

**Federal Statebudgetary Educational Institution
North Ossetian State Medical Academyof the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation**

Department of Dentistry No. 1

APPROVED

Minutes No. 3 of the meeting of the Central
Coordinating Educational and
Methodological Council
"22" March 2022 г. Pr. № 4

FOND OF ESTIMATED FUNDS

in the discipline **of Dentistry: propaedeutics**
basic professional educational program of higher education –
specialty programs in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry, approved by the Ministry of Health
of the Russian Federation.
22.03.2022 г.

For year students
specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry

**Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the
department**

dated "17" March 202.22 , Protocol No. 3.

Head of the Department MD,



signature

Associate Professor
M. G. Dzgoeva

Vladikavkaz 2022г.

FEEDBACK FORM STRUCTURE

1. Title page
2. Feedback Form structure
3. Feedback Form review на ФООС
4. Passport of valuation tools
5. Set of evaluation tools:
 - benchmarks of test tasks (with a title page and table of contents),
 - e-examination tickets /test tickets

**Passport of the Department of assessment tools for the discipline
Dentistry: Propaedeutics**

n /	a Name of the supervised section (topic) of the discipline / module	Code of the formed competence(stage)	Name of the evaluation tool
1	2	3	4
Type of control	Intermediate		
1	Basic and additional survey methods. Permanent denture replacement. Classification of filling materials for root canals. Indications for use.	OPK-6	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
2	Deontology in dentistry	OPK-6	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
3	Filling out medical documentation	OPK-6	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
4	Dental installations. Turbine, micromotor, handpieces. Cutting and abrasive tools, their purpose.	OPK-6	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
5	Tools for examination and treatment of a dental patient.	OPK-11	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
6	Instruments and equipment for preparation of carious cavities. Universal dental devices, handpieces. Dental burs, hand tools used for the preparation and treatment of cavities.	OPK-11	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
7	Dental deposits. Classification. Methodology, sequence of detection and removal of supragingival tartar	OPK-11	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
8	Endodontic tools. Classification and standardization. Working	OK-5	Standards of test tasks; Exam

	methods.		tickets
9	Anatomical and histological structure of hard tissues of teeth.	OK-5	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
10	Anatomical and histological structure of periodontitis and periodontitis.	OK-5	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
11	Biomechanics of the masticatory apparatus.	OK-8	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
12	Odontopreparation.	OK-8	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
13	Main stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of I-V class according to Black.	OK-8	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets

**ФEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER
EDUCATION "NORTH OSSETIAN STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY" OF THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**review
to the evaluation funds fund**

in the discipline of Dentistry: propaedeutics
For 1st year students
по специальности 31.05.03 Dentistry

The evaluation fund was compiled at the Department of Dentistry No. 1 on the basis of the work program of the academic discipline approved on 03.2022 22.03.2022 and meets the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard for Higher Education in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry, approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation on 19.08.2020, No. 984.

The evaluation fund includes a bank of test tasks, exam tickets (test tickets).

The bank of test tasks includes the following elements: test tasks, variants of test tasks, and response templates. All tasks correspond to the work program of the discipline Dentistry: propaedeutics and cover all its sections. The number of test tasks is 90. The difficulty of tasks varies. The number of tasks for each section of the discipline is sufficient to control knowledge and eliminates the repeated repetition of the same question in different versions. The bank contains answers to all test tasks and tasks.

The number of exam tickets is 35, which is sufficient for conducting the exam and excludes repeated use of the same ticket during the exam in the same academic group on the same day. Exam tickets are made on a single sample letterhead in a standard form, on paper of the same color and quality. The exam ticket includes 4 questions. The wording of the questions matches the wording of the list of questions submitted for the exam. The content of the questions of one ticket relates to different sections of the program, which allows you to more fully cover the material of the academic discipline.

The difficulty of the questions in the exam tickets is evenly distributed.

There are no comments on the reviewed pool of evaluation tools.

In general, the fund of assessment tools for the discipline Dentistry: Propaedeutics contributes to a qualitative assessment of the level of students' proficiency in general cultural and professional competencies.

The reviewed fund of evaluation tools for the discipline Dentistry: propaedeutics can be recommended for use for intermediate certification at the Faculty of Dentistry for 1st-year students.

Reviewer:

Chairman of the Central Committee of Dental
Disciplines with the Sub-commission on
evaluation of evaluation tools, Doctor of
Medical Sciences, Associate Professor,



signature

G. V. Toboev

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
North Ossetian State Medical Academy
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation**

Department of Dentistry No. 1

Benchmarks for test tasks

in the discipline of Dentistry: propaedeutics
For 1st year students
по специальности 31.05.03 Dentistry

**Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the
department**

dated "17" March 2022, Protocol No. 3.

Head of the Department MD,



Associate Professor

M. G. Dzgoeva

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Vladikavkaz 2022 year

Table of contents

#	Name of the supervised section (topic) of the discipline / module	Number of tests (total)	Code of the competencies being formed	page from __ to __
1	2	3	4	5
Type of control	Intermediate			
1.	Basic and additional survey methods. Permanent denture replacement. Classification of filling materials for root canals. Indications for use.	7	OPK-6	p. 9-10
2.	Deontology in dentistry	7	OPK-6	p. 10-11
3.	Filling out medical documentation	7	OPK-6	p. 11-12
4.	Dental installations. Turbine, micromotor, handpieces. Cutting and abrasive tools, their purpose.	7	OPK-6	p. 12-13
5.	Tools for examination and treatment of a dental patient.	7	OPK-11	p. 13-14
6.	Tools and equipment for preparation of carious cavities. Universal dental devices, handpieces. Dental burs, hand tools used for the preparation and treatment of cavities.	7	OPK-11	p. 14-15
7.	Dental deposits. Classification. Methodology, sequence of detection and removal of supragingival tartar	6	OPK-11	p. 16
8.	Endodontic instrumentation. Classification and standardization. Working methods.	7	OK-5	pages. 16-17
9.	Anatomical and histological structure of dental hard tissues.	7	OK-5	pages. 17-18
10.	Anatomical and histological structure of periodontal and periodontal diseases.	7	OK-5	pages. 19

11.	Biomechanics of the masticatory apparatus.	7	OK-8	p. 20
12.	Odontopreparation.	7	OK-8	pages. 21
13.	Main stages and principles of preparation of carious cavities of class I-V according to Black.	7	OK-8	p. 21-22

Name of the controlled section (topic)/ or topics (sections) of the discipline/module, training/ industrial practice are taken from the work program.

Section 1

- 001. The smallest area of a dental office per person the area should be (sq. m)**
- a) 7
 - b) 10
 - c) 14
 - d) 21
 - e) 35
- 002. Reflection coefficient of light from wall surfaces in a dental clinic the size should not be lower than**
- a) 40%
 - b) 20%
 - c) 30%
 - d) 10%
 - e) 50%
- 003.36 the tooth has bumps on the occlusal surface**
- a) 5
 - b) 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 4
 - e) 1
- 004. Statistically, the greatest length of a tooth has**
- a) upper jaw canine
 - b) lateral incisor of the lower jaw
 - c) central incisor of the upper jaw
 - d) second premolar of the lower jaw
 - e) the first molar of the upper jaw
- 005. The number of variants of the shape of the occlusal surface of the second the upper molar is**
- a) 4
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 1
 - e) 5
- 006. The classification of carious cavities according to Black is**
- a) topographical information
 - b) according to the clinical course
 - c) by the depth of the lesion
 - d) histological
 - e) by the number of affected teeth
 - f) in relation to the state of the pulp

007. Carious cavities on the occlusal surface of molars and premolars are classified by Black's classification as cavities

- a) Class I
- b) Class II
- c) Class III
- d) atypical cavities
- e) Class I and II

Section 2

001. According to the classification of Black's carious cavities, class IV includes cavities

- a) on the contact surfaces of incisors and canines with a violation of the cutting edge
- b) on the contact surfaces of the canines while maintaining the cutting edge
- c) on the distal surfaces of the frontal group of teeth, without violation cutting edge
- d) on the contact surfaces of the incisors
- e) on the contact surfaces of incisors and canines without breaking the cutting edge

002. The length of the additional pad in the carious cavities should be depend on the length of the main cavity

- a) 1/2-2/3
- b) 1/4-1/2
- c) 1/3-2/3
- d) 2/3-1
- e) 1-1, 5

003. Etching of hard tissues of teeth is carried out in order to

- a) to improve the adhesive properties of the filling material
- b) remineralizing effect on enamel
- c) for the diagnosis of dental caries in the spot stage
- d) improving the aesthetic properties of the filling material
- e) for anesthesia of hard tooth tissues

004. Concentration of acid for etching enamel before filling

- a) 37 %
- b) 10%
- c) 20%
- d) 5%
- e) 40%

005. The term "total etching" means

- a) etching of enamel and dentin
- b) dentin etching
- c) pulp etching
- d) etching of enamel
- e) etching of enamel, dentin, pulp

006. Halogen light bulbs are used for

- a) disinfection of the operating field
- b) illumination of the oral cavity
- c) polymerization of the composite
- d) workplace lighting
- e) disinfection of instruments

007. The final stage of filling carious cavities composite filling materials are

- a) grinding and polishing of the seal
- b) seal modeling
- c) isolation from saliva
- d) etching of enamel
- e) application of adhesive

Section 3

001. With the preserved viability of the pulp, the indicators of electroodontodiagnostics are within the limits of

- a) 2-6 μA
- b) 6-20 μA
- c) 20-40 μA
- d) 60-90 μA
- e) over 100 μA

002. Opening of the tooth cavity in the first molar of the upper jaw is performed in the direction

- a) buccal-palatine
- b) front-rear
- c) buccal-lingual
- d) antero-buccal
- e) all of the above is true

003. Opening of the tooth cavity in the first molar of the lower jaw is performed in the direction of:

- a) anterior-posterior
- b) buccal-palatine
- c) anterolingual-язычном
- d) posterior-buccal
- e) doesn't matter

004. The first step in the instrumental expansion of the root canal is

- a) expansion of the root canal mouths
- b) expansion of the apical opening
- c) determining the length of the root canal
- d) antiseptic treatment

005. Gutta-percha pins are used in dental practice with the goal

- a) filling of the root canal with the use of siler
- b) determining the degree of patency of the root canal
- c) moisture absorption in the root canal
- d) determination of the depth of the periodontal pocket
- e) temporary filling of the root canal for periodontitis

006. When restoring the destroyed crown part of the teeth for the best supports and retentions of filling material are used

- a) root anchor pins
- b) silver pins
- c) gutta-percha pins
- d) crampon wire
- e) parapulpal pins

007. The head of a special anchor pin in factory production covered by the opacker for the purpose of

- a) improving the aesthetic properties of the restoration.
- b) improving the retention of filling material
- c) increase the strength of the anchor pin
- d) saving expensive composite materials for restoration
- e) ensuring the supporting strength of the restoration

Section 4

001. The windows in the dental office should face to the side

- a) northern
- b) southern
- c) south-eastern
- d) north-eastern
- e) south-western
- f) north-west

002. The method of sterilization of dental handpieces is

- a) sterilization in a dry-fire cabinet стерилизация в сухожаровом шкафу
- b) boiling in oil
- c) chemical method
- d) exposure to ultraviolet rays
- e) special autoclaving

003. Tools for oral cavity examination are

- a) probe
- b) ironer with corkscrew
- c) excavator
- d) mirror
- e) tweezers

004. A preliminary diagnosis is made based on the following data:

- a) patient complaints
- b) electrodontometry
- c) medical history
- d) radiography
- e) inspection

005. Signs of teeth that can be used to determine the location of the tooth on the right or left side of the jaw

- a) sign of crown curvature, sign of crown angle
flag for root rejection
- b) форма fissure shape
- c) number of roots
- d) indicates the angle of the crown

006. Preparation of the carious cavity is carried out with instruments

- a) burs
- b) tweezers
- c) probe
- d) corkscrew

007. Contraindications to the use of amalgam are

- a) class III cavity
- b) class II cavity
- c) a class cavity with access to the vestibular surface
- d) Class V cavity in molars

Section 5

001. Formed cavities of Black class I are sealed one of the listed filling materials

- a) copper amalgam
- b) zinc-sulfate cement
- c) zinc-phosphate cement
- d) dentin paste

002. Conditions for choosing the color of a composite seal or ceramic seal the masses are

- a) natural and artificial lighting
- b) lighting
- c) lighting, ultraviolet rays of a helio-neon lamp
- d) lack of saliva on the surface of the teeth

003. Amputation of the crown pulp is performed with instruments

- a) with an excavator
- b) K-rimer
- c) a probe
- d) A K-file
- e) boron

004. To dry the root canal, apply

- a) cotton turundas
- b) пистолет с воздухом universal installation air gun
- c) puster with warm air

005. Hard tooth tissues are

- a) enamel, dentin, cement
- b) pulp
- c) dentin
- d) periodontal disease

006 The classification of carious cavities by Black includes

- 1) class 6
- 2) 5 classes
- 3) 4 classes

007 Carious cavities on the masticatory surface of molars, premolars, blind pits belong to the Black class

- 1) V
- 2) II
- 3) III
- 4) IV
- 5) I
- 6) VI

Section 6

1 Cervical cavities are classified as Black

- 1) V
- 2) II
- 3) III
- 4) IV
- 5) I
- 6) VI

- 2 Carious cavities on the contact surfaces of incisors and canines if the cutting edge is damaged, they are classified as Black by default**
- 1) IV
 - 2) II
 - 3) III
 - 4) I
 - 5) V
 - 6) VI
- 3 Carious cavities on the contact surfaces of molars and premolars belong to the default class Black**
- 1) II
 - 2) I
 - 3) III
 - 4) IV
 - 5) V
 - 6) VI
- 4 Carious cavities on the contact surfaces of incisors and canines without damage to the cutting edge, they belong to the Black class**
- 1) III
 - 2) II
 - 3) I
 - 4) IV
 - 5) V
 - 6) VI
- 5 Carious cavities on the cutting edge frontal and apical tubercles side teeth**
- 1) VI
 - 2) II
 - 3) III
 - 4) IV
 - 5) V
 - 6) I
- 6 The immune zones of the tooth are located**
- 1) fissures on bumps and vestibular surfaces
 - 2) on fissures and mounds
 - 3) on the vestibular surfaces and
- 7 Preparation of the carious cavity includes**
- 1) opening of the carious cavity, necrectomy, formation of carious cavities, финированиеfinishing of enamel edges
 - 2) expansion of the carious cavity, necrectomy, финированиеfinishing, drug treatment
 - 3) anesthesia, necrectomy, финированиеfinishing, expansion of the carious cavity

Section 7

1 Elements of the carious cavity

- 1) bottom
- 2) wall
- 3) angle
- 4) edge
- 5) dentin
- 6) enamel
- 7) cement
- 8) pulp

2 The criterion for the final preparation of the carious cavity is

- 1) the presence of light and dense dentin on the bottom and walls of the carious cavity without staining with a caries detector
- 2) наличие светлого и плотного dentin on the bottom and walls of the cavity, staining with a caries detector
- 3) the presence of softened and pigmented dentin on the bottom and walls of the carious cavity

3 The bottom of the carious cavity is considered to be the surface

- 1) facing the pulp
- 2) vertical
- 3) horizontal

4 Removal of the smeared layer is carried out

- 1) acids
- 2) alkalis
- 3) with water
- 4) by drying

5 Caries detectors stain

- 1) the outer layer of carious dentin
- 2) the inner layer of carious dentin

6 Etching of enamel and dentin is carried out

- 1) to strengthen the edge fit
- 2) to enhance the bactericidal properties of composites

Section 8

1 Special endodontic instruments to expand the mouth of root canals

- 1) Gates-Gidden
- 2) spherical bur
- 3) fissure bur

2 Endodontic instruments for root canal passage

- 1) rimer (drilbor)
- 2) pulpextractor
- 3) H-file (Headstrom drill)
- 4) channel filler

3 Endodontic tools for root canal expansion

- 1) K-file
- 2) rimer (drilbor)
- 3) pulpextractor
- 4) channel filler
- 5) spereder

4 Endodontic instruments for root canal filling

- 1) channel filler
- 2) rimer (drilbor)
- 3) K-file
- 4) H-file (Headstrom drill)
- 5) pulpextractor

5 Determine the length of the root canal by using

- 1) root needle inserted into the root canal and radiographs, apexlocator
- 2) a root needle inserted into the root canal until the patient feels a slight prick
- 3) apexlocator

6 Working length of the root canal when removing live pulp

- 1) 1.5 mm less than the radiological length
- 2) 1.0 mm less than the radiological length
- 3) 0.5 mm less than the radiological length

7 Working length of the root canal when removing devitalized pulp or decay

- 1) 1.0 mm less than the radiological length
- 2) 1.5 mm less than the radiological length
- 3) 0.5 mm less than the radiological length

Section 9

1 For devitalization (necrotization) of the tooth pulp, use

- 1) paraformaldehyde paste
- 2) zinc oxide eugenol paste
- 3) resorcinol-formalin paste

2 For medical treatment (washing) of root canals most often used

- 1) 3% sodium hypochlorite solution
- 2) 3% hydrogen peroxide solution
- 3) clove oil
- 4) camphor phenol

- 3 Pathological process of hard tissues of teeth, developing after their eruption, at which demineralization occurs and proteolysis, followed by the formation of a defect under the influence of external and internal factors**
- 1) tooth decay
 - 2) erosion
 - 3) abrasion
 - 4) hypoplasia
 - 5) necrosis
 - 6) fluorosis
- 4 Classification of caries common in the territory of the Russian Federation**
- 1) caries in the spot stage, superficial, medium, deep
 - 2) dental caries
 - 3) enamel caries
 - 4) cement caries
 - 5) superficial caries
 - 6) medium tooth decay
 - 7) suspended caries
 - 8) deep caries
- 5 Caries resistance is**
- 1) resistance to caries-causing factors
 - 2) alkali resistance
 - 3) acid resistance
- 6 To determine the prevalence and intensity of caries need to know**
- 1) KPU
 - 2) IDJ
 - 3) RMA
 - 4) CPITN
 - 5) UIG
- 7 Changes in the chemical composition of enamel during caries in the spot stage accompanied by**
- 1) reducing the microhardness of the outer layer of enamel is less, than the subsurface one
 - 2) by reducing the microhardness of the outer enamel layer more, than the subsurface one
 - 3) the same reduction in microhardness outer and subsurface layers

Section 10

1 The greatest cariesogenic effect has

- 1) Str.mutans
- 2) fusobacteria
- 3) lactobacilli
- 4) Str.salivaris

2 Zones of carious spot

- 1) тело lesion body, dark zone, transparent zone
- 2) transparent and intact dentin
- 3) decay and demineralization
- 4) replacement dentin and pulp changes
- 5) dark zone
- 6) transparent area

3 Preservation of the outer layer of enamel is due to

- 1) structural feature of the outer layer of enamel
- 2) reducing the fluoride content
- 3) reduction of calcium content

4 Methods for the diagnosis of caries in the spot stage

- 1) transillumination method and staining
- 2) EDI and radiography
- 3) radiography and thermal diagnostics
- 4) thermal diagnostics and transillumination method
- 5) staining and EDI

5 Dried surface of carious white spot

- 1) loses its shine
- 2) changes the color
- 3) remains unchanged

6 Methods for diagnosing caries in the spot stage are based on

- 1) on increasing the permeability of enamel
- 2) on reducing the permeability of enamel
- 3) on enamel stability
- 4) on changing the optical properties of enamel

7 Differential diagnosis of caries in the spot stage is not performed

- 1) with superficial caries
- 2) with hypoplasia
- 3) with erosion
- 4) with fluorosis

Section 11

1 Differential diagnosis of superficial caries is performed

- 1) with hypoplasia, erosion, wedge-shaped defect
- 2) with erosion of hard tissues
- 3) with medium caries
- 4) with a wedge-shaped defect
- 5) with fluorosis

2 Differential diagnosis of middle caries is performed

- 1) with chronic fibrotic periodontitis, deep caries
- 2) with caries in the spot stage
- 3) with chronic fibrous pulpitis
- 4) with deep caries

3 With average caries in the light microscope distinguish zones

- 1) decay and demineralization, transparent and intact dentin, dentin replacement and pulp changes
- 2) enamel destructions
- 3) subsurface demineralization
- 4) transparent and intact dentin
- 5) replacement dentin and changes in the pulp.

4 The asymptomatic course of middle caries is explained by

- 1) formation of replacement dentin
- 2) destruction of the enamel-dentin junction
- 3) pulp necrosis

5 Differential diagnosis of deep caries is performed

- 1) with chronic fibrous pulpitis, moderate caries, acute focal pulpitis
- 2) with abrasion
- 3) with medium caries
- 4) with acute focal pulpitis
- 5) with chronic fibrotic periodontitis

6 With caries patients complain of pain

- 1) only in the presence of an irritant
- 2) persisting after the stimulus is eliminated
- 3) spontaneous

7 Etching of enamel and dentin is carried out

- 1) to remove the smudged layer
- 2) to strengthen the edge fit
- 3) to enhance the bactericidal properties of composites

Section 12

- 1 The pulp is a loose connective tissue consisting of**
 - 1) from cellular, fibrous elements, the main substance of blood vessels and nerves
 - 2) from the main substance, blood vessels and nerves
 - 3) from vessels, nerves, cellular and fibrous elements
- 2 The anatomical tip of the root is separated from the physiological one**
 - 1) by 1-2mm
 - 2) ha 0-1 mm
 - 3) by 2-3 mm
- 3 Cell layers are distinguished in the pulp**
 - 1) peripheral (odontoblastic),central, subsurface
 - 2) subsurface (subodontoblastic)
 - 3) outdoor
 - 4) internal
 - 5) central
- 4 $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$ is**
 - 1) hydroxyapatite
 - 2) chlorapatite
 - 3) brushit
 - 4) whitlockite
 - 5) carbapatite
- 5 Hard tooth tissues are characterized by a calcium phosphorus ratio**
 - 1) 1,67
 - 2) 1,3
 - 3) 2,1
- 6 Solubility of hydroxyapatite in tooth enamel when the pH of the oral fluid decreases**
 - 1) increases
 - 2) decreases
 - 3) does not change
- 7 Microhardness of enamel in caries in the spot stage**
 - 1) reduced
 - 2) increases
 - 3) does not change

Section 13

- 1 Enamel permeability is increased**
 - 1) in the white spot stage
 - 2) with fluorosis
 - 3) with hypoplasia
 - 4) at abrasion

- 2 Ion exchange processes, mineralization and demineralization provides**
- 1) microhardness
 - 2) permeability
 - 3) solubility
- 3 In case of tooth caries in the white spot stage protein content in the lesion body**
- 1) decreases
 - 2) increases
 - 3) does not change
- 4 In case of tooth caries in the stage of white spot calcium content in the lesion body**
- 1) does not change
 - 2) decreases
 - 3) increases
- 5 In case of tooth caries in the stage of white spot phosphorus content in the lesion body**
- 1) decreases
 - 2) uvalivchivaetsya
 - 3) does not change
- 6 In case of tooth caries in the white spot stage the content of fluoride in the lesion body**
- 1) decreases
 - 2) increases
 - 3) does not change
- 7 Enamel hydroxyapatite formula**
- 1) $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$
 - 2) $\text{Ca}_5\text{F}(\text{PO}_4)_3$
 - 3) $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_8(\text{OH})_2$

**Federal Statebudgetary Educational Institution
North Ossetian State Medical Academyof the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation**

Department of Dentistry No. 1
Faculty of Dentistry **Course 1**
Discipline Dentistry: propaedeutics

Exam ticket # 1

1. Additional examination methods in dentistry
2. Classification of dental installations.
3. Classification of cavities by Black.
4. Histological structure of dentin.

Head of the Department, MD,

Associate Professor M. G. Dzgoeva