

## قائمة الاسئلة

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

- 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:

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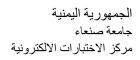


- 1) + A. Shape of enamel organ
- 2) B. Shape of tooth germ
- 3) C. Functions of enamel organ
- 4) D. Shape of dental papilla
- 11) Tooth develops from:
  - 1) A. Ectoderm, mesoderm
  - 2) + B. Ectoderm
  - 3) C. Mesoderm
  - 4) D. Ectoderm and endoderm
- 12) Perikymata are the external surface manifestations 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

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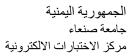
- 20) Thin leaf like structures that extend from enamel surface into the DEJ are:
  - 1) A. Enamel spindles
  - 2) + B. Enamel lamella
  - 3) C. Enamel Tufts
  - 4) D. Perikymata
- 21) Dentinoenamel junction is:
  - 1) A. Non scalloped
  - 2) B. Straight
  - 3) + C. Scalloped and the convexities are 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:

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- 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