

**Federal Statebudgetary Educational Institution  
North Ossetian State Medical Academyof 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 **Micro-prosthetics**  
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  
Micro-prosthetics**

<b>n /</b>	<b>a Name of the supervised section (topic) of the discipline / module</b>	<b>Code of the formed competence(stage)</b>	<b>Name of the evaluation tool</b>
1	2	3	4
<b>Type of control</b>	<b>Intermediate</b>		
<b>1</b>	Organization of orthopedic dentistry clinic. structures new methods and modern technologies of orthopedic treatment of patients with defects of hard tissues of teeth.	OPK6	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
<b>2</b>	Introduction to the work and equipment of the dental laboratory.	OPK6	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
<b>3</b>	Documentation of the orthopedic dentistry clinic. Medical history (outpatient card of a dental patient form 043.Y) – its structure, filling rules, and value.	OPK6	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
<b>4</b>	Methods of examination of patients with defects in hard tissues of teeth and dentition rows in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry.	PC5	Standards of test tasks; билеты кtest ticketstest tickets
<b>5</b>	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static). Complete absence of the crown part of the teeth. Indications for the use of pin structures	PK5	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
<b>6</b>	Treatment of pathology of hard tissues of teeth with tabs. Classification of inlays by manufacturing method, material, design	PC5	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>7</b>	Defects of dental crowns, classification. Types of dentures that restore the anatomical shape	PC6	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test

	of teeth.		
<b>8</b>	Complete absence of the crown part of the teeth. Indications for the use of pin	<b>PC6</b>	<b>Benchmarks of test tasks; tickets for the test</b>

**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 Micro-prosthetics  
For 5th 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 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 Micro-prosthetics discipline and cover all its sections. The number of test tasks is 79. 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 20, which is sufficient for conducting the exam and excludes repeated use of the same ticket during the exam in one 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 2 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 Micro-prosthetics discipline 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 of Micro-prosthetics 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 Micro-prosthetics  
For 5th year students  
по специальности 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

## 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
<b>Type of control</b>	<b>Intermediate</b>			
1.	Organization of orthopedic dentistry clinic. structures new methods and modern technologies of orthopedic treatment of patients with defects of hard tissues of teeth.	10	OPK6	p. 9-10
2.	Introduction to the work and equipment of the dental laboratory.	10	OPK6	p. 11-12
3.	Documentation of the orthopedic dentistry clinic. Medical history (outpatient card of a dental patient form 043.Y) – its structure, filling rules, and value.	9	OPK6	p. 12-14
4.	Methods of examination of patients with defects of hard tissues of teeth and dentition rows in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry.	10	PK5	p. 14-15
5.	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static). Complete absence of the crown part of the teeth. Indications for the use of pin structures	10	PK5	p. 15-17
6.	Treatment of dental hard tissue pathology with inlays. Classification of tabs by manufacturing method, material, and design	10-5	pages.	17-18
7.	Dental crown defects, classification. Types of dentures that restore the anatomical shape	10	PK6	p. 18-20

	of teeth.			
8.	Complete absence of the crown part of the teeth. Indications for use of pin	10	PC6	pages 20-22



## Section 1

01. If the doctor suspects that the patient has syphilis during the examination, he should:

- 1) continue the examination and start treatment of the dental disease
- 2) tell the patient about your suspicion and stop taking it
- 3) refuse to provide dental care to the patient
- 4) finish the examination, send the patient for a blood test

02. Medical history is a document

- 1) bibliographic list
- 2) juridical
- 3) medical
- 4) statistical analysis

03. . When filling out the medical history, the orthopedic dentist in the column of transferred and concomitant diseases first of all pays attention

- 1) on the pathology of the gastrointestinal tract
- 2) on the pathology of the endocrine system
- 3) on infectious diseases
- 4) on the pathology of the cardiovascular system
- 5) for neuropsychiatric diseases

04. When collecting an anamnesis in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry from previous diseases, it is necessary to take into account

- 1) allergic status
- 2) flu, sore throat, and childhood infections
- 3) diseases of the cardiovascular, endocrine and nervous systems
- 4) blood diseases
- 5) hepatitis, HIV infection, syphilis

05. In what industrial premises of the dental laboratory can the following types of work be performed?

Type of work	Premises
1) translation of compositions from wax to metal	a) soldering station b) gypsum board
2) transfer of compositions	c) polishing wax to plastic d) foundry
3) connecting parts polymerization	d) main working part of the bridge prosthesis e)

06. In what industrial premises of the dental laboratory can the following types of work be performed?

Type of work	Premises
--------------	----------

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) casting of models,       | a) soldering plaster in cuvettes b) gypsum board |
| 2) mixing,                  | c) plastic molding packing d) polishing machine  |
| 3) carrying out the process | e) plastic curing foundry f) main working area   |
| g) polymerization           |  |

07. Conducting an examination and filling out a medical history

- profession
- passport data
- previous and concomitant diseases
- complaints
- development of a real disease
- oral examination
- treatment plan
- bite detection
- external inspection
- diagnosis
- conducting additional surveys
- treatment diary

08. In the dental office disinfection of room surfaces ( floor, walls, furniture, door handles, plumbing equipment)conducted by:

- a) once a day
- b) 2 times a day
- c) 2 times a week
- d) once a week

09. Gypsum models are processed by:

- a) with an antiseptic spray or immersed in a solution of sodium hypochloride
- b) mechanical cleaning disinfection
- c) disinfection

10. Your actions if any malfunction is detected on the equipment before it is put into operation:

- a) report to your immediate supervisor and do not start working until the problem is resolved by specialists
- b) try to fix the problem on your own, observing the precautionary measures
- c) report to your immediate supervisor to start working with increased safety precautions

## Section 2

01. The method of subjective examination of a patient in an orthopedic dentistry clinic includes:

- 1) inspection
- 2) palpation
- 3) the survey
- 4) x-ray examination

02. Objective examination of the patient.

- 1) from the survey
- 2) from the examination of the mucous membrane
- 3) from filling in the dental formula
- 4) from studying diagnostic models
- 5) from an external inspection

03. A set of tools for the initial examination of a patient in an orthopedic dentistry clinic includes

- 1) probe, mirror
- 2) probe, mirror, tweezers
- 3) probe, mirror, tweezers, excavator
- 4) probe, mirror, tweezers, excavator, ironer
- 5) probe, mirror, tweezers, excavator, ironer, spatula

04. Additional research methods in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry are:

- 1) radiography
- 2) electroodontometry
- 3) thermal diagnostics
- 4) masticationography
- 5) myography
- 6) research of diagnostic models

05. A gnathodynamometer is used to measure

- 1) absolute strength of the masticatory muscles
- 2) periodontal endurance to exercise
- 3) chewing efficiency
- 4) all answers are correct

06. . In the odontoparodontogram of V. Y. Kurlyandsky, the periodontal endurance to the load is indicated by

- 1) as a percentage (%)
- 2) in kilograms (kg)
- 3) in terms of coefficients
- 4) grams per square millimeter ( $\text{g}/\text{mm}^2$ )

07. The coefficients of periodontal endurance of teeth proposed by V. Y. Kurlyandsky were

obtained on the basis of research data

- 1) gnathodynamometry
- 2) anatomical features of the structure of teeth
- 3) mobility of teeth
- 4) chewing samples

08. Degree of tooth mobility Direction of tooth mobility according to Entin

- |           |                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1) first  | a) vertical                        |
| 2) second | b) vestibulo-oral and mesio-distal |
| c)        | circular                           |
| d)        | vestibulo-oral                     |

09. The method of studying muscle biopotentials is called... ..

10. Examination method that allows the most accurate assessment of the structure of the facial skeleton

- 1) intraoral radiography
- 2) occlusal radiography
- 3) orthopantomography
- 4)

telorentgenography

### Section 3

01. Preparation of a tooth for a crown is performed

- 1) carborundum cutters
- 2) hard-alloy drills
- 3) metal cutters
- 4) with diamond heads
- 5) with diamond disks

02. The pain that occurs during dental preparation can be reduced by:

- 1) by changing the tool rotation speed
- 2) more accurate tool alignment
- 3) cooling the tooth
- 4) continuous soshdifoynyvaniem tooth

03. The amount of grinding of hard tooth tissues during preparation for a single crown depends on:

- 1) anatomical shape of the tooth
- 2) anatomical shape of the tooth and material for making crowns
- 3) material for making crowns

04. When preparing hard tissues of the upper jaw canines with live pulp, special care should be taken:

- 1) on the tops of the tubercles
- 2) in the cervical area of the vestibular surface
- 3) in the oral concavity of the crown

05. Tooth preparation mode under the tab:

- 1) cooling, sharp centered rotating tool, low pressure
- 2) without cooling, acute instrumentary, maximum pressure
- 3) without cooling, without exerting any pressure

06. How many surfaces of the crown part of the tooth should be prepared for an artificial crown?

- 1) 3
- 2) 4
- 3) 5

07. When working with hard incisor tissues with live pulp, special care should be taken :

- 1) on the proximal surfaces
- 2) in the cervical zone of the proximal surfaces of the feet
- 3) in the cervical area of the vestibular and oral surfaces
- 4) on the vestibular surface
- 5) on the oral surface

08. When working with solid premolar tissues with live pulp, special care should be taken:

- 1) on the tops of hillocks
- 2) in the cervical area of the vestibular and oral surfaces
- 3) on the tops of the bumps and in the cervical zone of the vestibular and oral surfaces
- 4) on the proximal surfaces
- 5) on the chewing surface

09. When working with hard molar tissues with live pulp, special care should be taken:

- 1) on the tops of hillocks
- 2) in the cervical area of the vestibular and oral surfaces
- 3) on the tops of the bumps and in the cervical zone of the vestibular and oral surfaces
- 4) on the proximal surfaces
- 5) on the chewing surface

## Section 4

01. The impression is a representation of the prosthetic field tissues

- 1) positive
- 2) negative

02. Silicone impression materials include

- 1) to the crystallizing ones
- 2) for thermoplastics
- 3) to elastic ones

04. With the direct method, a wax model of the future tab is made

- 1) directly in the oral cavity
- 2) on a supergypse model
- 3) on a silver amalgam model

05. Materials are used to remove casts when making tabs

- 1) gypsum
- 2) alginate products
- 3) silicone
- 4) zinc-eugenol compounds

06. Tabs are used

- 1) to restore a tooth crown defect
- 2) to fill in the dentition defect
- 3) for fixing a cantilever prosthesis
- 4) for supporting bridges
- 5) to prevent further pathological erasure of dental tissues

07. Stages of getting a cast

- [ ]- introduction of a spoon into the oral cavity
- [ ]- selection of the impression spoon
- [ ]- preparation of the impression mass
- [ ]- evaluation of the impression quality
- [ ]- creating an impression
- [ ]- processing the edges of the impression

08. Tabs are used as fixing elements of the bridge prosthesis

- 1) on teeth with a low clinical crown
- 2) with increased erasability of teeth

- 3) for defects within the same functional group
- 4) 1+2+3

09. When forming the bottom of the tab cavity, it should be:

- 1) parallel to the roof of the pulp chamber
- 2) repeat the topography of the pulp chamber roof
- 3) at an angle of 5 to the pulp horns
- 3) at an angle of 10 to the pulp horns
- 4) at an angle of 15 to the pulp horns

10. When preparing the tooth cavity for the tab, the fold is formed only for :

- 1) inlays made of precious metals
- 2) inlays made of base metals
- 3) metal tabs
- 4) inlays made of high-strength plastic(isosite)
- 5) porcelain tabs

## Section 5

01. Optimal material for obtaining impressions with the indirect method of creating stump tabs

- 1) silicone impression mass
- 2) impression mass based on alginate acid
- 3) gypsum
- 4) thermoplastics

02.

Tabs are used as fixing elements of the bridge prosthesis

- 1) on teeth with a low clinical crown
- 2) with increased erasability of teeth
- 3) for defects within the same functional group
- 4) 1+2+3

03when preparing the cavity for the tab, a fold is made

- 1) on 1\3 thickness of enamel
- 2) on the entire thickness of the enamel
- 3) on 1\2 thickness of enamel
- 4) within the hard tissues, retreating from the tooth cavity by 0.5-1 mm

04. Tooth preparation mode under the tab:

- 1) cooling, sharp centered rotating tool, low pressure
- 2) without cooling, acute instrumentary, maximum pressure
- 3) without cooling, without exerting any pressure

05. When preparing the cavity for the tab, a fold is formed in order to

- 1) tab offset warnings
- 2) rollover moment exceptions
- 3) better fixation and fit
- 4) elimination of enamel chips

06. Tabs can be

- 1) plastic tabs
- 2) porcelain tabs
- 3) metal tabs
- 4) combined tabs
- 5) composite materials

07. Micropoteses include:

- 1) vkdadki
- 2) half-crowns and tabs
- 3) intradental and parapulpal fixed structures
- 4) metal crowns

08. MOD

- 1) medial
- 2) oral
- 3) distal
- 4) occlusal

09. When preparing the tooth cavity for the tab, the fold is formed at an angle:

- 1) 150
- 2) 30
- 3) 45
- 4) 60
- 5) 90

## **Section 6**

01. Non-metal crowns that restore the coronal part of the tooth include :

- 1) plastic crowns
- 2) a metal-ceramic crown



- 3) stamped crown
- 4) porcelain crowns
- 5) composite crowns

02. Combined crowns include:

- 1) metal-ceramic crown
- 2) metal-plastic crown
- 3) a porcelain crown
- 4) all-metal crown

03. *Indications for the manufacture of crowns are:*

- 1) significant destruction of the crown part of the tooth, when it is impossible to restore it with fillings and inlays
- 2) changing the color of the tooth crown
- 3) irregular shape of the tooth crown
- 4) incorrect position of the tooth in the jaw
- 5) all of the above is true

04. Requirements for artificial grass

- 1) have close contact with the antagonist teeth in the central occlusion
- 2) cover the tooth neck tightly
- 3) restore contact with adjacent teeth
- 4) restore the anatomical shape of the tooth
- 5) Do not disturb the height of the lower part of the face.
- 6) do not violate the aesthetics
- 7) all of the above is true
- 8) true 1+2+4+6+4

05. By design, artificial crowns are:

- 1) complete;
- 2) equator lines.
- 3) half-crowns (three-quarter);
- 4) with a pin (according to Akhmetov);
- 5) stumps;
- 6) combined;
- 7) telescopic
- 8) metal-ceramic and metal-plastic materials
- 9) all of the above is true
- 10) true 1+2+3+4+5+6+7

06. Jacket crowns include

- 1) cermet industry
- 2) cast
- 3) stamped with facing
- 4) porcelain kitchen

07. When manufacturing solid-cast and/or cermet crowns, the working impression is removed

- 1) alginate masses
- 2) silicone masses
- 3) in plaster

08. The value of the IOPZ index at which treatment with crowns is indicated:

- 1) 0,2-0,3
- 2) 0,5-0,6
- 3) more than 0.7

09. a non-removable denture that reproduces the shape of a natural tooth is called \_\_\_\_\_

10. Surgical intervention on hard tissues performed with abrasive rotating instruments is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Section 7**

01. When preparing the occlusal surface of the tooth for a stamped gold alloy crown, it is ground to a thickness of

- 1) 0.28-0.3 mm
- 2) 0.45-0.5 mm
- 3) 0.55-0.6 mm

02. When making a single stamped crown, casts are removed

- 1) from the jaw where the crown will be stored
- 2) from both jaws
- 3) from a fragment of the jaw with a prepared tooth

03. Gold alloys are used for the manufacture of stamped crowns

- 1) 375
- 2) 583
- 3) 750

4) 900

04. When manufacturing a stamped crown, wax modeling is performed

- 1) on a plaster stamp
- 2) on a plaster model
- 3) on a collapsible model
- 4) on a fire-resistant model
- 5) all answers are correct

05. When preparing a tooth for a stamped crown, a ledge is formed

- 1) supragingival
- 2) at the level of the gum edge
- 3) subgingival on the vestibular surface
- 4) subgingival along the entire perimeter of the tooth neck
- 5) all answers are correct
- 6) all answers are incorrect

06. Alginate mass is used

for obtaining working casts in the manufacture of crowns

- 1) cast
- 2) stamped form
- 3) farforovaya street
- 4) plastic
- 5) cermet industry
- 6) metal-plastic

07. When preparing a tooth for a crown

select the following number of treated surfaces:

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

08. Preparation of teeth for crowns is performed

- 1) hard-alloy drills
- 2) with diamond heads
- 3) with milling cutters
- 4) carborundum stones

- 5) vulcanite disks
- 6) metal separation discs

09. Indications for the manufacture of all-metal stamped crowns

- 1) defect of the crown part of the tooth
- 2) changing the color
- 3) mobility of 3 degrees
- 4) increasing the height of the lower face
- 5) splinting system
- 6) bridge support
- 7) under the clamp for a removable prosthesis

10. The alginate impression mass is kneaded

- 1) on the water
- 2) on a 3% solution of table salt
- 3) on the catalyst attached to the material

**Section 8**

01

- 1) alginate
- 2) solid
- 3) силиконовые

Group Impression material

- a) gypsum
- crystal b) stomalgin
- (c) optosil
- d) xanthoprene
- e) repin

02. The edge of the stamped crown sinks into the gingival groove

- 1) by 0.2-0.5 mm
- 2) by 0.5-1.0 mm
- 3) by 1.0-1.5 mm

03. The length of a stamped gold alloy crown is stored using the following methods:

- 1) diamond heads
- 2) carborundum heads
- 3) metal shears

04. Requirements for an artificial stamped crown

- 9) have close contact with the antagonist teeth in the central occlusion
- 10) cover the tooth neck tightly

- 11) restore contact with adjacent teeth
- 12) sink no more than 0.2-0.5 mm into the gingival groove
- 13) overestimate occlusion by crown thickness
- 14) restore the anatomical shape of the tooth

05. Gum inflammation after crown fixation can be caused by

- 1) its wide edge
- 2) its long edge
- 3) lack of contact with adjacent teeth
- 4) unspokeness of the equator
- 5) absence of bumps on the chewing surface
- 6) lack of antagonist teeth

06. Alloys are used for the manufacture of stamped crowns

- 1) gold 900 samples
- 2) gold 750 samples
- 3) stainless steel
- 4) chromium-cobalt alloy

07. A fixed stamped crown can be removed from the tooth according to the indications, using

- 1) kolesovidny bor
- 2) a volcanic disk
- 3) a milling cutter
- 4) diamond head
- 5) carborundum head

08. Clinical stages of manufacturing a stamped crown [ • ] - tooth preparation, obtaining casts

- [ ]- crown supply
- [ ]- determination of central occlusion
- [ ] - fixing the crown

09. In the manufacture of artificial crowns, plaster models are fixed

- 1) to the occluder
- 2) to the articulator
- 3) go to estesiometer
- 4) to the gnathodynamometer
- 5) they don't use additional devices

10. The presence of premature contacts is detected when using

- 1) wax plate

- 2) copy paper
- 3) diagnostic models of the jaws
- 4) visually
- 5) records of lower jaw movements
- 6) 1+2+3+4+5
- 7) 1+2+5

**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 5**  
**Discipline** Microprosthetics

**B-flight to test # 1**

1. Organization of an orthopedic dentistry clinic
2. Indications for the use of pin structures

**Head of the Department, MD,**

Associate Professor M. G. Dzgoeva