**Tests to control knowledge of discipline**

**"Therapeutic Stomatology" from the database "Step 2"**

**Module 1 "Methods of inspection of a stomatological patient.**

**Diseases of hard tooth tissues»**

A 12-year-old girl has complaint of a carious cavity in her tooth. Objectively: there is Black’s class 1 carious cavity in the 36 tooth; it is localized in the parapulpar dentin; the mouth of the cavity is wide. The dentin is dense and pigmented. It is sensitive to cold stimulus, percussion is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic deep caries

Chronic median caries

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

A 35-year-old woman has complaints of cosmetic defects of the front upper teeth crowns. The defects have been aggravating for the last 10 years. The patient suffers from unpleasant sensations when brushing her teeth, and when chemical stimuli are applied. Objective examination revealed defects localized in the enamel of the front upper teeth vestibular surface. The defects are oval, saucer-shaped, and have clear margins. Response to probing and cold stimuli was positive. Make the diagnosis:

Enamel erosion

Enamel hypoplasia

Cuneiform defect

Chemical necrosis of the tooth

Hyperesthesia of tooth hard tissues

A 40-year-old man, a chemical industry worker, notes the sour sensation in his mouth, pain response to thermal and chemical stimuli. On examination: on the vestibular surface and cutting edge of the front teeth there are chalky enamel defects with uneven scalloped margins. Make the diagnosis:

Acidic necrosis of enamel

Superficial caries

Enamel hypoplasia (erosive form)

Fluorosis (erosive form)

Median caries

A 19-year-old young man complains of cosmetic defect of all his teeth, which developed immediately after the teeth eruption. Objectively on the vestibular and masticatory surfaces of all patient’s teeth there are enamel defects, tooth crowns present with dark brown discoloration. Percussion and probing are painful. In this area fluoride levels in water are 2.6 mg/L. Make the provisional diagnosis:

Fluorosis

Systemic hypoplasia

Chronic initial caries

Enamel erosion

Chronic superficial caries

A 35-year-old man complains of sour sensation in his mouth and front teeth sensitivity to thermal and mechanical stimuli. Objective examination revealed visible changes in the enamel of 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, and 23. The enamel is dull, rough, missing on the cutting edge. Probing of the vestibular surface of these teeth is painful, response to thermal stimuli is positive. The patient’s medical record states his occupation in industrial production of inorganic acids.What is the most likely diagnosis?

Necrosis of dental hard tissues

Fluorosis

Enamel erosion

Pathologic teeth grinding

Enamel hypoplasia

A 38-year-old man after a domestic accident complains of pain and mobility of his upper teeth, problems with eating. Objectively: soft tissues edema. The 11 and 21 teeth are displaced towards the palate, mobile (II degree), painful on percussion. Mucosa surrounding the affected teeth is hyperemic and swollen. X-ray demonstrates widened periodontal fissure of the 11 and 21. Choose the treatment method:

Setting of the teeth and their fixation with a flat occlusal splint

Extraction of the 11 and 21 teeth

Reimplantation of the 11 and 21 teeth

Immobilization or mouthguard

Removal of tooth pulp in the 11 and 21 teeth

On examination of a 27-year-old patient the tip of the dental probe caught on the fissures of the 36, 37, and 38 teeth. Margins of the enamel defect are dark, the surface is coarse. Teeth transillumination with photopolymer lamp revealed the defect to be limited to the enamel. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic superficial caries

Chronic median caries

Acute superficial caries

Chronic initial caries

Acute initial caries

A 25-year-old man complains of shortterm pain in the tooth on the lower right jaw during eating sweet, hot, and cold food. Objectively: in the 36 tooth on the distal surface there is a carious cavity noncommunicating with the dental cavity, dentin is softened. Probing of the cavity floor is painful, percussion is painless. Electric pulp test is 16 microamperes. Make the final diagnosis:

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

Pulpal hyperemia

Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

Chronic fibrous periodontitis

A 37-year-old woman came to the dentist with complaints of brief attacks of toothache caused by eating sweets. Objectively there is a shallow carious cavity within enamel. On probing cavity walls and bottom are coarse; there is no response to thermal stimuli. Make the diagnosis:

Acute superficial caries

Endemic fluorosis

Enamel hypoplasia

Acute median caries

Chronic median caries

A 24-year-old patient came to the dentist complaining of chalky lesions on the front teeth. Objectively teeth 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, and 23 present with chalky lesions separated by areas of healthy unchanged enamel. Lesion surface is coarse; there is no response to thermal stimuli. Childhood years of the patient were spent in the area with fluorine level of 1.8 mg/L in drinking water. Make the diagnosis:

Endemic fluorosis

Enamel hypoplasia

Enamel hyperplasia

Acute superficial caries

Chronic superficial caries

A 48-year-old patient has addressed a hospital with complaints of defects in the paragingival area and slight sensitivity to thermal stimuli. Objectively there are hard tissue defects that resemble a wedge with smooth polished walls on the precervical vestibular surface of the 23 and 24 teeth. Thermal test is slightly positive. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Cuneiform defect

Enamel necrosis

Acute deep caries

Enamel erosion

Endemic fluorosis

A 22-year-old patient undergoes treatment for acute deep caries of the 26th tooth. The pulp-capping material of choice is Ca(OH)2/salicylate cement "Life", the constant filling material is ligh-cure condensable composite "Solitaire-2". The pulp cap should be covered with:

Glass-ionomer cement

Phosphate cement

Insulating varnish

Adhesive composite system

Zinc-eugenol cement

A 20-year-old patient complains about unaesthetic look of the 24 tooth from the moment of its eruption. Objectively: enamel of the 24 tooth is partly absent, the dentine is yellow. The 64 tooth was treated more than once when she was a child, but because of frequent exacerbations, edemas and gingival fistula the 64 tooth was extracted when she was 9 years old. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Localised hypoplasia

Systemic hypoplasia

Initial caries

Enamel aplasia

Fluorosis

Preventive examination of a 45-year-old patient revealed a carious cavity in the 23 tooth located within the mantle dentin. The cavity floor and walls are of dense, markedly pigmented dentin, probing and cold test provoke no pain, percussion of the 23 tooth is painless. Electroodontometry results - 6 ma. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic median caries

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

Chronic periodontitis

Chronic deep caries

A 35-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic median caries of the 36 tooth. There is a Black's class II cavity affecting masticatory surface. What material should be chosen for the tooth filling?

Light-cure microhybride composite

Light-cure fluid composite

Light-cure microfilled composite

Glass ionomer cement

Silicophosphate cement

A 25-year-old patient complains of intermittent pain during taking sweet and cold food in the 21 tooth. Objectively: there is a hard tissue defect within the enamel in the cervical region of the 21 tooth. The enamel edges are uneven and chalky. Probing the cavity bottom provokes no pain, there is short-term pain reaction to cold stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Superficial caries

Enamel hypoplasia

Initial caries

Enamel erosion

Wedge-shaped defect

A 25-year-old patient complains about a light brown spot in the upper foretooth. Objectively: the 23 tooth has a single light brown spot in the cervical region. Probing shows smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic initial caries

Local enamel hypoplasia

Chronic superficial caries

Fluorosis

Acute initial caries

A 42-year-old patient complains of a cavity in the 26 tooth. Objectively: the 26 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity, dentine is dense, pigmented, there is pain reaction to a cold stimulus, percussion and probing are painless. What is your provisional diagnosis?

Chronic deep caries

Acute median caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic median caries

Acute deep caries

A 23-year-old patient complains of whitish spots on the masticatory teeth, drawing of mouth during taking acidic food. The spots appeared about 3 months ago. Objectively: the cervical region of the 46, 36, 27 teeth exhibits some chalk-like spots that can be easily stained with 2% methylene blue, probing reveals the surface roughness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute initial caries

Endemic fluorosis

Enamel hypoplasia

Acute superficial caries

Chronic superficial caries

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

Acute median caries

Chronic deep caries

Chronic median caries

Acute superficial caries

Acute deep caries

A 25-year-old patient complains of a light brown spot in the upper front tooth. Objectively: the 23 tooth has a single light brown spot in the precervical region. Probing shows smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic initial caries

Acute initial caries

Fluorosis

Local enamel hypoplasia

Chronic superficial caries

A patient complains of acute short-term toothache caused by thermal and chemical irritants. The tooth has not been treated before, the pain arose about a month ago. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 36 tooth there is a deep carious cavity within circumpulpal dentin with overhanging chalky enamel. Probing of the cavity floor causes a slight pain. There is also a short-term pain from the cold stimulus. The result of electric pulp test is 8 ma. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute deep caries

Pulp hyperemia

Chronic deep caries

Acute median caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

A 25-year-old patient complains of a light brown spot in the upper front tooth. Objectively: the 23 tooth has a single light brown spot in the precervical region. Probing reveals smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic initial caries

Fluorosis

Local enamel hypoplasia

Acute initial caries

Chronic superficial caries

A 34-year-old male patient complains of a cosmetic defect, a cavity on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of the 21 tooth. Objectively: the carious cavity is within the enamel, the floor and the walls are pigmented, probing and percussion and painless. There is no pain reaction to stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic surface caries

Acute surface caries

Necrosis of dental hard tissues

Acute median caries

Chronic median caries

A 24-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a cavity in an upper jaw tooth, which appeared three months ago. The tooth had not ached before. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 15 tooth there is a small carious cavity within the mantle dentin filled with leftover food. Probing revealed that the cavity walls and floor were dense. The response to thermal stimuli is absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic median caries

Pulp hyperemia

Acute median caries

Acute deep caries

Initial caries

A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the upper jaw on the left. The pain occurs during eating. Objectively: on the distal approximal surface of the 26 tooth there is a cavity filled with light soft dentin. Probing causes a slight pain along the dentin-enamel junction, percussion is painless. Cold water causes quickly abating pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute median caries

Chronic deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Acute deep caries

Chronic median caries

A 20-year-old patient complains of the 23 tooth sensitivity to sour or sweet food. The pain abates after the irritants are removed. The problems arose two weeks ago. Objectively: on the vestibular surface of the 23 tooth there are white spots 2-3 mm in diameter. The spots have a rough surface, methylene blue stain cannot be washed away with water. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute initial caries

Local enamel hypoplasia

Mottled enamel

Initial stage of enamel necrosis

Chronic initial caries

A 60-year-old patient undergoes treatment of the 11 and 21 tooth for chronic deep caries (Black's class III). He has a history of cataract surgery. What is the optimal material for cavity filling in this case?

Chemical cure composite

Silicate cement

Hybrid glass ionomer

Light cure composite

Compomer

Dental examination of a 19-year-old girl revealed white spots in the cervical zone of the 11, 21 teeth. According to the patient, the spots appeared about two months ago and had slowly enlarged since that time. Which of the following diseases is characterized by such history?

Caries

Enamel hypoplasia

Erosion of hard tissues

Necrosis

Fluorosis

A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the mandible on the right that occurs during eating. Objectively: the approximate distal surface of the 45 tooth exhibits a carious cavity filled with light softened dentin. Probing causes a minor pain response across the entire floor. Percussion causes no pain. Cold water causes transient pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic median caries

Chronic deep caries

Acute median caries

A 28-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about pain caused by thermal and chemical stimuli in the mandibular and maxillary teeth. Objectively: in the cervical zone of mandibular and maxillary incisors and canines there are irregularly shaped defects of hard dental tissues within the amelodentinal junction in form of tissue softening. In this clinical case a dentist will find it difficult to differentiate between the following diseases:

Caries and necrosis

Hypoplasia and necrosis

Erosion and wedge-shaped defect

Caries and erosion

Hypoplasia and wedge-shaped defect

A 22-year-old male patient presented to a dental clinic with a cavity in the 11 tooth. The patient had no previous history of this tooth treatment. Objective examination revealed a carious cavity filled with light softened dentin on the approximate medial surface. The carious cavity was located within the mantle dentin. The tooth is slightly sensitive to the cold stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute median caries

Acute deep caries

Superficial caries

Chronic median caries

Chronic deep caries

A 27-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 35 tooth. The pain is caused by cold stimuli and quickly abates after the stimulus is removed. Objectively: in the cervical region of the 35 tooth there is a dental tissue defect within the enamel. The defect has white crumbling edges. Electroexcitability of the pulp was 5 mkA. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute superficial caries

Acute initial caries

Enamel erosion

Local enamel hypoplasia

Enamel necrosis

A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the maxilla on the left. The pain occurs while eating. Objectively: on the distal approximate surface of the 26 tooth there is a cavity filled with light softened dentin. Probing causes a slight pain along the dentin-enamel junction, percussion causes no pain response. Cold water causes quickly abating pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute median caries

Acute deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic median caries

Chronic deep caries

On removing a dental plaque, a 19-year-old patient is found to have two white patches in the precervical region of the 11 and 21 teeth. After drying the patches increase in size. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Initial caries

Enamel necrosis

Fluorosis

Local hypoplasia

Amelogenesisimperfecta

A 35-year-old patient has been diagnosed with chronic median caries of the 36 tooth. There is a Black's class II cavity affecting masticatory surface. What material should be chosen for the tooth filling?

Light-cure microhybride composite

Glass ionomer cement

Light-cure fluid composite

Silicophosphate cement

Light-cure microfilled composite

A 20-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about a short-term pain in the 22 tooth caused by cold stimuli or contact with food. The pain had been observed for several months. After the examination, the patient was diagnosed with acute deep caries of the 22 tooth. What material should be used as a base for the cavity filling?

Calcidont

Silver-containing phosphate cement

Phosphate cement

Silidont

Paste with trypsin

A 55-year-old male patient diagnosed with chronic median caries of the 33 tooth presented to a dental clinic. It is known from the history that the patient has a cardiac pacemaker What would be the optimal material for a permanent filling?

Chemical-cure composite

Silicophosphate cement

Compomer

Silicate cement

Light-curing composite

A 30-year-old patient has a carious cavity in the 11 tooth within parapulpar dentin. The tooth corner and its cutting edge are affected. What filling material is best for restoration of the anatomic tooth form?

Light-cure composite

Light-cure glass-ionomer cement

Chemical-cure powder-liquid composite

Chemical-cure paste-paste composite

Silicate cement

After removal of dental deposit an 18-year-old patient underwent preventive examination. It revealed painless chalky spots in the precervical area on the vestibular surface of the 22 and 41 teeth. Result of enamel resistance test is 7. What morphological changes are typical for this disease?

Subsurface enamel demineralization

Damage of dentinoenamel junction

Superficial enamel demineralization

Degeneratic changes of odontoblasts

Changes in the mantle dentine

A 21-year-old patient complains of a drop-shaped bulge in the cervical region. Objectively: there is an enamel droplet of about 2 mm in diameter on the vestibular surface of the 33 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Enamel hyperplasia

Enamel hypoplasia

Marble-bone disease

Fluorosis

Supernumerary tooth

A 47-year-old female patient complains of inability to eat hot and cold food, as well as of intense pain caused by sour, sweet and salty food. Objectively: there is a slight loss of enamel on the molars and incisors. Probing and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Hyperesthesia of dental hard tissues

Enamel necrosis

Pathological abrasion of dental hard tissues

Enamel erosion

Enamel hypoplasia

After removal of dental plaque an 18-year-old patient underwent preventive examination. It revealed painless chalky spots in the precervical region on the vestibular surface of the 22 and 41 teeth. Result of enamel resistance test is 7. What morphological changes are typical for this disease?

Subsurface enamel demineralization

Damage of dentinoenamel junction

Changes in the mantle dentine

Degeneratic changes of odontoblasts

Superficial enamel demineralization

A patient consulted a dentist about a cosmetic defect in the cervical region of the upper and lower canines. Various stimuli cause no pain. Objectively: there are V-shaped defects on the vestibular surface in the cervical area of the upper and lower canines. Their surface is smooth, shiny, hard. The reaction to probing and cold stimuli is absent. What treatment should be administered?

Filling of the defects

Applications with 10% solution of calcium gluconate

Application of fluorine lacquer

Medical intervention is not necessary

Metal crowns

An 18-year-old man complains of the 14, 13, 12, 23, 24 teeth being sensitive to sweet and sour food. Examination revealed some isolated ill-defined chalky spots in the precervical region. What is the most informative method of study that allows to confirm the diagnosis?

Vital staining

X-ray

Probing

Electro-odontometry

Thermometry

A pregnant 24-year-old woman complains about emergence of several new carious cavities, falling out of old fillings. Objective examination revealed: index of decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMF) = 16, Feodorov-Volodkina hygiene index is 3,3. Choose the optimal material for carious cavity filling in this case:

Glass ionomer cement

Chemical-cure composite

Silver amalgam

Light-cure composite

Silicophosphate cement

A 35-year-old man complains of short-term pain caused by thermal stimuli in the 46 and 47 teeth. Objectively: masticatory surfaces of the 46, 47 teeth are intact, approximal surfaces could not be examined because of a very close arrangement of teeth. What methods of study can be used in this case if you suspect the presence of hidden cavities?

X-ray

Electro-odontometry

Measuring electrical resistance

Vital staining

Fluorescent study

A 45-year-old patient undergoes teeth preparation. 15 minutes after anesthetization with 4% solution of Ubistesin forte the patient developed hyperemia of skin, increased heart rate, headache, syncope. Previously the patient had not exhibited such reaction to this anesthetic. What complication occurred in the patient?

Arterial pressure rise

Syncope

Collapse

Anaphylactic shock

Myocardial infarction

A 23-year-old female patient complains of short-term pain caused by thermal stimuli in a lower jaw tooth on the right. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 46 tooth there is a deep cavity with softened light dentin on the floor and walls. Probing causes a slight pain across the cavity floor. Pulp electroexcitability is 10 ma. During the cavity preparation a drop of blood showed up on its floor. What paste should be applied to the cavity floor?

Calcidont

Paraformaldehyde

Corticosteroid

Resorcinol-formalin

Arsenous

A 42-year-old female patient presented to a dentist for oral sanitation. She has a history of tonsillitis, rheumatoid arthritis, Botkin's disease. What are the conditions of instrument treatment after the patient's visit?

Under the special scheme

Processing with 0,1% solution of chloramine

Processing with lysol

Dry-air sterilization

Under general conditions

After an injection of 30 IU of inslulin a diabetic patient developed a short-term excitation followed by loss of consciousness. What is the most likely cause?

Hypoglycemic coma

Ketoacidotic coma

Myocardial infarction

Hyperglycemic coma

Stroke

A 29-year-old patient complains of decay of the 21 tooth, an aesthetic defect. Objectively: on the medial surface of the 21 tooth there is a carious cavity, the cutting edge is partly decayed. Specify the class of this cavity according to Black's classification:

Class IV

Class II

Class V

Class I

Class III

An 18-year-old patient lives in an area with fluoride concentration in the drinking water at the rate of 0,7 mg/l. The patient complains of white spots on the front teeth, sensitivity to sweet food. Objectively: there are chalky spots on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of teeth. Enamel has lost its gloss. Which of the following methods will allow to make a diagnosis?

Vital staining

Radiography

Thermal test

Probing

Electric pulp test

A 47-year-old female patient complains of inability to eat hot and cold food, as well as of intense pain caused by sour, sweet and salty food. Objectively: there is a slight loss of enamel on the molars and incisors. Probing and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Hyperesthesia of dental hard tissues

Enamel necrosis

Enamel hypoplasia

Pathological abrasion of dental hard tissues

Enamel erosion

A 40-year-old patient complains of pain caused by cold and sweet food in the 11, 21 teeth, as well as of a cosmetic defect. Examination of the 11, 21 teeth revealed some oval, diagonally arranged enamel defects on the convex part of the vestibular surface of tooth crowns. The defects had smooth, glossy, dense floor. The patient has a history of thyrotoxicosis. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?

Erosion of dental hard tissues

Wedge-shaped defect

Surface caries

Amelogenesisimperfecta

Enamel necrosis

A 47-year-old male patient was undergoing complex dental treatment. After anesthetization the patient reported dizziness, ringing in the ears, blackout, general weakness. Ps- 96 bpm, AP- 90/60 mm Hg. The patient lost consciousness for 30 seconds. What condition developed in the patient?

Syncope

Anaphylactic shock

Traumatic shock

Epileptic seizure

Collapse

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

II

V

III

I

IV

A 35-year-old male complains of short-term pain caused by thermal stimuli in the 46 and 47 teeth. Objectively: masticatory surfaces of the 46, 47 teeth are intact, approximate surfaces could not be examined because of a very close arrangement of teeth. What methods of study can be used in this case if you suspect the presence of hidden cavities?

X-ray

Measuring electrical resistance

Fluorescent study

Electro-odontometry

Vital staining

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

Sour food

Marine products

Sweet food

Meat products

Tea

A 30-year-old patient consulted a dentist about dull pain, numbness in the lower teeth, the lower lip and chin on the right. Anamnesis data: the problems arose a week ago after the extraction of an impacted wisdom tooth on the right lower jaw. The patient developed the following disease:

Neuritis of the inferior alveolar nerve

Neuritis of the facial nerve

Neuralgia of the third branch of the trigeminal nerve

Neuritis of the trigeminal nerve

Neuralgia of the auriculotemporal nerve

A 52-year-old female patient complains of severe paroxysmal pain in the region of the 34 tooth. Throughout the year the 35, 36, 37 teeth were sequentially extracted because of pain complaints. Percussion of the 34 tooth causes acute paroxysmal pain. The same pain arises when talking and washing the projection area of the mental foramen. Clinical and roentgenologic examination revealed no signs of bone tissue destruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Neuralgia of the 3 branch of trigeminus

34 tooth pulpitis

Ganglionitis of pterygopalatine ganglion

Facial nerve neuritis

Neuritis of the 3 branch of trigeminus

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

10%

15%

0,5%

3%

2%

A 34-year-old male patient complains of a cosmetic defect, a cavity on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of the 21 tooth. Objectively: the carious cavity is within the enamel, the floor and the walls are pigmented, probing and percussion and painless. There is no pain reaction to stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic surface caries

Chronic median caries

Acute median caries

Necrosis of dental hard tissues

Acute surface caries

A 20-year-old female patient complains of pain caused by eating sweet or sour food. Objectively: the vestibular surface of the11th tooth has a chalky spot, coarse when probed. The centre of the spot has defect localised in the enamel. Fedorov-Volodkina index equals 2,5 (Oral Hygiene Index). What is the most probable diagnosis?

Acute superficial caries

Enamel necrosis

Enamel hypoplasia

Initial caries

Acute median caries

A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the upper jaw on the left. The pain occurs during eating.Objectively: on the distal approximal surface of the 26 tooth there is a cavity filled with light soft dentin. Probing causes a slight pain along the dentin-enamel junction, percussion is painless. Cold water causes quickly abating pain. What is the mostlikely diagnosis?

Acute median caries

Chronic median caries

Acute deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic deep caries

A dentist treats a 35-year-old patient from chronic deep caries of the 24th tooth that has mesial-occlusal-distal cavity. What should the dentist do to prevent the cavity edges from chipping?

To file down the edges

To use extra hard material

To insert parapaulpar posts

To shape a wide-angled slant of enamel

To make retention furrows in the area of enamel-dentin joining

Parents of a 12-year-old child are concerned about the child having white spots on the frontal teeth of the upper jaw; the spots appeared half a year ago. Objectively: there are chalky spots detected in the cervical zone of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd teeth vestibular surface. The enamel in those spots is dull; probing revealed it to be pliant and coarse. The anamnesis states short-time pain caused by chemical stimuli. What is the provisional diagnosis?

Acute initial caries

Systemic hypoplasia of enamel

Acute superficial caries

Dental fluorosis

Chronic initial caries

A 35-year-old patient has made an appointment with a doctor to have oral cavity sanation. Objectively: the vestibular surface of the 22nd tooth has a hard tissue defect localised in the mantle dentin; the dentin is hard, dark-coloured, the floor of the cavity is coarse. Cold stimulus and probing are painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Chronic median caries

Dental fluorosis, destructive form

Cuneiform defect

Enamel erosion

Hard tissue necrosis

**77**A 12-year-old girl has complaint of carious cavity in a tooth. Objectively: there is class 1 carious cavity according to the Black's classification in the 36th tooth; it is localised in the parapulpar dentin; the mouth of the cavity is wide. The dentin is dense and pigmented. It is sensitive to cold stimulus, percussion is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Chronic deep caries

Chronic median caries

**--**

Acute median caries

Acute deep caries

A 47-year-old female patient complains of inability to eat hot and cold food, as well as of intense pain caused by sour, sweet and salty food. Objectively: there is a slight loss of enamel on the molars and incisors. Probing and cold test cause acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Hyperesthesia of dental hard tissues

Enamel hypoplasia

Enamel necrosis

Enamel erosion

Pathological abrasion of dental hard tissues

A 45-year-old patient undergoes teeth preparation. 15 minutes after anesthetization with 4% solution of Ubistesin forte the patient developed hyperemia of skin, increased heart rate, headache, syncope. Previously the patient had not exhibited suchreaction to this anesthetic. What complication occurred in the patient?

Arterial pressure rise

Syncope

Myocardial infarction

Collapse

Anaphylactic shock

A 25-year-old patient complains of pain caused by eating sweet, hot and cold food; pain ceases, when stimulation stops. Objectively: the adjoining surface of the 36th tooth has a deep carious cavity localised in the circumpulpar dentin. The dentinis softened. Probing of the carious cavity floor is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Acute deep caries

Chronic deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Acute median caries

Chronic median caries

A 25-year-old woman complains of pain in the 15th tooth, which is caused by thermal stimuli and quickly ceases, when stimulation stops. Objectively: visually detected is a defect with smooth walls that join under an angle, which is located in the cervical zone of the 15th tooth vestibular surface. Thermometry is painful; percussion is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Cuneiform defect

Fluorosis

Enamel erosion

Enamel hypoplasia

Superficial caries

A 40-year-old female patient complains of short-term pain in the 34th tooth caused by thermal stimuli. Objectively: the distal surface of the 34th tooth has a carious cavity localised in the circumpulpar dentin. The walls and floor of the cavity are softened, faintly pigmented; probing of the floor is slightly painful. Cold stimulus causes pain that ceases when stimulation stops. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic median caries

Chronic deep caries

A 19-year-old young man complains of unaesthetical look of his teeth, nearly all of which have spots and defects; his teeth have had such appearance since the moment of teething. The patient was born and had been living until the age of 5 in the area, where the fluorine content of drinking water was 3,2 mg/l. Objectively: the enamel of all his teeth is of dull chalky shade with separate dark-brown spots, and has multishaped defects with dense margins, that are the most pronounced on the front upper teeth. What type of fluorosis does this patient have?

Erosive

Patchy

Destructive

Chalky-speckled

Lined

An 18-year-old patient complains of chalky spot in the 23rd tooth, which is slightly painful when cold stimulus is applied. Objectively: the vestibular surface near dental cervix of the 23rd tooth has a white spot 2-3 mm in size. Probing is painless and reveals coarseness of the surface. Thermal stimulus causes slightly painful feeling. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Acute initial caries

Fluorosis

Enamel necrosis

Local hypoplasia

Chronic initial caries

To fill a medium depth carious cavity in the 37th tooth (Black class 2) of a 35-year-old male patient a doctor has chosen a technique of layer-by-layer tooth restoration. What composite material should be applied for covering the carious cavity walls and floor to create the initial super adaptive layer?

Flowable

Condensable

Macrofilled

Microfilled

Microhybrid

When conduction anaesthesia had been administerd by a dentist, in 2 seconds a patient developed the following symptoms: loss of consciousness, seizures, dilated pupils, absent pupillary response to light, low arterial pressure, laboured breathing, muffled heart sounds. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Anaphylactic shock

Cardiac infarction

Syncope

Collapse

Stroke

A 35-year-old female patient has complaints of cosmetic defects of the front upper teeth crowns. The defects have been increasing for the last 10 years. The patient suffers from unpleasant sensations when brushing her teeth, and when chemicalstimuli are applied. Objective examination revealed defects localised in the enamel of the front upper teeth vestibular surface. The defects are oval, saucer-shaped, and have clear margins. Probing and cold stimuli sensitivity test resulted in positive reaction. Make the diagnosis.

Enamel erosion

Hyperesthesia of tooth hard tissues

Enamel hypoplasia

Cuneiform defect

Chemical necrosis of the tooth

On examination of a 27-year-old patient the tip of the dental probe caught on the fissures of the 36, 37, 38 teeth. Margins of the enamel defect are dark, the surface is coarse. Teeth transillumination with photopolymer lamp revealed the defect to be limited to the enamel. What diagnosis is most likely?

Chronic superficial caries

Acute primary caries

Acute superficial caries

Chronic median caries

Chronic primary caries

A 27-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about pain in the 35 tooth. The pain is caused by cold stimuli and quickly abates after the stimulus is removed. Objectively: in the cervical region of the 35 tooth there is a dental tissue defect within the enamel. The defect has white crumbling edges. Electroexcitability of the pulp was 5 mka. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute superficial caries

Acute initial caries

Enamel necrosis

Enamel erosion

Local enamel hypoplasia

A 25-year-old patient complains of brief pain attacks during eating sweet, hot or cold food. Objectively: on the contact surface of the 36 tooth there is a carious cavity within parapulpar dentin. The dentin is softened. Probing of the cavity is painful. Vertical and horizontal percussion is painless. Electric pulp test - 9 microamperes. What diagnosis is most likely?

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic deep caries

Chronic median caries

A 32-year-old patient consulted a dentist with complaints of tooth crown discoloration on the upper right jaw. Anamnesis: 3 weeks ago the patient suffered a trauma of the upper jaw. On examination: crown of the 11 tooth is intact, gray, painless on percussion, no changes of mucosa in the area of root apex projection of the 11 tooth. Electric pulp test - 100 microamperes. The patient was diagnosed with traumatic periodontitis of the 11 tooth. What method of removing tooth discoloration would beadvisable after endodontic treatment?

Intracrown bleaching

Air-abrasive method

Custom teeth whitening with a bleaching tray (kappa)

External bleaching

Microabrasion method

An 18-year-old patient complains of chalky spot in the 23 tooth, which is slightly painful when cold stimulus is applied. Objectively: the vestibular surface near dental cervix of the 23 tooth has a white spot 2-3 mm in size. Probing is painless and reveals coarseness of the surface. Thermal stimulus causes slight pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Acute initial caries

Chronic initial caries

Local hypoplasia

Fluorosis

Enamel necrosis

A 34-year-old male patient complains of a cosmetic defect, a cavity on the vestibular surface in the cervical part of the 21 tooth. Objectively: the carious cavity is within the enamel, the floor and the walls are pigmented, probing and percussion and painless. There is no pain reaction to stimuli. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Chronic surface caries

Necrosis of dental hard tissues

Chronic median caries

Acute median caries

Acute surface caries

A 35-year-old patient has made an appointment with a doctor to have oral cavity sanation. Objectively: the vestibular surface of the 22 tooth has a hard tissue defect localized in the mantle dentin; the dentin is hard, dark-coloured, the floor of the cavity is coarse. Cold stimulus and probing are painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Chronic median caries

Dental fluorosis, destructive form

Hard tissue necrosis

Cuneiform defect

Enamel erosion

An 11-year-old boy complains of a carious cavity in the mandibular tooth on the right. Objectively: the 46 tooth exhibits a carious cavity within the mantle dentin. The dentin is dense, pigmented; there is pain response to the cold stimulus; probing and percussion cause no pain response. Make the provisional diagnosis:

Chronic median caries

Acute median caries

Acute deep caries

Chronic superficial caries

Chronic deep caries

Mother of a 10-year-old girl complains of a cosmetic defect of the child's 22 tooth that erupted with damaged enamel. Anamnesis states premature extraction of the 62 tooth due to caries complication. There is a white-yellow spot with clear margins on the vestibular surface of the 22 tooth. Enamel retains glossiness, no surface roughness can be detected on probing. Make the diagnosis:

Local enamel hypoplasia

Chronic superficial caries

Systemic enamel hypoplasia

Acute superficial caries

Fluorosis

A 13-year-old child complains of having a cavity in the front maxillary teeth. Contact medial surfaces of the 11 and 21 teeth exhibit cavities found within the mantle dentin and filled with dense pigmented dentin. Probing of the cavity floor causes no pain response, neither does dental percussion. Select the best filling material for the permanent seals:

Resin composite

Glass ionomer cement

Silicate cement

Silicophosphate cement

Zinc phosphate cement

A 15-year-old girl complains of brief pain attacks in her teeth due to chemical stimuli. Objectively: on the contact surfaces of the 11, 21, 22 teeth there are enamel areas matt white in color, with lost shine, covered in large amount of dental deposit. Enamel is softened and can be easily chipped off with excavator. Probing of lesions is painless. Percussion is painless. No reaction to cold stimuli. Make the diagnosis:

Acute superficial caries

Chronic superficial caries

Chronic initial caries

Acute initial caries

Acute median caries

A 25-year-old patient complains of pain caused by eating sweet, hot and cold food; pain ceases, when stimulation stops. Objectively: the adjoining surface of the 36th tooth has a deep carious cavity localised in the circumpulpar dentin. The dentinis softened. Probing of the carious cavity floor is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic median caries

Chronic deep caries

During preventive examination of a 19-year-old man it was revealed that there arecarious lesions in the fissures of the 37 and 47 teeth, sealant is fully retained in the 16 and 26 but absent in the closed intact fissures of the 36. The 46 was extracted due to complicated caries. Determine the degree of caries in this patient:

3

6

5

4

2

A 22-year-old student arrived for an appointment with a dentist in the afternoon after his classes were over. The patient is registered for regular check-ups with an endocrinologist. During treatment the patient developed excited state followed by loss of consciousness. Objectively: tremor of the extremities, moist skin, heart rate - 100/min., BP- 100/60 mm Hg. What diagnosis is most likely?

Hypoglycemic coma

Hyperglycemic coma

Anaphylactic shock

Syncope

Epileptic attack

A 40-year-old man, a chemical industry worker, notes the development of soreness of the mouth, pain response to thermal and chemical stimuli. On examination: on the vestibular surface and cutting edge of the front teeth there are enamel defects with uneven scalloped margins, chalk-like in color. Make the diagnosis:

Acidic necrosis of enamel

Enamel hypoplasia (erosive form)

Fluorosis (erosive form)

Superficial caries

Median caries

A patient complains of acute short-term toothache caused by thermal and chemical irritants. The tooth has not been treated before, the pain arose about a month ago. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of the 36 tooth there is a deep carious cavity within circumpulpal dentin with overhanging chalky enamel. Probing of the cavity floor causes slight pain. There is also short-term pain from the cold stimulus. The result of electric pulp test is 8 microamperes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute deep caries

Chronic deep caries

Pulp hyperemia

Acute median caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

A 13-year-old girl undergoes preventive examination. No complaints from the patient. Objectively: on the 36 masticatory surface there is a carious cavity within enamel with wide inlet. Enamel of the cavity floor and walls is dense and pigmented. Probing of the carious lesion is painless. No reaction to thermal stimuli. Tooth percussion is painless. The girl belongs to the Igroup according to her health status. Make the diagnosis:

Chronic superficial caries

Acute median caries

Acute initial caries

Chronic initial caries

Acute superficial caries

To fill a medium depth carious cavity in the 37 tooth (Black class II) of a 35-year-old male patient a doctor has chosen a technique of layer-by-layer tooth restoration. What composite material should be applied for covering the carious cavity walls and floor to create the initial super adaptive layer?

Flowable

Condensable

Macrofilled

Microhybrid

Microfilled

During administration of Ultracain solution for infiltration anesthesia the condition of a 22-year-old patient sharply deteriorated. The patient became inert, silent, developed cough attacks, expiratory dyspnea, wheezing. Viscous slimy sputumis expectorated. What urgent condition did the patient develop?

Bronchial asthma attack

Asphyxia

Anaphylactic shock

Collapse

Hypertensic crisis

A 48-year-old patient has addressed a hospital with complaints of defects in the paragingival area and slight sensitivity to thermal stimuli. Objectively: there are hard tissue defects that resemble a wedge with smooth polished walls on precervical vestibular surface of the 23 and 24 teeth. Thermal test is slightly positive. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Cuneiform defect

Acute deep caries

Enamel necrosis

Enamel erosion

Endemic fluorosis

A 23-year-old woman complains of carious cavity present in the 27 tooth, where food particles are retained. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 27 tooth filled with dense dark-brown dentin. Probing of the cavity floor and walls is painless, thermometry and percussion are painless. Electric pulp test - 10 microamperes. X-ray reveals no pathological changes. Make the diagnosis:

Chronic deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic median caries

Acute deep caries

Chronic periodontitis

A 25-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about acute pain in the mandible on the right that occurs during eating. Objectively: the approximate distal surface of the 45 tooth exhibits a carious cavity filled with light softened dentin. Probing causes a minor pain response across the entire floor. Percussion causes no pain. Cold water causes transient pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute deep caries

Chronic deep caries

Chronic median caries

Acute median caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

An 11-year-old boy complains of a short-term pain from the cold in the left mandibular tooth. Objectively: the medial surface of the 36 tooth exhibits a carious cavity within parapulpar dentin. The cavity is filled with light, softened dentin and does not communicate with the cavity of the tooth. Probing the of the 36 tooth floor causes pain response, the tooth is not sensitive to percussion, the response to the cold stimulus does not remain long after its removal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Acute diffuse pulpitis

Acute focal pulpitis

Acute median caries

A patient consulted a dentist about acosmetic defect in the cervical region ofthe upper and lower canines. Various stimuli cause no pain. Objectively: there areV-shaped defects on the vestibular surfacein the cervical area of the upper and lowercanines. Their surface is smooth, glossy,hard. There is no reaction to probing andcold stimuli. What treatment should beadministered?

Filling of the defects

Metal crowns

Applications with 10% solution of calciumgluconate

Application of fluorine lacquer

Medical intervention is unnecessary

35-year-old patient has been diagnosed with chronic median caries of the36 tooth. There is a Black’s class II cavityaffecting masticatory surface. What materialshould be chosen for the tooth filling?

Light-cure microhybrid composite

Glass ionomer cement

Silicophosphate cement

Light-cure fluid composite

Light-cure microfilled composite

A 49-year-old woman complains ofcosmetic defect of the 11, 21, and 22 teeth,which developed over a year ago. Objectively: on the vestibular surface at the equatorof the 11, 21, and 22 teeth there are shallowcup-shaped enamel defects that are dense onprobing. Cold water induces no pain. Makethe provisional diagnosis:

Enamel erosion

Cuneiform defect

Superficial caries

Hypoplasia

Fluorosis

A 40-year-old man, a chemical industryworker, notes the development of sour tasteof the mouth, pain response to thermal andchemical stimuli. On examination: on thevestibular surface and cutting edge of thefront teeth there are enamel defects with uneven scalloped margins, chalk-like incolor. Make the diagnosis:

Acidic necrosis of enamel

Superficial caries

Enamel hypoplasia (erosive form)

Fluorosis (erosive form)

Median caries

A 25-year-old woman consulted a dentist about acute pain in her upper jaw on theleft. The pain occurs during eating. Objectively: on the distal approximal surface of the26 tooth there is a cavity filled with lightsoft dentin. Probing causes slight pain alongthe dentin-enamel junction, percussion ispainless. Cold water causes quickly abating pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute median caries

Chronic median caries

Acute deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic deep caries

A man complains of short-term painattacks caused by cold stimuli in the tooth onhis upper left jaw, which have been observedfor the last 3 weeks. Objective examination of the 25 revealed a Black’s I class carious cavity located within mantle dentin. Thecavity has narrow opening, its walls and floorare covered with softened dentin. Probingis painful along the dentin-enamel border,percussion is painless, thermometry is painful, the pain quickly abates after removalof a stimulus. Electric pulp test is 6 microamperes. Make the diagnosis:

Acute median caries

Acute deep caries

Chronic median caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic deep caries

An 18-year-old patient complains of awhite spot on the vestibular surface of the 21tooth. Objectively: the white spot is locatednear the cutting edge. The spot surface isglossy, its size remains unaltered on drying.Make the diagnosis:

Local hypoplasia

Fluorosis

Initial caries

Enamel necrosis

Amelogenesis imperfecta

A 22-year-old woman came to a dentistfor preventive examination. During examination of the oral cavity the dentist detecteda defect of hard tooth tissues in the cervical area of the 22 tooth within mantledentin. The dentin is dense and pigmented.No reaction to percussion and probing isobserved. Make the diagnosis:

Chronic median caries

Cuneiform defect

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

Necrosis of hard tooth tissues

A 34-year-old man came to a dentalclinic for extraction of the 26 tooth. Afterapplication of 1,7 ml of Ultracain (Articaine) solution for local anaesthesia the patient developed general fatigue and nausea.Objectively: the skin is pale, cold, cyanotic,covered in clammy sweat; BP is 60/40 mmHg. What urgent condition did the patientdevelop?

Collapse

Anaphylactic shock

Loss of consciousness

Bronchial asthma

Urticaria

Carious cavities of the 11 and 21 teethwere detected during the preventive examination of a 20-year-old patient. What material should be used to fill the detected cavities?

Microhybrid composite

Macrofilled composite

Amalgam

Phosphate cement

Plastic

An 18-year-old girl came to a dentist tocheck the quality of fissure sealing that hadbeen performed one year ago. Objectively:the sealant is completely retained in the 17,16, 26, 27, 37, and 47. No sealant was detectedin the 36 and 46, in the distal longitudinal fissures of these teeth there is softenedenamel. Fedorov-Volodkina Hygiene Indexis 2,5. What tactics regarding the 36 and 46should the dentist choose in this case?

Preventive filling

Repeated noninvasive sealing

Invasive sealing

Applications with fluorine-containing gel

Electrophoresis of calcium-containingsolution

A 14-year-old boy complains of rapidwearing-off of tooth crowns. Objectively:tooth crowns are worn-off by 1/3. Enameleasily chips off and is pale gray in color.Make the diagnosis:

Stainton-Capdepont syndrome

Dentinogenesis imperfecta

Fluorosis

Systemic hypoplasia

Focal hypoplasia

A 25-year-old man complains of shortterm pain in the tooth on the lower right jaw during eating sweet, hot, and coldfood. Objectively: in the 36 tooth on thedistal surface there is a carious cavitynon-communicating with the dental cavity, dentin is softened. Probing of the cavity floor is painful, percussion is painless.Electric pulp test is 16 microamperes. Makethe final diagnosis:

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

Hyperemia of the pulp

Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

Chronic fibrous periodontitis

A 30-year-old woman complains of acarious cavity in the 16 tooth, food retentionin the gap between the 16 and 17 teeth. During examination there was detected a carious cavity within mantle dentin with wideopening on the approximal-medial surfaceof the 16 tooth. The cavity floor and wallsare pigmented, dense, painless on probing.Percussion of the 16 tooth is painless. Onthermodiagnostics a short-term reaction canbe observed. Make the diagnosis:

Chronic deep caries

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic median caries

Chronic fibrous periodontitis

Chronic concrementous pulpitis

Mother of a 10-year-old girl complains of a cosmetic defect of the child’s 22tooth that erupted with damaged enamel.Anamnesis states premature extraction ofthe 62 tooth due to caries complication.There is a white-yellow spot with clearmargins on the vestibular surface of the 22tooth. Enamel retains glossiness, no surfaceroughness can be detected on probing. Makethe diagnosis:

Local enamel hypoplasia

Fluorosis

Acute superficial caries

Chronic superficial caries

Systemic enamel hypoplasia

A 48-year-old patient has come to ahospital with complaints of defects in theparagingival area and slight sensitivity tothermal stimuli. Objectively: there are hardtissue defects that resemble a wedge withsmooth polished walls on the precervicalvestibular surface of the 23 and 24 teeth.Thermal test is slightly positive. What is themost likely diagnosis?

Cuneiform defect

Enamel necrosis

Acute deep caries

Enamel erosion

Endemic fluorosis

A 16-year-old adolescent girl complains of pain caused by cold stimuli and foodparticles retained in her upper jaw tooth.Krok 2 Stomatology (англомовнийварiант, iноземнi студенти) 2017 рiк 24Objectively: on the contact surface of the24 tooth there is a carious cavity withinparapulpar dentin. The cavity floor and wallsare covered with light softened dentin. Thecarious cavity floor is sensitive to probing,percussion of the 24 is painless. Cold waterstimulus is painful, the pain quickly abatesafter the stimulus is removed. Make the diagnosis:

Acute deep caries

Acute median caries

Acute diffuse pulpitis

Chronic fibrous pulpitis

Chronic deep caries

A 15-year-old girl complains of briefpain attacks in her teeth due to chemicalstimuli. Objectively: on the contact surfacesof the 11, 21, and 22 teeth there are enamelareas matt white in color, with lost shine,covered in large amount of dental deposit.Enamel is softened and can be easily chipped off with excavator. Probing of lesionsis painless. Percussion is painless. No reaction to cold stimuli. Make the diagnosis:

Acute superficial caries

Acute median caries

Acute initial caries

Chronic initial caries

Chronic superficial caries