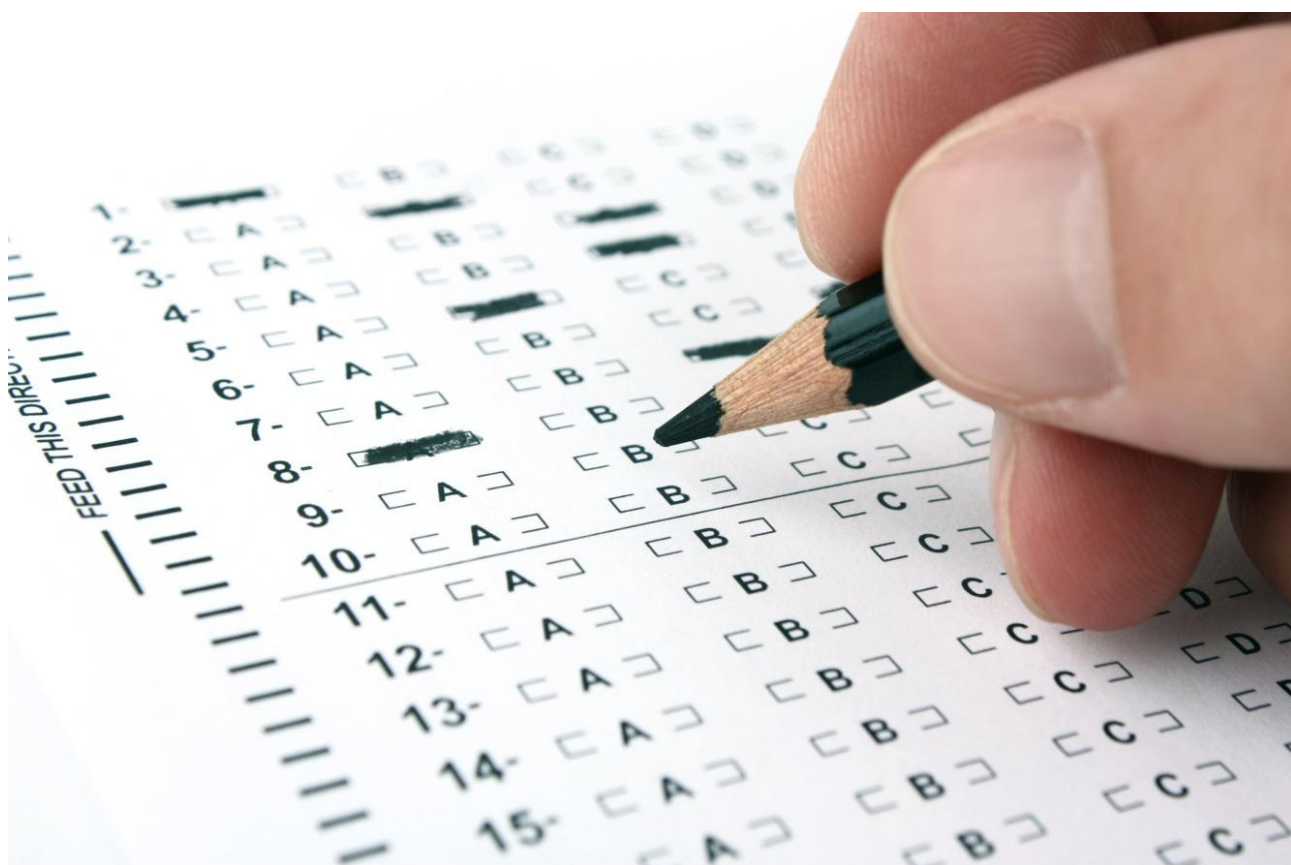


**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНА УСТАНОВА
«ЦЕНТРАЛЬНИЙ МЕТОДИЧНИЙ КАБІНЕТ З ВИЩОЇ МЕДИЧНОЇ
ОСВІТИ МІНІСТЕРСТВА ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ»
ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ
«УКРАЇНСЬКА МЕДИЧНА СТОМАТОЛОГІЧНА АКАДЕМІЯ»**

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PREVENTION OF DENTAL DISEASES

(workbook of tests for 3 course students)



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Рекомендовано Державною установою «Центральний методичний кабінет з вищої медичної освіти МОЗ України» як навчальний посібник для англомовних студентів стоматологічних факультетів вищих навчальних закладів МОЗ України (протокол засідання Комісії для організації підготовки навчальної та навчально-методичної літератури для осіб, які навчаються у вищих медичних (фармацевтичному) навчальних закладах та закладах післядипломної освіти МОЗ України від 27.10.2016 № 3).

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THEMATIC PLAN OF
PRACTICAL LESSONS FOR THE THIRD – YEAR DENTAL
FOREIGN STUDENTS IN STUDYING «DENTAL DISEASES
PREVENTION»

(Quantity of hours is 70)

№	Themes for practical lessons	Hour
	Module 1. Theoretical substantiation of the dental diseases prevention and oral hygiene.	70
	Content module 2. General questions of the dental diseases prevention. Algorithm of the dental examination recommended for the children and the oral status estimation with indices.	16
1.	Introduction to the prevention course. General questions of dental diseases prevention, aims, tasks, economic efficiency. Instruction about the technical safety in the dentistry room.	2
2.	Anatomy-physiologic features of oral cavity structure in the different age of children. The development stages of the maxillofacial area, dental formation, oral mucous and periodontium.	2
3.	Clinical and anatomical dental formulas. The dental examination methods. Algorithm of dental examination. Carrying out the dental examination with the students.	2
4.	The caries indices.	2
5.	Hygienic indices of the oral cavity. Practical determination of hygienic indices (Green-Vermillion, Fedorova-Volodkina, Silness-Loe).	2

6.	Periodontal indices used for determination of the periodontal status. The periodontal indices used in practice (CPITN, PMA, PI, test of Pissareva-Shillera).	2
7.	The methods of dental examination accordant with WHO recommendation. The registration of dental status and filling of the WHO card.	2
8.	Control of the content module 1.	2
	Content module 2. Caries resistance and oral hygiene.	24
9.	The cariesogenic situation in oral cavity. Methods of expose and removal this situation.	2
10.	The structure and biological properties of the enamel and dentine. Maturation of enamel after eruption of teeth.	2
11.	Caries resistant factors of dental enamel. Carry out the preventive methods caries during formation, mineralization and enamel maturation. Biological features of dental pulp. Modern theories are connected with metabolism processes in dental enamel and pulp.	2
12.	Composition and properties of saliva. The role of its influence on the processes of demineralization, remineralization, maturation of enamel. Protective mechanism of oral cavity.	2
13.	Microflora of oral cavity, its role in the development of basic dental diseases. Dental debris. Classification of dental debris. The method for its removal.	2
14.	Hygienic remedies for oral cavity, their composition and properties. Indication for using depending on dental status.	2
15.	The hygienic objects, indications and contraindication of using accident with the dental status.	

16.	Application of methods care in oral cavity. Individual hygiene. Learning the main of tooth cleaning methods. Control tooth cleaning.	2
17.	Professional hygiene of oral cavity. Methods and remedies of professional hygiene of oral cavity.	2
18.	Hygienic dental education of children in school and nursery school. Leading the lesson of health.	2
19.	Sanitary education as a consist part of primary prevention of dental diseases. Organization of dental-sanitary education, its form, methods, remedies.	2
20.	Control of the content module 2.	2
	Content module 3. Dental caries prevention and periodontal diseases. Complex system of the dental diseases prevention.	30
21.	Endogenous prophylaxis of dental caries in children. Planning, methods, practical skills. Coordination the treatment with Podiatrists.	2
22.	Systematic introduction of the fluoride. The caries prevention mechanism of fluoride.	2
23.	Systematic prescription of macro – and micro elements, vitamins accordant with the age of the child.	2
24.	Exogenous prophylaxis of to teeth decay in children. Planning, methods. Control of efficiency.	2
25.	Practical application of knowledge about exogenous dental diseases prevention methods in the children.	2
26.	Hermetical sealants. Methods. Indications for using. Remedies for hermetization of dental fissure. Methods,	2

	indications for using.	
27.	The techniques of hermetization sealant application.	2
28.	The efficiency control of the dental caries prevention measures.	2
29.	The periodontal diseases prevention in the children. The main etiological and pathogenetical factors of periodontal diseases. Planning, application methods.	2
30.	The oral hygiene as a base of the periodontal diseases prevention. Prescription of the oral hygienic means accordant with periodontal status.	2
31.	Complex system of preventive maintenance of stomatological diseases in children. The main introduction stages and organization principles. Preparing and complication of the program.	2
32.	The efficiency estimation of the prevention complex system.	2
33.	Dispensarization as a base method used for introduction of primary prevention. Principles, organization forms, dispensarization stages. The organization and formation methods using for dentistry dispensarization.	2
34.	Control of the content module 3.	2
35.	Total Control of the module 1.	2
	Whole hours	70

1. How many stages of temporary teeth development are ?

- a) one
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four
- e) five

2. The first signs of initiation of tooth development begins at:

- a) 3-4 weeks of embryogenesis
- b) 6-7 weeks of embryogenesis
- c) 8-9 week embryogenesis
- d) 10-12 weeks of embryogenesis
- e) 24-25 weeks of embryogenesis

3. How many stages of development of deciduous teeth ?

- a) 1st initiation of tooth development and intra-jaw formation
- b) 2nd eruption
- c) 3rd formation of roots and periodont
- d) 4th stabilization
- e) 5th resorption of roots

4. Name the interacting components of teeth

- a) enamel organ

- b) dental papilla
- c) dental sac
- d) cementoblasts
- e) dentinoblasts

5. Differentiation of enamel organ regulated by growth factors:

- a) insulin-like growth factor - I
- b) transforming growth factor - β
- c) epidermal growth factor
- d) parathyroid hormone
- e) thyroxine

6. Signs of physiological eruption are:

- a) timeliness
- b) sequence
- c) parity
- d) balance
- e) proportionality

7. Deciduous teeth that erupt first are:

- a) upper central incisors
- b) upper lateral incisors
- c) lower central incisors

- d) lower lateral incisors
- e) the lower first molars

8. How long is the period of root and periodontal formation in deciduous incisors?

- a) 0,5-1 year
- b) 1- 1,5 year
- c) 1,5-2 years
- d) 2-2,5 years
- e) 2,5- 3 years

9. How long continues the period of root and periodontal formation of deciduous molars and canines ?

- a) 0,5-1 year
- b) 1,5 years
- c) 1,5-2 years
- d) 2-2,5 years
- e) 2,5- 3 years

10. Periods of roots development of deciduous teeth:

- a) growth
- b) mineralization
- c) stabilization
- d) resorption

e) no right answer

11. Types of physiological resorption:

a) even

b) uneven with a predominance resorption one of the roots

c) idiopathic

d) in the bifurcation

e) as a result of tumor

12. Types of resorption:

a) idiopathic

b) physiological

c) as a result of tumor

d) abnormal

e) no right answer

13. How many periods are distinguished in the development and formation of permanent teeth?

a) one

b) two

c) three

d) four

e) five

14. What periods are distinguished in the development and formation of permanent teeth?

- a) 1st initiation of tooth development and intra-jaw formation
- b) 2nd eruption
- c) 3rd formation of roots and periodont
- d) 4th stabilization
- e) 5th resorption of roots

15. When starts development of first permanent molar?

- a) 3-4 weeks of pregnancy
- b) 6-7 weeks of pregnancy
- c) 10-11 weeks of pregnancy
- d) 20-21 weeks of pregnancy
- e) 24-25 weeks of pregnancy

16. When starts development of permanent incisors and canines?

- a) at 4 months of fetal development
- b) at 5 months of fetal development
- c) at 6th months of fetal development
- d) at 7 months of fetal development
- e) at 8 months of fetal development

17. How many permanent teeth start to develop in the embryonic period?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 12
- e) 16

18. Which permanent teeth start to develop in a constant period

- a) 11, 21, 31, 41
- b) 11, 12, 21, 22, 31, 41
- c) 11, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 42
- d) 11, 12, 16, 21, 22, 26, 31, 32, 36, 41, 42, 46
- e) 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 31, 32, 33, 36, 41, 42, 43, 46

19. What teeth start to mineralize first of all?

- a) central incisors
- b) fangs
- c) first molars
- d) lateral incisors
- e) the first pre molars

20. How many stages distinguish on radiographs while formation of deciduous and permanent teeth?

- a) five
- b) Four
- c) Three
- d) two
- e) one

21. What stages distinguish on radiographs while formation of deciduous and permanent teeth?

- a) incomplete root growth (in length)
- b) unformed root apex
- c) unclosed of root apex
- d) immature periodontium
- e) formed root and periodontium

22. In what units is calculated prevalence of dental caries?

- a) whole number;
- b) %;
- c) ml;
- d) mg;
- e) points.

23. In what units is calculated intensity of caries in one patient?

- a) whole number;

- b) %;
- c) ml;
- d) mg;
- e) points.

24. The indicator of intensity of caries in adult is characterized by:

- a) DMF+df;
- b) DMF;
- c) DFf;
- d) DMF+dfs;
- e) dfs.

25. In which dentition DMF index is applied?

- a) Primary;
- b) Mixed;
- c) Permanent ;
- d) Primary and mixed;
- e) Permanent and mixed.

26. In which dentition df index is applied?

- a) primary
- b) mixed
- c) permanent

- d) primary and mixed
- e) permanent and mixed

27. What parameter you should use, in case of insufficient prophylaxis and appearance of new decays, missing and filled teeth?

- a) the intensity of caries;
- b) prevalence;
- c) increase of intensity of caries;
- d) reduction of caries;
- e) no right answer.

28. What index should be used in the calculations, if the child is 10 years old?

- a) DMF
- b) DMF+df
- c) dfs
- d) DFs
- e) no right answer

29. What caries index should be applied in this case

C													
V	IV	III	II	I	I	II	III	IV	V				
V	IV	III	II	I	I	II	III	IV	V				
C													

?

- a) DMF;
- b) DMF+df;
- c) dfs;
- d) no right answer;
- e) all answers are correct.

30. What caries index should be applied in this case

P											C				
6	V	IV	III	II	I	I	II	III	IV	V	6				
6	V	IV	III	II	I	I	II	III	IV	V	6				

- a) DMF;
- b) DMF+df;
- c) dfs;
- d) no right answer;
- e) all answers are correct.

31. What index should be used in the calculations, if the child is 3 years old?

- a) DMF;
- b) DMF+df;
- c) dfs;
- d) DFs;
- e) no right answer.

32. DMF - is the index of:

- a) intensity of caries of deciduous teeth;
- b) intensity of caries of permanent teeth;
- c) intensity of tooth surfaces;
- d) hygiene;
- e) parodontal.

33. The intensity of dental caries in children under 3 years evaluates using index:

- a) DMF;
- b) dmf;
- c) df;
- d) DMFs;
- e) DMF and df.

34. The intensity of caries during the period of teeth change is measured by the index:

- a) DMF;
- b) dmf;
- c) df;
- d) DMFs;
- e) DMF and df.

35. Index DMF is:

- a) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth in one child;
- b) the amount of decayed, missing and filled cavities in permanent teeth in one child;
- c) the amount of decayed and filled temporary teeth in one child;
- d) the amount of decayed and filled cavities in temporary teeth in one child;
- e) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth and decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child.

36. df index is:

- a) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth in one child;
- b) the amount of decayed, missing and filled cavities in permanent teeth in one child;
- c) the amount of decayed and filled temporary teeth in one child;
- d) the amount of decayed and filled cavities in temporary teeth in one child;
- e) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth and decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child.

37. DMF+df index is:

- a) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth in one child;

- b) the amount of decayed, missing and filled cavities in permanent teeth in one child;
- c) the amount of decayed and filled temporary teeth in one child;
- d) the amount of decayed and filled cavities in temporary teeth in one child;
- e) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth and decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child.

38. What are the indexes that are used for primary dentition:

- a) DMF;
- b) df;
- c) DMF+df;
- d) DMFs;
- e) dfs.

39. What are the indexes that are used for mixed dentition:

- a) DMF;
- b) df;
- c) DMF+df;
- d) DMFs+dfs;
- e) dfs.

40. What are the indexes that are used for primary dentition:

- a) DMF;

- b) df;
- c) DMF+df;
- d) DMFs;
- e) dfs.

41. The index DMFs relative to the index DMF can be:

- a) higher;
- b) lower;
- c) same;
- d) all answers are correct.

42. What index should be used in the calculation of caries of 15 years old child, considering the timing of the eruption and change of teeth?

- a) dfs;
- b) DMF;
- c) DMF+df;
- d)DFs ;
- e) all answers are correct.

43. What caries index should be applied in this case

CPt

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 ?
C													C

- a) DMF;
- b) DMF+df;
- c) dfs;
- d) DFs;
- e) no right answer.

44. Which index uses to evaluate caries prevalence of dental hard tissues:

- a)DMF(t);
- b) dfs;
- c) PHP;
- d) DMF(s);
- e) all answers are correct.

45. The main indices of caries are:

- a) PMA, CPI, PI, CPITN;
- b) index of Fedorova-Volodkina, index of Pakhomov;
- c) prevalence of caries, caries intensity, increase the intensity of caries, caries reduction;
- d) Greene–Vermillion index, PMA;
- e) no correct answer.

46. In which of the following hygienic indexes the dye does not apply?

- a) Pakhomov

- b) Greene–Vermillion
- c) Navy
- d) Silness-Loe
- e) Tureski

47. How many point scale uses for quantitative assessment of Fedorova-Volodkina index?

- a) Four
- b) Three
- c) Five
- d) Two
- e) One

48. How many point scale uses for qualitative assessment of Fedorova-Volodkina index?

- a) Four
- b) Three
- c) Five
- d) Two
- e) One

49. Hygienic indices are divided into a number of groups:

- a) 2
- b) 4

- c) 3
- d) 1
- e) 5

50. What index uses to assess dental plaque in children of early age (from the eruption of deciduous teeth till 3 years)?

- a) Pakhomov
- b) Greene–Vermillion
- c) Navy
- d) Silness-Loe
- e) Kuzmina

51. In 3 years old children hygienic oral health is measured by the index:

- a) Fedorova-Volodkina
- b) Greene–Vermillion
- c) Navy
- d) Silness-Loe
- e) df (s)

52. By what parameter determines dental plaque during PHP hygienic index:

- a) Cariogenicity
- b) Intensity
- c) Localization

- d) Thickness
- e) Prevalence

53. Which index is the most informative in determining the hygienic condition of the oral cavity in adults?

- a) Fedorova-Volodkina
- b) Greene–Vermillion
- c) Navy
- d) Silness-Loe
- e) Kuzmina

54. Index of Fedorova-Volodkina is used to determine:

- a) Intensity of caries
- b) Dental plaque
- c) Bleeding gums
- d) Dental calculus
- e) Prevalence of caries

55. Silness-Loe index is used to determine:

- a) Intensity of caries
- b) Dental plaque
- c) Bleeding gums
- d) Dental calculus

e) Prevalence of caries

56. Which index belongs to the second group, which evaluates the thickness of dental plaque?

a) Pakhomov

b) Greene–Vermillion

c) Navy

d) Silness-Loe

e) Turesky

57. Which of the following hygienic indexes are not used after 3 years?

a) Silness-Loe

b) Kuzmina

c) Pakhomov

d) Greene–Vermillion

e) Fedorova-Volodkina

58. Which of the following aids are used for evaluating the hygienic index of Silness-Loe?

a) Visually

b) Ball end probe

c) Standard dental probe

d) Dye

e) Fluorescent lamps

59. Which surfaces of the teeth are stained in determining the hygienic condition of the oral cavity by means of Fedorova-Volodkina index?

- a) Vestibular surfaces of 6 upper front teeth
- b) Vestibular surfaces of the lower 6 front teeth
- c) Lingual surfaces of the first permanent molars
- d) Vestibular surfaces of the upper and lower incisors
- e) Vestibular surfaces of the upper and lower canines

60. Which of the following does not apply to hygienic indexes?

- a) Pakhomov
- b) Greene–Vermillion
- c) Navy
- d) Silness-Loe
- e) PMA

61. Greene–Vermillion index is used to determine:

- a) Intensity of caries
- b) Dental plaque
- c) Bleeding gums
- d) Dental calculus
- e) Prevalence of caries

62. Hygienic condition of the oral cavity in adult patients is assessed using indexes:

- a) Pakhomov
- b) Greene–Vermillion
- c) Navy
- d) Silness-Loe
- e) Fedorova-Volodkina

63. Which of the following indexes are used to determine the condition of the oral cavity?

- a) CPI
- b) Pakhomov
- c) PMA
- d) Greene–Vermillion
- e) Silness-Loe
- f) Ramfjord
- g) Navy

64. Which of the following indexes are used to determine the condition of the oral hygiene?

- a) CPI, Pakhomov, PMA, Greene–Vermillion, Silness-Loe, Ramfjord, Navy
- b) CPI, Pakhomov, PMA, Silness-Loe, Ramfjord
- c) Pakhomov, Greene–Vermillion, Silness-Loe, Ramfjord, Navy, Fedorova-Volodkina,

d) CPITN, Pakhomov, PMA, Greene–Vermillion, Silness-Loe, Ramfjord, PI

e) CPITN, Pakhomov, PMA, Fedorova-Volodkina, Silness-Loe, PI

65. Which of the following indexes are not used to determine the condition of oral hygiene?

a) Pakhomov, Greene–Vermillion, Silness-Loe, Ramfjord, Navy

b) CPI, CPITN, PMA, PMA (Parma), PI

c) Pakhomov, Greene–Vermillion, Silness-Loe, Ramfjord, Navy, Fedorova-Volodkina,

d) Turesky, Pakhomov, Greene–Vermillion, Silness-Loe, Ramfjord

e) Pakhomov, Fedorova-Volodkina, Silness-Loe

66. What determines the hygienic index of Fedorova-Volodkina?

a) Condition of gingival inflammation

b) Quantitative assessment of hygienic condition of the oral cavity

c) Qualitative assessment of oral hygiene

d) All answers are correct

e) No right answer

67. To determine the dental plaque using the hygienic indexes, what dyes are used?

a) Fuchsine

b) Methylene blue

- c) A solution Schiller-Pisareva
- d) Erythrosine
- e) All answers are correct

68. What components are included in Schiller-Pisareva solution?

- a) Potassium iodide
- b) Distilled water
- c) Alcohol solution of iodine
- d) Potassium chloride
- e) Crystalline iodine

69. What are the levels of hygiene in determining the hygienic index for Fedorova-Volodkina:

- a) Excellent
- b) Very good
- c) Good
- d) Satisfactory
- e) Unsatisfactory
- f) Poor
- g) Very bad
- h) All answers are correct

70. Which of the following criteria correspond to the index of Fedorova-Volodkina in determining it?

- a) Dental plaque not found
- b) Colouring 1/4
- c) Colouring 1/3
- d) Colouring 1/2
- e) Colouring 3/4
- f) Colouring 2/3
- g) The color of the entire surface of dental crown

71. What is the qualitative assessment of oral hygiene using index of Fedorova-Volodkina:

- a) 0 points - no staining
- b) 1 point - no staining
- c) 2 points - slight staining
- d) 3 points - intensive staining
- e) 4 points - very intense staining

72. What indicators can be estimated using the hygienic index of Greene–Vermillion?

- a) Dental plaque
- b) Supragingival calculus
- c) Subgingival calculus
- d) Bleeding gums
- e) Periodontal pocket depth

73. On which tooth surfaces is measured the thickness of dental plaque, during Silness-Loe index?

- a) Vestibular and lingual
- b) Lingual and contact (medial)
- c) Lingual and contact (distal)
- d) Vestibular, lingual and both contact
- e) Vestibular and both contact

74. Criteria and scoring of soft debris in determining index of Greene–Vermillion:

- a) 0 - no debris or stain present
- b) 1 - soft debris covering not more than 1/4 of the tooth surface
- c) 1 - soft debris covering not more than 1/3 of the tooth surface
- d) 2 - soft debris covering more than 1/3 but less than 2/3 of the exposed tooth surface
- e) 3 - soft debris covering more than 2/3 of the tooth surface
- f) 4 - soft debris covering more than 3/4 of the tooth surface
- g) 5 - soft debris covering the entire surface of the tooth

75. Which of the following interpretations of the scores are correct in determining index of Greene–Vermillion?

- a) Excellent
- b) Very good
- c) Good

- d) Satisfactory
- e) Unsatisfactory
- f) Poor
- g) Very bad
- h) All answers are correct

76. Criteria and scoring of oral hygiene in children of early years in determining index of Kuzmina:

- a) 0 - no dental plaque
- b) 1 – dental plaque is present
- c) 2 - presence of supragingival calculus
- d) 3 - presence of dental plaque and supragingival calculus

77. Criteria and scoring of oral hygiene in determining index of Silness-Loe:

- a) 0 - dental plaque is not determined by a probe in the cervical area of the tooth
- b) 1 – dental plaque can not be seen with the naked eye. Plaque detected by using probe.
- c) 2 – dental plaque can be seen with the naked eye
- d) 3 – abundant plaque on the tooth surfaces and interdental spaces
- e) 4 – abundant plaque on the tooth surface and the presence of mineralized dental plaque

78. Which teeth and surface are stained in determining index of Fedorova-Volodkina:

- a) Labial surfaces 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23
- b) Vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 26, 31; lingual surfaces 36, 46
- c) Labial surfaces 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33
- d) Vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 21, 26, 31, 32, 33, 36, 41, 42, 43, 46
- e) No right answer

79. Which teeth and surface are stained in determining index of Greene–Vermillion:

- a) Labial surfaces 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23
- b) Vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 26, 31; lingual surfaces 36, 46
- c) Labial surfaces 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33
- d) Vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 21, 26, 31, 32, 33, 36, 41, 42, 43, 46
- e) No right answer

80. Which teeth and surface are stained in determining index of Pakhomov:

- a) Labial surfaces 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23
- b) Vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 26, 31; lingual surfaces 36, 46
- c) Labial surfaces 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33
- d) Vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 21, 26, 31, 32, 33, 36, 41, 42, 43, 46
- e) No right answer

81. Which teeth are stained in determining index of Kuzmina:

- a) 83, 82, 81, 71, 72, 73
- b) 52, 51, 61, 71, 72, 81
- c) 51, 52
- d) 52, 51, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81, 82
- e) No right answer

82. Which of toothpaste components has no effect on dental plaque microorganisms?

- a) Enzymes
- b) Fluorides
- c) Chlorhexidine
- d) Pyrophosphate
- e) Triclosan

83. Which indexes are used to determine the efficacy of the prevention of periodontal diseases?

- a) DMF
- b) PMA
- c) test of Shillera – Pisareva
- d) CPITN
- e) Fedorova-Volodkina

84. Which indicators of periodontal status are taken into account by community periodontal index (CPI)?

- a) The presence of dental plaque
- b) Bleeding gums
- c) The thickness of dental plaque
- d) Calculus
- e) Periodontal pockets

85. What parameters can be calculated after examination by using CPITN and CPI indexes?

- a) Hygienic condition of the oral cavity
- b) The prevalence of periodontal diseases
- c) The intensity of periodontal diseases
- d) The thickness of dental plaque
- e) The area of dental plaque

86. Which of the following indexes are used for diagnostics of periodontal condition?

- a) CPI
- b) Fedorova-Volodkina
- c) CPITN
- d) DMF
- e) PHP
- f) PMA

87. What parameters are recorded in determining the CPI index?

- a) Dental plaque, calculus, bleeding gums
- b) Dental plaque, bleeding gums, periodontal pocket
- c) Dental plaque, bleeding gums, calculus
- d) Calculus, periodontal pockets, tooth mobility
- e) Calculus, bleeding gums, periodontal pocket

88. Which of the following signs registers the CPITN index?

- a) Dental plaque, calculus
- b) Bleeding, calculus
- c) Calculus, periodontal pockets
- d) Bleeding, calculus, periodontal pockets
- e) No right answer

89. In which of the following periodontal indexes not used staining of gingiva?

- a) HI
- b) PI
- c) PMA (Parma)
- d) CPITN
- e) CPI

90. What solution is used in determining the PMA index in Parma modification?

- a) Methylene blue
- b) Fuchsin
- c) Erythrosine
- d) Shylera-Pisareva
- e) Brilliant green

91. In carrying out the periodontal PMA index in Parma modification, inflamed areas of gum tissues are stained in brown color due to the presence of:

- a) Lipid deposits
- b) Glycogen
- c) Mast cells
- d) Free radicals
- e) Salt deposits

92. In which of the following indexes used dye to assess the condition of periodontal tissues?

- a) HI
- b) PI
- c) PMA in Parma modification
- d) CPI
- e) CPITN

93. Method of determining the community periodontal index (CPI), is carried out using:

- a) Solution of methylene blue
- b) Solution of Shylera-Pisareva
- c) Visually
- d) Solution of fuchsine
- e) Solution of erythrosine

94. In what units is determined the PMA index?

- a) Relative
- b) Absolute
- c)%
- d) Points
- e) Whole number

95. What signs are recorded in determining the PMA index?

- a) Supragingival calculus
- b) Dental plaque
- c) Subgingival calculus
- d) The degree of gingivitis
- e) Periodontal pocket

96. Which of the following indexes is used to diagnose the condition of periodontal tissues?

- a) DMF
- b) Fedorova-Volodkina
- c) Green-Vermilion
- d) CPITN
- e) Pakhomov

97. Which of the following indexes is used to diagnose the condition of periodontal tissues?

- a) Pakhomov
- b) Fedorova-Volodkina
- c) DMF
- d) Green-Vermilion
- e) PMA

98. Since what age is determined the CPITN index?

- a) 5 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 12 years
- d) 15 years
- e) 8 years

99. Which of the following aids are used for evaluating CPITN the index?

- a) Dental examination set
- b) Visually
- c) Dye
- d) Ball end probe
- e) Fluorescent Lamp

100. In which of the following periodontal indexes is used ball end probe?

- a) PMA
- b) CPI
- c) CPITN
- d) PI
- e) PMA in Parma modification

101. In what area is stained gingiva in determining PMA index in Parma modification?

- a) Front teeth on the lower jaw
- b) Front teeth on the upper jaw
- c) All upper teeth
- d) All teeth on the upper and lower jaws
- e) All lower teeth

102. What is taken into account during periodontal index CPITN, unlike the CPI index?

- a) Bleeding gums
- b) Calculus
- c) Treatment needs
- d) Inflammation of gingiva
- e) No difference between indexes

103. What does not take into account during periodontal index CPI, unlike the CPITN index?

- a) Treatment needs
- b) Bleeding gums
- c) Calculus
- d) Inflammation of gingiva
- e) No difference between indexes

104. Which of the following is the index of WHO?

- a) PMA
- b) PI
- c) CPITN
- d) Greene–Vermillion
- e) Silness-Loe

105. The key age group for the assessment of periodontal tissue is age (years):

- a) 6
- b) 12
- c) 15
- d) 35-44
- e) 65

106. Which indicators of periodontal status takes into account the community periodontal index (CPI):

- a) The presence of dental plaque
- b) Bleeding gums
- c) The thickness of dental plaque
- d) Calculus
- e) Periodontal pockets

107. Which of the following indicators can be calculated after examination by using CPITN and CPI indexes?

- a) Hygienic condition of the oral cavity
- b) The prevalence of periodontal diseases
- c) The intensity of periodontal diseases
- d) The thickness of dental plaque
- e) The area of dental plaque

108. Which of the following indexes is used to diagnose the condition of periodontal tissues?

- a) CPI
- b) Fedorova-Volodkina
- c) CPITN
- d) DMF
- e) PHP
- f) PMA

109. What parameters are recorded in determining the CPI index?

- a) Dental plaque, calculus, bleeding gums
- b) Dental plaque, bleeding gums, periodontal pocket
- c) Dental plaque, bleeding gums, calculus
- d) Calculus, periodontal pockets, tooth mobility
- e) Calculus, bleeding gums, periodontal pocket

110. Which of the following signs registers the CPITN index?

- a) Dental plaque, calculus
- b) Bleeding, calculus
- c) Calculus, periodontal pockets
- d) Bleeding, calculus, periodontal pockets
- e) No right answer

111. In which of the following periodontal indexes not used staining of gingiva?

- a) HI
- b) PI
- c) PMA (Parma)
- d) CPITN
- e) CPI

112. In which of the following periodontal indexes dye not used?

- a) HI
- b) PI
- c) PMA (Parma)
- d) CPITN
- e) CPI

113. Which teeth are examined in the age of 3-4 years in carrying out a community periodontal index (CPI)?

- a) 54, 52, 64, 72, 74, 84
- b) 55, 51, 65, 71, 75, 85
- c) 55, 65, 75, 85
- d) 51, 61, 71, 81
- e) 55, 52, 65, 72, 75, 85

114. Which of the following is WHO recommended periodontal index?

- a) PI
- b) CPI
- c) PMA
- d) PMA (Parma)
- e) Fedorova-Volodkina

115. What special tool used in determining periodontal index recommended by the WHO?

- a) Graduated probe
- b) Ball end probe
- c) Dental examination probe
- d) Excavator
- e) Fluorescent lamp

116. The recommended concentration of fluoride in drinking water by WHO is:

- a) 0,8-1,2 mg / l
- b) 0,5-1,2 mg / l
- c) 0,5-1,5 mg / l
- d) 1,2-1,7 mg / l
- e) 0,2-1,0 mg / l

117. What letters has to be written the name, surname of patient when filling maps WHO?

- a) Capital
- b) Printed
- c) A numerical code
- d) No right answer
- e) All answers are correct

118. What is taken into account during periodontal index CPITN, unlike the CPI index?

- a) Bleeding gums
- b) Calculus
- c) Treatment needs
- d) Inflammation of gingiva
- e) No difference between indexes

119. What does not take into account during periodontal index CPI, unlike the CPITN index?

- a) Treatment needs
- b) Bleeding gums
- c) Calculus
- d) Inflammation of gingiva
- e) No difference between indexes

120. Which of the following is the index of WHO?

- a) PMA
- b) PI
- c) CPITN
- d) Greene–Vermillion
- e) Silness-Loe

121. Since what age is determined the CPITN index?

- a) 7 years
- b) 15 years
- c) 17 years
- d) 21 years
- e) 10 years

122. Select evaluation level which matches the low intensity of caries in DMF index by WHO severity criteria in 12-year-olds?

- a) 1,2-2,6
- b) 3,0-4,0
- c) 4,5-6,5
- d) 12 -14.0
- e) 2,6-3,2

123. In which dentition DMF index is applied?

- a) Primary
- b) Mixed
- c) Permanent
- d) Primary and mixed
- e) Permanent and mixed

124. The indicator of intensity of an adult is characterized by index:

- a) DMF+df
- b) DMF
- c) df
- d) DMFs+dfs
- e) dfs

125. Which index applied in children with permanent dentition to calculate the intensity of caries?

- a) DMFs+df
- b) DMF
- c) df
- d) DMF+df
- e) All answers are correct

126. Which index applied in children with mixed dentition to calculate the intensity of caries?

- a) dfs
- b) df
- c) DMF
- d) DMF+df
- e) No right answer

127. How many levels of intensity of dental caries determined by WHO?

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 2
- e) 1

128. What percentage of prevalence of caries in 12 years old children, corresponds to the low level of intensity?

- a) 0-15%
- b) 0-30%
- c) 31-80%
- d) 15-30%
- e) No right answer

129. What kind of registration form is used during the examination of children under 15 years?

- a) Outpatient
- b) The simplified registration form of WHO
- c) WHO expanded registration form
- d) Dispensary form
- e) no right answer

130. The key age group for the assessment of periodontal tissue is age (years):

- a) 6
- b) 12
- c) 15
- d) 35-44
- e) 65

131. List the stages of epidemiological survey by WHO method:

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Preparatory
- d) Tertiary
- e) Survey
- f) Comparative

g) Evaluation of results

132. List the stages of epidemiological survey by WHO method:

- a) Primary, secondary, tertiary
- b) Preparatory, survey, evaluation of results
- c) Comparative, current, final
- d) Primary, preparatory, survey
- e) Comparative, survey, evaluation of results

133. The sequence of epidemiological survey stages by WHO method:

- a) Primary, secondary, tertiary
- b) Comparative, current, final
- c) Preparatory, survey, evaluation of results
- d) Evaluation of results, preparatory, survey
- e) Survey, preparatory, evaluation of results

134. Which level of the prevalence of dental caries, the group of 12-year-olds children with the rate of 30% belongs?

- a) High
- b) Moderate
- c) Middle
- d) Low
- e) Very low

135. Which level of the prevalence of dental caries, the group of 12-year-olds children with the rate of 50% belongs?

- a) Low
- b) Very low
- c) Moderate
- d) Middle
- e) High

136. Which level of the prevalence of dental caries, the group of 12-year-olds children with the rate of 75% belongs?

- a) Moderate
- b) High
- c) Very low
- d) Middle
- e) Low

137. Which level of the prevalence of dental caries, the group of 12-year-olds children with the rate of 85% belongs?

- a) High
- b) Moderate
- c) Middle
- d) Low
- e) Very low

138. Which level of the prevalence of dental caries, the group of 12-year-olds children with the rate of 90% belongs?

- a) Very low
- b) Low
- c) Moderate
- d) Middle
- e) High

139. At the epidemiological survey of 12-year-olds children of the city, according to WHO method, the index of intensity of caries (DMFT) was 1.1. Determine the level of intensity of dental caries.

- a) Very low
- b) Low
- c) Moderate
- d) Middle
- e) High

140. At the epidemiological survey of 12-year-olds children of the city, according to WHO method, the index of intensity of caries (DMFT) was 2.1. Determine the level of intensity of dental caries.

- a) High
- b) Moderate
- c) Middle
- d) Low

e) Very low

141. At the epidemiological survey of 12-year-olds children of the city, according to WHO method, the index of intensity of caries (DMFT) was 3.3. Determine the level of intensity of dental caries.

a) Very low

b) Low

c) Moderate

d) Middle

e) High

142. At the epidemiological survey of 12-year-olds children of the city, according to WHO method, the index of intensity of caries (DMFT) was 5.2. Determine the level of intensity of dental caries.

a) Very low

b) Low

c) Moderate

d) Middle

e) High

143. What index is/are used to determine the severity of the caries process in a patient or surveyed group?

a) The prevalence of caries

b) Increase of the intensity of caries

c) The needs in sanitation

- d) The intensity of caries
- e) Level of prevalence

144. What are the WHO severity criteria for the intensity of caries, according to DMFT index, in age group of 12-year-olds children?

- a) High
- b) Moderate
- c) Middle
- d) Low
- e) Very low
- f) Very high

145. What are the WHO severity criteria for the intensity of caries, according to DMFT index, in age group of 12-year-olds children?

- a) Very high, high, moderate, low, very low
- b) Very low, low, medium, high, very high
- c) Low, moderate, high, very high
- d) Very low, low, medium, high
- e) Low, medium, high

146. What of the following ages and age groups are recommended by the WHO for population surveys?

- a) 1-2, 6, 17-18, 19-20 years
- b) 5-6, 12, 15, 35-44, 65-74 years

- c) 12-15, 35-45 years
- d) 5, 15, 25, 35 years
- e) 5, 12, 15, 25, 45 years

147. What of the following ages and age groups are recommended by the WHO for population surveys?

- a) 5-6 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 12 years
- d) 15 years
- e) 25 years
- f) 35-44 years
- g) 65-74 years

148. Which of the following indicators can be calculated after examination by using CPITN and CPI indexes?

- a) Hygienic condition of the oral cavity
- b) The prevalence of periodontal diseases
- c) The intensity of periodontal diseases
- d) The thickness of dental plaque
- e) The area of dental plaque

149. Which of the following stages correspond to WHO examination of oral cavity?

- a) A general view of a skin layer
- b) Lymph nodes
- c) Vermillion border
- d) Oral mucosa
- e) Dental hard tissues
- f) Community periodontal index, loss of attachment
- g) Maxillofacial anomalies

150. Which indicators of periodontal status takes into account the community periodontal index (CPI):

- a) The presence of dental plaque
- b) Bleeding gums
- c) The thickness of dental plaque
- d) Calculus
- e) Periodontal pockets

151. Prior epidemiological survey of patient by the WHO method, it is necessary to encode the following concepts:

- a) Profession, examiner
- b) Anthropometric data, age, profession, place of residence
- c) Profession, nationality, place of residence, examiner
- d) Nationality, place of residence, examiner
- e) Place of residence, examiner

152. The main indicators of dental caries are:

- a) The prevalence of caries
- b) Increase the intensity of caries
- c) The needs in sanitation
- d) The intensity of caries
- e) Level of prevalence
- f) Reduction of caries.

153. Which of the following microorganisms is the most active in the event of cariogenic situation in the oral cavity:

- a) *St. mutans*
- b) *St. mitis*
- c) *St. sanguis*
- d) *St. salivarius*
- e) *Candida albicans*

154. Which of the following properties of microorganisms have an important role in causing caries?

- a) Cause of dysbacteriosis
- b) Formation of organic acids
- c) Resistance to antibiotics
- d) Formation of alkaline compounds
- e) All answers are correct

155. When oral hygiene is unsatisfactory, the oral liquid Ph:

- a) Decreases
- b) Increases
- c) No change

156. Ph value of dental plaque, which estimates as critical, is:

- a) 7,0-7,5
- b) 6,2-6,5
- c) 5,5-5,7
- d) 6,5-7,0
- e) 5,0-5,5

157. How long will take the enamel, etched by tooth conditioner, to remineralize, if saliva has high remineralizing properties?

- a) 3-4 days
- b) 1-3 days
- c) 4-5 days
- d) 5-6 days
- e) 6-8 days

158. What is normal Ph of oral liquid?

- a) 0,8-1,55
- b) 7,4-8,0

- c) 1,5-2,5
- d) 2,5-5,56
- e) 6,8-7,4

159. What amount of saliva secreted in an adult per twenty-four hours?

- a) 0,5-1,0 l
- b) 1,0-2,0 l
- c) 0,5-2,0 l
- d) 1,5-2,0 l
- e) 1,5-2,5 l

160. In what layer of enamel starts the process of demineralization?

- a) Surface
- b) Subsurface
- c) Medium
- d) Deep
- e) All answers are correct

161. Staining of demineralized enamel areas with a solution of methylene blue is the result of:

- a) Reduction of dental plaque Ph
- b) Increased permeability of enamel in the affected area
- c) Violation of Ca / P ratio in the enamel

- d) Destruction of the surface layer of enamel
- e) Deposition of soft dental plaque

162. For the diagnosis of the local enamel demineralization is used a solution of:

- a) Shylera-Pisareva
- b) Erythrosine
- c) 5% alcoholic solution of iodine
- d) 2% methylene blue solution
- e) Fuchsine

163. In determining the hygienic index for Fedorova-Volodkina in a child, received 2.3 points. Determine the hygienic condition of oral cavity.

- a) Good
- b) Satisfactory
- c) Unsatisfactory
- d) Bad
- e) Very bad

164. Which of the following tests determines resistance of enamel to acids and remineralizing properties of saliva?

- a) Fedorova-Volodkina
- b) Silness-Loe

- c) PMA
- d) CASME test
- e) TER-test

165. Which of the following tests indicates the resistance of enamel to acids?

- a) Fedorova-Volodkina
- b) PMA
- c) Silness-Loe
- d) TER-test
- e) Visual

166. Which of the following tests indicates the exponent of the solubility of tooth enamel in the application of demineralizing solution with acid-base indicator of color reaction?

- a) Silness-Loe
- b) Fedorova-Volodkina
- c) PMA
- d) CRT-test
- e) Visual

167. Which of the following carbohydrates has the most cariogenic action?

- a) Maltose

- b) Galactose
- c) Saccharose
- d) Glycogen
- e) Fructose

168. The most important factor which determines the formation of cariogenic situation of the oral cavity while intake of carbohydrates is:

- a) Type of sugar
- b) Amount of sugar
- c) Form of sugar
- d) Frequency of sugar intake
- e) The rapidity of sugar intake

169. The main risk factors in dental caries are:

- a) The high concentration of fluoride in drinking water
- b) Somatic diseases
- c) Low concentration of fluoride in drinking water
- d) Poor oral hygiene
- e) Consuming large amounts of carbohydrates

170. Factors leading to the accumulation of soft dental plaque:

- a) Poor oral hygiene
- b) Excessive intake of carbohydrates

- c) Intake of solid food
- d) The presence of orthodontic appliances
- e) Low concentration of fluoride in drinking water
- f) Lack of contact points between the teeth

171. Which of the following areas of the tooth enamel is/are the most resistant to carious lesion?

- a) Contact surfaces
- b) Cervical area
- c) Cusps
- d) Cutting edge
- e) Fissures

172. Which of the following areas of the tooth enamel is/are the most vulnerable to carious lesion?

- a) Contact surfaces
- b) Cervical area
- c) Cusps
- d) Cutting edge
- e) Fissures

173. Which of the microorganisms properties has an important role in the emergence of carious process?

- a) Cause of dysbacteriosis

- b) Formation of organic acids
- c) Resistance to antibiotics
- d) Formation of alkaline compounds
- e) Changing the pH in acid side
- f) Formation of soft plaque

174. At the high carbohydrate diet is observed:

- a) Hypersalivation
- b) Hyposalivation
- c) Reduction ratio of C /P ratio
- d) The increase of C /P ratio
- e) Increasing the acid resistance of enamel
- f) Self-cleaning of teeth

175. Algorithm of TER-test:

- a) To the surface of the crown applied a swab dipped in a solution of 1% methylene blue
- b) Perform a professional oral hygiene
- c) After 5 seconds acid washes off with distilled water
- d) Remove the dye from enamel surface with one move of a cotton swab
- e) On the vestibular surface of the central upper incisor put a drop of 1% solution of hydrochloric acid

176. Indicate factors of cariogenic situation:

- a) Dental debris
- b) Increased number of lactobacillus in oral cavity
- c) Reduced degree of resistance of enamel
- d) Intake of solid food
- e) The low viscosity of saliva
- f) Low acidity of saliva
- g) Limited intake of carbohydrates

177. Local factors that affect the appearance of cariogenic situation in the oral cavity:

- a) Soft plaque
- b) Retention of food debris
- c) Lowering the pH of oral fluid
- d) Life activity of microorganisms
- e) Increased viscosity of oral fluid

178. Which of the following factors inhibit the cariogenic situation?

- a) Natural food
- b) High degree of tooth enamel mineralization
- c) Solid food
- d) Reduced number of lactobacillus

e) Limited intake of carbohydrates

179. What are the functions of enamel proteins?

- a) Participate in the binding of calcium ions and regulate their transport by secretory ameloblasts
- b) Form the primary areas of nucleation during the formation of hydroxyapatite crystals
- c) Create the orientation of hydroxyapatite crystals that grow
- d) Shape environment that ensures the formation of large crystals of hydroxyapatite
- e) All answers are correct

180. How many stages of amelogenesis?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four
- e) Five

181. Name the first stage of amelogenesis?

- a) Maturation stage (secondary mineralization)
- b) Phase of secretion and primary mineralization
- c) The final stage of maturation (tertiary mineralization)
- d) Differentiation of odontoblasts

e) The transformation of mesenchymal cells to fibroblasts

182. Name the second stage of amelogenesis?

- a) Maturation stage (secondary mineralization)
- b) Phase of secretion and primary mineralization
- c) The final stage of maturation (tertiary mineralization)
- d) Differentiation of odontoblasts
- e) The transformation of mesenchymal cells to fibroblasts

183. Name the third stage of amelogenesis?

- a) Maturation stage (secondary mineralization)
- b) Phase of secretion and primary mineralization
- c) The final stage of maturation (tertiary mineralization)
- d) Differentiation of odontoblasts
- e) The transformation of mesenchymal cells to fibroblasts

184. The main source of inorganic substances of enamel is:

- a) Pulp
- b) Water
- c) Oral liquid
- d) Periodont
- e) Dentin

185. Mineralization of deciduous teeth enamel begins in:

- a) 6 months of embryonic development
- b) 7 months of embryonic development
- c) 4-5 months of embryonic development
- d) 8 months embryonic development
- e) 9 months of embryonic development

186. When starts the earliest mineralization of permanent teeth?

- a) At the 2nd month of child's life
- b) On the 9th month of fetal development
- c) In 3 years
- d) On 3 - 4th month of life
- e) 1 year

187. Which cells form tooth enamel?

- a) Odontoblasts
- b) cementoblasts
- c) Dentinoblasts
- d) Ameloblasts
- e) Fibroblasts

188. Mineralization of permanent molars fissures ends after tooth eruption:

- a) Immediately after eruption
- b) After 2 - 3 years
- c) After 4 - 5 years
- d) After 6 - 7 years
- e) After 10 - 12 years.

189. The components of tooth enamel mineral base is/are:

- a) Hydroxyapatite
- b) Carbonate-apatite
- c) Fluorapatite
- d) Chlorine-apatite
- e) All answers are correct

190. The components of organic base of teeth are:

- a) Protein
- b) Carbohydrates
- c) Fats
- d) Lactates
- e) Nitrogen
- f) All answers are correct

191. Hydroxyapatite ability to resist the action of acid depends on the ratio:

- a) Ca
- b) Na
- c) K
- d) Ca / P
- e) Ba

192. A healthy enamel contains free water:

- a) about 1%
- b) 2%
- c) 3%
- d) 4%
- e) 5%

193. A healthy enamel contains organic substances:

- a) 1,2%
- b) 2,5%
- c) 2,7%
- d) 3%
- e) 3,2%

194. Remineralization and demineralization processes depend from the next properties of enamel:

- a) Solubility
- b) Permeability
- c) Density
- d) Color
- e) Microrelief

195. What is the name of dentin with the wrong placement of collagen fibers and dentin tubules and reduced mineralization?

- a) Primary dentin
- b) Substitutive dentin (sclerotic dentine)
- c) Secondary dentine
- d) Root dentin of the pulp

196. The direction of collagen fibers in mantle dentin:

- a) Radial
- b) Tangential
- c) Horizontal
- d) No strict orientation

197. What is the predentin?

- a) The outside layer of hyper mineralized dentin
- b) The inside layer at the pulpal non mineralized dentin

- c) The middle layer of not mineralized enamel
- d) Enamel areas with low mineralization

198. When oral hygiene is unsatisfactory the level of oral liquid Ph:

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Does not change
- d) All answers are correct
- e) No right answer

199. What oral liquid Ph most likely will lead to formation of local demineralization of enamel (initial caries)?

- a) 7,2
- b) 7,0
- c) 5,5
- d) 7,4
- e) 6,5

200. How much mixed saliva normally secreted per day (24 hours)?

- a) \approx 1,000 ml
- b) \approx 1,500 - 2000 ml
- c) \approx 100 ml
- d) \approx 4000 ml

e) \approx 50 ml

201. Which forms of inorganic substances supersaturated oral liquid in normal, creating optimal conditions for their penetration into the tooth enamel

- a) all forms of sodium fluoride
- b) to all forms of calcium phosphate
- c) pyrophosphate
- d) carbonate
- e) all answers are correct

202. What indicators of oral fluid viscosity are normal?

- a) 0,9-1,0 g/ml
- b) 1,01-1,017 g/ml
- c) 3-3,2 g/ml
- d) 2,5-3,0 g/ml
- e) 3,2-3,5 g/ml

203. High viscosity of saliva is due to presence of:

- a) Macroelements
- b) Microelements
- c) Mucoproteids
- d) Immunoglobulin
- e) Lysozyme

204. In what process is involved epidermal growth factor which contains in saliva?

- a) Stimulates growth of axons
- b) Support neurons in differentiated state
- c) Promotes fibroblast proliferation
- d) Promotes mineralization of teeth periodontal tissues
- e) Inhibits the process of teeth mineralization

205. What polypeptide hormone of saliva is promotes mineralization of teeth and periodontal hard tissues?

- a) Trasyolol
- b) Parotin
- c) Kallikrein
- d) Bradykinin
- e) Kallidin

206. Which of the following immunoglobulins are secretory?

- a) Ig A
- b) Ig G
- c) Ig M
- d) Ig E
- e) Ig C

207. Presence in saliva of which of the following proteins determine the saliva regulatory function?

- a) Parotin
- b) Trasyolol
- c) Kallikrein
- d) Nerve growth factor (NGF)
- e) Epidermal growth factor (EGF)

208. For complete mineralization of tooth enamel, saliva should have the required quantity of:

- a) Calcium ions
- b) Phosphorus ions
- c) Fluoride ions
- d) Sodium ions
- e) Chloride ions

209. Alkaline phosphatase of oral fluid plays an important role:

- a) Stimulates growth of axons
- b) In mineralization and remineralization
- c) In demineralization
- d) Transfers phosphate in organic matrix of tooth
- e) Inhibits the process of mineralization of teeth

210. The secretion of enzymes by salivary glands depends on:

- a) Neurohumoral regulation
- b) Food composition
- c) The physiological state of the body
- d) Age
- e) Does not depend on anything

211. List the mineral elements which have anticaries effect.

- a) Fluoride
- b) Phosphorus
- c) Barium
- d) Molybdenum
- e) Strontium
- f) Copper
- g) Vanadium

212. By means of hygiene include:

- a) Toothbrush
- b) Toothpaste
- c) Dental floss
- d) toothpick
- e) interdental brush

213. In what units is measured the abrasiveness of oral hygiene products according to the international rating system?

- a) g/mm^2
- b) RDA
- c) mg
- d) %
- e) Points

214. What negative effect causes a chewing gum to a human body, if it used incorrectly?

- a) Increased salivation
- b) Neutralization of dental plaque acids
- c) Increased secretion of gastric juice
- d) Normalization of sucrose clearance from saliva
- e) Mechanical cleaning of the oral cavity

215. Which of the following preventive oral health care products are the most widespread, and have anticaries effect?

- a) Whitening
- b) Anti-inflammatory
- c) Deodorant
- d) Fluoride
- e) Containing enzymes

216. To children of two years is given an advantage in teeth cleaning:

- a) Dental powder
- b) Toothpastes chalk based
- c) Gel toothpastes
- d) Fluoride toothpastes
- e) All answers are correct

217. Cleansing action of toothpastes provide(s) with ingredient(s):

- a) Binding agents
- b) Abrasive
- c) Foaming agents
- d) Flavorings
- e) Deodorant

218. As the foaming component toothpastes include:

- a) Dicalcium phosphate
- b) Sodium lauryl
- c) Polyethylene glycol
- d) Hydrocolloids
- e) Calcium carbonate

219. The plasticity and homogeneous consistency of toothpaste is provided by the following components:

- a) Abrasive
- b) Foaming agents
- c) Binding agents
- d) Flavorings
- e) Enzymatic

220. The composition of the hygienic toothpastes includes the following components:

- a) Abrasives
- b) Salts
- c) Extracts of herbs
- d) Fluoride
- e) Enzymes

221. To reduce bleeding gums, patients are recommended toothpaste with the next component(s):

- a) Extracts of herbs
- b) Sodium lauryl
- c) Polyethylene glycol
- d) Hydrocolloids
- e) Calcium carbonate

222. From what age (years) fluoride toothpastes are recommended for children?

- a) 1,5-2
- b) 3-4
- c) 5-6
- d) 10-12
- e) 12-15

223. During what time period is advisable to use chewing gum after a meal, in (minutes)?

- a) 1-5
- b) 5-10
- c) 10-15
- d) 15-20
- e) 20-30

224. Cleansing properties of toothpastes are achieved by the components:

- a) Binding
- b) Enzymatic
- c) Foaming
- d) Flavorings
- e) Deodorant

225. What abrasivity value should have toothpastes for children?

- a) Not more than 100 RDA
- b) Not more than 120 RDA
- c) Not more than 80 RDA
- d) Not more than 50 RDA
- e) Not more than 60 RDA

226. What RDA value should have toothpastes for children?

- a) Not more than 100
- b) Not more than 120
- c) Not more than 80
- d) Not more than 50
- e) Not more than 60

227. What RDA value should have toothpastes for adults?

- a) Not more than 100
- b) Not more than 120
- c) Not more than 80
- d) Not more than 50
- e) Not more than 60

228. What component of toothpaste reduces sensitivity of teeth hard tissues of teeth?

- a) Pyrophosphates
- b) Potassium nitrate
- c) Zinc citrate
- d) Peroxide compounds
- e) Oxidising compounds.

229. What a positive effect on the oral cavity has a sugar-free chewing gum?

- a) Training masticatory muscles
- b) Antiseptic action
- c) Increase salivation
- d) Teeth whitening
- e) Has no effect

230. By means of hygiene are:

- a) tooth powders;
- b) toothpastes;
- c) mouthwash;
- d) dental gels;
- e) all answers are correct.

231. With what RDA value should be recommended toothpaste to a child 4 years of age with compensated form of tooth decay?

- a) Not more than 100
- b) Not more than 120
- c) Not more than 80
- d) Not more than 50
- e) Not more than 60

232. With what RDA value should be recommended toothpaste to a child 8 years of age with compensated form of tooth decay?

- a) Not more than 50
- b) Not more than 60
- c) Not more than 80
- d) Not more than 100
- e) Not more than 120

233. Which of the following toothpastes is required to recommend to 10 years old child with subcompensated degree of caries activity?

- a) Dentifrice containing herbal extracts
- b) Dentifrice containing antiseptics
- c) Dentifrice containing enzymes
- d) Dentifrice containing fluorine compounds
- e) Dentifrice containing salt

234. What concentration of monofluorophosphate in toothpastes is advisable to recommend children with high intensity of caries of permanent teeth?

- a) 0,04%
- b) 0,38%
- c) 0,76%
- d) 0,33%
- e) 0,11%

235. By means of hygiene include:

- a) Toothbrushes, dental floss, toothpicks, mouthrinse
- b) Toothpaste, tooth powder, mouthrinse
- c) Dental floss, chewing gum, tongue cleaner
- d) no right answer
- e) All answers are correct

236. According to the classification of Ulitovskij SB toothpastes are divided into:

- a) Hygiene
- b) Therapeutic-prophylactic
- c) Therapeutic
- d) Professional
- e) All answers are correct

237. The main components of toothpastes are:

- a) Abrasive
- b) Gelling agents
- c) Binding agents
- d) Humectants
- e) Detergents
- f) Odorants
- g) Sweeteners
- h) Biologically active components

238. Acting on the tissues of oral cavity, chewing gum promotes:

- a) Increased salivation
- b) Neutralize the acids of dental plaque
- c) Normalization of sucrose clearance from saliva
- d) Mechanical cleaning of oral cavity
- e) Does not affect anything

239. Abrasiveness levels in toothpaste:

- a) Non abrasive
- b) Very low abrasiveness
- c) Low abrasiveness
- d) Medium abrasiveness
- e) High abrasiveness

f) Very high abrasiveness

240. What component(s) of toothpastes determines anticaries effect?

- a) Sodium fluoride
- b) Sodium monofluorophosphate
- c) Sodium bicarbonate
- d) Amino-fluoride
- e) Silicon dioxide (silica)

241. The abrasive component(s) of the toothpastes is/are:

- a) Sodium fluoride
- b) Sodium monofluorophosphate
- c) Calcium carbonate
- d) Pyrophosphate
- e) Silicon dioxide (silica)
- f) Dicalcium phosphate

242. The use of chewing gum promotes:

- a) Increase the speed and amount of salivation
- b) Neutralize acids of dental plaque
- c) Removal of dental plaque from teeth contact surfaces
- d) Reducing the sensitivity of tooth enamel
- e) Oral deodorants

243. Cleansing action of toothpastes is provided by components:

- a) Binding
- b) Enzymatic
- c) Foaming
- d) Flavorings
- e) Deodorant
- f) Abrasive

245. Therapeutic-prophylactic toothpastes, which promote mineralization of dental hard tissues, contain the following component(s):

- a) Components of fluoride
- b) The components of calcium
- c) Phosphates
- d) Macro- and microelements
- e) Enzymes
- f) Abrasive components

245. To reduce the effects of inflammation in periodontal tissues, patients are recommended to use toothpastes containing:

- a) Fluoride
- b) Extracts of medicinal herbs
- c) Calcium

- d) Salt
- e) Enzymes

246. Toothpastes must meet the following requirements:

- a) Deodorizing action
- b) Refreshing action
- c) Have pleasant taste
- d) High cleansing action
- e) Stability of components
- f) No correct answer

247. By means of hygiene are:

- a) toothpastes;
- b) irrigators;
- c) dental gels;
- d) flosety;
- e) mouthwash;
- f) toothpicks.

248. At what age parents should start brushing child's teeth?

- a) 1 year
- b) 2 years
- c) 3 years

- d) After the eruption
- e) After eruption of temporary incisors

249. The method of brushing teeth, which aims to distribute dentition into segments and consistent brushing of each segment, starting from the upper right posterior teeth, called as method of:

- a) Circle by Foness
- b) Stillman
- c) Bass
- d) Standard Pakhomov
- e) Charter

250. What kind of toothbrush recommended for children under 3 years:

- a) Very soft
- b) Soft
- c) Medium
- d) Hard
- e) Very Hard

251. Basic requirements for toothbrushes are:

- a) Natural bristles
- b) Synthetic fibers
- c) The presence of indicator bristles
- d) The size of tooth brush head – 1-1,5 tooth

e) Straight handle

252. The size of toothbrush head for adults should not exceed (mm):

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 40
- e) 50

253. Toothbrush should be replaced generally once per:

- a) 1 month
- b) 3 months
- c) 4 months
- d) 6 months
- e) 12 months

254. Toothpicks are most appropriate to use for removal:

- a) Dental plaque from smooth surfaces of teeth
- b) Dental plaque from teeth contact surfaces
- c) Food debris from interdental spaces
- d) Calculus
- e) Dental plaque from cervical areas of teeth

255. The use of floss is recommended to remove dental plaque from the surfaces of teeth:

- a) Vestibular
- b) Occlusion
- c) Approximal
- d) Oral
- e) Buccal

256. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques has been developed by Pakhomov?

- a) Rotation brush technique
- b) Circular
- c) Physiological
- d) Standard
- e) Non-standard

257. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques is/are recommended only for adults?

- a) Fone`s
- b) Stillman`s
- c) Charter`s
- d) Bass
- e) Smith-Bell`s

258. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques known as "from red to white" technique - from gum to the tooth?

- a) Bass
- b) Smith-Bell`s
- c) Feite
- d) Leonard`s
- e) Rotation brush technique

259. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques do not prescribe for patients with periodontal diseases?

- a) Fone`s
- b) Stillman`s
- c) Charter`s
- d) Bass
- e) Smith-Bell`s

260. Which of the following brushing techniques is/are used for cleaning teeth in patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases?

- a) Fone`s
- b) Stillman`s
- c) Charter`s
- d) Bass
- e) Smith-Bell`s

261. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques is/are not used for general oral hygiene?

- a) Pakhomov`s
- b) Fone`s
- c) Stilman`s
- d) Charter`s
- e) Smith-Bell`s

262. Which of the following synthetic materials are not used for working part (bristles) of the toothbrush?

- a) Nylon
- b) Sytron
- c) Ultralon
- d) Capron
- e) Tayneks

263. How can you ensure that the patient has mastered the technique of toothbrushing?

- a) Using mirrors
- b) Using dye
- c) Using X-ray
- d) Using probe
- e) Laboratory indicators

264. How many degrees of stiffness of the toothbrush bristles are exist?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 5

265. Which of the following hygiene products can be used for brushing teeth, if the child is 6 months?

- a) A manual toothbrush with soft bristles
- b) Dental brush-ring
- c) Silicone finger-toothbrush
- d) None of the following
- e) Interdental brush

266. What abrasivity value should have toothpastes for children?

- a) Not more than 100 RDA
- b) Not more than 120 RDA
- c) Not more than 80 RDA
- d) Not more than 50 RDA
- e) Not more than 60 RDA

267. What RDA value should have toothpastes for children?

- a) Not more than 100
- b) Not more than 120
- c) Not more than 80
- d) Not more than 50
- e) Not more than 60

268. What RDA value should have toothpastes for adults?

- a) Not more than 100
- b) Not more than 120
- c) Not more than 80
- d) Not more than 50
- e) Not more than 60

269. Basic requirements for toothbrushes are:

- a) Natural bristles
- b) Synthetic fibers
- c) The presence of indicator bristles
- d) The size of tooth brush head – 1-1,5 tooth
- e) Straight handle

270. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques actually exist?

- a) Standard
- b) Non-standard
- c) Fone`s
- d) Stillman`s
- e) Charter`s
- f) Bass
- g) Smith-Bell`s
- h) Feite
- i) Leonard`s
- j) Rotation brush technique

271. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques actually don't exist?

- a) Standard
- b) Non-standard
- c) Fone`s
- d) Stillman`s
- e) Charter`s
- f) Bass
- g) Smith-Bell`s
- h) Feite
- i) Leonard`s

272. In which of the following brushing techniques, teeth cleaning starts from gingiva to tooth crown?

- a) Pakhomov`s
- b) Fone`s
- c) Stillman`s
- d) Charter`s
- e) Bass
- f) Smith-Bell`s
- g) Feite
- h) Leonard`s
- i) Rotation brush technique

273. Which of the following synthetic materials are used for working part (bristles) of the toothbrush?

- a) Nylon
- b) Sytron
- c) Ultralon
- d) Capron
- e) Tayneks

274. Which of the following hygiene products can be used for brushing teeth, if the child is 12 months?

- a) A manual toothbrush with soft bristles

- b) Dental brush-ring
- c) Silicone finger-toothbrush
- d) None of the following
- e) Interdental brush

275. Which of the following products are for interdental hygiene?

- a) Interdental brush
- b) Dental floss
- c) Toothpicks
- d) Flossettes
- e) Toothbrush
- f) Toothpaste
- g) Superfloss
- h) Tongue cleaner

276. Which of the following products are not for interdental hygiene?

- a) Interdental brush
- b) Dental floss
- c) Toothpicks
- d) Flossettes
- e) Toothbrush
- f) Toothpaste
- g) Superfloss

h) Tongue cleaner

277. What kinds of interdental stimulators exist?

a) Rubber

b) Plastic

c) Gutta-percha

d) Rubber-Plastic

e) Combined

278. What measures are included in the first phase of active forms of health education?

a) Interviews and speeches to parents

b) Discussions and seminars with the teaching staff of child care and health care workers who carry out prevention

c) Health talks and lessons for children

d) Making sanitary bulletins

e) The publication of scientific and popular literature

279. What should consider active forms of health education?

a) Social characteristics of the audience

b) Professional features of the audience

c) The individual characteristics of the audience

d) The degree of initial training

e) The level of mastering

f) All answers are correct

280. With children 2-3 years sanitary-educational work is based:

- a) Using game elements
- b) Demonstration of sanitary bulletins
- c) Basing on lectures
- d) Basing on demonstration of stained glass
- e) Basing on demonstrating videos

281. When carrying out health care, is important to pay attention for:

- a) The relationship of oral diseases and general health
- b) The value of food
- c) Hygienic education
- d) Prevention of oral diseases
- e) All answers are correct

282. What measures are included to the second phase of active forms of health education?

- a) Interviews and speeches to parents
- b) Discussions and seminars with the teaching staff of child care and health care workers who carry out prevention
- c) Health talks and lessons for children
- d) Making sanitary bulletins
- e) The publication of scientific and popular literature

283. The methods of dental education, which involve an interested public participation, are called:

- a) Passive
- b) Individual
- c) Active
- d) Group
- e) Mass

284. The methods of dental health education, which do not involve active participation of the population, called:

- a) Passive
- b) Individual
- c) Active
- d) Group
- e) Mass

285. Mediocre performance criterion dental health education work are:

- a) Determining the prevalence of caries
- b) Determination of the intensity of caries
- c) Questioning of the population in the prevention of dental diseases
- d) Determining caries increment
- e) Determination of caries reduction

286. Which elements form the principles of hygienic education?

- a) Comprehensiveness
- b) Systematic
- c) Differentiation
- d) All answers are correct

287. Leading indicator of the oral health culture is:

- a) Treatment of dental caries
- b) Proper oral care
- c) Treatment of periodontal tissues
- d) Limiting carbohydrate intake
- e) Absence of bad habits

288. The advantage of active forms of health education is:

- a) Lack of communication between agitators and the ones who are agitating
- b) The communication between the agitators and population

289. The disadvantage of passive forms of health education is:

- a) Lack of communication between agitators and the ones who are agitating
- b) The communication between the agitators and population

290. The foundation of health education work is:

- a) Learning the proper oral care
- b) Limiting carbohydrate intake
- c) Prevention of bad habits
- d) Educating the children conscious attitude to dental treatment
- e) Treatment at the dentist

291. To which organizational forms divided sanitary educational work?

- a) Mass
- b) Passive
- c) Active
- d) Group
- e) Individual

292. What methods relate to the active forms of sanitary educational work?

- a) Health lessons, interviews
- b) Holding performances, lectures, reports
- c) Publication of scientific and popular literature
- d) The publication of articles, leaflets, posters
- e) Making sanitary bulletins, exhibitions
- f) Showing films

293. What should consider active forms of health education?

- a) Social characteristics of the audience
- b) Professional features of the audience
- c) The individual characteristics of the audience
- d) The degree of initial training
- e) The level of mastering
- f) No right answer

294. How to carry out the first lesson in school properly?

- a) It is advisable to talk about the structure, function and meaning of teeth in peoples life
- b) Devote the lesson to oral care products
- c) Explain causes of dental diseases
- d) Explain to children the need in oral hygiene, when and why we must visit a dentist
- e) Devote the lesson to practical learning about oral care
- f) To introduce children with the methods of oral hygiene control

295. In carrying out health education should pay attention to:

- a) The relationship of oral diseases and general health
- b) The value of food
- c) Hygienic education
- d) Prevention of oral diseases
- e) No right answer

296. Passive forms of health education are:

- a) Making sanitary bulletins
- b) Making stands
- c) Holding of exhibitions
- d) Health lessons, interviews
- e) Holding performances, lectures, reports

297. What is necessary to teach the teaching staff of children's institutions?

- a) To conduct oral hygiene properly
- b) To acquaint with the modern means of prevention
- c) Teach various preventive methods and means and how to keep record documentation
- d) Training in room of hygiene and prevention using waxwork and special literature
- e) Focus attention of parents and children on the importance of proper and regular implementation of all preventive measures
- f) Teach properly cleaning teeth at home and control duration, frequency and accuracy of oral care of their children

298. The main criteria of efficiency of dental health education are:

- a) Determining the prevalence of caries
- b) Determining of the intensity of caries
- c) Questioning of the population about the prevention of dental diseases

- d) Determining increase of caries
- e) Determination of caries reduction

299. The main areas of health education directed to prevent dental diseases, is to solve the following problems:

- a) Learning the proper oral care
- b) Limiting carbohydrate intake
- c) Prevention of bad habits
- d) Educating the children conscious attitude to dental treatment
- e) Treatment at the dentist

300. What elements form the principles of hygienic education?

- a) Complexity
- b) Systematic
- c) Differentiation
- d) Lack of systematic
- e) All answers are correct

301. The goal of health education is:

- a) Promotion of medical knowledge about healthy lifestyles
- b) Acquaintance with health preservation methods
- c) Prevention of Diseases
- d) Treatment of diseases

e) All answers are correct

302. If the optimal dose of fluoride enter the teeth before eruption, then:

a) There is dental fluorosis

b) Hydroxyl groups in hydroxyapatite crystals is replaced by fluoride ions to form a fluorine apatite

c) A decrease in contents of carbonates

d) Fissures become more deep and narrowed

e) Fissures are wider and less deep

f) The enamel becomes less soluble

303. The simultaneous use of two endogenous methods of fluoride prophylaxis of caries is:

a) Possible

b) Impossible

c) Can be if the fluoride content in drinking water is less than half of the optimal dose

304. Maximal anticaries effect of the use of sodium fluoride tablets is observed on:

a) Deciduous teeth

b) Permanent teeth

c) Deciduous and permanent teeth

305. Fluoridation of milk for tooth decay prevention is the most rational to use in children aged (years):

- a) From 3 to 9
- b) From 3 to 12
- c) From 6 to 15
- d) From 7 to 16

306. The optimal concentration of fluoride in drinking water in areas with a temperate climate is (mg / l):

- a) 0,5
- b) 0,8
- c) 1,0
- d) 1,2

307. Indications for the systemic methods of fluoride prophylaxis is/are:

- a) Poor oral hygiene
- b) Low content of fluoride in drinking water
- c) Hereditary disorders of development of enamel and dentin
- d) If child had infectious diseases in the first year of life
- e) A high level of intensity of caries in 12-year-olds in the region

308. Prophylactic efficacy of endogenous methods of fluoride prophylaxis compared with exogenous methods is:

- a) The same

- b) Lower
- c) Higher

309. In areas where the fluoride content in drinking water is less than half of the optimal dose, the most effective method of fluoride prophylaxis is to use:

- a) Sodium fluoride tablets
- b) Mouthrinses containing fluoride
- c) Toothpastes containing fluoride

310. Mouth rinsing with solutions of sodium fluoride for tooth decay prevention is recommended at age (years):

- a) 3
- b) 6
- c) 10
- d) 12
- e) 15

311. Endogenous fluoride prophylaxis methods are:

- a) Milk fluoridation
- b) Coating the teeth with fluoric varnish
- c) Water fluoridation
- d) Mouth rinsing with solutions of sodium fluoride
- e) Cleaning teeth with fluoride toothpastes

f) Use of fluoride tablets

312. What foods are used for fluoride prophylaxis:

- a) Drinking water
- b) Milk
- c) Salt
- d) Tea
- e) Seafood

313. Fluoride prophylaxis methods:

- a) Tooth brushing with fluoride toothpastes
- b) Use of fluoride tablets
- c) Mouth rinsing with solutions of sodium fluoride
- d) Use of fluorinated milk
- e) No correct answer.

314. The optimal concentration of fluoride in drinking water is:

- a) 0,5 - 1,0 mg/l
- b) 0,7 - 1,3 mg/l
- c) 0,8 - 1,2 mg/l
- d) 1,0 - 1,2 mg/l
- e) 1,0 - 1,5 mg/l

315. Exogenous fluoride prophylaxis methods are:

- a) Milk fluoridation
- b) Coating the teeth with fluoric varnish
- c) Water fluoridation
- d) Mouth rinsing with solutions of sodium fluoride
- e) Cleaning teeth with fluoride toothpastes
- f) Use of fluoride tablets

316. For remineralizing therapy are used a combination of solutions:

- a) Calcium gluconate and sodium fluoride
- b) "Remodent" and calcium gluconate
- c) Sodium fluoride and stannous fluoride

317. For remineralizing therapy is used solution of "Remodent" in concentration (%):

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 10

318. Mouth rinsing with solutions of sodium fluoride for tooth decay prevention is recommended at age (years):

- a) 3
- b) 6

- c) 10
- d) 12
- e) 15

319. In order to prevent tooth decay are used rinsing solutions of sodium fluoride with concentrations (%):

- a) 0,01; 0.02
- b) 0,02; 0.05; 0.1
- c) 0,05; 0.1; 0.2
- d) 1,0; 2.0
- e) 2,0; 3.0; 4.0

320. The best prophylactic effect from the use of sodium fluoride solutions at low concentrations is observed on the teeth surfaces:

- a) Smooth
- b) Occlusion
- c) On contact
- d) In the cervical area
- e) In the area of equator

321. A solution of 1% and 2% sodium fluoride is used mainly as:

- a) Rinse
- b) Applications
- c) Instillation

d) Irrigation

322. For prevention of dental caries, coating of the teeth with fluorinated varnishes usually carried out:

- a) 1 per year
- b) 4 times (2 treatments a week) per year
- c) 4 times a year (1 every 3 months)
- d) 6 times a year (1 every 2 months)
- e) 6 times a year (1 per month)

323. Use of fluoride varnish helps prevent tooth decay:

- a) Temporary
- b) Permanent
- c) Temporary and permanent

324. Set the correct sequence

Preventive dental procedure of Preventive dental procedure of applying the fluoride varnish:

- a) Drying the tooth surface with air
- b) Applying the fluoride varnish to the teeth
- c) Cleaning teeth from dental plaque
- d) Isolation from saliva
- e) Drying teeth after fluoride varnish over 4-5 minutes

325. The concentration of the solution NaF:

- a) 0,05%
- b) 0,1%
- c) 0,2%
- d) 1%
- e) 1,2%

Frequency of sodium fluoride mouthrinse procedure:

- a) 1 time a week
- b) 1 time in half a year
- c) Daily
- d) 1 time in two weeks
- e) 1 time in three months

326. Methods of fluoride prevention:

- a) Cleaning teeth with fluoride toothpaste
- b) The use of fluoride tablets
- c) Mouth rinsing with solution of sodium fluoride
- d) The use of fluorinated milk
- e) Applying the fluoride varnish to the teeth

327. Methods of fluoride prevention:

- a) Cleaning teeth with fluoride toothpaste
- b) The use of fluoride tablets
- c) Mouth rinsing with solution of sodium fluoride
- d) The use of fluorinated milk
- e) Applying the fluoride varnish to the teeth
- f) All answers are correct

328. Mineralization of fissures in permanent molars finishes after tooth eruption:

- a) Immediately
- b) After 2-3 years
- c) After 5-6 years
- d) After 10-12 years

329. Sealing fissures in teeth is recommended after tooth eruption:

- a) Immediately
- b) 2-3 years
- c) 4-6 years
- d) Throughout life

330. Which materials are used for seal fissures in teeth?

- a) Sealants
- b) Glass ionomer cements
- c) Phosphate cement
- d) Compomers
- e) Silicate cements

331. The conducting of sealing fissures if there is surface caries is:

- a) Impossible
- b) Possible when using invasive techniques

- c) Possible when using non-invasive techniques
- d) Preventive filling

332. If it's impossible to reliably isolate the tooth from saliva during fissure sealing method, which of the following materials should be used?

- a) Chemical curing sealant
- b) Light curing sealant
- c) Glass ionomer cement
- d) Compomer material
- e) Zinc phosphate cements

333. The effectiveness of prophylaxis when using the method of sealing fissures is (in %):

- a) 40
- b) 60
- c) 80
- d) 98-100

Answers

1 – e	30 – b	59 – b	88 – d	117 – b
2 – b	31 – c	60 – e	89 – a,b,d,e	118 – c
3 – a, b, c, d, e	32 – b	61 – b, d	90 – d	119 – a
4 – a, b, c	33 – b	62 – a,b,c,d,e	91 – b	120 – c
5 – a, b, c	34 – e	63 – b,d,e,f,g	92 – c	121 – b
6 – a, b, c	35 – a	64 – c	93 – c	122 – a
7 – c	36 – c	65 – b, c	94 – c	123 – c
8 – c	37 – e	66 – b, c	95 – d	124 – b
9 – d	38 – b, e	67 – a, c, d	96 – d	125 – c
10 – a, c, d	39 – c, d	68 – a, b, e	97 – e	126 – d
11 – a, b, d	40 – a, d	69 – c,d,e,f,g	98 – d	127 – a
12 – b, d	41 – a, c	70 – a,b,d,e,g	99 – d	128 – b
13 – d	42 – b, d	71 – b, c, d	100 – c	129 – b
14 – a, b, c	43 – a, d	72 – a, b, c	101 – d	130 – c
15 – e	44 – a, b, d	73 – d	102 – c	131 – c, e, g
16 – e	45 – c	74 – a,c,d,e	103 – a	132 – b
17 – e	46 – d	75 – c, d, f	104 – c	133 – c
18 – e	47 – c	76 – a, b	105 – c	134 – d
19 – c	48 – c	77 – a,b,c,d	106 – b,d,e	135 – d
20 – a	49 – a	78 – c	107 – b,c	136 – d
21 – a, b, c, d, e	50 – e	79 – b	108 – a,c,f	137 – a
22 – b	51 – a	80 – d	109 – e	138 – e
23 – a	52 – c	81 – b	110 – d	139 – a
24 – b	53 – b	82 – b, d	111 – a,b,d,e	140 – d
25 – c	54 – b	83 – a,b,c d	112 – c	141 – d
26 – a	55 – b	84 – b, d, e	113 – b	142 – e
27 – c	56 – d	85 – b, c	114 – b	143 – d
28 – b	57 – b	86 – a, c, f	115 – b	144 – a,c,d,e,f
29 – c	58 – c	87 – e	116 – c	145 – b

146 – b	172 –a,b,e	198 – b	224 – b	250 – a
147 –a,c,d,f,g	173 – b,e,f	199 – c	225 – d	251 – b
148 –b,c	174 – b,d	200 – b	226 – d	252 – c
149 –d,e,f,g	175 – b,e,c,a,d	201 – b	227 – a	253 – b
150 –b,d,e	176 – a,b,c,e,f	202 – b	228 – b	254 – c
151 – c	177 – a,b,c,d,e	203 – c	229 – c	255 – c
152 –a,b,d,f	178 – a,b,c,d,e	204 – c	230 – e	256 – d
153 – a	179 – e	205 – b	231 – d	257 – d
154 – b	180 – c	206 – a,b	232 – a	258 – d
155 – a	181 – b	207 – a,b,c,d,e	233 – d	259 – a
156 – c	182 – b	208 – a,b,c	234 – c	260 – c
157 – b	183 – b	209 – b,d	235 – b	261 – d
158 – e	184 – c	210 – a,b,c,d	236 – a,b	262 – d
159 – c	185 – c	211 – b,d,e,f,g	237 – a–h	263 – b
160 – b	186 – b	212 – b	238 – a,b,c,d	264 – e
161 – b	187 – d	213 – b	239 – b,c,d,e	265 – c
162 – d	188 – b	214 – c	240 – a,b,d	266 – d
163 – c	189 – e	215 – d	241 – c,e,f	267 – d
164 – d	190 – f	216 – c	242 – a,b,e	268 – a
165 – d	191 – d	217 – b	243 – b,f	269 – b,d
166 – d	192 – a	218 – b	244 – a,b,c,d	270 – a,c,d,e, f,g,h,i,j
167 – c	193 – a	219 – c	245 – b,d	271 – b
168 – d	194 – a,b	220 – a	246–a,b,c,d,e	272 – c,d,e,g, h,i
169 –b,c,d,e	195 – b	221 – a	247 – a,c,e	273 – a,b,c,e
170 –a,b,d,f	196 – a	222 – b	248 – d	274 – b,c
171 –c,d	197 – b	223 – c	249 – d	275 –a,b,c,d,g

276 – e,f,h	301 – a,b,c	326 – a,b,c,d,e		
277 –a,b,c,d,e	302 –b,c,e,f	327 – f		
278 – b	303 – b	328 – b		
279 – f	304 – b	329 –a		
280 – a	305 – b	330 – a,b,d		
281 – e	306 – c	331 – b,d		
282 – a	307 – b,e	332 – c		
283 – c	308 – c	333 – d		
284 – a	309 – a			
285 – c	310 – b			
286 – d	311 – a,c,f			
287 – b	312 – a,b,c,d,e			
288 – b	313 – a,b,c,d			
289 – a	314 – c			
290 – a	315 – b,d,e			
291 – a,d,e	316 – a			
292 – a,b	317 – b			
293 – a,b,c,d,e	318 – b			
294 – a,c,d	319 – c			
295 – a,b,c,d	320 – a			
296 – a,b,c,d,e	321 – b			
297 – a,b,e	322 – b			
298 – a,b,d,e	323 – c			
299 – a,b,c,d	324 – c,d,a,b,e			
300 – a,b,c	325 – a-c, b-a, c-d, d-b, e-e			

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