

Nr 1. Lesion and wear defects on the incisal edges of anterior teeth or on the cusp tips of posterior teeth are classified into the class:

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

Nr 2. Find the true answer describing arrested lesions of root caries. They usually are:

- A. soft in consistency. D. yellow or light brown.
B. matte, chalky white. E. hard and smooth.
C. plaque-covered.

Nr 3. Erosive lesions appearing primarily on the lingual surfaces of maxillary teeth are characteristic of:

- A. rheumatoid arthritis. D. epilepsy.
B. colitis ulcerous. E. asthma.
C. bulimia.

Nr 4. Indicate **the most probable** reason for the formation of abrasion lesions:

- A. repeated exposure of teeth to gastric acids.
B. wear defects.
C. excessive toothbrushing.
D. dietary, for example, excessive consumption of citrus fruit.
E. continuous exposure to airborne acids.

Nr 5. Find the correct sentence describing dentin:

- A. physiological secondary dentin is formed until root formation is completed.
B. physiological secondary dentin is caused by an external stimulus that activates odontoblasts.
C. sclerotic dentin is generated by osteoblastlike replacement cells.
D. reparative dentin is the slowly formed dentin that continues to constrict the dimensions of the pulp chamber.
E. tertiary dentin is localized to the affected area of the pulp-dentin complex.

Nr 6. Smooth, rounded cupped-out lesions, initially confined to the enamel, are classified into:

- A. abfraction. B. abrasion. C. attrition. D. erosion. E. class VI cavities.

Nr 7. Find the correct answer concerning *pre-wedging*:

- A. helps to detect caries on proximal surfaces.
B. helps to protect an adjacent tooth from damage.
C. promotes more conservative preparation.
D. is performed before tooth preparation.
E. all of the above.

Nr 8. Dry mouth is one of the most important factors predisposing to high caries risk. **The most common** causes of the hyposalivation are:

- A. reumatoid arthritis.
- B. inadequate diet.
- C. side-effects of many medications e.g. antidepressants, diuretics, antipsychotic.
- D. radiation therapy in the region of the salivary glands.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 9. Find the **false** sentence:

- A. fiberoptic transillumination techniques are useful for detection of the proximal lesions.
- B. when using fiberoptic transillumination techniques for caries detection, lesions appear as a dark shadow.
- C. an orthodontic separator can be used for detection class II cavities.
- D. the use of a sharp explorer can damage enamel in the fissure and cause a cavity.
- E. bite-wing radiograph is the best method for detection enamel lesions in pits and fissures.

Nr 10. Periapical radiograph with K-file ISO 15 was taken in order to measure the working length of tooth 11 during its root canal treatment. The file seen on the x-ray was measured on the length of 19.5 mm. The distance between K-file tip and the radiological apex is 2.5 mm. What is the WL value according to Ingle's method?

- A. 19.5 mm. B. 20 mm. C. 21 mm. D. 22 mm. E. 23 mm.

Nr 11. The access preparation outline of the maxillary first premolar is:

- A. round.
- B. oval, wide buccolingually and narrow mesiodistally.
- C. oval, wide mesiodistally and narrow buccolingually.
- D. triangular with the base to the buccal.
- E. triangular with the base to the lingual.

Nr 12. Which of following situation is the **contraindication** for the use of rubber dam in root canal therapy?

- A. broken crown.
- B. a deep class II cavity.
- C. latex allergy.
- D. deciduous teeth.
- E. none of the above.

Nr 13. Which of following **is not** a morphologic zone of the pulp?

- A. pulp proper.
- B. fibroblast layer.
- C. cell-rich zone.
- D. odontoblast layer.
- E. cell-poor zone.

Nr 14. A patient complains of pain located in the lower left area. The pain is constant, has lasted for about 2 weeks and increases on hot drinks. Clinically a large MOD restoration in 35 and class I restoration in 36 are observed. Probing depth within normal limits.

Percussion test: negative on teeth 34, 36, 37 and 38, positive on tooth 35, vitality test: negative on tooth 35, positive on teeth 34, 36, 37 and 38. Radiologically underextended root canal obturation (5 mm from radiological apex) with no periradicular lesions. What is the treatment of choice?

- A. single-visit non surgical root canal retreatment.
- B. two-visit non surgical root canal retreatment.
- C. surgical retreatment.
- D. extraction because of probable calcification.
- E. pharmacological treatment (analgesic + antibiotic) and observation.

Nr 15. Which of morphological zones of the pulp is called Weil's layer?

- A. cell-poor zone.
- B. odontoblast layer.
- C. fibroblast layer.
- D. cell-rich zone.
- E. pulp proper.

Nr 16. The highest incidence of vertical root fracture (VRF) shows:

- A. mandibular molars and maxillary premolars.
- B. maxillary molars and mandibular premolars.
- C. maxillary incisors and maxillary molars.
- D. mandibular incisors and mandibular molars.
- E. maxillary molars and maxillary canines.

Nr 17. The best management of painful, irreversible pulpitis is:

- A. pulpectomy.
- B. pulpotomy.
- C. devitalisation.
- D. the placement of eugenol on the exposed pulp.
- E. direct pulp capping.

Nr 18. MTA (*mineral trioxide aggregates*) **is not** indicated for:

- A. indirect pulp capping.
- B. perforation repair.
- C. root canal obturation.
- D. root-end filling.
- E. treatment of internal resorptions.

Nr 19. Choose the correct statement about a hybrid layer:

- A. this is a layer which is removed by weak acids like EDTA from the dentin surface.
- B. this is an acquired pellicle in the initial phase of bacterial colonization.
- C. this is an acquired pellicle in the final phase of bacterial colonization.
- D. this is a layer generated by connection of collagen, exposed after intertubular dentin demineralization with adhesive system.
- E. this is a layer of hybrid composite material placed into the preparation.

Nr 20. Indicate what is the advantage of the use of amalgam bonding systems (like Amalgam Liner):

- A. protection from marginal leakage and secondary caries.
- B. condensation of the amalgam is more effective.
- C. a base placement can be avoided in deep carious lesions.
- D. mechanical retention can be avoided.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 21. Choose the **incorrect** sentence about dentin hypersensitivity from the following:

- A. pain is amplified when the dentinal tubules are open to the oral cavity.
- B. patients may complain of discomfort after thermal, chemical and mechanical stimuli.
- C. the cervical area of teeth is the most common site of hypersensitivity.
- D. is often observed in patients with periodontal diseases.
- E. the odontoblastic theory best explains the mechanism of its initiation.

Nr 22. Indicate in which of the listed cases restorative treatment **is not** necessary:

- A. acute caries.
- B. incipient caries.
- C. caries atypica.
- D. chronic caries.
- E. every case of caries needs restorative treatment.

Nr 23. Indicate the **most probable** explanation of the situation in which there are no clinical symptoms of enamel caries, though it develops at the subsurface, which can be observed in periapical radiograph as demineralization reaching DEJ:

- A. the pores in the superficial zone are too small to allow for ion loss.
- B. the body of the lesion is hypersaturated with fluoride ions, which supports the structure of overlying superficial zone.
- C. the superficial zone is not a barrier to bacterial invasion.
- D. the surface zone is relatively unaffected due to the contact with saliva.
- E. as a result of action of the masticatory forces on superficial zone, extra layers of enamel are deposited and so it becomes thicker.

Nr 24. The best polishability among restorative materials can be achieved by:

- A. conventional composites.
- B. microfill composites.
- C. hybrid composites.
- D. conventional Glass ionomers.
- E. resin-modified Glass ionomers.

Nr 25. Glutar aldehyde, a component of GLUMA, is used in dentin hypersensitivity treatment as it closes dentinal tubules. Which sentence describes desensitizing mechanism **the best**?

- A. acts by precipitation of proteins from the dentinal fluid in the tubules.
- B. stimulates peritubular dentin production.
- C. acts by deposition of calcium phosphate and apatites in dentinal tubules.
- D. stimulates sclerotic dentin formation.
- E. creates only a superficial mechanical barrier.

Nr 26. From the methods below choose the one which **is not** used in dentin hypersensitivity treatment:

- A. CO₂ laser irradiation.
- B. use of varnishes, gels and rinses containing fluoride.
- C. use of calcium phosphate containing materials.
- D. local use of antibiotics.
- E. use of dentin adhesive.

Nr 27. Read carefully the text below which contains true and false information referring to the procedure called „night-guard vital bleaching”. Choose the answer that includes the true information about the procedure:

- 1) use of a lower concentration of peroxide;
- 2) a method of intensive bleaching;
- 3) a method for vital teeth;
- 4) a method for non vital teeth;
- 5) trays are necessary;
- 6) use of laser is recommended.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 28. Black`s Class V lesion classification is defined as appearing:

- A. only on the gingival third of the facial surfaces of all teeth.
- B. only on the gingival third of the lingual surfaces of all teeth.
- C. on the gingival third of the facial and lingual surfaces of all teeth.
- D. on the gingival third of the facial and lingual surfaces of front teeth.
- E. on the gingival third of the facial and lingual surfaces of all teeth including pit-and-fissure lesions.

Nr 29. To obtain maximum retention for amalgam restoration in Black`s class I cavity one should:

- A. prepare cavity walls that are divergent towards the occlusal surface.
- B. prepare cavity walls that are convergent towards the occlusal surface.
- C. prepare retention grooves in the enamel.
- D. use pins regardless of the extent of destruction of the tooth crown tissue.
- E. prepare the edge of cavity to the angle of 45°.

Nr 30. Choose the sentence that includes the true information about the role of copper in high-copper amalgam restorations:

- A. it preferentially reacts with the mercury and eliminates possible deleterious corrosion effects on the restoration.
- B. it preferentially reacts with the silver and the material can be condensed into the tooth preparation with little condensation pressure.
- C. it preferentially reacts with the tin and prohibits the formation of the more corrosive phase within the amalgam mass.
- D. it preferentially reacts with zinc and reduces the formation of a corrosion layer at the amalgam-tooth interface.
- E. it preferentially reacts with the gallium prohibiting the formation of gamma-two phase within the amalgam mass.

Nr 31. Read carefully the text below and choose one sentence which contains **false** information referring to the fluoride exposure:

- A. fluoride increases the resistance of tooth structure to demineralization.
- B. excessive fluoride exposure resulting from fluoride presence in drinking water and other sources in the time of tooth formation can result in a type of intrinsic stain called – fluorosis.
- C. fluoride inhibits sugar transport into the bacterial cell and storage of glucose and its analogues in Streptococcus bacteria.
- D. the presence of fluoride ions enhances the precipitation of fluorapatite from calcium and phosphate ions presented in saliva into tooth structure.
- E. fluoride ions have no influence on remineralization of the incipient, non cavitated carious lesions.

Nr 32. Erosion is:

- A. mechanical wear of the incisal or occlusal tooth structure as a result of functional or parafunctional movements of the mandible.
- B. an abnormal tooth surface loss resulting from direct frictional forces between the teeth and external objects.
- C. the loss of surface tooth structure through dissolution due to non-bacterial chemical attack.
- D. caused by eccentric occlusion forces.
- E. caused by improper brushing technique.

Nr 33. Choose one correct statement which characterise dental caries:

- A. dental caries is a non - infectious disease of the teeth that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the calcified tissues.
- B. dental caries is an infectious microbiologic disease of the teeth that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the enamel only.
- C. dental caries is a non - infectious disease of the teeth that results in localized dissolution of the enamel.
- D. dental caries is an infectious microbiologic disease of the teeth that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the enamel and dentin only.
- E. dental caries is an infectious microbiologic disease of the teeth that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the calcified tissues.

Nr 34. Read the statements listed below which contain true and false information concerning tetracycline`s discolorations:

- 1) tetracycline`s stains cannot be removed by routine prophylactic procedures;
- 2) tetracycline can cause localized type of intrinsic discoloration;
- 3) the severity of the staining depends on the dose, duration of exposure to the drug and the type of tetracycline;
- 4) staining from tetracycline type drugs is caused by ingestion of the drug concomitant with the development of the permanent teeth;
- 5) different types of tetracycline induce different types of discoloration varying from white to dark blue-gray.

Choose the answer which includes only the true information concerning tetracycline`s discolorations:

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

Nr 35. From the features listed below choose those which characterise active root-surface caries:

- 1) lesions spread laterally around the cemento-enamel junction or more apically on the cementum;
- 2) active root caries is detected by the presence of softening;
- 3) lesions occur only on the facial and lingual surfaces of the teeth in gingival areas;
- 4) radiographic examination is critical in the diagnosis;
- 5) in early stages, lesions appear as a well-defined discolored areas.

Choose the answer which includes only the true information about active root-surface caries:

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

Nr 36. Which of the below mentioned irrigants, used in endodontic treatment, is **most effective** in removing the smear layer:

- A.** decalcifying material and 15-17% EDTA. **D.** 3% H₂O₂ and 20% EDTA.
B. 40% citric acid and 20% EDTA. **E.** sodium hypochlorite and 3% H₂O₂.
C. sodium hypochlorite and 15-17% EDTA.

Nr 37. Which group of endodontic sealers is characterized by positive handling, good seal to dentinal walls and release of a very small amount of formaldehyde as a result of the chemical process?

- A.** calcium hydroxide sealers. **D.** silicon-based sealers.
B. non-modified epoxy resin sealers. **E.** modified epoxy resin sealers.
C. glass ionomer cement.

Nr 38. What will be the next proper procedure after the master cone selection confirmed with tug back test in canal obturation?

- A.** the placement of a sealer. **D.** confirmation of the master cone placement with radiograph.
B. final irrigation of the canal.
C. drying of the canal with paper points. **E.** the placement of accessory cones.

Nr 39. Indicate the **false** statement concerning the termomechanical compaction technique of canal obturation:

- A.** disability to fill canal irregularities.
B. favours extrusion of material beyond the apex.
C. inability to use the technique in curved canals.
D. the possibility of instrument fracture.
E. fast technique of canal obturation.

Nr 40. Find the correct statement concerning age changes within the pulp:

- A.** a progressive reduction in the number of nerves and collagen fibers.
B. a gradual decrease in the cellularity and an increase in the number of collagen fibers.
C. a gradual reduction in the number of blood vessels and collagen fibers.
D. a progressive increase in the cellularity and a reduction in the number of blood vessels.
E. a reduction in the number of cells and collagen fibers.

Nr 41. What is the most reliable pulp vitality test in the case of dental trauma?

- A. cold test.
- B. heat test.
- C. electric test.
- D. bite test.
- E. laser doppler flowmetry.

Nr 42. Indicate the false statement about complete pulpotomy:

- A. the entire coronal pulp up to the orifice is removed.
- B. pulpectomy is recommended routinely after the roots have fully formed in the teeth with previous pulpotomy.
- C. calcium hydroxide dressing is placed on the radicular part of the pulp.
- D. the prognosis is the same for partial and complete pulpotomy.
- E. the procedure must be performed under anesthesia.

Nr 43. Find the correct definition of preventive resin restoration:

- A. the restoration of the lesion with removal of only carious tooth structure and often may be combined with the use of composite or sealant to seal radiating noncarious fissures.
- B. the restoration of the lesion and carious fissures with minimal removal of tooth structure.
- C. a pit and fissure sealant placement.
- D. the restoration of a small lesion on an occlusal surface with glassionomer.
- E. the restoration of a small lesion with a composite and varnish placement on the occlusal surface.

Nr 44. What is the most frequently used material for home applied technique of vital teeth bleaching?

- A. 25% hydrogen peroxide.
- B. 35% carbamide peroxide.
- C. 37% phosphoric acid.
- D. 10% carbamide peroxide.
- E. 15% hydrogen peroxide.

Nr 45. Chose the true sentences concerning calcium hydroxide based material:

- 1) it stimulates osteoclasts to form a new bone;
- 2) it is used in the direct pulp capping procedure;
- 3) it initiates the mineralization process in a low pH;
- 4) it stimulates odontoblasts to form tertiary dentine;
- 5) it provides a short term antimicrobial effect.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 46. Which of the saliva enzyme is able to degrade the walls of bacterial cell?

- A. lactoperoxidase.
- B. amylase.
- C. lactoferrin.
- D. lipase.
- E. lisozyme.

Nr 47. Teeth fluorosis arises due to exposition to fluoride during:

- A. tooth formation.
- B. tooth eruption.
- C. a period longer than 12 years.
- D. fetal life.
- E. puberty.

Nr 48. Teeth discoloration of external origin in children is manifested as:

- A. black stains.
- B. fluorosis.
- C. tetracycline discoloration.
- D. discoloration in porphyria.
- E. discoloration in erythroblastosis foetalis.

Nr 49. In areas with optimal content of fluoride in drinking water one should:

- A. recommend the use of toothpaste without fluoride.
- B. recommend the use of tablets with fluoride in newborn children.
- C. not use fluoride prophylaxis with the use of fluoride gel.
- D. not use teeth varnishing (using prophylactic fluoride varnish).
- E. use toothpaste with fluoride.

Nr 50. Which of the following recommendations concerning child teeth cleaning is **false**?

- A. children should clean their teeth twice a day.
- B. children should not use an electric toothbrush.
- C. it is recommended to thoroughly spit out toothpaste after teeth cleaning.
- D. the amount of toothpaste used by children must be under control of their parents.
- E. teeth of small children should be cleaned by their parents.

Nr 51. Mineralization of the permanent teeth starts:

- A. between 14 and 18 week in utero.
- B. between 28 and 36 week in utero.
- C. at birth.
- D. between 2 and 3 years of age.
- E. between 4 and 5 years of age.

Nr 52. The viral disease manifested as Forchheimer's spots within the oral mucosa is called:

- A. measles.
- B. varicella.
- C. rubella.
- D. mumps.
- E. mononucleosis.

Nr 53. The teeth typical of premature eruption are:

- A. natal and neonatal.
- B. natal and geminated.
- C. geminated and neonatal.
- D. geminated and hypoplastic.
- E. hypoplastic and neonatal.

Nr 54. In patients with cerebral palsy, the oral symptoms include:

- A. malocclusions and dental caries.
- B. dental caries and periodontal diseases.
- C. periodontal diseases, dental caries and occlusal attrition.
- D. occlusal attrition, dental caries and malocclusions.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 55. Healing after apical root fracture can proceed as:

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

Nr 56. After replantation of the permanent tooth, the splint should be removed after:

- A. 1-2 weeks.
- B. 3-4 weeks.
- C. 4-8 weeks.
- D. 8-12 weeks.
- E. 3-6 months.

Nr 57. The gradual change of the appearance of the tongue from a “strawberry” to a “raspberry” tongue is typical of:

- A. measles.
- B. varicella.
- C. rubella.
- D. mumps.
- E. scarlet fever.

Nr 58. The anomaly genetically determined, found in multi-rooted teeth, and characterized by elongated root-stem with the furcation more apical than normally is called:

- A. microdontia.
- B. macrodontia.
- C. rhizomegaly.
- D. rhizomicry.
- E. taurodontism.

Nr 59. In the case of vitamin D deficiency in the first years of life, the symptom which can occur within the dentition is called:

- A. microdontia.
- B. macrodontia.
- C. enamel hypoplasia.
- D. rhizomicry.
- E. taurodontism.

Nr 60. The complications of anaesthesia include:

- A. syncope.
- B. toxic reaction.
- C. self-inflicted bites.
- D. hematoma.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 61. In young patients with primary molars with extensive destruction of the crown and in permanent molars with severe developmental defects, one of the following should be used:

- A. glass-ionomer cement.
- B. composite.
- C. silver-cermet cement.
- D. stainless steel crowns.
- E. amalgam.

Nr 62. Local factors predisposing to gingivitis are:

- A. developmental tooth defects.
- B. malocclusions.
- C. orthodontic appliances and prosthesis.
- D. restorations with defective margins.
- E. all of the above.

Nr 63. The sweeteners allowed to be used for sweetening foodstuffs include:
1) sorbitol; 2) sucrose; 3) dextran; 4) xylitol; 5) lewan.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 64. The formocresol method can be used in the following procedure:

- A.** dental caries treatment. **D.** pulpotomy.
B. direct pulp capping. **E.** tooth extraction.
C. pulpectomy.

Nr 65. Choose the correct statements concerning tetracycline teeth discoloration:

- 1) changes are caused by treatment with tetracycline in children over 10 years of age;
- 2) changes are caused by treatment with tetracycline in children under 7 years of age;
- 3) changes are caused by treatment with tetracycline at all ages;
- 4) tetracycline has a strong affinity only to tooth tissues;
- 5) tetracycline has a strong affinity to tooth tissues and bone;
- 6) the severity of the defect depends on the time of exposure to antibiotic in relation to the stage of tooth development, duration of the exposure and dosage of antibiotic.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 66. Radiotherapy within the head and neck region can result in:

- 1) reduction of salivary secretion;
- 2) macroglossia;
- 3) intensification of dental caries;
- 4) disturbances in teeth mineralization;
- 5) the occurrence of geminated teeth.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 67. A 15-year-old patient, who practices ice hockey, comes to the dental surgery. Interview data from the child and his parents revealed that very often he has had traumatic injury to the facial skeleton. In this patient the dentist should use:

- A.** immobilizing splint. **D.** mouth guards.
B. protective crowns. **E.** space maintainer.
C. immobilization of the teeth with the use of composite.

Nr 68. A 4-year-old patient came to the dental surgery. At the interview it turned out that the child was deaf and often had fractures within extremities. In the extraoral examination blue scleras were found, while the intraoral examination revealed brown discoloration of the teeth. The presented symptoms can be the manifestation of:

- A.** osteogenesis imperfecta. **D.** odontodysplasia.
B. dentin dysplasia. **E.** Ellis-van Creveld syndrome.
C. cleidocranial dysplasia.

Nr 69. For evaluation of dental caries occurrence in a child with primary dentition the following index is used:

- A.** dmft. **B.** DMFt. **C.** DMFs. **D.** dms. **E.** dmft+dmfs.

Nr 70. Choose the correct statements concerning dental trauma:

- A.** luxation injuries dominate in the permanent dentition while in the primary dentition fractures of the crown are the most common ones.
B. fractures of the crown dominate in the permanent dentition while in the primary dentition luxation injuries are the most common ones.
C. in the primary as well as in the permanent dentition luxation injuries are the most common ones.
D. in the primary as well as in the permanent dentition fractures of the crown are the most common ones.
E. in the primary as well as in the permanent dentition root fractures are the most common ones.

Nr 71. The reduced tooth number:

- 1) occurs more frequently in deciduous dentition than permanent dentition;
- 2) occurs more frequently in boys than girls;
- 3) results from malfunction of dental lamina;
- 4) most often refers to canines and second premolars;
- 5) most often refers to lateral incisors, second premolars and third molars.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 72. All the following statements regarding necrotising ulcerative gingivitis are true, **except**:

- A.** it is characterised as painful necrotic ulcerative gingival lesions affecting interdental papillae.
B. it is often seen in child populations suffering from malnutrition.
C. treatment involves professional plaque removal and the use of oxidizing solutions.
D. professional plaque removal is contraindicated in the acute phase of the condition.
E. antibiotics are administered in cases where there is a risk of spreading the infection or affecting general health.

Nr 73. All the following conditions are associated with the delayed eruption of teeth **except**:

- A.** hyperthyroidism. **D.** Down syndrome.
B. hypopituitarism. **E.** hypoparathyroidism.
C. cleidocranial dysplasia.

Nr 74. In the oral cavity of a child, primary first molars and primary incisors have erupted, but the primary canines and primary second molars remain unerupted. What is the child's most probable age in months?

- A. 7. B. 10. C. 12. D. 17. E. 26.

Nr 75. Which of the following permanent teeth injuries is associated with the poorest pulp survival?

- A. an enamel-dentin fracture without pulpal involvement.
B. an enamel-dentin fracture with the pulpal involvement of a immature tooth after pulp capping.
C. an enamel-dentin fracture with the pulpal involvement of a mature tooth after pulp capping.
D. the intrusion of an immature tooth.
E. the intrusion of a mature tooth.

Nr 76. Which of the following events can be encountered during apical root fracture healing?

- A. the fracture is united by hard calcified tissue.
B. the fracture is united by connective tissue.
C. the interposition of bone and connective tissue.
D. the interposition of granulation tissue.
E. all of the above.

Nr 77. In a 5-years-old child necrotic pulp was found during preparation of carious lesion in tooth 85. It is indicated to perform:

- A. the tooth extraction. D. open treatment.
B. partial pulpotomy. E. antiseptic canal treatment.
C. complete pulpotomy.

Nr 78. Choose the proper method of the treatment of external inflammatory resorption following immature tooth replantation:

- A. tooth extraction.
B. the removal of necrotic pulp, root canal preparation and a temporary filling of the canal with calcium hydroxide.
C. vital pulpectomy and permanent gutta-percha root canal filling.
D. no treatment and periodical radiological check-ups.
E. pulpotomy and an application of calcium hydroxide to promote further root development.

Nr 79. The indications for pulp treatment of deciduous teeth using indirect pulp capping are as follows:

- 1) deep carious lesions;
- 2) intrinsic pain;
- 3) nocturnal pain;
- 4) pulp without pathological clinical symptoms;
- 5) carious pulp exposure.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 80. A 12-month-old child experienced the intrusion of tooth 51 due to trauma. The following treatment is indicated:

- A.** immediate tooth extraction. **D.** repositioning and endodontic treatment.
B. repositioning and splinting. **E.** orthodontic treatment.
C. follow-up.

Nr 81. Physiological resorption of deciduous teeth begins:

- A.** 3 months before exfoliation of tooth.
B. 6 months before exfoliation of tooth.
C. 12 months before exfoliation of tooth.
D. 18 months before exfoliation of tooth.
E. 2-4 years before exfoliation of tooth.

Nr 82. A man at the age of 68 has been diagnosed with the induration on the vermilion border of the lower lip. The change, noticed several years earlier, was situated between midline and the right corner of the mouth. The induration was covered by loci of ulceration and keratinization. The above mentioned data indicate the presence of:

- A.** *lichen planus Wilsoni*. **D.** *carcinoma labii inferioris*.
B. *syndroma Plummer-Vinsoni*. **E.** *keratosis senilis*.
C. *cornu cutaneum*.

Nr 83. The duration of stabilization for tooth displacement should be as follows:

- A.** 7-10 days. **B.** 2-3 weeks. **C.** 3-4 weeks. **D.** 1-2 months. **E.** 2-4 months.

Nr 84. A 40-year old woman complained of intensive, throbbing pain, affecting the right sided facial part. The pain was radiating to her forehead, zygomatic bone, ear, occiput and upper teeth. The right fossae canina's region was tender. The headache became stronger during coughing and bending the head down, especially before noon. The patient complained of bad mood, higher body temperature and hindered nose breathing. In the complaint history, the extraction of the tooth 17 was noted several days before occurring the described symptoms. Basing on the above mentioned data indicate the **most probable** diagnosis:

- A.** pansinusitis. **D.** sunisitis maxillaris acuta.
B. sinusitis polyposa. **E.** sinusitis maxillaris chronica.
C. abscessus fossae caninae.

Nr 85. One of the technique for the reconstruction of deficient alveolar ridges in implant dentistry is bone augmentation using autogenous block grafts. Point out the **most frequent** intraoral donor sites for bone grafting:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) the chin; | 4) torus palatinus' area; |
| 2) mandibular retromolar area; | 5) fossa incisiva's area. |
| 3) foramen palatinum majus' area; | |

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 86. A woman at the age of 45 complained of increasing for the last 24 hours clinical symptoms as follows:

- facial asymmetry followed by smoothness of the right side of the face
- drooping of the right corner of the mouth
- loss of the right nasolabial folds
- Inability to close the right eye
- weak myotonus of musculus buccinator
- difficulties with chewing and speaking
- taste and hearing disorders

Additionally, during the attempt of closing the right eye, the right eye-ball turned upwards and was only partially covered by the upper eyelid. The patient didn't suffer from any systemic disease and no surgical procedure was performed in facial region. Basing on the above mentioned data the proper diagnosis is:

- A.** contraction of mimic muscles. **D.** Bell's palsy (idiopathic facial paralysis).
B. central facial nerve paralysis. **E.** causalgia.
C. peripheral trigeminal nerve paralysis.

Nr 87. Marginal or partial resection is a primary treatment method for:

- A.** odontoma, ameloblastic fibroma, central ossifying fibroma.
B. central ossifying fibroma, ameloblastic fibroodontoma, ameloblastoma.
C. ameloblastoma, calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor, ameloblastic odontoma.
D. osteoma, osteoblastoma, ameloblastic odontoma.
E. osteoma, osteoblastoma, ameloblastic odontoma, ameloblastoma.

Nr 88. A dental radiogram of a 39-year old man showed the change in the alveolar process in contact with the apex of the first right mandibular premolar tooth root. It's shape was round, regular, limited and strongly impenetrable to x-rays. The approximately 1 cm diameter lesion was surrounded by round, bright margin ("halo"). The inner, mineralized structure formed a pattern of "spokes of the wheel". The patient didn't suffer from any systemic disease and the tooth 44 was alive in clinical examination. Basing on the above mentioned data the proper diagnosis is:

- A.** *ameloblastoma*. **D.** *angioma*.
B. *myxoma*. **E.** *cementoma*.
C. *cystis paradontalis*.

Nr 89. A 60-year old woman decided to change her full denture. The painless hyperplastic lesions of the gingiva and alveolar mucosa in the region of 11-13 tooth was observed. The lesion showed soft tenacity, had no inflammable features or any kinds of ulceration. Dental radiographs didn't show any defects in the alveolar process. The lesion was noticed 2 years ago, after using the denture for a long time. The above mentioned data indicate the presence of:

- A. nasolabial cyst.
- B. hypertrophy of the superior labial frenum.
- C. *granuloma fissuratum*.
- D. papilloma.
- E. myoma.

Nr 90. Odontogenic tumors include:

- A. odontoma, ameloblastic fibroma, ameloblastoma.
- B. ameloblastic fibroma, ameloblastic fibroodontoma, ameloblastoma.
- C. ameloblastoma, calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor, ameloblastic odontoma.
- D. osteoma, osteoblastoma, ameloblastic odontoma.
- E. osteoma, osteoblastoma, ameloblastic odontoma, ameloblastoma.

Nr 91. The most adequate treatment of upper lip cancer T2N2abM0 is:

- A. tumor removal, ipsilateral submandibular lymph nodes removal.
- B. tumor removal, ipsilateral cervical lymph nodes radiotherapy.
- C. tumor removal, leaving untouched lymph nodes for observation.
- D. radical radiotherapy of tumor and ipsilateral lymph nodes.
- E. tumor removal, brachytherapy if needed.

Nr 92. Ludwig's angina is an infection in which the following spaces are bilaterally involved:

- A. submandibular, sublingual and submental.
- B. submandibular, sublingual and submasseteric.
- C. submandibular, submental and submasseteric.
- D. submandibular, pterygomandibular and submasseteric.
- E. submandibular, submental and submasseteric.

Nr 93. Choose the correct description of distoangular impaction:

- 1) the least difficult impaction to remove;
- 2) is covered on its posterior aspect with the bone of the anterior ramus of the mandible;
- 3) the long axis of the third molar is posteriorly angled away from the second molar;
- 4) the impacted tooth has a withdrawal pathway that runs into the mandibular ramus;
- 5) this type of impaction is the most common one.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 94. Extractions of indicated teeth have several local contraindications:

- 1) the first or third trimester of pregnancy;
- 2) severe platelet disorders;
- 3) uncontrolled leukemia;
- 4) the history of therapeutic radiation of cancer;
- 5) teeth located within the area of malignant tumor.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 95. Elective oral surgery on patients with severe hypertension includes:

- A.** the use of an anxiety-reduction protocol.
B. monitoring patient's blood pressure at each visit.
C. caution in using epinephrine-containing local anaesthetics.
D. deferring elective dental treatment until hypertension is better controlled.
E. avoiding placing patients in supine position unless they tolerate it.

Nr 96. Which of below symptoms **is not** characteristic of one-side condylar fracture?

- A.** a lateral deviation of the mandible to the injured side.
B. painful limitation of the mouth opening.
C. occlusal derangement.
D. a lateral deviation of the mandible towards the healthy side.
E. the correct answer is A and B.

Nr 97. Vincent's symptom is:

- A.** disfunction of inferior alveolar nerve in mandible osteitis.
B. convexity of the lateral part of the nose due to dentigerous cystis development.
C. convexity of the inferior part of the nose due to dentigerous cystis development.
D. pain of the condylar process due to the pressure on the retromandibular region.
E. an image of orbital hernia in radiograph.

Nr 98. An Abbe-Estlander operation can be carried out on patients with:

- A.** chronic sinusitis. **D.** tumor of the parotid gland.
B. lip cancer. **E.** mandibular prognathism.
C. cleft of the prepalate.

Nr 99. Ewing's tumor is:

- A.** a tumor originating from oral epithelium. **D.** malignant lymphoma.
B. a benign neoplasm of bone. **E.** a multiple myeloma.
C. long bone sarcoma.

Nr 100. CSF rhinorrhea can be seen in:

- A.** blow-out orbital fractures. **D.** zygomatico-maxillo-orbital fractures.
B. zygomatico-orbital fractures. **E.** all listed above.
C. Le Fort II and III fractures of maxilla.

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

Nr 101. Cherubism is described as a:

- A. common, painful, asymmetrical expansion of the jaws.
- B. rare, progressive, painless, symmetrical expansion of the jaws.
- C. progressive, unilateral, neoplastic expansion of the jaws.
- D. progressive expansion usually in the maxilla.
- E. none of the above.

Nr 102. Actinomycosis is:

- A. acute, specific, infectious disease characterized by abscess formation.
- B. acute, specific, infectious disease characterized by fistula formation.
- C. chronic, unspecific disease characterized by fistula and abscess formation.
- D. chronic, specific, infectious disease characterized by fistula and abscess formation.
- E. none of the listed above.

Nr 103. A 65-year-old patient reported at the dentist presenting with unilateral ichoroid nasal discharge stained with blood and nasal duct obstruction, watery eyes, pain and tingling in the right cheek as well as loosening of the right upper molars. Recently, problems with mouth opening, limited eye ball mobility range, vision defects and neuralgia within the suborbital nerve were also observed. You can diagnose:

- A. chronic exacerbated maxillary sinusitis.
- B. Sluder's syndrome.
- C. chronic exacerbated maxillary osteitis.
- D. maxillary carcinoma.
- E. acute odontogenic maxillary sinusitis.

Nr 104. Which of the following factors contribute to the radiation-induced necrosis?

- 1) the time which has passed since radiotherapy was discontinued;
- 2) irradiation method;
- 3) the daily dose;
- 4) the extent of the irradiated area;
- 5) total irradiation dose.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 105. Complications of chronic osteitis may include:

- 1) malocclusion;
- 2) metastatic abscesses;
- 3) temporo-mandibular joint ankylosis;
- 4) osteosarcoma;
- 5) thrombophlebitis of the veins of the face and cavernous sinus.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 106. Mark the proper sentences related to hemisection operations:

- 1) endodontic treatment of the residual root should be carried out before surgery;
- 2) endodontic treatment of the residual root should be carried out after surgery;
- 3) endodontic treatment of the residual root should not be carried out in any case; maintaining the whole or part of vital pulp is always recommended;
- 4) root bifurcation close to apex is not contraindication to hemisection;
- 5) the aim of hemisection is to maintain sound and restorable part of the tooth that cannot be preserved as a whole.

The correct answer is:

- A.** none of the above. **B.** all of the above. **C.** 1,5. **D.** 2,4. **E.** 3,5.

Nr 107. Which of the following changes in periodontium **is not** going to be demonstrated in the X-ray picture?

- A.** osteolysis of interdental septum of dental alveola.
- B.** osteoporosis in the mandible exceeding 40% of bone mass.
- C.** bone pockets.
- D.** furcation involvement in the mandible.
- E.** the presence of Miller's 1st or 2nd class periodontal recessions.

Nr 108. Which of the following is the certain criterion differentiating gingivitis and periodontitis?

- A.** mean value of API (acc. to Lange and co.).
- B.** mean value of GI (acc. to Löe and Silness).
- C.** presence of periodontal pockets.
- D.** incidence of systemic symptoms.
- E.** coexistence of occlusion defects.

Nr 109. What differentiates chronic and aggressive form of periodontal disease?

- A.** periodontal pockets' depth.
- B.** radiological symptoms.
- C.** mean value of modified bleeding index (mSBI).
- D.** familial occurrence and quick progress of CAL.
- E.** in each case – age of the patients.

Nr 110. Smoking is among factors modifying course of periodontal disease. Harmful influence of nicotine on periodontal state results in:

- 1) the impaired function of periodontal fibroblasts;
- 2) impaired blood microcirculation;
- 3) increased concentration of oxyhemoglobin in gingival blood vessels;
- 4) activation of osteoblasts.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 111. Age-related periodontal atrophy (atrophia periodontium senilis) may sometimes mimic periodontal inflammation (periodontitis). The following features are differentiating:

- A. horizontal, regular bone loss in alveolar part of the mandible and alveolar process of the maxillary bone.
- B. elongation of clinical tooth crown and dental necks' exposure.
- C. a lack of periodontal pockets; horizontal and regular bone loss in the maxilla and mandible; most frequently a lack of hypersensitivity of exposed dental necks.
- D. slightly expressed inflammation of gingiva.
- E. all the mentioned above are characteristic solely of age-related periodontal atrophy.

Nr 112. A patient reports to a dental clinic because of bleeding gingiva while toothbrushing. Clinical examination revealed gingival swelling, bleeding on probing, pockets under 6 mm in depth and clinical attachment loss ranging from 3mm to 4mm. Those symptoms are among others characteristic of:

- A. mild chronic periodontitis.
- B. generalized aggressive periodontitis.
- C. severe chronic periodontitis.
- D. moderate chronic periodontitis.
- E. necrotizing and ulcerative periodontitis.

Nr 113. In the course of which dermatosis desquamative gingivitis may occur:

- A. atopic dermatitis.
- B. lichen planus.
- C. psoriasis.
- D. common acne.
- E. scleroderma.

Nr 114. A patient reports to a dental clinic, complaining of dull, continuous and localized pain in the region of the tooth 33. During clinical examination the dentist discovered a bulge of alveolar gingival (purple red in color), suppuration, and increased mobility of a distally positioned tooth. Vitality test of the tooth 33 showed normal reaction of the tooth to electric impulse. In the described case the dentist should:

- A. diagnose periodontal abscess and prescribe systemic antibiotic.
- B. evacuate periodontal abscess in local anesthesia.
- C. give the patient oral hygiene instructions to be followed.
- D. order to rinse the mouth with Eludril twice a day.
- E. none of above answers is correct.

Nr 115. A patient reports to a periodontal clinic, complaining of gingival bleeding and mobility of the teeth 11,21,22. Examination revealed the presence of massive dental deposits, periodontal pockets of the depth around 7-8 mms and the loss of clinical attachment 7mm maximum. The dentist after anamnesis and clinical examination supposedly:

- 1) diagnosed aggressive periodontitis;
- 2) prescribed antibiotic and delayed next visit by 5 days;
- 3) prescribed antibacterial mouthrinse and antibiotic, appointed the patient for the next day;
- 4) prescribed antibiotic, and, the next day immobilized patient's teeth;
- 5) diagnosed severe chronic periodontitis.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 1,3.
- C. 1,4.
- D. only 5.
- E. none of the answers is correct.

Nr 116. Xerostomia may lead to:

- 1) increased incidence of caries;
- 2) increased incidence of periodontitis;
- 3) increased incidence of *gingivitis herperiformis*;
- 4) increased *halitosis*.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 117. A 64-year old patient reports to the dentist because of erosive lesions on the hard palate in the region of the left molar. The lesions are very painful. Patient reports bad physical and mental state. This clinical picture may be related to the following:

- A.** oral zoster. **D.** pemphigus.
B. recurrent aphts. **E.** pemphigoid.
C. herpetic stomatitis.

Nr 118. Angular cheilitis may occur in several systemic diseases, except for the following cause:

- A.** deficiency of Fe. **D.** deficiency of vitamin D.
B. deficiency of vitamin B₁₂. **E.** atopic dermatitis.
C. deficiency of vitamin B₂.

Nr 119. Which of the examinations listed below unequivocally confirms the diagnosis of pemphigus?

- A.** blood examination towards pemphiguus antibodies.
B. direct immunofluorescence of the lesion.
C. positive Tzanck test.
D. positive Nikolsky symptom.
E. the correct answers are A and B.

Nr 120. Coxsackie virus is responsible for:

- A.** foot and mouth disease. **D.** measles.
B. rubeola. **E.** the correct answers are A and C.
C. herpangina.

Nr 121. In a persistent infantile type of swallowing the mandible is stabilized by:

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

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 122. The size of the tongue can be evaluated on the basis of the following symptoms:

- A. reaching with tip of the tongue to the chin area.
- B. imprints of the lingual surfaces of the lower teeth on the lateral surfaces of the tongue.
- C. the tongue in resting position covers the occlusal surfaces of the lower teeth.
- D. during the protruding movement, the tongue reaches from mouth angle to mouth angle.
- E. all the answers are correct.

Nr 123. The inefficiency of lips is accompanied by:

- A. shortening of the upper lip.
- B. hyperactivity of the genial muscle.
- C. excessively elongated maxillary facial segment.
- D. severe class II malocclusions.
- E. all the answers are correct.

Nr 124. In analysis of dental casts, the dental midline shift is caused by:

- A. narrowing of the alveolar arch.
- B. migration of the teeth.
- C. infraocclusion in a group of anterior teeth.
- D. narrowing of the maxillary apical base.
- E. deepened Spee's curve.

Nr 125. The Izard index evaluates:

- A. correlation between the width of the upper dental arch and the upperfacial width.
- B. the relative degree of occlusal discrepancies in the anterior region.
- C. the length of the dental arch circumference in relation to the sum of the widths of permanent teeth.
- D. correlation between the sum of the widths of upper permanent incisors and the sum of the widths of lower incisors.
- E. the proper width of dental arches dependent on the width of the teeth.

Nr 126. You will recognize pseudodistocclusion when:

- A. in the telerradiograph the SNA angle is increased.
- B. the ramus of the mandible is shortened.
- C. protuberance of the chin is well pronounced.
- D. the corpus of the mandible is bended distally.
- E. lower segment of the face is elongated.

Nr 127. Panthomograms enable to evaluate the topography of tooth retention:

- A. on the basis of root resorption present.
- B. on the basis of the comparison of the homonymous teeth size.
- C. on the basis of supernumerary teeth number.
- D. on the basis of comparison with the size of latero-anterior part of the maxillary sinus.
- E. a panthomogram is not useful in assessing the topography of tooth retention and the topography of supernumerary teeth.

Nr 134. Labial arches in Schwarz's active plates are made of:

- A. wire with diameter value 0.6 or 0.7 mm.
- B. wire with diameter value 0.5 mm.
- C. wire with diameter value 1.0 mm.
- D. acryl.
- E. wire with diameter value 0.8-0.9 mm.

Nr 135. Construction characteristics of Fränkl's function regulator are:

- A. acrylic pelots in the vestibule.
- B. acrylic lingual shield.
- C. protrusive arches.
- D. spikes on the first upper molars.
- E. all of the aforementioned elements.

Nr 136. A palatal plate with oblique wall is recommended in treating:

- A. open bites.
- B. partial deep bite.
- C. crossbites.
- D. distocclusions in mixed dentition.
- E. mesiocclusions in primary dentition.

Nr 137. Nowadays, in orthodontic treatment of deep bites, the decision to plan extractions of permanent teeth depends on:

- 1) patient's facial profile;
- 2) the value of the naso-labial angle;
- 3) the state of first permanent molars;
- 4) the size of the deficiency of place in dental arch;
- 5) the stage of dentition development.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 138. For the parallel movement of teeth one needs the application of:

- A. Schwarz's active plate with the screw.
- B. a fixed appliance.
- C. a bimaxillary functional appliance.
- D. Fränkl's appliance.
- E. a parallel tooth movement is not possible.

Nr 139. The characteristics of progenia are:

- A. a negative result of the functional test.
- B. a crossbite in the lateral segments.
- C. smoothed nasiolabial folds.
- D. short corpus and rami of the mandible.
- E. the limitation of anterior movements of the mandible during chewing.

Nr 140. The transfrontal profile according to Izard is characterised by:

- A. retrusion beyond the posterior line of the biometrical field.
- B. protrusion before the biometrical field.
- C. approaching of the upper lip to the anterior line of the biometrical field.
- D. positioning of the chin in the middle of the biometrical field.
- E. positioning of the labiomental sulcus near the orbital plane.

Nr 141. Mandibular movement on the working side is called:

- A. lateritrusion.
- B. mediotrusion.
- C. extrusion.
- D. Bennett movement.
- E. none of the above is correct.

Nr 142. Bonwill triangle is formed by lines joining:

- A. Downs' B point and the condyle points localized in the centre of capita mandible.
- B. the incisial point and the condyle points localized in the centre of capita mandible.
- C. the gonion point and the points localized on front surfaces of capita mandible.
- D. the gonion point and the condyle points localized in the centre of capita mandible.
- E. none of the above is correct.

Nr 143. A 70-year-old patient wearing upper and lower full dentures for 12 months reported with burning sensation in the oral cavity and discomfort while wearing dentures, that appeared last month. The patient reports also pharmacologically treated atopic asthma. Poor hygiene and redness of mucosa under the denture is found in clinical investigation. The most probable cause of the symptoms can be:

- A. allergic reaction to methyl methacrylate.
- B. allergic reaction to dyes in acrylic resin.
- C. toxic action of residual monomer.
- D. mycosis.
- E. none of the above is correct.

Nr 144. Bonding agents and procedures applied while placing restoration are the factors influencing the retention of fixed denture prosthesis. The best cement for the fixation of a metal-based bridge restoring missing teeth 35 and 36 and supported on relatively low abutments (34 and 37) with slightly increased mobility is:

- A. zinc oxide-eugenol cement reinforced with methacrylic acid.
- B. polycarboxylic cement.
- C. phosphate cement.
- D. resin cement with bonding system.
- E. resin cement with bonding system and additional sand-blasting of the inner surface of crowns.

Nr 145. Impression material used for a precise master impression for a fixed prosthesis and model duplication is:

- A. agar impression material.
- B. alginate impression material.
- C. C-silicone impression material.
- D. wax-resin impression material.
- E. zinc oxide-eugenol impression material.

Nr 146. Which of the sentences referring to phosphate cements is correct?

- 1) phosphate cements are used for e.g. cementation of post and corer, crowns and bridges;
- 2) consistency of mixed cement depends on its application;
- 3) fast mixing of powder and liquid is recommended since it prolongs the cement setting time;
- 4) phosphate cements can irritate the pulp;
- 5) the irritating action is connected with high content of orthophosphoric acid;
- 6) varnish for pulp protection is used before crown cementation.

The correct answer is:

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

- Nr 147.** Which of the statements describing the properties of titanium are correct?
- 1) titanium is the most biocompatible metal among all metallic prosthodontic materials;
 - 2) good biologic properties of titanium result from its high corrosion resistance;
 - 3) high corrosion resistance is related to the protective layer of titanium dioxide created on its surface;
 - 4) a passive layer on the titanium surface forms after heating it to 350°C;
 - 5) the heat treatment of titanium is difficult;
 - 6) titanium possesses adequate mechanical properties to fabricate metal substructure of crowns and bridges; however, clasp-retained removable partial dentures cannot be fabricated.

The correct answer is:

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

- Nr 148.** The properties of impression materials, primarily the degree of wettability with gypsum slurry, influence the degree of hardness of die casting. In which of the answers the impression materials are ranged according to decreasing wettability?

- A.** agar, alginate, C-silicone, A-silicone.
B. C-silicone, alginate, A-silicone, polysulfide.
C. agar, A-silicone, alginate, C-silicone.
D. agar, alginate, A-silicone, C-silicone.
E. none of the above is correct.

- Nr 149.** The clasp fixation and denture retention depend on:

- A.** the anatomical shape of abutment teeth.
B. a mutual spatial relationship of the side walls of abutment teeth.
C. a mutual spatial relationship of the side walls of alveolus.
D. the correct answers are A & B.
E. the correct answers are A, B & C.

- Nr 150.** The mechanics of bridge work depends on many factors, that affect retention, stabilization and prosthesis influence on periodontium of abutment teeth. Taking into consideration the length of restored with bridge edentulous area one can assume that:

- 1) the bridge restoring more than two teeth is hazardous to the abutment teeth;
- 2) restoring 4 missing upper incisors with bridge anchored to the canines is possible;
- 3) short span bridges have worse prognosis than long span bridges;
- 4) a pontic of three-unit bridge creates the cantilever that is very harmful to abutment teeth;
- 5) the straight course of a bridge pontic in the lateral area lessens the load on abutment teeth.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 151. Pathologic wear of the teeth accompanied by periodontopathy and myoarthropathy is regarded as an occlusion:

- A. orthognathic.
- B. eugnathic.
- C. traumatic.
- D. cross-bite.
- E. simple.

Nr 152. Occlusal appliances are used:

- A. on full arch of teeth.
- B. on maxilla teeth.
- C. during night.
- D. none of the above is correct.
- E. the correct answers are A,B,C.

Nr 153. The reciprocal clicking, that is found in disc dislocation with reduction, occurs:

- A. at the beginning of translational movement and in the end of opening movement.
- B. in the end of opening movement and at the beginning of closing movement.
- C. at the beginning and in the end of translational movement when the condyle is localized onto the articular eminence.
- D. when the articular disc is localized between the joint surfaces and when the condyle jumps from the edge of the articular disc to the position connected with maximal incuspidation.
- E. at the beginning of rotational movement and in the end of opening movement.

Nr 154. In what clinical cases, in patients suffering from overall attrition, can one-stage prosthodontic treatment be carried out?

- A. in cases when limited time that patient can devote to treatment, does not allow for long multi-stage treatment.
- B. there is no departure from required multi-stage treatment in patients with overall attrition.
- C. only in cases without clinical signs of temporomandibular joint dysfunction when rebuilding of occlusion is connected with the necessity of rising the vertical occlusal dimension to 2 mm.
- D. one-stage prosthodontic treatment can be carried out in every patient with diagnosed overall attrition.
- E. it is possible in the case of the 4th degree of Martin attrition classification.

Nr 155. What kind of splints are used during treatment of masticatory system dysfunction?

- A. the stabilization appliance.
- B. the orthopedic-repositioning appliance.
- C. the repositioning undertounge plate (RPP).
- D. A & B are correct.
- E. none of the above is correct.

Nr 156. Michigan splint is an example of:

- A. an orthopedic-repositioning appliance.
- B. an appliance used in treatment of skeletal class III.
- C. a temporary splint used in the case of immediate help.
- D. a stabilization appliance.
- E. an appliance fixing previously carried out multi-stage treatment.

Nr 157. Functional impression **is not**:

- A. mucostatic impression.
- B. mucodynamic impression.
- C. compressive impression.
- D. non-compressive impression.
- E. anatomical impression.

Nr 158. Occlusion comprises:

- A. static upper teeth contacts.
- B. static lower teeth contacts.
- C. static and dynamic upper teeth contacts.
- D. dynamic upper and lower teeth contacts.
- E. static and dynamic upper and lower teeth contacts.

Nr 159. The evaluation of the uniformity of vertical mandible opening is carried out according to:

- A. Camper's line.
- B. the midline.
- C. the pupil line.
- D. the horizontal plane.
- E. the front plane.

Nr 160. The face bow is used:

- A. to determine the spatial relationship and the course of the prosthodontic plane.
- B. for articulation of the maxillary and mandibular casts according to the individual course of Frankfurt plane.
- C. to determine the spatial position of the occlusal surface of the upper teeth in relation to the hinge axis of the temporomandibular joint.
- D. to determine the centric relation.
- E. B & C are correct.

Nr 161. Which of the following materials is best tolerated by periodontal tissues?

- A. well-polymerized and polished acrylic resin.
- B. chromium-nickel steel.
- C. protemp.
- D. cobalt-molybdenum alloy.
- E. glazed porcelain and gold alloy.

Nr 162. In normal conditions the physiological relationship in the temporomandibular joint during occlusion and movement depends on:

- A. the occlusion type.
- B. the shape of the tooth arch.
- C. the occlusal vertical dimension.
- D. the course and type of the occlusal surface.
- E. all the answers are correct.

Nr 163. The upper individual tray in open position had poor retention. The tray border should be corrected:

- 1) bilaterally from the tuber maxillae to the area of the second molar;
- 2) bilaterally from the tuber maxillae to the area of the first molar;
- 3) bilaterally beyond the tuber maxillae.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 164. In correct occlusion the passive functional arch in the maxilla is in contact with:
A. the passive functional arch in the mandible. **D.** the aesthetic arch in the mandible.
B. the active functional arch in the mandible. **E.** none of the above.
C. the aesthetic-functional arch in the mandible.

Nr 165. The following factors should be considered during planning a removable partial denture:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) anatomical conditions; | 3) teeth placement; |
| 2) teeth number; | 4) the type of opposite teeth. |

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2. **B.** 2,3. **C.** 1,2,3. **D.** all of the above. **E.** none of the above.

Nr 166. During the pericardial tamponade, Beck's triade syndrome may occur. It consists of the symptoms listed below, **except**:

- A.** increase in venous pressure. **D.** change in cardiac tones.
B. drop in venous pressure. **E.** all the answers are correct.
C. drop in arterial pressure.

Nr 167. Which of the following lab tests in ER **is not** the so called "critical test"?:

- A.** Hb, HCT. **D.** blood group.
B. glucose level. **E.** all the above are "critical tests".
C. electrolytes.

Nr 168. A patient with the symptoms:

- closes eyes to strong stimulus;
- intubated;
- on pain stimulus takes the limb away;

receives the following number of points in GCS:

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

Nr 169. Indication to intubation is:

- A.** $p\text{CO}_2 > 50$ mmHg. **D.** facial injury.
B. $p\text{O}_2 < 60$ mmHg. **E.** all the answers are correct.
C. GCS < 8.

Nr 170. Treatment of severe bradycardia includes:

- A.** atropine iv 0.5 mg to 3 mg. **D.** the correct answers are A,B.
B. epinephrine in continuous infusion. **E.** the correct answers are A,B,C.
C. electrical stimulation of the heart.

Nr 171. Treatment of airway obturation in allergy includes:

- A.** corticosteroids iv. **D.** epinephrine iv.
B. corticosteroids inhalation. **E.** endotracheal intubation and mechanical
C. β_2 -mimetics inhalation. ventilation in every case before oedema grows.

Nr 172. A victim of mass disaster, who was marked with red label in the segregation of the injured, can present/be:

- A. femoral neck fracture.
- B. arterial bleeding of the upper limb.
- C. craniocerebral trauma with unconsciousness.
- D. dysaesthesia in the lower limbs.
- E. dead.

Nr 173. Dangers connected with anaesthesia in emergency conditions result from:

- A. the weakness of reactions from the respiratory tract.
- B. hypotonia and hypoventilation.
- C. laryngospasm.
- D. all the above.
- E. anaesthesia in emergency conditions is safe and recommended.

Nr 174. In paracetamol intoxication you should use:

- A. naloxon.
- B. N-acetylcysteine.
- C. flumazenil.
- D. carbamazepine.
- E. none of the above, there is not specific antidote.

Nr 175. A 19-year-old woman fell down from a bridge to the river. After 2 minutes she was rescued and found unconscious. On ambulance arrival she recovered consciousness and she had no complains. It is necessary to:

- A. examine her and if no important findings are discovered, release home.
- B. examine her and even without important findings discovered, take her to hospital.
- C. administer 1000 ml of normal saline solution iv.
- D. administer 50 ml of 10% NaCl iv.
- E. administer antibiotic iv.

Nr 176. In the case of justified suspicion that the dentist is unable to perform their profession, the proper statement is issued by:

- A. a relevant Minister for health matters.
- B. the Medical District Council acting upon a motion of its chosen committee consisting of medical specialists, before which the dentist is obliged to appear.
- C. medical specialists appointed by the provincial governor.
- D. a SIF (ZUS) certifying doctor.
- E. a proper healthcare center manager.

Nr 177. The European bioethical standards and Polish law state that medical experiment both therapeutic and explorative may be legally performed only when there is a positive opinion of:

- A. a medical faculty's council.
- B. a national consultant in an applicable medical specialty.
- C. a council consisting of 3 medical professors.
- D. a medical university senate.
- E. an independent bioethical committee set according to the legal regulations.

Nr 178. A patient admitted to the dental emergency room aroused the physician's suspicions of being infected with HIV. The patient is not fully responsive, presumably due to drug intoxication, and in urgent need for surgical treatment due to heavily bleeding wound. The physician is afraid of contracting the infection; therefore he orders an HIV test in the patient. Is the action taken by the physician correct?

- A. no. He should dress the wound ad hoc, and wait with the tests and treatment until the patient is fully responsive and gives consent to diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.
- B. the physician's action is correct, because he must protect himself and the rest of personnel from dangerous infections.
- C. although his action is correct, the physician should first provide the patient with surgical treatment, and at the same time follow standard protection procedures concerning HIV-infected patients.
- D. the physician shouldn't order the HIV test without the patient's consent. He should provide the patient with the treatment needed, while following standard protection procedures concerning HIV-infected patients.
- E. yes. He should dress the wound ad hoc, and start the surgical wound treatment only after having obtained a negative result of the HIV test.

Nr 179. The sentence of irrevocable withdrawal of the right to practice can be passed on a physician:

- A. only by the court, provided that the verdict is upheld at appeal.
- B. by the administrative authorities, upon the court's application.
- C. by the medical court's valid verdict.
- D. by the medical school, from which the physician graduated, upon the court's application.
- E. the license to practice medicine can only be suspended temporarily, and not revoked permanently.

Nr 180. The Polish Code of Medical Ethics is:

- A. a document formulated and put in force by the Polish Ministry of Health.
- B. an international document, translated and adopted to Polish conditions.
- C. a document voted through by the Supreme Medical Council.
- D. a document voted through by the General Assembly of the Polish Chamber of Physicians and Dentists.
- E. a document formulated by the Polish medical community, and put in force by the Polish Ministry of Health.

Nr 181. Does the Polish Code of Medical Ethics allow to intervene within the human genome?

- A. no.
- B. yes, without limits.
- C. yes, but within limits.
- D. the Code does not deal with the human genome.
- E. yes, but only in newborn babies.

Nr 182. Does the Polish Code of Medical Ethics include a regulation on independent ethical committee assessing a project of medical experiment on a human?

- A. this is a legal problem, not ethical.
- B. no.
- C. recommends that a relevant committee should be directed by doctors' self-governing council.
- D. yes.
- E. the Code refers herein to the appropriate regulation of the Health Ministry.

Nr 183. Does the Polish Code of Medical Ethics include a regulation on sport?

- A. no.
- B. it includes a regulation on doping in sports.
- C. it includes a regulation on football.
- D. it includes a regulation on extreme sports.
- E. it includes a regulation on recreational sports.

Nr 184. According to the Polish Code of Medical Ethics should informing patient's family be consulted with the patient?

- A. no.
- B. informing the patient should be consulted with the family.
- C. yes.
- D. the Code leaves the problem open.
- E. yes, except for sports medicine.

Nr 185. Does the Polish Code of Medical Ethics include a regulation on unjustified expansion of diagnostics and therapy?

- A. yes, but only of diagnostics.
- B. yes, but only of therapy.
- C. yes.
- D. no.
- E. yes, but only of radiotherapy.

Nr 186. In accordance with Law on cash benefits from social insurance in the case of illness and motherhood if an insured person has a right to sickness allowance at amount of 100% of its base then for the period of their stay in hospital that amount of sickness allowance is:

- A. reduced to 90% of its base.
- B. reduced to 80% of its base.
- C. reduced to 70% of its base.
- D. reduced to 60% of its base.
- E. not reduced.

Nr 187. In accordance with Law on cash benefits from social insurance in the case of illness and motherhood, a person who makes use of their sick leave contrary to its intended purpose loses the right to sickness allowance for the period of:

- A. 1 day of its length.
- B. 2 days of its length.
- C. 3 days of its length.
- D. 4 days of its length.
- E. the whole time of its length.

Nr 188. The proof required to pay out sickness allowance for the period of temporary incapacity to work because of illness or stay in a health care stationary institution is a medical statement issued on:

- A. L4 form.
- B. Z4 form.
- C. ZUS ZLA form.
- D. ZUS N-14 form.
- E. ZUS ZLA/K form.

Nr 189. In the case of a medical statement on temporary incapacity to work being issued by a doctor without direct checking on the insured person's medical condition or without proper diagnosis documentation, SIF (ZUS) can withdraw the authorization for the doctor to issue medical rulings concerning temporary incapacity to work for:

- A. the period of not more than 3 months starting from the date of the withdrawal coming into force.
- B. the period of not more than 6 months starting from the date of the withdrawal coming into force.
- C. the period of not more than 12 months starting from the date of the withdrawal coming into force.
- D. the period of not more than 3 years starting from the date of the withdrawal coming into force.
- E. an indefinite period.

Nr 190. Is an insured person receiving rehabilitation benefit from The Sickness Fund allowed to work for money?

- A. yes, full time.
- B. yes, 2/3 time.
- C. yes, 1/2 time.
- D. yes, 1/4 time.
- E. no, they are not allowed to work for money.

Nr 191. Which document should be attached to the application for the authorization to issue medical statements on temporary incapacity to work?

- A. a copy of the ID.
- B. a copy of the diploma.
- C. a copy of specialization.
- D. a copy of the right to practice the medical profession.
- E. a certificate of employment.

Nr 192. In accordance with the Law on cash benefits from social insurance in the case of illness and motherhood a person issuing a medical statement its original directly to a local branch of SIF within:

- A. 3 days from the date of its issuing.
- B. 5 days from the date of its issuing.
- C. 7 days from the date of its issuing.
- D. 10 days from the date of its issuing.
- E. 14 days from the date of its issuing.

Nr 193. According to the Act on the matter of health care services financed from public resources, services on behalf of health maintenance, prevention of diseases and their early diagnosis cover the following:

- A. enhancement of health promoting behaviours by providing the public with incentives for individual responsibility for their own health.
- B. prophylactic medical examinations in order to diagnose diseases early.
- C. health promotion and prophylaxis, including dental prophylaxis.
- D. carrying out preventive vaccinations.
- E. all the above-mentioned.

Nr 194. The continuity of health care is one of the basic criteria for the system to function effectively. The quality of this continuity means systemic conducting of the following necessary activities from the early prenatal stage to late old age:

- A. preventive activities.
- B. only diagnostic activities.
- C. treatment activities.
- D. rehabilitation activities.
- E. all the above-mentioned.

Nr 195. Accessibility is the primary criterion for the functioning of every health care system. Lack of access to health care may be the result of the following:

- 1) the distribution of health care facilities;
- 2) the established hours of admission in the facilities;
- 3) the time of waiting for advice, consultation, admission to hospital
- 4) the lack of reaction of the system to the existing health needs of the population;
- 5) service recipients' economic, social, and cultural diversity.

The correct answer is:

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

Nr 196. Cultural diversity of potential recipients of medical services significantly determines their reactions in the case of disease. The most important elements of this diversity cover the following:

- A. lack of awareness of health needs.
- B. health promoting lifestyle.
- C. health promoting activities.
- D. reporting to health care facilities and obeying doctor's recommendations and guidelines.
- E. all the above-mentioned.

Nr 197. The public health insurance is based on general principles expressing basic assumptions of the system. One of them is the principle of the State guarantee, which means the following:

- A. the State maintains influence on the shape of health policy in Poland.
- B. the National Health Fund cannot act separately from common legal regulations.
- C. the State defines the basic scope of health services.
- D. National Health Fund cannot possess total freedom in implementing public health insurance.
- E. all the above-mentioned.

Nr 198. Human health status is primarily affected by the following:

- A. the level of and accessibility to specialist hospitals.
- B. the accessibility and competence of a family physician.
- C. a set of factors contributing to lifestyle and behaviour.
- D. the level of improving qualifications by physicians.
- E. the provision of Health Care Facilities with specialist equipment.

Nr 199. 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 total number of cases of a disease found within a population in a given area, registered over a specified time interval, expressed as a rate.
- 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 a disease in relation to the number of sick cases, mainly expressed as a percentage.
- E. the number of population afflicted by contagious diseases in a specified area.

Nr 200. Mortality rate is:

- A. a basic negative health measure.
- B. characterised by the local epidemiological situation.
- C. the measure of the level of health care.
- D. the measure of the severity of the course of a specified disease.
- E. dependent on health attitude and the level of knowledge concerning health.

Thank you!