



قائمة الاسئلة

جراحة الفم 3 المستوى الخامس - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

د.أكرم ناشر/ د.سام داعر / د.عبدالله فرحان / د.محمد الكليبي / د.يحيى الهادي

- 1) Pleomorphic adenoma
 - 1) - The most common malignant neoplasm of parotid glands
 - 2) + Slowly growing benign neoplasm and has predilection to parotid
 - 3) - Facial nerve function is usually affected
 - 4) - Warthins tumor is a second name of this tumor
- 2) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - 1) - Is a benign tumor of salivary glands
 - 2) + Has high tendency to invade and travel along the nerves
 - 3) - It is easy to be resected
 - 4) - It is the second most common malignant neoplasm of sublingual glands
- 3) Sialolith is
 - 1) + Salivary gland stone
 - 2) - Salivary tumor
 - 3) - Salivary cyst
 - 4) - Salivary gland infection
- 4) Mumps is
 - 1) + Viral infection
 - 2) - Bacterial infection
 - 3) - Fungal infection
 - 4) - All are right
- 5) In salivary gland disorder, Sublingual ranula
 - 1) - Mucus retention is the widely excepted developmental factor
 - 2) + Defined as a mucus filled cavity in relation to sublingual gland
 - 3) - Plunging ranula is a clinical variant of ranula in parotid gland
 - 4) - Marsupialidazation is not the most papular treatment modality
- 6) All of the following are correct about Verrucous carcinoma except
 - 1) - Low-grade (slow growing)
 - 2) - Makes up less than 5% of all oral cancers
 - 3) + Commonly spread to other parts of the body
 - 4) - None
- 7) Precancerous lesion
 - 1) + Actinic Keratosis
 - 2) - Kaposi Sarcoma
 - 3) - Lymphoma
 - 4) - Actinic Keratosis & Lymphoma
- 8) Spread of oral cancer to the Lymph node can be seen by
 - 1) - CT csan
 - 2) - MRI
 - 3) - Orthopantomogram
 - 4) - All
 - 5) + CT csan & MRI
- 9) The best modality to confirm the oral cancer is
 - 1) - Ct scan
 - 2) - MRI
 - 3) + Biopsy
 - 4) - All





- 10) In Radical Neck Dissection , the following structures are removed
- 1) - The spinal accessory nerve
 - 2) - The internal jugular vein
 - 3) - The sternocleidomastoid muscle
 - 4) All
- 11) Chemotherapy can cause except
- 1) - Hair loss
 - 2) - Fatigue
 - 3) - Bleeding
 - 4) Trismus
- 12) A patient has cancer of 2 cm across in the right side of the tongue with metastasis to one lymph node – 1 cm across in the same side . There is metastasis to the lung. The TNM staging system of this patient
- 1) - T2 N2 M0
 - 2) T2 N1 M1
 - 3) - T3 N1 M0
 - 4) - T3 N2 M1
- 13) A patient has cancer of 2 cm across in the right side of the tongue with metastasis to one lymph node – 1 cm across in the same side . There is metastasis to the lung. The TNM staging system of this patient/ The stage of oral cancer for The previous patient is
- 1) - Stage 1
 - 2) - Stage 2
 - 3) Stage 3
 - 4) - Stage 4
- 14) Orthognathic surgery treatment planning depend on
- 1) Cephalometric, dental casts, photographic analysis.
 - 2) - Psychological assessment.
 - 3) - Orthodontic treatment.
 - 4) - None of all.
- 15) Assessment of patients for orthognathic surgery involve
- 1) - Psychological assessment
 - 2) - Aesthetic assessment
 - 3) - Orthodontic assessment
 - 4) All
- 16) Preparation of patients for orthognathic surgery involve
- 1) - Photocephalometric and radiographic preparation.
 - 2) Orthodontic preparation and Splint construction.
 - 3) - Aesthetic preparation.
 - 4) - All
- 17) Surgical orthognathic occlusal splints must be
- 1) - Made within 1-2 days of surgery.
 - 2) - Checked individually in the mouth before surgery day.
 - 3) - Transfer The positional changes of the casts to the jaws at the time Of surgery.
 - 4) All
- 18) Complications with lefort 1 include
- 1) Hemorrhage and failure to reposition the segments.
 - 2) - Death
 - 3) - Cerebral bellsy.
 - 4) - All
- 19) Indications for temporomandibular joint reconstruction





- 1) - Ankylosis
 - 2) - Joint destruction
 - 3) - Trauma
 - 4) All
- 20) Management of clefts of the lip and palate requires all the following exapt
- 1) - Surgeonn, speech and language therapist
 - 2) Priodontest
 - 3) - Hygienists, prosthodontists, psychologists
 - 4) - Orthodontist
- 21) problems associated with clefts of the lip patients are
- 1) - Air way problems
 - 2) - feeding problems.
 - 3) - facial growth problems
 - 4) All
- 22) Mandibular surgery in orthognathic surgery involve all the following exapt
- 1) - Vertical subsigmoid
 - 2) - Sagittal split osteotomy
 - 3) lefort 1 osteotomy
 - 4) - Obwegeser surgery
- 23) Maxillary surgery in orthognathic surgery involve the following
- 1) - Vertical subsigmoid
 - 2) - Sagittal split osteotomy
 - 3) lefort 1 osteotomy
 - 4) - Obwegeser surgery
- 24) Successful osseointegration require
- 1) - Suitable implant material
 - 2) - Minimal surgical trauma
 - 3) - Primary implant stability
 - 4) All
- 25) Material dose not used for dental implants is
- 1) - Titanium
 - 2) - Ceramic
 - 3) - Zircon
 - 4) Aluminum
- 26) Factors will affect the success of dental implantation
- 1) - Size of implant system
 - 2) - Gander of patient
 - 3) - All
 - 4) None
- 27) In dental implantation
- 1) - Bone quality and quantity is not important
 - 2) - We can insert implant even in case that no alveolar bone
 - 3) - Dentist experience can solve any bone lose difficulty
 - 4) Non
- 28) Orthognathic surgery
- 1) - Is not suitable substitute for orthodontic treatment
 - 2) - Indicated for sever skeletal jaw relation abnormality
 - 3) All
 - 4) - None





- 29) Distraction osteogenesis surgery
- 1) - Suitable substitute for orthognathic surgery treatment in all cases
 - 2) + Indicated for very sever skeletal growth defect of single jaw or both
 - 3) - All
 - 4) - None
- 30) Arrange the following treatments for sever sagital jaw relation abnormality
- 1) + Orthodontic treatment→ orthognathic surgery→ orthodontic treatment
 - 2) - Orthognathic surgery → orthodontic treatment →orthognathic surgery
 - 3) - Orthodontic treatment→ orthognathic surgery
 - 4) - None
- 31) Orthognathic surgery can treat most of dento-alveolar orthodontic Malocclusions
- 1) - .TRUE
 - 2) + .FALSE
- 32) In sever skeletal jaw discrepancy orthognathic treatments are faster than Orthodontic treatment alone
- 1) - .TRUE
 - 2) + .FALSE
- 33) Amount of Jaws movement determination is a surgeon responsibility in Orthognathic surgery treatments
- 1) - .TRUE
 - 2) + .FALSE
- 34) No need for pre-surgical orthodontic interventions in some orthognathic surgery Case
- 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 35) In dental implantation (more experience = more complications) if you don't believe and follow the scientific principles of treatments
- 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 36) Oseointegration mean complete connection between implant material and bone Without space
- 1) - .TRUE
 - 2) + .FALSE
- 37) Initial success of dental implantation mean absence of complications that Prevents dental implant functions for 3 years at lest
- 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 38) Determination of dental implant position is the most important factor for success of implantations
- 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 39) Bilateral cleft of soft palate surgery usually done after correction of cleft lip
- 1) - .TRUE
 - 2) + .FALSE
- 40) Cleft lip surgery can be done if (baby HB=10 , weight = 10 bonds , age = 10 Months)
- 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 41) Orthodontic is the most important one among team of specialist deal with clefts Patients treatments
- 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 42) Early managements means good results for cleft lip and palate treatments
- 1) + 1
 - 2) - 0
- 43) Stress is the most important cause of TMG pain





- 1) .TRUE
 - 2) .FALSE
- 44) The fixation device is retained to stabilize the reduced fragments into their normal anatomical position, until clinical bony union takes place
- 1) Fixation
 - 2) Immobilization
 - 3) Rehabilitation
 - 4) All are incorrect
- 45) Parasymphyseal fracture extend from:
- 1) Alveolar crest of 1st premolar to the inferior border of mandible under 2nd premolar
 - 2) Canine alveolar crest to the inferior border of mandible under 2nd premolar
 - 3) Alveolar crest of lateral incisor to the inferior border of mandible under 1st premolar
 - 4) All are incorrect
- 46) Miniplate fixation is
- 1) Rigid fixation
 - 2) Non rigid fixation
 - 3) Compression plates
 - 4) Noncompression plates
- 47) Unfavorable vertical fracture line of mandible is
- 1) Extend from buccal plate obliquely backward and lingually
 - 2) Extend backward and downward
 - 3) Extend forward and downward.
 - 4) All are incorrect
- 48) Comminuted fractures
- 1) A fracture in which one cortex of the bone is broken with the other cortex being bent
 - 2) fracture in which the bone is splintered or crushed into multiple pieces
 - 3) This is a fracture in which one fragment is firmly driven into the other fragment and clinical movement is not appreciable.
 - 4) All are incorrect
- 49) Open reduction is contraindicated in case of
- 1) Displaced fracture
 - 2) Medically compromised position
 - 3) Grossly comminuted fractures
 - 4) All are incorrect
- 50) Lefort I fractures are called
- 1) A floating fracture
 - 2) Non complete fracture
 - 3) Cranial dissociation fracture

