QUESTIONS FOR SEMESTER FINAL CERTIFICATION
Control of theoretical training of students.

1. Embryonic development of the face and jaws.
2. Cross bite treatment according to type of anomaly by Uzhumetskene and according to age of patient.
3. Anatomical and physiological features in the structure of the mouth of newborn.
4. Biological method of distal bite treatment.
5. Factors that ensure growth and development of human dentition areas.
6. Abnormalities of tooth form. Subulate teeth as harbingers of adentia. Micro- and macrodontia. Differential diagnosis with anatomical variants of norm. Correction of the shape and size with prosthetic methods.
7. Morphologic and functional characteristic of dento-alveolar region during first period of temporary bite.
8. Etiology, pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment of maxillary diastema.
9. Symptom of Tsylinskiy and its prognostic significance.
10. Teeth number anomalies (hyperdontia, hypodontia). Etiology, clinical features and diagnostic.
11. Morphologic and functional characteristic of dento-alveolar region during second period of temporary bite.
12. Overcomplete teeth. It's shape, amount, place. Clinical and radiological diagnostics. Tactics of orthodontic treatment. Indications for saving in the dental row.
13. Morphologic and functional characteristic of dento-alveolar region during third period of temporary bite.
14. Adentia. Classification (partially, multiple, complete). Diagnostics. Intra and extraoral signs under multiple and complete adentia.
15. Morphologic and functional characteristic of dento-alveolar region during mixed bite.
16. Features orthodontic treatment of distal bite (devision 2) during mixed bite.
17. Physiological stages of development height of the bite.
18. Violation of teeth eruption. Etiology, clinical features and treatment.
19. Mechanisms of growth of the upper jaw.

20.Method of serial teeth extraction by Hotz for macrodontia.

21.Morphologic and functional characteristic of dento-alveolar region during permanent bite.

22.Methods of removing teeth from the retention: prosthetic, surgeon and combined (surgeon and appliance).

23.Clinical methods of patients' examination with malocclusion. Features of the clinical examination. Determination of general physical condition of the patient. The value of anamnestic data.

24.Vestibular positions central incisors of the upper jaw. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.

25.Clinical examination. Configuration the face of the patient, proportionality, type of profile. Study of the configuration changes face in clinical diagnostic tests by Eshler-Bitner.

26.Palatal positions central incisors of the upper jaw. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.

27.Aesthetic setting standards in orthodontics. Clinical diagnostic tests by Ilyinaya-Marcosyan.

28.Lower incisors crowding. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.

29.Antropometric measurements by Pont.

30.Vestibular position of canine on upper jaw. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.

31.Antropometric measurements by Korkhaus.

32.Tortooclusion of upper teeth. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.

33.Antropometric measurements by Tonn.

34.Supraoclusion of upper teeth. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment.

35.Anthropometric measurements of diagnostic models of the jaws according to the method Snagina (Howes).

36.Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment mesio-distal teeth movement on the upper jaw.

37. Setting the proportionality of dental row segments by Gerlach .

38. Distal bite (division 1). Mechanism of appearance distal occlusion with artificial feeding. Biological method of treatment.

39. Influence of breathing function on development of dento-alveolar and facial part of the skull. Clinical and functional methods of investigation.

40. Extraoral signs of distal bite. Value of clinical test by Eshler-Bitner.

41. Influence of swallowing function bite condition. Clinical and laboratory methods of investigation.

42. Form of distal bite. Classification in which they appear.

43. Geometrically-graphic method of studying the shape of dental arches by Hawley-Herber-Herbst.

44. Treatment and prevention of distal malocclusion at temporary bite.

45. Influence of speech function on bite conditions. Clinical and laboratory methods of investigation.

46. Treatment and prevention of distal malocclusion at mixed bite.

47. X-ray examination methods. Indication for use. Types of X-ray examination of orthodontic patient.

48. Treatment and prevention of distal malocclusion at permanent bite.

49. Cephalometric methods. Decoding by Schwarz (craniometrical research).

50. Clinical presentation and diagnostics of III class by Angle.

51. Biological treatment method. Masticatory and mimic mussels like object of functional treatment. Preventive character of functional method.

52. Etiology of mesial bite. Forms and degrees of difficulty.

53. Appliance method of treatment. Appliance of mechanic action.

54. Treatment and prevention of III class at mixed bite.

55. Appliance method of treatment. Appliance of functional action.

56. Treatment and prevention of III class at permanent bite.

57. Appliance method of treatment. Appliance of combined action.

58. Etiology, clinical presentation, treatment of open bite.

59. Theories of periodontal tissues reconstructing. Morphological changes in periodontal tissues during the tooth movement.

60. Etiology, clinical presentation, treatment of deep bite.

61. Surgical and physiotherapeutic methods of treatment.

62. Etiology, clinical presentation, treatment of cross bite.

63. Orthodontics – definition, purpose and objectives. The concept of norm in orthodontics.

64. Mechanisms of growth and development of lower jaw.

Control of practical training of students.

1. Determine the dental age of child based on orthopantomogram.

2. Determine the root formation phase of 45 tooth based on orthopantomogram.

3. Determine stage of germ formation of 18 tooth.

4. Determine status of TMJ based on X-ray by Parm.

5. To make correction and activation of orthodontic appliance.

6. Determine the lack of space for displaced tooth on the control models.

7. Determine status of TMJ based on roentgenogram.

8. Determine symmetry of right and left part of the lower jaw based on orthopantomogram.

9. Determine stage of 13 tooth retention based on orthopantomogram.

10. To make the malocclusion treatment plan by control models.

11. Determine mesio-distal incline of 12 tooth based on orthopantomogram.

12. Determine angle F based on cephalometry. Its prognostic value.

13. Determine angle I based on cephalometry. Its prognostic value.

14. Determine of horizontal angle based on cephalometrics by Shwartz. Its prognostic value.

15. Determine angle B based on cephalometrics. Its prognostic value.

16. Determine angle ii based on cephalometrics. Its prognostic value.

17. Determine angle T based on cephalometrics. Its prognostic value.

18. To determine the size of the lower jaw on cephalometrics, and its prognostic value.

19. Determine status x-ray snapshot of hand.

20. Make measurements by Pont on upper jaw.

21. Find out diagnosis by Angle.

22. Find out diagnosis by Betelman.

23. Find out diagnosis by Kalvelis.

24. Find out diagnosis by Grigor`eva.

25. Measure the width of lower dental arc.

26. Find out diagnosis by Angle.

27. Find out teeth age and period of bite formation on the model.

28. Find out diagnosis by Angle.

29. Determine the length of upper jaw on the models.

30. Determine the length of frontal part of upper and lower jaw.

31. Make analysis of TMJ tomogram.

32. Make analysis of orthopantomogram.

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