



قائمة الاسئلة

طب أسنان الأطفال المستوى الخامس - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

د/خالد الحداد & د/عبدالقادر زبارة

- 1) Stainless steel crown used in permanent teeth is a:
 - 1) - Permanent restoration.
 - 2) - Temp. restoration.
 - 3) Semi permanent restoration.
 - 4) - None
- 2) A stainless steel crown should normally extend below the gingival crest approximately:
 - 1) 1 mm
 - 2) - 1.5 mm
 - 3) - 2 mm
 - 4) - 2.5 mm
- 3) Area with fluoride concentration more than 0.6 ppm , a 4 years child need Dietary Fluoride Supplementation by:-
 - 1) - 0.25 mg
 - 2) - 0.50 mg
 - 3) - 1.00 mg
 - 4) No need.
- 4) In the preparation for stainless steel crown the proximal gingival contour of primary molars-is like:
 - 1) - Smile
 - 2) - Stretched-Out S
 - 3) Frown
 - 4) - None
- 5) In the preparation for stainless steel crown the Buccal gingival contour of first primary molar-is like:
 - 1) - Smile
 - 2) Stretched-Out S
 - 3) - Frown
 - 4) - None
- 6) Area with fluoride concentration between 0.3- 0.6 ppm , a 4 years child need Dietary Fluoride Supplementation is 0.50 mg. From studies it was shown that the surface fluoride level of newly erupted teeth is equal to 1000 ppm.
 - 1) - Both the statements are true.
 - 2) Both the statements are false.
 - 3) - First statement is true and the second is false.
 - 4) - First statement is false and the second is true.
- 7) Fluoride is beneficial for dental health because it
 - 1) - Strengthens bones and promotes overall body health.
 - 2) - Acts as an analgesic and relieves tooth pain.
 - 3) Enhances the remineralization of tooth enamel.
 - 4) - Reduces gum inflammation and bleeding.
- 8) Stainless steel crowns are commonly used for which of the following dental procedures?
 - 1) - Root canal treatment
 - 2) - Dental implant placement
 - 3) - Orthodontic treatment
 - 4) Full coverage restoration of decayed teeth.
- 9) Which of the following statements about stainless steel crowns is true?
 - 1) - They are primarily used for front teeth.





- 2) - They require frequent replacement due to wear and tear.
3) They can be used as a long-term restoration option.
4) - They are not suitable for patients with dental anxiety.
- 10) Which dental treatment option is typically recommended for children and adolescents with tooth decay involving multiple teeth?
1) Dental crowns
2) - Dental bridges
3) - Removable partial dentures
4) - Complete dentures
- 11) The space maintainer that consider an appliance for move its abutment distally is :
1) - Band and loop
2) lingual arch
3) - Distal shoe
4) - Nance holding arch
- 12) What is the most appropriate space management appliance for a 4-year-old who prematurely lost teeth lower D and D?
1) - Unilateral band and loop
2) Bilateral band and loops
3) - Lingual holding arch
4) - Nance appliance.
- 13) For infant brushing should be without dentifrices. In pre-school children a little amount as small as a pea should be put over the brush.
1) Both the statements are true.
2) - Both the statements are false.
3) - First statement is true and the second is false.
4) - First statement is false and the second is true.
- 14) The space maintainer of choice after removal of upper left E in a 6-7 year-old is
1) - unilateral (band and loop)
2) - bilateral (Nance)
3) unilateral followed by a bilateral after the eruption of the permanent anteriors
4) - None of the above.
- 15) The space maintainer that consider an appliance for move its abutment distally is
1) - Band and loop
2) lingual arch
3) - Distal shoe
4) - Nance holding arch
- 16) The common cause of ectopic eruption is
1) Arch length deficiency
2) - Super numerary teeth
3) - Hereditary
4) - Endocrinal disorder
- 17) For a 3yr old child a removable space maintainer is fabricated. What is the biggest disadvantage of this appliance?
1) - irritation to supporting tissues.
2) - Difficult to clean.
3) Child may not tolerate wearing.
4) - Function will be compromised.
- 18) Which condition in children and adolescents may require the use of an obturator prosthesis?
1) Cleft palate





- 2) - Tooth decay
3) - Malocclusion
4) - Temporomandibular joint disorder
- 19) Which factor is crucial to consider when fabricating a dental prosthesis for children and adolescents?
1) Patient's skeletal growth pattern
2) - Patient's socioeconomic status
3) - Patient's dietary habits
4) - Patient's oral hygiene practices
- 20) What is the most common indication for a removable partial denture in children and adolescents?
1) - Tooth decay
2) - Traumatic tooth loss
3) Congenital missing teeth
4) - Severe malocclusion
- 21) The following gingival lesions is due to desquamation of epithelium
1) - Eruption cyst
2) Recurrent aphthous ulcer
3) - ANUG
4) - Pericoronitis
- 22) When the ulcer is preceded by burning and tingling sensation, it is
1) - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
2) Recurrent aphthous ulcer
3) - ANUG
4) - pericoronitis
- 23) aphthasol is used in treatment of
1) - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
2) Recurrent aphthous ulcer
3) - ANUG
4) - Recurrent herpes labialis
- 24) Monilia albicans is the main cause of
1) Oral candidiasis
2) - Recurrent aphthous ulcer
3) - ANUG
4) - Non of the above
- 25) Hydrogen peroxide irrigation is used in treatment of
1) - Oral candidiasis
2) - Recurrent aphthous ulcer
3) ANUG
4) - Non of the above
- 26) The chronic specific gingival lesion which generalized in all mouth except
1) Puberty gingival enlargement
2) - Gingival fibromatosis
3) - Dilantin gingival enlargement
4) - scorbutic gingival enlargement
- 27) this disease may appear in new born
1) - eruption gingivitis
2) - pericoronitis
3) eruption cyst
4) - none of the above
- 28) the following lesion is not self-limiting disease





- 1) - pericoronitis
 - 2) - acute herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - 3) - recurrent aphthous ulcer
 - 4) ANUG
- 29) In puberty gingival hyperplasia, the gingival enlargement regress after
- 1) - 15 years old
 - 2) - 16 years old
 - 3) - 17 years old
 - 4) Non of the above
- 30) Gingival fibromatosis is also called
- 1) - Hyperplastic gingiva
 - 2) - Stippling gingiva
 - 3) Elephantiasis gingiva
 - 4) - All of the above
- 31) The material that make fixation of the pulp during pulpotomy is
- 1) Glutaraldehyde
 - 2) - Ferric sulfate
 - 3) - MTA
 - 4) - Non of the above
- 32) Pulpectomy of primary molars has low success rate due to
- 1) - Pulp aged early
 - 2) Open apex
 - 3) - Less root divergence
 - 4) - All of the above
- 33) When primary molar with deep caries near the pulp, and during cavity preparation you leave the very deep caries and cover it with calcium hydroxide, this treatment is called
- 1) Indirect pulp capping
 - 2) - Direct pulp capping
 - 3) - Pulpotomy
 - 4) - Pulpectomy
- 34) In primary molars, if we make small pinpoint exposure of the pulp during caries removal and exposure is surrounded by sound dentin, we prefer to do
- 1) - Indirect pulp capping
 - 2) - Direct pulp capping
 - 3) Pulpotomy
 - 4) - Pulpectomy
- 35) Direct pulp capping is done in permanent teeth in
- 1) One visit
 - 2) - Two visits
 - 3) - Not indicated
 - 4) - Non of the above
- 36) Removal of coronal pulp till the orifices of radicular vital pulp is called
- 1) Pulpotomy
 - 2) - Pulpectomy
 - 3) - Partial pulpectomy
 - 4) - Non-vital pulpotomy
- 37) Ferric sulfate material is considered as
- 1) - Devitalization
 - 2) Preservation





- 3) - Regeneration
4) - Non of the above
- 38) The pH value of calcium hydroxide is
1) 12
2) - 12.5
3) - 10
4) - Non of the above
- 39) permanent vital mature teeth with pulp exposure due to caries is treated by
1) - Apexification
2) - Apexogenesis
3) RCT
4) - Non of the above
- 40) In pulpotomy procedure, we prefer to remove the tissues in pulp chamber using
1) - Large round bur
2) - Small round bur
3) - Fissure bur
4) Spoon excavator
- 41) Internal root resorption after pulp therapy of primary molars may happened due to the action of
1) - Odontoblast cells
2) - Osteoclast cells
3) Odontoclast cells
4) - Osteoblast cells
- 42) Trauma of teeth with mobility and without displacement is called
1) - Infraction
2) - Concussion
3) Subluxation
4) - Avulsion
- 43) Axial displacement of tooth and the tooth pushed completely out of the socket
1) - Lateral displacement
2) - Intrusion
3) - Extrusion
4) avulsion
- 44) Fragment reattachment can be done in
1) Class II tooth fracture
2) - Class III tooth fracture
3) - Both a and b
4) - Non of the above
- 45) In class III tooth fracture, treatment of the permanent anterior tooth with direct pulp capping when
1) Tooth is vital
2) - Exposure size is large
3) - Time elapsed is 2 days
4) - All of the above
- 46) The only root fracture need splinting in treatment is
1) - Apical part
2) Middle part
3) - Cervical part
4) - All parts the same
- 47) In avulsion of primary central incisor, and patient came to clinic during 30 min and hold it by crown, the treatment is





- 1) - Reposition and splinting and pulp therapy
 - 2) - Reposition and pulp therapy
 - 3) - Splinting only
 - 4) Non of the above
- 48) In extrusion of permanent central incisor, the best treatment is
- 1) Orthodontic reposition
 - 2) - Surgical reposition
 - 3) - Spontinuous re-eruption
 - 4) - Extraction
- 49) What is the best storage medium for avulsed permanent tooth?
- 1) HBSS
 - 2) - Saliva
 - 3) - Cold milk
 - 4) - Distilled water
- 50) If upper right central permanent incisor of child aged 8 years is fractured due to trauma and the pulp is exposed (large exposure) and he came to your clinic during 15 minutes. Your treatment plane will be
- 1) - Direct pulp capping
 - 2) Apexogenesis
 - 3) - Apexfication
 - 4) - RCT

