filling, the 46 tooth has a steel crown. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

9. A 38 year old patient was admitted to the orthopaedic department after a therapeutic treatment on account of periodontitis. His anamnesis contains data about frequent recurrences of this disease, acute attacks are accompanied by periodontal abscesses. Objectively: the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth manifest mobility of I-II degree, the 43 and 33 are stable, tooth cervixes are dehiscid by 1/4, hyperesthesia of hard tooth tissues is not observed. What rational construction of permanent splint should be recommended?

- A. Fullcast circle removable splint
- B. Halfcrown splint
- C. Mamlock's splint
- D. Crown-shell splint
- E. Girder Kurliandky's splint

10. A 52 year old patient complains of gum inflammation, tooth mobility. Objectively: dentitions are intact, all teeth have the 1-2 degree of mobility. What type of teeth stabilization should be applied in this case?

- A. Arch-directed stabilization
- B. Frontal
- C. Parasagittal
- D. Sagittal
- E. Frontosagittal

11. A 42 year old patient complains of pain in the submaxillary and sublingual areas that is getting worse during eating, body temperature rise up to $37,6^{\circ}C$. He has been suffering from this for 2 months. Objectively: infiltration along the right sublingual torus, hyperemia, soft tissue edema, acute pain during palpation. The duct of the right submandibular salivary gland excretes turbid saliva mixed with pus. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of salivolithiasis
- B. Acute purulent lymphadenitis of submaxillary area
- C. Adenophlegmon of submaxillary area
- D. Abscess of maxillo-lingual groove
- E. Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland

12. A 38 year old patient came to a hospital with complaints about a wound in the area of her left cheek. She was injured 16-18 hours ago, didn't lose consciousness. Objectively: injury of skin, subcutaneous fat and a muscle for about 3 cm long. The wound is bleeding. What initial surgical debridement should be performed?

- A. Early initial surgical debridement
- B. Delayed surgical debridement
- C. Secondary surgical debridement
- D. Initial surgical debridement together with plasty
- E. -

13. A 26 year old patient complains about a sense of tooth heaviness and pain caused by hot food stimuli, halitosis. Objectively: crown of the 46 tooth is grey, there is a deep carious cavity communicating with tooth cavity, superficial probing is painless, deep one is painful, percussion is painful, mucous membrane has no pathological changes. Make a provisional diagnosis:

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

14. A 67 year old patient complains about frequently recurring erosion in the area of vermilion border of his lower lip. The erosion is oval, 0,8x1,3 cm large, covered with thin crusts. After their removal some petechial haemorrhages on glossy surface can be seen. There are also some atrophied areas of the vermilion border. Infiltration is absent. Submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is your presumptive

ve diagnosis?

- A.** Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
- B.** Erosive-ulcerous form of leukoplakia
- C.** Keratoacanthosis
- D.** Bowen's disease
- E.** Glandular cheilitis

15. A 51 year old woman complained about food sticking in a tooth on the right of her lower jaw. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the distal-masticatory surface of the 45 tooth consisting of compact pigmented dentin and not communicating with tooth cavity. The patient was diagnosed with chronic deep caries. What diagnostic method allowed to eliminate chronic periodontitis?

- A.** Electro-odontometry
- B.** Probing
- C.** Palpation of root apex projection
- D.** Percussion
- E.** Cold probe

16. A 58 year old patient complains about clicking in the mandibulotemporal joint during eating. Periodically as a result of wide mouth opening the mandible takes up such a position that makes mouth closing impossible. The mandible can be easily placed into its initial position by pressing with fingers upon its coronoid processes. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

- A.** Habitual dislocation of mandible
- B.** Acute dislocation of mandible
- C.** Subluxation of mandible
- D.** Anterior dislocation
- E.** Posterior dislocation

17. An 11 year old girl complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating. She has been suffering from this for a year. Gum of both upper and lower jaws is edematous and congestively hyperemic. Hygienic state of oral cavity is unsatisfactory. Bite is edge-to-edge. Roentgenological examination of periodontium revealed no pathological changes. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A.** Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- B.** Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- C.** Generalized periodontitis
- D.** Localized periodontitis
- E.** Hypertrophic gingivitis

18. A 13 year old child complained about painfulness of his lower lip. He has been suffering for two months. Objecti-

vely: mucous membrane of lower lip is hyperemic, excretory ducts of minor salivary glands are dilated, "dew" symptom is present. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Cheilitis glandularis
- B.** Meteorological cheilitis
- C.** Microbial cheilitis
- D.** Cheilitis exfoliativa
- E.** Contact allergic cheilitis

19. A 54 year old woman complains about wear of the 35 and 36 teeth and pain caused by thermal and chemical stimuli. Objectively: crowns of the 35 and 36 teeth are worn by 1/3 of their height (horizontal type), the 24, 25 26 teeth have fullcast crowns. What crowns should be made for the 35 and 36 teeth?

- A.** Fullcast
- B.** Combined Belkin's
- C.** Metal stamped
- D.** Plastic
- E.** Metal-ceramic

20. A virtually healthy 9 year old child complains about crown fracture and pain in the right superior frontal tooth. Objectively: crown part of the 11 tooth is broken by 1/3, pulp is pointwise dehisced, it is red, acutely painful and bleeds during probing. Percussion is slightly painful. The child got a trauma several hours ago. Choose an optimal treatment method:

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

21. Objective examination of a patient revealed hard tissue defect of the 24 tooth. Tooth decay index is 0,8. The defect is partly restored by a filling that doesn't meet the requirements. The tooth has pink colouring. X-ray picture shows no pathological processes. What construction is indicated in this case?

- A.** Pin construction
- B.** Artificial crown
- C.** Inlay
- D.** Halfcrown
- E.** Equator crown

22. A 49 year old patient applied to a dentist complaining about a growing mole, its peeling and itching. According to the patient, the part of skin started changing its colour and size 1 year ago, after an

injury got during shaving. Objectively: in the infraorbital area on the left there is an intensely pigmented brown spot, up to 2 cm large, with small nodules on its surface; it is oval, bulging, with signs of peeling, palpatory painless. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, adhering to skin, painless. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A. Melanoma
- B. Pigmented nevus
- C. Verrucous nevus
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma of skin
- E. Papillomatosis

23. A patient applied to a dentist complaining about inability to close her mouth, laboured speech. Objectively: oral cavity is half-open with saliva outpouring from it, central line is deviated to the right. There is a cavity in front of antilobium; below the malar arch there is a protrusion of mandible head into the infratemporal fossa. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Unilateral anterior dislocation of mandible on the left
- B. Unilateral anterior dislocation of mandible on the right
- C. Unilateral posterior dislocation of mandible on the left
- D. Unilateral posterior dislocation of mandible on the right
- E. Bilateral anterior dislocation

24. A 36 year old man complains about acute headache, body temperature rise up to 39, 1°C, indisposition. Objectively: a slight face asymmetry because of soft tissue edema of the left infraorbital area. Crown of the 26 tooth is partly decayed. Percussion is acutely painful. Mucous membrane on the vestibular side in the area of the 25, 26 teeth is edematous, hyperemic. Breathing through the left part of nose is laboured, there are purulent discharges. X-ray picture showed a homogeneous shadow of the left part of maxillary sinus. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent odontogenous maxillary sinusitis
- B. Acute condition of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- C. Acute periostitis of upper jaw
- D. Suppuration of maxillary cyst
- E. Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis

25. A 38 year old patient got a blow that resulted in upper jaw fracture. Objectively: flattening and impression of face, mobility and dangling of

broken jaw with cartilage of nose and eyeballs, nasal haemorrhage, tissue edema, "glasses" symptom; palpation reveals crepitation, subcutaneous emphysema, liquorrhea, loss of sensitivity in the area of half the upper jaw, nose wing and frontal teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Le Fort's III fracture of upper jaw
- B. Upper jaw ostemia
- C. Upper jaw odontoma
- D. Le Fort's I fracture of upper jaw
- E. Upper jaw cancer on the right

26. An 8 year old child has a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 16 tooth within circumpulpal dentin. Probing of cavity floor is painful, dentin is softened, slightly pigmented. Cold stimulus causes short-term pain. Choose a dental treatment paste:

- A. Hydroxycalcium-containing
- B. Resorcin-formaline
- C. Paraformaldehyde
- D. Arsenious
- E. Thymol

27. A 24 year old patient applied to a dental clinic for root removal of her upper wisdom tooth. Tuberal anesthesia caused a postinjection haematoma. What was injured during anesthetization?

- A. Pterygoid venous plexus
- B. Maxillary artery
- C. Infraorbital artery
- D. Zygomatic artery
- E. Palatine artery

28. A 5 year old child has temperature rise up to 39, 2°C, sore throat, nausea. Objectively: mucous membrane of soft palate and palatine arches is brightly hyperemic, it can be distinctly distinguished among the surrounding tissues. The tongue is dry, edematous, bright-red, its lateral surfaces have no fur on them, fungiform papillae are evidently enlarged. Face skin is hyperemic apart of pale nasolabial trigone, is covered with spotty rash. Submaxillary lymph nodes are palpatory painful. What is the causative agent of this disease?

- A. Hemolytic streptococcus
- B. Coxsackie virus
- C. Herpes virus
- D. Bordet-Gengou bacillus
- E. Loeffler's bacillus

29. A 65 year old patient complains about

pain during eating, reduced tongue mobility, an ulcer in the posterior part of mouth floor on the left, weight loss. Objectively: the patient uses a partial removable denture for the lower jaw. In the area of the left mylohyoid duct there is an ulcer in form of a cleft up to 1,6 cm long with everted edges, covered with grey-yellowish deposit, closely adhering to an infiltrate that can be detected during bimanual palpation. In the left submandibular and superolateral areas of neck several enlarged nonmobile lymph nodes can be palpated. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Cancer of mucous membrane of mouth floor
- B.** Tuberculous ulcer of mouth floor
- C.** Decubital ulcer of mouth floor
- D.** Tertiary syphilis (gummatous ulcer)
- E.** Actinomycosis of mouth floor

30. A 7 month old child was brought to a dentist because of an ulcer in the oral cavity. The child was born prematurely. She has been fed with breast milk substitutes by means of a bottle with rubber nipple. Objectively: on the border between hard and soft palate there is an oval ulcer 0,8x1,0 cm large covered with yellowish-grey deposit and surrounded with a roll-like infiltration. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A.** Bednar's aphtha
- B.** Setton's aphtha
- C.** Tuberculous ulcer
- D.** Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E.** Acute candidous stomatitis

31. A 16 year old patient complains of a cosmetic defect in the area of his upper frontal teeth in form of white spots that were revealed long ago and haven't changed since that. Objectively: there are white spots on the vestibular surfaces of the 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth by the cutting edge and on the vestibular surfaces of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth close by the masticatory surface. Probing showed that the spot surface was smooth, painless; reaction to the cold stimulus was painless. The spots couldn't be stained by 2% solution of methylene blue. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- B.** Local enamel hypoplasia
- C.** Acute initial caries
- D.** Fluorosis, spotty form
- E.** Erosion of hard tooth tissues

32. A 31 year old man complains about dryness, burning of tongue dorsum that appeared for about a week ago and is getting worse during eating stimulating food. Some time ago the patient had pneumonia. He spent two weeks at a hospital, was taking antibiotics. He doesn't take any drugs at the moment. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is hyperemic, dry and glossy. On the tongue dorsum and palate some greyish-white films are present that can be easily removed. Threads of saliva follow the spatula. What is the most probable provisional diagnosis?

- A.** Acute pseudomembranous candidosis
- B.** Chronic hyperplastic candidosis
- C.** Acute atrophic candidosis
- D.** Drug-induced stomatitis
- E.** Chronic atrophic candidosis

33. A 10 year old boy applied to a dentist and complained about pain in his palate during eating. Objectively: the lower third of his face is shortened, mouth opening is not reduced. During joining of teeth the cutting edge of inferior incisors contacts with mucous membrane of palate. On the site of contact mucous membrane is hyperemic and slightly edematic. Lateral teeth have 1 class joining (according to Angle's classification). Propose a rational plan of treatment of the patient's lower jaw:

- A.** To "knock in" the frontal part
- B.** To "knock in" the lateral parts
- C.** To broaden lower jaw
- D.** To lengthen the frontal part
- E.** To lengthen the lateral parts

34. A 32 year old patient applied to a dental surgeon for oral cavity sanitation before prosthetics. During examination of oral cavity the dentist revealed that crown of the 35 tooth was decayed. The root is stable, its percussion is painless. Mucous membrane of alveolar process was unchanged. X-ray picture showed a slight broadening of periodontal fissure. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

- A.** Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 25 tooth
- B.** Chronic periodontitis of the 25 tooth
- C.** Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 25 tooth
- D.** Chronic granulating periodontitis of the 25 tooth
- E.** Cystogranuloma

35. A patient has indication for removal of his medial incisor of the right upper jaw on account of chronic periodontitis. What types of anaesthesia should be applied for tooth removal?

- A.** Infralorbital and incisive
- B.** Infraorbital and palatine
- C.** Terminal and incisive
- D.** Infraorbital, palatine and incisive
- E.** Plexual and incisive

36. A 45 year old man complains about liquid outpouring from his nose, inability to blow his nose, inflated cheeks. Objectively: there is a perforating defect (1x1,5 cm) of alveolar process at a level of the extracted 26th tooth in the lateral part of his upper jaw. Air inhalation through the nose with held nostrils is accompanied by generation of bubbles in the area of perforation. What denture construction should be recommended?

- A.** Lesser saddle denture with clasps' fixation
- B.** Clasp denture with obturating part
- C.** Common partial removable denture
- D.** Common dental bridge
- E.** Protective palatal bars

37. Preventive examination of an 8 year old boy revealed matted chalky spots on the vestibular surface of the 11 and 21 teeth localized in the precervical area. The child has no subjective complaints. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Acute initial caries
- B.** Spotty fluorosis
- C.** Local enamel hypoplasia
- D.** Acute superficial caries
- E.** Chronic initial caries

38. A patient complains about pain in the 51 tooth that is getting worse during cutting. Anamnesis data: the patient underwent treatment on account of pulpitis of the 51 tooth, the tooth was treated with devitalizing paste, the patient didn't come to see a dentist for the second time. Objectively: carious cavity of the 51 tooth is closed by dentin layer. Percussion is painful. Mucous membrane in the root apex projection of the 51 tooth is hyperemic, edematous, palpably painful. Make a diagnosis:

- A.** Acute arsenous periodontitis
- B.** Acute infectious periodontitis
- C.** Pulpitis complicated by focal periodontitis
- D.** Acute condition of chronic periodontitis
- E.** Acute purulent pulpitis

39. An 8 year old boy was referred to the oral surgery for extraction of his 64 tooth because of acute condition of chronic periodontitis. Tooth crown is intact. What instrument should be applied?

- A.** S-shaped forceps without thorns
- B.** Beak-shaped forceps with non-converging beaks
- C.** Straight forceps
- D.** Broad-beaked forceps
- E.** S-shaped forceps with thorns

40. A 43 year old man applied to the dental clinic for tooth prosthetics. Objectively: the crown of the 37th tooth is decayed by 2/3, buccal and lingual walls are thin. Occlusion picture shows strong contact with antagonists. How thick should be the layer of tooth surface that must be ground off during preparation for metallic stamped crown?

- A.** 0,28-0,3 mm
- B.** 0,1-0,2 mm
- C.** 0,5-0,6 mm
- D.** 0,6-0,7 mm
- E.** 0,7-0,8 mm

41. A 56 year old man complains of pain in the left parotidomasticatory area, progressing face asymmetry that was noticed a month ago. Objectively: left-sided paresis of mimic muscles. To the fore of earflap there is an ill-defined infiltration, the skin above it is tense and cyanotic; left lymph nodes are enlarged. Opening of mouth is limited down to 2,5 cm. The left parotid duct doesn't excrete saliva. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Adenocarcinoma
- B.** Mixed tumour
- C.** Cyst of the gland
- D.** Glandular tuberculosis
- E.** Chronic lymphadenitis

42. A 55 year old woman complains of ulcers on the mucous membrane of oral cavity, pain during eating and talking. She fell abruptly ill over a month ago. Objectively: unchanged mucous membrane of her gums, soft palate and palatine arches has big bright-red erosions on it. Intact mucous membrane peels easily off when slightly rubbed and this results in erosi-

ons and small haemorrhages. What is the leading diagnostic symptom in the differential disease diagnostics?

- A. Tzanck cells in the impression smears
- B. Positive Nikolsky's symptom
- C. Presence of blisters in the oral cavity
- D. Presence of Wickham's striae
- E. Presence of phagocytes in the impression smears

43. A 47 year old patient complains of permanent pain in the 27 tooth that is getting worse during cutting. Objectively: the patient's face is symmetric, skin is of normal colouring, mouth opening is not limited, mucous membrane of alveolar process is edematous and hyperemic at a level with the 27 tooth. The 27 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with pulp chamber. Percussion of the 27 tooth causes acute pain. What is presumptive diagnosis?

- A. Acute condition of chronic periodontitis of the 27 tooth
- B. Chronic periodontitis of the 27 tooth
- C. Acute general purulent pulpitis of the 27 tooth
- D. Acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw beginning from the 27 tooth
- E. Chronic left-sided odontogenous maxillary sinusitis

44. A 68 year old patient has a defect in the lower third of his nose as a result of malignant tumour removal. Objectively: dorsum of nose up to the middle third and external nostril outlines are intact. Skin at the base of nose is thinned and erosive. The patient strongly objects to any plastic operation. What method of fixation of nose ectoprosthesis is the most acceptable?

- A. On the glasses frame
- B. By means of lace
- C. Transparent adhesive tape
- D. Anatomic retention
- E. Head cap

45. A 12 year old girl complained about a crown defect in the frontal part of her upper jaw. Anamnesis data: the tooth was filled more than once but the fillings fell out. Objectively: the 12 tooth is filled. There is IV class defect according to Black's classification. Devitalization has never been performed, percussion of the 12 tooth is painless. What orthopaedic construction should be applied in this case?

- A. Circumpulpar pin inlay
- B. Metal-ceramic crown
- C. Halfcrown
- D. Ceramic crown
- E. Metal crown

46. A teenager applied to an orthodontist complaining about tooth malposition. Objectively: the face is without peculiarities. Occlusion of permanent teeth is present. There are no abnormalities of jaw correlation in three planes. The 23 tooth is vestibularly over the occlusive plane; the space in the dental arch is less than 1/3 of crown size. How is it possible to make room for the malpositioned 23 tooth?

- A. To remove the 24 tooth
- B. To enlarge transversal jaw dimensions
- C. To enlarge sagittal jaw dimensions
- D. To remove the 23 tooth
- E. To enlarge vertical dimensions

47. A patient complains about acute intense pain and a slight swelling in the area of a decayed tooth of the lower jaw on the right, ill health, body temperature rise up to $38,3^{\circ}\text{C}$, lack of appetite, insomnia. Objectively: there is collateral edema of soft tissues of submandibular area and lower part of right cheek. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged on the right, palpatory painful. Crown of the 46 tooth is half decayed, the 45, 46, 47 teeth are mobile, there is also a cuff infiltrate in the area of these teeth. Vincent's symptom is positive on the right. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis
- B. Acute purulent odontogenous periostitis
- C. Acute purulent periodontitis
- D. Acute condition of chronic odontogenous osteomyelitis
- E. Chronic odontogenous osteomyelitis

48. A 16 year old patient complained about discomfort in the area of her upper jaw teeth she has been feeling for 2 weeks. Examination of precervical area of the 11 and 12 teeth revealed whitish matt spots with indistinct outlines that absorb dyes intensively. What treatment of the 11 and 12 teeth should be administered?

- A. Remineralizing therapy
- B. Preparation and filling
- C. Spot removal
- D. Antiseptic treatment
- E. Silver impregnation

49. A 48 year old patient complained

about having pain in the 45 tooth during cutting for a year. The 45 was treated before. Objectively: mucous membrane in the area of this tooth is hyperemic and slightly cyanotic. The 45 tooth is pink, the filling fell out. What examination method should be applied in order to choose treatment?

- A. Roentgenography
- B. Thermometry
- C. Gum palpation
- D. Probing
- E. Electric odontodiagnostics

50. A 40 year old patient with mandible fracture applied to a doctor 3 weeks after immobilization of breaks because of pain and body temperature rise. Objectively: a slight swelling in the chin area, mucous membrane of alveolar process in the area of the 21 | 12 teeth is hyperemic, edematous, palpably painful. Overtooth splint on 54321 | 12345 teeth is in satisfactory condition, no occlusion abnormalities were detected. The patient was diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of mandible. What surgical action is indicated?

- A. Lancing of abscess to the bone
- B. Intraoral novocaine block
- C. Removal and replacement of the overtooth splint by a new one
- D. Trepanation of the 21 and 12 teeth
- E. Supervision of patient

51. A 43 year old patient complains of a neoplasm in the right submaxillary area that appeared a month ago after angina. Body temperature is $37,0 - 37,2^{\circ}\text{C}$. The patient underwent anti-inflammatory therapy but the neoplasm didn't diminish. Objectively: palpation of the right submaxillary area reveals a slightly painful spherical neoplasm of dense elastic consistency with regular outlines that is not adherent to skin. The duct of submandibular salivary gland excretes transparent saliva. Sublingual torus is unchanged. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic lymphadenitis
- B. Chronic sialoadenitis
- C. Salivolithiasis
- D. Salivary adenoma
- E. Atheroma

52. A 37 year old man complained about pain and a slight swelling emerging during eating in the left submaxillary area.

Objectively: a painful elastic infiltration in the left submaxillary area. Mouth opening is not limited. Bimanual palpation in the area of mylohyoid groove revealed a compact movable oblong induration. Mucous membrane is unchanged. Duct of the left submandibular gland doesn't excrete saliva. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Salivolithiasis
- B. Chronic lymphadenitis
- C. Pleomorphic adenoma
- D. Retention cyst
- E. Submaxillary lipoma

53. A 5 year old child was diagnosed with congenital complete nonclosure of soft and hard palate. What type of anaesthesia is indicated for uranostaphyloplasty?

- A. Nasotracheal narcosis
- B. Mask narcosis
- C. Intravenous narcosis
- D. Orotracheal narcosis
- E. Endotracheal narcosis through tracheostome

54. A 23 year old woman came to a dental clinic for restoration of the 11th tooth's crown. Objectively: root of the 11th tooth is at a level with gingival edge, its walls are thick enough. A dentist made and adjusted a stump inlay upon which a metal-plastic crown will be fixed. What plastic will be used for veneering?

- A. Sinma-M
- B. Acryloxide
- C. Carbodent
- D. Noracryl
- E. Protacryl

55. A 35 year old patient needs a metal inlay for the 37 tooth. Objectively: masticatory surface of the 37 tooth has a carious cavity. What is the peculiarity of preparation?

- A. Making a bevel
- B. Making an auxiliary shelf
- C. Broadening of cavity floor
- D. Making a flat floor
- E. Making an auxiliary cavity

56. It is planned to make a metal-ceramic crown supported by stump inlay of the 23 tooth. Objectively: the crown of the 23 tooth is decayed down to the gingival edge. Root canal is filled to the top. The dentist made a wax stump model with a pin, cast it in metal, fitted it to the tooth, fixed it by means of visphat-cement and

got a working plaster impression. At what stage did he make an error?

- A. Impression taking
- B. Wax construction making
- C. Casting
- D. Stump fitting
- E. Stump fixing

57. A 23 year old military servant needs orthopaedic treatment in a specialized hospital. He was diagnosed with false joint of mandible in its frontal part. The teeth are intact, stable, in threes on each side. Orthopaedic treatment by means of a bridge denture will be possible only if the jaw defect is no more than:

- A. 1 cm
- B. 2 cm
- C. 3 cm
- D. 3,5 cm
- E. 4 cm

58. A 17 year old girl applied to a dental clinic and complained about hard tissue defects on her frontal and lateral teeth. Subjectively these defects don't cause any inconvenience. Crown defects appeared long ago. The patient was born and has been living in an area where fluoride concentration in the drinking water makes up 1,2 mg/l. Objectively: on the vestibular surfaces of incisors on both upper and lower jaws in the equator area there are hard tissue defects within deep layers of enamel. The defects are parallel to the cutting edge. The same defects were revealed in the area of tubera of the first molars, floor and walls of the defects are smooth. Enamel of the defect floor is light-brown. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Systemic hypoplasia
- B. Local hypoplasia
- C. Focal odontodysplasia
- D. Endemic fluorosis
- E. Erosion of hard tissues of tooth

59. A 19 year old patient came to traumatology centre and complained about face asymmetry, right-sided paresthesia of his upper lip, nasal haemorrhage. Objectively: evident face asymmetry due to an edema and haematoma of the right inferior eyelid and infraorbital area. Opening of mouth is slightly limited, occlusion is normal. Palpation reveals a symptom of "step" in the area of the right zygomaticomaxillary suture, deformity in the area of external edge of the right orbit and zygomatico-

alveolar crest, gaseous crepitation in the right infraorbital area; percussion reveals a "bursting nut" symptom. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of the right zygomatic bone
- B. Le Fort's I fracture of upper jaw (inferior)
- C. Le Fort's II fracture of upper jaw
- D. Le Fort's III fracture of upper jaw (superior)
- E. Fracture of nose bones

60. A patient is 48 year old, according to the results of clinicoroentgenological examination it is indicated to remove the 26 tooth because of acute condition of chronic granulomatous periodontitis. What conduction anesthesia is indicated for this operation?

- A. Tuberal and palatinal
- B. Torus
- C. Infraorbital and incisive
- D. Plexus
- E. Infraorbital and palatinal

61. A girl is 1,2 year old. Vestibular surface of her 52, 51, 61, 62 teeth has large carious cavities within the enamel. Probing is slightly painful, percussion of the 52, 51, 61, 62 teeth is painless. What treatment is to be administered?

- A. Silver impregnation
- B. Filling with phosphoric acid cement
- C. Remineralizing therapy
- D. Coating with fluoride lacquer
- E. Amalgam filling

62. A 2 year old girl has body temperature 38,5°C, a swelling below her jaw on the right. On the 5th day of illness there appeared rhinitis, cough, a small movable globule under her lower jaw on the right. Objectively: general condition of the child is moderately severe. The face is asymmetric due to the swelling in the right submaxillary area. The skin is hyperemic, glossy, there is a diffuse infiltrate in the right submaxillary area spreading to the upper neck parts on the right, it is dense and painful; the skin doesn't make folds. Teeth are healthy. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Adenophlegmon of the right submaxillary area
- B.** Acute nonodontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis on the right
- C.** Acute purulent periostitis of mandible on the right
- D.** Acute sialoadenitis of the right submandibular salivary gland
- E.** Chronic osteomyelitis of mandible on the right

63. A 36 year old woman complains of lip dryness and peeling lasting for a month. Application of indifferent ointments was ineffective. Objectively: vermilion border of her lower lip is bright-red, moderately infiltrated, covered with adherent whitish-grey squamae, their removal causes pain and haemorrhage. On the focus periphery there is epithelium opacity in form of white striae, in the centre of it there is a sinking down area. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

64. A patient complained about painful deglutition, difficult mouth opening. Several days ago the 47 tooth was removed because of acute condition of chronic periodontitis. The patient's condition kept worsening. Body temperature is $37,9^{\circ}C$. Results of external examination: the face is symmetric, face skin is slightly pale. Right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, palpatory painful. Examination of oral cavity is impossible because of evident contracture of lower jaw (the mouth opens up to 0,5 cm between central incisors). What anesthesia will provide mouth opening?

- A.** Bersche-Dubov's anesthesia
- B.** Plexus
- C.** Torus
- D.** Block of upper cervical plexus
- E.** Mandibular anesthesia

65. A 7 year old child complains of spontaneous pain in the upper right molar teeth. Examination of medial contact and masticatory surfaces of the 55 tooth revealed a carious cavity composed of softened light dentin and localized within circumpulpar dentin. Floor probing is acutely painful, tooth percussion is slightly painful. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process in projection of 55 tooth

roots is intact, there are no roentgenological changes in this area. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B.** Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C.** Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D.** Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- E.** Acute deep caries

66. A 12 year old boy complains about pain and swelling in the parotidomastatory area on the left, body temperature rise up to $37,5^{\circ}C$. He has been suffering from this for 5 years. Objectively: palpation reveals a dense painful nonmobile formation 3,5x5 large in the parotidomastatory area on the left. Skin colour is unchanged. Orifice of the left salivary gland duct excretes transparent secretion. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Herzenberg's pseudoparotitis
- B.** Mixed tumour of parotid gland
- C.** Epidemic parotitis
- D.** Acute condition of chronic parenchymatous parotitis
- E.** Buccal abscess

67. A 55 year old patient has a painless, tuberous, cyanotic pedunculated formation 2x1x1,5 cm large that appeared on the spot of the removed 46th tooth. Opening of mouth is not limited. Intra-oral X-ray picture of alveolar process in the area of the removed 46th tooth shows a focus of bone tissue destruction. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Giant-cell epulis
- B.** Hard odontoma of lower jaw
- C.** Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D.** Papilloma of mucous membrane in the area of the removed 46th tooth
- E.** Ameloblastoma of the lower jaw

68. A 40 year old woman complains about slight painfulness of gums, high temperature sensitivity of teeth. Objectively: the gums are pale and compact, in the area of lower frontal teeth there is retraction with cervix dehiscence. X-ray picture shows steady decrease of interdental septa height down to 1/3 of root length. What disease are these symptoms typical for?

- A. Parodontosis
- B. Generalized periodontitis
- C. Gingivitis
- D. Localized periodontitis
- E. Papillitis

69. A soldier injured by a shell splinter was diagnosed with gunshot fracture of mandible accompanied by an over 3 cm long bone defect in the chin area. What method of fixation of mandible fragments is indicated?

- A. Machine osteosynthesis (Rudko, Bernadsky)
- B. Tigerstedt's splints
- C. Direct osteosynthesis
- D. Gunning-Port's splint
- E. Intermandibular Ivy ligature

70. A 43 year old patient complained about mobility of his 24, 26, 27 teeth, pus excretion from alveolus of the the extracted 25 tooth. 1,5 month ago dissection along the mucogingival fold was performed and the 25 tooth was extracted. Objectively: there is a slight swelling of soft tissues in the right infraorbital area, lymph nodes of the right submaxillary area are enlarged, slightly painful, nasal breathing is normal. Mucous membrane of alveolar process in the area of the 24, 26, 27 teeth is edematous and cyanotic. There is also a fistula with bulging granulations along the mucogingival fold. Alveolus of the extracted 25 tooth excretes purulent granulations. What disease does this clinical presentation correspond with?

- A. Chronic localized osteomyelitis
- B. Acute osteomyelitis
- C. Acute condition of localized periodontitis
- D. Acute condition of chronic maxillary sinusitis
- E. Chronic alveolitis

71. A 57 year old patient came to an orthopaedic stomatology center with complaints about dull pain in the area of his right temporomandibular joint that is getting worse during eating. The disease developed gradually, it began with constrained mandibular motion in the morning that sometimes grew more intensive, sometimes less. Objectively: the face is symmetric, the mouth can be opened up to 3 cm. Opening of mouth is accompanied by articular noise and clicking (step-like dislocation of mandible). Skin above the joint is intact. Muscle tone

is palpatory unchanged. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Arthrosis of the right temporomandibular joint
- B. Acute arthritis of the right temporomandibular joint
- C. Neuromuscular syndrome
- D. Occlusive articulation syndrome
- E. Subluxation of mandible

72. During opening a phlegmon of mouth floor a doctor revealed greyish necrotic masses in purulent foci, gas vesicles and fat droplets, sharp unpleasant smell of exudate. The tissues are of dark-brown colour, muscles resemble of boiled meat. What medications should be administered in order to prevent further spreading of this process?

- A. Polyvalent antigangrenous serum
- B. Challenging dose of broad spectrum antibiotics
- C. Glucocorticoid medications
- D. Hyposensitizing medications
- E. Immunomodulators

73. A 43 year old patient complained about mobility of lower jaw teeth. Objectively: the dentition is intact. Tooth mobility is of I-II degree. It is planned to immobilize teeth by means of a removable splint common for the whole dentition. What stabilization will be provided by means of this splint?

- A. Circle
- B. Frontal
- C. Frontal-lateral
- D. Sagittal
- E. Transversal

74. A patient complains about long-lasting pain attacks in the lower jaw teeth, on the left. The pain irradiates to the ear, occiput and is getting worse during eating cold and hot food. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the approximal-medial surface of the 36 tooth. Floor probing is overall painful and induces a pain attack. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B. Acute local pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

75. A 35 year old woman complains about periodical appearance of small ulcers in the oral cavity. She has been suffering from this for 5 years, recurrences happen

4-5 times a year. The ulcer healing lasts for 10 days. Objectively: on a mucous membrane of lower lip there is a roundish lesion element 0,5 cm large covered with white deposit and surrounded by hyperemia border, very painful when touched. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B. Traumatic erosion
- C. Secondary syphilis
- D. Chronic recurrent herpes
- E. Duhring's herpetiform dermatitis

76. A 38 year old driver complains of acute pain in his mouth and sore throat, difficult ingestion, indisposition, temperature rise up to $38,6^{\circ}\text{C}$. These symptoms appeared after exposure to cold. He has been ill for a day, in the evening he has to go to work. Objectively: gums in the area of inferior frontal teeth as well as pharynx mucous membrane are hyperemic, edematic; gingival edge is necrotic, tonsills are enlarged. Results of bacterioscopy: fusospirochetal symbiosis. In blood: erythrocytes - $4,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$; leukocytes - $7,2 \cdot 10^9/l$; ESR - 18 mm/h. What actions should a stomatologist take?

- A. To prescribe a medication and give a sick-list
- B. To prescribe a medication and allow to go to work
- C. To give him an order for hospitalization in oral department
- D. To refer him to an infectious disease specialist
- E. To refer him to an otolaryngologist

77. A 25 year old man complains about itching and reddening of his skin in the buccal area, general weakness, flaccidity. He associates the begin of disease with a skin injury he had got during shaving. Objectively: body temperature is $39,0^{\circ}\text{C}$. In the buccal area a part of skin is hyperemic, slightly bulging, well-defined. Hyperemic surface has some vesicles with serous fluid. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Erysipelatous inflammation of face
- B. Buccal phlegmon
- C. Furuncle
- D. Anthrax
- E. Streptococcal impetigo

78. A 13 year old child has been suffering from pain in the left inferior molar induced by cold stimuli for several

months. Objectively: on the masticatory surface of the 37 tooth there is a carious cavity with overhanging enamel edges filled with circumpulpar dentin. The cavity is filled with light softened dentin. Probing of the cavity floor is somewhat painful. Cold stimuli cause short-term pain. Make a provisional diagnosis:

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

79. A 65 year old patient complains of pain in the area of mucous membrane of hard palate on the left that is getting worse during eating with use of a complete removable denture. He has been suffering from this for 1,5 month. Objectively: left-sided hyperemia and edema of mucous membrane of hard palate; at the border of distal denture edge there is an ulcer with dense walls and fundus, surrounding tissues are infiltrated. The ulcer floor is tuberos, covered with fibrinous deposit; ulcer palpation is painful. What examination method is to be applied in the first place?

- A. Biopsy
- B. Bacterioscopy
- C. Cytology
- D. Allergic contact plastic test
- E. Serological reactions

80. A 46 year old patient complains about pain and bleeding from the carious cavity of her 27 tooth during eating. Previously she had spontaneous pain. Examination of the 27 tooth revealed a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface consisting of red tissue, probing induced pain and haemorrhage. What treatment method should be chosen?

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

81. A 40 year old patient complains about a carious cavity in the 22 tooth. Objectively: a deep carious cavity on the medial surface of the 22 tooth, probing induces mild pain. What is the optimal material for filling of the 22 tooth?

- A. Composite light-setting material
- B. Silica-alumina cement
- C. Glass-ionomer light-setting cement
- D. Glass-ionomer chemical-setting cement
- E. Silicophosphate cement

82. A 28 year old man applied to a dental surgeon for removal of the 38 tooth. What forceps should be chosen for this tooth?

- A. Beak-shaped curved forceps
- B. Broad-beaked forceps (with non-converging beaks)
- C. Beak-shaped forceps with converging beaks
- D. Beak-shaped forceps with thorns
- E. Root bayonets

83. A 35 year old patient applied to a dental clinic for removal of the 14 tooth because of acute condition of chronic periodontitis after therapeutic treatment proved to be inefficient. What instrument will you choose for removal?

- A. S-shaped forceps
- B. Bayonet-shaped crown forceps
- C. S-shaped right forceps
- D. Straight forceps
- E. Bayonet-shaped root forceps

84. A patient came to a dental clinic for the purpose of prosthetics. Objectively: the lower third of her face is diminished, nasolabial folds are deepened, frontal group of teeth on both upper and lower jaws is missing, crowns of the 17, 15, 26, 27, 36, 37, 45, 47 teeth are worn by 2/3 of their height, masticatory surfaces of these teeth are smooth, pigmented, alveolar process is not hypertrophied, interalveolar height is reduced. What form of pathological tooth wear is it?

- A. Horizontal, noncompensated, III degree of severity
- B. Horizontal, compensated, II degree of severity
- C. Vertical, noncompensated, III degree of severity
- D. Vertical, compensated, III degree of severity
- E. Mixed, noncompensated, III degree of severity

85. An 11 year old patient complains about tooth mobility and gingival haemorrhage. He has been suffering since he was 3 years old. Objectively: gums around all the teeth are hyperemic, edematic, bleed during instrumentl examination. Tooth roots are dehisced by 1/3 and covered with white deposit. There

is 2 degree tooth mobility. Dentogingival pockets are 4-5 mm deep. External examination revealed dryness and thickening of palms, anterior third of forearms, sole surfaces; there are scratches. What is the most probable provisional diagnosis?

- A. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
- B. Gaucher's disease
- C. Letterer-Siewe disease
- D. Hand-Schueller-Christian disease
- E. Niemann-Pick disease

86. Examination of a patient revealed a roundish neoplasm in the submental area. The skin above it is unchanged, forms a fold. Puncture sample contains some straw-yellow liquid mixed with cholesterol. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Congenital median cyst
- B. Lipoma
- C. Lymphadenitis
- D. Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland
- E. Dermoid cyst

87. An 8 year old child complains about permanent dull pain in the 46 tooth that is getting stronger during cutting. The pain appeared 1 day ago. Previously there has been pain induced by cold stimuli. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 46 tooth, tooth cavity is closed, probing and temperature stimuli cause no pain reaction. Percussion is painful, a slight mobility is present. Gum around the 46 tooth is hyperemic, edematic, palpatory painful. X-ray picture shows no changes near the apex of undeveloped roots. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Acute serous periodontitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Acute general serous pulpitis
- D. Acute purulent periodontitis
- E. Acute condition of chronic periodontitis

88. A 20 year old patient complains of a tumour-like formation on the lateral surface of his neck on the right. He revealed this tumour a year ago. Objectively: there is a semi-oval well-defined tumour 3x2 cm large on the lateral neck surface. The tumour doesn't hold together with skin, it is painless, dense and elastic, upwardly and sidewardly movable. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. After the tumour puncture some light yellow liquid was obtained that consisted of cast-off epithelium, cholesterol crystals,

lymphocytes, erythrocytes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Lateral neck cyst
- B. Median neck cyst
- C. Dermoid neck cyst
- D. Neck chemodectoma
- E. Chronic neck lymphadenitis

89. A 28 year old woman complains about acute pain on the left of her upper jaw during eating, 6 days ago the 28 tooth was extracted, after that the pain came. The patient considers that extraction of the 28 tooth caused "damaging" of the next tooth. Objectively: alveolus of the 28 tooth is at a stage of healing. On the distal surface of the 27 tooth there is a carious cavity in the precervical area that doesn't communicate with the tooth cavity. Cold stimulus causes short attack of pain. Dentin of walls and floor is light and softened. Probing of the floor is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute deep caries
- B. Acute local pulpitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

90. A 68 year old patient underwent full jaw removal. Before the operation an impression of the patient's upper and lower jaws was taken and a substitutive denture was made. What are the means of the denture fixation in the oral cavity?

- A. Spiral Foshier springs
- B. Anchors
- C. Clasps
- D. Magnets
- E. Attachments

91. A patient complained about pain in his 45 tooth induced by cold, sour and sweet food stimuli. The pain abates when the stimulus action is stopped. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface within mantle dentin consisting of food rests and softened dentin, overhanging enamel edges are chalky. What is the diagnosis?

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

92. A 48 year old teacher complained about considerable mobility of the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth. Objectively: cervices of

the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth are dehiscid by 2/3, there is pathological mobility of the III degree. The patient has indication for removal of the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth. What type of denture should be applied for immediate-insertion prosthetics?

- A. Partial removable lamellar
- B. Clasp
- C. Adhesive
- D. Ceramic-metal bridge
- E. Stamped-soldered bridge

93. A 13,5 year old girl complains of gingival painfulness and haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating, halitosis. She has been ill with angina for a week. Objectively: mucous membrane of gums in the area of frontal teeth of her upper and lower jaws is edematic, hyperemic. Apices of gingival papillae are necrotic, they also bleed when touched. There is a thick layer of soft tooth plaque. What is the causative agent of this disease?

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

94. A month after cementation of a metal-ceramic crown on the 23 tooth a patient applied to the dentist with complaints about its decementation. Examination revealed that tooth stump was of sufficient height, its walls converged to the vertical tooth axis at an angle of approximately 30 degrees. At what angle was it necessary to establish convergence of stump walls to the tooth axis?

- A. Up to 8 degrees
- B. 12-15 degrees
- C. 15-18 degrees
- D. 22-25 degrees
- E. 10-12 degrees

95. A 57 year old patient complains about mobility of his metal-ceramic dental bridge supported by the 33, 37 teeth. The bridge has been in use for 9 months. Objectively: X-ray picture shows alveolar process atrophy by 2/3 in the area of the 33, and by 1/2 of root length in the area of the 37; there are pathological pockets, gingivitis. What is the cause of pathological mobility of supporting teeth?

- A.** Functional shifting of supporting teeth under stress
- B.** Injuring of circle ligament by crown edges
- C.** Devitalization of supporting teeth
- D.** Massive grinding off of hard tissues
- E.** Garland modelling in the precervical area

96. During lateral motions of a mandible frontal teeth are deviated. Sideward relocation of incisive point from the central position has an angle of $100 - 110^\circ$. What is characterized by such value of incisive point deviation?

- A.** Lateral incisive tract
- B.** Lateral articulate tract
- C.** Sagittal incisive tract
- D.** Sagittal articulate tract
- E.** Bennett's angle

97. A child was brought to the traumatology centre of oral surgery department with complaints about changed position of the 21 tooth that was inclined towards palate. The day before the child was hit in the face. Make a diagnosis:

- A.** Subluxation of the 21 tooth
- B.** Complete dislocation of the 21 tooth
- C.** Fracture of crown part of the 21 tooth
- D.** Contusion of the 21 tooth
- E.** Break-off of the crown part of the 21 tooth

98. Parents of a 1,5 year old child complained about tongue enlargement, disturbed food intake. The child has been suffering from this since birth. Objectively: general condition has no peculiarities. Tongue is enlarged (macroglossia). Its mucous membrane has granular vesicle-like outgrowths. Tongue is compact, palpatory painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Lymphangioma of tongue
- B.** Tongue hemangioma
- C.** Tongue fibroma
- D.** Tongue cyst
- E.** Tongue cancer

99. A visiting nurse examined a newborn child. Examination revealed that lower face part is shorter than median one, chin is retrodeviated, teeth are missing, lower jaw is retrodisplaced. What is the name of such mandible position of a newborn?

- A.** Physiological infantile retrogenia
- B.** Mesial occlusion
- C.** Physiological occlusion
- D.** Distal occlusion
- E.** Edge-to-edge occlusion

100. A 52 year old patient complains of significant tooth wear on both jaws. Objectively: tooth wear in the lateral parts of the lower jaw at a level of gums and wear by $1/3$ in the frontal parts. The treatment had two stages. What denture construction for occlusion disconnection and reconstruction of myostatic reflexes should be applied in this case?

- A.** Dentogingival splint in the lateral parts
- B.** Plastic cap for the whole dentition
- C.** Plastic cap in the frontal part
- D.** Crown splint in the lateral parts
- E.** Elastic plastic cap

101. A 1,8 year old boy was under treatment in the infectious disease department. He was given ampicillin. On the 6th day of treatment there appeared white deposits in form of caseous films that were revealed on the hyperemic mucous membrane in the area of gingival torus, cheeks and on the tongue. The films can be removed leaving hyperemic surface underneath them. General condition is satisfactory. Body temperature is $36,7^\circ\text{C}$. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A.** Acute candidous stomatitis
- B.** Drug-induced stomatitis
- C.** Chronic candidous stomatitis
- D.** Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E.** Mild case of leukoplakia

102. A 47 year old patient came to an orthopaedic stomatology center with complaints about missing tooth in the frontal part of his upper jaw, cosmetic defect. Objectively: the occlusion is orthogenic, the 11th tooth is missing. Anamnesis data: the patient had myocardial infarction 3 months ago. What denture should be applied for the time being?

- A.** Partial removable lamellar denture
- B.** Bridge denture supported by the 21 and 12 teeth
- C.** Bridge denture supported by the 21 tooth
- D.** Clasp denture
- E.** Implant

103. A 53 year old patient has to undergo resection of the left half of mandible together with its ramus. It is indicated to make an immediate Oxman's denture.

What denture element keeps the remaining mandible fragment from deviation towards the defect?

- A. Removable or non-removable inclined plane
- B. The whole fixing part
- C. Multiclasp system
- D. Resection part
- E. Artificial teeth

104. Examination of a 9 year old patient revealed a milky spot on the vestibular surface of the 11 tooth close to the cutting edge. Probing and temperature stimuli cause no pain reaction. The child was diagnosed with local enamel hypoplasia of the 11 tooth. What treatment should be administered?

- A. A course of remineralizing therapy
- B. Prophylactic hygiene of oral cavity
- C. Spot removal
- D. Hermetization of the affected part
- E. Cosmetic filling

105. A 70 year old patient is awaiting complete removable dentures for both upper and lower jaws. Teeth placement will be made by Vasilyev's method. What teeth in the upper denture must not touch glass?

- A. Lateral incisors and second molars
- B. Central incisors and first molars
- C. First and second premolars
- D. Canines and first molars
- E. Second premolars and first molars

106. Examination of a 6 year old child revealed a deep carious cavity in the 85 tooth. Percussion and probing are painless. Removal of softened dentin resulted in intercommunication with tooth cavity. Deep probing is painful. X-ray picture of the 85 tooth shows a focus of bony tissue destruction in the area of bifurcation, cortical plate of the 35 tooth has no pathological changes. What paste should be applied for the root filling in this case?

- A. Zink-eugenol paste
- B. Resorcin-formaline paste
- C. Glass-ionomer cement
- D. Phosphate cement
- E. Calcium-containing paste

107. A 20 year old patient got a trauma in the area of his upper jaw. He applied to a dentist and complained about mobility of his frontal upper teeth, pain during cutting and joining of teeth. Objectively: the 11 and 21 teeth have II-III degree mobility.

Tooth crowns are intact but have oral position. Complete joining of teeth is impossible because the teeth are situated beyond the dental arch. X-ray picture shows a slight broadening of periodontal fissure of the 11 tooth up to 0,5-2 mm. The roots are intact. Make a correct diagnosis:

- A. Traumatic subluxation of the 11, 21 teeth
- B. Traumatic periodontitis of the 11, 21 teeth
- C. Traumatic complete dislocation of the 11, 21 teeth
- D. Fracture of alveolar process in the area of the 11, 21 teeth
- E. Traumatic extraction of the 11, 21 teeth

108. A 50 year old patient has a defect of his lower dentition. It is planned to make a bridge denture supported by implants. X-ray picture showed that the height of osseous tissue mass from projection of mandibular canal to the top of alveolar crest was 2 cm. What implant will be recommended?

- A. Screw
- B. Endodonto-endoossal
- C. Leaflike
- D. Subperiosteal
- E. Conical

109. External examination of a 7 year old child revealed: thickening of nose bridge, semi-open mouth, dry lips. Mouth corners are peeling. Anamnesis data: the child sleeps with open mouth. Examination of oral cavity revealed no changes. What dispensary group will this child fall into?

- A. The second
- B. The first
- C. The third
- D. The fourth
- E. -

110. A 14 year old patient applied to an orthodontist. Objective examination revealed that on the site of the second incisor a canine tooth had cut out, and on the site of the canine - the second incisor. The same pathology has also the patient's father. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Transposition of lateral incisor and canine
- B. Distal position of lateral incisor
- C. Palatine position of lateral incisor
- D. Mesial position
- E. Superocclusion of incisor and infraocclusion of canine

111. Parents of an 8 year old boy complain about a cosmetic defect, inability to bite off food. The child often suffers from acute viral respiratory infections. Objectively: chin skewness, mental fold is most evident. The lower lip is everted, superior central incisor lies on it, nasolabial fold is flattened. In the oral cavity: occlusion period is early exfoliation period. The upper jaw is narrowed, there is gothic palate. Frontal teeth have fan-shaped position. Sagittal fissure is 6 mm. In the lateral parts contact of homonymous teeth is present. What is the most probable cause of dentoalveolar deformity?

- A. Pathology of upper airways
- B. Missing of Caelski ledge
- C. Endocrinal diseases
- D. Untimely sanitation of oral cavity
- E. Gestational toxicosis

112. A 20 year old patient complains about gum itching, gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating, unusual look of gums. He has been observing these presentations for the last 1,5 year. It is known from the patient's anamnesis that he has been taking diphenylamine anti-convulsants for 2 years. Objective examination revealed gingival hyperemia and edema. In the frontal part the gums cover vestibular surface of teeth by 1/2 of their height. Along the loose gingival edge growth of granulation tissue is present, probing causes gingival haemorrhage. No roentgenological changes were revealed. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- B. Chronic ulcerative gingivitis
- C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Localized periodontitis
- E. Generalized periodontitis

113. A patient has got a traumatic fracture of mandible in the area of the missing 34, 35 teeth with a slight displacement and a defect of alveolar part in the area of the 34, 35 teeth. Other teeth on both lower and upper jaws are intact. What splint would be optimal in this case?

- A. Tigerstedt's splint with a spreading curve
- B. Plain splint clamp
- C. Port's splint
- D. Vasilyev's splint
- E. Vankevich splint

114. A 36 year old patient applied to a dentist 1,5 month after a mandibular trauma with complaints about di-

fficult food mastication, esthetic face defect. Objectively: the face is proportional, asymmetric as a result of oral displacement of a lateral fragment of the left lower jaw. When the jaws are closed the 34, 35, 36, 37 teeth are not in contact with their antagonists. The patient strongly objects to surgical operation. What orthopaedic treatment should be administered?

- A. A denture with double dentition
- B. Mechanotherapy
- C. Interjaw traction
- D. Crowns with occlusal applications
- E. Levelling of occlusal surface

115. A patient complains about spontaneous pain in the area of his 15 tooth he has been feeling for 2 days. Thermal stimuli make the pain worse, its attacks last up to 30 minutes. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 15 tooth consisting of light softened dentin, floor probing is painful in one point, reaction to the thermal stimuli is positive, percussion is painless. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Acute local pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Pulp hyperemia
- D. Acute deep caries
- E. Acute condition of chronic pulpitis

116. A 50 year old woman complains about a neoplasm on her lower lip on the side of oral cavity that appeared a month ago and has been slowly growing since that. Objectively: there is a roundish, elastic, painless neoplasm inside the lower lip. Mucous membrane hasn't changed its colour. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Retention cyst of lower lip
- B. Lip abscess
- C. Lip papilloma
- D. Lip fibroma
- E. Lip lipoma

117. A 5 year old girl with crossbite was referred to an orthodontist. Objectively: between frontal teeth there are diastemes and diastems, canine tubera have no signs of physiological wear out. Central line between incisors doesn't match. What is the doctor's tactics?

- A. To remove unworn tubera of canines
- B. To administer jaw massage
- C. To make a screw plate for the upper jaw
- D. To wait for autoregulation
- E. To disconnect occlusion

118. Prophylactic examination of a 6 year old child revealed: occlusion of temporary teeth. Both superior and inferior dental arches are trapeziform. Superior incisors overlap the inferior ones by more than 2/3. Correlation of canines and second molars is homonymous. There are no spaces between frontal teeth. Superior dental arch is larger than inferior one by the size of buccal cusp. In what planes can the occlusion deformity be defined?

- A. Sagittal and vertical
- B. Sagittal and transversal
- C. Sagittal and occlusal
- D. Sagittal and nasal
- E. Sagittal and Frankfort's

119. A 43 year old patient complains of tooth mobility and considerable dehiscence of dental cervices of the lower jaw in its frontal part. Objectively: gums in the area of the 44, 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33, 34 teeth are pale, slightly cyanotic, without haemorrhage. The 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth have mobility of the I-II degree. There is also overcrowding of the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth. Cervices of the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth are dehiscid by 1/2 of root length, of the 43, 33 - by 1/4. What orthopaedic construction should be applied in this case?

- A. Fullcast removable kappa
- B. Kurlandsky's girder splint
- C. Cap splint
- D. Halfcrown splint
- E. Semicircle splint

120. An 18 year old patient complains of gingival painfulness and haemorrhage, halitosis, temperature rise up to 38,6°C, general weakness, appetite loss. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is hyperemic and dry; tongue is covered with white fur, gingival papillae are edematous, their apices have areas of necrotic deposit that can be easily removed leaving bleeding surface beneath. Submaxillary lymph nodes are enlarged, palpatory painful. What is the causative agent of this disease?

- A. Fusospirochetal symbiosis
- B. Streptostaphylococci
- C. Pale treponema
- D. Virus of herpes simplex
- E. Candida fungi

121. A 48 year old patient complained about posttraumatic pain in the area of his chin. Examination revealed median fracture of lower jaw with I class dentition defect (according to Kennedy classification). It is indicated to make a Vankevich splint in Stepanov's modification. What will determine the height of directing planes of this splint?

- A. Extent of mouth opening
- B. It will be determined arbitrary
- C. Height of central jaw correlation
- D. Form of edentulous alveolar crests of the lower jaw
- E. Height of molar teeth of the upper jaw

122. A 24 year old soldier injured by a shell splinter was diagnosed with fracture of mandible accompanied by an over 2 cm long bone defect in the chin area. What method of fixation of mandible fragments is indicated?

- A. Break fixation by means of Rudko's apparatus
- B. Tigerstedt's splints
- C. Intermandibular Ivy ligature
- D. Gunning-Port's splint
- E. Direct osteosynthesis

123. A 35 year old patient consulted a dentist about a painless, slowly growing neoplasm in the area of the 11 and 12 teeth. Examination revealed that the neoplasm had flattened form, was adjacent to the teeth, had a pedicle, was of light-pink colour, up to 1,5 cm large, with smooth surface and dense consistency. Diagnosis: epulis in the area of the 11, 12 teeth. What form of epulis are these clinical presentations typical for?

- A. Fibrous
- B. Angiomatous
- C. Giant-cell
- D. Epulis of pregnancy
- E. -

124. As a result of a road accident a 45 year old patient got an injury of his upper jaw. Examination revealed elongated and flattened face, profuse nasal haemorrhage, liquorrhea from the nose and ears. These clinical presentations are typical for the following fracture of upper jaw:

- A. Subbasal (Le Fort III)
- B. Subnasal (Le Fort I)
- C. Suborbital (Le Fort II)
- D. Bilateral fracture of zygomatic bones
- E. -

125. A child is 2,5 year old. The parents complain about thumb sucking during sleep. What tactics should the doctor choose?

- A. To recommend an ulnar fixator
- B. To talk with a child about harm from thumb suction
- C. Medical intervention is unnecessary
- D. Non-removable device for suppression of bad habit
- E. Removable device for suppression of bad habit

126. A patient is waiting for a partial removable laminar denture. Anatomic models of both jaws were made by means of elastic alginate material "Ipin" and referred for disinfection. What disinfection method should be applied?

- A. Glutaraldehyde 2,5% pH 7,0-8,7
- B. Sodium hypochloride 0,5%
- C. Desoxone 0,1%
- D. Hydrogen peroxide solution 6%
- E. Alcohol solution 70%

127. A 13 year old boy complains about pain in the 46 tooth induced by cold stimuli. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 46 tooth within light softened circumpulpar dentin. Probing of carious cavity floor is overall painful, cold stimulus causes acute pain that is quickly relieved after the stimulus' elimination. Choose an optimal dental treatment paste:

- A. Hydroxycalcium-containing
- B. Thymol
- C. Iodoform
- D. Resorcin-formaline
- E. Zink-eugenol

128. An 8 year old child has a deep carious cavity communicating with tooth cavity on the distaloapproximal surface of the 75 tooth. Probing is painful, percussion is painless, cold water causes slowly abating pain. The tooth decayed a few months ago, wasn't treated. What treatment method is to be applied in this case?

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

129. An 8 year old child complains about pain in the 21 tooth that is getting worse during cutting. A month ago a part of tooth crown broke off as a result of a fall. The child didn't consult a dentist. Objectively: in the area of medial angle of the 21 tooth there is a crown defect that makes up 1/3 of the crown's height. Tooth cavity is open, probing and thermal stimulus cause no pain. Percussion is acutely painful. Gum around the 21 tooth is edematous and hyperemic. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Acute condition of chronic periodontitis
- B. Acute condition of chronic pulpitis
- C. Acute serous periodontitis
- D. Acute purulent periodontitis
- E. Pulpitis complicated by periodontitis

130. An orthodontist was treating a patient infected with AIDS virus. Accidentally he injured skin of one of his fingers with a dental disk during tooth preparation. What actions should the orthodontist take in this case?

- A. To press blood out and treat the skin with 70% alcohol solution
- B. To apply a tourniquet on the shoulder
- C. To perform diathermo-coagulation
- D. To treat the skin with 5% iodine solution
- E. To press blood out and treat the skin with strong solution of $KMnO_4$

131. A 36 year old patient complains about acute pain, "clicking" in the right mandibulotemporal joint, burning in the area of her right external acoustic meatus. Movements of her lower jaw are step-like, along with brief blocking moments in the joint and acute pain. Objectively: the face is symmetric. Occlusion is orthognathic, intraoral palpation of lateral pterygoid muscle causes pain on the right. Tomograms show that contours of bone structures of articular surfaces are regular and smooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Mandibulotemporal joint disfunction
- B. Rheumatic arthritis of mandibulotemporal joint
- C. Acute posttraumatic arthritis of mandibulotemporal joint
- D. Deforming arthrosis of mandibulotemporal joint
- E. Anchylosis of mandibulotemporal joint

132. A 40 year old patient complains about difficult mastication as a result of lower jaw deviation. Anamnesis data: mental fracture 2 months ago. Objectively: the 35; 36; 38 ... 45; 46 teeth are missing. Remaining teeth are intact. The 43; 44; 47; 48 teeth have no contact with antagonists and their oral deviation makes up 1 cm. What is the optimal construction of lower jaw denture?

- A. A denture with double dentition
- B. Metal-ceramic dental bridge
- C. Soldered splint on rings
- D. Removable lamellar denture
- E. Adhesive denture

133. A patient is 24 years old. Artificial crown of his 22 tooth broke off. The tooth was devitalized 8 years ago and its crown is totally decayed. What microprosthesis should be made for restoration of tooth crown?

- A. Stump-root inlay
- B. Filling
- C. Inlay
- D. Application
- E. Stamped crown

134. One of the methods to define central occlusion is to construct a flat that will go through cutting edges of central incisors and distalobuccal tubercles of last molar teeth providing that there is sufficient quantity of teeth. What flat should be constructed?

- A. Occlusal flat
- B. Sagittal
- C. Vertical
- D. Transversal
- E. Frankfort

135. During restoration of a II class (according to Black's classification) carious cavity of the 25 tooth a doctor applied methods of total mordanting and drying of hard tissues. After that he noticed that enamel surface became chalky and dentin became completely dry. How should he treat enamel and dentin surfaces for the further restoration by method of "wet – Bonding"?

- A. With dentin wetting agent
- B. Enamel and dentin should be treated with mordanting gel once again
- C. Enamel and dentin should be treated with adhesive system
- D. Enamel and dentin should be treated with hydrogen peroxide
- E. Enamel and dentin should be treated with alcohol

136. A 42 year old patient complains about tooth mobility, change of tooth position, foul taste, pain during food mastication. Objectively: teeth of both upper and lower jaws are mobile (2-3 degree), there are also diastems and di-aerases. Tooth roots are dehisced by 1/2. There are serous purulent discharges from periodontal pockets. Orthopantomogram shows bony tissue destruction down to 2/3 of root length. There are bone pockets. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic generalized periodontitis (III degree)
- B. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
- C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Atrophic gingivitis
- E. Chronic generalized periodontitis (II degree)

137. A 60 year old man has got a pustule on his chin skin that quickly developed into a hard, strongly painful infiltrate 3x3 cm large. In the epicentre three necrosis zones around hair follicles are present. Lymph nodes of chin are enlarged, painful. Body temperature is 38, 5°C. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chin carbuncle
- B. Erysipelatous inflammation of chin
- C. Suppurated atheroma
- D. Chin furuncle
- E. Allergic chin dermatitis

138. A 50 year old patient complains of difficult mastication, tooth mobility, halitosis, gingival haemorrhage. Objectively: gums are hyperemic, cyanotic, there is also dental scale. Parodontal pockets of upper molar teeth were 8 mm, of the rest teeth - 6 mm. X-ray picture showed resorption of bone tissue by 2/3-1/2 of root length. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Generalized III degree periodontitis, chronic
- B.** Generalized II degree periodontitis, chronic
- C.** Generalized I degree periodontitis, chronic
- D.** Generalized III degree periodontitis, acute condition
- E.** Generalized II degree periodontitis, acute condition

139. An 18 year old patient complains about gingival enlargement, haemorrhage and pain during eating. Objectively: gingival edema, hyperemia, enlargement is up to 1/3 of tooth crown length. Palpation causes intense haemorrhage and pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form
- B.** Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form
- C.** Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- D.** Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- E.** Acute condition of initial generalized periodontitis

140. A boy is 1 month old. He has a wound with purulent discharge near the medial edge of inferior eyelid, on the right. The illness began abruptly, body temperature is up to $40^{\circ}C$. General condition is grave. On the second day of illness there appeared an infiltration near the internal edge of orbit and cheek on the right. Skin above it is hyperemic, fluctuation cannot be detected. Palpebral fissure is narrowed. Right nasal meatus discharges pus. There is an infiltration on the vestibular surface of alveolar process and palate on the right. Mucous membrane above it along the mucogingival fold is hyperemic, there is fluctuation. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- B.** Acute dacryocystitis
- C.** Right-side orbital phlegmon
- D.** Acute right-side maxillary sinusitis
- E.** Acute serous periostitis

141. A 25 year old patient complains of a light brown spot on the frontal tooth of her upper jaw. Objectively: a single light brown spot in the precervical area of the 23 tooth, probing revealed that its surface was smooth. Reaction to the cold stimulus and probing was painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Chronic initial caries
- B.** Fluorosis
- C.** Local enamel hypoplasia
- D.** Acute initial caries
- E.** Chronic superficial caries

142. A 35 year old man complains about pain in the area of the 38 tooth, painful deglutition, difficult mouth opening. What anesthesia method will be optimal during operation on account of pericoronaritis?

- A.** Conduction Bersche-Dubov's anesthesia
- B.** Infiltration anesthesia
- C.** General anesthesia
- D.** Stem anesthesia
- E.** Application anesthesia

143. A young woman complained about having vesicles in oral cavity, painful ulcers, especially during talking and eating; muscle and joint pain, body temperature rise, indisposition, weakness. She fell suddenly ill 2 days ago. Objectively: $t^{\circ} - 38,4^{\circ}C$. Vermilion border is covered with bloody crusts that stick together and impede mouth opening. Mucous membrane of lips, cheeks, mouth floor, tongue, soft palate is hyperemic and edematous; there are single vesicles and large painful erosions covered with fibrinous deposit on it. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful. There is hypersalivation. Nikolsky's symptom is negative. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A.** Multiform exudative erythema
- B.** Acantholytic pemphigus
- C.** Secondary syphilis
- D.** Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E.** Non-acantholytic pemphigus

144. A 20 year old patient complains about gingival pain and haemorrhage she has been suffering from for a week. The pain is getting worse during eating, haemorrhage is usually induced by mechanical stimuli. Objectively: there are evident hyperemia and edema of gums in the area of inferior frontal teeth. Apices of gingival papillae are dome-shaped, enlarged. Gum palpation causes pain, slight haemorrhage. No roentgenological changes were revealed. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- C. Localized periodontitis
- D. Ulcerative gingivitis
- E. Atrophic gingivitis

145. A 42 year old patient applied to a dentist and complained about white caseous deposit on the dorsum of his tongue and burning sensation. It is known from the patient's anamnesis that he underwent treatment in an in-patient hospital on account of pneumonia. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute pseudomembranous candidosis
- B. Typical form of leukoplakia
- C. Lichen ruber planus
- D. Scarlet fever
- E. Lupus erythematosus

146. A patient complained about frequent haemorrhages from the mucous membrane of oral and nasal cavities, he mentioned also that his father had the same problems. Objectively: there are multiple telangiectasias and angimatous formations on face skin as well as on mucous membrane of nose, cheeks and lips. Blood count is normal. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Rendu-Osler-Weber disease
- B. Werlhof's disease
- C. Vaquez disease
- D. Cushing's basophilism
- E. Addison-Biermer disease

147. Unused stomatological instruments were left on a sterile table in the dental room after the end of working day. What actions should be taken in order to provide sterility of these stomatological instruments?

- A. Sterilization without pretreatment
- B. Disinfection, sterilization
- C. Disinfection, presterilizing cleansing, sterilization
- D. Presterilizing cleansing, sterilization
- E. Disinfection only

148. A 23 year old patient underwent treatment of pulpitis of her 16 tooth. During endodontic procedure an obstructed distal buccal canal was found. What medications can be applied for chemical dilatation of root canal?

- A. 10-20% solutions of EDTA sodium salts
- B. Resorcin-formaline liquid
- C. 30% solution of silver nitrate
- D. Essential oils
- E. Medications with antibacterial and anti-inflammatory effect

149. A patient applied to a dentist and complained about periodical pain in his upper jaw. Anamnesis data: the 12 tooth has been previously treated on account of pulpitis. Objectively: crown of the 12 tooth was restored by permanent filling material. X-ray picture of the upper jaw shows a focus of bony tissue destruction near the root apex of the 12 tooth up to 15 mm in diameter. Root canal is filled up to the top. What is the most optimal treatment method?

- A. Root apex resection of the 12 tooth
- B. Conservative treatment
- C. Removal of the 12 tooth
- D. Replantation of the 12 tooth
- E. Dissection along the mucogingival fold

150. A 46 year old patient complains about difficult mouth opening, body temperature rise, edematic tissues around both mandibulotemporal joints. Anamnesis data: 2-3 months ago the patient had undurable mild bilateral pain attacks in the parotidomasticatory areas that lasted for a few days, limited mouth opening, sense of tension and discomfort in some areas of left and right mandibulotemporal joint. What is the most probable provisional diagnosis?

- A. Rheumatic arthritis
- B. Infectious arthritis
- C. Arthrosis
- D. Fibrous ankylosis
- E. Deforming arthrosis

151. An 11 year old girl has adentia, the 35 tooth is missing, it was proved roentgenologically. Between the 34 and 33 teeth as well as between the 34 and 36 teeth there are diaereses, the 34 tooth is turned by 30° relative to its glossobuccal direction. What abnormal position does the 34 tooth have?

- A. Tortooclusion (rotation of teeth) and distal
- B. Distal
- C. Mesial
- D. Vestibular
- E. Oral

152. A 64 year old patient applied to a

dental clinic for tooth prosthetics. Objectively: there is a sharp bony prominence in the area of the missing 15 tooth. It is planned to make a partial removable denture with two-layer base. What plastic should be used for elastic backing?

- A. Plastic PM-01
- B. Ftorax
- C. Acryl
- D. Protacryl
- E. Bacryl

153. A dentist was called to a patient being treated in the cardiological department after myocardium infarction. The patient was diagnosed with acute condition of chronic fibrous pulpitis of the 36 tooth. What method of pulpitis treatment should be chosen taking into account grave condition of the patient?

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

154. Walls and floor of a dental room were painted with recommended light colours. What is the required coefficient of reflection from the walls, ceiling and floor?

- A. 60
- B. 35
- C. 30
- D. 25
- E. 20

155. A 7 year old girl was brought to a hospital for the purpose of oral cavity sanitation. She was born and has been living in an area where fluorine concentration in water makes up 2,5 mg/l. Examination revealed symmetrically placed dark spots on the vestibular surfaces of the 11, 21, 31, 41 teeth as well as on the tubera of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth. It is known from the anamnesis that the teeth cut out already with affection. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Tooth fluorosis
- B. Odontogenesis imperfecta
- C. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- E. Local enamel hypoplasia

156. A dentist applied to a regional sanitary-and-epidemiologic institution for an authorization to open a private dental surgery with 2 universal dental devices. The area of room where he is planning to

have surgery hours makes up 26 m^2 . What area must this room with two universal dental devices have according to the existing regulations?

- A. 14 m^2 for each dental device and 10 m^2 additionally
- B. 10 m^2 for each dental device and 10 m^2 additionally
- C. 10 m^2 for each dental device and 7 m^2 additionally
- D. 7 m^2 for each dental device and 7 m^2 additionally
- E. 20 m^2 for each dental device and 12 m^2 additionally

157. Examination of a 23 year old patient revealed chronic candidosis of oral mucous membrane, generalized lymphadenopathy. Anamnesis data: the patient has been suffering from herpes for a year. Body temperature persistently rises up to 37,4 – 37,5°C, body weight has reduced by 8 kg over the last month. What disease can be indicated by this symptom group?

- A. AIDS
- B. Infectious mononucleosis
- C. Acute leukosis
- D. Chronic leukosis
- E. Candidosis

158. A 51 year old lecturer came to the orthopaedic department and complained about painfullness and mobility of his frontal teeth of the lower jaw. Cervices of the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth are dehiscid, III degree mobility with deep pathological pockets is present. When would it be reasonable to fix dentures after dental extraction?

- A. On the day of dental extraction
- B. In 16-30 days
- C. In 2-3 months
- D. In 4-6 months
- E. In 5-6 days

159. A 32 year old patient lost his 41 and 31 teeth as a result of a sporting accident. Replantation is impossible because these teeth have cracks and splits both on crown and root surfaces. Clinical and roentgenological examination proved the possibility of immediate implantation. What implant materials should be preferred?

- A. Titanium
- B. Carbon
- C. Ceramic
- D. Platinum
- E. Sapphire

160. A 9 year old child complains about pain and swelling of soft tissues beneath his mandible on the right. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory; there is face asymmetry due to the inflammatory infiltration and collateral tissue edema in the right submandibular area. Crown of the 85 tooth is decayed, mucous membrane of gums in the area of the 84, 85, 46 teeth is hyperemic, edematic; mucogingival fold is flattened. What treatment should be administered?

- A. Extraction of the 85 tooth
- B. Endodontic treatment of the 85 tooth
- C. Extraction of the 85 tooth and incision along the mucogingival fold
- D. Periosteotomy
- E. Endodontic treatment of the 85 tooth and periosteotomy

161. Mother of a 3 year old child brought the child to an orthodontist and complained about total lack of crown part of the 51 and 61 teeth. What tactics should the doctor choose?

- A. Thin-walled cap
- B. Metal-ceramic crown
- C. Stump tooth
- D. Inlay
- E. Tooth extraction

162. A 12 year old girl complains about burning and painfulness of her tongue, especially during eating spicy food. Objectively: there are oval red spots on the tip and dorsum of tongue. Filiform papillae are not present in the affected area. The girl mentions that the spots become periodically larger and have migratory nature. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Glossitis areata exfoliativa
- B. Median rhomboid glossitis
- C. Lingua plicata
- D. Glossotrichia
- E. Raspberry tongue

163. A 2 year old child was brought to a dentist to consult about rash and painfulness during eating that appeared yesterday. Objectively: body temperature is $37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$, skin is clean, submaxillary lymph nodes are painful. Examination of oral cavity revealed on the mucous

membrane of lips and tongue roundish painful erosions 1-3 mm in diameter covered with whitish deposit. The gum on both upper and lower jaws is hyperemic, edematic, bleed when touched. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- B. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- C. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Multiform exudative erythema
- E. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis

164. An 11 year old girl complains about bleeding of a tooth on her lower jaw during eating and tooth brushing. This tooth hurt her before but she didn't consult a dentist. Examination of the 46 tooth revealed a deep cavity communicating with tooth cavity and filled with red growth tissue. Probing causes a slight haemorrhage and pain, percussion is painless, cold stimulus cause mild pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- C. Chronic papillitis
- D. Gingival polyp
- E. Chronic simple pulpitis

165. A patient came to a dental clinic for dental prosthetics. Objectively: total lack of teeth on the mandible. Sharp and regular atrophy of alveolar part. Frenula attachment and fold position is high. Name the type of atrophy of edentulous mandible using Keller's classification:

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

166. A 35 year old patient complained about toothache on the left of his upper jaw that appears during eating, can be caused by thermal stimuli (especially by cold water) as well as by mechanical and chemical stimuli. The pain abates when the stimuli are eliminated. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity with a narrow inlet within circumpulpar dentin. Probing of carious cavity floor is painful. Thermodiagnosis causes acute pain that abates immediately after stimulus elimination. Electric odontodiagnostics results - 15 microampere. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Acute deep caries
- B. Pulp hyperemia
- C. Acute partial pulpitis
- D. Acute median caries
- E. Chronic simple pulpitis

167. After anesthetization a 55 year old patient felt sudden attack of weakness, pain behind his breastbone irradiating to his left arm and scapular area, palpitation. Objectively: the patient is conscious, inert, his forehead is covered with cold sweat, the skin is pale, AP is 90/60 mm Hg, heart tones are dull, pulse is thready and arrhythmic. What state is developing?

- A. Myocardium infarction
- B. Cardiogenic form of anaphylactic shock
- C. Stenocardia attack
- D. Collapse
- E. -

168. During tooth extraction a 55 year old patient felt dull pain behind her breastbone, got a sense of compression. A dental surgeon diagnosed her with a stenocardia attack. What medication should be given this patient in order to arrest this state?

- A. Nitroglycerine, validol
- B. Analgin
- C. Baralgin
- D. Dimedrol
- E. Ketanov

169. A 58 year old patient applied to an oral surgeon and complained about painful ulcer on the lateral surface of his tongue. Objectively: left lateral surface of tongue has a roundish ulcer with undermined soft overhanging edges, palpatory painful, ulcer floor is slightly bleeding and covered with yellowish nodules. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Syphilis
- C. Traumatic ulcer
- D. Actinomycosis
- E. Trophic ulcer

170. An oral surgeon attended a 3 day old child staying in the newborn pathology department. Objectively: bilateral hypogenesis of zygomatic bones and orbits, antimongoloid slant of palpebral fissures, nonclosure of inferior eyelids, hypogenesis of mandible (bird face), deformity of auricles with a preauricular fistula on the right. What congenital disease does the child have?

- A. Mandibulofacial dysostosis
- B. Oculocerebrorenal syndrome
- C. Oculoauriculovertebral dysplasia
- D. Oculomandibulofacial syndrome
- E. Oculodentodigital syndrome

171. A 23 year old man complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing, massive formation of dental deposit in spite of thorough oral hygiene. Objectively: gingival papillae are somewhat edematous, congestively hyperemic, bleed when touched. Fyodorov-Volodkina hygienic index is 3,5. What toothpaste would you recommend this patient as a part of complex therapy of this disease?

- A. Toothpaste with salts
- B. Toothpaste with mineralizing components
- C. Fluorine-containing toothpaste
- D. Gel toothpaste with microelements
- E. Toothpaste with antifungal agents

172. A dentist is filling a II class carious cavity (Black's classification) in the 36 tooth of a 35 year old patient by sandwich method. What glass-ionomer cement should be chosen as a basic liner in this case?

- A. Hybrid
- B. Water-setting
- C. Classic
- D. Condensable
- E. Hardened

173. A 19 year old man complained about gingival haemorrhage and painfulness. Objectively: in the frontal part of his upper and lower jaws overcrowding of teeth is present; there are hyperemia, cyanosis and enlargement of gingival papillae up to 1/3 of crown height; massive formation of soft tooth deposit. What procedure should be included into the treatment program?

- A. D'arsonval currents
- B. Diathermy
- C. Microwave therapy
- D. Ultra-high frequency therapy
- E. Fluctuating currents

174. During local anesthetization (with 2 ml of 10% solution of lidocaine) a 9 year old girl cried out, lost consciousness, there appeared generalized convulsions. Objectively: the child's skin is pale and cyanotic. It is impossible to feel the pulse because of convulsions. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Lidocaine intoxication
- B. Quincke's edema
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Bronchial obstruction
- E. Febrile convulsions

175. A 60 year old patient has profuse alveolus haemorrhage after a simple operation of the 37 tooth extraction. It is known from the patient's anamnesis that he had been suffering from hypertension for the latest 6 years. Arterial pressure is 180/110 mm Hg. What emergency aid should the doctor render?

- A. To introduce hypotensive medications and perform tight alveolar packing
- B. To perform alveolar packing with a hemostatic sponge
- C. To perform tight alveolar packing by means of iodoform tampon
- D. To make suture ligation of the alveolus
- E. To introduce hemostatics

176. A patient with a missile wound of his face was delivered to the station of dental aid group that was organized by order of medical corps commander. What kind of aid can be rendered by the dental aid group?

- A. Secondary care
- B. Professional care
- C. Consultancy
- D. Dental health service
- E. Dental orthopaedic service

177. A 13 year old child complains about acute spontaneous short-term attack-like pain in the area of the 36 tooth that is getting worse during eating. The pain appeared yesterday. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth. Tooth cavity is closed, floor probing is painful in one point. Cold stimulus causes short-term pain. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Acute localized pulpitis
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Acute condition of chronic pulpitis

178. Mother of a 2 month old child had acute purulent mastitis. After that the child got edema of left infraorbital and zygomatic areas, skin hyperemia of left face part, body temperature up to 39 – 40°C, purulent discharges from the nose. What is presumptive diagnosis?

- A. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- B. Phlegmon of infraorbital area
- C. Acute maxillary sinusitis
- D. Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis
- E. Acute purulent periostitis

179. A 62 year old man complains about a painless formation on his tongue that appeared several months ago. Objectively: there is a big number of carious and completely decayed teeth, a painless whitish formation 10x5 mm large with irregular surface in form of verrucas on the lateral surface of tongue. Histological examination revealed thickening of corneous layer of epithelium with intermittent cornification. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Verrucous form of leukoplakia
- B. Verrucous precancer
- C. Hyperplastic form of candidosis
- D. Hyperkeratous form of lichen ruber planus
- E. Keratoacanthoma

180. A patient had an epileptic attack during tooth preparation. What actions should the doctor take?

- A. To lay the patient down with laterad position of his head, to fix his tongue
- B. No actions should be taken
- C. To seat the patient on an armchair in upright position
- D. To seat the patient with forward position of his head, to fix his hindhead
- E. To lay the patient in prone, head-down position, to fix his arms

181. A 62 year patient was at a dentist's and suddenly there appeared dyspnea and hacking cough, sense of progressing asphyxia. The patient's condition is getting progressively worse; number of respiratory movements reached 30/min, acrocyanosis became more evident, there appeared gargling breathing, oral cavity excretes a lot of albuminoid sputum. Psychomotor agitation and arterial hypertension are present. What pathological state is it?

- A. Pulmonary edema
- B. An attack of bronchial asthma
- C. Epileptic attack
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Spontaneous pneumothorax

182. A patient was delivered to an admission room after a road accident. Examination of the patient revealed in the area of oral floor a large haematoma spreading

to the neck area as well as a significant edema of soft tissues of oral floor and neck. There are signs of asphyxia. What type of emergency care is indicated?

- A. Tracheotomy performing
- B. Lobeline introduction
- C. Tongue fixation
- D. Opening and draining of haematoma
- E. Symptomatic medicamental treatment

183. A 42 year old patient applied to an oral surgeon for the purpose of oral cavity sanitation. After anesthetization the patient felt sudden attack of nausea, weakness, he got the sense of compression behind his breastbone, heart pain; he began vomiting. The patient lost consciousness, there appeared convulsions. Objectively: the patient's skin is pale, covered with cold clammy sweat, pupils don't react to the light. The pulse is thready, arterial pressure cannot be detected. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Collapse
- C. Syncope
- D. Traumatic shock
- E. Epileptic attack

184. A 42 year old patient complains about a neoplasm in the anterior palatal part that has been forming for 10 years. The 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth are intact. Intraoral X-ray picture of the upper jaw shows a single focus of bony tissue destruction, well-defined, 2,5 by 1,5 cm large. Periodontal fissure in the area of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth can be well seen. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Nasopalatine canal cyst
- B. Radicular cyst
- C. Globulomaxillary cyst
- D. Residual cyst
- E. Follicular cyst

185. At the stage of adjustment of an individual tray the Herbst test should be done. What muscles cause the shift of the individual tray during functional testing - alternate touching right or left cheek with the tip of tongue?

- A. Mylohyoid
- B. Digastric, geniohyoid
- C. Mentalis and orbicular muscle of mouth
- D. Mimic muscles
- E. Mastication muscles

186. A 37 year old patient was diagnosed

with arthrosis of mandibulotemporal joint. During auscultation the doctor heard pathological rustle in the area of the joint, namely "clicking" that was caused by a load. What is the mechanism of this pathological rustle?

- A. Asynchronous movement of disc and articulation head
- B. Friction of bone surfaces in the joint
- C. Loosening of mandibulotemporal joint ligaments
- D. Calcification of mandibulotemporal joint disc
- E. Inflammation of cartilaginous tissue of the disc

187. A 23 year old patient complained about unpleasant sensations in the area of the 12 tooth, X-ray picture shows a well-defined low-density area up to 8-10 mm in diameter around the root apex of the 12 tooth. What method of surgery will be the most reasonable?

- A. Root apex resection
- B. Root amputation
- C. Hemisection
- D. Tooth removal
- E. Cystotomy

188. A 20 year old man got a blow to the chin. He remained conscious. Objectively: his general condition is satisfactory. He has an edema and haematoma in the area of his lower jaw on both sides. Jaw palpation causes acute pain. Mouth opening is limited. There is also a rupture of mucous membrane of oral cavity in the area of the 44, 43 and 34, 35 teeth. Occlusion is deviated. What asphyxia type can be developed?

- A. Dislocation
- B. Obturation
- C. Stenotic
- D. Valve
- E. Aspiration

189. A 3 year old child was burnt with boiling water. Face skin is hyperemic and edematic, there are blisters of different sizes filled with transparent liquid. Define a degree of face skin burn:

- A. II degree
- B. I degree
- C. III degree - A
- D. III degree - B
- E. IV degree

190. Examination of an 11 year old girl revealed: caries intensity (sum of

carious, filled and extracted teeth) = 3, Green-Vermillion's hygienic index - 1,6, papillary-marginally-alveolar index = 20%. The girl catches a cold once or twice a year. Average caries intensity index for this age group in this region is 4. How many times a year should the girl see a dentist?

- A. 1
- B. 1-2
- C. 2
- D. 2-3
- E. 3-4

191. A patient was admitted to the oral surgery department with a diagnosis "odontogenous phlegmon of mouth floor". Objectively: general condition of the patient is grave, abed position is forced, the patient is sitting with lowered head. He complains about pain behind his breastbone that is getting worse during backward flexion of head; cough, dyspnea. What complication has developed?

- A. Mediastinitis
- B. Phlegmon of retropharyngeal space
- C. Cervical phlegmon
- D. Phlegmon of tongue root
- E. Phlegmon of peripharyngeal space

192. The 47, 46, 45, 35, 36, 37, 38 teeth of a 57 year old patient are missing. It is planned to make a clasp denture. The 48 tooth inclines to the lingual side and forwards. On the lingual side of the 48 tooth the border line is diagonal, on the buccal side it runs on a level with gingival edge. What type of Neja clasp should be applied?

- A. V type clasp
- B. I type clasp
- C. IV type clasp (reverse back-action)
- D. I-II type clasp
- E. II type clasp

193. A patient is waiting for metal-ceramic crowns for the 11, 12 teeth. Before preparation conduction anesthesia was performed. A few minutes later the patient felt anxiety, ear noise, abdominal pain, dizziness. Tachypnoea and rapid pulse are present. Arterial pressure is 60/40 mm Hg. What kind of first aid should be rendered?

- A. Intravenous introduction of 0,5 ml of 0,1% adrenalin solution, prednisolone
- B. Promedol, suprastine
- C. A cotton-wool wad soaked in liquid ammonia brought to the patient's nose
- D. Lying the patient in horizontal position
- E. Aminophylline introduction

194. A 43 year old patient applied to a prosthetic dentistry for the purpose of prosthetics. In anamnesis: has been suffering from diabetes mellitus for 15 years. The patient has been very anxious before the appointment with a doctor. Suddenly the patient's condition grew worse, he felt limb weakness. The patient became covered with cold clammy sweat and lost consciousness. What critical state is it?

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

195. A patient complains about worsened fixation and frequent breakages of partial removable lamellar denture for the lower jaw that has been in use for 5 years. Objectively: alveolar part in edentulous areas is significantly atrophied, the denture balances. What is the most probable cause of worsened fixation and frequent breakages of the denture?

- A. Alveolar process atrophy
- B. Improper care of denture
- C. Denture using during sleep
- D. Consumption of solid food
- E. Wear of artificial teeth

196. A 13 year old patient got a trauma in the area of median face zone. She complains about pain, swelling of soft tissues in the area of her upper jaw, pain during mouth closing. Examination revealed mobility of nose bones, significant swelling of soft tissues in the left zygomatic area, haemorrhage in the eye sclera, "step" sign along the inferior edge of both orbits and zygomaticomaxillary sutures, nasal haemorrhage, open bite, lengthening of median face part. Make a clinical diagnosis:

- A. Le Fort's III fracture of upper jaw
- B. Le Fort's II fracture of upper jaw
- C. Le Fort's I fracture of upper jaw
- D. Fracture of nose bones
- E. Fracture of skull base

197. A patient with unilateral dislocation

of mandibulotemporal joint was delivered to the maxillofacial department. What type of local anesthesia is indicated for relaxation of masticatory muscles during diaplasis?

- A.** Subzygomatic Bersche-Dubov-Uvarov's anesthesia
- B.** Intraoral mandibular anesthesia
- C.** Extraoral mandibular anesthesia, submandibular way
- D.** Extraoral mandibular anesthesia, retromandibular way
- E.** Torus anesthesia

198. A patient got an injury and complains about limited mouth opening, nasal haemorrhage, skin numbness in the infraorbital and inferior eyelid area. Objectively: there is face deformity due to retraction of soft tissues in the zygomatic area on the left, a "step" symptom in the median part of the left inferior edge of eyesocket as well as in the area of zygomaticoalveolar crest. What examination method should be applied for diagnostics of this disease?

- A.** Roentgenography of facial cranium in the axial projection
- B.** Roentgenography of facial cranium in the frontal projection
- C.** Roentgenography of facial cranium in the lateral projection
- D.** Roentgenography of facial cranium and paranasal sinuses
- E.** Orthopantomogram

199. A 25 year old patient applied to a clinic for the purpose of oral cavity sanitation. During preparation of the 45 tooth on account of chronic median caries the patient turned pale, there appeared cold clammy sweat on her forehead, nausea, ear noise. The patient lost consciousness. Objectively: pulse - 50 bpm, AP - 80/60 mm Hg, shallow breath, miotic pupils. Make a diagnosis of this state:

- A.** Syncope
- B.** Anaphylactic shock
- C.** Stenocardia
- D.** Collapse
- E.** Quincke's edema

200. A 64 year old patient was waiting to see an oral surgeon. Suddenly she fell, there appeared coarse breathing, spasmodic twitching of upper and lower extremities. Face and neck became cyanotic, pupils became mydriatic, reaction to the light was absent, arterial pressure and pulse could not be detected, heart tones could not be heard, involuntary urination was observed. What state are these symptoms typical for?

- A.** Clinical death
- B.** Loss of consciousness
- C.** Stroke
- D.** Myocardium infarction
- E.** Collapse