

ORTHODONTICS

Tests for the state examination

Minsk 2019

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ОРТОДОНТИЯ ORTHODONTICS

Тесты к государственному экзамену
Tests for the state exams

Минск БГМУ 2018

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О-63

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Издание содержит перечень вопросов для подготовки и контроля знаний студентов, обучающихся на английском языке по ортодонтии.

Предназначается для студентов, обучающихся на английском языке.

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ORTHODONTICS

1) Orthodontics as a specialty is:

- a. section of orthopedic dentistry
- b. section of maxillofacial surgery
- c. separate section of dentistry
- d. section of pediatric dentistry
- e. section of therapeutic dentistry

2) The direction of FH (Frankfurt's horizontal) plane:

- a. goes vertically front through the middle of the nose between central incisors along the palatine raphe (suture)
- b. goes horizontally from the right to the left through the lower edge of the orbit and the upper edge of the external acoustic meatus
- c. crosses the face downward through both edges of the orbit
- d. crosses the face downward through the external acoustic meatus

3) Mid-sagittal plane conventionally divides the head into:

- a. upper and lower divisions
- b. left and right halves
- c. anterior and posterior divisions
- d. facial and cranial departments

4) The direction of the orbital plane:

- a. goes vertically in front through the middle of the nose between central incisors along the palatine raphe (suture)
- b. goes horizontally from the right to left through the lower edge of the orbit and the upper edge of the external acoustic meatus
- c. crosses the face downwards through both edges of the orbit
- d. crosses the face downward through the external acoustic meatus

5) The orthopedic treatment of children and teenagers in different period of formation of bite is aimed at:

- a. prevention of secondary deformations of the dentition
- b. prevention of malposition of individual teeth
- c. restoration of aesthetics
- d. prevention of the development of malocclusion in vertical plane

6) Requirements for working plaster casts for orthodontic appliances fabrication are:

- a. a clear picture of the dentition

- b. a clear picture of the dentition, alveolar process, transitional fold, frenulum, palate, retromolar area, sublingual space
- c. a high quality image/impression of soft tissues which will be in contact with an orthodontic appliance
- d. a high quality impression of the dentition, alveolar process, palate, sublingual space

7) The value of the profile aesthetic angle T is:

- a. $T=10^\circ$
- b. $T<10^\circ$
- c. $T>10^\circ$
- d. $T=90^\circ$

8) The orthodontic prevention includes the following actions:

- a. myotherapy, grinding of incisal edges and cusps
- b. elimination of reflected traumatic node, elimination of Popov-Godon's phenomenon
- c. application of orthodontic appliances to treat dentoalveolar anomalies
- d. complex reconstructive surgery on the jaws

9) An instrument for determining the position of the bracket on the tooth crown is:

- a. a mirror
- b. a positioner
- c. tweezers/ forceps
- d. a retractor
- e. ligature applicator

10) Aesthetic plane of Ricketts passes through the points:

- a. tr and gn
- b. n and pg
- c. prn and pg
- d. prn and gn
- e. zy and go

11) Measures to prevent for gagging in children while impressions are taken:

- a. inclining the head forward
- b. using impression material in small quantities
- c. exact selection of an impression tray
- d. using only thermoplastic impression material
- e. using impression material in high quantities

- 12) Gerlah's method of studying diagnostic models of jaws allows the dentist to:**
- identify individual differences in dentition segments
 - determine the proportionality of the dentition segments
 - explore an individual form of dentition
 - differentiate the crowded teeth close position of the teeth resulting from their size due to close position in narrowed and shortened dentition
 - explore characteristics of apical bases of the jaws

- 13) The purpose of using preventive orthodontic appliances is to:**
- normalize the dentoalveolar system
 - consolidate orthodontic treatment results
 - prevent dentomaxillary anomalies relapse
 - prevent dentomaxillary anomalies development
 - treat dentomaxillary anomalies

- 14) The purpose of using the biometrical methods of studying diagnostic casts of the jaws is:**
- clarification of orthodontic diagnosis
 - choice of the treatment method
 - orthodontic appliance fabrication
 - detection of central occlusion
 - detection of constructive bite

- 15) Snagina's method of studying diagnostical models of jaws allows the dentist to establish:**
- the length of the anterior segments of dental arches
 - the width of dental arches
 - the length of the apical base
 - the width of the apical base
 - mesial displacement of the posterior teeth

- 16) The base of Persin's classification of dentomaxillary are:**
- malocclusion
 - anomalies of teeth antagonists occlusion
 - morphological changes of the dentition
 - esthetic abnormalities
 - functional impairments

- 17) Khoroshilkina's diagnosis scheme is based on the following factors:**
- morphology

- b. esthetics
- c. anatomy
- d. function
- e. etiology

18) Labial bows are intended for:

- a. the fixation of a removable appliance
- b. the retraction of anterior teeth
- c. the optimization of jaws growth
- d. the elimination of bad habits
- e. the normalization of the dentomaxillary system functions

19) The diameter of the wire used for the fabrication of the labial bow is:

- a. 0.4
- b. 0.8
- c. 1.0
- d. 1.2
- e. 0.6

20) Orthodontic springs are intended for:

- a. fixing an appliance in the oral cavity
- b. moving of individual teeth
- c. changing the form of the dentition
- d. moving of a group of teeth
- e. the normalization of the bite

21) The geometrical graphic method of Hawley-Herber-Herbst is used to determine:

- a. an individual dental arch length
- b. an individual dental arch width
- c. an individual the form of the upper and lower dental arches
- d. an individual the length of the anterior segment of the dentition
- e. the size of the permanent dentition crowns

22) The measuring diagnostic methods to determine the space for lower front teeth are:

- a. Johnson-Tanaka and Moyers method
- b. Merrifield and Little method
- c. Korkhaus and Pont method
- d. Gerlach and Snagina method
- e. Little and Moyers method

23) Johnson-Tanaka method is used to:

- a. find the general lack of space for the teeth in the dental arch
- b. forecast the lack of space for the lateral group of permanent teeth in the dentition in the initial period of the mixed occlusion
- c. find horizontal parameters of the dentition
- d. diagnose mesial displacement of the lateral teeth groups
- e. find the optimal form of the dentition

24) Diagnostic RPT line (raphe-papillary-transversal) normally passes the level of:

- a. the contact point of canine and premolar evenly on both sides
- b. interproximal surfaces of canine and premolar evenly on both sides
- c. the middle of canines crowns evenly on both sides
- d. interproximal surfaces of canine and lateral incisor evenly on both sides
- e. distal interproximal surfaces of the first permanent molars
- f. the midpoints of the crowns of the first premolars evenly on both sides

25) Retention orthodontic appliances are used to:

- a. eliminate bad habits
- b. normalize the function of the dentoalveolar system
- c. prevent the development of dentoalveolar anomalies
- d. consolidate the orthodontic treatment results and prevent the development of dentoalveolar anomalies recurrence
- e. treat dentoalveolar anomalies

26) The width of the U-shaped bend of the labial bow depends on:

- a. the position of the canine crown
- b. the width of the canine crown
- c. the height of the canine crown
- d. the distance the tooth must be moved
- e. the width of the crown of the first premolar

27) Operating pressure (atm) in the polymerizer when applying the method of cold-curing self-hardening plastics for the fabrication of orthodontic appliances is:

- a. 0.5–1.0
- b. 2.5–3.0
- c. 4.5–5.0
- d. 5.0-5.5

28) The thickness (mm) of the base plate of an orthodontic appliance is:

- a. 1.0–1.5
- b. 2.0–2.5
- c. 3.0–3.5
- d. 0.5-1.0

29) The wire elements of a both-jaw orthodontic appliance are made:

- a. before plaster casts are mounted on an occludator
- b. after plaster casts are mounted on an occludator
- c. during mounting plaster casts on an occludator
- d. after basis orthodontic appliance modelling

30) Stamped crowns and orthodontic bands are made of a conventional metal liner (mm thick):

- a. 0.2
- b. 0.3
- c. 0.4
- d. 0.5
- e. 0.75

31) To expand the lower dentition the following screws are used:

- a. Gasta, Jaak, Planas
- b. Philippe, Bertoni, Biedermann
- c. Weise, Frenzel, Weller
- d. Muller, Philippe, skeletonized with one guide pin
- e. Muller, Planas, skeletonized with two guide pins

32) For intermaxillary effects the following screws are used:

- a. Gast, Jack, Planas
- b. Philippe, Bertoni, Biedermann
- c. Weise, Frenzel, Weller
- d. Kley, Bertoni-Soloveitchik
- e. Biedermann, Weise, Gast

33) For rapid maxillary expansion the following screw is used:

- a. Weise
- b. Frenzel
- c. Biedermann
- d. Bertoni
- e. Philippe

34) A skeletonized screw must be mounted on the working plaster cast at the following distance from its surface (mm):

- a. 0.1 – 0.3
- b. 0.5 – 0.7
- c. 0.8 – 1.0
- d. 0.3 – 0.5

35) The types of mounting plaster casts on the articulator used in the fabrication of orthodontic appliances:

- a. straight, combined
- b. straight, reverse
- c. reverse, combined
- d. straight, reverse, combined

36) The procedure of cephalometric analysis:

- a. uses the same device as for panoramic x-rays
- b. uses a special x-ray device with a tube moved 1.5 m away from the patient's head
- c. uses a special x-ray device with the tube move 6m away from the patient's head
- d. uses the same device as for conventional dental x-ray

37) X-ray of temporomandibular joint allows you to explore:

- a. the jaw growth
- b. the shape and size of the condylar processes of the mandible, heads and glenoid fossa, the location of the condylar heads
- c. the shape and size of articular discs
- d. dynamic and direction of the growth of the mandible condylar processes
- e. the influence of masticatory muscle function on the jaw growth

38) Dynamic exercise is characterised by:

- a. alternating periods of muscle contraction with a period of relaxation
- b. the period of constant high muscle tone without alternation with a period of relaxation
- c. the period of constant muscle relaxation
- d. smooth muscle relaxation
- e. abrupt muscle contraction

39) In the reduction (degree III) of maxillofacial muscle endurance, static and dynamic exercises are carried out in the ratio of:

- a. 1:1

- b. 2:1
- c. 1:2
- d. 3:1
- e. 1:4

40) The functionally-directing orthodontic appliances:

- a. influence the teeth, or a group of teeth with active force, screws, springs, archwires
- b. transfer the force of masticatory muscles on the teeth or groups of teeth through the bite planes or inclined planes
- c. create optimal conditions for the growth and development of the jaws
- d. combine archwires, springs, screws, inclined plane or a bite planes, shields

41) Depending on the aim of use and design orthodontic screws are intended for:

- a. to move single tooth or groups of teeth
- b. correction of the dentition shape
- c. interdention effect
- d. simultaneous dentition lengthening and widening

42) Screws with two guides are intended for:

- a. widening of the upper dentition
- b. widening of the lower dentition
- c. single tooth movement/reposition
- d. lengthening of the upper dentition
- e. intermaxillary action

43) What is typical of the period of forming temporary occlusion formation:

- a. an active growth of the jaws
- b. space between the teeth
- c. deep bite
- d. a semicircle shape of the dentitions
- e. temporary teeth cusps without abrasion

44) What is typical of initial and final periods of mixed occlusion:

- a. a semicircle shape of dentition
- b. no space between the teeth
- c. overbite 1/3 of the size of lower incisor
- d. the mixed type of swallowing
- e. active jaws growth

45) What is typical of the period of newborn:

- a. somatic swallowing
- b. retrogenia with overjet 14mm
- c. an infantile type of swallowing
- d. a semicircle shape of dentition
- e. an active sucking function

46) Aims for midpalatal suture X-ray:

- a. to evaluate the suture ossification and structure
- b. to diagnose the anomaly of terms of the upper incisors eruption
- c. to evaluate changes in mid-palatal suture during expansion
- d. to make a decision if surgery is needed for diastema elimination
- e. to study the structure of visceral cranium

47) Myotherapy principles:

- a. it should be undergone regularly and systematically
- b. muscles contraction intensity has to be exceeding
- c. the number of exercises and their duration should be increase with time
- d. muscles have to be strained abruptly
- e. muscles have to be strained slowly till the patient feels some tiredness

48) Kerbitz plate is used for:

- a. aligning of single teeth
- b. the elimination of bad habit of thumb sucking
- c. the elimination of the habit of lip biting
- d. the treatment of sagittal malocclusion in permanent bite
- e. the normalization of breathing function

49) The aims of the use of orthodontic appliances are:

- a. for treatment
- b. removable
- c. for profilaxis
- d. for retention
- e. combined

50) The panoramic x-ray is taken:

- a. to identify the quantity of teeth
- b. to identify the position of teeth
- c. to study the structure of the facial cranium
- d. to predict the growth of the jaws
- e. to decide if surgical treatment of diastema is needed

51) Angle suggested.....classes of malocclusion

- a. three
- b. seven
- c. four
- d. five
- e. two

52) Mesial buccal cusp of the upper first permanent molar is located behind the intertuberculus fissure of the lower first permanent molar:

- a. Angle class III
- b. Angle class II
- c. Angle class I

53) What kind of methods does Hotz method belong to:

- a. combined
- b. application of orthodontic appliances
- c. surgical
- d. prosthetic

54) What kind of method is used for placing the teeth in lateral segments of removable prosthesis in children:

- a. with an artificial gum
- b. without artificial gum
- c. with and without artificial gum
- d. any kind of placement

55) What kind of method of placing the teeth in the frontal area of removable prosthesis is used in kids:

- a. without artificial gum
- b. with and without artificial gum
- c. with an artificial gum
- d. any kind of placement

56) The method of diagnosis to estimate the period of growth of facial bones is:

- a. an X-ray of a hand
- b. a TMJ x-ray
- c. a panoramic x-ray
- d. an x -ray of mid-palatal suture

57) Surgical treatment is mostly used in the period of:

- a. temporary bite formation

- b. mixed bite
- c. formed temporary bite
- d. formed permanent bite
- e. forming permanent bite

58) How often should a removable prosthesis be remade in temporary occlusion:

- a. every 6 months
- b. every 3 months
- c. once a year
- d. once in 1.5 year

59) Rapid maxillary expanders have to be activated:

- a. once a week for 1/4 turn
- b. daily for 1/2 turn
- c. twice a week for 1/4 turn
- d. daily for 1 full turn

60) Frankel activator is used for the treatment of:

- a. distal open bite
- b. mesial bite
- c. crossbite without mandible displacement
- d. distal deep bite
- e. anomalies of the dentition shape

61) Cephalometry is used to analyse:

- a. the size and position of the jaws according to the cranial base
- b. dynamics and direction of the growth of the jaws
- c. skeletal and dental changes during orthodontic treatment
- d. the number and position of teeth
- e. structure of TMJ

62) The value of muscle strain during myotherapy depends on:

- a. age
- b. functional condition of muscles
- c. gender
- d. type of pathology
- e. psychoemotional condition of a child

63) Klammt appliance is used to treat:

- a. transversal anomalies in a mixed dentition

- b. sagittal anomalies combined with vertical anomalies in a mixed dentition
- c. vertical anomalies in a permanent dentition
- d. sagittal anomalies in a temporary dentition
- e. sagittal anomalies in a mixed dentition

64) Frankel regulator helps to:

- a. eliminate the pressure of lips and cheeks on the dentition and alveolar processes
- b. normalize the tongue position and lips tonnes closing/seal/incompetence
- c. normalize the occlusion in 3 planes
- d. align single teeth
- e. narrow the dentition

65) Hotz method includes the extraction of:

- a. temporary canines
- b. first temporary molars
- c. second temporary molars
- d. second premolars
- e. first premolars

66) Gerling-Gashimov appliance is used for:

- a. vestibular tooth movement
- b. mesial movement of frontal teeth
- c. distalization of first upper molars
- d. gaining space for second premolars
- e. mesial movement of upper first molars

67) Contraindications for vestibular Shonher plate are:

- a. deep overbite
- b. congenital distal bite
- c. open bite caused by tongue sucking and swallowing dysfunction
- d. open bite caused by mouth breathing
- e. crossbite

68) Surgical manipulations as a part of combined treatment are:

- a. frenuloplasty
- b. reconstructive bone operations on jawbones
- c. exposure of impacted teeth
- d. corticotomy
- e. extraction of single teeth

69) Removable prostheses used in children are:

- a. bugel prosthesis
- b. plate acrylic prostheses
- c. appliance prostheses
- d. bridges
- e. posts

70) Fixed mechanical appliances are:

- a. plate with Gast screw
- b. Angle appliance
- c. Gashimov-Gerling appliance
- d. Klammt open activator
- e. braces

71) What does early extraction mean:

- a. extraction 1 year before tooth change
- b. extraction less than 0.5 year before tooth change
- c. extraction 3 years before tooth change
- d. extraction 0.5 year before tooth change

72) Macrodonia is an anomaly of:

- a. teeth number
- b. shape of the teeth
- c. size of the teeth
- d. position of the teeth
- e. terms of tooth eruption

73) Hyperdonia is:

- a. the presence of extra teeth
- b. absence of tooth germs
- c. anomaly of tooth shape
- d. tooth retention
- e. anomaly of tooth position

74) The term "transposition" of the tooth means:

- a. incorrect position of a tooth, in which the teeth change places with each other
- b. position of the tooth above the occlusal plane
- c. tooth-position below the occlusal plane
- d. torsion of the tooth around its longitudinal axis
- e. mesial teeth shift

75) The term "torsion" of tooth means:

- a. torsion around the longitudinal axis
- b. early eruption
- c. ugly form
- d. eruption delay
- e. oral position

76) The term "protrusion" of incisors means:

- a. oral inclination
- b. vestibular inclination
- c. lateral shift
- d. abnormality of eruption sequence
- e. torsion around the longitudinal axis

77) Supernumerary teeth are most often localized in the area of:

- a. premolars
- b. incisors
- c. the first molars
- d. canines
- e. second molars

78) The term "infraocclusion" describes the arrangement of teeth:

- a. below the occlusal plane
- b. above the occlusal plane
- c. on the level of the occlusal plane
- d. out of the dental arch

79) The terms describing the reduction in the number of teeth:

- a. hyperdontia, supernumerary teeth
- b. hypodontia, adentia
- c. microdontia, macrodontia
- d. infraposition, supraposition

80) The term tooth "uneruption" means:

- a. eruption delay
- b. accelerated eruption
- c. wrong tooth position in which the teeth change places with each other
- d. microdontia
- e. hyperdontia

81) Etiological factors of impacted teeth are:

- a. supernumerary teeth
- b. bad habits
- c. trauma of tooth germ
- d. wrong anlage of tooth germ
- e. lack of space in the dental arch

82) The wrong positions of single teeth in the sagittal plane are:

- a. tooth torsion around its longitudinal axis
- b. mesial or distal position of posterior teeth
- c. medial or lateral position of the front teeth
- d. vestibular or oral position of the front teeth
- e. vestibular or oral position of posterior teeth

83) Anomalies of teeth position in the vertical plane are:

- a. tooth rotation around its longitudinal axis
- b. infraposition of tooth
- c. supraposition of tooth
- d. vestibular or oral position of the front teeth
- e. mesial or distal position of posterior teeth

84) Etiological factors of position anomalies of individual teeth are:

- a. heredity
- b. bad habits
- c. dysfunctions of dentoalveolar system
- d. colds
- e. lack of space in the dental arch

85) Teeth position anomalies in the horizontal plane are:

- a. medial or lateral position of the front teeth
- b. infraposition or supraposition teeth
- c. vestibular or oral position of posterior teeth
- d. mesial or distal position of posterior teeth
- e. protrusion or retrusion of the front teeth

86) Diastema treatment would be appropriate:

- a. before the eruption of the canines
- b. after the eruption of canines
- c. before the upper lip frenuloplasty
- d. after the upper lip frenuloplasty

87) Absolute macrodontia is diagnosed when the total sum of mesiodistal

dimensions of:

- a. upper incisors is 32 mm
- b. upper incisors is more than 34 mm
- c. lower incisors is more than 27 mm
- d. upper incisors is less than 32 mm
- e. upper incisors is more than 32 mm

88) Relative macrodontia is diagnosed when the total sum of mesiodistal dimensions of:

- a. lower incisors is in the range of 25-27 mm
- b. upper incisors is 30 mm
- c. upper incisors is in the range of 32-34 mm
- d. upper incisors is 34 mm or more
- e. upper incisors is less than 32 mm

89) The conditions required for teeth movement are:

- a. the availability of space in the dental arch
- b. the elimination of occlusal interference
- c. reliable fixation of orthodontic appliance and anchorage
- d. cooperation of a doctor with a patient
- e. selection of the magnitude and direction of force for tooth movement

90) Hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia is characterized by clinical symptoms:

- a. anhidrosis
- b. multiple congenital adentia
- c. displasia of the face and skull
- d. hypotrichosis
- e. hyperdontia

91) To eliminate tooth rotation the following appliances are used:

- a. an orthodontic appliance with labial bow and W spring
- b. an orthodontic appliance with labial bow and M-shaped bend
- c. a multibonding system
- d. an orthodontic appliance with labial bow and a screw by Gast
- e. an orthodontic appliance with labial bow with two U-shaped bends

92) The anomalies of dentition in the sagittal plane are:

- a. the narrowing of the dental arch
- b. the dentoalveolar extension of some segments
- c. the shortening of the dental arch
- d. the narrowing of the dental arch

- e. the extension of the dental arch

93) For the treatment of anterior dentoalveolar shortening during the period of deciduous teeth the following acts must be done:

- a. to eliminate bad habits
- b. to normalize the function of the dentoalveolar system
- c. to optimize the growth of the upper jaw
- d. to check the growth of the lower jaw
- e. to obtain the intrusion of anterior teeth

94) Synonyms for distal occlusion are:

- a. Angle class II
- b. prognathism
- c. prognathic bite
- d. posterial bite

95) The anomalies of dentition in the horizontal plane are:

- a. the elongation of dental arch
- b. the narrowing of the dental arch
- c. dentoalveolar shortening in some segments of the dental arch
- d. dentoalveolar extension in some segments of the dental arch
- e. the widening of the dental arch

96) The principles of distal occlusion treatment during the deciduous dentition are:

- a. to create optimal conditions for the growth of the upper jaw
- b. to create optimal conditions for the growth of the lower jaw
- c. the eliminate the blocking of and mandibular movements by the maxilla in lateral and anterior area
- d. to optimize the mandibular growth
- e. to prevent the maxillary growth

97) The principles of treatment of distal occlusion in the period of mixed dentition are:

- a. to optimize the mandibular growth
- b. to prevent the maxillary growth
- c. to normalize dental arch forms
- d. to normalize functions of the dentoalveolar system
- e. to create optimal conditions for the growth of the upper and lower jaws

98) The principles of mesial occlusion treatment during the deciduous occlusion

are:

- a. to prevent the mandibular growth
- b. to create optimal conditions for the growth of the upper jaw
- c. to create optimal conditions for the growth of the lower jaw
- d. to eliminate of blocking the lower jaw by the upper jaw
- e. to normalize the form of dental arches

99) For the treatment of distal occlusion in mixed dentition the following orthodontic appliances are used:

- a. Klammt open activator
- b. Frankel functional regulator
- c. Frankel activator
- d. Janson bionator
- e. Bimler appliance

100) Synonyms of mesial occlusion are:

- a. Angle class III
- b. progenia
- c. anterior (mesial, protrusive) occlusion
- d. posterior bite
- e. mesiocclusion

101) Appliances for the distal movement of the first permanent molars:

- a. an orthodontic appliance with a screw and a sectoral split; Gerling-Gashimov appliance
- b. an orthodontic appliance with finger springs; Gerling-Gashimov appliance
- c. Bynin appliance; Schwartz appliance
- d. head gear, Herbst-Kozhoharu appliance
- e. Delaire facemask, Ainsworth appliance

102) Appliances for distal movement of the canines:

- a. an orthodontic appliance with labial bow and two U-shaped bends
- b. an orthodontic appliance with labial bow with two U-shaped bends and bilateral hooks
- c. an orthodontic appliance with labial bow with M-shaped bends
- d. an orthodontic appliance with labial bow and finger springs
- e. an orthodontic appliance with a skeletonized screw with two guide pins

103) The main method of the treatment of absolute macrodontia is:

- a. surgical
- b. using orthodontic appliances

- c. prosthetic
- d. combined
- e. myotherapy

104) The examination method used to determine the type of jaws growth is:

- a. orthopantomography
- b. cephalometry
- c. studying the diagnostic plaster casts
- d. panoramic radiography of the jaws
- e. face-photometry

105) In the treatment of open bite, formed due to disorders of swallowing function, a mandatory element of an orthodontic appliance is:

- a. a lingual arch
- b. a tongue guard
- c. a bite plane
- d. a labial bow
- e. a Bertoni screw

106) The shortening of the mandibular dentition is more common in:

- a. Angle class II
- b. Angle class III
- c. open bite
- d. crossbite

107) The shortening of the maxillary dentition is more common in:

- a. Angle class III
- b. Angle class II
- c. open bite
- d. crossbite

108) The main method of treatment of distal occlusion in mixed dentition is:

- a. using orthodontic appliances
- b. myotherapy
- c. prosthetic
- d. combined
- e. surgical

109) The posterior border of the basis in partial dentures in children passes:

- a. behind the canines
- b. behind the last molars

- c. behind the first deciduous molars
- d. in front of the second deciduous molars
- e. in front of canines

110) Band and loop spacemaintainer is used to:

- a. restore the destroyed crowns of deciduous teeth
- b. restore the dentition defect after the early loss of deciduous teeth
- c. prevent tooth displacement toward of the defect after the early loss of deciduous teeth
- d. restore the destroyed crowns of permanent teeth
- e. restore the dentition defect after the loss of permanent teeth

111) The principles of the treatment of mesial bite during the period of mixed dentition are:

- a. to optimize the upper jaw growth
- b. to prevent the mandibular growth
- c. to create the optimal conditions for the growth and development of the upper jaw
- d. to normalize the shape of dental arches in a transversal direction
- e. to optimize the mandibular growth

112) The contraindications for the application of a combined method for the treatment of the mesial bite in permanent dentition are:

- a. spacing and diastema in the maxilla
- b. oral inclination of the lower incisors without crowding
- c. lower macrognathia
- d. macroglossia
- e. spacing and diastema between the lower incisors

113) For the treatment of an open bite during the period of deciduous teeth the following orthodontic appliances are used:

- a. Krauss individual vestibular screen
- b. Klammt open activator
- c. Frankel activator
- d. standard vestibular plate MUPPY with a tongue stopper

114) For the treatment of mesial occlusion with a significant overjet between the upper and lower incisors the following orthodontic appliances used during the period of mixed dentition:

- a. Reichenbach-Bruckle appliance
- b. Frankel activator

- c. Wunderer activator with Weise screw
- d. Frankel functional regulator
- e. type III Bimler appliance

115) The principles of the treatment of mixed and permanent deep bite:

- a. to achieve the extrusion of posterior teeth
- b. to achieve the intrusion of posterior teeth
- c. to achieve the intrusion of anterior teeth
- d. to achieve the extrusion of anterior teeth

116) The main objectives of an orthodontist in the treatment of crossbite with mandibular displacement during the period of deciduous teeth are:

- a. to create optimal conditions for the growth of the jaws
- b. to prevent the mandibular growth in case of combination of crossbite with mesial bite
- c. to optimize the mandibular growth
- d. to check the upper jaw growth

117) The principles of the treatment of open bite in mixed dentition due to the malformation of dentition:

- a. to achieve the extrusion of posterior teeth
- b. to achieve the intrusion of posterior teeth
- c. to achieve the intrusion of anterior teeth
- d. to achieve the extrusion of anterior teeth

118) The treatment of an open bite is determined by:

- a. the type of jaw growth
- b. the period of the occlusion formation
- c. the clinical and morphological kind of an open bite
- d. the psychological characteristics of the patient
- e. cooperation with the patient

119) The deep bite treatment is effective in the periods of:

- a. the eruption of the first permanent molars
- b. the erupting of the third permanent molars
- c. the eruption of the second permanent molars
- d. the eruption of temporary canines
- e. the eruption of permanent incisors

120) The principle of extraction of permanent teeth according to orthodontic indications in the treatment of a permanent crossbite with the lower jaw

displacement is:

- a. extraction of the first premolars in the upper jaw on the side of Angle class II
- b. extraction of the first premolars in the lower jaw on the side of Angle class III
- c. symmetric extraction of premolars in the upper and lower jaws
- d. extraction of the first premolars in the upper jaw on the side of Angle class III
- e. the extraction of the first premolars in the lower jaw on the side of Angle class II

121) Active orthodontic treatment of deep bite is advisable to start at the age of:

- a. 13 years
- b. 5.5 years
- c. since its detection
- d. in the period of permanent teeth
- e. in the period of deciduous teeth

122) In the treatment of mesial occlusion in the period of temporary teeth it is not recommended to use:

- a. Reichenbach-Bruckle appliance
- b. Frankel activator
- c. chin-cap
- d. Delaire facemask

123) The definition of the lingual cross-bite is:

- a. the buccal cusps of the lower posterior teeth overlap the buccal cusps of the upper posterior teeth
- b. the buccal cusps of the lower posterior teeth are located medially from the upper longitudinal fissures of the posterior teeth
- c. in the central occlusion the lower incisors overlap the upper ones
- d. in the central occlusion the lingual cusps of the lower posterior teeth overlap the palatal cusps of the upper posterior teeth

124) The principle of mesial bite treatment in the period of permanent dentition is:

- a. reduction of the mandible size
- b. reduction of the maxilla size
- c. optimization of the maxilla growth
- d. optimization of the mandible growth

125) Congenital maxillofacial pathology characterized by the formation of cross-bite is:

- a. hemifacial microsomia

- b. the cleft of the upper lip, alveolar process, hard and soft palate
- c. Pierre Robin syndrome
- d. oblique facial cleft

126) The most common anomalies of dentition in children with congenital isolated cleft lip, upper lip and the alveolar bone in the periods of mixed and permanent dentition are:

- a. anomalies in the number and position of the upper incisors
- b. Angle class II
- c. a buccal crossbite on the affected side
- d. a lingual crossbite on the affected side
- e. Angle class III

127) Orthodontic treatment of the children with congenital isolated cleft lip, upper lip and alveolar process in the period of mixed and permanent dentition includes:

- a. fabrication of a palatal obturator
- b. fabrication of a nasal stent
- c. the correction of the position of individual upper teeth
- d. the expansion of the upper dentition
- e. the extraction of some lower teeth

128) The main task for an orthodontist at the first stage of rehabilitation of children with congenital isolated cleft palate, soft and hard palate includes:

- a. the fabrication of protective plates
- b. the fabrication of special devices for breastfeeding and normalization of swallowing function
- c. the fabrication of nasal stent
- d. the correction of the position of the upper teeth
- e. the expansion of the upper arch

129) The most common disorders of occlusion in children with isolated cleft palate, soft and hard palate during the deciduous dentition are:

- a. mesial bite due to the underdevelopment of the maxilla, its retro position
- b. crossbite, due to the expansion of the mandibular arch
- c. distal bite
- d. open bite
- e. deep bite

130) The groups of orthodontic appliances used to correct malocclusion in children with congenital isolated cleft palate, soft and hard palate during the

permanent dentition are:

- a. functional orthodontic appliances
- b. unremovable mechanically-acting orthodontic appliances
- c. removable mechanical orthodontic appliances
- d. functional guiding orthodontic appliances
- e. combined orthodontic appliances

131) The purpose of the fabrication of the protective plates at the stage of palate correction is:

- a. to prevent the food bolus from getting into the surgery area
- b. to retain postoperative iodoform of swabs
- c. to normalize the respiratory function
- d. the formation and deepening of the palate after the healing
- e. to prevent of sticking of nostril on the affected side
- f. to organize of artificial feeding

132) Appliances for the organization of feeding the child with isolated cleft palate, soft and hard palate are:

- a. an elastic obturator
- b. a nipple in the nipple
- c. a nipple with "petal"
- d. a floating obturator
- e. a medical plaster

133) The advantages of fixed devices with osseous fixation in orthodontic treatment of children with congenital cleft upper lip, alveolar process and palate are:

- a. fast and effective reposition of the maxillary fragments
- b. fast adaptation
- c. full lock
- d. no laboratory stages
- e. low cost

134) Disorders of individual teeth and the entire dentition in case of unilateral cleft lip, alveolar process and palate are:

- a. narrowing of the upper dentition
- b. expansion of the upper dentition
- c. the presence of supernumerary teeth in the cleft area
- d. adentia of a lateral incisor on the side of the cleft
- e. mandible underdevelopment

135) During the permanent dentition the orthodontic treatment of children with bilateral cleft lip, alveolar process and palate includes:

- a. uneven expansion of the narrowed segments of the upper dentition
- b. movement of individual teeth
- c. the respiratory function -normalization
- d. control of the mandibular growth
- e. normalization of the dental arches relation

136) Morphological disorders in the dentition in early loss of deciduous teeth are:

- a. shortening of the dental arch
- b. narrowing of the dental arch
- c. disorders of the permanent dentition eruption
- d. dentoalveolar shortening in the area of the teeth close to the defect
- e. anomalies of teeth shape
- f. anomalies of teeth sizes

137) The main advantages of band and loop space maintainer are that:

- a. it does not interfere with the growth of the jaw
- b. it enables the patient to carry out a good oral hygiene
- c. it is esthetic
- d. it restores the dentition defect
- e. it restores speech function

138) Indications for the use of multibonding system are:

- a. any disorders of the occlusion, dental arches form and position of individual teeth during the mixed bite
- b. any disorders of the occlusion, dental arches form and position of individual teeth during the permanent dentition formation
- c. any disorders of the occlusion, dental arches form and position of individual teeth in the formed permanent dentition
- d. any disorders of the occlusion, dental arches form and position of individual teeth in all age periods of the formation of the occlusion
- e. any disorders of the occlusion, dental arches form and position of individual teeth during the temporary occlusion

139) For the treatment of cross bite, the following appliances are used along with multibonding system:

- a. orthodontic appliances with screws
- b. Coffin spring
- c. orthodontic appliances for the rapid maxillary expansion
- d. transpalatal springs

- e. Koller spring

140) The third phase of the treatment with multibonding system (straight-wire technique) includes:

- a. leveling and alignment
- b. control of the vertical position of the incisors
- c. anchorage control
- d. molar and premolar control
- e. correction of cross bite

141) The most suitable appliance for space in small unilateral defects (length of a temporary molar) is:

- a. Nance appliance
- b. a lingual arch with orthodontic bands
- c. band and loop
- d. a palatal arch
- e. partial removable dentures

142) In small bilateral defects of the mandibular dental arch the following appliances are used:

- a. a lingual arch with orthodontic bands on the first permanent molars
- b. Gozghorian appliance
- c. Nance appliance
- d. partial removable dentures
- e. band and loop

143) Indications for space management are:

- a. the lack of space in the dental arch more than 3 mm
- b. the lack of space in the dental arch less than 3 mm
- c. an absolute macrodontia
- d. a relative macrodontia
- e. microdontia

144) The inclination of the tooth is:

- a. an inclination of the longitudinal axis of the tooth crown in the vestibular and oral direction
- b. an intrusion of the crown
- c. an extrusion of the crown
- d. an inclination of the longitudinal axis of the tooth crown in mesiodistal direction
- e. an inclination of the tooth crown equator in mesiodistal direction

145) The fifth "key occlusion" by L. Andrews is:

- a. an inclination of the longitudinal axis of the tooth crown in the vestibular and oral direction
- b. an inclination of the longitudinal axis of the tooth crown in mesiodistal direction
- c. the presence of close contacts between all teeth
- d. no rotation of incisors and canines
- e. no rotation of premolars and molars

146) The most clearly marked anatomical changes and functional abnormalities are observed in:

- a. isolated cleft soft and hard palate
- b. b) bilateral cleft lip, alveolar process and palate
- c. unilateral cleft lip and palate
- d. isolated cleft upper lip
- e. isolated cleft lip and alveolar process

147) Elimination of the deformations of the upper jaw in the first phase of rehabilitation of children with bilateral cleft lip, alveolar process and palate begin with:

- a. an uneven expansion of the upper dentition
- b. even expansion of the maxilla
- c. mandibular expansion
- d. creating optimal conditions for the growth and development of the jaws
- e. deciduous teeth grinding

148) Type of defect in stage I of teeth and dental arches impairment in children:

- a. significant defect of the crown with the damage of the pulp
- b. partial defect of the tooth crown without pulp damage
- c. dentition defects of great length
- d. dentition defects 1-2 teeth long
- e. full defect of a tooth crown with pulp damage

149) The etiology of space lack for lower incisors in children during the period of mixed dentition includes:

- a. disorders in the terms of permanent teeth eruption
- b. size inadequacy of temporary molars and premolars
- c. microdontia of permanent incisors
- d. anomalies of permanent teeth shape
- e. anomalies of individual teeth position

Keys

№	key	№	key	№	key	№	key	№	key
1.	c	2.	b	3.	b	4.	c	5.	a
6.	c	7.	a	8.	a	9.	b	10.	c
11.	a b c	12.	a d	13.	a d	14.	a b	15.	c d
16.	a b	17.	a b d	18.	a b	19.	b c	20.	b c d
21.	c	22.	b	23.	b	24.	c	25.	d
26.	b	27.	b	28.	b	29.	b	30.	a
31.	d	32.	c	33.	c	34.	b	35.	a
36.	b	37.	b	38.	a	39.	a	40.	b
41.	a b c	42.	a d e	43.	c d e	44.	b c e	45.	b c e
46.	a c d	47.	a c e	48.	b c e	49.	a c d	50.	a b
51.	a	52.	a	53.	a	54.	a	55.	a
56.	a	57.	d	58.	a	59.	b	60.	a b d
61.	a b c	62.	a b d	63.	a b e	64.	a b c	65.	a b e
66.	c d	67.	a b c	68.	a c d e	69.	b c	70.	b c e
71.	a	72.	c	73.	a	74.	a	75.	a
76.	b	77.	b	78.	a	79.	b	80.	a
81.	a c d e	82.	b d	83.	b c	84.	a b c e	85.	a c
86.	a c	87.	b c	88.	a c	89.	a b c e	90.	a b d
91.	a c d	92.	c e	93.	a b	94.	a b c d	95.	b e
96.	a b c	97.	a b c d	98.	a b d	99.	a b d e	100.	a b c e
101.	a	102.	b	103.	d	104.	b	105.	b
106.	a	107.	a	108.	a	109.	b	110.	c
111.	a b	112.	b c d e	113.	a d	114.	b c	115.	a c

116.	a b	117.	b d	118.	a b c	119.	a c	120.	a b
121.	b	122.	a	123.	b	124.	a	125.	b
126.	a	127.	c	128.	b	129.	a	130.	b
131.	a b d	132.	a b c d	133.	a b c	134.	a c d	135.	a b e
136.	a b c	137.	a b	138.	b c	139.	c d	140.	b d
141.	c	142.	a	143.	a	144.	a	145.	c
146.	b	147.	a	148.	b	149.	b		

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