1. During the preventive examination of the 18-year-old patient the chalky white spots with rough and painless surface when probing were revealed after removing the dental deposit on vestibular surfaces in cervical area of 22 and 41 teeth. The enamel resistance test (TER-test) composes 7 points. What morphological changes are typical in given disease?
A. Degenerative changes of odontoblasts
B. The changes in mantle dentine layer
C. The damage of enamel-dentine junction
D. Superficial demineralization of enamel
E. Subsuperficial demineralization of enamel

2. The 20-year-old patient addressed to the doctor with complaint on discomfort when chewing in the 35 tooth. Objectively: the deep carious cavity is revealed on occlusal surface of 35 tooth, which is communicated with cavity of tooth. The entrance opening of the carious cavity is broad, the walls are dense and pigmented. After the following clinical examination the chronic gangrenous pulpitis of 35 teeth is diagnosed. What is the most informative for the diagnosis from below listed examination methods?
A. Cold test
B. Vertical percussion
C. Deep probing
D. Horizontal percussion
E. Detection of vasoporesys symptom

3. The 30-year-old patient resides in area with contents of the fluorine in drinking water 0.7 mg/l. Complains of teeth sensitivity from sweet, sour. Objectively: the chalky white opaque spots are revealed on the vestibular surfaces in cervical area of the 12, 13, 14, 23, 24 teeth. The surface is rough and painless when probing. What is the most exactly confirm the correct diagnosis from below listed?
A. Cold test
B. X-ray
C. Termal test
D. Elektroodontodiagnosis
E. Percussion

4. The 18-year-old man complains of sensitivity to sweet and sour in 14, 13, 12, 23, 24 teeth. Objectively: in cervical area of these teeth single chalky white opaque spots with indistinct borders are revealed. What method of the examination would allow to judge about condition of the pulp before X-ray?
A. Vital coloration
B. X-ray
C. Vital colouration
D. Electroodontodiagnosis
E. Percussion

5. During oral cavity examination of the 19-year old girl dentist has revealed the white spots on vestibular surfaces in cervical area of 11, 21 teeth. By patient’s opinion they appeared around two months ago and during this time their size have been increasing slowly. For which of listed below diseases is the most typical such course of the disease?
A. Caries.
B. Hypoplasia of enamel.
C. Necrosis of enamel.
D. Flyuorosis
E. Erosion of enamel

6. The 50-year-old woman addressed to dentist with complaint on food sticking in the tooth of the mandible. Objectively: the carious cavity within circumpulpal dentine filled dense and pigmented dentine is revealed on distal and occlusal surface of the 45 tooth. The diagnosis “chronic deep caries” was installed. What examinations base on the dentist must conduct the differential diagnostics with chronic periodontitis?
A. Percussion
B. Probing
C. Palpation of oral mucosa in area of the top root tooth
D. Elektroodontodiagnosis
E. Cold test

7. The 35-year-old patient addressed to the dentist with complaint on rapid pain from termal irritants in 46, 47 teeth. Objectively: the occlusal surfaces of 46, 47 teeth are intact, contact surfaces can not be examined because of tight teeth position. What method of examination is necessary to use in this instance if there is suspicion on presence of the carious cavities?
A. X-ray
B. Vital coloration
C. Cold test
D. Probing
E. Electroodontodiagnosis

8. In the 13 tooth during preventive examination the deep carious cavity is revealed. Carious cavity is not united with cavity of the tooth, dentine is pigmented and dense, the reaction on cold irritant, probing of the carious cavity bottom, percussion of the tooth are painless. On x-ray picture the root canal is direct, it’s shade is clearly tracked from orifice to top, near the apex there is the expansion of periodontal slot. What method of the examination would allow to judge about condition of the pulp before X-ray?
A. Vital coloration
B. Electroodontodiagnosis
C. Cold test
D. Probing
E. Percussion

9. The 39-year-old woman complains of falling out of the filling from the 22 tooth. The filling has fallen out three days ago. Objectively: on medial contact surface of the 22 tooth the deep carious cavity, filled by dense and pigmented dentine without junction with cavity of the tooth is revealed. Probing of carious cavity and tooth percussion are painless. The reaction on cold is painless. The mucose of the gums in 22 tooth area is without pathological change. Between what diseases must dentist conduct the differential diagnostics in this instance?
10. The 28 years old woman addressed to dentist with complaint on pain from terminal and chemical irritants in maxilla and mandible teeth. Objectively: on vestibular surfaces of the incisors and canines in cervical area of the maxilla and mandible wrong form defects hard tooth tissues within enamel (before enamel-dentin junction), filled by softened tissues are revealed. Between what diseases is it necessary to conduct the differential diagnostics in given clinical event? (Choose one)

A. Hipoplasia and wedge-shaped defect  
B. Hipoplasia and necrosis  
C. Caries and necrosis of enamel  
D. Caries and erosion of enamel  
E. Erosion and wedge-shaped defect

11. The 30 years old patient complains of food sticking between 46 and 47 teeth that appeared two weeks ago. Objectively: 46 and 47 teeth are intact, percussion of the teeth is painless, gingival papilla between 46-47 teeth is oedematous and hypertrophic, under it there is insignificant amount of food debris. What type of the examination must be used for revealing of hidden carious cavities? (Choose one)

A. Vital coloration  
B. Luminescent diagnostics  
C. Transillumination diagnostics  
D. Electroodontodiagnosis  
E. X-ray examination

12. The 48 years old patient addressed to the dentist with complaint on pain in 45 tooth, which disturbs for a year. The pain appears during biting. Earlier the 45 tooth was filled. At examination the next is revealed: the mucose in the apex area of the given tooth is hyperemic with cyanosis. The 45 tooth has rose colour, the filling has fallen out. What method of the examination is required for therapeutic approach determination? (Choose one)

A. Termal test  
B. Palpation of the gums.  
C. X-ray  
D. Probing  
E. EOD

13. The 18 years old patient complains of teeth sensitivity to sweet, sour, presence of the cosmetic defect. Objectively: in cervical area of the 14, 13 teeth the single chalky white spots with opaque tone without damage of enamel painless when probing are revealed. The spots are colored by 2% solution methylene blue. What kind of enumerated diagnosis is the most probable? (Choose one)

A. Fluorosis, spot form  
B. Localized hipoplasia  
C. Acute superficial caries  
D. Chronic superficial caries  
E. Systemic hipoplasia

14. The 20 years old patient, addressed to the dentist with complaint on pain in 23 tooth when eating sour or sweet meal. After the eliminating of irritants the pain disappears. The complaints appeared two weeks ago. On vestibular surface of the 23 tooth the oval white spot by size 2-3 mms is revealed. Spot surface is rough, the colouration by methylene blue does not disappear after washing off by water. Define the most probable diagnosis. (Choose one)

A. Acute initial caries  
B. Acute superficial caries  
C. Spot form of fluorosis  
D. Initial stage of enamel necrosis  
E. Local hipoplasia of enamel

15. The pregnant woman 22 years old complains of appearance of white spots on frontal teeth of the maxilla, which appeared during the 4th month of pregnancy. Objectively: on vestibular surfaces of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth in cervical area chalky white colour spots are revealed. The enamel surface have lost the glitter, became rough when probing. The brief pain appears from chemical irritants. Put the preliminary diagnosis. (Choose one)

A. Chronic initial caries  
B. Acute superficial caries  
C. Fluorosis of teeth  
D. Acute initial caries  
E. Systemic hipoplasia of enamel

16. The 23 years old patient complains of presence of the white colour spots on occlusal surface of the teeth, sensations of the soreness of the mouth, which appears during eating of sour meal. The spots appeared about 3 months ago. Objectively: on occlusal surface in fissures of 46, 36, 27 teeth the chalky white colour spots are revealed, which are well coloured by 2% solution of methylene blue. The probing defined roughness of spot surfaces, defects of enamel are not revealed. Put the diagnosis. (Choose one)

A. Acute superficial caries.  
B. Acute initial caries.  
C. Acute middle caries.  
D. Chronic middle caries.  
E. Chronic superficial caries.

17. The 17 years old girl complains of teeth sensitivity to sweet and sour. Objectively: in cervical area of the 14, 13, 23, 24 teeth the chalky white colour spots with rough surface painless when probing are revealed. The spots are coloured by 2% solution of methylene blue, EOD - 4 mA. What is the most probable diagnosis? (Choose one)

A. Systemic hipoplasia  
B. Acute superficial caries  
C. Acute initial caries  
D. Fluorosis, spot form  
E. Erosion of enamel
18. The 23 years old patient complains of presence of the white colour spots on occlusal teeth, feeling of the soreness of the mouth, which appears during eating of sour meal. The spots appeared approximately 3 months ago. Objectively: on vestibular surfaces of the 46, 36, 27 teeth in cervical area the chalky white colour spots are revealed. They are well coloured by 2 % solution of methylene blue, probing defines the roughness of spot surfaces. Put the diagnosis:
A. Acute initial caries
B. Acute superficial caries
C. Hipoplasia of enamel
D. Endemic fluorosis
E. Chronic superficial caries.

19. The 20 years old patient addressed to dentist with complaint on presence of chalky white spots on 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth surfaces, sensation of the soreness of the mouth from chemical irritants when eating. Objectively: on vestibular surfaces of the 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth in cervical area the chalky white colour spots by size 0,2 - 0,3 sm with rough surface are revealed, which is coloured by 2 % solution of methylene blue. Put the diagnosis:
A. Chronic initial caries
B. Acute superficial caries
C. Hipoplasia of enamel
D. Acute initial caries
E. Fluorosis

20. The 22 years old patient addressed to the dental clinic with complaint on presence of esthetic defect on tooth of the maxilla, which he revealed a week ago. At review on vestibular surface of the 21 tooth in cervical area the chalky white colour spot is revealed. It’s surface is opaque and rough when probing. Cold test and percussion of 21 tooth are painless. After using of 2% solution of methylene blue the spot was coloured into blue colour. Put the diagnosis.
A. Chronic initial caries
B. Acute initial caries
C. Acute superficial caries
D. Hipoplasia of enamel
E. Fluorosis

21. The 16 years old girl complains of presence of rough whitish spots on vestibular surfaces of central maxilla incisors. The spots appeared several months ago and their sizes have been increasing since this moment. Girl was born and lives in area with contents of fluorine in drinking water 1.4 mg/l. What is the treatment tactics of these spots?
A. Dental intervention is not needed
B. Preparation with the following filling
C. Silverring of the spots
D. Grinding of the spots
E. Remineralization therapy

22. The 27 years old patient addressed to dentist with complaint on pain in 36 tooth, which appears from cold and sweet food and quickly disappears after stopping of the irritant action. Objectively: on vestibular surface of 35 tooth in cervical area the defect of hard tissues in enamel borders is revealed. The edges of the defect are chalky white colour, friable. EOD - 5 mcA. What diagnosis is the most probable?
A. Hipoplasia of enamel
B. Acute middle caries
C. Erosion of enamel
D. Acute superficial caries
E. Fluorosis, erosion form

23. The patient complains of pain from sweet and sour in 11 tooth. On vestibular surface of 11 tooth in cervical area against a chalky white colour of enamel background defect with bottom of the light colour is revealed, which reaches enamel-dentin border. Probing of the defect is painful, percussion and cold test of 11 tooth are painless. What diagnosis is the most probable?
A. Acute initial caries
B. Acute superficial caries
C. Acute middle caries
D. Hipoplasia of enamel
E. Fluorosis

24. The 35 years old patient complains of acute brief pain in 24 tooth about a month, which appears from sweet, cold and hot food. Objectively: on vestibular surface of 24 tooth there is a defect in cervical area within enamel. The enamel edges are friable, they have white colour. Percussion is painless, probing causes the pain. EOD - 8 mcA. Put the diagnosis:
A. Acute middle caries
B. Erosion of enamel
C. Fluorosis, erosion form
D. Acute superficial caries
E. Hipoplasia of enamel

25. The 25 years old patient complains of brief pain from sweet, cold irritants in 21 tooth. Objectively: on vestibular surface of the 21 tooth in cervical area the defect of hard tissues within enamel is revealed. The edges of enamel are uneven, chalky white colour. The bottom probing of cavity is painless, reaction on cold is painful, but quickly disappears. Put the diagnosis:
A. Acute superficial caries
B. Wedge-shaped defect
C. Acute initial caries
D. Hipoplasia of enamel
E. Erosion of enamel

26. The 25 years old patient is disturbed by pain in 15 tooth about two weeks, which appears from sweet and stops quickly after the irritant eliminating. Objectively: on occlusal surface of 15 tooth the defect within enamel is revealed. The enamel edges are friable, they have chalky white colour. The T-test is negative, percussion is painless. EOD - 6 mcA. What diagnosis is the most probable?
A. Hipoplasia of enamel
B. Acute middle caries
C. Erosion of enamel
D. Acute superficial caries
E. Fluorosis, erosion form
27. The 20 years old girl complains of pain from sweet, sour. Objectively: on vestibular surface of 11 tooth the chalky white colour spot with rough surface when probing is revealed. In the centre of the spot the defect within enamel is revealed. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Erosion of enamel
B. Acute middle caries
C. Acute superficial caries
D. Acute initial caries
E. Necrosis of enamel

28. The 45 years old patient complains of presence of the enamel defect in the mandible tooth. Objectively: on occlusial surface of 15 tooth the defect within enamel is revealed, the enamel is not pigmented, probing of the cavity bottom results in small painfulness. EOD=4 mcA, percussion is not painful. Put the diagnosis.
A. Chronic superficial caries
B. Acute middle caries
C. Acute superficial caries
D. Hipoplaxia of enamel
E. Endemic fluorosis

29. The 20 years old patient complains of pain in mandible tooth of the left side, which appears from sweet and immediately disappears after stopping of the irritant action. Objectively: on occlusial surface of 36 tooth carious cavity within enamel is revealed, edges of enamel are friable and chalky white colour. Probing of the carious cavity is painful. Cold test is negative, percussion of the 36 tooth is painless. EOD - 6 mcA. Put the diagnosis.
A. Acute superficial caries
B. Hipoplaxia of enamel
C. Acute middle caries
D. Necrosis of enamel
E. Erosion of enamel

30. The 25 years old patient addressed to clinic of the conservative dentistry with complaint on brief pain in 46 tooth, which appears at hit of hard food in 46 tooth. After the irritant eliminating pain disappears immediately. The complaints appeared several months ago. Objectively: carious cavity within layer of mantle dentine is on distal contact surface of 46 tooth. The entrance opening is wide. The dentine is dense, pigmented. It is taken off with difficult by excavator, the bottom and walls carious cavity probing is painless. Vertical and horizontal percussion of 46 tooth is painless. EOD - 6 mcA. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute middle caries
B. Chronic middle caries
C. Chronic superficial caries
D. Acute deep caries
E. Chronic periodontitis

31. The 35 years old man addressed to dentist for the reason of sanation of the oral cavity. Objectively: on vestibular surface of the 22 tooth in cervical area the hard tissues defect within mantle dentine is revealed, dentine is dense, dark colour, bottom is rough. Probing and cold do not cause the pain. What diagnosis is the most probable?
A. Erosion of enamel
B. Wedge-shaped defect
C. Fluorosis, destructive form
D. Chronic middle caries
E. Necrosis of hard tissues

32. During preventive examination of the 45 years old patient on occlusial surface of the 23 tooth carious cavity within mantle dentine is revealed. The bottom and walls filled by dense pigmented dentine, probing and reaction on cold are painless. Percussion of the 23 tooth is painless, EOD - 6 mcA. Put the most probable diagnosis.
A. Chronic deep caries
B. Acute middle caries
C. Chronic middle caries
D. Acute deep caries
E. Chronic periodontitis

33. The 32 years old patient complaints of brief pain from chemical and termal irritants in maxilla tooth on the left, which quickly disappears after irritant eliminating. During objective examination in 29 tooth the carious cavity with narrow entrance opening is revealed, it is placed within mantle dentine. The dentine of the bottom and walls is soft, grey colour. Probing of enamel-dentin border is painful. Percussion is painless. EOD - 6 mcA. Put the diagnosis.
A. Acute middle caries
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
C. Acute superficial caries
D. Acute deep caries
E. Chronic middle caries

34. The 30 years old patient complaints of presence of the carious cavity in maxilla tooth. The carious cavity appeared 5 months ago. During objective examination in the 26 tooth the carious cavity with wide entrance opening is revealed, which is situated within mantle dentine. The carious cavity does not connect with cavity of tooth. The dentine of the bottom and walls of carious cavity are dense and pigmented. What is preliminary diagnosis?
A. Chronic deep caries
B. Chronic superficial caries
C. Acute middle caries
D. Acute deep caries
E. Chronic middle caries

35. The 22 years old man addressed to dental polyclinic with complaint on presence of carious cavity in 11 tooth. Objectively: on medial contact surface of the 11 tooth the carious cavity within mantle dentine layer filled by light softened dentine is revealed. The reaction on cold is painful weakly. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute deep caries
B. Chronic middle caries
C. Chronic deep caries
D. Acute middle caries
E. Acute superficial caries
36. The 30 years old patient has the complaint on brief pain in maxilla tooth from sweet and cold. The pain appeared a month ago. Objectively: on occlusial surface of the 26 tooth the carious cavity with narrow entrance opening within mantle dentine is revealed. The dentine of the bottom and walls is softened, probing of enamel-dentin border is painful, percussion is painless, during termiodiagnosis the pain appears, then quickly disappears after irritant eliminating. Make the diagnosis.
A. Acute initial caries
B. Hyperaemia of pulp
C. Acute deep caries
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
E. Acute middle caries

37. The 27 years old patient during several weeks is disturbed by the brief pain in the 16 tooth from sweet and cold food. Objectively: on occlusial surface of the 16 tooth the cavity with within mantle dentine is revealed, filled by softened weakly pigmented dentine. After necrectomy carious cavity bottom is dense and not painful. Walls preparation of the defect is sensitive in area of enamel-dentin border. The 16 tooth reacts on amperage 5 mcA. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute middle caries.
B. Acute deep caries.
C. Chronic middle caries.
D. Chronic deep caries.
E. Chronic periodontitis

38. During objective examination of the 46 years old patient on occlusial surface of 46 tooth the carious cavity within mantle dentine is revealed. The carious cavity is filled by food debris, walls and bottom covered by pigmented dentine, probing of the bottom and walls does not cause the pain sensations, T-test is painless, EOD - 4 mcA. Put the diagnosis.
A. Chronic deep caries.
B. Acute middle caries.
C. Chronic middle caries.
D. Acute initial caries.
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

39. The 40 years old patient complains of food sticking in mandible tooth. The cavity appeared 7 months ago. Objectively: on occlusial surface of the 34 tooth the carious cavity with broad entrance opening, placed within mantle dentine is revealed. The dentine of the bottom and walls is dense and pigmented. Probing of the bottom and walls is painless. EOD - 5 mcA. Make the diagnosis.
A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
C. Chronic deep caries
D. Chronic middle caries
E. Chronic initial caries

40. The patient addressed to the dentist with complaint on pain, which appears in the 45 tooth at action of cold, sour and sweet. The pain disappears after stopping of the irritant action. Objectively: on occlusial surface of 45 tooth the carious cavity within mantle dentine is revealed, which is filled by food debris and softened dentine, overhanging enamel edges have chalky white colour. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Chronic middle caries
B. Acute middle caries
C. Acute superficial caries
D. Acute deep caries
E. Chronic deep caries

41. During examination of the 40 years old patient on occlusial surface of the 46 tooth the carious cavity within mantle dentine is revealed. The carious cavity is filled by food debris, walls and bottom covered by pigmented dentine, probing of the bottom and walls does not cause the pain sensations, T-test is painless, EOD - 4 mcA. Put the diagnosis.
A. Chronic middle caries.
B. Acute middle caries.
C. Chronic deep caries.
D. Acute deep caries.
E. Chronic periodontitis.

42. The 27 years old patient addressed to dentist for preventive review. Objectively: in cervical area of 22 tooth the defect of the hard tooth tissues within mantle dentine is revealed. The dentine is dense and pigmented. The reaction on probing and percussion is absent. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Fluorosis, destructive form
B. Wedge-shaped defect
C. Erosion of the hard tooth tissues
D. Hipoplasia, destructive form
E. Chronic middle caries

43. The 18 years old patient complains of brief pain in the 37 tooth from sweet and cold. On occlusial surface of 37 tooth the carious cavity within mantle dentine layer filled by softened dentine is revealed. Probing of carious cavity walls is painful in the area of enamel-dentin junction, EOD - 6 mcA. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute superficial caries
B. Acute deep caries
C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
D. Acute middle caries
E. Hyperaemia of pulp

44. The 30 years old patient addressed to dentist with complaint on cosmetic defect and weak painfulness of the 44 tooth during teeth brushing. Objectively: the carious cavity within mantle dentine of the V class by Black is revealed. Probing of the cavity walls causes weak painfulness, T-test is positive. What the filling material is the most reasonable to select for filling of this cavity?
A. Silicate cement
B. Compomer
C. Amalgam
D. Siliko-phosphate cement
E. Polcarboxylate cement
45. The 25 years old patient complains of brief pain when eating sweet, hot, cold food in mandible tooth. Objectively: on medial contact surface of 36 tooth the carious cavity within circumpulpal dentine is revealed. The dentine is softened, it has light colour. Probing of carious cavity bottom is painfull. Vertical and horizontal percussion is painless. EOD 6 mcA. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Chronic middle caries
B. Acute middle caries
C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
D. Chronic deep caries
E. Acute deep caries

46. The 35 years old patient complains of presence of the carious cavity in mandible tooth on the left. The brief pain appears at hit of sweet and sour food in cavity. On occlusial surface of 36 tooth the carious cavity within circumpulpal dentine filled by light softened dentine is revealed. Probing of carious cavity bottom and walls are painful, cold causes the pain, which quickly disappears after stopping of the irritant action. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
B. Acute limited pulpitis
C. Acute deep caries
D. Acute middle caries
E. Chronic deep caries

47. The 25 years old woman addressed to dentist with complaint on acute pain in mandible on the right, which appears during eating. Objectively: on distal contact surface of 45 tooth the carious cavity within circumpulpal dentine, filled by light softened dentine is defined. Probing of the whole bottom is painful weakly, percussion is painless. The pain appears from cold water, then it stops quickly. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute middle caries
B. Acute deep caries
C. Chronic deep caries
D. Chronic middle caries
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

48. The patient Y., complains on acute brief pain in lower jaw tooth after action of temperature and chemical irritants. The tooth was not treated earlier, the pain appeared nearly month ago. Objective: on occclusial surface of 36 tooth the deep carious cavity within circumpulpal dentine with overhanging chalk-like color of enamel edges is revealed. The dentine of walls and bottom is softened, probing of bottom is painful weakly. The pain appears from cold irritant. EOD – 8 mcA. Make the diagnosis.
A. Chronic deep caries
B. Acute middle caries
C. Hyperemia of pulp
D. Acute deep caries
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

49. The 23 years old patient complains of presence of the carious cavity in 15 tooth. He noted this cavity one year ago. During examination on approximal-medial surface deep carious cavity within circumpulpal dentine, which does not connect with cavity of pulp, filled by dense pigmentated dentine is revealed. Probing, reaction on cold irritants, percussion are painless. EOD – 10 mcA. What diagnosis is the most probable?
A. Chronic deep caries
B. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
D. Chronic middle caries
E. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis

50. The 25 years old patient complains on brief pain from sweets in tooth of lower jaw, food sticking in caries cavity. Objectively: on occlusial surface of 36 tooth caries cavity with narrow entrance opening within circumpulpal dentine is revealed. Dentine is softened, caries cavity does not connect with cavity of tooth, probing of bottom is painful, percussion of 36 tooth is painless, palpation mucosa of gums near projection of apex of root is painless. During termodiagnosis the pain appears, then quickly disappears after irritant eliminating. Make the diagnosis.
A. Acute middle caries
B. Hyperemia of pulp
C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
D. Chronic deep caries
E. Acute deep caries

51. The 20 years old patient complains on the pain in 46 tooth, when he has been eating cold and hot food for 2 weeks. The pain disappears after irritant eliminating. What kind of disease is characterized such symptoms any more?
A. Chronic deep caries
B. Hyperemia of pulp
C. Acute limited pulpitis
D. Chronic middle caries
E. Acute deep caries

52. The 26 years old patient complains on the pain in 24 tooth during eating of cold and hot meals. Objectively: on approximal-medial surface the deep carious cavity of 24 tooth within circumpulpal dentine, filled by softened pigmentated dentine is revealed. Probing of cavity bottom, reaction on cold irritant are painful. The pain disappears after irritant eliminating. Make the diagnosis.
A. Chronic deep caries
B. Acute middle caries
C. Acute deep caries
D. Chronic middle caries
E. Acute limited pulpitis

53. The 25 years old patient complains on the pain during eating of sweets, hot and cold. This pain disappears after irritant eliminating. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity of 36 tooth on the approximal-medial surface in circumpulpal softened dentine. Probing of carious cavity bottom is painful. Make the diagnosis.
A. Acute middle caries
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
C. Chronic middle caries
D. Chronic deep caries
E. Acute deep caries

54. The 29 years old woman complains on acute pain on upper jaw on the left which appears after eating of sweet and sour food. Patient things that pain appeared near week
ago after removing of 28 tooth and neighbour tooth was
destroyed by removing process. Objectively: alveolar socket
of 28 tooth is in healing stage, palpation is painless. There is
a carious cavity of 27 tooth on occlusal surface within
circumpulpal dentine, it does not connect with the cavity of
pulp. The carious cavity was filled by light softened dentine,
short-time pain appears after cold irritant. The probing of
caries cavity bottom is painful. What is the probable
diagnosis?
A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
B. Acute limited pulpitis
C. Acute deep caries
D. Chronic deep caries
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

55. In 36 tooth of patient the carious cavity is revealed on
occlusal surface with overhanging eges, enamel is
crumbled, it has chalk-like color. The carious cavity is filled
by softened light grey-yellow color dentine. Probing is painful
near enamel-dentine junction and on the bottom in points of
proection of pulp. Make the diagnosis.
A. Chronic middle caries
B. Acute middle caries
C. Chronic deep caries
D. Hyperemia of pulp
E. Acute deep caries

56. The 40 years old patient complains on brief pain from
temperature irritants in 34 tooth. Objectively: on distal
surface of 34 tooth the carious cavity within circumpulpal
dentine is revealed. Walls and bottom are softened, weakly
pigmented, probing of bottom is a little painful. The pain
appears as reaction on cold and it disappears after irritant
eliminating. What is probable diagnosis?
A. Acute deep caries
B. Acute middle caries
C. Chronic deep caries
D. Chronic middle caries
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

57. The 19 years old patient complains on the pain in 36
tooth from sweets, cold irritants. The pain is aching, but it
disappears after irritant eliminating. Objectively: on occlusal
surface of 36 tooth the deep carious cavity within
circumpulpal dentine is revealed, it is filled by softened light
dentine. Probing of bottom of carious cavity and enamel-
dentine junction is painful. What is the probable diagnosis?
A. Hyperemia of pulp
B. Acute limited pulpitis
C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
D. Acute deep caries
E. Chronic deep caries

58. The 30 years old patient addressed to dentist with
complains on brief pain from cold irritant. The pain
disappears at moment after irritant eliminating. Objectively:
on occlusal surface of 47 tooth the carious cavity within
circumpulpal dentine, filled by light softened dentine is
revealed. Probing of enamel-dentine junction and bottom of
caries cavity are painless. EOD – 6 mA, reaction on cold irritant is painless. Make the most probable
diagnosis.
A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
B. Chronic middle caries
C. Chronic periodontitis
D. Chronic deep caries
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

59. The 39 years old woman addressed to dentist for the
reason of sanation of oral cavity. Complaints are absent.
During objective examination the carious cavity of 32 tooth
within circumpulpal dentine, filled by dense pigmented
dentine is revealed. Probing of carious cavity and
percussion of 32 tooth are painless. EOD – 6 mA, reaction
on cold irritant is painless. Make the most probable
diagnosis.
A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
B. Chronic middle caries
C. Chronic periodontitis
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
E. Acute deep caries

60. The 30 years old patient addressed to dentist with
complains on brief pain in maxilla tooth from cold irritant.
The pain disappears after irritant eliminating. Objectively: on
occlusal surface of 47 tooth the deep carious cavity within
circumpulpal dentine, filled by softened dentine is revealed.
Probing of cavity bottom is weakly painful. The T-test is
positive during action of irritant. Make the diagnosis.
A. Acute deep caries
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
C. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
D. Acute middle caries
E. Hyperemia of pulp.

61. The 27 years old patient addressed to dentist with
complains on brief pain from cold irritant. The pain
disappears after irritant eliminating. Objectively: on occlusal
surface of 37 tooth the deep carious cavity within
circumpulpal dentine, filled by light softened dentine is
revealed. Probing of enamel-dentine junction and bottom of
cavity is weakly painful, the T-test is positive. Make the
diagnosis.
A. Hyperemia of pulp.
B. Acute limited pulpitis
C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
D. Acute deep caries
E. Acute middle caries

62. The 20 years old patient complains on present of carious
cavity in 44 tooth. Objectively: on aproximal-medial surface
of 44 tooth the carious cavity within circumpulpal dentine,
filled by dense pigmented dentine is revealed. Probing of
caries cavity, percussion are painless. EOD – 6 mA. What is
the most probable diagnosis?
A. Chronic middle caries
B. Chronic deep caries
C. Chronic periodontitis
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
E. Hyperemia of pulp

63. During the treatment of the 24 years old patient by acute
middle caries of 35 tooth the cavity of tooth has been
opened (the V class by Black). What is the tactics of dentist?
A. To put mummification paste
B. Make the vital amputation of pulp
C. Make the vital extirpation of pulp
D. Make the devital extirpation of pulp
64. The 16 years old patient addressed to dentist with complains on feeling of soreness of the mouth in teeth on upper jaw during 2 weeks. During examination in pre cervical area of 11 and 21 teeth white spots with dull nuance and illegible contours, which are taken dyes intensively, are revealed. What is the treatment of 11 and 12 teeth?
   A. Preparation and filling
   B. Grinding of spots
   C. Antiseptic
   D. Impregnation
   E. Remineralisation therapy

65. The 25 years old patient is made the diagnosis: chronic deep caries of 23 tooth. Objectively: on vestibular surface in pre cervical area of 23 the carious cavity is located lower of gingival level. Choose the most optimal constant filling material for filling this caries cavity.
   A. Chemical composite
   B. Amalgam
   C. Componer
   D. Silico-phosphate cement
   E. Silicate cement

66. The 30 years old patient addressed to dentist for the reason of sanation of oral cavity. Objectively: on vestibular surface in pre cervical area of 13 and 23 teeth the lesions of hard tissues with irregular form within enamel are revealed. The bottom of lesions is rough, the edges have chalk-like colour. What is the tactics of treatment of these lesions?
   A. Processing of lesions with solution of silver.
   B. Filling with composite without preparation
   C. Remineralization therapy
   D. Grinding of lesions
   E. Preparation and filling

67. The 18 years old patient complained on brief pain in 21 tooth from cold and sweet. Objectively: on medial contact surface of 21 tooth the middle carious cavity (the III class by Black) within mantle dentine, filled by light softened dentine is revealed. The edges of enamel are friable, they have chalk-like colour. Index CFR -1,4, index of hygine by Fedorov-Volodkin -3.3. Choose the most optimal filling material for filling in this clinical situation.
   A. Glassionomer cement
   B. Light-cured composite
   C. Chemical composite
   D. Silicate cement
   E. Silico-phosphate cement

68. The 25 years old patient addressed to dentist with complains on acute pain in mandibular tooth on right side. The pain appears during eating. Objectively: the deep carious cavity on the occlusial-distal surface of 45 tooth, filled by light softened dentine is revealed. Probing of bottom carious cavity is weakly painful , percussion are painless. The brief pain appears from cold water. What medicine is it necessary to put on bottom of carious cavity during treatment?
   A. Arsenical paste
   B. Paste with consist corticosteroid
   C. Phosphate cement
   D. Calcidont

69. The 35 years old patient is made the diagnosis: chronic deep caries of 33 tooth. Light-cured composite material “Degufill” is chosen for filling. What kind of material for liner is it necessary to use in this situation?
   A. Phosphate cement with silver
   B. Glassionomer cement
   C. Dentine paste
   D. Zink-eugenol cement
   E. Eugenol-timol paste

70. The 42 years old patient is made the diagnosis: acute superficial caries of 24 tooth ( the V class by Black), cavity is localized on vestibular surface. What the filling material is it necessary to select for permanent filling?
   A. Silidont
   B. Policarboxylate cement
   C. Alfadent (light-cured composite)
   D. Adgesor
   E. Silicine

71. The 28 years old patient has been opened the cavity of tooth during treatment of deep caries of 26 tooth. What method is it necessary to use for farther treatment?
   A. Conservative (biological)
   B. Vital amputation
   C. Vital extirpation
   D. Devital amputation
   E. Devital extirpation

72. The 42 years old patient is made the diagnosis after detailed examination:acute superficial caries of 36 tooth. What treatment do you prescribe?
   A. Do not conduct treatment, to conduct supervision
   B. Preparation , constant filling
   C. Preparation, to put curative liner
   D. Remineralization therapy
   E. Grinding of spot

73. The 26 years old woman addressed to dentis with complains on present of carious cavity in 36 tooth. Objectively: on occlusial surface of 36 tooth the deep caries cavity filled by dense pigmented dentine is revealed. Dentist made the diagnosis: chronic deep caries of 36 tooth. Silver amalgam was chosen for filling of tooth. How is it necessary to form walls of carious cavity relative to its bottom?
   A. To make wide inlet
   B. Lateral bending to center of carious cavity
   C. Under right angle
   D. Lateral bending to walls of carious cavity
   E. In the oval

74. The 25 years old patient with chronic deep caries of 46 tooth the filling from silver amalgam was filled. There was liner from phosphate cement on the bottom with thickness of 0.5mm. The brief pain appeared in 24 hours from temperature irritants. What kind of negative properties of amalgam were caused the appearance of the pain?
   A. The absence of adhesion
   B. Toxical action of mercury
   C. Toxical action of oxidants
   D. The long-term hardening of filling
   E. High thermal conduction
75. The 34 years old patient has been opened medial-buccal horn of pulp during preparation for treatment of acute deep caries of 26 tooth. Prescribe the most rational treatment.
   A. Method of vital amputation of pulp
   B. Method of devital amputation of pulp
   C. Biological method
   D. Method of vital extirpation of pulp
   E. Method of devital extirpation of pulp

76. The 20 years old woman addressed to dentist with complains on brief pain in 22 tooth from cold irritant during hitting of food into tooth. These complains have lasted during some months. Afterwards examinations it is made the diagnosis: acute deep caries of 22 tooth. What kind of material for liner do you put on the bottom of carious cavity?
   A. Glassionomer cement
   B. Calcidont
   C. Phosphate cement
   D. Phosphate cement with silver
   E. Silidont

77. White spots on precervical areas of frontal teeth are revealed during examinations of dentist of the 17 years old patient. It is made the diagnosis: acute initial caries of 11-42 teeth. What changes of mineral composition of carious spots does dentist take into attention before to prescribe local reminelization therapy?
   A. The changes of contents of Ca, P and F are absent.
   B. The excess of Ca, P and F
   C. The excess of Ca, deficiency of P and F
   D. Deficiency of Ca, P, F
   E. Deficiency of Ca, the excess of P and F

78. It was decided to use the method opened version of “sandwich technique” for filling of carious cavities of II class by Black in 36 tooth. What kind of glassionomer cement is fulfilled necessity for this method well and it is necessary to use for replacement of dentine?
   A. Baseline (Dentsply)
   B. Aqua-Gem (Dentsply)
   C. Vitremer TC (3M)
   D. Aqua-Jonobond (VOCO)
   E. Vitrabond (3M)

79. The 35 years old patient is made the diagnosis: chronic middle caries of 36 tooth. There is carious cavity of the II class by Black with lesion of occlusal surface. What filling material should dentist select for filling this cavity?
   A. Light-cured mikrohybrid composite material
   B. Glassionomer cement
   C. Silico-phosphate cement
   D. Light-cured flowing composite
   E. Light-cured microfilling composite

80. After examination of carious cavity on occlusial-distal surface of 47 tooth the 50 years old patient was made diagnosis: chronic middle caries of 47 tooth. What filling material is it used the most reasonable in this clinical situation?
   A. Silico-phosphate cement
   B. Amalgam
   C. Compomer

D. Glassionomer cement
E. Policarboxylate cement

81. Patient was made the diagnosis: chronic initial caries on distal surface of 28 tooth. What of treatment tactics of dentist should be in this case?
   A. Grinding of distal surface of 28 tooth
   B. Preparation and filling of cavity
   C. Using of compomer
   D. The treatment is not necessary
   E. Extraction of 28 tooth

82. The 25 years old man complains on the pain near frontal teeth in upper jaw during eating of cold food. These symptoms appeared 2 month ago past trauma. During survey: the angle of crown of 11 tooth is absent, cutting edge of 21 tooth within dentine is broken off. Probing of 11 and 21 teeth are painful, reaction on cold irritant is painful, brief; EOD – 6 mcA. What kind of filling material is it used the most reasonable for restoration these teeth?
   A. Compomer
   B. Glassionomer cement
   C. Hybrid composite
   D. Silicate cement
   E. Macrofilled composite

83. Patient addressed with complains on permanent aching pain in tooth, which increase during bitting. The tooth was filled 3 days ago for deep caries. Objectively: on occlusial surface of 16 tooth there is a filling, vertical percussion is painful. During bitting premature contact on tooth is revealed, dentitions do not close up in occlusion. The oral mucosa near projection of apexes of roots of 16 tooth is without changes, temperature probe is painless, EOD – 6 mcA. The periodontal tissues are without changes on X-ray. What must dentist do in the first place?
   A. The correction of filling
   B. The removal of filling
   C. To prescribe physiotherapeutic procedures
   D. To prescribe antiseptic garglings
   E. To carry out anesthesia

84. During survey in patient carious cavity of 11 tooth within circumpulal dentine with damages angle and cutting edge of tooth is revealed. What kind of filling material has advantage?
   A. Light-cured glassionomer cement
   B. Composite material chemical solidification
   C. Chemical composite material as powder and liquid
   D. Silicate cement
   E. Light-cured composite material

85. The 42 years old woman complains on presence of carious cavity in 23 tooth and cosmetic defect. Objectively: the carious cavity of 23 tooth on precervical vestibular surface, which spread considerably below of level of gingival edge is revealed. The cavity is filled with dense dark-brown dentine, within mantle dentine, the probing is painless practically. Choose the most optimal filling material for filling in this clinical situation.
   A. Silicate cement
   B. Chemical composite
   C. Silico-phosphate cement
D. Glassionomer cement
E. Light-cured composite material

86. The 40 years old patient complains on presence of carious cavity in 22 tooth. Objectively: on medial-contact surface the deep carious cavity of 22 tooth is revealed. The probing is few painful. What kind of filling material is indicated in this clinical situation?
A. Silicate cement
B. Light-cured glassionomer cement
C. Glassionomer cement
D. Silico-phosphate cement
E. Light-cured composite material

87. After survey of carious cavity on occlusial-distal surface of 47 tooth the 50 years old patient is made diagnosis: chronic middle caries of 47 tooth. What kind of filling material is indicated in this clinical situation?
A. Amalgam
B. Silico-phosphate cement
C. Compomer
D. Glassionomer cement
E. Policarboxylate cement

88. The 25 years old woman addressed to dentist with complains on acute pain in tooth in lower jaw right during eating. Objectively: on distal-occlusial surface the carious cavity of 45 tooth within circumpulpal dentine, filled with light softened dentine is revealed. The probing is weakly painful on the bottom of carious cavity, percussion of tooth is painless. The brief pain appears from cold water. What medicine do you put on the bottom of carious cavity?
A. Glassionomer cement
B. Paste with timol
C. Paste with hydroxid calcium
D. Phosphate cement with silver
E. Phosphat cement

89. The 27 years woman old addressed to dentist with complains on presence of destroyed 11 tooth. Objectively: there is deep carious cavity on palatinum and medial surfaces with damage of cutting edge. Choose the most optimal filling material for restoration of tooth crown.
A. Glassionomer cement
B. Macrofilled composite
C. Microfilled composite
D. Microhybrid composite
E. Silicate cement

90. The 63 years old woman complains on presence of carious cavities on vestibular surface of central upper incisors. Objectively: there are carious cavities within mantle dentine on precervical areas of 11 and 12 teeth. The dentine is dense, it has dark-brown color. Gingival mucosa is easy bleeding, hyperemized. The bite is deep. What contraindication could be for immediately filling these cavities with light-cured composite?
A. The presence of anomaly of bite
B. The presence of inflammatory of gingival (gingivitis)
C. The presence of dark dentine on the bottom of carious cavity
D. The depth of cavity
E. The localization of cavity in precervical area

91. The 54 years old patient complains on falling out of filling from frontal tooth. Objectively: the middle carious cavity in 21 tooth the IV class by Black is revealed. The probing, cold probe, percussion are painless. The patient has stimulator of cardiac rhythm. What kind of enumerated filling materials is more useful in this clinical situation?
A. Light-cured composite
B. Glassionomer cement
C. Chemical composite
D. Light-cured glassionomer cement
E. Compomer

92. During examination of oral cavity of the 30 years old patient the carious cavity of 11 tooth within circumpulpal dentine with damage of tooth angle and cutting edge was revealed. What kind of filling material is better for filling in this situation?
A. Chemical composite material as powder and liquid
B. Silicate cement
C. Light-cured glassionomer cement
D. Chemical composite material as paste-paste
E. Light-cured composite material

93. The 29 years old patient complains on insignificant pain during eating in 37 tooth, bleeding of gums. During examination on medial surface of 37 tooth filling is revealed, contact point between 37 and 36 of teeth is absent, interdental gingival papilla between teeth is atrophied, the depth of periodontal pocket is 4 mm. On X-ray – there are resorption of top of interalveolar septum between 36 and 37 teeth, phenomenon of osteoporos, in another areas changes are absent. What is the first cause of periodontal lesion?
A. Unreasonable filling
B. Virulent microflora
C. Insufficient hygiene
D. Traumatic occlusion
E. Decrease of local resistant

94 The 29 years old patient, sportmen, during treatment of acute deep caries suddenly turned pale, complained on dizziness, sickness and lost consciousness. What kind of pathological condition is developed in patient?
A. Stenocardia
B. Acute cardiac decompensation
C. Myocardial infarction
D. Unconsciousness
E. Collapse
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