

**DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC SURGICAL STOMATOLOGY  
WITH PROUPEDEUTICS OF SURGICAL STOMATOLOGY**

**1**

A 4-year-old girl presents with body temperature rise, aggravation of general condition. The symptoms has been observed for 3 days. Objectively: general condition is grave, body temperature is 38,6°C, the girl is anxious and pale. She presents also with halitosis, hyperaemia and edema of gingival mucous membrane in the region of the 83, 84, 85 teeth on both sides from the alveolar process. The mentioned teeth are mobile, their percussion causes acute pain; the 84 tooth is filled. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Acute odontogenous mandibular osteomyelitis beginning from the 84 tooth
- B** Acute sialoadenitis of submandibular salivary gland
- C** Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 84 tooth
- D** Suppuration of the radiculodental mandibular cyst beginning from the 84 tooth
- E** Acute odontogenous mandibular periostitis beginning from the 84 tooth

**2**

An 8-year-old child was diagnosed with granulating periodontitis of the 55 tooth. The crown is completely destroyed. X-ray picture shows separated tooth roots. Choose an optimal tool for operative intervention:

- A** Root bayonet-shaped forceps
- B** Root straight forceps
- C** Root beak-shaped forceps
- D** Crown bayonet-shaped forceps
- E** Crown S-shaped forceps

**3**

A 3-year-old girl complains of pain and swelling in the region of the decayed 51, 52 teeth, body temperature rise up to 37,5-37,9°C. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of a swelling in the upper lip region and right infraorbital region. The crown of the 51 tooth is completely decayed. Mucous membrane in the region of the 52, 51, 1 teeth is edematic, mucogingival fold is smoothed, palpation provokes pain, mobility of I-II grade of the 51, 52 teeth is also present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Acute purulent odontogenic maxillary periostitis
- B** Acute albuminous odontogenic maxillary periostitis
- C** Acute odontogenic maxillary osteomyelitis
- D** Odontogenic abscess of infraorbital region
- E** Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 51 tooth

**4**

A 6-year-old boy hit his forehead one day ago. A few hours later a swelling appeared in the right superciliary region. Objectively: there is a considerable edema of forehead tissues spreading to eyelids of the right eye, the skin over the swelling is cyanotic, the swelling is of soft consistency. Fluctuation is also present. General condition of the boy is normal. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A** Hematoma of the right superciliary region
- B** Posttraumatic edema of tissues of the right superciliary region
- C** Fracture of frontal bone
- D** Hematic abscess of the right superciliary region
- E** Inflammatory infiltration of tissues of the right superciliary region

**5**

Parents of a 4-year-old child complain about speech defect, namely lallation. Examination shows limited tongue movements, when the tongue is moved forward it turns down, the lower edge of tongue frenulum is positioned in front of the submandibular salivary ducts. The frenulum is thin and transparent. Specify the terms of operative intervention:

- A** After making the diagnosis
- B** After complete development of maxillofacial bones
- C** After eruption of permanent incisors
- D** After formation of permanent occlusion
- E** After eruption of permanent molars

**6**

An 8 year old boy was referred to the oral surgery for extraction of his 64 tooth because of acute condition of chronic periodontitis. Tooth crown is intact. What instrument should be applied?

- A** S-shaped forceps without thorns

- B** Beak-shaped forceps with non-converging beaks
- C** Straight forceps
- D** Broad-beaked forceps
- E** S-shaped forceps with thorns

**7**

The child is 13 years old. The disease began suddenly with a body temperature rise up to 39°C, swelling of the upper jaw on the left. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the left cheek edema. The skin over the swollen area is hyperemic and tense. The 26 tooth exhibits a large carious cavity, percussion of the 26 tooth causes pain reaction. The 25, 26, 27 teeth are mobile. Mucogingival junction in the region of the 24, 25, 26, 27 tooth is indistinct, alveolar mucosa is hyperemic and bilaterally swollen in the region of the 25, 26, 27 teeth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Odontogenous maxillary osteomyelitis to the left of the 26 tooth
- B** Odontogenous maxillary periostitis to the left of the 26 tooth
- C** Chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth
- D** Suppuration of the radicular cyst induced by the 26 tooth
- E** Odontogenous purulent maxillary sinusitis induced by the 26 tooth

**8**

A 5-year-old child has been diagnosed with congenital complete nonclosure of soft and hard palate. What type of anaesthesia is indicated for uranostaphyloplasty?

- A** Nasotracheal narcosis
- B** Mask narcosis
- C** Intravenous narcosis
- D** Orotracheal narcosis
- E** Endotracheal narcosis through tracheostome

**9**

A 15-month-old child diagnosed with intrusive luxation of the 51 tooth has been referred to a children's dental surgeon. What is the optimal treatment tactics?

- A** Monitoring the independent eruption of the affected tooth
- B** 51 tooth extraction
- C** 51 tooth reposition
- D** 51 tooth splinting
- E** 51 tooth replantation

**10**

A 4-year-old child got a face trauma 2 hours ago. A stomatologist on duty made a diagnosis: intrusive luxation of the 61 tooth. What is the tactics of choice?

- A** Extraction of the 61 tooth
- B** Observation
- C** Reposition of the 61 tooth
- D** Splinting of the 61 tooth
- E** Removal of pulp of the 61 tooth

**11**

A child has been admitted to a hospital with a maxillofacial trauma. It is probable that the wound has been contaminated with tetanus infection. How soon after the injury should the tetanus serum be given?

- A** Immediately at the time of seeking medical help
- B** Within 12 hours
- C** Within 24 hours
- D** Within 2 days
- E** Within a week

**12**

A 2 year old girl has body temperature 38,5°C, a swelling below her jaw on the right. On the 5th day of illness there appeared rhinitis, cough, a small movable globule under her lower jaw on the right. Objectively: general condition of the child is moderately severe. The face is asymmetric due to the swelling in the right submaxillary area. The skin is hyperemic, glossy, there is a diffuse infiltrate in the right submaxillary area spreading to the upper neck parts on the right, it is dense and painful; the skin doesn't make folds. Teeth are healthy. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A** Adenophlegmon of the right submaxillary area
- B** Acute nonodontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis on the right
- C** Acute purulent periostitis of mandible on the right
- D** Acute sialoadenitis of the right submandibular salivary gland

**E** Chronic osteomyelitis of mandible on the right

**13**

A 12 year old boy complains about pain and swelling in the parotidomasticatory area on the left, body temperature rise up to 37,5°C. He has been suffering from this for 5 years.

Objectively: palpation reveals a dense painful nonmobile formation 3,5x5 large in the parotidomasticatory area on the left. Skin colour is unchanged. Orifice of the left salivary gland duct excretes transparent secretion. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A** Herzenberg's pseudoparotitis
- B** Mixed tumour of parotid gland
- C** Epidemic parotitis
- D** Acute condition of chronic parenchymatous parotitis
- E** Buccal abscess

**14**

Parents of a 6-year-old child consulted a doctor about a swelling in his right parotid-masseteric region, dry mouth, fever up to 37,7°C. Similar presentations turned up about 6 months ago. Examination revealed a tuberos, slightly painful infiltrate in the right parotid-masseteric region. Saliva is viscous, the right salivary gland duct discharges some secretion with whitish inclusions. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Exacerbation of chronic parenchymatous parotitis
- B** Acute purulent parotitis
- C** Mixed tumor, salivary gland type
- D** Acute purulent lymphadenitis of parotid gland
- E** Parotitis

**15**

A 3-year-old girl has been diagnosed with acute odontogenous periostitis of mandible starting from the 74 tooth. It is required to perform periostomy and extract the 74 tooth. The child is excited. Choose the best type of anesthesia for the surgery:

- A** Intravenous anaesthesia
- B** Mandibular anaesthesia
- C** Infiltration anaesthesia
- D** Intubation anaesthesia
- E** Central anaesthesia

**16**

A 5-year-old child sustained a dental injury. Objectively: the crowns of the 51, 61 teeth are shorter than neighbouring teeth by 1/2. Mucous membrane is edematic and hyperemic in the region of the 51, 61 teeth. X-ray picture shows that there is no periodontal fissure in the apical parts of roots of the 51, 61 teeth, apexes of the 51, 61 teeth are imbedded into the spongy substance of body of maxilla. What treatment tactics would be the most efficient?

- A** Extraction of the 51, 61 teeth
- B** Regular medical check-up
- C** Reposition of the 51, 61 teeth
- D** Ligature splinting of the 51, 61 teeth
- E** Reimplantation

**17**

An 8-year-old child presents with an edema of the submandibular region, the mouth can be opened by 1,5 cm, further opening is difficult, body temperature is 37,6°C, mucogingival fold is vestibularly flattened, hyperaemic and swollen. The 84 and 85 teeth have fillings, their percussion is painless. The 84 tooth exhibits I degree mobility. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Acute odontogenic periostitis
- B** Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- C** Chronic odontogenic periostitis
- D** Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis
- E** Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

**18**

A 6-year-old girl has unrestricted opening of the mouth. The alveolar process of the upper jaw is intact. Soft and hard palate are of a triangular shape and have a cleft up to the level of the 13 and 23 teeth. Soft palate is shortened. Speech is indistinct. The child was born with this defect. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Natural partial cleft palate
- B** Isolated complete cleft palate
- C** Submucous cleft palate
- D** Isolated partial uranoschisis

**E -**

**19**

Parents of a 7-year-old boy complain about missing of the 11 tooth. Objectively: there is enlargement of alveolar process in projection of the 11, 12 teeth. X-ray picture shows multiple shades of different size. They have dentate shape and look like hard tooth tissues. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Odontoma of maxilla
- B** Follicular cyst of maxilla starting from the 11 tooth
- C** Cementoma of maxilla
- D** Adamantinoma of maxilla
- E** Odontogenic fibroma of maxilla

**20**

After preventive examination a 10-year-old child was diagnosed with osteoporosis circumscripta of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth. The patient was administered electrophoresis with remineralizing solutions. What preparations and in what order are to be applied in this case?

- A** Calcium and phosphorus preparations with the following application of fluorine preparation
- B** Fluorine preparations with the following application of calcium and phosphorus preparations
- C** Calcium preparations only
- D** Phosphorus preparations only
- E** Fluorine preparations only

**21**

A child was brought to the traumatology centre of oral surgery department with complaints about changed position of the 21 tooth that was inclined towards palate. The day before the child was hit in the face. Make a diagnosis:

- A** Subluxation of the 21 tooth
- B** Complete dislocation of the 21 tooth
- C** Fracture of crown part of the 21 tooth
- D** Contusion of the 21 tooth
- E** Break-off of the crown part of the 21 tooth

**22**

Parents of a 1,5-year-old child complain about the child's tongue enlargement and ingestion disorder. The child has been suffering from this since birthday. Objectively: general condition has no peculiarities. The tongue is enlarged (macroglossia). Its mucous membrane exhibits granular vesicular outgrowths. The tongue is dense, painless on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Lymphangioma of tongue
- B** Hemangioma of tongue
- C** Fibroma of tongue
- D** Cyst of tongue
- E** Cancer of tongue

**23**

Parents of an 8-year-old child with Down syndrome took the child to a doctor for oral cavity sanitation. After the examination entailing great difficulties the child was found to have four teeth decayed as a result of chronic periodontitis. What kind of anesthesia should be chosen for surgical sanitation in one visit?

- A** Phlebonarcosis
- B** Conduction anesthesia
- C** Mask anesthesia
- D** Endotracheal anesthesia
- E** Endotracheal anesthesia through a tracheostoma

**24**

A 14-year-old child has orthodontic indication for extraction of the 14 tooth. What forceps should be applied for extraction of the 14 tooth?

- A** S-shaped forceps
- B** Straight forceps
- C** Bayonet-shaped forceps
- D** Beak-shaped forceps
- E** Curved on flat forceps

**25**

A 14-year-old child was undergoing extraction of the 16 tooth on account of chronic periodontitis. During the tooth extraction it came to perforation of maxillary sinus along with penetration of the distal buccal root into the maxillary sinus. What is the further dentist's tactics?

- A The patient should be directed to the hospital for a surgical procedure
- B The dentist himself should try to extract the root
- C The dentist should form a clottage without informing the patient
- D The dentist should close the perforation with mucoperiosteal graft
- E The dentist should perform maxillary sinusotomy in the outpatient setting

**26**

A 13-year-old boy complains of pain in the region of the extracted 46 tooth, irradiating to the ear and temple, halitosis. The tooth was extracted 3 days ago. Objectively: submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, painful on palpation. Mucosa around the extracted tooth is hyperemic, edematous. The socket of the 46 tooth is filled with a gray clot. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A Alveolitis of the extracted 46 tooth
- B Acute odontogenous mandibular osteomyelitis starting from the 46 tooth
- C Acute odontogenous lymphadenitis of the right submandibular region
- D Acute odontogenous mandibular periostitis starting from the 46 tooth
- E Neuralgia of the III branch of trigeminus

**27**

A 15-year-old girl consulted a dental surgeon about a moderate swelling of the parotid-masticatory region on the left. Objectively: on palpation, the left parotid gland is nodular, dense, painless. The duct exudes somewhat turbid saliva. The duct mouth is dilated, the surrounding mucous membrane is cyanotic, pasty, with imprints of teeth. Make a diagnosis:

- A Chronic parenchymatous sialoadenitis
- B Chronic interstitial sialoadenitis
- C Sialolithiasis
- D Pleomorphic adenoma
- E Cyst

**28**

An 8-year-old child has a deep carious cavity communicating with tooth cavity on the distal-approximal masticatory surface of the 75 tooth. Probing causes pain. Percussion is painless. Cold water causes slowly abating pain. The tooth decayed several months ago and wasn't treated. What treatment method would be efficient in this case?

- A Devital amputation
- B Biological method
- C Vital extirpation
- D Vital amputation
- E Devital extirpation

**29**

A 7-year-old child has been diagnosed with a complete dislocation of the 11 tooth caused by a trauma that occurred 24 hours ago. The tooth has been taken along with the patient to the dentist's. Objectively: the alveolar socket edges are slightly hyperemic, the socket bone walls are intact, the socket itself is filled with a blood clot. What is the optimal way of treatment?

- A Replantation of the 11th tooth with a prior filling of the channel
- B Replantation of the 11th tooth before the filling of the channel
- C Extraction of the 11th tooth
- D Reposition and fixation of the 11th tooth
- E Socket suturing with catgut

**30**

A boy is 1 month old. At the medial edge of the inferior eyelid on the right there is a wound with purulent discharge. The boy fell ill suddenly, body temperature rose up to 40°C. The general condition is grave. On the second day of disease there appeared an infiltration at the internal edge of eye socket and right cheek. The skin above it is hyperemic, fluctuation cannot be determined. Palpebral fissure is narrowed. The right nasal meatus discharges pus. There is an infiltration on the vestibular surface of alveolar process and on the right palate. Mucous membrane above it is hyperemic along the mucogingival fold, fluctuation can be determined. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- B Acute dacryocystitis
- C Phlegmon of the right eye socket
- D Acute right-sided highmoritis
- E Acute serous periostitis

**31**

A 3-year-old child got an injury of the upper teeth as a result of a fall. Objectively: crowns of the 51 and 61 teeth are deep in the surrounding tissues with only their cutting edge visible, the gingival margin is hyperaemia, edematic. What is the treatment tactics?

- A Tooth extraction
- B Monitoring
- C Reposition
- D Endodontic treatment
- E Anti-inflammatory therapy

**32**

During the removal of dermoid cyst of the nose bridge a 14-year-old boy complained about giddiness, sickness, weakness. Objectively: the skin is pale, covered with cold sweat. Tachypnoe is present. The pulse is weak, the arterial pressure is low (80/60 mm Hg), hands feel cold. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A Syncope
- B Traumatic shock
- C Anaphylactic shock
- D Collapse
- E Toxic shock

**33**

A 9 year old child complains about pain and swelling of soft tissues beneath his mandible on the right. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory; there is face asymmetry due to the inflammatory infiltration and collateral tissue edema in the right submandibular area. Crown of the 85 tooth is decayed, mucous membrane of gums in the area of the 84, 85, 46 teeth is hyperemic, edematic; mucogingival fold is flattened. What treatment should be administered?

- A Extraction of the 85 tooth
- B Endodontic treatment of the 85 tooth
- C Extraction of the 85 tooth and incision along the mucogingival fold
- D Periosteotomy
- E Endodontic treatment of the 85 tooth and periosteotomy

**34**

An 8-year-old child complains of a painless round formation under the tongue on the left which was noticed by accident about a month ago. Objectively: there is a roundish formation up to 2,0 cm in diameter in the sublingual region deep in the soft tissues of mouth floor. It is soft, painless to palpation, the mucous membrane over it is of grayish-blue color. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A Ranula of the left sublingual salivary gland
- B Dermoid cyst of the mouth floor
- C Epidermoid cyst of the mouth floor
- D Lymphangioma of the mouth floor
- E Hemangioma of the mouth floor

**35**

Parents of a 6-year-old child complain about pain in the child's submandibular region on the left, body temperature rise up to 37,5°C. Objectively: the child's face is asymmetric due to the infiltration of the submandibular region on the left. The infiltration is soft and elastic, mobile, 2x2,5 cm large; its palpation is slightly painful, the skin is unchanged. The teeth are intact. Pharynx is hyperaemic. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A Acute serous nonodontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis
- B Acute serous odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis
- C Acute purulent nonodontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis
- D Acute purulent odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis
- E Submandibular adenophlegmon

**36**

An oral surgeon attended a 3-day-old child staying in the newborn pathology department. Objectively: bilateral hypogenesis of zygomatic bones and orbits, antimongoloid slant of palpebral fissures, nonclosure of inferior eyelids, hypogenesis of mandible (bird face), deformity of auricles with a preauricular fistula on the right. What congenital disease does the child have?

- A Mandibulofacial dysostosis
- B Oculocerebrorenal syndrome
- C Oculauriculovertebral dysplasia
- D Oculomandibulofacial syndrome
- E Oculodentodigital syndrome

**37**

During local anesthetization (with 2 ml of 10\% solution of lidocaine) a 9 year old girl cried out, lost consciousness, there appeared generalized convulsions. Objectively: the child's skin is pale and cyanotic. It is impossible to feel the pulse because of convulsions. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A Lidocaine intoxication

- B** Quincke's edema
- C** Anaphylactic shock
- D** Bronchial obstruction
- E** Febrile convulsions

**38**

A child's mother had acute purulent mastitis. Now the 2-month-old child experiences an edema of his left infraorbital and malar regions, dermahemia of the left face side, temperature rise up to 39-40°C, purulent discharges from the nose. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- B** Phlegmon of infraorbital region
- C** Acute maxillary sinusitis
- D** Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- E** Acute purulent periostitis

**39**

According to the parents of a 7-year-old child, the child complains about weakness, body temperature rise up to 39°C, toothache in the upper jaw on the left. Objectively: condition is grave, the child is pale and adynamic, the face is asymmetric because of infiltration of the upper jaw on the left. The 64 tooth has a carious cavity. Percussion is painful, I degree of teeth mobility is also present. There are purulent discharges from the subgingival edge of the 64 tooth. Mucogingival fold of the 63, 64, 65 teeth is smoothed. Vestibular and palatine mucous membrane is edematic. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Acute odontogenic maxillary osteomyelitis starting from the 64 tooth
- B** Acute albuminous maxillary periostitis
- C** Acute purulent odontogenic maxillary periostitis starting from the 64 tooth
- D** Suppurative radicular cyst of maxilla
- E** Acute odontogenic maxillary sinusitis

**40**

A 3-month-old child has an inborn tissue defect in the oral cavity. Objectively: the lip is intact, the oral cavity exhibits a cleft defect of soft palate and median part of hard palate. The child was diagnosed with complete schistasis of soft palate and partial schistasis of hard palate. Specify the dispensary group according to A.A.Kolesov:

- A** First
- B** Second
- C** Third
- D** Fourth
- E** Fifth

**41**

A 5-year-old child was bitten by a dog 2 days ago. The child is diagnosed with a bite wound of cheek. The parent's didn't appeal for medical aid in proper time. The wound exhibits pyoinflammatory process. What kind of surgical d-bridement should be performed?

- A** Secondary
- B** Initial early
- C** Initial delayed
- D** Initial late
- E** Surgical procedure is not required

**42**

A 7-year-old child sustained a sport injury. He complains about pain in the region of mandible, inability to join his teeth. Pressing against the chin causes intensification of pain in the region of mandible on the right. The child is diagnosed with a fracture of mandible body without fragment displacement. What therapeutic tactics should be chosen in order to prevent the displacement of bone fragments in the transitional dentition?

- A** Fragment immobilization by means of an intraoral splint
- B** Administration of anti-inflammatory therapy
- C** Application of sling bandage
- D** Fixation by means of Tigerstedt splints
- E** Osteosynthesis

**43**

At the end of the reception hours a dental surgeon has to fill in the stomatological forms. Name the form of everyday reporting on children dental reception:

- A** Form 39
- B** Form 9
- C** Form 19

**44.** Examination of a 6-year-old boy revealed enlarged lymph nodes in both submandibular and cervical regions. Objectively: the 75, 84 and 85 teeth are decayed, there are presentations of commissural cheilitis. According to the boy's mother, he has been quickly getting tired, sweating from the least physical exercise, complaining about weakness throughout the last 2-3 months.

He also gave up training in a sports class. What plan of additional examination should be adopted?

- A Complete blood count, haematologist consultation
- B Biochemical blood test, endocrinologist consultation
- C Puncture biopsy, oncologist consultation
- D Magnetic resonance tomography, immunologist consultation
- E Pulmonary roentgenography, pulmonologist consultation

**45**

A 12-year-old girl undergoes treatment at the maxillofacial department for nonodontogenic abscess of the left submandibular region. Postoperative wound in the stage of granulation and epithelialization. What medications speed up these processes?

- A Vishnevsky ointment, methyluracil ointment, solcoseryl gel
- B Laevosin, luronitum, trypsin ointments
- C Levomecol, laevosin ointments etc.
- D Trypsin, chymotrypsin, terrilytin etc.
- E 0,5-1% dioxidin solution, 0,1-0,2% chlorhexidine solution

**46**

A child was born with schistasis of alveolar process, hard and soft palate. The optimal way to feed the child before the surgery will be through:

- A Obturator
- B Enteric feeding tube
- C Baby bottle nipple
- D Spoon
- E -

**47**

A 7-year-old child presents with facial asymmetry, severe pain in the lower jaw on the left, body temperature rise up to 39°C. Objectively: the face is asymmetric due to the massive swelling of soft tissues in the mandibular region on the left. The skin over the infiltration is hyperemic and cannot be plicated. Mouth opening is limited, painful. The crown of the 75 tooth is destroyed by 2/3, the tooth exhibits the grade II mobility. Percussion of the 36 tooth is painful, the 75 tooth - painless. Edema and fluctuation of soft tissues on the buccal and lingual sides of these teeth are present. What measures are to be taken in the first place?

- A To extract the 75 tooth, to lance the inflammation focus on both sides
- B To extract the 75 tooth, to lance the inflammation focus on the buccal side
- C To extract the 75, 36 teeth, to lance the inflammation focus on the buccal side
- D To lance the inflammation focus on the lingual and buccal sides
- E To lance the inflammation focus in the submandibular region

**48**

A 4-year-old girl was bitten by a dog in her upper lip. Which of the following solutions should be primarily used for the wound debridement?

- A 10% solution of laundry soap
- B 0,002% solution of chlorhexidine
- C 1% solution of hydrogen oxide
- D 1 : 5000 solution of potassium permanganate
- E 3% soda solution

**49**

While conducting experiments in chemistry lesson a 14 year-old child got a traumatic shock of face. Objectively: the skin dehydrated in the affected region. It is covered with thick dry crust with clear boundaries and peripheral hyperaemia, the crust is recessed into the skin. What is the most likely traumatic agent?

- A Acid
- B Alkaline
- C Radiation
- D Thermal
- E Saline

**50**

A 7-year-old child has to undergo plastic surgery of the upper lip frenulum. What operation should be performed to lengthen the frenulum of the upper lip?

- A** Dieffenbach grafting
- B** Thiersch grafting with local flaps
- C** Relaxing incisions of the mucosa
- D** Grafting with a pedicle flap
- E** Szymanowsky grafting with local flaps

**51**

A 3 year old child was burnt with boiling water. Face skin is hyperemic and edematic, there are blisters of different sizes filled with transparent liquid. Define a degree of face skin burn:

- A** II degree
- B** I degree
- C** III degree - A
- D** III degree - B
- E** IV degree

**52**

A 13 year old patient got a trauma in the area of median face zone. She complains about pain, swelling of soft tissues in the area of her upper jaw, pain during mouth closing. Examination revealed mobility of nose bones, significant swelling of soft tissues in the left zygomatic area, haemorrhage in the eye sclera, "step" sign along the inferior edge of both orbits and zygomaticomaxillary sutures, nasal haemorrhage, open bite, lengthening of median face part. Make a clinical diagnosis:

- A** Le Fort's III fracture of upper jaw
- B** Le Fort's II fracture of upper jaw
- C** Le Fort's I fracture of upper jaw
- D** Fracture of nose bones
- E** Fracture of skull base

**53**

A 15-year-old patient has got a trauma. He complains of mandibular pain getting worse during swallowing, chewing, especially mouth opening. Objectively: face configuration is abnormal, there is a large haematoma in the region of the right mandibular angle. Palpation of this region is painful. The mouth is half open, lower lip frenulum is shifted to the right of the central line. Pressing upon the chin causes pain in the part of mandible on the right. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A** Fracture of mandibular angle on the right
- B** Bilateral fracture of mandibular branches
- C** Posterior unilateral dislocation of mandible
- D** Anterior unilateral dislocation of mandible
- E** Bilateral fracture of articular processes

**54**

A 12-year-old boy has been injured. In the region of the 44 and 45 teeth there is pathological displacement of the alveolar process and the body of the mandible, rupture of the mucous membrane of the alveolar process. What additional tests should be done to specify the diagnosis?

- A** Radiography of mandible in the frontal and lateral projections
- B** Radiography of skull in axillary projection
- C** Radiography of skull in the frontal projection and of mandible in Parma projection
- D** Tomogram of mandible
- E** Radiography of skull in the axillary projection

**55**

A 15-year-old child presents with puffiness in the region of the mandible branch; enlarged, dense and painless lymph nodes adhering to the surrounding tissues. X-ray picture of mandible branch shows a well-defined bone resorption area containing small sequestra. After Mantoux test a 12 mm papule was noted. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A** Tuberculosis of mandible branch
- B** Mandibular actinomycosis
- C** Chronic osteomyelitis of mandible branch
- D** Acute mandibular osteomyelitis
- E** Ewing's sarcoma

**56**

A 12-year-old girl complains about intense pain in the region of the 46 tooth socket that was extracted 3 days ago. The pain is irradiating along the branches of trigeminus. Objectively: lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation, tissues around the tooth socket are edematous and hyperaemic. The socket walls are covered with grey-and-green deposition with putrid smell. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A Alveolitis
- B Pericoronaritis
- C Ostitis
- D Periostitis
- E Osteomyelitis

**58**

A 7-year-old boy came to a dental surgeon with complaints of painful swelling of his right cheek and high body temperature. Objectively the body temperature is 38,2°C, facial asymmetry caused by the right cheek edema, no skin discoloration, skin can be pinched in a fold, no mouth opening reduction. In the oral cavity the mucogingival fold in the area of the 84 and 85 teeth is smoothed out, the fold is hyperemic, fluctuation is observed. The 85 tooth is destroyed by cariosity, painless on percussion. Make the diagnosis:

- A. Acute odontogenic suppurative mandibular periostitis originating from the 85 tooth
- B. Acute odontogenic aluminous mandibular periostitis originating from the 85 tooth
- C. Acute odontogenic mandibular osteomyelitis originating from the 85 tooth
- D. Suppuration of the periapical cyst of the 85 tooth
- E. Odontogenic abscess of the buccal area originating from the 85 tooth

**59**

A 15-year-old adolescent boy complains of pain in the lower right jaw, which increases during chewing, and impaired closure of the teeth. Anamnesis: 2 days ago a trauma was received. Based on objective examination results and X-ray data the patient was diagnosed with open fracture of the mandible between the 45 and 46 teeth. Choose the method of treatment:

- A. Removable braces
- B. Temporary immobilization
- C. Port's dental splint
- D. Rudko's appliance
- E. Ligature

**60**

A 10-year-old boy complains of painful sore in the mouth, which has been persisting and increasing in size for 1,5 months. Objectively: on the buccal mucosa there is a soft shallow ulcer 2 cm in diameter with uneven undermined edges. The floor of the ulcer is tuberculous, covered in yellow-gray coating. The ulcer is surrounded with numerous yellowish tubercles. The regional lymph nodes are elastic, painful, and matted together. These symptoms are characteristic of the following disease:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Lichen ruber planus
- C. Necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
- D. Cancer
- E. Syphilis

**61**

A 7-year-old child is in a grave condition, teeth of the upper left jaw are painful, body temperature is 39, 3°C. The child is pale, adynamic; the face is asymmetrical due to infiltration in the upper left jaw. The 64 tooth is filled, painful on percussion. The 63 and 65 teeth are intact, painful on percussion. The I degree of tooth mobility is observed; pus is being discharged from under the marginal gingiva of the 64 tooth. The alveolar process is deformed at its vestibular and palatine surfaces. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- B. Acute aluminous periostitis
- C. Acute suppurative periostitis
- D. Ossification periostitis
- E. Ewing's sarcoma

**62**

After examination, a 6-month-old infant was diagnosed with a complete labial cleft. What surgical operation should be performed in this case to remove this defect?

- A. Frenulectomy
- B. Uranoplasty

- C. Cheiloplasty
- D. Uranostaphyloplasty
- E. Frenulotomy

63

During the administration of a conduction anesthesia for a 15- year-old child the child developed complaints of a hoarseness, heavy respirations, and enlarged lips and tongue. Objectively, there is an edema of the lips and tongue that is displaced posteriorly the respirations are frequent and difficult, the voice is hoarse. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Unconsciousness
- B. Vertigo
- C. Collapse
- D. Quinckes edema
- E. Anaphylactic shock

64

A 7-year-old girl was brought to the clinic by her parents during the first hours after she received a trauma of her upper central incisor. The girl complains of pain in the tooth on touching. Objectively, during examination the traumatized tooth is slightly mobile in one direction its percussion is painful, no changes are observed in the surrounding tissues. The tooth became pink-colored. What is the cause of tooth discoloration?

- A. Trauma of the interdental papilla
- B. Disturbed intactness of the neurovascular bundle
- C. Trauma of the oral mucosa in area of the causative tooth
- D. Disturbed intactness of the growth zone
- E. Disturbed intactness of the marginal periodontium

65

Parents of a 6-year-old child complain of their child having a gradually enlarging neoplasm in the left parotid-masticatory region. Skin over the tumor is without discoloration. The tumor is painless, but when the head bends down the tumor increases in size and assumes bluish coloring. What disease can be suspected in the child?

- A. Atheroma
- B. Cyst of the parotid gland
- C. Hemangioma
- D. Fibroma
- E. Lymphangioma

66

A 12-year-old boy complains of a pain and trauma of the buccal tissues on the right. The trauma was received in a car accident. 27 hours after the trauma, he went to a doctor and requested help. Objectively, his general condition is moderately severe, the face is asymmetrical due to a swelling and a skin injury of the cheek. The wound is 2.5x1.5x1 cm, with smooth gaping margins that are covered in a gray-white coating. The patient was diagnosed with an incised wound of the right cheek. What type of surgical debridement should be performed in this case?

- A. Delayed primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Late primary
- D. Primary
- E. Early primary

67

An ambulance has delivered an 8-year-old child to an admission room. An oral surgeon has made the following diagnosis: odontogenic phlegmon of the right submandibular area. What surgical approach would be advisable for open treatment of this phlegmon?

- A. Dissection along the lower neck fold
- B. Dissection around the mandibular angle
- C. Dissection in the submandibular area, parallel to the mandible
- D. Dissection in the area of pterygomandibular fold
- E. Dissection parallel to the torus mandibularis

