

1. The processes of which the face develops, are derivatives of:

- A. Fourth gill arch
- B. First gill arch
- C. Second gill arch
- D. Fifth gill arch
- E. Third gill arch

2. Maxilla doesn't have the process:

- A. Alveolar
- B. Maxillary
- C. Zygomatic
- D. Frontal
- E. Palatine

3. Till what age should erupt all deciduous teeth in a healthy child?

- A. 2.5-3 years
- B. Till the end of the first year
- C. Till the end of the second year
- D. Till 1.5 years
- E. Till 4 years

4. How many teeth should an 1-year-old child have?

- A. 10
- B. 8
- C. 2
- D. 6
- E. 4

5. The group of masticatory muscle does not include:

- A. M. pterygoideus lateralis
- B. M. pterygoideus medialis
- C. M. temporalis
- D. M. masseter
- E. M. mylohyoideus

6. Which pair of cranial nerves is the trigeminal nerve?

- A. V pair
- B. IV pair
- C. VIII pair
- D. III pair
- E. VII pair

7. A 13-year-old child had an acute odontogenic osteomyelitis from 36 tooth which is complicated by abscess of pterygo-mandibularis area. The 36 tooth must be extracted, it is necessary to expose the pterygo-mandibularis area. What type of anesthesia should be chosen?

- A. Infiltration anesthesia
- B. Bershe-Dubov central anesthesia
- C. General anesthesia

- D. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia
- E. Torus anesthesia

**8.** A 5-year-old child had a surgical interference of the short lingual frenum. The child had not the slightest fear of the forthcoming operation. The injection of 0,5 ml provoked the child's anxiety, it developed vomituration and stomach-ache. Objectively: conscious, the skin of the face and the neck is blushing, a speed-up breathing, the child's pulse is frequent. What is the most credible diagnosis?

- A. Dizziness
- B. Collapse
- C. Painful shock
- D. High dosage of anesthetics
- E. Allergic reaction to anesthetics

**9.** The extraction of the 46 tooth is recommended to the patient. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia.

- A. Torus anesthesia
- B. General anesthesia
- C. Infiltration anesthesia
- D. Bershe-Dubov anesthesia
- E. Mandibular and cheek anesthesia

**10.** The extraction of the 26 tooth was performed. After the tuberosity anesthesia had been done a patient lost his consciousness, later nausea and the skin itching developed. To which diagnosis can the above-mentioned symptoms be referred as a complication?

- A. Syncope
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Hives
- D. Quincker's edema
- E. Collapse

**11.** A patient of 13 years old visited the dentist for the extraction of the 45 tooth. What type of anesthesia is expedient to apply during the extraction?

- A. Buccal
- B. Mandibular and buccal
- C. Torus
- D. Mental and sublingual
- E. Mandibular

**12.** The child of 5 years old has a set diagnosis: complete nonunion of soft and hard palate cleft. What type of anesthesia is obvious during the treatment?

- A. Intravenous general anesthesia
- B. Orotrachealis general anesthesia
- C. Endotrachealis general anesthesia
- D. Nasotrachealis general anesthesia
- E. Mask general anesthesia

**13.** The girl of 3 years old has the following diagnosis: acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw from the 74 tooth. It is necessary to conduct perostotomy and extract the 74 tooth. The child is nervous. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia?

- A. Central anesthesia
- B. Mask general anesthesia

- C. Intravenous general anesthesia
- D. Intubation general anesthesia
- E. Mandibular anesthesia

**14.** A diagnosis is made to a 5-year old child: the cleft of soft and hard palate. What type of anesthesia is needed for surgical treatment?

- A. Nasotrachea general anesthesia
- B. Mask general anesthesia
- C. Phlebonarcosis
- D. Orotrachea general anesthesia
- E. Endotrachea general anesthesia through the tracheostomy

**15.** A 5.5 year-old-child had injured the 51 tooth. Objectively: tooth is shorter than adjacent teeth, mucosa in the area of the tooth is hyperemic, edematous. The X-ray: the root apex of the 51 tooth is superimposed on the 11 tooth germ. Diagnosis: intrusion of the 51 tooth. The 51 tooth is indicated for extrusion. What type of anesthesia should be applied in this case?

- A. Infraorbital and incisor anesthesia
- B. Torus anesthesia
- C. Infiltration anesthesia
- D. Mental anesthesia
- E. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia

**16.** What nervous fibres are blocked during anesthesia of upper molars?

- A. Processes of small palatal nerve
- B. Media supraalveolar processes
- C. Processes of large palatal nerve
- D. Posterior supraalveolar processes
- E. Processes of nasopalatine nerve

**17.** In a 3.5-year-old child the operation of elongation of frenulum of tongue was carried out. The doctor used local anesthetic for infiltration anesthesia - Septanest SVC - 4% without vasoconstrictor. Till what age is not recommended to use anesthetics with vasoconstrictor?

- A. Till 2 years
- B. No age limit
- C. Till 7 years
- D. Till 5 years
- E. Till 10 years

**18.** In a 7-year-old child the extraction of 51 and 61 teeth was indicated due to physiological changes. These teeth have mobility (III degree). A doctor used application anesthesia. Which anesthetic can be used in this case?

- A. Sol. Septanesti 4%
- B. Sol. Scandonesti 3%
- C. Sol. Lidocaini 10%
- D. Sol. Mepivacaini 2%
- E. Sol. Ultracaini 4%

**19.** In a 12-year old child the extraction of the 46 tooth was conducted due to aggravation of chronic periodontitis. For anesthesia of this area doctor applied torus anesthesia. What nerves are blocked during this anesthesia?

- A. n. palatinus major, n. alveolaris inferior
- B. n. alveolaris superior anterior, n. nasopalatinus

- C. n. alveolaris inferior, n. buccalis, n. lingualis
- D. n. nasopalatinus, n. alveolaris inferior
- E. n. alveolaris superior posterior, n. palatinus

**20.** What nerves should be blocked for anesthesia of the 14 tooth?

- A. n. alveolaris superior posterior, n. palatinus major
- B. n. alveolaris superior anterior, n. asopalatinus
- C. n. alveolaris inferior, n. incisive
- D. n. alveolaris superior medius, n. palatinus major
- E. n. alveolaris inferior, n. palatinus

**21.** A 6-year-old boy is directed by dentist-internist for the extraction of the 51 tooth on the occasion of physiology mobility. What instruments must be used in this case?

- A. Direct elevator
- B. Lower incisors forceps
- C. Upper anterior and rot forceps
- D. Angular elevator
- E. Upper third molar forces

**22.** A 6-year-old boy is directed by dentist- internist for the extraction of the 51 tooth o the occasion of physiology mobility. What instruments must be used in this case?

- A. Direct elevator
- B. Angular elevator
- C. Upper third molar forceps
- D. Upper anterior and root forceps
- E. Lower incisors forces

**23.** Parents of the 4-year-ld child complain of the defect of speech, in particular, the mispronunciation the sound "r" During a medical examination such symptoms have been determined; a tongue is limited in motions, during pulling it out is ahead tucked, the lower edge o bridle of a tongue registers in front of channels of under jaw salivary glands, A bridle is thin, transparent. Define the terms of a sugical interference?

- A. After forming of permanent bite
- B. After growth cessation of the jaw-and-facial bones
- C. After establishing of diagnosis
- D. After eruption of permanent molar
- E. After eruption of permaent incisors

**24.** A 5-year-old child got the trauma of teeth. Objectively; the crowns of the 51 and 61 teeth are shorter than neighboring ones for 1,2 mm, mucus shell in the are of the 51 and 61 teeth bloodshot, was swollen. On the X-ray; periodontal crack in the apical part of the roots of 51 and 61 teeth is absent, apexes of the 51 and 61 teeth bodies of supramaxilla are deep in the spongy matter. What tactic of tratment will be optimum?

- A. Extraction of 51 and 61
- B. Ligature splintage
- C. Replantation
- D. Observation
- E. Resorbtion of 51 and 61 teeth

**25.** A patient of 13 years old visited the dentist for the extraction of the 45 tooth. What type of aneathesia is expedient to apply during the extraction?

- A. Buccal

- B. Mandibular and buccal
- C. Torus
- D. Mental and sublingualis
- E. Mandibular

**26.** As a result of the examination of patient the 16-year-old patient a doctor diagnosed that the 22 tooth is fully blasted, cystogranuloma is on the apex of the root, which engulfs the half of the root. What type of anesthesia is needed to be applied for the extraction of the 22 tooth?

- A. Infiltration and incisor
- B. Central near the round opening
- C. Infraorbital and incisal on either side of alveolar jaw
- D. Infraorbital on either side of the alveolar jaw
- E. Left-side infraorbital and incisor

**27.** A 6-year-old boy got a trauma of teeth. Objectively; intact crowns of the 81 and 71 teeth are shorter than neighboring, have mobile of the 11 degree, percussion reaction is sick. At X-ray; resorbtion of the 81 and 71 roots is 1/3, the roots are deep in the spongy substance. Choose the optimal method of treatment in this situation.

- A. Observation
- B. Replantation of 71 and 81
- C. Extraction of 71 and 81
- D. Splint of 71 and 81
- E. Replacement of 71 and 81

**28.** In 3 hours after the extraction of the 45 tooth, the patient had the bleeding from an alveolus. During the examination the trauma of gum tissues in the area of the 45 alveolus was revealed, which passed to the mucus shell of the cheek. What is the doctor' tactic in this case?

- A. Pressure bandage and parentely introduction of aminocapronic acid
- B. Inseaming of alveolus and wound of cheek
- C. Tampon of alveolus and wound with acid aminocaproic acid
- D. Tampon of alveolus by an iodoform turunda
- E. Inseaming of alveolaus and wound of cheek

**29.** A 8-year-old child has the edema in undermandibular area, a monuth is opened on 1.5 sm, the subsequent opening is painful, the body temperature is 37.6 C, a transitional fold is smoothed out vestibular, swollen, bloodshot. There is fillings in 84, 85 teeth, percution is painless. the 84 tooth is mobile ( I degree). What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

**30.** A 10-year-old child complains of the edema and pain in the right cheek, general weakness, and increase of body temperature. Objectively: tenderness to the presence of edeme in the lower third of the rihgt cheek, a slight swelling of the skin, no change in color, undertakes ion a fold. Intraoral examination: The 46 tooth on the third is blasted by a caries, the cavity of the tooth is opened, the probing is painless, percussion is painful. Transitional fold in the area of 46, 85 and 84 teeth was smoothed out, swollen, fluctuation wasn't revealed. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Acute serous periostitis
- B. Acute purulent periostitis
- C. Acute serous periodontitis

- D. Chronic perioritis
- E. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

**31.** Parents of a 12-year-old girl appealed to a dentist with complaints of swelling of the left cheek which appeared 11 hours ago. The intraoral examination: The transitional fold is edematous, hyperemic and smoothed on vestibular side of alveolar process in the area of the 25, 26 tooth. The 26 tooth is destroyed, percussion is sharply painful. What should doctor use for establishment the diagnosis?

- A. Complaints and objective examination data, X-ray diagnostics of the 26 tooth
- B. Puncture in the area of protrusion
- C. X-ray of the skull in a straight line projection
- D. Contrast radiography of the maxillary sinuses
- E. EOD of the 26 tooth

**32.** Aggravation of the chronic periodontitis of the 65 tooth complicated with palatal abscess was diagnosed in a 6-year-old child. Which method of treatment is indicated in this case?

- A. Electrophoresis
- B. Triangle mucoperiosteal flap excision
- C. Excision of the abscess with drainage
- D. Puncture of the abscess
- E. Excision of the abscess without drainage

**33.** A 4-year-old child come to a doctor complains of the general condition of moderate body temperature 38,5 ° C. OBJECTIVE: Facial asymmetry due to swelling of the right cheek in the lower third of the face and right submandibular area. Open mouth free, thickening of the alveolar process in the region 83,84,85 teeth on both sides. These teeth are moving, percussion sharply positive. What method of treatment is shown in this case?

- A. To cut the abscesses on both sides of the alveolar bone
- B. Removing of the causal tooth and pro liferatively modified periosteum
- C. Removing the causal tooth to cut the abscesses on both sides of alveolar bone
- D. Removing of the causal tooth
- E. Removing of the causal tooth and cut along the crease of the transition

**34.** A 10-year-old boy is sick for 3 days. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face, skin bloodshots is not taken in the crease. Open of the mouth is painful, almost in its entirety. 36 tooth previously was treated about periodontitis, the percussion of the 34, 75 and 36 teeth are painful, mucous membrane within 34, 75, 36 hyperemic alveolar processus spindly thickened. The diagnosis: acute purulent odontogenic osteomyelitis. The complication of purulent osteomyelitis can be?

- A. The transition of the process in acute chronic
- B. Mumps
- C. Arthritis
- D. All answers are correct
- E. Septic condition

**35.** A 6-year-old patient. General conditions: average of a face due to the slight swelling of the right cheek in the lower third and right under a jaw area. Opening of the mouth is free, deformation of alveolar chest in the area 83,84,85 teeth on each side. The teeth are mobile, percussion is sharply positive. What is the most credible diagnosis?

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- B. Hematogenic osteomyelitis
- C. Phlegmon of under jaw triangle

- D. Acute festering periostitis
- E. Abscess of jaw-tongue groove

**36.** The boy's parents complained of a headache and pain in the lower jaw on the right side, the body temperature increase up to 39 ° C. Locally: redness and swelling of the mucous membrane of the gums in the area of 83,84,85 teeth on either side of the alveolar bone. At what age odontogenic acute osteomyelitis is more common in children?

- A. 1-2 years
- B. 3-6 years
- C. 4-5 years
- D. 10-12 years
- E. 6-10 years

**37.** A 7 year-old boy complaints of fever, pain in the teeth on the upper jaw on the left. On examination: the child is pale, facial asymmetry due to soft tissue swelling. Regional lymphadenitis. The 64 tooth - a deep cavity, the 63,65 teeth - intact. Transitional fold smoothed hyperemic mucosa with vestibular and oral part. Alveolar bone is deformed by both sides. Diagnosis - acute odontogenic osteomyelitis. What are the possible effects of the disease?

- A. Pathological bite
- B. The formation of a false joint
- C. Cicatricial deformation of soft tissue
- D. Partially adentia of permanent teeth
- E. Meningitis

**38.** A 12 year-old girl complains of swelling and throbbing pain in the mandible on the right side, raising of the temperature to 39 ° C. OBJECTIVE: the faces significant asymmetry due to swelling in the body of the lower jaw and submandibular triangle. The crown of 46 tooth is destroyed. Percussion of the 46, 45, 44 is painful , teeth are moving. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. Identify the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Odontogenic acute purulent periostitis the lower jaw
- B. Odontogenic acute serous osteomyelitis the lower jaw
- C. Odontogenic acute purulent osteomyelitis the lower jaw
- D. Acute odontogenic periostitis serous the lower jaw
- E. Suppuration radicular cyst

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- C. Acute odontogenic periostitis serous the lower jaw
- D. Odontogenic acute purulent periostitis the lower jaw
- E. Suppuration radicular cyst

**40.** A 2-year old child was referred to the surgical department. In anamnesis: the child is sick from yesterday, has high temperature- 38.6 C, the child is maudlin refuse food. Objectively: slight swelling and infiltration of the left infraorbital area, slight swelling of the oral mucosa of the both sides of the alveolar process and slight hyperemia. The eye is partially closed due to edema. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute odontogenic periostitis

- B. Chronic osteomyelitis
- C. Acute non-odontogenic periostitis
- D. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- E. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis

**41.** A child is 3 weeks old. Mother complains of restless child's behavior, increased body temperature, swelling of the eyelids and eye defect. In anamnesis: the child's navel hasn't been healing for a long period. Objectively: redness and swelling of the mucous membrane of the alveolar process of the upper jaw on the right. There are fistulas with suppurative excretions on the transitional fold and hard palate. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Blepharitis
- B. Aggravation of the chronic osteomyelitis
- C. Stomatitis
- D. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis, toxic form
- E. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis, septicopyemic form

**42.** A 1.5-year-old baby was delivered to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in severe condition. The diagnosis is acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Specify the provision of adequate aid in this case

- A. Only surgery
- B. Antibiotics, sequestrectomy
- C. Anti-inflammatory therapy, surgical treatment after the formation of sequestra
- D. Antibiotics, incision of subperiosteal abscesses, drainage
- E. Only medication

**43.** A 1,5-year-old boy is excited, crying, refuses food. In history - pustular skin disease. The body temperature is 39 ° C. Investigation of blood - erythropenia, leukocytosis, increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate, shift to the left, the appearance of C-reactive protein. Diagnosis - acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Define the age and location of common development of hematogenous osteomyelitis

- A. Upper jaw, up to 3 month
- B. Lower jaw, up to 6 months
- C. Upper jaw, aged 1-2 years
- D. Upper jaw, 3-4 years
- E. Mandible, aged 1-2 years

**44.** A 8- year-old child complains about the thickening of the lower jaw on the left side. A child is ill about 2.5 months. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face, regional lymphadenitis. The mucous membrane of the alveolar process of the lower jaw on the left side is cyanotic, the 36 tooth was extracted. From the holes of the extracted 74 and 75 teeth are located purulence. In the Rg-gram: Deformation of the lower jaw on the left side. Pu the right diagnosis?

- A. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive form
- B. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, productive form
- C. hronic odontogenic periostitis, hyperplastic form
- D. Chronic odontogenic periostitis, osyfikuyucha form
- E. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive-productive form

**45.** A 10-year-old child complains on directed with the diagnosis of "chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis." On the Rtg-: channels of the 36 tooth is not sealed to the top, periodontal fissure is expanded. The body, angle, and branch of the lower jaw on the left side is thickened. What processes occur in the bone for a given clinical case?

- A. Destruction

- B. Alteration and exudation
- C. Destruction and regeneration
- D. Proliferation
- E. Regeneration

**46.** A 12-year-old child appealed to the dentist complaining of swelling in the region of the lower jaw on the right side, and the presence of fistulas on alveolar process in the region of 46 tooth, bad taste and bad breath. After a physical examination and x-ray diagnostics found destructive-productive form of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. Component of treatment of chronic osteomyelitis is:

- A. Therapy and stimulation of immunity
- B. Specific therapy
- C. Surgical treatment
- D. Physiotherapy
- E. Antibiotic therapy

**47.** A 5-year-old child directed to the department of oral surgery with suspected odontogenic osteomyelitis. Patient is ill about 1.5 months. On Rtg-gram in the area of the body and the angle of the lower jaw is a case of heterogeneous structure of a bone, alternating foci of destruction of bone with areas of osteosclerosis. The diagnosis is chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive form. Specify the time of formation of sequestration on a lower jaw?

- A. 4-3 weeks
- B. 10-14 days
- C. 9-10 weeks
- D. 2-3 weeks
- E. 7-11 weeks

**48.** The 7.5-year-old child which was treated in hospital for acute osteomyelitis of the upper jaw was detected the face deformation in the right side. Regional lymphadenitis. At the mouth of the vestibular and oral sides in the region of the 53-16 teeth mucosa membrane is edematous, cyanotic. the 54 teeth is missing, his hole filled with granulation. Alveolar process and part of this area is deformed, dense, slightly painful during palpation. What additional method of examination should be conducted?

- A. Histological method
- B. All the above
- C. There is no correct answers
- D. radiography of the jaw
- E. Cytological method

**49.** A 11-year-old child entered the hospital complaining of facial deformation of the upper jaw on the left side. A child is sick about 5 weeks. After examination diagnosed chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive form. Shown operation of sequestrectomy. What are the indications for this surgery?

- A. Deformation of the jaw
- B. exacerbation of process
- C. big sequestrators to be separated from the bone
- D. Small sequestrators
- E. Big sequestrators separated from the bone

**50.** Parents of a 9-year-old boy appealed to a dentist with complaints of deformation of the mandible on the left. On radiographs of the mandible bone defect with sharp edges 2 - 3 cm containing 44 tooth follicle is observed. Define a diagnosis

- A. Follicular cyst
- B. Radicular cyst
- C. Ameloblastoma
- D. Osteoma
- E. Osteoblastoma

**51.** A 13-year-old child appealed to a dentist with complaints of discoloration of the 11 tooth. From history we know that 4 years ago the injury of the front section of the upper jaw occurred. OBJECTIVELY: the 11 tooth intact, percussion is painless. ON THE X-RAY: the bone is thin at the top of the root of tooth 11 with clear oval edges. Your diagnosis:

- A. Radicular tooth containing cyst
- B. Radicular cyst
- C. Residual cyst
- D. Ameloblastoma
- E. Follicular cyst

**52.** In a 8 year-old boy during the objective intraoral examination dentist revealed absence of the 36 tooth. According to other parents first permanent molars erupted in time. The boy doesn't have any complaints. After the radiographic examination of the mandible homogeneous cysts rounded smooth with clear edges was revealed. The coronal part of the 36 tooth is in cyst .

Define the diagnosis

- A. Follicular cyst of the mandible
- B. Odontoma from 36 teeth of the mandible
- C. Radicular cyst of mandible
- D. Osteoblastoma
- E. Residual cyst

**53.** A 9 year-old girl during treatment of the 75 tooth the homogeneous rounded thinning of bone was found. There is the temporary tooth roots and permanent tooth in follicle. What diagnosis can be assumed by X-ray?

- A. Cyst of eruption
- B. Radicular cyst from 75 tooth
- C. Ameloblastoma
- D. Follicular cyst from 75 tooth
- E. Residual cyst

**54.** The parents of an 8-year-old girl appealed with complaints of the absence of the 11 tooth. Objectively: on-the-spot vestibular insignificant heave of mucus shell is presented. On the X-ray was revealed shade of high intensity concerns with clear contours. What is the most credible diagnosis?

- A. Odontoma
- B. Adamantinoma
- C. Follicle cyst
- D. Radicular cyst
- E. Odontogenic fibroma

**55.** The parents of a 13-year-old child appealed with complaints about the absence of the 45 tooth. Objectively: a bulge in the lower jaw from a vestibular surface in the area of the absent the 45 tooth, surface in this area is smooth, painless on palpation. At X-ray: a shade of high intensity with clear contours, there are numerous tooth-like forms on a background shade. What is the most credible diagnosis?

- A. Follicular cyst of lower jaw from 45

- B. Odontoma of lower jaw
- C. Radix cyst of lower jaw from 45
- D. Odontogenic fibroma of lower jaw
- E. Ameloblastoma of lower jaw

**56.** The X-ray examination was performed the treatment of the 36 tooth in a 14-year-old boy. The X-ray showed the presence of a rounded form homogenous shade with clear edges in the area of the apex of the mesial root. Define the possible diagnosis.

- A. Odontoma
- B. Fissural cyst
- C. Follicular cyst
- D. Residual cyst
- E. Radicular cyst

**57.** The X-ray examination was performed the treatment of the 11 tooth in a 15-year-old boy. The X-ray showed the presence of a rounded form homogenous shade with clear edges ( d= 7 mm )in the area of the apex of the mesial root. Choose the treatment tactic.

- A. Endodontic treatment
- B. Extraction of the 11 tooth
- C. Observation
- D. Cystectomy
- E. Cystotomy

**58.** A 13-year-old boy appealed to the dentist. After examination dentist revealed a follicular cyst of the 22 tooth. Choose the method of treatment.

- A. Cystectomy
- B. Medicamentous treatment
- C. Observation
- D. Cystotomy

**59.** Child 7 years old complains of pain and swelling in the left submandibular area. Swelling in this area appeared 2 days ago. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face due to soft tissue swelling in the left submandibular area. Palpation revealed the formation of spherical shape, movable, not soldered to the skin, painful. 74 teeth changed in color, it is painful percussion. Put the right diagnosis.

- A. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- B. Non-odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- C. Odontogenic acute suppurative lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- D. Non-odontogenic acute suppurative lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- E. Non-odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis right submandibular area

**60.** Boy 11 years / The parents of a 3-year-old boy appealed to a dental surgeon with complaints of the presence of tumor in a superciliary area. Objectively:in a right superciliary area there is a 2 cm tumor of soft-elastic consistency, round in shape. A skin above a slight swelling is neither changed nor soldered with it.The puncture revealed a mass of white color.What is the most reliable diagnosis?

- A. Lymphangioma of the right superciliar area
- B. Dermoid cyst of the right duperiliary area
- C. Epidermoid cyst of the right superciliar area
- D. Cerebral hernia
- E. Hemangioma of the right superciliar area

**61.** A girl of 2 years old has temperature 38.5, a slight swelling under a jaw from the right side. She is ill for 5 days, when a cold, cold, cough, small mobile ball appeared under a lower jaw on the right side. Objectively; the common state of the child of middle weight. Face asymmetric because of a slight swelling in the right under mandibular area. The skin is blushing, brilliant, here is a poured edema in the right under mandibular area, that spreads to the overhead department of a neck from the right side, tender painful, dense, the skin does not undertake in a fold. The teeth are healthy. What is the most reliable diagnosis?

- A. Adenophlegmon of the right under the mandibular
- B. Chronic osteomyelitis of the lower jaw on the right
- C. Acute sialoadenitis of the right submandibular salivary gland
- D. Acute nonodontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis
- E. Acute festering periostitis of the lower jaw on the right

**62.** A 7-year-old child complains of pain and swelling in the left submandibular area. Swelling in this area appeared 2 days ago. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face due to soft tissue swelling in the left submandibular area. Palpation revealed the formation of spherical shape, movable, not soldered to the skin, painful. 74 teeth changed in color, it is painful percussion. Put diagnosis.

- A. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis right submandibular area
- B. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- C. Odontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- D. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- E. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area

**63.** A 7-year-old child complains of pain and swelling in the left submandibular area. Swelling in this area appeared 2 days ago. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face due to soft tissue swelling in the left submandibular area. Palpation revealed the formation of spherical shape, movable, not soldered to the skin, painful. 74 teeth changed in color, it is painful percussion. Put diagnosis.

- A. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis right submandibular area
- B. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- C. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- D. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area
- E. Odontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area

**64.** A 9-year-old boy complains about the presence of deformation of the cheek.

OBJECTIVELY: there is limited painful infiltrate deep in the cheeks, the skin soldered to infiltrate, brightly hyperemic, difficult taken in the fold. In the center of the infiltration the fluctuation is observed. Mouth opening is somewhat limited and due to pain and tissue infiltration. The mucous membrane of the cheeks hyperemic. The 26 teeth is changed in color, coronal part of the tooth is completely destroyed. Define the diagnosis?

- A. Abscess parotid-masticatory area
- B. Abscess of buccal area
- C. Phlegmon buccal area
- D. Abscess retrobulbar space
- E. Abscess sublingual space

**65.** An 11-year-old girl complains of pain, swelling of tissue in the parotid-masticatory area and difficulty mouth opening, headache. Objectively: facial asymmetry due to swelling of tissues in the . Palpation of the parotid-masticatory area revealed dense painful infiltrate and tense skin over it. Fluctuation is observed. Mouth opening is somewhat limited, painful. The mucous membrane of the cheek is swollen with imprints of teeth. The 36 tooth is changed in color, painful to percussion, crown of the tooth is completely destroyed. Define the diagnosis?

- A. Abscess of infraorbital space

- B. Abscess retrobulbar space
- C. Infratemporal fossa abscess
- D. Abscess of the parotid-masticatory area
- E. Pterigomandibular abscess

**66.** A 12-year-old boy complains of pain in the eye, which is growing, bulging eyes, headaches, blurred vision. OBJECTIVELY: Inflammatory swelling of eyelids, conjunctival mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. The diagnosis is abscess of the retrobulbar space. What are the possible complications of this abscess?

- A. Spreading of infection to the brain
- B. Sinusitis
- C. Spreading of infection to the brain Meninges, sinuses, brain
- D. Constant headache
- E. Spreading of infection to the brain sinus

**67.** Parents of a 14-year-old girl complained of pain and deformation of the face.

OBJECTIVELY: swelling of infraorbital and medial areas of the buccal areas, upper lip.

Nasolabial folds is smoothed, wing of the nose are slightly raised. Normal skin color. Mouth opening is free, transitional fold of the upper vestibulum is smoothed, mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. There is a deep carious cavity in the 13 tooth, tooth is changed in color, painful to percussion. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Odontogenic phlegmon of the buccal area from 13 teeth
- B. Odontogenic orbital abscess from 13
- C. Zhansulya-Ludwig phlegmon
- D. Odontogenic abscess of fossa canine from 13 teeth
- E. Odontogenic abscess of the buccal area from 13 teeth

**68.** Parents of an 11-year-old girl complained to some difficulty of the mouth opening.

OBJECTIVELY: on the right buccal area sharply painful infiltration of 2 cm in diameter is palpated, soldered to infiltrative skin, brightly hyperemic. Fluctuation is observed in the center of the infiltration. There is a rise in body temperature 38.1 ° C and symptoms of intoxication.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Abscess oral language groove
- B. Abscess of the right buccal area
- C. Phlegmon right buccal area
- D. Abscess of submandibular area
- E. Abscess retrobulbar space

**69.** A 12-year-old girl complains of the presence of facial deformation, painful infiltration, bright hyperemic skin of the cheek. Child restricts mouth opening. The diagnosis - abscess of the buccal area. What are the most probable causes of this abscess?

- A. Mandibular molars
- B. Maxillary premolars
- C. Alveolitis
- D. Inadequate analgesia
- E. Postoperative suppuration of hematoma, abscess form of furuncles

**70.** Parents of a 14-year-old girl complained of pain and deformation of the face.

OBJECTIVELY: swelling of infraorbital and medial areas of the buccal areas, upper lip.

Nasolabial folds is smoothed, wing of the nose are slightly raised. Normal skin color. Mouth opening is free, transitional fold of the upper vestibulum is smoothed, mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. There is a deep carious cavity in the 13 tooth, tooth is changed in color, painful to

percussion. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Odontogenic phlegmon of the buccal area from 13 teeth
- B. Odontogenic abscess of the buccal area from 13 teeth
- C. Zhansulya-Ludwig phlegmon
- D. Odontogenic abscess of fossa canine from 13 teeth
- E. Odontogenic orbital abscess from 13