1 A 30-year-old patient needs to have his 26 tooth extracted because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Objectively: the crown of the 26 tooth is decayed by 1/3. What forceps can be used for this tooth extraction?
   - Straight elevator
   - S-shaped forceps without projecting tips
   - S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the right beak
   - Straight forceps
   - S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the left beak

2 During extraction of the 47 tooth its distal root was broken halfway along its length. What tool should be chosen for extraction of the residual root fragments?
   - Right angled elevator
   - Close-beaked forceps
   - Straight elevator
   - Left angled elevator
   - Broad-beaked forceps

3 A 35-year-old patient consulted a dentist about extraction of the 14 tooth because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis following ineffective therapeutic treatment. What tools should be applied for extraction?
   - Straight forceps
   - Crown bayonet-shaped forceps
   - S-shaped forceps curved right
   - Root bayonet-shaped forceps
   - S-shaped forceps

4 A female patient applied to the oral surgery department and underwent radical maxillary sinusotomy with plastic repair of fistula through the alveolar socket of the extrated 27 tooth. Infiltration and all the peripheral block anaesthesias of the left upper jaw were performed with 6,0 ml of 2% lidocaine solution. 3 minutes later the patient registered double vision in her left eye, inability to close it. Which of the performed anaesthesias is the reason for the above-mentioned presentations?
   - Incisor
   - Tuberal
   - Infraorbital
   - Palatinal
   - Infiltration

5 It is planned to lance an abscess of hard palate (it is localized close to the 23, 24, 25 teeth) and to extract the causative 24 tooth that had caused abscess development. What type of anaesthesia is indicated for this operation?
   - Tuberal and incisor
   - Tuberal, infraorbital and palatinal
   - Infraorbital, palatinal and incisor
   - Tuberal, infraorbital and incisor
   - Tuberal and palatinal

6 A patient has got a traumatic fracture of mandible in the area of the missing 34, 35 teeth with a slight displacement and a defect of alveolar part in the area of the 34, 35 teeth. Other teeth on both lower and upper jaws are intact. What splint would be optimal in this case?
   - Plain splint cramp
   - Tigerstedts splint with a spreading curve
   - Vankevich splint
   - Ports splint
   - Vasilyevs splint

7 After supercooling a 42-year-old patient presented with headache in the left frontal region and left upper jaw. Objectively: the face is symmetric, breathing through the left nasal meatus is obstructed, seropurulent discharges are present. Palpation is slightly painful in the infraorbital region as well as along the mucogingival fold in projection of the 24, 25 teeth. Percussion of these teeth is painless. The 24 tooth is filled. Mucuous membrane of alveolar process has no visible changes. X-ray picture shows reduced pneumatization of the left upper jaw sinus. What is the provisional diagnosis?
   - Acute rhinogenous maxillitis
   - Acute albuminous periostitis of the left upper jaw
   - Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 24 tooth
   - Exacerbation of chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
   - Acute periodontitis of the 24 tooth
8 A 25-year-old man consulted a dentist about extraction of the 18 tooth, its crown is destroyed by 1/2. The tooth was treated more than once. During tooth extraction the maxillary tuber was accidentally torn of what actions should be taken?
- **To remove the fragment and stitch up the wound**
- **To remove the fragment**
- **To remove the fragment and tampon the wound**
- **To try to restore the fragment to its place**
- **To restore the fragment to its place and fix it there**

9 A 30-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise up to 39,0°C, a roundish infiltrate on his upper lip, general weakness. He has been presenting with these symptoms for 3 days. Objectively: a roundish infiltrate in the region of the upper lip 2,5 cm in diameter, the skin over the infiltrate is red with a necrotic core in the centre. The upper lip is hyperemic and edematic. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute periostitis of the upper jaw
- Carbuncle of the upper lip
- Retention cyst of the upper lip
- **Furuncle of the upper lip**
- Acute glandular abscess

10 A victim got a perforating wound of the left cheek contaminated with radioactive materials on the battlefield. The wound was dressed with aseptic bandage from the individual first-aid pack and processed with anaesthetic and antibacterial medicaments. The dressing should be changed at the following station of medical evacuation:
- **At each station of evacuation**
- At the battalion aid station
- At the station of the separate medical battalion
- At the regimental aid station
- Only when the dressing is unsatisfactory

11 A 26-year-old patient consulted a dentist about the 24 tooth extraction because of chronic periodontitis exacerbation. The crown of the 24 tooth is intact. Choose the right tool for the tooth exraction:
- S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the left beak
- Straight forceps
- Straight elevator
- S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the right beak
- **S-shaped forceps without projecting tips**

12 A 57-year-old patient complains of a tumor in the left parotid region, which appeared 3 years ago. Over the past six months, the tumor has increased significantly. Objectively: there is a non-mobile lobulated tumour in the left parotid region, palpation causes minor pain reaction. The skin over the tumour plicates easily, its upper part has well-defined margins, the bottom part grows into the depth of gland. The tumour is 3x2,5 cm large. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- Chronic parotitis
- Cyst
- Fibroma
- Parotid gland carcinoma
- **Pleomorphic adenoma**

13 After a fall a 28-year-old patient visited the clinic of maxillofacial surgery and complained of restricted mouth opening, skin numbness in the left infraorbital region, upper lip, wing of the nose, pain in the left zygomatic region that gets worse when he opens his mouth. Palpation revealed step deformity. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- **Fracture of the left zygomatic bone with a displacement**
- Fracture of the upper jaw of Le Fort II (medium type)
- Fracture of the left zygomatic bone
- Fracture of the upper jaw of Le Fort I (top type)
- Fracture of the left zygomatic bone without a displacement

14 On the 7th day after the operation on the abdominal cavity a 30-year-old patient presented with pain and swelling in the region of parotid gland; body temperature rise up to 39°deg;C; limited mouth opening, dryness. Gland massaging results in discharge of purulent exudate from its duct. The patient can be diagnosed with:
- Acute epidemic parotiditis
- Phlegmon of parotidomasseteric region
- **Acute non-epidemic parotiditis**
- Parenchymatous parotiditis
- Phlegmon of submasseteric space

15 A victim got a face and temporal region trauma. A doctor made a diagnosis: fracture of malar arch. What processes of cranial bones are injured?
- **Temporal process of zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of temporal bone**
- Zygomatic process of maxilla and zygomatic process of frontal bone
• Zygomatic process of frontal bone and zygomatic process of temporal bone
• Temporal process of zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of frontal bone
• Zygomatic process of maxilla and zygomatic process of temporal bone

16 A 33-year-old patient complains about an ulcer of oral cavity floor, that is located under his tongue on a level between the 43 to the 33 tooth. Examination reveals that ulcer edges are undermined and scalloped. Its grey-yellow floor is shallow and it is covered with small, easily bleeding granulations. There is no ulcer infiltration. Make a clinical diagnosis:
- Gummatous ulcer of oral cavity floor
- Tubercular ulcer of oral cavity floor
- Decubital ulcer of oral cavity floor
- Migratory granuloma of oral cavity floor
- Cancerous ulcer of oral cavity floor

17 Before extraction of a left upper tooth a 49-year-old patient had been given plexus anaesthesia with Ultracaine Forte. After the operation the socket didn’t get filled with a blood clot. What is the way to prevent alveolitis development in this patient?
- To fill the socket with antibiotic powder
- To rinse the socket with 0,1% chlorhexidine solution
- To rinse the socket with microcide solution
- To fill the socket with a hemostatic sponge
- To fill the socket with a loose iodoform tampon

18 A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumor-like formation in the region of his lower lip which appeared 1-1,5 months ago. Objectively: there is a round tumour-like formation up to 1cm in diameter on the red border of the lower lip on the right. Roll-like edges of the formation protrude above the level of the red border. In the centre of the formation a brown crust is visible. After its removal a crateriform hole can be seen. There is no bleeding or pain. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Lower lip fibroma
- Verrucous carcinoma
- Keratoacanthoma
- Lower lip carcinoma
- Lower lip papilloma

19 A 31-year-old patient complains of experiencing recurrent pain in the 48 tooth for 4 years. Objectively: right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, painless. Mucous membrane around the partially erupted 48 tooth is hyperemic. On probing the subgingival pocket of the 48 tooth exudes pus mixed with blood. What additional study will be most informative for diagnosing this pathology?
- Electroodontometry
- Contrast radiography
- Blood count
- Blood and urine tests
- Radiography

20 A 56-year-old patient has an oval, smooth, bright-red erosion on the red border of her lower lip. Erosion is covered with haemorrhagic crusts that can be hardly removed. Crust removal induces slight haemorrhage. Light trauma of crust-free surface of erosion induces no haemorrhage. Specify the type of lower lip precancer:
- Localized precancerous hyperkeratosis of red border
- Abrasive precancerous Manganottis cheilitis
- Erythroplasia
- Bowens disease
- Verrucous precancer of red border

21 A patient has orthopaedic indications for the 37 tooth extraction. What kind of anaesthesia should be given to this patient before the extraction?
- Mental + buccal anaesthesia
- Mandibular
- Mandibular torus anaesthesia
- Tuberal + buccal anaesthesia
- Infraorbital + buccal anaesthesia

22 A 25-year-old patient has a face trauma. Objectively: there is a significant soft tissue swelling of the left half face, haemorrhage into the left eye sclera, crepitation in the region of nose bones. Palpation reveals the mobility of the upper jaw, its percussion reveals tympanitis. X-ray picture shows the fracture line running through the lower margin of the orbit on both sides of the sphenozygomatic suture and reaching behind the maxillary tuber. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Fracture of nose bones
- Fracture of the left articular bone
- Le Fort I maxillary fracture
- Le Fort II maxillary fracture
23 A patient complains about mobility of the 26, 27, 28 teeth, periodic pain, sensation of heaviness in the corresponding half of the upper jaw, haemorrhagic discharges from the left side of nose. These presentations have been observed for 4 months, within the last month the pain has become worse, the patient presents now with general weakness. Examination of the oral cavity reveals the grade II mobility of the 26, 27, 28 teeth. On palpation of the maxillary tuber, the bone wall was found to be absent. X-ray picture shows a homogeneous shadowing of maxillary sinus; bone structures have unclear contours. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Upper jaw sarcoma
- Chronic odontogenous maxillary sinusitis
- Upper jaw adamantinoma
- Upper jaw osteoclastoma
- **Upper jaw cancer**

24 A 75-year-old patient has been admitted to the dental department for the right-angle mandibular fracture with a displacement. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the post-traumatic swelling, palpation reveals the mobility of fragments and pain. The patient has a lifelong history of epilepsy. What is the best method of treatment?

- Immobilization with Tigerstedt splints
- **Osteosynthesis**
- Immobilization with Port splint
- Immobilization with Vankevich splint
- Immobilization with Vasilyev splints

25 A 27-year-old victim was delivered to the facial surgery department with a cut wound of right cheek. The trauma is civilian, the patient got it in a fight. The deadline for early surgical d-bridement without preliminary antibiotic injection is no more than:

- 24 hours
- 72 hours
- 12 hours
- 48 hours
- 1 hour

26 Examination of a 45-year-old patient revealed some white patches on the buccal mucosa along the teeth closure line that didn't protrude above the inflamed and edematous surrounding tissues. The patches could not be removed on scraping. A patient has smoked an average of 3 packs of cigarettes a day for 20 years. Specify the disease of buccal mucosa:

- Lichen ruber planus
- Tappeiners leukoplakia (leukoplakia nicotinica)
- **Leukoplakia plana**
- Erosive leukoplakia
- Pemphigus

27 A 48-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about extraction of the 37 tooth roots. What tool should be chosen?

- S-shaped forceps
- Broad-beak forceps
- Curved beak-shaped forceps
- Bayonet forceps
- **Closed-beak forceps**

28 A 30-year-old male patient consulted a dentist about a swelling in the region of his upper lip. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of upper lip edema, nasolabial fold is smoothed. Mucogingival fold of the upper jaw vestibular surface in the region of the 11, 12, 21 teeth is smoothed, hyperemic. Palpation is painful. Fluctuation is present. The patient was diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw starting from the 21 tooth. Choose the treatment tactics:

- Extraction of the 12, 21, 22 teeth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy
- Extraction of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy
- Extraction of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy
- **Preservation of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy**
- Preservation of the 21 tooth, anti-inflammatory therapy

29 A 53-year-old patient complains of a tumour in the right parotid region. The tumour was revealed six months ago, within this period it doubled in size. Objectively: the right parotid region has a dense 1,5 x 2 cm large neoplasm, the duct of the right parotid gland secretes transparent saliva. The gland puncture gave no results. What disease are these clinical presentations most typical for?

- Retention cyst of parotid gland
- **Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland**
- Fibroma of parotid-masticatory region
- Chronic lymphadenitis of parotid-masticatory region
Lipoma of parotid-masticatory region

30 A 37-year-old patient has been diagnosed with abscessed furuncle of the upper lip. After dissection of the inflammation focus the exudate has been sent for bacteriological analysis. Which causative agent for furuncle is most likely to be found?
- Proteus monoculture
- Streptococcus monoculture
- Calibacillus monoculture
- Staphylococcus and protozoa association
- Staphylococcus monoculture

31 A 30-year-old patient complains of a painless tumour-like formation in the region of the left mandibular alveolar process. Objectively: there is a pale pink 1x1,5 cm large tumour-like formation on the vestibular surface of the alveolar process at the 34 and 35 teeth. The formation has a broad base, it does not bleed. Crowns of the 34, 35 teeth are intact, the teeth are non-mobile. X-ray picture of the alveolar process shows no changes in bone structure. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Fibrous epulis
- Pleomorphic adenoma
- Mucosa papilloma
- Giant-cell epulis
- Hypertrophic epulis

32 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?
- Ganglionitis of pterygopalatine ganglion
- Neuralgia of the 3 branch of trigeminus
- Neuritis of the 3 branch of trigeminus
- 34 tooth pulpitis
- Facial nerve neuritis

33 A 28-year-old patient has been admitted to the oral and maxillofacial surgery for a carbuncle of face. Objectively: the patient is in a critical condition, face, mucous membranes of lips and conjunctiva are edematous and cyanotic. Body temperature is 40°C. The patient presents with delirium, hallucinations. The carbuncle is located on the upper lip, the surrounding soft tissues are swollen. Palpebral fissures are closed due to the edema of eyelids. What is the most likely complication of carbuncle?
- Meningitis
- Sepsis
- Cerebral abscess
- Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- Orbit phlegmon

34 A patient has been diagnosed with traumatic open angular fracture of mandible with a fragments displacement. Which of the following should be applied for transport immobilization of the fragments?
- Gunning splints
- Entin head-chin strap
- Tigerstedt splints
- Standard Vasilyev splints
- Weber splints

35 A 45-year-old female patient complains of a slightly painful, tumour-like formation in the right parotid region that appeared two months ago for no apparent reason. The patient notes weakness, occasional body temperature rise up to 37,2°C-37,6°C. Two weeks ago she underwent the anti-inflammatory therapy which did not have positive effect. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to a minor swelling in the right parotid region. Palpation reveals a roundish dense and elastic formation with even contours, it is slightly painful, not adherent to the skin. Incisive canal exudes a small amount of transparent saliva. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Sjogrens syndrome
- Hertsenbergs pseudoparotitis
- Epidemic parotitis
- Parotid atheroma
- Acute infectious parotitis

36 A 37-year-old patient was admitted to the oral surgery department. The woman complains of pain in her cheek that is made worse by touch. It is known from the anamnesis that five days ago the patient fell down from the stairs and "hurt" her cheek. Objectively: in the depth of cheek examination revealed a circumscribed infiltration, cheek skin is hyperaemic and doesn't make a fold, fluctuation symptom is present. Mucous membrane is edematic and has teeth indentations. What is the most likely diagnosis?
• Traumatic osteomyelitis of mandible
• Cheek phlegmon
• Acute lymphadenitis
• Suppurated cheek haematoma
• Cheek haematoma

37 After the extraction of the 26 tooth a 43-year-old patient presents with a communication between the oral cavity and the maxillary sinus. X-ray picture shows no changes in the maxillary sinuses. What tactics should be chosen by a dental surgeon to prevent maxillary sinusitis?

- Socket filling with a hemostatic sponge
- Sinus rinsing with an antibiotic solution
- Socket filling with a blood clot
- **Plastic restoring of the communication**
- Socket tamponade with a iodoform turunda

38 A 47-year-old patient complains of persistent ache in the 27 tooth, that gets worse when biting. Objectively: skin colour is normal, the face is symmetrical, the mouth opens without any difficulties, alveolar mucosa at the level of 27 tooth is edematous and hyperemic. The 27 tooth presents a deep carious cavity communicating with the pulp chamber. Percussion of the 27 tooth causes acute pain. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- Acute generalized purulent pulpitis of the 27 tooth
- **Exacerbation of acute periodontitis of the 27 tooth**
- Acute purulent periodontitis of the 27 tooth
- Acute purulent maxillary periostitis in the region of the 27 tooth
- Chronic odontogenic left-sided maxillary sinusitis

39 A 41-year-old patient complains of mobility of the 24, 26, 27 teeth, purulent discharges from the socket of the extracted 25 tooth. 1,5 months ago the patient underwent a dissection along the mucogingival junction and extraction of the 25 tooth. Objectively: alveolar mucosa in the region of the 24, 26, 27 teeth is cyanotic and edematous. Along the mucogingival junction there is a fistula with protruding granulations. There are also purulent granulation discharges from the socket of the extracted 25 tooth. In the right infraorbital region some soft tissue swelling is present. Which disease are these clinical presentations most typical for?

- Exacermation of chronic maxillary sinusitis
- Chronic diffuse osteomyelitis
- Maxillary actinomycosis
- Chronic alveolitis
- **Chronic limited osteomyelitis**

40 Two years after radiation therapy a 49-year-old patient has been diagnosed with recurrence of the lower lip carcinoma. Objectively: there is a 1x2 cm large neoplasm with an ulcer in the centre in the region of the right half of the lower lip. Palpation of the right submandibular region reveals two enlarged, dense, painless lymph nodes of round shape. Specify the stage of the disease:

- T1 N2 M0
- T1 N0 M0
- **T2 N1 M0**
- T1 N1 M0
- T2 N0 M0

41 X-ray examination of the maxillary alveolar process of a 35-year-old patient reveals a root fracture of the 11 tooth in its apical region. The tooth has been treated before, the canal is filled. The patient has a history of the tooth trauma. What method of treatment is indicated for this case?

- Root apex resection
- Tooth replantation
- Tooth extraction
- Tooth crowning

42 A 44-year-old patient consulted a surgeon about constant acute pain in the upper jaw region on the left that is getting worse during teeth joining. The pain was noted 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is symmetrical, mouth opening is unlimited. The crown of the 26 tooth is half-destroyed. Probing of the carious cavity is painless. Percussion of the 26 tooth provokes acute pain. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematous, hyperemic on the level of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth was treated before. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth
- Acute pulpsitis of the 26 tooth
- **Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth**
- Acute purulent periostitis of upper jaw of the 26 tooth on the left

43 A 55-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a roundish tumour-like formation of about 1 cm in diameter located within the red border of his lower lip. Objectively: the tumor-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the red border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can be
hardly removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Bowens disease
- **Verrucous precancer of the red border of lip**
- Erythroplasia of Queyrat
- Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the red border of lip
- Abrasive precancerous Manganottis cheilitis

44 A maxillofacial surgery department admitted a patient with a half-open mouth, his chin was put forward and deviated to the right. On palpation, the left mandibular fossa was found to be empty. Internal palpation failed to detect the left articular head. Mandibular movements were possible but restricted. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Unilateral dislocation of the right TMJ
- Acute arthritis of the left TMJ
- Acute arthritis of the right TMJ
- **Unilateral dislocation of the left TMJ**
- Bilateral dislocation of the TMJ

45 A patient consulted a doctor about recurrent pain in the frontal part of his upper jaw. He has history of previous treatment for pulpitis. Objectively: the crown of the 12 tooth is restored with a filling. X-ray picture of the upper jaw shows an area of bone tissue destruction (up to 1 cm in diameter) at the root apex of the 12 tooth. The root channel of the 12 tooth is filled up to the top. The patient was diagnosed with cystogranuloma of the 12 tooth. Choose the best method of treatment:

- Dissection along the mucogingival junction
- Replantation of the 12 tooth
- Conservative treatment
- Extraction of the 12 tooth
- **Root apex resection**

46 A 32-year-old patient complains about pain and swelling in the region of his mandible and left cheek. He has been suffering from this for 2 days. Objectively: his general condition is satisfactory. Body temperature is 37,5°C. There is an edema of soft tissues in the left buccal region. Submandibular lymph nodes are bilaterally enlarged, painful on palpation. Crown of the 37 tooth is partially decayed, the tooth is immobile, percussion is slightly painful. Mucogingival fold in the region of the 37 tooth is edematous, hyperemic, flattened, its palpation causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Abscess of alveololingual groove on the left
- Chronic productive periostitis of mandible beginning from the 37 tooth
- Chronic odontogenous osteomyelitis of mandible
- **Acute purulent periostitis of mandible beginning from the 37 tooth**
- Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis of mandible

47 A 35-year-old male consulted a dentist about the 26 tooth extraction. After the patient had been given tuberal anaesthesia, he presented with progressing tissue edema and limited mouth opening. This condition was caused by:

- Anaphylactic shock
- Hypersensitivity to the anaesthetic
- **Vessel trauma**
- Muscle trauma during anaesthetization
- Nerve trunk trauma

48 During the cystectomy involving resection of the root apices of the 11, 21 and 22 teeth a 45-year-old patient developed skin pallor and cyanosis, a cold sweat, a sharp drop in blood pressure (70/40 mmHg). The patient is conscious but complains of weakness. What state has been developed?

- Haematoma
- Collapse
- Epileptic seizure
- Quincke's edema
- Syncope

49 A 40-year-old patient needs the oral cavity sanation, which involves extraction of the upper central incisors. What nerve structure will be blocked as a result of incisor anaesthesia?

- Median superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve
- Nasopalatine nerve
- Anterior superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve
- Posterior superior alveolar branch of the infraorbital nerve
- Dental nerve plexus

50 A 48-year-old woman complains about aching dull pain in the region of the left TMJ, that is getting worse during eating solid food. The pain appeared about 2.5 years ago. Objectively: mouth opening is limited, there is sideward deviation of jaw during mouth opening, TMJ is clicking. Examination of the oral cavity revealed secondary partial adentia. X-ray picture shows sclerosis of the cortical plate of articulat head and narrowing of
cartilage space. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Acute arthritis of the TMJ
- Chronic arthritis of the TMJ
- **Arthrosis of the TMJ**
- Exacerbation of chronic arthritis of the TMJ
- Painful dysfunction of the TMJ

51 A 42-year-old patient complains about general weakness. Body temperature is 41°C, he presents with sickness, emesis, dyspnea. There is evident well-defined skin redness in form of flame tips on her face. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- **Erysipelas**
- Phlebitis of facial vein
- Anthrax
- Lupus
- Streptococcal impetigo

52 A 27-year-old male patient underwent extraction of the medial root of the 36 tooth, but the distal tooth root was broken in its middle third. What tools should be applied for root extraction?

- Close-beaked forceps
- **Left angled elevator**
- Straight elevator
- Right angled elevator
- Broad-beaked forceps

53 A patient consulted a dentist about constant dull pain in the 38 tooth. Mouth opening is limited down to 1 cm. It is necessary to extract the 38 tooth. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for operation?

- Extraoral mandibular technique
- Tuberal
- Mandibular
- Torus
- **Bercher-Dubov**

54 A 49-year-old male patient consulted a dental surgeon about an enlarging "mother’s mark", itch and desquamation. According to patient, changed in color and size skin area appeared a year ago after a shaving trauma. Objectively: there is an intensely pigmented brown spot up to 2 cm large with small oval protruding nodules on its surface in the infraorbital region on the left. Desquamation factors are present. Palpation is painless. Regional lymph nodes are matted together with skin and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Pigmented nevus
- Epidermoid cancer
- Papillomatosis
- Melanoma
- Verrucous nevus

55 A 45-year-old patient complains about pain in his mandible that arose after extraction of the 36 tooth. Objectively: alveolar socket is covered with bloody clot. X-ray picture shows unextracted root of the 36 tooth. What tools are necessary for extraction of this root?

- S-shaped forceps
- Bayonet-shaped forceps
- Angled elevator curved left
- Straight elevator
- **Angled elevator curved right**

56 During endodontic treatment of periodontitis a tool was broken in the middle third of the medial root. Choose the treatment method:

- Medial root amputation
- Resection of medial root apex
- Tooth extraction
- **Medial root hemisection**
- Crown radicular separation

57 A 43-year-old patient complains about constant pain in the upper jaw region on the right, that irradiate to the temple. The pain was noted one month ago. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of the swollen right cheek. Mucous membrane has no changes. The breathing through the right nasal meatus is obstructed, there are foul-smelling sanipurulent discharges. Plan X-ray film of facial skeleton in the semi-axial projection shows intensive opacity of the right maxillary sinus and violated intactness of its interior and superior walls. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- Neuritis of the II branch of trigeminus
- Upper jaw osteoma
- **Upper jaw cancer**
58 A patient complains about acute constant pain that is getting worse when biting down on food, sensation of a recently erupted tooth in the right upper jaw. Examination of the 15 tooth revealed a deep carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Tooth percussion causes acute pain. Probing is painless. Mucous membrane in projection of the root apex is hyperemic, painful on palpation. X-ray picture shows no changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- Acute diffuse pulpitis
- **Acute purulent periodontitis**
- Acute albuminous periostitis
- Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

59 A 45-year-old patient consulted a dentist about extraction of the 13 tooth. What tools should be applied for extraction?

- Straight elevator
- S-shaped forceps
- S-shaped forceps curved right
- Bayonet-shaped forceps
- **Straight forceps**

60 A patient complains about destroyed crown of the 27 tooth. The patient was diagnosed with chronic periodontitis of the indicated tooth. Objectively: the crown of the 27 tooth is destroyed completely. It is necessary to extract this tooth. What field block anesthesia should be applied for operation?

- Infraorbital
- Infraorbital and tuberal
- Tuberal and incisor
- Tuberal and palatinal
- Tuberal

61 A 19-year-old patient complains about pain in the submental part of mandible. The day before he got a trauma. Objectively: there is a slight swelling of tissues in the mental area. The mouth can be opened widely enough. All the teeth are intact. Mucous membrane is edematic in the region of central incisors, it bleeds slightly. In this region mobility of mandible fragments is present. Occlusion is undisturbed. What splint should be chosen by the dentist?

- Splint with guide plane
- Splint with spacer bar
- **Smooth brace**
- Anchor splint with intermandibular fixation
- Ivy loops for 31, 32, 42, 41

62 A 57-year-old patient complains about a slowly growing swelling in the sublingual region. She noted it 3 months ago. Objectively: there is an elastic swelling in the sublingual region. The swelling is painless, mucous membrane over it is with tints of blue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Lipoma of sublingual area
- Hemangioma of sublingual area
- Salivolithiasis
- Dermoid cyst of oral cavity floor
- **Ranula**

63 A 38-year-old patient consulted dental surgery about extraction of the 36 tooth. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for extraction?

- Mandibular
- Infiltration
- Voino-Yasenetsky truncal
- **Torus**
- Tuberal

64 A 33-year-old officer delivered from a battlefield has shoot off mental part of mandible, drooling, insignificant haemorrhage from the oral cavity, asphyxia that occurs periodically because of head repositioning. What actions should be taken to prevent the asphyxia development?

- Surgical d-bridement, tracheostome construction
- Transportation in prone position
- **Thacheostome construction**
- Fixation of jaws with a mental sling
- **Fixation of tongue, transportation in prone position**

65 During extraction of the 14 tooth a 64-year-old patient complained about retrosternal pain irradiating to his back. There is paleness of membrane and skin integument as well as pulse assymetry on the carotid arteries. What is the most likely diagnosis?
66 A 24-year-old victim consulted a doctor about a face burn. He was injured by the open flame. He complains about pain and burning of face skin. Objectively: hyperemia of face skin; in the region of chin, nose, forehead, eyebrows, cheekbones there are burn blisters containing transparent liquid. These presentations correspond with the following degree of burn severity:

- **I-II degree**
- **II-III B degree**
- **II-IV degree**
- **III B-IV degree**
- **II-III A degree**

67 A 20-year-old patient complains about inability to move with his lower jaw, speech difficulty and problems during eating. He associates his condition with a trauma he got when biting on apple. Examination revealed half-open mouth, open bite due to the solitary contacts of distal tubercles of the last molars, salivation, indistinct speech. Articular heads of mandible can be felt anterior to both tragi. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- **Exacerbation of osteoarthritis of temporomandibular joint**
- **Fibrous ankylosis of temporomandibular joint**
- **Acute anterior bilateral mandible luxation**
- **Traumatic bilateral fracture of articular processes of mandible**
- **Fracture of articular processes of mandible**

68 A 30-year-old patient was diagnosed with posttraumatic osteomyelitis of mandible in the region of mandible body on the right. The patient got the trauma 1.5 month ago. X-ray picture shows the fracture line and the shadow of osseous sequestre along the fracture line. There is a fistula with purulent discharge on skin. Choose the treatment tactics:

- **Fistulectomy**
- **Fistulectomy, antibacterial therapy**
- **Physiotherapy**
- **Sequestrectomy**
- **Fistulectomy, sequestrectomy**

69 A 32-year-old male patient was delivered to traumatology. He complains about nosebleed, severe cephalalgia, giddiness, face deformation, heavy breathing, mastication inability. He sustained an injury in the mine over three hours ago. He was conscious. Objectively: the middle third of his face is elongated, there are considerable hematomas and there is an edema in the region of nose root and eyelids of both eyes. The upper jaw is displaced downwards, it is mobile together with nasal bones, cheek bones and eyeballs. Palpation reveals deformation, pain and pathological mobility in the region of the nose bridge, external socket edges, pterygoid processes of basilar bone. Nosebleed is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- **Le Fort I maxillary fracture (lower)**
- **Fracture of zygomatic bone**
- **Fracture of nasal bone**
- **Le Fort III maxillary fracture (upper)**
- **Le Fort II maxillary fracture**

70 A 40-year-old patient complains about a long-existing fissure in the central part of red border of his lower lip. He has been smoking since he was 16. Objectively: there is a deep 1.0 cm long fissure along the median line of red border of the lower lip, the fissure edges are bulging. Characteristic quality of the fissure is its spontaneous healing, but after epithelization the fissure recurs. The patient was diagnosed with chronic fissure of the lower lip. Conservative treatment proved to be ineffective. Choose the most appropriate treatment method in this situation:

- **Cryodestruction**
- **Excision 0,5 cm off the neoplasm limits**
- **Close-focus roentgenotherapy**
- **Excision within evidently healthy tissues**
- **Diathermo-coagulation**

71 A 42-year-old patient complains about acute pain in the region of the left temporomandibular joint (TMJ) that irradiates to the ear; headache, general indisposition, impossible mastication and limited mouth opening. Objectively: the patient’s face is asymmetric due to the edema in the region of the left temporomandibular joint. The skin in this region is hyperemic. The pain is made worse by the smallest movements of mandible. Palpation of the joint causes acute pain. Mouth opening is limited down to 15-20 mm. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- **Acute arthritis of the left TMJ**
- **Mandible subluxation**
- **Myogenous osteoarthrosis**
- **Deforming arthrosis of the left TMJ**
- **Acute purulent parotitis**
72 A 38-year-old female patient came to a hospital and complained about a wound on her left cheek. She got this trauma 16-18 hours ago, didn’t loose consciousness. Objectively: a 3 cm long injury of skin, subcutaneous fat and muscle. The wound is bleeding. What kind of initial surgical d-bridement should be performed?

- Early surgical d-bridement
- Secondary surgical d-bridement
- Delayed surgical d-bridement
- Initial surgical d-bridement along withplasty

73 A female patient consulted a stomatologist about inability to close her mouth, speech difficulty. Objectively: the oral cavity is half-open, there is drooling, central line deviates to the right. There is a depression in front of the tragus, and above the malar arch the mandibular condyle bulges inward the infratemporal fossa. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Unilateral anterior dislocation of mandible on the left
- Unilateral posterior dislocation of mandible on the left
- Bilateral anterior dislocation
- Unilateral posterior dislocation of mandible on the right
- Unilateral anterior dislocation of mandible on the right

74 A 32-year-old patient complains of a fistula in the submandibular region. Objectively: cheek is swollen in the region of mandible on the left, palpation revealed induration of soft tissues. In projection of the 35, 36 teeth there is a fistula containing pus and granulations. X-ray picture shows destruction of bone, sequestrum. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Sarcoma
- Osteoma
- Actinomycosis
- Syphilis
- Chronic osteomyelitis

75 A patient complains of pain and swelling in the right submandibular area. She has been treating the 45 tooth for a week. Objectively: body temperature is 38°C. There is a painful tense infiltration in the right submandibular region. The skin doesn’t make a fold, its hyperemic and glossy. The mouth can be opened by 3 cm. Deglutition is painless. These clinical findings correspond with the following disease:

- Phlegmon of pterygomandibular space
- Odontogenous phlegmon of the right submandibular region
- Abscess of the right alveololingual groove
- Acute odontogenous sialoadenitis

76 A patient consulted an oral surgeon about pain in the region of his left upper jaw that appeared 3 days ago. After examination the patient was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 17 tooth. It is indicated to extract the 17 tooth. What nerves should be blocked for painless extraction of the 17 tooth?

- Posterior alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve
- Anterior alveolar nerves and incisor nerve
- Nasopalatine nerve
- Median alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve
- Greater palatine nerve

77 A 47-year-old patient complains about permanent pain in the 27 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. Objectively: the patient’s face is symmetric, skin is of normal colouring, the mouth can be fully opened, mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematic and hyperemic at a level of the 27 tooth. The 27 tooth has a deep carious cavity interconnecting with pulp chamber. Percussion of the 27 tooth causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Exacerbated chronic periodontitis of the 27 tooth
- Acute generalized purulent pulpitis of the 27 tooth
- Chronic left-sided odontogenous highmoritis
- Acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw beginning from the 27 tooth
- Chronic periodontitis of the 27 tooth

78 A 64-year-old patient complains about a slightly painful ulcer on the lateral surface of his tongue that appeared over 2 months ago. Objectively: lateral surface of tongue has an ulcer with raised edges, tissues around it are infiltrated. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, adhering to each other and surrounding tissues. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- Decubital ulcer
- Ulcero-necrotic lesion associated with blood disorders
- Syphilis (hard chancre)
- Tuberculous ulcer
- Lingual cancer
79 A 40-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise up to 38°C, and of a roundish infiltration on his upper lip. Objectively: there is a roundish infiltration on the upper lip on the left, the skin above it is wine red, the infiltration adheres to the surrounding tissues and has a seapus necroticus in the middle. The upper lip is hyperaemicy and edematic. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Retention cyst
- Acute periostitis of the upper lip
- **Upper lip furuncle**
- Acute lymphadenitis
- Upper lip carbuncle

80 A 69-year-old patient needs extraction of the 12, 11 teeth. He is diagnosed with generalized periodontitis, the 12 and 11 teeth exhibit II degree mobility. Choose a proper instrument for extraction:

- Root bayonet-shaped forceps
- Crown bayonet-shaped forceps
- S-shaped forceps
- S-shaped forceps curved right
- **Straight forceps**

81 Examination of a patient revealed a roundish neoplasm in the submental area. Skin above it is unchanged, makes a fold easily. Puncture sample contains strawyellow liquid with cholesterol admixture. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Dermoid cyst
- **Congenital median cyst**
- Lymphadenitis
- Lipoma
- Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland

82 A 35-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about a painless, slowly growing neoplasm in the area of the 11 and 12 teeth. Examination revealed that the tumour was light-pink, flattened, adjacent to the teeth, had a pedicle. The tumour was up to 1,5 cm large, with smooth surface and dense consistency. It was diagnosed as an epulis in the regiob of the 11 and 12 teeth. What form of epulis are these clinical findings typical for?

- Fibrous
- Giant-cell
- **Pregnancy epulis**
- Angiomatous

83 A 49-year-old patient applied to the oral surgery department and complained about permanent intense dull pain in the region of the right upper jaw. It is known from the anamnesis that the 17 tooth has been repeatedly treated for exacerbation of chronic periodontitis but the treatment appeared to be ineffective. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for extraction of the 17 tooth?

- Incisor and paltinal
- Torus
- Tuberal and incisor
- Tuberal, incisor and palatal
- **Tuberal and palatal**

84 A 34-year-old patient got a trauma (fall) that resulted in mobility of alveolar process and all the upper jaw teeth, occlusion was also changed. X-ray picture depicts the fracture line that runs in both directions from the piriform opening along the floor of maxillary sinus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- **Le Fort I maxillary fracture**
- Le Fort II maxillary fracture
- Unilateral maxillary fracture
- Le Fort III maxillary fracture
- Partial fracture of the alveolar process

85 A 23-year-old patient complains about periodical pain in the region of the 11 tooth, protrusion of the alveolar process. The patient got a trauma 4 years ago. Objectively: crown of the 11 tooth is dark, percussion is painless. X-ray picture shows roundish well-defined area of bone tissue rarefaction by the root apex of the 11 tooth. The area is 2,0 cm in diameter. Puncture results: yellow fluid with cholesterol crystals. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Chronic maxillary osteomyelitis
- Soft maxillary odontoma
- Maxillary osteoclastoma
- **Maxillary radicular cyst**
- Maxillary ameloblastoma

86 Regimental Aid Station (RAS) admitted a soldier with an injury in the maxillofacial region. Dosimetric control revealed radiation affection in this patient. The injured should be referred to the following functional unit of RAS:

- Admission and sorting pavilion
- Decontamination station
- Evacuation pavilion
- Dressing pavilion
- Isolator

87 A 56-year-old patient complains about a painless neoplasm on the alveolar crest of the right upper jaw. Objectively: there is a bright-red wide-based tumour in the region of premolars. It is localized on both sides from the alveolar crest. The tumour is dense and elastic, painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - Fibrous epulis
  - Papilloma
  - Central osteoclastoma
  - Gingival fibromatosis
  - **Peripheral osteoclastoma**

88 After the unproblematic extraction of the 37 tooth a 60-year-old patient presents with profuse haemorrhage from the tooth socket. The patient has a 6-year history of essential hypertension. Now his AP is 180/110 mm Hg. What emergency aid should be rendered?
  - Pack of the tooth socket with haemostatic sponge
  - Suture ligature of the tooth socket
  - Injection of haemostatic drugs
  - **Injection of hypotensive drugs and tight pack of the tooth socket**
  - Pack of the tooth socket with iodoform tampon

89 A 48-year-old patient complains about permanent pain in the region of the 38 tooth. She has been suffering from this for 3 days. Crown of the 28 tooth is completely decayed. What forceps should be applied for extraction of roots of the 28 tooth?
  - Bayonet-shaped forceps
  - Straight root forceps
  - S-shaped broad-beak forceps
  - S-shaped close-beak forceps
  - S-shaped forceps curved left

90 A 27-year-old patient complains of a swelling in the region of her lower jaw on the right. Objectively: the patient’s face is slightly asymmetric due to thickening of mandibular body on the right. Adjacent soft tissues are of unchanged colour and normal consistency. Mouth opening is not limited. Mucous membrane of oral cavity presents no changes. In the right lower dentition the 45 tooth is missing. X-ray picture of the right half of the mandible in its lateral view shows an oval well-defined 2x3 cm large radiolucency in the bone tissue. The coronal portion of the retinated horizontally positioned 45 tooth is turned inward the radiolucent area. What is the most probable diagnosis?
  - Sarcoma of mandible
  - Adamantinoma of mandible
  - Follicular cyst of mandible
  - Odontoma of mandible
  - Osteoclastoma of mandible

91 A 52-year-old patient complains about a nonhealing ulcer on his lower lip. The patient is smoker. He hasn’t ever consulted a doctor about it. In the region of red border of the lower lip a roundish ulcer is present. It is up to 2.0 cm in diameter. The ulcer edges are thickened and a little bit raised in form of a whitish swelling. In the left submandibular region palpation revealed enlarged, painless, dense lymph nodes with limited mobility. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - Cancer of the lower lip
  - Keratoacanthoma
  - Syphilitic ulcer
  - Fibroma of the lower lip
  - Erosive verrucous leukoplakia

92 A 76-year-old patient has a roundish ulcer in the area of the right nasolabial sulcus. The ulcer has dense, rough floor covered with yellowish-grey crusts, and resembles of a cone. The ulcer edges are dense, crater-like; the ulcer grows both sidewards and deepwards. What is your provisional diagnosis?
  - Squamous cell carcinoma of skin
  - Basaloma
  - Actinomycotic ulcer
  - Tuberculous ulcer
  - Syphilitic ulcer

93 A 36-year-old patient consulted a dentist about permanent acute pain in the upper jaw teeth, body temperature rise. The dentist found out that the 26 tooth had been repeatedly treated, the rest of teeth were intact. After roentgenological examination the patient was diagnosed with acute highmoritis. What is the most effective way of treatment?
  - Medicamentous and physiotherapeutic treatment
Extraction of the causative tooth and medicamentous therapy
- Puncture of the maxillary sinus and medicamentous therapy
- Caldwell-Luc maxillary sinusotomy
- Medicamentous therapy

94 A 34-year-old patient has indication for extraction of the 38 tooth because of chronic fibrous periodontitis. Oral surgeon performed torus anaesthesia. This anaesthesia blocked transmission of pain information from the following nerves:
- Infraalveolar, lingual, buccal
- Infraalveolar, buccal
- Lingual, buccal, mental
- Infraalveolar, lingual
- Lingual, buccal

95 A patient got a trauma that resulted in limited mouth opening, nasal haemorrhage, numbness of inferior eyelid as well as skin in the infraorbital area. Objectively: there is face deformation caused by depression of soft tissues in the malar region on the left; there is also a step-off deformity in the median part of the infraorbital rim and in the region of zygomatico-alveolar crest. What method of examination will be the most effective for the diagnostics?
- X-ray study of facial skull in the lateral projection
- X-ray study of facial skull in the frontal projection
- X-ray study of facial skull in the axial projection
- X-ray study of facial skull and paranasal sinuses
- Orthopantomogram

96 During tooth extraction a 55 year old patient felt dull pain behind her breastbone, got a sense of compression. A dental surgeon diagnosed her with a stenocardia attack. What medication should be given this patient in order to arrest this state?
- Nitroglycerine, validol
- Ketanov
- Analgin
- Baralgin
- Dimedrol

97 As a result of a road accident a 45 year old patient got an injury of his upper jaw. Examination revealed elongated and flattened face, profuse nasal haemorrhage, liquorhea from the nose and ears. These clinical presentations are typical for the following fracture of upper jaw:
- Subbasal (Le Fort III)
- Suborbital (Le Fort II)
- Bilateral fracture of zygomatic bones
- Subnasal (Le Fort I)
- -

98 A 56 year old man complains of pain in the left parotidomasticatory area, progressing face asymmetry that was noticed a month ago. Objectively: left-sided paresis of mimic muscles. To the fore of ear flap there is an ill-defined infiltration, the skin above it is tense and cyanotic; left lymph nodes are enlarged. Opening of mouth is limited down to 2.5 cm. The left parotid duct doesnt excrete saliva. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Glandular tuberculosis
- Cyst of the gland
- Adenocarcinoma
- Mixed tumour
- Chronic lymphadenitis

99 A 23 year old patient complained about unpleasant sensations in the area of the 12 tooth, X-ray picture shows a well-defined low-density area up to 8-10 mm in diameter around the root apex of the 12 tooth. What method of surgery will be the most reasonable?
- Root amputation
- Hemisection
- Root apex resection
- Tooth removal
- Cystotomy

100 A patient complains about acute intense pain and a slight swelling in the area of a decayed tooth of the lower jaw on the right, ill health, body temperature rise up to 38.3°C, lack of appetite, insomnia. Objectively: there is collateral edema of soft tissues of submandibular area and lower part of right cheek. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged on the right, palpatory painful. Crown of the 46 tooth is half decayed, the 45, 46, 47 teeth are mobile, there is also a cuff infiltrate in the area of these teeth. Vincents symptom is positive on the right. Make a diagnosis:
- Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis
- Acute purulent odontogenuos periostitis
101 A patient was delivered to an admission room after a road accident. Examination of the patient revealed in the area of oral floor a large haematoma spreading to the neck area as well as a significant edema of soft tissues of oral floor and neck. There are signs of asphyxia. What type of emergency care is indicated?

- Tracheotomy performing
- Symptomatic medicamental treatment
- Opening and draining of haematoma
- Tongue fixation
- Lobeline introduction

102 A 28 year old man applied to a dental surgeon for removal of the 38 tooth. What forceps should be chosen for this tooth?

- Beak-shaped curved forceps
- Root bayonets
- Broad-beaked forceps (with non-converging beaks)
- Beak-shaped forceps with thorns
- Beak-shaped forceps with converging beaks

103 A 20 year old patient got a trauma in the area of his upper jaw. He applied to a dentist and complained about mobility of his frontal upper teeth, pain during cutting and joining of teeth. Objectively: the 11 and 21 teeth have II-III degree mobility. Tooth crowns are intact but have oral position. Complete joining of teeth is impossible because the teeth are situated beyond the dental arch. X-ray picture shows a slight broadening of periodontal fissure of the 11 tooth up to 0.5-2 mm. The roots are intact. Make a correct diagnosis:

- Traumatic periodontitis of the 11, 21 teeth
- Traumatic subluxation of the 11, 21 teeth
- Fracture of alveolar process in the area of the 11, 21 teeth
- Traumatic complete dislocation of the 11, 21 teeth
- Traumatic extraction of the 11, 21 teeth

104 A 62 year patient was at a dentists and suddenly there appeared dyspnea and hacking cough, sense of progressing asphyxia. The patients condition is getting progressively worse; number of respiratory movements reached 30/min, acrocyanosis became more evident, there appeared gargling breathing, oral cavity excretes a lot of albuminoid sputum. Psychomotor agitation and arterial hypertension are present. What pathological state is it?

- Anaphylactic shock
- Pulmonary edema
- An attack of bronchial asthma
- Spontaneous pneumothorax
- Epileptic attack

105 A 43 year old patient complained about mobility of his 24, 26, 27 teeth, pus excretion from alveolus of the the extracted 25 tooth. 1.5 month ago dissection along the mucogingival fold was performed and the 25 tooth was extracted. Objectively: there is a slight swelling of soft tissues in the right infraorbital area, lymph nodes of the right submaxillary area are enlarged, slightly painful, nasal breathing is normal. Mucous membrane of alveolar process in the area of the 24, 26, 27 teeth is edematic and cyanotic. There is also a fistula with bulging granulations along the mucogingival fold. Alveolus of the extracted 25 tooth excretes purulent granulations. What disease does this clinical presentation correspond with?

- Chronic localized osteomyelitis
- Acute condition of localized periodontitis
- Chronic alveolitis
- Acute condition of chronic maxillary sinusitis
- Acute osteomyelitis

106 A 42 year old patient applied to an oral surgeon for the purpose of oral cavity sanitation. After anesthetization the patient felt sudden attack of nausea, weakness, he got the sense of compression behind his breastbone, heart pain; he began vomiting. Objectively: the patients skin is pale, covered with cold clammy sweat, pupils dont react to the light. The pulse is thready, arterial pressure cannot be detected. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Anaphylactic shock
- Traumatic shock
- Epileptic attack
- Syncope
- Collapse

107 A 50 year old woman complains about a neoplasm on her lower lip on the side of oral cavity that appeared a month ago and has been slowly growing since that. Objectively: there is a roundish, elastic, painless neoplasm inside the lower lip. Mucous membrane hasnt changed its colour. Make a diagnosis:
• Lip papilloma
• Lip abscess
• Lip fibroma
• Lip lipoma
• Retention cyst of lower lip

108 A patient has indication for removal of his medial incisor of the right upper jaw on account of chronic periodontitis. What types of anaesthesia should be applied for tooth removal?
• Infraborbital and incisive
• Infraorbital and palatine
• Plexual and incisive
• Terminal and incisive
• Infraorbital, palatine and incisive

109 A patient is 48 year old, according to the results of clinicoroentgenological examination it is indicated to remove the 26 tooth because of acute condition of chronic granulomatous periodontitis. What conduction anesthesia is indicated for this operation?
• Infraorbital and palatinal
• Tuberal and palatinal
• Torus
• Infraorbital and incisive
• Plexus

110 A 35 year old man complains about pain in the area of the 38 tooth, painful deglutition, difficult mouth opening. What anesthesia method will be optimal during operation on account of pericoronaritis?
• Stem anesthesia
• Conduction Bersche-Dubovs anesthesia
• Infiltration anesthesia
• Application anesthesia
• General anesthesia

111 A 42 year old patient complains of pain in the submaxillary and sublingual areas that is getting worse during eating, body temperature rise up to 37,6°C. He has been suffering from this for 2 months. Objectively: infiltration along the right sublingual torus, hyperemia, soft tissue edema, acute pain during palpation. The duct of the right submandibular salivary gland excretes turbid saliva mixed with pus. What is the most probable diagnosis?
• Acute purulent lymphadenitis of submaxillary area
• Exacerbation of salivolithiasis
• Abscess of maxillolinguval groove
• Adenophlegmon of submaxillary area
• Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland

112 A patient with unilateral dislocation of mandibulotemporal joint was delivered to the maxillofacial department. What type of local anesthesia is indicated for relaxation of masticatory muscles during diaplasis?
• Intraoral mandibular anesthesia
• Torus anesthesia
• Extraoral mandibular anesthesia, retromandibular way
• Extraoral mandibular anesthesia, submandibular way
• Subzygomatic Bersche-Dubov-Uvarovs anesthesia

113 A 43-year-old man complains about painful swallowing, limited mouth opening. Destroyed 37 tooth caused pain 3 days ago. Painful swallowing appeared the next day. Limited mouth opening was present a day later. Objectively: there is a small soft swelling in the left submaxillary area. An enlarged lymph node is palpated. The mouth can be opened by 1,5 cm. Edema of left palatine arch and pharynx lateral wall is present. The 37 tooth is destroyed. Mucous membrane around the tooth is edematic. Percussion is slightly painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?
• Odontogenic submaxillary phlegmon
• Odontogenic pterygomandibular phlegmon
• Odontogenic peripharyngeal phlegmon
• Peritonsillar abscess
• Acute submaxillary lymphadenitis

114 A 42-year-old patient complains about pain in the submandibular and sublingual region that is getting worse during eating; body temperature rise up to 37,6°deg;C. The patient has been suffering from this for 2 months. Objectively: along the right sublingual plica there is infiltration, hyperaemia, edema of soft tissues, acute pain on palpation. The duct of the right submandibular salivary gland discharges turbid saliva with pus admixtures. What is the most likely diagnosis?
• Abscess of alveololinguval groove
• Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland
• Acute purulent lymphadenitis of submandibular region
• Adenophlegmon of submandibular region
Exacerbation of urolithiasis

115 A 67 year old patient complains about frequently recurring erosion in the area of vermilion border of his lower lip. The erosion is oval, 0.8x1.3 cm large, covered with thin crusts. After their removal some petechial haemorrhages on glossy surface can be seen. There are also some atrophied areas of the vermilion border. Infiltration is absent. Submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

- Keratoacanthosis
- Erosive-ulcerous form of leukoplakia
- Abrasive precancerous Manganottis cheilitis
- Bowens disease
- Glandular cheilitis

116 A 58 year old patient complains about clicking in the mandibulotemporal joint during eating. Periodically as a result of wide mouth opening the mandible takes up such a position that makes mouth closing impossible. The mandible can be easily placed into its initial position by pressing with fingers upon its coronoid processes. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

- Habitual dislocation of mandible
- Subluxation of mandible
- Posterior dislocation
- Anterior dislocation
- Acute dislocation of mandible

117 A 36 year old man complains about acute headache, body temperature rise up to 39.1° C, indisposition. Objectively: a slight face asymmetry because of soft tissue edema of the left infraorbital area. Crown of the 26 tooth is partly decayed. Percussion is acutely painful. Mucous membrane on the vestibular side in the area of the 25, 26 teeth is edematic, hyperemic. Breathing through the left part of nose is laboured, there are purulent discharges. X-ray picture showed a homogeneous shadow of the left part of maxillary sinus. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Acute purulent odontogenous maxillary sinusitis
- Acute periostitis of upper jaw
- Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis
- Suppuration of maxillary cyst
- Acute condition of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth

118 X-ray picture depicts a circular well-defined area of bone tissue destruction 0.7x 0.7 cm large in the projection of root apex. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Granuloma
- Cyst
- Cystogranuloma
- Odontoma
- Osteoma

119 A 24 year old patient applied to a dental clinic for root removal of her upper wisdom tooth. Tuberal anesthesia caused a postinjection haematoma. What was injured during anesthetization?

- Pterygoid venous plexus
- Infraorbital artery
- Palatine artery
- Zygomatic artery
- Maxillary artery

120 A 70-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about extraction of the central upper jaw incisors with III degree mobility. What tools should be applied?

- Beak-shaped forceps
- Straight elevator
- Straight forceps
- Bayonet-shaped forceps
- S-shaped forceps

121 A 65 year old patient complains about pain during eating, reduced tongue mobility, an ulcer in the posterior part of mouth floor on the left, weight loss. Objectively: the patient uses a partial removable denture for the lower jaw. In the area of the left mylohyoid duct there is an ulcer in form of a cleft up to 1.6 cm long with everted edges, covered with grey-yellowish deposit, closely adhering to an infiltrate that can be detected during bimanual palpation. In the left submandibular and superolateral areas of neck several enlarged nonmobile lymph nodes can be palpated. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Tuberculous ulcer of mouth floor
- Tertiary syphilis (gummatous ulcer)
- Actinomycosis of mouth floor
- Cancer of mucous membrane of mouth floor
- Decubital ulcer of mouth floor
122 A 32 year old patient applied to a dental surgeon for oral cavity sanitation before prosthetics. During examination of oral cavity the dentist revealed that crown of the 35 tooth was decayed. The root is stable, its percussion is painless. Mucous membrane of alveolar process was unchanged. X-ray picture showed a slight broadening of periodontal fissure. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

- Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 25 tooth
- Chronic periodontitis of the 25 tooth
- Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 25 tooth
- Chronic granulating periodontitis of the 25 tooth
- Cystogranuloma

123 A 43-year-old patient complains about a neoplasm in the right submandibular region that appeared a month ago after angina. The patient underwent anti-inflammatory therapy but it led to no reduction of the neoplasm. Objectively: body temperature is up to 37,2°C. Palpation reveals a slightly painful, spherical, freely movable, well-defined neoplasm of dense and elastic consistency in the right submandibular region. The duct of submandibular salivary gland discharges transparent saliva. The sublingual plica is unchanged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Chronic lymphadenitis
- Sialolithiasis
- Atheroma
- Adenoma of salivary gland
- Chronic sialoadenitis

124 A 37 year old man complained about pain and a slight swelling emerging during eating in the left submaxillary area. Objectively: a painful elastic infiltration in the left submaxillary area. Mouth opening is not limited. Bimanual palpation in the area of mylohyoid groove revealed a compact movable oblong induration. Mucous membrane is unchanged. Duct of the left submandibular gland does not excrete saliva. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Salivolithiasis
- Pleomorphic adenoma
- Submaxillary lipoma
- Retention cyst
- Chronic lymphadenitis

125 A 19 year old patient came to traumatology centre and complained about face asymmetry, right-sided paresthesia of his upper lip, nasal haemorrhage. Objectively: evident face asymmetry due to an edema and haematoma of the right inferior eyelid and infraorbital area. Opening of mouth is slightly limited, occlusion is normal. Palpation reveals a symptom of "step" in the area of the right zygomaticomaxillary suture, deformity in the area of external edge of the right orbit and zygomaticoalveolar crest, gaseous crepitation in the right infraorbital area; percussion reveals a "bursted nut" symptom. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Le Forts III fracture of upper jaw (superior)
- Fracture of nose bones
- Le Forts II fracture of upper jaw (inferior)
- Le Forts I fracture of upper jaw
- Fracture of the right zygomatic bone

126 A patient complained about painful deglutition, difficult mouth opening. Several days ago the 47 tooth was removed because of acute condition of chronic periodontitis. The patients condition kept worsening. Body temperature is 37,9°C. Results of external examination: the face is symmetric, face skin is slightly pale. Right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, palpatory painful. Examination of oral cavity is impossible because of evident contracture of lower jaw (the mouth opens up to 0,5 cm between central incisors). What anesthesia will provide mouth opening?

- Mandibular anesthesia
- Bersche-Dubovs anesthesia
- Torus
- Plexus
- Block of upper cervical plexus

127 A soldier injured by a shell splinter was diagnosed with gunshot fracture of mandible accompanied by an over 3 cm long bone defect in the chin area. What method of fixation of mandible fragments is indicated?

- Intermandibular Ivy ligature
- Machine osteosynthesis (Rudko, Bernadsky)
- Direct osteosynthesis
- Tigerstedts splints
- Gunning-Ports splint

128 A 25-year-old male patient came to the traumatology. He complains about pain in the right half of his face, limited mouth opening. Objectively: there is a moderate edema and haematoma in the region of the right malar arch. Palpation shows a slightly painful impaction of bone tissue in the region of the right malar arch. The bite is not disturbed. Amplitude of mouth opening is 1,5 cm. At making an attempt to open the mouth wider the patient feels a mechanical obstacle and pain intensification. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Fracture of the right zygomatic bone
- Le Fort III maxillary fracture (upper)
- Le Fort II maxillary fracture
- Fracture of the right malar arch
- Traumatic arthritis of TMJ

129 During opening of a phlegmon of mouth floor a doctor revealed greyish necrotic masses in purulent foci, gas vesicles and fat droplets, sharp unpleasant smell of exudate. The tissues are of dark-brown colour, muscles resemble of boiled meat. What medications should be administered in order to prevent further spreading of this process?
  - Challenging dose of broad spectrum antibiotics
  - Hyposensitizing medications
  - Immunomodulators
  - **Polyvalent antigangrenous serum**
  - Glucocorticoid medications

130 A 25-year-old man complains of itching and reddening of skin in the buccal area, general weakness, inertness. He associates origin of the disease with a skin injury he got during shaving. Objectively: body temperature is 39.0°C. A well-defined section of skin in the buccal area is hyperemic, it slightly protrudes above the surface. Hyperemic surface has some vesicles containing serous fluid. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - Furuncle
  - Phlegmon of buccal area
  - **Erysipelatous inflammation of skin**
  - Anthrax
  - Streptococcal impetigo

131 After complex extraction of the 37 tooth a patient experienced anaesthesia of the left half of his lower lip and chin. Electroodontodiagnos showed reduction of lower jaw teeth electroexcitability on the left. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - Acute osteomyelitis of mandible body
  - Neuritis of the left inferior alveolar nerve
  - Alveolitis in the region of socket of the 37 tooth
  - Neuralgia of the left inferior alveolar nerve
  - Herpes Zoster n.Trigemini

132 A 20 year old patient complains of a tumour-like formation on the lateral surface of his neck on the right. He revealed this tumour a year ago. Objectively: there is a semi-oval well-defined tumour 3x2 cm large on the lateral neck surface. The tumour doesn't hold together with skin, it is painless, dense and elastic, upwardly and sidewardly movable. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. After the tumour puncture some light yellow liquid was obtained that consisted of cast-off epithelium, cholesterol crystals, lymphocytes, erythrocytes. What is the most probable diagnosis?
  - Dermoid neck cyst
  - Median neck cyst
  - **Lateral neck cyst**
  - Neck chemodectoma
  - Chronic neck lymphadenitis

133 A 70-year-old patient complains about the mobility of the 21 tooth. The tooth has not been treated before. Objectively: there is II class mobility of the 21 tooth, the root is exposed by 1/2. What tool should be used to extract the tooth?
  - Straight elevator
  - Beak-shaped forceps
  - S-shaped forceps
  - Bayonet forceps
  - **Straight forceps**

134 A 48-year-old patient got a pustule on his chin that quickly developed into a dense and acutely painful infiltration 3x5 cm large. The skin above it is of blue-red colour. In the centre one can see three zones of necrosis around the hair follicles. Lymph nodes of chin are enlarged and painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - Chin carbuncle
  - Dermal actinomycosis of chin
  - Chin furuncle
  - Suppurated atheroma
  - Erysipelatous inflammation of chin

135 A patient applied to the oral surgery department and complained about pain and edema in the right infraorbital region and right zygomatic region, skin numbness in the area of the right half of his upper lip; nasal haemorrhage. These symptoms turned up after a trauma. What disease should be suspected?
  - Le Fort III maxillary fracture
  - Fracture of nose bones
• Le Fort I maxillary fracture
• Le Fort II maxillary fracture
• Fracture of zygomatic bone

136 Examination of a male patient revealed that a tumour occupied the major part of his tongue; tongue mobility was limited, there were solitary regional nodes in the region of affection. After the cytological analysis the patient was diagnosed with cancer of tongue T2N1M0. What treatment should be chosen for this patient?
• Surgical removal of tumor
• Radiation therapy
• Combined method
• Chemotherapy
• Removal of lymph nodes

137 A 30-year-old patient has got an edema and hyperemia of nose wing skin spreading to the skin of his upper lip and cheek. Examination revealed a fissure along the infra-external edge of the left nostril. The skin is tense, dense, red-and-cyanotic, skin line pattern is smoothed; rise of local temperature is present. The zone of affection is well-defined and irregularly shaped. What is the most likely diagnosis?
• Dermal tuberculosis
• Dermal actinomycosis
• Erysipelatous inflammation
• Dermal cancer
• Thrombophlebitis of the facial vein

138 On the second day after tooth extraction a 35-year-old woman applied to a facial surgeon and complained about pain in the parotid-masticatory region and sensation of lacking contact between the upper and lower jaw teeth on the right. Examination revealed chin deviation to the left, half-open mouth, closed lips, disturbed occlusion. There is also limitation of lateral mandible movements. In front of the right ear tragus soft tissues sink down. What examination is expected to be the most informative in this case?
• TMJ roentgenography
• Mandible roentgenography
• TMJ ultrasound
• Bimanual TMJ investigation

139 A 47-year-old patient complains about limited mobility of her lower jaw in the morning; periodical dull pain in the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and general joint stiffness. According to the patient, the stiffness disappears throughout the day after joint "exercising". Objectively: the patients face is symmetric, mouth opening is limited down to 2,5 cm, there is also joint clicking. Median line deviates to the right by 3-4 mm, palpation of the right articular head is painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?
• Right-sided anterior dislocation of mandible
• Arthrosis of the right TMJ
• Chronic arthritis of the right TMJ
• Acute serous arthritis of the right TMJ
• Fracture of the right condyle of mandible

140 A 60 year old man has got a pustule on his chin skin that quickly developed into a hard, strongly painful infiltrate 3х3 cm large. In the epicentre three necrosis zones around hair follicles are present. Lymph nodes of chin are enlarged, painful. Body temperature is 38,5\(^\circ\)C. What is the most probable diagnosis?
• Chin furuncle
• Allergic chin dermatitis
• Erysipelatous inflammation of chin
• Suppurated atheroma
• Chin carbuncle

141 A 47-year-old patient consulted a doctor about an itching tumour in the right buccal area that has significantly enlarged lately. Examination revealed an irregularly shaped tumour up to 1,5 cm large, the tumour is black and glossy. What is your provisional diagnosis?
• Dermal melanoma
• Dermal basalioma
• Cutaneous horn
• Dermal cancer
• Pigmented nevus

142 After anesthetization a 55 year old patient felt sudden attack of weakness, pain behind his breastbone irradiating to his left arm and scapular area, palpitation. Objectively: the patient is conscious, inert, his forehead is covered with cold sweat, the skin is pale, AP is 90/60 mm Hg, heart tones are dull, pulse is thready and arrhythmic. What state is developing?
• -
• Myocardium infarction
• Stenocardia attack
Cardiogenic form of anaphylactic shock
Collapse

143 A 58 year old patient applied to an oral surgeon and complained about painful ulcer on the lateral surface of his tongue. Objectively: left lateral surface of tongue has a roundish ulcer with undermined soft overhanging edges, palpatory painful, ulcer floor is slightly bleeding and covered with yellowish nodules. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Syphilis
- Actinomycosis
- Trophic ulcer
- **Tuberculosis**
- Traumatic ulcer

144 A 42 year old patient complains about a neoplasm in the anterior palatal part that has been forming for 10 years. The 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth are intact. Intraoral X-ray picture of the upper jaw shows a single focus of bony tissue destruction, well-defined, 2,5 by 1,5 cm large. Periodontal fissure in the area of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth can be well seen. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- **Nasopalatine canal cyst**
- Globulomaxillary cyst
- Follicular cyst
- Residual cyst
- Radicular cyst

145 A patient consulted a dental surgeon about extraction of the roots of the 36 tooth. The tooth decayed long ago. Objectively: the crown of the 36 is destroyed by 2/3, percussion is painless, mucosa around the 36 tooth exhibits no evident pathological changes. X-ray picture of the alveolar process shows a roundish well-defined radiolucency near the apex of the medial root. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Chronic granulating periodontitis
- Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- **Chronic granulomatous periodontitis**
- Acute purulent periodontitis
- Chronic fibrous periodontitis

146 A 28-year-old patient had to undergo extraction of the 46 tooth under Weisbrems apodacytic mandibular anaesthesia. What is the target site of the anaesthetic solution injection?
- A segment of temporal crest of mandible
- Retromandibular fossa
- A segment of maxillary tuber
- Retromolar fossa
- **A segment of mandibular torus**

147 A 38-year-old patient consulted a dentist about aching pain in the region of the 48 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. Body temperature rise up to 37,6°C and aggravation of general condition is present. Objectively: insignificant swelling of retromolar region as well as hyperaemia of mucous membrane. The 48 tooth is covered with occlusal pad. It is painful on palpation. Purulent discharges are present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute purulent periostitis
- Acute purulent pericoronitis
- Acute periodontitis of the 48 tooth
- Acute pulpitis
- Aphthous stomatitis

148 A patient was admitted to the oral surgery department with a diagnosis "odontogenous phlegmon of mouth floor". Objectively: general condition of the patient is grave, abed position is forced, the patient is sitting with lowered head. He complains about pain behind his breastbone that is getting worse during backward flexion of head; cough, dyspnea. What complication has developed?
- Phlegmon of retropharyngeal space
- Phlegmon of tongue root
- Phlegmon of peripharyngeal space
- ** Mediastinitis**
- Cervical phlegmon

149 A 64 year old patient was waiting to see an oral surgeon. Suddenly she fell, there appeared coarse breathing, spasmatic twitching of upper and lower extremities. Face and neck became cyanotic, pupils became mydriatic, reaction to the light was absent, arterial pressure and pulse could not be detected, heart tones could not be heard, involuntary urination was observed. What state are these symptoms typical for?
- Loss of consciousness
- Myocardium infarction
- Collapse
- **Clinical death**
150 A 42-year-old patient consulted a dentist about intense lancinating paroxysmal pain accompanied by a sensation of current passage in the region of her upper lip on the right. Pain attacks occur spontaneously and last 3-5 minutes. The patient usually has 2-3 attacks a day. The patient is unable to establish the cause of this disease. Examination of her oral cavity revealed no pathological changes. Oral cavity is sanitized. Test orthopantomogram shows an impacted supernumerary 13 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Pterygopalatine ganglionitis
- Central neuralgia of the II branch of trigeminus
- Right-sided upper jaw pulpitis
- **Peripheral neuralgia of the II branch of trigeminus**
- Neuritis of the II branch of trigeminus

151 A 40 year old patient with mandible fracture applied to a doctor 3 weeks after immobilization of breaks because of pain and body temperature rise. Objectively: a slight swelling in the chin area, mucous membrane of alveolar process in the area of the 2 1 | 1 2 teeth is hyperemic, edematic, palpatory painful. Overtooth splint on 5 4 3 2 1 | 1 2 3 4 5 teeth is in satisfactory condition, no occlusion abnormalities were detected. The patient was diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of mandible. What surgical action is indicated?

- Trepanation of the 2 1 and 1 2 teeth
- Supervision of patient
- Intraoral novocaine block
- Removal and replacement of the overtooth splint by a new one
- **Lancing of abscess to the bone**

152 A 55 year old patient has a painless, tuberous, cyanotic pedunculated formation 2×1×1,5 cm large that appeared on the spot of the removed 46th tooth. Opening of mouth is not limited. Intra-oral X-ray picture of alveolar process in the area of the removed 46th tooth shows a focus of bone tissue destruction. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Hard odontoma of lower jaw
- Papilloma of mucous membrane in the area of the removed 46th tooth
- Ameloblastoma of the lower jaw
- **Giant-cell epulis**
- Hypertrophic gingivitis

153 A 49-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the oral cavity sanation. He has an indication for the extraction of the 16 tooth. Anamnesis: the tooth hasnt been treated before, decayed within the last 4 years. Objectively: the 16 tooth crown is destroyed by over 2/3, the mucosa exhibits no pathological changes. Which tool is required for the tooth extraction?

- Crown bayonet forceps
- **Bayonet root forceps**
- Straight elevator
- S-shaped forceps (right)
- S-shaped closed-beak forceps