

Database of questions for the Medical-Dental Final Examination
(LDEK)
Part 1
Surgical stomatology

Modified 12.12.2025

Question nr 1

Indicate the true statement regarding the use of general antibiotic therapy in the course of chronic osteitis:

- A. exacerbation of the condition constitutes the indication.
- B. patient's poor condition is the indication.
- C. it is a supportive therapy in the course of hyperbaric oxygen therapy.
- D. in chronic osteitis, the primary method of administering antibiotics is their local implantation; there are no indications for general therapy.
- E. true answers are A and B.

Question nr 2

Which of the following symptoms **is not** observed in the course of mumps (acute viral inflammation of the parotid gland)?

- A. hypersalivation.
- B. trismus.
- C. high fever.
- D. painful edema of the gland.
- E. face asymmetry.

Question nr 3

An indication for tumour radiotherapy in the area of the oral cavity is:

- 1) melanoma;
- 2) embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma;

- 3) solid carcinoma;
- 4) myeloma;
- 5) biologically inoperable carcinoma.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 1,3,5.
- C.** 2,3,5.
- D.** 3,4,5.
- E.** 2,3,4,5.

Question nr 4

Which type of ameloblastoma is characterized by the recurrence rate of 10 to 25% after applying the aggressive method of treatment?

- A.** solid/multicystic.
- B.** unicystic.
- C.** desmoplastic.
- D.** peripheral/extraosseous.
- E.** metastasising/malignant.

Question nr 5

One of the complications after a nerve block (especially when using articaine) is reversible or permanent anesthetized nerve paresthesia. The nerve that is most commonly subjected to such a complication, is:

- A.** lingual nerve.
- B.** inferior alveolar nerve.
- C.** mental nerve.
- D.** infraorbital nerve.
- E.** lower posterior alveolar nerve.

Question nr 6

Swelling of one or both eyelids is present in the course of:

- 1) temporal abscess;
- 2) abscess of the pterygopalatine space;
- 3) abscess of the canine fossa;
- 4) abscess of the parapharyngeal space;
- 5) buccal abscess.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 3,4,5.
- C.** 1,2,3,5.
- D.** 3,5.
- E.** all of the above.

Question nr 7

A certain symptom of inferior alveolar nerve block is:

- A.** numbness within the gingiva from the buccal side of teeth on the particular side.
- B.** lack of pain during forcing the elevator into the periodontal crevice of the lower molar on the particular side.
- C.** Vincent's symptom.
- D.** anesthesia of the lower lip on the particular side.
- E.** C and D are correct.

Question nr 8

In a unilateral condylar fracture we observe:

- A.** loss of support on the traumatized side.
- B.** mandible relocated to the traumatized side due to the medial pterygoid muscle acting on the opposite side.
- C.** anterior open bite, more apparent on the healthy side.
- D.** A, B are correct.
- E.** A, C are correct.

Question nr 9

Clinical symptoms of a developing radicular cyst include:

- A. crepitus when palpating.
- B. pain.
- C. shimmying.
- D. displacement of the teeth in convergence of the crowns.
- E. all of the above.

Question nr 10

The incisive canal cyst most often develops in:

- A. women between 6th and 7th decade of life.
- B. men between 4th and 6th decade of life.
- C. male children.
- D. adolescents of both sexes.
- E. elderly people, in equal proportion of women and men.

Question nr 11

Ibuprofen is classified as:

- A. mild non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with a short half-life.
- B. NSAID of a moderate potency and half-life.
- C. strong NSAID of a short half-life.
- D. strong NSAID of a long half-life.
- E. opioid painkillers.

Question nr 12

Indicate the referential values of the hemostatic system before tooth extraction:

- 1) bleeding time (Ivy method) < 8 minutes;
- 2) thrombocytes count = 150.000-300.000/mm³;

3) APTT= 14-16 seconds;

4) PT= 37-46 seconds.

The correct answer is:

A. only 2.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 1,2.

D. only 1.

E. 1,3.

Question nr 13

The first-line antibiotics used in pregnant and breast-feeding women with odontogenic infections include:

1) 1st generation of cephalosporins;

2) 2nd generation of cephalosporins;

3) 3rd generation of cephalosporins;

4) 4th generation of cephalosporins;

5) amoxicillin.

The correct answer is:

A. all the above.

B. 1,5.

C. 2,5.

D. only 4.

E. only 5.

Question nr 14

Indicate the true statements concerning odontogenic myxoma:

1) the most common location of the myxoma is the lateral fragment of the mandible body, in the area of premolars and molars;

2) it does not develop in toothless fragments of the jaws;

3) it is a semi-malignant tumor with high recurrence rates and common cases of malignant transformation into myxosarcoma;

4) radiological image of the maxillary odontogenic myxoma looks like frosted glass, which imitates the presence of a fibro-osseous lesion;

5) characteristic feature of the odontogenic myxoma is lack of the capsule.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,4.
- B. 1,3,4.
- C. 1,3,5.
- D. 1,4,5.
- E. 1,3,4,5.

Question nr 15

The smallest bacteraemia is observed in the case of:

- A. tooth extraction.
- B. maxillary sinus surgery - Caldwell Luc operation.
- C. odontogenic cyst enucleation.
- D. bone resection - Cille technique.
- E. Obweseger Dal Pont sagittal osteotomy.

Question nr 16

In the course of the so-called superior orbital fissure syndrome, we **cannot** observe:

- A. wide, rigid pupil.
- B. upper lid ptosis.
- C. exophthalmus.
- D. limited range of the eyeball motion.
- E. all of the above-mentioned are associated with this syndrome.

Question nr 17

In the inflammatory infiltrated tissue, the local anesthetic:

- A. undergoes dissociation to the cation form.
- B. has elongated latency time.
- C. quickly reaches the sodium channel, but leaves it slowly.

D. it blocks only the potassium channel.

E. it starts working faster, but works shorter than in healthy tissues.

Question nr 18

Which of the following antiseptics is the most effective in post-extraction bacteraemia?

A. chlorhexidine.

B. isopropanol.

C. iodopovidone.

D. triclosan.

E. cetylpyridinium chloride.

Question nr 19

The destructive methods of haemangioma treatment **do not** include:

A. obliteration.

B. intratumoral ligation.

C. cryotherapy.

D. selective embolization.

E. B and D are correct.

Question nr 20

In the case of an adult patient at risk of developing infectious endocarditis, who is allergic to amoxicillin, you should administer:

A. azithromycin 350 mg per os.

B. clarithromycin 250 mg p.o.

C. cefadroxil 1000 mg p.o.

D. clindamycin 600 mg p.o.

E. cefazolin 2000 mg p.o.

Question nr 21

Indicate the true statements concerning lidocaine:

- 1) it is metabolized in the liver by amidases and peptidases;
- 2) toxicity of lidocaine increases with a simultaneous use of benzodiazepines;
- 3) lidocaine is an antiarrhythmic drug, thanks to blocking the second phase of repolarization in the cells of the cardiac conduction system;
- 4) pKa of lidocaine is 7.8;
- 5) it is available in the form of hydrochlorides of pH ranging from 5.0 to 5.5.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,4,5.
- B.** 2,3,4.
- C.** 2,3,5.
- D.** 4,5.
- E.** 1,4.

Question nr 22

Which of the following cysts may be a mucocele of the character of a small mucous gland?

- A.** incisive canal cyst.
- B.** solitary bone cyst.
- C.** eruption cyst.
- D.** follicular cyst.
- E.** none of the above.

Question nr 23

Indicate the true statements concerning dry socket:

- 1) it is an inflammation developing on the second or third day after the surgery;
- 2) there is an inflammation in the surroundings of the alveolus;
- 3) it is caused by a disintegration of fibrin in the clot due to a release of tissue inhibitors (such as the XA factor);
- 4) systematic diseases such as diabetes, B, C, D or K vitamin deficiency, atherosclerosis may predispose to dry socket.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,4.

B. 1,3.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 1,4.

E. 3,4.

Question nr **24**

Indicate the true statements concerning the development of the radicular cyst (RC):

- 1) size increase of the soft-tissue cyst in the bone structure is related to the prostaglandin synthesis by the cyst cells, which is responsible for bone resorption;
- 2) determinants of RC development initiation are bacterial exotoxins released by bacteria, activating the biochemical activity of EGFR;
- 3) theory of malnutrition states that the nutrition of epithelial bands proliferating in various directions becomes poorer and poorer;
- 4) in 85% of cases, the process of transition of the apical granuloma into the structures of cyst is a response to an infectious factor.

The correct answer is:

A. only 1.

B. 1,2,3.

C. 2,4.

D. 2,3,4.

E. none of the above

Question nr **25**

Which of the following **is not** considered as a cause of temporomandibular arthropathy?

A. trauma.

B. allergy.

C. inflammation.

D. neuro-muscular factor.

E. impaired physiological regeneration in elderly patients.

Question nr 26

The histological image of changes in the bone in the case of cherubism is identical to:

- A. bone dysplasia.
- B. intraosseous gigantocellular lesion.
- C. ossifying fibroma.
- D. odontogenic fibroma.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr 27

Wegener's granulomatosis is:

- A. benign damage to the bone, in which an infiltration of proliferating reticulohistiocytic elements is observed.
- B. medical condition in which cholesterol lipidosis in multiple histiocytes is observed.
- C. medical condition characterized by the development and growth of granulation tissue in the paranasal sinuses, nasal cavity, pharynx and upper respiratory tract. The granulation tissue occurs with inflammation of blood vessels.
- D. medical condition that is a result of parathormone hypersecretion or is related to the presence of parathyroid adenoma.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr 28

Indicate the true statements regarding antibiotic prophylaxis before surgical treatment:

- 1) it is unnecessary after infectious endocarditis;
- 2) it is recommended in patients with an artificial tricuspid valve;
- 3) 2 mg of amoxicillin per os are administered 30-60 minutes before the treatment;
- 4) prosthetic and orthodontic treatment do not require this prophylaxis;
- 5) in the case of an allergy to amoxicillin, ampicillin is administered.

The correct answer is:

- A. 2,3,4.
- B. 2,4.

C. 1,3,5.

D. 3,5.

E. 3,4.

Question nr 29

The indications for periapical surgery include:

- 1) unknown cause of endodontic treatment failure;
- 2) possibility of performing conventional root canal treatment;
- 3) procedural errors during the root canal treatment;
- 4) anatomical obstacles, such as calcification of the root canal;
- 5) transverse fracture of the root in the periapical area.

The correct answer is:

A. 3,4,5.

B. 1,3,4.

C. 1,2,3.

D. 2,5.

E. 1,4,5.

Question nr 30

Choose the correct sentences that identify a bacterial maxillary sinus infection:

- 1) forcing the tooth into the sinus does not have to cause its infection;
- 2) direct proximity of the incisors, premolars and molars can be a cause of spreading bacteria and their toxins from periapical lesions to the sinus' mucosa;
- 3) the most common bacteria are streptococci, staphylococci, *H. influenzae*, anaerobic bacteria;
- 4) oedema of the mucosa can cause the feeling of numbness of the upper teeth due to the pressure applied to the alveolar plexus;
- 5) X-ray examination does not show thickening of the sinus mucosa.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 3,4.

C. 1,5.

D. 1,3,4.

E. 1,2,4.

Question nr 31

Indicate the method for conservative treatment of the keratocystic odontogenic tumor:

- A. tumor enucleation followed by chemical curettage with the use of Carnoy's solution.
- B. tumor enucleation with cryodestruction.
- C. marsupialisation.
- D. two-phase treatment (decompression of the tumor and then complete enucleation).
- E. C and D are correct.

Question nr 32

Indicate **the false** statement concerning the management of a patient in the case of a grand mal seizure:

- A. remove all the instruments and dressings from the oral cavity.
- B. place the patient in the Trendelenburg position and protect them from an additional trauma.
- C. the tongue must be protected from biting by securing an elastic buffer between the arches, such as a bandage.
- D. anti-seizure medication should be administered, the drug of choice is diazepam, it should be administered iv, or if it is impossible - intramuscularly.
- E. further steps should include transporting the patient to the hospital, preferably to the neurological ward.

Question nr 33

Indicate the characteristic feature of monostotic fibrous dysplasia:

- A. it is most often diagnosed in the first decade of life.
- B. more often occurs in females.
- C. 3/4 of the cases concerns the maxilla.
- D. true answers are A and C.
- E. true answers are B and C.

Question nr 34

Which of the following is the most common indication for surgical extraction of lower third molars?

- A. caries of the second or third lower molar.
- B. complications of inflammation.
- C. follicular cysts.
- D. crowding of incisors.
- E. A, B are true.

Question nr 35

Indicate the true statements concerning Hoigne syndrome:

- 1) it is a complication of the intravenous administration of procaine penicillin;
- 2) it manifests with blood pressure elevation, bradycardia and hyperventilation that are followed by vomiting and marked pupil dilation;
- 3) symptoms subside spontaneously after 30 to 60 minutes or after steroid administration;
- 4) Hoigne symptom in medical history is a contraindication to penicillin administration.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 1,2,4.
- C. only 2.
- D. only 1.
- E. 1,2,3.

Question nr 36

Indications for surgical treatment in patients with tuberculosis include:

- 1) colliquative tuberculosis - the evacuation of cold abscesses;
- 2) chronic solitary type tuberculosis of lymph nodes - the removal of lymph nodes;
- 3) tuberculous osteomyelitis - the enucleation of limited lesions and the removal of sequestra.

The correct answer is:

- A. only 1.

B. 1,2.

C. 2,3.

D. all the above.

E. only 3.

Question nr 37

Which of the following lesions **is not** an indication for a radical treatment of maxilla and mandible bone loss:

- 1) unicystic intramural ameloblastoma;
- 2) keratocystic odontogenic tumour, orthokeratotic type;
- 3) desmoplastic ameloblastoma of the mandible;
- 4) unicystic ameloblastoma, luminal type, with the lamina dura perforation.

The correct answer is:

A. only 2.

B. 1,2.

C. 2,4.

D. 1,2,4.

E. 2,3,4.

Question nr 38

The second stage of bone loss according to Harris and coworkers' classification is characterized by:

- 1) advanced loss with sufficient amount of bone for implantation, but with a bad quality of bone;
- 2) advanced loss with insufficient amount of bone for implantation;
- 3) complex losses located in the anterior part of the maxilla with very high esthetic demands;
- 4) losses with optimum amount of buccal bone plate and surrounding soft tissue.

The correct answer is:

A. only 1.

B. only 2.

C. only 3.

D. only 4.

E. 1,2.

Question nr 39

Indicate the true statements concerning Sjögren's syndrome:

- 1) oedema of parotid glands occurs more often in the secondary syndrome;
- 2) female predilection is observed;
- 3) it occurs as a result of immunoregulation disorders, which in turn cause monocyte infiltration;
- 4) its symptoms are: xerophthalmia, xerostomia and conjunctive tissue inflammation;
- 5) serological examination reveals anti-plasmatic antibodies.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,4.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 2,4.

D. 2,4,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 40

The therapeutic indications for the removal of the impacted lower third molar include:

- 1) functional uselessness;
- 2) impacted third lower molar located in the line or near the line of the fracture;
- 3) recurring inflammations;
- 4) follicular cysts developing around the crown of the unerupted lower third molar;
- 5) caries in the third or second molar;
- 6) neuralgic pain.

The correct answer is:

A. all the above.

B. 1,2,5,6.

C. 2,4,6.

D. 3,4,5,6.

E. 1,5.

Question nr 41

Indicate the contraindication to the curettage of post-extraction alveolus:

- A. no periapical lesion visible on radiogram.
- B. acute purulent infection of the periodontal membrane.
- C. extraction of teeth with vital pulp.
- D. B and C are true.
- E. A, B and C are true.

Question nr **42**

A surgical wound related to the oral mucosa incision in compliance with aseptic handling is known as:

- A. clean.
- B. clean-contaminated.
- C. contaminated.
- D. dirty.
- E. infected.

Question nr **43**

Indicate **the false** statement concerning the radiographic image of an aneurysmal bone cyst:

- A. OPG shows ballooning bone expansion, without clearly indicated sclerotic margins.
- B. CT shows a lesion of partial cystic and reticular pattern, with visible bony septa.
- C. angiography shows multiple abnormal vascular branches.
- D. MRI demonstrates the structure of "soap bubble" and "honeycomb".
- E. in the case of scintigraphy the distinct feature is a strong detection of Tc-99m tracer.

Question nr **44**

The features of malignant neoplasm include:

- 1) no cellular atypia;
- 2) histologic immaturity with small deviations from the norm;

- 3) fast and infiltrating growth;
- 4) tendency for retrogressive changes (necrosis, ulceration);
- 5) no capsule.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3,5.
- B.** 2,3,4.
- C.** 2,3,5.
- D.** 3,4,5.
- E.** 2,3,4,5.

Question nr 45

Indicate the true statements concerning the Pertsch I method of surgical cyst treatment:

- 1) this method consists in marsupialization, and is the first part of the treatment (along with subsequent sampling of the material for histopathological examination);
- 2) the indication for 2 stage Pertsch treatment is a large diameter of the cyst;
- 3) the obturator maintains the opening in the bone, created during the first stage of the treatment;
- 4) indication for 2 stage cyst treatment are inter alia some odontogenic cysts in children (sparing germs of the causal tooth and adjacent teeth);
- 5) it is 1 stage surgery of cyst enucleation.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 1,2,3,4.
- C.** 1,3,4.
- D.** only 5.
- E.** 1,3.

Question nr 46

The complications which may occur after a prophylactic removal of an impacted lower third molar include:

- 1) dry socket;
- 2) injury of the inferior alveolar nerve;
- 3) injury of the lingual nerve.

The correct answer is:

- A. only 1.
- B. only 2.
- C. 1,2.
- D. 1,3.
- E. all the above.

Question nr 47

Extraoral incision “below the angle of the mandible” is performed in the following abscess:

- A. submandibular.
- B. submasseteric.
- C. subtemporal.
- D. A and B are correct.
- E. A and C are correct.

Question nr 48

In most cases its course is asymptomatic. It is located only in the fundus of the maxillary sinus. The radiological image of this lesion is often described as the *setting sun symptom*. The above description is related to:

- A. mucocele of the maxillary sinus.
- B. retention cyst of the maxillary sinus.
- C. pseudocyst of the maxillary sinus.
- D. post-operative cyst of the maxillary sinus.
- E. radicular cyst of the maxillary molars.

Question nr 49

Which of the following symptoms may be expected during acute osteitis of the mandible?

- 1) pronounced idiopathic and provoked tenderness of the teeth located in front of the focus in the arch;

- 2) presence of sequestra in the radiological image;
- 3) the Shilling test shifted to the right;
- 4) decrease in the CRP level.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3.
- B.** 2,4.
- C.** only 1.
- D.** only 3.
- E.** 1,2.

Question nr 50

Choose the sentence that correctly describes Scheff's handle of the extraction forceps:

- A.** hold from the top, the hand in the supination position, the thumb and index finger grab one handle, the third finger is pressed between the handles, the fourth and fifth on the inside of the other handle.
- B.** hold from below, the hand in the supination position, the index finger and the third grasp one handle, the fourth and fifth grasp the other handle and the thumb penetrates between the handles and opens them.
- C.** hold from the top, the hand in the pronation position, one handle is grasped by the thumb and index finger, the third finger presses between the handles, the fourth and fifth from the outside of the other handle.
- D.** hold from below, the hand in the supination position, the index finger and the third one grasp one handle, the thumb grasps the other handle, and the thumb's pad is located between the handles near the hinge, the fourth and fifth penetrate between handles opening them.
- E.** hold from the bottom, the hand in the supination position, one of the handles is grasped with the thumb and index finger, the third finger presses between the handles, the fourth and fifth from the outside of the other handle.

Question nr 51

The methods of oro-antral communication closure include:

- 1) Skaloud's surgery;
- 2) Wassmund-Borusiewicz technique;
- 3) Lautenschlaeger's surgery;
- 4) Dominic's surgery;

5) Zange technique.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,5.

B. 2,5.

C. 1,3,4.

D. 2,3,5.

E. 2,4,5.

Question nr 52

Indicate **the false** statement concerning fibro-odontoma:

A. clinical course of fibro-odontoma is almost identical to the ameloblastic fibroma.

B. treatment of choice is an enucleation of the tumor with a subsequent excavation of the surrounding bone.

C. histogenesis, radiological image and tendency for relapse of fibro-odontoma are similar to those of ameloblastic fibroma.

D. the most common location of fibro-odontoma is the lateral part of the mandible.

E. the tumor is often accompanied by an impacted tooth, which might be responsible for false diagnosis of follicular cyst.

Question nr 53

The measurement of trismus can be performed by measuring the opening of the mouth in the midline between the lower and upper incisors using fingers. Indicate the true statement concerning the trismus degree:

A. first stage of trismus is the inability to insert 3 fingers by the dentist between the upper and lower incisors.

B. first stage of trismus is the inability to insert 1 finger by the dentist between the upper and lower incisors.

C. second stage of trismus is the inability to insert 2 fingers by the dentist between the upper and lower incisors.

D. third stage of trismus is the inability to insert 3 fingers by the dentist between the upper and lower incisors.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **54**

Horner syndrome is a complication which may occur after:

- A. inferior alveolar nerve block (mandibular foramen).
- B. incisive canal nerve block.
- C. infraorbital nerve block.
- D. maxillary tuberosity nerve block (posterior superior alveolar n. b.).
- E. greater palatine nerve block.

Question nr **55**

The gold standard regarding bone and bone replacement materials is:

- A. autogenic graft.
- B. xenogenic graft.
- C. allogeneic graft.
- D. alloplastic graft.
- E. there is no such material.

Question nr **56**

Indicate the true statements concerning nasopharyngeal cyst:

- 1) it shows male predilection;
- 2) CT is the visualization method of choice;
- 3) it is a developmental cyst;
- 4) the result of aspiration biopsy is characteristic and crucial for diagnosis;
- 5) alternative method of treatment is the marsupialization by the transnasal access.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 2,3,4.
- C. 2,3,5.
- D. 1,2,3,5.

E. 2,3,4,5.

Question nr 57

What is the cause of submental abscess?

- 1) inflammation of the lower incisors' area;
- 2) inflammation of the lingual lymph nodes;
- 3) inflammation from the sublingual space;
- 4) inflammation of the lower canines' area;
- 5) inflammation from the submandibular space;
- 6) inflammation of the submandibular lymph nodes;
- 7) inflammation of the submental lymph nodes.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3,4.

B. 1,2,4,5.

C. 1,3,4,6.

D. 1,3,6,7.

E. 1,4,6,7.

Question nr 58

Cherubism is a symmetrical, usually bilateral, distension involving the bones of the face, causing the characteristic prominence. Indicate the correct descriptions of the severity of changes according to Marck and Kudryk scale:

- 1) grade 1 - bilateral involvement of rami of the mandible;
- 2) grade 2 - bilateral involvement of rami of the mandible and one of the maxillary tuberosities;
- 3) grade 3 - massive involvement of the entire maxilla and mandible except for the coronoid processes;
- 4) grade 3 - massive involvement of the entire maxilla and mandible;
- 5) grade 4 - as in grade 3 plus the involvement of the orbits with ocular disturbances.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3,5.

B. 1,5.

C. 2,4,5.

D. 2,3,4.

E. 1,3.

Question nr 59

The symptoms of acute maxilla inflammation **do not** include:

- A. acute pain of the inflamed bone.
- B. intensive reaction of the surrounding lymph nodes.
- C. segmental instability of the teeth.
- D. Vincent's symptom.
- E. presence of purulent gingival fistulas.

Question nr 60

Indicate the method of treatment of eruption cyst:

- A. marsupialization.
- B. enucleation of the cyst.
- C. two stage treatment - marsupialisation and subsequent cystectomy.
- D. decompression and drainage.
- E. this cyst does not require treatment, as it subsides by itself.

Question nr 61

Trauner's procedure:

- A. is used in the treatment of an intraosseous abscess in a multirooted tooth.
- B. consists in trepanation of the single rooted tooth pulp chamber.
- C. consists in lowering the attachments of the mouth floor in order to sustain the denture.
- D. is also called the decortication procedure.
- E. true answers are A and D.

Question nr 62

Indicate the true statements concerning lip cancer:

- 1) treatment consists in freezing the lesion if it is less than 2 cm, or in lip excision, if the lesion involves more than a half of the lip and the stage is T1;
- 2) treatment consists in the V excision with a reconstruction or brachytherapy if the lesion does not infiltrate and is < 0,5 cm in size and the stage is T1;
- 3) location of the cancer in the angle of the mouth, just as infiltration of the angle of the mandible, is a contraindication to brachytherapy and/or teletherapy,
- 4) metastases of lip cancer occur in 10% of patients, and that is why elective lymph node resection is not performed;
- 5) lip cancer is usually a squamous cell carcinoma of medium (G2) or low (G3) differentiation grade.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 2,4.
- C.** 2,4,5.
- D.** 3,4.
- E.** 1,4,5.

Question nr 63

Which of the following clinical pictures may be diagnosed as Gorlin-Goltz syndrome?

- 1) a 19-year-old woman with a focal skin lesion of basal cell carcinoma, the average degree of hypertelorism, ovary fibroma;
- 2) a 23-year-old man, whose sister was diagnosed with Gorlin-Goltz syndrome - medulloblastoma, Sprengel's deformity;
- 3) a 50-year-old woman presenting with three depressions on the plantar surface of the left foot, calcification of one of the laminae of the cerebral falx, syndactylia;
- 4) a 12-year-old boy with fused ribs, histologically confirmed presence of two keratinizing cystic tumors of the jaws, cephalomegaly;
- 5) a 32-year-old woman with fibromas of the ovary, accentuation of the frontal bone, cheiloschisis.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 2,5.
- B.** 3,5.
- C.** 1,4.
- D.** 2,4.
- E.** 1,2.

Question nr 64

Indicate **the false** statement concerning penicillin antibiotics:

- A. common feature of all antibiotics of this group is a β -lactam ring fused to thiazolidine, thus creating the so-called penam.
- B. natural penicillins are produced biosynthetically.
- C. benzylpenicillin is administered enterally and parenterally.
- D. procaine penicillin is a combination of benzylpenicillin and procaine.
- E. all aminopenicillins, including amoxicillin, are beta-lactamase sensitive.

Question nr 65

The indication for chemical curettage, after histopathological examination and enucleation of the lesion, is:

- A. parakeratotic KCOT with buccal lamina perforation.
- B. ortokeratotic KCOT with intact the lamina dura.
- C. desmoplastic unicystic ameloblastoma with intact the lamina dura, located in the mandible.
- D. multicystic ameloblastoma of a small size, located in the mandible, without lamina dura perforation.
- E. B, C and D are correct.

Question nr 66

According to the 1997 guidelines by the American Heart Association in patients with the high risk of infective endocarditis, antibiotic prophylaxis **is not** obligatory before:

- A. tooth extraction.
- B. root planing.
- C. intraligamentary anesthesia.
- D. apicoectomy.
- E. nerve block.

Question nr 67

Indications for general antibiotic treatment are:

- 1) actinomycosis;
- 2) tuberculosis;
- 3) abscess of canine fossa;
- 4) chronic, limited osteomyelitis;
- 5) palatal abscess;
- 6) cancrum oris;
- 7) thrombophlebitis.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,7.
- B. 1,3,5,7.
- C. 1,3,6,7.
- D. 1,3,5,6,7.
- E. 1,3,4,5,6,7.

Question nr 68

Paralysis of the facial nerve (VII) **does not** occur in:

- A. Moebius syndrome.
- B. Guillain-Barre syndrome.
- C. Melkersson-Rozenthal syndrome.
- D. Arnold-Chiari malformation.
- E. facial paralysis occurs in all the above mentioned conditions.

Question nr 69

Selective embolization is one of the methods of haemangioma treatment. Choose the true statement characterizing this method:

- A. it consists in an intra-tumour application of steroid hormones, as a result of which the tumour undergoes involution - probably because of their antianabolic effect on the tumour and afferent vessels.
- B. it consists in injecting the haemangioma with agents causing sclerosis of the tumour.

C. it is classified as a destructive method.

D. it should not be used as an independent method, but it should come before the excision of haemangioma, in order to decrease blood loss during the surgery.

E. true answers are B and D.

Question nr 70

Diplopia is an important pathologic symptom in the course of:

A. zygomaticomaxillary complex fracture.

B. orbital blowout fracture.

C. superior orbital fissure syndrome.

D. A and B are true.

E. A, B and C are true.

Question nr 71

Indicate the true sentences concerning Hoigne's syndrome:

1) it manifests in hypotension and bradycardia due to the microclots in cerebral and pulmonary vessels;

2) it appears after intravenous administration of procaine penicillin;

3) previous occurrence of this syndrome is a contraindication to repeat administration of procaine penicillin;

4) the symptoms usually disappear spontaneously within 15 to 20 minutes.

The correct answer is:

A. only 2.

B. 1,2.

C. 1,3.

D. 2,3.

E. 2,4.

Question nr 72

The cause of postextractional bleeding might be:

1) diabetes;

2) cirrhosis;

3) anticoagulants from the gatan group;

4) thrombocytopenia;

5) Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 1,2,5.

C. 1,4,5.

D. 1,2,4,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 73

Antibiotic therapy in the treatment of osteoradionecrosis is used in:

A. aseptic necrosis.

B. coexistence of inflammatory reaction.

C. septic necrosis without inflammatory reaction.

D. septic and aseptic necrosis.

E. aseptic necrosis with inflammatory reaction.

Question nr 74

Prior to extracting decayed teeth 84 and 85 in a 6-year-old child weighing 20 kg, suffering from hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, one should first administer:

A. 1 g of amoxycyline.

B. 2 g of amoxycyline.

C. 600 mg of clindamycin.

D. 500 mg of azithromycin.

E. such a patient does not require antibiotic therapy.

Question nr 75

Indicate the correct statement concerning the extraoral technique of the inferior alveolar nerve block:

- 1) point of needle insertion is behind the posterior rim of the mandibular ramus, in the middle of its height;
- 2) needle should be inserted up to 4 cm;
- 3) direction of the needle advancement is the line connecting the angle of the mouth with the point of insertion;
- 4) nerve block is acquired by advancing the insertion by 1 cm;
- 5) additionally the posterior superior alveolar nerve block is achieved.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3,4.
- B.** 3,4,5.
- C.** 1,2,4.
- D.** 1,2,3.
- E.** 2,4,5.

Question nr 76

An absolute contraindication to tooth extraction is:

- A.** lip herpes.
- B.** tooth located in the mass of a malignant tumour.
- C.** ulcerative gingivitis.
- D.** arterial hypertension.
- E.** none of the above.

Question nr 77

The possible causes of lymphadenopathy include:

- 1) bacterial, viral, protozoan and fungal infections;
- 2) autoimmune, allergic, metabolic and storage diseases;
- 3) lymphoma, leukemia, histiocytosis and tumor metastasis;
- 4) endocrinopathies, sarcoidosis, reactive inflammation of lymph nodes and Kawasaki disease;
- 5) skin reactions, serum sickness, drug-induced adverse reactions;
- 6) excessive exercise, calcification or post-infection hyalinosis.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3.

B. 1,3,5.

C. 1,2,5,6.

D. 1,2,3,4,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 78

The mental nerve block allows performing a painless procedure in the area of:

A. lower lip.

B. lower incisors.

C. lower premolars.

D. A and B are correct.

E. A, B and C are correct.

Question nr 79

Artery vessel damage can occur as a complication of:

1) tuberosity nerve block;

2) Weissbrem injection for the inferior alveolar nerve block;

3) Meissner injection for the inferior alveolar nerve block;

4) intranasal nasopalatine nerve block technique.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 1,3.

C. 2,3.

D. 2,3,4.

E. only 3.

Question nr 80

Indicate **the false** statement concerning the straight forceps of the Tomes-Berten set:

A. they are used for extracting upper incisors and canines.

B. axes of beaks, hinge and handles form a straight line.

C. there are separate sizes for permanent and deciduous teeth.

D. they may be used for extracting lower incisors.

E. beaks have grooves on the internal side.

Question nr 81

During an epileptic seizure in the dental office, the main form of treatment is diazepam. In the case of an adult patient, it should be applied intramuscularly or intravenously at a dose of:

A. 0.1 - 0.5 mg.

B. 1 - 2 mg.

C. 3 - 5 mg.

D. 7 - 8 mg.

E. 10 - 20 mg.

Question nr 82

In the course of a difficult lower third molar eruption, the following complications may occur:

1) trismus;

2) pterygomandibular space abscess;

3) ostitis;

4) submandibular lymphadenitis;

5) parapharyngeal space abscess.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,5.

B. 2,3.

C. 1,2,3.

D. 1,4,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 83

Deferred implantation is performed:

- A. up to the 8th day after the extraction.
- B. up to 2 weeks after the extraction.
- C. 2 to 4 weeks after the extraction.
- D. 2 to 12 weeks after the extraction.
- E. 12 to 28 weeks after the extraction.

Question nr 84

The indications for the removal of clinically and radiologically symptomless third molars after assessing the post-operational risk, include:

- 1) preventive removal (for example, insufficient availability of medical care, functional uselessness, and so on);
- 2) resorption of adjacent teeth;
- 3) general anesthesia performed due to other reasons, in other words to avoid consecutive anesthesia;
- 4) teeth in the fissure of a fracture, which impedes the treatment;
- 5) scheduling prosthesis which in the future may lead to secondary eruption caused by a further atrophy of the alveolar process or by excessive load with movable prosthetic restoration;
- 6) tooth meant for transplantation;
- 7) easing the orthodontic movement of the teeth or orthodontic retention;
- 8) first recognizable symptoms of secondary teeth overcrowding regarding the lower incisors, when there is no longer the possibility of the third molar eruption or its correct positioning due to the lack of space or translocation;
- 9) developmental lesions of the tooth.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3,5,7,9.
- B. 2,4,6,8,9.
- C. 1,2,5,7,9.
- D. 2,4,6,7,9.
- E. 1,2,4,6,8.

Question nr 85

The complications after intraligamentary anesthesia may include:

- 1) tooth pain on biting;
- 2) swaying of the tooth;

- 3) pulpitis;
- 4) loss of the tooth;
- 5) periodontal abscess.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3.
- B.** 1,2,4.
- C.** 1,2,3.
- D.** 2,4,5.
- E.** 1,2,3,4.

Question nr 86

Transient or permanent paresthesia may be a complication of a nerve block. It is observed most frequently after anaesthesia performed with:

- A.** articaine.
- B.** lidocaine.
- C.** bupivacaine.
- D.** mepivacaine.
- E.** procaine.

Question nr 87

The ability of the material to autonomously generate bone tissue is called:

- A.** osteoconduction.
- B.** osteoinduction.
- C.** osteostimulation.
- D.** osteoproliferation.
- E.** osteoallogenesis.

Question nr 88

In order to extract the mesial root of tooth 37 fractured below the bone edge, one can use:

- A. mesial Winter elevator.
- B. distal Schlemmer elevator.
- C. forceps for extracting lower roots.
- D. Meissner forceps.
- E. Berten elevator.

Question nr 89

Indicate features characteristic of odontogenic myxoma:

- 1) ability to infiltrate the cranial base, when localized in the maxilla;
- 2) no connective tissue capsule, which handicaps surgical treatment;
- 3) capability of periodontopathy imitation;
- 4) frequent occurrence in adolescents;
- 5) involution of the tumour when administering pharmacological treatment (calcitonin, interferon alpha-2).

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,4,5.
- B. 1,2,3.
- C. 2,3,5.
- D. 3,5.
- E. 1,2,4.

Question nr 90

Choose the correct sentences describing the Partsch incision:

- 1) it is a semicircular incision, with its protuberance directed towards the vestibular fornix;
- 2) it assures the correct blood supply and wound regeneration;
- 3) it can shallow the vestibule;
- 4) it is used in the procedure of cystotomy performed along with apex resection;
- 5) it can be used for the extraction of retained teeth.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 2,4.

C. 2,5.

D. 2,3,4.

E. 1,2,3,5.

Question nr **91**

Which of the following is a benign tumor of salivary glands?

A. Stewart's tumor.

B. Kuttner's tumor.

C. Stafne defect.

D. brown tumor.

E. none of the above.

Question nr **92**

The group of tumors that might contain odontogenic epithelium and ectomesenchyme and can develop hard tissue structures, includes:

- 1) odontogenic tumor with shadow-cells;
- 2) cystic variant of the calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor;
- 3) extra-osseous variant of the calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor;
- 4) odontoameloblastoma;
- 5) calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,4,5.

B. 1,2,3,4.

C. 2,4.

D. 2,3,5.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **93**

The augmentation materials of an average rate of resorption include:

A. solid hydroxyapatites.

B. porous hydroxyapatites.

C. bioactive glass.

D. autogenous materials.

E. all of the above.

Question nr 94

Dental procedures of intermediate bleeding risk include:

1) infiltration anesthesia;

2) nerve block;

3) uncomplicated extraction of a single tooth;

4) implant implantation;

5) subgingival scaling.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3.

B. 1,3,5.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 2,3,5.

E. 2,3,4,5.

Question nr 95

The correct management in the case of an anterior mandibular luxation is:

A. repositioning and immobilization of the mandible without anaesthesia.

B. repositioning of the mandible after blocking the masseteric nerve, and subsequent immobilization.

C. repositioning the mandible in general anaesthesia and its subsequent immobilization.

D. true answers are A and B.

E. true answers are A, B and C.

Question nr 96

Chipped mug symptom (patient feels as if they were drinking from a chipped mug while in fact the mug is normal) may occur in the case of:

- 1) nerve block applying Jarzab method;
- 2) nerve block applying Bercher method;
- 3) acute inflammation of the mandible;
- 4) extra osseous/peripheral ameloblastoma of the mandible;
- 5) ameloblastic carcinoma.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 1,2,5.
- C.** 1,3,5.
- D.** 3,4,5.
- E.** 1,3,4,5.

Question nr 97

Indicate the true statements concerning dental treatment in pregnant women:

- 1) conservative treatment can be performed right away;
- 2) during local anesthesia it is necessary to aspirate every time;
- 3) surgical procedures should be performed with great care and only if really necessary;
- 4) best stage for performing extraction is the second trimester;
- 5) best stage for performing extraction is the third trimester.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4.
- B.** 1,2,5.
- C.** 2,3,4.
- D.** 2,3,5.
- E.** 1,2,3,4.

Question nr 98

Indicate the true statements concerning the keratocystic odontogenic tumour (KCOT):

- 1) KCOT derives from the dental-forming epithelium, and its source could be remnants of the dental lamina and the cells of basal layers of the epithelial mucosa;
- 2) most often KCOTs are located in the mandible (according to various sources 65-83% of cases); half of them in the region of the angle;
- 3) KCOT located in the maxilla penetrates very slowly the maxillary sinus;
- 4) there are two basic types of KCOT developing intraosseously: parakeratotic and ortokeratotic;

5) in the beginning KCOT radiologically takes the form of a small, oval or circular multilocular intraosseous clearing, which is poorly demarcated and has no distinct osteosclerotic sheath.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 2,5.

D. 3,5.

E. 1,2,4.

Question nr **99**

In the assessment of maxillary sinus conditions before the closure of the oral-sinus connection after tooth extraction, one has to consider:

A. medical history concerning recent illnesses.

B. irrigation of the sinus with potassium permanganate.

C. radiological examination.

D. true answers are B and C.

E. true answers are A, B and C.

Question nr **100**

Which of the following local anesthetics shows the best bone penetration?

A. lidocaine.

B. articaine.

C. bupivacaine.

D. mepivacaine.

E. prilocaine.

Question nr **101**

The most frequent indication for the extraction of third molars is:

- A. difficult dentition.
- B. carious destruction.
- C. orthodontic indication.
- D. planned orthognatic surgery.
- E. resorption of adjacent teeth.

Question nr **102**

The most common cause of anaphylactic shock in the dental office is the use of local anaesthetic. The characteristic triad of symptoms heralding anaphylactic shock is:

- A. significant increase in blood pressure, seizures, inspiratory stridor.
- B. significant increase in blood pressure, seizures, expiratory stridor.
- C. significant decrease in blood pressure, generalized urticaria, stridor.
- D. significant decrease in blood pressure, seizures, inspiratory stridor.
- E. significant decrease in blood pressure, seizures, expiratory stridor.

Question nr **103**

Indications for bone resection **do not** include:

- A. multicystic ameloblastoma of the mandible without lamina dura perforation.
- B. adenomatoid odontogenic tumour.
- C. recurrent aneurysmal cyst.
- D. desmoplastic ameloblastoma of the mandible.
- E. intramural unilocular ameloblastoma of the mandible with lamina dura intact.

Question nr **104**

In a patient who has reported for a tooth extraction the following occurs application of local anaesthesia (2% lidocaine): anxiety, tingling sensation, tremor, muscle spasms and syncope. The cause of such a condition is:

- A. anaphylactic shock.
- B. relative overdose of the local anesthetic.

C. tachycardia.

D. absolute overdose of the local anesthetic.

E. hysterical reaction.

Question nr **105**

Which of the following incisions can be used for performing a resection of the root apex?

- 1) Partsch's incision;
- 2) Pichler's arch incision;
- 3) Beauvis' incision;
- 4) vertical incision;
- 5) envelope incision.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 1,2,3.

C. 1,2,4.

D. 1,2,3,4.

E. 1,2,3,5.

Question nr **106**

The surgery performed in the case of impacted teeth is:

- 1) bone contouring;
- 2) plastic surgery according to Dominic;
- 3) excision of the operculum;
- 4) tooth autotransplantation;
- 5) Lautenschlaeger surgery.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,2,5.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 2,3,5.

E. 2,3,4,5.

Question nr **107**

Indicate which of the following are classified as diseases with average risk of bacterial endocarditis:

- 1) acquired heart defects;
- 2) condition after coronary artery bypass grafting;
- 3) implantation of artificial heart valves;
- 4) hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;
- 5) ostium secundum atrial septal defect;
- 6) surgically created Blalock-Taussig shunt;
- 7) mitral valve prolapse without regurgitation;
- 8) medical history of bacterial endocarditis.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3,8.

B. 2,5,7.

C. 1,4.

D. 3,6,8.

E. 3,6,7,8.

Question nr **108**

Which of the following circumstances **does not** justify leaving a fractured apex of the root?

A. small size of the left fragment, no more than 4 to 5 mm.

B. shallow location of the root, which allows for easy extraction in the case of complications.

C. noninfectious tooth and no periapical changes on the radiological image.

D. surgical extraction of the apex may cause damage to anatomical structures, mainly the inferior alveolar nerve.

E. extraction attempt may cause the fragment to displace into tissues or the maxillary sinus.

Question nr **109**

The anesthetic that can be used only in superficial anesthesia is:

- A. procaine.
- B. ropivacaine.
- C. prilocaine.
- D. tetracaine.
- E. benzocaine.

Question nr **110**

Temporary disorders observed after surgical treatment of the glossopharyngeal nerve neuralgia include:

- 1) arrhythmia;
- 2) hearing impairment;
- 3) ataxia;
- 4) nystagmus;
- 5) dysphagia.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 1,5.
- C. 1,3,4.
- D. 2,3,4.
- E. 1,3,4,5.

Question nr **111**

Indicate the true statement describing Rogue-Denker operation:

- A. it is performed in the case of small lesions of the maxillary sinus instead of Caldwell-Luc procedure.
- B. it consists in removing the anterior and medial maxillary sinus wall along with the bony rim of the piriform aperture.
- C. it is used in the case of a maxillary sinus mucocele.
- D. it is a functional endoscopic surgery.
- E. it is a maxillary sinus puncture.

Question nr **112**

The complications in the course of acute bacterial osteomyelitis include:

- 1) systemic infection;
- 2) focal infection;
- 3) metastatic abscesses;
- 4) thrombophlebitis of the face and cavernous sinus thrombosis;
- 5) abscesses and phlegmons of soft tissues.

The correct answer is:

- A. all the above.
- B. 1,2,4.
- C. 2,3,5.
- D. 1,3,4,5.
- E. 1,3,5.

Question nr **113**

Indicate the true statements regarding tooth removal:

- 1) surgical division of the periodontal ligament (syndesmotomy) is performed using the Bein straight elevator, periapical curette or dental pliers;
- 2) beaks of the forceps should firmly grasp the edges of alveolar bone, excluding the situation where there is an unilateral cavity of gingival third, which may cause a crown fracture. In such case there is a need for an elevator or surgical removal of the tooth;
- 3) oscillating movement, which is applied in buccocclusal direction, is used for extracting upper premolars;
- 4) when removing the roots of teeth which transection resembles a circle (such as lower incisors, upper mesial incisor) it is sensible to use rotational or half-rotational motion.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 1,3.
- C. 1,4.
- D. 2,3.
- E. 2,4.

Question nr **114**

Local **contraindications** to teeth removal include:

- 1) haemorrhagic disease or diathesis;
- 2) acute infectious diseases;
- 3) ulcerous inflammation of the oral mucosa;
- 4) uncontrolled diabetes;
- 5) teeth in irradiated tissues;
- 6) stage II trismus.

The correct answer is:

- A. all the above.
- B. 2,3,6.
- C. 3,5,6.
- D. 4,6.
- E. 3,5.

Question nr 115

Indicate the true statement concerning fibrous dysplasia (FD):

- A. FD is a disorder in which abnormal compact fibrous tissue with elements of chondral structures, ossifications and calcifications replaces normal cancellous bone.
- B. most frequent FD variant is monostic.
- C. coexistence of FD and soft tissue myxomas is called Mazabraud syndrome.
- D. course of FD can be complicated by odontogenic inflammation, which can take the form of bone inflammation.
- E. all the above.

Question nr 116

The characteristics of benign ameloblastoma that can suggest the risk of its malignant transformation **do not** include:

- A. expansive clinical advancement of the primary tumour.
- B. significant length of the disease.
- C. repeat surgery to totally remove tumour remnants.
- D. unilocular or extra-osseous ameloblastoma.

E. multiple (in terms of time or localization) recurrences.

Question nr 117

Which of the following radiological images **does not** resemble an odontogenic myxoma?

A. "frosted glass".

B. "snowstorm".

C. "tightrope".

D. "soap bubble".

E. "honeycomb".

Question nr 118

Indicate the correct sentences concerning the intra oral infraorbital nerve block:

- 1) place the index finger of the left hand on the inferior bony margin of the orbit in the line of the pupil, when the patient is asked to look straight forward;
- 2) before the insertion of the needle, disinfection of the mucosa is a must, regardless of the patient's oral hygiene;
- 3) needle is inserted in the fornix of the vestibule, around 0.5 cm from the gingival margin, just above the lateral incisor;
- 4) needle is advanced backwards, upwards and outwards, maintaining the contact with the bone;
- 5) there is no need for aspiration before depositing the anesthetic;
- 6) during the administration of anesthetic we ask the patient not to close his/her eyes.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,4.

B. 1,2,3,4.

C. 1,2,4,5.

D. 1,3,4,6.

E. 1,3,4,5,6.

Question nr 119

Indicate anatomical structures that pass through the parotid gland:

- 1) internal carotid artery;
- 2) internal jugular vein;

- 3) external jugular vein;
- 4) retromandibular nerve;
- 5) facial nerve.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4,5.
- B.** 1,2,5.
- C.** 2,3,4,5.
- D.** 3,4,5.
- E.** only 5.

Question nr 120

Terminal branches of which nerves need to be anesthetised in order to perform painless extraction of the upper second molar?

- A.** buccal nerve, greater palatine nerve and alveolar superior posterior branches.
- B.** alveolar superior posterior branches, incisive nerve.
- C.** alveolar superior posterior branches, minor palatine nerve.
- D.** greater palatine nerve, alveolar superior posterior branches.
- E.** greater palatine nerve, alveolar superior middle branches.

Question nr 121

Extraction movements depend on:

- 1) surgeon's experience;
- 2) number of roots of an extracted tooth;
- 3) shape of roots of an extracted tooth;
- 4) presence of adjacent teeth;
- 5) thickness of the buccal and lingual bone plate.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 2,3,4.
- B.** 2,3,5.
- C.** 3,5.
- D.** 1,2,3,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 122

Indicate **the false** statement concerning the pharmacotherapy of stomatognathic system diseases:

- A. simultaneous administration of two NSAIDs is a common practice and leads to the synergistic effect and desired therapeutic result.
- B. administering two drugs, which action is aimed against anaerobic bacteria, such as a combination of clindamycin and metronidazole is considered a mistake.
- C. lowering the dosage or cessation of antibiotic treatment after the improvement of a clinical condition leads to the selection of resistant strains.
- D. combining a bactericidal drug with a bacteriostatic one is considered a mistake.
- E. administration of too low a dose of an antibiotic causes inability to obtain the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC).

Question nr 123

Indicate **the false** statement concerning dental procedures in patients receiving oral anticoagulants (OACs):

- A. in patients subjected to invasive dental procedures of a small or medium bleeding risk, there is no need for stopping OACs therapy; the treatment can be performed with INR between 2.0 - 3.5, with its evaluation done on the day of the scheduled procedure or the day before.
- B. in patients qualified for massive invasive surgical procedures of a major bleeding risk which also pose a medium or high risk of thromboembolic events, the bridge therapy should be implemented.
- C. in patients qualified for massive invasive surgical procedures of major bleeding risk, OACs therapy can be discontinued if the patient belongs to the group of the low risk of thromboembolic events, in coordination with the treating physician: acenocoumarol should be discontinued for 5 days, and warfarin for 1 to 2 days before the planned surgery to decrease INR to less than 1,5.
- D. in the case of massive oral cavity sanitation in patients with a high bleeding risk, but belonging to the group of the low risk of thromboembolic events, the maximum safe OACs withdrawal period is 7 days.
- E. in the case of the necessity of a very fast anticoagulative drug action reversal, the

transfusion of fresh frozen plasma is used.

Question nr **124**

Which sentences on pterygopalatine space abscesses are true?

- 1) exophthalmos never shows as its manifestation;
- 2) the abscess can originate in the pterygomandibular space;
- 3) hematoma suppuration after an injury on injection to the pterygoid venal plexus can be their causative factor;
- 4) the abscess should never be incised externally;
- 5) may spread by continuity to the parapharyngeal space.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 3,5.
- B.** 2,3,5.
- C.** 1,4.
- D.** 2,4.
- E.** 2,3.

Question nr **125**

In the course of which systemic disease does the enlargement of regional occipital and parotid lymph nodes occur?

- A.** AIDS.
- B.** rubella.
- C.** infectious mononucleosis.
- D.** odontogenic abscess.
- E.** uncomplicated parotid sialolithiasis.

Question nr **126**

According to the presently binding histological classification of the odontogenic tumors by WHO, complex odontoma ranks among:

- 1) odontogenic benign tumors;
- 2) benign lesions connected to the bone;
- 3) odontogenic tumors containing the odontogenic epithelium with a mature fibrous tissue without ectomesenchyme;
- 4) odontogenic tumors containing odontogenic epithelium and odontogenic

ectomesenchyme, which can create hard tissue structures;

5) odontogenic tumors containing mesenchyme and/or odontogenic ectomesenchyme, which can contain odontogenic epithelium.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,4.

B. 1,5.

C. 2,3.

D. 2,4.

E. 2,5.

Question nr 127

The intracranial complications of chronic sinusitis include:

1) subperiosteal abscess;

2) cavernous sinus thrombosis;

3) brain abscess;

4) subdural empyema;

5) cerebral venous sinus thrombosis.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3,4.

B. 1,2,3,5.

C. 1,2,4,5.

D. 2,3,4,5.

E. 2,3,4.

Question nr 128

The most common type of fibrous dysplasia is the form of:

A. monoostic fibrous dysplasia.

B. polyostic fibrous dysplasia.

C. cranio-facial fibrous dysplasia.

D. cranial fibrous dysplasia.

E. none of the above.

Question nr 129

During an endodontic treatment, the patient experienced mandible dislocation, reposition of which was ineffective. The procedure should be retried after performing the anesthesia of:

A. buccal nerve.

B. inferior alveolar nerve.

C. masticatory nerve.

D. lingual nerve.

E. posterior superior alveolar nerves.

Question nr 130

Indicate the true statements concerning phlegmon:

- 1) it is an acute, diffuse, purulent inflammation;
- 2) its borders are clearly palpable;
- 3) purulent exudate after abscess incision is a characteristic feature;
- 4) it involves more than one fascial space;
- 5) general condition of the patient is severe and hospitalization is required.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,4,5.

B. 1,4,5.

C. 1,2,4,5.

D. 1,3,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 131

Indicate true statements concerning sanitation of the oral cavity:

- 1) sanitation of the oral cavity is a complex of treatment-and-prophylactic measures aimed at removing calculus, fractured teeth and filling carious cavities;
- 2) radical removal of all odontogenic inflammatory foci in patients with, or suspected of, focal diseases; it is known as absolute sanitation;
- 3) primary inflammatory focus is defined as a pathological inflammatory lesion, usually acute, which constitutes a source of bacterial, toxic, allergic or nervous influence,

causing focal symptoms and sustaining pathological changes in distant organs;

4) primary focal infections are periapical, such as radicular cysts or periapical granuloma;

5) antibiotic prophylaxis is essential for performing absolute sanitation.

The correct answer is:

A. all the above.

B. 1,2,3,5.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 1,2,5.

E. 3,4,5.

Question nr 132

The risk of neoplastic transformation in the course of leukoplakia is assessed based on:

A. stage of epithelium's dysplasia, assessed microscopically.

B. extent of the lesion.

C. presence of inflammation.

D. patient's age.

E. none of the above.

Question nr 133

According to the FDA, pharmaceuticals used in pregnant women are divided into 5 categories which correspond to their teratogenic risk to the fetus. Lidocaine is categorized as:

A. A.

B. B.

C. C.

D. D.

E. E.

Question nr 134

The group of odontogenic carcinomas includes:

- 1) peripheral ameloblastoma;
- 2) ameloblastic fibroma;
- 3) malignant ameloblastoma;
- 4) cementoblastoma;
- 5) peripheral secondary ameloblastic carcinoma.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,5.
- B. 2,5.
- C. 4,5.
- D. 3,5.
- E. 2,3.

Question nr **135**

The early local complications of local anesthesia **do not** include:

- A. pain and oedema.
- B. anemisation of the facial skin.
- C. nerve injury.
- D. paresthesia of the facial nerve.
- E. insufficient anesthetic effect.

Question nr **136**

Peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve **is not** observed in the course of:

- A. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome.
- B. diabetes.
- C. sarcoidosis.
- D. active herpes virus infection.
- E. Sjörgeren syndrome.

Question nr **137**

The peripheral damage of the facial nerve can be manifested as:

- 1) Owinski sign;
- 2) Vincent sign;
- 3) auricular hyperesthesia;
- 4) lacrimation;
- 5) hypoesthesia of the buccal skin.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 3,4.
- B.** 1,5.
- C.** 2,5.
- D.** 1,2.
- E.** none of above.

Question nr 138

Indicate **the false** statements concerning the aneurysmal and solitary bone cyst:

- 1) such lesions should not be referred to as “cysts”, due to the fact that they do not have the epithelial lining;
- 2) in the etiopathogenesis of solitary bone cyst, the role of septic necrosis of cancellous bone is emphasized;
- 3) aneurysmal cyst, similar to solitary bone cyst, is characterized by slow growth and occasional distension of the bone;
- 4) image of a solar afterglow is sometimes observed in an aneurysmal cyst, which is similar to sarcoma.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 1,2.
- C.** 1,4.
- D.** 2,4.
- E.** 2,3.

Question nr 139

Indicate the features of complex odontoma:

- 1) it is the most common odontogenic tumour;
- 2) in women it occurs twice as often as in men;
- 3) the most common location is the lateral part of the mandible body;

- 4) in rare cases it may erupt and then it is called an erupted odontoma;
- 5) it consists only of dentine, of chaotic structure;
- 6) the tumour is painless and slowly growing;
- 7) Reichart and Philipsen identified four stages of tumour development;
- 8) higher opacity of tumour tissues when comparing to surrounding teeth is a feature characteristic of late stages of tumour development;
- 9) lower opacity of tumour tissues when comparing to surrounding teeth is a feature characteristic of late stages of tumour development.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,4,9.
- B.** 2,5,7.
- C.** 3,6,8.
- D.** 4,7,8.
- E.** 2,3,6.

Question nr 140

According to the current theory the Stafne defect develops as a result of:

- A.** presence of ectopic gland tissue around the angle and inferior border of the mandible body.
- B.** increased blood pressure in the facial artery, which wraps the mandible body from below and causes its resorption.
- C.** depression created by gland tissue of the excessively remodelled lobe of a big, usually submandibular, salivary gland.
- D.** healed cavity caused by the solitary cyst or eosinophilic granuloma.
- E.** deformation of the mandibular bone in the course of growth.

Question nr 141

Indicate the true statements concerning surgical procedures in patients with the history of recent radiation therapy:

- 1) post-extraction wound should be tightly sutured, but without excessive tissue stress;
- 2) wide spectrum antibiotic should be administered prophylactically before the surgery, without the need for continuity;
- 3) local anesthetic with vasoconstrictors should be used;
- 4) the wound should be tightly closed, therefore incising and performing the periosteal flap is indicated in order to mobilize the tissues;

5) alveoplasty at the post-extraction site should be considered in order to smooth out the bony edges.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,4.
- B. 1,5.
- C. 2,4.
- D. 3,5.
- E. 4,5.

Question nr **142**

Which of the following bone/bone substitute materials used in bone augmentation can trigger osteoinduction (osteostimulation)?

- A. alloplastic materials.
- B. autogenic and allogenic materials.
- C. alloplastic and autogenic materials.
- D. only autogenic materials.
- E. alloplastic, autogenic and xenogenic materials.

Question nr **143**

Indicate the proper sequence of the following stages of tooth extraction:

- 1) alveolar process grip;
- 2) disruption of the periodontal ligament;
- 3) applying the forceps;
- 4) inserting the beaks and closing the forceps;
- 5) luxation of tooth;
- 6) removing the tooth from the alveolus;
- 7) monitoring of the alveolus;
- 8) adequate dressing of the alveolus.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8.
- B. 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,7.
- C. 1,2,5,4,6,7,8.

D. 2,1,3,4,5,6,8,7.

E. 2,1,3,4,5,6,7,8.

Question nr 144

Which of the following incisions should be applied when performing a resection together with decompression of the cyst?

A. Partsch incision.

B. Pichler incision.

C. horizontal incision.

D. angular incision.

E. any of the above.

Question nr 145

Multifocal occurrence of odontomas can be associated with the following syndrome:

A. Noonan.

B. Klippel-Feil.

C. Reye.

D. Gardner.

E. Crouzon.

Question nr 146

Conditions classified as diseases with a high risk of bacterial endocarditis include:

- 1) implantation of artificial heart valves;
- 2) acquired heart defects;
- 3) ostium secundum atrial septal defect;
- 4) medical history of bacterial endocarditis;
- 5) congenital heart defects;
- 6) hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;
- 7) the condition post coronary artery bypass surgery.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,4,5.

C. 3,5,7.

D. 5,6,7.

E. 3,4.

Question nr 147

Indicate true sentences concerning the suppurative inflammation of the socket (alveolitis purulenta):

1) it is a confined bone inflammation;

2) local causes of the inflammation are: granular tissue left in the alveolus, calculus, part of the root, traumatization of the alveolus during the extraction;

3) surrounding of the alveolus is not inflamed;

4) it causes severe pain;

5) it can cause the inflammation of lymph nodes.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,5.

B. 1,2,4.

C. 2,3,4.

D. 1,2,3,5.

E. 1,2,4,5.

Question nr 148

Gummas developing in late and congenital syphilis are usually located in the area of:

A. soft palate and eyeballs.

B. soft palate and cheeks.

C. hard palate and the nasal septum.

D. pharynx and tonsils.

E. cheeks and the tongue.

Question nr 149

Indicate the true statements concerning adenoid cystic carcinoma:

- 1) its another name is cylindroma;
- 2) it usually develops in small salivary glands of the oral cavity and palate;
- 3) it usually develops in large salivary glands of the oral cavity and palate;
- 4) it grows fast;
- 5) it grows slowly;
- 6) it never spreads through perineural space;
- 7) it infiltrates soft tissues and bones.

The correct answer is:

A. 2,4,7.

B. 2,5,7.

C. 1,4,7.

D. 3,5,6.

E. 1,2,5,7.

Question nr 150

Which anaesthetic **should not be used** in patients with cardiologic history, who require administration of drugs that decrease the heart rate?

A. lidocaine.

B. articaine.

C. bupivacaine.

D. mepivacaine.

E. ropivacaine.

Question nr 151

Choose the true statements regarding cementoblastoma:

- 1) it derives from ectomesenchymal periodontal cells;
- 2) it derives from cementoblasts;
- 3) its peak of incidence falls in the 1st decade of life;
- 4) it can develop in contact with deciduous teeth;
- 5) its radiological image resembles soap bubbles.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,4.

B. 3,4,5.

C. 1,4,5.

D. 2,3.

E. 1,5.

Question nr 152

Le Fort I fracture **does not** involve:

A. nasal septum.

B. maxillary tuberosity.

C. perpendicular plate of the palatine bone.

D. orbital floor.

E. alveolar process of the maxilla.

Question nr 153

Which of the following cardiovascular diseases are classified as diseases posing the medium risk of bacterial endocarditis?

- 1) implantation of artificial heart valves;
- 2) medical history of bacterial endocarditis;
- 3) mitral valve prolapse with regurgitation;
- 4) patent arterial duct;
- 5) implanted pacemaker;
- 6) hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;
- 7) condition after coronary artery bypass surgery;
- 8) acquired heart defects.

The correct answer is:

A. 2,4,5.

B. 3,5,6.

C. 4,5,7.

D. 3,6.

E. 1,7,8.

Question nr 154

Indicate the true sentence concerning the chlorhexidine:

- 1) it is widely used in the prophylaxis and treatment of oral cavity mucosa infections;
- 2) high effectiveness and very low toxicity contribute to its popularity;
- 3) its characteristic property is significant adhesion to the skin and oral mucosa;
- 4) chlorhexidine is effective against Gram-negative bacteria and all viruses and fungi;
- 5) it has a barely noticeable effect against Gram-positive bacteria, and against some it has no effect at all;
- 6) it affects bacterial spores.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 1,5,6.
- C. 1,2,6.
- D. 4,5,6.
- E. 2,3,5.

Question nr **155**

A 45-year-old patient came in with reoccurring pain and swelling in the central maxillary incisors. Clinical examination revealed: the teeth painful on vertical percussion, slight pain in the 11 and 12 vestibule region. A prosthetic crown on the tooth 12 and a big filling in the tooth 11. Edema at the palatine side of the involved region. No pathological movement of the involved teeth. No constitutional symptoms. The X-ray of the 11 and 12 region is showed below. What is your diagnosis and treatment?



- A. diagnosis - acute purulent periapical inflammation with periapical granuloma;

treatment - on the day of admission drainage of the abscess, opening of the involved teeth, antibiotic administration depending on patient's medical history and a follow up the next day.

B. diagnosis - purulent inflammation of the odontogenic cyst;

treatment - on the day of admission drainage of the abscess, opening of the involved teeth, antibiotic administration depending on patient's medical history and a follow up the next day.

C. diagnosis - odontogenic cyst;

treatment - on the day of admission resection of the roots of the involved teeth with antibiotic prophylaxis, a follow up the next day.

D. diagnosis - acute purulent inflammation of the periapical tissues with periapical granuloma.

treatment - on the day of admission drainage of the abscess, opening of the involved teeth, antibiotic therapy and a follow up the next day.

E. diagnosis - purulent inflammation of the odontogenic cyst.

treatment - on the day of admission enucleation of the cyst. A follow up in 7 days.

Question nr **156**

Pantomography **does not** provide pictures that are:

A. intraoral.

B. layered.

C. overviews.

D. enlarged.

E. posterior-anterior.

Question nr **157**

Causal treatment in the therapeutic process of an odontogenic abscess consists in:

A. administration of antibiotics.

B. incision of the abscess.

C. incision of the abscess and its drainage.

D. administration of antibiotics, incision of the abscess and its drainage.

E. none of the above.

Question nr 158

The Stafne bone defect is:

A. usually unilateral bone defect occurring always in the lateral part of the mandible body on the lingual side, caused by a pressure from the remodelled submandibular gland.

B. always unilateral bone defect occurring usually in the lateral part of the mandible body (80-90%), rarely in the mental part (10-20%), on the lingual side, caused by a pressure from the remodelled submandibular gland.

C. usually unilateral bone defect occurring most often in the lateral part of the mandible body (80-90%), rarely in the mental part (10-20%), on the lingual side, caused by a pressure from the remodelled submandibular gland.

D. always unilateral bone defect occurring usually in the lateral part of the mandible body (80-90%) on the lingual side caused by a pressure from the remodelled submandibular gland, rarely in the mental part (10-20%) caused by a pressure from the remodelled sublingual gland.

E. usually unilateral bone defect occurring most often in the lateral part of the mandible body (80-90%) on the lingual side caused by a pressure from the remodelled submandibular gland, rarely in the mental part (10-20%) caused by the pressure from the remodelled sublingual gland.

Question nr 159

Which of the following are used during the hematological preparation of a patient with haemophilia B for an essential surgery?

- 1) factor VIII concentrate;
- 2) prothrombin complex concentrate;
- 3) purified fibrinogen;
- 4) optionally - fresh frozen plasma;
- 5) factor IX concentrate.

The correct answer is:

A. 2,4,5.

B. 1,2,4.

C. 3,4,5.

D. 1,4,5.

E. 1,2,3.

Question nr 160

The primary odontogenic lesion is:

- A. uncomplicated pulp necrosis.**
- B. radicular cyst.**
- C. periapical lesion.**
- D. difficult tooth eruption.**
- E. osteitis.**

Question nr 161

The point of needle insertion in the case of a masseteric nerve block (Bercher's technique) is:

- A. crossing of two lines - horizontal, running 1cm under and parallel to the zygomatic arch, and vertical running just 1cm anterior to the head of the mandible.**
- B. angle created by the anterior margin of the masseter muscle and the lower rim of the zygomatic arch.**
- C. 0.5 cm below the masticatory surface of the upper third molar, perpendicularly to the surface of the mucosa (with the mouth wide open).**
- D. point just below the earlobe beyond the mandibular ramus.**
- E. none of the above.**

Question nr 162

"Cold abscess" is a characteristic feature of:

- A. ulcerous tuberculosis.**
- B. colliquative tuberculosis.**
- C. tuberculosis luposa.**
- D. acquired syphilis.**
- E. congenital syphilis.**

Question nr **163**

The disadvantages of two-step treatment of jaw cysts include:

- 1) length of the treatment;
- 2) necessity for performing two surgeries;
- 3) correct position of teeth in the arch, avoiding the occlusal disorders;
- 4) discomfort caused by a necessity of using the obturator and compliance with hygiene rules;
- 5) possibility of performing both steps in local anaesthesia, without the necessity for hospitalizing the patient;
- 6) two relatively simple stages of the surgical treatment can easily be performed in medically compromised patients, and also in children and adolescent.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4.
- B.** 2,3,4.
- C.** 3,4,5.
- D.** 3,5,6.
- E.** 2,5,6.

Question nr **164**

The EMLA cream:

- A.** is a product containing lidocaine and procaine.
- B.** should not be applied on the mucosa.
- C.** should not be applied on damaged skin.
- D.** true answers are A and C.
- E.** true answers are A, B and C.

Question nr **165**

The complications of bacterial chronic bone inflammation include:

- 1) soft tissue abscess;
- 2) renal amyloidosis;
- 3) TMJ ankylosis;
- 4) sepsis;
- 5) malignant transformation into a sarcoma;
- 6) relapse after nonradical excision of the lesion.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,5.
- B. 1,3,5,6.
- C. 2,3,4,6.
- D. 2,3,5,6.
- E. 1,2,5,6.

Question nr **166**

The treatment of infiltrative actinomycosis includes:

- 1) incision and drainage of the abscesses;
- 2) antibiotic therapy;
- 3) physiotherapy;
- 4) removing all potential odontogenic infections;
- 5) vitamin B and C supplementation.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 1,2,3.
- C. 2,3,4.
- D. 2,3,4,5.
- E. all of the above.

Question nr **167**

Indicate the **false** information regarding actinomycotic infiltration:

- A. it is usually localized in the preauricular and submandibular area.
- B. it is usually very painful on palpation.
- C. the skin covering the infiltration is usually reddened.
- D. it can be accompanied by fistulas, especially in lengthy cases.
- E. it is usually not accompanied by a reaction from surrounding lymph nodes.

Question nr **168**

Indicate the true statements concerning composite odontoma (OCp):

- 1) it is the most common odontogenic tumor;
- 2) common location of an OCp between the root of the deciduous tooth and the crown of the germ, is the cause of the impaction of the latter;
- 3) odontoids are small, residual "teeth", which constitute the non-encapsulated lesion of OCp;
- 4) treatment of choice is the enucleation of the tumor with subsequent extraction of the impacted tooth;
- 5) OCp does not show sex predilection and in 75% of cases is discovered before 20 years of age.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 1,4,5.
- C.** 2,4,5.
- D.** 2,5.
- E.** 2,4.

Question nr 169

A radiologic image of multilocular ameloblastoma is not always unambiguous and often depends on the location and the stage of neoplasm. Indicate the terms used to describe this radiologic image:

- 1) honeycomb;
- 2) soap bubbles appearance;
- 3) champagne bubbles appearance;
- 4) spotted eyes appearance;
- 5) solar afterglow appearance.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 3,4,5.
- C.** 2,5.
- D.** 1,2,4.
- E.** 3,5.

Question nr 170

Indicate the true statement concerning socket sealing:

- 1) it is one of the techniques of preserving the volume of alveolar process bone and beneficial architecture of soft tissues;
- 2) it consists in applying bone substitute material to the alveolus and securing it with a membrane;
- 3) it consists in covering the alveolus with a membrane, collagen or autogenous soft tissue transplant without previously filling it;
- 4) it leads to the preservation of the correct vestibular and dorsal contour of soft tissues;
- 5) it is associated with applying the bone graft or bone substitute material to the post-extraction socket, surrounded by completely preserved bone walls.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 1,3,5.
- C. 1,3,4.
- D. 2,3,5.
- E. 2,4,5.

Question nr 171

The surgical and orthopedic methods of mandibular fracture treatment, which are directed toward maximal rehabilitation of the mandible **do not** include:

- A. Adams fixation.
- B. wire osteosynthesis.
- C. miniplate osteosynthesis.
- D. transosseous fixation.
- E. all the above are included.

Question nr 172

Treatment methods of the radicular cyst include:

- 1) endodontic treatment of the causal tooth;
- 2) enucleation of the cyst along with the extraction of causal tooth/teeth;
- 3) enucleation of the cyst along with the apical resection of causal tooth/teeth;
- 4) two stage treatment;
- 5) Denker method surgery.

The correct answer is:

- A. only 1.

B. 1,2,3,4.

C. 2,3.

D. 2,3,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 173

The dose of epinephrine that should be administered intramuscularly to a patient suffering from anaphylactic shock is:

A. 0.5 mL in the concentration of 1:1000.

B. 3 mL in the concentration of 1:10 000.

C. 5 mL in the concentration of 1:10 000.

D. 2 mL in the concentration of 1:1000.

E. 0.2 mL in the concentration of 1:1000.

Question nr 174

Indicate which of the cardiovascular diseases is classified as a disease with a high risk of bacterial endocarditis:

1) acquired heart defects;

2) condition post coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG);

3) implantation of artificial heart valves;

4) hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;

5) ostium secundum atrial septal defect;

6) surgically created Blalock-Taussig shunt (pulmonary-systemic shunt);

7) mitral valve prolapse without regurgitation;

8) medical history of bacterial endocarditis.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3,8.

B. 2,5,7.

C. 1,2,4,5.

D. 3,6,8.

E. 3,6,7,8.

Question nr 175

Indicate the true statements concerning maxillary and mandibular actinomycosis:

- 1) it is caused by Actinomyces species;
- 2) it usually develops in the maxilla, especially in the area of the zygomatic process;
- 3) peripheral actinomycosis spreads from the mucosa and skin;
- 4) suppurative and lumpy forms, apart from pharmacological, require also surgical treatment;
- 5) granulomatous tissue excavated from the fistula can serve as a material for histopathologic examination.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,4.
- B. 3,5.
- C. 1,3,4,5.
- D. 1,3,5.
- E. all the above.

Question nr 176

Indicate complications that may be observed in the course of acute osteomyelitis:

- 1) sepsis;
- 2) metastatic abscesses to the brain;
- 3) facial thrombophlebitis;
- 4) amyloidosis of the parenchymal organs;
- 5) disorders of growth and distortions of the facial bones in children.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,4,5.
- B. 3,4.
- C. 1,2,3.
- D. 1,2,5.
- E. all the above.

Question nr 177

The two-step surgery **is not** performed in the case of:

- A. radicular cyst.
- B. follicular cyst.
- C. nasopalatine duct cyst.
- D. mucous retention cyst.
- E. odontogenic keratocyst.

Question nr **178**

Non-cancerous bone lesions in the group of tumors and other lesions associated with the bone include:

- 1) florid dysplasia;
- 2) cementoma;
- 3) central giant-cell granuloma;
- 4) ameloblastic fibroma;
- 5) aneurysmal cyst.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 2,3,5.
- C. 1,4.
- D. 1,3,5.
- E. 2,3,4.

Question nr **179**

Unilocular ameloblastoma sometimes might be treated conservatively, without radically resecting the bone. Such possibility **does not** concern cases of unilocular ameloblastoma:

- 1) developing in children;
- 2) developing in the lateral part of the mandible;
- 3) developing in the lateral part of the maxilla;
- 4) with a microscopically confirmed intramural growth type;
- 5) with a microscopically confirmed intraluminal growth type.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,4,5.
- B. 2,4.

C. 3,4.

D. 1,3,5.

E. 3,5.

Question nr **180**

Which of the following drugs **are not** contraindicated during pregnancy?

1) lidocaine;

2) mepivacaine;

3) tetracycline;

4) cephalosporin;

5) bupivacaine;

6) amoxycyline;

7) clindamycin.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,4,6,7.

B. 1,2,4,6,7.

C. 1,6.

D. 2,3,5.

E. only 3.

Question nr **181**

P-ASA block injection:

1) can be used before the extraction of the first upper premolar;

2) is a single-site injection to the incisive canal;

3) allows for anesthetizing a large area with a high dose of anesthetic from a single injection;

4) allows for anesthesia from the first incisor to the mesial roots of the first molar;

5) does not cause collateral upper lip anesthesia.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,4.

B. 2,5.

C. 2,3,5.

D. 1,2,3,4.

E. 2,3,4,5.

Question nr **182**

The most common cyst of the jaws is:

- A. radicular cyst.
- B. dentigerous cyst.
- C. gingival cyst.
- D. eruption cyst.
- E. incisive canal cyst.

Question nr **183**

In the course of which abscesses listed below there is a risk of airway obstruction:

- 1) submasseteric;
- 2) subpalatal;
- 3) sublingual;
- 4) root of the tongue;
- 5) submental.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,4,5.
- B. 2,3,4.
- C. 3,4.
- D. 1,2,3,4.
- E. 1,3,4,5.

Question nr **184**

Indicate the features which differentiate central facial nerve palsy from the peripheral one:

- 1) retained activity of the lower branch of the facial nerve;
- 2) unilateral paralysis of all the facial muscles;
- 3) maintained activity of the upper facial nerve branch;
- 4) taste disturbances in the 2/3 anterior of the tongue;
- 5) all the facial muscles relaxation with preserved possibility to wrinkle forehead on the affected side.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,4.
- B. 2,4.
- C. 2,4,5.
- D. 3,4.
- E. 3,5.

Question nr **185**

In order to remove the tooth you need to break dental fibers and overcome the resistance of osseous tissue of the arch. This can be achieved by performing adequate movements for certain tooth group extraction. Which of the following movements is indicated for the extraction of maxillary 3rd molars?

- A. swinging.
- B. balancing and rotating.
- C. half-turn.
- D. balancing backward or outward.
- E. balancing towards the palate.

Question nr **186**

Which of the following complications could occur during tooth extraction?

- A. trismus.
- B. episode of paroxysmal tachycardia.
- C. Horner's syndrome.
- D. necrosis of the mucosa.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr **187**

Heerfordt syndrome develops in the course of:

- A. inflammation.

- B. trauma.
- C. genetic disorder.
- D. allergy.
- E. long-term overload.

Question nr **188**

Indicate the correct scheme of trigeminal nerve neuralgia treatment:

- A. analgesics->neurotomy->trigeminal nerve decompression.
- B. anti-seizure drugs->neurotomy->trigeminal nerve decompression.
- C. anti-seizure drugs-> 1 - 2% lidocaine nerve block -> exeresis.
- D. anti-seizure drugs-> 1 - 2% lidocaine nerve block -> trigeminal nerve decompression.
- E. analgesics->alcohol nerve block->exeresis.

Question nr **189**

Cirrhosis of the salivary gland may be a complication of sialolithiasis. Such diagnosis is an indication for:

- A. administration of cholinergic drugs.
- B. performing the histopathologic examination of a salivary gland sample.
- C. excision of the salivary gland.
- D. recommending a sialagogue diet.
- E. administration of sympathomimetics.

Question nr **190**

The **contraindication** to miniplate osteosynthesis for mandibular fractures is:

- A. single fracture of the body of the mandible.
- B. perimandibular abscess.
- C. early fracture in patients with full dentition.
- D. true answers are A and B.

E. true answers are A, B and C.

Question nr **191**

The group of granulomatous diseases includes:

- 1) Wegener's granulomatosis;
- 2) Crohn's disease;
- 3) granulomatous cheilitis;
- 4) sarcoidosis;
- 5) Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,3.
- B. 1,2,3,4.
- C. 1,4,5.
- D. all the above.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr **192**

Indicate the true statement concerning the radicular cyst (RC) and inflammatory paradental cyst (IPC):

- A. both cysts are connected with the root canal.
- B. only development of IPC is related to the inflammation process, RC develops regardless of the inflammation.
- C. RC is more common in the maxilla, whereas IPC in the mandible.
- D. both RC and IPC do not concern the deciduous teeth.
- E. in both cysts pulp necrosis takes place.

Question nr **193**

Which type of unicystic ameloblastoma shows the highest local aggressiveness and a tendency to relapse?

- A. mural.
- B. luminal.

- C. intraluminal.
- D. polycystic.
- E. desmoplastic.

Question nr **194**

While performing an incision of a submandibular abscess, the surgeon needs to consider the location of:

- A. sublingual nerve.
- B. Stensen's duct.
- C. Wharton's duct.
- D. marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve.
- E. lingual artery.

Question nr **195**

Acute suppurative osteomyelitis shows radiographic changes only after:

- A. 2 days.
- B. 2-4 days.
- C. 5 days.
- D. 7-10 days.
- E. 10-14 days.

Question nr **196**

A feature of inflammatory infiltration **is not**:

- A. short period of development (counted in hours).
- B. increased density.
- C. increased temperature.
- D. fluctuation.

E. redness.

Question nr **197**

Alloplastic materials used in the augmentation of bone defects include:

- A.** autogenous bone blocks or chips.
- B.** material obtained from other species, such as Bio-Oss.
- C.** natural HA hydroxyapatite (from coral).
- D.** material obtained from an individual of the same species.
- E.** none of the above.

Question nr **198**

Temporary vegetative vascular disorders, abnormal heart rhythm, sudden changes in blood pressure and temporary swallowing disorders may occur after:

- A.** trigeminal nerve decompression.
- B.** Kraszewski's surgery.
- C.** surgical treatment of neuralgia of glossopharyngeal nerve.
- D.** Estlander's reconstruction.
- E.** selective parotidectomy.

Question nr **199**

In the atraumatic extraction technique:

- 1) biomechanical forceps can be used;
- 2) separation of the roots of multirouted teeth is performed;
- 3) excochleation of the alveolus is performed only in the case when the rtg shows a periapical granuloma;
- 4) bringing closer together the walls of the alveolus is performed in order to avoid rinsing the clot.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2.
- B.** 2,4.
- C.** 1,2,3.

D. 1,2,4.

E. all the above.

Question nr **200**

The clinical symptoms of maxillary cancer include:

- 1) unilateral bloody discharge from the nose;
- 2) gomphiasis of the upper teeth;
- 3) Vincent's symptom;
- 4) lacrimation;
- 5) exophthalmos;
- 6) pain and tingling sensation in the cheek.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 1,2,6.

C. 4,5,6.

D. 1,2,4,5,6.

E. all the above.

Question nr **201**

The characteristic feature of allogenic materials is:

A. absence of an immunological barrier.

B. osteogenic nature, with a simultaneous lack of osteoinductivity.

C. possible origin from alive and deceased patients.

D. true answers are A and B.

E. true answers are B and C.

Question nr **202**

Indicate the true statements concerning the mucocele:

- 1) it is usually located on the upper lip;
- 2) it develops in patients with poorly adjusted orthodontic appliances;
- 3) treatment of choice is the resection of the cyst along with surrounding salivary glands;

4) recurrence of mucocele in the case of micro-marsupialization is less frequent than in the case of its resection;

5) in the case of multiple occurrence it is recommended to treat the mucocele with carbon dioxide laser.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 1,2,3.

C. 2,3,5.

D. all the above.

E. 2,4.

Question nr **203**

On the interior side of the mandible **there is no**:

1) mylohyoid line;

2) oblique line;

3) inferior mental spines;

4) pterygoid tuberosity;

5) lingula of mandible;

6) mental tuberosity.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2.

B. 2,3.

C. 2,6.

D. 3,6.

E. 4,5.

Question nr **204**

The hematologic guidelines for preparing a patient with haemophilia A for surgery include the transfusion of:

1) VIII factor concentrate;

2) IX factor concentrate;

3) cryoprecipitate;

4) fresh frozen plasma;

5) purified fibrinogen.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,4.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 4,5.

D. 2,5.

E. 1,3,5.

Question nr **205**

Indicate the true statements concerning the treatment of the pterygomandibular abscess:

- 1) abscess is always incised extraorally;
- 2) incision should be always preceded by fine needle aspiration;
- 3) extraoral incision should be performed below the zygomatic arch;
- 4) in the case of intubation it should be performed intranasally;
- 5) in the case of an odontogenic cause, the treatment should be initiated with the extraction of a causal tooth.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3.

B. 1,2,5.

C. 1,3,4.

D. 2,4.

E. 2,4,5.

Question nr **206**

Trismus **does not** occur in the course of:

- A. osteoradionecrosis of the mandible.
- B. tumor of the parapharyngeal space.
- C. difficult eruption of a lower third molar.
- D. tetanus.
- E. Costen's syndrome.

Question nr **207**

A local anesthesia is performed in a 5-year-old child (weighing 20 kg) with 2% lidocaine without vasoconstrictors. What is the maximal volume of the anesthetic solution, that can be given to this patient?

- A. 10 mL.
- B. 7 mL.
- C. 5 mL.
- D. 3 mL.
- E. 1 mL.

Question nr **208**

Which of the following is a malignant odontogenic tumor?

- A. odontogenic clear cell carcinoma.
- B. trabecular juvenile ossifying fibroma.
- C. dentinogenic ghost cell tumor.
- D. ameloblastic fibro-odontoma.
- E. keratocystic odontogenic tumor.

Question nr **209**

Which of the following statements concerning submasseteric abscess are true?

- 1) difficult lower third molar eruption should be included in the etiology;
- 2) crepitation is usually an accompanying symptom;
- 3) post traumatic hematoma suppuration may be a causative factor;
- 4) it is not accompanied by trismus;
- 5) treatment of choice is abscess incision and drainage.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 3,4.
- C. 1,3,5.
- D. 1,2,5.

E. 4,5.

Question nr **210**

Minor shiny blue-white nodules located on the palatal arches, lingual (little tongue) and along the palatine raphe, occur in:

- A. sialometaplasia.
- B. chlamydiosis.
- C. sarcoidosis.
- D. histiocytosis X.
- E. Ludwig's angina.

Question nr **211**

Indicate **the false** statements concerning the perimandibular abscess:

- 1) it can be caused by a difficult eruption of the lower third molar;
- 2) the treatment consists in an incision of the mucosa between the sublingual fold and alveolar part of the mandible;
- 3) it can be a complication of the submandibular salivary gland abscess;
- 4) it can be a complication of posttraumatic inflammation of the mandibular bone.

The correct answer is:

- A. only 1.
- B. only 2.
- C. 2,3.
- D. 2,4.
- E. all the above.

Question nr **212**

Indicate the true statements describing the submental abscess:

- 1) it is an extraoral abscess;
- 2) it results from inflammation in the area of lower premolars;
- 3) intraorally we observe oedema, redness and lifting of the oral cavity floor and sublingual folds;
- 4) the tongue is usually motionless and impeded swallowing and breathing can be observed;

5) the abscess can spread to sublingual and submandibular space.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3,5.

B. 3,4,5.

C. 1,2,4.

D. 1,3,4,5.

E. all the above.

Question nr 213

What amount of amoxicillin suspension (500 mg/5 ml) should be administered to an 8-year-old child weighing 25 kg before the extraction of tooth 46, if the child belongs to the risk group of infectious endocarditis:

A. 2 mL.

B. 5 mL.

C. 10 mL.

D. 12.5 mL.

E. 20 mL.

Question nr 214

Indicate the true statements concerning the treatment of the intraoral abscess:

1) in healthy patients it is mainly local;

2) in the case of a multiradicular tooth it requires performing Trauner procedure with simultaneous pulp chamber opening;

3) it always requires the incision of the abscess, regardless of the implemented treatment;

4) waiving the extraction during the first appointment is possible when the tooth requires surgical removal;

5) it requires using antibiotics in any case as supportive treatment;

6) in the abscess of the canine fossa or the root of the tongue, the patient requires hospitalization.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,6.

B. 1,4,6.

C. 1,2,3.

D. 1,4,5,6.

E. 1,3,5,6.

Question nr **215**

A radiographic image resembling a string of the tennis racket pattern is characteristic of:

A. odontogenic fibroma (OF).

B. squamous odontogenic tumor (SOT).

C. cementoblastoma (CB).

D. odontogenic myxoma (OM).

E. solitary bone cyst (SBC).

Question nr **216**

Which of the following abscesses can cause airway obstruction?

1) palatal abscess;

2) abscess of the parapharyngeal space;

3) abscess of the base of the tongue;

4) canine fossa abscess;

5) submasseteric abscess.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,3,4.

C. 2,3.

D. 1,2,4.

E. all the above.

Question nr **217**

The first-line antibiotic in a 5-year-old child with congenital cyanotic heart disease before a tooth extraction would be:

A. 50 mg/kg b.w. of amoxicillin.

- B. 20 mg/kg b.w. of clindamycin.
- C. 50 mg/kg b.w. of cephalexin.
- D. 50 mg/kg b.w. of cefazolin.
- E. 20 mg/kg b.w. of azithromycin.

Question nr **218**

Indicate the **false** statement regarding tooth reimpaction:

- A. it is a phenomenon of completely erupted tooth suffering from submergence into the alveolar bone.
- B. it is more often observed in deciduous than permanent teeth.
- C. in case of deciduous teeth, the reimpaction more often concerns second molars with accompanying absence or significant displacement of the permanent tooth germ.
- D. in reimpacted permanent upper molars root dilacerations are observed.
- E. one of the complications after an extraction of the reimpacted first lower permanent molar can be mandibular fracture.

Question nr **219**

Lymph nodes hard on palpation, bundled into packets, subject to softening and forming painless areas of fluctuation with fistulas, are typical of:

- A. subacute type of lymph nodes tuberculosis.
- B. cancer metastasis.
- C. lymph node reaction to actinomycosis.
- D. acute suppurative nonspecific lymphadenitis.
- E. acute tuberculosis of lymph nodes.

Question nr **220**

In the case of acute non-odontogenic inflammation of the maxillary sinus, the treatment begins with:

- A. empirical antibiotic treatment.
- B. targeted antibiotic treatment.

C. extraction of endodontic treated teeth.

D. maxillary sinus puncture.

E. modified Caldwell-Luc surgery.

Question nr **221**

Indicate the true statements concerning the extraction of a tooth:

1) surgical division of the periodontal ligament (syndesmotomy) is performed with Bein straight elevator, periapical curette or a pickup;

2) beaks of forceps should firmly grasp the edges of the alveolar process, with the exclusion of one sided class V cavity, threatening with a crown fracture, when there is a need for an elevator or surgical removal of the root;

3) while extracting the teeth which cross sections are close to a circle (lower premolars, medial upper incisor), there is an indication for using rotational or half rotational movements;

4) some difficulty might be encountered while extracting deciduous molars, which thin and hooked roots can sometimes surround permanent tooth germs;

5) extraction may be significantly hindered by abnormally formed roots or a thickened bone of the alveolar process;

6) excochleatio is a procedure performed after each extraction in order to exclude the presence of oroantral communication and to remove fragments of the tooth, the intraseptal bone, granuloma or granulation.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,4,5,6.

B. 1,3,4,5.

C. 2,3,5,6.

D. all the above.

E. 2,3,4,5.

Question nr **222**

Indicate **the false** statement concerning the anaphylactic shock:

A. the most common reason for anaphylactic shock in the dental office is the administration of a local anaesthetic.

B. anaphylactic shock is characterized by acute immediate hypersensitivity.

C. in most cases prodromal signs occur which include anxiety, flushing, urticaria and

rash accompanied by intense pruritus.

D. metallic taste may be one of the first symptoms.

E. subsequent symptoms of anaphylaxis include: compensatory increase in blood pressure, bradycardia, bronchospasm.

Question nr **223**

In what syndrome of complex craniofacial disorders do the symptoms such as: antimongoidal lid slits, drooping of lateral parts of lower lids, defect or absence of lashes in medial 2/3 or 3/4 part of lower lids, hypoplasia of zygomatic bone and mandible, external and middle ear, macrostomia, high-arched palate, atypical course of hair line on cheeks (tongue shaped) occur?

A. Crouzon syndrome.

B. Apert syndrome.

C. Treacher Collins syndrome.

D. Pierre Robin syndrome.

E. Parry-Romberg syndrome.

Question nr **224**

A contraindication to the surgical treatment of actinomycosis is its:

A. nodular type.

B. infiltrative type.

C. purulent type.

D. B and C are correct.

E. A, B and C are correct.

Question nr **225**

Which of the following statements on the palatal abscess are **false**?

1) it may occur as a consequence of acute periapical lesions of lateral incisors;

2) infection from premolar roots should be included in its etiology;

3) most common cause is an acute periapical infection in central incisors;

4) it rarely shows characteristics of the subperiosteal abscess;

5) orbital abscess and thrombosis of the cavernous space may occur as its

complication.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 2,4,5.
- C. 1,2,5.
- D. 3,4,5.
- E. 1,4,5.

Question nr **226**

The submucosal abscess of the oral cavity vestibule compared with the subperiosteal abscess is characterized by:

- A. less pain and more palpable fluctuation.
- B. stronger pain and less palpable fluctuation.
- C. less pain and less palpable fluctuation.
- D. stronger pain and more palpable fluctuation.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr **227**

Indicate the true statements concerning Kuttner tumor:

- 1) it is a chronic inflammation of the salivary gland;
- 2) it is sclerosing sialadenitis;
- 3) it affects most often the parotid gland;
- 4) during its course the salivary gland is hard and enlarged;
- 5) microscopic examination distinguishes features of both chronic inflammation and cirrhosis.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 3,4,5.
- C. 1,2,4,5.
- D. 2,4,5.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **228**

Local causes of post extraction bleeding include:

- 1) granulation tissue left in the alveolus;
- 2) vascular hemorrhagic diathesis;
- 3) intraosseous haemangioma;
- 4) arteriovenous fistula;
- 5) vascular atonia.

The correct answer is:

A. all the above.

B. 1,2,3.

C. 1,4.

D. 1,3,4,5.

E. 3,5.

Question nr **229**

Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome is a chronic disease, with periodic exacerbation.

Which of the following are characteristic of this syndrome?

- 1) usually unilateral face oedemas;
- 2) peripheral palsy of the VII nerve;
- 3) peripheral palsy of the V nerve;
- 4) fissured tongue;
- 5) swelling of the upper lip.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3.

B. 1,2,4,5.

C. 3,4,5.

D. 1,3,4.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **230**

The impaired effect of local anesthetics in an inflamed tissue is caused by:

- A. clogging up the potassium channels of the phospholipid neuronal cell membrane.
- B. inactivation of the sodium-potassium pump.
- C. excessive accumulation of sodium ions inside the neuronal cell.
- D. escape of potassium ions from the neuronal cell to the extracellular space.
- E. reduced pH of the environment.

Question nr **231**

A surgical incision of Beauvis type is a cutting performed on the mucous membrane of the alveolar process which:

- A. runs along the margin of the gums with two vertical cuts in the direction of the ceiling of the vestibule.
- B. lies within few millimeters of the gingival margin and has two vertical cuts in the direction of the ceiling of the vestibule.
- C. consists of vertical incision and horizontal incision parallel to the gingival margin.
- D. follows along the long axis of the tooth coming to the edge of the gums.
- E. has the basis in the vault of the vestibule and reaches the edge of the gums.

Question nr **232**

Indicate the **false** statement regarding the radicular cyst:

- A. it is always connected with the tooth with necrotic pulp.
- B. it occurs more often in the maxilla.
- C. it contains characteristic opalescent fluid.
- D. it is asymptomatic and usually found accidentally on radiographs.
- E. if it develops in the area of the mental foramen, it can cause the so called Oppikofer symptom.

Question nr **233**

Indicate **the false** statements concerning the abscess of the tongue:

- 1) one of its causes is odontogenic infections;
- 2) the abscess of the root of the tongue is incised extra-orally, between the sublingual

fold and alveolar part of the mandible;

3) its symptoms include pain, significant limitation in tongue's movement, speech disorders;

4) such an abscess is incised in a lingual nerve block;

5) inflammation of the sublingual or submandibular salivary gland are among the non-odontogenic causes.

The correct answer is:

A. all the above.

B. 2,4,5.

C. 1,2,3,5.

D. 1,4,5.

E. 4,5.

Question nr 234

Indicate true statements concerning decortication:

1) it is used in the cases of chronic diffuse osteomyelitis;

2) it consists in removing sequestra, such procedure causes the decompression of the bone and improves blood circulation in the inflammatory site;

3) during the procedure there is a possibility of collecting material for histopathological examination;

4) it is so called Obweseger procedure and it can be combined with local antibiotic implantation.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,3.

B. 1,2,3.

C. 1,2,4.

D. 1,3,4.

E. all the above.

Question nr 235

In a patient with an abscess of the base of the tongue, the incision is performed:

1) along the edge of the tongue;

2) in the oral cavity fundus;

3) extraorally;

4) in local anaesthesia;

5) in general anaesthesia.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,4.
- B. 2,5.
- C. 1,5.
- D. 3,5.
- E. 3,4.

Question nr **236**

Indicate **the false** statement regarding salivary gland tumours:

- A. their most common location is the parotid gland.
- B. majority of the tumors are benign.
- C. tumors deriving from small glands are usually malignant.
- D. most common tumor of salivary glands is pleomorphic adenoma.
- E. most common malignant tumor of salivary glands is Warthin's tumour.

Question nr **237**

In the long-term monitoring of controlled diabetes, the evaluated factor that determines the perisurgical procedures before planned tooth extraction (administering prophylactic antibiotics, possible use of an anaesthetic with vasoconstrictors) is:

- A. daily glyceimic profile.
- B. blood glucose curve.
- C. fasting glucose level.
- D. glycated haemoglobin level (HbA1c).
- E. APTT.

Question nr **238**

The presence of cholesterol crystals in a punctate of a cystic lesion speaks in favor of the presence of:

- A. solitary cyst.
- B. glandular cyst.
- C. dermoid cyst.
- D. radicular cyst.
- E. none of the above.

Question nr **239**

X and XII nerve palsy, unilateral paralysis of the pharynx, paralysis and atrophy of the tongue occur in the course of:

- A. Sluder's syndrome.
- B. Charlin's syndrome.
- C. Tapia's syndrome.
- D. glossopharyngeal nerve neuralgia.
- E. Costen's syndrome.

Question nr **240**

Indicate the true statements concerning amoxicillin:

- 1) there is no recorded negative influence of this antibiotic on fetus, that is why it belongs to the A category according to FDA;
- 2) due to good penetration to bone it is considered the first-line treatment in bone inflammation;
- 3) in the case of bacterial myocarditis risk in an adult patient with risk factors, it is indicated to administer 2000 mg of amoxicillin per os, an hour before the surgery;
- 4) amoxicillin is insensitive to beta-lactamase;
- 5) amoxicillin is the first-line drug in pregnant and breast-feeding women with odontogenic infections.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.
- B. 1,3,5.
- C. 1,4.
- D. 2,4.

E. 3,5.

Question nr 241

The symptoms of lateral luxation of a tooth **do not** include:

- A. widening of the periodontal ligament space visible on the x-ray in occlusal projection.
- B. excessive mobility of the tooth.
- C. metallic, high pitch sound on percussion.
- D. negative vitality test.
- E. all the above are characteristic of this type of trauma.

Question nr 242

Local contraindications for tooth removal include:

- 1) chronic ulcerative stomatitis;
- 2) uncontrolled diabetes;
- 3) grade 3 trismus;
- 4) hemorrhagic diseases and diatheses;
- 5) acute infectious diseases;
- 6) teeth located in irradiated tissue.

The correct answer is:

- A. all of the above mentioned.
- B. 1, 3, 6.
- C. 3, 5, 6.
- D. 1, 2, 4, 6.
- E. 2, 3, 4, 5.

Question nr 243

Indicate correct sentences regarding the dentigerous cyst (DC):

- 1) development of DC is influenced by inflammatory factor;
- 2) latin term *cystis follicularis*, which means dentigerous cyst, falsely suggests its development from follicle sac;
- 3) enamel hypoplasia can be an etiopathogenetic factor of inflammatory DC development;
- 4) developmental form of DC prevails in 1st decade of life;
- 5) location of tooth in radiographic image, which causes a structure defect only on one

side of tooth, may suggest its lateral position.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1, 2, 5.
- B. 3, 4, 5.
- C. 2, 3, 4.
- D. 1, 3, 5.
- E. 1, 5.

Question nr 244

“It is a benign odontogenic tumor, characterised by high local aggressiveness and diverse clinical and radiological image, sometimes imitating other, significantly more benign lesions. In case of maxillary location, it may have a tendency to infiltrate the cranial base and/or orbit. It is difficult for complete enucleation due to lack of capsule”.

The abovementioned description concerns:

- A. odontogenic fibroma.
- B. desmoplastic ameloblastoma.
- C. odontogenic myxoma.
- D. cementoblastoma.
- E. ameloblastic fibroma.

Question nr 245

Indicate correct sentences regarding the post-extraction bleeding:

- 1) suturing the post-extraction wound is a commonly used method in controlling the bleeding in case of hemophilia;
- 2) the simplest method of stopping the bleeding is to apply pressure;
- 3) according to the source of bleeding we distinguish: capillary, venous, arterial and soft tissue or bone bleeding;
- 4) in case of hemorrhage occurrence after extraction of tooth from the area suspected of haemangioma's presence, directly after the extraction resection of bone subject to lesion should be performed, in dental office;
- 5) hemostatic drip includes 2 ampoules of ϵ -aminocaproic acid, 2 ampoules of cyclonamine, 100mg of Vitamin C, 100 mg of hydrocortisone in 500 ml of 10% glucose or NaCl solution;
- 6) multiple extractions and oral mucosa damage are qualified as local indications for post-extraction wound suturing.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1, 2, 3.
- B. 1, 4, 5.
- C. 2, 3, 6.
- D. 3, 4, 5.
- E. 2, 3, 4.

Question nr **246**

Occurrence of brown tumours in jaws is a feature of patients:

- A. after kidney transplant.
- B. with hyperthyroidism.
- C. with diabetes.
- D. with chronic renal insufficiency.
- E. infected with HIV virus.

Question nr **247**

Indicate correct sentences regarding the dentigerous cyst (DC):

- 1) there is only one developmental theory of DC, and it is a hemodynamic theory;
- 2) it most often concerns the lower third molar;
- 3) it is most frequently diagnosed due to pain in the area of impacted tooth;
- 4) radiologically it is an osteolytic lesion with osteosclerotic rim around crown of the impacted tooth;
- 5) in case of a decision to keep the impacted tooth, which crown is covered by DC, the lesion should be enucleated and the tooth observed for period of 100 days for spontaneous eruption.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1, 2, 3.
- B. 1, 2, 4.
- C. 2, 3, 4.
- D. 2, 4, 5.

E. 3, 4, 5.

Question nr **248**

Indicate local contraindications for root apex resection:

- A. failure in obturation of the apical part of the canal.
- B. vertical and horizontal alveolar bone atrophy in the course of periodontal disease.
- C. endodontic file left in the root canal.
- D. systemic diseases such as diabetes or renal condition.
- E. none of the above mentioned.

Question nr **249**

Indicate **false** statement concerning the luxation of the mandible:

- A. in case of such injury there is no capsule rupture.
- B. medial displacement is connected with condylar process fracture.
- C. bilateral anterior displacement is most frequent.
- D. repositioning of the mandible should be performed as soon as possible.
- E. after repositioning, the mandible needs to be immobilised for few days along with administering liquid diet.

Question nr **250**

Choose correct sentences regarding the pleomorphic adenoma:

- A. it is called the 'wolf in sheep's clothing' due to its sneaky growth.
- B. it derives most often from small salivary glandules.
- C. we distinguish two types: high and low grade.
- D. it is encapsulated, with cracks, which is highly disadvantageous in terms of treatment.
- E. it occurs mainly in males between 40 and 70 years of age.

Question nr **251**

The phenomenon of pathomorphosis:

- A.** it leads to falsely positive results in diagnostics of oral tuberculosis.
- B.** results from repeated antibiotic therapy.
- C.** it refers to microbiological examination.
- D.** it is used in diagnostics of Langerhans cell histiocytosis.
- E.** it is observed in the course of chronic bacterial osteitis.

Question nr **252**

Indicate tumours in which the first symptom is pain:

- 1) chondrosarcoma;
- 2) fibrosarcoma of the bone;
- 3) osteosarcoma;
- 4) reticulosarcoma;
- 5) rhabdomyosarcoma;
- 6) sarcoma.

The correct answer is:

- A.** all of the above-mentioned.
- B.** 1,2,4,5.
- C.** 2,3,4.
- D.** 4,5,6.
- E.** 2,4,6.

Question nr **253**

Which of the above-mentioned tumours developing in the head area are semi-malicious:

- 1) ameloblastoma;
- 2) myxoma;
- 3) odontoma;
- 4) fibroma;
- 5) papilloma;
- 6) pleomorphic adenoma.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1, 3, 4.
- B.** 1, 2, 6.

C. 3, 4, 5.

D. 1, 2, 4, 6.

E. 2, 4.

Question nr 254

Choose correct sentences regarding the oral mucosa cancer:

- 1) the most common type of such cancer is squamous cell carcinoma;
- 2) oral mucosa cancer often gives distant metastases via blood vessels due to excellent head vascularization;
- 3) it most often develops in the area of the tongue, next the floor of oral cavity, buccal mucosa and gingiva;
- 4) typical cancerous ulceration in case of mucosa cancer is very painful from the beginning;
- 5) in case of oral mucosa cancer in stage T1, T2 both surgical and radiological treatment can be administered.

The correct answer is:

A. 2, 3.

B. 4, 5.

C. 2, 5.

D. 1, 5.

E. 1, 3, 5.

Question nr 255

Choose correct sentences regarding the cancerous ulceration of oral mucosa:

- A.** it is in the form of white covering resembling sour milk, removing it causes bleeding and erosion.
- B.** it is in the form of flat, granulating and very painful wound, often bleeding.
- C.** it is in the form of firm, non-healing wound, with crateriform floor and heaped-up edges.
- D.** it has uneven, jagged, bruised edges. Its floor is lined with discharge, after removing which, easily bleeding granulations can be seen.
- E.** it is of regular shape with smooth edges. Its floor is diffuse, firm, lined with discharge.

Question nr **256**

During preparing the patient with vascular diathesis for tooth extraction, it is essential to administer vasoprotective and improving the seal of blood vessels medication. Choose correct sentence/s:

- 1) Vasoprotective effect of vitamin C consists of promoting the conversion of hydroxyproline to proline and hydroxylysine to lysine;
- 2) Vitamin C is introduced to the treatment 7 days before the surgery in a dose of 500 mg per day intraorally;
- 3) Calcium dobesylate increases the capillary resistance and it is recommended in dose of 1000 mg per day intraorally in two split doses, 3 days before the surgery;
- 4) Full effect of etamsylate develops in 4 hours after intraoral intake and results in sealing the endothelium of blood vessels;
- 5) Rutoside activates the enzymes containing ions of copper: hyaluronidase and ceruloplasmin.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1, 2, 3.
- B.** 4, 5.
- C.** only 3.
- D.** 2, 5.
- E.** 3, 4.

Question nr **257**

Choose correct statement concerning the malignant lymph nodes:

- A.** they are painless, firm and have tendency towards packets.
- B.** they are painless, firm, develop packets which tend to be mobile towards the base and skin.
- C.** they are painful to palpation and elastic-hard.
- D.** they are characterized by tendency towards developing packets, non-movable towards skin and base, in clinical examination they are soft and painful.
- E.** they tend to slowly enlarge, develop firm, painful packets, in time the covering skin becomes ulcerated with purulent fistulas.

Question nr **258**

Choose correct statement regarding the tongue cancer:

- A.** in case of T1 or T2 localized in 2/3 of the anterior part of the tongue, intra-tissue therapy is used.
- B.** in 1/3 of all cases it develops in the anterior, movable part of the tongue.
- C.** it accounts for 70% of all intraoral cancers.
- D.** pain is a late symptom of tongue cancer and occurs when it is significantly advanced.
- E.** in case of such cancer localized in the 1/3 of the posterior part of the tongue, the treatment of choice is excision of half of the tongue along with part of the mouth floor with subsequent resection of mandible and radical lymph node dissection.

Question nr 259

Unilateral ichorous discharge from the nose with a blend of blood, gomphiasis of the upper teeth, lacrimation, exophthalmos, and sometimes pain and tingling sensation in the cheek, might be an early symptom of:

- A.** pseudocyst of the maxillary sinus.
- B.** cancer of the maxillary sinus.
- C.** buccal cancer.
- D.** chronic maxillary sinusitis.
- E.** acute maxillary sinusitis.

Question nr 260

Impression of a foreign body stuck in the throat, increasing difficulties in swallowing, sleep apnea syndrome, blockage of the choanae, voice alteration, tinnitus, are the features of:

- A.** cancer of the maxillary sinus.
- B.** cancer of the hard palate.
- C.** tumour of the parapharyngeal space.
- D.** Costen's syndrome.
- E.** Sluder's syndrome.

Question nr **261**

The group of locally invasive tumors **does not** include:

- A. cementoblastoma.
- B. squamous odontogenic tumor.
- C. odontoameloblastoma.
- D. adenomatoid odontogenic tumor.
- E. calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor.

Question nr **262**

Late symptoms of primary intraosseous squamous cell carcinoma of solid type include:

- 1) recurrent pain;
- 2) ulceration of the mucosa covering the cancerous bone;
- 3) Vincent's syndrome;
- 4) bone expansion;
- 5) trismus.

Correct answer is:

- A. 1, 2.
- B. 3, 5.
- C. 2, 4.
- D. 1, 3.
- E. 2, 5.

Question nr **263**

Post-surgical radiation therapy in case of oral cancer is performed when:

- A. it was impossible to achieve a margin of at least 0,8 cm during the lesion resection.
- B. the cancer is centred in one focus in oral cavity.
- C. the tumor is undifferentiated.
- D. there is no response to other treatments.
- E. metastasis is located in the sentinel node.

Question nr **264**

Metastases in case of a lip cancer:

- A.** occur early and localize themselves in submental and submandibular lymph nodes.
- B.** occur late and localize themselves in submental and submandibular lymph nodes.
- C.** occur early and localize themselves in submental and deep cervical lymph nodes.
- D.** occur late and localize themselves in submental and deep cervical lymph nodes.
- E.** localize themselves in submandibular and deep cervical lymph nodes.

Question nr **265**

Indicate true statements regarding the lip cancer T_3N_{2ab} :

- A.** brachytherapy and submandibular lymph node dissection on the side of the tumour is performed.
- B.** resection and Bernard-Burrow lip reconstruction and submandibular lymph node dissection on the side of the tumour is performed.
- C.** excision of the tumour and Crile's operation or modified cervical lymph node resection on the side of the tumour and submandibular on the opposite side plus post-surgical radiation therapy is performed.
- D.** Crile's operation or modified cervical lymph node resection on the side of the tumour and submandibular on the opposite side plus post-surgical radiation therapy is performed.
- E.** resection and Crile-Bernard-Burrow lip reconstruction or modified cervical lymph node resection on the side of the tumour and submandibular on the opposite side plus post-surgical radiation therapy is performed.

Question nr **266**

In differential diagnosis of oral lipoma, following lesions should be taken into consideration:

- 1) papillomatous hyperplasia;
- 2) melanocytic lesion;
- 3) Abrikosoff tumor;
- 4) xanthelasma;
- 5) fibrous dysplasia;
- 6) traumatic fibroma;
- 7) Kaposi sarcoma;

- 8) melanocytic neoplasms;
- 9) mucocele.

A. 2,3,4,7,9.

B. 3,6,9.

C. 1,4,5,8.

D. 2,4,7,8.

E. 6,8,9.

Question nr 267

Evaluation of cancer advancement, monitoring of treatment with regard to intensity of metabolic rates and extent of neoplastic infiltration, differentiation between surgical or radiotherapy wound and relapse, and finding primary focus in the presence of metastases, is possible with:

A. Scintigraphy.

B. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

C. Positron Emission Tomography (PET).

D. Ultrasonography.

E. Computed Tomography (CT).

Question nr 268

Most common location of squamous cell carcinoma of oral mucosa is:

A. lower lip.

B. oral cavity floor.

C. hard palate.

D. tongue.

E. retromolar trigone.

Question nr 269

One of postoperative complications of surgical treatment of tongue cancer by complete cervical lymphadenectomy is distorting the patient's figure due to severing the nerve:

- A. facial.
- B. sublingual.
- C. vagus.
- D. glossopharyngeal.
- E. accessory.

Question nr **270**

Development of a lesion of same or similar texture should be treated as new neoplastic disease not a relapse or metastasis if the time elapsed since the termination of oral cancer treatment is:

- A. 6 months.
- B. 1 year.
- C. 3 years.
- D. 5 years.
- E. 10 years.

Question nr **271**

Contraindication for surgical treatment of regional metastases of oral cancer to cervical lymph nodes **does not** include:

- A. exposure of distant metastases.
- B. infiltration of cranial base, without internal carotid artery.
- C. metastases reaching above the clavicle.
- D. infiltration of prevertebral fascia and deep prevertebral muscles.
- E. B and C are true.

Question nr **272**

Indicate correct statement regarding the malignant ameloblastoma (MA):

- A. It is accepted that development of metastases is most often observed in the course of desmoplastic and solid ameloblastoma (plexiform and follicular type), with the rarest

occurrence is in case of unicystic ameloblastoma.

- B.** Lung metastases are usually multiple and bilateral.
- C.** Microscopic image of a metastasis shows visible cellular atypia.
- D.** In non-operative management of metastases radio and chemotherapy is used.
- E.** Its characteristic feature is occurrence of metastases in children and young adults.

Question nr **273**

The radiographic differential diagnosis of adenomatoid odontogenic tumour (AOT) should include:

- 1) follicular cyst;
- 2) ameloblastoma malignum UA;
- 3) calcifying cystic odontogenic tumour (CCOT);
- 4) bone cyst;
- 5) SMA.

Correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4.
- B.** 1,3,4.
- C.** 1,2,3.
- D.** 1,2,5.
- E.** 1,3,5.

Question nr **274**

In order to painlessly extract first mandibular premolar, it is necessary to anesthetize:

- A.** inferior alveolar nerve.
- B.** inferior alveolar and lingual nerve.
- C.** inferior alveolar, lingual and buccal nerve.
- D.** inferior alveolar and mental nerve.
- E.** inferior alveolar, lingual, mental and buccal nerve.

Question nr **275**

The "rule of 80" states that:

- A. 80% of neck masses are of thyroid gland and that 80% are inflammatory infiltration, out of which 80% are of bacterial origin.
- B. 80% of non-thyroid neck masses are neoplastic and that 80% are malignant, out of which 80% are metastases in lymph nodes.
- C. in elderly, 80% of neck masses are neoplastic and that 80% are benign, out of which 80% are lateral cervical and thyroglossal duct cysts.
- D. in elderly, 80% of neck masses are neoplastic and that 80% are malignant, out of which 80% is of glandular origin.
- E. none of the above-mentioned.

Question nr **276**

Choose **false** statements regarding the retromolar trigone cancer:

- 1) trismus develops as a result of pterygopalatine fossa infiltration;
- 2) around 70% of patients reports with metastases to the lymph nodes;
- 3) in case of the T1N0 diagnosis, the treatment consists of lesion incision within the healthy tissues margin;
- 4) relapses occur in 25% of patients, mostly without the possibility of retreatment;
- 5) post-operative complications are often post-radiotherapy trismus and mandible necrosis;
- 6) T1-2N0 lesions prognose around 40% of 5-year survival rate after combined therapy.

Correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,6.
- B. 1,3,5.
- C. 2,4.
- D. 2,4,6.
- E. 1,5.

Question nr **277**

Choose **false** statements regarding the odontomas:

- 1) odontomas belong to the biggest group of odontogenic cancerous tumors, accounting for 67% of this group;
- 2) tumor described in Latin as odontoma compositum, and compound odontoma in English, is a chaotic mass composed of dentin, cementum and enamel, all in incorrect proportions;

- 3) erupted odontoma is considered a variant of compound odontoma;
- 4) the most common location of complex odontoma is lateral part of the maxilla with anterior part of the mandible being the second most common;
- 5) in early stages of complex odontoma development, the radiographic image shows uncharacteristic radiolucency called soft odontoma, which should be differentiated with odontogenic cyst;
- 6) compound odontoma occurs in 1/4th of cases before the 20th year of age with female predilection;
- 7) radiological image of compound odontoma is characteristic, almost pathognomonic, with round or oval lesion surrounded with radiolucent hem and filled with mass of tiny, often distorted "teeth" (odontoids);
- 8) compound odontomas are very rarely located between the primary tooth root and permanent tooth germ.

Correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3,4.
- B.** 2,4,6,8.
- C.** 1,3,5.
- D.** 2,3,7,8.
- E.** 1,2,3.

Question nr 278

Which of the following information concerning the parapharyngeal space and its abscess are true?

- 1) parapharyngeal space is composed of two compartments: posterior and anterior;
- 2) following nerves pass through the parapharyngeal space: facial, lingual, glossopharyngeal, vagus and accessory;
- 3) in case of an abscess of parapharyngeal space, the clinical image is dominated by acute throat pain, radiating towards the ear, trismus and dysphagia;
- 4) in a patient suffering from an abscess of parapharyngeal space, trismus develops due to inflammation of the masticatory muscle;
- 5) abscess of parapharyngeal space may spread to the retropharyngeal space and mediastinum.

Correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3,5.
- B.** 2,3,5.
- C.** 2,4,5.

D. 1,4,5.

E. 2,4.

Question nr **279**

Solitary bone cyst (SBC) may be diagnosed in all ages and may show no predilection for either males or females. Choose correct statements concerning the above-mentioned lesion:

- 1) most cases are observed in mandible;
- 2) Vincent symptom may be observed in the course of this lesion;
- 3) treatment is usually surgical;
- 4) root resorption is rarely observed;
- 5) it does not contain soft tissues, only liquid content.

Correct answer is:

A. 1,3,5.

B. 2,3,4.

C. 4,5.

D. 1,2,3.

E. all of the above.

Question nr **280**

The most common complications of oral cavity, head and neck radiotherapy are:

- 1) facial burn;
- 2) xerostomia due to the salivary gland damage;
- 3) bacterial and viral infections;
- 4) caries;
- 5) bleeding;
- 6) trismus;
- 7) osteoradionecrosis.

Correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3,4,5,6.

B. 1,2,3,4,6,7.

C. 2,3,4,5,6,7.

D. 1,2,7.

E. 4,6,7.

Question nr **281**

Gerber's protrusion:

- 1) it is observed during the endoscopy of mesial nasal meatus;
- 2) it may be a symptom of developing incisive canal cyst;
- 3) it is an elevation of the nasal cavity floor caused by developing pathologic lesion;
- 4) it is caused by deformation of maxillary alveolar process due to developing cyst.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 2, 3.
- B.** 2, 3, 4.
- C.** 1, 2, 4.
- D.** only 3.
- E.** all of the above mentioned.

Question nr **282**

Choose **false** statement regarding the radiological diagnostics of Stafne defect (SBD):

- A.** radiological image requires, first of all, differentiating with metastasis from a focus distant to the mandible.
- B.** radiological image usually does not show osteoid seam.
- C.** the MRI is considered more efficient than CT in SBD diagnostics.
- D.** in a course of SBD, damage of cortical bone from the buccal side may occur, subsequently causing the bone defect to assume tunnel shape.
- E.** changes caused by depression of the ectopic salivary gland which usually project to the apical area of the incisors or premolars and thus imitate a periapical or radicular cyst.

Question nr **283**

Choose correct statement regarding the cysts of paranasal sinuses:

- A.** mucocele (MC) most often develops in maxillary sinuses and ethmoidal cells.
- B.** postoperative maxillary cyst (PMCs) is considered a pseudocyst.
- C.** maxillary sinus mucous retention cyst (RTC) is usually found by accident during

radiographic examination performed due to general dental reasons.

D. maxillary sinus pseudocyst (PC) is characterised by high recurrence rate.

E. treatment of maxillary sinus mucocele consists primarily of conservative treatment in the form of agents suppressing mucosal oedema.

Question nr **284**

In the treatment of sublingual ranula (RA), $\leq 1\%$ recurrence risk is observed in case of:

A. marsupialization.

B. micromarsupialization.

C. sclerotherapy.

D. removing the whole gland.

E. treatment with botulinum toxin type A.

Question nr **285**

In the first decade of life, dentigerous cyst (DC) is most often developing in the area of:

A. lower third molar.

B. upper canine.

C. upper third molar.

D. upper central incisor.

E. lower premolars.

Question nr **286**

Depending on the extent of infiltration, ameloblastoma classified as B3 is a tumor located:

A. intraosseous with perforation of lamina dura, intact periosteum, in the medial area of mandible, not exceeding the line of both canines.

B. intraosseous with perforation of lamina dura and periosteum and soft tissue infiltration, occupying one or two anterior or two posterior quadrants of both jaws.

C. completely intraosseous, with no perforation of lamina dura, unilaterally in the mandible ramus and body, not exceeding the canine line on the same side.

D. intraosseous with perforation of lamina dura and periosteum, no soft tissue infiltration, occupying half of the mandible (ramus, body), exceeding the central line, but not exceeding the line of canine on the opposite side.

E. intraosseous with perforation of lamina dura, occupying two quadrants of the same jaw (anterior and posterior).

Question nr **287**

Due to the possible risk of malignancy towards ameloblastic fibrosarcoma, the resection margin in the treatment in case of a recurring of ameloblastic fibroma, is:

A. 2-3 mm.

B. 5 mm.

C. 10 mm.

D. 15 mm.

E. 20-30 mm.

Question nr **288**

Choose **false** statement regarding the cementoblastoma:

A. it is characterised by slow, however unlimited, growth potential.

B. it may involve an impacted tooth.

C. in case of each cementoblastoma suspicion, it is essential to perform histopathologic examination and CT.

D. it can be classified to the locally invasive tumors group.

E. treatment of a small lesion may consist in RCT of a tooth and subsequent lesion enucleation and apex resection.

Question nr **289**

Choose correct statements regarding the primary ameloblastic carcinoma (ACp):

1) bone resection with 1 cm margin is the treatment of choice;

2) ACp is characterized by high radiosensitivity;

3) mortality rate is 31% and relapse rate is 33%;

4) it is most often observed in second and third decade of life;

5) it is the most common in midmaxillary region;

6) first and early symptom of tumor development is maxillary bone expansion, usually accompanied by pain, trismus, displacement and mobility of the teeth, and also dysphonia;

7) pathologic fracture of the mandible is rarely observed;

8) metastases usually concern the cervical and pulmonary lymphatic system.

The correct answer is:

A. 1,2,3,4,5.

B. 2,3,5,6,8.

C. 1,4,5,7.

D. 3,6,8.

E. 2,5,6,8.

Question nr **290**

“This tumor develops almost only intraosseous. We distinguish two types: follicular and not containing a tooth germ. Its radiological image matches a finely limited, unilocular radiolucency in the jaw. Usually, inside the tumor an impacted tooth may be observed. In more than 60% of intraosseous cases, delicate, scattered, radiopaque “patches” may be observed, which correspond to the calcified elements of the tumor. Such symptom is observed on intraoral radiographs, but not OPGs”. The above-mentioned description refers to:

A. multicystic ameloblastoma.

B. ameloblastic fibroma.

C. calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour.

D. squamous odontogenic tumour.

E. adenomatoid odontogenic tumour.

Question nr **291**

Choose correct statement regarding the biopsy:

A. in excisional biopsy, the most commonly a lens shaped incision is used in order to facilitate the suturing.

B. each lesion non-healing spontaneously in 2-3 weeks' time, looking like oral mucous membrane ulcer, calls for excision biopsy.

C. during incisional biopsy of superficial soft tissues, it is mandatory to thoroughly suture the wound.

D. core needle biopsy allows only for aspirating single cells.

E. core needle biopsy can be falsely positive due to the possibility of aspirating tissues from outside the tumour.

Question nr **292**

“Such lesion has the form of whitish or pink nodule, cauliflower or granular shaped. It is mostly single and without pain. It may spontaneously regress but may also undergo metaplastic transformation. It is linked with HPV infection”. The above-mentioned description refers to:

A. hemangioma.

B. inverted papilloma.

C. exophytic papilloma.

D. desmoplastic fibroma.

E. schwannoma.

Question nr **293**

“Such technique is indicated in case of an overgrown frenum of upper lip with major attachment on the labial side. It allows also for performing the vestibular deepening in more predictable way; however, the healing is secondary and associated with higher discomfort for the patient”. The above-mentioned description refers to:

A. excision of the frenum using CO₂ laser.

B. frenectomy combined with epithelial-connective tissue graft.

C. excision of the frenum via lens shaped incision of the mucosa, connective tissue and muscles.

D. frenectomy combined with V-plasty.

E. frenectomy combined with Z-plasty.

Question nr **294**

Symptoms of an abscess of submandibular space include:

1) shimmying;

- 2) severe trismus;
- 3) dysphagia;
- 4) tenderness of masseter
- 5) acute pain
- 6) oedema of mandibular angle;
- 7) tense and reddened skin.

The correct answer is:

- A. 2, 3, 4, 7.
- B. 1, 2, 3, 5.
- C. 1, 4, 5, 7.
- D. 4, 5, 6, 7.
- E. 2, 4, 5, 6.

Question nr **295**

Within the parapharyngeal space, most often occur:

- A. tumours deriving from parotid gland.
- B. neurogenic tumours.
- C. lymphomas.
- D. inflammatory tumours.
- E. metastatic tumours.

Question nr **296**

Choose **false** statement regarding the metastases to cervical lymph nodes:

- A. the longer the primary focus is not found during observation, the better the prognosis.
- B. most metastases concern the adenocarcinoma.
- C. open biopsy of a lymph node is performed only when the lymph nodes are fused together with surrounding tissues, especially with cervical vessels.
- D. for the node to be palpable, it must be at least 10 mm in diameter.
- E. fixed node indicates that the neoplastic growth caused the breach of its capsule and infiltration of surrounding tissues.

Question nr **297**

“Such benign neoplasms develop in adults in the vestibule of the oral cavity due to prolonged irritation. They may appear symmetrically on both maxillary tuberosities, hindering the prosthetic treatment. Their occurrence may be connected with difficult eruption of upper third molars, and also their caries”. The above-mentioned description refers to:

- A.** fibromatous epulis.
- B.** papilloma.
- C.** lobular fibroma.
- D.** neurofibroma.
- E.** keratoacanthoma.

Question nr **298**

Webster reconstruction is a method used in the treatment of which cancer:

- A.** oral part of the tongue.
- B.** buccal mucosa.
- C.** hard palate.
- D.** lip.
- E.** lower gingiva.

Question nr **299**

Which features are common for both orbitozygomatic and zygomaticomaxillary complex fractures?

- 1) orbital floor fracture;
- 2) maxillary alveolar process breaking;
- 3) mandible abduction impairment;
- 4) common extraocular or intraocular injuries;
- 5) paresthesia of the area innervated by infra-orbital nerve.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2.
- B.** 2,4.

C. 1,4.

D. 2,3.

E. 3,5.

Question nr 300

Choose correct statement regarding non-steroidal inflammatory drugs qualified to the selective inhibitors of COX-2 group:

A. due to increased risk of cardiovascular complications, drugs belonging to this group need to be cautiously administered in patients with coronary heart diseases.

B. they constitute a subgroup of NSAIDs with highest drug-induced digestive tract damage risk.

C. due to their antiaggregant properties, their routine administration in treatment of postoperative pain in oral surgery is not recommended.

D. drugs belonging to this group should be administered with extreme caution due to their adverse pharmacodynamic profile (thin boundary between the therapeutic and toxic dose).

E. they should be administered with caution in patients with compromised liver function, due to the possibility of temporary increase of liver enzymes activity.

Question nr 301

“Horizontal incision performed within 2 mm from the floor of gingival fissure or periodontal pocket within attached gingiva and related with its arched shape to the course of gum line. Releasing of the flap occurs due to two vertical incisions performed usually in the distance of 1-2 teeth from the pathologic lesion. Such incision requires optimal width of the keratinized gingiva of 4-5 mm”. The above-mentioned description refers to the following flap:

A. Beavius.

B. Luebke-Ochsenbein.

C. Reinmoller.

D. Partsch.

E. Pichler.

Question nr **302**

General absolute contraindications for tooth extraction include:

- 1) unregulated systemic diseases (diabetes, myeloid, lymphoblastic leukemia);
- 2) bisphosphonate therapy;
- 3) up to 12 months post myocardial infarction;
- 4) hypertension above 160/95 mmHg;
- 5) INR > 4;
- 6) active herpesvirus infection;
- 7) grade III trismus;
- 8) at the time of chemotherapy course.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 2, 3, 5.
- B.** 1, 4, 6.
- C.** 1, 5, 8.
- D.** 3, 5, 6.
- E.** 1, 4, 7.

Question nr **303**

Which of the below mentioned techniques **does not qualify** as an atraumatic tooth extraction?

- A.** shortening the trans-operative time.
- B.** multi root tooth separation.
- C.** single root tooth separation.
- D.** performing alveoplasty in order to reduce the exposure to bacteria.
- E.** using suture materials of 5.0 thickness.

Question nr **304**

Augmentation material deriving from adequately processed own tooth is characterized with following features:

- A.** osteoinductive.
- B.** osteoconductive.

- C. osteogenic.
- D. A and B are true.
- E. A, B and C are true.

Question nr **305**

Most of the organic components of an augmentation material coming from a processed own tooth are:

- A. phosphorines.
- B. glycoproteins.
- C. type I collagen.
- D. osteopontin.
- E. osteocalcin.

Question nr **306**

Class B of the Tetsch and Wagner classification refers to:

- A. horizontal impaction - the tooth is aligned parallel to the occlusal plane, at an angle of approximately 90° to the adjacent teeth.
- B. occlusal surface of the impacted tooth is between the occlusal surface and the neck of the adjacent tooth.
- C. minor bone tissue loss (the distance between the bone margin and the gingival line is 3-5 mm) - immediate implantation possible.
- D. loss of 1-3 mm of the buccal plate.
- E. advanced cavity - adequate amount of bone tissue but of poor quality or insufficient amount of bone tissue.

Question nr **307**

Select the correct statement describing tooth extraction management in patients with a history of radiation therapy involving the oral cavity, head and neck:

- A. anaesthesia should involve agents with added vasoconstricting substances due to decreased drug diffusion in tissues that underwent radiation therapy.

- B.** before the procedure the oral cavity should be rinsed with a 2% chlorhexidine solution to reduce pathogens levels in the mouth.
- C.** it is not recommended to perform reconstructive operation of the alveolar process of the extracted tooth due to the risk of periosteal injury when the periosteum is raised away.
- D.** it is not recommended to place stitches over the wound due to the risk of additional mucosal injury during the stitching procedure and during stitches removal.
- E.** antibiotics should be started before the procedure and continued until the wound is healed.

Question nr **308**

Which agents should be avoided in patients receiving diuretics in the treatment of congestive heart disease?

- 1) macrolides;
- 2) tetracyclines;
- 3) epinephrine;
- 4) anti-anxiety agents;
- 5) acetylcholinesterase inhibitors;
- 6) salicylates;
- 7) penicillins.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3.
- B.** 3,5.
- C.** 1,2,7.
- D.** 3,6.
- E.** 4,5.

Question nr **309**

This space is bounded superiorly by the mylohyoid muscle; inferiorly and laterally by the skin, superficial layer of the cervical fascia and the platysma muscle; anteriorly and laterally by the lingual surface of the mandible; posteriorly by the hyoid bone and the posterior belly of the digastric muscle; and medially by the anterior belly of the digastric muscle. Purulent process involving this area is most frequently due to infection originating in the mandibular third or second molar. This is a description of which space:

- A.** buccal.

- B. submasseteric.
- C. pterygomandibular.
- D. submandibular.
- E. parapharyngeal.

Question nr **310**

It is a congenital benign tumour caused by the proliferation of endothelial cells with a clinical picture that is impossible to differentiate from a vascular malformation. It manifests as a red-brown or bluish irregularly shaped bump. This is a description of:

- A. schwannoma.
- B. neurofibroma.
- C. Kaposi sarcoma.
- D. angioma.
- E. lipoma.

Question nr **311**

Select the **false** statement describing primary intraosseous odontogenic squamous cell carcinoma (PIO SCC):

- A. it develops de novo.
- B. it develops secondary to keratocystic odontogenic tumour (KCOT), odontogenic cyst and squamous odontogenic tumour (SOT).
- C. de-novo solid type PIO SCC develops only in the maxilla.
- D. it has to be differentiated with mucoepidermoid carcinoma, keratoameloblastoma, squamous odontogenic tumour and squamous cell metastasis from a different site.
- E. bone expansion and mucosal ulceration are the early signs that precede the onset of neurologic disturbances and pain.

Question nr **312**

Radiographic findings in patients with an aneurysmal bone cyst (ABC) that are particularly visible in the anteroposterior view and are suggestive of sarcoma could be described as:

- A. having a moth-eaten appearance.
- B. having a sun-ray appearance.
- C. having a honeycomb appearance.
- D. having a soap bubble appearance.
- E. a partially cystic retiform cavity with visible septa.

Question nr **313**

The recommended haematological management of patients with haemophilia B when preparing for surgery involves the use of:

- 1) factor VII concentrate;
- 2) factor VIII concentrate;
- 3) factor IX concentrate;
- 4) factor XI concentrate;
- 5) fresh frozen plasma;
- 6) purified fibrinogen;
- 7) cryoprecipitate;
- 8) prothrombin complex concentrate.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,7.
- B. 2,5,7.
- C. 3,5,8.
- D. 4,6.
- E. only 5.

Question nr **314**

Dental procedures that do not require antibiotic prophylaxis in patients at risk for bacterial endocarditis include:

- A. infiltration analgesia.
- B. replantation of an avulsed tooth.
- C. application of fixed orthodontic appliances.
- D. scaling.

E. reconstruction using retraction cords.

Question nr **315**

A natural-origin resorbable suture can be made of:

A. collagen.

B. silk.

C. polyglycolide.

D. polyamides.

E. polyethylene terephthalate.

Question nr **316**

The most universal and most frequently used dental surgical blade is blade number:

A. 12.

B. 12d.

C. 15.

D. 15c.

E. 69.

Question nr **317**

This technique was developed for immediate implantation deferred by 6 weeks in the aesthetic segments of the maxilla and mandible. The aim is to develop a soft tissue layer over the postextraction site. A xenogeneic material covered with a palatal mucosa graft is used. This is a description of the procedure developed by:

A. Sclar.

B. Young.

C. Ackermann.

D. Elian.

E. Bio-Col.

Question nr **318**

Risk factors for the development of oral cavity squamous cell carcinoma include:

- 1) male sex;
- 2) chronic tobacco use;
- 3) chronic alcohol use;
- 4) leukoplakia;
- 5) erythroplakia;
- 6) chronic denture irritation;
- 7) human papillomavirus infection;
- 8) consumption of caffeine found in coffee.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4,5,6,7,8.
- B.** 2,3,4,5,6,7,8.
- C.** 1,2,3,4,5,6,7.
- D.** 2,3,6,7,8.
- E.** 1,3,4,5,8.

Question nr **319**

If primary stabilization of a transplanted tooth in the recipient site is satisfactory, it can be immobilized using compression sutures alone. If a sufficient degree of stabilization of the transplanted tooth cannot be achieved, a splint should be used to immobilize it along with the adjacent teeth for:

- A.** 7-14 days.
- B.** 10 days.
- C.** 2 weeks.
- D.** 4 weeks.
- E.** 6-8 weeks.

Question nr **320**

The extent of sinus membrane lift performed using the closed approach **should not** exceed:

- A.** 1-2 mm.

- B. 3 mm.
- C. 4-5 mm.
- D. 6 mm.
- E. 8 mm.

Question nr **321**

Select the **false** statement about postextraction alveolitis:

- A. develops in 1-5% of patients, predominantly in women.
- B. one of its symptoms is pain that worsens on day 3-4 following extraction.
- C. associated with bacterial colonisation of the surgical wound, preserved part of the root or a foreign body in the alveolus.
- D. a risk factor for postextraction alveolitis is the use of intraligamentary anaesthesia with an epinephrine-containing solution.
- E. reaction of the adjacent lymph nodes can develop.

Question nr **322**

One of the adverse effects of antibiotic therapy with amoxicillin and clavulanic acid is pseudomembranous colitis due to *Clostridium difficile*. It can be treated with:

- 1) clindamycin;
- 2) cotrimoxazole;
- 3) metronidazole;
- 4) cefaclor;
- 5) vancomycin;
- 6) cefepime.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 3,5.
- C. 4,6.
- D. 1,3.
- E. 2,4,5.

Question nr **323**

The most frequent tumours of the parapharyngeal space are:

- A. adenocarcinomas.
- B. pleomorphic adenomas.
- C. nerve sheath tumours.
- D. neurofibromas.
- E. pheochromocytomas.

Question nr **324**

Select the **false** statement about floor of the mouth cancer:

- A. most frequently located in the anterolateral part of the floor of the mouth.
- B. spread to the mandible or tongue is observed in early stages.
- C. spreads along the periosteum, where it can produce large areas of infiltration.
- D. late-stage symptoms are metastases to cervical lymph nodes.
- E. treatment of a TNM-staged T3N0 tumour involves hemimandibulectomy, removal of submental lymph nodes and radiotherapy following surgical treatment.

Question nr **325**

Transformation into primary intraosseous carcinoma is most often observed in:

- A. residual cyst.
- B. follicular cyst.
- C. lateral periodontal cyst.
- D. odontogenic keratocyst.
- E. botryoid odontogenic cyst.

Question nr **326**

Which of the following accounts for 0.4% of dental cysts and 0.7% of all maxillary cysts?

- A. gingival cyst.

- B.** lateral periodontal cyst.
- C.** inflammatory paradental cyst.
- D.** glandular odontogenic cyst.
- E.** botryoid odontogenic cyst.

Question nr **327**

This method is used for treating extensive and, especially, recurrent keratocysts or glandular cysts, in particular when a visualization study reveals propagation within soft tissues. This description refers to:

- A.** enucleation.
- B.** curettage.
- C.** bone resection.
- D.** the two-stage method.
- E.** peripheral radicalization.

Question nr **328**

The incidence of complications associated with a bacterial infection following surgical wisdom tooth extraction in immunocompetent patients lies in the range of:

- A.** 40-45%.
- B.** 32-38%.
- C.** 23-28%.
- D.** 15-19%.
- E.** 1-6%.

Question nr **329**

During high-risk dental procedures in adult patients at the highest risk of infective endocarditis it is necessary to use:

- A.** amoxicillin 1 g p.o.
- B.** ceftriaxone 2 g p.o.

C. cefalexin 1 g i.v.

D. cefazolin 1 g i.v.

E. clindamycin 300 mg i.v.

Question nr **330**

It is a strong COX-1 inhibitor that also inhibits 5-lipoxygenase, has anti-bradykinin effects, and inhibits neutrophil activation. Given that it is a preferential COX-1 inhibitor, it produces anti-aggregatory effects, however, it is less potent than ASA. This description refers to:

A. ketoprofen.

B. naproxen.

C. ibuprofen.

D. meloxicam.

E. etoricoxib.

Question nr **331**

Indicate the **false** statement:

A. the main symptom of cellulitis is strong pain which is caused by rapid propagation of exudate within soft tissues.

B. resolution of an abscess may often result in spontaneous resolution of exudate.

C. an empyema may develop in the temporomandibular joint.

D. phlegmonous cellulitis is caused by mixed bacterial microbiota featuring anaerobic bacteria.

E. lymphangiitis may be associated with general symptoms, such as elevated body temperature and chills, headache and weakness.

Question nr **332**

Indicate which of the following **is not** used in the course of surgical treatment of secondary chronic osteitis:

A. sequestrectomy.

- B. saucerization.
- C. the two-stage method.
- D. decortication.
- E. bone resection.

Question nr **333**

Indicate the true statement regarding immediate implant placement:

- A. the absence of the buccal bone plate in the region of the implant placement site is not a contraindication for implant placement.
- B. when an implant is to be placed in the anterior maxilla, the implant should be properly positioned based on the buccal slope of the alveolus.
- C. lower second molar implant is placed in the distal alveolus.
- D. if the spacing between the internal surface of the alveolus and the surface of the implant is between 2 and 4 mm, slow-resorbable bone substitute material must be introduced into the alveolus.
- E. post-implantation closed healing helps to preserve the correct soft tissue profile.

Question nr **334**

Post-extraction alveolar osteitis **is not** attributable to:

- A. bacterial infection of the post-extraction wound.
- B. vomiting during tooth extraction.
- C. surgical injury and difficulty of the procedure.
- D. the use of oral contraceptives.
- E. surgical wisdom tooth extractions in the maxilla due to lower vascularity.

Question nr **335**

Traditionally, this syndrome is considered a triad of arthritis, conjunctivitis and urethritis, and it mostly affects men aged 20-30. The other common symptoms include mucocutaneous lesions, cardiac lesions as well as central and peripheral nervous system lesions. As many as 80% of patients may have oral lesions, such as papillas of size 1-10 mm on the lips, gums, buccal mucosa and tongue. If the temporomandibular

joint is affected, symptoms are usually acute and asymmetrical, and associated with tenderness, redness and edema of the affected area. This description refers to:

- A. Reiter's syndrome.
- B. Lyme disease.
- C. Still's disease.
- D. psoriatic arthritis.
- E. rheumatoid arthritis.

Question nr **336**

Indicate which of the following is the passive material that **is not** used for teeth splinting:

- A. steel wire of thickness up to 0.4 mm.
- B. steel orthodontic wire of thickness 0.16 mm and brackets.
- C. nylon splint.
- D. polyethylene fiber splint.
- E. polyester tape.

Question nr **337**

A sialogram of a degenerative salivary gland disease shows:

- 1) a leafless bush pattern;
- 2) a leafless tree pattern;
- 3) a dead tree pattern;
- 4) a ball in hand pattern;
- 5) an apple tree in blossom pattern;
- 6) a snow storm pattern;
- 7) a retrograde contrast loss;
- 8) duct amputation.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2.
- B. 1,2,3.
- C. 5,6.
- D. 7,8.

E. 3,4,5.

Question nr 338

Indicate the **false** statement regarding erythroplakia:

- A. the term 'erythroplakia' is a clinical term that describes a disease without any specific histological presentation.
- B. the diagnosis is established by ruling out the following disorders: desquamative gingivitis, erythematous lichen planus, discoid lupus erythematosus, pemphigoid, Reiter's disease, erythematous candidiasis, histoplasmosis, angioma, Kaposi's sarcoma.
- C. erythroplakia tends to involve the oral mucosa in 0.02-0.83% of the population, and it most often affects middle-aged and elderly patients.
- D. the areas that are most often involved in the oral cavity are the hard palate, dorsal surface of the tongue, mucosa of the lower lip.
- E. the risk of transformation is high and affects up to 50% of patients with severe dysplastic lesions.

Question nr 339

What is the primary mechanism of degenerative joint disease and what structures are most commonly involved?

- A. degenerative joint disease refers to articular cartilage degeneration associated with remodelling of the subchondral bone and secondary involvement of the synovial membrane.
- B. degenerative joint disease refers mostly to an inflammation which affects multiple joints at the same time.
- C. degenerative joint disease is a systemic disease associated with inflammatory markers.
- D. degenerative joint disease always symmetrically affects joints on both sides of the body.
- E. degenerative joint disease is only attributable to bacterial infections.

Question nr 340

Indicate the true statement regarding mucoepidermoid tumor:

- A.** it most commonly affects people in the 3rd and 4th decade of life and there is no sexual predilection.
- B.** the fundamental etiological factor is alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction.
- C.** it is most commonly localized in the submaxillary salivary gland.
- D.** usually, the tumor tends to grow very rapidly, which is associated with extensive tissue damage.
- E.** this type of tumor is the most common cause of facial paralysis among all parotid gland tumors.

Question nr 341

Which of the lasers used for soft tissue surgery allows deep tissue penetration, has low absorption in water, enables using a pulse mode and can be used both for cutting and coagulation?

- A.** Diode laser.
- B.** Nd:YAG.
- C.** Er:YAG.
- D.** CO₂.
- E.** Er,Cr:YSGG.

Question nr 342

Indicate the statement that best describes oral potentially malignant disorders (OPMD) and the related diagnostic workup:

- A.** the term 'OPMD' refers only to leukoplakia and erythroplakia.
- B.** OPMD increases the risk of a malignant neoplasm at the site of the lesion and in other areas of the oral mucosa.
- C.** a histopathological examination is an optional diagnostic test for OPMD and it is not considered a gold standard.
- D.** in the binary system, oral epithelial dysplasia is classified as mild, moderate or severe dysplasia.
- E.** the use of CO₂ laser for treating leukoplakia helps to minimize the risk of

complications, such as pain or infection.

Question nr **343**

Indicate the true statement regarding lesions and bone cysts containing giant cells:

- A.** central giant-cell granuloma (CGCG) most commonly affects men and has a high rate of recurrence, regardless of the clinical type of CGCG.
- B.** cherubism (CHB) is usually a self-limiting disorder affecting adolescents, and providing treatment prior to the puberty age increases the risk of recurrence.
- C.** aneurysmal bone cyst (ABC) is a benign tumor originating from nervous cells.
- D.** simple bone cyst (SBC) is most commonly localized in the maxilla and causes the characteristic resorption of teeth roots.
- E.** peripheral giant-cell granuloma (PGCG) requires surgical treatment involving removal of the adjacent teeth.

Question nr **344**

Indicate the **false** statement regarding benign bone and cartilage tumors in the region of the head and neck:

- A.** chondroma (CHO) may be secondary to Ollier disease or Maffucci syndrome, increasing the risk of transformation into a chondrosarcoma.
- B.** osteomas (OST) nearly always occur within the facial skeleton and are often localized in the paranasal sinuses.
- C.** melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy (MNTI) is a low-grade tumor which is most commonly localized in the mandible.
- D.** osteoid osteoma (OSO) is characterized by bone pain which can be relieved by taking acetylsalicylic acid, regardless of the tumor size.
- E.** desmoplastic fibroma (DPF) may infiltrate soft tissues once it penetrates the outermost layer of the cortical bone and it may cause tooth displacements.

Question nr **345**

Indicate the **false** statement regarding rare odontogenic carcinomas:

- A.** ameloblastic carcinoma (AC) usually affects the elderly and it is rarely observed in children.

B. primary intraosseous carcinoma (PIOC) is associated with a high risk of recurrence of up to about 60%.

C. sclerosing odontogenic carcinoma (SOC) is a high-grade and highly metastatic tumor.

D. clear cell odontogenic carcinoma (CCOC) is more often observed in the mandible than in the maxilla.

E. ghost cell odontogenic carcinoma (GCOC) is extremely rare and accounts for less than 3% of this type of odontogenic tumors.

Question nr 346

Indicate the true statement regarding ameloblastic carcinoma (AC):

A. AC most commonly occurs in the anterior maxilla and affects mostly women.

B. the incidence of lymph node metastasis is greater than that of lung metastasis.

C. AC can arise *de novo* or on a pre-existing ameloblastic carcinoma.

D. treatment includes mostly chemotherapy and rarely bone resection.

E. prognosis is poorer for patients with AC localized in the mandible than for those with AC localized in the maxilla.

Question nr 347

Indicate the statement that best describes differences in the diagnosis and management of acute paranasal sinusitis (APS) and chronic paranasal sinusitis (CPS):

A. APS always requires antibiotic therapy and CPS does not require diagnostic imaging.

B. APS lasts up to 12 weeks and CPS produces symptoms which can persist more than 12 weeks and require an advanced diagnostic workup, including CT or CBCT.

C. APS is mostly caused by bacteria and CPS is always attributable to a viral infection.

D. CPS can only be treated surgically and APS is only provided with symptomatic treatment.

E. CPS features no general symptoms, such as fever or weakness, which are typically observed in APS.

Question nr 348

What is the minimal recommended spacing between two adjacent implants in a dental arch?

- A.** 1 mm.
- B.** 2 mm.
- C.** 3 mm.
- D.** 4 mm.
- E.** 5 mm.

Question nr **349**

A patient is scheduled for implant placement in the anterior maxilla. Which approach will help to minimize the risk of buccal bone plate resorption?

- A.** immediate implant placement.
- B.** the socket shield method.
- C.** the use of hybrid implants.
- D.** the use of smooth surface implants.
- E.** the use of short implants.