1. The device "Periotest" examines:
2. depth of the periodontal pocket
3. tooth mobility\*
4. bone health
5. blood supply to the gums
6. The alveolar gum consists of:
7. from the epithelium and periosteum
8. from the epithelium and the mucosal layer proper\*
9. from the epithelium, the mucosal and submucosal layer proper
10. from the epithelium, the mucosal and submucosal layer proper, and the periosteum

1. The periodontal barrier function is provided by:
2. gum turgor
3. minimal amount of collagen fibers
4. keratinizing epithelium\*
5. attachment epithelium
6. The biological width of the gum is equal to:
7. 1.71-2.42 mm
8. 2 mm\*
9. 1-1. 5 mm
10. 3 mm
11. Periodontal diseases, united by the concept of periodontal diseases, are:
12. gingivitis, periodontitis, periodontal cyst
13. gum fibromatosis, epulis, periodontal cyst, eosinophilic granuloma\*
14. periodontal cyst, X-histiocytosis
15. hypertrophic gingivitis, gum fibromatosis, periodontal cyst
16. In the genesis of the pathological process, hypoxia and microcirculation disorders are primary, not secondary, when:
17. hypertrophic gingivitis
18. ulcerative-necrotic gingivitis
19. periodontal disease\*
20. epulis
21. Vertical bone defects in periodontal disease are detected in the course of:
22. they are not detected due to their absence\*
23. periodontal pocket probing
24. periodontal X-ray examination
25. photoplethysmographic study of periodontitis
26. In the mechanism of osteoporosis in periodontal diseases, it is important to:
27. metabolic disorders and endogenous vitamin D deficiency\*
28. inhibition of bone building caused by glucocorticoid production
29. lack of vitamin C
30. violation of calcium metabolism
31. Normally, the epithelium does not keratinize:
32. gingival sulcus\*
33. papillary gums
34. alveolar gums
35. marginal gums.
36. Gingival inflammation is a characteristic sign of:
37. periodontal disease
38. periodontitis\*
39. mumps infection
40. mucositis
41. Inflammation of the interdental, marginal, part or all of the alveolar gum is characteristic of:
42. mild periodontitis
43. moderate periodontitis
44. severe periodontitis\*
45. moderate periodontal diseasе

1. Secondary deformities of the dentition, which are the result of periodontal diseases, lead to the appearance of:
	* 1. reduction of electrical excitability of the pulp
		2. diastem and three
		3. bleeding gums
		4. true 1; 3\*
2. Hyperesthesia of hard tissues of teeth is a characteristic complaint of the patient when:
3. catarrhal gingivitis
4. hypertrophic gingivitis
5. periodontitis
6. periodontal disease\*
7. Histologically, the gum consists of:
8. 3 layers
9. 4 layers
10. 5 layers
11. 2 layers\*
12. The depth of pockets in severe periodontitis is:
13. 3-4 mm
14. 5-6 mm
15. more than 8 mm
16. more than 6 mm\*
17. To determine the severity of periodontitis, it is necessary to determine:
18. tooth mobility
19. loss of periodontal attachment\*
20. exposing the surface of the tooth root
21. CPITN index
22. To assess plaque and tartar, use the index:
23. CPITN
24. Green-Vermillion\*
25. PMA
26. CPU+CP
27. The dental alveoli are separated from each other by partitions:
	1. interdental\*
	2. inter-root systems
	3. cortical
	4. vestibular systems
28. Tartar in the lumen of the periodontal pocket is detected using:
29. direct visualization\*
30. vertical probing of the root surface
31. vital staining with erythrosine
32. Florida Probe Systems
33. A dental deposit located under the marginal gum, invisible during visual examination, dense and hard, dark brown or green-black in color, tightly attached to the surface of the tooth is:
	1. the cuticle
	2. dental plaque
	3. subgingival tartar\*
	4. supragingival tartar
34. A change in the blood pattern is the main sign of differential diagnosis of chronic periodontitis with:
35. HIV infection
36. acute leukemia\*
37. ulcerative-necrotic gingivitis
38. chronic catarrhal gingivitis
39. Ulceration of the gingival margin with truncation of the apices of the papillae is characteristic of:
40. ulcerative gingivitis\*
41. catarrhal gingivitis
42. severe periodontitis
43. hypertrophic gingivitis
44. Which of the listed pathogens are a specific bacterial pathogen in the development of gingivitis?
45. A.viscosus, A.actinomycetemcomitans, porphyromonasgingivalis\*
46. Bacteroidesforsithus, porphyromonasgingivalis
47. Fusobacteriumnucleatum, A.actinomycetemcomitans
48. S. mutans, Candida albicans, S. oralis, S. sanguis.
49. What are the results of X-ray examination of the jaws for moderate periodontitis?
50. resorption of the interdental septa to a height of 1/3 to 1/2 of the tooth root length, foci of osteoporosis in the spongy bone of the alveolarprocess\*
51. reduction of the height of the crests of the interdental septa by an amount from 1/2 to 2/3 of the root length
52. resorption of the tops of the interdental septa, foci of osteoporosis in the spongy bone tissue of the alveolar process
53. phenomena of osteoporosis in the cancellous bone
54. What are the main complaints of a patient with edematous hypertrophic gingivitis?
55. on itchy gums and toothache from various irritants
56. on overgrowth and bleeding of the gums\*
57. on bleeding gums, tooth mobility, abscess formation
58. general malaise, fever, acute pain in the gums, difficulty eating.

1. How many points does the marginal edge of the gum stain correspond to when determining the PMA index?
2. 2 points\*
3. 1 point
4. 0 points
5. 4 points

1. The group of chromosomal diseases with periodontal damage includes:
2. Shereshevsky-Turner syndrome\*
3. Hand-Schueller-Christian syndrome
4. Itsenko-Cushing's disease
5. hyperparathyroidism.
6. Moderate catarrhal gingivitis involves inflammation of the gums:
7. papillary
8. papillary and marginal\*
9. marginal and alveolar
10. alveolar, marginal and papillary
11. Idiopathic periodontal diseases include:
12. neutropenia, agammaglobulinemia, epulis, gum fibromatosis
13. Papillon-Lefebvre syndrome, X-histocytosis, neutropenia, agammaglobulinemia\*
14. neutropenia, X-histocytosis, gingivitis, periodontal disease
15. gingivitis, periodontitis
16. The Miller classification of marginal recessions Milleris intended for:
17. determination of the prognosis of the probability of surgical closure of the exposed root surface resulting from various periodontal pathologies
18. determining the cause of regional gingival recessions
19. determining the severity of a recession
20. definitions of periodontal attachment loss
21. Periodontal diseases include:
22. fibrotic form of hypertrophic gingivitis
23. periodontal lesions in Itsenko-Cushing's syndromes
24. periodontal cyst\*
25. periodontal disease
26. Marginal gingival recession is:
27. the syndrome\*
28. a symptom
29. stage of the disease course
30. as a sign
31. What does the elimination of the current cause of local periodontitis lead to?
32. process stabilization\*
33. transition to the next phase of the disease
34. aggravation of the process
35. progression
36. Linear gingival erythema is a manifestation of lesions of the gum tissue when:
37. periodontal disease
38. catarrhal gingivitis
39. HIV-gingivitis\*
40. ulcerative-necrotic gingivitis
41. False periodontal pocket is observed when:
42. periodontitis
43. catarrhal gingivitis
44. periodontal disease
45. hypertrophic gingivitis\*
46. The marginal gum is:
47. gum, above the mucogingival border
48. gum from enamel-cement to mucogingival border
49. gingival papilla and gum area around the tooth\*
50. gum surrounding the tooth
51. Functional diagnostic methods used in periodontics:
52. rheoparodontography, osteometrics
53. rheoparodontography, polarography
54. rheoparodontography, osteometry, polarography, biomicroscopy\*
55. rheographу
56. The most unfavorable in the development of periodontal diseases is
57. open bite
58. deep bite\*
59. distal bite
60. straight bite
61. The presence of a false gingival pocket is characteristic of:
62. periodontitis
63. periodontal disease
64. thickened gum papilla\*
65. fibromatosis

1. On the radiograph, the shape of the interdental septa in the frontal part of the jaws is normal:
	1. truncated cone
	2. sharp or rounded vertex\*
	3. trapezoid
	4. it's not being rendered
2. A continuous depression on the gum that follows the contour of the gingival margin, lies apical to it and is visually determined:
3. gum recession
4. gingival sulcus
5. gingival groove\*
6. dental-gingival junction

1. The main periodontal pathogenic bacteria are:
2. P. gingivalis, A. actinomycetemcomitans, P. intermedia, T. forsythia\*
3. S. mutans, A. actinomycetemcomitans, P. intermedia, Candida albicans.
4. T. denticola, A. actinomycetemcomitans, S. sanguis, F.nucleatum.
5. S. oralis, A. actinomycetemcomitans, P. intermedia, T. forsythia.

1. Periodontal pockets in periodontal disease:
2. 1.5-2 mm
3. 3 mm
4. more than 5 mm
5. missing\*
6. Periodontal pockets from 4 to 6 mm are typical for:
7. severe periodontitis
8. moderate periodontal disease
9. moderate periodontitis\*
10. hypertrophic gingivitis
11. Periodontal pathogenic microgranismus, which plays a leading role in the development of aggressive periodontitis:
12. Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans\*
13. Porphyromonas gingivalis
14. Bacteroides forsythus
15. A.viscosus, A.naeslundii
16. Tooth mobility in severe periodontitis:
17. mobility of I-II degree
18. no mobility
19. mobility of II-III degree\*
20. mobility only under significant load
21. Polarography of periodontal tissues allows you to determine:
	1. contents of periodontal pockets
	2. alveolar bone resorption rate
	3. regional hemodynamics in periodontitis
	4. partial pressure of oxygen in tissues\*

1. Prostaglandins are a product of:
2. vital functions of periodontal pathogens
3. antibacterial activity of macrophages
4. effects of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
5. arachidonic acid derivatives in cell membrane degradation\*

1. Resorption of interalveolar septa is characteristic of diseases:
2. gingivitis
3. periodontitis\*
4. periodontal disease
5. gum recessions
6. What are the main causes of focal catarrhal gingivitis?
7. defects in filling of cervical carious cavities
8. subgingival tartar
9. poor oral care
10. supragingival dental deposits, presence of dental plaque, short low-attached frenulum of the lip and tongue, defects in filling and prosthetics\*