قائمة الاسئلة

نسج الفم والاسنان المستوى الثاني -قسم طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الفترة - درجة الامتحان (40)

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1) The formation of the dental lamina is initiated by:
   1) - A. Forebrain
   2) - B. Rathke's Pouch
   3) + C. Neural Crest Cells
   4) - D. Odontoblasts
2) A supernumerary tooth is a result of a deviation during:
   1) - A. Differentiation
   2) - B. Apposition
   3) + C. Initiation
   4) - D. Calcification
3) Outer and inner enamel epithelium is first seen in:
   1) - A. Bud stage
   2) - B. Advanced bell stage
   3) + C. Cap stage
   4) - D. Bell stage
4) Dental papilla gives rise to:
   1) - A. Pulp only
   2) + B. Pulp and dentin
   3) - C. Pulp and periodontal ligament
   4) - D. None
5) Hertwig's epithelial root sheath is made up of:
   1) + A. Outer and inner enamel epithelium
   2) - B. Stratum intermedium
   3) - C. Stellate reticulum
   4) - D. Hyaline layer of Hopwell Smith
6) The Hertwig's epithelial root sheath is essential to development of the root because it:
   1) - A. Gives rise to cementoblasts that produce cementum of the root
   2) - B. Molds the shape of roots and stimulates differentiation of odontoblasts
   3) + C. Gives rise to odontoblasts that lay dentin of thee root
   4) - D. Remains as an essential constituent of the periodontal ligament
7) Which statement is correct?
   1) + A. Enamel cannot form in absence of dentin
   2) - B. The formation of enamel and dentin are independent of each other
   3) - C. Enamel formation can occur in absence of dentin
   4) - D. None
8) Cementum formation is seen:
   1) + A. After dentin formation
   2) - B. Before dentin formation
   3) - C. Both are formed at same time
   4) - D. None
9) Stellate reticulum is seen in:
   1) - A. Dental lamina
   2) + B. Enamel organ
   3) - C. Hertwig's root sheath
   4) - D. All
10) Morphological stages of tooth development are explained based upon:

1) + A. Shape of enamel organ
2) - B. Shape of tooth germ
3) - C. Functions of enamel organ
4) - D. Shape of dental papilla

11) Tooth develops from:
1) - A. Ectoderm, mesoderm
2) + B. Ectoderm
3) - C. Mesoderm
4) - D. Ectoderm and endoderm

12) Perikymata are the external surface manifestations of:
1) - A. Enamel rods
2) + B. Incremental lines of Retzius
3) - C. Nasmyth's membrane
4) - D. Pellicle

13) The percentage of inorganic matter in fully developed enamel is about:
1) - A. 66 %
2) - B. 76 %
3) - C. 86 %
4) + D. 96 %

14) Hunter Schreger band are :
1) + A. Dark and light bands of enamel seen in longitudinal ground section
2) - B. Dark and light bands of enamel seen in horizontal ground section
3) - C. Dark and light bands of dentin seen in longitudinal section
4) - D. Dark and light bands of dentin seen in horizontal section

15) Enamel tufts are :
1) - A. Thin tuft like structure extending from enamel surface to dentin enamel junction
2) + B. Tuft like structure arising from dentin enamel junction towards enamel surface
3) - C. Odontoblastic processes extending into enamel
4) - D. None

16) Blunt cell processes seen on developing ameloblasts are called as:
1) - A. Tomes Fibres
2) - B. Tomes layer
3) + C. Tomes processes
4) - D. Odontoblastic processes

17) Intertwining of the enamel rods at the cusp tips and the incisal edges of a tooth is called:
1) - A. Enamel spindles
2) + B. Gnarled Enamel
3) - C. Incremental lines of Retzius
4) - D. Incremental lines of Owen

18) Incremental lines of Retzius are seen in:
1) + A. Enamel
2) - B. Dentin
3) - C. Cementum
4) - D. Pulp

19) Length of enamel rods is :
1) + A.Greater than the thickness of the enamel
2) - B. Less then the thickness of the enamel
3) - C. Equal to the thickness of the enamel
4) - D. None

20) Thin leaf like structures that extend from enamel surface into the DEJ are :
1) - A. Enamel spindles
2) + B. Enamel lamella
3) - C. Enamel Tufts
4) - D. Perikymata

21) Dentinoenamel junction is :
1) - A. Non scalloped
2) - B. Straight
3) + C. Scalloped and the convexities are directed towards dentin
4) - D. Scalloped and the convexities are directed towards enamel

22) The enamel has no capacity of self repair because :
1) - A. It has only small percent of organic content
2) + B. Its formative cells are lost once it is completely formed
3) - C. It is essentially a keratin tissue and has no blood vessels
4) - D. It has no direct connection with the active cells of the dental pulp

23) On microscopic examination, enamel rods have :
1) + A. Keyhole appearance in cross section
2) - B. Paddle appearance in cross section
3) - C. Lamellated appearance in cross section
4) - D. None

24) Which of the following structures is not of direct ectodermal origin ?
1) - A. Hunter Schreger bands
2) + B. Enamel spindles
3) - C. Enamel Tufts
4) - D. Enamel lamellae

25) The stratum intermedium:
1) + A. Lies between outer enamel epithelium & stellate reticulum.
2) - B. Is a transient structure.
3) - C. Is rich in mucopolysaccharides.
4) - D. Plays important role in enamel calcification.

26) Which of the following is the first process to occur in the sequence of tooth development?
1) - A. Deposition of the first layer of enamel.
2) - B. Deposition of the first layer of dentin.
3) + C. Elongation of the inner dental epithelial cells.
4) - D. Differentiation of odontoblasts.

27) The cell rests of Malassez are derivatives of:
1) - A. Cervical ameloblasts.
2) - B. Outer enamel epithelium.
3) - C. Dental papilla.
4) + D. Root sheath

28) Odontoblastic process which passes across the dentinoenamel junction into enamel is called
1) - A. Gnarled enamel.
2) + B. Enamel spindle.
3) - C. Enamel lamellae.
4) - D. Enamel tufts

29) The dentin is formed
1) + A. Slightly before the enamel
2) - B. Slightly after the enamel
3) - C. Slightly after the cementum

4) - D. Slightly after periodontal ligament

30) The ratio between the number of tubules per unit area on the pulpal and outer surfaces of dentin is about:
1) - A. 1:1
2) - B. 1:2
3) + C. 4:1
4) - D. 1:4

31) The main body of dentin is:
1) - A. Peritubular dentin
2) + B. Intertubular dentin
3) - C. Predentin
4) - D. Tomes' fibers

32) The first formed dentin which is not mineralized is:
1) - A. Peritubular
2) - B. Intertubular
3) + C. Predentin
4) - D. Odontoblastic process

33) The dentin that immediately surrounds the dentinal tubules is:
1) + A. Peritubular dentin
2) - B. Intertubular dentin
3) - C. Predentin
4) - D. First formed dentin

34) The cytoplasmic extension of the odontoblast into dentinal tubules is called as:
1) - A. Odontoblastic process
2) - B. Tomes' fibers
3) - C. None
4) + D. Both (a) and (b)

35) Secondary dentin is:
1) - A. First formed dentin
2) - B. Dentin formed before root completion
3) + C. Dentin formed after root completion
4) - D. Circumpulpal dentin

36) The incremental lines of Von Ebner are in:
1) - A. Enamel
2) + B. Dentin
3) - C. Bone
4) - D. Cementum

37) Some of the incremental lines are accentuated because of disturbances in the matrix and mineralization process and are known as Contour lines (Owen), and are found in:
1) - A. Enamel
2) + B. Dentin
3) - C. Bone
4) - D. Cementum

38) Sometimes mineralization of dentin begins in globular area; these hypomineralized zones are known as:
1) + A. Interglobular dentin
2) - B. Granular layer
3) - C. Peritubular dentin
4) - D. Intertubular dentin

39) Tomes' granular layer is caused by a coalescing and looping of the terminal portions of the dentinal tubules found in:

1) - A. Enamel
2) - B. Crown dentin
3) + C. Root dentin
4) - D. Cementum

40) Dentin areas characterized by degenerated odontoblastic processes which appear white in reflected light are called as:
1) + A. Dead tracts
2) - B. Sclerotic Dentin
3) - C. Transparent dentin
4) - D. Mantle dentin