

**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 **Innovative technologies 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 Innovative technologies 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 Innovative technologies 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 Innovative technologies 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 Department of assessment tools for the discipline
Innovative technologies 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	Innovative methods of examination, diagnostics, in orthopedic dentistry logii.	PC5	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
2	Innovative methods of prosthetics of defects of the crown part of teeth, and treatment	of periodontal pathology	PC8 Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
3	Innovative methods of fixed prosthetics of defects of dentition, aesthetic dentistry	PC9	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
4	Innovative methods of removable prosthetics	PC 19	Standards of test tasks; билеты к тест tickets зачету

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			
1.	Innovative methods of examination, diagnostics, in orthopedic dentistry logii.	10	pcs5	pages 7-8
2.	Innovative methods of prosthetics of defects of the crown part of teeth, and treatment of periodontal pathology	10	PK8	p. 8-10
3.	Innovative methods of permanent prosthetics of defects of dentition, aesthetic dentistry	10	PK9	p. 10-11
4.	Innovative methods of removable prosthetics	10	PK 19	p. 11-13

Section 1

1. ODONTOPARODONTOGRAM MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO JUDGE
 - 1) about the condition of periodontal bone tissue
 - 2) about the condition of the oral mucosa
 - 3) about the degree of tooth mobility
2. BILATERAL DISTALLY UNBOUNDED (TERMINAL) A DENTAL DEFECT, ACCORDING TO THE KENNEDY CLASSIFICATION, BELONGS TO THE CLASS
 - 1) the first one
 - 2) the second one
 - 3) to the third
 - 4) the fourth

Mark the numbers of all the correct answers.

3. DENTITION DEFECTS MAY OCCUR DUE TO
 - 1) complications of the carious process
 - 2) periodontal diseases
 - 3) injuries
 - 4) functional periodontal overload
 - 5) bad habits
 - 6) diseases of the temporomandibular joint
 - 7) the presence of retinated teeth
4. VIOLATION OF THE OCCLUSAL CURVE, caused by the displacement of a tooth or row of teeth up or down in relation to adjacent teeth, occurs
 - 1) when losing antagonists
 - 2) with a localized form of pathological erasure
 - 3) attrition of the occlusal surface of plastic dentures
5. IN THE ABSENCE OF INCISORS AND CANINES, PATIENTS COMPLAIN
 - 1) for an aesthetic defect
 - 2) for speech disorders
 - 3) on the impossibility of biting off food
 - 4) on the occlusion of the cheeks
 - 5) for violation of chewing food
 - 6) on the formation of jamming in the corners of the mouth
 - 7) on pain in the temporomandibular joints

SET A MATCH

6. Kennedy Class Dental defect
 - 1)1 a) bilateral end defect
 - 2) 2 b) included defect in the lateral region
 - c) defect in the anterior (frontal) part
 - d) unilateral end defect
7. Gavrilov class Dental defect
 - 1)1 a) end defects
 - 2) 2 (one-way, two-way)
 - b) combined defects
 - c) included defects (lateral, unilateral)
 - d) jaws with single preserved teeth

8. THE SUPPORTS OF A FIXED BRIDGE PROSTHESIS CAN BE

- 1) crowns, half-crowns, tabs
- 2) half-crowns, pin teeth, inlays, support-retaining clasps
- 3) support-retaining clasps, half-crowns, pin teeth, telescopic crowns
- 4) telescopic crowns, support-retaining clasps, atgachmen

09. CLASSIFICATION OF BRIDGE PROSTHESES BY MATERIAL OF MANUFACTURE

- 1) solid cast, polymerized, soldered
- 2) soldered, plastic, combined
- 3) combined, metallic, non-metallic
- 4) non-metallic, cermet, and porcelain products
- 5) porcelain, metalacrylic, polymerized

10. CLASSIFICATION OF BRIDGE PROSTHESES BY MANUFACTURING METHOD

- 1) solid cast, polymerized, soldered
- 2) soldered, plastic, combined
- 3) combined, metallic, non-metallic
- 4) non-metallic, cermet, and porcelain products
- 5) porcelain, metalacrylic, polymerized

Section 2

1) ARTICULAR SIGN OF CENTRAL OCCLUSION: THE ARTICULAR HEAD IS LOCATED IN RELATION TO THE ARTICULAR 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

2) 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

3) 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

4) THE FINAL LABORATORY STAGE OF MANUFACTURING A METAL-PLASTIC CROWN IS

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

5) WHEN PREPARING A TOOTH FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A STAMPED CROWN WITH 6)SIDE SURFACES ARE SANDED WITH FABRICS

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

7) 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

8) IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A METAL-CERAMIC CROWN, THE WORKING IMPRESSION IS OBTAINED BY WEIGHT

silicon valley
alginate
fluoro-rubber
thermoplastics
zincoxyevgenol

9) 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

10) 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

Section 3.

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

- at the base of the ramp
- in the middle of the ramp
- at the top
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- polishing
- glazing
- stocking up on the model
- final firing
- final form adjustment

5) WHEN PREPARING A TOOTH FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A STAMPED CROWN, FABRICS ARE GROUND FROM 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

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- difficult placement of the prosthesis

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greater by the thickness of the metal alloy
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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

10) IN CASE OF ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO REMOVABLE PLATE PROSTHESES, THE MANUFACTURE OF BASES IS RECOMMENDED

A) With soft silicone lining
B) with extended borders
B) composite materials
D) saturated with dye
E) with an excessive amount of monomer

Section 4

1) THE SCHILLER-PISAREV TEST IS USED TO DETERMINE

prevalence of inflammation
hygienic condition of the oral cavity
capillary blood flow rates
amount of dental plaque
microbial counts

2) THE PRESENCE OF A PERIODONTAL POCKET IS CHARACTERISTIC OF

periodontitis
periodontal disease
gingivitis

stomatitis
glossitis

3) WITH PERIODONTITIS, THE PH OF SALIVA AND GINGIVAL FLUID

going down
going up
doesn't change
not defined
It doesn't matter

4) IF THE LATERAL TEETH ARE LOST, A TRAUMATIC NODE OCCURS IN THE
FRONTAL PART OF THE DENTITION

reflected
straight
oblique
twisted
indirect

5) WITH PERIODONTITIS, TOOTH DISPLACEMENT IS POSSIBLE IN THE
FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS:

in all directions
vestibulo-oral
media system
vertical
opposite to the vector of applied effort

6) WITH GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS, POCKETS ARE DETECTED

all the teeth
in several teeth at the site of separation of dentition rows
on the side of traumatic occlusion
in one tooth

7) IN PERIODONTITIS, THE DESTRUCTION OF BONE TISSUE IN THE

alveolar process of the jaw
body of the jaw
articular process
coronal process
periodontal fissure

8) WITH MILD PERIODONTITIS, THE LOSS OF PERIODONTAL ATTACHMENT
REACHES

1/4 of the root length
1/2 root length
3/4 root length
tips of the tooth root
root dentin

9) WITH MODERATE PERIODONTITIS, THE LOSS OF PERIODONTAL ATTACHMENT REACHES

1/2 root length
1/4 of the root length
3/4 root length
root tips
root dentin

10) IN SEVERE PERIODONTITIS, THE LOSS OF PERIODONTAL ATTACHMENT REACHES

3/4 root length
1/2 root length
1/4 of the root length
pulp chamber
root dentin

**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 Innovative technologies in orthopedic dentistry

B-flight to test # 1

1. Functional methods of examination in dentistry.
2. Clinical and laboratory stages of making E-max veneers.

Head of the Department, MD,

Associate Professor M. G. Dzgoeva

