

**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 **Clinical practice (methods of examination in orthodontics)**

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 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  
Clinical practice (methods of examination in orthodontics)**

<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>	Relapses in orthodontic treatment	PC2	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>2</b>	Ethics and deontology in orthodontics	PC2	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>3</b>	Methods of examination of patients with ASD.	PC2	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>4</b>	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static data).	PK2	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>5</b>	Features of examination and laboratory methods for studying patients with AF	PK5	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>6</b>	Diagnostics of dental anomalies: the Pon, Tone, Gerlach, Korhaus method	PK5	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>7</b>	Diagnostics of dental anomalies. Photos in orthodontics	PC 6	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
<b>8</b>	TRG. Calculation of TRG	PC 6	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
<b>9</b>	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static).	PC19	Benchmarks of test tasks; билеты к тест tickets зачету

**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 Clinical practice (methods of examination in orthodontics  
For 5th year students  
по специальности 31.05.03 Dentistry

The fund of evaluation funds 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 Practice (examination methods in orthodontics ) and cover all its sections. The number of test tasks is 61. 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 questiona. 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 Clinical Practice (methods of examination in orthodontics) 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 Clinical practice (examination methods in orthodontics) 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 Clinical practice (methods of examination in orthodontics)  
For 5th year students  
по специальности 31.05.03 Dentistry

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



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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.	Relapses in orthodontic treatment	7	PK2	p. 7
2.	Ethics and deontology in orthodontics	8	PK2	p. 8-9
3.	Methods of examination of patients with AF.	6	PK2	p. 9
4.	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static).	7	PK2	pages. 10
5.	Features of examination and laboratory methods of examination of patients with AF	6	PK5	p. 10-11
6.	Diagnostics of dental anomalies: the method of Pon, Tone, Gerlach, Korhaus	7	PK5	p. 12
7.	Diagnosis of dental anomalies. Photos in orthodontics	6	pcs 6	pages 13
8.	TRG. Calculation of TRG	7	PC 6	p. 13-14
9.	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static).	7	PC19	pages 15-16

## Section 1

### 1. The shape of dentition in permanent bite

- 1) semicircle
- 2) trapezoid
- 3) triangle
- 4) the upper one is a half-ellipse, the lower one is a parabola

### 2. A sign that characterizes the orthognathic bite of permanent teeth

- 1) each tooth has one antagonist
- 2) closing according to the 2nd class of Engle
- 3) each tooth makes contact with two antagonists,  
except for the upper wisdom tooth and the lower first incisor. Each upper tooth in the central occlusion comes into contact with the lower one of the same name and the one behind it
- 4) closing according to the 3rd class of Engl

### 3. The bite of permanent teeth is characterized by

- 1) number of teeth
- 2) the shape of dentition rows
- 3) the size of the jaws
- 4) type of closure of dentition rows and their ratio

### 4. Types of physiological bite

- 1) orthognathic, straight, open
- 2) orthognathic, progenic, prognatic, direct
- 3) orthognathic, mesial, biprognatic, direct

### 5. Classification of dental-maxillofacial anomalies according to V. Y. Kurlyandsky includes

- 1) anomalies in the shape and location of teeth
- 2) anomalies of the dentition
- 3) anomalies in the ratio of dentition rows
- 4) soft and hard tissue abnormalities
- 5) malocclusion
- 6) anomalies of the jaws and their anatomical parts
- 7) 1+2+3
- 8) 1+2+3+5+6

### 6. The classification of dental-maxillofacial anomalies by Engle is based on

- 1) the principle of the ratio of dentition rows (the ratio of the first molars)
- 2) the principle of dental anomalies
- 3) the principle of anomalies of the jaws and their anatomical divisions

### 7. The most complete picture of the size of the jaws is given by

- 1) anthropometric study of facial structure
- 2) photometric method
- 3) orthopantomography
- 4) telerepentgenological examination of the head in the lateral projection

## **Section 2**

**1.** The mutual change in the location of teeth in the dentition is called

- 1) tortoanomaly
- 2) transposition
- 3) infra-location

**2.** Anomalies of the dentition structure

- 1) narrowing down
- 2) expansion
- 3) deformity
- 4) changing the shape and size of the dentition

**3.** Diastema is a sign of

- 1) narrowing of the dentition
- 2) jaw shapes
- 3) transpositions
- 4) microdentin

**4.** Tooth retention refers to

- 1) to the position anomaly
- 2) to the anomaly of the timing of teething
- 3) to the shape anomaly
- 4) to the structure anomaly

**5.** The mesial position of the lateral teeth is determined relative to

- 1) the frontal plane
- 2) sagittal plane
- 3) frontal and sagittal together
- 4) occlusal plane

**6.** Tooth crown breakage refers to

- 1) to the shape anomaly
- 2) to the size anomaly
- 3) to a tooth injury
- 4) to the anomaly of occlusion

**7.** To identify morphological changes in the dental-maxillary system with occlusion anomalies, it is necessary to

- 1) conduct a clinical examination
- 2) perform anthropometric measurement of plaster models of jaws and external examination
- 3) clinical examination and special diagnostic methods
- 4) radiological and functional studies

**8.** The most complete picture of the size of the jaws is given by

- 5) anthropometric study of facial structure
- 6) photometric method



- 7) orthopantomography
- 8) telorentgenological examination of the head in the lateral projection

### **Section 3**

**1.** Devices of combined action are:

- 1) having elements of functional devices
- 2) having elements of mechanical apparatuses
- 3) having elements of functional and mechanical devices
- 4) having rubber traction

**2.** Functional orthodontic devices are called

- 1) active when the screw is activated
- 2) effective when applying rubber traction
- 3) active when the wire is activated
- 4) active in muscle contraction

**3.** Treatment plan for cross-occlusion, caused by a uniform narrowing of the upper dentition, includes

- 1) lengthening of the upper dentition
- 2) lengthening of the lower dentition and widening of the upper dentition
- 3) shortening of the lower dentition and widening of the upper dentition
- 4) extension of the upper dentition
- 5) extension of the upper and lower dentition

**4.** Treatment plan for cross-occlusion, caused by unilateral narrowing of the lower dentition on the right, includes

- 1) extension of the upper dentition
- 2) lengthening of the upper dentition
- 3) unilateral extension of the lower dentition
- 4) lengthening of the lower dentition
- 5) extension of the upper and lower dentition rows

**5** Frontal deocclusion of the dentition rows (open bite) is called

- 1) lack of contact between the teeth of the upper and lower jaws throughout the entire dentition
- 2) incomplete teething of the frontal group
- 3) incisor tilt of the upper jaw
- 4) no vertical closure of the front teeth

**6.** Schwartz and Bynin mouthguards are characterized by the presence of

- 1) nakusochnoy platform
- 2) vestibular arch
- 3) an orthodontic screw
- 4) inclined plane

### **Section 4**

**1.** The purpose of Engle's "sliding arc" ЭНГЛЯИС

- 1) extension of the dentition
- 2) lengthening of the dentition
- 3) shortening of the dentition
- 4) expansion and lengthening of the dentition
- 5) extension and shortening of the dentition

2. To rotate the tooth along the axis, you need to create the following amount of forces:

- 1) one
- 2) two
- 3) three
- 4) four

3. The vestibular arch is used

- 1) to expand the dentition
- 2) for protrusional protrusion
- 3) for moving teeth in the oral direction
- 4) to move the lower jaw forward

4. The fixing elements in removable orthodontic devices are

- 1) inclined plane
- 2) vestibular arch
- 3) klammer

5. A mechanically operating device is characterized by the presence of

- 1) nakuschnoy platform
- 2) screws, ligatures, arches, rubber rings, springs
- 3) inclined plane

6. The design of functional devices must include:

- 1) screw
- 2) rubber traction
- 3) inclined plane, biting area

7. Duration of orthodontic treatment

to eliminate anomalies in the position of individual teeth in adults is

- 1) 1 week
- 2) 2 days
- 3) up to a year
- 4) 2-2.5 years old

## Section 5

1. The duration of orthodontic correction of malocclusion in adults is

- 1) 1 week
- 2) 1 month
- 3) up to 5 weeks
- 4) at least 6 months

**2.** The minimum period of use of orthodontic devices in the treatment of TMJ diseases is

- 1) 1 week
- 2) 2 weeks
- 3) month
- 4) 3-6 months

**3.** Optimal prosthesis design

for the vertical form of the Popov-Hodon phenomenon, it is

- 1) orthodontic rings
- 2) removable plate with saw and screw
- 3) bite-size plate

**4.** Optimal prosthesis design

for the horizontal form of the Popov-Hodon phenomenon, it is

1) orthodontic rings for misaligned teeth

with an orthodontic screw soldered to them from the vestibular side ортодонтическим

ВИНТОМ

- 2) removable plates with a saw and a screw between the movable teeth
- 3) maxillary plate with an inclined plane
- 4) bite-size plate
- 5) 1+2
- 6) 3+4

**5.** In the treatment of prognathic deep bite for mesial displacement of the lower jaw with the distal position of the heads in the joint pits, it is used

- 1) maxillary plate with an inclined plane
- 2) bite-size plate
- 3) removable plate for the upper jaw with an emphasis in the form of an inclined plane in the area of the canine  
and overlap of the lower teeth by 3-5mm

**6.** An indication for ортодонтическому adult orthodontic treatment is

- 1) the need to eliminate the Popov-Hodon phenomenon (dentoalveolar elongation)
- 2) the need to eliminate tooth displacement in periodontal diseases  
(before applying splinters)
- 3) inability to perform orthopedic treatment without prior orthodontic treatment
- 4) failure of previously performed medical and orthopedic treatment (without elimination of anomalies) of diseases of the temporomandibular joint
- 5) 1+2+3
- 6) 1+2+3+4

## **Section 6**

**1.** Contraindications to orthodontic treatment are

- 1) anomalies of the jaws
- 2) multiple caries
- 3) absence of lateral teeth

- 4) acute inflammatory phenomena in the temporomandibular joint
- 5) severe common diseases
- 6) 2+3+4+5
- 7) 1+3+4

**2.** Turning the tooth along the vertical axis is called

- 1) tortoanomaly
- 2) by transposition
- 3) infra-location

**3.** Displacement of the tooth in the vertical direction, when the tooth is below the occlusal curve, it is called an occlusal curve.

- 1) tortoanomaly
- 2) by transposition
- 3) infra-location

**4.** Displacement of the tooth in the vertical direction, when the tooth is above the occlusal curve, it is called an occlusal curve.

- 1) tortoanomaly
- 2) by transposition
- 3) supraposition

**5.** In the treatment of patients with anomalies in the shape of teeth, use

- 1) artificial crowns
- 2) veneers
- 3) cosmetic filling
- 4) cosmetic contouring
- 5) 1+2+3+4

**6.** The displacement of the tooth from the optimal position back along the dentition is called

- 1) dystoposition
- 2) mesoposition
- 3) supraposition
- 4) infra-location

**7.** The displacement of the tooth from the optimal position forward along the dentition is called

- 1) dystoposition
- 2) mesoposition
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## **Section7**

**1.** To identify morphological changes in the dental-maxillary system with occlusion anomalies, it is necessary to:

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2. The most complete picture of the size of the jaws is given by

- 9) anthropometric study of facial structure
- 10) photometric method
- 11) orthopantomography
- 12) telereöntgenological examination of the head in the lateral projection

3. On the orthopantomogram, get

- 1) expanded X-ray image of the upper jaw
- 2) x-ray image of the temporomandibular joint
- 3) expanded X-ray image of the lower jaw
- 4) expanded X-ray image of the upper and lower jaws
- 5) expanded X-ray image of the upper and lower jaws and temporomandibular joints

4. Combined-action apparatuses are

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## Section 8

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14) 1+3+4



**Federal Statebudgetary Educational Institution  
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**Department** of Dentistry No. 1  
**Faculty** of Dentistry           **Course 5**  
**Discipline** Clinical practice (examination methods in orthodontics)

**B-flight to test # 1**

1. Functional methods for determining the state of the maxillary system.
2. Метод The Pon Method

**Head of the Department, MD,**

Associate Professor M. G. Dzgoeva