

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

Department of Dentistry No. 1

APPROVED

by the minutes of the meeting of
the Central Coordination
Educational and Methodological
Council

" 22 " March 2022 Pr. 4

FOND OF ESTIMATED FUNDS

in the discipline of **Clinical Dentistry**

For **5th** year students

по specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry

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

dated March 17, 2022, Protocol No. 3.

**Head of the Department, MD, Associate
Professor**



signature

M.G. Dzgoeva

Vladikavkaz 2022г.

FEEDBACK FORM STRUCTURE

1. Title page
2. Feedback Form structure
3. Feedback Form review на ФОО
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
Clinical Dentistry**

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	Surgical dentistry	OPK-5, OPK-6	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
2	Therapeutic dentistry	OPK-11, PC	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets
3	Orthopedic dentistry	PC6, PC8	Standards of test tasks; Exam tickets

**FEDERAL 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 Clinical Dentistry
For 5th year students
specialty 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 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 Clinical Dentistry and cover all its sections. The number of test tasks is 45. 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 32, 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 3 question's. 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.

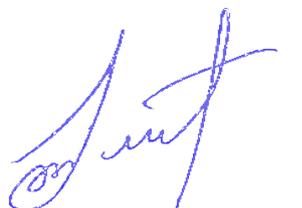
There are no comments on the reviewed pool of evaluation tools.

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

The reviewed fund of assessment tools for the discipline of Clinical Dentistry can be recommended for use for intermediate certification at the Faculty of Dentistry for students of the 5th year.

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 Clinical Dentistry
For 5th year students
по специальности 31.05.03 Dentistry

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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.	Surgical dentistry,,	15	OPK-5, OPK-6	p. 7-9
2.	Terapeutic dentistry	15	OPK-11, PC	p. 9-11-11
3.	Ortopedic dentistry	15	PC6, PC8	p. 11-13

Benchmarks for test tasks

Section 1

Mark the correct answer number

01. V. Y. Kurlyandsky distinguishes three phases of adaptation to dentures

1. arousal, irritation, comfort state
2. arousal, irritation, inhibition
3. irritation, partial braking, full braking

02. For the working model in the manufacture of a splinting clasp prosthesis, use

1. cement
2. gypsum
3. super gypsum

03. As an anesthetic for local anesthesia during dental preparation, you can use:

1. ether
2. nitrous oxide
3. ubistesin
4. 10% lidocoin solution

04. The supply of a removable plate prosthesis is made

- 1) dental technician on the model
- 2) by a doctor in the oral cavity
- 3) dental technician on the model, then a doctor in the oral cavity

05. The location of the central incisors serves as a reference point for setting up the central incisors.

- 1) nose wings
- 2) upper lip bridles
- 3) lines of the aesthetic center of the face
- 4) filtrum of the upper lip

06. Shape of the ledge after preparation:

1. semi-circular
2. there is an acute angle between the vestibular surface and the ledge
3. there is a right angle between the vestibular surface and the ledge.

07. Indications for cast combination crowns:

1. destroyed tooth enamel
2. support element of the bridge prosthesis
3. pathological erasability
4. periodontal disease
5. a tooth with live pulp in children
6. true 3+4
7. correct 1+2+3

08. Areas for selective grinding of teeth in periodontitis are determined by movements of the lower jaw from the position of

- 1) central occlusion to the side

- 2) central occlusion to the anterior
- 3) lateral occlusion to the anterior
- 4) central occlusion in the central ratio (rear contact position)
- 5) 1+2+4
- 6) 1+2+3+4
- 7) 1+2

09. Is tabbed prosthetics indicated in the presence of foci of chronic infection in the periapical tissues:

1. shown
2. not shown
3. it is shown if the tooth channel is sealed

10. In case of untimely prosthetics of the patient after the loss of chewing teeth, the following complications may occur:

1. extension of teeth that have lost their antagonists (dentoalveolar elongation)
2. reduction of interalveolar height
3. overload the remaining teeth
4. temporomandibular joint dysfunction
5. all of the above

11. A special orthopedic event is:

1. elimination of occlusal surface deformations
2. correction of malocclusion
3. reconstruction of the myotatic reflex
4. all of the above

12. A temporary splint-mouthguard is fixed on the dentition

- 1) with cement
- 2) by repin
- 3) in plaster
- 4) glue "MK"

13. When manufacturing a cantilever bridge prosthesis, the negative value is

- 1) the need for depulcation of supporting teeth
- 2) preparation of a large number of teeth
- 3) unsatisfactory aesthetic quality
- 4) presence of tipping moment in the area of supporting teeth
- 5) grinding of a large number of supporting tooth tissues

14. The main method of examination of the patient in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry is

1. clinical
2. radiological examination
3. biometric
4. rheographic
5. measurement of diagnostic models of the jaws

15. The width of the periodontal bone pocket is determined using

1. probe
2. radiographs
3. correct answers 1, 2

Rapsdel 2

Mark the correct answer number

01. The reason for an increased gag reflex may be

1. loose fitting of the prosthesis in the distal parts
2. extended distal edge of the prosthesis
3. insufficient torus insulation
4. uneven closing of the dentition rows, narrowing of the dentition rows
5. all of the above

02. The arch of the clasp prosthesis is located on the lower jaw

- 1) the necks of the teeth
- 2) in the middle of the distance between the necks of the teeth and the transitional fold of the oral floor mucosa
- 3) at the transitional fold of the oral floor mucosa

03. Patient K. after applying and using a removable plate prosthesis notes that he began to chew food well, pain in the masticatory muscles disappeared, and the prosthesis did not feel like a foreign body. Specify the phase of adaptation to the prosthesis according to V. Y. Kurlyandsky

- 1) irritations
- 2) partial braking
- 3) full braking

04. The part of the crown surface of the tooth located between the control line and the gingival margin is called the tooth surface.

1. undercut zone
2. occlusal zone
3. retention zone
4. security zone
5. кламмернойclamp area

05. In severe periodontitis, the depth of the pathological gingival pocket during probing reaches

- 1) 1/4 of the root length
- 2) 1/2 root length
- 3) 3/4 of the root length
- 4) 1+2
- 5) 1+3

06. Features of manufacturing crowns and bridges for teeth with a destroyed crown part:

1. there are no special features
2. teeth must be removed
3. damaged teeth must first be repaired with stump tabs or anchor pins.

07. After carrying out the method of selective grinding in periodontitis, linear occlusal

contact should be achieved in the group

- 1) front teeth
- 2) chewing teeth
- 3) all teeth

08. The largest perimeter of the tooth when it is tilted is:

1. tooth equator
2. anatomical neck of the tooth
3. clinical neck of the tooth
4. boundary line

09. A device that is used to determine the position of parts of the arch on the alveolar ridge and the support-retaining $\kappa\lambda\mu\mu\epsilon\rho\upsilon\kappa\lambda\mu\mu\epsilon\rho$ clamps of the clasp prosthesis on the teeth:

1. parallelometer
2. the axiograph
3. occluder
4. articulator

10. Where it is most desirable to place the ledge when preparing the frontal group of teeth for a cast combined crown, relative to the gum:

1. in the area of the neck of the tooth at the level of the gum
2. under the gum in the area of the tooth neck
3. over the gum

11. The absolute indication for tooth extraction is

mobility

- 1) sharp expansion of the periodontal fissure, frequent abscessing, 3-degree tooth
- 2) cystogranuloma
- 3) IROPZ 0.8 for intact periodontal disease
- 4) 1+3
- 5) 1+2+3

12. An anatomical formation is

1. valve zone
2. neutral zone
3. both concepts
4. none of the concepts is anatomical education

13. The most informative method of examination of patients with complete tooth loss is

1. clinical
2. radiological examination
3. biometric
4. photo analysis

14. Complete absence of the alveolar process, sharply reduced size of the body of the jaw and maxillary protuberance, flat palate, wide torus-characteristic features

1. the second type of shredder
2. the third type according to Keller

3. the fifth type according to Doynikov
4. the third type of shredder
5. the fourth type in Kurland

15. When forming a cavity for a metal tab, fold:

1. it is being created
2. not being created
3. created only from the vestibular side

Section 3

Mark the correct answer number

01. At the III degree of severity of periodontitis on the radiograph is determined

- 1) no changes in bone tissue throughout the entire body.
- 2) reduction of the height of the interdental septa by $\frac{1}{4}$ of the root length
- 3) reducing the height of the interdental septa by $\frac{1}{2}$ root lengths
- 4) resorption of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ root length
- 5) 1+2
- 6) 1+2+3

02. Specify the clamp used for splinting in case of focal periodontitis in the frontal group of teeth

1. кламмер Acker clamp
2. кламмер Roach's klammer
3. кламмер Acker - Roach's klammer
4. кламмер reverse action clamp
5. кламмер reverse rear action clamp

03. When conducting a clinical diagnostic test according to Schiller-Pisarev, it is possible to judge

- 1) about the prevalence and severity of periodontitis
- 2) on the microbial and bacterial composition of gingival fluid
- 3) changes in blood flow velocity at rest and with exercise
- 4) 1+2
- 5) 1+3
- 6) 1+2+3

04. Is it necessary to form a ledge in the neck area when making plastic crowns?

1. yes
2. yes, but only on the front surface
3. yes, if the tooth is depulped
4. don't
5. not if the patient has a deep bite

05. A crown can be made on the stump tab

- 1) stamped version only
- 2) cast only
- 3) only plastic
- 4) only cast with facing (combined)
- 5) any of the existing ones

06. Base wax is produced by the manufacturer in the form of

- 1) rectangular plates
- 2) cubes
- 3) round sticks
- 4) round stripes
- 5) rounded plates

07. After the final preparation for a plastic crown, the tooth must have the following shape:

1. cylinder head
2. the truncated cone
3. box-shaped

08. When evaluating the quality of a cast for the manufacture of bridge prostheses, important factors are:

1. relief of the gingival groove along the perimeter of each of the supporting teeth
2. accuracy of displaying the position of tissues in the area of missing teeth
3. accuracy of displaying fabrics along the transition fold
4. no pores
5. no blurry, fuzzy prints
6. options 1 2 4 5

09. Location of the edge of the cast crown in the area of the tooth neck:

1. deep
2. medium dive
3. touches the gums
4. to the depth of the gingival pocket

10. When selectively пришлифовкеgrinding teeth in periodontitis in the area of incisors and canines with orthognathic bite, they are ground off

- 1) the cutting edge and vestibular surface of the lower teeth
- 2) the cutting edge and palatal surface of the upper teeth
- 3) 1+2

11. A wax structure for determining the central occlusion is made

- 1) made of sticky wax
- 2) made of modeling wax
- 3) from base wax
- 4) made of clasp wax

12. In the manufacture of stamped crowns, a metal stamp is cast:

1. made of steel
2. gold
3. low-melting metal
4. cupronickel
5. nichrome alloy

13. Complete adaptation to a removable plate prosthesis according to V. Y. Kurlyandsky occurs on average in a few months.

- 1) 7 days
- 2) 14 days
- 3) 33 days

14. Normally, on the wax occlusiogram of the central occlusion position, contact points should have

- 1) uniform translucent areas of wax throughout
- 2) violation of the integrity of the wax composition in certain areas (perforations)
- 3) 1+2

15. For periodontal disease, bone resorption of the alveolar process

1. characteristic
2. not typical
3. characteristic in the initial stage

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Department of Dentistry No. 1
Faculty of Dentistry **Course 5**
Discipline Clinical Dentistry

Exam ticket # 1

1. Principles of planning treatment of periodontal diseases.
2. Physiotherapy methods for the treatment of periodontal diseases:
3. Polishing the surface of the teeth with the Air-flow device

Head of the Department, MD,

Associate Professor M. G. Dzgoeva

