

TEST QUESTIONS FOR EXAM 3-6

QUESTIONS WITH ONE CORRECT ANSWER

The most common cause of defects in the hard tissues of teeth is:

1. Wedge defects
2. Hypoplasia
3. Caries
4. Pathological abrasion

The thickness of the root walls when making a post tooth should be at least:

1. 0.5 mm
2. 1 mm
3. 1.5 mm
4. 2 mm

The number of clinical-laboratory stages in making a full-cast crown is:

1. 3 clinical, 2 laboratory
2. 3 clinical, 3 laboratory
3. 4 clinical, 2 laboratory
4. 3 clinical, 4 laboratory

Which of the following does not belong to the three main signs of central occlusion:

1. Joint
2. Muscular
3. Skeletal
4. Dental

For the permanent fixation of stamped crowns, the following are not used:

1. Zinc phosphate cements
2. Zinc oxide-eugenol cements
3. Glass ionomer cements
4. Polycarboxylate cements

Complications when prosthetizing with post teeth include:

1. Tooth dislocation
2. Use of plastic in making a post tooth
3. Root fracture
4. Development of geographic tongue

In which direction should excess cement be removed after fixing a bridgework prosthesis:

1. From the occlusal surface to the gingiva
2. From the distal surface to the medial surface
3. From the gingiva to the occlusal surface
4. It doesn't matter

Bridgework prostheses can eliminate:

1. End defect of the dental arch
2. Included defect of the dental arch in the frontal section in the absence of 4 incisors and a canine
3. Included defect of the dental arch in the frontal section in the absence of 2 incisors

4. All options are correct

QUESTIONS WITH TWO CORRECT ANSWERS

The following types of occlusion are distinguished:

1. Central
2. Upper
3. Frontal
4. Joint

Chewing load is concentrated in the area of:

1. Molars
2. Incisors
3. Canines
4. Premolars

Indication for making a bridgework prosthesis is:

1. Unilateral terminal defect
2. Included defect of the dental row in the frontal section
3. Included defect of the dental row in the masticatory section
4. Costen's syndrome

Medical errors in determining the number of supporting teeth in a bridgework prosthesis arise from:

1. Treatment planning using CBCT
2. Incorrect assessment of the periodontal tissue condition of supporting teeth
3. Filling out an odontoperiodontogram
4. Treatment planning without conducting radiological examinations of the patient

Diseases not inherited include:

1. Systemic hypoplasia
2. Fluorosis
3. Capdepont-Steynon dysplasia
4. Imperfect odontogenesis

Materials used for making non-metal crowns include:

1. Zirconium dioxide
2. Cobalt-reinforced ceramic
3. Antioxidant ceramic
4. Feldspathic ceramic

Types of transfers for obtaining impressions from dental implants include:

1. Cap transfers
2. Gingival transfers
3. Transfer for open tray
4. Transfer for closed tray

Veneer fixation is done with:

1. Chemical composites
2. Dual-cure composite cements
3. Light-cure composite cements
4. Composite-filled SIC cement

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

Identify the type of inlay depending on the volume and position in the tooth: the overlay restores almost the entire crown of the tooth, only one wall of the tooth is preserved (write down).....

.....

The odontoperiodontogram was suggested by.....

The angle of the lateral joint path (Bennett angle) in degrees is equal to_ degrees.....

.....

According to Gavrilov's classification, jaws with singly standing teeth belong to class: __ (write in numbers).....

An orthopedic construction that replaces the vestibular surface of a tooth is called __.....

.....

A restoration that recreates the anatomical form of the entire chewing surface and partially destroyed walls of the coronal part of a tooth is called

.....

MATCHING QUESTIONS

Match the type of artificial crown to the depth of preparation of the occlusal surface of the teeth (in mm):

1 Metal stamping	A 2.0;
2 Metal-ceramic	B 0.75-1.5
3 All-ceramic	C 0.28-0.3

Match the teeth to their coefficients in the odontoperiodontogram with a healthy periodontium:

1 Upper first molar	A 1.5
2 Lower central incisor	B 1.75
3 Upper central incisor	C 3.0
4 Lower first premolar	D 1.0

Match the design features of post teeth with the corresponding construction author:

1 Post + cubic insert + plastic crown.	A Richmond post tooth.
2 Ring soldered to a plate covering the cuspid of the tooth, with a post and a	B Ilyina-Markosyan post tooth.

gold protective cover for ceramic facing.	
3 Stamped steel cap soldered to the post and metal crown elements.	C Logan crown.
4 Factory-made porcelain crown with a post.	D Kopeykin post tooth.

Match the crowns with the material used for their fabrication:

1 Stamped	A PFM
2 Metal-ceramic	B Steel
3 Metal-free	Zirconium dioxide

SEQUENCING QUESTIONS

Determine the sequence of clinical stages in the manufacture of fixed partial dentures:

- a. Retraction of the gums of prepared teeth and taking a double-layer impression
- b. Tooth preparation for fixed partial dentures
- c. Oral cavity examination and selection of construction
- d. Framework try-in and verification
- e. Cementing the fixed partial denture
- f. Choosing the color of the future fixed partial denture
- g. Final try-in and verification

Stages of preparing an all-ceramic crown for fixation:

- a. De-fatting the crown
- b. Treating the crown with adhesive
- c. Etching the crown with hydrofluoric acid
- d. Applying cement
- e. Sandblasting the crown

Provide the correct sequence of clinical-laboratory stages for making combined crowns according to Belkin:

- a. Preparation
- b. Making the stamp
- c. Taking impressions and making models
- d. Fitting crowns
- e. Fixation of crowns
- f. Stamping
- g. Polishing stamped crowns
- h. Making facings

Provide the correct sequence of laboratory stages for making stamped crown:

- a. Wax modeling
- b. Stamping
- c. Making the stamp

- d. Casting the model
- e. Firing the crown