

**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 in the complete absence of teeth**  
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 in the complete absence of teeth  
For 4 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 in the complete absence of teeth 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 Dentistry: prosthetics in the complete absence of teeth 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 4 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

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 in the complete absence of teeth  
For 4 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 in the complete absence of teeth 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 Dentistry: prosthetics in the complete absence of teeth 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 4 st year students.

Reviewer:

The chief doctor of the dental  
polyclinic of SOGU, PhD



D.Z. Choniashvili

---

ПОДПИСЬ

**Passport of the Department of assessment tools for the discipline  
Dentistry: prosthetics in the complete absence of teeth**

<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>	Errors and complications in the treatment of complete tooth loss, their classification.	OPK5	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
<b>2</b>	Methods of examination of patients with complete tooth loss in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry.	OPK5	Standards of test tasks; билеты кtest ticketstest tickets
<b>3</b>	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static).	PC5	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>4</b>	Examination features and laboratory methods for studying patients with complete absence of teeth	PC6	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
<b>5</b>	Treatment for complete loss of teeth. Classification of structures used.	PC17	Benchmarks of test tasks; билеты кtest ticketsзачету

### 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.	Errors and complications in the treatment of complete tooth loss, their classification.	10	OPK5	p. 7-8
2.	Methods of examination of patients with complete tooth loss in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry.	10	OPK5	p. 8-9
3.	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static).	10	PK5	p. 10-11
4.	Features of examination and laboratory methods of examination of patients with complete absence of teeth	10	PK6	p. 11-13
5.	Treatment for complete loss of teeth. Classification of structures used.	10	pc17	pages 13-14

Section 1

1

TO DETERMINE THE CENTRAL OCCLUSION, PLASTER MODELS ARE SENT TO THE CLINIC

- A) with wax bases and occlusal rollers
- B) installed in the occluder
- B) installed in the articulator
- D) with wax bases and artificial teeth
- E) with wax bases installed in the occluder

2

DEVICES THAT REPRODUCE THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOWER JAW INCLUDE

- A) articulator
- B) The functionographer
- B) Gnathodynamometer
- D) Parallelometer
- E) estesiometer

3

ARTICULAR SIGN OF CENTRAL OCCLUSION: THE ORAL HEAD IS LOCATED IN RELATION TO THE ORAL TUBERCLE

- A) at the base of the ramp
- B) in the middle of the ramp
- B) at the top
- D) on any part of the slope
- E) in the distal part of the articular fossa

4

WITH THE MAXIMUM OPENING OF THE MOUTH, THE ARTICULAR HEADS OF THE LOWER JAW ARE SET RELATIVE TO THE SLOPE OF THE ARTICULAR TUBERCLE

- A) at the top
- B) at the base
- C) in the lower third
- D) in the middle
- E) in the upper third

5

VIEW OF THE RATIO OF UPPER AND LOWER JAW TEETH IN CENTRAL OCCLUSION

- A) bite
- B) Articulation
- C) occlusion
- D) interalveolar height
- E) height of the lower part of the face

6

S. E. GELMAN'S CHEWING TEST SHOWS

- A) the degree of grinding of 5 g of almonds after chewing for 50 s
- B) the degree of grinding of 5 g of nuts after 50 chewing movements
- B) the time required to perform 50 chewing movements
- D) the degree of grinding 0.8 g of the nut after chewing until the swallowing reflex appears
- E) Food chewing time

7

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERMANENT PLASTIC CROWNS, USE

- A) synma-m
- B) acrodent
- B) tempron
- D) snap
- E) carbodent

8

THE MOVEMENT OF THE LOWER JAW FORWARD IS CARRIED OUT BY MUSCLE CONTRACTION

- A) lateral pterygoid
- B) medial pterygoid
- B) the anterior part of the diperitoneal muscle
- D) maxillohyoid
- E) actually-chewing

9

METHOD OF RECORDING PULSE FLUCTUATIONS OF BLOOD FILLING OF PERIODONTAL VESSELS

- A) rheoparodontography
- B) myotonometry
- B) masticationography
- D) odontoparodontogram
- E) Electromyography

10

THE STAGE OF CHECKING THE DESIGN OF A PLATE PROSTHESIS BEGINS WITH

- A) evaluation of the construction quality on a plaster model in an occluder
- B) determining the height of the lower part of the face
- C) insertion of the prosthesis into the oral cavity
- D) introduction of wax bases with teeth and clamps into the oral cavity
- E) medical treatment of the structure

## Section 2

1

THE ARCH OF THE CLASP PROSTHESIS IS LOCATED RELATIVE TO THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE

- A) Never touching
- B) Always lightly touching
- C) Always tight fitting
- D) lightly touching when chewing
- E) Tight fitting when chewing

2

THE KURLANDSKY IRRITATION PHASE DURING ADAPTATION TO A REMOVABLE PLATE PROSTHESIS LASTS ON AVERAGE (IN HOURS)

- A) 24
- B) 12
- C) 48
- D) 72
- E) 96

3

PAIN SENSITIVITY OF THE PROSTHETIC BED MUCOSA IS DETERMINED BY

- A) an estesiometer
- B) gnathodynamometer
- C) an electron-vacuum device
- D) a rheograph
- E) a functionographer

4

TO DETERMINE THE CENTRAL OCCLUSION, A WAX STRUCTURE IS MADE FROM WAX

- A) the basic
- B) sticky



- C) modeling equipment
- D) byugelny
- E) basic in combination with modeling

5

THE LOCATION OF THE CENTRAL INCISORS ON THE UPPER JAW SERVES AS A REFERENCE POINT FOR SETTING UP THE CENTRAL INCISORS ON THE UPPER JAW.

- A) lines of the aesthetic center of the face
- B) nose wings
- C) upper lip frenulum
- D) filtrum of the upper lip
- E) nasolabial-губных folds

6

PLASTIC PACKAGING IN THE CUVETTE IS CARRIED OUT AT THE STAGE OF

- A) dough-like
- B) pesochnoy
- C) stretching threads
- D) rubber-like
- E) solid

7

APPROXIMATE RATIO OF MONOMER TO POLYMER WHEN MIXING PLASTIC (IN VOLUME PARTS)

- A) 13
- B) 11
- B) 12
- D) 1 4
- E) 2 3

8

THE FIRST CORRECTION OF THE CLASP PROSTHESIS IS PERFORMED

- A) the day after the prosthesis is applied
- B) on the day of prosthetic placement
- B) one week after the prosthesis is applied
- D) in a month
- E) only when pain occurs

9

TERMS OF USE OF A REMOVABLE PLATE PROSTHESIS AFTER WHICH IT MUST BE REPLACED WITH A NEW ONE (IN YEARS)

- A) 2-4
- B) 0.5-1
- B) 5
- D) 8 10
- E) Not restricted

10

ONE OF THE DISADVANTAGES OF ALGINATE IMPRESSION MATERIALS

- A) significant shrinkage
- B) plasticity
- B) elasticity
- D) Toxicity
- E) Long setting time

### Section 3

1

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF COMPLETE TOOTH LOSS IS

- A) caries and its complications
- B) cardiovascular diseases
- B) oncological diseases
- D) injury
- E) non-carious lesions of the hard tissues of the teeth

2

TO OBTAIN A FUNCTIONAL IMPRESSION WITH A COMPLETE LOSS OF TEETH, AN IMPRESSION SPOON IS USED

- A) individual made of rigid plastic
- B) Standard metal, smooth
- B) standard plastic, perforated
- D) individual made of elastic plastic
- E) Standard plastic with waxed edges

3

ANGLE OF THE TRANSVERSAL ARTICULAR PATH (HUGO \ BENNETT) THE AVERAGE IS EQUAL TO (IN DEGREES)

- A) 17
- B) 26
- B) 33
- D) 60
- E) 110

4

THE ANGLE OF THE TRANSVERSAL INCISOR PATH (GOTHIC ANGLE) IS (IN DEGREES)

- A) 100-110
- B) 17-33
- B) 40-60
- D) 80-90
- E) 135 or more

5

IN A COMPLETE REMOVABLE DENTURE FOR THE UPPER JAW, THE NUMBER OF TEETH, AS A RULE, IS

- A) 14
- B) 8
- B) 10
- D) 12
- E) 16

6

IN THE ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT OF FOCAL PERIODONTITIS, SPLINTS CAN SERVE AS

- A) half-crowns joined together
- B) immediate prosthesis-протез
- B) cantilever bridges
- D) cosmetic plates
- E) implants

7

SAGITTAL STABILIZATION OF THE DENTITION IS

- A) unilateral stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
- B) bilateral stabilization of the lateral groups of teeth
- B) stabilization of the frontal group of teeth
- D) a combination of stabilization of the frontal group of teeth and stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
- E) stabilization of the entire dentition

8

PARASAGITTAL STABILIZATION OF THE DENTITION IS

- A) bilateral stabilization of the lateral groups of teeth
  - B) unilateral stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
  - B) stabilization of the frontal group of teeth
  - D) a combination of stabilization of the frontal group of teeth and stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
- 9

**FRONTAL STABILIZATION OF THE DENTITION IS**

- A) stabilization of the frontal group of teeth
- B) unilateral stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
- B) bilateral stabilization of the lateral groups of teeth
- D) a combination of stabilization of the frontal group of teeth and stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
- E) stabilization of the entire dentition

10

**FRONTO-SAGITTAL STABILIZATION OF THE DENTITION IS**

- A) a combination of stabilization of the frontal group of teeth and stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
- B) unilateral stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
- B) bilateral stabilization of the lateral groups of teeth
- D) stabilization of the frontal group of teeth
- E) stabilization of the entire dentition

**Section 4**

1

**STABILIZATION OF THE DENTITION ALONG THE ARC IS**

- A) stabilization of the entire dentition
- B) unilateral stabilization of the lateral group of teeth
- B) bilateral stabilization of the lateral groups of teeth
- D) stabilization of the frontal group of teeth
- E) a combination of stabilization of the frontal group of teeth and stabilization of the lateral group of teeth on one side

2

**ELASTIC PLASTIC USED IN TWO-LAYER BASES OF REMOVABLE DENTURES**

- A) Eladent 100
- B) Ethacril
- B) Synma M
- D) Protacril
- E) Phthorax

3

**WHEN PREPARING A TOOTH FOR A PORCELAIN CROWN, A LEDGE IS LOCATED**

- A) around the entire perimeter of the tooth neck
- B) on the vestibular surface
- B) from the oral and approximal sides
- D) on approximal surfaces
- E) from the oral side

4

**A REMOVABLE PLATE PROSTHESIS MADE FOR A DENTAL DEFECT NEEDS TO BE STORED IN THE ORAL CAVITY AS A RESULT**

- A) the presence of undercutting in the area of natural teeth
- B) violations of proportions in the preparation of plastic
- C) possible errors in the placement of artificial teeth
- D) violations of the plastic polymerization regime
- E) individual characteristics of the patient

5

**GAS POROSITY OF THE PROSTHESIS BASE OCCURS DUE TO THE FOLLOWING REASONS:**

- A) rapid heating of the cuvette
- B) insufficient compression of the plastic
- B) rapid cooling of the cuvette
- D) violation of the proportions of polymer and monomer
- E) evaporation of the monomer from the unopened maturing plastic

6

THE LOWER JAW WITH A PRONOUNCED ALVEOLAR PART IN THE AREA OF THE LATERAL TEETH AND ITS SHARP ATROPHY IN THE AREA OF THE FRONTAL TEETH BELONGS TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF V. Y. KURLYANDSKY TO THE TYPE

- A) the fifth
- B) the first one
- B) the second
- D) a third party
- E) the fourth

7

THE LOWER JAW WITH A PRONOUNCED ALVEOLAR PART IN THE AREA OF THE FRONTAL TEETH AND ITS SHARP ATROPHY IN THE AREA OF THE CHEWING TEETH BELONGS TO THE TYPE ACCORDING TO V. Y. KURLYANDSKY'S CLASSIFICATION

- A) четвертому
- B) the first one
- B) the second
- D) a third party
- E) the fifth

8

THE SECOND CLASS OF THE PROSTHETIC BED MUCOSA ACCORDING TO THE SUPPLI CLASSIFICATION IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE FOLLOWING FEATURES:

- A) atrophied mucosa, dry, whitish in color
- B) movable strands of the mucous membrane, a dangling comb
- B) hypertrophied mucosa, hyperemic, loose
- D) normal mucosa of pale pink color
- E) mobile strands of the mucous membrane, hypertrophied mucosa

9

TO CARRY OUT THE STAGE "DETERMINING THE CENTRAL RATIO OF THE JAWS IN THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF TEETH", THE CLINIC RECEIVES:

- A) plaster models with wax bases and occlusal rollers
- B) wax bases with occlusal rollers
- B) plaster models with wax bases and occlusal rollers fixed in the occluder
- D) plaster models with wax bases and occlusal rollers fixed in the articulator
- E) plaster models with wax bases and artificial teeth

10

THE DISTAL EDGE OF THE REMOVABLE PROSTHESIS IN THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF TEETH IN THE UPPER JAW WITH AN ORTHOGNATHIC JAW RATIO SHOULD BE

- A) overlap the hard and soft palate border by 1-2 mm
- B) pass strictly along the border of hard and soft sky
- C) overlap the hard and soft palate border by 3 to 5 mm
- D) do not reach the boundary of the solid sky by 5-7mm
- E) overlap the hard and soft palate border by 5-7mm

## Section 5

1

BORDER OF A REMOVABLE PROSTHESIS IN THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF TEETH IN THE

LOWER JAW IN RELATION TO THE POST-DIMOLAR (RETROMOLAR) TUBERCLE

- A) covers it completely
- B) does not reach the bump by 1 mm
- B) does not reach the bump by 5 mm
- D) located in the middle of the hillock
- E) covers the bump by 2/3

2

SELECTIVE GRINDING OF TEETH IS PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF

- A) elimination of premature occlusal contacts
- B) prevention of caries
- B) reducing the height of the lower face
- D) removal of dental deposits
- E) treatment of wedge-shaped dental defects

3

IMMEDIATE-THE PROSTHESIS IS APPLIED TO THE ORAL CAVITY

- A) in the first 2-4 hours after tooth extraction
- B) in the first 24 hours after tooth extraction
- B) for 2-12 days
- D) after 1-2 months
- E) after 6 months

4

MAKING A COMPLETE REMOVABLE UPPER JAW PROSTHESIS WITH SHORTENED BORDERS CAN LEAD TO

- A) dropping the prosthesis during function
- B) biting your cheeks
- B) biting the lips
- D) balance of the prosthesis
- E) violation of aesthetics

5

THE PROGENIC TYPE OF PLACEMENT OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH EVEN IN THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF TEETH PROVIDES

- A) 12 teeth in the upper jaw, 14 teeth in the lower jaw
- B) 14 teeth each in the upper and lower jaws
- B) 12 teeth in the lower jaw, 14 teeth in the upper jaw
- D) 14 teeth in the upper and 16 teeth in the lower jaw
- E) 16 teeth in the lower jaw, 14 teeth in the upper jaw

6

SILICONE E PARTIAL MATERIALS INCLUDE

- A) orthosil, simpa, mollosil, soft liner, ufi gel
- B) etacril, stomacril, ftorax
- B) protacril, redont
- D) acrodent, acryloxide
- E) isosite, synma

7

REVERSE PLACEMENT OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COMPLETE REMOVABLE DENTURES IS USED FOR THE RATIO OF THE JAWS

- A) progenic
- B) orthognathic
- B) predictive
- D) direct
- E) the ratio of the jaws does not matter

8

TO REPAIR A REMOVABLE DENTURE ON THE LOWER JAW WHEN THE RETAINING CLAMP IS BROKEN, YOU MUST OBTAIN AN IMPRESSION WITH

- A) the lower jaw with a prosthesis
- B) the lower jaw without a prosthesis
- B) two jaws without a prosthesis
- D) the upper jaw and an impression from the lower jaw with a prosthesis
- E) two jaws without a prosthesis and with a lower jaw with a prosthesis

9

WHEN REPAIRING A REMOVABLE DENTURE ON THE LOWER JAW DUE TO THE LOSS OF A NATURAL TOOTH, IT IS NECESSARY TO OBTAIN AN IMPRESSION WITH

- A) the lower jaw with a prosthesis and the upper jaw
- B) the lower jaw without a prosthesis
- B) the lower jaw with a prosthesis
- D) upper jaw and lower jaw without prosthesis
- E) you don't need to get an impression

10

BEFORE FIXING THE CENTRAL RATIO OF THE JAWS IN THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF TEETH, RETENTION POINTS ARE CREATED ON OCCLUSAL ROLLERS

- A) pressure on the occlusal surface
- B) pressure on the occlusal surface
- B) lower and upper on occlusal surfaces
- D) the location of the notches does not matter
- E) lower and upper vestibular surfaces

**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 4**

**Discipline Dentistry: prosthetics in the complete absence of teeth**

**B-flight to test # 1**

1. ODifficulties in the treatment of complete tooth loss
2. Treatment for complete loss of teeth. Individual spoons. Manufacturing methods.

**Head of the Department, MD,**

Associate Professor M. G. Dzgoeva