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Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY

Director of the Institute of Dentistry

_____ / Pervov Yu.Yu./

“ 8th” of June 2026

# COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
## B2.C.07(P) Clinical practice in general practice dentistry of the basic educational program of Higher Education

| | |
|---|---|
| **Specialty** | **31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)** (code, name) |
| **Degree** | Specialist's degree |
| **Profile** | 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology) |
| **Mode of study** | **Full-time** |
| **Period of mastering the BEP** | **5 years** (nominal length of study) |
| **Institute** | of Dentistry |

**Vladivostok, 2026**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

**1.1. Collection of Assessment Tools** is a document that regulates the format, content, and types of assessment tools for continuous assessment, interim examination and final (state final) examination, and graded criteria for each type of assessment tools.

**1.2. Assessment tools allows to evaluate the development of universal, general professional, and professional competencies (UCs, GPCs and PCs respectively) outlined in Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education and defined in** the basic educational program of higher education for the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology).

(BEP HE for the 31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program) specialty, section 3 Learning Outcomes Requirements of the Basic Educational Program of Higher Education)

## 2. DOCUMENT BODY

### 2.1. Types of Assessment, Formats of Assessment Tools

| No. | Types of assessment | Assessment Tools Format |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Continuous assessment** | **Practical Training Log** |
| 2 | **Interim assessment** | **Practical Training Log** |
| | | **Tests** |

**3. The contents of assessment tools** for continuous and interim examination are prepared by the teacher of the course

1. Tests

| | Code | Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text |
|---|---|---|
| S | 31.05.03 | Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program) |
| C | GPC-5 | Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis |
| C | GPC-6 | Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies |
| C | PC-1 | ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods |
| C | PC-2 | ability to administer and apply modern methods and/or digital technologies to treat dental patients as well as monitor the effectiveness and safety of the treatment |
| F | A/01.7 | Patient examination. Making a diagnosis |
| F | A/02.7 | Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies |
| I | | **ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)** |
| | | 1. The source of minerals for the formation of supragingival tartar is<br>**1) saliva**<br>2) gingival fluid<br>3) blood<br>4) drinking water<br>5) toothpaste<br><br>2. When determining the hygienic condition of the oral cavity, _____ solution is used to stain dental plaque<br>1) 2% methylene blue<br>2) 1% brilliant green |

3) 5% alcohol solution of iodine
**4) Schiller-Pisarev**
5) 3% hydrogen peroxide

3. When determining the hygienic state of the oral cavity using the Fedorova-Volodkina index, _____ are stained
1) vestibular surfaces of 6 upper frontal teeth
**2) vestibular surfaces of 6 lower frontal teeth**
3) lingual surfaces of the first permanent molars
4) vestibular surfaces of the upper and lower incisors
5) buccal surfaces of the first molars

4. The most information about the oral hygiene condition of adults can be obtained using index
**1) Green Vermilion**
2) Fedorov-Volodkina
3) PHP
4) DMF
5) PMA

5. When determining the Green-Vermilion index, _____ teeth are examined
1) 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33
**2) 16, 11, 26, 36, 31, 46**
3) 16, 12, 24, 36, 32, 44
4) 16, 26, 36, 46
5) 12, 11, 31, 32

6. Parents should start brushing their children's teeth
1) from 1 year of age
2) from 2 years of age
3) from 3 years of age
**4) after the eruption of the first temporary tooth**
5) after the eruption of temporary incisors

7. A toothbrush needs to be replaced, on average, once
1) every 1 month
**2) every 3 months**
3) every 6 months
4) every 12 months

8. It is recommended that 2-year-old children brush their teeth using
1) tooth powder
2) chalk-based toothpastes
**3) gel toothpastes**
4) soda

9. The plasticity and homogeneity of the consistency of toothpastes is ensured by ___ components included in their composition
1) abrasive
2) foaming
**3) binding**
4) flavoring
5) sodium lauryl sulfate

10. The active component in anti-caries toothpastes is
1) silicon dioxide
**2) sodium monofluorophosphate**
3) sodium lauryl sulfate
4) calcium carbonate
5) xylitol

11. It is not recommended to use _____ toothpaste in areas with high fluoride levels in drinking water
1) calcium-containing
2) hygienic
3) salt
**4) fluoride-containing**
5) with herbal additives

12. The use of dental floss is recommended to remove plaque from the ___ surfaces of teeth
1) vestibular
2) occlusal
**3) approximal**
4) oral
5) languages

13. Professional oral hygiene includes
**1) supervised teeth cleaning**
**2) removal of supragingival calculus**
3) filling of carious cavities
**4) polishing of fillings**
**5) removal of subgingival calculus**

14. Instruments used for mechanical removal of tartar include
1) mirror, probe, excavators
**2) excavators, sickle scalers, curettes**
3) curettes, probe, burnishers
4) mirror, probe, forceps
5) grinding discs

15. The highest mineralization of enamel is observed in its _____ layer
**1) superficial**
2) subsurface
3) deep
4) near the enamel-gingival junction

16. The processes of ion exchange, mineralization, and remineralization are ensured by _____ of enamel
1) microhardness
2) solubility
**3) permeability**
4) demineralization
5) painlessness

17. The local risk factor for caries is
1) high fluoride content in drinking water
2) low fluoride levels in drinking water

**3) poor oral hygiene**
4) presence of concomitant somatic diseases
5) heredity

18. The pH value of dental plaque, assessed as critical, is
1) 7.0
2) 6.5
**3) 5.5**
4) 7.5
5) 8.0

19. When consuming carbohydrates, the most significant factor causing the creation of cariogenic situation in the oral cavity is
1) type of sugar taken
2) amount of sugar consumed
3) forms of sugar intake
**4) frequency of sugar intake**
5) timesof day for sugar intake

20. The periodontium is a complex of organs that includes
1) tooth, gum, periodontium
2) tooth, gum, periodontium, alveolar bone
**3) tooth, gum, periodontium, alveolar bone, root cementum**
4) periodontium, root cementum, alveolus
5) gum, periodontium, alveolus, root cementum

21. Dentin contains ____ organic matter
1) 24-35%
2) 98%
3) 40-50%
4) 3-6%
**5) 28-30%**

22. The formation of the oral cavity occurs towards the end of
1) sixth month of intrauterine development
2) fourth month of intrauterine development
3) second month of intrauterine development
4) intrauterine development
**5) first month of intrauterine development**

23. The innervation of the oral mucosa is carried out by
1) I, II, III pairs of cranial nerves
2) III, IV, V pairs of cranial nerves
**3) V, VII, IX pairs of cranial nerves**
4) I, II, pairs of cranial nerves
5) I, III pairs of cranial nerves

24. Localization of filiform papillae of the tongue is
1) lateral surfaces and tip of the tongue
**2) the entire surface of the tongue**
3) lateral surfaces and posterior parts of the tongue
4) border of the root and body of the tongue
5) root of the tongue

25. The amount of saliva secreted by an adult per day is
1) 500-1000 mL
**2) 1000-1500 mL**
3) 1500-2000 mL
4) 1000 mL
5) 2000-3000 mL

26. Functions of saliva include
**1) protective**
**2) digestive**
**3) mineralizing**
4) demineralizing
**5) plastic**
6) sensitive

27. Dentin contains _____ inorganic substances
1) 40-97%
**2) 70-72%**
3) 24-35%
4) 98%
5) 40-50%

28. The main structural element of enamel is
1) crystal of hydroxyapatite
**2) enamel prism**
3) organic component
4) collagen fiber
5) interprism space

29. The greatest influence on enamel maturation is exerted by
**1) fluorine**
2) vanadium
3) molybdenum
4) strontium
5) potassium

30. A thin layer of dentin at the border with the odontoblast zone that does not contain calcium is called
**1) predentin**
2) secondary dentin
3) tubular dentin
4) interglobular dentin
5) denticles

31. The condition of the ___ is assessed by percussion of the tooth
1) pulp
**2) periodontal ligament**
3) periodontium
4) root cements
5) tooth enamel

32. Tooth mobility is determined by the condition of the
1) pulp
**2) periodontium**

3) periodontal ligament
4) gums
5) bone alveoli

33. The patient's oral hygiene level is determined by the ____ index
1) Fedorova-Volodkina
2) PMA
3) Clinical Evaluation of Enamel Remineralization Rate
4) DMF
5) CPITN

34. A fuchsin solution is used to determine the _____ index
1) hygiene
2) PMA
3) CPITN
4) DMF
5) PFRI

35. Nikolsky's symptom occurs due to a pathological process of ____ in the oral mucosa
1) acanthosis
**2) acantholysis**
3) hyperkeratosis
4) larakeratosis
5) mitosis

36. Examination of a dental patient is carried out in
1) hospital admission department
2) dressing rooms of the city polyclinic
**3) dental clinic**
4) traumatology department
5) school

37. The main method of examination of a dental patient is
1) X-ray
**2) clinical**
3) cytological
4) laboratory

38. A pathological processes of hard tissues that develops after their eruption, in which demineralization and proteolysis are followed by defect formation under the influence of external and internal factors, are called
1) hypoplasia
2) erosion
3) abrasion
**4) caries**
5) necrosis

39. Classification of dental caries common in the Russian Federation includes
1) enamel caries, dentin caries, cementum caries
2) compensated, decompensated caries
**3) caries in the spot stage, superficial caries, caries media, deep caries**
4) uncomplicated caries, complicated caries
5) arrested caries, recurrent caries

40. Methods for diagnosing caries at the spot stage include
1) staining and EOD
2) EOD and radiography
3) radiography and thermal diagnostics
4) thermodiagnostics and transillumination method
**5) transillumination method and staining**

41. The peripheral layer of the pulp contains
**1) odontoblasts**
2) stellate pulpocytes
3) fibroblasts
4) histiocytes
5) plasma cells

42. The coronal pulp is dominated by ____ nerve fibers
1) myelin
**2) unmyelinated**
3) collagen
4) central
5) motor

43. Periodontal gap width in the upper jaw is
1) 0.3-0.4
**2) 0.15-0.22**
3) 0.3-0.5
4) 0.5-0.8
5) 1.0

44. The workplace of a dentist working with an assistant is located _____ in relation to the patient
1) at 6 o'clock
2) at 9 o'clock
3) at 12 o'clock
4) direct opposite
**5) at 3 o'clock**

45. The illumination level of the office equipped with fluorescent lamps should be
1) 200 lux
2) 300 lux
**3) 500 lux**
4) 700 lux
5) 1000 lux

46. Mineralized dental deposits include
1) food debris
2) soft dental plaque
**3) dental calculus**
4) smoker's plaque
5) cuticle

47. A toothbrush removes _____ from the surface of the tooth
1) pellicle
**2) soft dental plaque**

3) smoker's plaque
4) supragingival tartar
5) cuticle

48. In children under 5-6 years of age, the hygienic condition of the oral cavity is assessed using the _____ index
1) Green Vermilion
**2) Fedorov-Volodkina**
3) PHP
4) DMF
5) PMA

49. Information about the presence of tartar is provided by the ____ index
1) Fedorova-Volodkina
2) PHP
**3) OHI-S**
4) DMF
5) PMA

50. The size of the working part of an adult toothbrush should not exceed
1) 10 mm
2) 20 mm
**3) 30 mm**
4) 40 mm
5) 50 mm

51. When brushing teeth, the toothbrush should cover
1) 1-1.5 adjacent teeth
**2) 2-2.5 adjacent teeth**
3) teeth of one segment
4) one tooth
5) three teeth

52. At home toothbrushes should be stored in
**1) a glass with the working part facing up**
2) a glass with the working part down
3) cases
4) disinfectant solution
5) alcohol

53. The cleansing effect of toothpastes is provided by the _____ components
1) binder
**2) abrasive**
3) foaming
4) flavoring
5) remineralizing

54. The best cleaning effect is achieved when _____ is added to toothpastes as an abrasive component
1) calcium carbonate
2) chemically precipitated chalk
**3) silicon dioxide**
4) dicalcium phosphates
5) lauryl sulfate

55. Fluoride-containing toothpastes are recommended for use by children from the age of

**1) 1.5-2 years**
2) 3-4 years
3) 5-6 years
4) 10-12 years
5) 7-8 years

56. Fluoride-containing components in the composition of therapeutic and prophylactic toothpastes include

1) sodium fluoride, monofluorophosphate, tin fluoride, calcium fluoride
2) sodium fluoride, aminofluoride, calcium fluoride, iron fluoride
**3) sodium fluoride, monofluorophosphate, tin fluoride, aminofluoride**
4) sodium fluoride, tin fluoride, calcium fluoride
5) sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride

57. A contraindication to the use of fluoride-containing toothpastes is

1) unsatisfactory condition of the oral cavity
2) a large number of fillings
**3) high fluoride levels in drinking water**
4) bleeding gums
5) lack of fluoride in drinking water

58. Removal of mineralized dental deposits in dental practice is performed for prevention of

1) fluorosis
2) local hypoplasia
**3) inflammatory periodontal diseases**
4) dental anomalies
5) enamel erosions

59. When performing professional hygiene, the chewing surface of the teeth should be cleaned from plaque using

1) rubber caps and polishing pastes
**2) brushes and polishing pastes**
3) floss
4) polishing discs
5) scaler

60. The properties of microorganisms that play a major role in the development of caries include

1) antibiotic resistance
**2) formation of organic acids**
3) ability to cause dysbacteriosis
**4) adhesion to the pellicle**
**5) ability to utilize glucose**

61. Demineralization of enamel begins

1) in the surface layer
**2) in the subsurface layer**
3) in deep layer
4) from the enamel-dentin border
5) in the cuticle

62. The leading role in the development of caries belongs to
**1) Streptococcus mutans**
2) Streptococcus minis
3) Streptococcus sangius
4) Streptococcus salivarius
5) Streptococcus intermedius

63. Carbohydrate with the greatest cariogenic effect is
1) maltose
2) galactose
**3) sucrose**
4) glycogen
5) fructose

64. Focal demineralization of enamel occurs on
1) temporary teeth
2) permanent teeth
**3) temporary and permanent teeth**
4) frontal teeth
5) chewing teeth

65. An exogenous method of fluoride prevention of caries is
**1) fluoride varnish coating of teeth**
2) fluoridation of drinking water
3) milk fluoridation
4) doses of sodium fluoride tablets
5) applications of Vitaftor

66. The height of the dental office should be no less than
1) 2m
**2) 3 m**
3) 4 m
4) 5 m
5) 2.5 m

67. Microorganisms that provide caries resistance include
1) staphylococci
2) streptococci
3) actinomycetes
**4) veillonelles**
5) spirochetes

68. Number of layers of the oral mucosa is
1) 5
2) 2
**3) 3**
4) 4
5) 1

69. The stratified squamous epithelium of the oral mucosa under normal conditions is keratinized on the
1) lips
2) cheeks

3) soft palate
**4) hard palate**

70. High mitotic activity of the epithelium of the oral mucosa determines the _____ function
1) protective
**2) plastic**
3) sensitive
4) antiviral
5) digestive

71. The protective function of the mucous membrane is possible due to
1) permeability to microorganisms
**2) desquamation of the epithelium**
3) hyperkeratosis
**4) saliva**
5) basement membrane

72. Tooth tissue that develops from the epithelium is
**1) enamel**
2) pulp
3) dentin
4) cement
5) periodontium

73. The enamel contains ____ inorganic substances
**1) 94-97%**
2) 70-72%
3) 3-6%
4) 28-30%
5) 55%

74. The most active accumulation of Ca and P in enamel occurs
1) during the teething period
**2) in the first year after eruption**
3) two years after eruption
4) during the period of formation of the dental organ
5) in the prenatal period

75. Basic methods of examination of a dental patient during a therapeutic appointment include
**1) patient interview**
**2) external examination**
**3) probing**
**4) percussion**
5) EOD

76. Electroodontodiagnostics most accurately assesses the condition of
1) pulp
2) periodontal
3) enamels
4) blood vessels
**5) nerve endings**

77. Vital staining of tooth enamel is performed using
1) erythrosine
2) fuchsin
**3) methylene blue**
4) potassium iodide
5) Schiller-Pisarev solution

78. To determine the temperature response, the stimulus is placed
1) directly into the carious cavity after removal of softened dentin
**2) on intact enamel**
3) on softened dentin
4) on the gum in the tooth area
5) on the transition fold in the tooth area

79. The vital staining method reveals areas of enamel demineralization in case of
1) enamel erosion
**2) caries in the white spot stage**
3) enamel hypoplasia
4) wedge-shaped defect
5) fluorosis

80. Erythrosine solution is used for
1) determination of the PMA index
**2) teeth brushing control**
3) definitions of the CPITN index
4) enamel staining
5) enhancement of mucosal epithelization

81. Schiller-Pisarev solution is used to determine the _____ index
1) hygiene
**2) PMA**
3) CPITN
4) PFRI
5) Fedorova-Volodkina

82. The PI index determines the severity of
1) gingivitis
2) periodontitis
**3) periodontal diseases**
4) periodontal ligament inflammation
5) caries

83. A type of radiological examination used to diagnose periodontal disease is
1) contact intraoral
**2) orthopontomogram**
3) intraoral in occlusion
4) teleroentgenogram
5) tomogram

84. The intensity of caries lesions is determined by the index
1) CPITN
**2) DMF**
3) PI
4) PMA

5) complex periodontal index

85. An accumulation of microorganisms of various types tightly fixed on a matrix located on tooth surface is called
1) pellicle
**2) dental plaque**
3) soft plaque
4) food debris
5) cuticle

86. Types of hard supragingival dental deposits include
**1) crystalline**
**2) crystalline-granular**
**3) concentric-scorpulose**
4) polygonal
**5) collomorphic**

87. Black's classification of carious cavities includes
1) 4 classes
2) 5 classes
**3) 6 classes**
4) 3 classes
5) 7 classes

88. Caries resistance is
1) acid resistance
2) resistance to alkalis
**3) resistance to cariogenic factors**
4) abrasion resistance
5) caries intensity

89. The pulp is a loose connective tissue consisting of
1) ground substance, vessels, and nerves
**2) cellular, fibrous elements, ground substance, vessels, and nerves**
3) vessels, nerves, cellular and fibrous elements
4) ground substance and nerves
5) ground substance, cells, vessels, and nerves

90. The subodontoblastic layer of the pulp contains
1) odontoblasts
2) stellate pulpocytes
**3) fibroblasts**
4) histiocytes
5) plastic cells

91. The dental pulp contains ____ capillary plexus
**1) odontoblastic**
2) peripheral
3) central
4) superodontoblastic

92. The formation of the periodontium is completed
1) approximately one month after the end of the development of the tooth root
2) approximately six months after the end of the development of the tooth root

**3) approximately one year after the end of the development of the tooth root**
4) simultaneously with the end of the development of the tooth root
5) after tooth eruption

93. The processes of ion exchange, mineralization and demineralization are provided by
1) microhardness
**2) permeability**
3) solubility
4) remineralization
5) fragility

94. Remineralizing therapy is recommended for
1) caries media
**2) caries in the spot stage**
3) complicated caries
4) deep caries
5) stage 4wedge-shaped defect

95. A combination of _____ solutions is used for remineralizing therapy
1) calcium gluconate and sodium fluoride
**2) "Remodent" and calcium gluconate**
3) sodium fluoride and tin fluoride
4) xylitol and sodium fluoride
5) sodium fluoride and propylene glycol

96. For remineralizing therapy, a solution of Remodent is used in a concentration of
1) 1%
**2) 3%**
3) 5%
4) 10%
5) 20%

97. Temperature test is used for diagnostics of
1) periodontitis
**2) pulpitis**
3) periodontitis
4) periodontosis
5) gingivitis

98. The Kulazhenko test determines the condition of
1) non-specific resistance
**2) gingival capillaries**
3) gum inflammation
4) tooth enamel
5) nerve endings of the gums

99. The Schiller-Pisarev test determines the condition of
1) non-specific resistance
2) gingival capillaries
**3) gum inflammation**
4) tooth enamel
5) nerve endings of the gums

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 100. Rheoparodontography is used to determine<br>**1) state of capillaries**<br>2) partial pressures of oxygen<br>3) partial pressure of carbon dioxide<br>4) nerve endings<br>5) blood flow speeds |

**Assessment criteria**

“Very good” - more than 91% correct answers of questions of every level

“Good” - 81-90% correct answers of questions of every level

“Satisfactory” - 71-80% correct answers of questions of every level

“Unsatisfactory” - less than 71% correct answers of questions of every level

**4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes**

***"Very good"*** grade is given to a student who possesses knowledge of the subject in full scope outlined in the curriculum, has a sufficiently deep insight into the subject; is able to answer all questions clearly, exhaustively, and with no outside help; structures their answers logically, with emphasis on the most important information; is able to analyze, compare, classify, summarize, refine, and structure the course content, giving particular attention to cause-and-effect relationships.

***"Good"*** is given to a student whose knowledge of the subject is almost in full scope outlined in the curriculum (gaps are only present in the knowledge of some especially complex aspects); is able to answer questions exhaustively with little to no outside help; does not always put emphasis on the most important information, but does not make significant mistakes.

***"Satisfactory"*** is given to a student who possesses the bulk of knowledge on the subject; has difficulties answering questions with no outside help, uses imprecise wording; makes mistakes in substantial number of their answers.

***"Unsatisfactory"*** is given to a student who does not have the mandatory minimum of knowledge on the subject, is not able to give an answer even with additional guiding questions.