

BASES TEST FOR KROK-2

Oral and maxillofacial surgery

1. 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

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

3. 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°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 sialolithiasis
 - B. Acute purulent lymphadenitis of submaxillary area
 - C. Adenophlegmon of submaxillary area
 - D. Abscess of maxillolingual groove
 - E. Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland

4. 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 d-bridement
- B.** Delayed surgical d-bridement
- C.** Secondary surgical d-bridement
- D.** Initial surgical d-bridement together with plasty
- E.** -

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. A 36 year old man complains about acute headache, body temperature rise up to $39,1^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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 edematic, 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

9. 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

10. 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

11. A 65 year old patient complains about in 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

12. 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

13. 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. Infraborbital and incisive
- B. Infraorbital and palatine
- C. Terminal and incisive
- D. Infraorbital, palatine and incisive
- E. Plexual and incisive

14. 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

15. 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 edematic 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
- F.

16. 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 infiltration 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

17. 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, edematic, palpatory painful. Overtooth splint on 5 4 3 2 1 | 1 2 3 4 5 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

18. 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°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

19. 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

20. 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 zygomaticoalveolar 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

21. 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

22. Infraorbital and palatinal 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°C. Results of external examination: the face is symmetric, face skin is slightly pale. Right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, palpably 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

23. A 55 year old patient has a painless, tuberous, cyanotic pedunculated formation on 2x1x1,5 cm large that appeared on the spot of the removed 46th tooth. Opening of mouth is not limited. Intraoral 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

24. 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

25. 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 edematic 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

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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**

32. 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 semioval 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**

33. 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**

34. 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**

35. 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

36. 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

37. 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. -

38. 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. -

39. 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 mandi- bulotemporal joint
- C. Acute posttraumatic arthritis of mandi- bulotemporal joint
- D. Deforming arthrosis of mandi- bulotemporal joint
- E. Ankylosis of mandibulotemporal joint

40. 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

41. 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

42. 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

43. A 46 year old patient complains about difficult mouth opening, body temperature rise, edematous 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 mandi- bulotemporal joint. What is the most probable provisional diagnosis?

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

44. 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. -

45. 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

46. 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

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

51. 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

52. 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 medicamentous treatment

53. 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

54. 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

55. 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

56. 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

57. 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**

58. 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**

60. 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**

61. 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 diaphysis?

- 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

62. 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

63. 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

64. 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

1. A 42-year-old patient complains about acute pain in the region of the left temporomandibular joint (TMJ) that irradiates to the ear; headache, general indisposition, impossible mastication and limited mouth opening. Objectively: the patient's face is asymmetric due to the edema in the region of the left temporomandibular joint. The skin in this region is hyperemic. The pain is made worse by the smallest movements of mandible. Palpation of the joint causes acute pain. Mouth opening is limited down to 15-20 mm. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute arthritis of the left TMJ
- B. Acute purulent parotitis
- C. Mandible subluxation
- D. Deforming arthrosis of the left TMJ
- E. Myogenous osteoarthritis

2. A 42-year-old patient complains about pain in the submandibular and sublingual region that is getting worse during eating; body temperature rise up to $37,6^{\circ}\text{C}$. The patient has been suffering from this for 2 months. Objectively: along the right sublingual plica there is infiltration, hyperaemia, edema of soft tissues, acute pain on palpation. The duct of the right submandibular salivary gland discharges turbid saliva with pus admixtures. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of urolithiasis
- B. Acute purulent lymphadenitis of submandibular region
- C. Adenophlegmon of submandibular region
- D. Abscess of alveololingual groove
- E. Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland

3. A 38-year-old female patient came to a hospital and complained about a wound on her left cheek. She got this trauma 16- 18 hours ago, didn't lose consciousness. Objectively: a 3 cm long injury of skin, subcutaneous fat and muscle. The wound is bleeding. What kind of initial surgical debridement should be performed?

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

4. During extraction of the 47 tooth its distal root was broken halfway along its length. What tool should be chosen for extraction of the residual root fragments?

- A. Left angled elevator
- B. Broad-beaked forceps
- C. Close-beaked forceps
- D. Right angled elevator
- E. Straight elevator

5. A female patient consulted a stomatologist about inability to close her mouth, speech difficulty. Objectively: the oral cavity is half-open, there is drooling, central line deviates to the right. There is a depression in front of the tragus, and above the malar arch the mandibular condyle bulges inward the infratemporal fossa. What is the most likely 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

6. A 32-year-old patient complains of a fistula in the submandibular region. Objectively: cheek is swollen in the region of mandible on the left, palpation revealed induration of soft tissues. In projection of the 35, 36 teeth there is a fistula containing pus and granulations. X-ray picture shows destruction of bone, sequestrum. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic osteomyelitis
- B. Actinomycosis
- C. Syphilis
- D. Sarcoma
- E. Osteoma

7. A 23-year-old patient complains about a small ulcer on the red border of her lower lip that has been irresponsive to self-treatment for two weeks. Objectively: unchanged red border of lower lip has a circular ulcer of 2 mm in diameter with raised regular edges, its floor is of meat-like colour, dense, shiny, with "stearic film", with cartilaginous infiltration, painless on palpation. Regional lymph node is enlarged, of tight elastic consistency, painless, mobile. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Primary syphilis
- B. Decubital ulcer
- C. Cancerous ulcer
- D. Lupus erythematosus
- E. Tuberculous ulcer

8. X-ray picture depicts a circular well-defined area of bone tissue destruction 0,7x0,7 cm large in the projection of root apex. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Cystogranuloma
- B. Cyst
- C. Granuloma
- D. Odontoma
- E. Osteoma
- F.

9. A 45-year-old patient complains about pain in his mandible that arose after extraction of the 36 tooth. Objectively: alveolar socket is covered with bloody clot. X-ray picture shows unextracted root of the 36 tooth. What tools are necessary for extraction of this root?

- A. Angled elevator curved right
- B. Angled elevator curved left
- C. Straight elevator
- D. S-shaped forceps
- E. Bayonet-shaped forceps

10. A patient complains of pain and swelling in the right submandibular area. She has been treating the 45 tooth for a week. Objectively: body temperature is 38°C. There is a painful tense infiltration in the right submandibular region. The skin doesn't make a fold, it's hyperemic and glossy. The mouth can be opened by 3 cm. Deglutition is painless. These clinical findings correspond with the following disease:

- A. Odontogenous phlegmon of the right submandibular region
- B. Abscess of the right alveololingual groove

- C. Adenophlegmon of the right submandibular region
- D. Acute odontogenous sialoadenitis
- E. Phlegmon of pterygomandibular space

11. A 20-year-old patient complains about a carious cavity in an upper right tooth. Objectively: the 16 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity, probing at the opening point is painless, percussion of the 16 causes mild pain. There is a fistula on the gingiva in the region of root apex projection of the 16 tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

12. A patient consulted an oral surgeon about pain in the region of his left upper jaw that appeared 3 days ago. After examination the patient was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 17 tooth. It is indicated to extract the 17 tooth. What nerves should be blocked for painless extraction of the 17 tooth?

- A. Posterior alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve
- B. Greater palatine nerve
- C. Anterior alveolar nerves and incisor nerve
- D. Median alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve
- E. Nasopalatine nerve

13. A 27-year-old patient complains about acute pain in the region of the 34 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. Roentgenographical survey revealed an ill-defined zone of bone tissue destruction in the periapical region of root of the 34 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis complicated by periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- E. Acute serous periodontitis

14. A 47-year-old patient complains about permanent pain in the 27 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. Objectively: the patient's face is symmetric, skin is of normal colouring, the mouth can be fully opened, mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematous and hyperemic at a level of the 27 tooth. The 27 tooth has a deep carious cavity interconnecting with pulp chamber. Percussion of the 27 tooth causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

15. A 64-year-old female patient was waiting for her turn at the dentist's. Suddenly she fell down, her respiration became hoarse, she got convulsive twitching in her upper and lower limbs, face and neck turned cyanotic, eye pupils became mydriatic, reaction of eye to light was absent. Arterial pressure and pulse couldn't be measured. Heart sounds couldn't be

auscultated. Involuntary urination was noted. What condition is characterized by such symptoms?

- A. Clinical death
- B. Epilepsy
- C. Shock
- D. Coma
- E. Collapse

16. A 43-year-old patient complains about a neoplasm in the right submandibular region that appeared a month ago after angina. Body temperature is up to $37,0 - 37,2^{\circ}\text{C}$. The patient underwent anti-inflammatory therapy but it led to no reduction of the neoplasm. Objectively: in the right submandibular region palpation reveals a slightly painful, spherical, freely movable, well-defined neoplasm of dense and elastic consistency. The duct of submandibular salivary gland discharges transparent saliva. The sublingual plica is unchanged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic lymphadenitis
 - B. Chronic sialoadenitis
 - C. Sialolithiasis
 - D. Adenoma of salivary gland
 - E. Atheroma
- A.

17. A 64-year-old patient complains about a slightly painful ulcer on the lateral surface of his tongue that appeared over 2 months ago. Objectively: lateral surface of tongue has an ulcer with raised edges, tissues around it are infiltrated. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, adhering to each other and surrounding tissues. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Lingual cancer
- B. Syphilis (hard chancre)
- C. Tuberculous ulcer
- D. Decubital ulcer
- E. Ulcero-necrotic lesion associated with blood disorders

18. A 40-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise up to 38°C , and of a roundish infiltration on his upper lip. Objectively: there is a roundish infiltration on the upper lip on the left, the skin above it is wine red, the infiltration adheres to the surrounding tissues and has a seapus necroticus in the middle. The upper lip is hyperaemic and edematic. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Upper lip furuncle
- B. Acute periostitis of the upper lip
- C. Retention cyst
- D. Acute lymphadenitis
- E. Upper lip carbuncle

19. A 69-year-old patient needs extraction of the 12, 11 teeth. He is diagnosed with generalized periodontitis, the 12 and 11 teeth exhibit II degree mobility. Choose a proper instrument for extraction:

- A. Straight forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps
- C. S-shaped forceps curved right
- D. Root bayonet-shaped forceps
- E. Crown bayonet-shaped forceps

20. An 8-year-old child presents with an edema of the submandibular

region, the mouth can be opened by 1,5 cm, further opening is difficult, body temperature is $37,6^{\circ}\text{C}$, mucogingival fold is vestibularly flattened, hyperaemic and swollen. The 84 and 85 teeth have fillings, their percussion is painless. The 84 tooth exhibits I degree mobility. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute odontogenic periostitis
- B. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- C. Chronic odontogenic periostitis
- D. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

21. A 25-year-old patient has a median fracture of mandible without evident displacement of fragments. All the teeth are intact. What kind of wire splint is the most appropriate in this case?

- A. Smooth splint
- B. Smooth splint with a spreading curve
- C. Splint with hooks
- D. Splint with guide plane
- E. Pomerantseva-Urbanskaya's splint

22. A 19-year-old patient complains about pain in the submental part of mandible. The day before he got a trauma. Objectively: there is a slight swelling of tissues in the mental area. The mouth can be opened widely enough. All the teeth are intact. Mucous membrane is edematic in the region of central incisors, it bleeds slightly. In this region mobility of mandible fragments is present. Occlusion is undisturbed. What splint should be chosen by the dentist?

- A. Smooth brace
- B. Splint with spreading curve
- C. Splint with guide plane
- D. Anchor splint with intermandibular fixation
- E. Ivy loops for 31 32, 42 41

23. A 25-year-old man complains of itching and reddening of skin in the buccal area, general weakness, inertness. He associates origin of the disease with a skin injury he got during shaving. Objectively: body temperature is $39,0^{\circ}\text{C}$. A well-defined section of skin in the buccal area is hyperemic, it slightly protrudes above the surface. Hyperemic surface has some vesicles containing serous fluid. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Erysipelatous inflammation of skin
- B. Phlegmon of buccal area
- C. Furuncle
- D. Anthrax
- E. Streptococcal impetigo

24. Examination of a patient revealed a roundish neoplasm in the submental area. Skin above it is unchanged, makes a fold easily. Puncture sample contains strawyellow liquid with cholesterol admixture. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

25. Parents of a 2-year-old girl complain about fistulas with purulent discharge in the region of the upper frontal teeth. Objectively: crowns of the 51, 52, 61, 62 teeth are significantly decayed, probing of root canal orifices is slightly painful, it causes significant haemorrhage. Percussion is painless. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is pastose and cyanotic, there are cicatrices and fistulas in this region. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous peri-odontitis
- D. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

26. A 48-year-old patient got a pustule on his chin that quickly developed into a dense and acutely painful infiltration 3x5 cm large. The skin above it is of blue-red colour. In the centre one can see three zones of necrosis around the hair follicles. Lymph nodes of chin are enlarged and painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

27. A patient applied to the oral surgery department and complained about pain and edema in the right infraorbital region and right zygomatic region, skin numbness in the area of the right half of his upper lip; nasal haemorrhage. These symptoms turned up after a trauma. What disease should be suspected?

- A. Fracture of zygomatic bone
- B. Le Fort I maxillary fracture
- C. Le Fort II maxillary fracture
- D. Le Fort III maxillary fracture
- E. Fracture of nose bones

28. A 56-year-old patient has an oval, smooth, bright-red erosion on the red border of her lower lip. Erosion is covered with haemorrhagic crusts that can be hardly removed. Crust removal induces slight haemorrhage. Light traumatization of crust-free surface of erosion induces no haemorrhage. Specify the type of lower lip precancer:

- A. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
- B. Verrucous precancer of red border
- C. Localized precancerous hyperkeratosis of red border
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Erythroplasia
- A.

29. A 30-year-old patient has got an edema and hyperemia of nose wing skin spreading to the skin of his upper lip and cheek. Examination revealed a fissure along the infra-external edge of the left nostril. The skin is tense, dense, red-and-cyanotic, skin line pattern is smoothed; rise of local temperature is present. The zone of affection is well-defined and irregularly shaped. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Erysipelatous inflammation
- B. Dermal actinomycosis

- C. Dermal tuberculosis
- D. Dermal cancer
- E. Thrombophlebitis of the facial vein

30. On the second day after tooth extracti- on a 35-year-old woman applied to a facial surgeon and complained about pain in the parotid-masticatory region and sensation of lacking contact between the upper and lower jaw teeth on the right. Examination revealed chin deviation to the left, half- open mouth, closed lips, disturbed occlusion. There is also limitation of lateral mandible movements. In front of the right ear tragus soft tissues sink down. What examination is expected to be the most informative in this case?

- A. TMJ roentgenography
- B. TMJ ultrasound
- C. Mandible roentgenography
- D. Bimanual TMJ investigation
- E. -

31. A 24-year-old soldier was injured by a shell splinter. He was diagnosed with a mandibular fracture with a bone defect in the mental region over 2 cm long. What method of fixation of mandible fragments is indicated?

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

32. A 35-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about a painless, slowly growing neoplasm in the area of the 11 and 12 teeth. Examination revealed that the tumour was light-pink, flattened, adjacent to the teeth, had a pedicle. The tumour was up to 1,5 cm large, with smooth surface and dense consistency. It was diagnosed as an epulis in the regiob of the 11 and 12 teeth. What form of epulis are these clinical findings typical for?

- A. Fibrous
- B. Angiomatous
- C. Giant-cell
- D. Pregnancy epulis
- E. -

33. A 49-year-old patient applied to the oral surgery department and complained about permanent intense dull pain in the region of the right upper jaw. It is known from the anamnesis that the 17 tooth has been repeatedly treated for exacerbation of chronic periodontitis but the treatment appeared to be ineffective. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for extracti- on of the 17 tooth?

- A. Tuberal and palatinal
- B. Tuberal and incisor
- C. Tuberal, incisor and palatinal
- D. Incisor and paltinal
- E. Torus

34. A 47-year-old patient complains about limited mobility of her lower jaw in the morning; periodical dull pain in the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and general joint stiffness. According to the patient, the stiffness disappears throughout the day after joint "exercising". Objectively: the patient's face is symmetric, mouth opening is limited down to 2,5 cm, there is also joint clicking. Median line deviates to the right by 3-4 mm,

palpation of the right articular head is painless. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Arthrosis of the right TMJ
- B. Acute serous arthritis of the right TMJ
- C. Chronic arthritis of the right TMJ
- D. Fracure of the right condyle of mandible
- E. Right-sided anterior dislocation of mandible

35. A 34-year-old patient got a trauma (fall) that resulted in mobility of alveolar process and all the upper jaw teeth, occlusion was also changed. X-ray picture depicts the fracture line that runs in both directions from the piriform opening along the floor of maxillary sinus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Le Fort I maxillary fracture
- B. Partial fracture of the alveolar process
- C. Le Fort II maxillary fracture
- D. Le Fort III maxillary fracture
- E. Unilateral maxillary fracture

36. A 20-year-old patient got an injury. Objectively: the patient's chin and lower jaw up to the 34 and 45 teeth are missing. The 45, 46, 47, 48, 34, 35, 36, 37 teeth are stable. At what stage of medical evacuation the patient will get special medical aid?

- A. Specialized army surgical hospital
- B. Battalion aid station
- C. Regimental aid station
- D. Separate medical detachment
- E. Separate medical battalion

37. A 45-year-old patient complains about a rapidly growing formation on his lower lip. Examination of the red border of lips revealed a greyish-red nodule with a hollow in the centre which is filled with corneous masses that can be easily removed. The nodule is painless, mobile. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Papilloma
- C. Nodulous verrucous precancer of red border
- D. Basal cell carcinoma
- E. Localized precancerous hyperkeratosis of red border

38. A 23-year-old patient complains about periodical pain in the region of the 11 tooth, protrusion of the alveolar process. The patient got a trauma 4 years ago. Objectively: crown of the 11 tooth is dark, percussion is painless. X-ray picture shows roundish well-defined area of bone tissue rarefication by the root apex of the 11 tooth. The area is 2,0 cm in diameter. Puncture results: yellow fluid with cholesterol crystals. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Maxillary radicular cyst
- B. Chronic maxillary osteomyelitis
- C. Maxillary ameloblastoma
- D. Soft maxillary odontoma
- E. Maxillary osteoclastoma

39. (RAS) admitted a soldier with an injury in the maxillofacial region. Dosimetric control revealed radiation affection in this patient. The injured

should be referred to the following functional unit of RAS:

- A. Decontamination station
- B. Dressing pavilion
- C. Evacuation pavilion
- D. Isolator
- E. Admission and sorting pavilion

40. A 46-year-old patient complains about pain in the left parotid-masticatory region, disorder of mandible movements. Objectively: skin over the left temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is reddened, the surrounding tissues are edematic. Disfunction of the left temporomandibular joint is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent left-sided arthritis of TMJ
- B. Acute serous left-sided arthritis of TMJ
- C. Arthrosis of the left TMJ
- D. Deforming arthrosis of the left TMJ
- E. Ankylosis of the left TMJ

41. A patient complains about limited mouth opening. She has a history of intra-articular disorders in the left temporomandibular joint. Roentgenological examination revealed subchondral sclerosis of articular plates, regular narrowing of articular cavity, limited excursion of condylar process of the left temporomandibular joint. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Arthrosis of the left temporomandibular joint
- B. Deforming arthrosis of the left temporomandibular joint
- C. Ankylosis of the left temporomandibular joint
- D. Acute purulent left-sided arthritis of the temporomandibular joint
- E. Acute serous left-sided arthritis of the temporomandibular joint

42. A 46-year-old patient complains of difficult opening of her mouth, body temperature rise, tissue edema around both temporomandibular joints (TMJ). It is known from the anamnesis that the patient had short-term non-intense bi-lateral pain in the parotid-masticatory region, limited mouth opening, tension and discomfort in the region of both temporomandibular joints that had been observed for a couple of days. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

43. A 56-year-old patient complains about a painless neoplasm on the alveolar crest of the right upper jaw. Objectively: there is a bright-red wide-based tumour in the region of premolars. It is localized on both sides from the alveolar crest. The tumour is dense and elastic, painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Peripheral osteoclastoma
- B. Central osteoclastoma
- C. Gingival fibromatosis
- D. Fibrous epulis
- E. Papilloma

44. A 37-year-old patient was admitted to the oral surgery department. The

woman complains of pain in her cheek that is made worse by touch. It is known from the anamnesis that five days ago the patient fell down from the stairs and "hurt" her cheek. Objectively: in the depth of cheek examination revealed a circumscribed infiltration, cheek skin is hyperaemic and doesn't make a fold, fluctuation symptom is present. Mucous membrane is edematous and has teeth indentations. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Suppurated cheek haematoma
- B. Traumatic osteomyelitis of mandible
- C. Cheek haematoma
- D. Cheek phlegmon
- E. Acute lymphadenitis

45. A 47-year-old patient consulted a doctor about an itching tumour in the right buccal area that has significantly enlarged lately. Examination revealed an irregularly shaped tumour up to 1,5 cm large, the tumour is black and glossy. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Dermal melanoma
 - B. Pigmented nevus
 - C. Dermal basalioma
 - D. Dermal cancer
 - E. Cutaneous horn
- A.

46. A 48-year-old patient complains about permanent pain in the region of the 38 tooth. She has been suffering from this for 3 days. Crown of the 28 tooth is completely decayed. What forceps should be applied for extraction of roots of the 28 tooth?

- A. Bayonet-shaped forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps curved left
- C. Straight root forceps
- D. S-shaped close-beak forceps
- E. S-shaped broad-beak forceps

47. During military operations the head of the Army Medical Department gave the order to deploy a stomatological aid unit on the territory of the Army Hospital Base. A patient with missile wound of face was admitted to the unit. What kind of aid can be rendered in the stomatological unit?

- A. Specialized (secondary) aid
- B. Qualified aid
- C. Consultation aid
- D. Stomatological aid
- E. Prosthodontic aid

48. A 27-year-old patient complains of a swelling in the region of her lower jaw on the right. Objectively: the patient's face is slightly asymmetric due to thickening of mandibular body on the right. Adjacent soft tissues are of unchanged colour and normal consistency. Mouth opening is not limited. Mucous membrane of oral cavity presents no changes. In the right lower dentition the 45 tooth is missing. X-ray picture of the right half of the mandible in its lateral view shows an oval well-defined 2x3 cm large radiolucency in the bone tissue. The coronal portion of the retained horizontally positioned 45 tooth is turned inward the radiolucent area. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Follicular cyst of mandible
- B. Adamantinoma of mandible

- C. Sarcoma of mandible
- D. Odontoma of mandible
- E. Osteoclastoma of mandible

49. A 52-year-old patient complains about a nonhealing ulcer on his lower lip. The patient is smoker. He hasn't ever consulted a doctor about it. In the region of red border of the lower lip a roundish ulcer is present. It is up to 2,0 cm in diameter. The ulcer edges are thickened and a little bit raised in form of a whitish swelling. In the left submandibular region palpation revealed enlarged, painless, dense lymph nodes with limited mobility. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Cancer of the lower lip
- B. Erosive verrucous leukoplakia
- C. Keratoacanthoma
- D. Fibroma of the lower lip
- E. Syphilitic ulcer

50. A 62-year-old patient complains of a painless formation on his tongue that appeared several months ago. Objectively: the patient has a lot of carious and completely decayed teeth, lateral surface of tongue exhibits a painless whitish formation 10x5 mm large with irregular surface in form of verrucae. Histological examination revealed thickening of corneal epithelial layer of intermittent keratinization type. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

51. A 50-year-old patient complains about pain in the region of the left temporomandibular joint (TMJ) during mouth opening. Dental formula is 14, 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44. While opening the mouth the lower jaw moves in a zigzag manner towards the affected joint. What pathological condition are these symptoms typical for?

- A. Musculoarticular dysfunction
- B. Habitual TMJ dislocation
- C. Sclerosing arthrosis of TMJ
- D. Chronic arthritis of TMJ
- E. Deforming arthrosis of TMJ
- F.

52. A 35-year-old patient is at a dentist. He is anxious, complains of being afraid of the dentist, is unwilling to let the dentist examine him. Drugs of which group should be given the patient before stomatological manipulations?

- A. Sedative
- B. Analgetics
- C. Hypotensive
- D. Cardiac glycosides
- E. Desensitizing

53. A 76-year-old patient has a roundish ulcer in the area of the right nasolabial sulcus. The ulcer has dense, rough floor covered with yellowish-grey crusts, and resembles of a cone. The ulcer edges are dense, crater-like; the ulcer grows both sideways and deepwards. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Basalioma
- B. Tuberculous ulcer
- C. Actinomycotic ulcer
- D. Syphilitic ulcer
- E. Squamous cell carcinoma of skin

54. A 40-year-old patient complains about a long-existing fissure in the central part of red border of his lower lip. He has been smoking from the age of 16. Objectively: there is a deep 1,0 cm long fissure along the median line of red border of the lower lip, the fissure edges are bulging. Characteristic quality of the fissure is its spontaneous healing, but after epithelization the fissure recurs. The patient was diagnosed with chronic fissure of the lower lip. Conservative treatment proved to be ineffective. Choose the most appropriate treatment method in this situation:

- A. Excision within evidently healthy tissues
- B. Cryodestruction
- C. Diathermo-coagulation
- D. Excision 0,5 cm off the neoplasm limits
- E. Close-focus roentgenotherapy

55. It is planned to lance an abscess of hard palate (it is localized close to the 23, 24, 25 teeth) and to extract the causative 24 tooth that had caused abscess development. What type of anaesthesia is indicated for this operation?

- A. Infraorbital, palatinal and incisor
- B. Tuberal, infraorbital and incisor
- C. Tuberal, infraorbital and palatinal
- D. Tuberal and incisor
- E. Tuberal and palatinal

56. A 36-year-old patient consulted a dentist about permanent acute pain in the upper jaw teeth, body temperature rise. The dentist found out that the 26 tooth had been repeatedly treated, the rest of teeth were intact. After roentgenological examination the patient was diagnosed with acute highmoritis. What is the most effective way of treatment?

- A. Extraction of the causative tooth and medicamentous therapy
- B. Caldwell-Luc maxillary sinusotomy
- C. Puncture of the maxillary sinus and medicamentous therapy
- D. Medicamentous therapy
- E. Medicamentous and physiotherapeutic treatment

57. A 32-year-old patient complains about pain and swelling in the region of his mandible and left cheek. He has been suffering from this for 2 days. Objectively: his general condition is satisfactory. Body temperature is 37,5°C. There is an edema of soft tissues in the left buccal region. Submandibular lymph nodes are bilaterally enlarged, painful on palpation. Crown of the 37 tooth is partially decayed, the tooth is immobile, percussive is slightly painful. Mucogingival fold in the region of the 37 tooth is edematous, hyperaemic, flattened, its palpation causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent periostitis of mandible beginning from the 37 tooth
- B. Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis of mandible
- C. Chronic productive periostitis of mandible beginning from the 37 tooth
- D. Chronic odontogenous osteomyelitis of mandible
- E. Abscess of alveololingual groove on the left

58. A 34-year-old patient has indication for extraction of the 38 tooth because of chronic fibrous periodontitis. Oral surgeon performed torus anaesthesia. This anaesthesia blocked transmission of pain information from the following nerves:

- A. Infraalveolar, lingual, buccal
- B. Lingual, buccal
- C. Infraalveolar, buccal
- D. Infraalveolar, lingual
- E. Lingual, buccal, mental

59. A patient got a trauma that resulted in limited mouth opening, nasal haemorrhage, numbness of inferior eyelid as well as skin in the infraorbital area. Objectively: there is face deformation caused by depression of soft tissues in the malar region on the left; there is also a step-off deformity in the median part of the infraorbital rim and in the region of zygomatico-alveolar crest. What method of examination will be the most effective for the diagnostics?

- A. X-ray study of facial skull in the axial projection
- B. X-ray study of facial skull in the frontal projection
- C. X-ray study of facial skull in the lateral projection
- D. X-ray study of facial skull and paranasal sinuses
- E. Orthopantomogram

60. A 22-year-old patient is afraid of pain from conduction anaesthesia. A dentist decided that this anaesthesia should be preceded by applicational anaesthesia of mucous membrane on the spot of injection. What drug should be used for this purpose?

- A. 5% lidocaine ointment
- B. 1% synthomycin ointment
- C. 5% oxacillin ointment
- D. 3% sinaflan ointment
- E. 3% doxycycline ointment

61. A 42-year-old patient consulted a dentist about intense lancinating paroxysmal pain accompanied by a sensation of current passage in the region of her upper lip on the right. Pain attacks occur spontaneously and last 3-5 minutes. The patient usually has 2-3 attacks a day. The patient is unable to establish the cause of this disease. Examination of her oral cavity revealed no pathological changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Peripheral neuralgia of the II branch of trigeminal
- B. Pterygopalatine ganglionitis
- C. Neuritis of the II branch of trigeminal
- D. Central neuralgia of the II branch of trigeminal
- E. Right-sided upper jaw pulpitis

62. A 23-year-old patient was delivered to a traumatology centre with a dirty cut wound of her right foot. A doctor performed initial surgical debridement and made an injection of anti-tetanus serum. Some time later the patient's condition got abruptly worse: she developed extreme weakness, dizziness, palpitation. Objectively: the skin is pale, the patient has cold

sweat, frequent pulse of poor volume at a rate of 100 bpm, AP is 90/40 mm Hg. What is the cause of such aggravation?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Haemorrhagic shock
- C. Pain shock
- D. Infectious-toxic shock
- E. Drug disease (seroreaction)

63. A man was found in a street in unconscious state and delivered to the sanitary inspection room. At small intervals the man presents with recurrent attacks of tonic and clonic convulsions of the upper and lower limbs. Objectively: the patient is unconscious, his pupils are mydriatic, don't react to light. The tongue has teeth indentations. Involuntary urination was noted. Examination revealed no symptoms of focal cerebral lesion. AP is 140/90 mm Hg. The patients head can be freely brought to the chest. Specify the most probable pathology:

- A. Epilepsy, status epilepticus
- B. Parenchymatous hemorrhage
- C. Cerebral infraction
- D. Tetanus
- E. Acute meningoencephalitis

64. During transportation of a 60-year-old patient an emergency doctor noted aggravation of his general condition, pulselessness, mydriatic pupils, absence of respiratory movements. It will take 5 minutes to get to the admission ward. What actions should the doctor take in the first place?

- A. Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- B. Deliver the patient to the hospital as soon as possible
- C. Make an intracardiac injection of adrenaline
- D. Facilitate oxygen inhalation
- E. Make an intravenous injection of polyglucinum

65. An 18-year-old woman has been suffering from diabetes mellitus for 5 years. She receives 36 units of insulin per day. During pneumonia her condition got abruptly worse: the patient presented with increased thirst, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and sleepiness. In the evening the patient refused to eat and didn't get her regular insulin dose; in the morning she lost consciousness. Objectively: the patient is unconscious, the skin is dry, turgor is decreased. The tongue is also dry. Respiration is deep and noisy, there is sharp smell of acetone from the mouth. Body temperature is $36,6^{\circ}\text{C}$, Ps is 100bpm, small; AP is 90/50 mm Hg. Urine exhibits extremely positive reaction to acetone. Blood glucose is 33 millimole/l. What is your diagnosis

- A. Ketoacidotic coma
- B. Hyperosmolar coma
- C. Lactacidemic coma
- D. Hepatic coma
- E. Cerebral coma

66. A 28-year-old man attended a glasshouse in a botanic garden. After he had smelt at an orchid he turned pale and lost consciousness. Objectively: heart rate is 115/min, arterial pressure is 50/0 mm Hg. What drug should be injected to the patient in the first place?

- A. Prednisolone
- B. Cordiamin
- C. Strophanthine
- D. Mesaton
- E. Dimedrol

2010

1. A 42-year-old patient complains about general weakness. Body temperature is 41°C , he presents with sickness, emesis, dyspnea. There is evident well-defined skin redness in form of flame tips on her face. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Erysipelas
- B. Streptococcal impetigo
- C. Phlebitis of facial vein
- D. Lupus
- E. Anthrax

2. A victim got a perforating wound of the left cheek contaminated with radioactive materials on the battlefield. The wound was dressed with aseptic bandage from the individual first-aid pack and processed with anaesthetic and antibacterial medicaments. The dressing should be changed at the following station of medical evacuation:

- A. At each station of evacuation
- B. At the battalion aid station
- C. At the regimental aid station
- D. At the station of the separate medical battalion
- E. Only when the dressing is unsatisfactory

3. A 43-year-old man complains about painful swallowing, limited mouth opening. Destroyed 37 tooth caused pain 3 days ago. Painful swallowing appeared the next day. Limited mouth opening was present a day later. Objectively: there is a small soft swelling in the left submaxillary area. An enlarged lymph node is palpated. The mouth can be opened by 1,5 cm. Edema of left palatine arch and pharynx lateral wall is present. The 37 tooth is destroyed. Mucous membrane around the tooth is edematous. Percussion is slightly painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Odontogenic peripharyngeal phlegmon
- B. Odontogenic pterygomandibular phlegmon
- C. Odontogenic submaxillary phlegmon
- D. Peritonsillar abscess
- E. Acute submaxillary lymphadenitis

4. A 34-year-old male patient consults a dentist about an ulcer on the hard palate. It appeared about a month ago. He has treated it by rinsing with herbal water, but the ulcer is gradually "creeping". Objectively: there is a shallow erosive ulcer with uneven and undermined edges of soft consistency within the mucous membrane of hard palate. Granulations of the ulcer floor are also present. Yellowish granules are visible on the ulcer periphery. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Tuberculous ulcer
- B. Trophic ulcer
- C. Cancerous ulcer
- D. Syphilitic ulcer
- E. Actinomycosis

5. A 27-year-old male patient underwent extraction of the medial root of the 36 tooth, but the distal tooth root was broken in its middle

third. What tools should be applied for root extraction?

- A. Left angled elevator
- B. Right angled elevator
- C. Straight elevator
- D. Broad-beaked forceps
- E. Close-beaked forceps

6. A patient consulted a dentist about constant dull pain in the 38 tooth. Mouth opening is limited down to 1 cm. It is necessary to extract the 38 tooth. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for operation?

- A. Bercher-Dubov
- B. Mandibular
- C. Torus
- D. Extraoral mandibular technique
- E. Tuberal

7. One minute after performing torus anaesthesia with 2% novocaine solution (4ml) during extraction of the 17 tooth the patient complained about respiration obstruction. Objectively: upper and lower lips are edematic, mucous membrane of larynx and oral cavity is edematic and extremely hyperemic. What complication turned up in this patient?

- A. Quinke's edema
- B. Anesthetic intoxication
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Collapse
- E. Acute pulmonary insufficiency

8. A 49-year-old male patient consulted a dental surgeon about an enlarging "mother's mark", itch and desquamation. According to patient, changed in color and size skin area appeared a year ago after a shaving trauma. Objectively: there is an intensely pigmented brown spot up to 2 cm large with small oval protruding nodules on its surface in the infraorbital region on the left. Desquamation factors are present. Palpation is painless. Regional lymph nodes are matted together with skin and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Melanoma
- B. Pigmented nevus
- C. Verrucous nevus
- D. Epidermoid cancer
- E. Papillomatosis

9. A soldier was delivered to the regiment medical station with dislocation asphyxia caused by a gunshot wound. What actions should be taken for asphyxia suppression?

- A. Pul the tongue forwards and sew it through
- B. Intubation of trachea
- C. Tracheostoma establishment
- D. Artificial airway
- E. Artificial pulmonary ventilation

10. X-ray picture depicts a circular well- defined area of bone tissue destruction 0,7x 0,7 cm large in the projection of root apex. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Cystogranuloma
- B. Cyst
- C. Granuloma
- D. Odontoma

E. Osteoma

11. A 45-year-old patient complains about pain in his mandible that arose after extraction of the 36 tooth. Objectively: alveolar socket is covered with bloody clot. X-ray picture shows unextracted root of the 36 tooth. What tools are necessary for extraction of this root?

- A. Angled elevator curved right
- B. Angled elevator curved left
- C. Straight elevator
- D. S-shaped forceps
- E. Bayonet-shaped forceps

12. A 70-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about extraction of the central upper jaw incisors with III degree mobility. What tools should be applied?

- A. Straight forceps
- B. Straight elevator
- C. Beak-shaped forceps
- D. Bayonet-shaped forceps
- E. S-shaped forceps

12. A patient complains of pain and swelling in the right submandibular area. She has been treating the 45 tooth for a week. Objectively: body temperature is 38°C . There is a painful tense infiltration in the right submandibular region. The skin doesn't make a fold, its hyperemic and glossy. The mouth can be opened by 3 cm. Deglutition is painless. These clinical findings correspond with the following disease:

- A. Odontogenous phlegmon of the right submandibular region
- B. Abscess of the right alveololingual groove
- C. Adenophlegmon of the right submandibular region
- D. Acute odontogenous sialoadenitis
- E. Phlegmon of pterygomandibular space

13. During endodontic treatment of peri-odontitis a tool was broken in the middle third of the medial root. Choose the treatment method:

- A. Medial root hemisection
- B. Medial root amputation
- C. Crown radicular separation
- D. Resection of medial root apex
- E. Tooth extraction

14. A 35-year-old woman was admitted to the oral surgery department two hours after a road accident. Objectively: cutaneous integuments are pale, there are beads of sweat on her face. Respiration is heavy and obstructed. Pulse rate is 120 bpm, AP is 70/60 mm Hg. There is wound penetrating to the oral cavity on the left cheek. During transportation the woman was in supine position with her head thrown backwards. What kind of asphyxia is likely to develop in this patient?

- A. Aspirating
- B. Valvular
- C. Stenotic
- D. Obturative
- E. Dislocational

15. A 66-year-old male patient suffers from coronary heart disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. During stomatological treatment the patient

complained about acute retrosternal pain with irradiation to the left scapula, that was accompanied by stupor of the left hand. Objectively: the skin was pale, the sweat stood out on his forehead. The arterial pressure was 140/90 mm Hg, pulse was rhythmic 75 bpm. The pain wasn't relieved by Validol but it started to abate after nitroglycerin intake. What disease provoked the attack in this patient?

- A. Stenocardia
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. Tachycardia
- E. Paroxysmal tachycardia

16. A 43-year-old patient complains about constant pain in the upper jaw region on the right, that irradiate to the temple. The pain was noted one month ago. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of the swollen right cheek. Mucous membrane has no changes. The breathing through the right nasal meatus is obstructed, there are foul-smelling saniopurulent discharges. Plan X-ray film of facial skeleton in the semi-axial projection shows intensive opacity of the right maxillary sinus and violated intactness of its interior and superior walls. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Upper jaw cancer
- B. Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- C. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis
- D. Neuritis of the II branch of trigeminus
- E. Upper jaw osteoma

17. A 44-year-old patient consulted a surgeon about constant acute pain in the upper jaw region on the left that is getting worse during teeth joining. The pain was noted 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, mouth opening is unlimited. The crown of the 26 tooth is half-destroyed. Probing of the carious cavity is painless. Percussion of the 26 tooth provokes acute pain. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematic, hyperemic on the level of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth was treated before. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- B. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- C. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
- D. Acute purulent periostitis of upper jaw of the 26 tooth on the left
- E. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth

18. A 43-year-old patient complains about a neoplasm in the right submandibular region that appeared a month ago after angina. The patient underwent anti-inflammatory therapy but it led to no reduction of the neoplasm. Objectively: body temperature is up to 37, 2°C. Palpation reveals a slightly painful, spherical, freely movable, well-defined neoplasm of dense and elastic consistency in the right submandibular region. The duct of submandibular salivary gland discharges transparent saliva. The sublingual plica is unchanged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic lymphadenitis
- B. Chronic sialoadenitis
- C. Sialolithiasis
- D. Adenoma of salivary gland
- E. Atheroma

19. A 45-year-old patient consulted a dentist about extraction of the 13 tooth. What tools should be applied for extraction?

- A. Straight forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps curved right
- C. Bayonet-shaped forceps
- D. Straight elevator
- E. S-shaped forceps

20. A patient complains about destroyed crown of the 27 tooth. The patient was diagnosed with chronic periodontitis of the indicated tooth. Objectively: the crown of the 27 tooth is destroyed completely. It is necessary to extract this tooth. What field block anesthesia should be applied for operation?

- A. Tuberal and palatinal
- B. Infraorbital
- C. Tuberal
- D. Infraorbital and tuberal
- E. Tuberal and incisor

21. A 25-year-old male patient came to the traumatology. He complains about pain in the right half of his face, limited mouth opening. Objectively: there is a moderate edema and haematoma in the region of the right malar arch. Palpation shows a slightly painful impaction of bone tissue in the region of the right malar arch. The bite isn't disturbed. Amplitude of mouth opening is 1,5 cm. At making an attempt to open the mouth wider the patient feels a mechanical obstacle and pain intensification. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of the right malar arch
- B. Fracture of the right zygomatic bone
- C. Traumatic arthritis of TMJ
- D. Le Fort III maxillary fracture (upper)
- E. Le Fort II maxillary fracture

22. A 19-year-old patient complains about pain in the submental part of mandible. The day before he got a trauma. Objectively: there is a slight swelling of tissues in the mental area. The mouth can be opened widely enough. All the teeth are intact. Mucous membrane is edematic in the region of central incisors, it bleeds slightly. In this region mobility of mandible fragments is present. Occlusion is undisturbed. What splint should be chosen by the dentist?

- A. Smooth brace
- B. Splint with spacer bar
- C. Splint with guide plane
- D. Anchor splint with intermandibular fixation
- E. Ivy loops for 31, 32, 42, 41

23. A 30-year-old patient complains about a carious cavity. Objectively: the 16 tooth is discoloured and has a deep carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Probing, percussion cause no pain. Electroodontodiagnosis is 100 microampere. X-ray picture shows widening of periodontal fissure. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

24. A 35-year-old patient consulted a dentist about extraction of the 14 tooth because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis following ineffective therapeutic treatment. What tools should be applied for extraction?

- A. S-shaped forceps
- B. Crown bayonet-shaped forceps
- C. S-shaped forceps curved right
- D. Straight forceps
- E. Root bayonet-shaped forceps

25. The 12, 22 teeth of an 8-year-old child are missing. There is not enough space in dentition for them. X-ray picture shows no tooth germs. The 12 tooth of the child's father is missing and the 22 tooth is conoid. What is the reason for such pathological changes?

- A. Hereditary adentia
- B. Caries
- C. Extraction of teeth
- D. Trauma
- E. Rachitis

26. After complex extraction of the 37 tooth a patient experienced anaesthesia of the left half of his lower lip and chin. Electroodontodiagnosis showed reduction of lower jaw teeth electroexcitability on the left. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Neuritis of the left inferior alveolar nerve
- B. Neuralgia of the left inferior alveolar nerve
- C. Alveolitis in the region of socket of the 37 tooth
- D. Herpes Zoster n. Trigemini
- E. Acute osteomyelitis of mandible body

27. A 25-year-old man consulted a dentist about extraction of the 18 tooth, its crown is destroyed by 1/2. The tooth was treated more than once. During tooth extraction the maxillary tuber was accidentally torn off. What actions should be taken?

- A. To remove the fragment and stitch up the wound
- B. To try to restore the fragment to its place
- C. To restore the fragment to its place and fix it there
- D. To remove the fragment
- E. To remove the fragment and tampon the wound

28. Examination of a male patient revealed that a tumour occupied the major part of his tongue; tongue mobility was limited, there were solitary regional nodes in the region of affection. After the cytological analysis the patient was diagnosed with cancer of tongue T2N1M0. What treatment should be chosen for this patient?

- A. Combined method
- B. Radiation therapy
- C. Surgical removal of tumor
- D. Chemotherapy
- E. Removal of lymph nodes

29. A 40-year-old patient is hospitalized with Le Fort II maxillary fracture. The teeth are intact. Choose the most appropriate apparatus for this patient:

- A. Standard Zbarzh construction
- B. Yadrova's apparatus
- C. Rudko's apparatus

- D. Yermolaev-Kulagov's apparatus
- E. Gunning-Port's splint

30. A 57-year-old patient complains about a slowly growing swelling in the sublingual region. She noted it 3 months ago. Objectively: there is an elastic swelling in the sublingual region. The swelling is painless, mucous membrane over it is with tints of blue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Ranula
- B. Salivolithiasis
- C. Dermoid cyst of oral cavity floor
- D. Lipoma of sublingual area
- E. Hemangioma of sublingual area

31. A 38-year-old patient consulted dental surgery about extraction of the 36 tooth. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for extraction?

- A. Torus
- B. Mandibular
- C. Tuberal
- D. Infiltration
- E. Voino-Yasenetsky truncal

32. A 39-year-old patient complains about experiencing pain in the region of the 21 tooth for 2 days. It is known from the anamnesis that the indicated tooth was treated for carious. Objectively: the 21 tooth is covered with metal-ceramic crown, mucous membrane in apex projection is hyperaemic. Percussion of the tooth is sharply painful. X-ray picture shows improperly filled root canal. It is planned to take off the 21 tooth crown. What kind of anesthesia should be applied?

- A. Field block anesthesia
- B. Infiltration anesthesia
- C. Intraligamentous anesthesia
- D. Application anesthesia
- E. Intraosseous anesthesia

33. A 36-year-old female patient complains about acute pain, clicking in the right temporomandibular joint, burning pain in the region of the right external acoustic meatus. Movements of lower jaw are step-like with short-standing disabling moments and acute pain in the joint. Objectively: the face is symmetric. Occlusion is orthognathic. Palpation of lateral pterygoid muscles is painful on the right. Tomogram shows that bone structure circuits of joints are smooth and slick. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Dysfunction of TMJ
- B. Rheumatic arthritis of TMJ
- C. Acute posttraumatic arthritis of TMJ
- D. Deforming arthrosis of TMJ
- E. Ankylosis of TMJ

34. A 62-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about orthopaedic treatment of the 12, 21, 22 teeth. The arterial pressure was 165/110 mm Hg before prosthetic procedure. Because of emotional stress arterial pressure rose up to 220/130 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypertensive crisis
- B. Acute respiratory failure
- C. Acute heart failure
- D. Syncope
- E. Collapse

35. A 16-year-old patient complains about experiencing gingival enlargement, pain and haemorrhage throughout a year. Objectively: gingival papillae are enlarged and overlap tooth crowns by 1/2 of their height. Gums exhibit bright red granulations and are painful on palpation. There are considerable calculus deposits. X- ray picture shows no changes of alveolar process. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- B. Localised periodontitis
- C. Ulcerous gingivitis
- D. Generalized periodontitis
- E. Catarrhal gingivitis

36. A 47-year-old patient complains about limited mobility of her lower jaw in the morning; periodical dull pain in the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and general joint stiffness. According to the patient, the stiffness disappears throughout the day after joint "exercising". Objectively: the patient's face is symmetric, mouth opening is limited down to 2,5 cm, there is also joint clicking. Median line deviates to the right by 3-4 mm, palpation of the right articular head is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Arthrosis of the right TMJ
- B. Acute serous arthritis of the right TMJ
- C. Chronic arthritis of the right TMJ
- D. Fracture of the right condyle of mandible
- E. Right-sided anterior dislocation of mandible

37. An injured man was hospitalized to the oral surgery department with rupture of soft tissues of palate and pharynx. In process of respiration the dangling flap from the wound partially or completely blocks the larynx aperture. What kind of asphyxia may develop in this patient?

- A. Valvular
- B. Aspirating
- C. Obturative
- D. Dislocational
- E. Stenotic

38. A 27-year-old female patient is pregnant, duration of gestation is 21 weeks. She has indication for extraction of the 28 tooth because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis after ineffective therapeutic treatment. What kind of anaesthesia should be used for tooth extraction?

- A. Tuberal and palatinal
- B. Tuberal and incisor
- C. Infraorbital and palatinal
- D. Torus
- E. Mandibular

39. A 33-year-old patient complains about an ulcer of oral cavity floor, that is located under his tongue on a level between the 43 to the 33 tooth. Examination reveals that ulcer edges are undermined and scalloped. Its grey- yellow floor is shallow and it is covered with small, easily bleeding granulations. There is no ulcer infiltration. Make a clinical diagnosis:

- A. Tubercular ulcer of oral cavity floor
- B. Decubital ulcer of oral cavity floor
- C. Cancerous ulcer of oral cavity floor
- D. Gummatous ulcer of oral cavity floor
- E. Migratory granuloma of oral cavity floor

40. A female patient applied to the oral surgery department and underwent radical maxillary sinusotomy with plastic repair of fistula through the alveolar socket of the extruded 27 tooth. Infiltration and all the peripheral block anaesthesias of the left upper jaw were performed with 6,0 ml of 2% lidocaine solution. 3 minutes later the patient registered double vision in her left eye, inability to close it. Which of the performed anaesthesi- as is the reason for the above-mentioned presentations?

- A. Infraorbital
- B. Tuberal
- C. Palatinal
- D. Incisor
- E. Infiltration

41. On the 7th day after the operation on the abdominal cavity a 30-year-old patient presented with pain and swelling in the region of parotid gland; body temperature rise up to 39°C; limited mouth opening, dryness. Gland massaging results in discharge of purulent exudate from its duct. The patient can be diagnosed with:

- A. Acute non-epidemic parotiditis
- B. Acute epidemic parotiditis
- C. Phlegmon of submasseteric space
- D. Parenchymatous parotiditis
- E. Phlegmon of parotidomasseteric region

42. A 30-year-old male patient consulted a dentist about a swelling in the region of his upper lip. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of upper lip edema, nasolabial fold is smoothed. Mucogingival fold of the upper jaw vestibular surface in the region of the 11, 12, 21 teeth is smoothed, hyperemic. Palpation is painful. Fluctuation is present. The patient was diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw starting from the 21 tooth. Choose the treatment tactics:

- A. Preservation of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy
- B. Preservation of the 21 tooth, anti-inflammatory therapy
- C. Extraction of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy
- D. Extraction of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy
- E. Extraction of the 12, 21, 22 teeth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy

43. A 33-year-old officer delivered from a battlefield has shoot off mental part of mandible, drooling, insignificant haemorrhage from the oral cavity, asphyxia that occurs periodically because of head repositioning. What actions should be taken to prevent the asphyxia development?

- A. Fixation of tongue, transportation in prone position
- B. Tracheostome construction
- C. Fixation of jaws with a mental sling
- D. Surgical disbridement, tracheostome construction
- E. Transportation in prone position

44. During extraction of the 14 tooth a 64-year-old patient complained about retrosternal pain irradiating to his back. There is paleness of membrane and skin integument as well as pulse asymmetry on the carotid arteries. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute myocardial infarction
- B. Hypertensive crisis
- C. Acute respiratory failure
- D. Angioneurotic Quincke's edema
- E. Collapse

45. A 42-year-old builder complains about a condyloma on his lower lip. It appeared 1,5 month ago. It has been significantly growing throughout the last week. Objectively: the red border of the lower lip is cyanotic and infiltrated, it has some isolated closely adhering squamæ. There is a well-defined hemispherical formation 8 mm in diameter and 4 mm high in the centre. The formation is of grey-and-blue-and-red colour, it has rough surface formed by thin, closely adhering and thick-based squamæ. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, dense and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Lower lip cancer
- B. Verruciform precancer
- C. Pyogenic granuloma
- D. Keratoacanthoma
- E. Viral wart

46. During the removal of dermoid cyst of the nose bridge a 14-year-old boy complained about giddiness, sickness, weakness. Objectively: the skin is pale, covered with cold sweat. Tachypnoe is present. The pulse is weak, the arterial pressure is low (80/60 mm Hg), hands feel cold. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

47. A 20-year-old patient complains about inability to move with his lower jaw, speech difficulty and problems during eating. He associates his condition with a trauma he got when biting on apple. Examination revealed half-open mouth, open bite due to the solitary contacts of distal tubercles of the last molars, salivati- on, indistinct speech. Articular heads of mandible can be felt anterior to both tragi. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute anterior bilateral mandible luxation
- B. Fibrous ankylosis of temporomandi- bular joint
- C. Exacerbation of osteoarthritis of temporomandibular joint
- D. Traumatic bilateral fracture of articular processes of mandible
- E. Fracture of articular processes of mandi- ble

48. A 30-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise up to $39,0^{\circ}\text{C}$, a roundish infiltrate on his upper lip, general weakness. He has been presenting with these symptoms for 3 days. Objectively: a roundish infiltrate in the regi- on of the upper lip 2,5 cm in diameter, the skin over the infiltrate is red with a necrotic core in the centre. The upper lip is hyperemic and edematic. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Furuncle of the upper lip
- B. Carbuncle of the upper lip
- C. Retention cyst of the upper lip
- D. Acute periostitis of the upper jaw
- E. Acute glandular abscess

49. A 48-year-old woman complains about aching dull pain in the region of the left TJM, that is getting worse duri- ng eating solid food. The pain appeared about 2,5 years ago. Objectively: mouth opening is

limited, there is sideward deviation of jaw during mouth opening, TMJ is clicking. Examination of the oral cavity revealed secondary partial adentia. X-ray picture shows sclerosis of the cortical plate of articular head and narrowing of cartilage space. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Arthrosis of the TMJ
- B. Chronic arthritis of the TMJ
- C. Acute arthritis of the TMJ
- D. Painful dysfunction of the TMJ
- E. Exacerbation of chronic arthritis of the TMJ

50. A 30-year-old patient was diagnosed with posttraumatic osteomyelitis of mandible in the region of mandible body on the right. The patient got the trauma 1,5 month ago. X-ray picture shows the fracture line and the shadow of osseous sequestre along the fracture line. There is a fistula with purulent discharge on skin. Choose the treatment tactics:

- A. Fistulectomy, sequestrectomy
- B. Physiotherapy
- C. Sequestrectomy
- D. Fistulectomy
- E. Fistulectomy, antibacterial therapy

51. A 54-year-old male patient complains about progressing pain in the area of upper jaw on the left that first arose 3 days ago. Body temperature is up to $37,2^{\circ}\text{C}$. Objectively: gingival mucous membrane is edematous, hyperemic, it bleeds slightly. Parodontal pouches are 6-7 mm deep and contain a small amount of purulent exudate. A painful infiltrate is palpated in the region of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth has III degree mobility, the rest of teeth have I-II degree mobility. X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 2/3 of root length. What is the most appropriate treatment method of the 26 tooth?

- A. Extraction of the 26 tooth
- B. Temporal splintage, conservative therapy
- C. Curettage of parodontal pouches
- D. Lancing of abscess via gum
- E. Lancing of abscess via parodontal pouch

52. A 27-year-old victim was delivered to the facial surgery department with a cut wound of right cheek. The trauma is civilian, the patient got it in a fight. The deadline for early surgical debridement without preliminary antibiotic injection is no more than:

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 72 hours
- D. 12 hours
- E. 1 hour

53. After supercooling a 42-year-old patient presented with headache in the left frontal region and left upper jaw. Objectively: the face is symmetric, breathing through the left nasal meatus is obstructed, seropurulent discharges are present. Palpation is slightly painful in the infraorbital region as well as along the mucogingival fold in projection of the 24, 25 teeth. Percussion of these teeth is painless. The 24 tooth is filled. Mucous membrane of alveolar process has no visible changes. X-ray picture shows reduced pneumatization of the left upper jaw sinus. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- B. Acute periodontitis of the 24 tooth

- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 24 tooth
- D. Acute rhinogenous maxillitis
- E. Acute aluminous periostitis of the left upper jaw

54. A 32-year-old male patient was delivered to traumatology. He complains about nosebleed, severe cephalgia, giddiness, face deformation, heavy breathing, mastication inability. He sustained an injury in the mine over three hours ago. He was conscious. Objectively: the middle third of his face is elongated, there are considerable hematomas and there is an edema in the region of nose root and eyelids of both eyes. The upper jaw is displaced downwards, it is mobile together with nasal bones, cheek bones and eyeballs. Palpation reveals deformation, pain and pathological mobility in the region of the nose bridge, external socket edges, pterygoid processes of basilar bone. Nosebleed is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Le Fort III maxillary fracture (upper)
- B. Le Fort I maxillary fracture (lower)
- C. Le Fort II maxillary fracture
- D. Fracture of zygomatic bone
- E. Fracture of nasal bone

55. A 65-year-old male patient complains about crepitation and clicking in both temporomandibular joints, pain induced by displacement of the lower jaw to the right, ear noise, dry mouth, glossalgia. He has been using complete removable prosthesis of the lower jaw for 6 months. The patient denies rheumatosis. Objectively: the lower third of face is shortened, mental fold is strongly pronounced, mouth corners are lowered, angular fissures and cracks are also present. Palpation reveals crepitation observed during TMJ moving. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Costen's syndrome
- B. Temporomandibular arthritis
- C. Temporomandibular arthrosis
- D. Temporomandibular dislocation
- E. Temporomandibular osteoarthritis

56. A 40-year-old patient complains about a long-existing fissure in the central part of red border of his lower lip. He has been smoking since he was 16. Objectively: there is a deep 1,0 cm long fissure along the median line of red border of the lower lip, the fissure edges are bulging. Characteristic quality of the fissure is its spontaneous healing, but after epithelization the fissure recurs. The patient was diagnosed with chronic fissure of the lower lip. Conservative treatment proved to be ineffective. Choose the most appropriate treatment method in this situation:

- A. Excision within evidently healthy tissues
- B. Cryodestruction
- C. Diathermo-coagulation
- D. Excision 0,5 cm off the neoplasm limits
- E. Close-focus roentgenotherapy

57. A victim got a face and temporal region trauma. A doctor made a diagnosis: fracture of malar arch. What processes of cranial bones are injured?

- A. Temporal process of zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of temporal bone
- B. Zygomatic process of frontal bone and zygomatic process of temporal bone
- C. Temporal process of zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of frontal bone
- D. Zygomatic process of maxilla and zygomatic process of temporal bone

E. Zygomatic process of maxilla and zygomatic process of frontal bone

58. A 28-year-old patient had to undergo extraction of the 46 tooth under Weisbrem's apodactylic mandibular anaesthesia. What is the target site of the anaesthetic solution injection?

- A. A segment of mandibular torus
- B. A segment of maxillary tuber
- C. Retromolar fossa
- D. A segment of temporal crest of mandible
- E. Retromandibular fossa

59. A 38-year-old patient consulted a dentist about aching pain in the region of the 48 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. Body temperature rise up to $37,6^{\circ}\text{C}$ and aggravation of general condition is present. Objectively: insignificant swelling of retromolar region as well as hyperaemia of mucous membrane. The 48 tooth is covered with occlusal pad. It is painful on palpation. Purulent discharges are present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent pericoronitis
- B. Acute pulpitis
- C. Acute periodontitis of the 48 tooth
- D. Aphthous stomatitis
- E. Acute purulent periostitis

60. A patient ordered metal-ceramic crowns for the 11, 12 teeth. Block anaesthesia was performed before preparation. In a few minutes the patient felt anxiety, tinnitus, abdominal pain, giddiness. Breathing is hurried, pulse is rapid, AP is 60/40 mm Hg. What aid should be rendered to the patient in the first place?

- A. Intravenous introduction of 0,5 ml of 0,1% adrenaline solution, prednisolone
- B. Promedol, suprastin
- C. To soak a cotton web with some liquid ammonia and give it for the patient to inhale
- D. To bring the patient into horizontal position
- E. Make an injection of aminophylline

61. A 40-year-old female patient complains about crepitation and pain in the region of TMJ projection on the right, that arise in the final stage of mouth opening. Articular sounds turned up after dental prosthetics. Mouth opening is unlimited, mouth is opened in a straight path, amplitude of mouth opening is 5 cm. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Lower jaw subluxation
- B. Lower jaw dislocation
- C. Anterior dislocation of articular disk
- D. Posterior dislocation of articular disk
- E. Meniscus tressis

62. A 42-year-old patient consulted a dentist about intense lancinating paroxysmal pain accompanied by a sensation of current passage in the region of her upper lip on the right. Pain attacks occur spontaneously and last 3-5 minutes. The patient usually has 2-3 attacks a day. The patient is unable to establish the cause of this disease. Examination of her oral cavity revealed no pathological changes. Oral cavity is sanitized. Test orthopantomogram shows an impacted supernumerary 13 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Peripheral neuralgia of the II branch of trigeminus

- B.** Pterygopalatine ganglionitis
- C.** Neuritis of the II branch of trigeminus
- D.** Central neuralgia of the II branch of trigeminus
- E.** Right-sided upper jaw pulpitis

2011

1. A 35-year-old male consulted a dentist about the 26 tooth extraction. After the patient had been given tuberal anaesthesia, he presented with progressing tissue edema and limited mouth opening. This condition was caused by:

- A. Vessel trauma
- B. Muscle trauma during anaesthetization
- C. Nerve trunk trauma
- D. Hypersensitivity to the anaesthetic
- E. Anaphylactic shock

2. A 39-year-old patient complains of some soft ulcers and tubercles on the oral mucosa, gingival haemorrhage, pain and loosening of teeth. Objectively: mucous membrane of tongue and gums presents single ulcers with soft, swollen, slightly painful edges, covered with a yellow film. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, soft, painless, not adherent to the surrounding tissues. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Lupus tuberculosis
- B. Lepra
- C. Tertiary syphilis
- D. Scrofuloderma
- E. Sutton's aphthae

3. A patient complains about mobility of the 26, 27, 28 teeth, periodic pain, sensation of heaviness in the corresponding half of the upper jaw, haemorrhagic discharges from the left side of nose. These presentations have been observed for 4 months, within the last month the pain has become worse, the patient presents now with general weakness. Examination of the oral cavity reveals the grade II mobility of the 26, 27, 28 teeth. On palpation of the maxillary tuber, the bone wall was found to be absent. X-ray picture shows a homogeneous shadowing of maxillary sinus; bone structures have unclear contours. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Upper jaw cancer
- B. Upper jaw adamantinoma
- C. Upper jaw sarcoma
- D. Chronic odontogenous maxillary sinusitis
- E. Upper jaw osteoclastoma

4. During extraction of the 47 tooth its distal root was broken halfway along its length. What tool should be chosen for extraction of the residual root fragments?

- A. Left angled elevator
- B. Broad-beaked forceps
- C. Close-beaked forceps
- D. Right angled elevator
- E. Straight elevator

5. A patient consulted a doctor about recurrent pain in the frontal part of his upper jaw. He has history of previous treatment for pulpitis. Objectively: the crown of the 12 tooth is restored with a filling. X-ray picture of the upper jaw shows an area of bone tissue destruction (up to 1 cm in diameter) at the root apex of the 12 tooth. The root channel of the

12 tooth is filled up to the top. The patient was diagnosed with cystogranuloma of the 12 tooth. Choose the best method of treatment:

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

6. Preventive examination of a 20-year-old student revealed chronic candidiasis of the oral mucosa, generalized lymphadenopathy. He has a 1-year history of herpes simplex. The body temperature often rises to $37,4 - 37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$, the patient has lost 8 kg of body weight over the last month. These symptoms may be indicative of the following disease:

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

7. A 40-year-old patient has an open occlusion resulting from the bilateral fracture of his upper jaw and following malunion of fragments. The occlusal vertical dimension is maintained only by molar teeth. There is a gap of about 1-1,5 mm between the rest of teeth. The dentitions are without gaps. What kind of treatment would be most appropriate in this situation?

- A. The molar teeth should be ground off and covered with crowns
- B. Orthodontic treatment
- C. Combined apparatus and surgical treatment
- D. Open reposition
- E. Prosthetics with combined crowns
- A.

8. After a fall a 28-year-old patient visited the clinic of maxillofacial surgery and complained of restricted mouth opening, skin numbness in the left infraorbital region, upper lip, wing of the nose, pain in the left zygomatic region that gets worse when he opens his mouth. Palpation revealed step deformity. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of the left zygomatic bone with a displacement
- B. Fracture of the left zygomatic bone without a displacement
- C. Fracture of the upper jaw of Le Fort II (medium type)
- D. Fracture of the upper jaw of Le Fort I (top type)
- E. Fracture of the left zygomatic bone

9. A 75-year-old patient has been admitted to the dental department for the right-angle mandibular fracture with a displacement. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the post-traumatic swelling, palpation reveals the mobility of fragments and pain. The patient has a lifelong history of epilepsy. What is the best method of treatment?

- A. Osteosynthesis
- B. Immobilization with Vasilyev splints
- C. Immobilization with Tigerstedt splints
- D. Immobilization with Port splint
- E. Immobilization with Vankevich splint

10. A 59-year-old patient has a bilateral fracture of mandible in the region of the 44, 34 teeth, other masticatory teeth are missing, toothless fragments are

not displaced but mobile. Which orthosis should be used for the immobilization of bone fragments?

- A. Vankevichsplint with orthodontic elastics
- B. Rudko's apparatus
- C. Limberg's splint
- D. Petrosov's apparatus
- E. Zbarzh apparatus

11. A patient has been diagnosed with traumatic open angular fracture of mandible with a fragments displacement. Which of the following should be applied for transport immobilization of the fragments?

- A. Entin head-chin strap
- B. Tigerstedt splints
- C. Standard Vasyliiev splints
- D. Gunning splints
- E. Weber splints

12. A 50-year-old patient needs dental prosthetics. Objectively: the 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27 teeth are missing. The state of the abutment teeth is satisfactory. What type of fixation will provide the best conditions for the stabilization of a removable denture?

- A. Planar
- B. Sagittal
- C. Transversal
- D. Linear
- E. Point

13. A 35-year-old woman was admitted to the oral surgery department two hours after a road accident. Objectively: cutaneous integuments are pale, there are beads of sweat on her face. Respiration is heavy and obstructed. Pulse rate is 120 bpm, AP is 70/60 mm Hg. There is wound penetrating to the oral cavity on the left cheek. During transportation the woman was in supine position with her head thrown backwards. What kind of asphyxia is likely to develop in this patient?

- A. Aspirating
- B. Valvular
- C. Stenotic
- D. Obturative
- E. Dislocational

14. A 31-year-old patient complains of experiencing recurrent pain in the 48 tooth for 4 years. Objectively: right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, painless. Mucous membrane around the partially erupted 48 tooth is hyperemic. On probing the subgingival pocket of the 48 tooth exudes pus mixed with blood. What additional study will be most informative for diagnosing this pathology?

- A. Radiography
- B. Blood count
- C. Electroodontometry
- D. Blood and urine tests
- E. Contrast radiography

15. A 44-year-old patient consulted a surgeon about constant acute pain in the upper jaw region on the left that is getting worse during teeth joining. The pain was noted 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, mouth opening is

unlimited. The crown of the 26 tooth is half-destroyed. Probing of the carious cavity is painless. Percussion of the 26 tooth provokes acute pain. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematous, hyperemic on the level of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth was treated before. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- B. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- C. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
- D. Acute purulent periostitis of upper jaw of the 26 tooth on the left
- E. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth

16. Two years after radiation therapy a 49-year-old patient has been diagnosed with recurrence of the lower lip carcinoma. Objectively: there is a 1x2 cm large neoplasm with an ulcer in the centre in the region of the right half of the lower lip. Palpation of the right submandibular region reveals two enlarged, dense, painless lymph nodes of round shape. Specify the stage of the disease:

- A. T2 N1 M0
- B. T2 N0 M0
- C. T1 N1 M0
- D. T1 N2 M0
- E. T1 N0 M0

17. A 30-year-old patient complains of a painless tumour-like formation in the region of the left mandibular alveolar process. Objectively: there is a pale pink 1x1,5 cm large tumour-like formation on the vestibular surface of the alveolar process at the 34 and 35 teeth. The formation has a broad base, it does not bleed. Crowns of the 34, 35 teeth are intact, the teeth are non-mobile. X-ray picture of the alveolar process shows no changes in bone structure. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fibrous epulis
- B. Pleomorphic adenoma
- C. Mucosa papilloma
- D. Giant-cell epulis
- E. Hypertrophic epulis

18. A 48-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about extraction of the 37 tooth's roots. What tool should be chosen?

- A. Closed-beak forceps
- B. Broad-beak forceps
- C. S-shaped forceps
- D. Bayonet forceps
- E. Curved beak-shaped forceps

19. After the extraction of the 26 tooth a 43-year-old patient presents with a communication between the oral cavity and the maxillary sinus. X-ray picture shows no changes in the maxillary sinuses. What tactics should be chosen by a dental surgeon to prevent maxillary sinusitis?

- A. Plastic restoring of the communication
- B. Socket tamponade with a iodoform turunda
- C. Socket filling with a hemostatic sponge
- D. Sinus rinsing with an antibiotic solution
- E. Socket filling with a blood clot

20. A 70-year-old patient complains about the mobility of the 21 tooth. The tooth has not been treated before. Objectively: there is II class mobility of the

21 tooth, the root is exposed by 1/2. What tool should be used to extract the tooth?

- A. Straight forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps
- C. Bayonet forceps
- D. Straight elevator
- E. Beak-shaped forceps

21. A 56-year-old patient has an oval, smooth, bright-red erosion on the red border of her lower lip. Erosion is covered with haemorrhagic crusts that can be hardly removed. Crust removal induces slight haemorrhage. Light traumatization of crust-free surface of erosion induces no haemorrhage. Specify the type of lower lip precancer:

- A. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
- B. Verrucous precancer of red border
- C. Localized precancerous hyperkeratosis of red border
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Erythroplasia

22. A 55-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a roundish tumour-like formation of about 1 cm in diameter located within the red border of his lower lip. Objectively: the tumor-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the red border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can be hardly removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Verrucous precancer of the red border of lip
- B. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
- C. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the red border of lip
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat

23. A 30-year-old patient needs to have his 26 tooth extracted because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Objectively: the crown of the 26 tooth is decayed by 1/3. What forceps can be used for this tooth extraction?

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

24. A 26-year-old patient consulted a dentist about the 24 tooth extraction because of chronic periodontitis exacerbation. The crown of the 24 tooth is intact. Choose the right tool for the tooth extraction:

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

25. A 49-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the oral cavity sanitation. He has an indication for the extraction of the 16 tooth. Anamnesis: the tooth hasn't been treated before, decayed within the last 4 years. Objectively: the 16 tooth's crown is destroyed by over 2/3, the mucosa exhibits no pathological changes. Which tool is required for the tooth extraction?

- A. Bayonet root forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps (right)
- C. Straight elevator
- D. S-shaped closed-beak forceps
- E. Crown bayonet forceps

26. A 43-year-old patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 36th tooth. X-ray examination revealed a breakage of an endodontic tool in the distal root. The root apex exhibits a well-defined area of bone tissue destruction ($d = 5$ mm) with clear margins. What method of treatment is most appropriate in this case?

- A. Dental hemisection
- B. Root apex resection
- C. Conservative treatment
- D. Tooth replantation
- E. Root amputation

27. A 25-year-old patient has a face trauma. Objectively: there is a significant soft tissue swelling of the left half face, haemorrhage into the left eye sclera, crepitation in the region of nose bones. Palpation reveals the mobility of the upper jaw, its percussion reveals tympanitis. X-ray picture shows the fracture line running through the lower margin of the orbit on both sides of the sphenozygomatic suture and reaching behind the maxillary tuber. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Le Fort II maxillary fracture
- B. Le Fort I maxillary fracture
- C. Le Fort III maxillary fracture
- D. Fracture of the left articular bone
- E. Fracture of nose bones

28. A 57-year-old patient complains of a tumor in the left parotid region, which appeared 3 years ago. Over the past six months, the tumor has increased significantly. Objectively: there is a non-mobile lobulated tumour in the left parotid region, palpation causes minor pain reaction. The skin over the tumour plicates easily, its upper part has well-defined margins, the bottom part grows into the depth of gland. The tumour is 3x2,5 cm large. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Pleomorphic adenoma
- B. Chronic parotitis
- C. Fibroma
- D. Cyst
- E. Parotid gland carcinoma

29. A 53-year-old patient complains of a tumour in the right parotid region. The tumour was revealed six months ago, within this period it doubled in size. Objectively: the right parotid region has a dense 1,5 x 2 cm large neoplasm, the duct of the right parotid gland secretes transparent saliva. The gland puncture gave no results. What disease are these clinical presentations most typical for?

- A. Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland
- B. Chronic lymphadenitis of parotid-masticatory region
- C. Retention cyst of parotid gland
- D. Fibroma of parotid-masticatory region
- E. Lipoma of parotid-masticatory region

30. A 41-year-old patient complains of mobility of the 24, 26, 27 teeth,

purulent discharges from the socket of the extracted 25 tooth. 1,5 months ago the patient underwent a dissection along the mucogingival junction and extraction of the 25 tooth. Objectively: alveolar mucosa in the region of the 24, 26, 27 teeth is cyanotic and edematous. Along the mucogingival junction there is a fistula with protruding granulations. There are also purulent granulation discharges from the socket of the extracted 25 tooth. In the right infraorbital region some soft tissue swelling is present. Which disease are these clinical presentations most typical for?

- A. Chronic limited osteomyelitis
- B. Chronic alveolitis
- C. Maxillary actinomycosis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic maxillary sinusitis
- E. Chronic diffuse osteomyelitis

31. Before extraction of a left upper tooth a 49-year-old patient had been given plexus anaesthesia with Ultracaine Forte. After the operation the socket didn't get filled with a blood clot. What is the way to prevent alveolitis development in this patient?

- A. To fill the socket with a loose iodoform tampon
- B. To fill the socket with a hemostatic sponge
- C. To rinse the socket with microcide solution
- D. To rinse the socket with 0,1% chlorhexidine solution
- E. To fill the socket with antibiotic powder

32. X-ray examination of the maxillary alveolar process of a 35-year-old patient reveals a root fracture of the 11 tooth in its apical region. The tooth has been treated before, the canal is filled. The patient has a history of the tooth trauma. What method of treatment is indicated for this case?

- A. Root apex resection
- B. Tooth extraction
- C. Tooth crowning
- D. Tooth replantation
- E. -

33. A 53-year-old patient presented to a dental clinic for the orthopaedic treatment of the 27 tooth. During preparation for local anaesthesia, the patient felt sick (weakness, pallor, hyperperspiration), and lost consciousness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

34. A 25-year-old got a polytrauma as a result of a road accident. On examination, he was diagnosed with dislocation asphyxia. What kind of first aid should be rendered?

- A. Tongue fixation
- B. Tracheotomy
- C. Artificial ventilation of lungs
- D. Medicament management of laryngeal stenosis
- E. Removal of mucus and foreign bodies from the upper airways

35. A 20-year-old patient got an injury. Objectively: the patient's chin and lower jaw up to the 34 and 45 teeth are missing. The 45, 46, 47, 48, 34, 35, 36,

37 teeth are stable. At what stage of medical evacuation will the patient get special medical aid?

- A. Specialized army surgical hospital
- B. Battalion aid station
- C. Regimental aid station
- D. Separate medical detachment
- E. Separate medical battalion

36. A 33-year-old patient complains about an ulcer of oral cavity floor, that is located under his tongue on a level between the 43 to the 33 tooth. Examination reveals that ulcer edges are undermined and scalloped. Its grey-yellow floor is shallow and it is covered with small, easily bleeding granulations. There is no ulcer infiltration. Make a clinical diagnosis:

- A. Tubercular ulcer of oral cavity floor
- B. Decubital ulcer of oral cavity floor
- C. Cancerous ulcer of oral cavity floor
- D. Gummatous ulcer of oral cavity floor
- E. Migratory granuloma of oral cavity floor

37. On the 7th day after the operation on the abdominal cavity a 30-year-old patient presented with pain and swelling in the region of parotid gland; body temperature rise up to 39°C ; limited mouth opening, dryness. Gland massaging results in discharge of purulent exudate from its duct. The patient can be diagnosed with:

- A. Acute non-epidemic parotiditis
- B. Acute epidemic parotiditis
- C. Phlegmon of submasseteric space
- D. Parenchymatous parotiditis
- E. Phlegmon of parotidomasseteric region

38. A 30-year-old male patient consulted a dentist about a swelling in the region of his upper lip. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of upper lip edema, nasolabial fold is smoothed. Mucogingival fold of the upper jaw vestibular surface in the region of the 11, 12, 21 teeth is smoothed, hyperemic. Palpation is painful. Fluctuation is present. The patient was diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw starting from the 21 tooth. Choose the treatment tactics:

- A. Preservation of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy
- B. Preservation of the 21 tooth, anti-inflammatory therapy
- C. Extraction of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy
- D. Extraction of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy
- E. Extraction of the 12, 21, 22 teeth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy

39. A 37-year-old patient was admitted to the oral surgery department. The woman complains of pain in her cheek that is made worse by touch. It is known from the anamnesis that five days ago the patient fell down from the stairs and "hurt" her cheek. Objectively: in the depth of cheek examination revealed a circumscribed infiltration, cheek skin is hyperaemic and doesn't make a fold, fluctuation symptom is present. Mucous membrane is edematous and has teeth indentations. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Suppurated cheek haematoma
- B. Traumatic osteomyelitis of mandible
- C. Cheek haematoma

- D. Cheek phlegmon
- E. Acute lymphadenitis

40. A 42-year-old builder complains about a condyloma on his lower lip. It appeared 1,5 month ago. It has been significantly growing throughout the last week. Objectively: the red border of the lower lip is cyanotic and infiltrated, it has some isolated closely adhering squamae. There is a well-defined hemispherical formation 8 mm in diameter and 4 mm high in the centre. The formation is of grey-and-blue-and-red colour, it has rough

surface formed by thin, closely adhering and thick-based squamae. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, dense and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Lower lip cancer
- B. Verruciform precancer
- C. Pyogenic granuloma
- D. Keratoacanthoma
- E. Viral wart

41. A 48-year-old woman complains about aching dull pain in the region of the left TMJ, that is getting worse during eating solid food. The pain appeared about 2,5 years ago. Objectively: mouth opening is limited, there is sideward deviation of jaw during mouth opening, TMJ is clicking. Examination of the oral cavity revealed secondary partial adentia. X-ray picture shows sclerosis of the cortical plate of articular head and narrowing of cartilage space. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Arthrosis of the TMJ
- B. Chronic arthritis of the TMJ
- C. Acute arthritis of the TMJ
- D. Painful dysfunction of the TMJ
- E. Exacerbation of chronic arthritis of the TMJ

42. A patient with haemophilia consulted a dental surgeon about decay of a right lower tooth. Objectively: the crown of the 46 tooth is completely decayed below the gum level. Percussion causes minor pain reaction. It is planned to extract the 46 tooth. The extraction procedure should be performed in:

- A. Haematological department
- B. Stomatological clinic
- C. Maxillofacial surgery department after the consultation with a haematologist
- D. Stomatological clinic and following administration of haemostatic drugs
- E. Maxillofacial surgery department

43. A 27-year-old victim was delivered to the facial surgery department with a cut wound of right cheek. The trauma is civilian, the patient got it in a fight. The deadline for early surgical debridement without preliminary antibiotic injection is no more than:

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 72 hours
- D. 12 hours
- E. 1 hour

44. A 28-year-old patient has been admitted to the oral and maxillofacial surgery for a carbuncle of face. Objectively: the patient is in a critical

condition, face, mucous membranes of lips and conjunctiva are edematous and cyanotic. Body temperature is 40°C . The patient presents with delirium, hallucinations. The carbuncle is located on the upper lip, the surrounding soft tissues are swollen. Palpebral fissures are closed due to the edema of eyelids. What is the most likely complication of carbuncle?

- A. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- B. Meningitis
- C. Cerebral abscess
- D. Sepsis
- E. Orbit phlegmon

45. A 37-year-old patient has been diagnosed with abscessed furuncle of the upper lip. After dissection of the inflammation focus the exudate has been sent for bacteriological analysis. Which causative agent for furuncle is most likely to be found?

- A. Staphylococcus monoculture
- B. Colibacillus monoculture
- C. Proteus monoculture
- D. Staphylococcus and protozoa association
- E. Streptococcus monoculture

46. A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumor-like formation in the region of his lower lip which appeared 1-1,5 months ago. Objectively: there is a round tumour-like formation up to 1 cm in diameter on the red border of the lower lip on the right. Roll-like edges of the formation protrude above the level of the red border. In the centre of the formation a brown crust is visible. After its removal a crateriform hole can be seen. There is no bleeding or pain. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Lower lip carcinoma
- C. Lower lip papilloma
- D. Lower lip fibroma
- E. Verrucous carcinoma

47. A 52-year-old female patient complains of severe paroxysmal pain in the region of the 34 tooth. Throughout the year the 35, 36, 37 teeth were sequentially extracted because of pain complaints. Percussion of the 34 tooth causes acute paroxysmal pain. The same pain arises when talking and washing the projection area of the mental foramen. Clinical and roentgenologic examination revealed no signs of bone tissue destruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Neuralgia of the 3 branch of trigeminal
- B. 34 tooth pulpitis
- C. Facial nerve neuritis
- D. Ganglionitis of pterygopalatine ganglion
- E. Neuritis of the 3 branch of trigeminal

48. A 45-year-old female patient complains of a slightly painful, tumour-like formation in the right parotid region that appeared two months ago for no apparent reason. The patient notes weakness, occasional body temperature rise up to $37, 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ – $37, 6^{\circ}\text{C}$. Two weeks ago she underwent the anti-inflammatory therapy which did not have positive effect. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to a minor swelling in the right parotid region. Palpation reveals a roundish

dense and elastic formation with even contours, it is slightly painful, not adherent to the skin. Incisive canal exudes a small amount of transparent saliva. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hertsenberg's pseudoparotitis
- B. Parotid atheroma
- C. Acute infectious parotitis
- D. Epidemic parotitis
- E. Sjogren's syndrome

49. A patient complains of "clicking" in the TMJ. On auscultation, the sounds can be heard in the middle and at the beginning of mouth opening. These signs give evidence of:

- A. Reduction in occlusal vertical dimension
- B. Increase in occlusal vertical dimension
- C. TMJ dislocation
- D. Joint capsule distension
- E. Joint subluxation

50. A 32-year-old patient presented to a clinic for taking of an upper jaw impression. During this procedure she choked with a piece of impression material, there was risk of asphyxia. What are the first-priority actions within emergency care?

- A. Abrupt push-like compressions of the lower thorax
- B. Artificial ventilation of lungs
- C. Plaster removal from the airways
- D. Closed-chest cardiac massage
- E. Tracheotomy

51. A 32-year-old 3-month pregnant patient presented to the prosthodontics clinic for the prosthetics. Objectively: the 16 tooth is missing. It is planned to fabricate a dental bridge supported by the 15 and 17 teeth. The patient was given an anaesthetic of articaine group "Ultracain DS". The orthopaedist chose this anaesthetic because:

- A. It is low-toxic, is not capable of crossing the hemato-placental barrier
- B. It is low-toxic
- C. It reduces the volume of uteroplacental circulation
- D. It is most commonly used in the stomatological practice
- E. It doesn't contain sulphites

52. A patient consulted a dental surgeon about extraction of the roots of the 36 tooth. The tooth decayed long ago. Objectively: the crown of the 36 is destroyed by 2/3, percussion is painless, mucosa around the 36 tooth exhibits no evident pathological changes. X-ray picture of the alveolar process shows a roundish well-defined radiolucency near the apex of the medial root. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

53. A victim got a face and temporal region trauma. A doctor made a diagnosis: fracture of malar arch. What processes of cranial bones are injured?

- A. Temporal process of zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of temporal bone

- B. Zygomatic process of frontal bone and zygomatic process of temporal bone
- C. Temporal process of zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of frontal bone
- D. Zygomatic process of maxilla and zygomatic process of temporal bone
- E. Zygomatic process of maxilla and zygomatic process of frontal bone

54. A patient has orthopaedic indications for the 37 tooth extraction. What kind of anaesthesia should be given to this patient before the extraction?

- A. Mandibular torus anaesthesia
- B. Infraorbital + buccal anaesthesia
- C. Mental + buccal anaesthesia
- D. Tuberal + buccal anaesthesia
- E. Mandibular

55. A 27-year-old patient has been referred for endodontic treatment on the 45 tooth. Objectively: the tooth crown is decayed, the lateral surface of tongue and cheek mucosa being in direct contact with the 45 tooth are covered with grayish plaques of macerated epithelium that are somewhat raised above the surface of the mucous membrane. Uvula and palatine arches are of dark red colour, and the hard palate has papules with a red rim and covered with grayish epithelium. Submandibular, cervical, supraclavicular, subclavicular lymph nodes are enlarged, painless. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Secondary syphilis
- B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C. Lupus erythematosus, plaque stage
- D. White sponge nevus
- E. Lichen ruber planus

56. A 32-year-old patient complains about pain and swelling in the region of his mandible and left cheek. He has been suffering from this for 2 days. Objectively: his general condition is satisfactory. Body temperature is 37,5°C. There is an edema of soft tissues in the left buccal region. Submandibular lymph nodes are bilaterally enlarged, painful on palpation. Crown of the 37 tooth is partially decayed, the tooth is immobile, percussion is slightly painful. Mucogingival fold in the region of the 37 tooth is edematous, hyperaemic, flattened, its palpation causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent periostitis of mandible beginning from the 37 tooth
- B. Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis of mandible
- C. Chronic productive periostitis of mandible beginning from the 37 tooth
- D. Chronic odontogenous osteomyelitis of mandible
- E. Abscess of alveololingual groove on the left

57. A 63-year-old patient requires a full-arch denture for the upper jaw. Objectively: the 18, 17, 16, 15, 25, 26, 27 teeth are missing, the gag reflex is not marked, the torus is of average size. In order to avoid possible inconvenience while using the denture, the arch should be located at the following distance from the palatine fossae:

- A. 10-12 mm
- B. 4-8 mm
- C. 23-25 mm
- D. 2-3 mm

E. 16-22 mm

58. A 47-year-old patient complains of pain in the lateral part of mandible to the left of the tongue edge, which is caused by tongue movements. Two days ago the patient was provided with clasps' fixation a partial removable clasp denture for the 47, 42, 33 teeth. Retroalveolar region of the mucous membrane exhibits a localized hyperemic area matching the edge of the denture. Which muscle contractions demarcate the boundary in this region?

- A. Mandibulohyoid**
- B. Geniohyoid**
- C. Hyoglossal**
- D. Medial wing muscle**
- E. Masticatory**

59. A 40-year-old female patient complains about crepitation and pain in the region of TMJ projection on the right, that arise in the final stage of mouth opening. Articular sounds turned up after dental prosthetics. Mouth opening is unlimited, mouth is opened in a straight path, amplitude of mouth opening is 5 cm. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Lower jaw subluxation**
- B. Lower jaw dislocation**
- C. Anterior dislocation of articular disk**
- D. Posterior dislocation of articular disk**
- E. Meniscus trespis**

60. A 40-year-old patient needs the oral cavity sanitation, which involves extraction of the upper central incisors. What nerve structure will be blocked as a result of incisor anaesthesia?

- A. Nasopalatine nerve**
- B. Anterior superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve**
- C. Median superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve**
- D. Posterior superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve**
- E. Dental nerve plexus**

61. A maxillofacial surgery department admitted a patient with a half-open mouth, his chin was put forward and deviated to the right. On palpation, the left mandibular fossa was found to be empty. Internal palpation failed to detect the left articular head. Mandibular movements were possible but restricted. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Unilateral dislocation of the left TMJ**
- B. Unilateral dislocation of the right TMJ**
- C. Bilateral dislocation of the TMJ**
- D. Acute arthritis of the left TMJ**
- E. Acute arthritis of the right TMJ**

62. A 68-year-old patient with compensated insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus had to spend 8 hours at a hospital. Within this time he didn't eat and was nervous. The patient became aggressive, pale and sweaty, then he lost consciousness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypoglycemic coma**
- B. Anaphylactic shock**
- C. Hypertensive crisis**
- D. Acute respiratory failure**
- E. Collapse**

63. Rising from a chair after a dental procedure, a 60-year-old patient felt retrosternal pain radiating to the left arm, nausea, weakness. Objectively: the patient is pale, his face is sweaty. AP is 90/60 mm Hg, pulse is arrhythmic, of poor volume, 100/min. Heart sounds are muffled, vesicular breathing is present. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A.** An attack of coronary artery disease
- B.** Myocardial infarction
- C.** Hypertensive crisis
- D.** Stenocardia
- E.** Pulmonary artery thrombosis

64. During the cystectomy involving resection of the root apices of the 11,21 and 22 teeth a 45-year-old patient developed skin pallor and cyanosis, a cold sweat, a sharp drop in blood pressure (70/40 mmHg). The patient is conscious but complains of weakness. What state has been developed?

- A.** Collapse
- B.** Haematoma
- C.** Epileptic seizure
- D.** Quincke's edema
- E.** Syncope

2012

1. A 34-year-old patient had got in a car accident. The patient stayed conscious. He complains of headache, dizziness, general weakness, nausea. 12 hours after the injury the patient got "raccoon eyes"(periorbital haematomas) within the circular muscles of eye. What fracture does the victim have?

- A. Fracture of skull base
- B. Le Fort II fracture of maxilla
- C. Fracture of nasal bones
- D. Bilateral fracture of zygomatic bones
- E. Fracture of frontal bones

2. A victim got a perforating wound of the left cheek contaminated with radioactive materials on the battlefield. The wound was dressed with aseptic bandage from the individual first-aid pack and processed with anaesthetic and antibacterial medicaments. The dressing should be changed at the following station of medical evacuation:

- A. At each station of evacuation
- B. At the battalion aid station
- C. At the regimental aid station
- D. At the station of the separate medical battalion
- E. Only when the dressing is unsatisfactory
- F.

3. A 49-year-old patient complains of constant mandibular pain irradiating to the ear, soft tissue edema, body temperature rise up to $39,0^{\circ}\text{C}$. Objectively: there is an edema in the submandibular region, the skin has not changed in colour. Alveolar mucosa around the 45, 46 teeth is hyperemic and edematic on the oral and vestibular side. Crowns of the 45, 46 teeth are completely destroyed, the teeth are mobile. Vincent's symptom is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute mandibular osteomyelitis
- B. Abscess of submandibular region
- C. Exacerbation of chronic mandibular osteomyelitis
- D. Acute serous periostitis of mandible
- E. Acute purulent periostitis of mandible

4. 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 $37,6^{\circ}\text{C}$. 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 likely diagnosis?

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

5. A 48-year-old female patient had been delivered to a hospital with a cheek wound and severe headache, nausea, dizziness. It is known from the history that the patient got a trauma as a result of a fall. After examination she was diagnosed with a contused lacerated wound of cheek, closed craniocerebral injury, brain concussion. This trauma can be qualified as:

- A. Concomitant trauma
- B. Isolated trauma
- C. Combined trauma
- D. Polytrauma
- E. Single

6. During extraction of the 47 tooth its distal root was broken halfway along its length. What tool should be chosen for extraction of the residual root fragments?

- A. Left angled elevator
- B. Broad-beaked forceps
- C. Close-beaked forceps
- D. Right angled elevator
- E. Straight elevator

7. A 46-year-old patient complains of spontaneous pain in the 36 tooth. Its crown is decayed. The patient presented with edema of soft tissues adjacent to the mandible. Body temperature rose up to $39,0^{\circ}\text{C}$, the patient has chill. Examination of the oral cavity revealed a pronounced edema of the left mandibular alveolar process on the vestibular and oral side (acute periostitis); the 35, 36, 37 teeth are mobile, subgingival pockets contain purulent exudate; their percussion causes acute pain. Positive Vincent's symptom is present. What is the presumptive diagnosis?

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of mandible from the 36 tooth
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis from the 36 tooth
- C. Acute purulent periostitis of mandible from the 36 tooth
- D. Exacerbation of generalized periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic mandibular osteomyelitis

8. A soldier was delivered to the regiment medical station with dislocation asphyxia caused by a gunshot wound. What actions should be taken for asphyxia suppression?

- A. Pull the tongue forwards and sew it through
- B. Intubation of trachea
- C. Tracheostoma establishment

D. Artificial airway

E. Artificial pulmonary ventilation

9. A 22-year-old patient complains of a painful swelling in the right parotid gland. A week earlier the patient got a cheek abrasion which healed under the purulent crust. Over the past two days the patient had observed progressing pain and fever up to $38,6^{\circ}\text{C}$. Objectively: there is a soft tissue edema in the right parotid region, the skin is slightly strained but has not changed in colour. There is a dense painful infiltration $2,5 \times 3,5$ cm large, the skin over it exhibits limited mobility. The mouth can be fully opened, the mucous membrane around the orifice of the salivary duct is unchanged, the saliva is transparent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute lymphadenitis

B. Exacerbation of chronic parotitis

C. Abscess of the parotid-masticatory region

D. Acute non-epidemic parotitis

E. Epidemic parotitis

10. A 33-year-old female patient has been admitted to the maxillofacial department with complaints of pain and edema of the right submandibular region, body temperature rise up to $39,5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Objectively: the patient has asymmetric face because of soft tissue edema of the right submandibular region, palpation reveals a dense infiltration, the skin over it is hyperemic, does not make a fold. The 46 tooth has a deep carious cavity. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Submandibular phlegmon on the right

B. Acute submandibular sialoadenitis

C. Acute purulent periostitis of mandible

D. Acute purulent submandibular lymphadenitis

E. Acute right-sided osteomyelitis of mandible

11. A 59-year-old patient has a bilateral fracture of mandible in the region of the 44, 34 teeth, other masticatory teeth are missing, toothless fragments are not displaced but mobile. Which orthosis should be used for the immobilization of bone fragments?

A. Vankevichsplint with orthodontic elastics

B. Rudko's apparatus

C. Limberg's splint

D. Petrosov's apparatus

E. Zbarzh apparatus

12. A 20-year-old patient has asymmetric face due to an upper lip edema on the left. The skin over it is bluish, there are positive symptoms of "compression" and "filling in". What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cavernous hemangioma

B. Branched hemangioma

C. Capillary hemangioma

D. Lymphangioma

E. Lentigo

F.

13. A 70-year-old patient complains of pain in the lower jaw region on the right. He has been using complete removable dentures for the upper and lower jaw for 12 years. He is smoker. Objectively: the right retromolar region exhibits a $1,5 \times 1,2$ cm large proliferation of mucous membrane in form of cauliflower, here and there there are dense fissure-like ulcers. The surrounding mucous membrane is cyanotic, infiltrated. When the teeth are

closed, the mentioned formation contacts with the posterior edges of the dentures. What is the provisional diagnosis:

- A. Cancer of the mucous membrane
- B. Leukoplakia
- C. Decubital ulcer
- D. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- E. Papillomatosis

14. A 40-year-old patient complains of discoloration of the vermilion border of the lower lip that he noticed about 4 months ago. Objectively: in the center of the vermilion border of the lower lip there is an irregular homogeneous grayish-white area 1x1,5 cm large that doesn't rise above the vermilion border and has distinct outlines. Palpation of this area is painless, the surrounding tissues are not changed. The film cannot be removed when scraped. The 31, 32, 41, 42 teeth are missing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Leukoplakia
- B. Lupus erythematosus
- C. Lichen ruber planus
- D. Candidous cheilitis
- E. Premalignant circumscribed hyperkeratosis

15. A 27-year-old patient complains about acute pain in the region of the 34 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. Roentgenographical survey revealed an ill-defined zone of bone tissue destruction in the periapical region of root of the 34 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis complicated by periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- E. Acute serous periodontitis

16. A 48-year-old patient complains of subfebrile temperature and a growing ulcer on the gingival mucosa around the molars; looseness of teeth in the affected area, cough. Objectively: gingival mucosa in the region of the lower left molars has two superficial, extremely painful ulcers with undermined edges. The ulcers floor is yellowish, granular, covered with yellowish, and sometimes pink granulations. The ulcers are surrounded by the tubercles. Dental cervices are exposed, there is a pathological tooth mobility. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and make dense matted together groups. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Syphilis
- C. Acute aphthous stomatitis
- D. Infectious mononucleosis
- E. Decubital ulcer

17. A 56-year-old man complains of pain in the left parotidomasticatory region, 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 likely diagnosis?

- A. Adenocarcinoma

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

18. A 44-year-old patient consulted a surgeon about constant acute pain in the upper jaw region on the left that is getting worse during teeth joining. The pain was noted 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, mouth opening is unlimited. The crown for the 26 tooth is half-destroyed. Probing of the carious cavity is painless. Percussion of the 26 tooth provokes acute pain. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematous, hyperaemic at the level of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth had been treated before. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- B. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- C. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
- D. Acute purulent periostitis of upper jaw of the 26 tooth on the left
- E. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth

19. A 40-year-old patient with mandible fracture consulted a doctor 3 weeks after immobilization of fragments because of pain and body temperature rise. Objectively: a slight swelling in the mental region, mucous membrane of alveolar process in the area of the 21|12 teeth is hyperaemic, 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. Surveillance of patient

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

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

21. A 55-year-old patient has a painless, tuberous, cyanotic pedunculated formation on 2x1x1,5 cm large that appeared on the site of the extracted 46 tooth. Opening of mouth is not limited. Intraoral X-ray picture of alveolar process in the region of the removed 46 tooth shows a focus of bone tissue destruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

22. A 56-year-old patient presents to a dental clinic. He has an indication for the extraction of the 22 tooth. Examination revealed periosteal abscess in the projection of the 21, 22, 23 teeth, flattening of the mucogingival junction.

What kind of peripheral conduction anaesthesia is most advisable?

- A. Extraoral infraorbital anaesthesia + incisor anaesthesia
- B. Intraoral infraorbital anaesthesia + incisor anaesthesia
- C. Intraoral infraorbital anaesthesia + palatinal anaesthesia
- D. Plexus anaesthesia in the projection of the 22 tooth + incisor anaesthesia
- E. Plexus anaesthesia in the projection of the 22 tooth + palatinal anaesthesia

23. A 21-year-old patient complains of constant progressing throbbing pain in the 27 tooth. A 25-year-old patient got a trauma in the chin region. On the basis of X-ray he was diagnosed with bilateral mental fracture of mandible. Specify the direction of displacement of the minor fragment:

- A. Downward and backward
- B. Upward and forward
- C. Upward and backward
- D. Downward and forward
- E. There is no displacement

24. A 42-year-old patient has been hospitalized with Le Fort II fracture of maxilla. Select an appliance for the treatment of this patient:

- A. Zbarzh
- B. Kulagin
- C. Rudko
- D. Penn-Brown
- E. Yadrova
- F.

25. A patient complains of heaviness in the left section of his head, pain in the 26 tooth. Objectively: the crown of the 26 tooth is destroyed by 2/3 by caries, the tooth percussion is weakly positive. X-ray picture of paranasal sinuses shows definite unilateral dome-shaped veiling of the upper left maxillary sinus. On the X-ray picture of the 26 tooth the periodontal fissure at the root apex is missing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Radicular cyst ingrown into the maxillary sinus
- B. Rhinoantritis
- C. Odontogenic sinusitis
- D. Cyst of the maxillary sinus mucosa
- E. Malignant maxillary tumour

26. A 25-year-old student complains of a carious cavity in the 22 tooth. The fillings fell out 2 months ago. The tooth had been treated before for pulpitis. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity with the rests of filling on the medial surface of the 22 tooth. The crown of the 22 tooth is dirty pink. X-ray shows a root canal filled with the filling material by 1/2 of the root length; in the region of the root apex there is a well-defined focus of destruction of bone tissue 0,3x0,3 cm large. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- B. Residual pulpitis
- C. Radicular cyst
- D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

27. A 35-year-old patient consulted a dentist about extraction of the 14 tooth because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis following ineffective therapeutic treatment. What tools should be applied for extraction?

- A. S-shaped forceps

- B. Crown bayonet-shaped forceps
- C. S-shaped forceps curved right
- D. Straight forceps
- E. Root bayonet-shaped forceps

28. A 25-year-old man consulted a dentist about extraction of the 18 tooth, its crown is destroyed by 1/2. The tooth was treated more than once. During tooth extraction the maxillary tuber was accidentally torn off. What actions should be taken?

- A. To remove the fragment and stitch up the wound
- B. To try to restore the fragment to its place
- C. To restore the fragment to its place and fix it there
- D. To remove the fragment
- E. To remove the fragment and tampon the wound

29. A 53-year-old patient consulted a dentist about pain and an ulcer that turned up in the region of hard palate under his partial removable denture. He hasn't used the denture for three weeks, but the ulcer does not heal or reduce in size. Examination reveals a 2x1,5 cm large ulcer in the region of the alveolar process and hard palate at the level of the missing 14 tooth. The ulcer has everted rolled edges and necrotic floor, it is dense and painful. Gingival and palatal tissues around the ulcer are infiltrated. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Maxillary carcinoma
- B. Maxillary syphilis
- C. Maxillary tuberculosis
- D. Maxillary actinomycosis
- E. Decubital ulcer

30. During tooth extraction a 32-year-old patient presented with sudden weakness, pale skin, cold sweat, weak pulse, a significant AP drop (diastolic pressure - 40 mm Hg). What complication developed in the patient?

- A. Collapse
- B. Syncope
- C. Traumatic shock
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Attack of stenocardia

31. A 56-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the root extraction of the 17 tooth. What kind of anaesthesia should be applied?

- A. Palatinal, tuberal anaesthesia
- B. Palatinal, infraorbital anaesthesia
- C. Infiltration, incisor anaesthesia
- D. Mandibular anaesthesia
- E. Torus anaesthesia

32. A 23-year-old female patient complains of a pronounced limitation of mouth opening, throat pain irradiating to the ear. Objectively: body temperature is 37, 9°C. The face is symmetrical, the colour of skin has not changed. Palpation of the jaw causes acute pain, mouth opens by 1 cm. The patient had been given anaesthesia by Berchet-Dubov. After oral examination revealed an edema and hyperemia of the mucous membrane of the pterygomaxillary fold, there was an infiltration painful on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Abscess of pterygomaxillary space

- B. Abscess of alveololingual groove
- C. Parapharyngeal space phlegmon
- D. Peritonsillar space abscess
- E. Submandibular phlegmon

33. 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

34. A 55-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a roundish tumour-like formation of about 1 cm in diameter located within the vermilion border of his lower lip. Objectively: the tumour-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the vermilion border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can hardly be removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip
- B. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
- C. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of lip
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat

35. 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

36. A 30-year-old patient needs to have his 26 tooth extracted because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Objectively: the crown of the 26 tooth is decayed by 1/3. What forceps can be used for this tooth extraction?

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

37. A 49-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the oral cavity sanitation. He has an indication for the extraction of the 16 tooth. History: the tooth hasn't been treated before, decayed within the last 4 years. Objectively: the 16 tooth's crown is destroyed by over 2/3, the mucosa exhibits no pathological changes. Which tool is required for the tooth extraction?

- A. Bayonet root forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps (right)
- C. Straight elevator
- D. S-shaped closed-beak forceps
- E. Crown bayonet forceps

38. 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

39. A 35-year-old patient complains of a neoplasm on the tip of the tongue which he hurts with his teeth. The neoplasm sometimes increases, and sometimes decreases in size. Objectively: on the tip of tongue there is a roundish neoplasm 0,5 cm in diameter with distinct borders and broad base. The neoplasm is the same colour as the mucosa of tongue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Papilloma of tongue
- B. Abscess of tongue
- C. Lipoma of tongue
- D. Hemangiofibroma of tongue
- E. Fibroma of tongue

40. A 35-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about a painless, slowly growing neoplasm in the region of the 11 and 12 teeth. Examination revealed that the tumour was light-pink, flat, adjacent to the teeth, had a pedicle. The tumour was up to 1,5 cm large, with smooth surface and dense consistency. It was diagnosed as an epulis in the region of the 11 and 12 teeth. What form of epulis are these clinical findings typical for?

- A. Fibrous
- B. Angiomatous
- C. Giant-cell
- D. Pregnancy epulis
- E. -

41. As a result of a car 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. -

42. A 35-year-old patient complains of a swelling in the sublingual region which impairs speech and causes discomfort during eating. The swelling turned up about a week ago. Objectively: there is a roundish bulge up to 3 cm in diameter in the right sublingual region. Mucous membrane over it is not hyperaemic, there is fluctuation symptom in the center. Which disease do these symptoms correspond with?

- A. Retention cyst of the right sublingual salivary gland
- B. Retention cyst of the right submandibular salivary gland
- C. Acute sialoadenitis of submandibular salivary gland
- D. Chronic sialoadenitis of sublingual salivary gland

E. Sjogren's disease

43. During orthopaedic treatment a 47- year-old patient was given anaesthesia (with *Ultracain DS forte*). 20 minutes after the injection the patient presented with hyperaemia of skin, headache, dizziness, increased heart rate. The patient had previously undergone dental treatment with the use of this anaesthetic. What complication developed in this patient?

- A. AP rise
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Syncope
- D. Collapse
- E. Attack of stenocardia

44. A 39-year-old patient complains of experiencing pain in the region of the 21 tooth for 2 days. It is known from the history that the indicated tooth had been treated before for caries. Objectively: the 21 tooth is covered with metal-ceramic crown, mucous membrane in apex projection is edematic and hyperaemic. Percussion of the tooth is extremely painful. X-ray picture shows improperly filled root canal. It is planned to remove the 21 tooth crown. What kind of anaesthesia should be given?

- A. Field block anaesthesia
- B. Infiltration anaesthesia
- C. Intraligamentous anaesthesia
- D. Application anaesthesia
- E. Intraosseous anaesthesia

45. The department of maxillofacial surgery admitted a patient who needs repair of a post-traumatic defect of nose wing up to 3,0 cm in diameter. The trauma occurred six months ago. What kind of grafting is indicated in this clinical situation?

- A. Grafting with chondrocutaneous flap of the auricle
- B. Grafting with local tissues of nasolabial or cheek regions
- C. Grafting with pedicle flap of frontal and buccal regions
- D. Grafting with tubed pedicle (Filatov's) flap
- E. Free grafting with dermal flap

46. During taking of impressions at a dentist's appointment a patient presented with the following symptoms: paroxysmal cough, cyanosis, vomiting, clapping sound during inspiration. Make the diagnosis:

- A. Aspiration of a foreign body
- B. Attack of bronchial asthma
- C. Acute bronchitis
- D. Tracheitis
- E. Hypersensitive gag reflex

47. At a dentist's appointment a patient complained of weakness, nausea, blackout, and then he lost consciousness. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Syncope
- B. Shock
- C. Collapse
- D. Coma
- E. Insult

48. A 20-year-old patient got an injury. Objectively: the patient's chin and lower jaw up to the 34 and 45 teeth are missing. The 45, 46, 47, 48, 34, 35, 36,

37 teeth are stable. At what stage of medical evacuation the patient will get special medical aid?

- A. Specialized army surgical hospital
- B. Battalion aid station
- C. Regimental aid station
- D. Separate medical detachment
- E. Separate medical battalion

49. A 45-year-old patient complains of a rapidly growing formation on his lower lip. Examination of the red border of lips revealed a greyish-red nodule with a hollow in the centre which is filled with corneous masses that can be easily removed. The nodule is painless, mobile. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Papilloma
- C. Nodulous verrucous precancer of vermilion border
- D. Basal cell carcinoma
- E. Circumscribed precancerous hyperkeratosis of vermilion border

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

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

51. A female patient applied to the oral surgery department and underwent radical maxillary sinusotomy with plastic repair of fistula through the alveolar socket of the extruded 27 tooth. Infiltration and all the peripheral block anaesthesias of the left upper jaw were performed with 6,0 ml of 2% lidocaine solution. 3 minutes later the patient registered double vision in her left eye, inability to close it. Which of the performed anaesthesi- as is the reason for the above-mentioned presentations?

- A. Infraorbital
- B. Tuberal
- C. Palatinal
- D. Incisor
- E. Infiltration

52. A 30-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise up to 39, 0°C, a roundish infiltrate on his upper lip, general weakness. He has been presenting with these symptoms for 3 days. Objectively: a roundish infiltrate in the regi- on of the upper lip 2,5 cm in diameter, the skin over the infiltrate is red with a necrotic core in the centre. The upper lip is hyperemic and edematic. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Furuncle of the upper lip
- B. Carbuncle of the upper lip
- C. Retention cyst of the upper lip
- D. Acute periostitis of the upper jaw
- E. Acute glandular abscess

53. A 48-year-old woman complains of aching dull pain in the region of the

left TMJ, that is getting worse during eating solid food. The pain appeared about 2,5 years ago. Objectively: mouth opening is limited, there is sideward deviation of jaw during mouth opening, TMJ is clicking. Examination of the oral cavity revealed secondary partial adentia. X-ray picture shows sclerosis of the cortical plate of articular head and narrowing of cartilage space. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Arthrosis of the TMJ
- B. Chronic arthritis of the TMJ
- C. Acute arthritis of the TMJ
- D. Painful dysfunction of the TMJ
- E. Exacerbation of chronic arthritis of the TMJ

54. A patient with a missile wound of 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

55. After supercooling a 42-year-old patient presented with headache in the left frontal region and left upper jaw. Objectively: the face is symmetric, breathing through the left nasal meatus is obstructed, seropurulent discharges are present. Palpation is slightly painful in the infraorbital region as well as along the mucogingival fold in projection of the 24, 25 teeth. Percussion of these teeth is painless. The 24 tooth is filled. Mucous membrane of alveolar process has no visible changes. X-ray picture shows reduced pneumatization of the left upper jaw sinus. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- B. Acute periodontitis of the 24 tooth
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 24 tooth
- D. Acute rhinogenous maxillitis
- E. Acute aluminous periostitis of the left upper jaw

56. A 65-year-old male patient complains of crepitation and clicking in both temporomandibular joints, pain induced by displacement of the lower jaw to the right, ear noise, dry mouth, glossalgia. He has been using complete removable prosthesis of the lower jaw for 6 months. The patient denies having rheumatosis. Objectively: the lower third of face is shortened, mental fold is strongly pronounced, mouth corners are lowered, there are angular fissures and cracks. Palpation reveals crepitant rale observed during TMJ moving. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Costen's syndrome
- B. Temporomandibular arthritis
- C. Temporomandibular arthrosis
- D. Temporomandibular dislocation
- E. Temporomandibular osteoarthritis

57. It is planned to lance an abscess of hard palate (it is localized close to the 23, 24, 25 teeth) and to extract the causative 24 tooth that had caused abscess development. What type of anaesthesia is indicated for this operation?

- A. Infraorbital, palatinal and incisor
- B. Tuberal, infraorbital and incisor
- C. Tuberal, infraorbital and palatinal
- D. Tuberal and incisor
- E. Tuberal and palatinal

58. A 23-year-old patient complains about unpleasant sensations in the region 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 efficient?

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

2013

1. A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumour-like formation in the region of the lower lip which appeared 1-1,5 months ago. Objectively: on the vermillion border of the lower lip on the right there is a roundish tumour up to 1 cm in diameter with raised rolled edges. The tumour is painless, the regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Carcinoma of the lower lip
- C. Papilloma of the lower lip
- D. Fibroma of the lower lip
- E. Verrucous precancer

2. A 34-year-old patient had got in a car accident. The patient stayed conscious. He complains of headache, dizziness, general weakness, nausea. 12 hours after the injury the patient got "raccoon eyes"(periorbital haematomas) within the limits of the circular muscle of eye. What fracture does the victim have?

- A. Fracture of skull base
- B. Le Fort II fracture of maxilla
- C. Fracture of nasal bones
- D. Bilateral fracture of zygomatic bones
- E. Fracture of frontal bones

3. After a car accident a patient consulted a dentist about pain at the base of the nose. Palpation reveals tenderness of the nose wall, mobility of the nasal bones. Nasal passages are filled with blood clots. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of nasal bones
- B. Le Fort I fracture of maxilla
- C. Le Fort II fracture of maxilla
- D. Le Fort III fracture of maxilla
- E. Fracture of cheekbone

4. A 43-year-old patient complains of a tumour in the right submandibular region which appeared two months ago after having flu. Objectively: palpation of the right submandibular region reveals a painful spherical neoplasm of dense elastic consistency with regular outlines which is not attached to the skin. Submandibular salivary gland secretes transparent saliva. Sublingual plica is unchanged. Which disease are these clinical presentations typical for?

- A. Chronic lymphadenitis
- B. Chronic sialoadenitis
- C. Sialolithiasis
- D. Adenoma of the salivary gland
- E. Lipoma

5. A 64-year-old patient presents with bleeding from the left nostril, mobility of the upper left teeth. For the last 2 years the patient has had dull pain in the left side of maxilla. On the left side of neck there is a dense tumour-like formation. The patient is exhausted. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Left-sided maxillary carcinoma
- B. Left-sided sinusitis
- C. Left-sided maxillary cyst
- D. Chronic osteomyelitis of the left upper jaw
- E. Osteoclastoma of the left upper jaw

6. A patient consulted a dental surgeon about fever up to $37,6^{\circ}\text{C}$, soft tissue swelling, pain in the 47 tooth on the lower jaw on the left, the pain is getting worse when the tooth is touched by the antagonist. Objectively: mucogingival fold of the alveolar process is hyperemic and flat on the vestibular side of the decayed 47 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

7. A 40-year-old patient complains of constant intense throbbing pain in the 23 tooth lasting for 3 days. This problem hasn't bothered him before. Vertical and horizontal percussion is positive, the tooth is mobile, mucous membrane around the 26 tooth is hyperemic and edematous. Palpation of the mucogingival fold in the root apex projection is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis of the 26 tooth
- C. Acute localized periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- D. Acute serous pulpitis of the 26 tooth
- E. Acute serous periodontitis of the 26 tooth

8. A 48-year-old female patient had been delivered to a hospital with a cheek wound and severe headache, nausea, dizziness. It is known from the history that the patient had got a trauma as a result of a fall. After examination she was diagnosed with a contused lacerated wound of cheek, closed craniocerebral injury, brain concussion. This trauma can be qualified as:

- A. Concomitant trauma
- B. Isolated trauma
- C. Combined trauma
- D. Polytrauma
- E. Single

9. During an armed conflict soldier K. was injured and delivered to the

station of the separate medical battalion. The patient has a gunshot wound of his right cheek, splintered fracture of the body of mandible, arterial bleeding from the wound. A brigade of the separate medical battalion performed surgical debridement and final bleeding arrest. Specify the scope of further medical and evacuation actions for this patient:

- A. Transport immobilization of mandible fragments, evacuation of the patient to the military field surgical hospital
- B. Therapeutic immobilization of mandible fragments, evacuation to the military field hospital for minor casualties
- C. Transport immobilization of mandible fragments, evacuation to the military field hospital for minor casualties
- D. Transport immobilization of mandible fragments, no need of further evacuation
- E. No need of fragment immobilization, evacuation to the military field hospital for minor casualties

10. A 22-year-old patient complains of a painful swelling in the right parotid gland. A week earlier the patient got a cheek abrasion which healed under the purulent crust. Over the past two days the patient had observed progressing pain and fever up to $38,6^{\circ}\text{C}$. Objectively: there is a soft tissue edema in the right parotid region, the skin is slightly strained but has not changed in colour. There is a dense painful infiltration $2,5 \times 3,5$ cm large, the skin over it exhibits limited mobility. The mouth can be fully opened, the mucous membrane around the orifice of the salivary duct is unchanged, the saliva is transparent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute lymphadenitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic parotitis
- C. Abscess of the parotid-masseteric region
- D. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- E. Epidemic parotitis

11. A 33-year-old female patient has been admitted to the maxillofacial department for pain and edema of the right submandibular region, body temperature rise up to $39,5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Objectively: the patient has asymmetric face because of soft tissue edema of the right submandibular region, palpation reveals a dense infiltration, the skin over it is hyperemic, does not make a fold. The 46 tooth has a deep carious cavity. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Submandibular phlegmon on the right
- B. Acute submandibular sialoadenitis
- C. Acute purulent periostitis of mandible
- D. Acute purulent submandibular lymphadenitis
- E. Acute right-sided osteomyelitis of mandible

12. A 32-year-old patient presented to a prosthetic dentistry clinic with a diagnosis of maxillary fracture. The fracture can be treated by means of standard maxillo-mandibular Zbarzh set. Which construction provides the intra-oral fixation?

- A. Standard double arch
- B. Aluminium arch bar

- C. Plastic biteplate
- D. Weber's splint
- E. Crown-supported soldered splint

13. A 28-year-old patient had an appointment with a dental surgeon to prepare the oral cavity for a prosthesis. Examination revealed that the 11 tooth crown was decayed, the root was stable, its percussion was painless. The mucous membrane of the alveolar process was not changed. Ro-gram of the alveolar process shows widening of periodontal ligament space in the region of the 11 tooth. Alveolar process structure is not changed. The root canal was passable all through. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 11 tooth
- B. Chronic granulating periodontitis of the 11 tooth
- C. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 11 tooth
- D. Periodontitis of the 11 tooth
- E. Chronic periodontitis of the 11 tooth, hypercementosis

14. A 44-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about constant acute pain in the upper jaw region on the left that is getting worse during teeth joining. The pain appeared 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is symmetric, mouth opening is not limited. The crown of the 26 tooth is half-decayed. Probing of the carious cavity is painless. Percussion of the 26 tooth provokes acute pain. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematous, hyperaemic at the level of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth had been treated before. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- B. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- C. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
- D. Acute purulent periostitis of the left upper jaw extending from the 26 tooth
- E. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth

15. A 40-year-old patient complains of discomfort in the 24 tooth. He has a history of periodical swelling in the region of the affected tooth. Objectively: the 24 tooth cavity is wide open. Probing and percussion are painless. There is positive vasoparesis symptom. Radiograph shows bone destruction with indistinct outlines. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

16. A 28-year-old patient complains of a painless nonhealing mouth ulcer. Objectively: regional lymph nodes are enlarged, painless, of cartilaginous consistency. On the buccal mucosa there is a round ulcer 1 cm in diameter with regular raised edges and a dense elastic infiltrate at the base. The ulcer surface is of red colour, painless on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Primary syphilis
- B. Primary tuberculosis
- C. Secondary tuberculosis

- D. Cancer
- E. Secondary syphilis

17. A 42-year-old patient complains of a painful ulcer in the mouth that is getting bigger and does not heal over 1,5 months. Objectively: on the buccal mucosa there is a shallow soft ulcer 2 cm in diameter with irregular undermined edges. The ulcer floor is uneven and covered with yellow-gray coating. The ulcer is surrounded by many small yellowish tubercles. Regional lymph nodes are elastic, painful, matted together. Which disease is characterized by such symptoms?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Syphilis
- C. Lichen planus
- D. Cancer
- E. Ulcerative necrotizing stomatitis

18. After the clinical and radiographic examination a 32-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic odontogenic sinusitis, fistula between sinus and oral cavity through the socket of the 27 tooth. Specify the optimal method of surgical treatment of this disease:

- A. Radical maxillary sinusotomy and local tissue plasty of fistula
- B. Local tissue plasty of fistula, anti-inflammatory therapy
- C. Radical maxillary sinusotomy
- D. Fistula plasty with a hard palate graft
- E. Fistula suturing, sinus lavage

19. A 19-year-old patient complains of indisposition, fever, pain in the gums and oral mucosa. These presentations showed up two days ago. Objectively: body temperature is of 38,8 °C, regional lymph nodes on the right are enlarged, painful, mobile. Oral mucosa is hyperemic, edematous; gingival papillae are hemorrhagic, with grayish-white coating, on the buccal mucosa there are painful ulcers with irregular edges covered with the same grayish-white coating. What organisms are most likely to be found on microbiological study?

- A. Fusospirillary symbiosis
- B. Virus
- C. Fungal pathogens
- D. Colon bacillus
- E. Diphtheria bacillus

20. A 30-year-old patient has a cut wound of the upper lateral surface of tongue. The wound was given with a separating disk. Blood penetrated into the airways causing asphyxia. What form of asphyxia occurred in the patient?

- A. Aspiration
- B. Stenotic
- C. Valvular
- D. Obstructive
- E. Dislocation

21. Parents of a 6-year-old child consulted a doctor about a swelling in his right parotid-masseteric region, dry mouth, fever up to 37, 7°C. Similar presentations turned up about 6 months ago. Examination revealed a tuberos, slightly painful infiltrate in the right parotid-masseteric region. Saliva is viscous, the right salivary gland duct discharges some secretion

with whitish inclusions. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic parenchymatous parotitis
- B. Acute purulent parotitis
- C. Mixed tumor, salivary gland type
- D. Acute purulent lymphadenitis of parotid gland
- E. Parotitis

22. A 24-year-old patient complains of acute pain and swelling in the submandibular triangle that is getting worse when he eats spicy food. He has been diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic calculous sialoadenitis with the concrement localized in the median part of the salivary duct. Which method is most rational in this case?

- A. Duct dissection and concrement removal
- B. Gland extirpation
- C. Duct bougienage
- D. Ptyalagogue diet
- E. Physiotherapy

23. A 42-year-old patient complains of pain in the right side of her head, restricted movements of the lower jaw, clicking sound, periodic spasms of chewing muscles. Objectively: the face is symmetric, mouth opening is restricted. On palpation of the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ) there are crepitation and clicking accompanying mandible movements. Examination of the oral cavity revealed also a Kennedy's class II defect on the right. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pain dysfunction of the right TMJ
- B. Acute arthritis of the right TMJ
- C. Sclerosing osteoarthritis of the right TMJ
- D. Contracture of the right TMJ
- E. Myositis ossificans

24. An 18-year-old male has a furuncle in the region of mandible angle. The surrounding tissues are rigid. Cyanosis and induration in form of a cord extend to the corner of the eye. General condition is deteriorated, body temperature is of 38, 5°C. What complication has developed in this case?

- A. Facial vein thrombophlebitis
- B. Abscess of cheek
- C. Phlegmon of cheek
- D. Acute sinusitis
- E. Carbuncle of cheek

25. A 25-year-old patient presented to a clinic on the fourth day after a face trauma complaining of pain in the lower jaw on both sides, difficult swallowing. Objectively: there is a slight swelling in the mental region, dentitions are intact but a fragment of 44 43 42 41 31 32 33 34 teeth is displaced downwards and backwards. Single-step fragment reposition is not effective. Which appliance should be used for the fragment reposition?

- A. Post's
- B. Kurlyandsky cap splint for one jaw
- C. Weber's
- D. Betelman's
- E. Schur's

26. A 25-year-old patient has necrosis foci along the gingival margin on

both jaws. Face skin is sallow, he looks older than his age. Submandibular, mental, cervical and axillary lymph nodes are enlarged, painless, mobile. The patient leads a hectic life, abuses drugs. Over the last month he has complained of weakness, constant body temperature of $37,3 - 37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$, diarrhea, weight loss of 15 kg. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?

- A. AIDS
- B. Acute leukemia
- C. Hypovitaminosis C
- D. Vincent's gingivitis
- E. Agranulocytosis

27. A 20-year-old patient was delivered to the hospital 6 hours after injury. Objectively: the patient has malocclusion due to the displacement of bone fragments. The teeth on both jaws are intact except for the missing 35 tooth. Ro-gram shows fracture of mandible. The fragments are displaced. What treatment is most appropriate?

- A. Anchor splints with intermaxillary rubber traction band
- B. Intraoral miniplate osteosynthesis
- C. Smooth brace
- D. Intermaxillary ligature
- E. Chin cup

28. During the extraction of the 17 tooth the distal buccal root broke off and remained in the socket. Select a tool to extract the root:

- A. Bayonet forceps, straight elevator
- B. Straight forceps, straight elevator
- C. S-shaped forceps
- D. Beak-shaped forceps, angular elevator
- E. Angular elevators

29. A 21-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about a tumour-like formation on the left cheek. The patient noticed the swelling for the first time a year ago. Objectively: on the left cheek skin there is a painless roundish pedunculated tumour up to 0,5 cm in diameter. The surface of the formation looks like cauliflower, the surrounding skin is not changed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Papilloma of cheek
- B. Cutaneous horn
- C. Hemangioma of cheek
- D. Botryomycoma of cheek
- E. Fibroma of cheek

30. A 24-year-old patient complains of a growing tumour in the body of mandible on the right. The tumour growth has been observed for 5 months. Objectively: in the angle of mandible there is a swelling. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. Ro-gram shows a well-defined focus of bone destruction at the level of the 46, 47, and 48 teeth and in the ramus of mandible. The lesion is in form of individual cavities with osseous septa. The roots of the 46, 47, 48 teeth are resorbed. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Osteoclastoma of mandible on the right
- B. Ameloblastoma of mandible on the right
- C. Follicular cyst of mandible on the right

- D. Radicular cyst of mandible on the right
- E. Odontoma of mandible on the right

31. A 52-year-old patient complains of pain and a swelling in the right parotid region. These manifestations have been present for about 2 years. Over the last month the swelling has grown bigger, pain has intensified. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the dense infiltrate in the right parotid region. The poorly circumscribed, painful formation infiltrates the surrounding tissues. At the right side of neck in front and behind the sternocleidomastoid muscle there are enlarged, dense, mobile lymph nodes. The right naso-buccal groove is flattened, the corner of mouth is downturned. The mouth opens freely. There are pronounced symptoms of the right facial nerve paresis. What disease can be suspected?

- A. Adenocarcinoma of the parotid salivary gland
- B. Chronic parotitis
- C. Actinomycosis of the parotid-masseter region
- D. Chronic lymphadenitis
- E. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland

32. A 55-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a roundish tumour-like formation of about 1 cm in diameter located within the vermilion border of his lower lip. Objectively: the tumour-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the vermilion border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can hardly be removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip
- B. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
- C. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of lip
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat

33. An injured patient complains of limited opening of the mouth, nose bleeding, skin numbness in the infraorbital and lower eyelid region. Objectively: there is face deformation due to the depression of soft tissues in the left cheekbone region, step deformity in the middle part of the inferior margin of the left orbit and in the area of the zygomatic alveolar crest. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Zygomatic bone fracture with displacement of bone fragments
- B. Fracture of the right zygomatic bone without displacement of fragments
- C. Le Fort I fracture of maxilla
- D. Le Fort II fracture of maxilla
- E. Fracture of the malar arch

34. A 30-year-old patient needs to have his 26 tooth extracted because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Objectively: the crown of the 26 tooth is decayed by 1/3. What forceps can be used for this tooth extraction?

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

35. A 49-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the oral cavity sanitation. He has an indication for the extraction of the 16 tooth. History: the tooth hasn't been treated before, it has decayed within the last 4 years.

Objectively: the 16 tooth's crown is decayed by over 2/3, the mucosa exhibits no pathological changes. Which tool is required for the tooth extraction?

- A. Bayonet root forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps (right)
- C. Straight elevator
- D. S-shaped closed-beak forceps
- E. Crown bayonet forceps

36. A patient complains of limited mouth opening, pain during swallowing, fever up to 38, 5°C, weakness, indisposition. Objectively: the mouth opens up to 1 cm. After Berchet anesthesia examination of the oral cavity revealed edema, hyperemia, tenderness of the pterygomandibular fold. Lateral and posterior pharyngeal walls are intact. The 38 tooth is semi-impacted. Palpation of the internal surface of the mandibular angle is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Phlegmon of pterygomandibular space
- B. Acute tonsillitis
- C. Phlegmon of the infratemporal region
- D. Acute pericoronitis of the 38 tooth region
- E. Phlegmon of peripharyngeal space

37. A 6-year-old patient complains of a long-lasting pain in a lower right tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. The tooth has been previously treated for caries. Objectively: the cavity on the occlusal surface of the 36 tooth is filled, percussion is painful. Along the mucogingival fold in the projection of the 36 tooth roots there is a fistula with purulent discharge. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- D. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- E. Radicular cyst of mandible

38. A 35-year-old patient complains of a neoplasm on the tip of his tongue which he injures with his teeth. The neoplasm sometimes increases, and sometimes decreases in size. Objectively: on the tip of tongue there is a roundish well-defined neoplasm 0,5 cm in diameter with broad base. The neoplasm is the same colour as the mucosa of tongue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Papilloma of tongue
- B. Abscess of tongue
- C. Lipoma of tongue
- D. Hemangiofibroma of tongue
- E. Fibroma of tongue

39. A patient presented to a doctor with a red spot on her chin skin. Two months ago the patient suffered a chin injury. After resorption of traumatic edema there appeared a black punctum which was gradually increasing in size. Objectively: the face is symmetric, on the chin skin there is an irregular wine-coloured painless spot sized 2x1,5 cm that turns white when pressed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Capillary hemangioma
- B. Pigmented nevus
- C. Melanoma
- D. Hematoma
- E. Telangiectasia

40. A 30-year-old female patient complains of limited mouth opening. She has a history of a trauma received at the time when her jaws were closed. Objectively: mouth opening is limited to 1,5 cm, the bite is normal, mouth opening causes the displacement of mandible to the left. Palpation reveals pain in the left temporomandibular joint (TMJ). X-ray picture shows that the bone integrity is preserved. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute traumatic arthritis of the left TMJ
- B. Fracture of the left articular process of mandible
- C. Acute unilateral dislocation of the TMJ
- D. Contusion of the left TMJ
- E. Fracture of the left cheekbone with displacement of bone fragments

41. A 25-year-old patient consulted a dentist about orthopedic treatment of the 17 tooth. After the patient had been given local anesthesia, his condition suddenly deteriorated (he developed anxiety, general weakness, acute headache, nausea, loss of consciousness, poor pupillary reaction to light, abrupt drop of arterial pressure. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Cardiogenic shock
- C. Septic shock
- D. Traumatic shock
- E. Toxic shock

42. The department of maxillofacial surgery admitted a patient who needs repair of a post-traumatic defect of nose wing up to 3,0 cm in diameter. The trauma occurred six months ago. What kind of grafting is indicated in this clinical situation?

- A. Grafting with chondrocutaneous flap of the auricle
- B. Grafting with local tissues of nasolabial or cheek regions
- C. Grafting with pedicle flap of frontal and buccal regions
- D. Grafting with tubed pedicle (Filatov's) flap
- E. Free grafting with dermal flap

43. During the surgical removal of a retention cyst of the lower lip a 14-year old boy complained of sudden weakness, dizziness, nausea. Objectively: the skin is covered with cold sweat. Respiration is frequent, pulse is weak, AP is decreased (90/60 mm Hg), the hands are cold. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

44. A 48-year-old patient is in grave condition: body temperature is of 39, 8°C, the face is asymmetric due to the infiltration of the submental and

both submandibular triangles. Speech is difficult as the tongue is displaced upwards. Swallowing is painful. Sublingual plicae are markedly hyperemic and edematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Phlegmon of mouth floor
- B. Abscess of tongue root
- C. Phlegmon of submental triangle
- D. Phlegmon of alveololingual groove
- E. Phlegmon of submandibular triangle

45. During the dental care procedures a 4-year-old child has been found to have a carious cavity in the 64 tooth. The cavity filled with softened dentin is located within parapulpal dentin and doesn't communicate with the tooth cavity. Probing of the cavity floor is painless. Gingival mucosa in the projection of the root apices of the 64 tooth exhibits a healed fistula. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

46. A 62-year-old patient diagnosed with TMJ arthritis presented to a clinic. The patient underwent radiography. Specify the radiological presentations of TMJ arthritis:

- A. Changed shape of the bone elements of the joint
- B. Joint space narrowing
- C. Joint space widening
- D. No joint space
- E. Compaction of the articular head cortex

47. A 45-year-old patient has a bilateral mental mandibular fracture with a typical displacement of fragments. What actions should be taken to eliminate asphyxia?

- A. Pull out and pierce the tongue
- B. Artificial pulmonary ventilation
- C. Tracheal intubation through the nose
- D. Tracheal intubation through the mouth
- E. Tracheostomy

48. A 42-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a swelling on the left cheek, redness of its skin. 2 months ago he noticed an induration on the left cheek which has been eventually enlarging. The skin over it turned bluish-red and soft in the center. Objectively: the left cheek skin has a lesion sized 2,5x1, 5 cm with regular edges, the skin is dramatically thinned, cyanotic, glossy, makes folds and bumps. Intraoral palpation reveals a cord going from the 37 tooth to the cheek lesion. The 37 tooth is filled. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Odontogenic facial granuloma
- B. Lymphadenitis of cheek
- C. Furuncle of cheek
- D. Phlegmon of cheek
- E. Carbuncle of cheek

49. A 40-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about difficult mouth opening. Clinical examination revealed mouth opening limited to 1 cm. The 48 tooth crown is decayed by 2/3, percussion is strongly positive. What kind of peri- pheral conduction anesthesia should be applied for the surgical extraction of the 48 tooth?

- A. Subzygomatic Berchet-Dubov anesthesia
- B. Mandibular anesthesia
- C. Torus (Weisbrem's) anesthesia
- D. Extraoral mandibular anesthesia
- E. Mental anesthesia

50. A 39-year-old patient had been admitted to the maxillofacial surgery unit for a swelling and bursting pain in the left submandibular region. The swelling appeared after eating spicy foods. After a physical examination, palpation and X-ray the patient was diagnosed with sialolithiasis of submandibular gland with the concrement localized in the anterior duct. What tactics should be chosen by a dental surgeon after removal of the concrement from the duct?

- A. The wound and the duct are not to be sutured and drained
- B. The wound is to be sutured along the line of incision
- C. The wound is to be sutured along the line of incision and drained
- D. Plasty of the excretory duct
- E. The excretory duct and the wound are to be sutured

51. A 67-year-old patient consulted a doctor about a formation on his upper lip on the left, which appeared two months ago. Objectively: on the border of skin and vermilion border of the upper lip on the left there is a roundish cone-shaped formation up to 1 cm at the base, narrowing towards the apex, up to 1.3 cm high, gray, dense, painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Cutaneous horn
- B. Keratoacanthoma
- C. Fibroma
- D. Neuroma
- E. Nevus

52. A 30-year-old patient consulted a dentist about dull pain, numbness in the lower teeth, the lower lip and chin on the right. Anamnesis data: the problems arose a week ago after the extraction of an impacted wisdom tooth on the right lower jaw. The patient developed the following disease:

- A. Neuritis of the inferior alveolar nerve
- B. Neuralgia of the third branch of the trigeminal nerve
- C. Neuritis of the facial nerve
- D. Neuralgia of the auriculotemporal nerve
- E. Neuritis of the trigeminal nerve

53. A 28-year-old patient has been scheduled for the surgical resection of the root apex of the 12 tooth for chronic granulomatous periodontitis. What kind of anesthesia should be given the patient before the surgery?

- A. Bilateral infraorbital and incisive
- B. Infraorbital and palatine

- C. Plexual and palatine
- D. Tuberal and palatine
- E. Terminal and incisive

54. During a dental visit a 50-year-old patient suddenly developed tinnitus, nausea, dizziness, blackout, loss of consciousness, dramatic paleness, myosis. There were no pupillary reaction to light and corneal reflexes. Heart sounds were muffled, blood pressure was decreased. The described symptoms correspond with the following medical emergency:

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

55. A 23-year-old patient complains of pain and swelling in the region of a central incisor which was injured some time ago. After clinical and radiographic examination the patient has been diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of the upper jawmaxilla extending from the 11 tooth; radiograph shows a slight widening of periodontal ligament space of the 11 tooth. Choose the best method of treatment:

- A. Subperiosteal abscess opening, endodontic treatment of the 11 tooth
- B. Endodontic treatment of the 11 tooth, anti-inflammatory therapy
- C. Extraction of the 11 tooth
- D. Extraction of the 11 tooth, anti-inflammatory therapy
- E. Extraction of the 11 tooth, subperiosteal abscess opening

56. A 45-year-old patient presented to a prosthodontics clinic. During the objective examination the doctor checked the sagittal movements of the lower jaw. What muscles are responsible for sagittal movements of the lower jaw?

- A. Lateral pterygoid muscles
- B. Medial pterygoid muscles
- C. Mandibulohyoid muscle
- D. Digastric muscle
- E. Mentohyoid muscle

57. After examination a 42-year-old patient has been diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of the lower jaw extending from the 35 tooth. What is the most rational method of anesthesia for the 35 tooth extraction and lancing the subperiosteal abscess?

- A. Torus (Weisbrem's)
- B. Berchet
- C. Infiltration
- D. Plexual
- E. General anesthesia

2014

1. A 40-year-old female patient complains of swelling of the left submandibular region which appeared three days ago; elevation of body temperature up to $37,4^{\circ}\text{C}$. Objectively: the left submandibular region exhibits a soft tissue edema, the skin color is not changed. Palpation reveals a roundish dense elastic node with a smooth surface sized $2,0 \times 1,5$ cm. The node is mobile, somewhat tender. Mouth opening is not restricted, oral mucosa exhibits no visible changes, the crown of the 36 tooth is decayed by $2/3$, its percussion causes pain response. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute odontogenic serous lymphadenitis of the submandibular region
- B. Odontogenic abscess of the submandibular region
- C. Odontogenic phlegmon of the submandibular region
- D. Chronic odontogenic lymphadenitis of the submandibular region
- E. Acute serous sialadenitis of the submandibular salivary gland

2. A 70-year-old female patient complains of burning sensation under the base of her complete denture; dryness and bitterness in the mouth. The denture was fabricated 3 weeks ago. Objectively: the alveolar bone mucosa is edematous, there is diffuse hyperemia up to the margins of the denture. The tongue is hyperemic, dry and cracked. What additional study would be most appropriate in this case?

- A. Allergotest
- B. Urinalysis
- C. Complete blood count
- D. Biochemical blood analysis
- E. Sialosemiology

3. A 45-year-old male patient has been admitted to the maxillofacial department with complaints of general weakness, pain and swelling in the left submandibular region, elevation of body temperature up to 39°C . He has a history of frequent pain in the 36 mandibular tooth on the left. The face is asymmetric due to the swelling of the left submandibular region, where a dense infiltrate is palpable; the overlying skin is hyperemic, doesn't make a fold. There is a deep carious cavity in the 36 tooth, its percussion causes pain response; the surrounding mucosa is hyperemic, edematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Phlegmon of the left submandibular region
- B. Acute left-sided submandibular sialadenitis
- C. Acute suppurative left-sided periostitis of the mandible
- D. Acute suppurative left-sided submandibular lymphadenitis
- E. Acute left-sided osteomyelitis of the mandible

4. A 22-year-old patient complains of a painful swelling in the right parotid gland region. A week before the patient got a cheek abrasion which was healing under the purulent crust. Over the past two days, the patient had had progressing pain and fever up to $38,6^{\circ}\text{C}$. Objectively:

there is a soft tissue edema in the right parotid region, the skin is slightly tense but has not changed in colour. There is a dense painful infiltration 2,5x3,5 cm large, the overlying skin exhibits limited mobility. The mouth can be fully opened, the mucous membrane around the orifice of the salivary duct is unchanged, the saliva is transparent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute lymphadenitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic parotitis
- C. Abscess of the parotid-masseteric region
- D. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- E. Epidemic parotitis

5. A 24-year-old female patient presented to a dental clinic for the extraction of the maxillary wisdom tooth root. Following the posterior or superior alveolar nerve block, a post-injection hematoma occurred. What structure was damaged during anesthesia?

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

6. What is the most adequate surgical approach for a submandibular phlegmon dissection?

- A. 5-6 cm long incision 2 cm below the mandible
- B. 5-6 cm long incision bypassing the angle of the mandible
- C. Intraoral approach along the mucogingival junction at the molar level
- D. Linear 2 cm long incision along the lower edge of the mandible
- E. 5-6 cm long incision along the skin crease of the upper cervical region

7. A 58-year-old patient complains of stuffiness in the ears, hearing impairment, pain in the parotid region when opening the mouth. Objectively: the 18, 17, 16, 15, 26, 27, 28 teeth are restored with swaged metal crowns. There is a 1,5-2 mm gap between the crown edges and gingiva. The 14 and 25 teeth exhibit carious cavities. Probing, percussion and thermal stimuli cause no pain response. The patient has deep incisor overbite. What is the likely cause of otologic symptoms?

- A. Functional TMJ overload
- B. Complication of tooth decay in the 14, 25 teeth
- C. Missing mandibular teeth
- D. Cervical margin exposure of the 18, 17, 16, 15, 26, 27, 28 teeth
- E. Galvanosis

8. A 32-year-old patient presented to a prosthetic dentistry clinic with a diagnosis of maxillary fracture. The fracture can be treated by means of standard maxillo-mandibular Zbarzh set. What construction provides the intra-oral fixation?

- A. Standard double arch
- B. Aluminium arch bar
- C. Plastic biteplate
- D. Weber's splint
- E. Crown-supported soldered splint

9. A 25-year-old male complains of pain, a sensation of heaviness in the maxilla on the left. He has a history of the 25 tooth extraction followed by health deterioration. There appeared purulent discharge from the left nasal meatus. He was diagnosed with acute odontogenic left-sided sinusitis. Which nasal meatus should the maxillary sinus be punctured through?

- A. Inferior
- B. Superior
- C. Middle
- D. Superior and inferior
- E. Middle and inferior

10. A patient consulted an oral surgeon about maxillary pain on the left, which arose three days ago. After examination, the patient was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 17 tooth. The 17 tooth is indicated for extraction. What nerves should be blocked for a painless extraction of the 17 tooth?

- A. Posterior alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve
- B. Greater palatine nerve
- C. Anterior alveolar nerves and incisive nerve
- D. Middle alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve
- E. Nasopalatine nerve

11. A 21-year-old dental patient has been found to have a circular ulcer on the tongue dorsum. The ulcer is up to 1 cm in diameter, has demarcated raised edges and a deep inflammatory infiltrate at the base. The ulcer floor is flat, clean, of crimson color. The regional lymph nodes are of cartilaginous density, mobile, painless. The ulcer appeared a week ago and doesn't cause any discomfort. What kind of ulcer should be suspected in the first place?

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

12. A 40-year-old patient complains of fever up to 38°C , and a roundish infiltration on the upper lip. Objectively: the upper lip on the left exhibits a round infiltrate, the overlying skin is deep crimson. The infiltrate adheres to the surrounding tissues and has a necrotic core in the center. The upper lip is hyperemic, edematous. What diagnosis can be made?

- A. Upper lip furuncle
- B. Acute abscess of the upper lip
- C. Retention cyst
- D. Acute lymphadenitis
- E. Upper lip carbuncle

13. A 48-year-old female patient underwent parotidectomy for a benign tumor of the parotid gland. Postoperatively, the patient was observed to have mouth downturning, midline deviation towards the unaffected

side, speech disturbance. Which branch of the facial nerve was damaged during the surgical intervention?

- A. Marginal mandibular branch of facial nerve
- B. Buccal branch
- C. Zygomatic branch
- D. Cervical branch
- E. Temporal branch

14. On examination a 42-year-old patient was diagnosed with acute suppurative periostitis of the mandible beginning from the 35 tooth. What is the most rational method of anesthesia for the 35 tooth extraction and dissection of the subperiosteal abscess?

- A. Torus anesthesia
- B. Berchet anesthesia
- C. Plexus anesthesia
- D. Infiltration anesthesia
- E. General anesthesia

15. Examination of a 31-year-old patient revealed perforation of the pulp chamber floor of the 36 tooth with a minor radiolucency of the interradicular septum. Which of the following methods of surgical treatment should be applied in order to save the 36 tooth and use it as an abutment tooth for a bridge denture?

- A. Coronary radicular separation
- B. Root amputation
- C. Root hemisection
- D. Tooth replantation
- E. Sealing of perforation

16. A 42-year-old patient complains of pain in the right side of her head, restricted movements of the lower jaw, clicking sound, periodic spasms of chewing muscles. Objectively: the face is symmetric, mouth opening is restricted. On palpation of the right temporo-mandibular joint (TMJ) there are crepitation and clicking that accompany the mandible movements. Examination of the oral cavity revealed also a Kennedy's class II defect on the right. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pain dysfunction of the right TMJ
- B. Acute arthritis of the right TMJ
- C. Sclerosing osteoarthritis of the right TMJ
- D. Contracture of the right TMJ
- E. Myositis ossificans

17. A 40-year-old patient complains of malaise, weakness, headache, fever up to 38, 5°C. Objectively: there is a symmetric red lesion in form of butterfly-wing rash on the face around the nose and cheeks. The lesion is clearly demarcated, tender on palpation, does not disappear when pressed upon. The skin is raised and glossy. Submandibular and parotid superficial lymph nodes are enlarged, tender to palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Facial erysipelas
- B. Systemic lupus erythematosus

- C. Furuncle of face
- D. Microbial eczema
- E. Neurodermatitis

18. An 18-year-old male has a furuncle in the region of the mandible angle. The surrounding tissues are rigid. Cyanosis and induration in form of a cord extend to the corner of the eye. General condition is deteriorated, body temperature is of $38,5^{\circ}\text{C}$. What complication has developed in this case?

- A. Facial vein thrombophlebitis
- B. Abscess of cheek
- C. Phlegmon of cheek
- D. Acute sinusitis
- E. Carbuncle of cheek

19. Regimental aid station admitted a wounded soldier with a diagnosis of a gunshot fracture of the mandibular body. What kind of immobilization is required at this stage?

- A. Transport immobilization
- B. Immobilization with splints for both jaws
- C. Extraoral appliance for fragment fixation
- D. Smooth brace
- E. Osteosynthesis of the mandible

20. A 24-year-old male who had been injured in a fight was delivered to the maxillofacial department. The patient was diagnosed with a fracture of the left zygomatic bone with a displacement; a fracture of the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus. What kind of surgery is indicated for this patient?

- A. Radical maxillary sinusotomy and reposition of fragments
- B. Radical maxillary sinusotomy
- C. Osteotomy of the maxilla
- D. Osteosynthesis of the zygomatic bone
- E. Reposition of fragments

21. A 50-year-old male patient has a gunshot wound to the mandible and a bone defect in the mental area. What method of immobilization is indicated for this patient?

- A. Extraoral Rudko apparatus
- B. Two-jaw splint with wire loops and intermaxillary elastics
- C. Bone suture
- D. One-jaw brace
- E. Immobilization by means of wires and rods

22. 3 days ago a 35-year-old patient underwent the extraction of the 47 tooth, which was followed by health deterioration. Objectively: the patient is pale, body temperature is of $38,1^{\circ}\text{C}$, the mandible on the left is thickened, the surrounding soft tissues are swollen, mouth opening is difficult. Mucogingival junction at the 48, 47, 46 teeth is edematous, mucous membrane is hyperemic. There are purulent

discharges from the 47 tooth socket, the 48, 46, 45 teeth are sensitive to percussion. There is also paresthesia in the lower lip region. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute mandibular osteomyelitis
- B. Acute mandibular periostitis
- C. Submandibular phlegmon
- D. Acute periodontitis of the 47 tooth
- E. Abscess of mandibular radicular cyst

23. A 52-year-old patient complains of pain and a swelling in the right parotid region. These manifestations have been present for about 2 years. Over the last month the swelling has grown bigger, pain has intensified. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to a dense infiltrate in the right parotid region. The poorly circumscribed, tender to palpation lump infiltrates the surrounding tissues. On the right side of neck in front and behind the sternocleidomastoid muscle there are enlarged, dense, mobile lymph nodes. The right naso-buccal groove is flattened, the corner of mouth is downturned. The mouth opens freely. There are pronounced symptoms of the right facial nerve paresis. What disease can be suspected?

- A. Adenocarcinoma of the parotid salivary gland
- B. Chronic parotitis
- C. Actinomycosis of the parotid-masseteric region
- D. Chronic lymphadenitis
- E. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland

24. A 24-year-old patient was undergoing the extraction of the 25 tooth roots for the exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. During the operation the roots were dislocated into the maxillary sinus. What would be the surgeon's optimal tactics?

- A. To perform maxillary sinusotomy and remove the roots in hospital environment
- B. Not to remove the roots, suture the extraction socket
- C. To remove the roots through the extraction socket
- D. To pack the extraction socket
- E. To perform maxillary sinusotomy and remove the roots in the outpatient department

F. A patient has an indication for the 12 tooth extraction for the exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. It was decided to apply infraorbital and incisive anesthesia in this patient. What nerve structures are blocked by this anesthesia? Anterior superior alveolar branches,

- A. n. Incisivus
- B. Middle superior alveolar branches, n. Nasopalatinus
- C. Posterior superior alveolar branches, n. Incisivus
- D. Greater palatine nerve, middle superior alveolar branches
- E. Nasopalatine nerve, anterior superior alveolar branches

58. A 52-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a tumor-like neoplasm in the region of the lower lip vermilion border. Examination of the vermilion border on the left revealed a roundish tumor about 0,5 cm in diameter on a thin pedicle. The tumor had a smooth surface, was

mobile, soft, and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Papilloma of the lower lip
- B. Cutaneous horn
- C. Leukoplakia
- D. Verrucous precancerous lesion of the vermilion border
- E. Abrasive Manganotti precancerous cheilitis

59. A male patient should have the root of the 17 tooth removed prior to prosthetic procedures. The crown of the tooth is decayed beneath the gum line. What tool should be used?

- A. Bayonet forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps
- C. Straight forceps with converging beaks
- D. S-shaped right forceps
- E. Straight forceps with non-converging beaks

60. A patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 47 tooth. X-ray examination revealed fragments of endodontic instruments in the canals of the medial and distal root. In the periapical zone there are well-defined areas of bone destruction. Select the most appropriate method of treatment:

- A. Tooth extraction
- B. Radectomy
- C. Tooth replantation
- D. Tooth hemisection
- E. Conservative treatment

61. A patient presented to a dental clinic for complex dental care. Objectively: the 37 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. There is no response to stimuli. Radiography reveals widening and deformation of the periodontal ligament space in the apical region. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

62. A 49-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about complex dental care. He has an indication for the extraction of the 16 tooth. History: the tooth hasn't been treated before, it has decayed within the last 4 years. Objectively: the 16 tooth crown is decayed by over 2/3, the mucosa exhibits no pathological changes. What tool is required for the tooth extraction?

- A. Bayonet root forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps (right)
- C. Straight elevator
- D. S-shaped closed-beak forceps
- E. Crown bayonet forceps

63. A 47-year-old male patient consulted a dental surgeon about a slowly growing tumor on his lower lip which appeared six months ago.

Objectively: on the lower lip there is a single horny conical projection above the surface of the skin up to 1,5 cm wide. The neoplasm adheres to the skin. Palpation reveals dense keratinous masses. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Cutaneous horn
- B. Verrucous precancerous lesion of lip
- C. Circumscribed hyperkeratosis
- D. Papilloma of lip
- E. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti cheilitis

64. A 45-year-old patient has a dense semicircle neoplasm 1 cm in diameter on his lower lip. The tumor projects above the vermilion border by 0,5 cm. The surface is grayish- pink with a small number of closely arranged whitish scales. The tumor is not tender on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Verrucous precancerous lesion of the vermilion border
- B. Verucca vulgaris
- C. Papilloma
- D. Pyogenic granuloma
- E. Manganotti cheilitis

65. A 30-year-old female patient complains of limited mouth opening. She has a history of an injury received at the time when her jaws were closed. Objectively: mouth opening is limited to 1,5 cm, the bite is normal, mouth opening causes the displacement of mandible to the left. Palpation reveals pain in the left temporomandibular joint (TMJ). X-ray picture confirms bone intactness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute traumatic arthritis of the left TMJ
- B. Fracture of the left articular process of the mandible
- C. Acute unilateral dislocation of the TMJ
- D. Contusion of the left TMJ
- E. Fracture of the left zygomatic bone with a displacement of bone fragments

66. A 41-year-old patient has been diagnosed with a fracture of the mandibular alveolar process. Objectively: the teeth are intact. When the jaws are closed, the multipoint occlusal contact is observed. The patient is to be transported to a specialized hospital. What kind of first aid is indicated in this case?

- A. Stiff head-chin strap by D.O. Entin
- B. Smooth brace
- C. Standard Vasilyev splint
- D. Tigerstedt's splint with wire loops
- E. Ivy ligature

67. During mandibular anesthetization with 4% solution of Ultracain-forte, a 13-year-old girl complained of sudden weakness, laboured respiration, nausea, fear. Objectively: the patient has pale skin covered with cold sweat, hyperemic spots on the face and neck. Respiration is frequent, the pulse is weak, blood pressure is 60/40 mm Hg, hands are

cold. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

68. A 36-year-old female patient complains of headache, inability to close the jaws. She has a history of an injury followed by loss of consciousness, nausea. Objectively: the midface tissues are edematous, there is bilateral eyelid hemorrhage, open bite. Palpation of the midface bones causes acute pain. In the back of nose there is marked symptom of step deformity, nasal hemorrhage is present. Palpation of the oral cavity reveals mobility of the maxilla. Make a diagnosis:

- A. Le Fort II maxillary fracture (middle), concussion
- B. Le Fort III maxillary fracture (top)
- C. Le Fort I maxillary fracture (bottom)
- D. Le Fort II maxillary fracture (middle)
- E. Maxillary Guerin fracture

69. A 25-year-old male patient has been diagnosed with a linear nondisplaced fracture of the mandible between the 32 and 33 tooth. What splint should be used for the fixation of bone fragments?

- A. Smooth brace
- B. Splint with spacer bar
- C. Brace with an oblique plane
- D. Vasilyev splint
- E. Wire anchor splint

70. A 46-year-old patient complains of a periodic swelling in the right submandibular region when eating, dry mouth. Bimanual palpation of the middle portion of the hyoid region on the right revealed a moderately painful dense lump. From the excretory duct of the submandibular gland some muco-purulent exudate is expressed. The patient should be referred to the following roentgenologic examination:

- A. Radiography of the mouth floor
- B. Panoramic radiography of the jaws
- C. Radiography of the mandible in the lateral projection
- D. Survey radiography of the facial bones
- E. Spot-film radiography of the alveolar process

71. A 43-year-old patient consulted a dentist about numbness of the left half of his tongue, which developed 10 days ago after the atypical extraction of the 38 tooth. What nerve was damaged during the surgery?

- A. Lingual
- B. Sublingual
- C. Inferior alveolar
- D. Facial
- E. Glossopharyngeal

72. Soon after anesthetization a 55-year-old patient reported

severe weakness, retrosternal pain that irradiated to his left arm and scapular region, palpitations. Objectively: the patient is conscious, adynamic, pale, the forehead is covered with cold sweat. AP- 90/60 mm Hg, cardiac sounds are muffled, the pulse is thready and arrhythmic. What condition developed in the patient?

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Cardiogenic form of anaphylactic shock
- C. Angina attack
- D. Collapse
- E. -

73. During tooth extraction a 55-year-old female patient reported dull retrosternal pain, feeling of chest compression. The dental surgeon who was performing the tooth extraction made a diagnosis of angina. What drugs should be given the patient for the relief of this condition?

- A. Nitroglycerin, validol
- B. Analgin
- C. Baralgin
- D. Diphenhydramine
- E. Ketanov

74. A 25-year-old male patient presented to the department of maxillofacial surgery with complaints of pain during eating, which arose three days ago after an injury. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the swelling of the buccal and infraorbital regions on the left. Mouth opening is slightly restricted because of pain. Maxillary alveolar process and left maxillary teeth are mobile. There is a hemorrhage along the left mucogingival junction in the region of the said teeth; the site is tender to palpation. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Fracture of the maxillary alveolar process
- B. Le Fort II fracture of the maxilla
- C. Fracture of the zygomatic bone
- D. Fracture of the zygomatic arch
- E. Le Fort III fracture of the maxilla

75. A patient consulted a dentist about fabrication of a restorative crown for the 36 tooth. During examination the dentist revealed a roundish, hard, painless, lustrous ulcer on the left lateral surface of tongue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Syphilitic ulcer
- B. Decubital ulcer
- C. Tuberculous ulcer
- D. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
- E. Lichen planus

76. A 65-year-old male patient complains of a long-lasting pain in a mandibular tooth on the right. The pain increases on biting. The patient has a history of this tooth treatment for caries. Objectively: the cavity on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth is filled, percussion causes pain response. Along the mucogingival junction in the projection of the 36 tooth roots there is a fistula with purulent discharge. What is the most

likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Radicular cyst of the mandible
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis

77. A 65-year-old male patient complains of crepitation and clicking in both temporomandibular joints; pain when moving his mandible to the right; ear noise; dry mouth; glossalgia. He has been using a complete removable denture for the mandible for 6 months. The patient has no history of rheumatosis. Objectively: the lower third of the face is shortened, mental fold is strongly pronounced, mouth corners are downturned, there are angular fissures and cracks. Palpation reveals crepitation during TMJ moving. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Costen's syndrome
- B. Temporomandibular arthritis
- C. Temporomandibular arthrosis
- D. Temporomandibular dislocation
- E. Temporomandibular osteoarthritis

78. A 76-year-old patient has a roundish ulcer on the skin in the region of the right nasolabial sulcus. The ulcer floor is dense, rough, covered with yellowish-gray crusts, looks like a funnel. The ulcer edges are dense, crater-like. The ulcer grows in size and depth. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Basalioma
- B. Tuberculous ulcer
- C. Actinomycotic abscess
- D. Syphilitic ulcer
- E. Squamous cell skin cancer

79. A 59-year-old male patient presented to a prosthetic dentistry clinic for the purpose of prosthetics. Immediately during the manipulations the patient developed the following symptoms: weakness, prostration, skin pallor and cyanosis, clammy sweat, a decrease in systolic blood pressure down to 80 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Collapse
- B. Syncope
- C. Shock
- D. Kussmaul's coma
- E. Myocardial infarction

16. A 40-year-old male patient complains of a long-existing fissure in the central portion of the vermilion border of his lower lip. The patient has been a smoker since the age of 10. A long the midline of the vermilion border of the lower lip there is a deep fissure up to 1,0 cm long with the rolled edges. The fissure heals spontaneously, but recurs soon after epithelialization. The patient was diagnosed with chronic lower lip fissure. Conservative treatment proved to be ineffective. Select the most efficient method of treatment:

- A. Excision within apparently healthy tissues
- B. Cryolysis
- C. Diathermocoagulation
- D. Excision within 0,5 cm area around the formation
- E. Short-distance irradiation

80. A patient is scheduled for the dissection of an abscessed upper lip furuncle. What kind of anesthesia is indicated for this intervention?

- A. Bilateral infraorbital
- B. Bilateral infraorbital and incisive
- C. Bilateral infraorbital and palatine nerve block
- D. Bilateral tuberal and palatine nerve block
- E. Bilateral palatine nerve block

81. An accident victim with an injury of face and the temporal region was diagnosed with a fracture of the zygomatic arch. Which processes of the skull bones are damaged?

- A. Temporal process of the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- B. Zygomatic process of the frontal bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- C. Temporal process of the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone
- D. Zygomatic process of the maxilla and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- E. Zygomatic process of the maxilla and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone

82. With the purpose of the 46 tooth extraction, a 28-year-old male patient was given Weisbren's anesthesia. Specify the site of anesthetic injection with this anesthesia:

- A. Mandibular torus
- B. Maxillary tuber
- C. Retromolar fossa
- D. Mandibular temporal crest
- E. Retromandibular fossa

83. A 5-month-old infant has acute hematogenous osteomyelitis of the maxilla, there are fistulae with purulent exudate at the medial angle of the right eye. Specify the probable long-term effects of the disease:

- A. Bony ankylosis of the right TMJ
- B. Chronic sinusitis
- C. Chronic rhinitis
- D. Macrognathia
- E. Macrogenia

84. A 40-year-old patient complains of clicking in the region of his right TMJ projection which occurs in the final phase of mouth opening. The sounds in the joints arose after prosthetic procedures. Mouth opening is not restricted, the opening trajectory is straight, the opening amplitude is 5 cm. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A.** Subluxation of mandible
- B.** Luxation of mandible
- C.** Anterior dislocation of the articular disc
- D.** Posterior dislocation of the articular disc
- E.** Perforation of the meniscus

85. A 34-year-old dental patient has an indication for the extraction of the 38 tooth for chronic fibrous periodontitis. The dental surgeon used torus (Weisbren's) anesthesia. What nerves are blocked by this anesthesia?

- A.** Superior alveolar, lingual, buccal
- B.** Lingual, buccal
- C.** Superior alveolar, buccal
- D.** Superior alveolar, lingual
- E.** Lingual, buccal, mental

86. A 40-year-old patient has an indication for the extraction of central maxillary incisors. What nerve structures are blocked by the incisor anesthesia?

- A.** Nasopalatine nerve
- B.** Anterior superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve
- C.** Middle superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve
- D.** Posterior superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve
- E.** Dental nerve plexus

2015

1. A 34-year-old patient had got in a car accident. The patient stayed conscious. He complains of headache, dizziness, general weakness, nausea. 12 hours after the injury the patient got "raccoon eyes"(periorbital haematomas) within the limits of the circular muscle of eye. What fracture does the victim have?
 - A. Fracture of skull base
 - B. Le Fort II fracture of maxilla
 - C. Fracture of nasal bones
 - D. Bilateral fracture of zygomatic bones
 - E. Fracture of frontal bones

2. In the process of root extraction of the 38th tooth with Lecluse root elevator a dentist has pushed the root through into the perimandibular soft tissues. The root is situated under the alveolar arch mucosa and can be clearly palpated. What approach should the doctor choose in the given case?
 - A. Dissection of soft tissues covering the root followed by root extraction
 - B. To try and extract the root through the tooth socket
 - C. Surgical root extraction through extraoral submandibular way of access
 - D. Further actions can be determined only after X-ray examination
 - E. To leave the root in the soft tissues

3. A 48-year-old female patient had been delivered to a hospital with a cheek wound and severe headache, nausea, dizziness. It is known from the history that the patient had got a trauma as a result of a fall. After examination she was diagnosed with a contused lacerated wound of cheek, closed craniocerebral injury, brain concussion. This trauma can be qualified as:
 - A. Concomitant trauma
 - B. Isolated trauma
 - C. Combined trauma
 - D. Polytrauma
 - E. Single

4. A patient complaining of constant dull pain in the 38th tooth has made an appointment with a dentist. Mouth opening is restricted to 1 sm. The patient is prescribed the extraction of the 38th tooth. What kind of anaesthesia should be administered?
 - A. Bercher-Dubov anaesthesia
 - B. Mandibular
 - C. Torus
 - D. Extraoral administration of mandibular anaesthesia
 - E. Tuberal

5. A 67-year-old patient complains of recurrent erosion on the red border of the lower lip. Objectively: the erosion is oval in shape, 0,8x1,3 sm in size, covered in thin scabs that reveal glossy surface with punctate bleeding when removed. There are atrophic areas of the red border detected. Infiltration elements are absent. The submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Manganotti's abrasive precancerous cheilitis
- B. Leukoplakia, erosive ulcerative form
- C. Keratoacanthosis
- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Cheilitis glandularis

6. A 66-year-old patient complains of dense raised induration at the tip of the nose. Protruding part of the induration often breaks off and then continues to grow. Objectively: there is an affected area with focus up to 1 sm in diameter at the tip of the nose. There is a protrusion growing from the focus; the protrusion is 1-1,2 sm high, brownish-grey in colour, with dense consistency. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Cutaneous horn
- B. Keratoacanthoma
- C. Rhinophyma
- D. Fibroma
- E. Hard papilloma

7. A 53-year-old patient complains of pain and clicking in the left temporomandibular joint. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, palpation of the lateral pterygoid muscles is painful on the left side. Mouth opening is restricted. Tomogram shows the bone outline of joint surfaces to be smooth. Which disease of those given below corresponds with this clinical presentation?

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

8. A 37-year-old woman has made an appointment to extract the 25th tooth. What kind of anaesthesia is the most advisable?

- A. Unilateral tuberal, infraorbital and palatal anaesthesia
- B. Unilateral tuberal and palatal anaesthesia
- C. Unilateral infiltration anaesthesia from the vestibular surface
- D. Unilateral infraorbital and incisoral anaesthesia
- E. Unilateral infraorbital and palatal anaesthesia

9. A 67-year-old patient complains of pain, bleeding, chewing disorder. The anamnesis states domestic injury of the lower jaw. Objectively: the upper jaw dentition is retained. The lower jaw has no teeth, there is central fracture of the lower jaw with bone defect, the place of the fracture is swollen. What construction is the most advisable in this case?

- A. Vankevych dental-gingival splint
- B. Port gingival splint
- C. Gunning gingival splint
- D. Weber dental-gingival splint
- E. Zbarzh appliance

10. A 22-year-old patient complains of a painful swelling in the right parotid gland. A week earlier the patient got a cheek abrasion which healed under the purulent crust. Over the past two days the patient had observed progressing pain and fever up to 38, 6° C. Objectively: there is a soft tissue edema in the right parotid region, the skin is slightly strained but has not changed in colour. There is a dense painful infiltration 2,5x3,5 cm large, the skin over it exhibits limited mobility. The mouth can be fully opened, the mucous membrane around the

orifice of the salivary duct is unchanged, the saliva is transparent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute lymphadenitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic parotitis
- C. Abscess of the parotid-masseteric region
- D. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- E. Epidemic parotitis

11. A 44-year-old patient complains of painful and restricted mouth closing, inability to take food and sharp pain in the temporomandibular joint. Objectively: the mouth is half-open, the lower jaw is displaced in the distal projection, the lower jaw processes are displaced upwards; trismus of the masticatory muscles and swelling in the temporomandibular joint areas are observed. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Distal mandibular dislocation
- B. Bilateral mandibular fracture in the mandibular angle area
- C. Acute arthritis of temporomandibular joints
- D. Bilateral ankylosis of temporomandibular joint
- E. Bilateral fractures of the condylar processes of mandible

12. A 40-year-old patient complains of pain in the lower jaw, malocclusion. He sustained a trauma 6 hours ago. Examination revealed a singular lower jaw fracture between the second incisor and the left canine. Fragments displacement is insignificant. All teeth are retained and stable. What is the optimal treatment?

- A. One arch dental braces
- B. Osteosynthesis with mini plate
- C. Full dental braces
- D. Gartsatnikov splint
- E. Vasilyev splint

13. A 32-year-old patient presented to a prosthetic dentistry clinic with a diagnosis of maxillary fracture. The fracture can be treated by means of standard maxillo-mandibular Zbarzh set. Which construction provides the intraoral fixation?

- A. Standard double arch
- B. Aluminium arch bar
- C. Plastic biteplate
- D. Weber's splint
- E. Crown-supported soldered splint

14. A 32-year-old patient has made an appointment with a dental surgeon to have oral cavity sanitation performed prior to denture installation. During examination the doctor stated the following: the crown of the 25th tooth is destroyed. The tooth root is stable, and its percussion is painless. Mucosa of alveolar process is unchanged. X-ray imaging reveals slight widening of periodontal fissure. What provisional diagnosis can be made?

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

15. A 46-year-old patient, after his recovery from flu, has suddenly started suffering from pain in the 36th tooth, the crown of which had been

destroyed. The soft tissues surrounding the lower jaw are swollen. There are high fever up to 39°C and chill observed. Objectively: there is prominent swelling of the left lower jaw alveolar mucosa (both oral and vestibular surfaces). The 34th, 35th and 37th intact teeth are mobile. Percussion is painful. The gingival pockets produce purulent exudate. Vincent's symptom is observed. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Acute odontogenic mandibular osteomyelitis starting from the 36th tooth
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 36th tooth
- C. Acute suppurative mandibular periostitis starting from the 36th tooth
- D. Periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic mandibular osteomyelitis

16. A doctor treating an AIDS-positive patient has accidentally pierced his own skin of the palm with a root needle. What should be the first course of actions?

- A. Squeeze out blood, process the breach with 70% alcohol solution
- B. Squeeze out blood, process the breach with strong solution of potassium permanganate
- C. Apply tourniquet to the shoulder
- D. Process the breach with 5% iodine solution
- E. Process the breach with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution

17. A 56-year-old male patient complains of pain in the left parotid-masticatory area and progressing facial asymmetry first noticed one month ago. The diagnosis is the cancer of parotid gland - T2N2. What method of treatment is optimal in the given case?

- A. Combined method
- B. Surgical extraction of neoplasm
- C. Radiation therapy
- D. Chemotherapy
- E. Lymph nodes removal

18. A 47-year-old patient complains of ulcer on the back of the tongue. The anamnesis states that the ulcer had been preceded for a long term by protruding infiltrate that was gradually growing until the ulcer appeared. Objectively: the back of the tongue has shallow oblong ulcer surrounded with bumps with undermined edge. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Tuberculous ulcer
- B. Primary syphilis
- C. Tongue actinomycosis
- D. Tongue abscess
- E. Decubitus ulcer

19. A 48-year-old man has an X-ray image of his lower jaw made during sanitation of the oral cavity. Destruction of the bone tissue in the gonial angle area is detected, the pathology is not connected with tooth roots. The affected area has clear margins. Puncture consists of brown exudate without cholesterol crystals. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Osteoclastoma
- B. Mandibular hemangioma
- C. Adamantinoma
- D. Mandibular cyst
- E. Cholesteatoma

20. A 50-year-old male patient complains of "small sore" on the

sublingual mucosa. Pathomorphologic study of tissue sampling revealed the following: polymorphism of spiny epithelial cells has progressed into atypism; increased mitosis; giant and multinucleate cells; acanthosis; hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis; basal membrane and basal layer are retained. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Bowen's disease
- B. Leukoplakia, erosive form
- C. Lichen ruber planus, hyperkeratotic form
- D. Lupus erythematosus, erosive/ulcerative form
- E. Decubitus ulcer

21. A patient complains of loss of feeling in the left side of his lower lip and chin, which occurred after the complicated extraction of the 37th tooth. Electric pulp test (EPT) revealed decrease in electroexcitability of the left lower jaw teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Neuritis of the left inferior dental nerve
- B. Neuralgia of the left inferior dental nerve
- C. Alveolitis of the 37th tooth socket
- D. *Herpes Zoster n. Trigemini*
- E. Acute osteomyelitis of the body of mandible

22. During the extraction of the 17 tooth the distal buccal root broke off and remained in the socket. Select a tool to extract the root:

- A. Bayonet forceps, straight elevator
- B. Straight forceps, straight elevator
- C. S-shaped forceps
- D. Beak-shaped forceps, angular elevator
- E. Angular elevators

23. A 33-year-old patient complains of slowly growing tumor mass in the left submandibular area. Objectively: a tumor with soft elastic consistency can be palpated in the left submandibular area; the tumor changes its configuration when squeezed with fingers and is painless. The skin covering the tumor has no changes in colour, movable. There are no changes detected in the oral cavity. Salivary glands function normally. Shrinking-inflation symptom is absent. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Lipoma
- B. Branchial cleft cyst
- C. Retention cyst of the left submandibular salivary gland
- D. Hemangioma
- E. Chronic lymphadenitis

24. A 52-year-old patient complains of pain and a swelling in the right parotid region. These manifestations have been present for about 2 years. Over the last month the swelling has grown bigger, pain has intensified. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the dense infiltrate in the right parotid region. The poorly circumscribed, painful formation infiltrates the surrounding tissues. At the right side of neck in front and behind the sternocleidomastoid muscle there are enlarged, dense, mobile lymph nodes. The right naso-buccal groove is flattened, the corner of mouth is downturned. The mouth opens freely. There are pronounced symptoms of the right facial nerve paresis. What disease can be suspected?

- A. Adenocarcinoma of the parotid salivary gland

- B. Chronic parotitis
- C. Actinomycosis of the parotid-masseter region
- D. Chronic lymphadenitis
- E. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland

25. A 38-year-old patient has made an appointment with a dentist to extract the 46th tooth in preparation for prosthetics. Objectively: the 46th tooth is destroyed by 2/3. What kind of anaesthesia is the most advisable for the extraction of the 46th tooth?

- A. Torus
- B. Bercher-Dubov
- C. Mandibular
- D. Infiltration
- E. Mental

26. A 24-year-old patient complains of new growth in the right lateral surface of the neck. The new growth was first noticed 4 months ago, no appointment with doctor was made. Objectively: the face is asymmetrical due to the new growth in the upper third part of the right lateral surface of the neck. Palpation allows to detect the painless rounded new growth sized 3x3,5 cm; its consistency is dense and elastic; the skin above the growth has no changes of colour and can be folded. The new growth is not melded with its surrounding tissues and is situated along the front edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Puncture consists of pale yellow viscous fluid. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Branchial cleft cyst
- B. Phlegmon of neck lateral surface
- C. Chronic lymphadenitis of neck lateral surface
- D. Lipoma of neck lateral surface
- E. Acute serous lymphadenitis of neck lateral surface

27. A patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 47 tooth. X-ray examination revealed fragments of endodontic instruments in the canals of the medial and distal root. In the periapical zone there are well-defined areas of bone destruction. Select the most appropriate method of treatment:

- A. Tooth extraction
- B. Radectomy
- C. Tooth replantation
- D. Tooth hemisection
- E. Conservative treatment

28. A patient presented to a dental clinic for complex dental care. Objectively: the 37 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. There is no response to stimuli. Radiography reveals widening and deformation of the periodontal ligament space in the apical region. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

29. An injured patient complains of limited opening of the mouth, nose bleeding, skin numbness in the infraorbital and lower eyelid region.

Objectively: there is face deformation due to the depression of soft tissues in the left cheekbone region, step deformity in the middle part of the inferior margin of the left orbit and in the area of the zygomatic alveolar crest. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Zygomatic bone fracture with displacement of bone fragments
- B. Fracture of the right zygomatic bone without displacement of fragments
- C. Le Fort I fracture of maxilla
- D. Le Fort II fracture of maxilla
- E. Fracture of the malar arch

30. A patient has sustained blunt object trauma to the face central area. Objectively: the nasal bones are mobile, there is significant swelling of the left temporal region soft tissues, uneven "stair-like" shape of bones is observed in the lower edges of both eyesockets and maxillo-zygomatic sutures, bleeding, open bite. The central part of the face is elongated. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Le Fort fracture of maxilla, type II
- B. Le Fort fracture of maxilla, type I
- C. Left temporal bone fracture
- D. Nasal fracture
- E. Le Fort fracture, type III

31. A 44-year-old female patient has complaints of the face swelling at the right lower jaw area and teeth mobility. Objectively: soft tissues are without changes, the regional lymph nodes cannot be palpated. The alveolar process and the body of the lower jaw near the 46th, 47th and 48th teeth are thickened, painless when palpated, have bulges. The teeth in the thickened area are mobile. Puncture consists of brown fluid without cholesterol crystals. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Osteoclastoma
- B. Adamantinoma
- C. Osteoma
- D. Follicular cyst
- E. Odontoma

32. A 49-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the oral cavity sanitation. He has an indication for the extraction of the 16 tooth. History: the tooth hasn't been treated before, it has decayed within the last 4 years. Objectively: the 16 tooth's crown is decayed by over 2/3, the mucosa exhibits no pathological changes. Which tool is required for the tooth extraction?

- A. Bayonet root forceps
- B. S-shaped forceps (right)
- C. Straight elevator
- D. S-shaped closed-beak forceps
- E. Crown bayonet forceps

33. A patient complains of limited mouth opening, pain during swallowing, fever up to 38, 5°C, weakness, indisposition. Objectively: the mouth opens up to 1 cm. After Berchet anesthesia examination of the oral cavity revealed edema, hyperemia, tenderness of the pterygomandibular fold. Lateral and posterior pharyngeal walls are intact. The 38 tooth is semiimpacted. Palpation of the internal surface

of the mandibular angle is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Phlegmon of pterygomandibular space
- B. Acute tonsillitis
- C. Phlegmon of the infratemporal region
- D. Acute pericoronitis of the 38 tooth region
- E. Phlegmon of peripharyngeal space

34. A 35-year-old patient complains of a neoplasm on the tip of his tongue which he injures with his teeth. The neoplasm sometimes increases, and sometimes decreases in size. Objectively: on the tip of tongue there is a roundish well-defined neoplasm 0,5 cm in diameter with broad base. The neoplasm is the same colour as the mucosa of tongue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Papilloma of tongue
- B. Abscess of tongue
- C. Lipoma of tongue
- D. Hemangiofibroma of tongue
- E. Fibroma of tongue

35. A 49-year-old patient has a tooth removed from the left upper jaw under plexus anaesthesia with articaine-forte (Articaine + Epinephrine). After the operation the tooth socket did not fill with blood clot. How to prevent alveolitis in this case?

- A. Loosely fill the socket with iodoform tampon
- B. Fill the socket with hemostatic sponge
- C. Lavage the socket with microcide solution
- D. Lavage the socket with 0,1% chlorhexidine solution
- E. Fill the socket with antibiotic dusting powder

36. A 24-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 26 tooth. After a physical examination the patient was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth. During the tooth extraction the coronal part of the tooth was accidentally broken. Further manipulations with bayonet forceps failed to extract the tooth roots. What actions are to be taken for the successful root extraction?

- A. To disjoin the roots by using a drill and fissure burr
- B. To send the patient to the hospital
- C. To use Lecluse elevator
- D. To complete the tooth extraction during the next visit
- E. To use angular elevator

37. A 53-year-old male patient has made a repeat appointment after 3 days upon the extraction of the 36th tooth. Spot X-ray of the 36th tooth made from within the oral cavity revealed the remaining mesial root. What tools should be used to extract this root?

- A. Inward bent elevator and upper beak-shaped forceps without spike
- B. Outward bent elevator and upper beak-shaped forceps without spike
- C. Inward bent elevator and lower beak-shaped forceps without spike
- D. Outward bent elevator and lower beak-shaped forceps without spike
- E. Inward and outward bent elevators and upper beak-shaped forceps without spike

38. The department of maxillofacial surgery admitted a patient who needs repair of a post-traumatic defect of nose wing up to 3,0 cm in diameter. The trauma occurred six months ago. What kind of grafting is

indicated in this clinical situation?

- A. Grafting with chondrocutaneous flap of the auricle
- B. Grafting with local tissues of nasolabial or cheek regions
- C. Grafting with pedicle flap of frontal and buccal regions
- D. Grafting with tubed pedicle (Filatov's) flap
- E. Free grafting with dermal flap

39. When conduction anaesthesia had been administered by a dentist, in 2 seconds a patient developed the following symptoms: loss of consciousness, seizures, dilated pupils, absent pupillary response to light, low arterial pressure, laboured breathing, muffled heart sounds. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Syncope
- C. Collapse
- D. Cardiac infarction
- E. Stroke

40. A 56-year-old patient suffering from exacerbation of schizophrenia has been hospitalised in an oral in-patient department with a diagnosis of the lower jaw displaced fracture in the area of the 34th-35th teeth. What method of treatment should be prescribed?

- A. Osteosynthesis
- B. One arch smooth dental braces
- C. Full dental splint
- D. Weber splint
- E. Vankevitch splint

41. A 37-year-old patient had an appointment with his orthopaedist about dental prosthetics. During the preparation of hard dental tissues for a fixed denture he was given conduction anesthesia. During the injection the patient developed cold sweat, sudden pallor and cyanosis, thready pulse. The patient stayed conscious, but became relaxed and lethargic. What is the provisional diagnosis?

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

42. A 48-year-old patient is in grave condition: body temperature is of 39, 8° C, the face is asymmetric due to the infiltration of the submental and both submandibular triangles. Speech is difficult as the tongue is displaced upwards. Swallowing is painful. Sublingual plaques are markedly hyperemic and edematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Phlegmon of mouth floor
- B. Abscess of tongue root
- C. Phlegmon of submental triangle
- D. Phlegmon of alveololingual groove
- E. Phlegmon of submandibular triangle

43. A 32-year-old patient is hospitalised in an oral surgery department with perforating wound of the cheek. The size of the wound opening is 1,5x4,0 mm. What kind of restorative surgical operation is the most advisable in this case?

- A. Filatov-Gillies tube graft

- B. Double-end flap
- C. Rotation flap
- D. Rauer's double shoulder-breast flap
- E. Opposite triangular flaps (Z-plasty)

44. A 30-year-old patient complains of pain and swelling in the area of the left parotid salivary gland, which occurred 7 days after he had undergone abdominal cavity surgery. Objectively: body temperature equals 39°C , restricted mouth opening; dry mouth; when the gland is massaged, there is purulent exudate being secreted from its duct. The patient can be diagnosed with the following disease:

- A. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- B. Acute epidemic parotitis
- C. Phlegmon of submasseteric space
- D. Parenchymatous parotitis
- E. Phlegmon of parotid-masticatory region

45. A 50-year-old female patient complains of pain in the upper left jaw, high fever up to 38.5°C , worsening of her general condition. The disease onset was 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is asymmetrical due to swelling of the right cheek soft tissues, palpation is painful, the skin is hyperemic. The crown of the 16th tooth is destroyed completely; percussion sensitivity is positive. There is hyperemia and edema of the alveolar process soft tissues in the area of the 15th, 16th and 17th teeth vestibular surface. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute odontogenic maxillary periostitis in the area of the 16th tooth
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 16th tooth
- C. Acute odontogenic maxillary osteomyelitis starting from the 16th tooth
- D. Acute odontogenic right-side maxillary sinusitis
- E. Chronic odontogenic maxillary osteomyelitis

46. A 60-year-old patient complains of a growth in the mental region, which is painless and slowly grows in size. Objectively: there is rounded infiltrate with clear margins in the mental region; it is slightly painful, the skin under it is very thin. Palpation in the vestibule of mouth reveals dense band going from the growth to the destroyed 33rd tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Odontogenic granuloma of the face
- B. Odontogenic abscess of the mental region
- C. Atheroma of the mental region
- D. Acute lymphadenitis the mental region
- E. Chronic lymphadenitis of the mental region

47. A patient complains of an increasing new growth in the left sublingual area, which he first noticed 2 months ago. Some time after that he noticed this new growth to secrete large amount of clear viscous fluid, which was colorless and tasteless; initially this caused the new growth to become smaller but subsequently it started to grow again. Objectively: there is a rounded new growth sized 3x3 cm in the left sublingual area, its consistency is soft and elastic, there is no pain. The mucosa above is thinned out, semitransparent, bluish in shade. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Retention sublingual cyst

- B. Hemangioma of sublingual area
- C. Dermoid cyst of sublingual area
- D. Post-traumatic cyst of sublingual area
- E. Pleomorphic adenoma of sublingual gland

48. After extreme exposure to cold a 42-year-old patient complains of headache in the left frontal lobe and the left upper jaw. Objectively: the face is symmetrical; left nasal meatus breathing is obstructed, and serous-purulent discharge is being produced; palpation of the suborbital area and further along the mucogingival fold in the 24th, 25th teeth projection reveals slight pain. Percussion of these teeth is painless. The 24th tooth has a filling. The alveolar process mucosa has no visible changes. X-ray imaging shows decreased pneumatization of the left maxillary sinus. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- B. Acute periodontitis of the 24th
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 24th
- D. Acute rhinogenous maxillary sinusitis
- E. Acute alveolar periostitis of the left maxilla

49. A 65-year-old male patient complains of crepitation and clicking in both temporomandibular joints; pain when moving his mandible to the right; ear noise; dry mouth; glossalgia. He has been using a complete removable denture for the mandible for 6 months. The patient has no history of rheumatosis. Objectively: the lower third of the face is shortened, mental fold is strongly pronounced, mouth corners are downturned, there are angular fissures and cracks. Palpation reveals crepitation during TMJ moving. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Costen's syndrome
- B. Temporomandibular arthritis
- C. Temporomandibular arthrosis
- D. Temporomandibular dislocation
- E. Temporomandibular osteoarthritis

50. An accident victim with an injury of face and the temporal region was diagnosed with a fracture of the zygomatic arch. Which processes of the skull bones are damaged?

- A. Temporal process of the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- B. Zygomatic process of the frontal bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- C. Temporal process of the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone
- D. Zygomatic process of the maxilla and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- E. Zygomatic process of the maxilla and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone

51. A 25-year-old patient complains of pain when biting on the 15 tooth. The pain arose two days ago, has a constant aching nature and increased significantly over the last day. Objectively: the crown of the 15 tooth is gray, the medial contact surface exhibits a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Percussion causes acute pain, the gingival mucosa in the projection of the 25 tooth root apex is hyperemic.

The regional lymph node is tender. Radiograph shows an ill-defined zone of periapical bone destruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- B. Acute serous periodontitis
- C. Acute suppurative periodontitis
- D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- E. Acute serous periodontitis, intoxication stage

52. A 27-year-old patient has been referred by a prosthodontist for endodontic treatment of the 45th tooth. Objectively: the 45th tooth crown is destroyed; the lateral surface of the tongue and the buccal mucosa have patches of greyish macerated epithelium slightly rising above the mucosa surface at the points of direct contact with the 45th tooth. The uvula and palatal bars are stagnant-red in colour; hard palate has papulae surrounded with red margin and covered in greyish epithelium. The submandibular, cervical, supraclavicular, and subclavicular lymph nodes are enlarged and painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Secondary syphilis
- B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- C. Lupus erythematosus, patch stage
- D. Soft leukoplakia (leucoplakia mollis)
- E. Lichen ruber planus

53. A patient with complaints of toothache in the left upper jaw has made an appointment with a dental clinic. He was diagnosed with chronic periodontitis of the 24th tooth. What kind of anaesthesia is necessary for painless extraction of the 24th tooth?

- A. Infraorbital and palatinal anaesthesia
- B. Tuberal and palatinal anaesthesia
- C. Infraorbital and incisor anaesthesia
- D. Tuberal and incisor anaesthesia
- E. Surface and tuberal anaesthesia

54. A patient complains of the alveolar process deformation of the left upper jaw. Objectively: the crown of the 25th tooth is destroyed with cariosity. X-ray image of the paranasal sinuses shows the left one to have veil-like shading with clear dome-shaped margin. X-ray image of the crown of the 25th tooth shows absence of the periodontal fissure at the the palatal root apex. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Radicular cyst that invaded in the maxillary sinus
- B. Chronic rhinogenous maxillary sinusitis
- C. Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- D. Maxillary sinus mucosal cyst
- E. Maxillary cancer