

**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 **Training simulation course in orthopedic dentistry**
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 Training simulation course in orthopedic dentistry
For 5 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 Training simulation course in orthopedic dentistry 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 Training simulation course in orthopedic dentistry 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 5 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

**Passport of the assessment fund for the discipline
Training simulation course in orthopedic 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	Checklist for preparing for tabs, , .	PC5	Standards Test task standards; test tickets
2	Checklist for preparing for crowns,	PC5	Standards PC5 Test task standards; test tickets
3	Checklist for preparing for fillings	PC 6	Standards Test task standards; tickets for the test
4	Checklist for preparation in pediatric dentistry	PK7	Standards Test task standards; tickets for the test

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			
	Checklist for preparation for inlays,	10	PK5	p. 7-8
	Checklist for preparation for crowns,	10	PK5	p. 8-10
	Checklist for preparation for fillings	10	PK 6	p. 10-11
	Checklist for preparation in pediatric dentistry	10	PC7	page 11-1-13

Section 1

Mark the correct answer number

01. Topography of the fat zone of mucosal compliance (according to Lund)
- 1) midline of the hard palate
 - 2) alveolar process
 - 3) distal third of the hard palate
 - 4) transition crease
 - 5) palatal fold area
02. For functional casts, impression masses are used
- 1) thermoplastics
 - 2) solid-crystal
 - 3) elastic
 - 4) 1+2
 - 5) 1+3
 - 6) 2+3
 - 7) 1+2+3
03. To fix the central ratio of the jaws, the heated wax is placed on occlusal rollers
- 1) upper level
 - 2) lower level
 - 3) upper and lower
 - 4) any
04. With orthognathic bite during the displacement of the lower jaw to the side, the eponymous tubercle contact is observed on the side
- 1) working group
 - 2) balancing system
 - 3) working and balancing system
05. The distance between the incisor point and the articular heads of the lower jaw is on average equal (according to Bonville)
- 1) 7cm
 - 2) 10cm
 - 3) 14.5 cm
06. Production of a two-layer base of a soft-lined prosthesis is shown
- 1) with a sharp uneven atrophy of the alveolar processes with a dry, unyielding mucosa
 - 2) in the presence of acute bone protrusions (exostoses) on the prosthetic bed
 - 3) with pronounced alveolar processes with a uniformly pliable mucosa
 - 4) with increased pain sensitivity of the prosthetic bed mucosa
 - 5) 2+4
 - 6) 1+3
 - 7) 1+2+4
 - 8) 1+2+3+4

07. The physical and biological method of fixing removable dentures in the complete absence of teeth is carried out at the expense of

- 1) adhesion
- 2) functional suckability
- 3) anatomical retention
- 4) 1+2
- 5) 2+3
- 6) 1+3
- 7) 1+2+3

08. Periodontitis is distinguished by its clinical course

- 1) sharp
- 2) chronic
- 3) mixed form
- 4) chronic in the acute stage
- 5) 1+2+4
- 6) 1+2+3+4

09. The presence of a pathological bone and tooth-gingival pocket is characteristic of

- 1) for periodontal disease
- 2) for periodontitis
- 3) for gingivitis

10. When determining the mobility of teeth, distinguish

- 1) two degrees of mobility
- 2) three degrees of mobility
- 3) five degrees of mobility

Section 2

01. Pain sensitivity of the prosthetic bed mucosa is determined by

- 1) gnathodynamometer
- 2) estesiometer
- 3) electronic vacuum device

02. Removable plate prostheses according to the method of transmitting masticatory pressure include

- 1) to the physiological ones
- 2) by gender physiological
- 3) to non-physiological ones

03. The number of types (degrees) of atrophy of the toothless upper jaw according to the classification of A. I. Doynikov

- 1) three
- 2) four
- 3) five

04. The transition fold is called

- 1) the boundary between pliable and actively mobile mucosa
- 2) the boundary between pliable and passively mobile mucosa
- 3) the boundary between mobile and immobile mucosa

05. After the stage of determining the central ratio of the jaws, wax bases with occlusal rollers are used

- 1) used for setting artificial teeth
- 2) save until the stage of checking the design of the prosthesis
- 3) they are preserved until the prostheses are fully manufactured and applied
- 4) remelted to reuse the wax

06. Muscles that lift the lower jaw

- 1) maxillohyoid
- 2) temporal
- 3) double-abdominal
- 4) lateral pterygoid
- 5) chin-hyoid
- 6) actually chewing
- 7) medial pterygoid
- 8) 2+6+7
- 9) 4+6+7

07. The incisor point is the place located between the central incisors of the teeth.

- 1) the cutting edge of the upper jaw teeth
- 2) the gingival papilla of the upper jaw
- 3) the cutting edge of the lower jaw teeth
- 4) the gingival papilla of the lower jaw

08. In chronic periodontitis, the degree of inflammation is aggravated by the following factors:

- 1) lack of interdental contacts
- 2) abnormal position and shape of the tooth
- 3) poorly manufactured dentures
- 4) 1+3
- 5) 1+2+3

09. Periodontitis is characterized by the fact that the phenomenon of bone destruction captures

- 1) jaw body
- 2) alveolar process of the jaw
- 3) alveolar process and body of the jaw
- 4) 1+2
- 5) 1+3
- 6) 1+2+3

10. At the first 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 ' / 4-' / z of the root length
 - 3) reducing the height of the interdental septa by ' / 2 root lengths
 - 4) resorption of more than ' / 2 root lengths
 - 5) 1+2
 - 6) 1+2+3

Section 3

Mark the correct answer number

01. The second type of toothless lower jaw according to the Keller classification is characterized by the following features:

- 1) the alveolar part is sharply atrophied in the anterior part and well expressed in the lateral part
- 2) the alveolar part is well defined in the anterior part and sharply atrophied in the lateral part
- 3) slight, uniform atrophy of the alveolar part
- 4) sharp uniform atrophy of the alveolar part

02. Features of the "senile appearance" of the face

- 1) displacement of the soft tissues of the face downwards and posteriorly
- 2) flattening of the lips, cheeks
- 3) shortening of the lower face
- 4) sharp deepening of nasolabial folds
- 5) the presence of wrinkles in the temples and outer corners of the eyes
- 6) 1+2+3
- 7) 3+4+5
- 8) 1+2+3+4+5

03. With a single-stage method of making an individual spoon, the following is used:

- 1) gypsum
- 2) plastic
- 3) wax
- 4) thermoplastic mass
- 5) low-melting alloy

04. Place of correction of the individual spoon on the upper jaw during the functional test "wide opening of the mouth"

- 1) from the vestibular surface in the area of maxillary tubercles and molars
- 2) distal edge of the spoon in the area of wing-jaw folds
- 3) in the area of the front teeth

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. For the stage "Determining the central ratio of the jaws", the technician submits to the clinic:

- 1) models with wax bases and occlusal rollers
- 2) wax bases with occlusal rollers
- 3) models with wax bases and occlusal rollers fixed in the occluder
- 4) models with wax bases and occlusal rollers fixed in the articulator

07. With the maximum opening of the mouth, the articular heads of the lower jaw are set relative to the slope of the articular tubercle

- 1) at the base
- 2) in the middle
- 3) at the top

08. The angle of the transversal incisor path (Gothic angle) is equal to

- 1) 40-60°
- 2) 80-90°
- 3) 100-120°

09. In case of periodontitis, the following pathologic changes are observed:

- 1) gum
- 2) bone tissue
- 3) vascular system
- 4) 1+2
- 5) 1+3
- 6) 1+2+3

10. Common etiological factors of periodontitis include

- 1) abnormal jaw development
- 2) cardiovascular diseases
- 3) gingival margin injury
- 4) systemic osteopathy
- 5) microbial plaque
- 6) diseases of the nervous system
- 7) 1+3+5
- 8) 2+4+6
- 9) 1+2+3+4+5+6

Section 4

Mark the correct answer number

01. The third type of toothless lower jaw according to the Keller classification is characterized by the following features:

- 1) the alveolar part is sharply atrophied in the anterior part and well expressed in the lateral part
- 2) the alveolar part is well defined in the anterior part and sharply atrophied in the lateral part

- 3) slight, uniform atrophy of the alveolar part
- 4) sharp uniform atrophy of the alveolar part

02. Glandular zone of compliance of the prosthetic bed mucosa according to Lund

- 1) the sagittal suture area has a slight submucosal layer, is not flexible
- 2) the area of the alveolar process has a slight submucosal layer, is not flexible
- 3) the distal third of the hard palate has a submucosal layer rich in mucosal glands and adipose tissue, and has the highest degree of compliance
- 4) the area of transverse folds has a submucosal layer, has an average degree of pliability

03. To obtain a functional impression in case of complete loss of teeth, the following methods are used:

- 1) standard spoon
- 2) individual spoon
- 3) perforated

04. Place of correction of the individual spoon on the lower jaw during the functional test "wide opening of the mouth"

- 1) vestibular edge in the area of molars and anterior teeth
- 2) lingual edge in the molar area
- 3) from the postadimolar tubercle to the maxillohyoid line

05. In the presence of a "dangling comb" (according to Suppli), a cast is taken

- 1) compression pump
- 2) unloading unit
- 3) anatomical
- 4) double layer

06. Height of the lower part of the face at the central ratio of the jaws in comparison with the height at relative physiological rest

- 1) is equal to it
- 2) more
- 3) less

07. The angle of the sagittal incisor path (according to Gizi) is on average equal to

- 1) 20-30°
- 2) 40-50°
- 3) 55-60°

08. "Marbling" of the plastic base of the prosthesis.

- 1) when the monomer has expired
- 2) when the polymer has expired
- 3) in case of violation of the temperature regime of polymerization
- 4) in case of non-compliance with the technology of making plastic "dough"

09. Periodontitis is distinguished by its clinical manifestation

- 1) mild

- 2) moderate
- 3) medium degree
- 4) severe
- 5) 1+2+3+4
- 6) 1+3+4
- 7) 1+2+3

10. Gingival margin injury as a cause of focal periodontitis is possible due to

- 1) incorrectly created contact points on seals, tabs
- 2) the absence of an equator at the crown
- 3) applications of wide and long crowns
- 4) the use of plastic crowns inserted under the gingival margin
- 5) 1+2+3+4
- 6) 3+4
- 7) all answers are incorrect

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
Higher Education Institution "North Ossetian State Medical Academy" of the
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation**

Department of Dentistry No. 1
Faculty of Dentistry **Course 5**
Discipline Training simulation course in orthopedic dentistry

Test ticket # 1

1. Stages of preparing a tooth for a stamped crown
2. Stages of cavity preparation according to Black.

Head of the Department, MD,
Dzgoeva

Associate Professor M. G.