- a) Mandibular anesthesia. Direct and indirect method, extend of anesthesia, complications.
- b) Contracture of jaw muscles, types of contractures, main principles of treatment.
- c) Teeth fractures (crown and root fractures).

2.

- a) Inflammations in the submadibular space: anatomy, clinical course, treatment.
- b) Benign tumors of the oral cavity and jaws: characteristic features, classification, diagnosis and treatment.
- c) Emergencies during surgical interventions and during anesthesia. Principles of first aid (reanimation).

3.

- a) Radicular and follicular cysts: pathologic findings, clinical course, treatment.
- b) Lip carcinoma: diagnosis, histologic findings, therapy, dispensarization.
- c) Aseption, antiseption, disinfection, sterilization: explanation of principles, equipment. Sterilization of instruments and materials.

4.

a) Cysts of the soft tissues in the oro - facial region.

- b) Diseases of the temporo mandibular joint (TMJ).
- c) Bleeding after extraction, its causes. Bleeding control. Local and general treatment of haemorrhages.

5.

- a) Acute osteomyelitis of the mandible: diagnosis, clinical course, principles of therapy.
- b) Odontogenous tumors: their origin, diagnosis, treatment.
- c) Teeth extractions, indications and contraindications.

6.

- a) Luxation of the mandible.
- b) Oral precancerous lesions.
- c) Principles of oncologic prevention.

- a) Inflammation of the maxillary sinus: the ethiology, diagnosis, treatment.
- b) Lymphadenopathies: inflammations, specific inflammations, tumors of the lymph nodes.
- c) Classification of the middle third face fractures.

8.

- a) Anesthesia on the tuber maxillae and foramen palatinum maius: description and extend of anesthesia.
- b) Apicectomy, periapical curretage, its indication and contraindication.
- c) General signs of jaws fractures.

9.

- a) Dentitio difficilis molaris inferiors tertii: clinical course, treatment.
- b) Osteomyelitis in children age.
- c) Teeth luxation and subluxation: diagnosis and treatment.

10.

- a) Specific inflammations in the oro facial region: diagnosis and therapy.
- b) Inflammation in the parapharyngeal space.
- c) Microgenia and laterogenia: clinical signs, principles of treatment.

11.

- a) Pathologic oro anthral and oro nasal communication: the causes, clinical signs and principles of treatment.
- b) Salivary glands inflammations: the causes, diagnosis and treatment.
- c) Mordex apertus (open bite): the causes, diagnosis, therapy.

12.

- a) The etiology of osteitis and osteomyelitis.
- b) Subperiosteal abscess on the frontal site of maxilla, its origin, clinical signs and treatment.
- c) Haemangiomas (vascular tumors).

- a) Abscess in the submental region: the causes, anatomy, clinical signs and treatment.
- b) Complications during and after a tooth extraction.
- c) Epulis: diagnosis, histologic findings, treatment.

14.

- a) The infraorbital foramen and incisive foramen anesthesia: the technique and extend of anesthesia.
- b) Carcinoma of the tongue: clinical signs and treatment.
- c) Non odontogenous bone cysts: diagnosis and treatment.

15.

- a) Sub periosteal abscess of the alveolar process, submandibular abscess: the etiology, clinical signs and treatment.
- b) Sialolithiasis: the etiology, clinical signs and treatment.
- c) Tumors of the salivary glands.

16.

- a) Pre prosthetic surgery of the soft tissues, modeling of the bone tissue.
- b) Carcinoma of the maxillary sinus (cryptocarcinoma): diagnosis and treatment.
- c) Basic principles of the treatment of jaws fractures.

17.

- a) Abscess of the hard palate: diagnosis and treatment.
- b) Trigeminal neuralgia: differencial diagnosis, treatment.
- c) Sarcomas of the oral soft tissues and jaws.

18.

- a) Haemorrhagic diatheses.
- b) Surgical teeth extractions.
- c) General signs of the facial fractures.

19.

- a) Transplantation and implantation in dentistry.
- b) Inflammations of the tongue (glossitis).
- c) General rules of oncologic therapy.

a) Prognathia and progenia.
b) Abscess in the sublingual, pterygomandibular and infratemporal space.
c) X – Ray examination: principles, projections and risks.