

**Assessment tools for certification  
in the discipline  
" Clinical dentistry" for students of the educational  
program  
of the specialty 31.05.03. Dentistry  
(specialist's level),  
form of study intramural  
for the 2023-2024 academic year**

1.1. Evaluation tools for conducting current certification in the discipline

The current certification includes the following types of tasks: testing, solving situational tasks, assessing the development of practical skills (abilities), writing and defending an abstract, interviewing on control issues.

1.1.1. Examples of test tasks

Tested competencies: OC-7, OPC-4, OPC-6, OPC-7, PC-1, PC-2, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9.

1. In children aged 9-10 years, the most common indication for surgery on the frenulum of the tongue is:

- 1) difficult eating
- 2) underdevelopment of the frontal mandible
- 3) speech impairment
- 4) impaired respiratory function

2. Which nerve does not belong to the terminal branches of the third branch of the trigeminal nerve?

- 1) lingual;
- 2) buccal;
- 3) lower alveolar;
- 4) wing branches.

3. The patient has paroxysmal pain in the eyeball area. During the attack, there is redness of the conjunctiva of the eye, lacrimation, photophobia, copious secretion of nasal secretions. Name of the syndrome:

- 1) Charlina (nasopharyngeal neuralgia);
- 2) Oppenheim (lesion of the ciliary node);
- 3) Hunt's (knee node neuralgia).
- 4) Sjogren

4. Sealing of the fissures of the first permanent molars is recommended at the age of:

- 1) 6-7 years old
- 2) 8-9 years old
- 3) 10-11 years old
- 4) 12-13 years old

5. The form of pulpitis, mainly detected in baby teeth during routine oral sanitation in children:

- 1) acute diffuse
- 2) chronic fibrous
- 3) chronic gangrenous
- 4) chronic hypertrophic

6. Systemic hypoplasia of tooth enamel in children in permanent teeth develops due to:

- 1) diseases of the mother during pregnancy
- 2) traumatic injuries of baby teeth

- 3) violations of the optimal composition of trace elements in water
- 4) diseases of the child after birth

7. Clinical characteristics of tooth enamel in systemic hypoplasia:

- 1) staining the crowns of teeth in yellow
- 2) discoloration of tooth enamel of different mineralization periods in different areas of the tooth crown
- 3) symmetrical spots and defects on the crowns of teeth of the same mineralization period
- 4) chalky spots in the cervical region of teeth of different mineralization periods

8. Traumatic erosion of the mucous membrane of the lower surface of the tip of the tongue in children 1-2 months of life is most often caused by:

- 1) oral hygiene products for newborns
- 2) toys with sharp edges
- 3) prematurely erupted teeth
- 4) nipples, rubber horns on bottles

9. Severe forms of erythema multiforme exudative:

- 1) Behcet syndrome
- 2) Setton's aphthosis
- 3) Sjogren's syndrome
- 4) Stevens-Johnson syndrome

10. It is possible to correctly determine the working length of the root canal of a permanently formed tooth:

- 1) using tables with average root canal lengths (statistical method);
- 2) using an apexlocator (electrometric method);
- 3) using an X-ray with a diagnostic tool inserted into the channel (X-ray method);
- 4) combining electrometric and radiological methods;

1.1.2. Example of a situational task

Tested competencies: OC-7, OPC-4, OPC-6, OPC-7, PC-1, PC-2, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9.

Task number 1. A 2-year-old boy refuses to eat, sleeps poorly, the temperature rose to 38 ° C last night. In the morning, he began to complain of pain in the oral cavity, and his parents noticed rashes on the mucous membrane during examination, they did not treat him with anything. The child attends kindergarten, grew and developed in accordance with age, of the diseases suffered, he notes acute respiratory infections 5 times over the past year with bronchitis, conjunctivitis. Objectively: the general condition is satisfactory, T = 38 ° C. The submandibular nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. There are erosions on the mucous membrane of the cheeks, lips, and tongue (about 12 in total), painful, sometimes draining, generalized catarrhal gingivitis. Make a diagnosis. Make a treatment plan.

Task number 2. Patient I., 67 years old, complains of unpleasant sensations in the oral cavity, burning and numbness in the anterior two-thirds of the tongue, spreading to the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Eating reduces discomfort. Make a clinical diagnosis and prescribe a comprehensive treatment.

1.1.3. Examples of tasks to assess the development of practical skills

Tested competencies: Tested competencies: OC-7, OPC-4, OPC-6, OPC-7, PC-1, PC-2, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9.

1. A child of 6 years old, contacted his parents for a preventive examination. A clinical examination was conducted. Weakly mineralized pigmented fissures were revealed. Diagnosis K02.0 tooth enamel caries 1.6.

Task: perform an invasive method of sealing fissures.

## 2. Diagnosis K04.0 dental pulpitis 1.4.

Task: perform instrumental and medical treatment of root canals, filling of canals by lateral condensation of gutta-percha.

### 1.1.4. Examples of abstract topics

Tested competencies: OC-7, OPC-4, OPC-6, OPC-7, PC-1, PC-2, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9.

1. Principles of evidence-based medicine as the basis for the application of new tools and methods for the prevention of dental diseases.
2. Innovative technologies in the treatment of dental caries.
3. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of periodontal diseases.
4. Myogymnastics in the system of complex treatment of occlusive disorders.

### 1.1.5. Examples of control questions for the interview

Tested competencies: OC-7, OPC-4, OPC-6, OPC-7, PC-1, PC-2, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9.

1. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis of allergic reactions, anaphylactic shock. Emergency care.
2. Factors contributing to the occurrence of precancerous diseases of the red border of the lips and oral mucosa.
3. Acute and recurrent herpetic stomatitis. Etiology, clinical course, differential diagnosis, modern methods of treatment and prevention.
4. Acquired malformations of the hard tissues of the teeth. Hypoplasia. Clinic. Diagnostics. Modern methods of treatment and prevention.
5. Acquired malformations of the hard tissues of the teeth. Fluorosis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Modern methods of treatment and prevention.

## 1.2. Evaluation tools for conducting intermediate certification in the discipline

### 1.2.1. Examples of test tasks

Tested competencies: OC-7, OPC-4, OPC-6, OPC-7, PC-1, PC-2, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9.

1. The objective of the preventive program to reduce the intensity and prevalence of dental caries is to reduce the index

- 1) КПУ(з) и КПУ (п)
- 2) PHP
- 3) ИГР-У
- 4) API

2. After orthopedic treatment with complete removable plate prostheses, preventive examinations of patients are carried out

- 1) at least once a year
- 2) Monthly
- 3) at least once every 3 months
- 4) at least once every 6 months

3. During an objective examination, patient R., 49 years old, revealed hyperemia and bleeding gums. purulent discharge from the dentoalveolar pockets. mobility of all teeth is 1-2 degrees. periodontal pockets up to 5 mm deep and bone resorption of the alveolar process by X-ray at  $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  the height of the interdental septum. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1) chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity
- 2) chronic localized periodontitis of severe severity
- 3) periodontal disease of moderate severity
- 4) chronic generalized periodontitis of severe severity

4. During an objective examination, an attrition of all teeth from 1/3 to 2/3 of the length of the crowns was revealed in a patient aged 56 years. the height of the lower face is not reduced. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1) generalized increased abrasion of hard tooth tissues of the 2nd degree, compensated shape
- 2) generalized increased abrasion of hard tooth tissues of the 2nd degree, decompensated form
- 3) localized increased abrasion of hard tooth tissues of the 3rd degree
- 4) generalized increased abrasion of hard tooth tissues of the 3rd degree, decompensated form

5. In case of a defect of the dentition corresponding to the 2nd class according to Kennedy, the most rational method of orthopedic treatment is:

- 1) orthopedic treatment using dental implants
- 2) manufacture of a cantilever prosthesis
- 3) manufacture of a removable denture for a dental defect
- 4) manufacture of a bridge prosthesis

6. The technique of the "silicone key" in the restoration of the frontal group of teeth is used in order to

- 1) formation of the palatine surface of the restoration
- 2) formation of the approximate restoration surface
- 3) creating a contact point
- 4) creating a vestibular restoration surface

7. Requirements for the regime of work, rest, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with severe chronic generalized periodontitis according to clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) include

- 1) dynamic monitoring 4 times a year, control X-ray examination 2 times a year
- 2) dynamic monitoring 2 times a year, control X-ray examination 1 time a year
- 3) dynamic monitoring 1 time per year, control X-ray examination 1 time per year
- 4) dynamic monitoring 3 times a year

8. The differential signs of the difference between the erosive form of enamel hypoplasia and tooth erosion include

- 1) symmetry of the shape and location of the lesion sites on the teeth of the same name, anamnesis data, age of patients
- 2) the presence of pronounced hyperesthesia of the hard tissues of the teeth
- 3) deeper damage to the tissues of the teeth
- 4) atypical location of enamel erosions on teeth

9. When filling the root canal using the lateral condensation method, use

- 1) the spreader
- 2) H-file
- 3) Scan
- 4) pulpextractor

10. The cause of transversal incisor occlusion is:

- 1) unilateral narrowing of the dentition
- 2) impaired swallowing function
- 3) impaired respiratory function
- 4) hypotension of the circular muscle of the mouth

### 1.2.2. Example of a situational task

Tested competencies: OC-7, OPC-4, OPC-6, OPC-7, PC-1, PC-2, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9.

Task 1 .A patient About 23 years old applied to the dental clinic. Complaints of pain when swallowing, difficulty opening the mouth, pain in the lower jaw area on the left, radiating to the temple and ear. Anamnesis of the disease A week ago, the patient noted the appearance of pronounced pain in the lower jaw area on the left, did not seek help, took painkillers. The patient began to take only soft food, brushing her teeth was accompanied by sharp pain. The patient noted malaise, deterioration of general well-being, restriction of mouth opening. Life history: Previous illnesses: chickenpox and rubella in childhood. Concomitant diseases: vasomotor rhinitis. According to the patient, he denies allergic reactions to medicines and food. The presence of infectious diseases (HIV, syphilis, hepatitis) denies it. External examination: the configuration of the face has not been significantly changed. The submandibular lymph nodes on the left are enlarged, painful on palpation. Skin without visible pathology. Opening the mouth is difficult, the mouth opens by 2.0 cm. Examination of the oral cavity. Bite: orthognathic. In the oral cavity: 3.8 the tooth on the crown part is covered with a mucous "hood", the mucous membrane in this area is swollen, hyperemic, painful on palpation, purulent discharge is noted from under the "hood".  
Questions:

1. An additional examination method necessary for diagnosis is

- 1). X-ray examination
- 2). Ultrasound of the soft tissues of the maxillofacial region
- 3). electrodontodiagnostics (EDI)
- 4). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

2. The main presumed diagnosis is

- 1). acute purulent pericoronitis
- 2). acute periostitis
- 3). chronic periostitis
- 4). acute apical periodontitis

3. The patient's difficulty opening her mouth is associated with

- 1). inflammatory contracture of the masticatory muscles
- 2). compression of the mandibular nerve
- 3). small vestibule of the oral cavity
- 4). enlargement of the submandibular lymph nodes

4. As part of the provision of surgical care to the patient, it is necessary to carry out

- 1). pericoronarotomy
- 2). removal of 3.8 teeth
- 3). closed curettage in the 3.8 tooth area
- 4). Professional oral hygiene

5. Antiseptic drugs in the form of oral baths are used during (in days)

- 1). 7-10
- 2). 2-3
- 3). more than 15
- 4). about 30

6. As an etiotropic therapy, the following should be prescribed

- 1). antibacterial drugs
- 2). Vitamins

3). osteoplastic preparations

4). anticoagulants

7. Pericoronarotomy is performed under anesthesia

1). infiltration

2). the conductor

3). stem

4). intraligmental

8. During pericoronarotomy, the wound is treated with a solution

1). antiseptics

2). Proteolytic enzymes

3). physiological

4). Local anesthetic

9. After the inflammatory phenomena subside, it is recommended to carry out

1). removal of 3.8 teeth

2). open curettage

3). patchwork operation

4). grinding 3.8 teeth

1.2.3. List of interview questions

Tested competencies OC-7, OPC-4, OPC-6, OPC-7, PC-1, PC-2, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9.

<b>№</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Verifiable competencies</b>
1	Examination of a dental patient. The main methods of examination of teeth, dentition, periodontal and oral mucosa. Identification of etiological factors of major dental diseases ( caries, non-carious lesions, diseases of the oral mucosa, periodontal diseases, dental anomalies).	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
2	Methods of individual prevention of caries in children and adults.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
3	Modern technologies for the diagnosis of caries in children and adults.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
4	Principles of odontopreparation, restoration of hard tissues of deciduous and permanent teeth with modern materials.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
5	Pulpitis of deciduous teeth. Diagnostics, modern methods of treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
6	Pulpitis of permanent teeth. Diagnostics, modern methods of treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
7	Periodontitis of deciduous and permanent teeth. Diagnostics, modern methods of treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9

8	Criteria for the quality of endodontic treatment. Repeated endodontic treatment. Errors and complications in endodontics.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
9	Modern methods of diagnosis of periodontal diseases.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
10	Modern methods of symptomatic and pathogenetic treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
11	Modern methods of treatment of periodontal disease.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
12	Herpetic stomatitis. Etiology, clinic, treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
13	Allergic stomatitis. Etiology, clinic, treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
14	Cheilitis in patients of different age groups. Etiology, clinic, treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
15	Glossites. Etiology, clinic, treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
16	Features of the course and treatment of odontogenic inflammatory processes in children.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
17	Tooth-preserving operations. Root apical resection. Indications. The method of conducting.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
18	Operation of tooth extraction (deciduous tooth, permanent tooth).	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
19	Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands. Diagnostics. Tactics of a general dentist. Emergency care.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
20	Prevention of malocclusion disorders.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
21	Recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Etiology, clinic, treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
22	Erythema multiforme. Etiology, clinic, treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9
23	Candidiasis of the oral mucosa. Etiology, clinic, treatment.	OC-7, OPC - 4,6,7 PC - 1,2,6,8,9

The full fund of evaluation funds for the discipline is available in the EIOS VolgSMU by link:  
<https://www.volgmed.ru/apprentice/kafedry/kafedra-ortopedicheskoy-stomatologii-s-kursom-klinicheskoy-stomatologii/faylovyy-menedzher/28936/>

Considered at the meeting of the Department for Prosthetic dentistry with course of clinical dentistry "23" May 2023, protocol No 10.

Head of the Department

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V.I. Shemonaev', written over a horizontal line.

V.I. Shemonaev