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Practically-oriented examination. The collection of test questions providing the preparation for the licensing exam “KROK-2. Dentistry” in therapeutic dentistry: manual for students of the Faculty of Dentistry/ Composers:

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Сборник тестовых заданий позволяет заблаговременно ознакомить студентов с лицензионным экзаменом «Крок 2 Стоматология», его структурой и формой, форматом тестовых заданий. Лицензионный экзамен — это обязательная составная часть государственной аттестации для присвоения квалификации врача. Экзамен «Крок 2» состоит из основных профессионально-ориентированных дисциплин и проводится после окончания обучения в учебном заведении.

The **purpose** of the present manual is to introduce students in advance into the format of the licensing exam “Step-2. Dentistry”, to give information about: its structure and form, arrangement of test tasks, instructions for taking it, the structure of test booklet and answer form (answer sheet), the construction of tasks and given answers, and to present test samples.

Licensing examination is a mandatory part of the state certification to receive the qualification of doctor. The exam in “Dentistry” includes three independent tests: “Step-1”, “Step-2” and “Step-3”. The first examination “Step-1” consists of basic biomedical disciplines and is conducted during the training at the institution. The second exam “Step-2” consists of basic professionally-oriented subjects and is carried out after graduation from high medical establishments. The third exam “Step-3” includes special clinical disciplines and is conducted after graduation from internship.

The manual is intended to provide the high level of students’ preparation for the licensing exam “Step-2. Dentistry” (preventive dentistry).

The exam lasts 3 hours 20 minutes (200 test questions – 200 minutes). Intensive and limited in time model of exam requires psychological and mental tense from students. To pass the licensing exam successfully students should be gradually prepared during the whole academic year.

Analysis of licensing examinations has showed the uneven level of students’ preparation. Therefore, it is of great importance to pay more attention to self-education using the methodological guidelines for the carrying out of the examination.

When preparing for the exam, the self-education with extensive use of special medical literature should play a significant role. One of the purposes of this manual is that students, while working with it, could find the lack of knowledge in certain issues of dental disciplines and would feel the necessity to study them more thoroughly.

The manual summarizes both the tests from the licensing exams that have been conducted over the past years and from the training manual “Step-2” – Dentistry (Purpose, content and form of the examination. Test structure. Formats of test tasks. Sample of the information booklet). – K.: CMC (Central Methodological Cabinet) the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 1998. – 33 p.

### **The Purpose of the Licensing Examination**

Licensing examination “Step-2. Dentistry” is conducted to determine the correspondence between the level of professional knowledge and skills of students of higher medical schools and the minimal required level of qualification according to the national qualification requirements.

The examination “Step-2” assesses the ability of graduates to apply their knowledge in dentistry in clinical practice.

The licensing examination is prior to the state exam and is the official admission to take it.

### **The Structure and Content of the Examination**

The examination “Step-2” is carried out as an *integrated exam test* consisting of tasks covering therapeutic dentistry, oral surgery, prosthetic dentistry, pediatric dentistry, prevention of dental diseases and orthodontics.

### **The Form of Examination**

The exam is conducted in the form of a written test, the total volume of which includes 200 tasks. In the process of answering the questions, students have a time limit spent on taking a decision when selecting one correct answer from the given ones. The total time of the test is 200 minutes. The examination tasks are in the form of a multiple choice test. Test structure is formed according to the examination content that corresponds to the curriculum.

The structure of content and tasks for the exam in dentistry are worked out and accepted by a group of teachers delegated by dental faculties of medical schools in Ukraine.

### **The Format of Tasks**

The booklet includes test questions with *one best* answer.

Test tasks consist of a situational assignment, question or statement and four or five answers, which are marked by Latin letters (A, B, C, D and E). There is the **only one correct** answer to each question (statement), and it is marked in the answer form by drawing the corresponding Latin letter.

### **How to Answer Test Tasks with One Best Reply.**

- Read each test task very attentively. Make sure that you understand exactly the meaning of the task.
- Try to answer the question on your own, and then find it among the suggested variants.
- If you don't know the answer, read the proposed choices and eliminate those ones, which are not appropriate in your opinion.
- Among the remained variants select the best one and draw (sketch) a circle (oval) with the corresponding letter in the answer form.
- Do not spend too much time on individual test items. On average you have only one minute to answer. Control your time!

### **Example of a Test Task with One Best Answer with the Instruction.**

Instruction (test task № 1). All numbered questions are accompanied by answers and unfinished statements – by ends. Choose one answer (or complete statement), which is **the best** in this case and draw a circle with the corresponding letter in the answer form.

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR TESTING**

Each student receives for the examination:

- a test booklet with a registration number;
- an answer form containing the individual information filled in personally by a student during the exam;
- a soft pencil (2 M), which leaves black marks;
- a soft eraser (rubber).

Pens, felt pens, markers and not (2 M) pencils **mustn't** be used to fill in the answer sheet.

Textbooks, notebooks, and other records, calculators, personal things are prohibited to be brought in the exam room. They should be left outside the examination room.

### **Requirements for Examination Procedure**

- Carefully read and listen to all the instructions during the test.
- It is prohibited to talk and share materials with other students.
- It is forbidden to use textbooks, exercise books and other records on the exam.
- When the examination time is over (you will be informed about it by administrators), you should stop filling in the answer form, close the test booklet and wait until the administrator will collect test materials.
- If you finish the test earlier, inform the examination administrator, give him/her your test materials and leave the examination room without disturbing other students.
- If the test task requires any calculations, use the back side of your answer sheet. Taking notes in any other place is prohibited.
- Taking out test materials (answer form, booklet or its pages) from the exam room **is strictly forbidden**.
- In case of violation of these requirements, test materials will be confiscated and the exam will be considered failed.
- After finishing the examination procedure each test booklet will be checked for integrity. The absence of any part of the test booklet leads automatically to the exam failure.

### **Recommendations for Examination**

- Monitor your time. Do not spend too much time on single test tasks. From time to time check the number of solved and unsolved assignments.
- Read the terms of tasks very carefully.
- Please, make sure that the number of answer in your answer sheet corresponds to the number of task in the booklet.

- After filling in the answer form check whether it is absolutely completed.

If there is no time to fulfill the remaining assignments, do not return the form with blank answers. Use the “mechanical guessing” marking *any* answers. In this case, some of answers will be randomly guessed, and the percentage of correct answers will be slightly increased.

### EXAMINATION BOOKLET

The test booklet is printed in the format A4 (210x297 mm) and contains about 40 pages of text. Booklets are published in many languages. Regardless of the language the test tasks are identical. The variant of assignment test and two tables to write down your full name and individual number are on the cover. General instructions, [**Instructions:** All numbered questions are accompanied by answers and unfinished statements – by ends. Choose **one** answer (or complete statement), which is **the best** in this case and draw a circle with the corresponding letter in the answer form], authors and experts in tests are given on the back cover. In the end of the booklet you can find a table of normal laboratory values.

The booklet includes 200 assignment tests. Each task is numbered from 1 to 200. Four or five answers marked by Latin letters correspond to each question. You should choose only *one best* answer. In the examination booklet there can be several tests grouped into a cluster-block containing one common clinical situation and different questions. In this case *instructions* or *conditions* for the group of tests will be in boldface with their numbers (from and to). Moreover, assignments with *the least possible* answer can be found in the exam booklet too. Be attentive to such assignments and instructions to them!

### ANSWER FORM (ANSWER SHEET)

The answer form consists of two parts.

The left side contains the information about the exam and the personal data of the student (identification number, which is assigned the day before the test, surname, first name, year, faculty and the examination date, exam code, test code, variant, the instruction for the filling in the answer sheet and additional information). Each student is assigned an identification number that will be included in the register of people who will have positive results of the licensing examination. The code is permanent and will be used in all phases of the examination.

The right side is a direct answer form to write down the replies. A student chooses the letter of the correct answer and marks it in the answer sheet by sketching completely the circle with the corresponding letter that is near the number conforming to this particular assignment. Put a thick dark mark so that it may be impossible to read the letter inside the circle, which is sketched.

Every test assignment should have only *one best* answer. The right answer to the task gives 1 point; the wrong answer brings 0. If you mark more than one letter, this answer is considered incorrect. If you change the letter, you should completely erase the prior mark, so that the letter may be seen. If the marks are even slightly visible, it could lead to the fact that some of the answers will be considered invalid. The assessment of the answer sheets is performed by computer scanning.

**WARNING!** Answer forms are checked by computer scanning, so sketching the circle with the correct answer should be evident and clear. If the circle is slightly or incompletely sketched, a fault can occur while scanning the answer sheet, and the correct answer may not be taken into account.

Correct sketching

Incorrect sketching

1. A 16-year-old male patient complains about pain in the oral cavity, ulceration, body temperature up to 38°C, headache. Objectively: mucous membrane of the oral cavity is hyperemic and edematous. There are a lot of confluent erosions of polycyclic shape, covered with grey and white deposit, located on hard palate, gums, lips. What is your provisional diagnosis?
  - A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - B. Allergic stomatitis
  - C. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - D. Aphthous fever
  - E. Erythema multiforme
2. A dentist applied to the regional sanitation center for a permission to open a private dental office with two universal dental sets. Planned area of the reception room is 26 m<sup>2</sup>. According to existing norms, the dental office with two universal dental sets must have the following area:
  - A. 7 m<sup>2</sup> for each set and 7 m<sup>2</sup> in addition
  - B. 20 m<sup>2</sup> for each set and 12 m<sup>2</sup> in addition
  - C. 14 m<sup>2</sup> for each set and 10 m<sup>2</sup> in addition
  - D. 10 m<sup>2</sup> for each set and 10 m<sup>2</sup> in addition
  - E. 10 m<sup>2</sup> for each set and 7 m<sup>2</sup> in addition
3. 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. Migratory granuloma of oral cavity floor
  - B. Gummatous ulcer of oral cavity floor
  - C. Cancerous ulcer of oral cavity floor
  - D. Decubital ulcer of oral cavity floor
  - E. Tubercular ulcer of oral cavity floor
4. A 37-year-old male patient complains about pain of the 46 tooth during food intake, especially hot food, offensive breath when he sucks his tooth. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, masticatory surface of the 48 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. X-ray picture shows widening of periodontal fissure at the root apex of the 46 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
5. A 8-year-old child has a deep carious cavity communicating with dental cavity on the distal-approximal masticatory surface of the 75 tooth. Probing causes pain. Percussion is painless. Cold water causes slowly abating pain. The tooth decayed some months ago and wasn't treated. What treatment method is efficient in this case?
  - A. Devital amputation
  - B. Devital extirpation
  - C. Vital extirpation
  - D. Biological method
  - E. Vital amputation
6. 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. Acute purulent periostitis of upper jaw of the 26 tooth on the left

- B. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth
  - C. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - D. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
7. A 17-year-old girl complains about painfulness and gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing and food intake. She has been suffering from it for 1.5 years. She consulted a dentist. There was no considerable effect from treatment. Objectively: gingival papillae are flabby and cyanotic in the region of frontal teeth on both jaws, they overlay teeth crowns by 1/3-1/2 of their height, they bleed on touch. Therapeutic effect can be achieved by means of electrophoresis with:
- A. Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>
  - B. Heparin
  - C. Aloe
  - D. Tripsin
  - E. Sodium fluoride
8. A 23-year-old patient complains about a carious cavity in the 16 tooth. Objectively: the 16 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Probing, percussion cause no pain. There is a fistula on the gingiva in the region of root apex projection of the 16 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - E. Chronic granulating periodontitis
9. A 53-year-old patient was diagnosed with leucoplakia nicotinic Tappeiner. What pathohistological process predominates in histologic pattern of this disease?
- A. Parakeratosis
  - B. Hyperkeratosis
  - C. Papillomatosis
  - D. Dyskeratosis
  - E. Acanthosis
10. A 34-year-old male patient complains about acute spasmodic pain in the region of his upper jaw on the left that is getting worse as affected by cold stimuli. Toothache irradiates to the ear and temple. He had acute toothache of the 37 tooth one year ago, but he didn't consult a dentist. Pain recurred three days ago. Objectively: the 37 tooth has a carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Probing of the opened carious cavity is extremely painful. X-ray picture shows widening of periodontal fissure at the root apex of the 37 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - E. Acute diffuse pulpitis
11. A 14-year-old girl complains about an aesthetic defect in form of white spots on her teeth. Fluorine concentration in the drinking water in the area of her residence is 2 mg/l. Objectively: vestibular surfaces of all teeth are covered with ill-defined white spots. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Fluorosis
  - B. Multiple caries
  - C. Local hypoplasia
  - D. Amelogenesis imperfecta
  - E. Systemic hypoplasia
12. A patient complains about pain in the oral cavity, burning and dryness. Examination revealed fiery-red dry mucous membrane. The tongue is crimson, dry, glossy, filiform papillae are

- atrophy D. There is some deposit in tongue folds that is hard to be remove D. The patient undergoes treatment for pneumonia, she takes antibiotics. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute atrophic candidiasis
  - B. Pellagrous glossitis
  - C. B<sub>2</sub> hypovitaminosis
  - D. Fastened erythema
  - E. Benign migratory glossitis
13. A 20-year-old patient complains about a carious cavity in the 44 tooth. Objectively: the 44 tooth has a deep carious cavity in the masticatory surface, the dentine is dense and pigmente D. Probing, percussion cause no pain. Electroodontodiagnosis is 12 microamper E. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - D. Chronic median caries
  - E. Chronic deep caries
14. A 5-year-old child complains about spontaneous pain in an upper jaw tooth on the right that is getting worse at night and during eating cold foo D. Objectively: the 65 tooth has a deep cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Probing is painful, percussion is painless. Cold water causes long-standing pain. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - D. Acute periodontitis
  - E. Acute serous pulpitis
15. A 13-year-old boy complains about pain in the upper jaw caused by warm and hot stimuli, offensive breath when he sucks his tooth. Objectively: the 24 tooth is changed in color, there is a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Deep probing is painful. Percussion causes no pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
16. After preventive examination a 10-year-old child was diagnosed with osteoporosis circumscripta of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth. The patient was administered electrophoresis with remineralizing solutions. What preparations and in what order are to be applied in this case?
- A. Fluorine preparations with the following application of calcium and phosphorus preparations
  - B. Calcium and posphorus preparations with the following application of fluorine preparation
  - C. Calcium preparations only
  - D. Phosphorus preparations only
  - E. Fluorine preparations only
17. A 47-year-old patient complains about a sensation of foreign body on his tongue, discomfort during talking, oral cavity dryness. Objectively: there are dark filiform papillae up to 5 mm long on the back of tongue E. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Median rhomboid glossitis
  - B. Benign migratory glossitis
  - C. Acute glossitis
  - D. Glossophytia
  - E. Fissured tongue
18. A 28-year-old patient complains about constant localised pain that is getting worse when biting

- down on food. Objectively: the 46 tooth has a carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Probing of the carious cavity causes no pain, percussion is painful, X-ray picture shows no changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute purulent periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - Acute serous periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - Acute diffuse pulpitis
19. 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?
- Catarrhal gingivitis
  - Generalized periodontitis
  - Localised periodontitis
  - Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - Ulcerous gingivitis
20. 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 traum A. 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?
- Verrucous nevus
  - Pigmented nevus
  - Epidermoid cancer
  - Melanoma
  - Papillomatosis
21. A 50-year-old female patient complains about sensation of tightness of buccal mucosa and roughness of the lateral surface of tongue E. The patient undergoes regular check-up at a dispensary department for compensated form of diabetes mellitus. Objectively: there are white and grey areas in form of lacy pattern on the buccal mucosa on the right and on the lateral surface of tongue E. The surface of affected region cannot be scraped of. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Secondary syphilis
  - Lupus erythematosus
  - Lichen ruber planus
  - Pseudomembranous candidiasis
  - Leukoplakia
22. A 27-year-old woman has been treated for pulpitis by method of devital extirpation. Arsenic paste was left in the 15 tooth. The patient came to see a dentist for the second time only on the fourth day after her previous visit. She was diagnosed with toxic periodontitis. What is the most optimal agent for treatment of root canal in this case?
- Eugenol
  - Unithiol
  - Cresophene
  - Hydrocortisone emulsion
  - Tripsin
23. A 25-year-old patient complains about a light brown spot in the upper foretooth. Objectively: the 23 tooth has a single light brown spot in the cervical region. Probing shows smooth surfac E. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Local enamel hypoplasia

- B. Chronic initial caries
  - C. Chronic superficial caries
  - D. Fluorosis
  - E. Acute initial caries
24. A 9-year-old child complains about pain caused by sweet and sour food in an upper tooth on the left. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a carious cavity on the masticatory surface within the enamel limits. What is the optimal material to fill the 26 tooth?
- A. Silicophosphate cement
  - B. Zinc phosphate cement
  - C. Composite
  - D. Silicate cement
  - E. Glass ionomer
25. A 10,5-year-old child complains about painful skin rash on his lips. Objectively: red border is edematous and hyperemic, covered with cracks and multiple bloody crusts. There are small vesicles with serous contents on the upper lip skin that merge together in certain areas. Maceration and madescence of skin is also present, especially in the mouth corners. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exfoliative cheilitis
  - B. Atopic cheilitis
  - C. Meteorological cheilitis
  - D. Eczematous cheilitis
  - E. Actinic cheilitis
26. A 27-year-old patient complains about pain of the 35 tooth caused by cold stimuli, that quickly abates after elimination of stimulus. Objective examination of the 35 tooth revealed a defect of hard tooth tissue within enamel. Defect edges are fragile and whit E. Electroodontodiagnosis is 5 microampere E. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enamel necrosis
  - B. Acute initial caries
  - C. Acute superficial caries
  - D. Local enamel hypoplasia
  - E. Enamel erosion
27. 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 E. Examination of her oral cavity revealed no pathological changes. Oral cavity is sanitized D. Test orthopantomogram shows an impacted supernumerary 13 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Peripheral neuralgia of the II branch of trigeminal
  - B. Central neuralgia of the II branch of trigeminal
  - C. Pterygopalatine ganglionitis
  - D. Right-sided upper jaw pulpitis
  - E. Neuritis of the II branch of trigeminal
28. Parents of a 6-year-old child consulted a dentist about oral cavity sanitation. Objectively: the 85 tooth has a carious cavity on the distal surface within the mantle dentine. Floor and walls are dense and pigmented. Probing is painless. Cold stimuli and percussion cause no pain. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Chronic median caries
  - B. Chronic deep caries
  - C. Chronic periodontitis
  - D. Acute median caries
  - E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
29. A 24-year-old female patient complains about hard tissue defect of the 21 tooth. Objectively: the 21 tooth is destroyed by 1/3 along the cutting edge, it is changed in color. X-ray picture

- shows that the root canal is filled to the top. It was decided to fabricate a plastic crown. Where should the crown edge be situated against the marginal gingiva?
- A. At a level with gingiva
  - B. 0,5 mm below the gingiva
  - C. 0,5 mm away of gingiva
  - D. 1,0 mm away of gingiva
  - E. 1,0 mm below the gingiva
30. A 30-year-old patient complains about pain in the upper jaw tooth caused by sweet and cold food, that was first registered one month ago. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a carious cavity within mantle dentin E. Dentine of its walls is softene D. Probing along the enamel-dentine junction is painful. Percussion is painless. Thermodiagnosis causes pain, that quickly abtes after elimination of stimulus. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute initial caries
  - B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - C. Acute median caries
  - D. Pulp hyperaemia
  - E. Acute deep caries
31. An 8,5-year-old child is apparently healthy. The child complains about pain in an upper tooth on the left caused by traumatic injury sustained three hours ago. Objectively: the crown part of the 21 tooth is destroyed by 1/2, the pulp is red and significantly exposed, probing causes acute pain and bleeding. Percussion of the 21 tooth is extremely painful. Choose the most efficient treatment method of the 21 tooth:
- A. Vital extirpation
  - B. Vital amputation
  - C. Devital extirpation
  - D. Bioassay technique
  - E. Devital amputation
32. A 27-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival edge is hyperaemic, edematic, painful on touch. Periodontal pouches are absent. X-ray picture shows resorption of cortical plate, osteoporosis of interdental sept A. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Generalized I degree periodontitis
  - B. Initial generalized periodontitis
  - C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Exacerbaton of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Periodontitis
33. A 37-year-old female patient complains about pain, gingival haemorrhage, halitosis, body temperature rise up to 37,2°C. Objectively: gums are apparently hyperaemic, edematic, bleed easily, parodontal pouches are 3-4 mm deep and contain purulent exudat E. Orthopantomogram shows diffuse osteoporosis of alveolar process, resorption of interdental septa down to 1/3 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbaton of generalized I degree periodontitis
  - B. Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
  - C. Exacerbaton of generalized II degree periodontitis
  - D. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - E. Exerbaton of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
34. A 28-year-old patient suffers from a disease without prodromal manifestations that declares itself through oral mucosa lesion consisting of 1-2 roundish elements 5-8 mm large which are circumscribed by a hyperemic rim and covered with yellow-grey coating. The disaese recurrence is observed quite regularly 3-4 times a year. These presentations are typical for the following disease:
- A. Lichen ruber planus
  - B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis

- C. Chronic herpes recidivicus
  - D. Papular syphilis
  - E. Erythema multiforme
35. A 3-month-old child has been in disease state for two days. The child is anxious, refuses food, has normal body temperature. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is edematous and hyperemic. There is white caseous coating on the back of tongue and buccal mucosa. After the coating removal one can see extremely hyperemic surface with petechial haemorrhages. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute candidal stomatitis
  - B. Mild leukoplakia
  - C. Herpetic angina
  - D. Lichen ruber planus
  - E. Acute herpetic stomatitis
36. A 16-year-old teenager complains about halitosis, general weakness, body temperature rise up to 37,6°C. These symptoms turned up two days ago, the boy had a history of recent angina. Objectively: oral hygiene is unsatisfactory, the teeth are coated with soft dental deposit. Gums are hyperemic, gingival papillae are covered with greyish deposit. Specify the causative agent of this disease:
- A. Herpes viruses
  - B. Fusobacteria, spirochetes
  - C. Yeast fungi
  - D. Staphylococci
  - E. Streptococci
37. A 36-year-old female patient complains about an aesthetic defect of upper frontal teeth. In past history: she undergoes regular check-up in the endocrinological department on account of thyrotoxicosis. Enamel defects appeared several years ago and since that have been gradually expanding. Examination revealed that the 12, 11, 21, 22 teeth had transverse oval enamel defects on the vestibular surfaces. Probing and cold test is painless. Floor of the defects is smooth, glossy and hard. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Necrosis of hard tissues
  - B. Wedge-shaped defects
  - C. Erosion of hard tissues
  - D. Systemic hypoplasia
  - E. Acute superficial caries
38. A 14-year-old child complains about a cosmetic defect in the frontal teeth region. Objectively: enamel of the 11, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 42 teeth is thin in the region of cutting edge, there is a sulcate enamel pit 1,5 mm wide which encircles the tooth and is parallel to the cutting edge. The cusps of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth are underdeveloped and have conical form. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Local hypoplasia
  - B. Stainton-Capdepont dysplasia
  - C. Enamel dysplasia
  - D. Systemic hypoplasia
  - E. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
39. 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 erethistic 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. Cancerous ulcer
  - B. Trophic ulcer
  - C. Tuberculous ulcer

- D. Syphilitic ulcer
  - E. Actinomycosis
40. A dentist fills a Black class II carious cavity in the 36 tooth of a 35-year-old man by sandwich method in one office visit. What glass-ionomer cement should be chosen as basic liner in this case?
- A. Classical
  - B. Reinforced
  - C. Hybrid
  - D. Water-hardening
  - E. Condensable
41. A 14-year-old child complains about acute spontaneous pain in an upper jaw tooth on the right. The pain has been lasting for 3 days, it is throbbing, irradiating to the temple, getting worse at night. Objectively: surface of the 15 tooth exhibits a carious cavity within parapulpal dentin E. Dentine is softened, of greyish colour. Probing of the whole cavity floor is painful, percussion of the 15 tooth is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute focal pulpitis
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Acute periodontitis
42. Preventive examination of tongue back of a 6-year-old child revealed areas of epithelium desquamation in form of red oval spots located close to the zones of hyperkeratinization of filiform papilla E. Clavate papillae are hypertrophied C. There are no complaints. The child has a history of intestinal dysbacteriosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Glossitis areata exfoliativa
  - B. Rhomboid glossitis
  - C. Candidal glossitis
  - D. Herpetic affection of tongue
  - E. Acute catarrhal glossitis
43. A 44-year-old patient complains about the astringent sensation in the upper jaw incisors, which appeared 1,5 years ago. Objectively: the most convex part of the vestibular surfaces of the 12, 11, 21, 22 crowns has roundish defects with smooth, shiny, dense surface, that reach dentine in depth. The depth of defects is gradually decreasing from the centre to the periphery. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enamel erosion
  - B. Destructive fluorosis
  - C. Systemic hypoplasia
  - D. Chronic median caries
  - E. Wedge-shaped defect
44. A 23-year-old patient complains about root exposition, gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing, gum itch. Objectively: there is supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. Gums are hyperaemic, edematous, pouches are 3,5 mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 1/3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
  - B. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
  - C. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
  - E. II degree periodontitis
45. Preventive examination of an 8-year-old boy revealed some lusterless chalk-like spots on the vestibular surface of the 11 and 21 teeth, which are localised in the precervical region. Subjective complaints are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. White-spotted fluorosis
  - B. Acute superficial caries

- C. Acute initial caries
  - D. Local enamel hypoplasia
  - E. Chronic initial caries
46. A 60-year-old patient undergoes sanitation of the oral cavity before an operation on account of cataract. After examination the patient was diagnosed with chronic median caries of the 22 tooth (Black's class V). What filling material should NOT be used in this patient?
- A. Chemical-cure glass-ionomer cement
  - B. Chemical-cure microhybrid material
  - C. Chemical-cure macrofilled composite
  - D. Silicate cement
  - E. Light-cure microhybrid material
47. A 13-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: gums around all the teeth are hyperemic and edematous, PMA index (papillary marginal alveolar index) is 46%, Greene-Vermillion hygiene index is 2,5. Provisional diagnosis: exacerbation of chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis. This patient should be recommended to use a toothpaste with the following active component:
- A. Vitamins A, D, E
  - B. Monofluorophosphate
  - C. Calcium glycerophosphate
  - D. Chlorhexidine
  - E. Microelement complex
48. A 12-year-old child complains about bleeding and pain in the 46 tooth during eating. He has a history of acute pain some time before. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity (Black's class II) communicating with the dental cavity, partially filled with overgrown pulp. Pulp tissue is bleeding, painful on touch. There is soft white dental deposit. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic papillitis
  - B. Chronic simple pulpitis
  - C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
49. A 9-year-old child complains about dull pain that is getting worse while pressing the tooth. The tooth was treated for pulpitis one month ago. Objectively: the 36 tooth is filled. Percussion causes acute pain. Mucous membrane is hyperemic and edematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - B. Acute serous periodontitis
  - C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - E. Acute suppurative pulpitis
50. A 35-year-old man has a medium deep carious cavity in the 37 tooth (Black's class II). For its filling a dentist chose technique of layer-by-layer restoration. What composite should be coating the floor and walls of the carious cavity in order to form superadhesive initial layer?
- A. Microhybrid
  - B. Macrofilled
  - C. Microfilled
  - D. Flowable
  - E. Condensable
51. 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 granulomatous periodontitis

- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - E. Chronic deep caries
52. A 50-year-old patient complains about a cosmetic defect of the upper frontal teeth. After meticulous examination the patient was diagnosed with wedge-shaped defect of the 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23 teeth. What material should be chosen for the tooth filling?
- A. Chemical-cure composite
  - B. Compomer restorative material
  - C. Silicophosphate cement
  - D. Silicate cement
  - E. Glass-ionomer cement
53. During endodontic treatment of periodontitis a tool was broken in the middle third of the medial root. Choose the treatment method:
- A. Resection of medial root apex
  - B. Tooth extraction
  - C. Medial root amputation
  - D. Crown radicular separation
  - E. Medial root hemisection
54. A 42-year-old patient complains about gingival pain, progressing gingival haemorrhage, increasing tooth mobility, halitosis. Objectively: gums are evidently hyperaemic, extremely edematous, they bleed easily on palpation. Tooth roots are exposed, parodontal pouches are 4-6 mm deep, and contain purulent exudate, there is also supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. II-III grade tooth mobility is present. Orthopantomogram shows resorption of interdental septa down to 1/2 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic generalized III degree periodontitis
  - B. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - C. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of generalized III degree periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
55. A 24-year-old woman complains about severe pain in the mouth, body temperature up to 38°C, indisposition. The same condition occurs periodically for several years after catching a col D. Objectively: the lips are covered with bloody crusts, there are opened bladders and erosions, covered with fibrinogenous deposit on mucous membrane of lips and cheeks that is apparently hyperemic and edematous. Hypersalivation is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Dermatitis multiformis, Dühring's disease
  - B. Chronic herpes recidivus
  - C. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - D. Nonacantholytic pemphigus
  - E. Erythema multiforme
56. Preventive examination of a 4-year-old child revealed a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 54 tooth. The cavity has no intercommunication with the tooth cavity and is filled with dense dentin. Probing, percussion, thermal test of the 54 tooth provoke no pain. The decay/filled index is 1, hygiene index is 1.9. What filling material is the most suitable for permanent filling of the 54 tooth?
- A. Silicophosphate cement
  - B. Photopolymer composite
  - C. Glass-ionomer cement
  - D. Chemical composite
  - E. Silicate cement
57. A 57-year-old patient complains about dental hypersensitivity to chemical stimuli, gum itch. Objectively: roots are exposed down to 1/3 of their length, gums are dense and pale. Wedge-shaped defects in the area of the 14, 13, 24, 25, 26, 34 teeth are within the dentin. Probing of dental cervixes and wedge-shaped defects is painful. What is the most likely

diagnosis?

- A. II degree periodontitis
  - B. Atrophic gingivitis
  - C. Localised periodontitis
  - D. I degree parodontosis
  - E. Generalized periodontitis
58. A 12-year-old boy complains about short-term pain in a lower jaw tooth on the right caused by cold stimuli. Objectively: the 46 tooth has a carious cavity on the masticatory surface within the circumpulpar dentine which has no intercommunication with the dental cavity. The cavity floor and walls are coated with light softened dentin E. Cold test causes short-standing pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Acute median caries
  - D. Acute localized pulpitis
  - E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
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°C and aggravation of general condition is present. Objectively: insignificant swelling of retromolar region as well as hyperaemia of mucous membrane E. The 48 tooth is covered with occlusal paraesthesia D. It is painful on palpation. Purulent discharges are present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute purulent periostitis
  - B. Aphthous stomatitis
  - C. Acute periodontitis of the 48 tooth
  - D. Acute purulent pericoronitis
  - E. Acute pulpitis
60. It is planned to organize a dental room with three universal dental sets. The total area of the room must be:
- A. No less than 28 square metres
  - B. No less than 21 square metres
  - C. No less than 18 square metres
  - D. No less than 30 square metres
  - E. No less than 42 square metres
61. A 12-year-old child complains about sore throat, headache, body temperature rise up to 38,5°C, rhinitis, cough in summer period D. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is hyperemic, edematous C. There are 10-15 erosions up to 0,5 mm large on the palate and palatine arches, that aren't covered with deposit and have red floor. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Infectious mononucleosis
  - B. Herpetic angina
  - C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - E. Erythema multiforme
62. An 8-year-old boy was diagnosed with chronic fibrous pulpitis of the 21 tooth. It was treated by extirpation method D. Choose the material for root filling:
- A. Resorcin-formalin paste
  - B. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
  - C. Glass-ionomer cement
  - D. Phosphate cement
  - E. Calcium-containing material
63. A patient complains about intensive throbbing toothache in his lower jaw on the left. He can't show the aching tooth. It hurts all the time, the pain goes down sometimes, but it becomes stronger as affected by stimuli. Within the last hours the pain provoked by cold stimuli has

somewhat reduce D. Objectively: the 17 tooth has a carious cavity, probing causes no pain, the pulp chamber is close D. What method of treatment is indicated?

- A. Biological method
  - B. Devital amputation
  - C. Vital amputation
  - D. Devital extirpation
  - E. Vital extirpation
64. A 20-year-old patient complains about unaesthetic look of the 24 tooth from the moment of its eruption. Objectively: enamel of the 24 tooth is partly absent, the dentine is yellow. The 64 tooth was treated more than once when she was a child, but because of frequent exacerbations, edemas and gingival fistula the 64 tooth was extracted when she was 9 years old D. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Localised hypoplasia
  - B. Fluorosis
  - C. Initial caries
  - D. Enamel aplasia
  - E. Systemic hypoplasia
65. A 22-year-old patient complains about short-lasting spasmodic pain in the 26 tooth with long periods of pain absence E. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a carious cavity in the masticatory surface, dental cavity is not open D. Probing causes pain in the pulp horn projection. Thermal stimuli cause sharp pain, percussion is painless. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable E. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - E. Acute purulent pulpitis
66. Renovation of a dental office involves installation of luminous tube lamps. Specify the required illuminance level in lux:
- A. 500 lx
  - B. 200 lx
  - C. 100 lx
  - D. 300 lx
  - E. 400 lx
67. A 50-year-old patient complains about difficult mastication, teeth mobility, offensive breath, gingival hemorrhage. Objectively: the gum is hyperemic and cyanotic, dental calculus is present. Parodontal pouches are 8 mm deep within upper jaw molars. The pouches of other teeth are 6 mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of bone tissue by 2/3-1/2 of tooth roots. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic generalized III degree periodontitis
  - B. Acute generalized II degree periodontitis
  - C. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - D. Acute generalized III degree periodontitis
  - E. Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
68. A 33-year-old male patient complains about tongue pain that is getting worse during eating and talking. Objectively: there is a painful ulcer 0,6 cm large on the lateral surface of tongue. The floor is covered with grey deposit. The crown of the 47 tooth is destroyed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Cancerous ulcer
  - B. Decubital ulcer
  - C. Tuberculous ulcer
  - D. Trophic ulcer
  - E. Hard chancre

69. A 36-year-old woman complains about experiencing lip dryness and desquamation for a month. Application of indifferent ointments is ineffective. Objectively: red border of lower lip is of rich red color, it is moderately infiltrated, covered with closely adhering greyish scales, it bleeds and hurts in the attempt to remove them. Opacification of epithelium in form of white stripes is present in the periphery, there is also an area of depression in the center. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Lupus erythematosus
  - Lichen ruber planus
  - Leukoplakia
  - Commissural cheilitis
  - Cheilitis exfoliativa
70. 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?
- Erysipelas
  - Anthrax
  - Phlebitis of facial vein
  - Streptococcal impetigo
  - Lupus
71. A 20-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic deep caries of the 12 tooth. Objectively: the 12 tooth has a deep carious cavity on the approximal-distal surface. Distal crown angle of the 12 tooth is also affected with caries. Choose the material for correction of the indicated defect:
- Polycarboxylate cement
  - Silica-alumina cement
  - Chemical-cure glass ionomer cement
  - Light-cure glass-ionomer cement
  - Light-cure composite material
72. A 19-year-old girl complains about having crusts, lip tenderness, especially at lip joining. Objectively: there are yellow-brown crusts on the lip red border from Klein zone to its middle, after their removal bright red smooth surface without erosions appears. Mucous membrane in Klein zone is slightly hyperemic and edematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Exudative form of cheilitis actinica
  - Meteorological cheilitis
  - Eczematous cheilitis
  - Exudative form of cheilitis exfoliativa
  - Epidermolysis bullosa
73. Parents of an 8-year-old child complain about a painful formation in the child's oral cavity that obstructs food intake. The same complaints were registered two years ago. Mucous membrane of lateral tongue surface is hyperemic and edematous. There is an oval erosion over 0,7 cm large covered with yellow greyish deposit. Erosion edges are hyperemic and painful on palpation. The child has a history of chronic cholecystocholangitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Traumatic erosion
  - Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - Behcet's syndrome
  - Erythema multiforme
  - Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
74. According to the mother, a 5-year-old child complains about pain during swallowing, weakness, body temperature rise up to 39,5°C, swelling of submental lymph nodes. Objectively: the child's condition is grave, body temperature is 38,8°C. Mucous membrane of oral cavity is brightly hyperemic and edematous with haemorrhages and ulcerations. Pharynx is brightly hyperemic, lacunae are enlarged and have necrosis areas. Regional, cervical, occipital lymph nodes are painful, enlarged and dense. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Necrotizing ulcerative gingivostomatitis

- B. Infectious mononucleosis
  - C. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - D. Herpetic angina
  - E. Lacunar tonsillitis
75. A 67-year-old patient was diagnosed with cemental caries of the 35 tooth. What filling material should be chosen?
- A. Chemical-cure composite material
  - B. Glass-ionomer cement
  - C. Silicin
  - D. Silidont
  - E. Silver amalgam
76. A 35-year-old patient complains about constant dull pain in the 25 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. Objectively: masticatory surface of the 25 tooth has a carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. The purulent discharges from the canal followed the probing. What method of diagnostics should be applied to confirm the diagnosis?
- A. Deep probing
  - B. X-ray examination
  - C. Electric pulp test
  - D. Bacteriological examination
  - E. Thermal test
77. During the planned oral cavity sanitation an 11,5-year-old girl complained about periodic spontaneous chilalgia during food intake. Objectively: mucous membrane of lips is hyperemic, edematic and dry. During talking one can observe small drops of mucous secretion. Make the provisionaldiagnosis:
- A. Cheilitis glandularis
  - B. Contact allergic cheilitis
  - C. Cheilitis exfoliativa
  - D. Eczematous cheilitis
  - E. Angular cheilitis
78. A steeplejack with a long record of service consults a dentist about dryness, burning and insignificant lip edem A. The same symptoms were noted one year ago in autumn. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Cheilitis glandularis
  - B. Manganotti's cheilitis
  - C. Contact cheilitis
  - D. Meteorological cheilitis
  - E. Cheilitis exfoliativa
79. 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. Close-focus roentgenotherapy
  - C. Diathermo-coagulation
  - D. Cryodestruction
  - E. Excision 0,5 cm off the neoplasm limits
80. A 14-year-old child complains about acute spontaneous spasmodic pain in an upper jaw tooth on the right. The pain has been lasting for 3 days, it is throbbing, irradiating to the temple, getting worse at night. Objectively: surface of the 15 tooth exhibits a carious cavity within parapulpar dentine. Dentine is softened, of greyish colour. Probing of the whole cavity floor is painful, percussion of the 15 tooth is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute focal pulpitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - C. Acute periodontitis
  - D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - E. Acute purulent pulpitis
81. A 22-year-old patient undergoes treatment for acute deep caries of the 26th tooth. The pulp-capping material of choice is  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ /salicylate cement "Life", the constant filling material is ligh-cure condensable composite "Solitaire-2". The pulp cap should be covered with:
- A. Phosphate cement
  - B. Insulating varnish
  - C. Glass-ionomer cement
  - D. Adhesive composite system
  - E. Zinc-eugenol cement
82. A 35-year-old patient complains about progressing throbbing pain in the 26 tooth. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a carious cavity filled with softened dentine, tooth cavity is closed, probing of the cavity floor is painless, percussion causes acute pain. There is I degree tooth mobility. Roentgenological changes are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Acute serous periodontitis
  - E. Acute purulent periodontitis
83. 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. Pulmonary artery thrombosis
  - B. Stenocardia
  - C. Myocardial infarction
  - D. An attack of coronary artery disease
  - E. Hypertensive crisis
84. A 38-year-old male patient complains of a carious cavity. He had experienced spontaneous dull pain in the tooth in question before. Objectively: the distal masticatory surface of the 37 tooth presents a deep cavity made of soft pigmented dentin. Percussion is painless. After removing the decay from the cavity, cold water has caused pain lasting for about a minute. X-ray picture shows the deformation of the periodontal gap in the region of the 37 root apices. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - D. Chronic deep caries
  - E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
85. A 20-year-old patient complains about unaesthetic look of the 24 tooth from the moment of its eruption. Objectively: enamel of the 24 tooth is partly absent, the dentine is yellow. The 64 tooth was treated more than once when she was a child, but because of frequent exacerbations, edemas and gingival fistula the 64 tooth was extracted when she was 9 years old. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Systemic hypoplasia
  - B. Localised hypoplasia
  - C. Initial caries
  - D. Enamel aplasia
  - E. Fluorosis
86. 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. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - B. Lupus erythematosus, plaque stage
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Lichen ruber planus
  - E. White sponge nevus
87. A 30-year-old patient has a carious cavity in the 11 tooth within parapulpal dentin. The tooth corner and its cutting edge are affected. What filling material is best for restoration of the anatomic tooth form?
- A. Light-cure glass-ionomer cement
  - B. Chemical-cure powder-liquid composite
  - C. Chemical-cure paste-paste composite
  - D. Light-cure composite
  - E. Silicate cement
88. A 37-year-old patient complains of gingival haemorrhage, offensive breath, tooth mobility, difficult mastication. Objectively: the gums are of cyanotic-red colour, periodontal pockets are 6 mm deep and contain serous exudate, there is II class tooth mobility, moderate amount of subgingival and supragingival tartar; hygiene index is 3 points, there is traumatic occlusion along the entire length of the dental arches. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute generalized II grade periodontitis
  - B. Histiocytosis-X
  - C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - D. Acute generalized grade I periodontitis
  - E. Chronic generalized grade II periodontitis
89. A 43-year-old patient complains of increased tooth sensitivity to thermal and chemical stimuli, gum itch. Objectively: the roots of the teeth are exposed to 1/3 of their length, the gums are dense, pale pink. There is a small amount of dental plaque. In the region of the 15, 14, 24, 25, 44, 34 teeth there are wedge-shaped defects within the dentin. Probing of exposed cervices and wedge-shaped defects causes pain reaction. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Parodontosis
  - B. Atrophic gingivitis
  - C. Generalized periodontitis
  - D. Localized periodontitis
  - E. Gingival recession
90. A 53-year-old patient presented to a dental clinic for the orthopaedic treatment of the 27 tooth. During preparation for local anesthesia, the patient felt sick (weakness, pallor, hyperperspiration), and lost consciousness. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Syncope
  - B. Traumatic shock
  - C. Collapse
  - D. Cardiogenic shock
  - E. Anaphylactic shock
91. Parents of a 12-year-old child complain about white patches on the upper front teeth, which appeared six months ago. Objectively: chalk-like patches on the vestibular surfaces in the precervical area of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth. Their enamel is dull, pliable and rough on probing. There is a history of short-term pain caused by chemical stimuli. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute initial caries

- B. Dental fluorosis
  - C. Acute superficial caries
  - D. Chronic initial caries
  - E. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
92. 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. Migratory granuloma of oral cavity floor
  - C. Decubital ulcer of oral cavity floor
  - D. Cancerous ulcer of oral cavity floor
  - E. Gummatous ulcer of oral cavity floor
93. 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. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - E. Acute purulent periodontitis
94. 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 1cm 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. Lower lip fibroma
  - B. Lower lip papilloma
  - C. Verrucous carcinoma
  - D. Lower lip carcinoma
  - E. Keratoacanthoma
95. A 16-year-old girl consulted a dentist about a cosmetic defect on her front teeth, namely some dark spots and dentin defects. The spots were detected immediately after teeth eruption, the defects developed with the lapse of time. The patient was diagnosed with erosive form of dental fluorosis of the 16, 11, 12, 22, 26, 31, 32, 36, 41, 42, 46 teeth. Select a method of treatment:
- A. Prosthetics
  - B. Restoration
  - C. Remineralization
  - D. Surgical treatment
  - E. Regular surveillance
96. 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. Blood and urine tests
  - B. Electroodontometry
  - C. Radiography
  - D. Contrast radiography
  - E. Blood count

97. A 42-year-old patient was diagnosed with exacerbation of generalized grade II periodontitis accompanied by abscess formation. What method of general treatment should be administered in the first place?
- Vitamin therapy
  - Stimulating therapy
  - Antibiotic therapy
  - Hyposensitization therapy
  - Detoxification therapy
98. A 14-year-old teen complains of gingival haemorrhages during tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival mucosa is hyperemic, pastous, bleeds when touched. Schiller-Pisarev test is positive. PMA index - 70%. Hygienic index - 3,0. X-ray picture of the frontal area depicts no evident changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - Chronic periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
99. A 32-year-old patient complains of experiencing dryness and burning of tongue back for a week. The burning intensifies during taking irritating foods. Some time ago he had pneumonia and was treated with antibiotics. Objectively: skin and oral mucosa are pale. The lingual mucosa is hyperemic and edematous, the folds at the back of tongue are covered with the crumbling gray-white plaque, desquamation of the lateral surface of tongue is also present. Saliva is thick and attaches to a spatula. Choose the most effective drug complex for the local treatment:
- Hydrocortizone ointment + solcoseryl
  - Methylene blue + pimafucin
  - Furacilin + solcoseryl
  - Decamin + hydrocortizone ointment
  - Furacilin + methylene blue
100. An 11-year-old child complains of a carious cavity in the left upper molar, which appeared six months ago. Objectively: the medial contact surface of the 26 tooth exhibits a carious cavity located within the mantle dentin. The cavity floor and walls are dense, pigmented, with no pain upon probing. The response to thermal stimuli is absent. Percussion of the tooth causes no pain. Make a provisional diagnosis:
- Chronic deep caries
  - Acute median caries
  - Chronic periodontitis
  - Acute deep caries
  - Chronic median caries
101. A group of specialists conducts an epidemiological survey of certain age groups of population aimed at evaluation of periodontal disease prevalence and treatment needs. These rates are studied by means of the following index:
- OHI-S (Green-Vermillion index)
  - CPITN (WHO index)
  - PMA (Parma)
  - PI (Russel index)
  - PDI (Ramfjord index)
102. 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:
- Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
  - Bowen's disease
  - Erythroplasia

- D. Verrucous precancer of red border
  - E. Localized precancerous hyperkeratosis of red border
- 103.** An 8,5-year-old child is apparently healthy. The child complains about pain in an upper tooth on the left caused by traumatic injury sustained three hours ago. Objectively: the crown part of the 21 tooth is destroyed by 1/2, the pulp is red and significantly exposed, probing causes acute pain and bleeding. Percussion of the 21 tooth is extremely painful. Choose the most efficient treatment method of the 21 tooth:
- A. Vital extirpation
  - B. Devital amputation
  - C. Bioassay technique
  - D. Devital extirpation
  - E. Vital amputation
- 104.** A 4,5-year-old child presents with eruptions on skin and in the mouth which appeared on the previous day. Objectively: the child is in medium severe condition, body temperature is 38,3°C. Scalp, trunk skin and extremities are covered with multiple vesicles with transparent content. Mucous membrane of cheeks, tongue, hard and soft palate exhibits roundish erosion covered with fibrinous film. Gums remain unchanged. Submandibular lymph nodes are slightly enlarged. What diagnosis can be assumed?
- A. Scarlet fever-induced stomatitis
  - B. Chicken pox-induced stomatitis
  - C. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - D. Exudative erythema multiforme
  - E. Measles-induced stomatitis
- 105.** A patient complains about paroxysmal upper jaw toothache on the left that is getting worse at night. Toothache intensifies also under stimulation and irradiates to the left eye and temple. Similar attacks were noted three months ago, the patient didn't undergo any treatment. Objectively: the 25 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Probing causes acute pain at the point of communication, vertical percussion is slightly painful, horizontal one is painless. Mucous membrane in the projection of root apex of the 25 tooth is unchanged, its palpation is painless. Thermal probe causes acute pain, the pain attack is long-lasting. Electroodontodiagnosis is 60 microampere. X-ray picture shows slight widening of periodontal fissure at the root apex of the 25 tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - B. Acute purulent periodontitis
  - C. Acute generalized pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- 106.** A 32-year-old patient complains about mouth soreness, body temperature rise up to 38,5°C, indisposition. Such condition has been occurring periodically for several years after the patient had had a cold. Objectively: lips are covered with haemorrhagic crusts, hyperaemic mucous membrane of lips and cheeks has erosions covered with fibrinous films. Hypersalivation is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Multiform exudative erythema
  - B. Herpes recidivicus
  - C. Herpetiform Dühring's dermatitis
  - D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - E. Pemphigus vulgaris
- 107.** A 5-year-old child complains about spontaneous pain in an upper jaw tooth on the right that is getting worse at night and during eating cold food. Objectively: the 65 tooth has a deep cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Probing is painful, percussion is painless. Cold water causes long-standing pain. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute serous pulpitis
  - B. Acute purulent pulpitis

- C. Acute periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- 108.** A 37-year-old patient complains of gingival haemorrhage, pain, halitosis, body temperature rise up to 37,6°C. Objectively: the gums are markedly hyperemic, swollen, bleed on touch, periodontal pockets are 3 mm deep, contain sero-purulent exudate. Orthopantomogram shows diffuse osteoporosis of alveolar processes, resorption of the interdental septa down to 1/3 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Generalized grade I periodontitis, chronic course
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Generalized grade II periodontitis, exacerbation
  - D. Generalized grade II periodontitis, chronic course
  - E. Generalized grade I periodontitis
- 109.** A 25-year-old patient complains of gingival haemorrhage and enlargement. Objectively: hypertrophy of gingival papillae by 1/3 of the crown height in the frontal region of mandible. Periodontal pockets are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - C. Ulcerous gingivitis
  - D. Epulis
  - E. Localized periodontitis
- 110.** Examination of a 45-year-old patient revealed some white patches on the buccal mucosa along the teeth closure line that didn't protrude above the inflamed and edematous surrounding tissues. The patches could not be removed on scraping. A patient has smoked an average of 3 packs of cigarettes a day for 20 years. Specify the disease of buccal mucosa:
- A. Lichen ruber planus
  - B. Pemphigus
  - C. Tappeiner's leukoplakia (leukoplakia nicotinic)
  - D. Erosive leukoplakia
  - E. Leukoplakia plana
- 111.** A 14-year-old child complains of bleeding and pain during eating in the lower right molar. Objectively: the medial contact and masticatory surfaces of the 46 tooth exhibit a large carious cavity filled with red tissue. Superficial probing causes pain and moderate bleeding. Deeper probing causes acute pain. Percussion is painless. What is your provisional diagnosis:
- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - E. Chronic papillitis
- 112.** A 29-year-old patient complains of acute paroxysmal pain in the upper jaw on the left, that gets worse during having cold food and irradiates into the ear and temple. A year ago she experienced intense pain in the 27 the tooth but didn't consult a dentist. Three days ago there was the second attack of pain. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 27th tooth, interconnecting with the tooth cavity. Probing the open area causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - B. Acute limited pulpitis
  - C. Acute serous periodontitis
  - D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- 113.** 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. Root apex resection
  - B. Conservative treatment
  - C. Tooth replantation
  - D. Dental hemisection
  - E. Root amputation
- 114.** A patient complains of general weakness, pain in the gums, halitosis. Objectively: the patient is pale, adynamic, body temperature is 38,5°C, submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, painful on palpation. Interdental gingival papillae are inflamed, their tops are "detruncated", covered with gray-yellow necrotic incrustation. Radiography of alveolar process and blood count reveal no apparent changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute leukosis
  - B. Localized periodontitis
  - C. Generalized periodontitis
  - D. Acute ulcerous gingivitis
  - E. Agranulocytosis
- 115.** A dentist performing gum anesthetization before the closed curettage had mistakenly used the 10% solution of silver nitrate instead of 10% lidocaine solution. The gums immediately became white, swollen, painful. Which of these medications is to be used for emergency care?
- A. 50% of ethyl alcohol
  - B. 0,5% solution of acetic acid
  - C. 0,1% solution of liquid ammonia
  - D. 3% solution of potassium iodide
  - E. 2% solution of citric acid
- 116.** A 45-year-old patient complains of burning tongue, a metallic taste in mouth. Three months ago she got a dental bridge made of gold and supported by the 16, 14 teeth. Oral cavity examination reveals no objective changes. The 36, 37, 46 teeth are sealed with amalgam fillings. What is the most likely cause of this condition?
- A. Chemical factors
  - B. Neurologic disorder
  - C. Mechanic trauma
  - D. Galvanic currents
  - E. Allergy
- 117.** A 10-year-old child complains of sore throat, cough, fever (up to 38°C). These presentations turned up 2 days ago. Objectively: acute catarrhal stomatitis is present. Tonsils are swollen, hyperemic, covered with yellow-gray friable film which can be easily removed. Submandibular and cervical lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, painful on palpation. Laboratory analysis revealed leuko- and monocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Rubella
  - B. Scarlet fever
  - C. Measles
  - D. Infectious mononucleosis
  - E. Diphtheria
- 118.** A chemical plant worker consulted a dentist about an oral mucosa burn caused by caustic soda. Which of the following medications should be chosen for emergency care?
- A. 50% ethyl alcohol
  - B. 3% sodium chloride solution
  - C. 0,5% acetic acid solution
  - D. 0,1% liquid ammonia
  - E. 2% citric acid solution
- 119.** A 7-year-old boy complains of fever up to 38°C, headache, sore throat. Objectively: slightly hyperemic soft palate mucosa, anterior palatine arches and tonsils exhibit erosions. Submandibular lymph nodes are slightly enlarged, painless. What is the causative agent of this

disease?

- A. Coxsackie virus
  - B. Epstein-Barr virus
  - C. Bordet-Gengou bacillus
  - D. Loeffler's Bacillus
  - E. Herpes simplex
120. A 38-year-old patient complains of discomfort, occasional sensation of tearing in the 17 tooth, infrequent pain during eating hot food that lasts for 10-20 minutes. Objectively: the 17 tooth is filled with composite materials, the tooth is slightly darker than the other ones. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
  - B. Chronic granulating pulpitis
  - C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - E. Recurrent caries
121. A 7-year-old child presents with deterioration of general health status, body temperature rise up to 38,0°C. Objectively: buccal mucosa is covered with white maculae of a pinhead size, protruding above the level of the mucosa. There are pink maculae on the palate. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chicken pox
  - B. Scarlet fever
  - C. Diphthera
  - D. Measles
  - E. Infectious mononucleosis
122. 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. Streptococcus monoculture
  - B. Staphylococcus and protozoa association
  - C. Colibacillus monoculture
  - D. Staphylococcus monoculture
  - E. Proteus monoculture
123. A 20-year-old patient is to be given applicative anaesthesia in the frontal region of the upper jaw prior to the conduction anesthesia. What concentration of lidocaine solution is required for applicative anesthesia?
- A. 15%
  - B. 0,5%
  - C. 3%
  - D. 2%
  - E. 10%
124. 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. 34 tooth pulpitis
  - B. Ganglionitis of pterygopalatine ganglion
  - C. Facial nerve neuritis
  - D. Neuralgia of the 3 branch of trigeminus
  - E. Neuritis of the 3 branch of trigeminus
125. Preventive examination of a 45-year-old patient revealed a carious cavity in the 23 tooth located within the mantle dentin. The cavity floor and walls are of dense, markedly pigmented dentin, probing and cold test provoke no pain, percussion of the 23 tooth is painless.

Electroodontometry results - 6 ma. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic median caries
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Acute median caries
  - D. Chronic periodontitis
  - E. Chronic deep caries
126. On removing a dental plaque, a 19-year-old patient is found to have two white patches in the precervical region of the 11 and 21 teeth. After drying the patches increase in size. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enamel necrosis
  - B. Fluorosis
  - C. Local hypoplasia
  - D. Initial caries
  - E. Amelogenesis imperfecta
127. A 72-year-old patient complains of burning pain in the corners of mouth. Objectively: the folds of mouth corners have erosions, covered with white coating that can be easily removed, mucous membrane of mouth corners is macerated, of pearly colour. There is pathological tooth wear and decreased vertical dimension of occlusion. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Chronic recurrent labial fissure
  - B. Syphilitic angular cheilitis
  - C. Streptococcal angular cheilitis
  - D. Angular cheilitis candidiasis
  - E. Atopic cheilitis
128. 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. Scrofuloderma
  - B. Lupus tuberculosis
  - C. Lepra
  - D. Tertiary syphilis
  - E. Sutton's aphthae
129. A 46-year-old patient has been diagnosed with chronic concrementous pulpitis of the 27 tooth. X-ray picture shows that the concrement is located in the crown part of the tooth cavity and occupies 1/4 of its volume. Select an adequate method of treatment:
- A. Devital amputation
  - B. Vital amputation
  - C. Devital extirpation
  - D. Biologic method
  - E. Vital extirpation
130. A girl is 13 years old. She lives in an area where fluoride concentration in the drinking water is at the rate of 1,6 mg/l. Dental examination revealed some chalk-like spots on the vestibular surfaces of all her teeth. The white coloration is more intense in the centre and less on the periphery. There is light-brown pigmentation in the region of the central incisors along the cutting edge. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Amelogenesis imperfecta
  - B. Dental fluorosis
  - C. Acute initial caries
  - D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
  - E. Stainton-Capdepon syndrome
131. 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°C, the patient has lost 8 kg of body weight over the last month. These symptoms may be indicative of the following disease:

- A. Acute leukosis
  - B. Lymphogranulomatosis
  - C. Infectious mononucleosis
  - D. Chronic leukosis
  - E. AIDS
- 132.** Parents of a 5-month-old baby complain of food refusal, ulcers on the palate. The infant was born prematurely, is now artificially fed. Objectively: at the junction of hard and soft palate there is an oval well-defined ulcer, covered with yellow-gray film and limited by a hyperemic swelling, protruding above the surface of oral mucosa. Which group of drugs should be administered for the aphtha epithelization?
- A. Antimycotic drugs
  - B. Antiviral drugs
  - C. Antiseptics
  - D. Keratoplastic agents
  - E. Antibiotics
- 133.** A 35-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic median caries of the 36 tooth. There is a Black's class II cavity affecting masticatory surface. What material should be chosen for the tooth filling?
- A. Light-cure fluid composite
  - B. Light-cure microhybride composite
  - C. Light-cure microfilled composite
  - D. Glass ionomer cement
  - E. Silicophosphate cement
- 134.** After removal of dental deposit an 18-year-old patient underwent preventive examination. It revealed painless chalky spots in the precervical area on the vestibular surface of the 22 and 41 teeth. Result of enamel resistance test is 7. What morphological changes are typical for this disease?
- A. Damage of dentinoenamel junction
  - B. Superficial enamel demineralization
  - C. Degeneratic changes of odontoblasts
  - D. Subsurface enamel demineralization
  - E. Changes in the mantle dentine
- 135.** A 25-year-old patient complains of intermittent pain during taking sweet and cold food in the 21 tooth. Objectively: there is a hard tissue defect within the enamel in the cervical region of the 21 tooth. The enamel edges are uneven and chalky. Probing the cavity bottom provokes no pain, there is short-term pain reaction to cold stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enamel hypoplasia
  - B. Superficial caries
  - C. Initial caries
  - D. Enamel erosion
  - E. Wedge-shaped defect
- 136.** 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. Viral wart
  - B. Keratoacanthoma
  - C. Verruciform precancer

- D. Pyogenic granuloma
  - E. Lower lip cancer
137. A 13-year-old girl has been experiencing gingival hemorrhages and frontal teeth mobility throughout the last month. Objectively: gingival mucous membrane in the region of lower incisors and canines is edematous, hyperemic, it bleeds on touch. These teeth present with I degree mobility, parodontal pouches are 3 mm deep. Orthopantomogram shows reduction of bone tissue of interalveolar septa by 1/3 of their height. Frontal teeth of the lower jaw are overcrowded. Hygiene index is 4,2. What local treatment should be provided in the first place?
- A. Antibacterial therapy
  - B. Anti-inflammatory therapy
  - C. Physical therapy
  - D. Orthodontic care
  - E. Professional hygiene
138. A 21-year-old patient complains of a drop-shaped bulge in the cervical region. Objectively: there is an enamel droplet of about 2 mm in diameter on the vestibular surface of the 33 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enamel hypoplasia
  - B. Marble-bone disease
  - C. Enamel hyperplasia
  - D. Fluorosis
  - E. Supernumerary tooth
139. A 47-year-old patient complains of persistent ache in the 27 tooth, that gets worse when biting. Objectively: skin colour is normal, the face is symmetrical, the mouth opens without any difficulties, alveolar mucosa at the level of 27 tooth is edematous and hyperemic. The 27 tooth presents a deep carious cavity communicating with the pulp chamber. Percussion of the 27 tooth causes acute pain. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 27 tooth
  - B. Exacerbation of acute periodontitis of the 27 tooth
  - C. Acute generalized purulent pulpitis of the 27 tooth
  - D. Acute purulent maxillary periostitis in the region of the 27 tooth
  - E. Chronic odontogenic left-sided maxillary sinusitis
140. A 27-year-old patient complains of bleeding, pain and swelling of gums, tooth mobility, halitosis, general weakness. Objectively: submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged and painful, gums are hyperemic and cyanotic, they are also swollen and bleed at probing, periodontal pockets are 5-8 mm deep and contain sero-purulent exudate. There is massive dental deposit, gingival recession and tooth migration. X-ray picture shows diffuse osteoporosis and irregular, predominantly vertical, resorption of alveolar septa down to 2/3 of root length. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Grade III parodontosis
  - B. Exacerbation of generalized grade III periodontitis
  - C. Chronic generalized grade III periodontitis
  - D. Eosinophilic granuloma
  - E. Exacerbation of generalized grade II periodontitis
141. A 25-year-old patient complains about a light brown spot in the upper foretooth. Objectively: the 23 tooth has a single light brown spot in the cervical region. Probing shows smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Local enamel hypoplasia
  - B. Chronic superficial caries
  - C. Fluorosis
  - D. Acute initial caries
  - E. Chronic initial caries
142. A 34-year-old male patient complains about acute spasmodic pain in the region of his

- upper jaw on the left that is getting worse as affected by cold stimuli. Toothache irradiates to the ear and temple. He had acute toothache of the 37 tooth one year ago, but he didn't consult a dentist. Pain recurred three days ago. Objectively: the 37 tooth has a carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Probing of the opened carious cavity is extremely painful. X-ray picture shows widening of periodontal fissure at the root apex of the 37 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - E. Acute purulent pulpitis
- 143.** A gravida (36 weeks) complains of gingival haemorrhages and excessive plaque despite a thorough hygienic care of oral cavity. Objectively: gingival papilla and marginal gingival edge are spongiose, bleeding when touched. Fedorov-Volodkina's hygiene index is 3,7 points. What kind of toothpaste should be recommended to this patient after the professional oral hygiene?
- A. Chlorhexidine-containing toothpaste
  - B. Toothpaste with mineralizing agents
  - C. Fluorine-containing toothpaste
  - D. Herbal toothpaste
  - E. Gel toothpaste
- 144.** A 38-year-old patient complains of acute paroxysmal pain in the region of his left upper jaw, left eye and temple. The pain is lasting (2-3 hours), gets worse at night. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a deep carious cavity, floor probing causes painful response, thermal stimuli provoke long-lasting pain, percussion provokes minor pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - B. Pulpitis complicated by the periodontitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of the chronic pulpitis
  - E. Acute limited pulpitis
- 145.** A 12-year-old boy repeatedly visits a dentist to finish treatment of the 36 tooth for the exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. The complaints are absent. Objectively: occlusive dressing on the 36 tooth is preserved, tooth percussion is painless, mucous membrane of the 36 has no pathological changes, is painless on palpation. What material should be used for root canal filling in this case?
- A. Calcium-containing paste
  - B. Sealer with a gutta-percha point
  - C. Zinc-eugenol paste
  - D. Phosphate cement
  - E. Resorcinol-formalin paste
- 146.** A 14-year-old child complains about a cosmetic defect in the frontal teeth region. Objectively: enamel of the 11, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 42 teeth is thin in the region of cutting edge, there is a sulcate enamel pit 1,5 mm wide which encircles the tooth and is parallel to the cutting edge. The cusps of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth are underdeveloped and have conical form. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Local hypoplasia
  - B. Enamel dysplasia
  - C. Stainton-Capdeponat dysplasia
  - D. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
  - E. Systemic hypoplasia
- 147.** A 12-year-old boy complains of severe pain caused by cold food in the 11 tooth. A day before he had a crown break off of the 11 tooth. Examination revealed an oblique fracture of the 11 tooth crown with the opening of the tooth cavity, probing causes acute pain, comparative percussion is painful, there is minor tooth mobility. What treatment should be administered?

- A. Devital extirpation
  - B. Vital extirpation
  - C. Devital amputation
  - D. Biologic method
  - E. Vital amputation
- 148.** 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. Hypertensive crisis
  - B. Anaphylactic shock
  - C. Hypoglycemic coma
  - D. Acute respiratory failure
  - E. Collapse
- 149.** 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. Acute purulent periostitis of upper jaw of the 26 tooth on the left
  - B. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - D. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - E. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth
- 150.** Parents of a 1,5-month-old child complain of whitish depositions on the child's buccal and labial mucosa. Objectively: labial and buccal mucosa is hyperemic and covered with caseous deposition that can be easily removed. Specify the causative agent of this disease:
- A. Loeffler's bacillus
  - B. Vincent's spirochaetes
  - C. Fusiform bacillus
  - D. Candida fungi
  - E. Diplococci
- 151.** 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. Bowen's disease
  - B. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
  - C. Verrucous precancer of the red border of lip
  - D. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the red border of lip
  - E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat
- 152.** A 20-year-old patient complains of general weakness, fever, headache. These presentations appeared three days ago. Objectively: the regional lymph nodes are enlarged, painful on palpation, body temperature is 37,8°C, oral mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. Mucous membrane of lips, palate, gums, cheeks presents single erosions of polycyclic irregular shape, covered with grayish-white film, painful. Which drugs should be administered for the local treatment of the early disease?
- A. Antiviral
  - B. Dyes
  - C. Antiseptics
  - D. Keratoplastic agents
  - E. Corticosteroid ointments

- 153.** A 40-year-old patient has been given anesthesia, immediately after which he developed severe weakness, heart palpitation. Objectively: the patient is conscious, inert, skin is markedly hyperemic, there is acute headache, AP is 180/100 mm Hg, heart sounds are muffled. What state is it?
- Cardial pain
  - An attack of stenocardia
  - Myocardial infarction
  - Hypertensive crisis
  - Cardiogenic form of anaphylactic shock
- 154.** A 26-year-old patient presented at a clinic for prosthetics. Objectively: the crown of the 16 tooth is destroyed by 1/3. It is planned to restore its anatomical shape with a metal inlay. What is the first stage of cavity preparation?
- Making additional cavities
  - Completing the cavity walls
  - Completing the cavity floor
  - Cavity widening and necrosectomy
  - Beveling
- 155.** An 18-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise, weakness, pain induced by eating and deglutition. Objectively: mucous membrane of the oral cavity is erythematic with multiple petechia. Pharynx is hyperaemic. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, painless. In blood: leukocytosis, monocytosis, atypic mononuclears, ESR is 30 mm/h. What is the leading factor of disease development?
- Viral infection
  - Delayed allergy
  - Autoimmune disorders
  - Bacterial infection
  - Immediate allergy
- 156.** During extration of the 26 tooth a 34-year-old patient developed tinnitus, skin pallor, weakness. She was diagnosed with vertigo. What is the most appropriate tactics of emergency care?
- Placing the patient in Trendelenburg position
  - Intravenous injection of prednisolone
  - Intravenous injection of 0,1% adrenalin
  - Intravenous injection of cordiamin
  - Intravenous injection of 50% analgin
- 157.** Preventive examination of a 55-year-old man revealed a well-defined area of opaque mucosal epithelium of the left cheek that didn't protrude above the surrounding tissues and could not be removed on scraping. Crowns of the 34, 35, 36 teeth were strongly decayed and had sharp edges. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Soft leukoplakia
  - Candidiasis
  - Lichen ruber planus
  - Leukoplakia
  - Lupus erythematosus
- 158.** A 42-year-old patient complains of a cavity in the 26 tooth. Objectively: the 26 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity, dentine is dense, pigmented, there is pain reaction to a cold stimulus, percussion and probing are painless. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- Chronic deep caries
  - Acute median caries
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Chronic median caries
  - Acute deep caries
- 159.** 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. Dissection along the mucogingival junction
  - B. Root apex resection
  - C. Replantation of the 12 tooth
  - D. Extraction of the 12 tooth
  - E. Conservative treatment
- 160.** 23-year-old patient complains of gingival haemorrhages, fatigue, indisposition. The symptoms have appeared quite recently. Objectively: the skin and oral mucosa are pale. Gums bleed when touched. There are petechiae on the mucous membrane of cheeks, lips and palate. What laboratory test will allow to make a diagnosis?
- A. Complete blood count
  - B. Bleeding time test
  - C. Immunogram
  - D. Blood test for Vitamin C
  - E. Blood test for sugar
- 161.** A 10-year-old girl complains of minor pain in a lower jaw tooth occurring during having cold food. Objectively: the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth exhibits a carious cavity with a narrow inlet located within the mantle dentin. Probing causes pain along the enamel-dentin border. Make a diagnosis:
- A. Acute deep caries
  - B. Chronic deep caries
  - C. Acute median caries
  - D. Superficial caries
  - E. Chronic median caries
- 162.** A 23-year-old patient complains of whitish spots on the masticatory teeth, drawing of mouth during taking acidic food. The spots appeared about 3 months ago. Objectively: the cervical region of the 46, 36, 27 teeth exhibits some chalk-like spots that can be easily stained with 2% methylene blue, probing reveals the surface roughness. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute initial caries
  - B. Endemic fluorosis
  - C. Enamel hypoplasia
  - D. Acute superficial caries
  - E. Chronic superficial caries
- 163.** 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. Syncope
  - B. Epileptic seizure
  - C. Quincke's edema
  - D. Haematoma
  - E. Collapse
- 164.** A 22-year-old patient was undergoing treatment of the 25th tooth for deep acute caries. During preparation a dentist accidentally opened the horn of pulp. What method of treatment should be applied?
- A. Devital extirpation
  - B. Vital amputation of pulp
  - C. Devital amputation

- D. Biologic method
  - E. Vital extirpation
- 165.** A 23-year-old patient complains about root exposition, gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing, gum itch. Objectively: there is supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. Gums are hyperaemic, edematic, pouches are 3,5 mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 1/3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
  - B. Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
  - C. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
  - E. II degree periodontitis
- 166.** An 8-year-old child has a deep carious cavity communicating with tooth cavity on the distal-approximal masticatory surface of the 75 tooth. Probing causes pain. Percussion is painless. Cold water causes slowly abating pain. The tooth decayed several months ago and wasn't treated. What treatment method would be efficient in this case?
- A. Vital amputation
  - B. Vital extirpation
  - C. Biological method
  - D. Devital extirpation
  - E. Devital amputation
- 167.** 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. Acute serous periodontitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
  - E. Acute purulent pulpitis complicated by periodontitis
- 168.** Preventive examination of an 8-year-old boy revealed some lusterless chalk-like spots on the vestibular surface of the 11 and 21 teeth, which are localised in the precervical region. Subjective complaints are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute superficial caries
  - B. Local enamel hypoplasia
  - C. Acute initial caries
  - D. Chronic initial caries
  - E. White-spotted fluorosis
- 169.** A 46-year-old patient complains about pain and bleeding from the carious cavity of her 27 tooth during eating. Previously she had spontaneous pain. Examination of the 27 tooth revealed a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface consisting of red tissue, probing induced pain and haemorrhage. What treatment method should be chosen?
- A. Biological method
  - B. Devital extirpation
  - C. Vital extirpation
  - D. Vital amputation
  - E. Devital amputation
- 170.** A 49-year-old patient complains about pain in the oral cavity induced by eating. He suffers from CHd. Objective examination revealed dyspnea, limb edema. Oral cavity isn't sanitized. On the mucous membrane on the right, there is an ulcer with irregular edges covered with greyish-white necrotic deposit with low-grade inflammation around it. There is also halitosis. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Tuberculous ulcer
  - B. Trophic ulcer

- C. Cancerous ulcer
  - D. Traumatic ulcer
  - E. Ulcero-necrotic stomatitis
171. Parents of a 12-year-old child complain of white patches on the upper front teeth, which appeared six months ago. Objectively: chalk-like patches on the vestibular surfaces in the precervical region of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth. Their enamel is dull, pliable and rough on probing. There is a history of short-term pain caused by chemical stimuli. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
  - B. Acute superficial caries
  - C. Dental fluorosis
  - D. Chronic initial caries
  - E. Acute initial caries
172. A 12-year-old patient complains of gingival haemorrhage, tooth mobility. He has had these presentations since the age of 4. Objectively: gingiva around all the teeth is hyperaemic, edematous, bleeds during instrumental examination. The teeth roots are exposed by 1/3 and covered with whitish plaque. The teeth are mobile. Dentogingival pockets are 4-5 mm deep. External examination revealed dryness and thickening of the outer layer of skin on the palms, anterior third of the forearms, soles; there are skin cracks. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
  - B. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
  - C. Letterer-Siwe disease
  - D. Niemann-Pick disease
  - E. Cyclic neutropenia
173. A 4-year-old girl complains of spontaneous acute toothache in the upper jaw on the right increasing during eating. The pain arose two days ago. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity filled with softened dentin in the 55 tooth. There is no intercommunication with the tooth cavity. Probing of the cavity floor is slightly painful. Percussion is painful. What is the presumptive diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - B. Acute pulpitis complicated by periodontitis
  - C. Acute generalized (serous) pulpitis
  - D. Acute purulent periodontitis
  - E. Acute purulent pulpitis
174. A 52-year-old man undergoes treatment of the 36 tooth for chronic periodontitis. Radiography revealed convoluted medial root canals; an irregular-shaped focus of destruction of bone tissue 0,2x0,2 cm large in the region of the medial root apex. Which of the following drugs is optimal for intracanal electrophoresis?
- A. 1% solution of decamethoxin
  - B. 0,1% solution of trypsin
  - C. 1% solution of novocaine
  - D. 10% solution of potassium iodide
  - E. 3% solution of copper sulphate
175. A 24-year-old male complains of pain, bad breath, body temperature rise up to 38,0°C. Objectively: the patient is pale, adynamic. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful. Gums are edematous, hyperaemic, ulcerated, covered with necrotic plaque. There is an excessive buildup of calculus. What additional study should be done in the first place?
- A. Complete blood count
  - B. X-ray of jaws
  - C. Test for HIV infection
  - D. Blood sugar test
  - E. Microscopy of gingival plaque
176. 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. Lupus erythematosus
  - B. Leukoplakia
  - C. Premalignant circumscribed hyperkeratosis
  - D. Lichen ruber planus
  - E. Candidous cheilitis
- 177.** A 32-year-old patient complains of acute spontaneous attacks of pain in the 14 tooth. The pain lasts for 10-20 minutes and occurs every 2-3 hours. Carious cavity in the 14 tooth is filled with softened dentin. Probing of the cavity floor is painful at one point. Cold stimulus causes pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hyperemia of the pulp
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - C. Acute deep caries
  - D. Acute localized pulpitis
  - E. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- 178.** A 47-year-old female patient complains of inability to eat hot and cold food, as well as of intense pain caused by sour, sweet and salty food. Objectively: there is a slight loss of enamel on the molars and incisors. Probing and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enamel necrosis
  - B. Pathological abrasion of dental hard tissues
  - C. Enamel erosion
  - D. Hyperesthesia of dental hard tissues
  - E. Enamel hypoplasia
- 179.** 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. Attack of bronchial asthma
  - B. Hypersensitive gag reflex
  - C. Tracheitis
  - D. Acute bronchitis
  - E. Aspiration of a foreign body
- 180.** A patient complains of burning, itch and lower lip enlargement. He has been suffering from this for a long time. Objectively: the patient's face is asymmetric due to the flattening of nasolabial fold. His lower lip is edematic, of normal colour, painless on palpation. The patient has plicated tongue. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Hemangioma
  - B. Quincke's edema
  - C. Granulomatous Miescher's cheilitis
  - D. Lymphangioma
  - E. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
- 181.** A 52-year-old female patient complains of dry mouth, taste impairment, burning and pricking sensations in the tongue that disappear during eating but intensify at the end of the day. For the first time such problems arose 2 years ago after a psychic trauma. She has a history of anacid gastritis. Objectively: the general condition is satisfactory, the patient is restless, tearful. Oral mucosa is pale pink, dry; filiform papillae on the dorsum of tongue are reduced. Pharyngeal reflex is dramatically reduced. There is segmental disturbance of facial skin sensation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Glossodynia

- B. Desquamative glossitis
  - C. Chronic atrophic candidous glossitis
  - D. Ganglionitis of sublingual ganglions
  - E. Moller-Hunter glossitis
182. At a dentist's appointment a patient complained of weakness, nausea, blackout, and then he lost consciousness. Make a diagnosis:
- A. Collapse
  - B. Shock
  - C. Insult
  - D. Coma
  - E. Syncope
183. Analysis of the contents of periodontal pockets revealed a significant contamination with Candida yeast fungi. Which of the following drugs should be used for instillations?
- A. Trichopol
  - B. Diclofenac sodium
  - C. Clotrimazole
  - D. Dioxydin
  - E. Tinidazole
184. 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 edematic, hyperaemic at the level of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth had been treated before. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - C. Acute purulent periostitis of upper jaw of the 26 tooth on the left
  - D. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth
  - E. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
185. A patient complains about paroxysmal upper jaw toothache on the left that is getting worse at night. Toothache intensifies also under stimulation and irradiates to the left eye and temple. Similar attacks were noted three months ago, the patient didn't undergo any treatment. Objectively: the 25 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Probing causes acute pain at the point of communication, vertical percussion is slightly painful, horizontal one is painless. Mucous membrane in the projection of root apex of the 25 tooth is unchanged, its palpation is painless. Thermal probe causes acute pain, the pain attack is long-lasting. Electroodontodiagnosis is 60 microampere. X-ray picture shows a slight widening of periodontal fissure at the root apex of the 25 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute generalized pulpitis
  - B. Acute purulent periodontitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
186. 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. Fibroma of tongue
  - C. Abscess of tongue
  - D. Hemangiofibroma of tongue
  - E. Lipoma of tongue

- 187.** After removal of dental plaque an 18-year-old patient underwent preventive examination. It revealed painless chalky spots in the precervical region on the vestibular surface of the 22 and 41 teeth. Result of enamel resistance test is 7. What morphological changes are typical for this disease?
- Damage of dentinoenamel junction
  - Subsurface enamel demineralization
  - Changes in the mantle dentine
  - Degenerative changes of odontoblasts
  - Superficial enamel demineralization
- 188.** 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?
- Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - Residual pulpitis
  - Radicular cyst
  - Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- 189.** A 12-year-old child complains of body temperature rise up to 39,8°C, weakness, headache and pain in throat getting worse when swallowing. Objectively: mucous membrane of gums is edematous, hyperemic. Tonsils are bright red, hypertrophic, covered with yellow-gray deposit which does not extend beyond the lymphoid tissue and can be easily removed. Submandibular, occipital lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, slightly painful on palpation. Hepatosplenomegaly is present. Identify the causative agent of this disease:
- Bordet-Gengou bacillus
  - Coxsackie virus
  - Loeffler's Bacillus
  - Herpes virus
  - Epstein-Barr virus
- 190.** A 25-year-old patient consulted a doctor about massive gingival haemorrhages, dry mouth, mobility and shifting of teeth, purulent discharges from the gums, bad breath. According to the patient, these presentations turned up about 2 months ago. Before the diagnosis can be made, the following tests should be done in the first place:
- Immunological studies
  - Acute-phase reactants tests
  - Allergological tests
  - Blood sugar test
  - Serologic studies
- 191.** An 8-year-old boy complains of having toothache during eating. Objectively: approximal surface of the 55 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Probing causes acute pain, there is bleeding, percussion is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- 192.** A 13-year-old girl complains of toothache increasing while biting. Objectively: the 36 tooth has a deep carious cavity not communicating with the tooth cavity, the response to thermal stimuli is painless, percussion is sharply painful, mucous membrane is intact. X-ray picture shows no changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

- B. Acute serous periodontitis
  - C. Acute purulent periodontitis
  - D. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - E. Acute serous pulpitis
- 193.** An 8,5-year-old child is apparently healthy. The child complains of pain in an upper tooth on the left caused by a traumatic injury sustained three hours ago. Objectively: the crown part of the 21 tooth is destroyed by 1/2, the pulp is red and significantly exposed, probing causes acute pain and bleeding. Percussion of the 21 tooth is extremely painful. Choose the most efficient treatment method of the 21 tooth:
- A. Devital extirpation
  - B. Bioassay technique
  - C. Devital amputation
  - D. Vital amputation
  - E. Vital extirpation
- 194.** A 31-year-old male patient complains of dryness and burning of tongue back that appeared for about a week ago and get worse when he eats irritating food. The patient has a history of recent pneumonia. He had been treated in the in-patient hospital for 2 weeks, the treatment program included antibiotics. Now he doesn't take any drugs. Objectively: mucous membrane of the oral cavity is hyperemic, dry, glossy. Tongue back and palate have greyish-white plicae that can be easily removed. Threads of saliva trail behind the spatula. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
  - B. Acute atrophic candidiasis
  - C. Chronic atrophic candidiasis
  - D. Medicamental stomatitis
  - E. Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis
- 195.** 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. Decubital ulcer
  - B. Maxillary tuberculosis
  - C. Maxillary syphilis
  - D. Maxillary carcinoma
  - E. Maxillary actinomycosis
- 196.** A 37-year-old male patient complains about pain of the 46 tooth during food intake, especially hot food, offensive breath when he sucks his tooth. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, masticatory surface of the 48 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. X-ray picture shows widening of periodontal fissure at the root apex of the 46 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- 197.** A 57-year-old patient complains about dryness and burning of the lateral surface of her tongue. These sensations disappear during eating. She noted such sensations three months ago. She has a history of gastritis with reduced secretory function. Objectively: mucous membrane of tongue and oral cavity has no peculiarities. The back of tongue has thin white coating. Regional lymph nodes are unpalpable. Oral cavity is sanitized. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Glossodynia

- B. Hunter-Moeller glossitis
  - C. Lingual nerve neuritis
  - D. Candidiasis
  - E. Desquamative glossitis
- 198.** A patient working as a bricklayer complains of itching, burning, soreness of lips that show up only in the summer period. He has been ill for 3 years. Objectively: vermilion border of the lower lip is hyperemic, edematous, covered with blisters and painful erosions 2 mm in diameter, crusts, cracks. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Meteorological cheilitis
  - B. Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form
  - C. Contact allergic cheilitis
  - D. Eczematous cheilitis, exudative form
  - E. Actinic cheilitis, exudative form
- 199.** 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. Lymphangioma
  - B. Branched hemangioma
  - C. Capillary hemangioma
  - D. Lentigo
  - E. Cavernous hemangioma
- 200.** A 23-year-old patient complains of root exposition, gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing, gum itch. Objectively: there is supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. Gums are hyperaemic, edematous, pockets are 3,5 mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 1/3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
  - B. Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
  - C. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
  - E. II degree periodontitis
- 201.** A patient complains about pain in the 45 tooth induced by cold, sour and sweet food stimuli. The pain abates when the stimulus action is stopped. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface within mantle dentin filled with food rests and softened dentin, overhanging enamel edges are chalky. What is the diagnosis?
- A. Chronic deep caries
  - B. Acute median caries
  - C. Chronic median caries
  - D. Acute superficial caries
  - E. Acute deep caries
- 202.** A 44-year-old male patient complains of fatigue and headache, limb numbness, dry mouth, burning and pain in the tongue. Objectively: skin and oral mucosa are pale. There are painful cracks in the corners of mouth. Dorsum of tongue is smooth, glossy, with bright red striae. In blood: Hb- 70 g/l, RBCs -  $1,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , color index - 1,6, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, lymphocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Iron deficiency anemia
  - B. Addison-Biermer anemia
  - C. Chronic posthaemorrhagic anemia
  - D. Aplastic anemia
  - E. Late chlorosis
- 203.** A 18-year-old patient complains of acute spontaneous toothache irradiating to the right eye and temporal region. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 27 tooth within circumpulpal dentin. Dentin is light, softened. Probing of the cavity floor and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - B. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - C. Acute serous periodontitis
  - D. Acute purulent periodontitis
  - E. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- 204.** A 10-year-old child undergoes sanitation of the oral cavity. The girl was found to have chalky spots on the vestibular surfaces in the precervical region of the 21 and 12 teeth. Enamel surface is dull, smooth. Pain reaction to the temperature stimuli is absent. What additional method of examination is expected to confirm the diagnosis?
- A. Electroodontodiagnostics
  - B. Orthopantomography
  - C. Ultraviolet stomatoscopy
  - D. Vital staining
  - E. Intraoral roentgenography
- 205.** A 35-year-old patient complains of a significant enlargement of the upper lip and eyelids, which developed within a few minutes (during cleaning the house with a detergent). Objectively: there is an edema of the upper part of face, upper lip and eyelids. Palpation is painless. What disease are these symptoms typical for?
- A. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
  - B. Glandular cheilitis
  - C. Lymphedema
  - D. Macrocheilitis
  - E. Angioneurotic Quincke's edema
- 206.** A 21-year-old patient complains of constant progressing throbbing pain in the 27 tooth. Objectively: a large carious cavity is filled with softened dentin, the tooth cavity is closed. Probing of the cavity floor is painless, percussion causes acute pain, there is grade II tooth mobility. Palpation of the mucous membrane in the projection of the root apex of the 27 tooth causes pain. Radiological changes are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute serous periodontitis
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Acute purulent periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Acute purulent pulpitis
- 207.** A 20-year-old pregnant woman complains of gingival enlargement, bleeding and pain during eating and tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival papillae on the upper and lower jaw are hyperaemic, haemorrhagic, painful, cover the crowns of teeth by 1/2. Scalloped contours of marginal gingiva are abnormal. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Generalized periodontitis
  - D. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form
  - E. Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form
- 208.** A 32-year-old patient complains of mouth soreness, body temperature rise up to 38,5°C, indisposition. Such condition has occurred periodically for several years after the patient had had a cold. Objectively: lips are covered with haemorrhagic crusts, hyperaemic mucous membrane of lips and cheeks has erosions covered with fibrinous films. Hypersalivation is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Multiform exudative erythema
  - B. Herpetiform Duhring's dermatitis
  - C. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - D. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - E. Herpes recidivus
- 209.** A 34-year-old male patient complains of acute spasmodic pain in the region of his upper

jaw on the left that is getting worse as affected by cold stimuli. Toothache irradiates to the ear and temple. He had acute toothache of the 37 tooth one year ago, but he didn't consult a dentist. Pain recurred three days ago. Objectively: the 37 tooth has a carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Probing of the opened carious cavity is extremely painful. X-ray picture shows widening of periodontal fissure at the root apex of the 37 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- 210.** A 24-year-old patient complains of aching pain in the 11 tooth that is getting worse on biting. Two days ago the tooth was filled for pulpitis. Objectively: the 11 tooth is filled. The thermal test causes no pain, vertical percussion is slightly painful. X-ray picture of the 11 tooth shows that the endodontic filling is 1 mm above the root apex. Which of the following methods will be most effective for eliminating this complication?
- A. Ultrahigh frequency therapy
  - B. Fluctuorization
  - C. Analgetics
  - D. Submucous injection of 1% solution of hydrocortisone
  - E. Relaxing incision
- 211.** 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. Syphilis
  - B. Tuberculosis
  - C. Decubital ulcer
  - D. Infectious mononucleosis
  - E. Acute aphthous stomatitis
- 212.** An 18-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise, weakness, pain induced by eating and deglutition. Objectively: mucous membrane of the oral cavity is erythematic with multiple petechia. Pharynx is hyperaemic. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, painless. In blood: leukocytosis, monocytosis, atypic mononuclear cells, ESR is 30 mm/h. What is the leading factor of disease development?
- A. Immediate allergy
  - B. Viral infection
  - C. Delayed allergy
  - D. Autoimmune disorders
  - E. Bacterial infection
- 213.** A 33-year-old patient complains about pain, gingival haemorrhage, halitosis, body temperature rise up to 37,8°C. Objectively: gums are apparently hyperaemic, edematic, bleed easily, parodontal pouches are 3-4 mm deep, and contain purulent exudate. Orthopantomogram shows diffuse osteoporosis of alveolar process, resorption of interdental septa down to 1/3 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - B. Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic generalized II degree periodontitis

- 214.** 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?
- Syncope
  - Anaphylactic shock
  - Collapse
  - AP rise
  - Attack of stenocardia
- 215.** Objective examination of a 10-year-old child revealed that the whole lower lip was slightly hyperemic, infiltrated, dry, covered with small scales. Architectonics of lips is changed. The child complains of dryness and a feeling of tense lips, especially in autumn and winter. The child had a bad habit of lip sucking. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Allergic cheilitis
  - Meteorological cheilitis
  - Microbial cheilitis
  - Atopic cheilitis
  - Exfoliative cheilitis
- 216.** A 25-year-old patient complains of a light brown spot in the upper front tooth. Objectively: the 23 tooth has a single light brown spot in the precervical region. Probing shows smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute initial caries
  - Fluorosis
  - Local enamel hypoplasia
  - Chronic initial caries
  - Chronic superficial caries
- 217.** A 35-year-old patient complains of progressing throbbing pain in the 26 tooth. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a carious cavity filled with softened dentine, tooth cavity is closed, probing of the cavity floor is painless, percussion causes acute pain. There is I grade tooth mobility. Roentgenological changes are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute purulent pulpitis
  - Acute purulent periodontitis
  - Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - Acute serous periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- 218.** A 32-year-old patient complains of the long-term dull toothache caused by hot food. The toothache appeared a month ago. Objectively: the 26 tooth has changed in colour, on the masticatory surface there is a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Superficial probing of pulp is painless, deep probing is painful. Electro-odontodiagnostics results: 85  $\mu$ a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - Chronic concrementous pulpitis
  - Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- 219.** A patient complains about spontaneous pain in the area of his 15 tooth he has been feeling for 2 days. Thermal stimuli make the pain worse, its attacks last up to 30 minutes. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 15 tooth consisting of light softened dentin, floor probing is painful in one point, reaction to the thermal stimuli is positive, percussion is painless. Make a diagnosis:
- Acute local pulpitis
  - Acute diffuse pulpitis

- C. Pulp hyperemia
  - D. Acute deep caries
  - E. Acute condition of chronic pulpitis
220. An 18-year-old man complains of the 14, 13, 12, 23, 24 teeth being sensitive to sweet and sour food. Examination revealed some isolated ill-defined chalky spots in the precervical region. What is the most informative method of study that allows to confirm the diagnosis?
- A. X-ray
  - B. Probing
  - C. Electro-odontometry
  - D. Thermometry
  - E. Vital staining
221. A 27-year-old patient complains of the long-term pain in the 22 tooth caused by cold and hot food, as well as of spontaneous pain lasting for 30 minutes and occurring 3-4 times per day, getting worse at night. Pain arose 3 days ago after preparation of the tooth for the acrylic crown. Objectively: the 22 tooth is intact, the thermal test causes acute long-lasting pain, percussion is painless. What is the optimal treatment tactics?
- A. Devital pulp extirpation
  - B. Biological treatment of pulpitis
  - C. Application of fluorine lacquer
  - D. Vital pulp extirpation
  - E. Vital pulp amputation
222. A 35-year-old patient complains about itch, burning and edema of lips. He has been suffering from this for a week. Objectively: reddening of vermilion border and skin, especially in the region of mouth corners, there are also vesicles, crusts, small cracks along with erythematous affection of vermilion border. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute herpetic cheilitis
  - B. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis
  - C. Acute eczematous cheilitis
  - D. Allergic contact cheilitis
  - E. Multiform exudative erythema
223. 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. Erythroplasia of Queyrat
  - B. Bowen's disease
  - C. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
  - D. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip
  - E. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of lip
224. Parents of an 8-year-old child complain about a painful formation in the child's oral cavity that obstructs food intake. The same complaints were registered two years ago. Mucous membrane of lateral tongue surface is hyperemic and edematous. There is an oval erosion over 0,7 cm large covered with yellow greyish deposit. Erosion edges are hyperemic and painful on palpation. The child has a history of chronic cholecystocholangitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Erythema multiforme
  - B. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - D. Traumatic erosion
  - E. Behcet's syndrome
225. A pregnant 24-year-old woman complains about emergence of several new carious cavities, falling out of old fillings. Objective examination revealed: index of decayed, missing

and filled teeth (DMF) = 16, Fedorov-Volodkina hygiene index is 3,3. Choose the optimal material for carious cavity filling in this case:

- A. Glass ionomer cement
  - B. Chemical-cure composite
  - C. Silver amalgam
  - D. Light-cure composite
  - E. Silicophosphate cement
- 226.** Examination of an 11-year-old boy revealed thickened, somewhat cyanotic, dense gingival margin overlapping the crowns of all teeth by 1/2 of their height. Fedorov-Volodkina oral hygiene index is 2,6, PMA index is 20%. X-ray picture shows no pathological changes of periodontium. The child has a 2-year history of neuropsychiatric treatment for epilepsy. Make a provisional diagnosis:
- A. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Localized periodontitis
  - C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Generalized periodontitis
- 227.** 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. Anaphylactic shock
  - B. Collapse
  - C. Attack of stenocardia
  - D. Syncope
  - E. Traumatic shock
- 228.** An 11-year-old girl complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating. She has been suffering from this for a year. Gum of both upper and lower jaws is edematous and congestively hyperemic. Hygienic state of oral cavity is unsatisfactory. Bite is edge-to-edge. Roentgenological examination of periodontium revealed no pathological changes. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Generalized periodontitis
  - C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Localized periodontitis
- 229.** A 10-year-old child complains of gingival pain and haemorrhage which appeared two days ago after a cold. Objectively: the gingiva is edematous, hyperaemic, bleeds easily, painful on palpation. The tips of gingival papillae are dome-shaped. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Ulcerative gingivitis
  - D. Generalized periodontitis
  - E. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- 230.** A 42-year-old patient complains about gingival pain, progressing gingival haemorrhage, increasing tooth mobility, halitosis. Objectively: gums are evidently hyperaemic, extremely edematous, they bleed easily on palpation. Tooth roots are exposed, parodontal pouches are 4-6 mm deep, and contain purulent exudate, there is also supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. II-III grade tooth mobility is present. Orthopantomogram shows resorption of interdental septa down to 1/2 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic generalized III degree periodontitis
  - B. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
  - C. Exacerbation of generalized III degree periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis

- E. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
- 231.** A 36-year-old patient complains of pain under the dental bridge. After its removal the patient has been found to have an ulcer 0,3x0,5 cm large on the alveolar process. The ulcer is slightly painful and soft, the surrounding mucosa is hyperaemic, submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?
- Tuberculous ulcer
  - Trophic ulcer
  - Cancerous ulcer
  - Decubital ulcer
  - Sutton aphtha
- 232.** A 39-year-old patient complains of a cosmetic defect, hypersensitivity of the 12, 11, 22 teeth. Objectively: vestibular surface of these teeth has oval defects with smooth shiny walls. Probing causes no pain, there is a pain reaction to cold stimuli. The defects can be stained with 5% tincture of iodine. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Fluorosis, erosive form
  - Systemic hypoplasia
  - Superficial caries
  - Enamel erosion
  - Wedge-shaped defect
- 233.** An 8-year-old child complains about pain in the 21 tooth that is getting worse during biting down. A month ago a part of tooth crown broke off as a result of a fall. The child didn't consult a dentist. Objectively: in the region of medial angle of the 21 tooth there is a crown defect that makes up 1/3 of the crown's height. Tooth cavity is open, probing and thermal stimulus cause no pain. Percussion is acutely painful. Gum around the 21 tooth is edematic and hyperaemic. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- Acute serous periodontitis
  - Acute purulent periodontitis
  - Acute condition of chronic pulpitis
  - Pulpitis complicated by periodontitis
  - Acute condition of chronic periodontitis
- 234.** A 17-year-old man complains of a cosmetic defect in form of light spots on the teeth. In the area of his residence the fluoride concentration in drinking water is at the rate of 1 mg/l. Objectively: vestibular surface of the 11,12, 21, 22, and tubercles of the 16, 26, 36 and 46 teeth have chalky spots with shiny surface that have been present since the time of eruption. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Multiple caries
  - Enamel erosion
  - Systemic hypoplasia
  - Endemic fluorosis
  - Amelogenesis imperfecta
- 235.** A 35-year-old man complains of short-term pain caused by thermal stimuli in the 46 and 47 teeth. Objectively: masticatory surfaces of the 46, 47 teeth are intact, approximal surfaces could not be examined because of a very close arrangement of teeth. What methods of study can be used in this case if you suspect the presence of hidden cavities?
- Electro-odontometry
  - Measuring electrical resistance
  - X-ray
  - Vital staining
  - Fluorescent study
- 236.** A 48-year-old patient complains about itching gums. Objectively: gums are dense, of normal colour; cold water causes short-term toothache. X-ray picture shows osteosclerosis of interalveolar septa (fine granular bone texture), height of interalveolar septa and integrity of compact substance on their tops is unchanged. Which diagnosis is the most likely?

- A. I degree periodontitis
  - B. I degree parodontosis
  - C. Initial parodontosis
  - D. Atrophic gingivitis
  - E. Initial periodontitis
- 237.** A 22-year-old student complains of gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: hyperaemia and edema of marginal gingiva of the front teeth on both jaws, periodontal pockets are absent. X-ray reveals no pathological changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Generalized periodontitis
  - C. Localized periodontitis
  - D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Ulcerative gingivitis
- 238.** 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 1,5x1,2 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. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - C. Decubital ulcer
  - D. Leukoplakia
  - E. Papillomatosis
- 239.** A 14-year-old child complains about acute spontaneous pain in an upper jaw tooth on the right. The pain has been lasting for 3 days, it is throbbing, irradiating to the temple, getting worse at night. Objectively: surface of the 15 tooth exhibits a carious cavity within parapulpal dentine. Dentine is softened, of greyish colour. Probing of the whole cavity floor is painful, percussion of the 15 tooth is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute periodontitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - E. Acute focal pulpitis
- 240.** 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. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
  - B. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of lip
  - C. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip
  - D. Bowen's disease
  - E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat
- 241.** A patient complains of acute short-term toothache caused by thermal and chemical irritants. The tooth has not been treated before, the pain arose about a month ago. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 36 tooth there is a deep carious cavity within circumpulpal dentin with overhanging chalky enamel. Probing of the cavity floor causes a slight pain. There is also a short-term pain from the cold stimulus. The result of electric pulp test is 8 ma. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Pulp hyperemia
  - B. Chronic deep caries

- C. Acute median caries
  - D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - E. Acute deep caries
242. A 35-year-old patient has been diagnosed with chronic median caries of the 36 tooth. There is a Black's class II cavity affecting masticatory surface. What material should be chosen for the tooth filling?
- A. Glass ionomer cement
  - B. Light-cure microhybride composite
  - C. Light-cure fluid composite
  - D. Silicophosphate cement
  - E. Light-cure microfilled composite
243. 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
244. A 16-year-old male patient complains of itchy rash on the vermilion border of lips and in the mouth corners. The patient has a 4-year-old history of this disease with exacerbation periods mainly in autumn and winter. Objectively: vermilion border of lips and skin in the mouth corners is dry, peeling with small scales. Mouth corners are characterized by lichenification, deep folds and fissures, bloody crusts. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Meteorological cheilitis
  - B. Actinic cheilitis
  - C. Exfoliative cheilitis
  - D. Atopic cheilitis
  - E. Eczematous cheilitis
245. A 25-year-old patient complains of a light brown spot in the upper front tooth. Objectively: the 23 tooth has a single light brown spot in the precervical region. Probing reveals smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Fluorosis
  - B. Local enamel hypoplasia
  - C. Acute initial caries
  - D. Chronic superficial caries
  - E. Chronic initial caries
246. A 21-year-old patient complains of blood that oozes from a cavity in an upper jaw tooth during eating. Objectively: the approximal occlusal surface of the 27 tooth has a deep carious cavity filled with soft tissue overgrowth of purple-red colour that bleeds easily when touched by the probe. Probing causes a slight pain. There is a slight pain reaction to cold stimuli. EPT result is 60 ma. Ro-gram shows no pathological changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - B. Hypertrophic papillitis
  - C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
247. A 45-year-old patient undergoes teeth preparation. 15 minutes after anesthetization with 4% solution of Ubistesin forte the patient developed hyperemia of skin, increased heart rate,

- headache, syncope. Previously the patient had not exhibited such reaction to this anesthetic. What complication occurred in the patient?
- A. Syncope
  - B. Arterial pressure rise
  - C. Collapse
  - D. Anaphylactic shock
  - E. Myocardial infarction
- 248.** Examination of a 9-year-old child revealed chalky spots in the cervical part of the 12, 11, 21, 22 teeth. The spots appeared two weeks ago. Their surface is dull in appearance and can be stained with methylene blue. The affected teeth are nonresponsive to cold stimulus. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Systemic hypoplasia
  - B. Fluorosis
  - C. Focal hypoplasia
  - D. White spot stage of caries
  - E. Surface caries
- 249.** A 34-year-old patient was undergoing treatment for acute deep caries of the 37 tooth. During the tooth preparation the buccal pulp horn was accidentally opened. What is the most rational treatment of the 37 tooth?
- A. Non-vital extirpation
  - B. Vital amputation
  - C. Vital extirpation
  - D. Biological method
  - E. Non-vital amputation
- 250.** 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. Myocardial infarction
  - B. Collapse
  - C. Anaphylactic shock
  - D. Hypertensive crisis
  - E. Syncope
- 251.** A 25-year-old patient complains of heavy gingival haemorrhages, pain in the oral cavity, weakness, fatigue, fever up to 38°C. These presentations appeared a week ago. Objectively: the patient is pale, adynamic. Examination of the oral mucosa reveals multiple haemorrhages, friable gums, necrotic areas on the tops of gingival papillae, as well as enlarged, soft, painless lymph nodes. The oral mucosal lesion can be a symptom of the following disease:
- A. Vincent stomatitis
  - B. Hypovitaminosis C
  - C. Chronic leukemia
  - D. Acute leukemia
  - E. Intoxication with heavy metal salts
- 252.** A 34-year-old male patient complains of a cosmetic defect, a cavity on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of the 21 tooth. Objectively: the carious cavity is within the enamel, the floor and the walls are pigmented, probing and percussion and painless. There is no pain reaction to stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute surface caries
  - B. Necrosis of dental hard tissues
  - C. Acute median caries
  - D. Chronic median caries
  - E. Chronic surface caries
- 253.** During the blood transfusion a patient developed seizures, tremor, lumbal and retrosternal

- pain. Objectively: skin became hyperemic and later turned pale, the patient had hyperhydrosis, laboured breathing, Ps at the rate of 110/min, AP- 70/40 mm Hg, black urine. What complication occurred in the patient?
- Transfusion shock
  - Anaphylactic shock
  - Pulmonary embolism
  - Hypotensive crisis
  - Acute renal failure
- 254.** A 20-year-old female patient complains of sore gums, purulent discharges from under the gums, tooth mobility. Objectively: the gums are markedly hyperemic, cover the tooth crowns by 1/3. Periodontal pockets are 7-8 mm deep with moderate purulent discharge. The 16, 26, 36, 31, 46, 41 teeth are missing. The remaining teeth are characterized by the 2 grade mobility. Ro-gram shows root exposure by 2/3, the deep bone niches in the alveolar bone. The skin keratinization of the extensor surfaces of the elbows and knees is present, as well as limb keratoderma. Nails are rough, dull. What disease can be suspected?
- Cyclic neutropenia
  - Eosinophilic granuloma
  - Gomphosis
  - Generalized periodontitis
  - Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
- 255.** Parents of a 3-year-old child report that the child has constant pain in the upper front teeth. Objectively: the coronal part of the 61 tooth is gray and decayed. Probing of the root canal orifice is painful and accompanied by bleeding. The tooth percussion provokes acute pain. Mucosa is hyperemic, edematous and painful. Palpation in the region of the 61, 62 teeth reveals a fistula. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - Acute purulent periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- 256.** 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?
- Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - Acute localized periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - Acute serous periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - Acute serous pulpitis of the 26 tooth
  - Acute purulent pulpitis of the 26 tooth
- 257.** A 56-year-old male patient complains of tooth hypersensitivity to all kinds of stimuli. Objectively: gingival mucosa is anemic, thinned, dense on touch, tooth necks and roots are exposed by 1/3 of their length, ache when touched with a tool. Teeth are stable. There are wedge-shaped defects in the cervical region of all the premolars. What kind of toothpaste should be advised this patient for the complex therapy of the disease?
- Paste containing chlorhexidine
  - Paste containing salt additives
  - Gel containing microelements
  - Paste containing proteolytic enzymes
  - Paste containing herbal extracts
- 258.** 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. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - C. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
  - D. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - E. Acute purulent periostitis of the left upper jaw extending from the 26 tooth
- 259.** A 28-year-old patient complains of pain and bleeding of gums in the frontal part of the upper jaw on the left. Two years ago, the 22 tooth was covered with a porcelain-fused-to-metal crown. Objectively: interdental papilla between the 21 and 22 tooth is hypertrophied, markedly hyperemic, overlaps the crown of the 22 by 1/3 of its height, bleeds when touched. Periodontal pocket between the 21 and 22 tooth is 4 mm deep. Artificial crown is located on gingival margin. Radiography reveals resorption of the interalveolar septa between the 21 and 22 tooth by 1/3 of their height. Specify a priority action in the treatment of this patient:
- A. Removal of the artificial crown
  - B. Sclerotherapy
  - C. Gingivectomy
  - D. Anti-inflammatory therapy
  - E. Curettage of the periodontal pocket
- 260.** A 12-year-old child complains of burning lips, pain at mouth opening, yellowish crusts on the vermilion border. Objectively: there are yellowish crusts on the vermilion border extending from one mouth corner to another, from the wet-dry line to the middle of the vermilion border. When the crusts are removed, the smooth bright red moist surface can be seen. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Meteorological cheilitis
  - B. Eczematous cheilitis
  - C. Glandular cheilitis
  - D. Exfoliative cheilitis
  - E. Atopic cheilitis
- 261.** A 23-year-old female patient complains of short-term pain caused by thermal stimuli in a lower jaw tooth on the right. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 46 tooth there is a deep cavity with softened light dentin on the floor and walls. Probing causes a slight pain across the cavity floor. Pulp electroexcitability is 10 ma. During the cavity preparation a drop of blood showed up on its floor. What paste should be applied to the cavity floor?
- A. Paraformaldehyde
  - B. Corticosteroid
  - C. Resorcinol-formalin
  - D. Arsenous
  - E. Calcidont
- 262.** An 8,5-year-old girl complains of pain in the lower right molar during eating. Objectively: the occlusal surface of the 85 tooth exhibits a carious cavity filled with softened dentin. The cavity is located within circumpulpal dentin and communicates with the tooth cavity. Probing causes acute pain, moderate bleeding. Percussion is painless. What is the optimal treatment?
- A. Vital extirpation
  - B. Non-vital amputation
  - C. Non-vital extirpation
  - D. Biological method
  - E. Vital amputation
- 263.** A 5-year-old child complains of spontaneous pain in an upper jaw tooth on the right that is getting worse at night and during eating cold food. Objectively: the 65 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Probing is painful, percussion is painless.

- Cold water causes long-lasting pain. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute serous pulpitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - D. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - E. Acute periodontitis
264. A 42-year-old female patient presented to a dentist for oral sanitation. She has a history of tonsillitis, rheumatoid arthritis, Botkin's disease. What are the conditions of instrument treatment after the patient's visit?
- A. Under the special scheme
  - B. Processing with 0,1% solution of chloramine
  - C. Processing with lysol
  - D. Dry-air sterilization
  - E. Under general conditions
265. 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. Ulcerative necrotizing stomatitis
  - B. Syphilis
  - C. Tuberculosis
  - D. Cancer
  - E. Lichen planus
266. After an injection of 30 IU of insulin a diabetic patient developed a short-term excitation followed by loss of consciousness. What is the most likely cause?
- A. Ketoacidotic coma
  - B. Hypoglycemic coma
  - C. Myocardial infarction
  - D. Hyperglycemic coma
  - E. Stroke
267. A 28-year-old patient complains of dull pain in the 17 tooth caused by hot meal, the pain slowly abates after removing the irritant. There is also a feeling of tooth bursting, and bad breath after the tooth suction. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - E. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
268. A patient working as a bricklayer complains of itching, burning, soreness of lips that show up only in the summer period. He has a 3-year history of this disease. Objectively: vermilion border of the lower lip is hyperemic, edematous, covered with blisters and painful erosions 2 mm in diameter, crusts, cracks. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Meteorological cheilitis
  - B. Eczematous cheilitis, exudative form
  - C. Contact allergic cheilitis
  - D. Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form
  - E. Actinic cheilitis, exudative form
269. A 12-year-old girl visited a dentist for a regular check-up. Objectively: the teeth are intact, the bite is open, the mucosa in the papillary and marginal regions is hyperemic and cyanotic, the gingival papillae are roundish, enlarged and cover one third of the crown height of the upper anterior teeth. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - C. -
  - D. Gingival fibromatosis
  - E. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
270. A 55-year-old patient complains of general weakness, spasmodic neuralgic pain in the right side of face, rash in the mouth and on the skin. Objectively: lip and chin skin is markedly hyperemic, there are numerous vesicles with clear exudate on the right. The right cheek mucosa is hyperemic, there is a string of erosions covered with fibrinous pellicle. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Herpes zoster
  - B. Allergic stomatitis
  - C. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - D. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - E. Aphthous fever
271. A 23-year-old patient complains of minor root exposure, gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing, gum itch. Objectively: there is supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. Gums are hyperaemic, edematic, pockets are 3,5 mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 1/3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. II degree periodontitis
  - B. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
  - C. Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
  - E. Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
272. A 35-year-old patient complains about itch, burning and edema of lips. These presentations occurred a week ago. Objectively: there is reddening of vermilion border and skin, especially in the region of mouth corners, there are also vesicles, crusts, small cracks along with erythematous affection of vermilion border. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute herpetic cheilitis
  - B. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis
  - C. Acute eczematous cheilitis
  - D. Allergic contact cheilitis
  - E. Multiform exudative erythema
273. A 24-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a cavity in an upper jaw tooth, which appeared three months ago. The tooth had not ached before. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 15 tooth there is a small carious cavity within the mantle dentin filled with leftover food. Probing revealed that the cavity walls and floor were dense. The response to thermal stimuli is absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Pulp hyperemia
  - B. Acute median caries
  - C. Acute deep caries
  - D. Chronic median caries
  - E. Initial caries
274. A 35-year-old patient complains of gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: gums of both jaws are hyperemic and cyanotic, supragingival and subgingival tartar is present. The periodontal pockets are 4-6 mm deep. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?
- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Exacerbation of I grade generalized periodontitis
  - D. II grade parodontosis
  - E. II grade generalized periodontitis, chronic course
275. 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. Collapse
  - B. Toxic shock
  - C. Syncope
  - D. Anaphylactic shock
  - E. Traumatic shock
- 276.** After examination a 5-year-old child was diagnosed with acute total pulpitis of the 74 tooth. What treatment will be most efficient in this case?
- A. Vital amputation
  - B. Biological method
  - C. Pulp extirpation
  - D. Non-vital amputation
  - E. Tooth extraction
- 277.** A 29-year-old patient complains of decay of the 21 tooth, an aesthetic defect. Objectively: on the medial surface of the 21 tooth there is a carious cavity, the cutting edge is partly decayed. Specify the class of this cavity according to Black's classification:
- A. Class II
  - B. Class IV
  - C. Class V
  - D. Class I
  - E. Class III
- 278.** A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the upper jaw on the left. The pain occurs during eating. Objectively: on the distal approximal surface of the 26 tooth there is a cavity filled with light soft dentin. Probing causes a slight pain along the dentin-enamel junction, percussion is painless. Cold water causes quickly abating pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic deep caries
  - B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - C. Acute median caries
  - D. Acute deep caries
  - E. Chronic median caries
- 279.** A 28-year-old patient complains of experiencing gum discomfort, gingival haemorrhages and pain, especially during eating, for a week. Objectively: the gums are swollen and markedly hyperemic, especially within the 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33 teeth, soft plaque and tartar are present, gingival sulcus is up to 2 mm deep. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Acute deep gingivitis
  - D. Exacerbation of initial generalized periodontitis
  - E. Initial stage of chronic generalized periodontitis
- 280.** 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 fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - C. Chronic periodontitis fibrotic
  - D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - E. Chronic periodontitis garrulematozny
- 281.** A 30-year-old patient complains of toothache caused by hot and cold stimuli. The pain

- irradiates to the ear and temple. Previously there was spontaneous nocturnal toothache. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 37 tooth there is a deep carious cavity communicating at one point with the tooth cavity. Probing at the communication point, as well as cold stimulus, cause acute pain. The pain persists for a long time. Electric pulp test result is 5 ma. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - B. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- 282.** A 38-year-old female complains of experiencing pain in her lower lip for half a year, difficult eating and talking. The patient sought medical help at place of residence, but the administered treatment was ineffective. Examination of the lower lip revealed a deep fissure in the center which affected the vermilion border and partly the mucous membrane of lips. The fissure was covered with a brown crust, after its removal the fissure started bleeding. The fissure edges are hyperkeratinized, infiltrated. Select the optimal treatment tactics:
- A. Irradiation with helium-neon laser
  - B. Fissure excision
  - C. Application of antibiotic ointment
  - D. Application of corticosteroid ointment
  - E. Application of keratoplastic agents
- 283.** 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 0C, 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. Colon bacillus
  - B. Virus
  - C. Fusospirillary symbiosis
  - D. Fungal pathogens
  - E. Diphtheria bacillus
- 284.** A 47-year-old patient complains of a burning sensation and pain in the mouth. Objectively: on the mucous membrane of cheeks along the line of teeth contact and in the corners of mouth there are multiple polygonal bright red erosions 1,0-1,5 cm in diameter located on the hyperkeratinized plaque and opaque whitish mucosa. Cytological analysis revealed keratinizing epithelial cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Lichen planus, erosive form
  - B. Lupus erythematosus, erosive form
  - C. Leukoplakia, erosive form
  - D. Secondary syphilis
  - E. Erythema multiforme
- 285.** An 18-year-old patient lives in an area with fluoride concentration in the drinking water at the rate of 0,7 mg/l. The patient complains of white spots on the front teeth, sensitivity to sweet food. Objectively: there are chalky spots on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of teeth. Enamel has lost its gloss. Which of the following methods will allow to make a diagnosis?
- A. Radiography
  - B. Thermal test
  - C. Probing
  - D. Vital staining
  - E. Electric pulp test
- 286.** X-ray examination of the oral cavity revealed a pronounced damage of the compact bone, mild osteoporosis of apices of interalveolar septa and widened periodontal ligament space

- around the dental necks. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Periodontosis, initial stage
  - B. Periodontosis, I stage
  - C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Chronic generalized periodontitis, initial stage
  - E. Chronic generalized periodontitis, I stage
- 287.** 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 fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- 288.** A 13-year-old girl complains of gingival haemorrhages during tooth brushing and eating solid food. Objectively: the gingival mucosa of the upper and lower jaws is somewhat edematous, hyperemic. The oral hygiene is inadequate. X-ray shows no changes. Make a diagnosis:
- A. Desquamative gingivitis
  - B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - E. Chronic atrophic gingivitis
- 289.** A 47-year-old female patient complains of inability to eat hot and cold food, as well as of intense pain caused by sour, sweet and salty food. Objectively: there is a slight loss of enamel on the molars and incisors. Probing and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enamel necrosis
  - B. Enamel hypoplasia
  - C. Pathological abrasion of dental hard tissues
  - D. Hyperesthesia of dental hard tissues
  - E. Enamel erosion
- 290.** A 40-year-old patient complains of pain caused by cold and sweet food in the 11, 21 teeth, as well as of a cosmetic defect. Examination of the 11, 21 teeth revealed some oval, diagonally arranged enamel defects on the convex part of the vestibular surface of tooth crowns. The defects had smooth, glossy, dense floor. The patient has a history of thyrotoxicosis. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?
- A. Wedge-shaped defect
  - B. Surface caries
  - C. Erosion of dental hard tissues
  - D. Amelogenesis imperfecta
  - E. Enamel necrosis
- 291.** Routine examination of a 9-year-old girl revealed symmetrical horizontal grooves on the vestibular surfaces of the 16, 12, 11, 21, 22, 26, 31, 32, 36, 41, 42, 46 teeth. The grooves alternated with intact tooth tissues and were present in these teeth at the time of their eruption. The patient has a history record of pneumonia at the age of 10 months treated with a course of antibiotics. Make a diagnosis:
- A. Dental fluorosis
  - B. Initial caries
  - C. Local hypoplasia
  - D. Focal hypoplasia
  - E. Systemic hypoplasia
- 292.** 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 vermilion 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. Carcinoma of the lower lip
  - B. Verrucous precancer
  - C. Fibroma of the lower lip
  - D. Keratoacanthoma
  - E. Papilloma of the lower lip
- 293.** A 44-year-old male patient complains of fatigue and headache, limb numbness, dry mouth, burning and pain in the tongue. Objectively: skin and oral mucosa are pale. There are painful cracks in the corners of mouth. Dorsum of tongue is smooth, glossy, with bright red striae. Blood count: Hb- 70 g/l, RBCs -  $1,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , colour index - 1,6, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, lymphocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Iron deficiency anemia
  - B. Addison-Biermer anemia
  - C. Late chlorosis
  - D. Chronic posthaemorrhagic anemia
  - E. Aplastic anemia
- 294.** 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. Agranulocytosis
  - B. Hypovitaminosis C
  - C. Acute leukemia
  - D. AIDS
  - E. Vincent's gingivitis
- 295.** A male patient complains of acute pain in the 26 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. 4 days ago arsenic paste was applied, but the patient did not keep the appointment with the dentist. Objectively: the dressing of the 26 tooth is kept. There is pain reaction to percussion. Ro-gram shows no changes in the periapical tissues. After mechanical and pharmacological treatment of the root canals the gauze pads are moist, not stained. What drug substance must be left in the root canals for the maximal clinical effect?
- A. Unithiol
  - B. Chlorhexidine
  - C. Hydrogen peroxide
  - D. Trypsin
  - E. Chloramine
- 296.** 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 granulomatous periodontitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - C. Radicular cyst of mandible
  - D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- 297.** A 29-year-old female patient complains of peeling, dryness and burning of the lower lip. Objectively: on the vermilion border of lip there are multiple gray scales with tightly attached center and peeling off edges. The scales are found all across the mouth and from the wet-dry line to the middle of the lip. The skin is not affected. Scales removal doesn't lead to erosions. The

- patient has the lability of psycho-emotional sphere. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exfoliative cheilitis, dry form
  - B. Actinic cheilitis
  - C. Meteorological cheilitis
  - D. Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form
  - E. Eczematous cheilitis
- 298.** A 20-year-old male patient complains of acute pain during eating, bad breath, general weakness. Objectively: interdental papillae and marginal gingiva are covered with dirty gray film, any touch is painful. The body temperature is of 37,5°C. Blood count: RBC -  $4,8 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 150 g/l, colour index - 0,9, WBC -  $10,5 \cdot 10^9/l$ , JG - 2%, BASO - 1%, EOS - 5%, segmented neut. - 8%, stabs - 47%, LYM - 35%, PLT –  $250 \cdot 10^9/l$ . ESR - 20 mm/h. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - B. Chronic leukemia
  - C. Acute leukemia
  - D. Agranulocytosis
  - E. Vincent's gingivitis
- 299.** A 36-year-old patient complains of pain under the dental bridge. After its removal the patient has been found to have an ulcer 0,3x0,5 cm large on the alveolar process. The ulcer is slightly painful and soft, the surrounding mucosa is hyperaemic, submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?
- A. Trophic ulcer
  - B. Cancerous ulcer
  - C. Tuberculous ulcer
  - D. Decubital ulcer
  - E. Sutton aphtha
- 300.** 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. Secondary syphilis
  - B. Cancer
  - C. Primary tuberculosis
  - D. Secondary tuberculosis
  - E. Primary syphilis
- 301.** A 24-year-old patient complains of aching pain in the 11 tooth that is getting worse during biting down on food. Two days ago the tooth was filled for pulpitis. Objectively: the 11 tooth is filled. The thermal test causes no pain, vertical percussion is slightly painful. X-ray picture of the 11 tooth shows that the endodontic filling is 1 mm above the root apex. Which of the following methods will be most effective for eliminating this complication?
- A. Relaxing incision
  - B. Analgetics
  - C. Fluctuorization
  - D. Submucous injection of 1\% solution of hydrocortisone
  - E. Ultrahigh frequency therapy
- 302.** Preventive examination of a 28-year-old male patient revealed reddish smooth patches in form of different-sized circles on the back of tongue. The patches are circumscribed with a narrow whitish stripe. It is known that these tongue changes are not permanent, show up and disappear throughout a few years and don't bother him. The patient has a history of chronic gastritis. Histological examination of the epithelium revealed hyper- and parakeratosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Rhomboid glossitis

- B. Leukoplakia
  - C. Lichen planus
  - D. Secondary syphilis
  - E. Desquamative glossitis
- 303.** A 21-year-old patient complains of a constant progressing throbbing pain in the 27 tooth. Objectively: a large carious cavity is filled with softened dentin, the tooth cavity is closed. Probing of the cavity floor is painless, percussion causes acute pain, there is grade II tooth mobility. Palpation of the mucous membrane in the projection of the root apex of the 27 tooth causes pain. Radiological changes are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - B. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - C. Acute purulent periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Acute serous periodontitis
- 304.** A 13-year-old child complains of a short-term pain caused by cold stimuli in the upper left molar tooth. Occlusal surface of the 27 tooth has a cavity with a small hole. After the overhanging enamel had been removed, the soft light dentin could be easily removed with an excavator within mantle dentin. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute median caries
  - B. Chronic median caries
  - C. Chronic surface caries
  - D. Acute deep caries
  - E. Acute surface caries
- 305.** A 27-year-old male patient complains of aching long-lasting pain in the 15 tooth during having meals, especially cold food. Sometimes the pain occurs when the temperature changes. Objectively: on the distal surface of the 15 tooth there is a cavity filled with softened dentin. Probing is painful. Electroexcitability of the pulp is 35  $\mu$ a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Hyperemia of the pulp
  - C. Chronic deep caries
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - E. Acute deep caries
- 306.** A 20-year-old male patient with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus has been given anesthesia with Ultracain DS-forte for surgical oral sanitation. What complications may develop in this case?
- A. Toxic shock
  - B. Increased blood pressure
  - C. Atopic dermatitis
  - D. Abnormal levels of blood glucose
  - E. Clonus
- 307.** A patient complains of spontaneous, paroxysmal, irradiating pain with short pain-free intervals. The pain arose 2 days ago and occurs only at night. Make a provisional diagnosis:
- A. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - E. Acute deep caries
- 308.** A 20-year-old patient complains of the 23 tooth sensitivity to sour or sweet food. The pain abates after the irritants are removed. The problems arose two weeks ago. Objectively: on the vestibular surface of the 23 tooth there are white spots 2-3 mm in diameter. The spots have a rough surface, methylene blue stain cannot be washed away with water. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute initial caries

- B. Local enamel hypoplasia
  - C. Mottled enamel
  - D. Initial stage of enamel necrosis
  - E. Chronic initial caries
309. A 40-year-old patient complains of experiencing eating difficulties for 3 days due to the injury of the alveolar process mucosa of maxilla. Objectively: at a level of the mucogingival fold of the 14, 15 teeth on the vestibular side there is a decubital ulcer sized 1x3 mm with smooth pink edges. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Allergic stomatitis
  - B. Traumatic stomatitis
  - C. Tuberculous ulcer
  - D. Syphilitic ulcer
  - E. Candidiasis
310. A 32-year-old patient complains of acute spontaneous attacks of pain in the 14 tooth. The pain lasts for 10-20 minutes and occurs every 2-3 hours. Carious cavity in the 14 tooth is filled with softened dentin. Probing of the cavity floor is painful at one point. Cold stimulus causes pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - B. Hyperemia of the pulp
  - C. Acute deep caries
  - D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - E. Acute localized pulpitis
311. A 19-year-old male patient consulted a dentist about gingival pain and bleeding when eating and brushing his teeth. Objectively: anterior maxillary and mandibular teeth are overcrowded, there is hyperemia, cyanosis and overgrowth of gingival papillae up to 1/3 of the crown height. The soft plaque is present. The gums bleed when touched with a tool. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Generalized periodontitis
  - C. Ulcerative gingivitis
  - D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Localized periodontitis
312. A 14-year-old patient complains of intense, throbbing pain in the region of the 46 tooth which appeared for the first time two days ago. Objectively: the 46 tooth is filled. Percussion causes acute pain, the tooth is mobile, the mucous membrane around the 46 tooth is hyperemic and edematous, palpation of the mucogingival fold in the root apex projection is painful. Ro-gram shows no changes in the periapical region of the 46 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute serous periodontitis
  - B. Acute purulent periodontitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Acute localized periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
313. A 10-year-old girl complains of a carious cavity in a lower jaw tooth. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a carious cavity within circumpulpal dentin, dentin is dense, pigmented, there is pain reaction to the cold stimulus, probing and percussion are painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute deep caries
  - B. Chronic median caries
  - C. Chronic simple pulpitis
  - D. Chronic deep caries
  - E. Acute median caries
314. A 29-year-old male patient complains of gingival hemorrhages during tooth brushing,

and bad breath. Objectively: gingival papillae and marginal gingiva are hyperemic with a cyanotic tint, bleed on probing. Periodontal pockets are 3-3,5 mm deep, with serous exudate expressed from them. The sub- and supragingival calculus is present. Orthopantomograph shows osteoporosis of the alveolar process, resorption of interalveolar septa to 1/3. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic generalized I grade periodontitis
  - B. Chronic generalized I grade periodontitis
  - C. Chronic generalized II grade periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic generalized periodontitis, initial stage
  - E. Chronic generalized periodontitis, initial stage
- 315.** A 55-year-old male patient diagnosed with chronic median caries of the 33 tooth presented to a dental clinic. It is known from the history that the patient has a cardiac pacemaker. What would be the optimal material for a permanent filling?
- A. Compomer
  - B. Chemical-cure composite
  - C. Light-curing composite
  - D. Silicophosphate cement
  - E. Silicate cement
- 316.** A 28-year-old patient complains of tender gums, gingival hemorrhages and pain, especially while eating, for a week. Objectively: the gums are swollen and markedly hyperemic, especially in the region of the 43, 42, 41, 32, 33 teeth, soft plaque and tartar are present, gingival sulci are up to 2 mm deep. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Exacerbation of initial generalized periodontitis
  - C. Initial stage of chronic generalized periodontitis
  - D. Acute deep gingivitis
  - E. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- 317.** A 35-year-old male complains of short-term pain caused by thermal stimuli in the 46 and 47 teeth. Objectively: masticatory surfaces of the 46, 47 teeth are intact, approximate surfaces could not be examined because of a very close arrangement of teeth. What methods of study can be used in this case if you suspect the presence of hidden cavities?
- A. Measuring electrical resistance
  - B. Fluorescent study
  - C. Electro-odontometry
  - D. X-ray
  - E. Vital staining
- 318.** A 50-year-old patient complains of dryness and burning sensation in the mouth, pain during eating, taste perversion. The symptoms occurred a week ago after taking the course of antibiotics for acute bronchitis. Objectively: oral mucosa is covered with patches of white caseous deposit. The deposit can be easily removed when scraped, revealing hyperemic areas of mucous membrane. Which is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Leukoplakia
  - B. Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis
  - C. Lichen planus
  - D. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - E. Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
- 319.** A 52-year-old male patient working as a driver consulted a dentist about pain, difficult mouth opening. The patient had been diagnosed with ulcerative leukoplakia. After a 10-day course of therapy sluggish granulation began. On the periphery of the ulcer the keratinization processes became more active. Which of the following tests must be conducted in the first place?
- A. Stomatoscopy
  - B. Microscopy

- C. Cytological study
  - D. Bacterioscopy
  - E. Bacteriological study
320. A 16-year-old female patient complains of gingival pain and hemorrhage, a gingival deformity. Over the last 2 years the gums periodically bleed during tooth brushing. Objectively: in the region of the front mandibular teeth the gingival papillae are enlarged and reach 1/2 of the tooth crown height. The gums are swollen and tender, bleed when touched. Radiographic alterations were not revealed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - C. Epulis
  - D. Generalized periodontitis
  - E. Ulcerative gingivitis
321. A 20-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about a short-term pain in the 22 tooth caused by cold stimuli or contact with food. The pain had been observed for several months. After the examination, the patient was diagnosed with acute deep caries of the 22 tooth. What material should be used as a base for the cavity filling?
- A. Paste with trypsin
  - B. Silver-containing phosphate cement
  - C. Phosphate cement
  - D. Silidont
  - E. Calcidont
322. A female patient complains of a moderate gum pain, tooth sensitivity to the thermal stimuli. Objectively: the gingiva is pale, dense, there is gingival retraction in the region of the front mandibular teeth. Radiograph shows the resorption of the interalveolar septa to 1/3 of the root length. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Localized periodontitis
  - B. Periodontosis initial stage
  - C. Periodontosis grade I
  - D. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Periodontosis grade II
323. A 56-year-old patient was undergoing treatment for pulpitis of the 47 tooth. For the purpose of the pulp devitalization arsenic paste was used. The patient failed to keep an appointment with the dentist for further treatment. As a result, toxic arsenic periodontitis developed. Which of the physiotherapy methods should be applied to address the complication?
- A. UHF
  - B. Fluorization
  - C. Potassium iodide electrophoresis
  - D. Darsonvalisation
  - E. Galvanization
324. A 45-year-old female patient complains of fever, appearance of rash in the mouth cavity and on the lips. She has a 4-year history of this disease which occurs mainly in autumn and spring. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic, there are painful erosions covered with gray plaque. There are also hemorrhagic crusts on the lips. The skin of the forearm flexor surfaces exhibits maculo-papular rash. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
  - B. Chronic recurrent herpes
  - C. Bullous pemphigoid
  - D. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - E. Erythema multiforme
325. A 24-year-old male patient complains of spontaneous pain in the 24 tooth, which arose suddenly and persists for about 15 minutes. Objectively: the distal surface of the 24 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity with overhanging walls. The cavity is filled with light softened

dentin and communicates with the tooth cavity. The cold stimulus causes acute, slowly abating pain. Percussion causes no pain response. Select the best method of treatment:

- A. Devital amputation
  - B. Devital extirpation
  - C. Biological method
  - D. D. Vital extirpation
  - E. Vital amputation
326. 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. Kussmaul's coma
  - B. Shock
  - C. Collapse
  - D. Myocardial infarction
  - E. Syncope
327. A 28-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about pain caused by thermal and chemical stimuli in the mandibular and maxillary teeth. Objectively: in the cervical zone of mandibular and maxillary incisors and canines there are irregularly shaped defects of hard dental tissues within the amelodenti- nal junction in form of tissue softening. In this clinical case a dentist will find it difficult to differentiate between the following diseases:
- A. Caries and erosion'
  - B. Erosion and wedge-shaped defect
  - C. Hypoplasia and wedge-shaped defect
  - D. Caries and necrosis
  - E. Hypoplasia and necrosis
328. 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. Lichen planus
  - B. Syphilitic ulcer
  - C. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
  - D. Decubital ulcer
  - E. Tuberculous ulcer
329. A 38-year-old chemical plant worker, a smoker, with a history of chronic enterocolitis, was undergoing preventive medical examination. In the posterior third, along the midline of the tongue dorsum there is an area with no papillae. The area is 2x1 cm large, slightly dense on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Moeller-Hunter glossitis
  - B. Rhomboid glossitis
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Chronic atrophic candidiasis
  - E. Desquamative glossitis
330. A 27-year-old male patient complains of aching long-lasting pain in the 15 tooth during having meals, especially cold food. Sometimes the pain occurs when the temperature changes. Objectively: on the distal surface of the 15 tooth there is a cavity filled with softened dentin. Probing causes pain reaction. Electroexcitability of the pulp is 35 mkA. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Hyperemia of the pulp
  - C. Acute deep caries
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - E. Chronic deep caries

- 331.** A 40-year-old male patient complains of having experienced seasonal pain (in spring and summer), and a burning sensation in the lips for 3 years. Examination reveals edema and hyperemia of the vermilion border of the lower lip, numerous erosions sized 2-3 mm, crusts and cracks in the mouth corners. Palpation causes moderate pain, regional lymph nodes are not enlarged, the perioral skin is not changed. What is most likely provisional diagnosis?
- Exfoliative cheilitis, edematous form
  - Eczematous cheilitis
  - Mycotic angular cheilitis
  - Actinic cheilitis
  - Lichen planus, erosive form
- 332.** A 56-year-old female patient complains of burning neuralgic pain in the left half of the mandible, which appeared two days ago. There is also rash in form of tense vesicles on the reddened skin and mucosa of the lower lip on the left, accompanied by malaise, headache, body temperature elevation up to 38°C, left-sided lymphadenitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Murrian
  - Allergic reaction
  - Herpes zoster
  - Pemphigus
  - Acute herpetic stomatitis
- 333.** A 45-year-old patient complains of acute, spontaneous, nocturnal pain in a maxillary tooth on the right. The pain arose three days ago, has a pulsating nature, irradiates to the zygomatic region and virtually doesn't cease. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 15 tooth. Dentin is of dirty-gray color, softened. Probing causes pain response across the entire floor, the tooth is sensitive to percussion. Cold stimulus reduces the pain intensity. Electroexcitability of the pulp is 55 mA. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute suppurative periodontitis
  - Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - Acute serous periodontitis
  - Acute pulpitis limited
  - Acute suppurative pulpitis
- 334.** A 34-year-old patient complains of intense, tearing, throbbing pain in the 17 tooth, which appeared for the first time and persists for 4 days. Percussion causes acute pain in any direction, the tooth is mobile, the mucosa around the 17 tooth is hyperemic and edematous; palpation of the mucogingival junction causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute suppurative periodontitis
  - Acute suppurative pulpitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - Acute serous periodontitis
  - Localized periodontitis
- 335.** A 28-year-old patient complains of pain in the 37 tooth when eating hot food. Objectively: the 37 tooth has changed in color, there is a carious cavity filled with softened dentin, the tooth cavity is open, probing of the root pulp causes pain response, percussion causes no pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- 336.** 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. Toxic shock
  - B. Traumatic shock
  - C. Collapse
  - D. Syncope
  - E. Anaphylactic shock
- 337.** A 35-year-old patient complains of gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: gums of both jaws are hyperemic and cyanotic, supragingival and subgingival tartar is present. The periodontal pockets are 4-6 mm deep. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?
- A. II grade parodontosis
  - B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - C. II Grade generalized periodontitis, chronic course
  - D. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Exacerbation of I grade generalized periodontitis
- 338.** 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, craterlike. The ulcer grows in size and depth. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Tuberculous ulcer
  - B. Basalioma
  - C. Squamous cell skin cancer
  - D. Actinomycotic abscess
  - E. Syphilitic ulcer
- 339.** 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 a well-defined zone of periapical bone destruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - B. Acute serous periodontitis
  - C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - D. Acute serous periodontitis, intoxication stage
  - E. Acute suppurative periodontitis
- 340.** Dental examination of a 19-year-old girl revealed white spots in the cervical zone of the 11, 21 teeth. According to the patient, the spots appeared about two months ago and had slowly enlarged since that time. Which of the following diseases is characterized by such history?
- A. Caries
  - B. Erosion of hard tissues
  - C. Enamel hypoplasia
  - D. Fluorosis
  - E. Necrosis
- 341.** A 56-year-old male patient presents to a dental clinic for complex dental treatment prior to prosthetic procedures. Objectively: there is a pathological grayish-white triangular lesion sized 0,5x1,5 cm on the buccal mucosa in the mouth corners. The lesion cannot be removed. There are no signs of inflammation, regional lymph nodes are unchanged. Make a diagnosis:
- A. Planar leukoplakia
  - B. Hyperkeratotic lichen planus
  - C. Mild leukoplakia
  - D. Mycotic stomatitis
  - E. Typical lichen planus
- 342.** A 21-year-old male patient undergoes treatment for chronic catarrhal gingivitis. There is

a significant amount of soft dental plaque, high speed of its production. The patient knows how to practice good oral hygiene. Recommend a mouthrinse for this patient:

- A. Furacilin
  - B. Hydrogen peroxide
  - C. Mefenaminum natrium
  - D. Dimethyl sulfoxide
  - E. Chlorhexidine
- 343.** 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. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Radicular cyst of the mandible
- 344.** A 52-year-old female patient complains of a persistent burning sensation at the tip and lateral surface of the tongue. The burning occurs in the morning and gets worse in the evening, the sensation disappears when eating. The patient reports having had these symptoms for about a year and associates the disease with wearing removable dentures. The patient has a history of anacid gastritis, a surgery for uterine fibroids, second degree hypertension, poor sleep, anxiety. Objectively: the tongue is slightly swollen, the tongue dorsum is covered with a thin white plaque, filiform papillae are atrophied. The rest of the mucosa exhibits no visible pathological changes. Pharyngeal reflex is suppressed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Lingual nerve neuritis
  - B. Moeller-Hunter glossitis
  - C. Allergic reaction to plastic
  - D. Candidal glossitis
  - E. Glossalgia
- 345.** 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. Verrucous precancerous lesion of lip
  - B. Papilloma of lip
  - C. Circumscribed hyperkeratosis
  - D. Cutaneous horn
  - E. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti cheilitis
- 346.** 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. Leukoplakia
  - B. Papilloma of the lower lip
  - C. Abrasive Manganotti precancerous cheilitis
  - D. Verrucous precancerous lesion of the vermilion border
  - E. Cutaneous horn
- 347.** 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 pulpitis

- B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- 348.** A 45-year-old male patient working as an actor consulted a dentist about mobility of his front mandibular teeth, gingival hemorrhages during tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival hyperemia and hemorrhage, periodontal pockets in the front portion of the mandible are up to 5 mm deep, tooth mobility of the I-II class is present. What kind of splinting the mandibular front teeth will be optimal for this patient?
- A. Full crown splint
  - B. Fiber-reinforced adhesive splint
  - C. Ligature wire
  - D. Cast pin splint
  - E. Cap splint
- 349.** A 38-year-old female complains of experiencing pain in her lower lip for half a year, difficult eating and talking. The patient sought medical help at place of residence, but the administered treatment was ineffective. Examination of the lower lip revealed a deep fissure in the centre which affected the vermilion border and partly the mucous membrane of lips. The fissure was covered with a brown crust, after its removal the fissure started bleeding. The fissure edges are hyperkeratinized, infiltrated. Select the optimal treatment tactics:
- A. Fissure excision
  - B. Irradiation with helium-neon laser
  - C. Application of antibiotic ointment
  - D. Application of corticosteroid ointment
  - E. Application of keratoplastic agents
- 350.** A 64-year-old patient had a myocardial infarction a month ago. He presents to a dental office for the treatment of pulpitis of the 12 tooth. Select the optimal method of anesthesia:
- A. Premedication + an anesthetic with a vasoconstrictor
  - B. An anesthetic with a vasoconstrictor
  - C. Premedication + anesthetic with a vasoconstrictor
  - D. Premedication + an anesthetic without a vasoconstrictor
  - E. Premedication + anesthetic without a vasoconstrictor
- 351.** 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. Verucca vulgaris
  - B. Pyogenic granuloma
  - C. Verrucous precancerous lesion of the vermilion border
  - D. Papilloma
  - E. Manganotti cheilitis
- 352.** A 35-year-old patient complains about itch, burning and edema of lips. These presentations occurred a week ago. Objectively: there is reddening of vermilion border and lip skin, especially in the region of mouth corners, there are also vesicles, crusts, small cracks accompanied by erythematous lesion of vermilion border. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exudative erythema multiforme
  - B. Acute eczematous cheilitis
  - C. Allergic contact cheilitis
  - D. Acute herpetic cheilitis
  - E. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis
- 353.** A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the maxilla on the left. The pain occurs while eating. Objectively: on the distal approximate surface of the 26 tooth there is a cavity filled with light softened dentin. Probing causes a slight pain along the dentin-

- enamel junction, percussion causes no pain response. Cold water causes quickly abating pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic median caries
  - B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - C. Acute median caries
  - D. Acute deep caries
  - E. Chronic deep caries
- 354.** A 47-year-old male patient was undergoing complex dental treatment. After anesthetization the patient reported dizziness, ringing in the ears, blackout, general weakness. Ps- 96 bpm, AP- 90/60 mm Hg. The patient lost consciousness for 30 seconds. What condition developed in the patient?
- A. Epileptic seizure
  - B. Collapse
  - C. Anaphylactic shock
  - D. Traumatic shock
  - E. Syncope
- 355.** A 42-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about a sudden dramatic enlargement of gingiva, bleeding sores on the mucous membrane, lymph node enlargement. There is body temperature elevation up to 38°C, weakness, pain in the bones. What disease can be suspected in this patient?
- A. Hypovitaminosis C
  - B. Chronic leukemia
  - C. Hodgkin's lymphoma
  - D. Acute leukemia
  - E. Eosinophilic granuloma
- 356.** A 24-year-old hemophiliac has been diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic pulpitis of the 11 tooth. Select the best method of tooth treatment in this case:
- A. Vital amputation
  - B. Biological treatment
  - C. Devital amputation
  - D. Vital extirpation
  - E. Devital extirpation
- 357.** A 24-year-old male patient complains of acute gingival pain, the inability to eat, bad breath, fever up to 38°C, general weakness. Objectively: the patient is pale, lymph nodes are enlarged. Gingival papillae are swollen and hyperemic, there are individual ulcers covered by necrotic coating. What additional study is required in the first place in order to clarify the diagnosis?
- A. Panoramic radiography
  - B. Kavetsky test with trypan blue
  - C. Urinalysis
  - D. Allergologic tests
  - E. Complete blood count
- 358.** A 22-year-old male patient presented to a dental clinic with a cavity in the 11 tooth. The patient had no previous history of this tooth treatment. Objective examination revealed a carious cavity filled with light softened dentin on the approximate medial surface. The carious cavity was located within the mantle dentin. The tooth is slightly sensitive to the cold stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic median caries
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Superficial caries
  - D. Chronic deep caries
  - E. Acute median caries
- 359.** A 60-year-old patient undergoes treatment of the 11 and 21 tooth for chronic deep caries

- (Black's class III). He has a history of cataract surgery. What is the optimal material for cavity filling in this case?
- A. Compomer
  - B. Silicate cement
  - C. Chemical cure composite
  - D. Light cure composite
  - E. Hybrid glass ionomer
- 360.** 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. Cancerous
  - E. Tuberculous
- 361.** 4 hours after application of arsenic paste to the 36 tooth pulp, a 27-year-old patient complained of pain in the treated tooth. Objectively: on the distal surface of the 36 tooth the temporary filling is present. Percussion causes no pain response. Gingival papilla in the region of the 36, 37 teeth is hyperemic and edematous, its apex is necrotized. What is the optimal tactics of this patient management?
- A. Keep the temporary filling, administer soda rinse
  - B. Keep the temporary filling, treat the gingiva with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution
  - C. Replace the temporary filling, treat the gingiva with 3% iodine solution
  - D. Keep the temporary filling, treat the gingiva with 3% iodine solution
  - E. Replace the temporary filling, treat the gingiva with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution
- 362.** A patient complains of spontaneous, paroxysmal, irradiating pain with short pain-free intervals. The pain arose 2 days ago and occurs only at night. Make a provisional diagnosis:
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - B. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
  - C. Acute deep caries
  - D. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- 363.** A 45-year-old male patient complains of inertness, headache, fever up to 39°C, burning neuralgic pain in the mandible on the right. Objectively: the skin of chin on the right is hyperemic, there is vesicular rash with a vesicle diameter of 1 to 6 mm. Similar vesicles can be found on the hyperemic oral mucosa on the right. They burst easily making erosions which are covered with fibrinous pellicles. Regional lymphadenitis is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Shingles
  - B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - C. Allergic stomatitis
  - D. Exudative erythema multiforme
  - E. Pemphigus
- 364.** A 43-year-old female patient has been diagnosed with generalized periodontitis. What examination is most informative for determining the severity grade of the disease?
- A. Calculation of the periodontal index
  - B. Determining the class of tooth mobility
  - C. Schiller-Pisarev test
  - D. Panoramic radiography
  - E. Measuring the depth of periodontal pockets
- 365.** A 27-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 35 tooth. The pain is

caused by cold stimuli and quickly abates after the stimulus is removed. Objectively: in the cervical region of the 35 tooth there is a dental tissue defect within the enamel. The defect has white crumbling edges. Electroexcitability of the pulp was 5 mA. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute initial caries
  - B. Local enamel hypoplasia
  - C. Acute superficial caries
  - D. Enamel necrosis
  - E. Enamel erosion
- 366.** A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the mandible on the right that occurs during eating. Objectively: the approximate distal surface of the 45 tooth exhibits a carious cavity filled with light softened dentin. Probing causes a minor pain response across the entire floor. Percussion causes no pain. Cold water causes transient pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic deep caries
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Chronic median caries
  - D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - E. Acute median caries
- 367.** 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. Neurodermatitis
  - B. Facial erysipelas
  - C. Furuncle of face
  - D. Microbial eczema
  - E. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- 368.** A 45 year old patient complains about pain induced by thermal stimuli, spontaneous pain in the 26 tooth. A week ago this tooth was treated on account of pulpitis. Objectively: the 26 tooth is filled, percussion is painful, thermal stimuli induce long-lasting, slowly intensifying pain. X-ray picture shows that palatine canal is filled by 2/3, no material can be seen in the buccal canals. What is the most probable cause of this complication?
- A. Incomplete pulp extirpation
  - B. Inadequate canal filling
  - C. Infection
  - D. Inflammation in periodontium
  - E. Injury of periodontium tissue
- 369.** A 49 year old patient complains about pain in the oral cavity induced by eating. He suffers from CHD. Objective examination revealed dyspnea, limb edema. Oral cavity isn't sanitized. On the mucous membrane, on the right, there is an ulcer with irregular edges covered with greyish white necrotic deposit with low-grade inflammation around it. There is also halitosis. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Tuberculous ulcer
  - B. Traumatic ulcer
  - C. Trophic ulcer
  - D. Cancerous ulcer
  - E. Ulcero-necrotic stomatitis
- 370.** A 22 year old patient complained about color 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 deep caries
- B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- D. Chronic granulematous periodontitis
- E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Acute pseudomembranous candidosis
  - B. Chronic hyperplastic candidosis
  - C. Acute atrophic candidosis
  - D. Drug-induced stomatitis
  - E. Chronic atrophic candidosis
- 376.** A 55 year old woman complains of ulcers on the mucous membrane of oral cavity, pain during eating and talking. She fell abruptly ill over a month ago. Objectively: unchanged mucous membrane of her gums, soft palate and palatine arches has big bright-red erosions on it. Intact mucous membrane peels easily off when slightly rubbed and this results in erosions and small haemorrhages. What is the leading diagnostic symptom in the differential disease diagnostics?
- A. Tzanck cells in the impression smears
  - B. Positive Nikolsky's symptom
  - C. Presence of blisters in the oral cavity
  - D. Presence of Wickham's striae
  - E. Presence of phagocytes in the impression smears
- 377.** A 48 year old patient complained about having pain in the 45 tooth during cutting for a year. The 45 was treated before. Objectively: mucous membrane in the area of this tooth is hyperemic and slightly cyanotic. The 45 tooth is pink, the filling fell out. What examination method should be applied in order to choose treatment?
- A. Thermometry
  - B. Roentgenography
  - C. Gum palpation
  - D. Probing
  - E. Electric odontodiagnostics
- 378.** A 36 year old woman complains of lip dryness and peeling lasting for a month. Application of indifferent ointments was ineffective. Objectively: vermilion border of her lower lip is bright-red, moderately infiltrated, covered with adherent whitish grey squamae, their removal causes pain and haemorrhage. On the focus periphery there is epithelium opacity in form of white striae, in the centre of it there is a sinking down area. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Lupus erythematosus
  - B. Candidal cheilitis
  - C. Lichen ruber planus
  - D. Leukoplakia
  - E. Exfoliative cheilitis
- 379.** A 40 year old woman complains about slight painfulness of gums, high temperature sensitivity of teeth. Objectively: the gums are pale and compact, in the area of lower frontal teeth there is retraction with cervix dehiscence. Xray picture shows steady decrease of interdental septa height down to 1/3 of root length. What disease are these symptoms typical for?
- A. Gingivitis
  - B. Generalized periodontitis
  - C. Parodontosis
  - D. Localized periodontitis
  - E. Papillitis
- 380.** A patient complains about long-lasting pain attacks in the lower jaw teeth, on the left. The pain irradiates to the ear, occiput and is getting worse during eating cold and hot food. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the approximal-medial surface of the 36 tooth. Floor probing is overall painful and induces a pain attack. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Acute local pulpitis
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
  - E. Acute deep caries

- 381.** A 35 year old woman complains about periodical appearance of small ulcers in the oral cavity. She has been suffering from this for 5 years, recurrences happen 4-5 times a year. The ulcer healing lasts for 10 days. Objectively: on a mucous membrane of lower lip there is a roundish lesion element 0,5 cm large covered with white deposit and surrounded by hyperemia border, very painful when touched. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - B. Traumatic erosion
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Chronic recurrent herpes
  - E. Duhring's herpetiform dermatitis
- 382.** A 65 year old patient complains of pain in the area of mucous membrane of hard palate on the left that is getting worse during eating with use of a complete removable denture. He has been suffering from this for 1,5 month. Objectively: leftsided hyperemia and edema of mucous membrane of hard palate; at the border of distal denture edge there is an ulcer with dense walls and fundus, surrounding tissues are infiltrated. The ulcer floor is tuberos, covered with fibrinous deposit; ulcer palpation is painful. What examination method is to be applied in the first place?
- A. Biopsy
  - B. Bacterioscopy
  - C. Cytology
  - D. Allergic contact plastic test
  - E. Serological reactions
- 383.** A 46 year old patient complains about pain and bleeding from the carious cavity of her 27 tooth during eating. Previously she had spontaneous pain. Examination of the 27 tooth revealed a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface consisting of red tissue, probing induced pain and haemorrhage. What treatment method should be chosen?
- A. Vital amputation
  - B. Vital extirpation
  - C. Devital amputation
  - D. Devital extirpation
  - E. Biological method
- 384.** A 40 year old patient complains about a carious cavity in the 22 tooth. Objectively: a deep carious cavity on the medial surface of the 22 tooth, probing induces mild pain. What is the optimal material for filling of the 22 tooth?
- A. Composite light-setting material
  - B. Silica-alumina cement
  - C. Glass-ionomer light-setting cement
  - D. Glass-ionomer chemical-setting cement
  - E. Silicophosphate cement
- 385.** A 28 year old woman complains about acute pain on the left of her upper jaw during eating. 6 days ago the 28 tooth was extracted, after that the pain came. The patient considers that extraction of the 28 tooth caused "damaging" of the next tooth. Objectively: alveolus of the 28 tooth is at a stage of healing. On the distal surface of the 27 tooth there is a carious cavity in the precervical area that doesn't communicate with the tooth cavity. Cold stimulus causes short attack of pain. Dentin of walls and floor is light and softened. Probing of the floor is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Acute local pulpitis
  - C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - D. Chronic deep caries
  - E. Acute deep caries
- 386.** A patient complained about pain in his 45 tooth induced by cold, sour and sweet food stimuli. The pain abates when the stimulus action is stopped. Objectively: there is a carious

cavity on the masticatory surface within mantle dentin consisting of food rests and softened dentin, overhanging enamel edges are chalky. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Acute superficial caries
  - B. Chronic median caries
  - C. Acute median caries
  - D. Acute deep caries
  - E. Chronic deep caries
  - F. Bennett's angle
- 387.** A 20 year old patient complains about gum itching, gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating, unusual look of gums. He has been observing these presentations for the last 1,5 year. It is known from the patient's anamnesis that he has been taking diphenylamine anticonvulsants for 2 years. Objective examination revealed gingival hyperemia and edema. In the frontal part the gums cover vestibular surface of teeth by 1/2 of their height. Along the loose gingival edge growth of granulation tissue is present, probing causes gingival haemorrhage. No roentgenological changes were revealed. Make a diagnosis:
- A. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Chronic ulcerative gingivitis
  - C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Localized periodontitis
  - E. Generalized periodontitis
- 388.** A patient complains about spontaneous pain in the area of his 15 tooth he has been feeling for 2 days. Thermal stimuli make the pain worse, its attacks last up to 30 minutes. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 15 tooth consisting of light softened dentin, floor probing is painful in one point, reaction to the thermal stimuli is positive, percussion is painless. Make a diagnosis:
- A. Pulp hyperemia
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Acute local pulpitis
  - D. Acute deep caries
  - E. Acute condition of chronic pulpitis
- 389.** An 18 year old patient complains of gingival painfulness and haemorrhage, halitosis, temperature rise up to 38, 6oC, general weakness, appetite loss. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is hyperemic and dry; tongue is covered with white fur, gingival papillae are edematic, their apices have areas of necrotic deposit that can be easily removed leaving bleeding surface beneath. Submaxillary lymph nodes are enlarged, palpatory painful. What is the causative agent of this disease?
- A. Candida fungi
  - B. Streptostaphylococci
  - C. Pale treponema
  - D. Virus of herpes simplex
  - E. Fusospirochetel symbiosis
- 390.** A 45-year-old female patient complains about pain caused by thermal stimuli and spontaneous pain in the 26 tooth. A week ago this tooth was treated for pulpitis. Objectively: the 26 tooth is filled, percussion is painful, thermal stimulus causes slowly intensifying longlasting pain. X-ray picture shows that the palatine canal is filled by 2/3, buccal canals contain no filling material. What is the most probable cause of this complication?
- A. Incomplete pulp extirpation
  - B. Inadequate canal filling
  - C. Infection
  - D. Inflammation in the periodontium
  - E. Trauma of periodontium tissue
- 391.** A 48-year-old patient complains about itching gums. Objectively: gums are dense, of normal colour; cold water causes short-term toothache. X-ray picture shows osteosclerosis of

- interalveolar septa (fine granular bone texture), height of interalveolar septa and integrity of compact substance on their tops is unchanged. Which diagnosis is the most likely?
- A. Atrophic gingivitis
  - B. Initial parodontosis
  - C. Initial periodontitis
  - D. I degree periodontitis
  - E. I degree parodontosis
- 392.** After removal of dental deposit an 18- year-old patient underwent preventive examination. It revealed painless chalky spots in the precervical area on the vestibular surface of the 22 and 41 teeth. Result of enamel resistance test is 7. What morphological changes are typical for this disease?
- A. Subsurface enamel demineralization
  - B. Changes in the mantle dentine
  - C. Damage of dentinoenamel junction
  - D. Superficial enamel demineralization
  - E. Degenerative changes of odontoblasts
- 393.** A 20-year-old patient complains about feeling spontaneous undurable localized pain in the 26 tooth for one day. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a deep Black's class I carious cavity. Dentine of its walls and floor is unpigmented, softened, carious cavity is not communicating with the tooth cavity. Probing causes acute pain focused at a single point, cold test induces longlasting pain. What method of treatment is the most appropriate in this case?
- A. Biological method
  - B. Vital amputation
  - C. Vital extirpation
  - D. Devital extirpation
- 394.** A 31-year-old patient consulted a dentist about teeth sanitation. Objectively: in the precervical region of the 13 and 23 teeth there are irregularly-shaped defects of hard tissues within deep layers of enamel. The floor of the defects is rough, their edges are chalky. What tactics should be chosen as to these defects?
- A. Preparation and filling
  - B. Filling with composite material without preparation
  - C. Remineralizing therapy
  - D. Grinding of the defects
  - E. Silvering of the defects
- 395.** An 18-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise, weakness, pain induced by eating and deglutition. Objectively: mucous membrane of the oral cavity is erythematic with multiple petechia. Pharynx is hyperaemic. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, painless. In blood: leukocytosis, monocytosis, atypic mononuclears, ESR is 30 mm/h. What is the leading factor of disease development?
- A. Viral infection
  - B. Bacterial infection
  - C. Autoimmune disorders
  - D. Immediate allergy
  - E. Delayed allergy
- 396.** A 50-year-old patient complains about increased sensibility of the exposed tooth cervixes, displacement of teeth, gum itch, pain in the region of the 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33 teeth caused by chemical and thermal stimuli. Objectively: the gums are dense and anemic. X-ray picture shows atrophy of the alveolar bone reaching 2/3 of interalveolar septa height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. II degree parodontosis
  - B. III degree parodontosis
  - C. Chronic generalized III degree parodontosis
  - D. Chronic generalized II degree parodontosis

- E. Atrophic gingivitis
- 397.** 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 color, 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
- 398.** A 29-year-old patient complains about acute attack-like pain in the region of his upper jaw on the left, as well as in the region of his left maxillary sinus, eye and temple. The pain is long-lasting (2-3 hours), it is getting worse at night. The patient has a history of recent acute respiratory disease. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a carious cavity, floor probing is painful, thermal stimuli cause long-lasting pain, percussion causes slight pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute local pulpitis
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Acute apical periodontitis
  - D. Inflammation of maxillary sinus
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- 399.** 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 fibrous periodontitis
  - B. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- 400.** A 31-year-old male patient complains of dryness and burning of tongue back that appeared for about a week ago and get worse when he eats irritating food. The patient has a history of recent pneumonia. He had been treated in the in-patient hospital for 2 weeks, the treatment program included antibiotics. Now he doesn't take any drugs. Objectively: mucous membrane of the oral cavity is hyperemic, dry, glossy. Tongue back and palate have greyish-white plaques that can be easily removed. Threads of saliva trail behind the spatula. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis
  - B. Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
  - C. Acute atrophic candidiasis
  - D. Medicamentous stomatitis
  - E. Chronic atrophic candidiasis
- 401.** 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
402. A 57-year-old patient complains about dryness and burning of the lateral surface of her tongue. These sensations disappear during eating. She noted such sensations three months ago. She has a history of gastritis with reduced secretory function. Objectively: mucous membrane of tongue and oral cavity has no peculiarities. The back of tongue has thin white coating. Regional lymph nodes are unpalpable. Oral cavity is sanitized. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Glossodynia
  - Lingual nerve neuritis
  - Candidiasis
  - Desquamative glossitis
  - Hunter-Moeller glossitis
403. A 23-year-old patient complains about a carious cavity in the 15 tooth that he noted a year ago. Examination revealed that approximal surface had a deep carious cavity not communicating with the tooth cavity and filled with dense pigmented dentine. Probing, cold test, percussion cause no pain. Electroodontodiagnosis is 10 microampere. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Chronic median caries
  - Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Chronic deep caries
  - Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
404. A 33-year-old patient complains about pain, gingival haemorrhage, halitosis, body temperature rise up to 37, 80C. Objectively: gums are apparently hyperaemic, edematic, bleed easily, periodontal pouches are 3- 4 mm deep, and contain purulent exudate. Orthopantomogram shows diffuse osteoporosis of alveolar process, resorption of interdental septa down to 1/3 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Exacerbation of chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
  - Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
405. A female patient complains about pain in the 11 tooth caused by sour and sweet food. Objectively: enamel changes in form of chalky appearance, a defect with light bottom within dentin-enamel junction on the vestibular surface in the precervical area of the 11 tooth. Probing was painless, percussion and cold stimulus caused no pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute initial caries
  - Acute superficial caries
  - Acute median caries
  - Enamel hypoplasia
  - Fluorosis
406. A 32-year-old patient complains about mouth soreness, body temperature rise up to 38, 50C, indisposition. Such condition has been occurring periodically for several years after the patient had had a cold. Objectively: lips are covered with hemorrhagic crusts, hyperemic mucous membrane of lips and cheeks has erosions covered with fibrinous films. Hyper salivation is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Multiform exudative erythema
  - Pemphigus vulgaris
  - Herpes recidivicus
  - Herpetiform Duhring's dermatitis
  - Stevens-Johnson syndrome
407. A 35-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic median caries of the 36 tooth. There is a Black's class II cavity affecting masticatory surface. What material should be chosen for the tooth filling?

- A. Glass ionomer cement
  - B. Light-cure microhybride composite
  - C. Silicophosphate cement
  - D. Light-cure fluid composite
  - E. Light-cure microfilled composite
- 408.** A 56-year-old patient has an oval, smooth, bright-red erosion on the red border of her lower lip. Erosion is covered with hemorrhagic crusts that can be hardly removed. Crust removal induces slight hemorrhage. Light traumatization of crust-free surface of erosion induces no hemorrhage. 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
- 409.** A 23-year-old patient complains about gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating solid food. Objectively: gingiva of the frontal part of mandible is hyperemic, edematic, it bleeds on palpation. Mucous membrane of the oral cavity as well as gingiva in other regions present no changes. The patient has deep overbite. Teeth are stable except for the 41 and 31 (I degree of mobility). X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 1/3 of root length in the region of the 42, 41, 32, 31 teeth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Localised periodontitis
  - B. Initial generalized periodontitis
  - C. Generalized I degree periodontitis
  - D. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. I degree parodontosis
- 410.** A 20-year-old patient complains about pain and hemorrhages in the region of the 36 tooth occurring during eating solid food. Objectively: medial masticatory surface of the 36 tooth has a large carious cavity occupied by a tumor-like formation, probing induces hemorrhage and pain in the region of connection of the carious cavity with the pulp chamber. Percussion is painless. Electroodontodiagnosis is 40 microampere. Roentgenological changes are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Epulis
  - C. Hypertrophic papillitis
  - D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - E. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- 411.** A patient complains of burning, itch and lower lip enlargement. He has been suffering from this for a long time. Objectively: the patient's face is asymmetric due to the flattening of nasolabial fold. His lower lip is edematic, of normal color, painless on palpation. The patient has plicated tongue. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
  - B. Quincke's edema
  - C. Lymphangioma
  - D. Hemangioma
  - E. Granulomatous Miescher's cheilitis
- 412.** A 30-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a cosmetic defect and slight pain in the 44 tooth during tooth brushing. Objectively: there is a Black's class V carious cavity within mantle dentine. Probing of the cavity walls causes slight pain, thermal probe is positive. What filling material is to be chosen for restoration of this cavity?
- A. Compomer restorative material
  - B. Chemical-cure composite
  - C. Amalgam
  - D. Polycarboxylate cement

- E. Metal ceramics
- 413.** A 55-year-old female patient complains of pain during eating food, erosions covering oral mucosa. The disease onset was more than one month ago. Objectively: the mucosa of the gums, soft palate and dental arches is unchanged, but has large bright-red erosions. The mucosa is easily damaged and exfoliates when rubbed. The pain is slight. Impression smears contain Tzanck cells. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Lever's bullous pemphigoid
  - B. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - C. Benign nonacantholytic pemphigus
  - D. Erythema multiforme
  - E. Lichen ruber planus, bullous form
- 414.** A 17-year-old female patient complains of gingival growth in the area of the upper and lower front teeth. When examined, the gingival papilla appear to be hyperemic, swollen, cover the teeth crowns up to 1/2, bleed when touched. Pathology of the following system is important in etiology of this disease:
- A. Digestive
  - B. Cardio-vascular
  - C. Endocrine
  - D. Immune
  - E. Nervous
- 415.** A 48-year-old male patient complains of itching gums. Objectively: the gums are firm; cold water causes short-time pain in the teeth. X-ray imaging shows osteosclerosis of the alveolar septum: close-meshed bone structure, the alveolar septum height and intactness of the cortical plates is retained. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Periodontitis, stage I
  - B. Atrophic gingivitis
  - C. Initial periodontitis
  - D. Initial parodontosis
  - E. Parodontosis, stage I
- 416.** A patient complains of spontaneous, paroxysmal, irradiating pain with short painfree intervals. The pain arose 2 days ago and occurs only at night. Make a provisional diagnosis:
- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - D. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
  - E. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- 417.** A 47-year-old female patient complains of inability to eat hot and cold food, as well as of intense pain caused by sour, sweet and salty food. Objectively: there is a slight loss of enamel on the molars and incisors. Probing and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hyperesthesia of dental hard tissues
  - B. Enamel erosion
  - C. Enamel necrosis
  - D. Enamel hypoplasia
  - E. Pathological abrasion of dental hard tissues
- 418.** A 36-year-old patient complains of pain under the dental bridge. After its removal the patient has been found to have an ulcer 0,3x0,5 cm large on the alveolar process. The ulcer is slightly painful and soft, the surrounding mucosa is hyperaemic, submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?
- A. Trophic ulcer
  - B. Decubital ulcer
  - C. Sutton aphtha
  - D. Cancerous ulcer

- E. Tuberculous ulcer
- 419.** A 45-year-old female patient presents to a dental clinic for prosthetics. Objectively: the 47, 46, 45, 35, 36, 37 teeth are missing. There is dentoalveolar vertical displacement of the 17, 16, 26, 27 teeth; the alveolar process is hypertrophied, the cervical margins are not exposed. When the teeth are closed, the distance between the occlusal surfaces of teeth and the alveolar process is about 6 mm. Specify the most efficient method of treatment of secondary deformation in this patient:
- Grinding
  - Surgical treatment
  - Pulp removal and teeth grinding
  - Hardware-associated surgical treatment
  - Disocclusion
- 420.** A 35-year-old patient has made an appointment with a doctor to have oral cavity sanitation. Objectively: the vestibular surface of the 22nd tooth has a hard tissue defect localized in the mantle dentin; the dentin is hard, darkcoloured, the floor of the cavity is coarse. Cold stimulus and probing are painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Chronic median caries
  - Enamel erosion
  - Cuneiform defect
  - Dental fluorosis, destructive form
  - Hard tissue necrosis
- 421.** 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?
- Bowen's disease
  - Leukoplakia, erosive ulcerative form
  - Keratoacanthosis
  - Manganotti's abrasive precancerous cheilitis
  - Cheilitis glandularis
- 422.** A 38-year-old male patient complains of carious cavity. Prior to that there were attacks of toothache with no external cause. Objectively: the distal masticatory surface of the 37th tooth has deep carious cavity filled with softened pigmented dentine. Percussion is painless. Upon the extraction of the degenerated tissue cold water stimulus causes pain lasting about 1 minute. X-ray imaging shows deformation of the periodontal fissure in the area of the root apexes of the 37th tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Acute deep caries
  - Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Chronic deep caries
  - Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- 423.** A 32-year-old male patient complains of dryness and burning pain in the back of the tongue. The symptoms have been lasting for 1 week. The pain increases when spicy food is taken. A day prior to that the patient had suffered from pneumonia and had been taking antibiotics. Objectively: the skin and mucosa of oral cavity are pale. The tongue mucosa is hyperemic and swollen; there is crumbling grey-and-white coating in the folds of the back of the tongue; the lateral surfaces of the tongue are desquamated. The saliva is thick and drags in threads after a spatula. Choose the most effective drug complex for topical treatment.
- Methylene blue + Pimafucin (Natamycin)
  - Hydrocortisone ointment + Solcoseryl
  - Decaminum (Dequalinium chloride) + Hydrocortisone
  - Furacilinum (Nitrofurazone) + Methylene blue

- E. Furacilinum (Nitrofurantoin) + Solcoseryl
424. Having recovered from acute respiratory disease, a patient has made an appointment with a dentist. The patient complains of pain in the gums, bad breath, inability to take food, general weakness. Objectively: the gums are hyperemic, swollen, covered in necrotic dirty grey coating; the gums bleed when the coating is removed. Microbiological study of tissues revealed a great number of cocci, bacilli, fusobacteria, and spirochaete. Specify the drug for etiotropic treatment.
- Metronidazole
  - Galascorbinum
  - Potassium permanganate
  - Tripsin
  - Carotolinum (Betacarotene)
425. A 35-year-old patient complains about itch, burning and edema of lips. These presentations occurred a week ago. Objectively: there is reddening of vermilion border and skin, especially in the region of mouth corners, there are also vesicles, crusts, small cracks along with erythematous affection of vermilion border. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute herpetic cheilitis
  - Multiform exudative erythema
  - Acute eczematous cheilitis
  - Allergic contact cheilitis
  - Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis
426. A 44-year-old male patient complains of fatigue and headache, limb numbness, dry mouth, burning and pain in the tongue. Objectively: skin and oral mucosa are pale. There are painful cracks in the corners of mouth. Dorsum of tongue is smooth, glossy, with bright red striae. Blood count: Hb- 70 g/l, RBCs -  $1,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , colour index - 1,6, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, lymphocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Aplastic anemia
  - Chronic posthaemorrhagic anemia
  - Late chlorosis
  - Iron deficiency anemia
  - Addison-Biermer anemia
427. A 30-year-old patient complains of toothache caused by hot and cold stimuli. The pain irradiates to the ear and temple. Previously there was spontaneous nocturnal toothache. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 37 tooth there is a deep carious cavity communicating at one point with the tooth cavity. Probing at the communication point, as well as cold stimulus, cause acute pain. The pain persists for a long time. Electric pulp test result is 55 mA. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - Chronic concrementous pulpitis
  - Acute purulent pulpitis
428. A 25-year-old patient complains of pain caused by eating sweet, hot and cold food; pain ceases, when stimulation stops. Objectively: the adjoining surface of the 36th tooth has a deep carious cavity localised in the circumpulpar dentin. The dentin is softened. Probing of the carious cavity floor is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Chronic deep caries
  - Acute median caries
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Chronic median caries
  - Acute deep caries
429. A 53-year-old female patient complains of feeling of tightness and coarseness in the mucosa, the red border and the skin of the face. Objectively: the skin of the face has butterflyshaped damage, the red border is infiltrated and tightly covered in hyperkeratinized

- scales. When an attempt is made to remove them, they bleed and are painful. What disease is this clinical presentation characteristic of?
- Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
  - Lupus erythematosus
  - Lupus vulgaris (Tuberculosis luposa)
  - Lichen ruber planus
  - Secondary syphilis
- 430.** A 35-year-old female patient has complaints of cosmetic defects of the front upper teeth crowns. The defects have been increasing for the last 10 years. The patient suffers from unpleasant sensations when brushing her teeth, and when chemical stimuli are applied. Objective examination revealed defects localised in the enamel of the front upper teeth vestibular surface. The defects are oval, saucershaped, and have clear margins. Probing and cold stimuli sensitivity test resulted in positive reaction. Make the diagnosis.
- Chemical necrosis of the tooth
  - Enamel hypoplasia
  - Cuneiform defect
  - Enamel erosion
  - Hyperesthesia of tooth hard tissues
- 431.** A 20-year-old male patient complains of sharp pain in the mouth, increase of body temperature up to 38, 5oC, headache and aching joints, general weakness. The disease onset was 3 days ago due to overexposure to cold. Objectively: the lips red border has hemorrhagic scabs, oral mucosa has large erosions and ulcers merging with each other and covered with greyish-white coating on the background of diffuse hyperemia. Conjunctivitis is observed. The skin of the forearms has erythematous spots sized 1,5 cm in diameter, with blisters in their center. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - Erythema multiforme
  - Drug-induced stomatitis
  - Lyell's syndrome
  - Behcet's syndrome
- 432.** A 47-year-old patient is undergoing dental treatment of erosive/ulcerative form of lichen ruber planus. 1-month-long conservative therapy was ineffective. What physiotherapeutic method is the most effective as a part of complex therapy?
- Ultraviolet irradiation
  - Ultra-high-frequency treatment
  - Electrophoresis
  - Cryodestruction
  - D'arsonvalization
- 433.** A 21-year-old patient complains of a constant progressing throbbing pain in the 27 tooth. Objectively: a large carious cavity is filled with softened dentin, the tooth cavity is closed. Probing of the cavity floor is painless, percussion causes acute pain, there is grade II tooth mobility. Palpation of the mucous membrane in the projection of the root apex of the 27 tooth causes pain. Radiological changes are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute purulent periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - Acute serous periodontitis
  - Acute purulent pulpitis
- 434.** 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?
- Decubitus ulcer

- B. Primary syphilis
  - C. Tongue actinomycosis
  - D. Tongue abscess
  - E. Tuberculous ulcer
435. A 20-year-old female patient complains of pain caused by eating sweet or sour food. Objectively: the vestibular surface of the 11<sup>th</sup> tooth has a chalky spot, coarse when probed. The centre of the spot has defect localised in the enamel. Fedorov-Volodkina index equals 2,5 (Oral Hygiene Index). What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Acute superficial caries
  - B. Acute median caries
  - C. Enamel hypoplasia
  - D. Initial caries
  - E. Enamel necrosis
436. 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. Decubitus ulcer
  - B. Leukoplakia, erosive form
  - C. Lichen ruber planus, hyperkeratotic form
  - D. Lupus erythematosus, erosive/ulcerative form
  - E. Bowen's disease
437. A 25-year-old woman complains of pain in the 15th tooth, which is caused by thermal stimuli and quickly ceases, when stimulation stops. Objectively: visually detected is a defect with smooth walls that join under an angle, which is located in the cervical zone of the 15<sup>th</sup> tooth vestibular surface. Thermometry is painful; percussion is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Cuneiform defect
  - B. Enamel erosion
  - C. Enamel hypoplasia
  - D. Fluorosis
  - E. Superficial caries
438. A 40-year-old female patient complains of short-term pain in the 34th tooth caused by thermal stimuli. Objectively: the distal surface of the 34th tooth has a carious cavity localized in the circumpulpar dentin. The walls and floor of the cavity are softened, faintly pigmented; probing of the floor is slightly painful. Cold stimulus causes pain that ceases when stimulation stops. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Acute median caries
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Chronic deep caries
  - D. Chronic median caries
  - E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
439. A 47-year-old patient complains of a burning sensation and pain in the mouth. Objectively: on the mucous membrane of cheeks along the line of teeth contact and in the corners of mouth there are multiple polygonal bright red erosions 1,0-1,5 cm in diameter located on the hyperkeratinized plaque and opaque whitish mucosa. Cytological analysis revealed keratinizing epithelial cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Secondary syphilis
  - B. Lichen planus, erosive form
  - C. Erythema multiforme
  - D. Leukoplakia, erosive form
  - E. Lupus erythematosus, erosive form

- 440.** A 27-year-old female patient has her 26<sup>th</sup> tooth cavity accidentally breached along the mesial buccal line angle during treatment of acute deep caries of the 26th. Choose the optimal method of treatment.
- Biological method
  - Non-vital extirpation
  - Non-vital amputation
  - Vital amputation
  - Vital extirpation
- 441.** A 54-year-old patient complaining of tumor-like growth on the red border of the left lower lip has made an appointment with a dentist. Examination revealed the affected area to be sized 1x1,5 cm, and have irregular shape with clear margins. Focus of the affected area does not protrude from the surrounding red border; the affected area is greyish-white in colour and covered in thin closely placed scales. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Bowen's disease
  - Cheilitis abrasiva praecancerosa Manganotti
  - Verrucous precancer of the lower lip red border
  - Local precancerous hyperkeratosis of the lower lip
  - Erythroplasia of Queyrat
- 442.** A 23-year-old male patient complains of gum bleeding when he brushes his teeth or eats tough food. Objectively: the gums of the front lower jaw are hyperemic, swollen and bleed when palpated. The oral and gingival mucosa in other areas are not affected. The occlusion is deep. The teeth are firm, except for the 41st and 31st (class 1 mobility). X-ray imaging shows resorption of the alveolar septum in the area of the 41st, 42nd, 32nd and 31st teeth up to 1/3 of the root length. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Catarrhal gingivitis
  - Generalised periodontitis, initial stage
  - Generalised periodontitis, stage I
  - Localised periodontitis
  - Parodontosis, stage I
- 443.** A 57-year-old female patient complains of burning pain, dry mouth, feeling of foreign body on the tongue back and lateral surfaces, which disappears in the process of eating. The first case of such symptoms was noted a year ago after psychic trauma. The patient suffers from pancreatic diabetes and sleep disturbance. Examination revealed the following: the tongue mucosa is without significant changes, moderately moistened. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Candidal glossitis
  - Glossodynia
  - Glossitis areata exfoliativa
  - Hunter-Moeller's glossitis
  - Glossitis with fissured tongue
- 444.** 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?
- Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- 445.** A 39-year-old patient, who works in a printing house, complains of burning pain, metallic taste in the mouth and bad breath. Objectively: the skin is sallow in colour. The oral mucosa has black-and-blue spots. The gums are hyperemic and swollen. The edge of the gums has black-

- and-blue band. The palate is of yellow shade. Intoxication symptoms are observed. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Lead stomatitis
  - Mercurial stomatitis
  - Bismuthic stomatitis
  - Melanosis
  - Addison's disease
- 446.** A 37-year-old patient complains of bleeding gums, bad breath, loose teeth, difficulties with chewing food. Objectively: gums are bluish-red in color; periodontal pockets are 6 mm deep and contain serous substance; class II teeth mobility; moderate deposits of subgingival and supragingival dental calculus; Oral Hygiene Index equals 3 points; there is traumatacl occlusion along all the length of the dental arches. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - Generalized periodontitis, stage I, acute
  - Generalized periodontitis, stage II, chronic
  - Histiocytosis X
  - Generalized periodontitis, stage II, acute
- 447.** A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the upper jaw on the left. The pain occurs during eating. Objectively: on the distal approximal surface of the 26 tooth there is a cavity filled with light soft dentin. Probing causes a slight pain along the dentin-enamel junction, percussion is painless. Cold water causes quickly abating pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute median caries
  - Chronic median caries
  - Acute deep caries
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Chronic deep caries
- 448.** A 10,5-year-old child complains of painful rash on his lips. Objectively: the red border of the lips is swollen, hyperemic, covered in fissures and numerous scabs of dried blood. The skin of the upper lip has small blisters containing serous substance, which merge with each other in some places. Maceration and weeping skin also can be observed, especially in the corners of the mouth. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Actinic cheilitis
  - Meteorological cheilitis
  - Atopic cheilitis
  - Exematous cheilitis
  - Exfoliative cheilitis
- 449.** An 18-year-old patient complains of chalky spot in the 23rd tooth, which is slightly painful when cold stimulus is applied. Objectively: the vestibular surface near dental cervix of the 23rd tooth has a white spot 2-3 mm in size. Probing is painless and reveals coarseness of the surface. Thermal stimulus causes slightly painful feeling. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Fluorosis
  - Chronic initial caries
  - Acute initial caries
  - Local hypoplasia
  - Enamel necrosis
- 450.** A 44-year-old male patient diagnosed with chronic generalized periodontitis, class II, has had flap surgery of the lower jaw. What kind of oral hygiene procedures are recommended for this patient during the first 2-3 days after the surgery?
- Oral rinsing with sodium bicarbonate solution, chlorhexidine solution
  - Teeth cleaning with chewing gum
  - Teeth flossing
  - Teeth brushing using soft-bristled toothbrush and anti-inflammatory toothpaste

- E. Teeth cleaning with interdental stimulators and interdental brushes
- 451.** A 34-year-old male patient complains of a cosmetic defect, a cavity on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of the 21 tooth. Objectively: the carious cavity is within the enamel, the floor and the walls are pigmented, probing and percussion and painless. There is no pain reaction to stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute surface caries
  - B. Chronic surface caries
  - C. Necrosis of dental hard tissues
  - D. Acute median caries
  - E. Chronic median caries
- 452.** To fill a medium depth carious cavity in the 37th tooth (Black class 2) of a 35- year-old male patient a doctor has chosen a technique of layer-by-layer tooth restoration. What compositematerial should be applied for covering the carious cavity walls and floor to create the initial super adaptive layer?
- A. Macrofilled
  - B. Condensable
  - C. Flowable
  - D. Microhybrid
  - E. Microfilled
- 453.** A 20-year-old male patient complains of spontaneous pain in the 24 tooth, which arose suddenly and persists for about 15 minutes. Objectively: the distal surface of the 24 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity with overhanging walls. The cavity is filled with light softened dentin and communicates with the tooth cavity. The cold stimulus causes acute, slowly abating pain. Percussion causes no pain response. Select the best method of treatment:
- A. Biological method
  - B. Vital amputation
  - C. Vital extirpation
  - D. Devital amputation
  - E. Devital extirpation
- 454.** 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
- 455.** 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. Lichen ruber planus
  - B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - C. Lupus erythematosus, patch stage
  - D. Soft leukoplakia (leucoplakia mollis)
  - E. Secondary syphilis

- 456.** A 26 year-old female patient suffers from bleeding gums. For 3 years she has been suffering from pancreatic diabetes. Objectively: gingival papillas of all her teeth are hyperemic, swollen and overlap with the teeth crowns by 1/3 of the crowns height. What method of examination must be conducted for differentiated diagnostics?
- Schiller-Pysarev iodine test
  - X-ray radiography
  - Capillary fragility test
  - Reoparodontography (Impedance phlebography of periodontium)
  - Stomatoscopy
- 457.** A 35-year-old patient has made an appointment with a doctor to have oral cavity sanation. Objectively: the vestibular surface of the 22 tooth has a hard tissue defect localized in the mantle dentin; the dentin is hard, dark-coloured, the floor of the cavity is coarse. Cold stimulus and probing are painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Chronic median caries
  - Enamel erosion
  - Cuneiform defect
  - Dental fluorosis, destructive form
  - Hard tissue necrosis
- 458.** A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the mandible on the right that occurs during eating. Objectively: the approximate distal surface of the 45 tooth exhibits a carious cavity filled with light softened dentin. Probing causes a minor pain response across the entire floor. Percussion causes no pain. Cold water causes transient pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute deep caries
  - Acute median caries
  - Chronic deep caries
  - Chronic median caries
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- 459.** A 22-year-old student complains of gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: hyperemia and edema of marginal gingiva of the front teeth on both jaws, periodontal pockets are absent. X-ray reveals no pathological changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Localized periodontitis
  - Ulcerative gingivitis
  - Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - Generalized periodontitis
  - Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- 460.** A 32-year-old male patient complains of dryness and burning pain in the back of the tongue. The symptoms have been lasting for 1 week. The pain increases when spicy food is taken. A day prior to that the patient had suffered from pneumonia and had been taking antibiotics. Objectively: the skin and mucosa of oral cavity are pale. The tongue mucosa is hyperemic and swollen; there is crumbling grey-and-white coating in the folds of the back of the tongue; the lateral surfaces of the tongue are esquamated. The saliva is thick and drags in threads after a spatula. Choose the most effective drug complex for topical treatment:
- Methylene blue + Pimafucin (Natamycin)
  - Hydrocortisone ointment + Solcoseryl
  - Decaminum (Dequalinium chloride) + Hydrocortisone
  - Furacilinum (Nitrofurazone) + Methylene blue
  - Furacilinum (Nitrofurazone) + Solcoseryl
- 461.** A 20-year-old patient addressed a dentist for treatment of the destroyed teeth. Examination revealed round painless papulae with hyperemic infiltrated crown 7 mm in diameter on the palatine arches, soft palate, tonsils, tongue. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, dense, elastic, painless and mobile. What tactics should a doctor choose?

- A. Perform oral cavity sanitation
  - B. Perform cytological analysis
  - C. Refer for a consultation to a venereologist
  - D. Perform bacteriological analysis
  - E. Refer for a consultation to an ENT doctor
- 462.** A week ago an 18-year-old girl complained of pain in the 22 tooth which was treated and filled several years ago. Over the past two days the pain increased. Objectively: the 22 tooth is filled, percussion is painful, mucous membrane is hyperaemic and edematous. Spot-film roentgenograph of the 22 tooth shows an ill-defined periapical bone rarefaction 0,4x0,5 cm large. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
  - B. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 22 tooth
  - C. Acute maxillary periostitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 22 tooth
  - E. Suppuration of the radicular cyst
- 463.** A 48-year-old patient complains of subfebrile temperature and a growing ulcer on the gingival mucosa around the molars; teeth mobility 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 isolated 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. Infectious mononucleosis
  - B. Decubital ulcer
  - C. Tuberculosis
  - D. Syphilis
  - E. Acute aphthous stomatitis
- 464.** A 30-year-old patient complains of toothache caused by hot and cold stimuli. The pain irradiates to the ear and temple. Previously there was spontaneous nocturnal toothache. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 37 tooth there is a deep carious cavity communicating at one point with the tooth cavity. Probing at the communication point, as well as cold stimulus, causes acute pain. The pain persists for a long time. Electric pulp test result is 55 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - D. Chronic concretious pulpitis
  - E. Acute purulent pulpitis
- 465.** During preventive examination an 11-year-old girl presents with slight hyperemia, cyanosis, swollen gums, gingival papilla are loose, not adjacent to teeth cervices. Fedorov-Volodkina dental hygiene index is 4 points. Schiller's test is positive. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
  - E. –
- 466.** A 25-year-old patient complains of pain caused by eating sweet, hot and cold food; pain ceases, when stimulation stops. Objectively: the adjoining surface of the 36th tooth has a deep carious cavity localised in the circumpulpal dentin. The dentin is softened. Probing of the carious cavity floor is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Chronic deep caries
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Acute median caries

- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - E. Chronic median caries
467. A 27-year-old patient complains of the long-term pain in the 22 tooth caused by cold and hot food, as well as of spontaneous pain lasting for 30 minutes and occurring 3-4 times per day, aggravating at night. Pain arose 3 days ago after preparation of the tooth for the acrylic crown. Objectively: the 22 tooth is intact, the thermal test causes acute long-lasting pain, percussion is painless. What is the optimal treatment tactics?
- A. Devital pulp extirpation
  - B. Vital pulp amputation
  - C. Vital pulp extirpation
  - D. Application of fluorine lacquer
  - E. Biological treatment of pulpitis
468. 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. Apply tourniquet to the shoulder
  - B. Process the breach with 5% iodine solution
  - C. Process the breach with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution
  - D. Squeeze out blood, process the breach with 70% alcohol solution
  - E. Squeeze out blood, process the breach with strong solution of potassium permanganate
469. A 7-year-old boy complains of increased body temperature up to 38°C, headache, sore throat. Objectively: there are erosions on the slightly hyperemic mucosa of the soft palate, anterior pillars of the fauces, tonsils. The submandibular lymph nodes are slightly enlarged, painless. Name the causative agent of this disease:
- A. Klebs-Loeffler bacillus
  - B. Bordet-Gengou bacillus
  - C. Coxsackie virus
  - D. Herpes simplex virus
  - E. Epstein-Barr virus
470. A patient complains of dull ache in the 16 tooth, which occurs during eating cold food. Anamnesis: the tooth had been filled due to deep caries, the filling was lost 1 year ago. Objectively: a deep carious cavity that does not penetrate the tooth cavity is present; percussion is painless, probing is painful along the whole floor of the carious cavity. Electric pulp test - 50 microamperes. Thermodiagnosis is painful. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - E. Chronic deep caries
471. A patient complains of acute short-term toothache caused by thermal and chemical irritants. The tooth has not been treated before, the pain arose about a month ago. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 36 tooth there is a deep carious cavity within circumpulpal dentin with overhanging chalky enamel. Probing of the cavity floor causes slight pain. There is also short-term pain from the cold stimulus. The result of electric pulp test is 8 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic deep caries
  - B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - C. Acute deep caries
  - D. Acute median caries
  - E. Pulp hyperemia
472. A 20-year-old male patient complains of acute pain during eating, bad breath, general weakness. Objectively: interdental papillae and marginal gingiva are covered with dirty gray film, any touch is painful. The body temperature is of 37, 5°C. Blood count: RBC- 4, 8 · 10<sup>12</sup>/l, Hb- 150 g/l, colour index - 0,9, WBC- 10, 5 · 10<sup>9</sup>/l, JG- 2%, BASO- 1%, EOS- 5%, segmented

neut. - 8%, stabs - 47%, LYM- 35%, PLT- 250 · 109/l. ESR- 20 mm/hour. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Vincent's gingivitis
  - B. Agranulocytosis
  - C. Acute leukemia
  - D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - E. Chronic leukemia
- 473.** A 25-year-old patient complains of brief pain attacks during eating sweet, hot or cold food. Objectively: on the contact surface of the 36 tooth there is a carious cavity within parapulpal dentin. The dentin is softened. Probing of the cavity is painful. Vertical and horizontal percussion is painless. Electric pulp test - 9 microamperes. What diagnosis is most likely?
- A. Acute deep caries
  - B. Acute median caries
  - C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic deep caries
  - E. Chronic median caries
- 474.** An intradental splint for the 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43 teeth is being made for a 50-year-old patient. During its installation in the oral cavity hemorrhage occurred from the 41 tooth root canal. What caused the hemorrhage?
- A. Wall perforation of the root canal
  - B. Pulp trauma
  - C. Trauma of the gingival margin
  - D. Damaged root bifurcation
  - E. Crown perforation
- 475.** A 34-year-old male patient complains of acute spasmodic pain in the region of his upper jaw on the left that is aggravating when affected by cold stimuli. Toothache irradiates to the ear and temple. He had acute toothache of the 37 tooth one year ago, but he did not consult a dentist. Pain recurred three days ago. Objectively: the 37 tooth has a carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Probing of the opened carious cavity is extremely painful. X-ray picture shows widening of periodontal fissure at the root apex of the 37 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - B. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- 476.** A 47-year-old patient complains of a burning sensation and pain in the mouth. Objectively: on the mucous membrane of cheeks along the line of teeth contact and in the corners of mouth there are multiple polygonal bright red erosions 1,0-1,5 cm in diameter located on the hyperkeratinized plaque and opaque whitish mucosa. Cytological analysis revealed keratinizing epithelial cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Lichen planus, erosive form
  - B. Erythema multiforme
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Lupus erythematosus, erosive form
  - E. Leukoplakia, erosive form
- 477.** A 27-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 35 tooth. The pain is caused by cold stimuli and quickly abates after the stimulus is removed. Objectively: in the cervical region of the 35 tooth there is a dental tissue defect within the enamel. The defect has white crumbling edges. Electroexcitability of the pulp was 5 mA. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Local enamel hypoplasia

- B. Acute initial caries
  - C. Enamel necrosis
  - D. Acute superficial caries
  - E. Enamel erosion
478. A 27-year-old female patient has her 26 tooth cavity accidentally breached along the mesial buccal line angle during treatment of acute deep caries of the 26. Choose the optimal method of treatment:
- A. Non-vital amputation
  - B. Vital amputation
  - C. Vital extirpation
  - D. Biological method
  - E. Non-vital extirpation
479. 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 tumor-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the vermilion border, it is dense and grayish-red in color. 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
480. A 45-year-old man complains of dryness and painfulness of the lower lip. On examination: the lower lip is swollen, dry, covered in small scales and fissures. In the Klein area (wet-dry line) there are dilated openings of salivatory glands observed as red dots producing clear substance. The lower lip mucosa is lumpy. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Cheilitis glandularis
  - B. Actinic cheilitis
  - C. Meteorological cheilitis
  - D. Exematous cheilitis
  - E. Cheilitis exfoliativa
481. A 40-year-old man, a chemical industry worker, notes the development of soreness of the mouth, ain response to thermal and chemical stimuli. On examination: on the vestibular surface and cutting edge of the front teeth there are enamel defects with uneven scalloped margins, chalk-like in color. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Superficial caries
  - B. Enamel hypoplasia (erosive form)
  - C. Fluorosis (erosive form)
  - D. Median caries
  - E. Acidic necrosis of enamel
482. A 57-year-old female patient complains of burning pain, dry mouth, sensation of a foreign body on the tongue back and lateral surfaces, which disappears in the process of eating. The first case of such symptoms was noted a year ago after psychological trauma. The patient suffers from pancreatic diabetes and sleep disturbance. Examination revealed the following: the tongue mucosa is without significant changes, moderately moistened. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Hunter-Moeller's glossitis
  - B. Glossitis with fissured tongue
  - C. Glossodynia
  - D. Candidal glossitis
  - E. Glossitis areata exfoliativa

- 483.** 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?
- Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- 484.** A 60-year-old patient addressed a dentist with complaints of a conic protrusion appearing on the skin of his chin on the left. Height of the protrusion is 1,5 cm, width - 0,8 cm. Palpation is painless; there are clear margins; the protrusion is gray-brown in color; on palpation of the soft tissues near the protrusion base a thickening can be detected. What preliminary diagnosis can be made?
- Papilloma
  - Keratoacanthoma
  - Melanoma
  - Cutaneous horn
  - Bowen's disease
- 485.** A 37-year-old patient complains of bleeding gums, bad breath, loose teeth, difficulties with chewing food. Objectively: gums are bluish-red in colour; periodontal pockets are 6 mm deep and contain serous substance; class II teeth mobility; moderate deposits of subgingival and supragingival dental calculus; Oral Hygiene Index equals 3 points; there is traumatacl occlusion along all the length of the dental arches. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- Histiocytosis X
  - Generalized periodontitis, stage II, acute
  - Generalized periodontitis, stage II, chronic
  - Generalized periodontitis, stage I, acute
  - Hypertrophic gingivitis
- 486.** 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, BP is low (90/60 mm Hg), the hands are cold. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Traumatic shock
  - Anaphylactic shock
  - Collapse
  - Syncope
  - Toxic shock
- 487.** A 28-year-old patient has been suffering from gum discomfort, gingival hemorrhages and pain, especially during eating, for a week. Objectively: the gums are swollen and markedly hyperemic, specially in the area of the 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33 teeth, soft plaque and tartar are present, gingival sulcus is up to 2 mm deep. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - Initial stage of chronic generalized periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of initial generalized periodontitis
  - Acute deep gingivitis
  - Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- 488.** An 18-year-old patient complains of chalky spot in the 23 tooth, which is slightly painful when cold stimulus is applied. Objectively: the vestibular surface near dental cervix of the 23 tooth has a white spot 2-3 mm in size. Probing is painless and reveals coarseness of the surface. Thermal stimulus causes slight pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Acute initial caries
  - Fluorosis

- C. Local hypoplasia
  - D. Enamel necrosis
  - E. Chronic initial caries
- 489.** A 16-year-old girl complains of cosmetic defect of the front teeth - there are dark spots and hard tissue defects. The spots were detected in the process of teething, the defects developed later. The following diagnosis was made: erosive form of fluorosis of the 16, 11, 12, 22, 26, 31, 32, 36, 41, 42, 46 teeth. Choose the method of treatment:
- A. Remineralization treatment
  - B. Prosthetics
  - C. Surgical treatment
  - D. Regular medical check-ups
  - E. Restoration treatment
- 490.** A 53-year-old patient complains of an ulcer on the lateral surface of the tongue. The ulcer appeared 6 months ago in the result of a trauma caused by sharp tip of the 37 tooth metal crown. A dentist replaced the crown with the one of better quality and prescribed keratoplastic drugs. Despite these easures the ulcer continues to grow. Lately there has been pain during talking, chewing, swallowing; sometimes the pain irradiates to the pharynx. Objectively: on the lateral surface of the tongue there is a painful ulcer with uneven raised dense margins and lumpy floor covered with grayish necrotic oating. What diagnosis is most likely?
- A. Trophic ulcer
  - B. Traumatic ulcer
  - C. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
  - D. Tuberculous ulcer
  - E. Cancer of the tongue lateral surface
- 491.** A 34-year-old male patient complains of a cosmetic defect, a cavity on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of the 21tooth. Objectively: the carious cavity is within the enamel, the floor and the walls are pigmented, probing and percussion and painless. There is no pain reaction to stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Necrosis of dental hard tissues
  - B. Acute median caries
  - C. Chronic median caries
  - D. Chronic surface caries
  - E. Acute surface caries
- 492.** To fill a medium depth carious cavity in the 37 tooth (Black class II) of a 35-year-old male patient a doctor has chosen a technique of layer-by-layer tooth restoration. What composite material should be applied for covering the carious cavity walls and floor to create the initial super adaptive layer?
- A. Flowable
  - B. Condensable
  - C. Macrofilled
  - D. Microhybrid
  - E. Microfilled
- 493.** A 20-year-old male patient complains of spontaneous pain in the 24 tooth, which arose suddenly and persists for about 15 minutes at a time. Objectively: the distal surface of the 24 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity with overhanging walls. The cavity is filled with light-colored softened dentin and communicates with the tooth cavity. The cold stimulus causes acute, slowly abating pain. Percussion causes no pain response. Select the best method of treatment:
- A. Vital amputation
  - B. Biological method
  - C. Devital amputation
  - D. Devital extirpation
  - E. Vital extirpation

- 494.** 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. Acute suppurative periodontitis
  - B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - C. Acute serous periodontitis, intoxication stage
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Acute serous periodontitis
- 495.** A 27-year-old patient has been referred by a prosthodontist for endodontic treatment of the 45 tooth. Objectively: the 45 tooth crown is destroyed; the lateral surface of the tongue and the buccal mucosa have patches of grayish macerated epithelium slightly rising above the mucosa surface at the points of direct contact with the 45 tooth. The uvula and palatine arches are stagnant-red in color; hard palate has papulae surrounded with red margin and covered in grayish epithelium. The submandibular, ervical, supraclavicular, and subclavicular lymph nodes are enlarged and painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Lupus erythematosus, patch stage
  - B. Soft leukoplakia (leucoplakia mollis)
  - C. Lichen ruber planus
  - D. Secondary syphilis
  - E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- 496.** A 20-year-old male patient with insulindependent diabetes mellitus has been given anesthesia with Ultracain DS-forte for surgical oral sanitation. What complications may develop in this case?
- A. Abnormal levels of blood glucose
  - B. Increased blood pressure
  - C. Clonus
  - D. Atopic dermatitis
  - E. Toxic shock
- 497.** A 5-year-old girl complains of pain in the mouth angles occurring during mouth opening. She has a history of acute bronchitis and prolonged antibiotic therapy. Objectively: the red border is dry, the mouth angles are downturned. In the mouth angles there are cracks covered with white plaque and surrounded by slightly hyperemic elevation, painful on palpation and mouth opening. Oral mucosa exhibits no pathological changes, decay-missing-filled index - 2, hygiene index - 2,0. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Mycotic cheilitis
  - B. Streptococcal cheilitis
  - C. Meteorological cheilitis
  - D. Glandular cheilitis
  - E. Exfoliative cheilitis
- 498.** A patient complains of fever up to 38°C, headache, pain in the joints and muscles, vesicles in the oral cavity, mainly in the frontal part. Eating is sharply painful. For the last several years the disease recurred during wet and windy weather. The patient often suffers from cases of URTI. Objectively: on the buccal, lingual, labial mucosa there are confluent erosions against the erythematous background, covered in graywhite coating. There are bloody scabs on the red border and in the angles of the mouth. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
  - B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - C. Erythema multiforme
  - D. Syphilis

- E. Acute aphthous stomatitis
- 499.** A 14-year-old adolescent complains of bleeding and pain during eating occurring in the 36 tooth. Anamnesis states intense pain in the past. Objectively: the crown is severely damaged; carious cavity is large, penetrates into the tooth cavity, and is partially filled with overgrown pulp. The tissues demonstrate low sensitivity to touch, bleed upon touching. There are significant soft dental deposits on the 35 and 34 teeth. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - C. Chronic papillitis
  - D. Chronic simple pulpitis
  - E. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- 500.** A 26 year-old woman suffers from bleeding gums. For 3 years she has been suffering from pancreatic diabetes. Objectively: gingival papillas of all the teeth are hyperemic, swollen and overlap with the teeth crowns by 1/3 of the crowns height. What method of examination must be conducted for differentiated diagnostics?
- A. Capillary fragility test
  - B. Rheoparodontography
  - C. Stomatoscopy
  - D. X-ray radiography
  - E. Schiller-Pysarev iodine test
- 501.** A 37-year-old patient complains of severe pain in the gums, difficult chewing, smell of rot from the mouth, bleeding gums, along with general fatigue, headaches, body temperature up to 37,9°C. Objectively: large amount of soft dental deposit, shape of the gingival margin is abnormal, the gingival margin is covered with gray coating, regional lymph nodes are painful on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chemical trauma
  - B. Herpetic stomatitis
  - C. Thermal trauma
  - D. Ulcerative gingivitis
  - E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- 502.** A dentist performs endodontic treatment of the 31 tooth of a 62-year-old patient. The root canal is narrow, extremely calcificated. Choose the optimal tool to pass through the root canal in this case:
- A. Gates-glidden drill
  - B. K-Reamer
  - C. K-File Nitiflex
  - D. H-File
  - E. Pathfinder
- 503.** On examination of a 27-year-old patient the tip of the dental probe caught on the fissures of the 36, 37, 38 teeth. Margins of the enamel defect are dark, the surface is coarse. Teeth transillumination with photopolymer lamp revealed the defect to be limited to the enamel. What diagnosis is most likely?
- A. Chronic median caries
  - B. Acute superficial caries
  - C. Chronic primary caries
  - D. Acute primary caries
  - E. Chronic superficial caries
- 504.** A 21-year-old woman addressed a doctor with complaints of bleeding gums and foul smell from her mouth. Objectively: the gums are congestively hyperemic, with cyanotic color. X-ray revealed resorption of interalveolar septa up to 1/3 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic generalized periodontitis, I degree
  - B. Chronic generalized periodontitis, II degree

- C. Acute generalized periodontitis, I degree
  - D. Chronic generalized periodontitis, III degree
  - E. Acute generalized periodontitis, II degree
- 505.** A 68-year-old patient addressed a surgical department of a dental clinic for extraction of the 45 tooth. During procedure the patient developed burning retrosternal pain attack irradiating to the left shoulder, scapula, hand. The skin is pale, BP is 140/100 mm Hg, heart rate is rapid. Skin hyperplasia can be observed in the Zakharin-Head's zones. What emergency condition did the patient develop?
- A. Heart failure
  - B. Bronchial asthma attack
  - C. Hypertensive crisis
  - D. Angina pectoris attack
  - E. -
- 506.** During administration of Ultracain solution for infiltration anesthesia the condition of a 22-year-old patient sharply deteriorated. The patient became inert, silent, developed cough attacks, expiratory dyspnea, wheezing. Viscous slimy sputum is expectorated. What urgent condition did the patient develop?
- A. Bronchial asthma attack
  - B. Anaphylactic shock
  - C. Hypertensive crisis
  - D. Asphyxia
  - E. Collapse
- 507.** A 64-year-old patient complains of spots on the mucosa of the cheeks, mouth angles, palate. Objectively: on the oral cavity mucosa there are white growths that cannot be removed with spatula. The mucosa around the spots is pale pink in color. The patient has been smoking for 40 years. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Bowen's disease
  - B. Candidiasis
  - C. Lichen ruber planus
  - D. Leukoplakia
  - E. Lupus erythematosus
- 508.** A 64-year-old patient complains of spots on the mucosa of the cheeks, mouth angles, palate. Objectively: on the oral cavity mucosa there are white growths that cannot be removed with spatula. The mucosa around the spots is pale pink in color. The patient has been smoking for 40 years. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Leukoplakia
  - B. Lupus erythematosus
  - C. Bowen's disease
  - D. Candidiasis
  - E. Lichen ruber planus
- 509.** A 2,5-year-old child has fever up to 38,5°C, low appetite, rash inside the oral cavity. The disease onset was 3 days ago. Objectively: the skin of the perioral area is covered in scarce vesicles with clear content. Within the oral cavity on the buccal and lingual mucosa there are sharply painful erosions, 2-3 mm in size, with white coating and hyperemic crown. The gums are swollen, hyperemic. The submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, painful on palpation. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - B. Erythema multiforme
  - C. Stomatitis with the background of infectious mononucleosis
  - D. Stomatitis with the background of chickenpox
  - E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

- 510.** A 9-year-old girl complains of peeling lips and sensation of dryness, strain and burning in them. Objectively: on the red border from angle to angle of the mouth and from Klein area (wet-dry line) to the red border middle there are gray scales. The scales can be removed without erosions. Make the preliminary diagnosis:
- Exfoliative cheilitis, dry form
  - Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form
  - Meteorological cheilitis
  - Atopic cheilitis
  - Allergic contact cheilitis
- 511.** A patient addressed a dental surgeon with complaints of increased body temperature up to  $37,6^{\circ}\text{C}$ , swelling of the soft tissues, pain in the 65 tooth, which aggravates upon touching it with its antagonist tooth. On examination there are hyperemy and smoothing out of the mucogingival fold of the alveolar process in the area of the destroyed 65 tooth. What diagnosis is most likely?
- Acute odontogenic purulent periostitis
  - Acute serous periodontitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
  - Parodontal abscess
- 512.** A 30-year-old woman addressed a dental surgeon with complaints of uncomfortable sensation of pressure in her upper right tooth, which aggravates due to hot stimulus, and foul smell from the mouth. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 17 tooth, which penetrates into the tooth cavity. Deep probing causes severe pain, percussion of the 17 tooth is painful. X-ray: there is slight widening of the periodontal fissure near the root apex. Electric pulp test - 70 microamperes. What final diagnosis can be made?
- Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - Acute purulent pulpitis
  - Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- 513.** A 20-year-old patient has made an appointment with a dentist. On external examination the patient is pale, complains of long-term fever, insomnia, weight loss of 13 kg within 5 months. The patient is homeless. The therapist's consultation states: all groups of the lymph nodes are enlarged, hepatolienal syndrome. Blood test: leukocytes -  $2,2 \cdot 10^9/l$ . Make the diagnosis:
- Chroniosepsis
  - Tuberculosis
  - Infectious mononucleosis
  - Lymphogranulomatosis
  - HIV infection
- 514.** A 45-year-old patient complains of itching gums, pain in the area of the 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33 teeth caused by chemical and thermal stimuli. Objectively: the gums are pale, no bleeding, the roots of affected teeth are exposed by 0,4 mm. The 43 and 33 demonstrate cuneiform defect. The teeth are intact. X-ray: regular resorption of interalveolar septa at 1/4 of their height. Make the diagnosis:
- Catarrhal gingivitis
  - Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - Ulcerative gingivitis
  - Parodontosis, I degree
  - Generalized periodontitis, I degree
- 515.** An 18-year-old woman complains of gum growth, pain and bleeding during eating solid food. Objectively: hyperemy and swelling of the gums, gingival margin hypertrophy of the 12, 13, 14 teeth up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the crown height. Formalin test is painless. What diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Chronic generalized periodontitis, II degree
  - B. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Ulcerative gingivitis
  - D. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - E. Acute generalized periodontitis, I degree
- 516.** A 37-year-old patient complains of anaesthetic defect. Objectively: the 13 tooth is destroyed by 2/3. The tooth is pulpless, the root canal is filled. How deep should be the root canal opened for pivot crown in this patient?
- A. 1/3 of the root canal
  - B. 3/4 of the root canal
  - C. 1/2 of the root canal
  - D. Full length of the root canal
  - E. 2/3 of the root canal
- 517.** A 48-year-old patient has addressed a hospital with complaints of defects in the paragingival area and slight sensitivity to thermal stimuli. Objectively: there are hard tissue defects that resemble a wedge with smooth polished walls on precervical vestibular surface of the 23 and 24 teeth. Thermal test is slightly positive. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enamel erosion
  - B. Endemic fluorosis
  - C. Cuneiform defect
  - D. Enamel necrosis
  - E. Acute deep caries
- 518.** A 15-year-old girl complains of brief pain attacks in her teeth due to chemical stimuli. Objectively: on the contact surfaces of the 11, 21, 22 teeth there are enamel areas matt white in color, with lost shine, covered in large amount of dental deposit. Enamel is softened and can be easily chipped off with excavator. Probing of lesions is painless. Percussion is painless. No reaction to cold stimuli. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic initial caries
  - B. Chronic superficial caries
  - C. Acute superficial caries
  - D. Acute median caries
  - E. Acute initial caries
- 519.** A 15-year-old girl complains of brief pain attacks in her teeth due to chemical stimuli. Objectively: on the contact surfaces of the 11, 21, 22 teeth there are enamel areas matt white in color, with lost shine, covered in large amount of dental deposit. Enamel is softened and can be easily chipped off with excavator. Probing of lesions is painless. Percussion is painless. No reaction to cold stimuli. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute median caries
  - B. Acute initial caries
  - C. Chronic initial caries
  - D. Acute superficial caries
  - E. Chronic superficial caries
- 520.** A 30-year-old patient complains of spontaneous pain attacks in the lower left tooth, which occurred 2 hours ago during travel by plain. Objectively: there is pathological abrasion of the 36 tooth, tooth percussion is slightly painful. After additional investigation the diagnosis is made: chronic pulpitis. What investigation allows to make such a diagnosis?
- A. X-ray radiography
  - B. Probing
  - C. Thermal tests
  - D. Luminescence diagnostics
  - E. Electric pulp test
- 521.** A 22-year-old student arrived for an appointment with a dentist in the afternoon after his classes were over. The patient is registered for regular check-ups with an endocrinologist.

During treatment the patient developed excited state followed by loss of consciousness. Objectively: tremor of the extremities, moist skin, heart rate - 100/min., BP- 100/60 mm Hg. What diagnosis is most likely?

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

522. A 32-year-old patient consulted a dentist with complaints of tooth crown discoloration on the upper right jaw. Anamnesis: 3 weeks ago the patient suffered a trauma of the upper jaw. On examination: crown of the 11 tooth is intact, gray, painless on percussion, no changes of mucosa in the area of root apex projection of the 11 tooth. Electric pulp test - 100 microamperes. The patient was diagnosed with traumatic periodontitis of the 11 tooth. What method of removing tooth discoloration would be advisable after endodontic treatment?

- A. Intracrown bleaching
- B. External bleaching
- C. Custom teeth whitening with a bleaching tray (kappa)
- D. Microabrasion method
- E. Air-abrasive method

523. A 39-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic generalized periodontitis, initial stage. After undergoing complex treatment the patient received instructions and was registered for regular check-ups. How often should the patient undergo these regular check-ups?

- A. Once every 3 months
- B. Once every 9 months
- C. Once every 12 months
- D. Once every 18 months
- E. Once every 6 months

524. A 22-year-old patient is diagnosed with chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 46 tooth. During the first appointment the patient was prescribed a temporary filling made of antibacterial material that stimulates osteo-, dentino- and cementogenesis. Specify the material that satisfies these requirements:

- A. Iodoform
- B. Dexamethasone
- C. Thymol
- D. Camphor
- E. Calcium hydroxide

525. A 19-year-old woman complains of aesthetic defects, dry lips, unpleasant sensation of strain in the lower lip and its constant peeling. The patient often bites her lips, rips and bites off peeling flakes, which sometimes results in bleeding; she notes her increased irritability. On examination there are numerous transparent scales between the red border and mucosa. The scales are tightly adjacent in the center and loose at the periphery. They can be easily removed, produce no erosion. Regional lymph nodes cannot be palpated. What diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Cheilitis exfoliativa
- B. Mycotic cheilitis
- C. Meteorological cheilitis
- D. Allergic contact cheilitis
- E. Actinic cheilitis

526. A 16-year-old girl suffers from enlarged gums. Objectively: gingival margin of the vestibular surface of the gums is diffusely thickened, dense, pale pink in color. Gingival papilla cover crowns of all the teeth up to 1/2 of their height, hemorrhage is absent. X-ray reveals no pathological changes of periodontal tissues. Make the diagnosis:

- A. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis

- C. Gingival fibromatosis
  - D. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - E. Exacerbation of catarrhal gingivitis
527. A 55-year-old patient addressed a prosthodontic clinic to have a denture made. During preparation of the 44 and 47 teeth for crown installation the patient became unwell: he developed vertigo, nausea, tinnitus, blurred vision, dyspnea. Unconsciousness followed, the pupils were dilated, heart rate was weak. After 1 minute the patient's condition improved. What condition occurred in the patient?
- A. Dizziness
  - B. Anaphylactic shock
  - C. Collapse
  - D. Hypoglycemic coma
  - E. Bronchial asthma
528. A 23-year-old woman complains of carious cavity present in the 27 tooth, where food particles are retained. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 27 tooth filled with dense dark-brown dentin. Probing of the cavity floor and walls is painless, thermometry and percussion are painless. Electric pulp test - 10 microamperes. X-ray reveals no pathological changes. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic median caries
  - B. Acute deep caries
  - C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic periodontitis
  - E. Chronic deep caries
529. A 48-year-old man complains of itching gums. Objectively: the gums are firm; cold water causes short-time pain in the teeth. X-ray imaging shows osteosclerosis of the alveolar septum: close-meshed bone structure, the alveolar septum height and intactness of the cortical plates is retained. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Initial periodontosis
  - B. Atrophic gingivitis
  - C. Initial periodontitis
  - D. Periodontitis, stage I
  - E. Periodontosis, stage I
530. A 19-year-old woman, an actress, complains of discoloration of her left maxillary central incisor. One year ago the pulp of this tooth was removed and the tooth was filled. Gradually the tooth assumed grayish color. Objectively the 11 is filled, discolored, stable, painless on percussion. Deep occlusion is observed. What part of the clinical presentation contraindicates installation of an all-porcelain crown?
- A. Devitalized teeth defects that cannot be corrected with dental inlays
  - B. Deep occlusion
  - C. Front teeth defects that cannot be corrected with fillings
  - D. Enamel hypoplasia with tooth deformation and discoloration
  - E. Tooth discoloration
531. A patient needs his 26 tooth extracted. After application of tuberal anaesthesia he developed general fatigue, nausea, and, later, severe itching and skin rashes. What complication occurred in the patient?
- A. Unconsciousness
  - B. Urticaria
  - C. Anaphylactic shock
  - D. Collapse
  - E. Quincke's edema
532. A 25-year-old patient complains of profuse gingival hemorrhages, pain in the oral cavity, weakness, fatigue, fever up to  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$ . These presentations appeared a week ago. Objectively: the patient is pale, adynamic. Examination of the oral mucosa reveals multiple hemorrhages, friable

gums, necrotic areas on the tops of gingival papillae, as well as enlarged, soft, painless lymph nodes. The oral mucosal lesion can be a symptom of the following disease:

- A. Intoxication with heavy metal salts
  - B. Acute leukemia
  - C. Chronic leukemia
  - D. Vincent's stomatitis
  - E. Hypovitaminosis C
- 533.** 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 is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Leukoplakia, erosive ulcerative form
  - B. Keratoacanthosis
  - C. Bowen's disease
  - D. Cheilitis glandularis
  - E. Manganotti's abrasive precancerous cheilitis
- 534.** Having recovered from acute respiratory disease, a patient has made an appointment with a dentist. The patient complains of pain in the gums, foul breath, inability to take food, general weakness. Objectively: the gums are hyperemic, swollen, covered with necrotic dirty-gray coating; the gums bleed when the coating is removed. Microbiological study of tissues revealed a great number of cocci, bacilli, fusobacteria, and spirochaete. Specify the drug for etiotropic treatment:
- A. Potassium permanganate
  - B. Tripsin
  - C. Carotolinum (Betacarotene)
  - D. Metronidazole
  - E. Galascorbinum
- 535.** A 35-year-old patient complains of itch, burning and edema of lips. These presentations occurred a week ago. Objectively: there is reddening of the red border and skin, especially in the area of the mouth corners, there are also vesicles, scabs, small cracks against the background of erythematous affection of the red border. What is the most likely
- A. Acute herpetic cheilitis
  - B. Allergic contact cheilitis
  - C. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis
  - D. Acute eczematous cheilitis
  - E. Multiform exudative erythema
- 536.** A 12-year-old boy complains of painful and bleeding gums on his upper jaw. Objectively the gingival margin in the area of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth is swollen, hyperemic, deformed due to overgrowths. Gingival papilla cover the crowns by 1/3 of their height, bleed on touch. Upper front teeth are overcrowded. X-ray shows no pathological changes of the periodontium. What drugs should be administered for topical treatment in the first place?
- A. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
  - B. Sclerosants
  - C. Steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
  - D. Keratoplastic agents
  - E. Cytostatic agents
- 537.** A 44-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about constant acute pain in the upper jaw region on the left that aggravates 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, hyperemic 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 suppurative periodontitis of the 26 tooth
  - C. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
  - D. Acute suppurative periostitis of the left upper jaw extending from the 26 tooth
  - E. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, and 28 teeth
538. When a prosthodontist was preparing the patient's tooth, the patient had epileptic seizure that was subsequently terminated. What mistake had been made by the doctor?
- A. No inquire into the antecedent anamnesis
  - B. No anaesthesia
  - C. Crude preparation
  - D. Did not decline the appointment
  - E. No inquire into the patient anamnesis
539. Parents of a 3-year-old child report that the child suffers from constant pain in the upper front teeth. Objectively: the coronal part of the 61 tooth is gray and decayed. Probing of the root canal orifice is painful and accompanied by bleeding. The tooth percussion provokes acute pain. Mucosa is hyperemic, edematous and painful. Palpation in the region of the 61 and 62 teeth reveals a fistula. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - B. Acute suppurative periodontitis
  - C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - D. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
540. A 30-year-old patient complains of a toothache caused by hot and cold stimuli. The pain irradiates to the ear and temple. Previously this tooth presented with spontaneous nocturnal toothache. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 37 tooth there is a deep carious cavity communicating at one point with the tooth cavity. Probing at the communication point, as well as cold stimulus, causes acute pain. The pain persists for a long time. Electric pulp test result is 5 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - C. Chronic concretious pulpitis
  - D. Acute suppurative pulpitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
541. A 52-year-old woman complains of periodical appearance of a gingival fistula in the area of the 15 tooth. The tooth had been treated 1,5 years ago for caries. Objectively: the 15 tooth is filled. In the root apex projection there is a fistula; purulent exudate discharges on pressure. Tooth percussion is painless. On X-ray: the root canal is not filled, there is a destruction focus with blurred margins near the root. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
  - B. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - C. Periapical cyst
  - D. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - E. Chronic granulating periodontitis
542. A 32-year-old patient presents with body temperature of 38,9°C, general fatigue, impaired speech, inability to eat. This condition has been recurring for the last 4 years in autumn and spring. There are vesicles and erosions covered in grayish fibrinous coating on the hyperemic and swollen labial and buccal mucosa. Nikolsky's sign is negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Nonacantholytic pemphigus
  - B. Dermatitis herpetiformis (Dühring's disease)
  - C. Erythema multiforme
  - D. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

- 543.** A 56-year-old man complains of enlarged lower lip, pain induced by hot, sour, salty, and bitter foods, and lips gluing together in the morning. The lower lip has been gradually enlarging and developing lumps his whole life. On examination: the lower lip is enlarged. The middle third of the Klein's zone presents with several small red dots with openings that discharge clear drops. The red border is dry and peeling, there are fissures and erosions. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Cheilitis glandularis
  - Cheilitis exfoliativa
  - Cheilitis actinica
  - Allergic contact cheilitis
  - Atopic cheilitis
- 544.** A 57-year-old retired man complains of attacks of burning pain and rashes on the skin of his face and oral mucosa on the right. Anamnesis: a course of radiation therapy for treatment of the gastric disease, past case of chickenpox. Objectively: along the third branch of the trigeminal nerve the skin of the face presents with isolated erosions covered in fibrinous coating. There are multiple vesicles on the hyperemic and swollen oral mucosa. Right-sided lymphadenitis is observed. What diagnosis is the most likely?
- Herpes zoster
  - Neuralgia
  - Murrain
  - Acute recurrent herpes
  - Neuritis
- 545.** A 7-year-old boy complains of increased body temperature, up to  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$ , headache, sore throat. Objectively: there are erosions on the slightly hyperemic mucosa of the soft palate, anterior palatal bars, and tonsils. The submandibular lymph nodes are slightly enlarged, painless. Name the causative agent of this disease:
- Epstein-Barr virus
  - Klebs-Loeffler bacillus
  - Bordet-Gengou bacillus
  - Coxsackie virus
  - Herpes simplex virus
- 546.** A patient consulted a dentist about a cosmetic defect in the cervical region of the upper and lower canines. Various stimuli cause no pain. Objectively: there are V-shaped defects on the vestibular surface in the cervical area of the upper and lower canines. Their surface is smooth, glossy, hard. There is no reaction to probing and cold stimuli. What treatment should be administered?
- Filling of the defects
  - Metal crowns
  - Applications with 10% solution of calcium gluconate
  - Application of fluorine lacquer
  - Medical intervention is unnecessary
- 547.** A 10-month-old child is fussy, refuses to eat. Disease onset was 2 days ago. The child is been treated by a pediatrician for pneumonia, receives antibiotics and sulfanilamides. Objectively: the oral mucosa is hyperemic, swollen; there is whitish coating on the mucosa of the cheeks, lips, soft and hard palate; coating removal can cause erosions. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - Geographic tongue
  - Acute candidal stomatitis
  - Allergic contact stomatitis
  - Chronic candidal stomatitis
- 548.** A 20-year-old man complains of sharp pain in the mouth, increase of body temperature up to  $38,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , headache and aching joints, general weakness. The disease onset was 3 days ago

due to overexposure to cold. Objectively: the red border is covered with hemorrhagic scabs, oral mucosa has large erosions and ulcers merging with each other and covered with grayish-white coating against the background of diffuse hyperemia. Conjunctivitis is observed. The skin of the forearms has erythematous spots 1,5 cm in diameter, with blisters in their center. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Erythema multiforme
  - B. Drug-induced stomatitis
  - C. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - D. Lyell's syndrome
  - E. Behcet's syndrome
- 549.** A 22-year-old woman complains of pain caused by hot food and bursting sensation in the tooth. Half a year ago she presented with brief bouts of pain in the night, which over time increased in duration. Objectively: there is a large carious cavity in the 24 tooth, which opens to the dental cavity, deep probing is painful. Electric pulp test is 80 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - B. Chronic concretious pulpitis
  - C. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - D. Acute suppurative pulpitis
  - E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- 550.** A 14-year-old girl complains of bleeding gums and foul smell from her mouth. Objectively: gingival mucosa is hyperemic, pastose, hemorrhaging. Schiller-Pisarev test is positive. Papillary marginal alveolar index is 70%. Fedorov-Volodkina Hygiene Index equals 3. X-ray of the frontal area of jaws demonstrates retained cortical plate. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic generalized hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Chronic generalized periodontitis
  - D. Acute generalized catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic generalized periodontitis
- 551.** A 40-year-old man had his root canal of the 34 tooth filled due to chronic fibrous periodontitis. Soon the treated place became painful. On X-ray the root canal of the 34 tooth is filled to the root apex. What tactics should the dentist choose to manage the pain?
- A. To rinse with antiseptic mouthwash
  - B. To make incision along the mucogingival fold
  - C. To prescribe physiotherapeutic procedures
  - D. To provide conduction anesthesia
  - E. To provide infiltration anesthesia
- 552.** A 32-year-old woman complains of tumor-like growth in the mucosa of her left cheek. Locally: buccal mucosa is of normal color. In the distal area there is a rounded elongated growth, soft and elastic, attached to a pedicle sized 0,5x1,5 cm. Make the provisional diagnosis:
- A. Hemangioma
  - B. Pleomorphic adenoma
  - C. Papilloma
  - D. Lipoma
  - E. Fibroma
- 553.** A 35-year-old patient has been diagnosed with chronic median caries of the tooth. There is a Black's class II cavity affecting masticatory surface. What material should be chosen for the tooth filling?
- A. Light-cure microhybrid composite
  - B. Glass ionomer cement
  - C. Silicophosphate cement
  - D. Light-cure fluid composite
  - E. Light-cure microfilled composite

- 554.** A 49-year-old woman complains of cosmetic defect of the 11, 21, and 22 teeth, which developed over a year ago. Objectively: on the vestibular surface at the equator of the 11, 21, and 22 teeth there are shallow cup-shaped enamel defects that are dense on probing. Cold water induces no pain. Make the provisional diagnosis:
- A. Cuneiform defect
  - B. Superficial caries
  - C. Hypoplasia
  - D. Fluorosis
  - E. Enamel erosion
- 555.** A 47-year-old patient complains of a burning sensation and pain in the mouth. Objectively: on the mucous membrane of cheeks along the line of teeth contact and in the corners of the mouth there are multiple polygonal bright red erosions 1,0-1,5 cm in diameter located on the hyperkeratinized plaque and opaque whitish mucosa. Cytological analysis revealed keratinizing epithelial cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Lichen ruber planus, erosive form
  - B. Erythema multiforme
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Lupus erythematosus, erosive form
  - E. Leukoplakia, erosive form
- 556.** A 65-year-old woman complains of a neoplasm in the area of the nasolabial fold on the left, which appeared one month ago. Objectively: there is a gray neoplasm on the skin of the nasolabial fold on the left, markedly keratotic, 3,0x0,5x0,3 cm in size. Neoplastic base is painless, dense, and elastic. What is the most likely pathology that results in such clinical presentation?
- A. Cutaneous horn of the left nasolabial fold
  - B. Common wart of the left nasolabial fold
  - C. Senile keratosis of the left nasolabial fold
  - D. Keratoacanthoma of the left nasolabial fold
  - E. Lupus
- 557.** A 55-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a rounded tumor-like formation 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, 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. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the red border
  - B. Bowen's disease
  - C. Erythroplasia of Queyrat
  - D. Verrucous precancer of the red border
  - E. Manganotti's abrasive precancerous cheilitis
- 558.** A 38-year-old woman complains of burning pain in her lips and angles of her mouth, their dryness. Anamnesis states that she has been suffering from diabetes mellitus for the last 8 years. Objectively: the red border is dry, congestively hyperemic, covered in scales of variable size. In the angles of the mouth there are fissures covered in white coating, the skin is macerated. What ointment should be prescribed for topical treatment in the given case?
- A. Prednisolone
  - B. Lanolin
  - C. Clotrimazol
  - D. Interferon
  - E. Erythromycin
- 559.** 35-year-old woman complains of lips enlargement. The first incident occurred one year ago, when she developed lip edema that abated quickly, but the lips remained slightly enlarged. Three days ago after overexposure to cold her lips enlarged again. Objectively: ptosis, upper and lower lips are markedly enlarged, more on the left, soft, elastic, and painless on palpation; no

impressions on the lip surface are left after pressing it with a finger. The tongue is swollen, with tuberos surface and folds on its back. What is the most like lydiagnosis?

- A. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
  - B. Miescher granulomatous cheilitis
  - C. Quincke's edema
  - D. Achard's syndrome
  - E. Meige's trophedema
- 560.** A 40-year-old man, a chemical industry worker, notes the development of sour taste of the mouth, pain response to thermal and chemical stimuli. On examination: on the vestibular surface and cutting edge of the front teeth there are enamel defects with uneven scalloped margins, chalk-like in color. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Superficial caries
  - B. Enamel hypoplasia (erosive form)
  - C. Fluorosis (erosive form)
  - D. Median caries
  - E. Acidic necrosis of enamel
- 561.** A 30-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of a slightly bleeding "sore" on her lower lip, which is located at its medi-an and bisects the lip into two even parts. On palpation the lip is swollen and slightly painful. What diagnosis corresponds with the given clinical presentation?
- A. Tappeiner's leukoplakia
  - B. Erosive-ulcerative leukoplakia
  - C. Chronic labial fissure
  - D. Lichen ruber planus, erosive-ulcerative form
  - E. Meteorological cheilitis
- 562.** A 53-year-old patient complains of an ulcer on the lateral surface of the tongue. The ulcer appeared 6 months ago in the result of a trauma caused by sharp tip of the tooth metal crown. A dentist replaced the crown with the one of better quality and prescribed keratoplastic drugs. Despite these measures the ulcer continues to grow. Lately there has been pain during talking, chewing, and swallowing, with occasional irradiation to the pharynx. Objectively: on the lateral surface of the tongue there is a painful ulcer with uneven raised dense margins and lumpy floor covered with grayish necrotic coating. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Cancer of the tongue lateral surface
  - B. Trophic ulcer
  - C. Traumatic ulcer
  - D. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
  - E. Tuberculous ulcer
- 563.** A 15-year-old girl complains of toothache that persists for a day and increases on biting. Objectively: in the 36 tooth there is a deep carious cavity non-communicating with the dental cavity. No reaction to the thermal stimuli is observed, probing of the carious cavity floor is painless. Vertical percussion is markedly painful. Gingival mucosa in the area of the 36 tooth is unaltered. X-ray presents with no alterations. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute serous periodontitis
  - B. Acute suppurative pulpitis
  - C. Acute suppurative periodontitis
  - D. Acute serous pulpitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- 564.** A 35-year-old patient, a veterinarian, came to a dentist with complaints of chills, fatigue, fever up to  $38^{\circ}C$  , muscle pain, sensations of dryness, burning, and pain in the oral cavity, excessive salivation, vesicles in the interdigital folds, on the lips, oral and nasal mucosa. On examination of the oral cavity there were detected painful bright red erosions with polycyclic contours against the background of inflammation. The following was observed: scabs on the lips, enlarged tongue, impaired speech, salivation up to 4 liters per day. Make the diagnosis:

- A. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - B. Chickenpox
  - C. Murrain
  - D. Measles
  - E. Erythema multiforme
- 565.** A 28-year-old patient complains of pain and bleeding of gums in the frontal part of the upper jaw on the left. Two years ago, the 22 tooth was covered with porcelain-fused-to-metal crown. Objectively: interdental papilla between the 21 and 22 tooth is hypertrophied, markedly hyperemic, overlaps the crown of the 22 by 1/3 of its height, bleeds when touched. Periodontal pocket between the 21 and 22 tooth is 4 mm deep. Artificial crown is located on the gingival margin. Radiography reveals resorption of the interalveolar septa between the 21 and 22 tooth by 1/3 of their height. Specify a priority action in the treatment of this patient:
- A. Gingivectomy
  - B. Anti-inflammatory therapy
  - C. Curettage of the periodontal pocket
  - D. Sclerotherapy
  - E. Removal of the artificial crown
- 566.** An 18-year-old patient complains of a white spot on the vestibular surface of the 21 tooth. Objectively: the white spot is located near the cutting edge. The spot surface is glossy, its size remains unaltered on drying. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Fluorosis
  - B. Local hypoplasia
  - C. Initial caries
  - D. Enamel necrosis
  - E. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- 567.** A 20-year-old man complains of spontaneous pain in the 24 tooth, which arose suddenly and persists for about 15 minutes. Objectively: the distal surface of the tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity with overhanging walls. The cavity is filled with light softened dentin and communicates with the tooth cavity. The cold stimulus causes acute, slowly abating pain. Percussion causes no pain response. Select the best method of treatment:
- A. Vital amputation
  - B. Biological method
  - C. Devital amputation
  - D. Devital extirpation
  - E. Vital extirpation
- 568.** 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 a well-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
- 569.** A 27-year-old patient has been referred by a prosthodontist for endodontic treatment of the 45 tooth. Objectively: the A tooth crown is destroyed; the lateral surface of the tongue and the buccal mucosa have patches of grayish macerated epithelium slightly rising above the mucosa surface at the points of direct contact with the 45 tooth. The uvula and palatal bars are stagnant-red in color; hard palate presents with papulae surrounded with red margin and covered

- in grayish epithelium. The submandibular, cervical, supra clavicular, and subclavicular lymph nodes are enlarged and painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - B. Lupus erythematosus, patchstage
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Soft leukoplakia (leucoplakia mollis)
  - E. Lichen ruber planus
- 570.** A patient with ischemic heart disease has developed ventricular fibrillation. What is the first-priority therapeutic action?
- A. Lidocain einjection
  - B. Adrenaline injection
  - C. Potassium chloride injection
  - D. Novocain eamide injection
  - E. Electric defibrillation
- 571.** A woman came to a dentist for consultation. She is 4 months pregnant. Objectively: marginal gingiva presents with dense gingival papillae, torus-shaped, oval, enlarged up to 1/3 of the tooth crowns. Make the provisional diagnosis:
- A. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - C. Periodontitis
  - D. Periodontosis
  - E. Ulcerative gingivitis
- 572.** A 53-year-old man complains of increased teeth sensitivity to chemical stimuli. Objectively: the gums are pale pink, roots are bared by 1/3 of their length. Small amount of dental deposit is observed. The 15, 14, and 24 present with cuneiform defects. Probing of the bared cervices and defects is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Periodontitis, II degree
  - C. Periodontosis, I degree
  - D. Periodontitis, I degree
  - E. Ulcerative gingivitis
- 573.** A 24-year-old man complains of painful and bleeding gums. The condition onset was 3 days ago after the patient had a case of acute respiratory disease. Objectively the gingival mucosa is swollen, bright-red, bleeds on probing, painful on palpation; tips of the gingival papilla are rounded; soft dental deposit is observed. X-ray shows no changes in the bone. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Atrophic gingivitis
  - C. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Periodontitis
  - E. Ulcerative gingivitis
- 574.** A 10-year-old boy complains of painful sore in the mouth, which has been persisting and increasing in size for 1,5 months. Objectively: on the buccal mucosa there is a soft shallow ulcer 2 cm in diameter with uneven undermined edges. The floor of the ulcer is tuberos, covered in yellow-gray coating. The ulcer is surrounded with numerous yellowish tubercles. The regional lymph nodes are elastic, painful, and matted together. These symptoms are characteristic of the following disease:
- A. Lichen ruber planus
  - B. Necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
  - C. Tuberculosis
  - D. Cancer
  - E. Syphilis

- 575.** A 47-year-old man complains of persisting dull pain in his upper right jaw. Anamnesis states that the 13 tooth has been treated repeatedly to no effect. Objectively: oral mucosa in the area of the 13 and 14 teeth is hyperemic and painless on palpation. The crown of the 13 tooth is destroyed to the gingival margin. Percussion is sharply painful. What conduction anaesthesia should be applied to extract the 13 tooth?
- Infraorbital, incisor
  - Infraorbital, incisor, palatal
  - Infraorbital, palatal, tuberal
  - Infraorbital, palatal
- 576.** An 18-year-old girl came to a dentist to check the quality of fissure sealing that had been performed one year ago. Objectively: the sealant is completely retained in the 17, 16, 26, 27, 37, and 47. No sealant was detected in the 36 and 46, in the distal longitudinal fissures of these teeth there is softened enamel. Fedorov-Volodkina Hygiene Index is 2,5. What tactics regarding the 36 and 46 should the dentist choose in this case?
- Repeated noninvasive sealing
  - Preventive filling
  - Invasive sealing
  - Applications with fluorine-containing gel
  - Electrophoresis of calcium-containing solution
- 577.** A 34-year-old man came to a dental clinic for extraction of the 26 tooth. After application of 1,7 ml of Ultracain (Articaine) solution for local anaesthesia the patient developed general fatigue and nausea. Objectively: the skin is pale, cold, cyanotic, covered in clammy sweat; BP is 60/40 mm Hg. What urgent condition did the patient develop?
- Collapse
  - Anaphylactic shock
  - Loss of consciousness
  - Bronchial asthma
  - Urticaria
- 578.** A patient complains of periodical gingival hemorrhages during tooth brushing and increased teeth sensitivity to thermal and chemical stimuli, which persist for the last 6 years. On examination the gums are swollen and hyperemic. Periodontal pockets are 5 mm deep with serous purulent content, tooth cervices are bared, I degree tooth mobility is observed. On X-ray: irregular resorption of alveolar septa up to their 1/2. What diagnosis corresponds with the given clinical presentation?
- Exacerbation of generalized periodontitis, II degree
  - Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
  - Periodontosis, I degree
  - Exacerbation of generalized periodontitis, I degree
  - Exacerbation of severe catarrhal gingivitis
- 579.** Carious cavities of the 11 and 21 teeth were detected during the preventive examination of a 20-year-old patient. What material should be used to fill the detected cavities?
- Microhybrid composite
  - Macrofilled composite
  - Amalgam
  - Phosphate cement
  - Plastic
- 580.** A 63-year-old man complains of pain in the area of maxillary mucogingival fold caused by using a removable laminar denture. Objectively: in the area of the mucogingival fold there is a trophic ulcer with swollen margins and hemorrhaging floor. Make the diagnosis:
- Toxic chemical stomatitis
  - Toxic infectious stomatitis
  - Allergic contact stomatitis
  - Denture-related stomatitis

- E. Greenhouse effect
- 581.** During the oral cavity sanitation on the vestibular surface of the 21 and 12 teeth in the cervical area there were detected chalky spots. Enamel surface is dull and coarse, no reaction to thermal stimuli. Decayed-Missing-Filled Index (dmft/DMFT) is 6, Hygiene Index is 2. Mesial occlusion is observed. Within the first year of life the patient had been suffering from frequent cases of URTI and a case of chicken pox. What additional investigation methods would be useful for the diagnosis-making in this case?
- Vital staining
  - Anamnesis data
  - Electric pulp test
  - X-ray
  - Stomatoscopy
- 582.** A patient came to a dental surgeon with complaint of periodical pains in the 22 tooth. On X-ray examination the patient was diagnosed with granulomatous periodontitis developed due to filling material penetrating the space behind the root apex. What further treatment tactics should be chosen?
- Resection of the root apex
  - Extraction of the 22 tooth
  - Prescription of anaesthetics
  - Referral to an oncologist
  - Recurrent endodontic treatment
- 583.** After the inflammatory process in the parotid area a woman developed frequent pain attacks resembling electric current in her face on the right. The attacks last for 15-minutes. The most likely diagnosis is:
- Tympanic plexus neuralgia
  - Trigeminal neuritis
  - Trigeminal neuralgia
  - Exacerbation of chronic maxillary sinusitis
  - Exacerbation of chronic osteomyelitis
- 584.** A 24-year-old woman came to a dentist to receive sanitation. Objectively on the masticatory surface of the 37 tooth there is a deep carious cavity connected with the dental cavity. The cavity probing is painless, no reaction to thermal stimuli is observed in the tooth, percussion is painless. EOD is 100 microamperes. X-ray shows traces of filling material in the root canal of the 37 tooth, periodontal fissure is enlarged and deformed. Make the diagnosis:
- Chronic granulating periodontitis of the 37 tooth
  - Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 37 tooth
  - Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 37tooth
  - Chronic fibrous pulpitis of the 37 tooth
  - Exacerbation of chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 37 tooth
- 585.** A 14-year-old child complains of throbbing undulating pain in the lower left teeth, which aggravates due to hot stimuli. Objectively: on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth there is a carious cavity within parapulpal dentin, which is non-communicating with the dental cavity. The cavity floor probing is painless, tooth percussion is painful. What treatment method would be optimal in the given case?
- Devital extirpation
  - Devital amputation
  - Vital amputation
  - Vital extirpation
  - Biological method
- 586.** A 65-year-old man during the tooth extraction suddenly felt unwell, he developed severe pain irradiating to the left scapula and numbness of the left hand. Objectively: the patient is pale, beads of perspiration appeared on his forehead, BP is 170/90 mm Hg, heart rate is 86/min.,

- rhythmical. The dentist stopped the manipulations in the oral cavity. What drug should be administered in this case?
- A. Zelenin drops
  - B. Valerian tincture
  - C. Nitroglycerine
  - D. Valocordin
  - E. Analgin (Metamizole)
- 587.** A 45-year-old patient after administration of local anaesthesia in preparation to oral surgery has suddenly felt unwell, developed increasing edema of laryngeal mucosa and respiration disorder. The dentist stopped the manipulations in the oral cavity. What type of asphyxia developed in the patient?
- A. Dislocational
  - B. Valvular
  - C. Obturative
  - D. Stenotic
  - E. Aspiration
- 588.** A 19-year-old young man complains of a fistula on the neck anterior surface, which periodically reappears at the same place. Objectively: at the neck midline between the hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage there is a fistula; the skin of the affected area is scarred, drawn-in, and macerated. In the surrounding tissues a dense band extending from the fistula opening to hyoid bone can be palpated. A doctor has made a provisional diagnosis of thyroglossal fistula. Specify the additional method of investigation:
- A. Probing
  - B. Contrast radiography
  - C. Computer tomography
  - D. Ultrasound
  - E. -
- 589.** A 25-year-old man complains of short-term pain in the tooth on the lower right jaw during eating sweet, hot, and cold food. Objectively: in the 36 tooth on the distal surface there is a carious cavity non-communicating with the dental cavity, dentin is softened. Probing of the cavity floor is painful, percussion is painless. Electric pulp test is 16 microamperes. Make the final diagnosis:
- A. Acute median caries
  - B. Hyperemia of the pulp
  - C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - E. Acute deep caries
- 590.** A 30-year-old woman complains of a carious cavity in the 16 tooth, food retention in the gap between the 16 and 17 teeth. During examination there was detected a carious cavity within mantle dentin with wide opening on the approximal-medial surface of the 16 tooth. The cavity floor and walls are pigmented, dense, painless on probing. Percussion of the 16 tooth is painless. On thermodiagnosics a short-term reaction can be observed. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Chronic median caries
  - C. Chronic deep caries
  - D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - E. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- 591.** A 15-year-old patient complains of carious cavity and short-term "lightning-fast" pain attacks in the 26 tooth. The pain attacks cease in 1-2 minutes after eating. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity filled with softened dentin. The cavity floor is painful on probing. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Pulpal hyperemia
  - B. Acute traumatic pulpitis

- C. Acute suppurative pulpitis
  - D. Acute local pulpitis
  - E. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- 592.** Objectively: on the contact surface of the 24 tooth there is a carious cavity within parapulpal dentin. The cavity floor and walls are covered with light softened dentin. The carious cavity floor is sensitive to probing, percussion of the 24 is painless. Cold water stimulus is painful, the pain quickly abates after the stimulus is removed. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute median caries
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - D. Chronic deep caries
  - E. Acute deep caries
- 593.** A 15-year-old girl complains of brief pain attacks in her teeth due to chemical stimuli. Objectively: on the contact surfaces of the 11, 21, and 22 teeth there are enamel areas matt white in color, with lost shine, covered in large amount of dental deposit. Enamel is softened and can be easily chipped off with excavator. Probing of lesions is painless. Percussion is painless. No reaction to cold stimuli. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute superficial caries
  - B. Acute median caries
  - C. Acute initial caries
  - D. Chronic initial caries
  - E. Chronic superficial caries
- 594.** A 37-year-old patient has symmetrical face; the mucosa in the area of the 12 tooth root apex projection is pale pink; palpation is painless; the tooth crown is destroyed by 1/3; percussion is painless. X-ray: the root canal of the 12 tooth is filled to the apex; granuloma 4 mm in diameter surrounds the root apex. Choose the method of surgical treatment:
- A. Root hemisection
  - B. Coronary radicular tooth separation
  - C. Root amputation
  - D. Granuloma removal with root apex resection
  - E. Tooth extraction
- 595.** A 28-year-old woman is diagnosed with chronic generalized periodontitis, II degree. The doctor prescribed her a mouthwash with chlorhexidine gluconate as a part of complex therapy. This drug belongs to the following group of antiseptics
- A. Oxidants
  - B. Detergents
  - C. Halogens
  - D. Dyes
  - E. Acids and alkalis
- 596.** A 33-year-old man, a metal worker, complains of pain and itching in the gums, gingival hemorrhages intensifying during tooth brushing. The onset of the disease was 1 year ago. Objectively: the gums in the area of upper and lower frontal teeth are hyperemic, swollen, and cyanotic. There are significant mineralized deposits on the teeth; the periodontal sockets are 3 mm deep and produce small amount of serous discharge. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic localized periodontitis, I class
  - B. Chronic generalized periodontitis, I class
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic generalized periodontitis, II class
  - D. Acute localized periodontitis, II class
  - E. Generalized periodontosis, I class
- 597.** A 35-year-old patient complains of burns of the face and neck, swelling and burning pain in the affected area. On examination: edema of the face and neck, palpebral fissure is narrowed due to swelling, affected skin is hyperemic and covered with strained thin-walled blisters filled

with clear content. Where blisters are broken, there are pink wounds, sharply painful to touch. Determine the degree of the burns

- A. II
  - B. I
  - C. III A
  - D. III B
  - E. IV
- 598.** A 18-year-old boy complains of bleeding and pain in her gums. The disease onset was 4 days ago. Objectively the skin is pale, body temperature is 38.5°C. Her submandibular lymph nodes on the left are enlarged, painful, non-fused with the surrounding tissues. The gingival papillae and gingival margin in the area of 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 are hyperemic, ulcerated, and covered in necrotic deposit. Teeth present with soft dental plaque. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - D. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
  - E. -
- 599.** A 55-year-old man complains of heartburn and unpleasant sensations in his tongue. The patient has been suffering from gastritis with low acidity for approximately 5 years. What changes in the tongue are the most likely to be detected in this patient?
- A. Hypertrophic lingual papillae
  - B. Atrophied and smoothed out lingual papillae
  - C. Erosions on the lateral surfaces of the tongue
  - D. Coated tongue
  - E. Fissured tongue
- 600.** During preventive examination a 40-year-old man presents with the following changes: marginal gingiva is enlarged, torus-shaped, cyanotic, slightly bleeding when touched with a dental probe; there is no pain. Staining the gums with Lugol's iodine solution results in light-brown coloring of mucosa. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - E. Generalized periodontitis
- 601.** A 25-year-old man complains of general malaise, high body temperature, acute gingival bleeding, and gingival enlargement. He has a history of nosebleeds. Objectively the patient presents with systemic lymphoid hyperplasia, pallor of skin and mucosa, II-III degree hyperplasia of the gingival mucosa, hemorrhages into the buccal mucosa, and ulcers covered with gray deposit. What examination method would be optimal for diagnosis-making in this case?
- A. Immunoassay
  - B. Yasynsky test
  - C. Bacterioscopy
  - D. Complete blood test panel
  - E. Blood glucose test
- 602.** A 19-year-old young man complains of constant pain in tooth 22, which intensifies on biting with this tooth, sensation of "protruding" tooth, and upper lip edema. The patient has

history of upper jaw trauma. Objectively tooth 22 is intact. Vertical percussion is acutely painful. The upper lip is swollen, mucogingival fold in the area of tooth 22 is red and painful on palpation. What examination method is necessary for diagnosis making in this case?

- A. Rheodentography
  - B. Dental pulp test
  - C. X-ray
  - D. Transillumination
  - E. Thermometry
- 603.** A patient complains of carious cavity in tooth 11. The filling was lost one week ago. The tooth crown is dark, there is residual filling material at the bottom of the carious cavity. Vertical percussion is painless. X-ray shows an oval area of bone tissue resorption with clear margins, 0.4x0.3 cm in size. The root canal is filled by 2/3 of its length. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Radicular cyst
  - B. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - C. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - D. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- 604.** A 28-year-old man is referred for oral cavity sanitation. On examination there is a filling on the masticatory surface of tooth 17, percussion is painless. Mucosa in the root apex projection of 17 is cyanotic, vasoparesis symptom is positive. X-ray shows foci of bone tissue destruction with fuzzy margins in the area of root apices, root canals are not filled. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
  - C. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
  - D. Radicular cyst
  - E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- 605.** A 30-year-old woman complains of mild burning sensation in her lower lip and its dryness. She peels skin scales off with her teeth. She has been presenting with this condition for 10 years. On examination the skin scales are gray and located on the lip from the Klein's line to the center of the vermillion border from angle to angle of the mouth. The scales are firmly attached in the center and are loose on the periphery. Their forcible removal does not result in erosions. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Eczematous cheilitis
  - B. Lupus erythematosus
  - C. Meteorological cheilitis
  - D. Allergic contact cheilitis
  - E. Exfoliative cheilitis
- 606.** A 32-year-old patient presents with body temperature of 38.9°C, general fatigue, impaired speech, inability to eat. This condition has been recurring for the last 4 years in autumn and spring. There are vesicles and erosions with grayish fibrinous coating on the hyperemic and swollen labial and buccal mucosa. Nikolsky's sign is negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - B. Erythema multiforme exudativum
  - C. Acute herpetic stomatitis

- D. Nonacantholytic pemphigus
  - E. Dermatitis herpetiformis (Dühring's disease)
- 607.** A 28-year-old woman complains of persisting pain in tooth 34, which intensifies on biting. Four days ago arsenic paste was left in the 34. The patient missed her appointment with the dentist. Objective examination detected occlusive dressing on the distal masticatory surface of tooth 34, percussion is acutely painful. What treatment tactics would be the most advisable in this case?
- A. The root canal is lavaged with antidote and filled
  - B. Dentin dressing is removed, electrophoresis with antidote along the mucogingival fold is prescribed
  - C. The root canal is lavaged with antidote, the tooth remains uncovered
  - D. Arsenic antidote is placed into the root canal under occlusive dressing
  - E. -
- 608.** A 16-year-old young man complains of temperature increase up to 38.7°C, pain when eating and swallowing, foul acrid smell from his mouth. Lymph nodes, especially cervical ones, are enlarged, mobile, and painless. Objectively the patient presents with generalized hyperemia of the oral mucosa, multiple petechiae, necrotic spots, and profuse coating of the anterior pharynx. Blood test: increased ESR, marked leukocytosis, monocytosis, atypical mononuclear cells, thrombocytopenia. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Herpetic angina
  - B. Vincent stomatitis (acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis)
  - C. Infectious mononucleosis
  - D. Monoblastic leukemia
  - E. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- 609.** A 57-year-old retired man complains of attacks of burning pain and rashes on the skin of his face and oral mucosa on the right. Anamnesis: a course of radiation therapy for treatment of gastric disease, past case of chickenpox. Objectively: along the third branch of the trigeminal nerve the skin of the face presents with isolated erosions covered in fibrinous coating. There are multiple vesicles on the hyperemic and swollen oral mucosa. Right-sided lymphadenitis is observed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Neuritis
  - B. Neuralgia
  - C. Murrain
  - D. Acute recurrent herpes
  - E. Herpes zoster
- 610.** A 12-year-old girl has complaint of a carious cavity in her tooth. Objectively: there is Black's class 1 carious cavity in the 36 tooth; it is localized in the parapulpal dentin; the mouth of the cavity is wide. The dentin is dense and pigmented. It is sensitive to cold stimulus, percussion is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute deep caries
  - B. Chronic median caries
  - C. Chronic deep caries
  - D. Acute median caries
  - E. -
- 611.** A 35-year-old woman has complaints of cosmetic defects of the front upper teeth crowns. The defects have been aggravating for the last 10 years. The patient suffers from unpleasant

sensations when brushing her teeth, and when chemical stimuli are applied. Objective examination revealed defects localized in the enamel of the front upper teeth vestibular surface. The defects are oval, saucer-shaped, and have clear margins. Response to probing and cold stimuli was positive. Make the diagnosis:

- A. Enamel hypoplasia
  - B. Enamel erosion
  - C. Cuneiform defect
  - D. Chemical necrosis of the tooth
  - E. Hyperesthesia of tooth hard tissues
- 612.** A patient complains of dull ache in the 16 tooth, which occurs during eating cold food. Previously the tooth had been filled due to deep caries, the filling was lost 1 year ago. Objectively: a deep carious cavity that does not communicate with the tooth cavity is present; percussion is painless, probing is painful along the whole floor of the carious cavity. Electric pulp test - 50 microamperes. Thermodiagnosis is painful. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute deep caries
  - B. Chronic deep caries
  - C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- 613.** A 46-year-old woman complains of bleeding gums, suppuration, teeth mobility. She has been presenting with these signs for 10 years. On examination her upper and lower gums are hyperemic, swollen, bleed on touch. In the area of 42, 41, 31, and 32 periodontal pockets are up to 8 mm deep, contain purulent discharge; these teeth demonstrate mobility of the II degree, other teeth present with mobility of the I degree. In the area of 42, 41, 31, and 32 X-ray shows interalveolar septa resorption by 1/2 of the root length and signs of osteoporosis. What is the most advisable method of surgical treatment in this case?
- A. Gingivotomy
  - B. Curettage
  - C. Osteoplasty
  - D. Gingivectomy
  - E. Flap surgery
- 614.** A 40-year-old man had his root canal of the 34 tooth filled due to chronic fibrous periodontitis. Soon the treated place became painful. On X-ray the root canal of the 34 tooth is filled to the root apex. What tactics should the dentist choose to manage the pain?
- A. To provide conduction anesthesia
  - B. To rinse with antiseptic mouthwash
  - C. To make incision along the mucogingival fold
  - D. To prescribe physiotherapeutic procedures
  - E. To provide infiltration anesthesia
- 615.** A 38-year-old woman complains of burning pain in her lips and angles of her mouth, their dryness. Anamnesis states that she has been suffering from diabetes mellitus for the last 8 years. Objectively: the vermillion border is dry, congestively hyperemic, covered in scales of varying size. In the angles of the mouth there are fissures covered in white coating, the skin is macerated. What ointment should be prescribed for topical treatment in the given case?
- A. Erythromycin
  - B. Interferon

- C. Prednisolone
  - D. Lanolin
  - E. Clotrimazol
- 616.** A 35-year-old woman complains of lips enlargement. The first incident occurred one year ago, when she developed lip edema that abated quickly, but the lips remained slightly enlarged. Three days ago after overexposure to cold her lips enlarged again. Objectively: ptosis, upper and lower lips are markedly enlarged, more on the left, soft, elastic, and painless on palpation; no impressions on the lip surface are left after pressing it with a finger. The tongue is swollen, with tuberous surface and folds on its back. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Miescher's granulomatous cheilitis
  - B. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
  - C. Quincke's edema
  - D. Achard's syndrome
  - E. Meige's trophedema
- 617.** A 45-year-old man complains of dryness and pain in the lower lip. On examination: the lower lip is swollen, dry, covered in small scales and fissures. In the Klein area (wet-dry line) there are dilated openings of salivatory glands observed as red dots producing clear substance. The lower lip mucosa is lumpy. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Meteorological cheilitis
  - B. Actinic cheilitis
  - C. Glandular cheilitis
  - D. Eczematous cheilitis
  - E. Exfoliative cheilitis
- 618.** A 23-year-old man complains of gum bleeding when he brushes his teeth or eats solid food. Objectively: the gums of the front lower jaw are hyperemic, swollen and bleeding when palpated. Oral and gingival mucosa in other areas are not affected. The occlusion is deep. The teeth are firm, except for the 41 and 31 (degree 1 mobility). X-ray shows resorption of the alveolar septum in the area of the 41, 42, 32, and 31 teeth up to 1/3 of the root length. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Generalized periodontitis, stage
  - B. Generalized periodontitis, initial stage
  - C. Localized periodontitis I
  - D. Catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Parodontosis, stage I
- 619.** A 40-year-old man, a chemical industry worker, notes the sour sensation in his mouth, pain response to thermal and chemical stimuli. On examination: on the vestibular surface and cutting edge of the front teeth there are chalky enamel defects with uneven scalloped margins. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Median caries
  - B. Superficial caries
  - C. Enamel hypoplasia (erosive form)
  - D. Fluorosis (erosive form)
  - E. Acidic necrosis of enamel
- 620.** A 42-year-old woman complains of acute lip enlargement, itching, and bursting sensation. She ascribes her condition to introduction of a new lipstick. On examination the lips are

- significantly enlarged and turgid, on palpation they are firm, elastic, and painless. Regional lymph nodes are without changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Exfoliative cheilitis
  - B. Meteorological cheilitis
  - C. Allergic contact cheilitis
  - D. Glandular cheilitis
  - E. Actinic cheilitis
- 621.** A 50-year-old patient, an employee of the print shop, complains of foul smell from his mouth and excessive salivation. Objectively against the background of hyperemic and slightly swollen gums there is a blue-black border along the gum margin of the lower jaw and upper front teeth. There is a large amount of dental deposit observed. Name the type of stomatitis in this patient:
- A. Mercury
  - B. Lead
  - C. Bismuth
  - D. Catarrhal
  - E. Necrotizing ulcerative
- 622.** A 25-year-old man complains of incorrectly positioned maxillary left central incisor due to trauma sustained 2 months ago. Objectively tooth 21 is rotated around its axis into palatal position. What would be the most advisable treatment method for correction of this defect?
- A. Instrumental surgical treatment
  - B. B.Surgical treatment
  - C. Orthodontic treatment
  - D. Splinting followed by prosthetic treatment
  - E. -
- 623.** A 19-year-old young man complains of cosmetic defect of all his teeth, which developed immediately after the teeth eruption. Objectively on the vestibular and masticatory surfaces of all patient's teeth there are enamel defects, tooth crowns present with dark brown discoloration. Percussion and probing are painful. In this area fluoride levels in water are 2.6 mg/L. Make the provisional diagnosis:
- A. Fluorosis
  - B. Systemic hypoplasia
  - C. Chronic initial caries
  - D. Enamel erosion
  - E. Chronic superficial caries
- 624.** A 14-year-old teenager complains of dry and chapped lips especially in autumn and winter. Objectively the vermilion border is dry, infiltrated, and covered in numerous scales. Skin of the lips is dense, pigmented, with pronounced pattern, peeling, and radial cracks. At the same time the skin of the face is dry, lichenified, and excoriated. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Exfoliative cheilitis
  - B. Atopic cheilitis
  - C. Actinic cheilitis
  - D. Meteorological cheilitis
  - E. Allergic contact cheilitis
- 625.** A 35-year-old man complains of sour sensation in his mouth and front teeth sensitivity to thermal and mechanical stimuli. Objective examination revealed visible changes in the enamel of

- 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, and 23. The enamel is dull, rough, missing on the cutting edge. Probing of the vestibular surface of these teeth is painful, response to thermal stimuli is positive. The patient's medical record states his occupation in industrial production of inorganic acids. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Necrosis of dental hard tissues
  - B. Fluorosis
  - C. Enamel erosion
  - D. Pathologic teeth grinding
  - E. Enamel hypoplasia
- 626.** A 53-year-old patient complains of an ulcer on the lateral surface of the tongue. The ulcer appeared 6 months ago as the result of a trauma caused by sharp tip of the 37 tooth metal crown. A dentist replaced the crown with the one of better quality and prescribed keratoplastic drugs. Despite these measures the ulcer continues to grow. Lately there has been pain observed during talking, chewing, swallowing; sometimes the pain irradiates to the pharynx. Objectively on the lateral surface of the tongue there is a painful ulcer with uneven raised dense margins and lumpy floor with grayish necrotic coating. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Traumatic ulcer
  - B. Trophic ulcer
  - C. Cancer of the lateral surface of the tongue
  - D. Vincent's necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
  - E. Tuberculous ulcer
- 627.** A 12-year-old girl complains of pain in her mouth that occurs during eating. According to her medical history these symptoms reemerge once or twice per year. Objectively on the mucogingival fold there are 3 aphthae 5-7 mm in size, they have yellowish coating and inflamed red border and are acutely painful on touch. Name the most likely diagnosis:
- A. Toxic-allergic drug-induced stomatitis
  - B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - C. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis
  - D. Erythema multiforme exudativum
  - E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- 628.** A woman complains of pain in her gums, unpleasant smell from her mouth, difficult eating, general weakness, low- grade fever. Objectively her gums are hyperemic, with areas of ulceration, covered in necrotic deposit. Microscopy revealed fusospirochetosis. Choose the medication for etiotropic treatment:
- A. Metronidazole
  - B. Keratoline
  - C. Galascorbin
  - D. Chlorhexidine
  - E. Chymotrypsin
- 629.** A 23-year-old man complains of acute gingival bleeding and unpleasant smell from the mouth that appeared 5 days ago. Objectively gingival papillae and marginal gingiva are friable, bright red, swollen, painful, and bleed profusely on palpation. Gingival pockets are 3 mm deep. X-ray shows marked osteoporosis of the interalveolar septa, periodontal fissure in the apical areas of the interalveolar septa is enlarged. Cortical plate is intact. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Hypovitaminosis C
  - B. Acute leukemia

- C. Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
  - D. Generalized periodontitis, stage II, exacerbated development
  - E. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- 630.** A 27-year-old patient has been referred by a prosthodontist for endodontic treatment of the 45 tooth. Objectively: the 45 tooth crown is destroyed; the lateral surface of the tongue and the buccal mucosa have patches of grayish macerated epithelium slightly protruding above the mucosa surface at the points of direct contact with the 45 tooth. The uvula and palatal bars are stagnant- red in colour; hard palate has papulae surrounded with red margin and covered in grayish 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
- 631.** A patient complains of fever up to 38°C, headache, pain in the joints and muscles, vesicles in the oral cavity, mainly in the frontal part. Eating is sharply painful. For the last several years the disease has been recurring during wet and windy weather. The patient often suffers from cases of URTI. Objectively: on the buccal, lingual, labial mucosa there are confluent erosions against the erythematous background, with gray-white coating. There are bloody scabs on the vermilion border and in the angles of the mouth. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
  - B. Syphilis
  - C. Acute aphthous stomatitis
  - D. Erythema multiforme exudativum
  - E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- 632.** 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 24 tooth. What kind of anesthesia is necessary for painless extraction of the 24 tooth?
- A. Surface and tuberal anesthesia
  - B. Tuberal and palatinal anesthesia
  - C. Infraorbital and incisor anesthesia
  - D. Tuberal and incisor anesthesia
  - E. Infraorbital and palatinal anesthesia
- 633.** A 48-year-old man complains of gingival overgrowth ("gums cover the teeth"). The patient suffers from epilepsy and takes anticonvulsant agents. Objectively gingival papillae are of normal color, dense, with lumpy surface; they do not bleed on probing and cover the lower front teeth up to their incisal surfaces. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form, degree III
  - B. Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form, degree III
  - C. Gingival fibromatosis
  - D. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form, degree II
  - E. Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form, degree II
- 634.** A 21-year-old man came to the dentist complaining of general weakness, muscle pain, body temperature up to 38.3°C, indigestion, excessive salivation, and rashes in the oral and nasal cavities, urethra, on the wings of the nose, and in the interdigital folds. These symptoms

- appeared after ingestion of milk during the patient's stay in the village. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Infectious mononucleosis
  - B. Herpetic stomatitis
  - C. Herpes zoster
  - D. Behcet's disease
  - E. Murrain
- 635.** A 28-year-old man complains of painless sore in his mouth that persists despite the attempts at self-treatment. Objectively the regional lymph nodes on the left are enlarged and painless. Mucosa of the left cheek presents with round ulcer, 1 cm in diameter, with raised margins and cartilage-like infiltration in its basis. The surface of the ulcer is colored meat red and painless on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Lupus vulgaris
  - B. Cancer
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Primary syphilis
  - E. Decubitus ulcer
- 636.** After a blow to the temporomandibular joint the patient developed facial hematoma, the joint is difficult to move, mandibular mobility is reduced. Attempts to open the mouth wide are painful. What examination should be performed to make the diagnosis?
- A. Bilateral X-ray of the temporomandibular joint with mouth open and closed
  - B. Limit the joint mobility
  - C. X-ray and consultation with the neurologist
  - D. Rheoencephalography and consultation with the neurologist
  - E. Panoramic dental X-ray
- 637.** During or immediately after an injection, certain local complications can develop. What is NOT one of those complications?
- A. Dermal ischemia
  - B. Mucosal necrosis
  - C. Diplopia
  - D. Functional paralysis or paresis of facial muscles
  - E. Damage to a blood vessel by the needle
- 638.** A patient needs the 36 tooth extracted. After administering anesthesia the doctor started applying the elevator. However, immediately after that the patient suddenly paled, complained of dizziness, ear noise, and blackout and slid down in the chair. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Unconsciousness
  - B. Anaphylactic shock
  - C. Collapse
  - D. Shock
  - E. Hypoglycemic coma
- 639.** On examination of a 27-year-old patient the tip of the dental probe caught on the fissures of the 36, 37, and 38 teeth. Margins of the enamel defect are dark, the surface is coarse. Teeth transillumination with photopolymer lamp revealed the defect to be limited to the enamel. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic superficial caries
  - B. Chronic median caries

- C. Acute superficial caries
  - D. Chronic initial caries
  - E. Acute initial caries
- 640.** A 68-year-old patient addressed a surgical department of a dental clinic for extraction of the 45 tooth. During procedure the patient developed burning retrosternal pain attack irradiating to the left shoulder, scapula, hand. The skin is pale, BP is 140/100 mm Hg, heart rate is rapid. Skin hyperplasia can be observed in the Zakharin-Head's zones. What emergency condition did the patient develop?
- A. Angina pectoris attack
  - B. Heart failure
  - C. Bronchial asthma attack
  - D. Hypertensive crisis
  - E. -
- 641.** A 14-year-old boy complains of rapid wearing-off of tooth crowns. Objectively: tooth crowns are worn-off by 1/3. Enamel easily chips off and is pale gray in color. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Fluorosis
  - B. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
  - C. Stainton-Capdepon syndrome
  - D. Systemic hypoplasia
  - E. Focal hypoplasia
- 642.** A 63-year-old man complains of pain in the area of maxillary mucogingival fold caused by using a removable laminar denture. Objectively: in the area of the mucogingival fold there is a trophic ulcer with swollen margins and hemorrhaging floor. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Denture-related stomatitis
  - B. Toxic chemical stomatitis
  - C. Toxic infectious stomatitis
  - D. Allergic contact stomatitis
  - E. Greenhouse effect
- 643.** Objective examination of a 10-year-old child revealed slight hyperemia, infiltration, and dryness of the whole surface of the vermillion border. Architectonics of the lips is disturbed. Dryness and contracted sensation are observed in the lips, especially during cold seasons. Make the provisional diagnosis:
- A. Meteorological cheilitis
  - B. Atopic cheilitis
  - C. Allergic contact cheilitis
  - D. Exfoliative cheilitis
  - E. Cheilitis of microbial origin
- 644.** After the inflammatory process in the parotid area a woman developed frequent pain attacks resembling electric current in her face on the right. The attacks last for 15-20 minutes. The most likely diagnosis is:
- A. Exacerbation of chronic osteomyelitis
  - B. Tympanic plexus neuralgia
  - C. Trigeminal neuritis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic maxillary sinusitis
  - E. Trigeminal neuralgia

- 645.** A 45-year-old patient after administration of local anesthesia in preparation for oral surgery has suddenly felt unwell, developed increasing edema of laryngeal mucosa and respiration disorder. The dentist stopped the manipulations in the oral cavity. What type of asphyxia developed in the patient?
- A. Stenotic
  - B. Dislocational
  - C. Valvular
  - D. Obturative
  - E. Aspiration
- 646.** A 19-year-old young man, who was waiting for the appointed time at the dentist's, suddenly developed an attack: his face became purple, bloody foam flowed from his mouth (bitten tongue), pupils were dilated and unresponsive to light, the patient developed first tonic then clonic convulsions that stopped spontaneously, after that he calmed down and fell asleep quickly. What happened with the patient?
- A. Spasmophilia
  - B. Sympathoadrenal crisis
  - C. Epileptic seizure
  - D. Morgagni-Adams-Stokes syndrome
  - E. Pulmonary embolism
- 647.** A victim of a traffic accident was delivered into the admission room. The patient is supine and unconscious. His skin is cyanotic, respiration is extremely labored, mucosa is pale, blood clots are accumulated in the oral cavity. The patient is diagnosed with displaced bilateral mandibular fracture. What measures should be taken to prevent complications in this case?
- A. Tracheostomy and artificial pulmonary ventilation
  - B. Fixation of the tongue to the patient's collar
  - C. Fixation of the lower jaw and tongue with standard Entin's head-chin strap
  - D. Removal of foreign bodies from the oral cavity
  - E. Excision of injured mucosal flaps
- 648.** A 25-year-old man complains of short-term pain in the tooth on the lower right jaw during eating sweet, hot, and cold food. Objectively: in the 36 tooth on the distal surface there is a carious cavity noncommunicating with the dental cavity, dentin is softened. Probing of the cavity floor is painful, percussion is painless. Electric pulp test is 16 microamperes. Make the final diagnosis:
- A. Pulpal hyperemia
  - B. Acute median caries
  - C. Acute deep caries
  - D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
  - E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- 649.** A 30-year-old woman came to the dentist with complaints of uncomfortable sensation of pressure in her upper right tooth, which aggravates in response to hot stimulus, and foul smell from the mouth. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in the 17 tooth, which communicates with the tooth cavity. Deep probing causes severe pain, percussion of the 17 tooth is painful. X-ray: there is slight widening of the periodontal fissure near the root apex. Electric pulp test - 70 microamperes. What final diagnosis can be made?
- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
  - D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- 650.** Medical committee registers the patients, who for a long time lived in an area polluted with radiation. The patients are advised on the diet that will quickly purge the body from radionuclides. The portion of products rich in pectine should be increased in their diet. Name these products:
- A. Dairy products
  - B. Meat products
  - C. Pasta
  - D. Fruits and vegetables
  - E. Baked goods
- 651.** A 44-year-old man came to extract destroyed tooth 24. Objectively his face is symmetrical, the crown of 24 is destroyed by 2/3, percussion is painless. Gingival mucosa surrounding the tooth is unchanged. X-ray shows enlarged periodontal fissure in the area of the root apex. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis of 24
  - B. Chronic granulating periodontitis of 24
  - C. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of 24
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of 24
  - E. Chronic gangrenous periodontitis of 24
- 652.** A 19-year-old girl addressed an oncologist with complaints of slowly growing tumorlike mass on the tip of her tongue. The mass was first noticed 5-6 years ago. The patient requested no medical help. Objectively: there is a pale pink round growth with wide pedicle on the tongue apex; the growth is painless, elastic; there are no changes of mucosa surrounding the pedicle. Submandibular lymph nodes cannot be palpated. What kind of tumor is it?
- A. Keratoma
  - B. Atheroma
  - C. Fibroma
  - D. Lipoma
  - E. Papilloma
- 653.** During carious cavity preparation in a 20-year-old man, the pulp-chamber floor was accidentally perforated and horn of the pulp was exposed. On the carious cavity floor there is a point-like puncture surrounded with white predentin. Pink pulp can be seen through the perforation, pulp probing is acutely painful. What treatment should be given to the patient?
- A. Vital extirpation
  - B. Vital amputation
  - C. Biological approach
  - D. Devital amputation
  - E. Devital extirpation
- 654.** A 37-year-old woman came to the dentist with complaints of brief attacks of toothache caused by eating sweets. Objectively there is a shallow carious cavity within enamel. On probing cavity walls and bottom are coarse; there is no response to thermal stimuli. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute superficial caries
  - B. Endemic fluorosis
  - C. Enamel hypoplasia

- D. Acute median caries
  - E. Chronic median caries
- 655.** A 24-year-old patient came to the dentist complaining of chalky lesions on the front teeth. Objectively teeth 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, and 23 present with chalky lesions separated by areas of healthy unchanged enamel. Lesion surface is coarse; there is no response to thermal stimuli. Childhood years of the patient were spent in the area with fluorine level of 1.8 mg/L in drinking water. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute superficial caries
  - B. Enamel hypoplasia
  - C. Enamel hyperplasia
  - D. Endemic fluorosis
  - E. Chronic superficial caries
- 656.** A 48-year-old patient has addressed a hospital with complaints of defects in the paragingival area and slight sensitivity to thermal stimuli. Objectively there are hard tissue defects that resemble a wedge with smooth polished walls on the precervical vestibular surface of the 23 and 24 teeth. Thermal test is slightly positive. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Cuneiform defect
  - B. Enamel necrosis
  - C. Acute deep caries
  - D. Enamel erosion
  - E. Endemic fluorosis
- 657.** A woman complains of spontaneous attacks of acute pain, with practically no intermissions and irradiation into the temple; cold water slightly mitigates the pain. In tooth 26 examination revealed deep carious cavity non-communicating with the dental cavity. Probing of the cavity bottom is acutely painful, the tooth is tender on vertical percussion. Make the provisional diagnosis regarding tooth 26:
- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
  - B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - C. Pulpal hyperemia
  - D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
  - E. Acute suppurative pulpitis
- 658.** A 78-year-old man complains of a painful sore in his mouth that has been persisting for 2 months already. The patient is a smoker. Objectively on the buccal mucosa on the right there is a shallow ulcer up to 1.5 cm in size with lumpy floor and uneven margins. There are yellowish granules on its periphery. Palpation is painful, the lesion is soft. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, painful, and matted together. What is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Tuberculous ulcer
  - B. Cancerous ulcer
  - C. Decubitus ulcer
  - D. Trophic ulcer
  - E. Hard chancre
- 659.** A 37-year-old patient has symmetrical face; the mucosa in the area of the 12 tooth root apex projection is pale pink; palpation is painless; the tooth crown is destroyed by 1/3; percussion is painless. X-ray: the root canal of the 12 tooth is filled to the apex; granuloma 4 mm in diameter is located near the root apex. Choose the method of surgical treatment:
- A. Granuloma removal with root apex resection

- B. Root hemisection
  - C. Coronary radicular tooth separation
  - D. Root amputation
  - E. Tooth extraction
- 660.** A 48-year-old man presents with verruciform, dense, gray-white growths on the buccal mucosa. The growths protrude above the neighbouring tissues and are surrounded by keratinized gray-white spots that cannot be scraped off. Make the provisional diagnosis:
- A. Bowen's disease
  - B. Erosive leukoplakia
  - C. Verrucous leukoplakia
  - D. Erythroplasia of Queyrat
  - E. Papillomatosis
- 661.** A 63-year-old man complains of fever and multiple painful rashes in his oral cavity and on his face and torso. 3-4 days before the rashes appeared he had noticed a burning sensation followed by sharp shooting pain resembling that which occurs during lumbago. The patient takes cytotoxic drugs for leukemia treatment. On examination there are multiple aphthae located in a row on the vermilion border and labial, lingual, and buccal mucosa on the right. The aphthae have hyperemic borders, they are not fused together and are sharply painful on palpation. The right side of the face presents with erythematous spots, vesicles, and erosions. Make the provisional diagnosis:
- A. Secondary syphilis
  - B. Toxic allergic dermatostomatitis
  - C. Erythema multiforme exudativum
  - D. Herpes zoster
  - E. Chronic recurrent herpes
- 662.** A 34-year-old man presents with persisting dull pain in his tooth, which aggravates on biting. One week ago the tooth was treated for deep caries. Objectively on the masticatory surface of tooth 36 there is a filling, percussion is painful, there is a supracontact observed in the area of 36. X-ray shows unchanged periodontium. What mistake was made when tooth 36 was filled?
- A. Filling without insulation layer
  - B. High filling
  - C. Gingival attachment is disturbed
  - D. Insulation layer exceeds borders of the dentinoenamel junction
  - E. Filling without medicinal substance sealed inside
- 663.** A 35-year-old man complains of persisting pain in tooth 24, which intensifies on biting. Objectively on the distal masticatory surface of tooth 24 there is a deep carious cavity filled with food debris. Percussion of cavity bottom is painless, there is no pain response to thermal stimuli. Percussion of tooth 24 is acutely painful. X-ray shows no pathologic changes of periapical tissues in the area of root apices of 24. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
  - B. Acute suppurative periodontitis
  - C. Acute suppurative pulpitis
  - D. Acute serous periodontitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

- 664.** A 22-year-old man complains of tearing, throbbing, constant, intensifying pain in the tooth on the upper left jaw. The pain has been persisting for 4 days. Objectively tooth 26 has deep carious cavity non-communicating with the dental cavity. Probing is painless. Percussion is acutely painful. The tooth is mobile. Mucogingival fold in the area of tooth 26 is painful on palpation. Make the diagnosis:
- A. Acute local pulpitis
  - B. Acute serous periodontitis
  - C. Acute suppurative pulpitis
  - D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
  - E. Acute suppurative periodontitis
- 665.** A 22-year-old man presents with swollen and hyperemic mucosa of the retromolar area; tooth 38 is covered with hood-shaped gingival flap that discharges pus on palpation; body temperature is 37.5°C. What urgent aid should be given to the patient in this case?
- A. Gingival flap incision
  - B. Gingival flap excision
  - C. Extraction of tooth 38
  - D. Antibiotic treatment
  - E. Gingival flap incision and antibacterial treatment
- 666.** A 43-year-old man came to the maxillofacial surgeon with complaints of aesthetic defect. Examination revealed excessive accumulation of adipose tissue in the patient's neck and upper torso, which resembles collar with unclear margins; neck mobility is reduced. Family history shows the same symptoms to be present in the patient's father. Make the provisional diagnosis:
- A. Madelung's deformity
  - B. Lipoma
  - C. Neurofibromatosis
  - D. Fibroma
  - E. Lymphangioma
- 667.** A 38-year-old man complains of sensation of a foreign body on his tongue and development of gag reflex during talking. The signs appeared after the prolonged taking of antibiotics. Objective examination detected thickened and pigmented filiform papillae enlarged to 2-3 cm in size. Histological analysis detected papillar hyperplasia and marked keratinization without alteration of the surrounding tissues. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Fissured tongue
  - B. Median rhomboid glossitis
  - C. Black hairy tongue
  - D. Glossitis areata exfoliativa
  - E. Geographic tongue