

Терапія, 4 курс, Мова: Англійська, 2013-05-19

1. Pathological root resorption more often is observed:

- A. In teeth chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. In teeth with chronic periapical inflammation
- C. In teeth with chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. In intact teeth with vital pulp
- E. In carious teeth

2. A 7-year-old patient complains of pain during eating in 36 tooth. Objectively: deep carious cavity in 36 tooth, the cavity of tooth is closed, the probing of the bottom is sharply painful. The pain is short-lasting and disappear after elimination of irritants. Percussion is painless. Choose the paste for treatment in this clinical case.

- A. Paste with corticosteroids
- B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- C. Paste containing paraformaldehyde
- D. Resorcin-formalin paste

3. A 13-year-old girl complains of pain from the cold in 46 tooth. Half a year the tooth was filled, the filling fell out and tooth began to respond to thermal irritants. Objectively: there is a big cavity on occlusal surface of 46 tooth, which is filled with softened dentine. The probing of the bottom is painful, the reaction on cold stimuli is painful but short-lasting. Choose the most optimal therapeutic paste E. Iodoform

- A. Zinc eugenol paste
- B. Paste with corticosteroids
- C. Iodoform
- D. Tymol
- E. Paste containing calcium hydroxide

4. A 6-year-old girl came to dental office for prophylactic examination. Objectively: the oral cavity is in good condition, the teeth 16, 26, 36, 46 are intact, erupted 3 months ago. Which preventive method is most advisable in this case?

- A. Application with 10% sol. of calcium gluconate
- B. Fluoride varnishing
- C. Fissure sealing
- D. Remedies containing fluoride
- E. Ionophoresis with 1% sol. NaF

5. A 11-year-old boy complains of pain in area of 24 tooth during eating of sweet and cold food. Three weeks ago pain has appeared in first time. Objectively: there is cavity of middle size on the occlusal surface of 24 tooth filled with softened, light dentine. The probing of enamel-dentine junction is painful. Percussion is painless. Which filling cement is the most advisable for permanent filling?

- A. Polycarboxylate cement
- B. Silicate cement
- C. Amalgam
- D. Glass ionomer cement
- E. Phosphate cement

6. During examination of a 7,5-year-old child the carious cavity was revealed on occlusal surface (distal part of fissure) of 36 tooth. The cavity has very narrow entrance, the probe sticks in softened dentine. Choose the modern therapeutic tactic in this case.

- A. ART-method
- B. Preventive filling
- C. Impregnation with 45-sol. of silver nitrate
- D. Invasive fissure sealing
- E. Non-invasive fissure sealing

7. The parents of 7,5-year-old girl appealed to dentist for sanitation of oral cavity. Objectively: DMF+df= 4. Fissure of the first molars are open, intact, nonpigmented. Which method of primary prophylaxis is the most advisable?

- A. Non-invasive fissure sealing
- B. Calcium hydroxide gel
- C. Fluoride varnishing
- D. Antibiotics varnishing
- E. Invasive fissure sealing

8. In a 15-year-old patient a diagnosis was established: cervical acute middle caries in 12 tooth. Doctor decided to filled the cavity with compomer (Dyrect AP). The patient has excessive salivationю Which adhesive system should be used in this situation?

- A. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 3-th generation
- B. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 6-th generation
- C. Enamel adhesive system
- D. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 5-th generation
- E. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 4-th generation

9. A 16-year-old patient appealed to dentist with complaints of crown fracture of frontal tooth caused by trauma. Objectively: defect of crown of 21 tooth, the tooth is shorter on one third, pulp chamber is closed, percussion is painless. Which material should be used for restoration of this defect?

- A. Composite "Evicrol"
- B. Hybrid Glass ionomer "Vitremmer"
- C. Traditional glass ionomer "Ketac-molar"
- D. Totally filled composite "Estet X"
- E. Silicate cement

10. In 17-year-old patient doctor conducted the restoring of distal-aproximal cavity of 36 tooth with "open sandwich" method. As a base prior the composite " Charisma" doctor decided to use glass ionomer "vitremmer". Point the level of transition of glass ionomer to composite in this situation.

- A. Below the gingival margin
- B. On every level
- C. Below the contact point
- D. On the level of contact point
- E. Above contact point

11. A 11-year-old girl complains of pain in tooth on the upper jaw during eating which quickly disappear after elimination of irritant. Objectively: there ia carious cavity within parapulpal dentin in tooth 46. The dentine is softened, probing of the bottom is painfull, percussion is painless. Choose the paste for treatment in this clinical case.

- A. Iodoform
- B. Zinc eugenol paste
- C. Tymol

- D. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- E. Resorcin-formalin paste

12. A 8-year-old boy complains of acute short-lasting pain from sweet and cold in 11 tooth. Objectively: a carious cavity within enamel-dentine junction filled with softened, light dentin which can be easily removed with excavator. Probing of the walls is painful. Choose the proper filling material.

- A. Glass ionomer cement
- B. Phosphate cement
- C. Silver amalgam
- D. Composite material
- E. Silicate cement

13. During examination of a 9-year-old girl dentist revealed the chalky spots on the cervical area of 12, 11, 21, 22 teeth, which appeared 2 weeks ago. Spots are without brightness, stained with methylen blue. Choose the doctor's tactic.

- A. Grinding of defected area
- B. Dispensary observation
- C. Impregnation method
- D. Remineralizing therapy

14. A 17-year-old patient appealed to dentins with complaints of dark spot between upper frontal teeth. objectively:there are carious cavities on the mesio-approximal surfaces of 11 and 21 teeth, integrity of surface isn't destroyed. Doctor decided to restore the teeth with composite "Spectrum". Which surface should be first prepared?

- A. Cutting edge
- B. Doesn't matter
- C. Oral surface
- D. Vestibular surface
- E. Approximal surface

15. A 7-year-old boy complains of acute short-lasting pain from sweet and cold in 36 tooth. After examination dentist established the diagnosis: acute moderate caries. Choose the proper filling material.

- A. Composite material
- B. Glass ionomer cement
- C. Phosphate cement
- D. Silicate cement
- E. Silver amalgam

16. A 9-year-old patient complains of pain during eating in 46 tooth. Diagnosis: acute deep caries of 46 tooth. Choose the therapeutic liner for treatment.

- A. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- B. Phosphate cement
- C. Resorcin-formalin paste
- D. Paste containing paraformaldehyde
- E. Paste with corticosteroids

17. Materials for sealing are used for:

- A. Any answer isn't correct
- B. Only for treatment
- C. For prevention and treatment

- D. For esthetics
- E. Only for prevention

18. The most effective and available method of diagnosis of local demineralization is

- A. Method of vital staining
- B. All mentioned
- C. Roentgen
- D. Visual diagnostic
- E. Biopsy

19. The most rational method of treatment of initial caries is

- A. Application with remineralizing agents
- B. Preparation and filling
- C. All mentioned
- D. Electrophoresis of Ca F
- E. Professional hygiene

20. A 7-year-old boy complains of smooth, chalky stains on the tubercles of first large molar teeth which detected smooth, chalky stains that are not stained with methylene blue. Objectively: at 3 months of life the child suffered an acute infectious disease. Put probable diagnosis:

- A. Erosion of enamel
- B. Cavities under spot
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Hyperplasia

21. A 10-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

- A. Enamel aplasia
- B. Systemic hypoplasia
- C. Fluorosis
- D. Localized hypoplasia

22. 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. Initial caries
- B. Enamel necrosis
- C. Amelogenesis imperfect
- D. Local hypoplasia
- E. Fluorosis

23. 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. Stainton-Capdepon syndrome

- B. Acute initial caries
- C. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- D. Dental fluorosis
- E. Amelogenesis imperfecta

24. A 15-year-old patient complains about a light spots in all teeth. Objectively: all teeth have a single chalk-like spots on the vestibular surface. Probing shows smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

25. A 12-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. Dental examination revealed some chalk-like spots on the vestibular surface of all the teeth. The white coloration is more intense in the centre and less on the periphery. What is your provisional diagnosis?

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

26. A 13-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, the fluoride concentration in drinking water is at the rate of 2,0 mg/l. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Enamel hypoplasia
- B. Chronic superficial caries
- C. Acute superficial caries
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Acute initial caries

27. A 16-year-old patient complains about a cosmetic defect in form of white spots in the region of the upper frontal teeth. The defect was revealed long ago and doesn't change with time. Objectively: white spots on the vestibular surfaces of the 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth close to the cutting edge and on the vestibular surfaces of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth close to the masticatory surface. On probing the spot surface was smooth, painless; cold stimulus produced no pain. The spots couldn't be stained with 2% solution of methylene blue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Local enamel hypoplasia
- B. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- C. Acute initial caries
- D. Fluorosis in form of spots
- E. Erosion of dental solid tissues

28. A 14-year-old girl applied to a dental clinic and complained about hard tissue defects on her frontal and lateral teeth. Subjectively these defects don't cause any inconvenience. Crown defects appeared long ago. The patient was born and has been living in an area where fluorine concentration in the drinking water makes up 1,2 mg/l. Objectively: on the vestibular surfaces of

incisors on both upper and lower jaws in the equator area there are hard tissue defects within deep layers of enamel. The defects are parallel to the cutting edge. The same defects were revealed in the area of tubera of the first molars, floor and walls of the defects are smooth. Enamel of the defect floor is light-brown. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

29. A 9-year-old child 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 dentino-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?

- A. Acute superficial caries Fluorosis
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Acute initial caries
- E. Acute superficial caries

30. A 15-year-old patient complains about a light brown spot in the upper front tooth. 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. Fluorosis
- B. Chronic initial caries
- C. Chronic superficial caries
- D. Local enamel hypoplasia
- E. Acute initial caries

31. A 14-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. Chronic median caries
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Systemic hypoplasia
- D. Destructive fluorosis
- E. Wedge-shaped defect

32. A 10-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. Fluorosis
- B. Initial caries
- C. Enamel aplasia
- D. Localised hypoplasia
- E. Systemic hypoplasia

33. A patient complains of attacks of the ache in teeth of the lower jaw on the left. Pain irradiates into the ear, and increases during the process of taking cold and hot food. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the medial contact surface in tooth 36. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes a pain attack. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

34. A patient came for a dental examination with a bottle of cold water which reduces toothache. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
- B. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Acute focal pulpitis

35. An 8,5-year old child complains of pain during chewing in a lower right molar. On the masticatory surface of the 46 tooth a carious cavity has been detected which is within the parapulpal dentine and is filled up with the softened dentine of light brown color. In the projection of mesiobuccal horn of pulp the connection point between the carious cavity and the cavity of the tooth has been found, the probing of which is accompanied by acute pain and bleeding. The reaction to thermal stimuli is painful and long-lasting. Percussion of the tooth is painful. Define provisional diagnosis.

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Acute focal pulpitis

36. A 12-year old boy feels continuous pain in the area of the 36 tooth while eating hot meal. Objectively: the crown of the 36 tooth is grey; a deep carious cavity is filled with the softened dentine. There is a connection with the pulp cavity. Deep probing is painful. A thermal irritant causes pain which goes off slowly. Percussion of the 36 tooth is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic deep caries

37. A patient complains of the persistent attacks of toothache in the teeth of the lower jaw on the left. The pain radiates in the ear, back of the head and increases when eating cold and hot meal. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the medial surface in the 36 tooth. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes an attack of pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

38. A 19-year old patient complains of the crown fracture of the 21 tooth that happened the day before as a result of trauma. Objectively: the medial corner of the 21 tooth is absent. Under the line of the fracture pulp is translucent in one point. Probing of this point is painful, percussion is painless. EOD = 25 mkA. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute traumatic pulpitis
- B. Acute limited pulpitis
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Hyperemia of pulp
- E. Acute deep caries

39. A patient complains of the persistent attacks of toothache in the teeth of the lower jaw on the left. The pain radiates into the ear, back of the head and increases when eating cold and hot meal. Objectively: there is a deep carious on the medial surface in the 36 tooth. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes an attack of pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

40. A 10-year old girl complains of acute toothache in the upper right molar during the night. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 16 tooth within the parapulpal dentine. Probing is severely painful on the bottom of carious cavity. The reaction of the tooth to cold water is severely painful; percussion of the tooth is slightly painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B. Acute focal pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- E. Acute purulent periapical inflammation

41. A 10-year old girl complains of acute toothache in the upper right molar during the night. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 16 tooth within the parapulpal dentine. Probing is severely painful on the bottom of carious cavity. The reaction of the tooth to cold water is severely painful; percussion of the tooth is slightly painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
- D. Acute purulent pulpitis
- E. Acute focal pulpitis

42. A patient had an attacks of pain during the last night on the right half of the face. The pain was pulsating, severe, almost permanent, did not calm down, but the intensity diminished little. The pain severely increased from the warm rinse. Objectively: there is a composite filling in the precervical area of the 17 tooth. The pain calm down after the cold water rinse. Percussion of the tooth is painfull. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of the chronic pulpitis
- B. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute right-side maxillary sinusitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

43. A 13-year old girl complains of attacks of toothache in the 36 tooth after hot food. From anamnesis: The 36 tooth had intensive night pains attacks a year ago; the tooth was not treated before. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth. The cavity is connected with the cavity of tooth. During a deep severely painful probing the putrid smell appeared. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic deep caries
- B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Chronic calculus pulpitis

44. A 14.5-year old child complains of intense self-willed, paroxysmal pain in the lower left tooth, which appeared at night. During the examination the doctor revealed the cavity filled with light softened dentin on the medial-contact surface of the 36 tooth. The carious cavity is not connected with the pulp chamber. Probing the bottom of the cavity is painful at one point. Cold water causes a prolonged pain attack. Percussion of the tooth is not painful. What is the preliminary diagnosis?

- A. Acute serous localized pulpitis
- B. Acute serous paraperiapical inflammation
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Aggravation of the chronic pulpitis

45. A 13-year old child complains of pain and bleeding from the tooth while eating. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the distal-contact surface 16. This cavity is filled with a red tissue, which is painful to probing and accompanied with bleeding. Percussion of the 16 tooth is painless. Radiographic changes in periapical tissue is absent. Choose the diagnosis.

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B. Other answer
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis

46. A 12-year old patient complains of paroxysmal pain in the tooth on the upper left jaw which increases at night and from the irritants. The pain irradiates in the left temple and eye. Similar attacks were three months ago but the treatment wasn't conducted. Objectively: there is a deep tooth cavity in 22 tooth, which is connected with the pulp chamber. Probing of the point of connection is sharply painful, vertical percussion is slightly painful, horizontal - painless. Mucosa in the projection of the root apex of tooth 22 is unchanged, palpation is painless. EOD - 60 mV. Radiologically - minor expansion of periodontal fissure at the top of the root of the 22 tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute localized pulpitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Pulpitis complicated with periodontitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

47. A 13-year old child complains of sharp, causeless, intermittent pain attacks in the area of the right mandible. The pain appeared a day ago and increases during the meal. Objectively: there is a deep cavity on the chewing surface of the tooth 36. Tooth cavity is closed, probing the bottom is painful at one point. Cold stimulus causes a short-lasting pain. Your diagnosis.

- A. Acute purulent pulpitis

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

48. A 13-year old boy appealed to the dentist with complains of crown fracture of the 11 tooth due to fall in gym class. It was 5 hours ago. The examination revealed absence of the medial corner of 11 tooth , under the break line the pulp is rayed. Probing of this point is sharply painful, percussion of 11 tooth is painless, EOD - 25 mA. Determine the probable diagnosis.

- A. Acute localized pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute traumatic pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

49. An 11-year old girl complains of pain in 46 tooth and bleeding while eating. From history we know that tooth disturbed child in the past, but she did not appeal to a dentist. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in 46 tooth (II class after Black). The cavity is connected with the cavity of the tooth and is filled with proliferative red tissue. Probing causes the pain and bleeding. What additional researches should be undertaken to make the diagnosis?

- A. Coloring with Schiller-Pisarev's solution
- B. EOD
- C. Percussion
- D. Radiography
- E. Coloring with methylene blue

50. A 16-year old patient complains of feeling of heaviness in the tooth, the pain from the hot, bad breath. Objectively: the crown of 46 tooth is gray, a deep carious cavity is connected with the pulp chamber. Superficial probing is painless, deep probing is - painful. Percussion of the 46 tooth is somewhat painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

51. A 8- year-old girl complains of pain while eating in the upper left tooth. OBJECTIVE: on the chewing surface of the 65 tooth revealed a deep cavity, connected with the tooth cavity. Probing is painful, accompanied by bleeding. Percussion tooth is not painful. What method of treatment should be used?

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

52. A 15-year-old boy complains of thermal stimuli in the tooth on the upper jaw on the left. OBJECTIVE: 26 tooth is not changed in color, cavities within enamel-dentin junction, tooth cavity open, probing deep painful. Select the best method of treatment.

- A. Vital pulp amputation
- B. There is no right answer
- C. Devital pulp amputation

- D. Biological method
- E. Devital pulp extirpation

53. A 7-year-old boy complains of pain in 46 tooth while eating. OBJECTIVE: a 46 tooth cavity is filled with softened dentin and not connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the bottom is painful thermal stimuli cause lasting pain. Percussion is not painful. A child belongs to group III health. Select material for long-term temporary obturation of root canals.

- A. Resorcinol-formalin paste
- B. Iodoformn paste
- C. Calcium - hydroxide - containing paste
- D. Zinc-eugenol paste
- E. Thymol paste

54. A 8 -year-old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. OBJECTIVE: in the 55 tooth on the chewing surface a deep cavity, which communicates with the cavity of the tooth, probing painful, marked bleeding, percussion painless. What kind of toothpaste should apply in the first visit?

- A. Paraformaldehyde
- B. Pastes containing thymol
- C. Resorcinol
- D. Resorcinol - formalin
- E. All answers are correct

55. A 4-year- old child complains of cavity on the chewing surfaces in 75 tooth wich filled out of softened dentin. At the bottom of the cavity is communication with the cavity, the tooth probing which causes pain and bleeding. Percussion of tooth is not painful, kn = 5. What treatment is appropriate in this case?

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

56. A 12- year-old girl complainsof prolonged pain of taking a hot meal in 36 tooth . OBJECTIVE: crown of 36 tooth dirty-gray, deep cavity within softened dentin. Connections with pulp chamber, deep probing painful. Thermal stimulus causes pain. Percussion of the 36 tooth painless. Which treatment should be used?

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Devital extripation
- E. Tooth extraction

57. A 8.5- year-old child complains of pain in the upper left front tooth as a result of traumatic injury three hours ago. OBJECTIVE: coronal part of the 21 tooth is missing almost half, pulp much naked, red, sharply painful and bleeding in probing. Percussion of the 21 tooth significantly painful. Select the best method of treatment in this case.

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

58. A 9-year-old child complains of pain while eating in the left front tooth of the upper jaw. On medial contact surface of the 22 tooth found filled light softened dentin, which communicates with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the connection sharply painful, accompanied by mild bleeding. Percussion of the 22 tooth is painless. The response to thermal stimuli painful. Select the best material for root fillings. A. Formakrezolova paste B. Yodoformna paste C. Thymol paste D. Hidrooksykaltsiyvmisna paste E. Resorcinol-formalin paste

- A. Calcium hydroxide paste
- B. Iodoform paste
- C. Thymol paste
- D. Zinc-oxideeugenol paste

59. A 7.5-year-old child complains about fracture of the crown part of the tooth and pain in the front upper right tooth. OBJECTIVE: a part of the 11 coronal tooth is missing on 2/3, pulp naked and red, bleeds, percussion of the 11 tooth painful. Since the injury was 2 hours ago. Select the best method of treatment.

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

60. A 8.5-year-old child complains of diffuse purulent pulpitis of the 54 tooth. Select the method of treatment:

- A. Vital extripation
- B. Devital extripation
- C. Vital amputation
- D. Devital amputation
- E. Tooth extraction

61. A 9-year old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. Objectively: there is a deep cavity on the approximal surfaces of 55 tooth, which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the connection is sharply painful, accompanied with bleeding, percussion is painless. What method of treatment should be applied in this case?

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

62. An 8-year old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. Objectively: there is a deep caries on the approximal surface in 55 tooth, which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of connection is sharply painful, with bleeding, percussion is painless. What kind of toothpaste should be applied in the first visit?

- A. Resorcine-formalin paste
- B. Paraformaldehyde paste
- C. Arsenic paste
- D. Thymol
- E. Paste containing calcium hydroxide

63. In an 8-year old boy the aggravation of chronic pulpitis was diagnosed. Define the main stages of chosen method of treatment which precede the permanent filling?

- A. Devital pulp amputation, paste containing calcium hydroxide

- B. Devital pulp amputation, mummifying paste
- C. conductive anesthesia, pulp amputation, placement zinc-oxide eugenol paste on the orifices
- D. Mechanical and medicamentous processing, filling of the root canals
- E. Conductive anesthesia, pulp extirpation, filling of the root canals

64. In a 7-year old child the dentist revealed a deep carious cavity on the approximal surface of the 55 tooth which is connected with tooth cavity. From the anamnesis - night self-willed pain in the tooth 3-4 months ago. Probing is painful and accompanied with bleeding. Percussion is painless. Choose the most rational method of treatment.

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

65. Parents of an 8-year old boy appealed for the prophylactic examination. After clinical examination it was revealed the chronic fibrous pulpitis of 85 tooth. Select the most advisable method of treatment.

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

66. In 9-year old child a deep carious cavity was revealed on the approximal surface of the 65 tooth. The cavity is connected with the cavity of tooth. From anamnesis: spontaneous pain at night and bleeding from the tooth. Thermometry is positive. Percussion is painless. Choose the most rational method of treatment.

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

67. A 5-year old child was led in a dental clinic with complaints of acute spontaneous paroxysmal pain in the teeth of the upper jaw to the left, which increases at night. After clinical examination the acute diffuse pulpitis of the tooth 64 was diagnosed. The devital extirpation was conducted. What material for obturation of root canals should be used in this case?

- A. Paste containing calcium hydroxide и шпел gutta-percha pin
- B. Zinc-phosphate cement with silver pin
- C. Zinc-phosphate cement
- D. Glassionomer cement
- E. Zinc-oxide-eugenol paste

68. In a 6-year old child the chronic gangrenous pulpitis. Choose the method of treatment.

- A. Biological method
- B. Extraction of tooth
- C. Filling of the carious cavity
- D. Devital extirpation
- E. Devital amputation

69. The child is 2.5 years. Due to the circular caries the crowns of the 51, 61 are broken . The dentist diagnosed the chronic fibrous pulpitis. Which filling material should be used for root canal filling?

- A. Phosphate cement
- B. Zinc-eugenol paste
- C. Resorcinol-formalin paste
- D. Zinc-eugenil paste with gutta percha pin

70. A 12-year old girl appealed to the doctor with complaints of short-lasting, self-willed paroxysmal pain in the 21 tooth, which was caused by cold water. The attack of the pain lasts 1-2 min. and after painless intervals last 12-48 hours. Objectively: a deep carious cavity which is filled with softened light dentine. Probing of the bottom is slightly painful. How many visits should be conducted for treatment?

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

71. An adolescent appealed with complains of crown fracture. Objectively: in the place of fracture pulp is bright red, sharply painful and bleeding. Percussion is painful. Trauma was 4 hours ago. Choose the optimal method of treatment.

- A. Tooth extraction
- B. Vital extirpation
- C. Devital extirpation
- D. Conservative method
- E. Observation

72. An 8-year old child complains of the pain during eating in the upper lateral tooth on the left. The dentist revealed the carious cavity on the occlusal surface in the 26 tooth which is filled with softened dentine. The cavity is localized in the parapulpal dentine and is connected with pulp chamber. Probing of the connection is sharply painful and bleeding. Percussion is painless. Roentgenological examination: the root canal looks like "crater". Choose the optimal method of treatment.

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

73. An 8-year old girl complains of the pain during eating in the 36 tooth. Objectively: there is a carious cavity in 36 tooth which is filled with softened dentine and connected with tooth cavity. Probing of the bottom is painful, the thermal irritants cause long-lasting pain. Percussion is painless. Choose the material for long-term temporary root canal obturation.

- A. Thymol paste
- B. Iodoform
- C. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- D. Resorcinol-formalin paste

74. In a 7,5 year-old on the occlusal surface the carious cavity with narrow entrance was revealed. The cavity is localised within softened parapulpal dentine. The probing of the bottom of the cavity is slightly painful, cold cause the short lasting pain. During the treatment the pulp horn was accidentally perforated. Choose the optimal doctor's tactic in this case

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

75. In a 13-year old child during the prophylactic examination the carious cavity was revealed on the proximal surface of the 35 tooth which is filled with softened pigmented dentine. During necrectomy the connection between cavity and pulp chamber was revealed. The probing of the connection is painful and accompanied with bleeding. The reaction to thermal irritants is painful and long-lasting. In the first visit doctor conducted biological method of treatment and use paste containing calcium hydroxide. How soon the substitute dentine begin to form?

- A. 1-2 days
- B. 7-10 days
- C. 14-16 days
- D. 10-13 months

76. For the treatment with biological method doctor used "life"(Kerr). What pH should has the paste containing calcium hydroxide?

- A. 12
- B. 5,6
- C. 14
- D. 7,0

77. A girl appealed to the doctor with complaints of crown fracture. Objectively: the pulp is bright red in the place of fracture, sharply painful, bleeding. Percussion is painful. The trauma was 3 hours ago. Choose the therapeutic paste for this case.

- A. Calcimol" (VOCCO)
- B. "life" (Kerr)
- C. "Foredent" (Spofa Dental)
- D. "Calcipulp" (Septodont)

78. In a 12-year old girl the chronic caries of the 21 tooth was diagnosed. During the necrotomy the pulp horn was perforated. For the antiseptic processing of the carious cavity soll. furacilinum was used. What temperature should have this antiseptic?

- A. 36.6 C
- B. 40.0 C
- C. 38.6 C
- D. 34.0 C

79. The acute serous localized pulpitis of the 16 tooth was diagnosed in a 7,5-year old child. Choose the method of treatment.

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

80. Choose the material which is used for temporary root canal obturation?

- A. Zinc-eugenol paste
- B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide

- C. silver pins
- D. Glassionomer cement

81. To evaluate the effectiveness of treatment of pulpitis with biological a child should be on clinical supervision by a dentist. How long is necessary to observe if the root of the tooth is formed?

- A. 3 months
- B. 12 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 2 weeks

82. A 8 year-old child complains of during treatment of acute deep caries in 16 tooth was perforated pulp chamber. Perforation point in the projection of the pulp horn. What method of treatment should be applied in this case?

- A. Devitalized pulp extirpation
- B. Devitalized pulp amputation
- C. Vital amputation pulp
- D. Biological treatment of pulpitis
- E. Devitalized pulp amputation

83. A 14 year- old child complains of during examination a doctor had diagnosed acute purulent pulpitis of 46 tooth. What is the most efficient method of treatment in this case?

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

84. A 13 year- old child complains of pain in 46 tooth from hot. OBJECTIVE: 46 tooth dingy gray on the chewing surfaces of cavities within softened dentin, conected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing is painful response to thermal stimuli (hot) painful. Percussion of 46 tooth is painless. Select the best method of treatment?

- A. Vital etription
- B. Devitalized amputation
- C. Devitalized extripation
- D. Conservative (biological) method
- E. Vital amputation

85. A 11 year-old child complaining of acute, spontaneous, paroxysmal pain in the area of the 13 tooth. During the dental examination was diagnosed with acute pulpitis of 13 tooth. What is the most efficient method of treatment in this case?

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

86. A 8 year- old child complained of pain in a front tooth on the upper jaw on the left because of his traumatic lesions two hours ago. OBJECTIVE: there is no half crown of 21 tooth, sharply painful and bleeding in probing. Percussion of 21 tooth is painless. Choose the best method of treatment.

- A. Devitalixed extirpation

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

87. A 9 year- old child complains of crown fracture and pain in the left upper front tooth. Tooth fracture occurred during 2 days ago. OBJECTIVE: coronal part of the 22 tooth is missing entirely. Pulp chamber, red, bleeding, sharply painful. What is the optimal method of treatment in this case?

- A. Devitalized extirpation
- B. Devitalized amputation
- C. Conservative (biological) method
- D. Vital extirpation
- E. Vital amputation

88. A 12 year-old child appealed to the dentist. OBJECTIVE: on the chewing surface large cavities of the 16 tooth, which hurts and bleeds in probing. Cavity conected with the cavity of the tooth. Percussion is negative. In the history acute spontaneous pain in the teeth of the upper jaw on the right side. The X-ray of 16 tooth pathological changes in the periodontiu. What is the optimal treatment?

- A. Devitalized extirpation
- B. Vital extirpation
- C. Greeting amputation
- D. Conservative (biological) method
- E. Devitalized amputation

89. A 14 year- old child during examination complains of acute purulent pulpitis of the 46 tooth. What is the most efficient method of treatment in this case?

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

90. During treatment of acute deep caries in 16 tooth was punched pulp chamber. Perforation point in the projection of the pulp horn. What method of treatment should be applied in this case?

- A. Devitalized pulp amputation
- B. Overlay insulating gaskets and seals constant
- C. Biological treatment of pulpitis
- D. Devitalized pulp extirpation
- E. Vital amputation pulp