

**Nr 1.** Differential clinical diagnosis for Kaposi's sarcoma would include the following diseases:

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) hemangiomas;   | 4) erythema multiforme; |
| 2) pemphigoid;    | 5) purpura.             |
| 3) erythroplakia; |                         |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 2.** Squamous cell carcinoma may occur anywhere in the mouth, but the most common sites are:

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) the hard palate;                  | 4) the floor of the mouth;           |
| 2) the lateral border of the tongue; | 5) the dorsal surface of the tongue. |
| 3) the lips;                         |                                      |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 3.** Which opinion associated with oral melanoma **is not correct**?

- A.** melanoma can arise from previously existing pigmented lesions, particularly the ones with a history of trauma.  
**B.** melanomas occur more frequently in men than women and often over the age of 50.  
**C.** oral melanoma is less dangerous than cutaneous counterpart because of late wide metastasis.  
**D.** the most frequent sites for occurrence are the maxillary alveolar ridge and palate.  
**E.** the main distinguishing clinical features include: multiple colors, ill defined margins and satellite lesions.

**Nr 4.** Because of a risk of carcinoma, biopsy is mandatory for the following diseases:

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) erythroleukoplakia;  | 4) speckled erythroplakia; |
| 2) leukoedema;          | 5) white sponge nevus.     |
| 3) linea alba buccalis; |                            |

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 5.** Which of the following diseases are caused by the HPV virus?

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Verruca vulgaris;               | 4) herpangina;           |
| 2) hand – foot and mouth diseases; | 5) condyloma acuminatum; |
| 3) oral squamous papilloma;        | 6) Varicella.            |

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3,4.      **B.** 3,5,6.      **C.** 2,3,5.      **D.** 1,3,5.      **E.** 1,2,6.

**Nr 6.** To obtain maximum retention for amalgam restoration in a large Black II class cavity one should:

- 1) prepare the cavity walls that are divergent towards the occlusal surface;
- 2) prepare the cavity walls that are convergent towards the occlusal surface;
- 3) prepare the cavity walls that are parallel;
- 4) use pins;
- 5) prepare the edge of the cavity to have an angle of 45°.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 7.** A 25 year patient comes to a dental practice for a dental examination. The doctor observes on the dry buccal surface of the maxillary first molar a white lesion with an intact, hard surface along the gingival margin. The cause of this lesion was:

- A. the damage of the enamel due to brushing.
- B. dental plaque accumulation along the gingival margin.
- C. tetracycline treatment in childhood.
- D. excessive fluoride intake during the development of the tooth.
- E. a failure of endodontic treatment.

**Nr 8.** Choose from the list below the material used for the final restoration in atraumatic restorative treatment:

- A. light cured composite material.
- B. amalgam.
- C. glass ionomer.
- D. compomer.
- E. chemically cured composite material.

**Nr 9.** Choose the correct answer in which only salivary antibacterial agents are mentioned:

- A. lysozyme, statherin, amylase.
- B. glucosyltransferase, proline rich proteins, calcium ions.
- C. lysozyme, lactoferin, agglutinins.
- D. phosphate ions, lysozyme, collagenase.
- E. mutan, agglutinins, ribonuclease.

**Nr 10.** The treatment of the early stages of caries (on x-ray reaching the enamel/dentin junction) in patients at high risk of caries needs:

- A. only non-invasive treatment – fluoride treatment.
- B. invasive treatment like cavity preparation and restoration and fluoride treatment.
- C. only invasive treatment.
- D. control visits every 3 months.
- E. none of these answers is correct.

**Nr 11.** Black`s Class VI lesion classification is defined as appearing:

- A. only on the incisal edge of the central incisors.
- B. only on the incisal edge of the incisors.
- C. only on the cusps of premolars.
- D. only on the cusps of molars and premolars.
- E. none of the above answers is correct.

**Nr 12.** Read carefully the text below which contains true and false information referring to the procedure called: „Walking Bleach”:

- 1) professional bleaching;
- 2) a method of intensive bleaching;
- 3) a method for vital teeth;
- 4) a method for non vital teeth;
- 5) trays are necessary;
- 6) home bleaching.

Choose the answer that includes the true information about the procedure called “Walking Bleach”:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 2,4.
- C. 3,6.
- D. 1,4.
- E. 5,6.

**Nr 13.** A patient is at high risk for the development of caries if the following factors occur:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) a high sucrose diet;                | 4) the presence of secondary caries;        |
| 2) an increased salivary flow;         | 5) high <i>Mutans s.</i> content in saliva; |
| 3) the lack of active carious lesions; | 6) no plaque accumulation.                  |

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.      **B.** 1,3,5.      **C.** 2,5,6.      **D.** 1,4,5.      **E.** 3,4,6.

**Nr 14.** Below find several methods (or materials) used in local treatment of dentin hypersensitivity. Which of them is widely used after cavity preparation to prevent postoperative sensitivity?

- A.** CO<sub>2</sub> laser irradiation.      **D.** adhesive system containing glutar aldehyde.  
**B.** calcium phosphate.      **E.** fluoride varnishes.  
**C.** calcium hydroxide.

**Nr 15.** Dentin hypersensitivity after cavity preparation depends on some factor(s). Indicate which factor(s) from the list below affect(s) it:

- A.** thickness of remaining dentin.  
**B.** smear layer presence in the cavity.  
**C.** patient's age.  
**D.** localization of the cavity.  
**E.** all the listed factors can affect dentin hypersensitivity.

**Nr 16.** Choose from the statements below this one which contains **false** information about the DMF number:

- A.** the value of DMF depends on the activity of carious processes.  
**B.** is used in caries prevalence determination.  
**C.** if DMF equals 1, because D is 1, it means that one tooth is cavitated by primary or secondary caries.  
**D.** the DMF number can be decreased by carious tissue removal and restoration placement.  
**E.** the DMF number can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of prophylactic actions.

**Nr 17.** Choose from the list below the answers containing all indications for flowable composite clinical use. Flowable composites should be used as:

- 1) a marginal repair material;
- 2) a pit and fissure sealant;
- 3) the first increment placed in the cavity;
- 4) extensive restorations on the occlusal surface of molars.

The correct answer is:

- A.** only 1.      **B.** 1,2.      **C.** 1,3.      **D.** 1,3,4.      **E.** 1,2,3

**Nr 18.** During dental examination on the facial surface near the gingival edge of the tooth 13 opacity was discovered when the tooth was desiccated. The area was translucent when hydrated. The enamel surface examined with an explorer was smooth. The most probable diagnosis of the opacity is:

- A. normal enamel.
- B. incipient caries.
- C. arrested caries.
- D. dentinal caries.
- E. circular caries.

**Nr 19.** The shape of an early carious change, developing in enamel of class I cavity, is a triangle with the base at DEJ and the tip directed towards an outer surface of the tooth. In enamel of which class of cavity can the identical morphology be observed?

- A. class II.
- B. class III.
- C. class IV.
- D. class V.
- E. none of the mentioned.

**Nr 20.** Abrfraction develops mainly due to:

- A. improper toothbrushing.
- B. acidic action.
- C. enzymatic action.
- D. heavy eccentric occlusal forces.
- E. mechanical wear as a result of parafunctional movements.

**Nr 21.** Which sentences are true concerning arrested caries?

- 1) caries without progression;
- 2) a type of chronic caries;
- 3) progress is stopped due to fluoride, after changing the oral environment;
- 4) enamel within this lesion is more susceptible for further caries attacks.

The correct answer is:

- A. only 1.
- B. 1,2.
- C. 1,3.
- D. 1,2,3.
- E. all mentioned above.

**Nr 22.** Which from the listed factors **is not** important for the strength of the connection between adhesive system and tooth tissue?

- A. the type of adhesive system used.
- B. the type of tissue undergoing bonding.
- C. dentin factors such as dentinal sclerosis.
- D. technique sensitivity, e.g. dentin desiccation.
- E. the type of resin composite material used.

**Nr 23.** Indicate the **false** statement about resistance and retention form for the Class II cavity, to be restored with amalgam:

- A. the gingival floor of the proximal preparation should be flat.
- B. retentive undercuts must be cut into the dentin of the facial and lingual walls of the proximal walls.
- C. to provide enough resistance, the extension into the occlusal surface must have a faciolingual dimension of one fourth the distance between the facial and lingual cusp tips.
- D. for preparing retentive undercuts with a bur, it is advisable to use a handpiece at low speed.
- E. if the occlusal extension is narrow, a short retention groove should be prepared in the dentin of the gingival wall to supplement the resistance form.

**Nr 24.** Active lesions of root caries usually are:

- A. soft or leathery in consistency.
- B. localized often in some distance from the gingival margin.
- C. not covered with plaque.
- D. as hard as the surrounding healthy root surface.
- E. chalky white.

**Nr 25.** The proper definition of abfraction is:

- A. a saucer-shaped notch, which is a result of chemical dissolution of the tooth tissue.
- B. a V-shaped notch, which is a loss or wearing away of tooth structure due to mechanical forces.
- C. a notch defect, which is a result of a flexure of the cervical area under heavy occlusal stress.
- D. answers B and C are correct.
- E. none of the above is correct.

**Nr 26.** Indicate the true statement concerning acid etching of enamel:

- A. acid etching removes about 10 micrometer of the enamel surface.
- B. acid etching creates a microporous layer from 5 to 50 micrometers deep.
- C. two enamel-etching patterns have been described.
- D. in the type I pattern there is a predominant dissolution of the peripheral region of the prism.
- E. answers A and B are correct.

**Nr 27.** Which zone of an incipient lesion has the largest pore volume?

- A. the translucent zone.
- B. the dark zone.
- C. the body of the lesion.
- D. the surface zone.
- E. the subtransparent zone.

**Nr 28.** An attack of severe sharp pain, which lasts seconds to minutes and appears only during the day, can be provoked by touching the certain areas of the gingiva. This picture is typical of:

- A. trigeminal inflammation.
- B. trigeminal neuralgia.
- C. periapical abscess.
- D. temporo-mandibular joint inflammation.
- E. maxillary sinusitis.

**Nr 29.** Resin based sealers, such as AHplus, are hard, which sometimes leads to difficulty with their removal from the canal for retreatment. Which of the methods from listed below is the most effective in AHplus removal from the canal?

- A. dissolve the paste with EDTA rinse.
- B. dissolve the paste with 10% urea peroxide.
- C. dissolve the paste with intracanal dressing containing chloroform placed in the canal for 2-3 days.
- D. crumble paste with ultrasonic energy, remove with thin hand files.
- E. mechanically remove the paste with GG and Peeso drills.

**Nr 30.** The shown x-ray picture is typical of:

- A. denticuli.
- B. cervical root resorption.
- C. internal root resorption.
- D. internal root resorption perforating the root.
- E. external apical resorption.



**Nr 31.** The removal of the smear layer from the root canal results in better adhesion of the sealer to the dentin. It also enhances tubular penetration. Which of the methods of the smear layer removal eliminates it the best?

- A. the use of the H file as the last instrument working in the canal.
- B. calcium hydroxide solution irrigation in order to receive alkaline pH.
- C. NaOCl irrigation is enough because it removes both components – organic and inorganic.
- D. irrigation with NaOCl rinse to remove organic component followed by EDTA to remove inorganic component.
- E. irrigation with EDTA to remove organic component followed by citric acid rinse to remove inorganic component.

**Nr 32.** A man, aged 45, came to a dental office complaining of a pain localized in the region of tooth 28 and the tenderness towards a bite. During examination a sharp pain on the application of a thermal stimulus, persisting after removal of the stimulus and the tenderness towards percussion were found. Also there was a swelling localized at the apical region of the tooth, from the buccal side. On the periapical x-ray, an MO resin restoration was observed. No PDL space widening or bone loss. Which of the statements below describes the pulp status the best?

- A. irreversible pulpitis.
- B. chronic periodontitis.
- C. reversible pulpitis.
- D. total necrosis.
- E. partial necrosis.

**Nr 33.** A man, aged 45, came to a dental office complaining of a pain localized in the region of tooth 28 and the tenderness towards a bite. During examination a sharp pain on the application of a thermal stimulus, persisting after removal of the stimulus and the tenderness towards percussion were found. Also there was a swelling localized at the apical region of the tooth, from the buccal side. On the periapical x-ray, an MO resin restoration was observed. No PDL space widening or bone loss. What kind of treatment would you suggest?

- A. pulp devitalization.
- B. anaesthesia, pulp removal and immediate obturation.
- C. anaesthesia, pulp removal, canal cleaning and shaping, temporary calcium hydroxide intracanal dressing.
- D. necrotic tissue removal without anaesthesia, temporary calcium hydroxide intracanal dressing.
- E. the tooth should be left with the open chamber for drainage for 2-3 days.

**Nr 34.** In the management of an abscess sometimes dental treatment is completed with antibiotic administration. Indicate in which cases it is necessary:

- A. in each case of Acute and Chronic Apical Abscess.
- B. in each case of Acute Apical Abscess.
- C. only in those cases of Acute Apical Abscess in which we have systemic signs (e.g. elevated temperature) and the drainage is inadequate.
- D. in each case of Chronic Apical Abscess.
- E. it is unnecessary to use antibiotics in Acute or Chronic Apical Abscess.

**Nr 35.** Which of the following statements best applies to saliva?

- A. phosphate is the main pH buffer.
- B. salivary proteins like lysozyme, lactoperoxidase, lactoferrin, and agglutinins have a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.
- C. adults produce 4-5L of saliva a day.
- D. when pH drops below 5.5 the salivary ions of calcium and phosphate are incorporated into tooth tissue.
- E. hypersaturation of the dental plaque with phosphoric ions stops carious bacteria attachment to the plaque.

**Nr 36.** Which statement about nickel-titanium endodontic hand instruments is true?

- A. they can be easily precurved for introduction into canals.
- B. they follow the canal curvature as effectively as stainless steel instruments.
- C. they are less effective in cutting the dentine than stainless steel instruments.
- D. they do not break.
- E. they are susceptible to corrosion.

**Nr 37.** Vertical condensation is an effective technique in canal obturation especially indicated in the case of:

- A. apical perforation.
- B. the lack of apical constriction within the canal.
- C. internal resorption.
- D. external resorption.
- E. curved canal.

**Nr 38.** A sudden prolonged and sharp pain during irrigation followed by a rapid diffuse swelling indicates:

- A. the penetration of the solution into the periradicular tissues due to too big pressure used during the irrigation.
- B. an allergic reaction to the irrigant.
- C. a mechanical injury of the periradicular tissues due to too big amount of the irrigant.
- D. abscess formation.
- E. all the above.

**Nr 39.** Pulp vitality cannot be assessed by:

- A. the thermal test.
- B. the percussion test.
- C. the electric test.
- D. laser Doppler flowmetry.
- E. pulse oximetry.

**Nr 40.** Nonvital pulp is often the cause of no response to thermal testing. A false negative response can be observed in the following situation **excluding**:

- A. periradicular abscess.
- B. recent trauma.
- C. patient premedication and local anaesthesia.
- D. excessive calcification.
- E. mineral content in the canal.

**Nr 41.** What is the average length of a maxillary canine?

- A. 20.5 mm.
- B. 22.5 mm.
- C. 24.5 mm.
- D. 26.5 mm.
- E. 28.5 mm.

**Nr 42.** Indicate **false** information concerning periapical granulomas:

- A. usually are asymptomatic.
- B. do not contain bacteria.
- C. usually diagnosed on the casual X-ray.
- D. are formed as a response to the root canal infection.
- E. are histologic manifestation of chronic periradicular inflammation.

**Nr 43.** Indicate which one from the listed below best answers the question “what is the objective of cleaning and shaping procedures?”:

- A. to remove the pulp tissue.
- B. to remove bacteria and their endotoxins.
- C. to shape and prepare the root canal system for the three-dimensional obturation.
- D. the answers A,B are correct.
- E. the answers A,B,C are correct.

**Nr 44.** What **is not** a property of sodium hypochlorite?

- A. it dissolves the pulp tissue.
- B. it is antibacterial.
- C. it dissolves organic part of the smear layer.
- D. it dissolves inorganic part of the smear layer.
- E. when heated it is more efficient.

**Nr 45.** A 30-year-old female comes to the clinic complaining of a prolonged pain reaction to cold and several episodes of a spontaneous pain in the last week. The tooth number 16 responds to probing with an explorer into the carious lesion. Radiolucency located under the distal cusp is observed on the X-ray. It extends to the distal pulp horn. There is no pain to percussion and no swelling. The periodontal probing of periodontium within normal limits. What is your diagnosis?

- A. reversible pulpitis.
- B. irreversible pulpitis.
- C. pulp necrosis.
- D. dentin hypersensitivity.
- E. acute apical periodontitis.

**Nr 46.** A patient complains of a pain located in the upper right tooth area. The pain is constant and dull, lasted for 5 days and increases on positional changes, especially when bending over. Clinically, there is no pathology observed in the teeth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. irreversible pulpitis.
- B. trigeminal neuralgia.
- C. allodynia.
- D. forming periodontal abscess.
- E. sinusitis.

**Nr 47.** The maxillary permanent lateral incisors erupt most often at which of the following ages?

- A. 9 years.      B. 6 years.      C. 8 years.      D. 5 years.      E. 10 years.

**Nr 48.** Fissure sealing is the method of:

- A. the application of varnish on the tooth surface.  
B. filling pits and fissures soon after the tooth eruption.  
C. filling fissures which shows signs of incipient caries.  
D. filling rhexis and grooves on the tooth surface.  
E. varnish application to teeth with enamel hypoplasia.

**Nr 49.** Incipient caries is characterized by:

- A. the formation of a cavity, which should be restored with composite material.  
B. the formation of a cavity soon after the eruption of a permanent tooth.  
C. demineralization in an enamel subsurface layer, but with capability to remineralization.  
D. the formation of a cavity soon after the eruption of a milk tooth.  
E. lack of the capability of noninvasive treatment.

**Nr 50.** The most cariogenic sugar is:

- A. starch.      B. fructose.      C. sucrose.      D. lactose.      E. sorbitol.

**Nr 51.** If the concentration of fluorine in community water is 0,4 mg/l, then the recommended by WHO daily intake of fluorine for a 7-year-old child amounts to:

- A. 0,5 mg F.      B. 1,0 mg F.      C. 0,25 mg F.      D. 0,75 mg F.      E. 0,05 mg F.

**Nr 52.** The following statements about fluorosis are true **except**:

- A. appears in adults treated owing to osteoporosis.  
B. appears in patients who in childhood were ingesting water with high concentration of fluoride.  
C. appears as an white opacity of enamel.  
D. is a symptom of chronic fluorine intoxication.  
E. appears very seldom in primary teeth.

**Nr 53.** During the resorption process of a primary tooth's roots, the dental pulp:

- A. initiates resorption from inner surfaces.      D. develops secondary dentin that slows down resorption.  
B. initiates resorption from outer surfaces.  
C. functions as a participant in resorption.      E. becomes a sclerotic, not alive tissue.

**Nr 54.** A healthy 3-year-old child has necrotic pulp in the primary second molar. The X-ray shows a presence of its permanent successor. The primary second molar should be:

- A. extracted.  
B. allowed to remain in the mouth, until it creates a pain for the patient.  
C. allowed to remain in the mouth, but treated with an antibiotic to eliminate infection.  
D. treated endodontically.  
E. treated by the opening of the pulp chamber and allowed to remain in the mouth as a space maintainer.

**Nr 55.** Dental management of a child with minimal brain dysfunction should always include:

- A. pharmacological premedication.
- B. the tell-show-do technique.
- C. restoration of the tooth with steel crown always after removing caries.
- D. general anesthesia.
- E. a comprehensive caries preventive program.

**Nr 56.** The most important criterion of a pulpotomy success in a immature permanent tooth is:

- A. continuing root end development.
- B. remaining the root end open after treatment.
- C. lack of a dentin bridge, which can be seen on the X-ray.
- D. pulp stones, which are evident on X-rays several months after treatment.
- E. internal resorption.

**Nr 57.** An 8-year-old child has a traumatized permanent central incisor. The injury occurred four weeks before. Then the diagnosis was: a crown fracture with pulp exposure of 2 mm in diameter. The tooth now has necrotic pulp. The radiographs show that the root has developed to two thirds of its length and has a wide open apex. No other significant signs or symptoms exist. Treatment of choice is to:

- A. extract the tooth and place a prosthesis.
- B. fill the root canal temporary with calcium hydroxide to induce apexification.
- C. fill the root canal with an antibiotic paste to avoid infection.
- D. treat with an antibiotic and allow the tooth to remain in place.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 58.** A 3-year-old child has a traumatized central incisor with a crown fracture. The injury occurred about one month ago. Now clinical examination indicates that the pulp is necrotic. There are no other pathologic findings. Treatment of choice is:

- A. to administer the antibiotic and leave the tooth in the mouth as a space maintainer.
- B. pulpectomy and permanent root canal filling using gutapercha.
- C. watchful observation.
- D. endodontic treatment and root canal filling with a self resorbing paste.
- E. extraction and the use of a space maintainer.

**Nr 59.** A 15-year-old boy has a crown fracture of a permanent incisor. The clinical examinations indicate large pulp exposure. The x-ray shows that the apex is fully formed. Indicated treatment is:

- A. direct pulp capping.
- B. indirect pulp capping.
- C. pulpotomy.
- D. root canal treatment and temporary filling of the canal.
- E. root canal treatment and permanent filling of the canal.

**Nr 60.** The clinical examination of the oral cavity of a 4 year-old child shows grayish teeth that exhibit extensive wear. A radiographic examination indicates the obliteration of the pulp chambers. **The most probable** diagnosis is:

- A. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome.
- B. tetracycline staining.
- C. amelogenesis imperfecta.
- D. cleidocranial dysostosis.
- E. dentinogenesis imperfecta.

**Nr 61.** A 1,5-year-old child has an injury of the maxillary central incisor – the tooth is intruded into the tissues and only half of it is visible. The injury occurred two hours ago. The clinical examination indicates that there are no other pathologic findings. The x-ray shows, that the root's apex is pushed a little bit labially. The most appropriate treatment is to:

- A. extract the tooth and make a space maintainer.
- B. perform a pulpotomy.
- C. administer no treatment.
- D. draw the tooth down with the orthodontic treatment.
- E. perform a pulpectomy.

**Nr 62.** Which of the following statements is **false**?

- A. the most frequent response factor behind the appearance of supernumerary teeth is heredity.
- B. the most frequent supernumerary tooth is mesiodens.
- C. the double formation of teeth in the primary dentition is often followed by aplasia of the permanent successor.
- D. microdontia mostly concerns maxillary laterals.
- E. supernumerary teeth is a condition occurring very often in connection with Down syndrome.

**Nr 63.** The clinical examination shows that a 5-year-old child has a chronically infected first primary molar and that there is a fistula on the gingival tissues . The X-ray shows that there is a permanent successor. Which of the following is the most acceptable treatment?

- A. administer an antibiotic and allow the tooth to remain in place.
- B. allow the tooth to remain in the mouth until it creates a pain for the patient.
- C. allow the tooth to remain in the mouth as a space maintainer.
- D. extract the tooth and make the space maintainer.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 64.** Which of the following is characteristic of a mesiodens?

- A. is associated with an impacted canine.
- B. is usually associated with Down syndrome.
- C. is rarely discovered until it erupts into the nasal cavity.
- D. may cause delayed eruption of maxillary central incisors
- E. all of the above.

**Nr 65.** The clinical examination of a child reveals delayed eruption of the permanent teeth and a large tongue. In addition the radiological examination shows incompletely formed roots of the permanent teeth. Which of the following etiologic factors is the probable cause of the condition?

- A. Addison disease.
- B. hypothyroidism.
- C. hyperthyroidism.
- D. von Recklinghausen disease.
- E. Down syndrome.

**Nr 66.** Which of the following symptoms are characteristic of cleidocranial dysostosis?

- A. a premature loss of teeth.
- B. micrognathia.
- C. high incidence of clefts.
- D. the associated high caries index.
- E. multiple supernumerary and unerupted teeth.

**Nr 67.** The mandibular foramen in a 4-year-old child is situated:

- A. above the occlusive plane.
- B. below the occlusive plane.
- C. there is no difference in the mandibular foramen position in adults and children.
- D. in the widest part of the ramus.
- E. at this age it is not formed (shaped) yet.

**Nr 68.** Major indications as to the use of stainless steel crowns in children include:

- A. permanent first molars with severe developmental defects.
- B. primary second molars with developmental defects in uncooperative children.
- C. primary molars with extensive destruction of the crown.
- D. permanent first molars after endodontic treatment.
- E. the answers A and C are correct.

**Nr 69.** Sucrose substitutes replaced sucrose in tablets, chewing gum, soft drinks, pharmaceutical preparations because:

- A. they are sweeter than sucrose.
- B. they cannot be metabolized by the oral microflora.
- C. they are quickly metabolized by the oral microflora.
- D. after ingestion substitutes the bacteria produce less acid than after ingesting sucrose.
- E. the answers B and D are correct.

**Nr 70.** Which of the following tests are used to estimate the caries activity?

- A. Dentocult SM, Dentocult LB.
- B. Dentobuff strip.
- C. the measurement of the saliva flow rate.
- D. the answers A and B are correct.
- E. the answers A,B and C are correct.

**Nr 71.** Mumps is:

- A. a bacterial infection affecting the salivary glands.
- B. a disease with symptoms like a fever and a pain from infected glands.
- C. a viral infection affecting salivary glands.
- D. the answers A and B are correct.
- E. the answers B and C are correct.

**Nr 72.** The technique of direct pulp capping is indicated in the following situations:

- A. accidental minimal exposure of healthy pulp.
- B. carious exposure of pulp.
- C. a fracture with minimal (less than 1mm) pulp exposure when the interval between the pulp exposure and treatment is more than 24 hours.
- D. a crown fracture of a milk incisor with pulp exposure in a 6-year-old child.
- E. the answers A and C are correct.

**Nr 73.** The following statements on Aphthous ulcers are true, **except**:

- A. the lesions are mostly localized to the non-masticatory mucosa.
- B. the ulcers are 0.2-1 cm in diameter.
- C. the lesion starts as a enanthema which gradually ulcerates.
- D. the central part of ulcers is covered with a yellow-grey coating.
- E. the ulcers are extremely painful.

**Nr 74.** Various modalities of healing after root fractures include:

- A. interposition of connective tissue.
- B. healing with calcified tissue.
- C. interposition of bone and connective tissue.
- D. interposition of granulation tissue.
- E. all of the above.

**Nr 75.** Systemic application of fluoride includes all the following, **except**:

- A. drinking water.
- B. table salt.
- C. mouthrinses.
- D. tablets.
- E. milk.

**Nr 76.** The following statements on pulp healing after the direct pulp capping with  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  are true, **except**:

- A. high pH causes necrosis of chamber pulp.
- B. high pH causes a chemical injury to the vital pulp with a zone of firm necrosis.
- C. the response of vital tissue begins with inflammatory reaction.
- D. when the pulp is protected from irritation the hard tissue barrier starts to be formed.
- E. separated by hard tissue barrier pulp remains vital.

**Nr 77.** Painful necrotic interdental papillae lesions often accompanied with foetor ex ore, and necrotic lesions covered by grayish-white pseudomembranes mostly seen in children suffering from malnutrition are characteristic of:

- A. necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
- B. prepubertal periodontitis.
- C. juvenile periodontitis.
- D. hypophosphatasia.
- E. histiocytosis-X.

**Nr 78.** In the case of a crown-root fracture of a primary incisor the treatment of choice is:

- A. the tooth stabilization with splint for 2 weeks.
- B. the tooth extraction.
- C. total pulpotomy and restorative treatment using calcium hydroxide and glassionomer cement.
- D. restorative treatment with composite cement then clinical and radiographic observation.
- E. cementing stainless steel crown for the stabilization of the fractured fragment then clinical and radiographic observation.

**Nr 79.** Choose **the wrong** answer:

- A. the surgical treatment is recommended for thick, fibrous frenula labii superioris causing diastema.
- B. the optimal age to perform the surgical treatment is 9 -10 years of age.
- C. the indications for the surgical treatment include the frenula which cause problems with oral hygiene.
- D. the frenulum which has abnormal attachment should be cut before the permanent incisors will erupt to avoid diastema.
- E. in the cases of a very fibrous frenulum causing gingival recession the surgical treatment should be performed irrespective of age.

**Nr 80.** Good adhesion to enamel and dentin, lower sensitivity to moisture, and prolonged fluoride release are characteristic of:

- A. amalgams.
- B. compomers.
- C. composites.
- D. Glass-ionomers cements.
- E. Zinc oxide.

**Nr 81.** A 5-year-old child receives broad-spectrum tetracycline antibiotic therapy. The side effects of the tetracycline administration will be seen in which of the following permanent teeth?

- A. premolars.
- B. canines and second molars.
- C. incisors and first molars.
- D. canines, premolars and molars.
- E. incisors, canines and first molars.

**Nr 82.** Point out the **false** sentences describing a palatal abscess (*abscessus palati*):

- 1) palatal abscess originates from acute, periapical changes of the lateral incisors, palatal roots of premolars and upper molars;
- 2) it is a submucosal abscess;
- 3) a type of a palatal abscess is a "cold abscess";
- 4) a palatal abscess does not extend over the median line;
- 5) a palatal abscess should be lanced parallel to the alveolar arch of maxilla or palatine raphe.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3.
- B. 2,4.
- C. 2,3.
- D. 4,5.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 83.** A 33-year-old man was hit in the face in the area of the right side lower jaw about one month ago. He did not visit the doctor owing to the lack of pain. On admission a bad mood, posttraumatic-pain, and periodic rises in body temperature were registered. The subsequent examinations revealed:

- facial asymmetry caused by swelling of soft tissues in the posttraumatic region,
- a suppurative cutaneous fistula,
- occlusal disorder,
- fetor ex ore,
- looseness of the molar teeth on the right side of the mandible,
- swelling and the redness of the gingival mucosa on right side of the lower jaw.

Basing on the above mentioned data the proper diagnosis is:

- A.** actinomycosis of the mandible.
- B.** post-fractured chronic, exacerbated osteitis.
- C.** post-fractured acute osteitis.
- D.** a fracture of the mandibular trunk on the right side.
- E.** tuberculosis of the mandible.

**Nr 84.** A woman at the age of 45 has been diagnosed with a fracture of the trunk of the mandible. The fracture was detected in the region of the tooth 47. In order to analyze the course of the fracture line you should prescribe RTG in the following projections:

- 1) P-A projection of the mandible;
- 2) Waters' projection roentgenogram (occipitomenal projection);
- 3) a panoramic radiogram;
- 4) reverse Towne's projection;
- 5) a lateral mandible radiogram of the both sides.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 85.** Indicate the true sentences which characterize the method of the stable osteosynthesis of mandibular fractures (s.o. in short):

- 1) while using s.o. there are no indications for applying intermaxillary fixation;
- 2) this method is especially advised in all cases of trunk fractures, as well as the fractures of the angle and the branch of the lower jaw;
- 3) practically, with the exception of a submandibular (perimandibular) abscess, there are no (except general surgical rules) contraindications to the use of s.o.;
- 4) toothlessness is the contraindication to s.o.;
- 5) a slower bone merging process as a result of the interaction between titanium and osteoclasts is an unfavourable feature of s.o.

The correct answer is:

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



**Nr 89.** A 66-year-old man complained of the looseness of lower, left-sided molar teeth. In the complaint history, a radiating left ear pain has been noted as well as the left side lip numbness. Heavy infiltration of the mucous membrane of the alveolar process was observed during clinical investigation. The lesion was characterized by ulceration of thick and hard margins. Dental radiographs showed a defect in the alveolar process of an irregular shape and blurred, dim outline contour. Basing on the above mentioned data indicate **the most probable** diagnosis:

- A. primary intraosseous carcinoma of the mandible (*carcinoma mandibulae*).
- B. mandibular osteitis (*osteomyelitis mandibulae*).
- C. plasmocytoma (*plasmocytoma*).
- D. ameloblastic tumour (*ameloblastoma*).
- E. carcinoma of the inferior gingiva (*carcinoma gingivae inferioris*).

**Nr 90.** Which situations are indications for an apex resection of the tooth root?

- 1) diffuse inflammation of periodontium;
- 2) periapical changes (granuloma, cysts) affecting not more than 1/3 of the length of the root;
- 3) a fracture of 1/3 of the periapical part of the tooth root with necrosed pulp;
- 4) a fracture of 1/3 of the periapical part of the tooth root with living pulp and block dislocation;
- 5) incomplete apex filling of the root canal.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,5.      B. 1,2,3.      C. 2,4,5.      D. 2,3,4,5.      E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 91.** Point out the true sentences characterizing the retention cyst (*cystis e retentione*):

- 1) appears as a result of clogging of the secretory gland leading duct vent;
- 2) retention cysts can be divided into types such as: mucocoele and sialocoele;
- 3) the areas where they can occur include: vermillion border, oral mucous membrane, sublingual salivary gland;
- 4) retention cysts' growth is usually dynamic and painful;
- 5) a maxillary sinus myxoma is an example of a retention cyst.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3.      B. 2,3,5.      C. 1,2,3,5.      D. 3,4.      E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 92.** Which one of the diseases below is an indication for an antibiotic cover before an extraction of the tooth with pulp gangrene?

- A. condition post endocarditis.
- B. myocardial infarction.
- C. cerebral stroke.
- D. none of the mentioned cases.
- E. the answers A, B, and C are always such an indication.

**Nr 93.** Which one of the postextraction complications may refer to a diabetic patient?

- A. delayed healing of dental alveolus.
- B. prolonged postextraction bleeding.
- C. postextraction pains.
- D. the answers A, B, and C.
- E. the described complications are not typical of diabetic patients.

**Nr 94.** The diagnosis of the submandibular abscess requires:

- A. x-ray examination aimed to establish the cause.
- B. intravenous infusion of antibiotic.
- C. intraoral incision and drainage.
- D. extraoral incision and drainage.
- E. incision and counterincision.

**Nr 95.** The diagnosis of postextraction oral-sinusal junction requires:

- A. junction closing procedure using the Wassmund-Borusiewicz method.
- B. surgery of maxillary sinusitis and the closing of oral-sinusal junction.
- C. junction closing procedure after eliminating the possibility of the maxillary sinusitis.
- D. closing of oral-sinusal junction procedure and - after the healing and removal of the sutures - maxillary surgery.
- E. none of the above is correct.

**Nr 96.** The highest percentage of radionecrosis occurrence is found in case of neoplasms situated in:

- 1) the tongue;
- 2) the retromolar area;
- 3) the hard palate area;
- 4) the soft palate area;
- 5) the floor of the oral cavity.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 97.** Choose local absolute contraindications to implant placement:

- 1) maxillary – mandibular disproportions;
- 2) leucoplakia;
- 3) lupus erythematosus;
- 4) prosthetic stomatopathy;
- 5) oral mucosa in need of plastic surgery correction, particularly deficiency in *gingiva fixa* round the planned implant.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 98.** Which of the following statements regarding oro-aural cleft palate is correct?

- 1) the cleft fissure runs from the angle of the mouth to the tragus of the ear and occurs unilaterally;
- 2) the cleft fissure runs from the angle of the mouth to the tragus of the ear and occurs bilaterally;
- 3) incomplete uni- or bilateral cleft is called macrostomia;
- 4) develops owing to the lack of mesoderm of the spherical process;
- 5) macrostomia occurs together with facial hypoplasia.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 99.** Which of the following statements regarding the operation technique consisting of an injection of 96% alcohol into temporal muscle is correct?

- 1) it is called Skaloud's procedure;
- 2) it is called Neuner's procedure;
- 3) alcohol is injected in the amount of 0.5-1 mL;
- 4) alcohol is injected in the amount of 1-1.5 mL;
- 5) the procedure is performed in the case of the hypermobility of temporomandibular joints.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 100.** Which of the following statements regarding treatment of the angiomas are correct?

- 1) obliteration is performed with Varicocid preparation;
- 2) electrodesiccation is used mainly in treatment of small cavernous angiomas;
- 3) cryotherapy is performed with liquid nitrogen of the temperature of minus 196 Celsius degrees;
- 4) cavernous haemangiomas or lymphangiomas are destroyed with an FLPPD or argon laser;
- 5) capillary haemangiomas are destroyed with an FLPPD or argon laser.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2.    **B.** 1,2,3,4.    **C.** 1,2,3,5.    **D.** all the above are incorrect.    **E.** all the above are correct.

**Now, take the other answer ticket in order to mark the answers  
to questions 101 - 200.**

**Nr 101.** Recurrent and sometimes painful oedema of both parotid glands is the symptom of disease of the salivary glands. Choose the conditions in which this symptom is found:

- 1) diabetes;
- 2) hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism;
- 3) menopause;
- 4) pregnancy and lactation;
- 5) Cushing's disease and Addison's disease.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.    **B.** 1,3,4.    **C.** 2,3,4,5.    **D.** 3,4,5.    **E.** all of above are correct.

**Nr 102.** Clinical evaluation revealed the presence of the following symptoms: small, blue-white, bright nodules localized on palatal arches, uvula and along palatal raphe. Cervical and axillary lymph nodes are enlarged. Blood tests show: an increased level of blood sedimentation rate, eosinophilia, monocytosis, leucopenia, slight anaemia, thrombocytopenia, increased level of phosphorus, calcium, alkaline phosphatase and hypergammaglobulinaemia. These symptoms can suggest:

- A.** ulcerating stomatitis.      **D.** sarcoidosis.  
**B.** tuberculosis.                **E.** actinomycosis.  
**C.** agranulocytosis.

**Nr 103.** A 40-year-old woman is referred to the dental office because of recurrent, soft, painless oedema of the upper lip. Lately unilateral paresis of the facial nerve has appeared. Choose **false** statements regarding this disease:

- 1) the tongue is enlarged and uneven;
- 2) the gingiva is susceptible to overgrowth and bleeding after microinjuries;
- 3) the lymph nodes are never enlarged;
- 4) the symptoms in the process of the disease never undergo preservation;
- 5) persistent headaches, fever, malaise, nausea, pyrosis of the tongue, lips and nose prognosticate the appearance of oedema.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.      **B.** 2,3,5.      **C.** 3,4.      **D.** 4,5.      **E.** all of the above are correct.

**Nr 104.** In the process of a difficult wisdom tooth eruption some complications may occur. Indicate these complications:

- 1) ulcerating gingivitis or stomatitis;
- 2) osteomyelitis;
- 3) intraoral, extraoral abscess;
- 4) lymphadenitis;
- 5) phlegmon.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3.      **B.** 1,4,5.      **C.** 2,3,4.      **D.** 3,4,5.      **E.** all of the above are correct.

**Nr 105.** Mark the tumour characterized by the following features: the growth of the tumour is related to the salivary glands but only 4% is localized in the big glands; it is characteristic of neurotropism. Usually, it is situated in the palate, the paranasal sinuses and the throat.

- A.** adenoid cystic carcinoma.      **D.** epithelial carcinoma.  
**B.** Warthin's tumour.      **E.** acinic cell adenocarcinoma.  
**C.** pleomorphic adenoma.

**Nr 106.** It is the most common salivary gland tumor, the typical age of patients suffering from it is 45 years, the parotid gland is involved in over 80% cases. The tumor is:

- A.** pleomorphic adenoma.      **D.** mucoepidermoid carcinoma.  
**B.** Warthin's tumor.      **E.** polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma.  
**C.** monomorphic adenoma.

**Nr 107.** The physiologic range of pH value of saliva is:

- A.** from 4.5 to 8.0.      **D.** from 4.5 to 5.5.  
**B.** from 2.5 to 4.5.      **E.** from 1.5 to 3.5.  
**C.** from 8.0 to 12.0.

**Nr 108.** Which of the signs are associated with the early onset of *periodontitis* in adolescents?

- A. dental calculus.
- B. gingival bleeding.
- C. gingival hypertrophy.
- D. multiple gingival recessions.
- E. the evidence of symmetrical loss of periodontal support in x-rays.

**Nr 109.** Interdermal and interepithelial bullous formation due to damage to desmosomes in the stratum spinosum cells – acantholysis – is characteristic of:

- A. AIDS.
- B. diabetes.
- C. Stevens – Johnson syndrome.
- D. recurrent aphtae.
- E. pemphigus.

**Nr 110.** The main features of aggressive periodontitis are:

- A. rapid loss of the connective tissue attachment and bone (>2mm in 3 months` time).
- B. the presence of *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* or/and *Porphyromonas gingivalis* in periodontium.
- C. the absence of the general symptoms of the disease.
- D. familial incidence of the disease.
- E. the correct answers are A, C and D.

**Nr 111.** In physiological conditions the epithelial attachment is located between:

- A. cement and enamel in a form of the cemento-enamel junction.
- B. cement and the alveolar bone.
- C. enamel and sulcular epithelium and gingival connective tissue.
- D. cement and gingival connective tissue directly above the alveolar bone.
- E. the alveolar bone and gingival epithelium.

**Nr 112.** Which tooth brushing technique is described by the positive and negative features listed below: the positive: removal of supra- and subgingival plaque, ability to use this technique in each sextant; the negative: may cause gingival trauma if too much pressure or too hard toothbrush is used?

The correct answer is:

- A. Fones technique.
- B. Roll technique.
- C. Stillmann technique.
- D. Charters technique.
- E. Bass technique.

**Nr 113.** What is the value of CPI and TN for the given clinical condition in all sextants?

3	3	4
x	x	x

x- excluded sextant

- A. CPI- 4; TN- III.
- B. CPI- 3.33; TN-III.
- C. CPI- 1.66; TN-II.
- D. CPI-3; TN-IV.
- E. CPI-0, TN-0.

**Nr 114.** Which sentence concerning smoking in the periodontal context is **not true**?

- A. it is a modified risk factor of periodontitis.
- B. it has no effect on the reformation of the connective tissue attachment after a regenerative surgical procedure.
- C. heavy smokers present less bleeding on probing.
- D. smoking affects the blood supply to connective tissue grafts.
- E. after the cessation of smoking, the prevalence of periodontitis becomes significantly reduced.

**Nr 115.** Osteogenesis, osteoconduction and osteoinduction in the bone pocket is possible after the application of:

- A. autogenous bone transplant.
- B. an allogenic graft.
- C. a xenogenic graft.
- D. a hydroxyapatite alloplastic graft.
- E. a bioactive glass alloplastic graft.

**Nr 116.** A 30-year-old patient came to the dental clinic to whiten her teeth. After the extra-oral examination the spot of the size of a grain of lentils was noticed on the right buccal mucosa near the first upper molar. The spot was dark grey in color and was surrounded by the unchanged tissues. In this situation:

- A. whitening tooth treatment has to be postponed, because it could cause irritation of the efflorescence.
- B. whitening tooth treatment has to be postponed and the patient has to be informed that there is a possibility of a tumor that should be investigated further.
- C. lymph nodes need to be examined. If the nodes are normal, it may be assumed that the lesion on buccal mucosa is macula melanotica or amalgamate tattoo and there is no objection to whitening the teeth.
- D. the sample has to be sent for histopathological analysis.
- E. the patient has to be directed immediately to an oncology center for consultation, as there is a high probability of melanoma malignum.

**Nr 117.** Which of the following statements characterizes *atrophia periodontium senilis*?

- A. it is a chronic disease developing in adults. It is characterized by the presence of 4.5 mm or less in depth periodontal pockets, mildly expressed gingivitis and also the presence of rich dental plaque.
- B. it is a physiological process. Clinically, it is characterized by elongation of clinical teeth crowns, exposure of teeth roots, usually without hypersensitivity and always lack of periodontal pockets and tooth movement. Radiologically: general horizontal bone loss, hypercementosis of roots and osteoporosis are present.
- C. it is a physiological process in the course of which teeth hypersensitivity is always present. Hypersensitivity in this case is also the basis of diagnostic criteria.
- D. it is a very difficult condition diagnostically, with no distinctive characteristics. Loss of periodontium might be sometimes physiological and sometimes linked to another condition e.g. occlusion injury.
- E. it is a chronic, mild, general periodontitis with all the features characteristic of this type of condition, but in turn present in elderly.

**Nr 118.** A patient reports to the doctor a burning oral mucous membrane sensation. The doctor's first action should be:

- A. mycological examination.
- B. giving prescription for nystatine.
- C. giving prescription for nystatine and ordering patient not to use chlorhexidine (if patient uses mixtures containing it).
- D. blood examination (glucose, ferrum and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> levels).
- E. mycological and blood examination (glucose, ferrum and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> levels).

**Nr 119.** Which of the bacterial species listed below **does not** belong to orange complex (according to Sokransky)?

- A. *Tanerella forsythia*.
- B. *Fusobacterium nucleatum*.
- C. *Prevotella intermedia*.
- D. *Peptostreptococcus micros*.
- E. *Campylobacter rectus*.

**Nr 120.** Differential diagnosis of a non-healing ulcer of the tongue should include:

- A. a chronic traumatic ulcer.
- B. carcinoma of the tongue.
- C. tuberculosis.
- D. syphilis.
- E. all of the above.

**Nr 121.** During puberty period, the peak of maxillary and mandibular growth occurs at the pubertal stage of the hand skeleton marked with the symbol:

- A. Ru.
- B. PP2.
- C. MP3.
- D. MP3cap.
- E. MP3u.

**Nr 122.** The dysfunction is defined as:

- A. individual susceptibility of the jaws to distortions.
- B. improper performance of physiological actions.
- C. the activity of some medicaments.
- D. increased overbite.
- E. sucking of the forefinger.

**Nr 123.** During persistent infantile type of swallowing, the mandible is stabilized by:

- 1) contact of the tongue with the lips;
- 2) contraction of the oro-facial muscles;
- 3) contraction of the muscles elevating the mandible;
- 4) occlusion;
- 5) contact of the tongue with the soft palate.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 124.** The determination of Moyers Index is needed, when we have to:

- A. define the expected amount of space for premolars and canines.
- B. define the disproportions between upper and lower incisors.
- C. evaluate the arch width.
- D. evaluate the relative degree of dental disturbances in the anterior region.
- E. evaluate the correlation between the upper dental arch width and the upper facial width.

**Nr 125.** In Steiner's cephalometric analysis, the skeletal class is defined on the basis of the value of the angle situated between the:

- A. lines SN and NA.
- B. lines SN and NPo.
- C. lines NA and NB.
- D. plane NB and the longitudinal axis of lower medial incisor.
- E. occlusal line and the line of anterior cranial fossa basis.

**Nr 126.** Pseudo deep bite is characterized by:

- A. a negative result of the functional test.
- B. horizontal space between the incisors.
- C. the shorter maxillary segment.
- D. the limitation of maxillary growth.
- E. the mutual position of first permanent molars in III Angle Class.

**Nr 127.** Angle's classification of malocclusion is based on the notion that:

- A. the upper canine drops between the lower canine and the second premolar.
- B. upper first permanent molars have unchanging position in relation to the skeletal base.
- C. lower incisors overlap upper incisors (in 1/3 of their height).
- D. the proper contact of the incisors is that of the incisive margin – the incisive margin.
- E. the soft tissue profile is the expression of a patient's physiognomy.

**Nr 128.** Inefficiency of the lips is present when during examination we state:

- 1) big distal space with positioning of the lower lip under the upper incisors;
- 2) an unrestrained connection of the lips;
- 3) a short upper lip in resting position;
- 4) excessive activity of the mental muscle;
- 5) the retrusion of the lower incisors.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 129.** Transposition is most often seen in the:

- A. second lower molars.
- B. first upper premolars.
- C. upper canines.
- D. medial lower incisors.
- E. lateral upper incisors.

**Nr 130.** The total mesiocclusion characteristics are:

- 1) the position of the first permanent molars in II Angle Class;
- 2) protrusion of the upper incisors;
- 3) smoothing of the labio-mental sulcus (crease);
- 4) prevalence of the muscles protruding the mandible;
- 5) the position of the anterior, upper teeth before the lower ones.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 131.** The condition for using the mandibular inclined plane is:

- A. lack of crowdings.
- B. contact of the incisors with their incisive margins.
- C. overlapping of the incisors (the upper incisors overlap the lower incisors).
- D. negative mandible retrusion test.
- E. congenital lack of lateral incisors' germs.

**Nr 132.** The quantity of forces used in orthodontic treatment depends on:

- 1) the planned tooth movement;
- 2) the size of root surface;
- 3) the type of resistance;
- 4) the type of a functional appliance;
- 5) the doctor's individual assessment;

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 133.** The advantage of bimaxillary functional appliances (monoblocks) is:

- A. causing the most physiological remodelling of the masticatory organ.
- B. the possibility of putting on and removing the appliance by the patient.
- C. achieving good treatment results after the end of the growth.
- D. achieving recovery in case of a negative functional test result.
- E. the possibility of achieving precise movements of the teeth.

**Nr 134.** The analysis of diagnostic orthodontic models is based on:

- A. the evaluation of dental arches in relation to the sagittal plane.
- B. the metrical analysis of dental arches' shape.
- C. the evaluation of dental arches' symmetry.
- D. the evaluation of dental arches in relation to the Frankfurt plane.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 135.** Standard vestibular plate is used in treating:

- A. premature loss of the primary teeth.
- B. functional prognathism.
- C. distal malocclusions with a deflection of incisors.
- D. lingual occlusion in permanent dentition.
- E. nowadays it is not recommended.

**Nr 136.** The condition for proper course of orthodontic treatment using the plate appliance is:

- A. a balance between atrophy of the compressed bone tissue and overlaying of the bone tissue on the side of pulled periodontium fibres.
- B. the application of pressure  $15 \text{ g/cm}^2$ .
- C. the application of pressure  $50 \text{ g/cm}^2$ .
- D. the application of continuous pressure  $20 \text{ g/cm}^2$ .
- E. the application of continuous pressure  $40 \text{ g/cm}^2$ .

**Nr 137.** Among maxillo-facial-occlusal abnormalities those which are not of hereditary origin are:

- A. Prognathism.
- B. Supraocclusion.
- C. Postrachitis occlusion.
- D. Supernumerarity.
- E. Progenia.

**Nr 138.** Reinclusion is:

- A. a dental malformation consisted in a lingual eruption of premolar.
- B. a special case of infraocclusion.
- C. the occurrence of additional unerupted teeth.
- D. inhibited growth of the alveolar process in the region of an unerupted tooth.
- E. another expression for tooth retention.

**Nr 139.** The constructive bite is taken in order to:

- 1) stretch the masseter muscles;
- 2) disconnect the teeth;
- 3) correct the morphological malocclusion;
- 4) position the mandible in accordance with the midsagittal plane;
- 5) lead the mandible out of the resting position.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3,5.   B. 1,2,4,5.   C. 2,3,4.   D. 3,4,5.   E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 140.** The space maintainer is an appliance:

- A. active, used in order to reconstruct a space for not erupted premolars.
- B. passive, used after the extraction of a primary tooth due to orthodontic indications.
- C. functional, reconstructing the mastication activity after the loss of primary teeth.
- D. passive, used after the loss of primary teeth.
- E. active, used in order to insert the unerupted teeth in the place earlier occupied by the extracted, persistent primary tooth.

**Nr 141.** The term occlusion means:

- A. mutual contact of opposing teeth in maximal occlusion.
- B. mutual contact of opposing teeth in centric occlusion.
- C. mutual static and dynamic contact of opposing teeth.
- D. mutual contact of opposing teeth in eccentric occlusion.
- E. B & D are correct.

**Nr 142.** Movable alveolar ridge:

- A. is formed due to bone atrophy and a replacement with connective tissue.
- B. is found under incorrectly fitted dentures.
- C. occurs in patients wearing an upper full denture and not provided with a denture distal-extension edentulous ridge.
- D. is defined as class IV according to Supple.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 143.** The abutments in overdentures can be:

- A. the roots whose crown-to-root ratio amounts at least to 1:1 and they have physiological mobility.
- B. the roots disqualified as traditional prosthodontic abutments.
- C. the roots with considerable mobility.
- D. the roots that are 1/3 anchored in the bone.
- E. B, C & D are correct.

**Nr 144.** If a considerable occlusal vertical increase is recognized during the trial fitting of wax full dentures one should:

- A. send back the work to the lab asking for decreasing the occlusal vertical dimension by a given amount.
- B. leave the wax trial dentures unchanged and make an adjustment during the final appointment.
- C. remove the acrylic teeth from one trial denture, usually the lower one, reconstruct the wax base and repeat occlusion registration.
- D. soften the wax plate and ask patient to close his or her mouth to gain the desired occlusal vertical dimension.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 145.** For the cementation of a full ceramic crown below the gingival margin one can apply:

- A. carboxylic cement.
- B. glass ionomer cement.
- C. resin cement.
- D. B & C are correct.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 146.** Upon receiving an immediate denture the patient should be instructed as follows:

- A. the denture should be removed from the mouth after each meal, carefully cleaned and reinserted.
- B. the denture should not be removed until the first control appointment.
- C. one should come to the control appointment 2-3 days after receiving the denture.
- D. in case of pain the denture should be removed from the mouth and the patient should come to the dentist on the next day for adjustment.
- E. A & C are correct.

**Nr 147.** The setting time of plaster is influenced by:

- A. chemical, thermal factors.
- B. mechanical factors.
- C. only chemical factors.
- D. thermal factors.
- E. chemical, thermal, mechanical factors.

**Nr 148.** The tooth preparation with full chamfer is performed for:

- A. full ceramic crowns.
- B. acrylic crowns.
- C. casted, veneered crowns.
- D. A & B are correct.
- E. A, B & C are correct.

**Nr 149.** A patient wearing an upper full denture for a few years was diagnosed with the signs of stomatopathy. Before fabrication a new denture it is best to recommend:

- A. Amoksylin.
- B. Augmentin.
- C. Nystatin tablets.
- D. Nystatin suspension.
- E. A & B are correct.

**Nr 150.** The evaluation of a lower individual tray reveals the tray separation from the base during the tongue movement from side to side along the upper and lower lip. In this case the tray border should be corrected:

- A. lingually from the retromandibular triangles to the area of the first molars.
- B. lingually, 1 cm from the attachment of the tongue fraenum in the area from the canine to the second premolar.
- C. in the area of the tongue fraenum close to the incisors.
- D. labially from the retromandibular triangles to the area of the first molars.
- E. labially in the area from canine to canine.

**Nr 151.** The functional value of the prosthodontic crown is influenced by:

- A. colour.
- B. an impression technique.
- C. a chamfer preparation technique.
- D. reestablishing and preserving an individual occlusal pattern.
- E. a feather edge preparation technique.

**Nr 152.** To avoid complications after a vital tooth preparation the following protocol is recommended:

- 1) limit of food intake up to 1 hour after the appointment;
- 2) avoidance of over-drying of the prepared tooth structure;
- 3) usage of Elmex-gelee;
- 4) introduction of the temporal crown;
- 5) the impression taken on the second day after the preparation.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 153.** Mesio-occlusal rest in clasp-retained partial dentures is recommended for:

- A. unilateral distal extension dentures.
- B. an edentulous jaw.
- C. bilateral distal extension dentures.
- D. unilateral tooth supported dentures.
- E. is not recommended for clasp-retained partial dentures.

**Nr 154.** Which prevails in patients wearing acrylic dentures?

- A. Streptococcus.
- B. Corynebacterium.
- C. Clostridium.
- D. Candida albicans.
- E. Leptothrix.

**Nr 155.** Dental surveyor (Ney paralrometer) **is not** used to:

- A. evaluate tooth mobility.
- B. design the position of denture supporting elements.
- C. determine occlusal vertical dimension.
- D. determine the path of prosthesis insertion.
- E. analyze an anatomic form of the abutment teeth.

**Nr 156.** Surveying finds no application:

- A. during a clasp-retained partial denture fabrication.
- B. during a crown fabrication.
- C. for all types of prostheses.
- D. for anatomic impression taking.
- E. during an inlay fabrication.

**Nr 157.** Zinc-eugenol impression materials are used for:

- A. functional impressions.
- B. diagnostic impressions.
- C. functional and denture relining impressions.
- D. denture relining impressions.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 158.** The average standard protrusive mandibular movement amounts to:

- A. 7 mm.
- B. 4 mm.
- C. 2 mm.
- D. 10 mm.
- E. 12 mm.

**Nr 159.** An undertongue plate (RPP) according to Wloch is:

- A. a protective appliance recommended while practicing sport.
- B. a muscle relaxation appliance worn at night.
- C. a retentive appliance for a previously carried out treatment of TMJ disorders.
- D. a splint-prosthesis used in treatment of TMJ disorders.
- E. an occlusal appliance adhering to the gingival margin and contacting with the opposite teeth.

**Nr 160.** The orthopedic-repositioning appliance is a therapeutic device that should be worn:

- A. only at night.
- B. only during the day.
- C. round the clock.
- D. not less than 8 weeks.
- E. not more than 6 months.

**Nr 161.** A limited mandibular opening with unilateral deviation is a sign of disc dislocation:

- A. with contralateral reduction.
- B. with ipsilateral reduction.
- C. without ipsilateral reduction.
- D. without contralateral reduction
- E. none of the above is correct.

**Nr 162.** The best impression material that can be used during preparation for long term implant restorations is:

- A. condensation silicone.
- B. addition silicone.
- C. polyether.
- D. polysulfide.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 163.** A 33-year-old patient presented with minor morphological disorders: dislocation of 13, 15 & 37 and missing 36 & 14. The profound examination did not revealed any pathological symptoms, and the patient reported no pain experience. The recommended treatment should include:

- A. occlusal plane adjustment with fixed dental prosthesis in the lower arch.
- B. selective grinding of the mandibular teeth.
- C. regular check-ups every 12 months.
- D. an occlusal splint fabrication in order to reconstruct the correct relationship in the tempomandibular joint.
- E. orthodontic therapy with the removable appliance.

**Nr 164.** The preservation of vital pulp is one of the crucial aspect taken into account while performing prosthetic restorations. During tooth preparation for a fixed dental prosthesis the thickness of the dentine wall protecting pulp **should not be thinner** than:

- A. 0.2-0.3mm.
- B. 0.6-0.7mm.
- C. 1.0-1.1mm.
- D. 1.4-1.5mm.
- E. 1.8-1.9mm.

**Nr 165.** The configuration of the occlusal surface corresponds to:

- 1) the occlusal plane;
- 2) Spee curve;
- 3) Wilson (Monson) curve.

The correct answer is:

- A. only 1.
- B. 1,2.
- C. 1,3.
- D. 2,3.
- E. all the answers are correct.

**Nr 166.** A patient who was exposed for a long time to cold and dry air of the temperature 2 Celsius degrees presented with a lesion on the skin of the lower limbs looking like a rash, oedema accompanied by hypersensation. What would the diagnosis be?

- A. frostbite II grade.
- B. chillblain.
- C. hypothermia.
- D. trench foot (immersion foot).
- E. frostbite I grade.

**Nr 167.** The recommendation for intravenous access on the place of accident in the case of multi trauma is:

- A. two peripheral vein accesses.
- B. a central vein access.
- C. lower limbs access in the case of the upper limb injuries.
- D. an upper limb access above the limb injury.
- E. the correct answers are A and C.

**Nr 168.** In the case of cranial and brain injury it is necessary to infuse crystalloids to achieve the systolic blood pressure of:

- A. 60-90 mm Hg.
- B. 110-120 mm Hg.
- C. 130-160 mm Hg.
- D. 160-180 mmHg.
- E. always 500 mL of crystalloids irrespective of blood pressure.

**Nr 169.** The earliest signs of toxicity of local anaesthetics are/is:

- A. ventricular ectopic beats.
- B. apnoea.
- C. arterial pressure decrease.
- D. numbness of the lips and the tongue.
- E. slurred speech.

**Nr 170.** Which of the following is the most frequent cause of airway obstruction:

- A. trauma to the larynx.
- B. trauma to the nasopharynx.
- C. a foreign body.
- D. accumulated secretions.
- E. tongue displacement.

**Nr 171.** Pulse oximeter is based on the same principle as:

- A. an absorption spectrophotometer to measure concentration of O<sub>2</sub> in blood.
- B. a spectrophotometer to measure saturation of haemoglobin in arterial blood.
- C. a spectrophotometer to measure oxygen tension in capillaries.
- D. a spectrophotometer to measure oxygen tension in veins and capillaries.
- E. an apparatus to detect cyanosis in peripheral tissues.

**Nr 172.** The abbreviation AED means:

- A. automated external defibrillator.
- B. patient monitoring.
- C. blinded defibrillation.
- D. the choice of defibrillation energy.
- E. self-adhesive defibrillation pads.

**Nr 173.** Which of the following statements concerning description of chest compressions in adults according to BLS recommendations is **false**?

- A. the deepness of chest compressions should be 4-5 cm.
- B. the frequency should be 100/min.
- C. time of self decompression of the chest should be twice as long as the compression time.
- D. it is performed using two hands.
- E. after 30 times chest compression should be stopped for two rescue breaths.

**Nr 174.** Which of the following may be the complication of chest compressions during resuscitation:

- A. pneumothorax.
- B. haemothorax.
- C. rib fractures.
- D. a sternum fracture.
- E. all the mentioned may occur.

**Nr 175.** The most frequent mechanism of circulation arrest is:

- A. pulseless electrical activity.
- B. asystole.
- C. ventricular fibrillation.
- D. ventricular tachycardia with no pulse.
- E. none of the above.

**Nr 176.** At a regional medical court an accused physician or dentist can choose a defender from among:

- A. attorneys.
- B. members of the chamber of physicians and dentists.
- C. all people of age.
- D. members of the chamber of physicians and dentists or his relatives.
- E. attorneys or members of the chamber of physicians and dentists.

**Nr 177.** Which regulation concerning medical or dental experiment can be found in the Code of Medical Ethics?

- 1) a medical or dental experiment involving a human subject can be conducted only under the supervision of a physician or dentist with appropriate qualifications;
- 2) a medical or dental experiment can be conducted only under the supervision of an appropriate pharmacologist;
- 3) a medical or dental experiment involving a human subject can be conducted only under the supervision of a physician or dentist with a title of assistant professor;
- 4) a medical or dental experiment involving a human subject can be conducted only under the supervision of a pharmaceutical industry representative;
- 5) the Code of Medical Ethics has no regulation on supervision of the experiment.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 178.** Medical law and principles of bioethics say that a doctor taking cells, tissues and organs from human corpse:

- A. should have consent of the dead person relatives.
- B. has no special legal obligations.
- C. should guarantee a proper view of the corpse in order not to disturb feelings of the kin.
- D. should have an approval of the health care institution manager.
- E. should have an approval of the Ethics Committee.

**Nr 179.** When death is caused by injury or poison the medical documentation must be stored for:

- A. 10 years after issuing the last inscription on medical services.
- B. 30 years from the end of the death's year.
- C. during a time individually set by justice authorities.
- D. according to the decision of the health care institution manager.
- E. there is no legal regulation on that.

**Nr 180.** The right to practice medical or dental profession is awarded and its performance is supervised by:

- A. the Ministry of Health.
- B. the Ministry of Labor.
- C. regional chamber of physicians and dentists.
- D. medical faculty.
- E. provincial governor.

**Nr 181.** The act on chambers of physicians and dentists states that the principles of medical ethics are to be set and their observance by these professionals is to be cared of by:

- A. the government by its decree.
- B. the parliamentary committee.
- C. the Ministry of Health.
- D. physicians' and dentists' self-governing council.
- E. patients' associations.

**Nr 182.** A physician may be punished by a medical court with:

- A. the unlimited suspension of the right to practice.
- B. the suspension of the right to practice for maximum 6 years.
- C. the suspension of the right to practice for a period between 6 months and 3 years.
- D. the warning or reprimand only.
- E. the suspension of the right to practice for maximum 3 months.

**Nr 183.** The term "informed consent" as a legal and ethical principle applicable in all medical interventions means that:

- A. a patient may give consent for hospitalization.
- B. a patient may refuse hospitalization.
- C. a patient may choose their doctor.
- D. a patient has a right for their data being kept secret.
- E. a patient has a right to give consent on voluntary basis and not under pressure, ruse or fraud and after receiving information about the essence, time and consequences of the proposed medical intervention.

**Nr 184.** The Code of Medical Ethics:

- A. is legally binding on all physicians and dentists.
- B. is not binding on physicians and dentists serving in the army or employed in the health care institutions which owners are ministries of internal affairs and defense.
- C. is only a proposal to be considered by physicians and dentists.
- D. is a deontological document and therefore cannot be binding.
- E. is not binding but establishes professional ties.

**Nr 185.** Research experiments are not allowed in:

- 1) an unborn child;
- 2) a pregnant woman;
- 3) a minor of age of less than 13 years;
- 4) a breast feeding woman;
- 5) a drafted soldier.

The correct answer is:

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

**Nr 186.** An insured person working for money with a medical ruling on their temporary incapacity to work:

- A. receives a full sickness allowance.
- B. receives a sickness allowance reduced by 30%.
- C. receives a sickness allowance reduced by 50%.
- D. receives a sickness allowance reduced by 70%.
- E. loses the entitlement to sickness allowance.

**Nr 187.** In accordance with the Law on old-age and disability pensions paid out from the Social Insurance Fund to a person with the required length of the insurance period who has obtained the decision about advisability of training for a new occupation, one of the following is granted:

- A. the work incapacity pension.
- B. the sickness allowance.
- C. nursing allowance.
- D. the training pension.
- E. the accident pension.

**Nr 188.** In accordance with the Law on cash benefits from social insurance in case of sickness and maternity the sickness allowance is granted for the period of up to 270 days when the temporary incapacity to work (because of sickness) has been caused by:

- A. AIDS.
- B. tuberculosis.
- C. infarct.
- D. stroke.
- E. mononucleosis.

**Nr 189.** In accordance with the Law on cash benefits from social insurance in case of sickness and maternity the doctor's statement about temporary incapacity to work due to sickness or staying in a hospital contains the information about the circumstances influencing the entitlement to the sickness allowance or its amount marked with letter codes. Incapacity to work caused by alcohol abuse is marked with:

- A. code A.
- B. code B.
- C. code C.
- D. code D.
- E. code E.

**Nr 190.** In accordance with the Law on old-age and disability pensions paid out from the Social Insurance Fund the statement issued by an SIF certifying doctor and medical board about partial or complete incapacity to work is the basis for the pension granting institution to grant:

- A. the sickness allowance.
- B. the rehabilitation allowance.
- C. one indemnity payment due to a work accident or an occupational disease.
- D. the work incapacity pension.
- E. the nursing allowance.

**Nr 191.** In accordance with the Law on cash benefits from social insurance in case of sickness and maternity the doctor's statement about temporary incapacity to work due to sickness or a hospital stay contains the statistical number of the disease established in accordance with the following:

- A. Labour and Social Policy Minister's decree.
- B. the International Classification of Disability.
- C. the International Functional Classification.
- D. the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems.
- E. the list of occupational diseases.

**Nr 192.** In accordance with the Law on old-age and disability pensions from the Social Insurance Fund an insured person who has been considerably incapacitated for the work corresponding with that person's qualifications is:

- A. partially incapable to work.
- B. completely incapable to work.
- C. considerably disabled.
- D. incapable to do farm work for a prolonged period of time.
- E. a disabled person of the first category.

**Nr 193.** Health-promoting behavior includes the following:

- 1) adequate nutrition;
- 2) observance of work hygiene;
- 3) great inclination towards high-risk behavior;
- 4) maintenance of personal hygiene and hygiene of the surroundings;
- 5) conflict-inducing system of values;
- 6) limited exposure to hazardous environmental factors.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.      B. 2,3,4.      C. 1,2,4,5.      D. 1,2,4,6.      E. 3,4,5,6.

**Nr 194.** Mass screening tests most frequently performed in the prophylaxis of cancerous diseases are for the following:

- 1) breast cancer;
- 2) lung cancer;
- 3) large intestine cancer;
- 4) liver and gallbladder cancer;
- 5) cervical cancer;
- 6) prostate cancer.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.      B. 1,2,4.      C. 3,4,5.      D. 1,3,5,6.      E. 2,3,4,6.

**Nr 195.** The basic criteria for the effectiveness of health care system cover:

- A. the accessibility to health care.
- B. the comprehensiveness of health care.
- C. the continuity of health care.
- D. the effectiveness and quality of health care.
- E. all the above-mentioned.

**Nr 196.** A health care facility is:

- 1) a prosthetics, dental, orthodontic laboratory;
- 2) a nursery school;
- 3) a medical diagnostic laboratory;
- 4) a water purification plant;
- 5) a department for rehabilitation;
- 6) a rodent control unit.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,4.      B. 2,3,6.      C. 1,4,5,6.      D. 1,2,3,5.      E all the above.

**Nr 197.** Prevalence is:

- A. the number of new cases of a disease found within a population in a given area, noted over a certain period of time (month, year), expressed as a rate.
- B. the capability of a biological pathogenic agent to induce morbidity of an epidemic type.
- C. the number of deaths in relation to the total number of population in a specified area, found over a defined time interval, expressed as a rate.
- D. the number of deaths due to some disease in relation to the incidence, mainly expressed as a percentage.
- E. the total number of cases of some disease found within a population in a given area, registered over a specified time interval, expressed as a rate.

**Nr 198.** While assessing the frequency of occurrence of diabetes, I would apply the following as the most rational:

- A. the prevalence rate.
- B. the mortality rate.
- C. the incidence rate.
- D. the death rate.
- E. the sick leave rate.

**Nr 199.** Prospective studies are:

- A. studies aimed at the development of basic statistical parameters.
- B. the application of simple inexpensive diagnostic tests in the studies of large population groups.
- C. several year observations of selected groups of patients exposed to a specific pathogenic agent.
- D. preliminary studies preceding the proper study.
- E. the selection of the proper group of sick patients in order to investigate what proportion of them were exposed to the presumed etiologic factor in the past.

**Nr 200.** A pandemic is:

- A. an epidemic which spreads through several countries or continents.
- B. the same level years long occurrence of morbidity due to some disease among a population in the given area.
- C. the same level years long occurrence of cases of the same disease among animals in the given area.
- D. endemic infections occurring even in early childhood and covering the majority of the population.
- E. massive morbidity due to swine influenza A (H1N1).

**Thank you!**