3 СЕМЕСТР

1.What types of information do studies in oral epidemiology provide?  
1) the data is used to identify populations at risk of oral disease  
2) the data compare regional similarities  
3) the data compare differences in dental care between populations  
4) the data on the effectiveness of the prevention program

5) all of the above+

2.What is the score range of the dmfs index?  
1) 0 to 20  
2) 0 to 28 or 32  
3) 0 to 128 or 148  
4) 0 to 88 +

5) 0 to 100

3.Which index calculates the number of surfaces that are decayed, missing, or filled in permanent dentition?  
1) DMFS+  
2) dmft  
3) dmfs  
4) DMFT

5) df

4.Community Periodontal Index (CPI) is:

1) hygiene index

2) gingivitis index

3) tartar index

4) lingual plaque index

5) periodontitis index +

5.The main direction of primary prevention is:

1) prevention of diseases +

2) treatment and prevention of disease complications

3) restoration of lost functions

4) rehabilitation of patients

5) prosthetic dentistry

6.Tool for dental examination

1) dental mirror +

2) excavator

3) elevator

4) x-ray examination

5) tweezers

7.The prevalence of caries is expressed

1) in absolute figures

2) in percentage terms+

3) in the ratio of numbers

4) integer

5)fraction

8.Hygiene lessons at school is:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention+

3) individual prevention

4) municipal prevention

5) local prevention

9.Pathogenetic prevention is:

1) the use of antiseptics

2) elimination of the vital products of microflora

3) professional hygiene

4) sealing fissures+

5) tooth filling

10.Term of eruption teeth 8.1:

1. 6-7 months+
2. 6-7 years
3. 20-30 months
4. 9-10 months
5. 8- 12 months

11.Etiotropicthe prevention is:

1) professional hygiene+

2) remineralizing therapy

3) biological active additives (vitamins, minerals et al.)

4) fissure sealing

5) tooth filling

12.Which of the following is true about the DMFS index?  
1) it is expressed the number of tooth surfaces that are decayed, missing, or filled+  
2) it is expressed only as the total number of teeth that are decayed, missing, or filled  
3) it is applied to permanent teeth

4) it expresses the state of the gums

5) everything is correct

13.What is the score range of the dmft index?  
1) 0 to 20+

2) 0 to 28 or 32  
3) 0 to 128 or 148  
4) 0 to 88

5) 0 to 100

14.Which index calculates the number of teeth that are decayed, missing, or filled in primary dentition?  
1) DMFS  
2) dmft+  
3) dmfs  
4) DMFT

1. df

15.Index PMA is:

1) hygiene index

2) gingivitis index +

3)tartar index

4) lingual plaque index

5) periodontitis index

16.The main direction of Secondary prevention is:

1) prevention of diseases

2) treatment and prevention of disease complications+

3) restoration of lost functions

4) rehabilitation of patients

5) all of the above

17.Etiotropic prevention is:

1) professional hygiene+

2) remineralizing therapy

3) biological active additives (vitamins, minerals et al.)

4) fissure sealing

5) tooth filling

18.Time of eruption of the tooth 3.1 :

1) 6-7 months

2) 6-7 years+

3) 20-30 months

4) 9-10 months

5) 10-11 years

19.Sealing fissures is:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention

3) individual prevention+

4) municipal prevention

5) communal prevention

20.Hygiene lessons in kindergartena:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention+

3) individual prevention

4) municipal prevention

5) local prevention

21.What is the score range of the DMFT index?  
1) 0 to 20  
2) 0 to 28 or 32+  
3) 0 to 128 or 148  
4) 0 to 88

5) 0 to 120

22.Which index calculates the number of surfaces that are decayed, missing, or filled in primary dentition?  
1) DMFS  
2) dmft  
3) dmfs+  
4) DMFT

5) PMA

23. OHI-S index is:

1) hygiene index +

2) gingivitis index

3) tartar index

4) lingual plaque index

5) periodontitis index

24.The main direction of Tertiary prevention is:

1) prevention of diseases

2) treatment and prevention of disease complications

3) restoration of lost functions, rehabilitation of patients+

4) fissure sealing

5) tooth filling

25. Dental examination tool

1) tweezers

2) excavator

3) elevator

4) x-ray examination

5) probe+

26.The intensity of caries is expressed

1) in absolute figures+

2) in percentage terms

3) in the ratio of numbers

4) integer

5) proportion

27.Professional oral hygiene is:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention

3) individual prevention+

4) municipal prevention

5) communal prevention

28.Pathogenetic prevention is:

1) the use of antiseptics

2) elimination of the vital products of microflora

3) professional hygiene

4) sealing fissures+

5) tooth filling

29.Time of eruption of the tooth 1.4:

1. 6-7 months
2. 6-7 years
3. 20-30 months
4. 9-10 years+
5. 16-20 months

30.The main direction of secondary prevention is:

1) prevention of diseases

2) treatment and prevention of disease complications +

3) restoration of lost functions

4) rehabilitation of patients

5) all of the above

31.Which of the following is true about the DMFT index?  
1) it is expressed the number of tooth surfaces that are decayed, missing, or filled  
2) it is expressed only as the total number of teeth that are decayed, missing, or filled+  
3) it is applied to primary teeth

4) it expresses the state of the gums

5) everything is correct

32. What is the score range of the DMFS index?  
1) 0 to 20  
2) 0 to 28 or 32  
3) 0 to 128 or 148+  
4) 0 to 88

5) 0 to 120

33.Which index calculates the number of teeth that are decayed, missing, or filled in permanent dentition?  
1) DMFS  
2) dmft  
3) dmfs  
4) DMFT +

1. df

34. Pisarev -Schiller test evaluates the condition

1) depth of periodontal pocket

2) gum disease +

3) dental calculus index

4) lingual plaque index

5) all of the above

35. CPITN is :

1) hygiene index

2) gingivitis index

3) dental calculus index

4) lingual plaque index

5) periodontitis index+

36.Type of prevention aimed at early detection of the disease

1) primary +

2) secondary

3) tertiary

4) sanitation of the oral cavity

5) all of the above

37. Fluoridation of teeth is:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention

3) individual prevention+

4) municipal prevention

5) communal prevention

38.Time of eruption of the tooth 5.1

1. 7-8 months

2) 6-7 years

1. 20-30 months
2. 9-10 months
3. 12- 16 months

39.What indicators of periodontal condition are taken into account by the community periodontal index (CPI)?

1) plaque presence, plaque thickness

2) calculus, periodontal pockets+

3) caries intensity

4) caries prevalence

5) all of the above

40. Which teeth and surface are stained in determining OHI-S - index:

1) labial surfaces 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23

2) vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 26, 31; lingual surfaces 36, 46+

3) labial surfaces 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33

4) vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 21, 26, 31, 32, 33, 36, 41, 42, 43, 46

5) no right answer

41.Which indexes are used to determine the efficacy of the prevention of periodontal diseases?

1) DMFS, dmfs

2) PMA, CPITN+

3) Fedorova-Volodkina, Greene– Vermillion

4) DMFT, dmft

5) Silness-Loe

42. Which indicators of periodontal status are taken into account by community periodontal index (CPI)?

1) presence of dental plaque

2) bleeding gums, calculus, periodontal pockets+

3) thickness of dental plaque

4) bleeding gums, dental plaque

5) all of the above

43. On which tooth surfaces is measured the thickness of dental plaque, during Silness-Loe index?

1) vestibular and lingual

2) lingual and contact (medial)

3) lingual and contact (distal)

4) vestibular, lingual and both contact+

5) vestibular and both contact

44. What components are included in the Schiller-Pisarev solution?

1) potassium iodide+

2) potassium chloride

3) alcohol

4) the sodium hypochlorite

5) glycogen

45. What components are included in the Pisarev –Schiller solution?

1) alcohol solution of iodine

2) potassium chloride

3) crystalline iodine+

4) glycogen

5) sodium fluoride

46.What colorants are used to determine plaque ?

1) hematoxylin

2) alcohol solution of iodine,

3) fluorescein**+**

4) chlorophyll

5) аll answers are correct

47.What colorants are used to determine plaque ?

1) Schiller-Pisarev+

2) chlorhexidine

3) triclosan

4) аll answers are correct

48.What colorants are used to determine plaque ?

1. methylene blue+

2) chlorhexidine

3) triclosan

4) alcohol solution of iodine

5) аll answers are correct

49. What colorants are used to detect gum inflammation?

1) methylene blue

2) fuchsin

3) Schiller-Pisarev+

4) erythrosin

5) аll answers are correct

50. How many teeth are in permanent occlusion ?

1) 28+

2) 20

3) 24

4) 26

5) 16

51. How many teeth are in permanent occlusion ?

1) 32+

2) 20

3) 24

4) 26

5) 16

52. How many teeth are in deciduous dentition?

1) 32

2) 20 +

3) 24

4) 28

5) 16

53. Which teeth are sometimes called the "eye" teeth?

1) second incisors

2) canines+

3) bicuspids

4) premolars

5) first incisors

54.A permanent occlusion consists of how many premolars?

1)10

2) 12

3) 8+

4) 6

5) none

55.When a mouth is divided into fourths, the parts are referred to as:

1) quadrant+

2) arch

3) sextant

4) posterior/Anterior

5) portion

56.Using the FDI System (Universal System) of tooth designation, what tooth is 1.4?

1) maxillary right canine

2) maxillary right first premolar +

3) maxillary left canine

4) maxillary left first premolar

5) maxillary right second premolar

57.Which of the following is not a part of a dental examination?

1) soft tissue

2) inspection

3) impressions +

4) health history review

5) palpation

58.Which surface of a tooth is closest toward the midline of the body?

1) occlusal

2) lingual

3) palatine

4) mesial+

5) distal

59. The space between the central incisors is called:

1) marginal gingiva

2) alveolar gingiva

3) diastema +

4) maxillary frenulum

5) myasthenia

60. Which of the following does not apply to hygienic indexes?

1) Pakhomov

2) Greene–Vermillion

3) Navy

4) Silness-Loe

5) PMA+

61. Greene–Vermillion index is used to determine:

1) intensity of caries

2) dental plaque+

3) bleeding gums

4) dental calculus+

5) prevalence of caries

62. Hygienic condition of the oral cavity in adult patients is assessed using indexes:

1) OHI -S- index

2) Greene–Vermillion

3) Fedorova-Volodkina

4) Silness-Loe

5) all of the above +

63. Which of the following indicators are used only for evaluating oral hygiene?

1) CPI

2) CPITN

3) PMA

4) Greene–Vermillion+

5) all of the above

64. Which of the following indexes are used to determine the condition of the oral hygiene?

1) CPI, PMA, Greene–Vermillion, Silness-Loe, Ramfjord, Navy

2) CPI, PMA, Silness-Loe

3) Navy, PHP, Fedorova-Volodkina,+

4) CPITN, PMA, Greene–Vermillion, Silness-Loe, PI of Russell

5) CPITN, PMA, Fedorova-Volodkina, Silness-Loe, PI of Russell

65. Which of the following indexes are used to determine the condition of oral hygiene?

1) CPI, Silness-Loe, Navy, PMA

2) CPI, CPITN, PMA, PMA (Parma), PI of Russell

3) Greene–Vermillion, O’Leary Plaque Index, Silness-Loe+

4) Turesky, PMA, PI of Russell

5) CPITN, Fedorova-Volodkina

66. What determines the hygienic index of Fedorova-Volodkina?

1) condition of gingival inflammation

2) dental calculus

3) qualitative assessment of oral hygiene+

4) all answers are correct

5) no right answer

67. What colorants are used to evaluate oral hygiene?

1) fuchsine

2) methylene blue

3) solution Schiller-Pisarevа

4) erythrosine

5) all answers are correct+

68. What does Lugol contain?

1) fuchsin

2) sorbitol

3) alcohol solution of iodine

4) potassium chloride

5) crystalline iodine+

69. Silness-low hygiene index evaluates plaque from:

1. 4 tooth surfaces, +
2. only from the vestibular surface of the teeth,
3. from the lingual (Palatine) and vestibular surfaces
4. from the chewing surface
5. from the approximal surfaces

70. Fedorova-Volodkina hygiene index evaluates plaque from:

1) 4 tooth surfaces

2) only from the vestibular surface of the teeth,+

3) from the lingual (Palatine) and vestibular surfaces

4) from the chewing surface

5) from the approximal surfaces

71. OHI-S (Greene–Vermillion) hygiene index evaluates plaque from:

1) 4 tooth surfaces

2) only from the vestibular surface of the teeth,+

3) from the lingual (Palatine) and vestibular surfaces

4) from the chewing surface

5) from the approximal surfaces

72. What indicators can be estimated using the hygienic index of Greene–Vermillion?

1) the prevalence of dental caries

2) Supragingival calculus+

3) need for treatment

4) bleeding gums

5) periodontal pocket depth

73. On which tooth surfaces is measured the thickness of dental plaque, during Silness-Loe index?

1) vestibular and lingual

2) lingual and contact (medial)

3) lingual and contact (distal)

4) vestibular, lingual and both contact+

5) vestibular and both contact

74. Scoring criteria of PMA index

1) 0 - no inflammation; 1 -inflammation of papillary portion; 2- inflammation of marginal portion;

2)0-no inflammation; 1 - inflammation of papillary portion; 2 - inflammation of marginal portion; 3 - inflammation of attached gingiva+

3) 1- no inflammation; 2- inflammation of papillary portion; 3-inflammation of marginal portion; 4 - inflammation of attached gingiva

4) 1-no inflammation; 2 -inflammation of papillary and of marginal portion; 3- inflammation of attached gingiva

5) 1- no inflammation; 2-inflammation of papillary 3-inflammation of papillary and of attached gingiva

75. What is the severity of gingival inflammation according to the PMA index= 10%

1. mild gingivitis
2. moderate gingivitis
3. 67 % — severe gingivitis
4. severe parodontosis
5. gingival recession

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1. mild gingivitis
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3. 67 % — severe gingivitis
4. severe parodontosis
5. gingival recession

78. In which index are colored labial surfaces 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33

1. Fedorova-Volodkina+
2. Greene– Vermillion
3. PMA
4. Navy
5. Silness-Loe

79. In which index are colored vestibular surfaces 16, 11, 26, 31; lingual surfaces 36, 46

1)Fedorova-Volodkina

2)Greene– Vermillion+

3)PMA

4)Navy

5)Silness-Loe

80.What colorants are used to detect gum inflammation ?

1. fuchsin
2. erythrosin
3. chlorhexidine
4. triclosan
5. lugol+

81.In what units is determined the PMA index?

1. relative
2. absolute
3. %+
4. points
5. whole number

82.What signs are recorded in determining the PMA index?

1. supragingival calculus
2. dental plaque
3. subgingival calculus
4. degree of gingivitis+
5. periodontal pocket

83. Which index is not periodontal?

1) CPI

2) PMA

3) test of Shillera – Pisareva

4) CPITN

5) Navy+

84. Which of the following materials is not a hygienic coloring material

1. iodine solutions
2. erythrosine
3. fuchsin
4. methylene blue

5) carmine+

85. Which of the following materials is not a hygienic coloring material

1. сrystal violet
2. fluorescein
3. gentian violet
4. сhlorophyll+
5. Pisarev-Schiller solution

86. Which of the following indexes are used for diagnostics of periodontal condition?

1) Silness-Loe

2) Fedorova-Volodkina

3) CPITN+

4) DMF

5) PHP

87. What parameters are recorded in determining the CPI index?

1) dental plaque, calculus, bleeding gums

2) dental plaque, bleeding gums, periodontal pocket

3) dental plaque, bleeding gums, calculus

4) calculus, periodontal pockets, tooth mobility

5) calculus, bleeding gums, periodontal pocket+

88. Which of the following signs registers the CPITN index?

1) dental plaque, calculus

2) bleeding, calculus

3) calculus, periodontal pockets

4) bleeding, calculus, periodontal pockets+

5) no right answer

89. In which of the following periodontal indices is the gum stained?

1)CPI

2)PI of Russell

3)PMA (Parma)+

4)CPITN

5)all of the above

90. What solution is used in determining the PMA index ?

1) methylene blue

2) fuchsine

3) erythrosine

4) Shylera-Pisareva+

5) brilliant green

91. In carrying out the periodontal PMA index in Parma modification, inflamed areas of gum tissues are stained in brown color due to the presence of:

1) lipid deposits

2) glycogen+

3) mast cells

4) free radicals

5) salt deposits

92. In which of the following indexes used dye to assess the condition of periodontal tissues?

1) CPITN

2) PI

3) PMA +

4) CPI

5) all of the above

93. Method of determining the community periodontal index (CPI), is carried out using:

1) Solution of methylene blue

2) Solution of Shylera-Pisareva

3) Visually+

4) Solution of fuchsine

5) Solution of erythrosine

94. In what units is determined the PMA index?

1) relative

2) absolute

3)%+

4) points

5) whole number

95. What signs are recorded in determining the PMA index?

1) supragingival calculus

2) dental plaque

3) subgingival calculus

4) degree of gingivitis+

5) periodontal pocket

96. Which of the following indexes is used to diagnose the condition of periodontal tissues?

1) DMF

2) Fedorova-Volodkina

3) Green-Vermilion

4) CPITN+

5) PHP

97. Which of the following indexes is used to diagnose the condition of periodontal tissues?

1) OHI-S index

2) Fedorova-Volodkina

3) DMF

4) Green-Vermilion

5) PMA+

98. Since what age is determined the CPITN index?

1) 5 years

2) 10 years

3) 12 years

4) 15 years+

5) 8 years

99. Which of the following aids are used for evaluating CPITN the index?

1) scaler

2) x-ray examination

3) disclosing agent

4) ball end probe+

5) fluorescent lamp

100. In which of the following periodontal indexes is used ball end probe?

1) PMA

2) PMA in Parma modification

3) CPITN+

4) PI of Russell

5) in all of the above

101. In what area is stained gingiva in determining PMA index ?

1) front teeth on the lower jaw

2)front teeth on the upper jaw

3) all upper teeth

4) all teeth on the upper and lower jaws+

5) all lower teeth

102. What is taken into account during periodontal index CPITN, unlike the CPI index?

1) bleeding gums

2) calculus

3) treatment needs+

4) inflammation of gingiva

5) no difference between indexes

103. What does not take into account during periodontal index CPI, unlike the CPITN index?

1) treatment needs+

2) bleeding gums

3) calculus

4) inflammation of gingiva

5) no difference between indexes

104. Which of the following is the index of WHO?

1) PMA

2) PI of Russell

3) CPITN+

4) Greene–Vermillion

5) Silness-Loe

105. The key age group for the assessment of periodontal tissue is age (years):

1) 6

2) 12

3) 15+

4) 60

5) 80

106. What indicator does not take into account the community periodontal index (CPI):

1) the presence of plaque+

2) bleeding gums

3) calculus

4) periodontal pockets

5) everything includes

107. Which of the following indicators can be calculated after examination by using CPITN and CPI indexes?

1) hygienic condition of the oral cavity

2) prevalence of periodontal diseases+

3) thickness of dental plaque

4) treatment needs

5) all of the above

108. Which of the following indexes is used to diagnose the condition of periodontal tissues?

1) CPI+

2) Fedorova-Volodkina

3) PHP

4) DMF

5) all of the above

109. What parameters are recorded in determining the CPI index?

1) dental plaque, calculus, bleeding gums

2) dental plaque, bleeding gums, periodontal pocket

3) dental plaque, bleeding gums, calculus

4) calculus, periodontal pockets, tooth mobility

5) calculus, bleeding gums, periodontal pocket+

110. Which of the following signs registers the CPITN index?

1) dental plaque, calculus

2) bleeding, calculus

3) calculus, periodontal pockets

4) bleeding, calculus, periodontal pockets+

5) no right answer

111. Mark the wrong answer: **disclosing** agents can be in the form of

1. rinses;
2. tablets;
3. indicator liquid;
4. solutions for applying to teeth.
5. varnish +

112. Erythrosine stains dental plaque in

1. blue color
2. red color
3. green color
4. pink color+
5. black color

113. Which teeth are examined in the age of 3-4 years in carrying out a community periodontal index (CPI)?

1) 54, 52, 64, 72, 74, 84

2) 55, 51, 65, 71, 75, 85+

3) 55, 65, 75, 85

4) 51, 61, 71, 81

5) 55, 52, 65, 72, 75, 85

114. Which of the following is WHO recommended periodontal index?

1) PI of Russell

2) CPI+

3) PMA

4) PMA (Parma)

5) Fedorova-Volodkina

115. What special tool used in determining periodontal index recommended by the WHO?

1) graduated probe

2) ball end probe+

3) dental examination probe

4) excavator

5) fluorescent lamp

116. What position places the patient's head below the level of the heart.

1) Supine

2) Subsupine

3) Trendelenburg+

4) Upright

5) no correct answer

117. Municipal water fluoridation is:

1) individual prevention

2) group prevention

3) communal prevention +

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

118. The use of fluoridated milk in kindergarten is:

1) individual prevention

2) group prevention+

3) communal prevention

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

119.Using fluoridated milk at home is:

1) individual prevention +

2) group prevention

3) communal prevention

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

120.At the time of birth, the child's lower jaw is positioned relative to the upper one:

1) neutral

2) mesial

3) distal+

4) lateral

5) variable

121.In milk occlusion, the shape of the dentition corresponds to:

1) semicircle+

2) half-ellipse

3) parabola

4) trapezoids

5) rectangle

122.The Shape of the upper dental arch in permanent occlusion corresponds to:

1) semicircle

2. half-ellipse+

3) parabola

4) trapezoids

5) rectangle

123.The cause of diastema is:

1) gingivitis

2) shortened maxillary frena+

3) caries in the spot stage

4) enamel hypoplasia

5. crowding of teeth

124.Occlusion is a:

1) various closures of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws+

2) position of the lower jaw relative to the upper one in a state of relative physiological rest

3) various positions of the lower jaw relative to the upper one

4) the ratio of toothless jaws

5) the type of the bite

125.The change of teeth occurs in the age period from (years):

1) 3 to 6

2) 4 to 10

3) 6 to 12+

4) 8 to 14

5) 7 to 15

125. By the end of the first year of life, the child should have at least one set of teeth:

1) 4+

2) 6

3) 8

4) 10

5) 12

127.Mobility of 71, 81 teeth is a physiological sign in a child aged (years):

1) 3

2) 6+

3) 9

4) 12

5) is a pathology at any age

128.Time of eruption of the first deciduous molars

1. 9-13 months+

2) 16-22 months

3) 6-7 years

4) 11-12 years

5) 17-25 years

129.Time of eruption of the second deciduous molars

1) 9-13 months

2) 25-33 months+

3) 9-10 years

4) 11-12 years

5) 17-25 years

130.Time of eruption of the first permanent molars

1) 9-13 months

2) 25-33 months

3) 6-7 years+

4) 7-8 years

5) 11-12 years

131.Time of eruption of the second permanent molars

1) 25-33 months

2) 6-7 years

3) 11-12 years+

4) 17-25 years

5) 10- 11 years

132.Time of eruption of the first premolars

1)9-13 months

2)25-33 months

3)10-12 years

4)9-10 years+

5)11-12 years

133.Time of eruption of the second premolars

1) 16-22 months

2) 25-33 months

3) 10-12 years+

4) 13-15 years

5) 18-22 years

134.Time of eruption of the third molars

1)16-22 months

2)25-33 months

3)7-8 years

4)11-12 years

5)17-25 years+

135.The time of eruption of permanent canines

1)9-13 months

2)16-22 months

3)7-8 years

4)10-12 years+

5)13-14 years

136.The time of eruption of deciduous canines

1) 8-12 months

2) 9-13 months

3) 16-22 months+

4) 10-12 years

5) 9-10 years

137.Index PMA is:

1) hygiene index

2) gingivitis index

3) dental calculus index

4) lingual plaque index

5) periodontitis index

138. In what units is calculated prevalence of dental caries?

1) whole number

2)%+

3) ml

4) mg

5) points

139. In what units is calculated intensity of caries in one patient?

1) whole number+

2)%

3) ml

4) mg

5) points

140. The indicator of intensity of caries in adult is characterized by:

1) DMF+df

2) DMF+

3) DFf

4) DMF+dfs

5) dfs.

141. In which dentition DMF index is applied?

1) primary

2) mixed

3) permanent ;+

4) primary and mixed

5) permanent and mixed

142. In which dentition df index is applied?

1) primary+

2) mixed

3) permanent

4) primary and mixed

5) permanent and mixed

143. What parameter you should use, in case of insufficient prophylaxis and appearance of new decays, missing and filled teeth?

1) the intensity of caries

2) prevalence

3) increase of intensity of caries+

4) reduction of caries

5) no right answer

144. What index should be used in the calculations, if the child is 10 years old?

1) DMF

2) DMF+df+

3) dfs

4) DFs

5) no right answer

145. The main indices of caries are:

1) PMA, CPI, PI of Russell, CPITN

2) Fedorova-Volodkina, Silness-Loe

3) prevalence, intensity, reduction+

4) Greene–Vermillion, PMA

5) no correct answer

146. In which of the following hygienic indexes the coloring materials does not apply?

1) Fedorova-Volodkina

2) Greene–Vermillion

3) Navy

4) Silness-Loe+

5) Tureski

147. How many maximum points are used in Fedorov-Volodkin index?

1) four

2) three

3) five+

4) two

5) one

148. How many maximum points are used in Greene–Vermillion index?

1) four

2) three+

3) five

4) two

5) one

149. How many maximum points are used in Silness-Loe index?

1) four

2) three+

3) five

4) two

5) one

149. Fedorova-Volodkina index evaluates hygiene:

1. all teeth;
2. 1.6, 1.1, 2.6, 3.6, 3.1, 4.6
3. 12 teeth (incisors, canines)
4. 1.6, 1,2,2.4, 3.6, 3.2, 4.4
5. of the lower incisors and canines +

150. Silness-Loe index evaluates hygiene:

1) all teeth

2) 1.6, 1.1, 2.6, 3.6, 3.1, 4.6

3) 12 teeth (incisors, canines)

4) 1.6, 1,2,2.4, 3.6, 3.2, 4.4+

5) of the lower incisors and canines

151. In 3 years old children hygienic oral health is measured by index:

1) Fedorova-Volodkina+

2) Greene–Vermillion

3) Navy

4) Silness-Loe

5) df (s)

152. What parameter in plaque is studied by PHP index:

1) plaque pH

2) plaque microbiota

3) localization+

4) thickness

5) prevalence

153. Navy index evaluates hygiene:

1) all teeth;

2) 1.6, 1.1, 2.6, 3.6, 3.1, 4.6;

3) 12 teeth (incisors, canines) +

4) 1.6, 1,2,2.4, 3.6, 3.2, 4.4

5) of the lower incisors and canines

154. Fedorova-Volodkina Index is used to determine:

1) intensity of caries

2) dental plaque+

3) bleeding gums

4) dental calculus

5) prevalence of caries

155. Silness-Loe index is used to determine:

1) intensity of caries

2) dental plaque+

3) bleeding gums

4) dental calculus

5) prevalence of caries

156. Which index belongs to the second group, which evaluates the thickness of dental plaque?

1) PHP

2) Greene–Vermillion

3) Navy

4) Silness-Loe+

5) Turesky

157. O’Leary Plaque Index evaluates hygiene:

1) all teeth

2) 1.6, 1.1, 2.6, 3.6, 3.1, 4.6

3) 12 teeth (incisors, canines) +

4) 1.6, 1,2,2.4, 3.6, 3.2, 4.4

5) of the lower incisors and canines

158. Which aids are used for evaluating the hygienic index of Silness-Loe?

1) visually

2) ball end probe

3) standard dental probe+

4) coloring agents

5) fluorescent lamps

159. Greene–Vermillion index evaluates hygiene:

1) all teeth;

2) 1.6, 1.1, 2.6, 3.6, 3.1, 4.6; +

3) 12 teeth (incisors, canines)

4) 1.6, 1,2,2.4, 3.6, 3.2, 4.4

5) of the lower incisors and canines

160. OHI-S index evaluates hygiene:

1) all teeth;

2) 1.6, 1.1, 2.6, 3.6, 3.1, 4.6; +

3) 12 teeth (incisors, canines)

4) 1.6, 1,2,2.4, 3.6, 3.2, 4.4

5) of the lower incisors and canines

161. What index should be used in the calculations, if the child is 3 years old?

1) DMF;

2) DMF+df;

3) dfs;+

4) DFs;

5) no right answer.

162. DMF - is the index of:

1) intensity of caries of deciduous teeth;

2) intensity of caries of permanent teeth;+

3) intensity of tooth surfaces;

4) hygiene;

5) parodontal.

163. The intensity of dental caries in children under 3 years evaluates using index:

1) DMF;

2) dmf;+

3) df;

4) DMFs;

5) DMF and df.

164. The intensity of caries during the period of teeth change is measured by the index (mixed dentition);

1) DMFT

2) dmf

3) df

4) DMFS

5) DMF and df.+

165. Index DMFT is:

1) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth in one child+

2) the amount of decayed, missing and filled filled tooth surfaces in permanent teeth in one child

3) the amount of decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child

4) the amount of decayed and filled tooth surfaces in deciduous teeth in one child

5) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth and decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child

166. df index is:

1) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth in one child;+

2) the amount of decayed, missing and filled filled tooth surfaces in permanent teeth in one child;

3) the amount of decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child;+

4) the amount of decayed and filled tooth surfaces in deciduous teeth in one child;

5) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth and decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child.

167. DMF+df index is:

1) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth in one child;

2) the amount of decayed, missing and filled tooth surfaces in permanent teeth in one child;

3) the amount of decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child;

4) the amount of decayed and filled tooth surfaces in deciduous teeth in one child;

5) the amount of decayed, missing and filled permanent teeth and decayed and filled deciduous teeth in one child.+

168. What are the indexes that are used for primary dentition:

1) DMF

2) df, dmf, dfs+

3) DMF+df

4) DMFs

5) no right answer

169. What are the indexes that are used for mixed dentition:

1) DMFT

2) df, dmf, dfs

3) DMF+df+

4) DMFS;

5) no right answer

170. What are the indexes that are used for permanent dentition:

1) DMFT; DMFS+

2) df, dmf, dfs.

3) DMF+df

4) group DMF

5) no right answer

171. The group DMF index is:

1) the number of destroyed, missing and filled permanent teeth in one person

2) the average number of destroyed, missing and filled permanent teeth in a group of people+

3) changes in the intensity of caries over time

4) the percentage of people with dental caries

5) there is no correct answer

172. What index should be used in the calculation of caries of 15 years old child?

1) dmfs

2) DMF+

3) DMF+df

4) РМА

5) all answers are correct.

173. What is the prevalence of caries?

1) the number of destroyed, missing and filled permanent teeth in one person

2) the average number of destroyed, missing and filled permanent teeth in a group of people

3) changes in the intensity of caries over time

4) the percentage of people with dental caries;+

5) there is no correct answer

174. Free or marginal gingiva is:

1) border of the gingiva surrounding teeth like a collar+  
2) extends from the edge of the free/marginal gingiva (free gingival groove) to the mucogingival junction

3) space between two adjacent teeth apical to the contact area  
4) appear between teeth as wedge-shaped zones  
5) all answers are correct

175. Interdental gingiva is:

1) border of the gingiva surrounding teeth like a collar  
2) extends from the edge of the free/marginal gingiva (free gingival groove) to the mucogingival junction

3) space between two adjacent teeth apical to the contact area+  
4) defines the gingival sulcus

5) all answers are correct

176. Attached gingiva is:

1) border of the gingiva surrounding teeth like a collar  
2) extends from the edge of the free/marginal gingiva (free gingival groove) to the mucogingival junction +

3) space between two adjacent teeth apical to the contact area  
4) appear between teeth as wedge-shaped zones  
5) all answers are correct

177. What is the clinical depth that the gingival sulcus normally is?

1) 0.1 mm

2) 0.5 - 3 mm+

3) 5 mm

4) 6-7 mm

5) 10 mm

178. Free or marginal gingiva

1) unattached +

2) immovable

3) helps deal with masticatory forces

4) space between two adjacent teeth apical to the contact area

5) appear between teeth as wedge-shaped zones

179. Attached gingiva

1) defines the gingival sulcus

2) unattached

3) can insert periodontal probe

4) immovable +

5) appear between teeth as wedge-shaped zones

180. Interdental gingiva

1) defines the gingival sulcus

2) unattached

3) can insert periodontal probe

4) helps deal with masticatory forces

5) appear between teeth as wedge-shaped zones+

181.The largest modifiable risk factor for periodontal disease progression;

1)carious teeth,

2)acute periodontal injury,

3)infectious diseases,

4) fixed prosthetics

5)Smoking+

182. How many levels of caries intensity are determined by who

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5+

183.What percentage of prevalence of caries in 12 years old children, corresponds to the low level of intensity?

1. 0-15%
2. 0-30%+
3. 31-80%
4. 15-30%
5. no right answer

184.Which level of the prevalence of dental caries, the group of 12-year-olds children with the rate of 30% belongs?

1) very high

2) high

3) middle

4) low+

5) very low

185.Which level of the prevalence of dental caries, the group of 12-year-olds children with the rate of 50% belongs?

1) very high

2) high

3) middle+

4) low

5) very low

186.Which level of the prevalence of dental caries, the group of 12-year-olds children with the rate of 90% belongs?

1) very high

2) high+

3) middle

4) low

5)very low

187.At the epidemiological survey of 12-year-olds children of the city, according to WHO method, the index of intensity of caries (DMFT) was 1.1. Determine the level of intensity of dental caries.

1) very high

2) high

3) middle

4) low+

5) very low

189.At the epidemiological survey of 12-year-olds children of the city, according to WHO method, the index of intensity of caries (DMFT) was 7.1. Determine the level of intensity of dental caries.

1) very high +

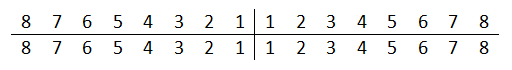
2) high

3) middle

4) low

5) very low

190.What is the system of description of the dental formula:



1) Aamerican System (Universal Numbering System, 1975 ADA)

2) Palmer (1891) System (System Zsigmondy’s cross)+

3) FDI- System - International Dental Federation

4) Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)

5) OHI-S index

191.What is the system of description of the dental formula:

6 V 4 III 2 1 | 1 2 III 4 V 6

6 V 4 III 2 1 | 1 2 III 4 V 6

1) American System (Universal Numbering System, 1975 ADA)

2) Palmer (1891) System (System Zsigmondy’s cross)+

3) FDI- System - International Dental Federation

4)  Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)

5) OHI-S index

192.What is the system of description of the dental formula:

zubnaja-formula6

1) American System (Universal Numbering System, 1975 ADA)

2) Palmer (1891) System (System Zsigmondy’s cross)+

3) FDI- System - International Dental Federation

4)  Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)

5) OHI-S index

193.What is the system of description of the dental formula:

5.5 5.4 5.3 5.2 5.1 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5

8.5 8.4 8.3 8.2 8.1 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5

1) American System (Universal Numbering System, 1975 ADA)

2) Palmer (1891) System (System Zsigmondy’s cross)

3) FDI- System - International Dental Federation+

4)  Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)

5) OHI-S index

194.What is the system of description of the dental formula:

1.8 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.2 1.1 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8

4.8 4.7 4.6 4.5 4.4 4.3 4.2 4.1 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8

1) American System (Universal Numbering System, 1975 ADA)

2) Palmer (1891) System (System Zsigmondy’s cross)

3) FDI- System - International Dental Federation+

4)  Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)

5) OHI-S index

195.What is the system of description of the dental formula:

ABCDI FGH I J

TSRQP ONMLK

1) American System (Universal Numbering System, 1975 ADA)+

2) Palmer (1891) System (System Zsigmondy’s cross)

3) FDI- System - International Dental Federation

4)  Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)

5) OHI-S index

196.What is the system of description of the dental formula:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17

1) American System (Universal Numbering System, 1975 ADA)+

2) Palmer (1891) System (System Zsigmondy’s cross)

3) FDI- System - International Dental Federation

4)  Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)

5) OHI-S index

197.What colorants are used to determine plaque ?

1. hematoxylin,
2. alcohol solution of iodine
3. fuchsin +
4. sodium monofluorophosphate
5. аll answers are correct

198.What colorants are used to determine plaque ?

1. chlorhexidine,
2. triclosan
3. alcohol solution of iodine,
4. erythrosine+
5. all answers are correct

199. What colorants are used to determine plaque ?

1. Schiller-Pisarev+
2. chlorhexidine,
3. triclosan
4. alcohol solution of iodine fuchsin
5. аll answers are correct

200. What colorants are used to detect gum inflammation?

1. methylene blue
2. Schiller-Pisarev  +
3. hematoxylin,
4. erythrosin
5. аll answers are correct