

Krok-2

1. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. 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, placed in retromolar area there are symmetrically placed whitish papulae protruding over the mucous membrane and forming a lacelike pattern. On the upper jaw there are two soldered bridge dentures, the 47 tooth has an amalgam filling, the 46 tooth has a steel crown. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

E. Lupus erythematosus

6. 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 concretious pulpitis
- E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

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

8. 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

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

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

10. A 13 year old child complained about painfulness of his lower lip. He has been suffering for two months. Objectively: mucous membrane of lower lip is hyperemic, excretory ducts of minor salivary glands are dilated, "dew" symptom is present. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

11. A virtually healthy 9 year old child complains about crown fracture and pain in the right superior frontal tooth. Objectively: crown part of the 11 tooth

is broken by 1/3, pulp is pointwise dehiscent, it is red, acutely painful and bleeds during probing. Percussion is slightly painful. The child got a trauma several hours ago. Choose an optimal treatment method:

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

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

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

13. A 5 year old child has temperature rise up to arches is brightly hyperemic, it can be distinctly distinguished among the surrounding tissues. The tongue is dry, edematous, bright-red, its lateral surfaces have no fur on them, fungiform papillae are evidently enlarged. Face skin is hyperemic apart of pale nasolabial trigone, is covered with spotty rash. Submaxillary lymph nodes are palpatorily painful. What is the causative agent of this disease?

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

14. A 65 year old patient complains about pain during eating, reduced tongue mobility, an ulcer in the posterior part of mouth floor on the left, weight loss. Objectively: the patient uses a partial removable denture for the lower jaw. In the area of the left mylohyoid duct there is an ulcer in form of a cleft up to 1,6 cm long with everted edges, covered with grey-yellowish deposit, closely adhering to an infiltrate that can be detected during bimanual palpation. In the left submandibular and superolateral areas of neck several enlarged nonmobile lymph nodes can be palpated. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

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

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

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

2% solution of methylene blue. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

17. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. 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 other gums, soft palate and palatine arches has big bright-red erosions on it. Intact mucous membrane peels easily off when slightly rubbed and this results

in erosi-

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. A 48 year old patient complained about having pain in the 45 tooth during cutting for a year. The 45 was treated before. Objectively: mucous membrane in the area of this tooth is hyperemic and slightly cyanotic. The 45 tooth is pink, the filling fell out. What examination method should be applied in order to choose treatment?

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

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

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

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

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

E. Amalgam filling

27. 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 squamulae, 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

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

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

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

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

30. 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. Dühring's herpetiform dermatitis

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

- A. To prescribe a medication and give a sick-list
- B. To prescribe a medication and allow to go to

work

C. To give him an order for hospitalization in oral department

D. To refer him to an infectious diseases specialist

E. To refer him to an otolaryngologist

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

A. Biopsy

B. Bacterioscopy

C. Cytology

D. Allergic contact plastic test

E. Serological reactions

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

A. Vital extirpation

B. Devital extirpation

C. Devital amputation

D. Vital amputation

E. Biological method

34. 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

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

A. Acute deep caries

B. Acute local pulpitis

C. Acute diffuse pulpitis

D. Chronic deep caries

E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

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

A. Acute median caries

B. Chronic median caries

C. Acute superficial caries

D. Acute deep caries

E. Chronic deep caries

37. A 13,5 year old girl complains of gingival

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

A. Anaerobic microflora

B. Herpes virus

C. Streptococci

D. Staphylococci

E. Yeast fungi

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

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

A. Traumatic subluxation of the 11, 21 teeth

B. Traumatic periodontitis of the 11, 21 teeth

C. Traumatic complete dislocation of the 11, 21 teeth

D. Fracture of alveolar process in the area of the 11, 21 teeth

E. Traumatic extraction of the 11, 21 teeth

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

A. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis

B. Chronic ulcerative gingivitis

C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis

D. Localized periodontitis

E. Generalized periodontitis

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

A. Acute local pulpitis

B. Acute diffuse pulpitis

C. Pulp hyperemia

D. Acute deep caries

E. Acute condition of chronic pulpitis

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

A. Retention cyst of lower lip

B. Lip abscess

- C. Lip papilloma
 D. Lip fibroma
 E. Lip lipoma
42. An 18 year old patient complains of gingival painfulness and haemorrhage, halitosis, temperature rise up to 38, 6°C, general weakness, appetite loss. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is hyperemic and dry; tongue is covered with white fur, gingival papillae are edematous, their apices have areas of necrotic deposit that can be easily removed leaving bleeding surface beneath. Submaxillary lymph nodes are enlarged, palpatory painful. What is the causative agent of this disease?
 A. Fusospirochetal symbiosis
 B. Streptostaphylococci
 C. Pale treponema
 D. Virus of herpes simplex
 E. Candida fungi
43. An orthodontist was treating a patient infected with AIDS virus. Accidentally he injured skin of one of his fingers with a dental disk during tooth preparation. What actions should the orthodontist take in this case?
 A. To press blood out and treat the skin with 70% alcohol solution
 B. To apply a tourniquet on the shoulder
 C. To perform diathermo-coagulation
 D. To treat the skin with 5% iodine solution
 E. To press blood out and treat the skin with strong solution of $KMnO_4$
44. During restoration of a II class (according to Black's classification) carious cavity of the 25 tooth a doctor applied methods of total mordanting and drying of hard tissues. After that he noticed that enamel surface became chalky and dentin became completely dry. How should he treat enamel and dentin surfaces for the further restoration by method of "wet-Bonding"?
 A. With dentin wetting agent
 B. Enamel and dentin should be treated with mordanting gel once again
 C. Enamel and dentin should be treated with adhesive system
 D. Enamel and dentin should be treated with hydrogen peroxide
 E. Enamel and dentin should be treated with alcohol
45. A 42 year old patient complains about tooth mobility, change of tooth position, foul taste, pain during food mastication. Objectively: teeth of both upper and lower jaws are mobile (2-3 degree), there are also diastemas and diastemas. Tooth roots are dehiscenced by 1/2. There are serous purulent discharges from periodontal pockets. Orthopantomogram shows bony tissue destruction down to 2/3 of root length. There are bone pockets. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Chronic generalized periodontitis (III degree)
 B. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
 C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
 D. Atrophic gingivitis
 E. Chronic generalized periodontitis (II degree)
46. A 50 year old patient complains of difficult mastication, tooth mobility, halitosis, gingival haemorrhage. Objectively: gums are hyperemic, cyanotic, there is alveolar scale. Parodontal pockets of upper molar teeth were 8 mm, of the rest teeth - 6 mm. X-ray picture showed resorption of bone tissue by 2/3-1/2 of root length. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Generalized III degree periodontitis, chronic
 B. Generalized II degree periodontitis, chronic
 C. Generalized I degree periodontitis, chronic
 D. Generalized III degree periodontitis, acute condition
 E. Generalized II degree periodontitis, acute condition
47. An 18 year old patient complains about gingival enlargement, haemorrhage and pain during eating. Objectively: gingival edema, hyperemia, enlargement up to 1/3 of tooth crown length. Palpation causes intense haemorrhage and pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form
 B. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form
 C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
 D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
 E. Acute condition of initial generalized periodontitis
48. A 25 year old patient complains of a light brown spot on the frontal tooth of her upper jaw. Objectively: a single light brown spot in the precervical area of the 23 tooth, probing revealed that its surface was smooth. Reaction to the cold stimulus and probing was painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Chronic initial caries
 B. Fluorosis
 C. Local enamel hypoplasia
 D. Acute initial caries
 E. Chronic superficial caries
49. A young woman complained about having vesicles in oral cavity, painful ulcers, especially during talking and eating; muscle and joint pain, body temperature rise, indisposition, weakness. She fell suddenly ill 2 days ago. Objectively: $t = 38,4^\circ C$. Vermilion border is covered with bloody crusts that stick together and impede mouth opening. Mucous membrane of lips, cheeks, mouth floor, tongue, soft palate is hyperemic and edematous; there are single vesicles and large painful erosions covered with fibrinous deposit on it. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful. There is hypersalivation. Nikolsky's symptom is negative. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Multiform exudative erythema
 B. Acantholytic pemphigus
 C. Secondary syphilis
 D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
 E. Non-acantholytic pemphigus
50. A 20 year old patient complains about gingival pain and haemorrhage she has been suffering from for a week. The pain is getting worse during eating, haemorrhage is usually induced by mechanical stimuli. Objectively: there are evident hyperemia and edema of gums in the area of inferior frontal teeth. Apices of gingival papillae are dome-shaped, enlarged. Gum palpation causes pain, slight haemorrhage. No roentgenological changes were revealed. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Catarrhal gingivitis
 B. Hypertrophic gingivitis
 C. Localized periodontitis
 D. Ulcerative gingivitis
 E. Atrophic gingivitis
51. A 42 year old patient applied to a dentist and complained about white caseous deposit on the dorsum of his tongue and burning sensation. It is known from the patient's anamnesis that he underwent treatment in an in-patient hospital on account of pneumonia. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Acute pseudomembranous candidosis
 B. Typical form of leukoplakia
 C. Lichen ruber planus
 D. Scarlet fever
 E. Lupus erythematosus
52. A patient complained about frequent haemorrhages from the mucous membrane of oral and nasal cavities, he mentioned also that his father

had the same problems. Objectively: there are multiple telangiectasias and angiomatous formations on face skin as well as on mucous membrane of nose, cheeks and lips. Blood count is normal. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Candidosis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Hybrid
 B. Water-setting
 C. Classic
 D. Condensable
 E. Hardened
64. A 19 year old man complained about gingival haemorrhage and painfulness. Objectively: in the frontal part of his upper and lower jaws overcrowding of teeth is present; there are hyperemia, cyanosis and enlargement of gingival papillae up to 1/3 of crown height; massive formation of soft tooth deposit. What procedure should be included into the treatment program?
 A. Diathermy
 B. Microwave therapy
 C. Ultra-high frequency therapy
 D. Fluctuating currents
 E. D'Arsonval currents
65. During local anesthetization (with 2 ml of 10% solution of lidocaine) a 9 year old girl cried out, lost consciousness, there appeared generalized convulsions. Objectively: the child's skin is pale and cyanotic. It is impossible to feel the pulse because of convulsions. What is your provisional diagnosis?
 A. Lidocaine intoxication
 B. Quincke's edema
 C. Anaphylactic shock
 D. Bronchial obstruction
 E. Febrile convulsions
66. A patient with a missile wound of his face was delivered to the station of dental aid group that was organized by order of medical corps commander. What kind of aid can be rendered by the dental aid group?
 A. Secondary care
 B. Professional care
 C. Consultancy
 D. Dental health service
 E. Dental orthopaedic service
67. A 62 year old man complains about a painless formation on his tongue that appeared several months ago. Objectively: there is a big number of carious and completely decayed teeth, a painless whitish formation 10x5 mm large with irregular surface in form of verrucas on the lateral surface of tongue. Histological examination revealed thickening of corneous layer of epithelium with intermittent cornification. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Verrucous form of leukoplakia
 B. Verrucous precancer
 C. Hyperplastic form of candidosis
 D. Hyperkeratous form of lichen ruber planus
 E. Keratoacanthoma
68. A patient had an epileptic attack during tooth preparation. What actions should the doctor take?
 A. To lay the patient down with laterad position of his head, to fix his tongue
 B. No actions should be taken
 C. To seat the patient on an armchair in upright position
 D. To seat the patient with forward position of his head, to fix his hindhead
 E. To lay the patient in prone, head-down position, to fix his arms
69. A 62 year patient was at a dentist's and suddenly there appeared dyspnea and hacking cough, sense of progressing asphyxia. The patient's condition is getting progressively worse; number of respiratory movements reached 30/min, acrocyanosis became more evident, there appeared gargling breathing, oral cavity excretes a lot of albuminoid sputum. Psychomotor agitation and arterial hypertension are present. What pathological state is it?
 A. Pulmonary edema
 B. An attack of bronchial asthma
 C. Epileptic attack
 D. Anaphylactic shock
 E. Spontaneous pneumothorax
70. A patient was delivered to an admission room after a road accident. Examination of the patient revealed in the area of oral floor a large haematoma spreading to the neck area as well as a significant edema of soft tissues of oral floor and neck. There are signs of asphyxia. What type of emergency care is indicated?
 A. Tracheotomy performing
 B. Lobeline introduction
 C. Tongue fixation
 D. Opening and draining of haematoma
 E. Symptomatic medicament treatment
71. A 42 year old patient applied to an oral surgeon for the purpose of oral cavity sanitation. After anesthetization the patient felt sudden attack of nausea, weakness, he got the sense of compression behind his breastbone, heart pain; he began vomiting. The patient lost consciousness, there appeared convulsions. Objectively: the patient's skin is pale, covered with cold clammy sweat, pupils don't react to the light. The pulse is thready, arterial pressure cannot be detected. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A. Anaphylactic shock
 B. Collapse
 C. Syncope
 D. Traumatic shock
 E. Epileptic attack
72. A 20 year old man got a blow to the chin. He remained conscious. Objectively: his general condition is satisfactory. He has an edema and haematoma in the area of his lower jaw on both sides. Jaw palpation causes acute pain. Mouth opening is limited. There is also a rupture of mucous membrane of oral cavity in the area of the 44, 43 and 34, 35 teeth. Occlusion is deviated. What asphyxia type can be developed?
 A. Dislocation
 B. Obturation
 C. Stenotic
 D. Valve
 E. Aspiration
73. A patient was admitted to the oral surgery department with a diagnosis "odontogenous phlegmon of mouth floor". Objectively: general condition of the patient is grave, a bed position is forced, the patient is sitting with lowered head. He complains about pain behind his breastbone that is getting worse during backward flexion of head; cough, dyspnea. What complication has developed?
 A. Mediastinitis
 B. Phlegmon of retropharyngeal space
 C. Cervical phlegmon
 D. Phlegmon of tongue root
 E. Phlegmon of peripharyngeal space
74. A patient is waiting for metal-ceramic crowns for the 11, 12 teeth. Before preparation conduction anesthesia was performed. A few minutes later the patient felt anxiety, ear noise, abdominal pain, dizziness. Tachypnoea and rapid pulse are present. Arterial pressure is 60/40 mm Hg. What kind of first aid should be rendered?
 A. Intravenous introduction of 0,5 ml of 0,1% adrenalin solution, prednisolone
 B. Promedol, suprastine
 C. A cotton-wool wad soaked in liquid ammonia brought to the patient's nose

- D. Lying the patient in horizontal position
E. Aminophylline introduction
75. A 43 year old patient applied to a prosthetic dentist for the purpose of prosthetics. In anamnesis: has been suffering from diabetes mellitus for 15 years. The patient has been very anxious before the appointment with a doctor. Suddenly the patient's condition grew worse, he felt limb weakness. The patient became covered with cold clammy sweat and lost consciousness. What critical state is it?
A. Hypoglycemic coma
B. Syncope
C. Hyperglycemic coma
D. Anaphylactic shock
E. Myocardium infarction
76. A 25 year old patient applied to a clinic for the purpose of oral cavity sanitation. During preparation of the 45 tooth on account of chronic median caries the patient turned pale, there appeared cold clammy sweat on her forehead, nausea, ear noise. The patient lost consciousness. Objectively: pulse - 50 bpm, AP - 80/60 mm Hg, shallow breath, miotic pupils. Make a diagnosis of this state:
A. Syncope
B. Anaphylactic shock
C. Stenocardia
D. Collapse
E. Quincke's edema
77. A 64 year old patient was waiting to see an oral surgeon. Suddenly she fell, there appeared coarse breathing, spasmodic twitching of upper and lower extremities. Face and neck became cyanotic, pupils became mydriatic, reaction to the light was absent, arterial pressure and pulse could not be detected, heart tones could not be heard, involuntary urination was observed. What state are these symptoms typical for?
A. Clinical death
B. Loss of consciousness
C. Stroke
D. Myocardium infarction
E. Collapse
78. 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 long-lasting 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
79. 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. Initial parodontosis
B. Atrophic gingivitis
C. Initial periodontitis
D. I degree periodontitis
E. I degree parodontosis
80. A 26-year-old patient needs an inlay for a class V cavity of the 35 tooth. During the cavity preparation a prosthodontist has accidentally opened the pulp. What might be the most probable cause of this complication?
A. Forming a flat floor
B. Forming divergent walls
C. Forming convergent walls
D. Forming a bevel
E. Absence of an additional cavity
81. After removal of dental deposit an 18-year-old patient underwent preventive examination. It revealed painless chalk 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
82. A 20-year-old patient complains about feeling spontaneous undurable localised 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 long-lasting pain. What method of treatment is the most appropriate in this case?
A. Biological method
B. Vital amputation
C. Vital extirpation
D. Devital extirpation
E. Devital amputation
83. 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
84. A 51-year-old female patient complains about food sticking in a right inferior tooth. Objectively: distal masticatory surface of the 45 tooth has a deep carious cavity filled with dense pigmented dentin that doesn't communicate with the tooth cavity. The patient was diagnosed with chronic deep caries. What method of examination allowed the dentist to eliminate chronic periodontitis?
A. Electro-odontometry
B. Probing
C. Palpation of projection of root apex
D. Percussion
E. Cold test
85. 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 erythematous with multiple petechiae. Pharynx is hyperaemic. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, painless. In blood: leukocytosis, monocytosis, atypical 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
86. 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. III degree parodontosis
- B. II degree parodontosis
- C. Chronic generalized III degree parodontosis
- D. Chronic generalized II degree parodontosis
- E. Atrophic gingivitis

87. 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 meatlike colour, dense, shiny, with "stearic film", with cartilaginous infiltration, painless on palpation. Regional lymph nodes are 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

88. 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 diffuse pulpitis
- B. Acute focal pulpitis
- C. Acute apical periodontitis
- D. Inflammation of maxillary sinus
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

89. A 5-year-old boy presents with body temperature rise up to 39.2°C, sore throat, headache, nausea. Objectively: mucous membrane of soft palate and palatine arches is evidently hyperemic, there is distinct border between it and surrounding tissues. The child's tongue is dry, edematous, its lateral surfaces are red and free of fur, fungiform papillae are evidently enlarged. Face skin is covered with spotty rash, hyperemic except for palenasoalabial triangle. Submandibular lymph nodes are painful on palpation. What is the causative agent of this disease?

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

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

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

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

92. A 35-year-old patient complains about a cavity in a lower jaw tooth on the left, and the pain caused by sweet, sour and solid food. Examination of the 36 tooth revealed a deep carious cavity filled with light softened dentine. Probing of the carious cavity floor is painful, reaction to the cold stimulus is painful, undurable. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

93. A 31-year-old male patient complains of dryness and burning of tongue back that appeared for about a week ago and got 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

94. A 53-year-old patient consulted a prosthodontist about lateral teeth mobility, frequent falling out of fillings. Objectively: all the molars and premolars of the lower jaw exhibit I degree mobility. Approximal masticatory surfaces have fillings. What splint construction should be applied in this case?

- A. Inlay splint
- B. Fixed crown splint
- C. Crown cap splint
- D. Equator crown splint
- E. Intradental splint

95. A 10-year-old child complains about acute spontaneous spasmodic pain in an upper jaw tooth on the left. Objectively: distal contact surface of the 26 tooth exhibits a carious cavity filled with light softened dentine and localized within parapulpal dentine. Probing of the cavity floor causes acute pain, percussion is painless. Cold stimuli cause a long-standing pain attack. The child has a history of lidocaine allergy. Choose an optimal paste to be used during the first visit:

- A. Paraformaldehyde
- B. Iodoform
- C. Thymol
- D. Formocresol
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol

96. 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 red

border and skin, especially in the region of mouth corners, there are also vesicles, crusts, small cracks along with erythematous affection of red border. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute eczematous cheilitis
- B. Multiform exudative erythema
- C. Acute herpetic cheilitis
- D. Allergic contact cheilitis
- E. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis

97. 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

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

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

99. A 64-year-old female patient was waiting for her turn at the dentist's. Suddenly she fell down, her respiration became hoarse, she got convulsive twitching in her upper and lower limbs, face and neck turned cyanotic, eye pupils became mydriatic, reaction of eye to light was absent. Arterial pressure and pulse couldn't be measured. Heart sounds couldn't be auscultated. Involuntary urination was noted. What condition is characterized by such symptoms?

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

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

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

101. An 18-year-old student complains of roughness and dryness of mucous membrane of the oral cavity. He always bites uncontrolledly off mucous membrane along the line of teeth joining. The patient suffers from chronic cholecystitis, he is a smoker. Hygiene index is 2,3. Objectively: mucous membrane along the line of teeth joining is quaggy, edematous, whitish. What is the leading factor of this disease development?

- A. Habitual biting of mucous membrane of the oral

cavity

- B. Unsatisfactory level of oral cavity hygiene
- C. Somatic pathology
- D. Xerostomia
- E. Smoking

102. A 57-year-old patient complains about dryness and burning of the lateral surface of her tongue. These sensations disappeared during eating. She noted such sensation 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. Lingual nerve neuritis
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Desquamative glossitis
- E. Hunter-Moeller glossitis

103. 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?

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

104. A 33-year-old patient complains about pain, gingival haemorrhage, halitosis, body temperature rise up to 37,8°C. Objectively: gums are apparently hyperaemic, edematous, 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. Exacerbation of chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
- B. Chronic generalized I degree peri-odontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
- D. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis

105. 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 dentinoenamel 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
- B. Acute initial caries
- C. Acute median caries
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Fluorosis

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

- A. Erysipelatous inflammation of skin
 B. Phlegmon of buccal area
 C. Furuncle
 D. Anthrax
 E. Streptococcal impetigo
107. 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. Pemphigus vulgaris
 C. Herpes recidivus
 D. Herpetiform Dühring's dermatitis
 E. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
108. 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 microhybride composite
 B. Glass ionomer cement
 C. Silicophosphate cement
 D. Light-cure fluid composite
 E. Light-cure microfilled composite
109. A 56-year-old patient has an oval, smooth, bright-red erosion on the red border of her lower lip. Erosion is covered with haemorrhagic crusts that can be hardly removed. Crust removal induces slight haemorrhage. Light traumatization of crust-free surface of erosion induces no haemorrhage. Specify the type of lower lip precancer:
 A. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
 B. Verrucous precancer of red border
 C. Localized precancerous hyperkeratosis of red border
 D. Bowen's disease
 E. Erythroplasia
110. A 23-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating solid food. Objectively: gingiva of the frontal part of mandible is hyperaemic, edematous, 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
111. A 30-year-old patient has got an edema and hyperemia of nose wing skins spreading to the skin of his upper lip and cheek. Examination revealed a fissure along the infra-external edge of the left nostril. The skin is tense, dense, red and cyanotic, skin line pattern is smoothed; rise of local temperature is present. The zone of affection is well-defined and irregularly shaped. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Erysipelatous inflammation
 B. Dermal actinomyces
 C. Dermal tuberculosis
 D. Dermal cancer
 E. Thrombophlebitis of the facial vein
112. A 20-year-old patient complains about pain and haemorrhages 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 carneoustumour-like formation, probing induces haemorrhage 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 hypertrophic pulpitis
 B. Epulis
 C. Hypertrophic papillitis
 D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
 E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
113. 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. Acute purulent periodontitis
 B. Acute purulent pulpitis
 C. Acute serous periodontitis
 D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
 E. Acute diffuse pulpitis
114. 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 edematous, of normal colour, painless on palpation. The patient has a plicated tongue. What is your provisional diagnosis?
 A. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
 B. Quincke's edema
 C. Lymphangioma
 D. Hemangioma
 E. Granulomatous Miescher's cheilitis
115. 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
116. An 18-year-old patient complains of short-term pain in the 37 tooth caused by sweet and cold stimuli. Objectively: masticatory surface of the 37 tooth has a carious cavity within mantle dentine. The cavity is filled with softened dentine. Probing of the cavity walls induces pain in the region of dentinoenamel junction, electroodontodiagnosis is 6 microampere. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Acute median caries
 B. Acute superficial caries
 C. Acute deep caries
 D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
 E. Pulp hyperaemia
117. A 50-year-old patient complains about problems with mastication, tooth mobility, halitosis, gingival haemorrhages. Objectively: gums are hyperemic with cyanotic colouring, there is dental calculus. Parodontal pouches of the superior molars are 8 mm deep, the pouches of other teeth are 6 mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of bone tissue by 2/3-1/2 of root length. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic generalized periodontitis of III degree
 B. Chronic generalized periodontitis of II degree
 C. Chronic generalized periodontitis of I degree
 D. Acute generalized periodontitis of III degree
 E. Acute generalized periodontitis of II degree
118. An 18-year-old patient complains about gingival enlargement, pain and haemorrhage when eating solid food. Objectively: hyperaemia, gingival edema, hypertrophy of gingival edge up to 1/2 of crown height by the 12, 13, 14 teeth. Formalin test is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
 B. Generalized II degree periodontitis, chronic course
 C. Catarrhal gingivitis
 D. Ulcero-necrotic gingivitis
 E. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
119. A 45-year-old patient complains about a rapidly growing formation on his lower lip. Examination of the red border of lips revealed a greyish-red nodule with a hollow in the centre which is filled with corneous masses that can be easily removed. The nodule is painless, mobile. What is your provisional diagnosis?
 A. Keratoacanthoma
 B. Papilloma
 C. Nodulous verrucous precancer of red border
 D. Basal cell carcinoma
 E. Localized precancerous hyperkeratosis of red border
120. A 60-year-old patient underwent 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. Light-cure microhybrid material
 B. Chemical-cure microhybrid material
 C. Chemical-cure glass ionomer cement
 D. Silicate cement
 E. Chemical-cure macrofilled composite
121. Unused stomatological instruments were left on a sterile table at the end of the working day. What measures should be taken in order to provide sterility of these instruments?
 A. Sterilization without preliminary processing
 B. Disinfection, sterilization
 C. Disinfection, presterilization treatment, sterilization
 D. Presterilization treatment, sterilization
 E. Disinfection only
122. 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 4-6mm 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. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
 B. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
 C. Exacerbation of generalized III degree periodontitis
 D. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
 E. Chronic generalized III degree peri-odontitis
123. A 40-year-old patient suffers from chronic generalized periodontitis. Objectively: both dentitions are intact, the 42, 41, 31, 32 teeth exhibit I degree mobility. What splint would be aesthetically acceptable for this group of teeth?
 A. Glass Span and photopolymer splinting
 B. Guard splint
 C. Splint of soldered combined crowns
 D. Cap splint
 E. Ring splint
124. Renovation of a dental room involves installation of luminous tube lamps. Specify the required illuminance level in lux:
 A. 500 lux
 B. 400 lux
 C. 300 lux
 D. 200 lux
 E. 100 lux
125. 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. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
 B. Acute generalized pulpitis
 C. Acute purulent pulpitis
 D. Acute purulent periodontitis
 E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
126. A 23-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing, intensive formation of dental plaque despite thorough dental care. Objectively: gingival papillae are slightly edematous, congestively hyperemic, bleed when touched. Hygiene index according to Fedorov and Volodkina is 3.5. What toothpaste would you recommend this patient as a part of complex therapy?
 A. Salt-containing toothpaste
 B. Toothpaste containing mineralizing components
 C. Fluorine-containing toothpaste
 D. Gel toothpaste with microelements
 E. Toothpaste with antifungal agents
127. 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. Silver amalgam
 C. Chemical-cure composite
 D. Light-cure composite
 E. Silicophosphate cement
128. 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:
 A. CPITN (WHO index)
 B. OHI-S (Green-Vermillion index)
 C. PDI (Ramfjord index)
 D. PI (Russel index)
 E. PMA (Parma)
129. A 52-year-old patient complains about a nonhealing ulcer on his lower lip. The patient is a smoker. He hasn't ever consulted a doctor about it. In the region of red border of the lower lip a roundish

ulcer is present. It is up to 2,0 cm in diameter. The ulcer edges are thickened and a little bit raised in form of a whitish swelling. In the left submandibular region palpation revealed enlarged, painless, dense lymph nodes with limited mobility. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

130. A 25-year-old patient complains about acute pain in the mouth, headache, articular pain, body temperature rise up to 38,6°C. Red border of lips is covered with haemorrhagic crusts, mucous membrane of the oral cavity has big erosions and ulcers coated with greyish incrustation. Hand skin exhibits erythematous spots 1-1,5 cm in diameter with a vesicle in the middle. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- B. Behcet's syndrome
- C. Lyell's syndrome
- D. Multiform exudative erythema
- E. Medicamentous stomatitis

131. A dentist treats a 22-year-old patient on account of acute deep caries of the 26 tooth. As lining material the dentist chose calcium salicylate cement "Life". What material should be chosen for insulation of the lining?

- A. Glass ionomer cement
- B. Insulating varnish
- C. Adhesive composite system
- D. Zinc phosphate cement
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol cement

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

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

133. 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. Flowable
- B. Condensable
- C. Macrofilled
- D. Microhybrid
- E. Microfilled

134. A patient being at a dentist presented suddenly with tachycardia, sweating, trembling, nausea, hunger. The patient is unconscious. He suffers from diabetes mellitus. What aid should be rendered by the dentist?

- A. The dentist should break the procedure off and give the patient sugar in any form
- B. The dentist should lay the patient down on a flat surface, lower cephalic pole, open the windows
- C. The dentist should give the patient nitroglycerine in form of spray or sublingually
- D. The dentist should make intramuscular injection of adrenaline (0,5-1,0 mg)
- E. The dentist should make intravenous injection of corticosteroids

135. A 35-year-old patient is at a dentist. He is anxious, complains of being afraid of the dentist, is unwilling to let the

dentist examine him. Drugs of which group should be given the patient before stomatological manipulations?

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

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

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

137. 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. Wedge-shaped defect
- C. Systemic hypoplasia
- D. Chronic median caries
- E. Destructive fluorosis

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

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

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

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

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

dizziness, palpitation. Objectively: the skin is pale, the patient has cold sweat, frequent pulse

of poor volume at a rate of 100 bpm, AP is 90/40 mm Hg.

What is the cause of such aggravation?

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

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

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

142. A patient was found unconscious in her flat heated with firewood. The stove pipe damper was closed, it smelt of smoke in the room. Objectively: the patient is unconscious, her skin and mucous membranes are of cherry red colour. Pupils exhibit no reaction to light, corneal and tendon reflexes are absent, muscle tone is decreased. Ps is 96 bpm, of poor volume. Heart sounds are muffled, there are solitary extrasystoles, AP is 90/60 mm Hg. In the lower lungs solitary small bubbling rales are present, respiratory rate is 28/min. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute intoxication with carbon oxide
- B. Acute chlorine intoxication
- C. Acute intoxication with sulfur dioxide gas
- D. Acute methane intoxication
- E. Acute benzol intoxication

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

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

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

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

145. A 28-year-old man attended a glasshouse in a

botanic garden. After he had smelt at an orchid he turned pale and lost consciousness. Objectively: heart rate is 115/min, arterial pressure is 50/0 mmHg. What drug should be injected to the patient in the first place?

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

146. A 68-year-old patient has been taking diclofenac because of pain in the knee joints for about a year. In the evening after a substantial meal the patient presented with liquid black stool, drastic weakness, single vomiting after which the patient lost consciousness. Emergency team delivered him to the hospital. Objectively: the patient is conscious, with slightly deferred reaction, pale. Heart rate is 20 breaths/min, Ps is 102 bpm, AP is 110/70 mm Hg. Abdomen is soft, painful in the epigastrium. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Gastrointestinal haemorrhage
- B. Food poisoning
- C. Myocardium infarction
- D. Apoplectic attack
- E. Thrombosis of mesenteric arteries

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

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

148. 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?

10. A 53-year-old patient was diagnosed with leucoplakia nicotinic Tappeiner. What pathohistological process predominates in histologic pattern of this disease?

- A. Hyperkeratosis
- B. Acanthosis
- C. Dyskeratosis
- D. Parakeratosis
- E. Papillomatosis

149. One minute after performing torus anaesthesia with 2% novocaine solution

(4ml) during extraction of the 17 tooth the patient complained about respiration obstruction. Objectively: upper and lower lips are edematous, mucous membrane of larynx and oral cavity is edematous and extremely hyperemic. What complication turned up in this patient?

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

150. 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 gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

151. 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 year. 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. Heparin
- B. Aloe
- C. Vitamin B₁
- D. Tripsin
- E. Sodium fluoride

152. 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 30 square metres
- D. No less than 42 square metres
- E. No less than 18 square metres

153. During pulpitis treatment of the 25 tooth a 30-year-old patient received an injection of 2% lidocaine as anaesthetic. A few minutes after the injection the patient presented with numb tongue, asphyxia, dry cough, cyanosis, anxiety, convulsions. Arterial pressure fell down to 90/60 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Acute heart failure
- C. Syncope
- D. Quincke's edema
- E. Epilepsy

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

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

155. A 66-year-old male patient suffers from coronary heart disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. During stomatological treatment the patient complained about acute retrosternal pain with irradiation to the left scapula, that was accompanied by stupor of the left hand. Objectively: the skin was pale, the sweat stood out on his forehead. The arterial pressure was 140/90 mm Hg, pulse was rhythmic 75 bpm. The pain wasn't relieved by Validol but it started to abate after nitroglycerin intake. What disease provoked the attack in this patient?

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

E. Paroxysmal tachycardia

156. 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 hour the pain provoked by cold stimuli has somewhat reduced. Objectively: the

17 tooth has a carious cavity, probing causes no pain, the pulp chamber is closed. What method of treatment is indicated?

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

157. 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?

- A. Exudative form of cheilitis exfoliativa
- B. Exudative form of cheilitis actinica
- C. Epidermolysis bullosa
- D. Meteorological cheilitis
- E. Eczematous cheilitis

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

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

159. A patient complains about acute constant pain that is getting worse when

biting down on food, sensation of a recently erupted tooth on the right upper jaw. Examination of the 15 tooth revealed a deep carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Tooth percussion causes acute pain. Probing is painless. Mucous membrane in projection of the root apex is hyperemic, painful on palpation. X-ray picture shows no changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent periodontitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Acute aluminous periostitis
- E. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

160. 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. Localised hypoplasia
 B. Initial caries
 C. Fluorosis
 D. Systemic hypoplasia
 E. Enamel aplasia
161. A 50-year-old female patient complains about sensation of tightness of buccal mucosa and roughness of the lateral surface of tongue. 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. The surface of affected region cannot be scraped off. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Lichen ruber planus
 B. Secondary syphilis
 C. Lupus erythematosus
 D. Pseudomembranous candidiasis
 E. Leukoplakia
162. A 28-year-old patient suffers from a disease without prodromal manifestations that declares itself through oral mucosal 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 disease recurrence is observed quite regularly 3-4 times a year. These presentations are typical for the following disease:
 A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
 B. Lichen ruber planus
 C. Chronic herpes recidivus
 D. Erythema multiforme
 E. Papular syphilis
163. 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 nidus periphery, there is also an area of depression in the centre. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Lupus erythematosus
 B. Commissural cheilitis
 C. Lichen ruber planus
 D. Leukoplakia
 E. Cheilitis exfoliativa
164. 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 dentine. Dentine of its walls is softened. Probing along the enamel-dentine junction is painful. Percussion is painless. Thermodiagnosis causes pain, that quickly abates after elimination of stimulus. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Acute median caries
 B. Acute initial caries
 C. Pulp hyperaemia
 D. Acute deep caries
 E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
165. 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. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Glossophytia
 B. Median rhomboid glossitis
 C. Benign migratory glossitis
 D. Fissured tongue
 E. Acute glossitis
166. 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 thesecond 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?
 A. Unithiol
 B. Cresophene
 C. Tripsin
 D. Eugenol
 E. Hydrocortisone emulsion
167. A 37-year-old female patient complains about pain, gingival haemorrhage, halitosis, body temperature rise upto 37,2°C. Objectively: gums are apparently hyperaemic, edematous, 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. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
 B. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
 C. Chronic generalized I degree peri-odontitis
 D. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
 E. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
168. 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 cold. 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. Erythema multiforme
 B. Pemphigus vulgaris
 C. Dermatitis multiformis, Dühring's disease
 D. Nonacantholytic pemphigus
 E. Chronic herpes recidivus
169. 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 causes no pain. Electroodontodiagnosis is 100 microampere. X-ray picture shows widening of periodontal fissure. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
 B. Chronic granulating periodontitis
 C. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
 D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
 E. Chronic deep caries
170. 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. X-ray examination
 B. Electric pulp test
 C. Thermal test
 D. Bacteriological examination
 E. Deep probing
171. 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. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous peri-odontitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

172. 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. Compomer restorative material
- B. Silicate cement
- C. Glass-ionomer cement
- D. Chemical-cure composite
- E. Silicophosphate cement

173. 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. Decubital ulcer
- B. Trophic ulcer
- C. Hard chancre
- D. Tuberculous ulcer
- E. Cancerous ulcer

174. 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 white. Electroodontodiagnosis is 5 microampere. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute superficial caries
- B. Local enamel hypoplasia
- C. Acute initial caries
- D. Enamel necrosis
- E. Enamel erosion

175. A 22-year-old patient complains about short-lasting spasmodic pain in the 26 tooth with long periods of pain absence. Objectively: the 26 tooth has a carious cavity in the masticatory surface, dental cavity is not opened. Probing causes pain in the pulp horn projection. Thermal stimuli cause sharp pain, percussion is painless. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute purulent pulpitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis

176. A 27-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival edge is hyperaemic, edematous, painful on touch. Periodontal pouches are absent. X-ray picture shows resorption of cortical plate, osteoporosis of interdental septa. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Initial generalized periodontitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Generalized I degree periodontitis
- D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Periodontitis

177. 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 rose. Wedge-shaped defects in the area of the 14, 13, 24, 25, 26, 34 teeth are within the dentine.

Probing of dental cervixes and wedge-shaped defects is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. I degree parodontosis
- B. Generalized periodontitis
- C. II degree periodontitis
- D. Atrophic gingivitis
- E. Localised periodontitis

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

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

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

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

180. A 67-year-old patient was diagnosed with cemental caries of the 35 tooth. What filling material should be chosen?

- A. Glass-ionomer cement
- B. Silver amalgam
- C. Chemical-cure composite material
- D. Silidont
- E. Silicin

181. 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 peri-odontitis
- B. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
- C. Chronic generalized I degree peri-odontitis
- D. Acute generalized III degree peri-odontitis
- E. Acute generalized II degree periodontitis

182. 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 pigmented. Probing, percussion cause no pain. Electroodontodiagnosis is 12 microampere. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

183. A 25-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. Chronic initial caries

- B. Fluorosis
 C. Local enamel hypoplasia
 D. Acute initial caries
 E. Chronic superficial caries
184. A 60-year-old patient underwent 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. Light-cure microhybrid material
 B. Chemical-cure microhybrid material
 C. Chemical-cure glass-ionomer cement
 D. Silicate cement
 E. Chemical-cure macrofilled composite
185. A 33-year-old patient complains about an ulcer of oral cavity floor, that is located under his tongue on a level between the 43 to the 33 tooth. Examination reveals that ulcer edges are undermined and scalloped. Its grey-yellow floor is shallow and it is covered with small, easily bleeding granulations. There is no ulcer infiltration. Make a clinical diagnosis:
 A. Tubercular ulcer of oral cavity floor
 B. Decubital ulcer of oral cavity floor
 C. Cancerous ulcer of oral cavity floor
 D. Gummatous ulcer of oral cavity floor
 E. Migratory granuloma of oral cavity floor
186. A steplejack with a long record of service consults a dentist about dryness, burning and insignificant lip edema. These same symptoms were noted one year ago in autumn. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Meteorological cheilitis
 B. Contact cheilitis
 C. Cheilitis glandularis
 D. Manganotti's cheilitis
 E. Cheilitis exfoliativa
187. 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 4-6mm 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. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
 B. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
 C. Exacerbation of generalized III degree periodontitis
 D. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
 E. Chronic generalized III degree peri-odontitis
188. 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?
 A. Acute serous periodontitis
 B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
 C. Acute purulent periodontitis
 D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
 E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
189. 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 granulating periodontitis
 B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
 C. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
 D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
 E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
190. A 33-year-old officer delivered from a battlefield has shoot off mental part of mandible, drooling, insignificant haemorrhage from the oral cavity, asphyxia that occurs periodically because of head repositioning. What actions should be taken to prevent the asphyxia development?
 A. Fixation of tongue, transportation in prone position
 B. Tracheostome construction
 C. Fixation of jaws with a mental sling
 D. Surgical d-bridement, tracheostome construction
 E. Transportation in prone position
191. During extraction of the 14 tooth a 64-year-old patient complained about retrosternal pain irradiating to his back. There is paleness of membrane and skin integument as well as pulse asymmetry on the carotid arteries. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Acute myocardial infarction
 B. Hypertensive crisis
 C. Acute respiratory failure
 D. Angioneurotic Quincke's edema
 E. Collapse
192. Renovation of a dental office involves installation of luminous tube lamps. Specify the required illuminance level in lux:
 A. 500 lx
 B. 400 lx
 C. 300 lx
 D. 200 lx
 E. 100 lx
193. 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 squamulae. 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 squamulae. Regionally lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, dense and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Lower lip cancer
 B. Verruciform precancer
 C. Pyogenic granuloma
 D. Keratoacanthoma
 E. Viral wart
194. 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 atrophied. There is some deposit in tongue folds that is hard to be removed. The patient undergoes treatment for pneumonia, she takes antibiotics. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Acute atrophic candidiasis
 B. Fastened erythema
 C. Pellagrous glossitis
 D. B₂ hypovitaminosis
 E. Benign migratory glossitis
195. 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 M². According to existing norms, the dental office with two universal dental sets must have the following area:

- A. 14 M²for each set and 10 m²in addition
 B. 10 M²for each set and 10 m²in addition
 C. 10 M²for each set and 7 m²in addition
 D. 7 M²for each set and 7 m²in addition
 E. 20 M²for each set and 12 m²in addition
196. 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:
 A. Light-cure composite material
 B. Chemical-cure glass ionomer cement
 C. Light-cure glass-ionomer cement
 D. Polycarboxylate cement
 E. Silica-alumina cement
197. 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. Hybrid
 B. Water-hardening
 C. Classical
 D. Condensable
 E. Reinforced
198. 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. Erosion of hard tissues
 B. Acute superficial caries
 C. Wedge-shaped defects
 D. Systemic hypoplasia
 E. Necrosis of hard tissues
199. A 23-year-old patient complains about root exposition, gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing, gumitch. Objectively: there is supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. Gums are hyperaemic, edematous, pouches are 3,5mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 1/3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Chronic generalized I degree peri-odontitis
 B. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
 C. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
 D. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
 E. II degree periodontitis
200. 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. Flowable
 B. Condensable
 C. Macrofilled
 D. Microhybrid
 E. Microfilled
201. A 40-year-old patient complains about a long-existing fissure in the central part of red border of his lower lip. He has been smoking since he was 16. Objectively: there is a deep 1,0 cm long fissure along the median line of red border of the lower lip, the fissure edges are bulging. Characteristic quality of the fissure is its spontaneous healing, but after epithelization the fissure recurs. The patient was diagnosed with chronic fissure of the lower lip. Conservative treatment proved to be ineffective. Choose the most appropriate treatment method in this situation:
 A. Excision within evidently healthy tissues
 B. Cryodestruction
 C. Diathermo-coagulation
 D. Excision 0,5 cm off the neoplasm limits
 E. Close-focus roentgenotherapy
202. 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. Wedge-shaped defect
 C. Systemic hypoplasia
 D. Chronic median caries
 E. Destructive fluorosis
203. A patient ordered metal-ceramic crowns for the 11, 12 teeth. Block anaesthesia was performed before preparation. In a few minutes the patient felt anxiety, tinnitus, abdominal pain, giddiness. Breathing is hurried, pulse is rapid, AP is 60/40 mm Hg. What aid should be rendered to the patient in the first place?
 A. Intravenous introduction of 0,5 ml of 0,1% adrenaline solution, prednisolone
 B. Promedol, suprastin
 C. To soak a cotton web with some liquid ammonia and give it for the patient to inhale
 D. To bring the patient into horizontal position
 E. Make an injection of aminophylline
204. An 18-year-old patient complains about ulceration in the oral cavity, spontaneous bleeding of mucous membrane, pain during food intake and talking, nosebleeds. He has a history of: aggravation of general condition, weakness, body temperature rise up to 39°C, headache, joint pain. What method of diagnostics should be applied to confirm the diagnosis?
 A. Clinical blood analysis
 B. Blood sugar test
 C. Immunogram
 D. HIV test
 E. Allergy test
205. A 38-year-old patient complains of tension and enlargement of her lower lip and eyelids occurring after taking aspirin for headache. The edema resolves soon after taking antihistaminic drugs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Quincke's edema
 B. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
 C. Erysipelas of lips
 D. Lymphadenic macrocheilitis
 E. Meige trophedema
206. After removal of dental deposit an 18-year-old patient underwent preventive examination. It revealed painless chalk 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
207. 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. Biologic method
- B. Vital amputation of pulp
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Vital extirpation
- E. Devital extirpation

208. 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 present single ulcers with soft, swollen, slightly painful edges, covered with a yellow film. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, soft, painless, not adherent to the surrounding tissues. What is your provisional diagnosis?

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

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

210. 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. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- C. Acute deep caries
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis

211. 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:

- A. Methylene blue + pimafucin
- B. Hydrocortizone ointment + solcoseryl
- C. Decamin + hydrocortizone ointment
- D. Furacilin + methylene blue
- E. Furacilin + solcoseryl

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, atypical 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

213. 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. Angular cheilitis candidiasis
- B. Atopic cheilitis
- C. Chronic recurrent labial fissure
- D. Streptococcal angular cheilitis
- E. Syphilitic angular cheilitis

214. A 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. Blood test for sugar
- C. Blood test for Vitamin C
- D. Bleeding time test
- E. Immunogram

215. 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. Keratoplastic agents
- C. Corticosteroid ointments
- D. Antiseptics
- E. Dyes

216. 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 median caries
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Acute deep caries
- E. Chronic periodontitis

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

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

E. Dislocational

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

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

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

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

220. 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 limited pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of the chronic pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

221. A 46-year-old patient has been diagnosed with chronic concretous pulpitis of the 27 tooth. X-ray picture shows that the concretum is located in the crown part of the tooth cavity and occupies 1/4 of its volume. Select an adequate method of treatment:

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

222. 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 ulcerous gingivitis
- B. Generalized periodontitis
- C. Acute leukosis
- D. Agranulocytosis
- E. Localized periodontitis

223. 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. Localised hypoplasia
- B. Initial caries
- C. Fluorosis
- D. Systemic hypoplasia
- E. Enamel aplasia

224. 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. Galvanic currents
- B. Allergy
- C. Neurologic disorder
- D. Chemical factors
- E. Mechanic trauma

225. 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. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- B. Catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Ulcerous gingivitis
- D. Localized periodontitis
- E. Epulis

226. 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. 0,5% acetic acid solution
- B. 50% ethyl alcohol
- C. 0,1% liquid ammonia
- D. 3% sodium chloride solution
- E. 2% citric acid solution

227. A patient undergoes orthopaedic treatment of bounded edentulous spaces on both jaws by means of full cast combined dental bridges. The patient has a history of essential hypertension. Which haemostatic drug **SHOULD NOT** be used for the gums retraction?

- A. Noradrenaline
- B. Hydrogen peroxide
- C. Aluminium chloride
- D. Iron sulphate
- E. Tetrahydrozoline

228. 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?

- A. Antibiotic therapy
- B. Vitamin therapy
- C. Hyposensitization therapy
- D. Stimulating therapy
- E. Detoxification therapy

229. 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. Gingival recession

E. Localized periodontitis

230. 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. Pemphigus vulgaris
- C. Herpes recidivus
- D. Herpetiform Dühring's dermatitis
- E. Stevens-Johnson syndrome

231. 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. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

232. 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 microhybrid composite
- B. Glass ionomer cement
- C. Silicophosphate cement
- D. Light-cure fluid composite
- E. Light-cure microfilled composite

233. 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. Superficial caries
- B. Wedge-shaped defect
- C. Initial caries
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Enamel erosion

234. 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?

- A. Leukoplakia
- B. Lichen ruber planus
- C. Lupus erythematosus
- D. Candidiasis
- E. Soft leukoplakia

235. A 30-year-old patient has a carious cavity in the 11 tooth within parapulp 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 composite
- B. Silicate cement
- C. Light-cure glass-ionomer cement
- D. Chemical-cure paste-paste composite
- E. Chemical-cure powder-liquid composite

236. 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 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 27 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 serous periodontitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- E. Acute limited pulpitis

237. 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. Acute superficial caries
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Endemic fluorosis
- E. Chronic superficial caries

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

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

239. 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 tumour-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the red border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can be hardly removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

240. A 20-year-old patient is to be given applicative anaesthesia in the frontal region of the upper jaw prior to the conduction anaesthesia. What concentration of lidocaine solution is required for applicative anaesthesia?

- A. 10%
- B. 0.5%
- C. 2%
- D. 3%
- E. 15%

241. 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. Acute purulent periodontitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Acute serous periodontitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- E. Acute diffuse pulpitis

242. 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 6mm 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. Chronic generalized grade II peri-odontitis
- B. Acute generalized grade I periodontitis
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Histiocytosis-X
- E. Acute generalized II grade periodontitis

243. 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. Leukoplakia plana
- B. Erosive leukoplakia
- C. Pemphigus
- D. Tappeiner's leukoplakia (leukoplakia nicotina)
- E. Lichen ruber planus

244. A 43-year-old female patient complains of mobility of the lower front teeth. Objectively: the 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 teeth are missing. The 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33 teeth exhibit gradell mobility, the mucous membrane around them is swollen and cyanotic. What splinting construction is optimal for this patient?

- A. Composite splint reinforced with fiberglass
- B. Partial removable denture with a vestibular bar
- C. Clasp denture with multilink clasp and claw-like processes
- D. Clasp denture with antithrowers
- E. Clasp denture-splint in the frontal part

245. 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. Collapse
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Traumatic shock
- E. Cardiogenic shock

246. 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. Exacerbation of generalized grade III periodontitis
- B. Grade III parodontosis
- C. Eosinophilic granuloma
- D. Chronic generalized grade III peri-odontitis
- E. Exacerbation of generalized grade II periodontitis

247. 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
- B. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Generalized grade II periodontitis, chronic course
- D. Generalized grade II periodontitis, exacerbation
- E. Generalized grade I periodontitis, chronic course

248. A 21-year-old patient complains of adrop-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 hyperplasia
- B. Enamel hypoplasia
- C. Fluorosis
- D. Supernumerary tooth
- E. Marble-bone disease

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

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

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

251. 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 gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Chronic granulating pulpitis
- C. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- D. Recurrent caries
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

252. During extraction 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?

- A. Placing the patient in Trendelenburg position
- B. Intravenous injection of 50% analgin
- C. Intravenous injection of 0,1% adrenalin
- D. Intravenous injection of cordiamin
- E. Intravenous injection of prednisolone

253. 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 squamulae. 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 squamulae. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, dense and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

254. 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. 3% solution of potassium iodide
- B. 0.5% solution of acetic acid
- C. 0.1% solution of liquid ammonia
- D. 2% solution of citric acid
- E. 50% of ethyl alcohol

255. 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. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- B. Acute generalized pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute purulent periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

256. 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 light-cure condensable composite "Solitaire-2". The pulp cap should be covered with:

- A. Glass-ionomer cement
- B. Adhesive composite system
- C. Insulating varnish
- D. Phosphate cement
- E. Zinc-eugenol cement

257. 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:

- A. CPITN (WHO index)
- B. OHI-S (Green-Vermillion index)
- C. PDI (Ramfjord index)
- D. PI (Russel index)
- E. PMA (Parma)

258. A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumor-like formation in the region of his lower lip which appeared 1-1.5 months ago. Objectively: there is a round tumour-like formation up to 1 cm in diameter on the red border of the lower lip on the right. Roll-like edges of the formation

protrude above the level of the red border. In the centre of the formation a brown crust is visible. After its removal a crateriform hole can be seen. There is no bleeding or pain. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

259. A 52-year-old female patient complains of severe paroxysmal pain in the region of the 34 tooth. Throughout the year the 35, 36, 37 teeth were sequentially extracted because of pain complaints. Percussion of the 34 tooth causes acute paroxysmal pain. The same pain arises

when talking and washing the projection area of the mental foramen. Clinical and roentgenologic examination revealed no signs of bone tissue destruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

260. A 23-year-old patient complains about root exposure, 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 peri-odontitis
- B. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
- C. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
- D. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
- E. II degree periodontitis

261. 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 spongy, 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. Herbal toothpaste
- D. Fluorine-containing toothpaste
- E. Gel toothpaste

262. 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 mmHg, heart sounds are muffled. What states it?

- A. Hypertensive crisis
- B. Cardiogenic form of anaphylactic shock
- C. An attack of stenocardia
- D. Cardial pain
- E. Myocardial infarction

263. 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. Exacerbation of acute periodontitis of the 27 tooth
- B. Acute purulent maxillary periostitis in the region of the 27 tooth
- C. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 27 tooth
- D. Acute generalized purulent pulpitis of the 27 tooth
- E. Chronic odontogenic left-sided maxillary sinusitis

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

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

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

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

266. 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. Fluorosis
- C. Local hypoplasia
- D. Enamel necrosis
- E. Amelogenesis imperfecta

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

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

268. 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?

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

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

consciousness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

270. 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 mmHg, pulse is arrhythmic, of poor volume, 100/min. Heart sounds are muffled, vesicular breathing is present. What is your provisional diagnosis?

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

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

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

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

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

273. 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. Initial parodontosis
- B. Atrophic gingivitis
- C. Initial periodontitis
- D. I degree periodontitis
- E. I degree parodontosis

274. 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

275. After removal of dental plaque an 18-year-old patient underwent preventive examination. It revealed painless chalk 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?

- A. Subsurface enamel demineralization
 B. Changes in the mantle dentine
 C. Damage of dentinoenamel junction
 D. Superficial enamel demineralization
 E. Degenerative changes of odontoblasts
- 276.** 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. Decubital ulcer
 B. Trophic ulcer
 C. Sutton aphtha
 D. Cancerous ulcer
 E. Tuberculous ulcer
- 277.** A 22-year-old student complains of gi-ngival 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. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
 B. Localized periodontitis
 C. Ulcerative gingivitis
 D. Hypertrophic gingivitis
 E. Generalized periodontitis
- 278.** 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 gangrenous pulpitis
 B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
 C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
 D. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
 E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- 279.** 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. Blood sugar test
 C. Microscopy of gingival plaque
 D. Test for HIV infection
 E. X-ray of jaws
- 280.** 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 erythematous with multiple petechia. Pharynx is hyperaemic. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, mobile, painless. In blood: leukocytosis, monocytosis, atypical mononuclear cells, 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
- 281.** 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 got worse. 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. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 22 tooth
 B. Suppuration of the radicular cyst
 C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
 D. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 22 tooth
 E. Acute maxillary periostitis
- 282.** 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. Clotrimazole
 B. Trichopol
 C. Dioxydin
 D. Diclofenac sodium
 E. Tinidazole
- 283.** 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:
 A. Blood sugar test
 B. Immunological studies
 C. Allergological tests
 D. Acute-phase reactants tests
 E. Serologic studies
- 284.** 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
- 285.** 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?
 A. Enamel erosion
 B. Superficial caries
 C. Wedge-shaped defect
 D. Systemic hypoplasia
 E. Fluorosis, erosive form
- 286.** 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 a 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. Leukoplakia
 C. Decubital ulcer

- D. Hypertrophic gingivitis
E. Papillomatosis
- 287.** A 40-year-old patient complains of discoloration of the vermilion border of the lower lip that he noticed about 4 months ago. Objectively: in the center of the vermilion border of the lower lip there is an irregular homogeneous grayish-white area 1x1,5 cm large that doesn't rise above the vermilion border and has distinct outlines. Palpation of this area is painless, the surrounding tissues are not changed. The film cannot be removed when scraped. The 31, 32, 41, 42 teeth are missing. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Leukoplakia
B. Lupus erythematosus
C. Lichen ruber planus
D. Candidous cheilitis
E. Premalignant circumscribed hyperkeratosis
- 288.** 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 eczematous cheilitis
B. Multiform exudative erythema
C. Acute herpetic cheilitis
D. Allergic contact cheilitis
E. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis
- 289.** 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. Addison-Biermer anemia
B. Chronic posthaemorrhagic anemia
C. Late chlorosis
D. Iron deficiency anemia
E. Aplastic anemia
- 290.** 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
- 291.** 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. Regionally lymph nodes are enlarged and make dense matted together groups. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Tuberculosis
B. Syphilis
C. Acute aphthous stomatitis
D. Infectious mononucleosis
E. Decubital ulcer
- 292.** 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?
- A. X-ray
B. Vital staining
C. Fluorescent study
D. Measuring electrical resistance
E. Electro-odontometry
- 293.** 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. 10% solution of potassium iodide
B. 1% solution of decamethoxin
C. 1% solution of novocaine
D. 3% solution of copper sulphate
E. 0,1% solution of trypsin
- 294.** A 44-year-old patient consulted a surgeon about constant acute pain in the upper jaw region on the left that is getting worse during teeth joining. The pain was noted 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, mouth opening is unlimited. The crown for the 26 tooth is half-destroyed. Probing of the carious cavity is painless. Percussion of the 26 tooth provokes acute pain. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematous, hyperaemic at the level of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth had been treated before. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
B. Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
C. Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth
D. Acute purulent periostitis of upper jaw of the 26 tooth on the left
E. Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth
- 295.** 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 circumpulp dentin. Dentin is light, softened. Probing of the cavity floor and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
B. Acute purulent periodontitis
C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
D. Acute serous periodontitis
E. Acute purulent pulpitis
- 296.** 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. Acute localized pulpitis
B. Acute deep caries
C. Hyperemia of the pulp
D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
E. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- 297.** 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-odontodiagnosis results: $85 \mu A$. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

298. 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. Vital pulp extirpation
- B. Application of fluorine lacquer
- C. Biological treatment of pulpitis
- D. Devital pulp extirpation
- E. Vital pulp amputation

299. 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. Fluctuorization
- B. Ultrahigh frequency therapy
- C. Relaxing incision
- D. Submucous injection of 1% solution of hydrocortisone
- E. Analgetics

300. 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. Actinic cheilitis, exudative form
- B. Contact allergic cheilitis
- C. Meteorological cheilitis
- D. Eczematous cheilitis, exudative form
- E. Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form

301. A 57-year-old patient complains about dryness and burning of the lateral surface of her tongue. These sensations disappeared during eating. She noted such sensation 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. Lingual nerve neuritis
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Desquamative glossitis
- E. Hunter-Moeller glossitis

302. 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 chalk spots in the precervical region. What is the most informative method of study that allows to confirm the diagnosis?

- A. Vital staining
- B. X-ray
- C. Probing
- D. Electro-odontometry

E. Thermometry

303. A 33-year-old patient complains about pain, gingival haemorrhage, halitosis, body temperature rise up to $37,8^{\circ}C$. Objectively: gums are apparently hyperaemic, edematous, 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. Exacerbation of chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
- B. Chronic generalized I degree peri-odontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
- D. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis

304. 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 purulent periodontitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute serous periodontitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

305. 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?

- A. Systemic hypoplasia
- B. Multiple caries
- C. Endemic fluorosis
- D. Enamel erosion
- E. Amelogenesis imperfecta

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

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

307. 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 $0,3 \times 0,3$ cm large. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

308. A 32-year-old patient complains of mouth soreness, body temperature rise upto 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. Pemphigus vulgaris
- C. Herpes recidivus
- D. Herpetiform Dühring's dermatitis
- E. Stevens-Johnson syndrome

309. 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. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous peri-odontitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

310. 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 mmHg). What complication developed in the patient?

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

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

312. 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. Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form
- B. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Generalized periodontitis
- E. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form

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

- A. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip
- B. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
- C. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of lip

- D. Bowen's disease
- E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat

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

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

315. 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?

- A. Acute purulent periodontitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Acute serous periodontitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- E. Acute diffuse pulpitis

316. 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 edematous, of normal colour, painless on palpation. The patient has a plicated tongue. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
- B. Quincke's edema
- C. Lymphangioma
- D. Hemangioma
- E. Granulomatous Miescher's cheilitis

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

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

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

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

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

use of this anaesthetic. What complication developed in this patient?

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

320. At a dentist's appointment a 12-year-old child inhaled a cotton turunda: he developed noisy respiration with a whistling sound, sudden dyspnea, pallor along with pronounced cyanosis, sweating. What kind of urgent condition developed in this patient?

- A. Obstructive asphyxia
- B. Dislocation asphyxia
- C. Valvular asphyxia
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Collapse

321. A 39-year-old patient complains of experiencing pain in the region of the 21 tooth for 2 days. It is known from the history that the indicated tooth had been treated before for caries. Objectively: the 21 tooth is covered with metal-ceramic crown, mucous membrane in apex projection is edematous and hyperaemic. Percussion of the tooth is extremely painful.

X-ray picture shows improperly filled root canal. It is planned to remove the 21 tooth crown. What kind of anaesthesia should be given?

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

322. 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 an acid 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. Moller-Hunter glossitis
- C. Ganglionitis of sublingual ganglions
- D. Chronic atrophic candidous glossitis
- E. Desquamative glossitis

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

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

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

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

325. 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. Angioneurotic Quincke's edema
- B. Macrocheilitis
- C. Lymphedema
- D. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
- E. Glandular cheilitis

326. A 25-year-old HIV-infected patient presented to a clinic of prosthetic dentistry seeking prosthetic services. What aseptic and antiseptic precautions should be taken?

- A. According to the scheme
- B. The impressions should be disinfected by means of a quartz lamp
- C. The patient should be refused appointment
- D. No special precautions are required
- E. The orthopaedist should work in gloves and a mask

327. 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?

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

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

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

329. 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 4-6mm 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. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
- B. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of generalized III degree periodontitis
- D. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
- E. Chronic generalized III degree peri-odontitis

330. 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. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- B. Acute generalized pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute purulent periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

331. 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, Feodorov-Volodkina hygiene index is 3.3. Choose the optimal material for carious cavity filling in this case:

- A. Glass ionomer cement
- B. Silver amalgam
- C. Chemical-cure composite
- D. Light-cure composite
- E. Silicophosphate cement

332. 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. Chronic generalized I degree peri-odontitis
- B. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
- C. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
- D. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis

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

334. 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 deep caries
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

335. 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

336. 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. Erosion of dental hard tissues

- B. Wedge-shaped defect
- C. Surface caries
- D. Enamel necrosis
- E. Amelogenesis imperfecta

337. 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. Decubital ulcer
- B. Trophic ulcer
- C. Sutton aphthae
- D. Cancerous ulcer
- E. Tuberculous ulcer

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

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

339. A 12-year-old boy complains of fever up to 38°C, weakness, headache, pain in the mouth, presence of vesicles and ulcers. The acute condition developed three days ago. The patient has a history of recent pneumonia treated with antibiotics. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. The mucosa of lips, tongue and cheeks has large erosions covered with fibrinous pellicle. The lips are covered with thick brown crusts. The back of the hand has papules of double-contour colour. Which of the listed agents should be primarily used in the topical treatment?

- A. Painkillers
- B. Anti-inflammatory
- C. Antiviral
- D. Antimicrobial
- E. Antifungal

340. 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 IV
- B. Class I
- C. Class II
- D. Class III
- E. Class V

341. 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. Acute leukemia
- B. Chronic leukemia
- C. Vincent stomatitis
- D. Hypovitaminosis C
- E. Intoxication with heavy metal salts

342. 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. Traumatic stomatitis
- B. Candidiasis
- C. Allergic stomatitis
- D. Tuberculous ulcer
- E. Syphilitic ulcer

343. 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. Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form
- C. Meteorological cheilitis
- D. Eczematous cheilitis
- E. Actinic cheilitis

344. 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 eczematous cheilitis
- B. Multiform exudative erythema
- C. Acute herpetic cheilitis
- D. Allergic contact cheilitis
- E. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis

345. 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 - $5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$, colour index - 1,6, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, lymphocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Addison-Biermer anemia
- B. Chronic posthaemorrhagic anemia
- C. Late chlorosis
- D. Iron deficiency anemia
- E. Aplastic anemia

346. 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. Iodol
- B. Chlorhexidine
- C. Chloramine
- D. Hydrogen peroxide
- E. Trypsin

347. 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

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

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

349. 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. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

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

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

351. 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 1cm in diameter with regular raised edges and a dense elastic infiltrate at the base. The ulcer surface is of red colour, painless on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Primary syphilis
- B. Primary tuberculosis
- C. Secondary tuberculosis
- D. Cancer
- E. Secondary syphilis

352. 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. Acute localized pulpitis
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Hyperemia of the pulp
- D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- E. Acute diffuse pulpitis

353. 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. Regionally lymph nodes are elastic, painful, matted together. Which disease is characterized by such symptoms?

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

354. 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. Fluorization
- B. Ultrahigh frequency therapy
- C. Relaxing incision
- D. Submucous injection of 1% solution of hydrocortisone
- E. Analgetics

355. 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. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Allergic stomatitis
- E. Aphthous fever

356. 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. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Generalized periodontitis
- D. Localized periodontitis
- E. Ulcerative gingivitis

357. 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. Calcidont
- B. Corticosteroid
- C. Arsenous
- D. Paraformaldehyde
- E. Resorcinol-formalin

358. 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. Actinic cheilitis, exudative form
- B. Contact allergic cheilitis
- C. Meteorological cheilitis
- D. Eczematous cheilitis, exudative form
- E. Exfoliative cheilitis, exudative form

359. 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. Acute deep caries
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Pulp hyperemia
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

360. 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. Vincent's gingivitis
- B. Agranulocytosis
- C. Acute leukemia
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E. Chronic leukemia

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

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

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

- A. Aspiration
- B. Stenotic

- C. Valvular
D. Obstructive
E. Dislocation
- 363.** 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. Biological method
B. Vital amputation
C. Non-vital amputation
D. Vital extirpation
E. Non-vital extirpation
- 364.** 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 purulent periodontitis
B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
D. Acute serous periodontitis
E. Acute purulent pulpitis
- 365.** 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. Chronic initial caries
C. Mottled enamel
D. Initial stage of enamel necrosis
E. Local enamel hypoplasia
- 366.** A 25-year-old patient has necrosis facial 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°C, diarrhea, weight loss of 15 kg. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?
A. AIDS
B. Acute leukemia
C. Hypovitaminosis C
D. Vincent's gingivitis
E. Agranulocytosis
- 367.** A 21-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about a tumour-like formation on the left cheek. The patient noticed the swelling for the first time a year ago. Objectively: on the left cheek skin there is a painless roundish pedunculated tumour up to 0,5 cm in diameter. The surface of the formation looks like cauliflower, the surrounding skin is not changed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Papilloma of cheek
B. Cutaneous horn
C. Hemangioma of cheek
D. Botryomycoma of cheek
E. Fibroma of cheek
- 368.** 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. Light-cure microhybrid composite
B. Glass ionomer cement
C. Silicophosphate cement
D. Light-cure fluid composite
E. Light-cure microfilled composite
- 369.** 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 concretious pulpitis
- 370.** 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. Leukoplakia, erosive form
B. Lichen planus, erosive form
C. Erythema multiforme
D. Secondary syphilis
E. Lupus erythematosus, erosive form
- 371.** 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 the lower lip. Objectively: the tumour-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the vermilion border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can hardly be removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip
B. Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis
C. Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of lip
D. Bowen's disease
E. Erythroplasia of Queyrat
- 372.** 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. Desquamative glossitis
B. Secondary syphilis
C. Lichen planus
D. Leukoplakia
E. Rhomboid glossitis
- 373.** A 35-year-old patient complains of a neoplasm on the tip of his tongue which he injures with his teeth. The neoplasm sometimes increases, and sometimes decreases in size. Objectively: on the tip of tongue there is a roundish well-defined neoplasm 0,5 cm in diameter with broad base. The neoplasm is the same colour as the mucosa of tongue. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Papilloma of tongue
B. Abscess of tongue
C. Lipoma of tongue
D. Hemangiofibroma of tongue
E. Fibroma of tongue
- 374.** X-ray examination of the oral cavity revealed

a pronounced damage of the compact bone, mild osteoporosis of apices of interalveolar septa and widened peri-odontal ligament space around the dental necks. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic generalized periodontitis, initial stage
- B. Chronic generalized periodontitis, I stage
- C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Periodontosis, I stage
- E. Periodontosis, initial stage

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

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

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

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

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

378. 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. Acute deep gingivitis
- B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Initial stage of chronic generalized periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of initial generalized periodontitis

379. 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 generalized periodontitis, chronic course
- B. Catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Exacerbation of I grade generalized periodontitis
- E. II grade parodontosis

380. 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 μ A. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Hyperemia of the pulp
- E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis

381. A 37-year-old patient had an appointment with his orthopaedist about dental prosthetics. During the preparation of hard dental tissues for a fixed denture he was given conduction anesthesia. During the injection the patient developed cold sweat, sudden pallor and cyanosis, a thready

pulse. The patient stayed conscious, but became relaxed and lethargic. What is the provisional diagnosis?

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

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

383. 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. Chronic median caries
- B. Initial caries
- C. Acute deep caries
- D. Acute median caries
- E. Pulp hyperemia

384. 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 fibrous periodontitis
- E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

385. 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?

- A. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
- B. Generalized periodontitis
- C. Cyclic neutropenia
- D. Eosinophilic granuloma
- E. Gomphosis

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

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

387. 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?

- A. Gel containing microelements
- B. Paste containing salt additives
- C. Paste containing herbal extracts
- D. Paste containing proteolytic enzymes
- E. Paste containing chlorhexidine

388. 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. Application of keratoplastic agents
- C. Irradiation with helium-neon laser
- D. Application of corticosteroid ointment
- E. Application of antibiotic ointment

389. 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. Vital staining
- B. Radiography
- C. Thermal test
- D. Probing
- E. Electric pulp test

390. During a dental visit a 50-year-old patient suddenly developed tinnitus, nausea, dizziness, blackout, loss of consciousness, dramatic paleness, myosis. There were no pupillary reaction to light and corneal reflexes. Heart sounds were

muffled, blood pressure was decreased. The described symptoms correspond with the following medical emergency:

- A. Syncope
- B. Anaphylactic shock

- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. Collapse
- E. Myocardial infarction

391. 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. Under general conditions
- C. Dry-air sterilization
- D. Processing with lysol
- E. Processing with 0,1% solution of chloramine

392. A 23-year-old patient complains of minor root exposure, gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing, gumitch. 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. Chronic generalized I degree peri-odontitis
- B. Chronic generalized II degree peri-odontitis
- C. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
- D. Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
- E. II degree periodontitis

393. 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 are painless. There is no pain reaction to stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic surface caries
- B. Acute surface caries
- C. Necrosis of dental hard tissues
- D. Acute median caries
- E. Chronic median caries

394. 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. Arterial pressure rise
- B. Anaphylactic shock
- C. Syncope
- D. Collapse
- E. Myocardial infarction

395. 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. Abnormal levels of blood glucose
- B. Increased blood pressure
- C. Clonus
- D. Atopic dermatitis
- E. Toxic shock

396. A patient with ischemic heart disease has developed ventricular fibrillation. What is the first-priority therapeutic action?

- A. Electric defibrillation
- B. Lidocaine injection
- C. Adrenaline injection
- D. Potassium chloride injection
- E. Novocaine amide injection

397. After an injection of 30 IU of insulin diabetic

patient developed a short-term excitation followed by loss of consciousness. What is the most likely cause?

- A. Hypoglycemic coma
- B. Stroke
- C. Hyperglycemic coma
- D. Myocardial infarction
- E. Ketoacidotic coma

398. During the blood transfusion a patient developed seizures, tremor, lumbal and retrosternal pain. Objectively: skin became hyperemic and later turned pale, the patient had hyperhidrosis, laboured breathing, Ps at the rate of 110/min, AP-70/40 mm Hg, black urine. What complication occurred in the patient?

- A. Transfusion shock
- B. Acute renal failure
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Anaphylactic shock
- E. Hypotensive crisis

399. A 34-year-old female patient presented to a dental clinic for the prosthetics of the mandibular teeth. Objectively: the mandibular teeth exhibit the I-II class mobility. Which of the following examination methods should be applied?

- A. Radiography
- B. Galvanometry
- C. Face-bow record
- D. Rheotachygraphy
- E. Myotonometry

400. A 29-year-old female patient presented to a dental clinic for prosthetics. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory and mesial surfaces of the 24 tooth. Interdental contact is inadequate. Classify this cavity according to Black's classification:

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

401. 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 deep caries
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Acute circumscribed pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

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

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

403. 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 dental alveolar 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:

- A. Pulp removal and teeth grinding
- B. Surgical treatment
- C. Grinding

- D. Hardware-associated surgical treatment
- E. Disocclusion

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

405. 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. Acute leukemia
- B. Chronic leukemia
- C. Hypovitaminosis C
- D. Hodgkin's lymphoma
- E. Eosinophilic granuloma

406. 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. Mild leukoplakia
- C. Typical lichen planus
- D. Mycotic stomatitis
- E. Hyperkeratotic lichen planus

407. 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. Acute median caries
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Chronic median caries
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Superficial caries

408. 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. Acute eczematous cheilitis
- B. Exudative erythema multiforme
- C. Acute herpetic cheilitis
- D. Allergic contact cheilitis
- E. Exudative form of exfoliative cheilitis

409. 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. X-ray
- B. Vital staining
- C. Fluorescent study
- D. Measuring electrical resistance
- E. Electro-odontometry

410. 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. Pemphigus
- E. Exudative erythema multiforme

411. 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. Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis
- B. Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
- C. Leukoplakia
- D. Lichen planus
- E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis

412. 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?

- A. Herpes zoster
- B. Murrain
- C. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- D. Allergic reaction
- E. Pemphigus

413. A 21-year-old dental patient has been found to have a circular ulcer on

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

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

414. A 36-year-old patient with the face and neck burns resulting from gasoline ignition has been delivered to the emergency room. Palpebral fissures are closed due to the eyelid edema. The face skin is erythematous, there are large tense blisters on the skin of the chin, cheeks, nose, forehead, superior surface of neck. Specify the degree of burns:

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

415. 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 an acid 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. Glossalgia
- B. Allergic reaction to plastic
- C. Moeller-Hunter glossitis
- D. Candidal glossitis
- E. Lingual nerve neuritis

416. 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 amelodentinal 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 necrosis
- B. Hypoplasia and necrosis
- C. Hypoplasia and wedge-shaped defect
- D. Caries and erosion
- E. Erosion and wedge-shaped defect

417. 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. Microscopy
- B. Bacterioscopy
- C. Stomatocopy
- D. Bacteriological study
- E. Cytological study

418. 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. Replace the temporary filling, treat the gingiva with 3% iodine solution
- B. Keep the temporary filling, administer soda rinse
- C. Keep the temporary filling, treat the gingiva with 3% iodine solution
- D. Replace the temporary filling, treat the gingiva with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution
- E. Keep the temporary filling, treat the gingiva with 3% hydrogen peroxide solution

419. A 43-year-old female patient has been diagnosed with generalized peri-odontitis. What examination is most informative for determining the severity grade of the disease?

- A. Panoramic radiography
 B. Schiller-Pisarev test
 C. Measuring the depth of periodontal pockets
 D. Calculation of the periodontal index
 E. Determining the class of tooth mobility
- 420.** 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. Chronic generalized I grade peri-odontitis
 B. Exacerbation of chronic generalized I grade periodontitis
 C. Chronic generalized periodontitis, initial stage
- 421.** 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. Calcidont
 B. Paste with trypsin
 C. Phosphate cement
 D. Silver-containing phosphate cement
 E. Silido. -
- 422.** An 18-year-old male has a furuncle in the region of the mandible angle. The surrounding tissues are rigid. Cyanosis and induration in form of a cord extend to the corner of the eye. General condition is deteriorated, body temperature is of 38, 5°C. What complication has developed in this case?
 A. Facial vein thrombophlebitis
 B. Abscess of cheek
 C. Phlegmon of cheek
 D. Acute sinusitis
 E. Carbuncle of cheek
- 423.** Regimental aid station admitted a wounded soldier with a diagnosis of a gunshot fracture of the mandibular body. What kind of immobilization is required at this stage?
 A. Transport immobilization
 B. Immobilization with splints for both jaws
 C. Extraoral appliance for fragment fixation
 D. Smooth brace
 E. Osteosynthesis of the mandible
- 424.** A female patient presented to a clinic for prosthetics. Objectively: the lower third of the face is shortened; nasolabial folds are deepened; the front teeth of both jaws are missing; the crowns of the 17, 15, 26, 27, 36, 37, 45, 47 teeth are worn by 2/3 of their height; the chewing surfaces of these teeth are smooth and pigmented; alveolar bone is not hypertrophied, interalveolar height is decreased. Specify the form of pathological dental abrasion in this patient:
 A. Horizontal, uncompensated, III grade of severity
 B. Horizontal, compensated, III grade of severity
 C. Vertical, uncompensated, III grade of severity
 D. Vertical, compensated, III grade of severity
 E. Combined, uncompensated, III grade of severity
- 425.** 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. Enamel hypoplasia
 C. Necrosis
 D. Fluorosis
 E. Erosion of hard tissues
- 426.** A 38-year-old chemical plantworker, 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. Rhomboid glossitis
 B. Desquamative glossitis
 C. Chronic atrophic candidiasis
 D. Secondary syphilis
 E. Moeller-Hunter glossitis
- 427.** A 64-year-old patient had 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 + anesthetic without a vasoconstrictor
 B. An anesthetic with a vasoconstrictor
 C. Premedication + an anesthetic without a vasoconstrictor
 D. Premedication + an anesthetic with a vasoconstrictor
 E. Premedication + anesthetic with a vasoconstrictor
- 428.** 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 surface exhibits maculo-papular rash. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Erythema multiforme
 B. Dermatitis herpetiformis
 C. Chronic recurrent herpes
 D. Bullous pemphigoid
 E. Pemphigus vulgaris
- 429.** 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 superficial caries
 B. Local enamel hypoplasia
 C. Acute initial caries
 D. Enamel necrosis
 E. Enamel erosion
- 430.** A 52-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a tumor-like neoplasm in the region of the lower lip vermilion border. Examination of the vermilion border on the left revealed a roundish tumor about 0.5 cm in diameter on a thin pedicle. The tumor had a smooth surface, was mobile, soft, and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 A. Papilloma of the lower lip
 B. Cutaneous horn
 C. Leukoplakia
 D. Verrucous precancerous lesion of the vermilion border
 E. Abrasive Manganotti precancerous cheilitis
- 431.** 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. Chlorhexidine
- B. Dimethyl sulfoxide
- C. Mefenaminum natrium
- D. Hydrogen peroxide
- E. Furacilin

432. 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?

- A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis

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

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

434. A 47-year-old male patient consulted a dental surgeon about a slowly growing tumor on his lower lip which appeared six months ago. Objectively: on the lower lip there is a single horny conical projection above the surface of the skin up to 1.5 cm wide. The neoplasm adheres to the skin. Palpation reveals dense keratinous masses. What is the provisional diagnosis?

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

435. A 45-year-old patient has a dense semicircle neoplasm 1 cm in diameter on his lower lip. The tumor projects above the vermilion border by 0.5 cm. The surface is grayish-pink with a small number of closely arranged whitish scales. The tumor is not tender on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

436. 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. Devital extirpation
- B. Biological treatment
- C. Vital amputation
- D. Devital amputation
- E. Vital extirpation

437. 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. Acute median caries
- B. Chronic median caries

- C. Acute deep caries
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic deep caries

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

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

439. 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, 31, 32, 33 teeth, soft plaque and tartar are present, gingival sulci are up to 2 mm deep. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute deep gingivitis
- B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Initial stage of chronic generalized periodontitis
- E. Exacerbation of initial generalized periodontitis

440. 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. Complete blood count
- B. Urinalysis
- C. Panoramic radiography
- D. Allergologic tests
- E. Kavetsky test with trypan blue

441. 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 generalized periodontitis, chronic course
- B. Catarrhal gingivitis
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Exacerbation of I grade generalized periodontitis
- E. II grade parodontosis

442. 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 μ A. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Hyperemia of the pulp
- E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis

443. 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. Chemical-cure composite
- B. Silicate cement
- C. Silicophosphate cement
- D. Light-curing composite
- E. Compomer

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

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

445. Soon after anesthetization a 55-year-old patient reported severe

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

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

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

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

447. 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. Application of keratoplastic agents
- C. Irradiation with helium-neon laser
- D. Application of corticosteroid ointment
- E. Application of antibiotic ointment

448. A 48-year-old female patient complains of hard tissue defects found on the maxillary incisors. The defects appeared about a year ago and have been enlarging since that time. Objectively: on the convex portion of the vestibular surface of the maxillary incisors there are oval varisized enamel defects. The defect surface is smooth, lustrous, solid. In order to prevent progression of this process, the patient should be advised to limit consumption of:

- A. Sour food
- B. Marine products
- C. Meat products
- D. Sweet food
- E. Tea

449. During local anesthetization with 2 ml of 10% lidocaine a 9-year-old girl suddenly screamed, lost consciousness and developed generalized convulsions. The skin is pale and cyanotic. The pulse is not palpable because of convulsions. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Lidocaine intoxication
- B. Angioedema
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Bronchial obstruction
- E. Febrile seizures

450. 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. Potassium iodide electrophoresis
- B. UHF
- C. D'Arsonvalisation
- D. Fluctuorization
- E. Galvanization
- A. Chewing, biting off
- B. Breathing, swallowing
- C. Swallowing, biting off
- D. Biting off, breathing
- E. Speech, chewing

451. 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?

- A. Acute suppurative periodontitis
- B. Acute serous periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Localized periodontitis
- E. Acute suppurative pulpitis

452. 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 μ A. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute suppurative pulpitis
- B. Acute pulpitis limited
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute suppurative periodontitis
- E. Acute serous periodontitis

453. A 60-year-old patient underwent 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. Chemical cure composite
- B. Hybrid glass ionomer
- C. Compomer
- D. Light cure composite
- E. Silicate cement

454. 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. Syncope
- B. Collapse
- C. Anaphylactic shock
- D. Epileptic seizure
- E. Traumatic shock

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

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

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

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

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

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

458. A 40-year-old male patient complains of a long-existing fissure in the central portion of the vermilion border of his lower lip. The patient has been a smoker since the age of 16. Along the midline of the vermilion border of the lower lip there is a deep fissure up to 1,0 cm long with the rolled edges. The fissure heals

spontaneously, but recurs soon after epithelialization. The patient was diagnosed with chronic lower lip fissure. Conservative treatment proved to be ineffective. Select the most efficient method of treatment:

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

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

460. A 25-year-old patient complains of pain when biting on the 15 tooth. The pain arose two days ago, has a constant 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

461. 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. Periodontosis grade I
- B. Periodontosis grade II
- C. Periodontosis initial stage
- D. Catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Localized periodontitis

462. 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 the most likely provisional diagnosis?

- A. Actinic cheilitis
- B. Exfoliative cheilitis, edematous form
- C. Eczematous cheilitis
- D. Lichen planus, erosive form
- E. Mycotic angular cheilitis

463. A 25-year-old male patient lives in a locality where fluoride concentration in drinking water is 5,5 mg/l. Tooth crowns are deformed due to destruction and wear of hard tissues. In the 22, 23, 32 teeth the enamel is chipped. What form of fluorosis is observed in this patient?

- A. Destructive
- B. Streaked
- C. Spotty
- D. Chalky and speckled
- E. Erosive

464. Prior to the preparation of a tooth for a porcelain-fused-to-metal crown, a dentist anaesthetized a patient with a history of bronchial asthma with 2% solution of novocaine. A few minutes later, the patient complained of shortness of breath (more difficult expiration), there appeared acrocyanosis, swollen neck veins, Ps-100 bpm, rhythmic, AP- 180/110 mmHg. Percussion revealed box sound over lungs. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Attack of bronchial asthma
- B. Coronary artery disease
- C. Pulmonary artery thrombosis
- D. Bronchiectasis
- E. Collapse

