



**CATEDRA DE CHIRURGIE ORO-MAXILO-FACIALĂ
PEDIATRICĂ ȘI PEDODONȚIE „ION LUPAN”**

RED.:

DATA:

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„Aprob”

Prorector pentru activitatea didactică,
dr. hab. șt. med., prof. univ.

Cernețchi Olga

“ ___ ” “ _____ ” 2021

Teste la Chirurgia oro-maxilo-facială pediatrică

1. CS. List all the type of treatment of primary teeth with root resobtion more than 1/3 of the lenth include:
 - a) **extraction after R-grafic examination**
 - b) immobilization by orthodontic devices
 - c) root feeling
 - d) pulp amputation
 - e) follow up without treatment

2. CM. List all the situation when primary teeth with periapical infection is indicated for extraction:
 - a) **when 2 years remain up to natural falling out**
 - b) **perforation in the furcation of a multirooted tooth**
 - c) **several acuteization**
 - d) acute purulent pulpitis
 - e) bleeding from canal roots

3. CS. List the treatment for cronic apical infection in primary tooth:
 - a) treatment with antibiotics
 - b) endodontic treatment to mantain the space for permanent teeth
 - c) abscesses drainage throuth periosteal inincision
 - d) **extraction of cause teeth**
 - e) abscessess dranage throuth dental canal

4. CS. Indicate which clinical situation of diffuse acute swelling bilaterally located in the gum of jaws refer to:
 - a) **acute odontogenic osteomielyties**
 - b) acute odontogenic periostities
 - c) subperiosteal absesses
 - d) cronic osteomyelities
 - e) cronic Garre`s ostemielyties

5. CS. Describe at what age, the mandibular foramen is located 5mm below the alveolar process:
 - a) **9 mounth to 1,5 year**



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- b) 3,5 year to 4 years
 - c) 6 years to 9 years
 - d) 12 years
 - e) 12 years to 16 years
6. CS. List all the following ASA health group in which general anesthesia in outpatient conditions will be indicated for children:
- a) **I ASA group**
 - b) with behavioral disorders
 - c) II ASA
 - d) cu prezența componentului alergic
 - e) III ASA group
7. CM. List all the clinical signs for anaphylactic shock are:
- a) **Quincke angioedema**
 - b) **itching**
 - c) **hives**
 - d) midriasis
 - e) drowsiness
8. CM. Describe for which surgical procedures in outpatients condition general anesthesia in children is indicated:
- a) **primary close of the wound**
 - b) jaw resection
 - c) tumor elimination
 - d) **acute dental traumas**
 - e) **dental extraction**
9. CM. Describe the complications of epinephrine in a child up to 5 years of age using for local anesthesia:
- a) vomiting
 - b) **pulse acceleration**
 - c) **heart tone disorders**
 - d) **high blood pressure**
 - e) **cardiac muscle fibrillations**
10. CM. Describe the major objectives of premedication in dentistry for children are:
- a) **decrease the stress response**
 - b) prophylaxis of aspiration of extracted teeth
 - c) **reduction of secretion of mucus and saliva from the mouth, stomach and tracheobronchial tree**



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d) analgesic effect

e) fast rehabilitation after surgical treatment

11. CS. Indicate the distance between the inferior gum of the mandible and mandibular orifice at five years old are:

a) 8-9 mm

b) **10 mm**

c) 12-13 mm

d) none of these answers are right

e) all of these answers are right

12. CS. Describe all the indications for mandibular La-Guardia (AKINOZI) anesthesia in pediatric dentistry:

a) congenital heart disease

b) contagious acute infections

c) **uncooperative children**

d) congenital malformations

e) at three years of old

13. CM. List all the types of anesthesia used in upper jaw surgery in primary dentition:

a) **infiltration anesthesia**

b) tuberosity anesthesia

c) **topical anesthesia**

d) infraorbital anesthesia

e) **palatal anesthesia**

14. CS. Indicate the age at which the mandible branch in children is 2 times narrower than in adults:

a) **3-4 years**

b) 5-6 years

c) 6-8 ani

d) 8-10 years

e) 12 months

15. CM. Indicate the types of anesthesia of choice for dental extractions in cases of physiological exchange:

a) direct mandible anesthesia

b) mandible La Guardia (Akinozi) anesthesia

c) **topical anesthesia**

d) **infiltration anesthesia**

e) freezing Kelen spray

16. During maneuvers of local injectable anesthesia in pediatric dentistry, it is necessary to keep in check:

a) **breathing rate**



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- b) **puls rate**
- c) **clear speach**
- d) **color of the skin**
- e) position of the head

17. CS. List all the conditions of subperiosteal abscess, clinically characterized by swelling of the cheek with extension to the submandibular region:

- a) superior molars
- b) inferior incisor
- c) **inferior first molar**
- d) central incisors
- e) superior canine

18. CM. List all the indications for the extraction of temporary teeth with chronic periapical infections:

- a) **infected tooth that can that can get worse cronic deseases**
- b) **infected tooth that generate a deep facial infection**
- c) **teeth that can support a cronic limphodenopathy**
- d) teeth from the line of the fractute
- e) that destubance of the permanent tooth eruptin

19. CM. Indications for tooth extraction of primary teeth for orthodontic purposes are:

- a) sufficient space in the arch
- b) cronic apical infection
- c) **over-retained teeth**
- d) avulsed teeth after trauma
- e) **ankylosed primary molar**

20. CM. List all the indications for extractions of permanent buds are:

- a) when opposite teeth are absent
- b) **sequestration of the bud is occur**
- c) periapical infection of primary roots
- d) **orthodontic indications**
- e) acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

21. CM. Describe the indications for extractions of permanent teeth in children are:

- a) **have lost functional value**
- b) cause acute infection of soft tissue
- c) cause acute infection periostum
- d) **unrestorable crown**
- e) **supranumerary teeth**

22. CM. Indication for extraction of the primary teeth in cases of acute dental trauma:

- a) **avulsed tooth**



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b) partially avulsed tooth

c) intrusion

d) root fracture

e) fracture involving the pulp

23. CM. Describe the main steps of removing the primary tooth:

a) **placement of the forceps**

b) sindesmotomy

c) fixation

d) deep insertion

e) curtetage of the alveolus

24. CM. What are the clinical signs of Pierre-Robin syndrome:

a) changes in the shape of the skull

b) V shaped cleft palate

c) **glossoptosis**

d) micrognathia

e) exoftalm

25. CM. Indicate the preferred sites in the lower jaw involved in cases of infantile osteomyelitis:

a) mental

b) alveolar process

c) maxillary tuberosity

d) coronoid process

e) mandibular angle

26. CM. Explain the right management in cases of broken primary root tips after extraction:

a) deep bone inspection using curette

b) leave the embedded root tip into the bone

c) let him be exfoliated on their own or resorbed

d) the root tip should be removed in block with permanent tooth bud

e) X-ray examination

27. CS. Describe the age that is most frequently affected by Garre's osteomyelitis:

a) 7-12 years

b) 9-12 ani

c) 3-5 years

d) new-born

e) infant period

28. List all the possible diseases that Garre's chronic osteomyelitis must be differentiated:

a) chronic specific adenopathy

b) acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

c) fibrous dysplasia



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- d) Ewing's sarcoma
- e) osteoblastoclastom

29. CS. Describe the radiographic appearance of cronic destructive osteomyelitis:

- a) ill definition of the trabeculae
- b) multiple areas of bone destruction separated by normal appearing bone
- c) **area of increased density bone had been surrounded by a radiolucent band**
- d) multiple radiolucent areas and cortical break out
- e) extention of layer of periosteal new bone formaton

30. CS. Describe in which following periods of development of children, limphoadenopathy is more common:

- a) **3 to 5 years**
- b) 6 to 9 years
- c) infants
- d) adolecence
- e) Is common each periods of devolpment

31. CM. List all the anatomical regions where the lymph nodes are present only in children:

- a) submandibular
- b) submental
- c) **buccinator**
- d) tonger
- e) **mental**

32. CM. List the specialties that are included in the multidisciplinary treatment in facial clefts:

- a) **orthodonyic treatment**
- b) **speech therapeutic treatment**
- c) **genetis consultation**
- d) **surgical treatment**
- e) consultation with the endocrinologist

33. CS. List all the type of lip clefts that involved lip redness leaving intact the floor of the nose:

- a) hidden cleft
- b) **incomplete lip cleft**
- c) total lip cleft
- d) total unilateral lip cleft
- e) bileteral total lip cleft

34. CS. Indicate which type of paraclinical investigation are able to make a diagnosis of mandible fracture in children like „green stick” or „subperiosteal”:

- a) inspection
- b) palpation



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c) imaging (radiologic) examination

- d) restriction in opening of the mouse
- e) occlusal disorders

35. CM. List all possible clinical manifestation of eruption cysts in children population:

- a) swelling of the alveolar ridge over the site of the erupting tooth**
- b) circumscribed, fluctuant lesion located at the level of erupted teeth**
- c) „eruption hematoma”
- d) an earache
- e) problem with speech

36. CM. Indicate the age at which tumor-like lesions of the maxillary bones are most common:

- a) before one years of age
- b) 1-3 old years
- c) 3-5 old years
- d) 7-12 old years
- e) 12-16 old years**

37. CM. Describe the clinical features benign tumors in oro maxillofacial area in children:

- a) slow growth**
- b) adjacent metastases
- c) spontaneous regression
- d) lack of metastases**
- e) doesn't response to radiological treatment**

38. CM. Indicate which situations correspond to the clinical signs of a follicular cyst:

- a) cyanotic mucosa at the level of the erupting tooth
- b) deformation of the jaws in the segment of the jaw**
- c) the absence of a permanent tooth**
- d) persistence of a primary tooth**
- e) frequent inflammations

39. CM. Describe the radiological image of the follicular cyst of the lower jaw in children:

- a) the apex of the causal tooth is located into the radiopaque area**
- b) inside the radiolucent area is located the crown of the unerupted tooth**
- c) the radiopaque image is associated with a tooth that has not formed
- d) displacement of adjacent dental roots**
- e) multilocular radiolucency into the bone of the lower jaw

40. CM. List all the hemangiomas in children that are included in vascular tumor:

- a) telangiectazia
- b) „port-wine stain”
- c) infantil hemangioma**
- d) congenital hemangioma**



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e) Sturge-Weber syndrom

41. CS. Indicate in which period of the child's life infantile hemangioma are more common in the face area:

- a) **newborns**
- b) for 2-3 years
- c) for 3-7 years
- d) for 7-12 years
- e) for 12-16 years

42. CM. Indicate the clinical characteristic of McCune Albright syndrome:

- a) genetic disorders
- b) **early puberty**
- c) **skin pigmentation**
- d) bilateral facial swelling
- e) **poliosal dysplasia**

43. CS. List all the salivary cysts in oro maxillofacial area called – „ranula”:

- a) **located in sublingual salivary gland**
- b) located in thyroid gland
- c) located in sub-mandible salivary gland
- d) located in parotid salivary gland
- e) located in small salivary glands

44. CS. Explain what the diagnosis corresponds to the situation of consciousness caused by a temporary lack of oxygen to the brain:

- a) **syncopy (fainting)**
- b) hyperthermic syndromes
- c) anaphylactic shock
- d) collapse
- e) drug intoxication

45. CS. Name the main actions of local anesthetics:

- a) **pain control (analgesics)**
- b) protection of the autonomic nervous system
- c) relaxation of the smooth muscle
- d) hypnosis
- e) hemorrhagic protection

46. CM. List all the clinical situation in which loco-regional anesthesia is preferred in oral surgery in children before 5 years of old:

- a) **dental extractions**
- b) frenuloplasty of the upper lip
- c) surgical removal of tumors from the oral cavity



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- d) drainage of subperiosteal abscesses
- e) **root extraction**

47. CM. List all the clinical situation when general anesthesia in children is indicated:

- a) **uncooperative children**
- b) **age up to 36 months**
- c) duration of treatment more than 30 minutes
- d) highly skilled dentist
- e) **neurological pathologies (autism)**

48. CM. Select the main goals of premedication in pediatric dentistry:

- a) **increased cooperation**
- b) measures of psychological, physical and medical preparation of the patient for anesthesia
- c) **reduction and exhibit general stress and anxiety before surgery**
- d) **to provide control of autonomic reflexes (mainly prevent vagal reactions)**
- e) **counteract some of the side effects of the anesthetics themselves**

49. List all the drugs given in the pre-operative period for premedication:

- a) **antihistaminic drugs**
- b) **sedative drugs,**
- c) **analgesic drugs**
- d) antibiotics drugs
- e) **parasympatholytic drugs**

50. CS. Indicate the time interval between administration of premedication and the surgical procedure in dentistry office in children:

- a) **45 minutes before procedure**
- b) 2 hours before procedure
- c) 6 hours before procedure
- d) 3 hours before procedure
- e) during procedure

51. CM. Select the preferred methods of local injectable anesthesia used in oral surgery in children:

- a) **anesthesia by local infiltration**
- b) topical anesthesia
- c) nerv block anesthesia
- d) **field block anesthesia**
- e) combination anesthesia

52. CS. Indicate what solutions are used for topical anesthesia in children need oral surgery:

- a) cocaine pills
- b) **lidocaine (spray) 10%**
- c) mepivacaine solution
- d) prilocaine solution



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e) adrenaline solution

53. CS. Explain which anatomic-physiological peculiarities of the maxillofacial region in children contribute to absorption of anesthetic in children and adolescents in the shorter term:

- a) **the Haversian system has wider channels**
- b) the bone has a higher degree of calcification
- c) **the bone cortex is less dense**
- d) the bone cortex is denser
- e) **the amount of spongy tissue is higher**

54. CM. Indicate in which forms of congenital malformations of the face will appear nasal speech in children:

- 1. incomplete cleft lip
- 2. submucous cleft lip
- 3. **palatal cleft**
- 4. **Pierre-Robin syndrome**
- 5. **bilateral cleft lip and palate**

55. CS. List the urgent clinical situation which develops the symptom of bronchospasm:

- a) toxic shock
- b) lipothymia
- c) cardiovascular collapse
- d) **anaphylactic shock**
- e) hypothermic syndrome

56. CM. Indicate in which clinical situations children with congenital malformations of the face have deformity of the nose:

- a) incomplete palatal cleft
- b) complete palatal cleft
- c) incomplete cleft of soft tissue
- d) **incomplete cleft lip**
- e) **unilateral total cleft**

57. CM. Indicate in which radiographic clinical situations the primary tooth is indicated to be removed:

- a) **vertical root fractures**
- b) **teeth from the fractured line of the mandible**
- c) dental crown fractures
- d) **incomplete dislocations**
- e) dental contusions

58. CM. Specify in which of the following conditions the dental extractions will be performed under control of hemostasis:

- a) **chronic leukosis**



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b) hemophilia

- c) liver diseases
- d) acute bronchopneumonia
- e) diabetes mellitus

59. CS. Describe what factors may be the cause of toxic shock in children:

- a) allergic reactions of the body
- b) negative emotions
- c) acute dental pain
- d) overdose of anesthetic**
- e) the young age of the child

60. CM. List all the clinical situations in which the primary tooth is indicated to be removed:

- 1. vertical root fractures**
- 2. teeth in the fracture line of the mandible**
- 3. dental crown fractures
- 4. incomplete dislocations**
- 5. contusions

61. CM. Specify in which children with general associated diseases the primary teeth will be removed under strict hemostasis control:

- a) chronic leukosis**
- b) hemophilia**
- c) liver diseases
- d) acute bronchopneumonia
- e) diabetes mellitus

62. CS. Indicate, in which of the following conditions the primary teeth are indicated for extractions:

- a) early erupted teeth
- b) teeth with root resorption in time**
- c) dental contusion
- d) intruding teeth
- e) teeth in malposition

63. CS. Indicate in what condition the primary tooth of a child with acute leukemia will be removed

- a) emergency
- b) under the protection of antibiotics
- c) under hemostatic protection
- d) in hospital conditions
- e) is contraindicated**

64. CS. Indicate the conditions under which a child with acute herpetic stomatitis will have his primary tooth removed:

- a) extraction in emergency condition



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- b) extraction under hemostatic protection
- c) immediately under antibiotics protection
- d) **is postponed during the acute period**
- e) does not require special attention

65. CM. Indicate the clinical conditions under which the primary tooth will be removed in a child with chronic leucosis:

- a) **under hemostatic protection**
- b) **under the protection of antibiotics**
- c) **under the control of platelet levels**
- d) under the control of the child's behavior
- e) extraction is prohibited

66. CS. Describe, in which of the following general conditions tooth extraction in children with primary dentition is contraindicated:

- a) ischemic heart disease
- b) chronic evolutionary hepatitis
- c) **acute leukosis**
- d) hemophilia A
- e) diabetes mellitus

67. CS. Select the correct answers that indicate the purpose of the dislocation of the tooth during tooth extraction in the primary dentition:

- a) **rupture of the alveolo-dental ligaments**
- b) better fix the pliers on the tooth
- c) to extract the primary tooth
- d) to remove periapical pathological tissue
- e) to make room for the introduction of the elevator

68. CS. Indicate in which forms of osteomyelitis of the jaws in children the growth areas are affected:

- a) adontogenic acute osteomyelitis
- b) chronic hyperplastic osteomyelitis
- c) **acute hematogenous osteomyelitis**
- d) acute purulent periostitis
- e) adenoflegmon

69. CS. Indicate the age at which hematogenous osteomyelitis is more common in children:

- a) in newborns
- b) **up to 1 year**
- c) up to 3 years
- d) 3-12 years
- e) 12-16 years



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70. CM. Indicate which tooth will most often cause (80-87%) the onset of odontogenic infections in children:
- a) **primary molars**
 - b) primary incisors
 - c) primary canines
 - d) permanent premolars
 - e) **first permanent molars**
71. CM. Indicate in which cases of dental trauma in children the extraction of a permanent tooth will be indicated:
- a) class III fracture
 - b) **root fracture in the cervical third**
 - c) root fracture at the level of the dental crown
 - d) dental crown fracture with the unveiling of the neurovascular bundle
 - e) **communicative fracture**
72. CS. List all type of root resorbtion of primary tooth in which permanent buds can be removed during the extraction of primary teeth:
- a) **vertical root resorbtion**
 - b) **horizontal root resorbtion**
 - c) physiological resorbtionrecovery
 - d) delayed resorbtion
 - e) ankylosis of the primary tooth
73. CM. Indicate the causes of the damage of permanent tooth buds during the extraction of primary teeth:
- a) **when deep insinuation**
 - b) deep root risalysis
 - c) **syndesmotomy**
 - d) **wound curettage**
 - e) uncoordinated movements
74. CM. Indicate which of the described lessions is included into the category of neodontogenic congenital cysts of the jaws:
- a) tooth cyst
 - b) **globulomaxillary cyst**
 - c) eruption cyst
 - d) **median palatin cyst**
 - e) aneurysmal cyst
75. CS. Indicate the correct treatment for acute odontogenic periostitis, starting from a primary tooth:
- a) conservative treatment by administering antibiotics
 - b) endodontic treatment of the tooth root
 - c) **extraction of the tooth**



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- d) transodontal drainage in order to preserve the tooth
- e) surgical drainage of the subperiosteal abscess

76. CS. Indicate the treatment of children in whom the presence of prenatal teeth is detected:

- a) their immobilization with gutters
- b) orthodontic appliances for protection
- c) **their removal**
- d) endodontic treatment and their immobilization
- e) evidence in dynamics

77. CM. Indicate which complications can cause prenatal teeth:

- a) **gingivitis**
- b) dental mobility of the primary teeth
- c) traumatic erosions of the palatal mucosa
- d) **tooth aspiration**
- e) **traumatic erosions of the tongue**

78. CM. Examine the conditions under which the primary tooth after trauma will be indicated for extraction:

- a) **displaced in the soft parts**
- b) **displaced in the cavities of the facial bones**
- c) **the buds of the permanent tooth will be damaged**
- d) **fracture of the alveolar process**
- e) dental avulsion

79. CM. Choose the treatment methods indicated for a milk tooth with contusion type trauma:

- a) **extraction of the tooth**
- b) immobilization of the traumatized tooth
- c) grinding the tooth with trauma to achieve disocclusion
- d) **temporary dislocation with orthodontic appliances**
- e) endodontic treatment of the traumatized tooth

80. CM. List all the regions of the head and neck areas where lymph nodes are found in children:

- a) submandibular
- b) submentonieri
- c) **cheek area**
- d) language
- e) **paramandibular area**

81. CM. Specify which specialists are included in the complex treatment of cleft lip and palate includes:

- a) **orthodontics**
- b) **speech therapeutics**
- c) **genetics**



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- d) **plastic surgeon**
- e) endocrinologist

82. CS. Indicate, in which congenital malformations the muscular ptosis of the tongue will be found:

- a) **Pierre-Robin syndrome**
- b) McCune Albright syndrome
- c) Van-Der-Vud syndrome
- d) Palatal cleft
- e) Patau syndrome

83. CS. Examine the possible treatment of milk tooth with pulp necrosis in which there are 2 years left until it fall out:

- a) orthodontic records
- b) endodontic treatment of the teeth
- c) **extraction of the teeth**
- d) apical resection of the teeth
- e) remains without treatment

84. CM. Indicate with which pathologies of jaws the differential diagnosis of chronic proliferative Garre's osteomyelitis will be made in an adolescent period:

- a) specific chronic lymphadenitis
- b) acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- c) **fibrous dysplasia**
- d) **Ewing's sarcoma**
- e) **osteoblastoclastoma**

85. CM. Indicate in which period of development of the child the osteomyelitis of the maxilla will be accompanied by meningeal signs:

- a) **the period of early age**
- b) adolescence period
- c) **the period of the newborn**
- d) the preschool period
- e) **young infants period**

86. CS. Indicate which of the radiographic pictures set out below is osteogenic osteosarcoma:

- a) **sun ray spicules**
- b) multilocular; radiolucent lesions
- c) unilocular radiolucent lesions
- d) expansion of the cortical plate and cracking sound
- e) appearance in soap bubbles

87. CS. Indicate which of the answers highlighted below corresponds to the etiology of a median cervical fistula:

- a) comes from the second brachial cleft



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- b) **comes from the embryonic thyroid-gloss canal**
c) comes from the cervical lymphatic sacs
d) comes from the buds of the primary teeth
e) comes from the vestiges of the thymopharyngeal tract
88. CS. Indicate which anatomical elements cross the median cervical fistula:
a) **foramen caecum of the tongue**
b) the lateral wall of the pharynx
c) **the body of the hyoid bone**
d) thyroid gland isthmus
e) along the sternocleidomastoid muscle
89. CM. Indicate with which cervical lesions the differentiated diagnosis of cervical lateral cysts will be made:
a) **congenital teratomas**
b) **chronic lymphadenitis;**
c) **cystic lymphangioma**
d) vascular aneurysms
e) tumors of the salivary glands
90. CS. Indicate which type of fibrous dysplasia of the jaws are characterized by bilateral facial swelling and are hereditary:
a) Poliosstotic fibrous dysplasia
b) Paget disease
c) Langerhans cell histiocytosis
d) McCune–Albright syndrome
e) **Cherubism**
91. CM. Indicate which clinical signs listed below characterize botriomycomas (pyogenic granuloma):
a) **small, round mass, dimensions 0.5-2 cm**
b) location in the medial regions of the face
c) **cauliflower-like surface, ulcerate or become crusty**
d) **tend to bleed very easily**
e) tendency to malignant
92. CS. Indicate the treatment of a child diagnosed with median facial hemangiomas:
a) sclerosis
b) electrocoagulation
c) surgical excision
d) radiotherapy
e) **they remain without treatment because they disappear by the age of one year**
93. CM. Describe the factors that cause piogenic gramuloma in the oral cavity in children population:
a) congenital



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b) chronic traumas of the oral mucousa

c) acute traumas of the oral mucousa

d) acute hemorrhage

e) endocrine disorders

94. CS. Indicate the first manifestations of malignant tumors in the maxillofacial region in children:

a) law sensation of the skin

b) dental root displacement

c) indeterminate pain

d) deformation of the jaws

e) dental mobility

95. CS. Indicate which paraclinical examination will confirm the diagnosis of giant cell tumor in children:

a) radiological

b) morphological

c) inspection

d) complains

e) palpation

96. CS. Indicate the name of the benign tumor composed of mature cartilaginous tissue:

a) osteoma

b) fibromas

c) chondromas

d) teratomas

e) branchial cysts

97. CM. Indicate which clinical manifestations confirm the diagnosis of jaw sarcoma in children:

a) slow evolution

b) pain without cause

c) dental mobility

d) dental movements

e) eroded cortical plate of the jaw

98. CS. Indicate the treatment of Serra cyst tumors in infants:

a) surgical removal

b) curettage

c) they are left without treatment because they disappear at the age of one year

d) is surgically removed together with the dental buds

e) is surgically removed in older children

99. CS. Indicate from which tissues the papilloma develops:

a) small salivary glands

b) fibrocytic cells



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- c) **planar multilayered epithelium**
- d) giant cells
- e) connective tissue

100. CM. Indicate the characteristic of the contents of the sublingual salivary cyst:

- a) cloudy liquid
- b) clear liquid**
- c) **viscous liquid**
- d) reddish-brown liquid
- e) colloid liquid

101. CS. Indicate the anatomical location of the retention cysts of small salivary glands – 1 Blondin-Noun:

- a) the oral floor
- b) above the mylohyoid muscle
- c) **affects the lower surface of the tongue**
- d) small salivary glands on the lower lip
- e) small salivary glands on the upper lip

102. CM. Indicate with which conditions the differential diagnosis of the sublingual salivary cyst is made:

- a) hemangiomas
- b) myxomas
- c) **lymphangiomas**
- d) piogenic granuloma
- e) **dermoid cyst**

103. CM. Indicate which treatment methods are used in the sublingual salivary cyst in children:

- a) curettage
- b) surgical removal together with the sublingual gland**
- c) **marsupialization**
- d) conservative treatment with solutions containing iodine
- e) drugs treatment

104. CS. Indicate the anatomical location of dysontogenetic Serra cysts in new-born:

- a) on the mucosa of the alveolar process**
- b) the mucosa of the lower lip
- c) the mucosa of the upper lip
- d) the lower part of the lower lingual surface
- e) the mucosa of the hard palate



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105. CM. Indicate which treatment methods are used in the sublingual ranula in children:

- a) curettage
- b) surgical removal along with the sublingual gland**
- c) marsupialization**
- d) conservative treatment with solutions containing iodine
- e) pharmaceutical treatment

106. CS. Indicate the anatomical location of dysontogenetic Serra cysts:

- a) on the mucosa of the alveolar process**
- b) lower lip lining
- c) upper lip lining
- d) the lower part of the inferior lingual surface
- e) hard palate mucosa

107. CS. Confirm which of the clinical manifestations listed below correspond to stellate hemangiomas:

- a) multiple hemangiomas spread over the entire surface of the face
- b) reducible on palpation
- c) extensive hemangiomas that disappear by vitropression
- d) small capillary dilations arranged in a network with peripheral red dot
- e) small capillary dilatations arranged radially, with a red dot in the center**

108. CM. Indicate the clinical signs of median vascular spot lesions of the face on newborns:

- a) small vascular dilations arranged around a central capillary vessel
- b) pale pink, well-defined spots located on the midline of the face**
- c) pale pink spots where the color intensifies during crying**
- d) purple-pink formations protruding above the skin
- e) the vascular lesion has an invasive growth

109. CS. Indicate the age for which the median vascular spot lesions of the face are characteristic:

- a) age 1-3 years
- b) ages 3-7 years
- c) newborns and infants**
- d) preschool age
- e) school age

110. CS. Indicate the evolution of median vascular spot lesions of the face in infants:

- a) disappear spontaneously at the age of 12 months**
- b) they increase in proportion to the body
- c) disappear at the age of 7
- d) they grow invasively disproportionately with age
- e) persists throughout childhood

111. CS. Indicate the main origin of tumors in children:



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- a) injuries
- b) biological factors
- c) infections
- d) dysembryoplasia**
- e) physical factors

112. CM. Name which treatment methods are used in the treatment of hemangiomas in children:

- a) **sclerotic therapy**
- b) administration of antibiotics
- c) surgical removal**
- d) laser wave therapy**
- e) antihistamines

113. CS. Indicate in which tumor lesions sclerotic therapy is used as method of treatment:

- a) Ewing's sarcoma
- b) lymphangioma
- c) osteoblastoclastoma
- d) true vascular (tumor) lesions**
- e) Taratanov disease

114. CS. Indicate which forms of examination are most commonly used in the diagnosis of vascular lesions in children:

- a) computed tomography
- b) radiography of the craniofacial bones
- c) clinical examination**
- d) biochemical examination of the blood
- e) cytological examination

115. CS. Indicate the consistency of vascular tumors in children:

- a) soft**
- b) elastic
- c) fluctuant
- d) tough
- e) Intermediate.

116. CM. Specify which clinical manifestations characterize vascular tumors in children:

- a) they grow disproportionately with the child's body**
- b) they are involuntary towards preschool age**
- c) appear with spontaneous pain
- d) appear with caused pain
- e) have the „filling” symptom**

117. CS. Name which of the tumor lesions listed below increase in volume during acute respiratory viral infections in children:



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- a) osteosarcoma
- b) submandibular sialolithiasis
- c) odontogenic lymphadenitis
- d) lesions of the lymphatic vessels**
- e) branchial cysts

118. CS. Name which tumor lesions listed below are considered pseudotumor lesions in children:

- a) cherubism**
- b) lytic osteosarcoma
- c) true hemangioma
- d) lymphangioma
- e) chondroma

119. CS. Indicate which pseudotumor lesion affects the mandible symmetrically in the angle region:

- a) Albright syndrome
- b) mono-osseous fibrous dysplasia
- c) cherubism**
- d) histiocytosis X
- e) osteoma

120. CS. Name which jaw tumor in children is morphologically characterized by osteoblast and osteoclast cells:

- a) chondroma
- b) hemangioma
- c) osteoblastoclastoma**
- d) lymphangioma
- e) follicular cysts

121. CS. Indicate the most often location of the infant's melanic neuroectodermal tumor:

- a) chin region
- b) mandibular body region
- c) anterior region of the jaw**
- d) tuberosity region
- e) paranasal sinus

122. CS. Name which tumor of the jaw bone clinically appears during the period of tooth eruption:

- a) cherubism
- b) infectious periapical cysts
- c) the odontome**
- d) Paget's disease
- e) X-Histocytosis

123. CS. Name which of the pseudotumors listed below occur between the ages of 8-15 years:

- a) osteoblastoclastoma



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- b) lymphangioma
- c) melanic neuroectodermal tumor of the infant
- d) fibrous dysplasia**
- e) Neurofibromatosis

124. CS. Indicate which pseudotumor lesion of the jaws in children appears as a periodontal disease:

- a) cherubism
- b) histiocytosis X**
- c) Poly-osseous fibrous dysplasia
- d) mono-osseous fibrous dysplasia
- e) follicular cysts

125. CS. Name which of the pseudotumors listed below are characterized by gingivorrhagia, localized pain, progressive tooth mobility, and permanent tooth eruption during the child's early stages of development:

- a) eosinophilic granuloma**
- b) Paget's disease
- c) fibrous dysplasia
- d) cherubism
- e) melanic neuroectodermal tumor of the infant

Șef Catedra de Chirurgie OMF pediatrică
și pedodonție „Ion Lupan”
dr. șt. med., conf. univ.

Silvia Railean