Division “Microbiology of oral cavity”

1. As representatives of microbial world actinomycetes belong to:

+A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Protozoa

D. Viruses

2. Synergists of streptococci:

+A. Lactobacillus

B. Veillonella

C. Corynebacterium

D. Neisseria

3. Gram-negative representatives of microbiota of oral cavity:

+A. Neisseria, Bacteroides, Prevotella

B. Fusobacterium, Prevotella, Actinomyces

C. Veillonella, Peptostreptococcus, Treponema

4. Choose spindle-shaped rods:

A. Veillonella

B. Leptotrichia

+C. Fusobacterium

D. Neisseria

5. Choose characteristics of Leptotrichia:

A. Club-shaped Gram-positive rods

B. Gram-negative cocci

C. Gram-negative rods

+D. Gram-negative long thick filaments forming interlacement

6. Choose acidophilic bacteria of microbiota of oral cavity:

+ A. Lactobacillus and Streptococcus

B. Streptococcus and Prevotella

C. Lactobacillus and Treponema

D. Streptococcus and Bacteroides

7. All of following Latin names of microorganisms contain mistakes, except:

+A. Actinomyces israelii

    B. Streptococcus aureus

    C. Lactobacillus mutans

    D. Neisseria vincentii

8. Genus including pigment-forming, carbohydrate-inert bacteroides:

    А Bacteroides

   В. Fusobacterium

    +С. Porphyromonas

   D. Prevotella

9. Choose microorganisms witch belong to autochthonous(indigenous) obligate microflora of the oral cavity:

A. Actinomyces, Streptococcus pyogenes, Bacteroides

+B. Actinomyces, Lactobacillus, alpha hemolytic ("green") streptococci

C. Bacteroides, Escherichia, Enterococcus

10. Choose characteristics of Veillonella:

A. Gram-positive aerobes

+B. Gram-negative anaerobes

C. Gram-positive anaerobes

D. Gram-negative aerobes

11. Representatives of microbiota of oral cavity: strictly anaerobic Gram-negative cocci, antagonists of cariogenic microbiota:

   А. Peptococcus

    В. Peptostreptococcus

    +С. Veillonella

    D. Fusobacterium

12. Choose the obligate anaerobic Gram-positive cocci of microbiota of oral cavity, which have high adhesive properties to tooth enamel:

    +А. Peptostreptococcus

    B. Staphylococcus

    C. Actinomyces

    D. Fusobacterium

13. Choose the most important microecological factor of caries resistance:

A. Streptococcus

   В. Bacteroides

    +С. Veillonella

D. Actinomyces

14. Choose wrong Latin name of microorganism:

+А. Staphylococcus mutans

   В. Fusobacterium necroforum

   С. Porphyromonas gingivalis

   D. Prevotella melaninogenica

15. Choose representative of Protozoa which can be detected in microbiota of oral cavity:

+А. Entamoeba gingivalis

   B. Toxoplasma gondii

    C. Plasmodium ovale

    D. Leishmania donovani

16. Choose microorganism of microbiota of oral cavity, that belongs to Yeast-like fungi:

+A. Candida albicans

B. Candida krusei

C. Candida tropicalis

D. Saccharomyces cerevisiae

17. Choose microorganism capable of locomotion by pseudopodia; it has differentiated nucleus and can be detected in microbiota of oral cavity:

    A. Entamoeba histolytica

    B. Plasmodium vivax

   C. Trichomonas vaginalis

    +D. Entamoeba gingivalis

18. Choose a property that binds actinomycetes with fungi:

A. A rod-shaped

B. A filamentous shape

+C. The presence of mycelium

D. A lack of differentiated nucleus

19. Gram-positive representatives of microbiota of oral cavity:

    A. Lactobacillus, Neisseria, Corynebacterium

   B. Actinomyces, Veillonella, Leptotrichia

    +C. Lactobacillus, Streptococcus, Actynomyces

20. Choose characteristics of Veillonella:

A. Club-shaped Gram-positive rods

+B. Gram-negative cocci

C. Gram-negative rods

1. Gram-negative long thick filaments forming interlacement

21. All of following Latin names of microorganisms contain mistakes, except:

    A. Actinomyces aureus

  + B. Streptococcus mutans

   C. Lactobacillus sangvis

   D. Neisseria vincentii

22. Choose representatives of microbiota of oral cavity forming colonies in dark color:

A. Streptococcus

   B. Veillonella

    +C. Prevotella

    D. Neisseria

23. Choose microorganism that needs vitamin K as growth factor:

A. Actinomyces

    +B. Bacteroides

   C. Corynebacterium

    D. Treponema

24. Choose genus included Bacteroides capable of fermenting of carbohydrates:

    A. Peptococcus

    B. Peptostreptococcus

    C. Porphyromonas

    +D. Prevotella

25. Lactobacillus – representatives of microbiota of the oral cavity:

    A. Allochthonous microbiota of the oral cavity

     +B. Autochthonous obligate microbiota of the oral cavity

    C. Autochthonous facultative microbiota of the oral cavity

26. Choose obligate anaerobic representatives of microbiota of oral cavity:

    A. Veillonella and Neisseria

    B. Bifidobacterium and Corynebacterium

    +C. Fusobacterium and Prevotella

27. Choose wrong characteristics of Porphyromonas:

    A. They are representatives of microbiota of oral cavity

    B. Gram-negative anaerobes

+C. They ferment carbohydrates

D. Produce black pigment

28. Choose microorganisms -representatives of microbiota of oral cavity that have branching form and Gram-positive cell wall, produce spores, ferment carbohydrates with acid formation, promote tooth decay:

A. Streptococcus

В. Corynebacterium

С. Bifidobacterium

+D. Actinomyces

29. Representatives of microbiota of oral cavity: pleomorphic rods, strictly anaerobes; they produce B vitamins and inhibit growth of pathogenic microbiota:

+A. Bifidobacterium

B. Lactobacillus

C. Corynebacterium

D. Bacteroides

30. Representatives of microbiota of oral cavity: pleomorphic acidophilic rods, Gram-positive, aerobes and facultative anaerobes that belong to cariogenic microbiota:

A. Bifidobacterium

+B. Lactobacillus

C. Corynebacterium

D. Bacteroides

31. All of following Treponema species belong to resident representatives of microbiota of oral cavity, except:

+А. Treponema pallidum

   B. Treponema orale

    C. Treponema gingivalis

   D. Treponema microdentium

32. All of following representatives of microbiota of oral cavity are named correctly, except:

+A. Bacteroides mutans

B. Fusobacterium necroforum

C. Porphyromonas gingivalis

D. Prevotella melaninogenica

33. Choose representative of Protozoa that can be detected in microbiota of oral cavity:

A. Entamoeba histolytica

    +B. Trichomonas tenax

    C. Plasmodium vivax

    D. Leishmania tropica

34. Choose genus of Fungi that causes thrush:

А. Saccharomyces

    B. Mucor

    C. Aspergillus

    +D. Candida

35. Choose microorganism that has membrane bound nucleus, moves by using flagella and undulating membrane, can be detected in the in microbiota of oral cavity:

А. Trichomonas vaginalis

    B. Trichomonas hominis

    +C. Trichomonas tenax

    D. Entamoeba histolytica

36. The initial stage of the dental plaque formation is:

A. The colonization of the matrix by anaerobes

+B. The formation of organic matrix

C. The coaggregation of bacteria

D. The mineralization of dental enamel

37. Choose the factor that induces the formation of dental heavy calculus:

+A. The mineralization of dental enamel

B. The coaggregation of bacteria

C. The formation of organic matrix

D. The colonization of the matrix by anaerobes

38. Choose microorganism playing a leading role in the dental demineralization:

A. Corynebacterium, which produce the vitamin K

B. Veillonella, which utilize lactic acid

+C. Lactobacillus along with Streptococcus

39. Which methods of the sample collection are used in the diagnosis of pulpitis?

A. Puncture by syringe

+B. Sampling by pulp extractor

C. Scraping of dental plaque

40. The supragingival dental plaques take part in the development of:

+A. Caries

B. Periodontitis

C. Pulpitis

D. Stomatitis

41. The etiological factor in the development of Vincent’s ulcerative necrotic stomatitis is the association of microbes:

A. Bacteroides and Streptococcus

+B. Fusobacterium and Spirochetes

C. Staphylococcus and Prevotella

D. Neisseria and Veillonella

42. The organic matrix of dental plaque is formed by:

A. Food leftovers

+B. Glycoproteins of saliva and chemicals elements of dental enamel

C. Oral epithelium

43. Установить последовательность: Set the correct sequence of stages in the dental plaque formation:

1) coaggregation of microbes; 2) colonization of the matrix with aerobes; 3) colonization of the matrix with anaerobes; 4) formation of an organic matrix.

+ 4, 2, 3, 1

44. The first stage of caries formation is characterized by:

+A. Dental demineralization, the increase space between microcrystals of enamel prisms

B. The migration of microbes into enamel and its destruction by microbial enzymes

C. The migration of microbes into dentin, which multiply and cause the softening of dentin

D. A cavity formation

45. The first and second stages of caries formation are associated with:

+A. Acidophilic bacteria

B. Proteolytic bacteria

46. The third and fourth stages of caries formation are associated with:

A. Acidophilic bacteria

+B. Proteolytic bacteria

47. All of following measures are effective for prevention of caries, except for:

A. The use of chlorhexidine solution

    +B. Inclusion of fructose in the diet instead of sugar

    C. Use of fluoride-containing toothpastes

    D. The use of chewing gum with xylitol

48. Porphyromonas gigivalis belongs to the following taxonomic group:

+A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Protozoa

D.Viruses

49. Which method is used for sterilization of dental model?

A. Ultrasonic irradiation

B. Pasteurization

+ C. Ionizing plasma sterilization

D. Autoclave

50. The decisive stage in the dental plaque formation is:

A. The formation of organic matrix

B. The colonization of the matrix by anaerobes

+ C. The coaggregation of bacteria

D. The mineralization of dental enamel

51. Which microorganisms provide caries resistance?

A. Neisseria, which reduce redox-potential

+ B. Veillonella, which utilize lactic acid and increase pH

C. Lactobacillus are synergists of Streptococcus

D. Corynebacterium, which produce the vitamin K

52. The main mechanism of cariogenic effects of Lactobacillus:

A. Adhesion on the surface of the enamel.

    + B. Acid formation and enamel demineralization

    C. Polymerization of glucose

   D. Neutralization of the action of lysozyme

53. What microorganisms belong to cariogenic microbiota?

+A. Lactobacillus, Actinomyces, Streptococcus mutans

B. Veillonella, Staphylococcus, Lactobacillus

C. Neisseria, Veillonella, Actinomyces

54. Which microorganisms synthesize insoluble glycans (dextrans) from sucrose?

A. Actinomyces

B. Corynebacterium

+ C. Streptococcus mutans

D. Treponema

55. What microorganisms play the leading role in the development of first and second stages of caries?

A. Bacteroides and Prevotella

B. Fusobacterium and Spirochetes

+ C. Streptococcus and Lactobacillus

D. Actinomyces and Veillonella

56. Insoluble glycans (dextrans) as a factor in the development of caries provide:

A. The invasion of microbes in tooth tissue

    + B. Prolonged contact of lactic acid with tooth enamel

    С. The dentin destruction

    D. The development of allergic reactions

57. What microorganisms play leading role in the development of median and deep caries?

A. Gram-positive aerobes

B. Acid-producing bacteria

+ C. Gram-negative anaerobes

D. Gram-negative aerobes

58. Find a mistake in explaining the different mechanisms of firm attachment of microbes to the tooth surface:

A. Pilus, teichoic acids provide adhesion to enamel of tooth

B. Cocci these do not have adhesive properties are attached to rod-shaped bacteria

+ C. Streptococci attach to tooth tissues due to polysaccharides of fructans (levans)

D. Insoluble dextrans formed from glucose are of great importance in the adhesion of streptococci

59. The second stage of caries formation is characterized by:

A. Dental demineralization, the increase space between microcrystals of enamel prisms

+B. The migration of microbes into enamel and its destruction by microbial enzymes

C. The migration of microbes into dentin, which multiply and cause the softening of dentin

60. Dentin tissue destruction and odontoblast atrophy are characteristic of:

A. Pulpitis

B. The first stage of caries

+C. The second stage of caries

D. The fourth stage of caries

61. The formation of dental calculus occurs due to:

+A. The mineralization of dental plaque

B. The softening of hard tooth tissues

C. The destruction of dentin and enamel

62. Which methods of sampling are used in study of microbiota of dental plaque?

A. Puncture by syringe

+B. Scraping of dental plaque

C. Sampling by pulp extractor

D. Sampling softened dentin by using dental excavator

63. Hot glass bead sterilization is used for:

+ A. Dental cutter

+ B. Working parts of dental explorer

C. Dental models

D. Teeth mirrors

64. Preparations used to decrease possibilities of caries development are the following except:

A. Chlorhexidine

B. Fluorine compounds

C. Xylitol

+D. Fructose

65. All of following diseases belong to inflammatory periodontal diseases, except for:

A. Gingivitis

B. Periodontitis

+C. Parodontosis

D. Pulpitis

66. The generalized dystrophic lesion of all tissues of periodontium is called:

A. Osteomyelitis

B. Periodontitis

+C. Parodontosis

D. Pulpitis

66. All of following bacteria belong to first-order parodontopathogenic bacteria, except for:

A. Porphyromonas gingivalis

B. Tannerella forsytus

C. Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans

+D. Actinomyces israelii

67. All of following bacteria belong to second-order parodontopathogenic bacteria, except for:

+A. Candida albicans

B. Prevotella intermedia

C. Peptococcus niger

D. Treponema denticola

68. Choose the role of living microbes in the development of periodontitis:

A. The secretion of exotoxins by Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Fusobacterium

B. The production of pathologic autoimmune antigens from destroyed periodontal tissues

C. The secretion of enzymes, which destroy ligamentous apparatus of the tooth

D. The induction of autoimmune processes and allergic reactions

+E. A and C is correct

F. B and D is correct

69. Choose the role of dead microbes in the development of periodontitis:

A. The production of pathologic autoimmune antigens from destroyed periodontal tissues

B. The induction of autoimmune processes and allergic reactions

C. The secretion of exotoxins by Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Fusobacterium

D. The secretion of enzymes, which destroy ligamentous apparatus of the tooth

+E. A and B is correct

F. C and D is correct

70. Set the correct sequence for the formation of a pathological gingival (periodontal) pocket:

A. The appearance of foci of necrosis on the inner surface of the gingival pocket

B. The lowering of the gum epithelium, exposure of the neck of the tooth

C. The process of destruction is on the roots of the tooth and a bone pocket is formed

D. The fusion of necrotic foci, ulceration of the bottom of the pocket

B, C, A, D

71. The main protective local immunity mechanism of oral cavity against caries is:

A. Ig M

B. Ig G

C. Serum Ig A

+D. Secretory Ig A

72. A serous inflammation of the pulp is most often caused by associations of bacteria:

A. Peptostreptococcus, Bacteroides, Clostridium

B. Streptococcus pyogenes, Staphylococcus aureus

+C. Streptococcus, Lactobacillus, Bacteroides

73. A purulent inflammation of the pulp is most often caused by associations of bacteria:

A. Streptococcus, Lactobacillus, Bacteroides

B. Peptostreptococcus, Bacteroides, Clostridium

+C. Streptococcus pyogenes, Staphylococcus aureus

74. A gangrenous process in the tooth pulp is often caused by associations of bacteria:

A. Streptococcus pyogenes, Staphylococcus aureus

B. Streptococcus, Lactobacillus, Bacteroides

+C. Peptostreptococcus, Bacteroides, Clostridium

75. Bacteria these assist to populate of a dental plaque by anaerobes are all following exclude:

+A. Veillonella

B. Neisseria

C. Streptococcus

D. Corynebacterium

76. Mechanism of anti- dental caries protection by Veillonella is:

+A. Destroying of milk acid to CO2 + H2O

B. Destroying of the carbohydrates to acid

C. Synthesis of vitamin K

D. Decreasing of oxygen concentration

77. All of following microbes are causative agents of clostridial anaerobic infection of the maxillofacial region, except for:

A. Clostridium perfringens

+B. Clostridium botulinum

C. Clostridium septicum

D. Clostridium oedematiens

78. All of following microbes are causative agents of non-clostridial anaerobic infection of the maxillofacial region, except for:

A. Bacteroides fragilis

B. Porphyromonas gingivalis

C. Prevotella intermedia

+D. Staphylococcus aureus

79. Which methods of sampling are used in study of microbiota of the abscess of the maxillofacial region:

A. Scraping of dental plaque

B. Sampling by pulp extractor

C. Sampling softened dentin by using dental excavator

+D. Puncture by syringe

80. Microscopic examination of smears prepared from scrapings of erosion in the gum region, in the retro-molar region, revealed a large number of spindle-shaped rods and convoluted forms of bacteria. What can you think about when you get these analysis results?

A. Gas gangrene

B. Oral candidiasis (Oral thrush)

C. Actinomycosis of the oral cavity

+D. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (Vincent infection, trench mouth, acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis)

81. The microscopic examination of white plaque on the oral mucosa revealed large rounded Gram-positive cells and elongated pseudomycelia filaments. Choose microorganisms that cause this stomatitis:

+A. Yeast-like fungi

B. Actinomycetes

C. Spirochetes

D. Protozoa

82. The detection of drusen in the purulent discharge from the oral cavity is characteristic of:

A. Postoperative suppurative processes

+B. Actinomycosis

C. Gas anaerobic infection

D. Purulent inflammation of the pulp of the tooth.

83. The patient was found to have candidiasis of the oral cavity with extensive lesions of the mucous membrane of the cheeks, tongue, and gums. During a serological study with candida antigen, a significant increase in antibody titer was observed in dynamics. What underlying disease should be thought of and sent for examination for?

A. Herpetic infection

B. Syphilis

C. Tuberculosis

+D. HIV infection

84. At the child who came to the dentist’s appointment, the doctor saw vivid hyperemia of the tonsils, tongue, soft palate, skin rash, cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle. What disease should you think about?

+A. Scarlet fever

B. Diphtheria

C. Tuberculosis

D. Syphilis

85. The dentist saw the patient on the tonsils fibrinous films of dirty gray color, passing to the neighboring sections of the oropharynx. A decision was made on urgent hospitalization of the patient. What dangerous disease did the doctor suspect?

A. Tonsillitis

B. Influenza

+С. Diphtheria

D. HIV - infection

86. When examining a patient, the dentist drew attention to a painless uncer that was located on the lower lip. On palpation enlarged dense painless submandibular lymph nodes were found. What disease can you think about?

+A. The first stage of syphilis

B. The third stage of Syphilis

C. Cutaneous tuberculosis

D. Stafilodermiyalar

87. During the tooth extraction, the dentist drew attention to popular rashes on the oral mucosa. The papules are flat, without an inflammatory rim, painless. What disease should be feared in this case?

A. Herpetic infection

B. Scarlet fever

C. Diphtheria

+D. Syphilis

88. In a teenager, the dentist saw changes in the two upper central incisors: The teeth at the neck are winder than at the cutting edge, the teeth are shaped like a screwdriver a half moon recess along the cutting edge. These signs are characteristic of:

A. The early congenital syphilis

+B. The late congenital syphilis

C. The first period of syphilis

D. The second period of syphilis

89. All following sings are characteristic of the herpetic stomatitis, except for:

A. A edema and hyperemia of the oral mucosa

B. Vesicles on the mucosa filled with serous fluid

C. Vesicles combine into erosions with irregular edges

+D. Lack of pain, itching, burning sensation

90. All following sings are characteristic of the chronic recurrent herpes, except for:

A. Single or groups of small vesicles on the palate of the border of the lips

B. Burning sensation in the affected area

+C. Vesicles do not fuse and do not cause pain

D. Relapse occurs after cooling

91. In which diseases, accompanied by aphthous lesions of the oral mucosa, a person becomes infected only from animals?

+A. Murrain (food-and-mouth disease)

B. Herpes

C. Vesicular stomatitis

D. Coxsackiviruses stomatitis

92. *Porphyromonas gigivalis* belongs to the following taxonomic group:

+A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Protozoa

D. Viruses

93. Gram-positive bacteria are:

+ A. Lactobacillus

B. Veillonella

+ C. Corynebacterium

D. Neisseria

+ E. Bifidobacterium

94. Gram-negative bacteria these inhabitant of oral cavity are:

+ A. Bacteroides,

+ B. Fusobacterium,

C. Peptococcus

D. Actinomyces

+ E. Veillonella

95. Spindle-like shape has:

A. Leptotrichia

B. Bacteroides

+ C. Fusobacterium

D. Veillonella

96. Name the Genus of bacterium that form long thick mycelium-like threads. ###

+ Actinomyces

97. Acidophilic bacteria living in oral cavity:

+ A. Lactobacillus, Streptococcus

B. Streptococcus, Treponema

C. Lactobacillus, Prevotella

D. Streptococcus, Bacteroides

97. Mark the correct Latin name of bacterium:

+ A. Actinomyces israelii

B. Streptococcus aureus

C. Lactobacillus mutans

D. Neisseria vincentii

98. Name the genus of bacteria these have spiral shape with regular coils and may be present in oral cavity. ###

+ Treponema

99. To the transient microbiota of oral cavity belong:

A. Streptococcus

B. Lactobacillus

+ C. Clostridium

D. Bifidobacterium

100. Initial stage of a dental plaque formation is:

A. Populating of matrix with anaerobes

+ B. Organic matrix formation

C. Co-aggregation of bacteria

D. Mineralization of a dental plaque

101. Last stage of a dental plaque formation is:

A. Populating of matrix with aerobes

+ B. Mineralization of a dental plaque

C. Populating of matrix with anaerobes

D. Organic matrix formation

102. Acidophilic bacteria take part in the following stage of dental caries:

A. In each stage

B. In 1st stage

+ C. 1st and 2nd stages

D. In 3rd and 4th stages

103. The bacteria which play important role in a medium caries development and deep one are:

A. Oral Streptococcus

B. Lactobacillus

+ C. Actinomyces

+ D. Bacteroides