

قائمة الاسئلة

تيجان وجسور 6 المستوى الرابع قسم تقني اسنان (نظام اربع سنوات) - الكل - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان درجة الامتحان (30)

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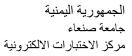
- 1) Causes of Failure of fixed partial dentures.
 - 1) a. Inaccurate clinical and laboratory procedures
 - 2) a. Poor patient care and maintenance.
 - 3) + a. All
 - 4) a. None
- 2) 1) provides support for the pontic at one end only.
 - 1) a. Fixed movable bridge
 - 2) + a. Cantilever bridge.
 - 3) a. Spring cantilever bridge.
 - 4) a. None
- 3) 1) Delayed esthetic failure of fixed prosthesis like
 - 1) a. Gingival recession
 - 2) a. Sub pontic tissue shrinkage.
 - 3) + a. All
 - 4) a. None
- 4) 1) Causes of failure of fixed prosthesis due to looseness or dislodgment
 - 1) a. Faulty preparation
 - 2) a. Improper construction
 - 3) a. Recurrent caries
 - 4) + a. All
- 5) theincisal edge position of the lateral incisor is placed apically compared to central incisor and canine in young dentitions
 - 1) + a) 0.5 to 1 mm
 - 2) b) 1 to 1.5 mm
 - 3) c) 1.5 to 2 mm
 - 4) d) 2 to 2.5 mm
- 6) 1) The ideal connector size between a maxillary lateral incisor and a central incisor
 - 1) a. 50% of the length of central incisor
 - 2) + b. 40% of the length of the central incisor.
 - 3) c. 30% of the length of the central incisor None of above
 - 4) d. None
- 7) Failure of fixed prosthesis due to incorrect removal of the cemented prosthesis leading to
 - 1) a. Root fracture
 - 2) + b. Crown fracture
 - 3) c. All the above
 - 4) d. None
- 8) 1) Periodontal breakdown and pulp injury are
 - 1) + a. Biological failure of fixed partial dentures
 - 2) b. Mechanical failure of fixed partial dentures
 - 3) c. Esthetic failure of fixed partial dentures
 - 4) d. None
- 9) 1) Excessive tooth widening in post preparation lead to
 - 1) a. Crown fracture
 - 2) + b. Root fracture
 - 3) c. All

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- 4) d. None
- 10) 1) It must mimic the silhouette of the natural dentition, in the gingival one third, extending from the base of the gingival sulcus past the free gingival margin into the oral cavity.
 - 1) a. Lip line.
 - 2) b. Smile line.
 - 3) c. Lip dynamic.
 - 4) + d. Emergence Profile
- 1) An imaginary line along the incisal edges of the maxillary anterior teeth which should mimic the curvature of the superior border of the lower lip during smiling
 - 1) a. Lip line.
 - 2) + b. Smile line.
 - 3) c. Lip dynamic.
 - 4) d. Emergence Profile
- 12) 1) It refers to the position of the inferior border of the upper lip during smile formation.
 - 1) + a. Lip line.
 - 2) b. Smile line.
 - 3) c. Lip dynamic.
 - 4) d. Emergence Profile
- 13) 1) It is the apical most points of the gingival margins and it's located 2mm distal to the long axis of the tooth.
 - 1) a. Gingival Biotypes
 - 2) b. Gingival line
 - 3) c. Gingival Zenith
 - 4) + d. None
- 14) 1) It is a conservative bridge where preparations are confined to enamel and retained to the prepared teeth by metal treated wings using resin cement.
 - 1) a. Fixed Supported bridge
 - 2) + b. Maryland Bridge
 - 3) c. All
 - 4) d. None
- 15) A fixed-moveable bridge has a rigid connector, usually at the of the pontic and a non rigid connector at the
 - 1) a. Mesial side / Distal side
 - 2) + b. Distal side / Mesial side
 - 3) c. All
 - 4) d. None
- 16) 1) It is an imaginary line drawn by joining the zeniths of central incisors and canines. (0.5-1 mm shorter for lateral incisors)
 - 1) a. Gingival Biotypes
 - 2) + b. Gingival line
 - 3) c. Gingival Zenith
 - 4) d. None
- 17) 1) Golden Proportion is
 - 1) a. Facial view, the width of each anterior tooth is 40% of the width of the adjacent tooth.
 - 2) b. Facial view, the width of each anterior tooth is 50% of the width of the adjacent tooth.
 - 3) + c. Facial view, the width of each anterior tooth is 60% of the width of the adjacent tooth.
 - 4) d. None
- 18) 1) It refers to dark space visible during smile formation between the corners of the mouth and the buccal surfaces of the maxillary teeth.

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- 1) a. Buccal line
- 2) + b. Buccal Corridor
- 3) c. All above
- 4) d. None
- 19) 1) have only major retainers.
 - 1) + a. All fixed-fixed and cantilever bridges
 - 2) b. All fixed-fixed and Fixed-movable bridges
 - 3) c. All
 - 4) None
- 20) 1) A bridge where the pontic and retainer are soldered (or cast) at one end but only support is allowed on the other terminal abutment:
 - 1) a. Fixed-Fixed Bridge.
 - 2) + b. Fixed-Supported Bridge.
 - 3) c. Cantilever Bridge.
 - 4) d. None

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