Questions for the exam in propaedeutic dentistry 2023.

1. The history of the development of dentistry, the contribution of domestic scientists to the development of domestic dentistry.

2. The purpose and objectives of dentistry, dental schools, the main stages of the development of dentistry). Dentistry as a single branch of general medicine, its connection with other sciences (physics, mathematics, chemistry, metallurgy, materials science, etc.). The place of propaedeutics in the system of dental education.

3. Organization and structure of dental polyclinic, therapeutic department and orthopedic offices.​

4. Sanitary and hygienic standards applied to the therapeutic dental office. Safety precautions.

5. Medical documentation. Medical record of a dental patient. Accounting documentation of the therapeutic, orthopedic department. Modern dental reception software.

6. General methodology. Definition of the concepts "symptom", "syndrome", "pathological condition", "disease", "nosological form". Tasks of orthopedic treatment.

7. Stages of the diagnostic process. Preliminary and final diagnosis. Nosological form. Classification of ICD-10 ( international classification of diseases ). Treatment plan, stages.

8. Dental installations. Types and principles of work. Maintenance of tools and equipment.

9. Ergonomic basics of workplace organization. Safety precautions.

10. Ergonomic basics of workplace organization. "Work in four hands."

11. Ethics and deontology in the work of a dentist.

12. Ethics, law in dentistry. Ethical aspects of the professional activity of a dentist. Ethics in dentistry.

13. Safety in the clinic and in the laboratory (delivery of the technical minimum with registration in a special journal). Sanitary and hygienic standards for dental offices and dental laboratories.

14. Disinfection, sterilization, protective equipment for medical personnel and patients. Treatment of the dentist's hands.

15. Dental tips. Types and principles of work.

16. Dental burs. International standardization. Appointment. Choice at work.

17. Abrasive dental instruments and characteristics. International standardization. Appointment. 18. Dental instruments. Classification. Functional purpose.

19. Phylogeny and ontogenesis of the dental system. The relationship of form and function in different age periods.

20. Clinical anatomy of permanent incisors and canines of the upper jaw . Anatomical and topographic features of the tooth cavity, incisor channels, canines, permanent bite. The formula for the designation of teeth.

21. Clinical anatomy of permanent incisors and canines of the lower jaw, anatomical and topographic features of the tooth cavity, incisor channels, canines of permanent bite

22. Clinical anatomy of permanent premolars of the lower jaw, anatomical and topographic features of the tooth cavity, channels of permanent bite premolars.

23. Clinical anatomy of permanent premolars of the upper jaw, anatomical and topographic features of the tooth cavity, channels of permanent bite premolars.

24. Clinical anatomy of permanent molars of the upper jaw , anatomical and topographic features of the tooth cavity, channels of molars of permanent bite.

25. Clinical anatomy of permanent molars of the lower jaw , anatomical and topographic features of the tooth cavity, channels of molars of permanent bite.

26. Signs of the tooth belonging to the right or left side of the jaw.

27. Anatomical structure of the upper and lower jaw. Macro- and microscopic structure of the jaw bones. Buttresses (A.T.Busygin).

28. Anatomical and functional structure of the periodontal: definition; periodontal endurance to masticatory pressure in normal and pathological conditions; reserve forces of the periodontal tooth. Physiological and pathological mobility of teeth.

29. Periodontogram. Its compilation and analysis. (V.Y.Kurlandsky, A.T.Busygin).

30.Temporomandibular joint: topographic relationships of elements of joints. Age-related features of joint formation under the influence of the function and type of bite.

31. The muscles that move the lower jaw, their division by function.

32. Biomechanics of the chewing apparatus: phases of chewing movements of the lower jaw when biting and chewing food. Sagittal movements of the lower jaw. The nature of the movement of the heads of the lower jaw during these movements. The angle of the sagittal articular and incisor pathways. The ratio of dentition when extending the lower jaw. Lateral movements of the lower jaw. The nature of the movement of the heads of the lower jaw. Definition of the concepts of "working" and "balancing" sides. The angle of the transversal articular and incisive pathways.

33. The structure of the oral mucosa. The concept of its malleability and mobility.

34. Examination of the patient in dentistry, examination of the mouth, instruments.

35.Radiological research methods of orthopantomogram dentistry, targeted radiography.

36. Mastication, technique and indications for its use.

37. Therapeutic, surgical, special preparation of the mouth for dental prosthetics.

38. Asepsis in dentistry.

39. Prevention of cross-infection. Rules for processing tools, impressions and dentures.

40. Classification of dental materials by purpose and chemical nature. Properties of dental materials and their influence on the choice of material for restoring the lost function of the dental system.

41. Materials science, methods for determining the strength of materials used in therapeutic and orthopedic techniques. The influence of the chemical nature of materials on their behavior during loading. The concept of dimensional accuracy when choosing an impression material.

42. Quality criteria of dental materials. Biological evaluation of dental materials, efficacy and safety. The procedure for testing and registration of dental materials. Systems of international and national standards.

43. Materials science: hardness and methods of its determination. The concepts of roughness, abrasiveness, wear of the surface of dental materials.

44. Methods of examination of the patient. External inspection. Examination of the temporomandibular joints and masticatory muscles. Examination of the mouth.

45. Instrumental methods in dentistry (electromyography, electrodontodiagnostics, chewing tests, etc. methods).

46. X-ray examination methods: CBCT (cone-beam computed tomography), magnetic resonance imaging in dentistry

47. Functional research methods in dentistry.

48. Saliva, properties of mixed saliva.

49. Glass ionomer cements. Composition. Features. Indications for use. Methods of preparation and sealing.

50..Classifications in dentistry of Black, Kennedy, Elbrecht, Supple, Gavrilov, Lund, Schroeder, Doynikov, Kurlandsky.

Questions about propaedeutic dentistry .

Department of prosthetic dentistry

1. Anatomical and functional structure of dentition: dentition, their shape on the upper and lower jaws. Factors that ensure the stability of teeth (interdental contacts, circular and interdental ligaments, the inclination of teeth, the location of horses). Dental, alveolar and basal arches.

2. Bite, definition. Types of bite and their characteristics

3. Articulation and occlusion. Types of occlusion. A.Ya.Katz.

4. Methods of studying the chewing movements of the lower jaw (mastication).

5. Chewing efficiency, concept. Static methods for its determination (N.I.Agapov, I.M.Oxman).

6. Functional methods for determining chewing efficiency (Christiansen, I.S.Rubinov, Gelman, Demner). 7. Devices reproducing the movement of the lower jaw - occludators and articulators.

8. Examination of the temporomandibular joint and masticatory muscles.

9. Prosthetic treatment of defects of hard tissues of teeth with tabs. Types of tabs. Formation of cavities under tabs. Indications for different types of tabs.

10. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing non-removable prosthesis structures with defects in hard tissues of teeth: tabs (inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay),

11. Pin structures. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing fixed structures of prostheses with defects in hard tissues of teeth; pin structures (pin structures.

12. Modeling, modeling materials, classifications, composition, properties.

13. Molding materials – composition, properties, application.

14. Wax in dentistry, properties, types, application.

15. Abrasive materials in prosthetic dentistry.

16. Impression materials at a dental appointment.

17. Classification of impression materials, requirements for them, indications for use.

18. Impression spoons, criteria for their selection and evaluation of the impression.

19. Gypsum and its characteristics, classification, application.

20. A-silicones- characteristics, application.

21. C-Silicones- characteristics, application.

22. Dental ceramics, composition, varieties. Production of ceramic prostheses by application and pressing.

23. Refractory materials used for casting metal parts, casting machines.

24. Cutting tools for the preparation of hard tooth tissues. Methods of protecting teeth after their preparation.

25. Obtaining a plaster model of the jaws, a combined model.

26. Individual impression spoons, materials and manufacturing methods.

27. Methods of obtaining impressions, possible complications and their prevention. 28. Auxiliary materials in prosthetic dentistry.

29. Metals, metal alloys used in prosthetic dentistry, requirements for them.

30. Plastics used in orthopedic dentistry, composition, physico-chemical properties.

31. Method of polymerization of plastic dentures, polymerization mode. Polymerization of dentures under pressure.

32. Artificial teeth, classification, types, requirements for them.

33. Asepsis in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. Modern methods of disinfection of prints .

34. Methods of casting metal parts of dentures.

35. Classification of defects of dental crowns from the point of view of their restoration by inlays. The technique of preparing teeth for inlays. Ways to fix inlayss. Methods of modeling, obtaining an impression and making inlays.

36. Indications for prosthetics with pin construction teeth. Varieties of pin construction teeth. Preparation of the root for prosthetics with pin construction teeth of various designs. Fixation technique.

37. Materials for the manufacture of temporary orthopedic structures.

38. Materials for temporary fixation of orthopedic structures, the concept of temporary material and its difference from permanent structural material. Requirements for temporary materials.

39. Basic materials in orthopedic dentistry. (Classification and general characteristics of basic (structural) restorative materials for prosthetic dentistry, examples.

40. Technological and manipulative properties of dental cements. Classification by composition and purpose. Comparison of properties of inorganic and polymer cements. The mechanism of cement hardening. Cements of a double curing mechanism.

41. Polymer materials for the manufacture of bases of removable dentures. Methods for evaluating the technological and manipulative properties of acrylic polymer materials for the manufacture of removable dentures bases. Comparison of the properties of acrylic materials for the manufacture of prosthesis bases of different curing methods.

42. Polymer materials for the manufacture of removable dentures bases, technology for the manufacture of polymer-monomer composition. The concepts of porosity, residual monomer, water absorption. The process of radical polymerization in obtaining a powder of basic materials and polymerization from a polymer-monomer composition. The principal composition and mechanism of curing of cold-cured acrylic materials.

43. Instruments of prosthetics cabinet for dental preparation: carborundum, diamond, carbide burs; diamond discs, turbine diamond heads. Varieties. Indications for use. Requirements for the cutting tool. Means of isolation from saliva.

44. Optical impression, devices, methods of obtaining.

45. Materials for cad/cam manufacturing of orthopedic structures.

46. Composition and properties of chromium-nickel and cobalt-chromium alloys used in prosthetic dentistry.

47. Composition and properties of cobalt-chromium alloys used in dentistry.

48. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing non-removable prosthesis structures with defects in hard tissues of teeth: tabs (inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay),

49. Pin consructions . Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing fixed structures of prostheses with defects in hard tissues of teeth.

50. Prevention of urgent conditions in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry (anamnesis, preparation mode).