

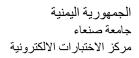
قائمة الاسئلة

لاطقم الجزئية 4 المستوى الثالث - فني اسنان

بنهله الجحدري

- 1) We do block before partial denture waxing in
 - 1) Tissue undercut to be crossed by rigid connectors
 - 2) Proximal tooth surfaces
 - 3) Beneath bar clasp arms to gingival crevice
 - 4) + All
- 2) We do Relief blockout in
 - 1) Beneath framework extensions onto ridge areas for attachment of resin bases
 - 2) Areas in which major connectors will contact thin tissue, such as hard areas, (exostosis) and elevated palatal raphes
 - 3) Beneath lingual bar connectors or the bar portion of linguoplates
 - 4) + All
- 3) They provide stability to the framework during the stages of transfer and processing. They are particularly useful in preventing distortion of the framework during acrylic resin processing procedures
 - 1) + tissue stops
 - 2) major connector
 - 3) relief wax
 - 4) All
- 4) Casted clasp arm should engage.... Undercut
 - 1) maximum
 - 2) + minimum
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 5) Materials used for duplicating the master cast are
 - 1) silicones
 - 2) duplicating gels(Agar-Agar)
 - 3) + All
 - 4) None
- 6) When we select the proper size of duplicating flasks. it should be at least ... inch clearance
 - 1) + 1/2
 - 2) 1/3
 - 3) 1/4
 - 4) None
- 7) A butt joint is (formed) at the junction of the major connector and denture base retentive network
 - 1) internal finish line
 - 2) + external finish line
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 8) Auxiliary sprues should join the main sprue, half an inch above the highest potion of the wax pattern
 - 1) + TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 9) Why we do investing material to the sprued pattern, not stone
 - 1) It provides no avenue of escape for most of the gas entrapped in the mold cavity by entering a stream of molten metal
 - 2) + Together with other factors it provides necessary compensation for contraction of the metal from the molten to the solid state
 - 3) All

1/3 الصفحة





- 4) None
- 10) We should haveMaximum tissue coverage,Intimate fit between the base and the underlying tissues and Accurate impressions are necessary for maximum support from the underlying ridge in
 - 1) Tooth supported base
 - 2) + Extension base partial removable dental prosthesis
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 11) More suitable denture base for free-end saddle cases, and bounded saddle with long span and recent extraction
 - 1) + Acrylic denture base
 - 2) Metal denture base
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 12) The denture base obtains its principal support from underlying structures as.......
 - 1) the residual ridge
 - 2) buccal shelf area
 - 3) retro molar pad
 - 4) + All
- 13) Associated with the junction between the metal of the RPD framework and the acrylic base material. Formed by relief wax used to provide space for the denture acrylic
 - 1) external finish line
 - 2) + internal finish line
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 14) Consists of a plastic or porcelain denture tooth prepared by drilling a channel, or tube from the base of the tooth upward
 - 1) + Tube teeth
 - 2) facing teeth
 - 3) Composite Isosite teeth
 - 4) Metal teeth
- 15) Used when the posterior inter arch space is reduced greatly and the opposing teeth are also extruded
 - 1) Tube teeth
 - 2) facing teeth
 - 3) Composite Isosite teeth
 - 4) + Metal teeth
- 16) Movement of the RPD towards the teeth (away from tissue) is prevented by
 - 1) + direct retainers
 - 2) indirect retainers
 - 3) rests
 - 4) flanges
- 17) The more the edentuos areas posteriorly, the more anteriorly the indirect retainer should be
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) FALSE.
- 18) Full palatal coverage could act as direct indirect retention
 - 1) + TRUE.
 - 2) .FALSE
- 19) Posterior palatal bar: Indirect retainer for denture base.
 - 1) class I
 - 2) classII

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- 3) class III
- 4) + class IV
- 20) Auxiliary functions of indirect retainers include
 - 1) Acts as an auxiliary rest against vertical forces
 - 2) Serves as a third point of reference when orienting the framework during relining procedures
 - 3) Aids in stabilization against horizontal movement of the denture
 - 4) + All
- 21) Its obligatory to use indirect retaines in
 - 1) + classI and II
 - 2) class III and IV
 - 3) All
 - 4) None
- 22) The first cause of clasp breakage is
 - 1) + repeated flexure into and out of too severe undercut
 - 2) clasp arm is not uniformly tapered
 - 3) Careless handling by the patient
 - 4) All
- 23) Optimum extension of the denture base reduces stresses on the abutment teeth
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) .FALSE
- 24) A broken retentive clasp arm, regardless of its type, may be replaced with
 - 1) wrought-wire retentive arm embedded in a resin base
 - 2) casted clasp attached to a metal base by electric soldering
 - 3) + All
 - 4) None
- 25) Casted clasp attached to a metal base by electric soldering replace
 - 1) the retentive arm only
 - 2) rest only
 - 3) the reciprocal arm only
 - 4) + the whole clasp