



"Aprobat"  
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**Testele pentru Examenul de absolvire  
la disciplina Prevenția afecțiunilor stomatologice**

1. CM Specify the non-mineralized tooth deposits:

- a) cuticle
- b) dental plaque**
- c) supragingival calculus
- d) food debris**
- e) subgingival calculus

2. CM Select the non-mineralized tooth deposits:

- a) acquired pellicle**
- b) streptococcus Mutans
- c) Lactobacilli
- d) supragingival calculus
- e) white matter (materia alba)**

3. CS Specify what the dental mineralized deposits represent:

- a) microorganisms
- b) dental plaque
- c) supragingival calculus**
- d) food debris
- e) acquired pellicle

4. CS Indicate what the dental mineralized deposits represent:

- a) subgingival calculus**
- b) dental plaque
- c) white matter
- d) food debris
- e) acquired pellicle



5. CS Explain what represents a dense, coherent mass of microorganisms in an intermicrobial matrix adhering to the teeth surfaces or restorations:

- a) subgingival calculus
- b) dental plaque**
- c) white matter
- d) food debris
- e) acquired pellicle

6. CS Clarify what represents a complex of bacteria and adherent lax cellular debris:

- a) subgingival dental calculus
- b) dental plaque
- c) white matter**
- d) food debris
- e) acquired pellicle

7. CS Determine how acquired pellicle can be removed:

- a) thorough rinsing with water
- b) brushing teeth
- c) by means of professional oral hygiene**
- d) by water flush
- e) through muscle activity

8. CM Indicate how the dental plaque can be eliminated:

- a) rinse thoroughly with water
- b) brushing teeth**
- c) by means of professional oral hygiene**
- d) through irrigation
- e) through muscle activity

9. CM Specify how white matter can be eliminated:

- a) rinse thoroughly with water**
- b) brushing teeth**
- c) ultraviolet light (UV)
- d) through irrigation**
- e) through muscle activity

10. CM Determine how food debris can be eliminated:

- a) rinse thoroughly with water**
- b) brushing teeth**
- c) ultraviolet light (UV)
- d) through irrigation**
- e) through muscle activity**



11. CS Choose the organic acid with the highest degree of ionization formed by the dental plaque:

- a) formic acid
- b) propionic acid
- c) lactic acid**
- d) pyruvic acid
- e) acetic acid

12. CS Specify under what pH in the biofilm occurs the enamel demineralization processes:

- a) 5.2**
- b) 5.5
- c) 6
- d) 6.5
- e) 7

13. CM Mark the factors that maintain for long time the critical pH:

- a) the highest degree of ionization of acids**
- b) salivary concentration of sucrose over 0.05%
- c) salivary concentration of sucrose over 0.5%**
- d) increased concentration of fluoride ions in dental plaque
- e) increased concentration of ions of calcium and phosphate in dental plaque

14. CM Explain the pathogenic ability of dental plaque:

- a) synthesis of intracellular bacterial polysaccharides**
- b) the ability of Str. mutans to ferment a wide variety of carbohydrates**
- c) the ability of lactobacilli to ferment a wide variety of carbohydrates
- d) enormous concentration of microorganisms on a small area**
- e) prolonged reduction of the dental plaque pH under the critical level**

15. CS Mark the carbohydrate with the most harmful cariogenic potential:

- a) starch
- b) dextrin
- c) galactose
- d) sucrose**
- e) maltose

16. CM Explain the cariogenic potential of sucrose:

- a) is a disaccharide
- b) is the essential substrate of extracellular insoluble bacterial polysaccharides synthesis**
- c) is easily fermented by microorganisms**
- d) gives a massive and rapid production of organic acids**
- e) the ability of lactobacilli to ferment a wide variety of carbohydrates



17. CS Select the location where OHI-S index (Green-Vermillion) is assessed :

- a) vestibular surfaces of 36, 46, 31 and lingual surfaces of 16, 11, 26
- b) vestibular surfaces of 16, 41, 31 and lingual surfaces of 16, 11, 26
- c) vestibular surfaces of 16, 11, 26, 31 and lingual surfaces of 36, 46**
- d) the lingual surfaces of 36, 41, 46 and vestibular surfaces of 11, 26, 36
- e) vestibular surfaces of 16, 11, 21, 26 and lingual surfaces of 46, 41, 31, 36

18. CS Specify when the value "3" of Oral hygiene index OHI-S is given (Green-Vermillion):

- a) soft deposits covering at least 1/3 of the tooth surface
- b) soft deposits covering between 1/3 and 2/3 of the tooth surface
- c) soft deposits are determined on cervical and approximal surfaces
- d) a thick deposit is observed on almost all tooth surface**
- e) soft deposits cover more than 2/3 of the tooth surface

19. CS Specify when the value "2" of Oral hygiene index OHI-S is given (Green-Vermillion):

- a) soft deposits covering at least 1/3 of the tooth surface
- b) soft deposits covering between 1/3 and 2/3 of the tooth surface**
- c) soft deposits are determined on cervical and approximal surfaces
- d) a thick deposit is observed on almost all tooth surface
- e) soft deposits covering more than 2/3 of the tooth surface

20. CS Select when the value "1" of Oral hygiene index OHI-S is given (Green-Vermillion):

- a) soft deposits covering at least 1/3 of the tooth surface**
- b) soft deposits covering between 1/3 and 2/3 of the tooth surface
- c) soft deposits are determined on cervical and approximal surfaces
- d) a thick deposit is observed on almost all tooth surface
- e) soft deposits covering more than 2/3 of the tooth surface

21. CM Specify the solutions used to highlight the dental plaque:

- a) toluidine blue**
- b) hematoxylin followed by solution of eosine**
- c) iodo-iodine**
- d) Rapp
- e) brilliant blue**

22. CM Select the solutions used to differentiate the recent dental plaque from the old dental plaque:

- a) Chayes Beta-Rose
- b) Butler**
- c) 2-Tone**
- d) Snyder
- e) Rapp



23. CM Select the oral hygiene objects:

- a) mouthwashes
- b) toothpicks**
- c) gum stimulators
- d) the oral atomizer**
- e) chewing gums

24. CS Name the main object for the dental brushing:

- a) floss
- b) the oral atomizer
- c) gum stimulator
- d) toothpick
- e) dental toothbrush**

25. CM Specify the additional oral hygiene objects:

- a) the oral atomizer**
- b) toothpaste
- c) dental flosses
- d) toothpicks**
- e) gingival stimulators**

26. CM Select the factors that determine the right choice of toothbrush:

- a) the degree of gingival inflammation**
- b) type of gingiva: fine, fragile**
- c) the degree gingival recession**
- d) tooth sensitivity**
- e) vicious habits

27. CS Specify how many hardness degrees a toothbrush may have:

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5**
- d) 6
- e) 7

28. CS Specify which is the most frequent recommended brushing technique for 5-6 aged children:

- a) standard
- b) Bass
- c) Charters
- d) Leonardo
- e) Foness**

29. CM Select the main rules of brushing:

- a) the average time of performance is 3 minutes**
- b) at least 8-10 brush movements on each surface**
- c) in average 300-400 brush movements on all surfaces**



**d) WHO recommends after each meal**

e) daily, in the morning before the meal and in the evening before sleep

30. CM Clarify the peculiarities of tooth brushing at children under the age of 2 years old:

a) with curative-preventive toothpaste

b) with fluorine-containing toothpaste

c) tooth powders

**d) without using dental powders**

**e) without using toothpastes**

31. CS Specify at what age is necessary to begin the oral hygiene instruction:

a) since the first eruption of deciduous teeth (performed by parents)

**b) 2 years**

c) 3-4 years

d) 5-6 years (when the first permanent molars erupt)

e) 12-13 (since the moment of all permanent teeth eruption)

32. CS Clarify from what age is necessary to remove the dental plaque:

**a) since the first eruption of first deciduous teeth (performed by parents)**

b) 2 years

c) 3-4 years

d) 5-6 years (when the first permanent molars erupt)

e) 12-13 (since the moment of all permanent teeth eruption)

33. CS Name the oral hygiene means that you will indicate to a child with increased carious activity:

a) toothpastes containing minerals salts

**b) curative and preventive toothpaste with fluoride**

c) curative and preventive toothpaste with medicinal herbal extracts

d) hygienic toothpaste

e) no matter what kind of toothpaste

34. CM Highlight what conditions necessitate the performance of professional oral hygiene as a part of a complex treatment:

**a) focal enamel demineralization**

**b) increased carious activity**

**c) generalized periodontitis**

d) bruxism

**e) dento-maxillary anomalies**

35. CM Specify how the dental flosses can be:

**a) coated with fluoride**

b) impregnated with antibiotics

c) impregnated with vitamin C

**d) waxed**

**e) unwaxed**

36. CM Indicate what is the purpose of using the interdental stimulators:



- a) the soaking of hard dental tissues with biologically active substances
- b) additional cleaning of interdental spaces**
- c) interdental papillae cauterization
- d) massaging the interdental papillae**
- e) gum anesthesia

37. CM Name the properties of the toothbrushes with synthetic bristles:

- a) the possibility of keeping in antiseptic solutions**
- b) low price**
- c) contraindication of keeping in antiseptic solutions
- d) the possibility of rounding the tips of the bristles**
- e) lack of elasticity

38. CM Describe the shape of the active part of the toothpicks:

- a) rounded**
- b) rectangular
- c) plate**
- d) rhomboidal
- e) triangular**

39. CM Describe the effects of mouthwashes:

- a) slightly antiseptic**
- b) calming
- c) deodorizing**
- d) antistatic
- e) reduced cleaning**

40. CM Specify the disadvantages of dental powders:

- a) excessive enamel abrasion**
- b) difficulty of cleaning the colored deposits
- c) favors the calculus formation
- d) weak detergent action compared to toothpastes**
- e) causes hypersalivation

41. CM Choose the components of a toothpaste:

- a) elixirs
- b) tinctures
- c) sweeteners**
- d) binders**
- e) foaming agents**

42. CM Highlight the special ingredients introduced in toothpastes formula:



- a) antibiotics
- b) antiseptics**
- c) fluoride salts
- d) chlorophyll**
- e) parasymphicomimetics

43. CM Describe the classification of the toothpastes:

- a) antifungal
- b) hygienic**
- c) antiseptic
- d) curative**
- e) curative – prophylactic**

44. CM Specify the indications for the fluoride based toothpastes:

- a) multiple caries**
- b) focal enamel demineralization**
- c) fluorosis
- d) enamel hypoplasia**
- e) gingivitis

45. CM Select the indications for mineral salts containing toothpastes:

- a) periodontitis**
- b) gingivitis**
- c) focal enamel demineralization
- d) enamel erosion
- e) enamel hypoplasia

46. CM Name the indications for toothpastes containing medicinal plant extracts:

- a) periodontitis**
- b) gingivitis**
- c) focal enamel demineralization
- d) enamel erosion
- e) enamel hypoplasia

47. CM Establish the indications for toothpastes containing enzymes:

- a) periodontitis**
- b) periodontosis
- c) hyperesthesia
- d) cuneiform defect
- e) deposits of nicotine**

48. CS Select the cariopreventive dose of F:





- a) 0.5-1 mg / day
- b) 1-1.3 mg / day**
- c) 1.4-2 mg / day
- d) 2-2.3 mg / day
- e) 2.3-3 mg / day

49. CM Select the endogenous methods of fluoridation for the caries prevention:

- a) drinking water fluoridation**
- b) salt fluoridation**
- c) fluoridation of food**
- d) the use of fluoridated toothpastes
- e) topical applications (gels, varnishes, etc.) that contain chemical combinations of fluorine

50. CM Describe the anticariogenic mechanisms of action of fluorine after teeth eruption:

- a) bacteriostatic and bactericidal action**
- b) reducing saliva viscosity**
- c) the formation of fluorapatite in the enamel by blood circulation
- d) submission simultaneously with calcium fluoride in enamel**
- e) the inhibition of fosfoenolpiruvatkinase**

51. CM Select the aliments which are fluoridated for caries prevention purposes:

- a) meat
- b) bread**
- c) milk**
- d) salt**
- e) cheeses

52. CM Highlight the benefits of fluoridation of drinking water:

- a) the possibility of long administration**
- b) easily applied in centers with unique source of water**
- c) cheap method**
- d) possibility of industrial use
- e) easy and accurate dosing**

53. CS Highlight the optimum concentration of fluorine in the drinking water (in the temperate latitudes):

- a) 0,3-0,8 mg/l
- b) 0,5-0,9 mg/l
- c) 0,8 -1,2 mg/l**
- d) 2,3-3,0 mg/l
- e) more than 6,0 mg/l



54. CS Indicate optimum dose for fluoridation of the drinking water:

- a) 0,5 mgF/l of water
- b) 0,75 mgF/l of water
- c) 1 mgF/l of water**
- d) 1,5 mgF/l of water
- e) 2,0 mgF/l of water

55. CM Describe the mechanisms of introduction the ion of fluorine into the structure of enamel:

- a) dissolution
- b) ion exchange**
- c) resorption
- d) absorption**
- e) molecular exchange

56. CM Highlight the factors who determined the introduction of the ion of fluorine into the structure of the enamel of the erupted tooth is:

- a) condition of a tooth**
- b) pH of mouth cavity**
- c) properties of the local means of fluoridation**
- d) method of application of fluoride**
- e) concentration of mineral salts in the saliva

57. CM Select the methods of local fluoridation for preventive purpose:

- a) drinking water fluoridation
- b) sodium salt fluoridation
- c) fluoridation of some products
- d) toothpastes usage**
- e) local applications (gels, varnishes) which contain the chemical compounds of fluorine**

58. CM Select the specify methods of removal dental deposits:

- a) instrumental (manual)**
- b) ultrasonic**
- c) chemical**
- d) air-abrasive**
- e) ultraviolet light (UV)

59. CM Determine what degree of hardness must be the children's toothbrush:

- a) extra soft**
- b) soft**
- c) medium
- d) hard
- e) extra hard



60. CS Precise frequency of use the solution of sodium fluoride of 0,2% for the gargling:

- a) once a day
- b) once a week**
- c) once in two weeks
- d) once a month
- e) four times a day

61. CS Determine the duration of applications the solution of calcium gluconate 10%:

- a) 5 min
- b) 10 min
- c) 10-15min
- d) 15-20 min**
- e) 20-30 min

62. CM Specify what actions include the methods of stomatological care training:

- a) conversation with the parents**
- b) lessons of hygiene**
- c) dental hygiene
- d) lectures**
- e) competition among the children**

63. CM Specify what is the difference between organic fluorides and the inorganic ones:

- a) the ability to free fluorine from its molecule**
- b) the pH of a used compound
- c) the ability of molecules to connect the fluorine**
- d) the tensioactive structure of molecules**
- e) the concentration of fluorine ions

64. CM Number the methods of the primary preventive maintenance of dental diseases:

- a) the dental education of the population**
- b) the instruction of rules of the rational nutrition**
- c) the instruction of rules of hygienic care of the mouth cavity**
- d) the application of means of the local preventive maintenance**
- e) sanitation of the mouth cavity

65. CM Enumerate the remedies used for the preventive treatment of the enamel of the erupted permanent teeth in children:

- a) 3% silver nitrate solution
- b) 10% calcium gluconate solution**
- c) Kaprofer
- d) 1-2 % sodium fluoride solution**



**e) fluorine varnish - Ftorlak**

66. CM Name the remedies used for the preventive treatment of the enamel of the erupted permanent teeth in caries-susceptible children:

- a) 3% of silver nitrate solution
- b) 10% of calcium fluoride solution
- c) 1% of Aminofluoride**
- d) 1-2% of stannous fluoride solution**
- e) 2% of solution of mono-chloro-phosphate

67. CM Indicate what remedy is used for the preventive treatment of the enamel of the erupted permanent teeth in caries-susceptible children:

- a) Fisurit F
- b) Fluorprotector**
- c) Kaprofer
- d) VitaFluor
- e) Bifluorid 12**

68. CM Indicate what remedy is used for the preventive treatment of the enamel of the erupted permanent teeth in caries-susceptible children:

- a) ROCS gel**
- b) Fluorprotector Varnish (Vivadent)**
- c) Snyder solution
- d) 1% of amino fluoride solution**
- e) solution of Iodinol

69. CM Specify the remedies indicated for the preventive treatment of the enamel of the erupted permanent teeth in caries-susceptible children:

- a) fluorine varnish**
- b) 2% of sodium chloride solution
- c) fluorine gels**
- d) Tooth Mousse**
- e) 2% of methylene blue

70. CM Determine the occlusal grooves which allow the most favorable conditions for the dental caries appearance:

- a) have V-shaped form
- b) have "bottleneck" shape form**
- c) have U-shaped form
- d) have I-shaped form**
- e) have Y-shaped form



71. CM Specify the indications for sealing the dental fissures:

- a) **deep intact fissures, minimum period from the moment of tooth eruption, the unfinished mineralization of the masticatory surface of the tooth**
- b) fissure of any type, minimum period from the moment of the tooth eruption, the unfinished mineralization of the masticatory surface of the tooth
- c) deep fissure, the poor hygiene of the mouth cavity, multiple caries of the teeth
- d) if it is not assured that fissure is not struck by caries, the sealing is conducted
- e) **if it is not assured that fissure is not struck by caries, the sealing is not conducted**

72. CS Indicate for what level of the caries prevalence, among the 12-year old children, correspond the index of 31-80%:

1. very low
2. low
3. **medium**
4. high
5. very high

73. CM Name in what clinical situations sealing of the dental fissures is recommended:

- a) **fissures of caries vulnerable patients with the high level of Streptococcus of mutans**
- b) **fissures of the patients, who daily consume the large numbers of the polysaccharides**
- c) **fissures of patients with the mental or physical deficiencies, who independently cannot carry out the hygiene of the mouth cavity**
- d) after the appearance of the first symptom of caries and then the dental sealant of all suspicious surfaces
- e) fissures and cavities of irregular shape, which do not have the direct indications to the sealing, but are located near others, which will be filled

74. CM Fix the advantages of light curing sealant material in comparison with the chemical curing sealant material:

- a) **the air bubbles between the layers of the sealant material do not remain**
- b) **material hardens during 10-20 seconds**
- c) material hardens during 1-5 seconds
- d) photoactivation is carried out with the aid of the ultraviolet rays
- e) **sealant material preserves its stickiness for entire period of its penetration in the pores of the demineralized enamel**

75. CM Select what preventive measures are obligatory in the preventive care of the periodontium diseases in children:

- a) **hygienical education on oral care**
- b) **preventive care of the malocclusions**
- c) **diagnosis and correction of the abnormal fastening of soft tissues to the bone skeleton of face**
- d) **the removal of the dental plaque from the approximate tooth surfaces**



e) endogenous methods of fluoridation

76. CS Select the primary prevention care in stomatology:

- a) strategies directed toward averting of the loss of the function of maxillo-dental apparatus as a result of the loss of teeth or some illnesses
- b) strategies of caries diagnostics and its complications, diseases of periodontium, maxillo-dental anomalies, deformations and their treatment
- c) strategies, directed toward averting of the factors, which can lead to the defeat of the solid of the teeth tissue, periodontium, the elimination of harmful habits, sanitary education and other**
- d) all the answers are correct
- e) none of the answers are correct

77. CS Name the preventive care in secondary prevention in stomatology:

- a) strategies directed toward averting of the loss of the function of maxillo-dental apparatus as a result of the loss of teeth or some illnesses
- b) strategies of caries diagnostics and its complications, diseases of periodontium, maxillo-dental anomalies, deformations and their treatment**
- c) strategies, directed toward averting of the factors, which can lead to the defeat of the solid of the teeth tissue, periodontium, the elimination of harmful habits, sanitary education and other
- d) all the answers are correct
- e) none of the answers are correct

78. CS Highlight the preventive care in tertiary prevention in stomatology:

- a) strategies directed toward averting of the loss of the function of maxillo-dental apparatus as a result of the loss of teeth or some illnesses**
- b) strategies of caries diagnostics and its complications, diseases of periodontium, maxillo-dental anomalies, deformations and their treatment
- c) strategies, directed toward averting of the factors, which can lead to the defeat of the solid of the teeth tissue, periodontium, the elimination of harmful habits, sanitary education and other
- d) all the answers are correct
- e) none of the answers are correct

79. CS Indicate for the diagnosis of what process, the test offered by Redinova, Leontiev and Ovrutski (1982) is used for:

- a) metabolic activity of the lactobacillus of saliva
- b) degree of acid resistance of enamel
- c) degree of dental plaque accretion
- d) speed of enamel remineralization**
- e) degree remineralization activity of saliva

80. CM Specify the main remedies for teeth cleaning in children:



- a) **mouth rinse**
- b) dental floss
- c) dental cleaning sticks
- d) tooth brush
- e) **elixirs**

81. CS Indicate what is the principal remedy for teeth cleaning:

- a) tooth powder
- b) **tooth paste**
- c) dental floss
- d) dental tooth sticks
- e) tooth brush

82. CM Number the microorganisms that belong to the group of Streptococcus viridians:

- a) **S. sanguins**
- b) **S. milleri**
- c) **S. salivarius**
- d) S. faecalis
- e) **S. mitis**

83. CM Specify the index determined for evaluating the intensity of dental caries:

- a) PMA
- b) CPITN
- c) OHI-S (Green- Vermillion)
- d) **DMFT**
- e) **DMFS**

84. CS Name the solution who is use for determining the caries at the stage of the white stain:

- a) Schiller-Pisarev solution
- b) **Caries detector**
- c) Iodinol
- d) **methylene blue 2%**
- e) Snyder solution

85. CM Select the methods of general fluoridation for preventive purpose:

- a) **drinking water fluoridation**
- b) **sodium salt fluoridation**
- c) **fluoridation of some products**
- d) toothpastes
- e) local applications (gels, varnishes) which contain the chemical compounds of fluorine

86. CM Name the elements who have cariogenic properties:

- a) **Magnesium**



- b) Cadmium
- c) Selenium
- d) Lead
- e) Phosphor

87. CS Specify the index determined for evaluating the intensity of dental caries/surfaces in the primary dentition:

- a) DMFS
- b) DMFT
- c) **dfs**
- d) dft
- e) DMFT+dft

88. CS Specify the index determined for evaluating the intensity of dental caries/surfaces in the **permanent** dentition:

- a) **DMFS**
- b) DMFT
- c) dfs
- d) dft
- e) DMFT+dft

89. CS Indicate for what level of the dental caries experience, among the 12-year old children, correspond the index of 1,2-2,6:

- a) very low
- b) low
- c) **medium**
- d) high
- e) very high

90. CS Indicate for what level of the dental caries experience, among the 12-year old children, correspond the index of 4,5-6,5:

- a) very low
- b) low
- c) medium
- d) **high**
- e) very high

91. CS Determine what means of hygiene will you administrate to a child with the intact teeth, who lives in the locality with the low content of fluorine in the drinking water:

- a) therapeutic toothpaste containing phospho-calcium salts
- b) **therapeutic tooth paste containing fluorine**
- c) therapeutic tooth paste containing herbal extracts





- d) hygienic tooth paste
- e) dental powder

92. CS Determine what is maintained pH of a cariogenic streptococcus:

- a) 3.8-4
- b) 4-4.2
- c) **4.4-4.7**
- d) 4.7-5
- e) 5-5.2

93. CS Select at which pH level Lactobacillus stopped the metabolic activity

- a) 3,5
- b) **3,8**
- c) 4,0
- d) 4,3
- e) 4,7

94. CS Specify the index determined for evaluating the intensity of dental caries/teeth in the permanent dentition:

- a) DMFS
- b) **DMFT**
- c) dfs
- d) dft
- e) DMFT+dft

95. CS Specify the index determined for evaluating the intensity of dental caries/teeth in the primary dentition:

- a) DMFS
- b) DMFT
- c) dfs
- d) **dft**
- e) DMFT+dft

96. CS Specify what tooth pastes are recommended for children at the age of 2-3 years

- a) fluoride-containing
- b) **hygienic**
- c) with vegetable plants extracts
- d) with ferments
- e) saline

97. CS Specify the thickness of enamel in the region of fissure:

- a) 0.4-0.6 mm



**b) 0.6-0.8 mm**

c) 0.8-1.0 mm

d) 1.0-1.2 mm

e) 1.2-1.4 mm

98. CM Describe the Charters method of the teeth cleaning:

**a) the toothbrush is arranged on the vestibular or oral surfaces in parallel to the occlusion plan**

**b) the motions are vibrating on the vestibular, palatine and tongue surfaces**

**c) on the masticatory surfaces motions are horizontal and circular**

d) similarly to the Firu-Bass

e) Charters method of teeth cleaning doesn't exist

99. CM Stipulate the factors involved in the establishment of the connection between sealant and the demineralized enamel surface:

**a) topography of the demineralized surface of the enamel**

**b) time of demineralization**

**c) form of the demineralized composition**

d) dietary habits of a patient

e) concentration of fluorine in the water

100. CS Select the fluorapatite formula:

a)  $\text{Ca}_8(\text{PO}_4)_5\text{F}_2$

b)  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_5\text{F}_2$

c)  $\text{Ca}_8(\text{PO}_4)_6\text{F}_2$

**d)  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6\text{F}_2$**

e)  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_5\text{F}_3$

101. CS Indicate the most stable formula of the enamel hydroxyapatite:

**a)  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$**

b)  $\text{Ca}_8(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_4$

c)  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_5(\text{OH})_3$

d)  $\text{Ca}_8(\text{PO}_4)_5(\text{OH})_3$

e)  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_5(\text{OH})_3$

102. CS Highlight the lethal dose of sodium fluoride:

a) 3 - 4 g

**b) 5 -10 g**

c) 10 -15 g

d) 15 -20 g

e) 20 -25 g



103. CS Specify which is the fluoride concentration in enamel responsible for a maximum carioprotective effect:

- a) 1000 ppm
- b) 2000 ppm
- c) 2500 ppm
- d) 3000 ppm**
- e) 3500 ppm

104. CS Mention the optimal dose of the sodium chloride in salt fluoridation:

- a) 100-200 mg of sodium fluoride per 1 kg of salt
- b) 200-250 mg of sodium fluoride per 1 kg of salt**
- c) 300-350 mg of sodium fluoride per 1 kg of salt
- d) 400-450 mg of sodium fluoride per 1 kg of salt
- e) 450-500 mg of sodium fluoride per 1 kg of salt

105. CM Describe the flosses according to fibers composition:

- a) treated with microcrystalline wax (paraffin) or wax with fluorine
- b) multi-fiber, mono-component floss**
- c) with wax and mentol treatment
- d) multi-fiber, bi-component floss**
- e) mono-fiber, mono-component floss**

106. CM Classified the flosses according to fibers composition:

- a) mono-fiber, bi-component floss**
- b) treated with microcrystalline wax (paraffin) or wax with fluorine
- c) with mild wax treatment
- d) multi-fiber, bi-component floss**
- e) with wax and mentol treatment

107. CM Describe the flosses according to the form:

- a) thread**
- b) belted**
- c) mono-fiber
- d) multi-fiber
- e) combined**

108. CS Precise the wide threads, which are 3-4 times wider than flosses, and are intended for cleaning of interdental spaces:

- a) mono-fiber flosses
- b) multi-fiber flosses
- c) combined flosses
- d) belt flosses**



e) flossets

109. CS Determine the devices for the tension of dental floss:

- a) step fil
- b) strip
- c) superflosses
- d) ultraflosses
- e) flossets**

110. CM In the subgroup of the toothbrushes of special designation enter:

- a) orthodontic tooth brushes**
- b) prophylactic multilevel tooth brushes with forceful agger
- c) prophylactic tooth brushes zig-zag
- d) sulcus tooth brush**
- e) dental brush**

111. CM Mark the tooth brushes with special destination:

- a) artistic (specific) toothbrushes
- b) prophylactic multilevel toothbrushes with microtexture bristles
- c) prophylactic tooth brushes zig-zag
- d) small quantity fascicular tooth brushes**
- e) mono-fascicular tooth brushes**

112. CM Determine the beneficial effect of the fluorine on tooth enamel who is associated with the mechanisms of:

- a) fluorine connecting with the hydroxyapatite of enamel replacing the OH-group forms fluorine apatite**
- b) it connects enamel columns into beams
- c) increases the enamel resistance to the action of acids**
- d) reduces the enamel resistance to the action of acids**
- e) it contributes to the forming of phosphor-enol-pyruvate kinase, which strengthens the enamel columns

113. CM Name the beneficial effect of the fluorine on tooth enamel who is associated with the mechanism of:

- a) fluorine contributes to fixation of ions of calcium in the solid tissues of tooth**
- b) reduces the penetration of enamel**
- c) increases the penetration of enamel
- d) increases the enamel resistance to the action of acids**
- e) reduces the enamel resistance to the action of acids**



114. CM Select the beneficial effect of the fluorine on tooth enamel who is associated with the mechanisms of:

- a) **fluorine contributes to the fixation of ions of calcium in the solid tissues of tooth, forming the undissolved fluorides**
- b) **it compacts the crystal lattice of enamel**
- c) it connects enamel columns into beams
- d) it contributes to the forming of phosphor-enol-pyruvate kinase, which strengthens the enamel columns
- e) **contributes to the phosphor-enol-pyruvate kinase inhibition**

115. CM Select what are the resins for the hermetic sealing that eliminate fluorine:

- a) **Helioseal F**
- b) **Ultraseal XT**
- c) Sealite
- d) Fuji II LC
- e) Oralin

116. CM Name the resins for the hermetic sealing that eliminate fluorine:

- a) Visio-Seal
- b) **Flurosheid**
- c) Fluoro-Estiseal
- d) **Teethmate**
- e) Fuji III

117. CM Enumerate the resins for the hermetic sealing that eliminate fluorine:

- a) **Baritone L3**
- b) Fuji IX
- c) **Delton Plus**
- d) Sigilar
- e) Fuji I

118. CS Determine the dimensions of the toothbrush head for children:

- a) length 17-23 mm, width 6-8 mm
- b) **length 18-25 mm, width 7-9 mm**
- c) length 21-28mm, width 7-10 mm
- d) length 23-30 mm, width 7.5-11 mm
- e) length 25-35 mm, width 7-13 mm

119. CS Select the dimensions of the toothbrush head for the adult:

- a) length 17-23 mm, width 6-8 mm
- b) length 18-25 mm, width 7-9 mm
- c) length 21-28mm, width 7-10 mm



d) length 23-30 mm, width 7.5-11 mm

e) length 25-35 mm, width 7-13 mm

120. CS Mention the optimum distance between the bushes of the bristle of the toothbrush:

a) 2.1-2.6 mm

b) 2-2.5 mm

c) **2.2-2.5 mm**

d) 2.5-3.0 mm

e) 2.7-3.2 mm

121. CS Select the process, for the diagnosis of which, the test offered by ТЭР (Okushko,1989) is used for:

a) degree of curiosity activity

b) **degree of acid resistance of enamel**

c) speed of enamel remineralization

d) degree remineralization activity of saliva

e) penetration of dentine

122. CS Name the index determined for evaluating the prevalence and the intensity of parodontium disease:

a) df

b) DMFT

c) PMA

d) **CPITN**

e) OHI-S (Green-Vermillion)

123. CS Specify the index that is determined for evaluating the severity of gingivitis and dynamics of the process development:

a) df

b) DMFT

c) **PMA**

d) CPITN

e) OHI-S (Green-Vermillion)

124. CS Choose what the hydrophobic pole of aminofluorides is comprised by:

a) **hydrocarbon long chain**

b) amine part

c) fluorides

d) enzymes

e) antiseptics

125. CS Choose what the hydrophilic pole of aminofluorides is comprised by:



- a) hydrocarbon long chain
- b) amine part**
- c) fluorides
- d) enzymes
- e) antiseptics