5 СЕМЕСТР

1. What measures are included in the first phase of active forms of health education?

1) interviews and speeches to parents

2) discussions and seminars with the teaching staff of child care and health care workers who carry out prevention+

3) health talks and lessons for children

4) making sanitary bulletins

5) publication of scientific and popular literature

2. With children 2-3 years sanitary-educational work is based:

) using game elements+

2) demonstration of sanitary bulletins

3) basing on lectures

4) basing on demonstration of stained glass

5) basing on demonstrating videos

3. When carrying out health care, is important to pay attention for:

1) relationship of oral diseases and general health

2) value of food

3) hygienic education

4) prevention of oral diseases

5) all answers are correct+

4. What measures are included to the second phase of active forms of health education?

1) interviews and speeches to parents+

2) discussions and seminars with the teaching staff of child care and health care workers who carry out prevention

3) health talks and lessons for children

4) making sanitary bulletins

5) publication of scientific and popular literature

5. The methods of dental education, that include indirect patient education are called:

1) passive+

2) individual

3) active

4) group

5) mass

6. The methods of dental education, that include direct patient education are called:

1) passive

2) individual

3) active+

4) group

5) mass

7. Communication is:

1) inner driving force that prompts an individual to act to satisfy a need or desire or to accomplish a particular goal

2) manner in which an individual acts or performs

3) verbal or nonverbal interaction or interchange+

4) the provision of oral health information to people in such a way that they can apply it in everyday living

5) combination of learning opportunities planned to facilitate and reinforce voluntary behavior conducive to the health of the individual or group

. Which elements form the principles of hygienic education?

1) complexity (сomprehensiveness)

2) systematic (сonsistency and continuity)

3) differentiation of forms

4) 1 and 2

5) all answers are correct+

9. Dental health education is:

1) inner driving force that prompts an individual to act to satisfy a need or desire or to accomplish a particular goal

2) manner in which an individual acts or performs.

3) verbal or nonverbal interaction or interchange;

4) the provision of oral health information to people in such a way that they can apply it in everyday living+

5) combination of learning opportunities planned to facilitate and reinforce voluntary behavior conducive to the health of the individual or group.

10. Health education is:

1) inner driving force that prompts an individual to act to satisfy a need or desire or to accomplish a particular goal

2) manner in which an individual acts or performs

3) verbal or nonverbal interaction or interchange

4) the provision of oral health information to people in such a way that they can apply it in everyday living

5) combination of learning opportunities planned to facilitate and reinforce voluntary behavior conducive to the health of the individual or group+

11. Behavior is:

1) inner driving force that prompts an individual to act to satisfy a need or desire or to accomplish a particular goal

2) manner in which an individual acts or performs +

3) verbal or nonverbal interaction or interchange

4) the provision of oral health information to people in such a way that they can apply it in everyday living

5) combination of learning opportunities planned to facilitate and reinforce voluntary behavior conducive to the health of the individual or group

12. What organizational forms are divided into sanitary and educational work?

1) Mass, group, individual+

2) passive

3) Active

4) etiotropic and pathogenetic

5) endogenous and exogenous

13.Hygiene lessons at school is:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention+

3) individual prevention

4) municipal prevention

5) local prevention

14.Sealing fissures is:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention

3) individual prevention+

4) municipal prevention

5) communal prevention

15.Hygiene lessons in kindergartena:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention+

3) individual prevention

4) municipal prevention

5) local prevention

16.Professional oral hygiene is:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention

3) individual prevention+

4) municipal prevention

5) communal prevention

17. Fluoridation of teeth is:

1) communal prevention

2) group prevention

3) individual prevention+

4) municipal prevention

5) communal prevention

18. The use of fluoridated milk in kindergarten is:

1) individual prevention

2) group prevention+

3) communal prevention

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

19.Using fluoridated milk at home is:

1) individual prevention +

2) group prevention

3) communal prevention

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

20. Municipal water fluoridation is:

1) individual prevention

2) group prevention

3) communal prevention +

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

21. The use of fluoridated salt in restaurants, cafes, bakeries is:

1) Individual prevention

2) Group prevention

3) Communal prevention +

4) Secondary prevention

5) Еxogenous prevention

22.Advertising a healthy lifestyle on television is:

1) individual prevention

2) group prevention

3) communal prevention +

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

23.Еhe use of fluoride is a specific prevention non-specific (heterospecific) prevention

1) individual prevention

2) group prevention

3) communal prevention +

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

24.The use of fluoride varnish is exogenous endogenous prevention prevention

1) individual prevention

2) group prevention

3) communal prevention +

4) secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

25.The doctor's prescription of sodium fluoride tablets to a child with acute caries is:

1) individual prevention

2. group prevention

3. communal prevention

4. secondary prevention

5) exogenous prevention

26.What methods relate to the active forms of hygiene education ?

1. non-fiction literature
2. articles, posters billboard
3. мaking sanitary bulletins, exhibitions
4. science fiction movies about healthy lifestyle
5. health lessons, interviews+

27.What methods relate to the active forms of hygiene education ?

1. games, lectures reports about healthy lifestyle, +
2. non-fiction literature
3. articles, posters billboard
4. мaking sanitary bulletins, exhibitions
5. science fiction movies about healthy lifestyle

28.The content of sodium fluoride (mg/l) in fluorinated milk is:

1. 0.5
2. 1.0
3. 1.5
4. 2.5 +
5. 6.0

29. Children should take sodium fluoride tablets 1) for 1 month 3-4 times a year

2) 1 tablet per week

3) only in winter

4) every day 200-250 days a year+

5) for 1 month 2 times a year

30. Motivation is:

1) inner driving force that prompts an individual to act to satisfy a need or desire or to accomplish a particular goal+

2) manner in which an individual acts or performs.

3) verbal or nonverbal interaction or interchange;

4) the provision of oral health information to people in such a way that they can apply it in everyday living.

5) combination of learning opportunities planned to facilitate and reinforce voluntary behavior conducive to the health of the individual or group.

31.The concentration of fluoride in water in local fluorination plants in schools is (mg / l):

1. 0.5-1
2. 2-3+
3. 4-5
4. 8-10
5. 12-15

32. If the optimal dose of fluoride enter the teeth before eruption, then:

1) there is dental fluorosis

2) hydroxyl groups in hydroxyapatite crystals is replaced by fluoride ions to form a fluorine apatite+

3) sodium fluoride is formed in enamel

4) fissures become more deep and narrowed

5) enamel becomes more soluble

33. How to carry out the first lesson in school properly?

1) devote the lesson to oral care products

2) explain to children the need in oral hygiene, when and why we must visit a dentist+

3) devote the lesson to practical learning about oral care

4) to introduce children with the methods of oral hygiene control

5)devote a lesson to dental anomalies

34. What foods are used for fluoride prophylaxis:

1) drinking water

2) milk

3) salt

4) tea

5) all of the above+

35. Fluoridation of milk for tooth decay prevention is the most rational to use in children aged (years):

1) from 1 to 3

2) from 3 to 12+

3) from 6 to 15

4) from 7 to 16

5) after 18 years

36. The optimal concentration of fluoride in drinking water in areas with a temperate climate is (mg / l):

1) 0,5

2) 0,8+

3) 2,0

4) 1,2

5) 3,0

37. Indications for the systemic methods of fluoride prophylaxis is/are:

1) poor oral hygiene

2) low content of fluoride in drinking water+

3) hereditary disorders of development of enamel and dentin

4) if child had infectious diseases in the first year of life

5) a high level of intensity of caries in 12-year-olds in the region+

38. Endogenous fluoride prophylaxis methods are:

1) milk fluoridation

2) fluorinated salt.

3) use of fluoride tablets

4) fluorinated bottled water

5) all of the above+

39. In areas where the fluoride content in drinking water is less than half of the optimal dose, the most effective method of fluoride prophylaxis is to use:

1) sodium fluoride tablets+

2) mouthrinses containing fluoride

3) toothpastes containing fluoride

4) toothpastes with hydroxyapatites.

5) dental floss with sodium fluoride

40. With adult patients, dental education is carried out in the form of:

1. group sessions
2. lectures and conversations+
3. quiz
4. games
5. tests

41. Endogenous fluoride prophylaxis methods are:

1) milk fluoridation

2) water fluoridation

3) Use of fluoride tablets

4) fluorinated bottled water

5) all of the above+

42. What foods are used for fluoride prophylaxis:

1) drinking water

2) milk

3) salt

4) seafood

5) all of the above+

43. Fluoride prophylaxis methods:

1) tooth brushing with fluoride toothpastes

2) use of fluoride tablets

3) mouth rinsing with solutions of sodium fluoride

4) use of fluorinated milk

5) all of the above+

44. The optimal concentration of fluoride in drinking water is:

1) 0,5 - 1,0 mg/l

2) 0,7 - 1,3 mg/l

3) 0,8 - 1,2 mg/l+

4) 1,0 - 1,2 mg/l

5) 1,0 - 1,5 mg/l

45. How to carry out the first lesson in school properly?

1) It is advisable to talk about the structure, function and meaning of teeth in peoples life+

2) Devote the lesson to oral care products

3) Devote the lesson to practical learning about oral care

4) To introduce children with the methods of oral hygiene control

5) devote a lesson to dental anomalies

46. The optimal concentration of fluoride in fluoridated salt is:

1) 200-500 mg/kg+

2) 0,8 - 1,2 mg/l

3) 1 mg/kg

4) 10 g/kg

5) 100 g/kg

47. How to carry out the first lesson in school properly?

1) devote the lesson to oral care products

2) explain causes of dental diseases+

3) devote the lesson to practical learning about oral care

4) to introduce children with the methods of oral hygiene control

5) devote a lesson to dental anomalies

48. In carrying out health education should pay attention to:

1) the relationship of oral diseases and general health

2) the value of food

3) hygienic education

4) prevention of oral diseases

5) all of the above+

49. Passive forms of health education are:

1) health lessons,

2) stands, posters+

3) health interview

4) lectures,

5) all answers are correct

50. Passive forms of health education are:

1) health lessons,

2) publication of scientific and popular literature+

3) health interview

4) lectures,

5) all answers are correct

51.The causes of toothbrush abrasion

1. toothbrush abrasion
2. high abrasive toothpastes
3. brush bristles that are too firm
4. incorrect brushing methods
5. all answers are correct +

52.Smith toothbrush technique is:

1) a physiologic technique that follows the pattern that masticated (chewed) food follows+

2) bristles directed toward the occlusal plane use with circulatory stroke

3) bristles aimed at a 90 degree angle to the tooth use a vertical stroke

4) bristles aimed into the sulcus use vibratory strokes

5) bristles angled 90 degrees to tooth surface use a large circular stroke

53. The main areas of health education directed to prevent dental diseases, is to solve the following problems:

1) learning the proper oral care

2) limiting carbohydrate intake

3) prevention of bad habits

4) educating the children conscious attitude to dental treatment

5)all answers are correct +

54.Charters toothbrushing method is:

1) a physiologic technique that follows the pattern that masticated (chewed) food follows

2) bristles directed toward the occlusal plane use with circulatory stroke+

3) bristles aimed at a 90 degree angle to the tooth use a vertical stroke

4) bristles aimed into the sulcus use vibratory strokes

5) bristles angled 90 degrees to tooth surface use a large circular stroke

55. The purpose of medical education is to:

1) promote medical knowledge about a healthy lifestyle+

2) study the prevalence of dental diseases

3) treatment of diseases

4) evaluating the effectiveness of prevention programs

5)all answers are correct

56.Providing the population with cognitive opportunities for self-assessment and development of rules of oral hygiene, motivation and formation of useful habits for maintaining dental health is:

1. dental education+
2. surveys of the population
3. primary prevention of dental diseases
4. situational analysis
5. professional hygiene

57.An active method of dental education is:

1. publication of popular science literature
2. exhibitions of hygiene of the oral cavity
3. training on the oral hygiene in the group of kindergarten+
4. TV advertising
5. publication of advertising booklets for oral hygiene products.

58. Stages of habit development

1. information, practice skill, habit, knowledge
2. knowledge, skill, information, habit, practice
3. information, knowledge, skill, practice, habit +
4. practice knowledge, skill, information, habit
5. information, knowledge, habit, practice skill

59.The survey evaluates:

1) the level of knowledge of the population about the prevention of dental diseases +

2) Hygienic condition of the oral cavity of patients

3) Quality of dental care to the population  
 4) Prevalence of dental diseases

5) The quality and hygiene of the oral cavity

60. Which of the following is a passive form of hygiene training.

1)"Health lesson" at school

2) conversation with the patient at the dentist's appointment

3) teaching oral hygiene in kindergarten

4) lectures on prevention of dental diseases

5) TV advertising+

61. Objective assessment of the effectiveness of dental education is carried out by:

1) determining the hygiene index of patients

2) the results of the survey of the population+

3) number of dental institutions

4) the number of dental fillings

5) quantity and quality of TV advertising of oral hygiene products

62. For effective prevention of dental diseases in children, it is necessary to conduct the first preventive examination at the age of:

1) 2 months

2) 6 months+

3) 1 year

4) 3 years

5) 5 years

63. Сhildren and adults should come to the preventive check-up at least once:

1) 1 time per month

2) 2 times a year+

3) 1 time a year

4) 1 time in 2 years

5) only in the presence of dental diseases

64. Hygienic education of children in kindergarten is carried out in the form of:

1) games+

2) lessons

3) conversations

4) lectures

5) ads (advertisement)

65Hygiene education of primary school children is carried out in the form of:

1) games

2) hygiene lessons+

3) conversations

4) popular scientific lectures

5) advertising.

66. Hygiene education of high school students in the school is carried out in the form of:

1) games

2) hygiene lessons

3) conversations

4) popular scientific lectures+

5) advertising

67. Conversations with a patient on oral hygiene at a dental appointment is a form of dental education:

1) individual+

2) group

3) mass

4) population

5) comprehensive

68. TV advertising of oral hygiene products is a form of dental education:

1) individual

2) group

3) mass+

4) regional

5) comprehensive

69.The goal of dental education is to:

1) study of dental morbidity in the population

2) identification of risk factors for dental diseases

3) identification of risk groups for dental diseases among the population

4) determination of the level of oral hygiene among different population groups

5) motivation of the population to maintain dental health+

70.The practical stage of dental education is:

1. knowledge
2. information
3. persuasion
4. skill+
5. all of the above

71. What to do to find out the level of hygienic knowledge of the population on the prevention of dental diseases

1) the examination of the oral cavity

2) training in oral hygiene rules

3) the survey

4) promotion of hygiene

5) lectures on prevention of dental diseases

72. What will help visually-oriented children most when teaching oral hygiene rules:

1) colorfully designed manuals+

2) detailed explanation of the material

3) thorough training of skills on models and in the oral cavity

4) compilation of puzzles and logical tasks

5) the presence of parents

73. What will most help auditory-oriented children to effectively learn the rules of oral hygiene:

1) colorfully designed manuals

2) detailed explanation of the material +

3) thorough training of skills on models and in the oral cavity

4) a compilation of puzzles and logical tasks

5) presence of parents

74. What will most help kinesthetically-oriented children to learn the most effective rules of oral hygiene

1) colorfully designed manuals

2) detailed explanation of the material

3) thorough training of skills on models and in the oral cavity+

4) a compilation of puzzles and logical tasks

5) the presence of parents

75. At what age parents should start brushing child’s teeth?

1) 1 year

2) 2 years

3) 3 years

4) after the eruption+

5) after eruption of temporary incisors

76. The method of brushing teeth, which aims to distribute dentition into segments and consistent brushing of each segment, starting from the upper right posterior teeth, called as method of:

1) circle by Foness

2) Stillman

3) Bass

4) standard Pakhomov+

5) Charter

77. What kind of toothbrush recommended for children under 3 years:

1) very soft+

2) soft

3) medium

4) hard

5) very hard

78. Basic requirements for toothbrushes are:

1) natural bristles

2) synthetic fibers+

3) the presence of indicator bristles

4) the size of tooth brush head – 1-1,5 tooth

5) straight handle

79. The size of toothbrush head for adults should not exceed (mm):

1) 10

2) 20

3) 30+

4) 40

5) 50

80. The toothbrush needs to be changed every :

1) 1 month

2) 3 months+

3) 6 months

4) 8 months

5) 12 months

81. Toothpicks are most appropriate to use for removal:

1) dental plaque from smooth surfaces of teeth

2) dental plaque from teeth contact surfaces

3) food debris from interdental spaces+

4) calculus

5) dental plaque from cervical areas of teeth

82.One of the practical training methods is

1. Maslow's hierarchy of needs
2. L. Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance
3. Learning Ladder
4. Douglas McGregor's theory of motivation.
5. a model of TELL-SHOW-DO+

83. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques has been developed by Pakhomov?

1) rotation brush technique

2) circular

3) physiological

4) standard+

5) non-standard

84. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques is/are recommended only for adults?

1) Fone`s

2) Stillman`s

3) Charter`s

4) Bass+

5) Smith-Bell`s

85. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques known as "from red to white" technique - from gum to the tooth?

1) Bass

2) Smith-Bell`s

3) Feite

4) Leonard`s+

5) Charter`s

86. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques do not prescribe for patients with periodontal diseases?

1) Fone`s+

2) Stillman`s

3) Charter`s

4) Bass

5) Smith-Bell`s

87. Which of the following brushing techniques is/are used for cleaning teeth in patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases?

) Fone`s

2) Stillman`s

3) Charter`s+

4) Bass

5) Smith-Bell`s

88.Leonard method is:

1) a physiologic technique that follows the pattern that masticated (chewed) food follows+

2) bristles directed toward the occlusal plane use with circulatory stroke

3) bristles aimed at a 90 degree angle to the tooth use a vertical stroke +

4) bristles aimed into the sulcus use vibratory strokes

5) bristles angled 90 degrees to tooth surface use a large circular stroke

89. Chronic daily toxic dose of fluorides is:

1)32.0 mg / kg (2-5 g)

2)0.9-1.5 mg/l

3)4 mg / l (0.2 mg / kg) (daily) +

4)5.0 mg / kg

5)0.2-0.5 mg/l

90. Which method best visualizes the effectiveness of brushing a patient's teeth?

1) using mirrors

2) using of coloring materials+

3) using X-ray

4) using probe

5) laboratory indicators

91. How many degrees of stiffness of the toothbrush bristles are exist?

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

4) 4

5) 5+

92. Which of the following hygiene products can be used for brushing teeth, if the child is 6 months?

1) a manual toothbrush with soft bristles

2) dental brush-ring

3) silicone finger-toothbrush+

4) none of the following

5) interdental brush

93. What abrasivity value should have toothpastes for children?

1) not more than 100 RDA

2) not more than 120 RDA

3) not more than 80 RDA

4) not more than 50 RDA+

5) not more than 60 RDA

94.Most fluorides are detected:

1) in the soil layer (topsoil)

2) in mountains+

3) in atmospheric air

4) in sea water

5) in fresh water

95. What RDA value should have toothpastes for adults?

1) not more than 100+

2) not more than 120

3) not more than 80

4) not more than 50

5) not more than 60

96. Bass method is:

1) a physiologic technique that follows the pattern that masticated (chewed) food follows+

2) bristles directed toward the occlusal plane use with circulatory stroke

3) bristles aimed at a 90 degree angle to the tooth use a vertical stroke

4) bristles aimed into the sulcus use vibratory strokes +

5) bristles angled 90 degrees to tooth surface use a large circular stroke

97.Fones method

1) a physiologic technique that follows the pattern that masticated (chewed) food follows

2) bristles directed toward the occlusal plane use with circulatory stroke

3) bristles aimed at a 90 degree angle to the tooth use a vertical stroke

4) bristles aimed into the sulcus use vibratory strokes

5) bristles angled 90 degrees to tooth surface use a large circular stroke +

98.Stillman method is;

1) a physiologic technique that follows the pattern that masticated (chewed) food follows+

2) bristles directed toward the occlusal plane use with circulatory stroke

3) bristles aimed at a 90 degree angle to the tooth use a vertical stroke

4) bristles aimed into the sulcus use vibratory strokes

5) bristles are partly on gingiva & cervical part of tooth use a vibratory stroke that stimulates gingiva+

99. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques actually don`t exist?

1) non-standard+

2) Stillman`s

3) Charter`s

4) Smith-Bell`s

5) Leonard`s

99. What dental cleaning technique does not start from the gum to the crown of the tooth?

1) Fone`s+

2) Stillman`s

3) Charter`s

4) Bass

5) Leonard`s

100. Acute toxic dose of fluorides is:

1)32.0 mg / kg (2-5 g)

2)0.9-1.5 mg/l

3)4 mg / l (0.2 mg / kg) (daily)

4)5.0 mg / kg+

5)0.2-0.5 mg/l

101. Which of the following hygiene products can be used for brushing teeth, if the child is 12 months?

1) electric brush

2) ion brush

3) silicone finger-toothbrush+

4) single-tuft Brush

5) interdental brush

102.Which of the following hygiene products can be used for brushing teeth, if the child is 12 months?

1) electric brush

2) ion brush

3) manual toothbrush with extra-soft bristles+

4) travel toothbrush

5) interdental brush

103.What can be used for oral hygiene of a child 1-3 years old

1) teething toys

2) silicone toothbrushes

3) toothwipes

4) baby toothbrush

5) all of the above+

104.What can be used for oral hygiene of a child 1-3 years old

1. Toothpaste: fluoride 250 ppm,
2. Teething gels
3. remineralizing gels with calcium.
4. toothpaste with calcium
5. all of the above+

105. During what time period is advisable to use chewing gum after a meal, in (minutes)?

1) 1-5

2) 5-10

3) 10-15+

4) 15-20

5) 20-30

106. What negative effect causes a chewing gum to a human body, if it used incorrectly?

1) increased salivation

2) neutralization of dental plaque acids

3) increased secretion of gastric juice+

4) normalization of sucrose clearance from saliva

5) mechanical cleaning of the oral cavity

107. To children of two years is given an advantage in teeth cleaning:

1) dental powder

2) toothpastes chalk based

3) gel toothpastes+

4) whitening toothpaste

5) paste with antiseptics

108. At what age parents should start brushing child’s teeth?

1) 1 year

2) 2 years

3) 3 years

4) after eruption of the first tooth+

5) tooth after eruption of molars

109. The method of brushing teeth, which aims to distribute dentition into segments and consistent brushing of each segment, starting from the upper right posterior teeth, called as method of:

1) circle by Foness

2) Stillman

3) Bass

4) Standard Pakhomov+

5) Charter

110. What kind of toothbrush recommended for children after 3 years:

1) very soft

2) soft+

3) medium

4) hard

5) very hard

111. A. Maslow's pyramid of needs is as follows:

1) physiological, safety, belonging and love, social needs or esteem, [self-actualization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-actualization) +

2) social needs or esteem, physiological, safety, [self-actualization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-actualization), belonging and love

3) safety, physiological, belonging and love, social needs or esteem, [self-actualization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-actualization)

4) physiological, belonging and love, safety, [self-actualization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-actualization), social needs or esteem

5) physiological, social needs or esteem, belonging and love, [self-actualization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-actualization), safety

112. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques is/are recommended only for adults?

1) Fone`s

2) Martaller

3) Charter`s

4) Bass+

5) KAI

113.He developed the theory of hierarchy of human needs

1. Abraham Maslow+
2. Douglas McGregor's theory
3. L. Festinger's theory
4. Donald Trump.
5. not named

114. Which of the following tooth brushing techniques do not prescribe for patients with periodontal diseases?

1) Fone`s+

2) Stillman`s

3) Charter`s

4) Bass

5) Smith-Bell`s

115.The absorption of fluorides by the human body is

1) 100%

2) 70%+

3) 30%

4) 5%

5) 1%

116.The concentration of fluorides is higher:

1) in enamel of bumps and cutting edge+

2) in the enamel of the neck of the teeth

3) in the fissure of the teeth

4) In cement

5) the Same everywhere

117.The main source of fluoride intake in the human body is:

1) food products

2) drinking water+

3) the air

4) medications

5) vitamins

118. Which of the following hygiene products can be used for brushing teeth, if the child is 6 months?

1) а manual toothbrush with soft bristles

2) dental brush-ring

3)silicone finger-toothbrush+

4) none of the following

5) interdental brush

119. Toothpastes with a high index of abrasiveness (RDA=200) should be used:

1) every day, morning and evening

2) every day in the morning

3) 1-2 times a week+

4) 2-3 times a month

5) 1 every six months

120. Toothpaste with low abrasiveness (RDA=50) intended for use:

1) patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases

2) persons who abuse tobacco

3) patients with hypersensitivity of hard tissues of teeth+

4) patients with bracket systems

5) the bulk of the population

121.The optimal concentration of fluoride in drinking water in areas with cold climates is (mg / l):

1) 0.8

2) 1.2+

3) 1,0

4) 1,5

5) 2,0

122.Simultaneous use of two endogenous methods of fluoride prevention of dental caries:

1) impossible

2) it is possible if the fluoride content in drinking water is less than half of the optimal dose

3) it is possible if the fluoride content in drinking water is suboptimal

4) it is possible if the fluoride content in drinking water is optimal

5) it is possible if the fluoride content in drinking water is more than optimal

123. What is NOT recommended in the patient's hygiene in the presence of implants

during the rehabilitation period (10-14 days after implantation).

1) toothbrush-Sulcus, Sensitive, minimal pressure

2) toothpaste with antiseptics

3) toothpaste with fluoride+

4) rinse aid with the same antiseptic as in toothpaste

5) toothpaste with oxygen

124.What is NOT recommended in the patient's hygiene in the presence of implants after complete healing

1) toothpaste with antiseptics

2) toothpaste with fluoride

3) alcohol-based rinses+

4) electric toothbrushes

5) interdental brushes

125.What is NOT recommended in the presence of hyposalivation:

1. chewing gum
2. water or artificial saliva (base carboxymethylcellulose or mucin,)
3. toothpastes with saliva enzymes, xylitol
4. elixirs, tinctures+
5. gels with fluorides for home use

126. What is NOT recommended in the hygiene of patients using removable plastic:

1) orthopedic prostheses:

2) toothbrush for dentures Dancer

3)"Smokers" toothpastes+

4) ready-made and concentrated rinses,

5) ultrasonic devices for prostheses

6) boxes for sterilization and storage of prostheses

127. What kind of toothbrush bristles (stiffness) is recommended for cleaning the oral mucosa with complete adentia?

1) medium hardness

2) soft

3) hard

4) very hard

5) very soft(+)

128. Which method of hygiene education has the following characteristics: availability of technical means, social significance of information, mass audience, multi-channel and choice of communication tools.

1. health education for the family
2. hygienic education of the patient at the doctor's appointment
3. health education for kindergarten groups
4. hygiene lessons at school
5. mass communication+

129. What form of health education is characterized by the following features: lack of communication between the hygienist and patients, lack of individual approach.

1. health education for the family.
2. hygienic education of the patient at the doctor's appointment.
3. health education for kindergarten groups.
4. hygiene lessons at school
5. mass communication+

130. What form of health education is characterized by the following characteristics: a small number of people involved in hygiene education, direct communication between the hygienist and the patient, individual approach.

1. hygienic education of the patient at the doctor's appointment. +
2. TV program about dental hygiene
3. mass communication.
4. popular science magazine about the hygiene of the mouth.
5. distribution of information booklets and toothpastes to schoolchildren

130. What form of health education is characterized by the following characteristics: a small number of people involved in hygiene education, direct communication between the hygienist and the patient, individual approach.

1. hygienic education of the patient at the doctor's appointment. +
2. health education for kindergarten groups.
3. hygiene lessons at school
4. mass communication.
5. distribution of information booklets and toothpastes to schoolchildren

131. The foundation of health education work is:

1) learning the proper oral care+

2) dental prosthetics

3) fluoride prevention

4) professional hygiene

5) dental treatment

132. How can we evaluate the effectiveness of hygiene education of a hygienist (dentist)?

1) determine the prevalence of dental caries

2) determining the intensity of caries

3) questioning the population about hygiene knowledge+

4) determining the reduction of caries

5) reducing the number of visits to the dentist

133. How can we evaluate the effectiveness of hygiene education of a hygienist (dentist).

1) determine the prevalence of dental caries

2) determining the intensity of caries

3) improvement of the hygiene index+

4) determining the reduction of caries

5) reducing the number of visits to the dentist

134.The optimal dose of fluoride is:

1)32.0 mg / kg (2-5 g)

2)0.9-1.5 mg/l

3)4 mg / l (0.2 mg / kg) (daily)

4)5.0 mg / kg+

5)0.2-0.5 mg/l

135.The student remembers the most information when he:

1. listens to a lecture
2. teaches others+
3. reads
4. trains practical skills
5. watches a video

136.Electric toothbrushes can be used:

1. from 2 years old,
2. from 4 years old +
3. from 6 years old
4. from 12 years old
5. only for adults

137.The student remembers information THE WORST when he:

1. listens to a lecture+
2. teaches others
3. reads
4. trains practical skills
5. watches videos

138.A child of 3-4 years can use:

1. waxed floss
2. floss threader
3. floss holder+
4. superfloss
5. can not use dental floss

139.Parents (hygienist) teach a child to hold a toothbrush at the age:

1. 1-2 years +
2. 2 years
3. 4 years
4. 6-7 years
5. 12 year

140.Parents (hygienist) teach a child to make horizontal movements at the age of:

1) from 1-2 years old

2) from 2 years old+

3) from 4 years old

4) from 6-7 years old

5) from 12 year old

141.Parents (hygienist) teach a child to make circular movements at the age of:

1) from 1-2 years old

2) from 2 years old+

3) from 4 years old

4) from 6-7 years old

5) from 12 year old

142.Mouthwashes can be used from age:

1) from 2 years old

2) from 4 years old

3) from 6 years old+

4) from 10 years old

5) from 12 year old

143.Оral irrigators can be used from age:

1) from 2 years old

2) from 4 years old

3) from 6 years old+

4) from 10 years old

5) from 12 year old

144.Toothpicks can be used from age:

1) from 2 years old

2) from 4 years old

3) from 6 years old+

4) from 10 years old

5) from 12 year old

145.Interdental brushes can be used from age:

1) from 2 years old

2) from 4 years old

3) from 6 years old+

4) from 10 years old

5) from 12 year old

146.Tools for cleaning the tongue can be used from age:

1) from 2 years old

2) from 4 years old

3) from 6 years old+

4) from 10 years old

5) from 12 year old

147.At what age can I use floss without a holder (under the supervision of parents)?

1) from 2 years old

2) from 4 years old

3) from 6 years old +

4) from 9-10 years old

5) from 12 year old

148.At what age can I use floss without parental supervision (independently)

1) from 2 years old

2) from 4 years old

3) from 6 years old +

4) from 9-10 years old

5) from 12 year old

149.Junior (teens) toothbrushes are recommended from age:

1) from 0 years old

2) from 3 years old

3) from 6 years old +

4) from 9-10 years old

5) from 12 year old

150.Junior (teens) toothpastes are recommended from age:

1) from 2 years old

2) from 3 years old

3) from 6 years old +

4) from 9-10 years old

5) from 12 year old

151. Kids toothbrushes are recommended from age:

1) from 0 years old

2) from 3 years old+

3) from 6 years old

4) from 9-10 years old

5) from 12 year old

152.Kids toothpastes are recommended from age:

1) from 2 years old

2) from 3 years old+

3) from 6 years old

4) from 9-10 years old

5) from 12 year old

153.Baby toothpastes contain (usually) fluoride concentrations

1. 250 ppm+
2. 500 ppm
3. 900-1000 ppm
4. 2800 ppm
5. 5000 ppm

154.Kids toothpastes contain (usually) fluoride concentrations

1. 250 ppm
2. 500 ppm+
3. 900-1000 ppm
4. 2800 ppm
5. 5000 ppm

155.Junior (teens) toothpastes contain (usually) fluoride concentrations

1. 250 ppm
2. 500 ppm
3. 900-1000 ppm+
4. 1500 ppm
5. 2800 ppm

156.Toothpaste with a fluoride concentration of 2800 ppm is indicated from age:

1) from 6 years old

2) from 10-12 years old+

3) from 16 years old

4) adults only

5) nobody

157.Toothpaste with a fluoride concentration of 5000 ppm is indicated from age:

1) from 6 years old

2) from 10-12 years old

3) from 16 years old +

4) adults only

5) nobody

158.Indications for the use of pastes with a concentration of 2800-5000?

1. patients with active caries+
2. patients with gum disease
3. patients with inactive (chronic) caries,
4. can be used by everyone
5. nobody

159.What rinses are contraindicated for children?

1. with chlorhexidine
2. with triclosan
3. with herbs
4. with alcohol
5. with sodium fluoride

160.What rinses are contraindicated for pregnant women?

1) with chlorhexidine

2) with triclosan

3) with herbs

4) with alcohol+

5) with sodium fluoride

161.What rinses are contraindicated for alcoholics?

1) with chlorhexidine

2) with triclosan

3) with herbs

4) with alcohol

5) with sodium fluoride

162.What hygiene products can be used from the age of 6?

1) remineralizing gels

2) alcohol - free rinses,

3)sugar-free chewing gums

4) colorant for detection of dental plaque at home

5) all of the above+

163.What hygiene items can be used from 6-7 years old

1. tools for cleaning the tongue
2. Toothpicks,
3. interdental brushes,
4. oral irrigators
5. all of the above+

164. Which of the following items are for interdental hygiene?

1) toothwipes

2) dental floss+

3) toothbrush

4) toothpaste

5) tongue cleaner

165. Which of the following items are for interdental hygiene?

1) interdental brush

2) dental floss

3) toothpicks

4) superfloss

5) all of the above+

166. Which of the following items are for interdental hygiene?

1) silicone fingertip toothbrush

2) toothpicks+

3) denture brushes

4) teething toys

5) tongue tapes

167. Which of the following items are for interdental hygiene?

1) interdental brush+

2) travel Toothbrush

3)sulcus- brush

4)orthodontic Bilevel Toothbrush.

5) tongue cleaner

168. Which of the following items are for interdental hygiene?

1) tooth powder

2) single-Tuft Brushes +

3) sulcus- brush

4) orthodontic Bilevel Toothbrush.

5) tongue gels

169.Fluorides are excreted from the human body mainly with

1) with urine+

2) with exhaled air

3) the Epidermis

4) breast milk

5) in the faeces (excrement)

170. In case of halitosis (bad breath), it is necessary to include in oral hygiene:

1. dental powder.
2. toothpaste with a high abrasive.
3. tongue care+
4. remineralizing gels
5. interdental brush

171. What is a Denture brush:

1. single-stick toothbrush
2. brush with replaceable head
3. brush for cleaning the prosthesis +
4. brush with 6-7 bundles in the head
5. bristles in 2 rows

172. What is the function of the floss threaders

1. for insertion of the floss under the orthodontic arch and prosthesis.+
2. to improve irrigation
3. for storing floss
4. for cleaning the removable prosthesis
5. for cleaning the interdental space

173.The most intensive inclusion of fluoride in the hard tissues of the tooth occurs

1) in adolescence

2) In the first year after eruption of the tooth +

3) In 20-30 years

4) In 6-7 years

5) In 60-90 years

174. What is an Ortho brush?

1) single-stick toothbrush

2) brush with replaceable head

3) brush for cleaning the prosthesis

4) brush with 6-7 bundles in the head

5) V-shaped bristles in 3-4 rows, the middle ones are shorter than the outer ones+

175. What is a Sulcus brush

1) single-stick toothbrush

2) brush with replaceable brushes

3) brush-brush for cleaning the prosthesis

4) brush with 6-7 bundles in the head

5) bristles in 2 rows+

176.The interdental brush is designed for cleaning:

1) wide interdental spaces

2) diastema

3) orthodontic braces

4) the space under the prostheses

5) all of the above+

177. What is usually a travel toothbrush?

1) single-stick toothbrush

2) brush with container+

3) brush-brush for cleaning the prosthesis

4) brush with 6-7 bundles in the head

5) 2 rows of bristles

178. To clean the contact surfaces of teeth from plaque, it is most advisable to use:

1) toothbrush and toothpaste

2) rotating brush and polishing paste

3) flosses+

4) toothpicks

5) chewing gum

179. The interdental brush is designed for cleaning:

1) wide interdental spaces

2) three, diastem

3) fixed orthodontic structures

4) bridges

5) all of the above+

180. How many parts of the superfloss consists of:

1) 2 parts: waxed floss and floss threader:

2) 2 parts: unwaxed floss and waxed floss

3) 3 parts: floss threader, unwaxed floss and then waxed floss +

4) 3 parts: waxed floss, floss threader, waxed floss

5) 3 parts: floss threader, waxed floss and then unwaxed floss

181. With the close positioning of the teeth for the cleansing of interdental spaces, it is recommended to use:

1) brushes

2) toothpicks

3) dental floss+

4) irrigators

5) interdental stimulators

182. Elixirs are:

1. concentrated form, alcohol not less than 30%+
2. aerosols,
3. sprays-ready-to-use form
4. solution of herbs
5. concentrated form of alcohol at least 70%

183. Tincture is:

1. concentrated alcohol solution, alcohol more than 30%
2. mouth spray
3. ready-to-use solution
4. water solution from medicinal plant
5. concentrated alcohol solution, alcohol more than 70% +

184. Rinses are: -

1. concentrated alcohol solution, alcohol more than 30%+
2. mouth spray ,
3. ready-to-use solution+
4. water solution from medicinal plant raw materials
5. concentrated alcohol solution, alcohol more than 70%

185. Lethal dose of fluorides is:

1) 0.2-0.5 mg/l

2) 0.9-1.5 mg/l

3) 4 mg / l (0.2 mg / kg) (daily)

4) 5.0 mg / kg

5) 32.0 mg / kg (2-5 g) +

186.Name a substance that is NOT a sweetener in chewing gum:

1. sugar
2. sorbitol
3. aspartame.
4. glucose
5. menthol +

187. Not a base in chewing gum :

1. resin
2. paraffin
3. synthetic polymers+
4. chikl
5. rubber

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

1) carious teeth,

2) acute periodontal injury,

3) infectious diseases,

4) fixed prosthetics

5) smoking+

189.Index PMA is:

1) hygiene index,

2) gingivitis index,

3) dental calculus index,

4) lingual plaque index,

5) periodontitis index

190. This patient has osteoarthritis. Which one of the following additional product would benefit him in her oral self care?

1. dental floss holder+
2. rubber tip stimulator
3. tuft brush
4. floss threaders
5. interdental brush

191.Chewing gum can be used from age

1. 4-5+
2. 6-8

3) 9-12

4) 15-16

5) there are no age restrictions

192. Brushing your teeth must be not less than (minutes):

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3 +

4) 5

5) 10

193. During the period of gum disease remission, it is recommended to use a toothpaste containing:

1. sodium fluoride
2. calcium carbonate
3. plant extracts+
4. urea
5. strontium

194. During the active period of gum disease, it is recommended to use a toothpaste containing:

1) sodium fluoride

2) antiseptics+

3) plant extracts

4) hydrogen peroxide

5) pyrophosphates

195. In case of increased bleeding of the gums recommended tooth brush:

1. medium hardness
2. soft+
3. tough
4. very soft
5. very hard

196. The V-shaped tooth brush is designed for:

1. cleaning the distal surface of the last tooth in the dentition
2. cleaning the interdental spaces
3. oral care of patients with periodontal diseases
4. oral care for patients with braces+
5. daily oral care for children under 6 years of age

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