**Graduation EXAM QUESTIONS**

subject: **ODONTOTOMY**

type of discipline: **Compulsory**

discipline code: **S.05.O.047**

1. Historical evolution of instruments used in oro-maxillofacial surgery.
2. Classification of instruments used in oro-maxillofacial surgery.
3. Classification and structure of forceps.
4. Classification and structure of elevators.
5. Additional instruments used for dental extractions.
6. Definition and historical overview of tooth extraction.
7. Indications for tooth extraction.
8. Contraindications for tooth extraction.
9. Preparation of the patient for tooth extraction.
10. Preparation of the dentist for tooth extraction.
11. General principles of technique in tooth extraction.
12. Indications for the use of forceps and elevators.
13. Basic steps in tooth extraction using forceps.
14. Basic steps in tooth extraction using elevators.
15. Supplementary steps in tooth extraction.
16. Techniques of minimally invasive extractions using periotomes, piezotomes, and alternative systems (such as "Benex Root Control" and others).
17. Necessary instruments for the upper arch teeth extraction.
18. Anesthesia methods used in the upper jaw.
19. Particularities of extracting upper incisors (physician and patient positions, type of anesthesia, and instruments used).
20. Particularities of extracting upper canines (physician and patient positions, type of anesthesia, and instruments used).
21. Particularities of extracting upper premolars (physician and patient positions, type of anesthesia, and instruments used)
22. Particularities of extracting the first two upper molars (physician and patient positions, type of anesthesia, and instruments used).
23. Necessary instruments for extracting lower arch teeth.
24. Anesthesia methods used in the lower jaw.
25. Particularities of extracting lower incisors (physician and patient positions, type of anesthesia, and instruments used).
26. Particularities of extracting lower canines (physician and patient positions, type of anesthesia, and instruments used).
27. Particularities of extracting lower premolars (physician and patient positions, type of anesthesia, and instruments used).
28. Particularities of extracting the first two lower molars (physician and patient positions, type of anesthesia, and instruments used).
29. Indications for extracting upper and lower third molars.
30. Contraindications for extracting upper and lower third molars.
31. Classification of upper third molars (based on sagittal and transverse position, relationship with the second molar).
32. Classification of upper third molars (based on the relationship with the maxillary sinus, and the nature of the covering tissue).
33. Types and techniques of performing mucoperiosteal flaps.
34. Techniques for extracting upper and lower third molars. Used instruments.
35. Suture materials: classification, types.
36. Prophylaxis and treatment of intraoperative accidents during the extraction of upper third molars.
37. Prophylaxis and treatment of intraoperative accidents during the extraction of lower third molars.
38. Classification of lower third molars (based on sagittal and transverse position, relationship with the second molar).
39. Classification of lower third molars (based on position relative to the ascending ramus, relationship with the mandibular canal, tissue covering).
40. Alveolotomy: definition, indications.
41. Types of alveolotomy: definition, types of incisions.
42. Partial alveolotomy: indications, technique, instruments.
43. Total alveolotomy: indications, technique, instruments.
44. Approach to normal alveolar wound.
45. Approach to infected alveolar wound.
46. Approach to crushed alveolar wounds.
47. Post-extraction recommendations.
48. Healing of post-extraction dental wounds.
49. Particularities of dental extractions in patients with bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
50. Particularities of dental extractions in patients with a history of angina pectoris and myocardial infarction.
51. Particularities of dental extractions in patients with chronic heart failure.
52. Particularities of dental extractions in patients with high/low blood pressure.
53. Particularities of dental extractions in patients with diabetes mellitus.
54. Particularities of dental extractions in patients with hepatitis and/or hepatic cirrhosis.
55. Particularities of dental extractions in patients with chronic renal insufficiency.
56. Particularities of dental extractions in patients on antithrombotic treatment.
57. Indications for performing dental extractions under inpatient conditions.
58. Antibiotic prophylaxis: definition, epidemiological data, indications.
59. Antibacterial prophylaxis regimens.
60. Classification of dental extraction accidents.
61. Diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of dental lesions during extractions.
62. Diagnosis and prevention of soft tissue injuries in the perimaxillary region.
63. Treatment of soft tissue injuries in the perimaxillary region.
64. Diagnosis and prevention of bone injuries during dental extractions.
65. Treatment of bone injuries during dental extractions.
66. Diagnosis and prevention of sinus accidents.
67. Treatment of sinus accidents.
68. Tooth displacement into perimaxillary spaces: diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
69. Nerve injuries: diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
70. Diagnosis and prevention of temporomandibular joint dislocation.
71. Methods of treatment for temporomandibular joint dislocation.
72. Post-extraction dental hemorrhage: definition, classification.
73. Etiological factors involved in the occurrence of post-extraction dental hemorrhage.
74. Clinical presentation of post-extraction dental hemorrhage.
75. Local treatment methods for post-extraction dental hemorrhage.
76. Local hemostatic agents: definition, classification.
77. Active hemostatic agents (thrombin and fibrin glue): mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages.
78. Collagen-based products used as passive hemostatic agents: mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages.
79. Oxidized cellulose used as a passive hemostatic agent: mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages.
80. Gelatin-resorbable sponges used as passive hemostatic agents: mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages.
81. Bone wax used as a passive hemostatic agent: mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages.
82. Method for achieving post-extraction dental hemostasis through local application of human thrombin and 5% aminocaproic acid.
83. Properties of the ideal hemostatic agent.
84. General treatment of patients with bleeding disorders.
85. Prophylaxis of post-extraction dental hemorrhage.
86. Post-extractional alveolitis: definition, etiopathogenesis.
87. Anatomopathological forms of post-extractional alveolitis.
88. Symptomatology and evolution of post-extractional alveolitis.
89. Treatment methods for post-extractional alveolitis.
90. Prophylaxis of post-extractional alveolitis.