**Examination questions for “Orthodontic and children prosthetics” discipline**

1. Dental office’ and dental lab’s work organization.
2. Development of occlusion. Stages.
3. Intrauterine stage of development.
4. Primary dentition stage (from 6-8 month to 3 years)
5. Preparation for mixed dentition stage (4-6 years)).
6. Mixed dentition stage (6-12/13 years)
7. Angle’s classification of malocclusion and its disadvantages
8. Katz’ classification of malocclusions
9. Persin’ classification of malocclusions
10. Etiology of malocclusion
11. Influence of early and improper bottle feeding on the occurrence of malocclusions. The mode of use of the pacifier,
12. Mouth breathing and malocclusions. Prevention and managing of mouth breathing.
13. Early loose of deciduous teeth and malocclusions
14. Mechanical removable appliances
15. Treatment methods in orthodontics
16. Classification of the orthodontic appliances depending on type of action and its main characteristic.
17. Classification of braces systems
18. Functional removable appliances’ main characteristics.
19. Functional-guiding appliances’ main characteristics
20. Katz crown and Katz bite plane. Construction features, operating principle, indication for use
21. Frankel I appliance: design and components, operating principles, indications for use
22. Frankel II appliance: design and components, operating principles, indications for use
23. Frankel appliance fabrication. Clinical and laboratory stages
24. Removable appliance of combine action: operating principles and characteristics.
25. Basharova appliance for distal occlusion: designs and construction’s components, operating principles, prescriptions
26. Basharova appliance for mesial occlusion: designs and construction’s components, operating principles, prescriptions
27. Types of abnormal position of the teeth
28. Abnormal position of the teeth: etiology and pathogenesis
29. Vestibular position of the teeth: etiology, clinical features and management
30. Palatal position of the teeth: etiology, clinical features and management
31. Rotation of the teeth: etiology, clinical features and management
32. Dental rows and dentition violations
33. Model analysis. Primary and permanent teeth width measurement Tonn’s analysis.
34. Type of the abnormal shapes of the dental
35. Clinical examination of the orthodontic patients.
36. Methods of model analysis in transversal plane.
37. Methods of model analysis in sagittal plane
38. X-ray methods of examination in orthodontics
39. Orthopantomography (OPG) analysis in orthodontics. Indications for use.
40. Cephalometric analysis. Angles SNA, SNB and ANB
41. Functional methods of investigations in orthodontics
42. Distal occlusion. Etiology and clinical features.
43. The main objectives of the treatment of children with congenital pathology
44. Types and forms of distal occlusion. Eschler-Bitner test
45. Treatment of distal bite in primary and early mixed dentition.
46. Treatment of distal bite in late mixed and permanent dentition.
47. Mesial occlusion: etiology and clinical
48. Forms of mesial occlusion, their characteristics. The severity of mesial occlusion.
49. Treatment of mesial occlusion in primary and mixed dentition.
50. Treatment of mesial occlusion in late mixed and permanent dentition.
51. Open bite: etiology and clinical characteristics
52. Clinical signs and morphological form of open bite.
53. Open bite management in primary and mixed dentition.
54. Open bite management in permanent dentition.
55. Deep bite: etiology of the deep incisal occlusion and malocclusion, clinical characteristics.
56. Diagnosis of deep incisal occlusion and deep incisal malocclusion, clinical forms.
57. Deep bite management (deep incisal occlusion and deep incisal malocclusion)
58. Bad habits classification according to P.P. Okushko
59. Myofunctional gymnastic, indications for use. Exercises for lower jaw extension.
60. Myofunctional gymnastic. Exercises fo tongue after tongue’s frenulum surgery.
61. Cross bite’ classification ac cording to Persin, its characteristics
62. Etiology and clinical signs of cross bite.
63. Retention appliances in orthodontics
64. Functional-Guiding and functional-acting orthodontic appliances.
65. Special methods of investigation in orthodontics.
66. Braces systems: components, types and indications for use.
67. Consequences of early loss of deciduous teeth.
68. Pont’ model analysis.
69. Korkhause method of model analysis.
70. Fixed dentures in pediatric dentistry. Indications for use
71. Fixed appliances in contemporary orthodontics.
72. Requirements for kids dentures.
73. Types of therapeutic orthodontic appliances.
74. Teeth abnormalities. Clinics and management.
75. Appliances for cross bite treatment.
76. Muppy appliance. Indications for use.
77. Combine acting removable appliances.
78. Palatal occlusion. Clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment.
79. Lingual occlusion. Clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment.
80. Appliances for distal bite management.
81. Appliances for mesial bite treatment.
82. The role of bad habits in the formation of malocclusions.
83. Features in using Frankel appliances in cross bite cases (lingual and palatal occlusion).
84. Canines Supra- and infraposition. Management in mixed and permanent dentition.
85. Cephalometric analysis. Growth pattern’s indicators, Witts number, β angle.
86. Orthodontic treatment of kids with congenital anomalies.