

**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 educational practice **Research work (obtaining primary research skills)**
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 educational practice Research work (obtaining primary research skills)
For 1 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 educational practice Research work (obtaining primary research skills) 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 educational practice Research work (obtaining primary research skills) 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 1 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
Practice in obtaining primary professional skills, including primary research skills**

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	Relapses in orthodontic treatment	PC2	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
2	Ethics and deontology in orthodontics	PC2	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
3	Methods of examination of patients with ASD.	PC2	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
4	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static data).	PC5	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
5	Examination features and laboratory methods for studying patients with AF	PC5	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
6	Diagnostics of dental anomalies: the Pon, Tone, Gerlach, Korhaus method	PC6	Standards of test tasks; tickets to the test
7	Diagnostics of dental anomalies. Photos in orthodontics	PK17	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
of 8	TRGS. Calculation of TRG	PK19	Standards of test tasks; tickets for the test
9	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static)	PC19	Benchmarks of test tasks; билеты к тесту tickets зачету

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#	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.	Relapses in orthodontic treatment	7	PK2	p. 8-9
2.	Ethics and deontology in orthodontics	7	PK2	p. 9-10
3.	Methods of examination of patients with AF.	7	PK2	p. 10-11
4.	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static).	7	PK5	p 12-13
5.	Features of examination and laboratory methods for studying patients with AF	7	PK5	p 13-14
6.	Diagnostics of dentoalveolar anomalies: the method of Pon, Tone, Gerlach, Korhaus	7	PK6	p. 14-15
7.	Diagnostics of dentoalveolar anomalies. Photos in orthodontics	6	PK17	p. 15-16
8.	TRG. Calculation of TRG	7	PC19	p. 16-17
9.	Methods for determining the functional state of the dentoalveolar system (clinical, functional (laboratory) and static)	7	PC19	p. 17-18

Section 1

001. 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) telorentgenological examination of the head in the lateral projection

002. 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

003. Combined-action apparatuses 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

004. Functional devices are called orthodontic devices

- 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

005. 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

006. 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

007. 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

Section 2

001. The Schwartz and Bynin mouthguards are characterized by the presence of

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

002. The purpose of Engle's "sliding arc" ЭНГЛЯ is

- 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

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

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

004. The vestibular arch is used

- 1) to expand the dentition
- 2) for протрузий dental protrusion

- 3) for moving teeth in the oral direction
- 4) to move the lower jaw forward

005. The fixing elements in removable orthodontic devices are

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

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

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

007. The design of functional apparatuses must include:

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

Section 3

001. 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

002. 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

003. 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

004. Optimal design of the prosthesis

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

005. Optimal design of the prosthesis

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

006. 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 3-5 mm

007. 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 4

001. 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

002. Turning a tooth along a vertical axis is called

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

003. 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

004. 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

005In 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

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

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

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

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

Section 5

.The 1-face parameter zy-zy characterizes:

- a) the width of the face;
- b) the upper height of the face;
- c) the depth of the face;
- d) the lower height of the face;
- e)gonial height of the face.

2. The Pon molar index is:

- a) 87;
- b) 80;
- c) 64;
- d) 45;
- e) 87.

3. The dimensions of dentition rows according to the Pon method are studied in the direction of:

- a) sagittal;
- b) sagittal and vertical;
- c) transversal.

4. ХауляThe Hauley-Gerber-Herbst method::

- a) anthropometric;
- b) graphic;
- c) functional;
- d) radiological;
- e) craniological.

5. The Dolgopolova method is used to determine:

- a) the length and width of the lower jaw with a permanent bite;
- b) the length of the apical basis;
- c) the length of the dentition rows during the bite of baby teeth;
- d) the width of the dentition rows during the bite of baby teeth.

6. The Gerlach method is used to determine:

- a) the length of the body of the lower jaw;
- b) proportionality of the size of the lateral segments of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws;
- c) proportionality of the size of the anterior segments of the dentition of the upper and lower jaws;
- d) the width of the dentition;
- e)a+b+d..

7. To determine the symmetry of the growth of the lower jaw, it is advisable to do:

- a) panoramic radiograph;

- b) telereöntgenogram in the lateral projection;
- c) an orthopantomogram;
- d) telereöntgenogram in direct projection;
- e) all options are correct.

Section 6

1. The length of the apical basis is measured up to the line:
 - a) A;
 - b) B;
 - c) In;
 - d) d;
 - e) A, B.

2. To clarify what clinical symptoms of dental anomalies do you need to measure jaw models?
 - a) close position of the teeth;
 - b) insufficiency of the apical basis;
 - c) narrowing of the dentition rows;
 - d) shortening of dentition;
 - e) all of the above is incorrect.

3. " NSL " corresponds to the plane:
 - a) the base of the upper jaw;
 - b) the base of the lower jaw;
 - c) the anterior part of the skull base;
 - d) aesthetic according to Ricketts;
 - e) occlusal.

4. An increase in the SNA angle is typical for:
 - a) retrognathies;
 - b) prognathies;
 - c) deep incisor occlusion;
 - d) dysocclusions.

5. The rheogram allows you to judge:
 - a) periodontal hemodynamics;
 - b) the tone of the masticatory muscles;
 - c) movement of the lower jaw;
 - d) mobility of the teeth;
 - e) true a) b).

6. Combined-action devices include:
 - a) Bruckl's apparatus Брюкля;
 - b) Clamp activator Кламмта;
 - c) the Andrezen-Goipl monoblock;;
 - d) Type I Frenkel function controller;
 - e) Type II Frenkel function controller;
 - f) Schwarz's kappa.

7. The formula is presented: Sum of the width of the 4 upper incisors

Sum of the width of the 4 lower incisors

- a) Snagina.
- b) Slabkovskaya Street.
- c) Dolgopolovaya Street.
- d) Tonne.

Section 7

1. Rehabilitation of children with dental anomalies should begin:

- a) during the period of temporary bite;
- b) during early tooth replacement;
- c) in any age period in the presence of deviations;
- d) during the period of permanent bite;
- e) true a) and e).

2. A mechanically operating device is characterized by the presence of:

- a) a bite-sized area.
- b) the screw;
- c) ligatures;
- d) rubber rings;
- e) springs;
- f) arcs.

3. The design of functional devices must include:

- a) a screw;
- b) an inclined plane;
- c) snack area.

4. The mainstay in the Schwartz and Bynin mouthguards is:

- a) the sky;
- b) назубная dental plastic mouthguard;
- c) the base plate.

5. The purpose of Engle's "sliding arc" Энгля is:

- a) expansion of the dentition;
- b) shortening of the dentition;
- c) lengthening of the dentition.

6. In the treatment of dental anomalies, the following methods of myotherapy are used:

- a) alternating compression of the dentition rows;
- b) dynamic extension of the lower jaw;
- c) static and dynamic exercises;
- d) static extension of the lower jaw.

Section 8

1. The measurement of the lower morphological height of the face is determined by the distance:

- a) pr-gn;
- b) n-pr.

- c) n-gn;
- d)tr-n..

2. The House method allows you to determine the width of:

- a) the dentition in the area of the premolars;
- b) the dentition in the molar area;
- c) the apical basis;
- d) the palatine vault;

3. The size of baby teeth is determined by:

- a)Wetzel.
- b)Pon;
- c)The tone.
- d) Dolgopolova;
- e)Ustimenko.

4. The proportionality index of temporary incisors is determined by:

- a)Wetzel.
- b)Pon;
- c)The tone.
- d) Dolgopolova;
- e) Ustimenko.

5. The Pon premolar index is equal to:

- a) 87;
- b) 80;
- c) 64;
- d) 45;
- e) 82.

6. ХауляThe Hauley-Gerber-Herbst method allows you to determine:

- a) the length of the front segment;
- b) the width of the apical basis;
- c) the projection length;
- d)longitudinal length;
- e) the shape of the dentition.

7. The ratio of the dimensions of permanent incisors is:

- a) 1.08; The sum of the width of the upper incisors
- b) 1.22; Sum of the width of the lower incisors =?
- c) 1.33;
- d) 1.64;
- e) 2.33.

Section 9

001. The most appropriate and accurate way to determine children's need for orthodontic care is to:

- a) access of patients to the polyclinic

- b) examinations of children in organized groups by an orthodontist using the nesting method
- c) police method of examination of children in organized groups by a dentist-therapist
- d) random examination of children in organized groups by a dentist-therapist
- e) police method of examination of children in organized groups by an orthodontist

002. According to the regular standard for 1 position of an orthodontist, it is necessary to:

- a) 1 rate of secondary medical personnel
- b) 0.5 rates of secondary medical personnel
- c) 2 rates of secondary medical personnel
- d) 0.25 rates of secondary medical personnel
- e) 3 rates of secondary medical personnel

003. According to the regular standard, 1 position of an orthodontist is entitled to:

- a) 0.5 dental technician rates
- b) 1 rate of dental technician
- c) 0.25 dental technician rates
- d) 2 dental technician rates
- e) 3 dental technician rates

004. According to the regular standard for 1 rate of an orthodontist, it is necessary to

- a) 1 rate of junior medical personnel
- b) 2 junior medical staff rates
- c) 0.25 junior medical staff rates
- d) 0.5 junior medical staff rates
- e) 0.33 junior medical staff rates

005. The appropriate distribution of children during medical examinations for orthodontic indications is as follows:

- a) 1 group
- b) 2 groups
- c) 3 groups
- d) 4 groups
- e) 5 groups

006. The work of an orthodontist with children of the first dispensary group consists of

- a) in hardware orthodontic treatment
- b) in the fight against bad habits
- c) normalization of functional disorders
- d) in prosthetics
- e) in sanitary and educational work on the education of hygiene skills and other issues

007. Children should be assigned to the second dispensary group

- a) with pronounced dentoalveolar anomalies
- b) with early tooth loss
- c) with incorrect position of individual teeth
- d) with the initial stage of malocclusion
- e) with prerequisites for the development of malocclusion

**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 Practice for obtaining primary professional skills, including primary research skills

B-flight to test # 1

1. Ethics and deontology. Definition.

2. Photos in orthodontics

Head of the Department, MD,

Associate Professor M. G. Dzgoeva