



قائمة الاسئلة

جراحة الفم 2 المستوى الرابع - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

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- 1) Small oroantral communication treated using
 - 1) - Buccal flap
 - 2) + Avoid sneezing and blow the nose
 - 3) - Platal flap
 - 4) - All are incorrect
- 2) If the tooth is aspirated
 - 1) - The patient suffer from cough
 - 2) - The patient has Dyspnea
 - 3) - Tooth removal by bronchoscopy
 - 4) + All are correct
- 3) Neurapraxia
 - 1) - Serious injury of the nerve resulting in degeneration of the nerve axons
 - 2) + Nerve conduction failure is usually temporary and there is complete recovery, without permanent pathologic and anatomic defects
 - 3) - This is the gravest type of nerve injury, resulting in discontinuation of conduction due to severance of the nerve
 - 4) - All are correct
- 4) Edema
 - 1) - Swelling begins to subside on the third or fourth day postoperatively.
 - 2) - Complication secondary to soft tissue trauma
 - 3) - In the maxilla, the tissues in this area are especially loose, so the edema may extend as far as the lower eyelid.
 - 4) + All are correct
- 5) Alveolar osteitis
 - 1) - the tooth socket appears to be not empty
 - 2) - The dull, aching pain is mild, throbbing pain, and never radiates to the patient's ear
 - 3) + The dry socket is not occurring in children due to rich blood supply of both jaws
 - 4) - All are correct
- 6) All of the Following are ridge atrophy procedures except
 - 1) + Removal of tori
 - 2) - Vestibuloplasty
 - 3) - Ridge augmentation
 - 4) - All are correct
- 7) In hard tissue examination for preprosthatic surgery evaluate the following except
 - 1) - Relationship of maxillary bone to mandibular bone
 - 2) + Level of mylohyoid and genioglossus
 - 3) - Ridge form and contour
 - 4) - All are incorrect
- 8) Alvelotecmy is surgical procedure to
 - 1) - Removal of impacted tooth
 - 2) - Squeezing after extraction of simple tooth
 - 3) - All are correct
 - 4) + All are incorrect
- 9) The maxillary tori are
 - 1) + More frequent than mandibular tori
 - 2) - Less frequent than mandibular tori





- 3) - Equal frequent with maxillary tori
4) - All are incorrect
- 10) Osteogenesis
1) - Inductive bone substance
2) + Cell forming bone
3) - Serve as scaffold
4) - All are incorrect
- 11) Alveolar distractor
1) - Need donor site morbidity
2) + Gain large vertical increases of soft and hard tissue
3) - All are correct
4) - All are incorrect
- 12) Onlay Bone Graft used for
1) - Severe resorption of mandibular bone
2) - Sinus lift
3) + Maxillary ridge augmentation
4) - All are correct
- 13) A neurological disorder that character by a predisposition to attacks of mild to moderate headache with few associated symptoms is
1) + Tension type headache
2) - Migraine without aura
3) - Pretrigeminal neuralgia
- 14) All consider sign and symptom of Frey's syndrome except:
1) - Inredness of face
2) + Unflushing the face
3) - Sweating the face
- 15) Patient old age come to clinical with attack ,sharp pain in unilateral reverse to left side on mandible region the diagnosis indicated to
1) + Trigeminal neuralgia
2) - Postherpetic neuralgia
3) - Classical migrain
- 16) Ramsay hunt syndrome due to affection of
1) + Facial cranial nerve with trigeminal nerve
2) - Trigeminal nerve with glossopharyngeal nerve
3) - Trigeminal nerve with abducens nerve
- 17) Hyperplastic reparative nerve reaction after injury and typically manifests as a nodular mass is
1) - Atypical odontaliga
2) + Neuroma
3) - Postherpeticne neuralgia
- 18) Antiemetic drug not indicated for
1) + Tension type headache
2) - Migraine without aura
3) - All
- 19) Cluster headache consider is
1) - Somatic pain
2) + Visceral pain
3) - Referral pain
- 20) Auriculotemporal syndrome is related to
1) + Gustatory sweating





- 2) - Bells palsy
3) - None
- 21) Which cranial nerve is affected in bell's palsy
1) - Cranial nerve V
2) - Cranial nerve VI
3) Cranial nerve VII
- 22) Bell palsy is sudden weakness or paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face due to malfunction of the specific cranial nerve. This nerve moves facial muscles, stimulates salivary and tear glands, detects tastes, and controls a muscle involved in hearing. Which of the following is often the first symptom of Bell palsy
1) - Numbness of lip
2) Pain behind ear
3) - Tingling sensation around nose
- 23) Which of the following is a very common cause of facial nerve palsies, including Bell palsy
1) - Hypertension
2) Viruses
3) - Accident involve head and face
- 24) Rapidly involuting congenital hemangiomas
1) - Ovoid muscular slightly raised Light gray in color
2) - Prominent coarse telangiectasia and Well circumscribed-5 to 6 cm diameter
3) All of statements are false
4) - All of statements are true
- 25) Infantile hemangiomas
1) Present shortly after birth, Rapid proliferation and growth
2) - Commonly diagnosed in late childhood
3) - Do not decrease in size
4) - All of statements are false
- 26) Non involuting congenital hemangiomas
1) - Void muscular slightly raised Light gray in color
2) - Prominent coarse telangiectasia, Warm on palpation
3) - Mandibular border, well circumscribed-5 to 6 cm diameter
4) All of statements are true
- 27) Microcystic Lymphatic malformation
1) - Usually presents as multiple cysts of >2cm
2) Lymphangioma
3) - Port wine stain
4) - High flow lesions
- 28) advantages of Computed tomography
1) Requires a co-operative patient
2) - Respiratory motion or body motion—degradation of the image
3) - No special patient preparation
4) - Allergic reaction to contrast medium
- 29) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
1) Inability to image bone due to lack of signal from cortical bone
2) - Large radiation dose
3) - Axial images reformatting requires large radiation
4) - Ionizing radiation involved
- 30) Nuclear medicine including positron emission tomography (PET)
1) - This is based on the fact that glucose consumption by malignant cells
2) - It can be also used for evaluation of various spaces of head and neck region





- 3) - PET also is a functional imaging technique
- 4) This is based on the fact that glucose consumption by malignant cells & PET also is a functional imaging technique
- 31) PET scan is different from CT in that
- 1) - It can reveal the presence of disease earlier allowing for quicker diagnosis
- 2) - Can detect the extent of disease and whether a detected mass is benign or malignant
- 3) - Helps monitoring treatment and its effectiveness
- 4) All of the statements are true
- 32) Tissue maybe obtained as tissue piece
- 1) - Excisional biopsy
- 2) - Incisional biopsy
- 3) - FNAC
- 4) Excisional biopsy & Incisional biopsy
- 33) Main disadvantage is risk of spread of malignant cell is
- 1) - FNAC
- 2) - True cut biopsy
- 3) - Exfoliative cystology
- 4) Incisional biopsy
- 34) Excisional biopsy usually approach for large lesion more than 1 cm in diameter
- 1) - .TRUE
- 2) .FALSE
- 35) Mild hypertension
- 1) 90/100mm Hg
- 2) - 110/130mm Hg
- 3) - Over 130 mm Hg
- 4) - Over 150 mm Hg
- 36) Indication of biopsy is
- 1) - Lesion caused by recent trauma
- 2) - Lesion suggestive of vascular nature
- 3) To confirm a clinical impresion
- 4) - All
- 37) Patient with angina pectoris not important to consult physician, before extraction
- 1) - .TRUE
- 2) .FALSE
- 38) Hypertension due to underlying cause called
- 1) - Primary
- 2) Secondary
- 3) - Tertiary
- 4) - All are false
- 39) The infective endocarditis caused by
- 1) - Staphcocci
- 2) Streptococci
- 3) - Strepbmyces
- 4) - All are true
- 40) Xerostomia is objective
- 1) - .TRUE
- 2) .FALSE
- 41) The medication can cause xerostomia except
- 1) - Antihistamine





- 2) - Amlodipine
3) - Atropine
4) Clopidogrel
- 42) Systemic diseases can cause xerostomia except
1) - Sjogren syndrome
2) - Diabetes mellitus
3) - Diabetes insipidus
4) Hypertension
- 43) Early malnutrition increases a child's susceptibility to dental caries in permanent teeth
1) - .TRUE
2) .FALSE
- 44) The deficiencies have been directly associated with oral conditions areexcept
1) - Protein
2) - Fluoride
3) - Iodine
4) Vitamins B6, B7, B12
- 45) Post- operation bleeding occurs with 48h of surgery
1) Reactionary
2) - Primary
3) - Secondary
4) - Tertiary
- 46) Oro- antral communication cause chronic OAF with
1) - 24-48hr
2) - 1-2 week
3) 48-72hr
4) - 1-2 month
- 47) Hypoglycemic patient take dextrose immediately
1) - 10-15 ml
2) - 15-20 ml
3) 20-25 ml
4) - 25-30 ml
- 48) position of the patient with seizure on
1) - Upright
2) Supine
3) - Semisetting
4) - Prone
- 49) The safest period for dental therapy in pregnancy
1) - "First trimester "2nd , 3rd ,4th
2) - "Second trimester "5th , 6th ,7th
3) - "Third trimester "7th , 8th ,9th
4) All are false

