Stom-21

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

Department of Dentistry No. 1

APPROVED
By the Central Coordinating
Educational and Methodological Council
"May 23, 2023 No. 5

FOND OF ESTIMATED FUNDS

in the discipline **Dentistry: prosthetics (simple prosthetics)**
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. 24.05.2023 г.

For students specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the
Department on May 19, 2023, Protocol No. 9
Head of the Department MD,

signature

Associate Professor
M. G. Dzgoeva

Vladikavkaz 2023г.

STRUCTURE OF EVALUATION MATERIALS

1. Title page
2. Structure of evaluation materials
3. Reviews of evaluation materials
4. Passport of evaluation materials
5. Set of evaluation materials:
- questions for the module
- questions for the test
- exam questions
- a bank of situational tasks/practical tasks/business games
- standards of test tasks (with title page and table of contents)
- examination tickets/test tickets

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

REVIEW
of evaluation materials

in the discipline Dentistry: prosthetics (simple prosthetics)
For 3 st year students in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry

The evaluation materials were compiled at the Department of Dentistry No. 1 on the basis of the work program of the discipline approved on 05/24/2023 and meet the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard for the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry, approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation on 08/19/2020, No. 984.

Evaluation materials include a bank of test tasks, exam tickets (test tickets).

The bank of test tasks includes the following elements: test tasks, variants of test tasks, answer templates. All tasks correspond to the work program of the discipline Dentistry: prosthetics (simple prosthetics) and cover all its sections. The complexity of the tasks varies. The number of tasks for each section of the discipline is sufficient to carry out knowledge control 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 examination tickets is 35, which is enough for the exam and excludes the repeated use of the same ticket during the exam in one academic group on the same day. Examination tickets are made on the forms of a single sample in a standard form, on paper of the same color and quality. The exam ticket includes 4 questions. The wording of the questions coincides with the wording of the list of questions submitted for the exam. The content of the questions of one ticket relates to various sections of the program, which allows you to more fully cover the material of the discipline.

The complexity of the questions in the examination tickets is evenly distributed.

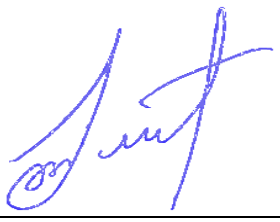
There are no comments to the reviewed evaluation materials.

In general, evaluation materials on the discipline discipline Dentistry: prosthetics (simple prosthetics) contribute to a qualitative assessment of the level of students' proficiency in general cultural and professional competencies.

Peer-reviewed evaluation materials can be recommended for use for intermediate certification at the Faculty of Dentistry for 3 st year students.

Reviewer:

Chairman of the Central Committee of Dental Disciplines with the subcommittee on the examination of evaluation tools, MD, Associate Professor



G.V. Toboev

подпись

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Reviewer:

The chief doctor of the dental polyclinic of SOGU, PhD  D.Z. Choniashvili

подпись

Passportof the Department of assessment tools for the discipline
Dentistry: prosthetics (simple prosthetics)

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	Organization of orthopedic dentistry clinic.	OPK6	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
2	Methods of examination of patients with defects of hard tissues of teeth and dentition rows in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry.	OPK6	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
3	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static).	OPK6	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
4	Articulation, occlusion and its types. Physiological types of bite.	PK5	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
5	Rules of preparation of hard tissues of teeth. Types and justification of the choice of grinding tools.	PK5	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
6	Treatment of pathology of hard tissues of teeth with tabs.	PK5	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
7	Defects of dental crowns, classification. Types of dentures that restore the anatomical shape of teeth.	PK5	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
8	Methods of restoring defects in tooth crowns with pin structures. Pins. Classification. Indications for use. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing.	PC6	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
9	Defects of dentition, their classification. Features of clinical examination of patients. Orthopedic treatment of dentition defects with bridge-like prostheses. Types of bridge prostheses, structural elements.	PC6	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets

10	Features of examination and laboratory methods of research of patients with partial absence of teeth.	PC17	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets
11	Indications for the use of removable plate prostheses and clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing. Types of removable dentures and their structural elements. Plate prostheses.	PC17	Standards Test task standards; exam tickets
12	Prosthetics with the help of clasp prostheses	PC17	Standards of test tasks; exam tickets

Table of contents

	teeth.			
11.	Indications for the use of removable plate prostheses and clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing. Types of removable dentures and their structural elements. Plate prostheses.	10	PC17	pages 20-22
12.	Prosthetics with clasp prostheses	10	PC17	pages 22-24

Section 1

1. BITE THIS IS A TYPE OF CLOSING OF THE DENTITION ROWS IN THE OCCLUSION POSITION
central
side left
the front one
distal
side right

2. TO DETERMINE THE CENTRAL OCCLUSION, PLASTER MODELS ARE SENT TO THE CLINIC
with wax bases and occlusal rollers
installed in the occluder
installed in the articulator
with wax bases and artificial teeth
with wax bases installed in the occluder

3.DEVICES THAT REPRODUCE THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOWER JAW INCLUDE
articulator
funktsiograf
gnathodynamometer
parallelometer
estesiometer

4. ARTICULAR SIGN OF CENTRAL OCCLUSION: THE ARTICULAR HEAD IS LOCATED IN RELATION TO THE ORAL TUBERCLE
at the base of the ramp
in the middle of the ramp
at the top
on any part of the ramp
in the distal part of the articular fossa

5. WITH THE MAXIMUM OPENING OF THE MOUTH, THE ARTICULAR HEADS OF THE LOWER JAW ARE SET RELATIVE TO THE SLOPE OF THE ARTICULAR TUBERCLE
at the top
at the base
in the lower third
in the middle
in the upper third

6. VIEW OF THE RATIO OF UPPER AND LOWER JAW TEETH IN CENTRAL OCCLUSION
overbite
articulation
occlusion
interalveolar height
height of the lower part of the face

7. THE FINAL LABORATORY STAGE OF MANUFACTURING A METAL-PLASTIC

CROWN IS
polishing
glazing
stocking up on the model
final firing
final form adjustment

Section 2

1. WHEN PREPARING A TOOTH FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A STAMPED CROWN, FABRICS ARE GROUND OFF THE SIDE SURFACES
according to the perimeter of the tooth neck
on the thickness of the crown material
equator only
contact point
corresponding to the tip of the interdental gingival papilla

2. THE CREATION OF AN EXCESSIVE TAPER OF THE STUMP DURING PREPARATION FOR A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN CAUSES
loosening of the prosthesis fixation
periodontal injury
difficult placement of the prosthesis
aesthetic defect in the neck of the tooth
reduced chewing efficiency

3. WHEN MANUFACTURING A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN, THE WORKING IMPRESSION IS OBTAINED BY WEIGHT
silicon valley
alginate
fluoro-rubber
thermoplastics
zincoxyevgenol

4. WHEN MAKING A SOLID-CAST CROWN, ANATOMICALLY SHAPED WAX MODELING IS PERFORMED IN VOLUME (COMPARED TO A NATURAL TOOTH)
equal to
smaller by the thickness of the metal alloy
greater by the thickness of the metal alloy
less by the thickness of the compensation varnish
more than the thickness of the compensation varnish

5. THE INTERMEDIATE PART OF THE BRIDGE PROSTHESIS IN THE AREA OF THE LATERAL TEETH IN RELATION TO THE GUM
doesn't apply
fits it all over the surface
fits only on the slopes of the alveolar ridge
touches the top of the alveolar ridge at two points
touches the top of the alveolar ridge at one point

6. ALL SIDE WALLS OF THE SUPPORTING TEETH ARE PREPARED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A SOLDERED BRIDGE PROSTHESIS
in parallel with each other
with a slope towards the dentition defect
with a slope away from the dentition defect
parallel to the adjacent tooth
only parallel to the longitudinal axis of the tooth

7. MODELING OF THE BODY OF A METAL-CERAMIC BRIDGE PROSTHESIS IS CARRIED OUT
simultaneously with modeling of support crowns
before modeling support crowns
at the stage of storing support crowns on the model
after the stage of storing support crowns in the clinic
after the laboratory stage of manufacturing support crowns

Section 3

1. THE SHAPE OF THE INTERMEDIATE PART OF THE BRIDGE PROSTHESIS IN THE AREA OF THE LATERAL TEETH IN RELATION TO THE GUM
flushing area
tangent line
saddle shape
it can be any
depends on the extent of the dentition defect

2. UNILATERAL DISTALLY UNLIMITED (TERMINAL) DENTITION DEFECT (ACCORDING TO THE KENNEDY CLASSIFICATION) BELONGS TO THE CLASS
the second one
the first one
to the third
the fourth
the fifth

3. INDICATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A BRIDGE PROSTHESIS ARE
included dentition defect
defect of the crown part of the tooth
pathological erasability
severe periodontitis
terminal unilateral dentition defect

4. A TWO-LAYER IMPRESSION IS OBTAINED USING IMPRESSION MASSES
silicone ones
alginate
solid-crystal systems
thermoplastics

hydrocolloid systems

5. FOR THE DEGREE OF ATROPHY OF THE TOOTH HOLE, THE SIZE OBTAINED BY PROBING THE PATHOLOGICAL GINGIVAL POCKET IN THE AREA IS TAKEN
the greatest atrophy
medial side
distal side
vestibular surface
oral surface area

6. FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CROWNS BY THE METHOD OF EXTERNAL STAMPING, STAMPS CAST FROM
low-melting alloy
made of stainless steel
chromium-cobalt alloy
silver-palladium alloy
of brass

7. CORRECTION OF THE STAMPED CROWN MADE OF GOLD ALLOY ALONG THE LENGTH IS CARRIED OUT USING
metal shears
diamond heads
carborundum heads
metal milling cutters
crampon forceps

Section 4

1. IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN, THE CERAMIC MASS IS APPLIED TO
cast cap
stamped cap
platinum cap
stamp made of refractory material
fire-resistant model

2. STORING OF A PORCELAIN CROWN IS PERFORMED BY DETECTING PREMATURE CONTACTS BETWEEN THE CROWN AND THE WALLS OF THE TOOTH STUMP USING
correcting silicone impression masses
preheated wax
alginate impression masses
liquid gypsum
copy paper

3. VIOLATION OF THE TEMPERATURE REGIME OF POLYMERIZATION IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A PLASTIC CROWN CAUSES
formation of gas porosity
increasing the crown size
reducing the crown size

integrity violation
formation of granular porosity

4. FOR FACING METAL-PLASTIC CROWNS ARE USED
sinma M
acryloxide
etacril
protacril
carbodent

5. IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A METAL-PLASTIC CROWN, THE CONNECTION OF PLASTIC WITH A CAST FRAME IS CARRIED OUT AT THE EXPENSE OF
formation of retention points using " pearls "(balls)
chemical compound
formation of an oxide film
mutual diffusion of materials
cutting out a "window" on the vestibular surface of the crown

6. CONTRAINDICATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF AN ARTIFICIAL CROWN IS
pathological tooth mobility of the third degree
pathological erasability of hard tissues
presence of hyperesthesia
lower face height reduction
the need for tooth shortening in the Popov-Hodon phenomenon

7. THE EFFECT OF A" WIDE " CAST CROWN OCCURS WHEN
applying an excessive layer of compensation varnish
getting an impression without gum retraction
refinement of the neck area with wax when modeling the frame
preparation of the tooth without creating a ledge
shrinkage of the impression material

Section 5

1. DEFECTS IN THE DENTITION CAN OCCUR DUE TO
complications of caries
diseases of the temporomandibular joint
pathological erasability of hard tooth tissues
reducing the height of the lower face
diseases of the oral mucosa

2. COLLAPSIBLE GYPSUM MODEL IS CAST DURING MANUFACTURING
solid cast crowns
stamped crown
clasp prosthesis
removable bridge prosthesis
plate prosthesis

3. THE METHOD OF MEASURING PERIODONTAL ENDURANCE TO EXERCISE IS CALLED
gnathodynamometry
rheoparodontography
myotonometry
electromyography
masticationography

4. MEASUREMENT OF MASTICATORY MUSCLE TONE IS CALLED
myotonometry
rheoparodontography
gnathodynamometry
electromyography
masticationography

5. OCCLUDATORS REPRODUCE
only vertical movements of the lower jaw
sagittal and lateral movements of the lower jaw
sagittal, lateral and vertical movements of the lower jaw
sagittal movements of the lower jaw only
only lateral movements of the lower jaw

6. ARTICULATORS REPRODUCE
sagittal, lateral and vertical movements of the lower jaw
only vertical movements of the lower jaw
only lateral movements of the lower jaw
sagittal and vertical movements of the lower jaw
sagittal and lateral movements of the lower jaw

7. THE THICKNESS OF THE SLEEVE FOR MAKING A STAMPED STAINLESS STEEL CROWN IS EQUAL TO
0,22
0,14
0,30
0,35
0,45

Section 6

1. THE THICKNESS OF THE DISK FOR MAKING A STAMPED GOLD ALLOY CROWN IS EQUAL TO
0,28
0,14
0,22
0,40
0,50

2. FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF STAMPED CROWNS, GOLD ALLOYS ARE USED.

900°
375°
583°
750°
999°

3. ALGINATE MASS IS USED TO OBTAIN WORKING IMPRESSIONS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CROWNS
stamped form
cast
farforovaya street
metal-plastic
cermet industry

4. IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A SOLID CAST CROWN FOR A WORKING IMPRESSION, AN IMPRESSION MASS IS USED
a silicone one
alginate
zincooxyevgenol
gypsum
supergypse

5. IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN FOR A WORKING IMPRESSION, AN IMPRESSION MASS IS USED
a silicone one
alginate
zincooxyevgenol
gypsum
supergypse

6. FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF STAMPED CROWNS, AN ALLOY IS USED
stainless steel
zirconium oxide
cobalt-chrome
aluminum oxide
titanium

7. IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN FOR A STRONG CONNECTION OF THE CERAMIC MASS WITH THE METAL FRAME, IT IS APPLIED
oxide film
pearls
yandex. adapta
compensation varnish
лак «izokol varnish»

Section 7

1. FOR A STRONG CONNECTION OF PLASTIC TO METAL, THE FRAME OF THE METAL-PLASTIC CROWN IS APPLIED
pearls
oxide film
yandex. adapta
compensation varnish
лак «izokol varnish»

2. DENTAL FORMULA 2.4 CORRESPONDS TO
to the first premolar on the upper jaw on the left
to the first premolar on the lower jaw on the right
to the second premolar on the upper jaw on the right
to the second premolar on the lower jaw on the right
to the first premolar on the upper jaw on the right

3. GRAPHICAL METHOD FOR RECORDING MANDIBULAR CHEWING MOVEMENTS
masticationography
myotonometry
odontoparodontogram
rheoparodontography
electromyography

4. FOR SOLDERING CROWNS MADE OF STAINLESS STEEL, SOLDER BASED ON
silver
gold
platinum levels
titanium
nickel content

5. DURING THE PROCUREMENT OF CAST BRIDGE PROSTHESES, THE ACCURACY OF THE CROWNS ' FIT TO THE STUMPS OF THE SUPPORTING TEETH IS EVALUATED USING
elastic impression material
base wax
plaster of Paris
copy paper
water-based dentin

6. THE FIRST CLINICAL STAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN
tooth preparation
determining the color of ceramic tiles
determination of central occlusion
making a temporary plastic crown
getting an auxiliary print

7. THE ABSOLUTE STRENGTH OF THE MASTICATORY MUSCLES ACCORDING TO WEBER WITH THEIR BILATERAL CONTRACTION IS EQUAL TO (IN KILOGRAMS)

390
100
195
300
780

Section 8

1. I. M. OXMAN PROPOSED, IN ADDITION TO THE METHOD OF DETERMINING CHEWING EFFICIENCY ACCORDING TO N. I. AGAPOV, TO ANALYZE
tooth mobility
tooth discoloration
condition of the tooth crown
bone atrophy of the jaw
location of the tooth in the dentition

2. S. E. GELMAN'S CHEWING TEST SHOWS
degree of grinding 5 g of almonds after chewing for 50 seconds
degree of grinding 5 g of nut after 50 chewing movements
time required for performing 50 chewing movements
degree of grinding 0.8 g of nut after chewing until the swallowing reflex appears
food chewing time

3. FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERMANENT PLASTIC CROWNS, USE
sinma-m
acrodent
tempron
snap
carbodent

4. THE MOVEMENT OF THE LOWER JAW FORWARD IS CARRIED OUT BY MUSCLE CONTRACTION
lateral pterygoid
medial pterygoid
anterior part of the biceps abdominis muscle
maxillohyoid
actually-chewing gum

5. THE REASONS FOR CEMENTATION OF METAL-CERAMIC CROWNS CAN BE
excessive taper of the tooth stump
excessive thickness of the cast frame
metal shrinkage during casting
poor quality casting
deformation of a two-layer impression

6. FIXED BRIDGE PROSTHESES ACCORDING TO THE METHOD OF TRANSMITTING MASTICATORY PRESSURE BELONG (ACCORDING TO THE RUMPEL CLASSIFICATION) TO
physiological

semi-physiological
non-physiological
combined
based on

7. SHAPE OF THE INTERMEDIATE PART OF THE BRIDGE PROSTHESIS IN THE AREA OF THE FRONT TEETH
tangent line
saddle shape
flushing area
diathorical
combined

Section 9

1. THE SHAPE OF THE INTERMEDIATE PART OF THE BRIDGE PROSTHESIS IN THE AREA OF THE LATERAL TEETH IN RELATION TO THE GUM
flushing area
tangent line
saddle shape
it can be any
depends on the extent of the dentition defect

2. RECEIVES A PROSTHESIS FROM THE DENTAL LABORATORY AT
collapsible plaster model
wax plate
metal stamps
gypsum stamps
wax base

3. INDICATIONS FOR MAKING A COMPOSITE BRIDGE PROSTHESIS
greater convergence of defect-limiting teeth
mobility of supporting teeth
end defect of the dentition
large extent of the dentition defect
low clinical crowns of supporting teeth

4. MODELING OF THE STUMP TAB IN THE ORAL CAVITY IS CARRIED OUT
with "Pattern resin"plastic
base wax
modelirovychny wax for bridge works
in plaster
sticky wax

5. THE INDEX OF DESTRUCTION OF THE OCCLUSAL SURFACE OF THE TOOTH EQUAL TO 0.9 IS AN INDICATION FOR MANUFACTURING
pin design
tabs

polukoronki
equator crown
a telescopic crown

6. THE FINISHED STAMPED CROWN MUST BE
restore contact with nearby teeth
have a thickness of 0.5-0.8 mm
fit snugly to the ledge
match the color of your natural tooth
dive 0.5-1.5 m deep into the gingival groove'
7.
COLLAPSIBLE PLASTER MODEL IS CAST DURING MANUFACTURING
solid cast crowns
stamped crown
clasp prosthesis
removable bridge prosthesis
plate prosthesis

Section 10

1. INDICATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF STAMPED METAL CROWNS
using a tooth to support a bridge prosthesis
tooth discoloration
increasing the height of the lower face
total destruction of the crown part of the tooth
IROPZ = 0.9

2. METHOD OF RECORDING PULSE FLUCTUATIONS OF BLOOD FILLING OF PERIODONTAL VESSELS
rheoparodontography
myotonometry
masticationography
odontoparodontogram
electromyography

3. AFTER THE LABORATORY STAGE "MANUFACTURING THE CAST FRAME OF A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN", THE NEXT CLINICAL STAGE IS
stocking of the metal-ceramic crown frame
determination of central occlusion
determination of the central ratio of the jaws
re-creating a two-layer impression
fixing the crown with cement

4. AFTER THE CLINICAL STAGE "STOCKING THE METAL-CERAMIC CROWN FRAME", THE NEXT LABORATORY STAGE IS
application of ceramic cladding
fixing plaster models in the articulator
fixing plaster models in the occluder

determining the color of ceramic tiles
glazing

5. AFTER THE CLINICAL STAGE "STORING A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN IN THE ORAL CAVITY" 3EXCLUSIVE LABORATORY STAGE
glazing
determining the color of ceramic tiles
polishing
re-firing of ceramic cladding
formation of an oxide film

6. CLASSIFICATION OF DENTITION DEFECTS ACCORDING TO E. I. GAVRILOV INCLUDES:
four
two
three
five
six

7. INDICATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CAST ALL-METAL CROWNS
using a tooth to support a bridge prosthesis
tooth discoloration
third-degree tooth mobility
IROPZ = 0.4
total destruction of the crown part of the tooth

Section 11

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

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 12

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) electrodontometry
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 (g /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) telerentgenography

Federal Statebudgetary Educational Institution
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Department of Dentistry No. 1
Faculty of Dentistry **Course 3**
Discipline Dentistry: Prosthetics (simple prosthetics)

Exam ticket # 1

1. Organization of an orthopedic dentistry clinic
2. Physiological types of bite
3. Types of bridge prostheses, structural elements

Head of the Department, MD, Associate Professor M. G. Dzgoeva