Tests for practical training (course 4, surgery)

1. A child of 3 years old was referred to maxillofacial department with the diagnosis of a congenital combined cleft lip and palate on the left. The operation of uranoplasty has been recommended for the child. What type of anesthesia is indicated to the patient?

   A. Nasotracheal anesthesia
   B. Orotracheal anesthesia
   C. Intravenous anesthesia with Ketamin
   D. Intravenous anesthesia with Sodium Thiopental
   E. General mask anesthesia with Halothane

2. Mother of a baby has turned to the doctor complaining of the child refusal from breast feeding. During examination of the child the short frenulum of the tongue was revealed. What age is recommended for the surgery?

   A. Immediately after revealing
   B. In a 1 year
   C. In 2 years
   D. In 3 years
   E. In 4 years

3. Parents of an eight years old child refer to the clinic with complains of space presence between the tooth 11 and 21. OBJECTIVELY: frenulum of the upper lip is attached to the base of interdental papilla, upper lip is not movable, the diastema between 11 and 21 teeth is present. What of the above mentioned methods of the surgical treatment involves redistribution of tissue of upper lip frenulum to extend its length?

   A. Plasty by Limberh
   B. Frenulotomy
   C. Frenuloektomy
   D. Compactosteotomy
   E. Gingivoosteoplasty

4. In a child of 7 year old a full dislocation of the 11 tooth was revealed. According to anamnesis trauma of the 11 tooth have been occurred 24 hours ago. Tooth was brought separately. OBJECTIVE: alveolar socket is slightly hyperaemic, bone margins is unaffected. Socket is filled with a blood clot. Select an optimal plan of treatment.

   A. Replantation of tooth 11 with the previous root filling
   B. Replantation of tooth 11 with the following root filling
   C. Tooth extraction
   D. Reposition and fixation of the tooth 11
E. Suturing of the socket

5. Parents of a 1-month aged boy are complain of a wound presence on an eyelid of the child. On the mesial margin of the right lower eyelid the wound with purulent secretion is revealed. The boy’s fallen ill suddenly, the temperature has been risen up to 40 °C. General condition is severe. On the second day of the disease the infiltrate on the inner edge of eye socket and cheek was formed. The skin over it is hyperaemic, fluctuation is not defined. Eye slit is narrowed. The pus exudation is coming from the right nasal passage. There is an infiltration on the vestibular and palatal side of alveolar process. Mucosa of transitional fold of alveolar process is hyperemic and the fluctuation is obviously present. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

A. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
B. Acute dacryocystitis
C. Flegmon of orbita on the right
D. Acute sinusitis
E. Acute serous periostitis

6. During an X-ray examination of 75 tooth the homogeneous roundshaped bone destruction with clear edges around the roots was revealed. The crown of unerupted 35 tooth is located in the lesion area, and the root is out of the focus of bone destruction. What is the presumable diagnosis?

A. Follicular cyst of 35 tooth.
B. Radicular cyst of 75 tooth.
C. Epidermoid cyst of the mandible.
D. Paradental cyst of the mandible.
E. Residual cyst of the mandible

7. The parents of 7 year old girl complain of swelling of soft tissues of parotid area in their child, raising the temperature up to 38.2° C, decreasing of an appetite of the child. OBJECTIVE: the left parotid region is dense and painful during palpation, the skin over it is hyperemic and tight. The orifice of the duct of left parotid gland is dilatated, the saliva which is coming out contains pus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute bacterial parotitis
B. Acute suppurative nonodontogenic lymphadenitis of the left parotid area.
C. Nodontogenic lymphadenitis of the left parotid area.
D. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis of the left upper jaw.
E. Pseudoparotitis Herzenberg.

8. Mother of a 3 months aged girl complains of presence of neoplasm on the tip, back and wings of the nose, the deformation of the tissues and raspberry-bluish discoloration of the skin. The tumor grows rapidly. OBJECTIVE: facial asymmetry due to swelling of the nose which is changed to bluish-crimson color. Filling simptom is positive. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Hemangioma of the nose.
B. Trauma of the nose.
C. Neurofibromatosis.
D. Fibroma.
9. A child of 13 year old is referred to the doctor because of the neoplasm on the mucous membrane of the lower lip which appeared after trauma what had been undergone a half year ago. The neoplasm is 1 cm in diameter, round-shaped with clear borders; the skin over neoplasm is bluish. During palpation: painless neoplasm of soft consistency is revealed, regional lymph nodes is without pathology. Blood and urine tests within the age norm. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Retention cyst.  
B. Hemangioma.  
C. Myxoma.  
D. Papilloma.  
E. Fibroma.

10. The parents of the 12 year old child complain of rising of the body temperature up to 38° C, febrile chill, nausea, vomiting, delirium, weakness of their child. There is a congestion in the form of butterfly wings on the middle third of the face. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged, slightly painful. Blood test: leukocytes - 12 x 10⁹ / l, lymphocytes 8,0 x 10⁹ / l, ESR - 26 mm / h. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

A. Erysipelas.  
B. Phlebitis of the facial veins  
C. Cutaneous form of actinomycosis  
D. Streptodermia. Submandibular lymphadenitis.  
E. Acute nondontogenic sinusitis.

11. Mother of 1-month-old baby complains of “clicking” of the child’s tongue during breastfeeding, restless of the child and poor putting of the weight. Objective: The lower edge of the frenum of the tongue is attached to the gum ridge, tongue movement is limited, frenulum is thin, transparent. What the medical tactics should be?

A. Crosssectional frenulotomy.  
B. Intervention is not needed.  
C. Cross triangular flaps plasty by Limberg.  
D. Frenuloplasty by Difenbakh.  
E. Frenuloplasty by the method of Kruchinsky.

12. The patient of 6 year old complains of malaise and dry mouth. A face is a pear shaped, due to swelling of the parotid area (mainly from the right). Ear-lobe is raised. The skin color does not change. From the ducts of parotid salivary glands secrete thick transparent liquid. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

A. Acute mumps.  
B. Mikulicz disease.  
C. False Mumps Herzenberg.  
D. Acute non-epidemic parotitis.
13. A child of 3 year old injured the upper teeth because of the acute trauma. Objective: crowns of 51 and 61 teeth are intruded into the surrounding tissues, just their cutting edge has been seen, gingival margin is hyperemic, swollen. What is the suitable tactic of the treatment?
   A. Tooth extraction
   B. Observation
   C. Reposition of the tooth
   D. Endodontic treatment
   E. Anti-inflammatory therapy

   A. Frenulotomy
   B. Frenuloplasty at Dyfenbakh
   C. Frenulektomy
   D. V-shaped plasty
   E. Frenuloplasty with cross triangular flaps

15. A child of 1 months old experienced a birth defect of soft tissues of the left upper lip. What period of fetal development time is susceptible for formation of congenital cleft of lip?
   A. During the second month of the fetal development
   B. During the first month of the fetal development
   C. During the third month of the fetal development
   D. During the fourth month of fetal development
   E. During the fifth month of fetal development

16. The patient of 8 year old was referred to the consultation to the doctor because of the presence of formation on the tongue. There is neoplasm on a narrow peduncle on the lateral surface of the tongue, closer to the tip. The neoplasm is pale pink color, without infiltration of adjacent tissues, elevated over a mucosa, painless during palpation, up to 0.8 cm. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?
   A. Papilloma
   B. Cyst of the tongue
   C. Hemangioma
   D. Fibroma of the tongue
   E. Lymphangioma

17. The vestybouplasy on the lower jaw is recommended to the child of 7 years old. What pathology can often appear due to the shallow vestibule of the mouth?
   A. Periodontal diseases
B. Retardation of the jaw growth
C. Overcrowding of the frontal teeth
D. Parafuncions of mimic muscles
E. Deep overbite

18. The 14 years old boy is complaining of severe irradiative pain in the alveolar socket after tooth extraction which took place 3 days ago. Objective: lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation, tissue around the alveolar socket is swollen, congested, walls of the socket is covered with grayish-green deposit with a putrid smell. Diagnosis:

A. Alveolitis
B. Perykoronaryt
C. Osteitis
D. Periosteitis
E. Osteomyelitis

19. The parents of 2 years old boy complain of an existence of brown color neoplasm on the left buccal area with irregular surface and wiry hair on it in their child. The neoplasm was detected immediately after childbirth and it is insignificantly growing within the child’s growth. Put the diagnosis.

A. Pigmented nevus.
B. Vascular nevus.
C. Kaposi’s sarcoma
D. Neurofibromatosis of the face.
E. Melanoma of the cheek

20. A 10-year old child complains of the pain in the right parotid area. Anamnesis: the child has received trauma 3 days ago- impact to the area of TMJ. The pain becomes worse during opening of the mouth and chewing. Objective: asymmetry of the face due to swelling of tissues of the right parotid area, palpation is painful. Opening the mouth is limited to 1.5 cm due to significant pain. There is no pathology revealed in the mouth cavity. Regional lymph nodes slightly enlarged, painful. On roentgenologic examination of TMJ by Schuller some expansion of the joint gap has been found, bone structures of TMJ are without changes. What is the correct diagnosis regarding to this clinical finding?

A. Acute traumatic serous arthritis of the right TMJ
B. Osteoarthritis of the right TMJ
C. Neoartrosis of the right TMJ
D. Deforming arthrosis of the right TMJ
E. Osteoarthritis

21. A 13 year old child underwent impact trauma of upper incisors. The child turned to the dentist in 40 minutes after injury. During examination it was found that 11 and 21 teeth is intruded into the alveolar bone to the half of the crown. Minor bleeding from the gums around the teeth was noted. Visually integrity of the
mucosa is not disrupted. Pathological mobility of the 11 and 21, adjacent teeth and alveolar bone were not found. There is no signs of teeth fractures on X-ray. What is the optimal tactic of dentist in this case?

A. Extrusion of 11 and 21 teeth in the dental arch to the occlusal surface level, splintage, observation and determination if further therapeutic treatment is necessary with EOD
B. Observation, EOD, antiinflammatory therapy and physiotherapy
C. Replantation of 11 and 21 teeth after root canals filling
D. Extrusion of 11 and 21 teeth in the tooth row, ligation, observation, EOD
E. 11 and 21 teeth extraction

22. A child of 8 year old complains of enlargement of lymph nodes on the submandibular and neck area, which appeared two days ago. The last four days a subfebrile fever, general malaise and low anginal pain is observed. There is no pathology from the oral cavity side. Define the right tactic of the doctor.

A. Patient should be sent for general blood test and consultation of a physician
B. Patient should be sent for consultation to the hematologist
C. Patient should be sent for consultation to the otolaryngologist
D. To prescribe antibiotics
E. To prescribe physiotherapeutic procedures in areas where lymph nodes were found enlarged

23. A boy of 12 year old complains of increasing temperature up to 38.5°C, difficulties during opening of the mouth, pain during swallowing, eating, talking. OBJECTIVE: the skin is pale, the face is slightly asymmetrical due to swelling in the left submandibular area. Opening of the mouth is limited to 12 mm, painful. Swelling of tissue in the left sublingual area is observed, left submandibular-lingual groove is infiltrated, swollen, painful during deep palpation, mucosa in this area is hyperaemic. The crown of 36 tooth is totally destroyed. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. Odontogenic abscesses of submandibular-lingual area caused by inflammation in the 36 tooth
B. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the lower jaw due to inflammatory process in the 36 tooth
C. Acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw due to inflammatory process in the 36 tooth
D. Odontogenic phlegmon of the left pterygo-mandibular area
E. Odontogenic phlegmon of the left submandibular area

24. Parents of the 6 years old boy complain of increasing of body temperature, worsening of the general condition of the child, presence of painful swelling of the right cheek area. OBJECTIVE: paleness of the skin, facial asymmetry due to swelling of the soft tissues of the right buccal area. Alveolar bone in the area of 55, 54 and 53 teeth is thickened on both sides, painful during palpation. Indicated above teeth are partially destroyed by caries, movable (II-III degree of mobility), the pus is coming from gingival pockets during palpation. Indicate the most likely diagnosis.

A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the upper jaw
B. Acute purulent odontogenic abscess of the upper jaw
C. Odontogenic abscess of the right buccal area
D. Acute odontogenic serous periostitis
E. Odontogenic phlegmon of the buccal area

25. A 6 year old boy was referred to the clinic for extraction of 51 and 61 teeth because of their physiological resorption. What method of anesthesia would be appropriate in this case?
   A. Infiltrative anesthesia
   B. Infraorbital
   C. General anesthesia
   D. Applicative anesthesia
   E. Incisival anesthesia

26. During examination of 8 year old boy the thickening of the body of the mandible in the region of 83,84 and 85 teeth was revealed. In this area round, painless convexity of the tissues was noted. Dupuytren's symptom is positive. Temporary teeth are intact. There is focus of the bone destruction with unclear borders on the X-ray in region of the 83,84, 85 teeth. 44 tooth follicle displaced downward and distally, its crown is projected into the zone of destruction. Put a clinical diagnosis.
   A. Follicular cyst of the lower jaw from 44 tooth
   B. Fibrous dysplasia of the mandible
   C. Ameloblastoma of the lower jaw
   D. Radicular cyst of the mandibula from 84 tooth
   E. Osteoblastoklastoma of the mandible

27. A child of 6 year old is delivered at Children's Hospital by ambulance with a diagnosis contusion - lacerated wound of the forehead. Maxillofacial surgeon was called to consult the case. He examined the wound, produced an initial surgical debridement and primary sutures. Child was referred to further treatment to the regional clinic. What procedure is absolutely necessary to do in such cases?
   A. Consultation of neurosurgeon.
   B. Hospitalization.
   C. Sanation of the oral cavity.
   D. Antimicrobial therapy.
   E. Bed rest

28. Parents of 11 months aged girl complain of the presence of large tumor in the area of the chin and both submandibular areas in the child. The neoplasm was detected at the birth time, has a slow growth, but during acute respiratory viral diseases tumor increases in 2-3 times, and then gradually decreases. OBJECTIVE: in both submandibular and submental areas defined soft tumor without clear boundaries, pasty consistency, painless at palpation. The skin over the neoplasm is not changed. Free mouth opening is observed. Tongue is increased in size, its papillae is enlarged, contain a clear yellow liquid. Set the diagnosis.
   A. Polikistoma (cystic form of lymphangioma);
   B. Myoma
   C. Median cyst of the neck;
29. A 14 year old boy experienced dizziness, nausea, weakness during the surgical intervention. **OBJECTIVE:** pale skin covered with cold sweat. Breath is frequent, weak pulse, low blood pressure (80/60 mmHg), cold hands. Determine the probable diagnosis.

A. Unconsciousness  
B. Traumatic shock;  
C. Anaphylactic shock;  
D. Collapse;  
E. Toxic shock.

30. A 9 year old child complains of soft tissue swelling and pain in the right submandibular area. **OBJECTIVE:** general condition is satisfactory, facial asymmetry due to inflammatory infiltration and collateral tissue swelling in the right submandibular area. The crown of the 85 tooth is destroyed, the mucous membrane of the gums in the area of 84, 85, 46 teeth is hyperemic, swollen, transitional fold is smoothed. What kind of treatment should be provide for the patient?

A. Extraction of 85 tooth  
B. Endodontic treatment of 85 tooth  
C. 85 tooth extraction and periostotomy  
D. Periostotomy  
E. Endodontic treatment of teeth 85 and periostotomy

31. Parents of 6 year old child complain of a pain in a child's left submandibular area, increasing the body temperature up to 37.5°C. During examination: asymmetry of the face due to infiltration of the left submandibular area. Infiltration is soft-elastic consistency, mobile, 2x2, 5 cm, slightly painful during palpation, the skin is not altered. The teeth are intact. Pharynx is hyperemic. Put the diagnosis.

A. Acute serous nonodontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis  
B. Acute serous odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis  
C. Acute purulent nonodontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis  
D. Acute purulent odontogenic submandibular lymphadenitis  
E. Adenophlegmon of submandibular region