A 17-year-old girl complains about painfulness and gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing and food intake. She has been suffering from it for 1,5 year. She consulted a dentist. There was no considerable effect from treatment. Objectively: gingival papillae are flabby and cyanotic in the region of frontal teeth on both jaws, they overlap teeth crowns by 1/3-1/2 of their height, they bleed on touch. Therapeutic effect can be achieved by means of electrophoresis with:
Aloe
Vitamin B1
Heparin
Tripsin
Sodium fluoride

A 16-year-old patient complains about experiencing gingival enlargement, pain and hemorrhage throughout a year. Objectively: gingival papillae are enlarged and overlap tooth crowns by 1/2 of their height. Gums exhibit bright red granulations and are painful on palpation. There are considerable calculus deposits. X-ray picture shows no changes of alveolar process. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Hypertrophic gingivitis
Catarrhal gingivitis
Generalized periodontitis
Localized periodontitis
Ulcerous gingivitis

A 37-year-old female patient complains about pain, gingival haemorrhage, halitosis, body temperature rise up to 37,2oC. Objectively: gums are apparently hyperemic, edematic, bleed easily, parodontal pouches are 3-4 mm deep and contain purulent exudate. Orthopantomogram shows diffuse osteoporosis of alveolar process, resorption of interdental septa down to 1/3 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
Exerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis

A 16-year-old teenager complains about halitosis, general weakness, body temperature rise up to 37,6oC. These symptoms turned up two days ago, the boy had a history of recent angin A. Objectively: oral hygiene is unsatisfactory, the teeth are coated with soft dental deposit. Gums are hyperemic, gingival papillae are covered with greyish deposit. Specify the causative agent of this disease:
Fusobacteria, spirochetes
Herpes viruses
Yeast fungi
Staphylococci
Streptococci

A 43-year-old patient complains of increased tooth sensitivity to thermal and chemical stimuli, gum itch. Objectively: the roots of the teeth are exposed to 1/3 of their length, the gums are dense, pale pink. There is a small amount of dental plaque. In the region of the 1.5, 1.4, 2.4, 2.5, 4.4, 3.4 teeth there are wedge-shaped defects within the dentin. Probing of exposed cervices and wedge-shaped defects causes pain reaction. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Parodontosis
Atrophic gingivitis
Generalized periodontitis
Localized periodontitis
Gingival recession

A 42-year-old patient was diagnosed with exacerbation of generalized grade II periodontitis accompanied by abscess formation. What method of general treatment should be administered in the first place?
Antibiotic therapy
Vitamin therapy
Stimulating therapy
Hyposensitization therapy
Detoxification therapy

A 24-year-old teen complains of gingival hemorrhages during tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival mucosa is hyperemic, pastous, bleeds when touched. Schiller-Pisarev test is positive. PMA index - 70%. Hygienic index - 3,0. X-ray picture of the frontal area depicts no evident changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
Acute catarrhal gingivitis
Chronic periodontitis
Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis

A group of specialists conducts an epidemiological survey of certain age groups of population aimed at evaluation of periodontal disease prevalence and treatment needs. These rates are studied by means of the following index:
CPITN (WHO index)
OHI-S (Green-Vermillion index)
PMA (Parma)
PI (Russel index)
A 37-year-old patient complains of gingival hemorrhage, pain, halitosis, body temperature rise up to 37.6°C. Objectively: the gums are markedly hyperemic, swollen, bleed on touch, periodontal pockets are 3 mm deep, contain sero-purulent exudate. Orthopantomogram shows diffuse osteoporosis of alveolar processes, resorption of the interdental septa down to 1/3 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Generalized grade I periodontitis
Generalized grade I periodontitis, chronic course
Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
Generalized grade II periodontitis, exacerbation
Generalized grade II periodontitis, chronic course

A 25-year-old patient complains of gingival hemorrhage and enlargement. Objectively: hypertrophy of gingival papillae by 1/3 of the crown height in the frontal region of mandible. Periodontal pockets are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Hypertrophic gingivitis
Catarrhal gingivitis
Ulcerous gingivitis
Epulis
Localized periodontitis

A 23-year-old patient complains of root exposition, gingival hemorrhage during tooth brushing, gum itch. Objectively: there is supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. Gums are hyperemic, edematous, pockets are 3.5 mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 1/3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
II degree periodontitis

A 20-year-old pregnant woman complains of gingival enlargement, bleeding and pain during eating and tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival papillae on the upper and lower jaw are hyperemic, hemorrhagic, painful, cover the crowns of teeth by 1/2. Scalloped contours of marginal gingiva are abnormal. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Hypertrophic gingivitis, edematous form
Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
Acute catarrhal gingivitis
Generalized periodontitis
Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form
A 33-year-old patient complains about pain, gingival haemorrhage, halitosis, body temperature rise up to 37.8°C. Objectively: gums are apparently hyperaemic, edematic, bleed easily, parodontal pouches are 3-4 mm deep, and contain purulent exudate. Orthopantomogram shows diffuse osteoporosis of alveolar process, resorption of interdental septa down to 1/3 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Exacerbation of chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
Exacerbation of chronic catarrhal gingivitis
Exacerbation of chronic generalized II degree periodontitis

Examination of an 17-year-old boy revealed thickened, somewhat cyanotic, dense gingival margin overlapping the crowns of all teeth by 1/2 of their height. Fedorov-Volodkina oral hygiene index is 2.6, PMA index is 20%. X-ray picture shows no pathological changes of periodontium. The boy has a 2-year history of neuropsychiatric treatment for epilepsy. Make a provisional diagnosis:
Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
Localized periodontitis
Acute catarrhal gingivitis
Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
Generalized periodontitis

A 22-year-old student complains of gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: hyperaemia and edema of marginal gingiva of the front teeth on both jaws, periodontal pockets are absent. X-ray reveals no pathological changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
Hypertrophic gingivitis
Generalized periodontitis
Localized periodontitis
Ulcerative gingivitis

A 23-year-old patient complains of minor root exposure, gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing, gum itch. Objectively: there is supragingival and subgingival dental calculus. Gums are hyperaem, edematic, pockets are 3.5 mm deep. X-ray picture shows resorption of interalveolar septa by 1/3. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Chronic generalized I degree periodontitis
degree periodontitis
Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
Chronic generalized II degree periodontitis
Exacerbation of generalized II degree periodontitis
A 19-year-old male patient consulted a dentist about gingival pain and bleeding when eating and brushing his teeth. Objectively: anterior maxillary and mandibular teeth are overcrowded, there is hyperemia, cyanosis and overgrowth of gingival papillae up to 1/3 of the crown height. The soft plaque is present. The gums bleed when touched with a tool. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
Generalized periodontitis
Ulcerative gingivitis
Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
Localized periodontitis

A 24-year-old male patient complains of acute gingival pain, the inability to eat, bad breath, fever up to 38°C, general weakness. Objectively: the patient is pale, lymph nodes are enlarged. Gingival papillae are swollen and hyperemic, there are individual ulcers covered by necrotic coating. What additional study is required in the first place in order to clarify the diagnosis?
Complete blood count
Allergologic tests
Kavetsky test with trypan blue
Panoramic radiography
Urinalysis