

1

## **Propaedeutics of dental diseases**

### **2nd year exam questions**

#### **Therapeutic dentistry:**

1.

Anatomical and morphological features of the structure of the root canals of the upper jaw molars.

2.

Anatomical and morphological features of the structure of the root canals of the lower jaw molars.

3.

Anatomical and morphological features of the structure of the root canals of the premolars of the upper jaw.

4.

Anatomical and morphological features of the structure of the root canals of the premolars of the lower jaw.

5.

Anatomical and morphological features of the structure of the root canals of the lower and upper jaw teeth in an aesthetically significant area.

6.

Asepsis, antiseptics, and disinfection at the dental appointment.

7.

Types of autoclaves, tool autoclaving mode.

8.

Types of dental deposits, methods of their determination and removal.

9.

Types of dental installations, dental handpieces.

10.

Histological structure of the periodontium, its functions.

11.

Histological structure of the pulp, its functions.

12.

Histological structure, chemical composition of dentin.

13.

Histological structure, chemical composition of enamel.

14.

Disinfection and sterilization of dental instruments and equipment.

15.

Disinfection solutions for root canal treatment.

16.

Additional methods of examination of a dental patient.

17.

Impregnation methods of root canal treatment.

18.

Tools for oral cavity examination. Methods of conducting the survey.

19.

Instruments for the preparation of carious cavities, system (ISO).

20.

Classification of endodontic instruments depending on the purpose.

21.

Classification of endodontic instruments depending on the purpose.

22.

Classification of hand tools for removing dental deposits.

23.

Classification of caries according to ICD-10

24.

Classification of carious cavities by Black.

25.

Classification of filling materials for the treatment of caries.

26.

Classification of filling materials for root canal treatment.

27.

Classification of hand tools for removing supragingival dental deposits.

28.

Classification of hand tools for removing subgingival dental deposits.

29.

Composite filling materials. Classification, composition, physical and chemical properties, indications for use.

30.

Contact point. Its types and meaning, and the method of creating it.

31.

Contact point. Its types and meaning, and the method of creating it.

32.

Materials for medical pads and temporary dental fillings. Composition, properties, indications for use.

33.

Materials for insulating gaskets.

34.

Materials for medical pads and temporary dental fillings. Composition, properties, indications for use.

35.

Materials for filling root canals.

36.

Method of closing root canal perforations.

37.

Method of filling root canals with pastes.

38.

Method of expansion of impassable root canals.

39.

Method of expansion of impassable root canals.

40.

Methods of disinfection and sterilization of dental handpieces.

41.

Methods of root canal irrigation (cavitation, micro-screening)

42.

Methods for determining the working length of the root canal.  
43.  
Methods for determining the working length of the root canal.  
2  
44.  
Mechanism of action of devitalizing pastes, application rules.  
45.  
Micromotors, their types and mechanism of operation.  
46.  
Determination of dental caries. Caries-causing factors. Prevalence index  
, intensity index, method of determination.  
47.  
Organization of sanitary and hygienic measures in dental offices.  
48.  
Basic methods of examination of a dental patient.  
49.  
Mistakes and complications at the stages of caries treatment.  
50.  
Mistakes and complications at the stages of caries treatment.  
51.  
Errors and complications in endodontic treatment.  
52.  
Signs of teeth. Structure of dentition rows. Dental arches, the shape of dental arches.  
53.  
Radiological research methods.  
54.  
Sanitary and hygienic standards and requirements for the placement, arrangement,  
equipment and equipping of a therapeutic dental office (department).  
55.  
The Gracie system. List the tools.  
56.  
Modern methods of disinfection and sterilization of dental instruments.  
57.  
Means for pulp devitalization.  
58.  
Means of isolating the working field.  
59.  
Means of isolating the working field. Methods of application.  
60.  
Standardization of endodontic instruments.  
61.  
Types of root canals according to Vertucci.  
62.  
Types of dental handpieces, their characteristics.  
63.  
Topographical features of the structure of the tooth cavity in different groups of teeth

64.

Formation of endodontic access on the upper jaw molars.

65.

Formation of endodontic access on mandibular molars.

66.

Formation of endodontic access on premolars of the upper jaw.

67.

Formation of endodontic access on premolars of the lower jaw.

68.

Formation of endodontic access on the incisors of the upper jaw.

69.

Formation of endodontic access on the canines of the upper jaw.

70.

Formation of endodontic access on the canines of the lower jaw.

71.

Endodontic instruments. Their labeling and classification.

72.

Endodontic instruments. Their labeling and classification.

73.

Ergonomics in dentistry. Organization of a dentist's workplace.

74.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of the first class according to Black.

75.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of class II according to Black.

76.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of class III according to Black.

77.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of the IV class according to Black.

78.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of class V according to Black.

79.

Stages of root canal treatment. Materials and tools.

80.

Stages of root canal filling, using the "Thermophil" system.

81.

Stages of filling by vertical condensation method

82.



Stages of filling by lateral condensation method.

83.

Stages of root canal formation using the "CrownDown" method.

84.

Stages of root canal formation using the "StepBack" method.

85.

Stages of root canal formation using the "CrownDown" method.

86.

Stages of root canal formation by the "StepBack" method.

87.

Stages of endodontic treatment.

88.

Iatrogenic infection.

89.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of the first class according to Black.

90.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of class II according to Black.

91.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of class III according to Black.

92.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of the IV class according to Black.

93.

Stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of class V according to Black.

94.

Histological structure of the periodontium, its functions.

95.

Histological structure of the pulp, its functions.

96.

Histological structure, chemical composition of dentin.

97.

Histological structure, chemical composition of enamel.

3

98.

Anatomical and morphological features of the structure of the root canals of the upper jaw molars.

99.

Anatomical and morphological features of the structure of the root canals of mandibular molars.

100.

Anatomical and morphological features of the structure of the root canals of the premolars of the upper jaw.

### **Orthopedic dentistry:**

1.

Devices that reproduce the movements of the lower jaw, their purpose, types.

Method of use.

2.

Articulators. Their classification, device, indications for use.

3.

Articulation and occlusion. Types of occlusions. Signs of occlusion.

4.

Articulation. Biodynamics of the lower jaw.

5.

Biomechanics of the masticatory apparatus. The role of the masticatory muscles.

6.

Lateral occlusion. Characteristics by signs, meaning in the physiology of the masticatory apparatus.

7.

Types of ledges, their significance in preparing teeth for metal-ceramic and porcelain crowns

8.

Veneers. Indications for use, features of preparation of teeth for veneers.

9.

Temporomandibular joint Structure, topographical relationships of joint elements at rest and during various movements.

10.

Temporomandibular joint.

11.

Possible errors and complications in orthopedic treatment with crowns.

12.

Tools and stages of preparing teeth for artificial crowns.

13.

Boyanov classification, Milikevich index.

14.

Classification of artificial tooth crowns. Positive and negative properties of various types of artificial crowns.

15.

Classification of bridge prostheses. Positive and negative properties of various types of artificial crowns.

16.

Classification of cutting and abrasive tools. Selection of tools for odontopreparation.

17.

Classification of impression materials. Requirements for them. Indications for the use of each type of impression material.

18.

Classification of pin structures. Indications and contraindications for use.

19.

Clinical and laboratory stages of tab manufacturing using CAD-CAM technology. Preparation method.

20.

Clinical and laboratory stages of tab manufacturing using Impress technology. Preparation method.

21.

Clinical and laboratory stages of crown manufacturing using CAD-CAM technology.

22.

Clinical and laboratory stages of crown manufacturing using Impress technology.

23.

Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing a cast tab, preparation technique.

24.

Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing a cast crown, odontopreparation technique

.

25.

Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing a metal-ceramic crown.

26.

Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing metal-plastic crowns.

27.

Clinical and laboratory stages of plastic crown manufacturing. Types of plastic crowns. Indications for use.

28.

Method of obtaining impressions. Choosing a spoon. Classification of impressions.

29.

Methods of fixing the position of dentition in central occlusion.

30.

Methods of storing various types of crowns. Materials and tools.

31.

Occluders. Their classification, device, indications for use.

32.

Occlusal curves. Their significance in the physiology of the maxillary system.

33.

Orthopedic treatment of defects in the crown part of the tooth with artificial crowns. Types of artificial crowns. Indications for manufacturing.

4

34.

Orthopedic treatment of dental crown defects. Tabs, indications for making tabs.

35.

Basic principles of forming cavities for tabs.

36.

Features of the patient's examination for drawing up an orthopedic treatment plan.

37.

Features of odontopreparation for various types of artificial crowns.

Structural and auxiliary materials used in their manufacture.

38.

Anterior (sagittal) occlusion. Characteristic by signs of significance in the physiology of the masticatory apparatus.

39.

Preparation of the root canal for the pin structure. Used tools.

40.

The concept of the dentoalveolar system. Teeth and dentition of the upper and lower jaw, their significance in the physiology of the masticatory apparatus.

41.

Bite and its varieties. Signs of overbite.

42.

Prosthetics of dentition defects with bridge-like prostheses. Construction of a bridge prosthesis.

43.

Dental burs, their classification (ISO).

44.

Physiology of the dentoalveolar system: Factors that ensure the stability of dentition.

45.

Shape and structure of dentition.

46.

Characteristics of orthognathic bite. List other conditionally physiological types of bite.



Pin stump tab. Requirements for the roots of teeth in the manufacture of a pin structure.

48.

Stages of orthopedic treatment of partial defects of dental crowns with inlays.

49.

Stages of fixing veneers and inlays. Materials used for fixing, justification of their choice.

50.

Stages of fixing a single crown and bridge prosthesis. Requirements for crowns.

**Surgical dentistry:**

1.

Anesthesia on the upper jaw. List all possible ways.

2.

Anesthesia on the lower jaw. List all possible ways.

3.

Blockade of the motor branches of the mandibular nerve by Berche. Indications. Anatomical landmarks of needle insertion, directions of needle movement. Pain relief zones.

4.

Block of motor branches of the mandibular nerve according to Yegorov. Indications. Anatomical landmarks of needle insertion, directions of needle movement. Pain relief zones.



5.

Blockage of the nasopharyngeal nerve at the incisor opening and in an extraoral way. Anatomical landmarks of the needle insertion site. Pain relief zone.

6.

Types of anesthesia used in dentistry. Non-injectable anesthesia.

Indications for use. Prevention of complications.

7.

Types of guide anesthesia on the lower jaw. Indications for use.

Method of conducting. Pain relief zones.

8.

Types of grain elevators. Indications for use, methods of tooth extraction by elevators.

9.

Extraoral methods of anesthesia on the lower jaw. Indications for use.

Method of conducting. Pain relief zones.

10.

Selection of the method of anesthesia during the operation of removing the teeth of the lower jaw.

Anatomical

justification of various methods.

11.

Selection of the method of anesthesia for the removal of upper jaw teeth.

12.

Selection of the method of anesthesia for the removal of mandibular teeth.

13.

Tools for the operation of removing the roots of the front teeth on the upper jaw.

Position of the doctor or patient. Stages of the operation.

14.

Tools for removing upper jaw teeth.

15.

Tools for removing lower jaw teeth.

16.

Tools for removing the roots of the frontal group of lower jaw teeth. Position of the doctor or patient. Stages of the operation.

5

17.

Tools required for the operation of removing upper jaw molars. Position of the doctor or patient. Stages of the operation.

18.

Tools required for mandibular molar removal surgery. Position of the doctor or patient. Stages of the operation.

19.

Tools required for the operation of removing premolars on the upper jaw. Position of the doctor or patient. Stages of the operation.

20.

Tools required for the operation of removing premolars on the lower jaw. Position of the doctor or patient. Stages of the operation.

21.

Tools required for the operation of removing incisors and canines on the lower jaw. Position of the doctor, patient, and Stages of the operation.

22.

Tools required for the operation of removing incisors and canines on the lower jaw. Position of the doctor, patient, and Stages of the operation.

23.

Intraligmental anesthesia as a method of choice for dental extraction and depulcation. Tools. Execution method.

24.

Infra-orbital anesthesia. Indications. Anatomical landmarks of the needle injection site. Method of conducting.

25.

Mandibular anesthesia. Indications. Anatomical landmarks. Place of injection. Method of conducting. Pain relief zone.

26.

Mental anesthesia. Indications. Anatomical landmarks. Places where the needle was inserted. Pain relief zones.

27.

Measures to prevent postoperative bleeding during tooth extraction.



Local complications that occur after the operation of tooth extraction. Causes, prevention, and treatment.

29.

Local methods of stopping bleeding during tooth extraction.

30.

Local methods of stopping bleeding during tooth extraction.

31.

General anesthesia in dentistry. Indications and contraindications, possible risks and their prevention.

32.

General methods of stopping bleeding during tooth extraction.

33.

Tooth root removal surgery. Methods and tools. Possible complications, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

34.

Complications of analgesia in the upper jaw. Clinical manifestations. Treatment and prevention.

35.

Complications of analgesia in the lower jaw. Clinical manifestations. Treatment and prevention.

36.

Preparation of the patient for the operation of tooth extraction. Prevention of complications.

37.

Indications and contraindications for the operation of removing permanent teeth.

38.

Indications for the use of grain elevators. Method of application.

39.

Premedication. Basic pharmacological properties. Indications for use in local anesthesia.

40.

Conducting analgesia on the upper jaw. The main anatomical formations of the upper jaw, which are a reference point for conducting various types of conduction anesthesia.

41.

Complex tooth extraction. Tools and materials. Execution method.

42.

Complex tooth root removal with exfoliation of the muco-periosteal flap using a drill and elevators.

43.

Vasoconstrictor drugs used for local anesthesia. The purpose of using them. Dosage.

44.

Stem anesthesia according to S. N. Weisblat. Indications, to be carried out. Anatomical landmarks, tools, and methods of conducting the study.



45.

Torus anesthesia. Indications for use. Method of conducting.

Pain relief zones.

46.

Requirements for the equipment of the surgical department (office) dental clinics.

47.

Tuberal anesthesia. Indications. Anatomical landmarks of the intraoral method.

Pain relief zones.

48.

Tight tamponade of the well. Indications. Tools and materials. Execution method.

6

49.

Device of forceps for the operation of removing teeth and roots. Distinctive features of forceps for removing different groups of teeth.

50.

Wound care after tooth extraction, as a prevention of postoperative complications. Recommendations to the patient:

Head of the Department of Dentistry No. 1

, MD, Associate Professor

M. G Dzgoeva.