

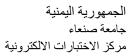


## قائمة الاسئلة

## مداواة الاسنان اللبية المستوى الخامس -قسم طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - درجة الامتحان (50) د/أفراح صوفان & د/عبدالباسط مفضل & د/محمد الدولة

- 1) Dentist prescribed home applied bleaching technique uses
  - 1) 35% hydrogen peroxide
  - 2) + 10% carbamide peroxide
  - 3) Sodium perbrate
  - 4) 18% hydrochloric acid
- 2) Brown to black staining mostly due to
  - 1) Cigarette
  - 2) Pipes
  - 3) Qat
  - 4) + Coffee
- 3) Discoloration of the teeth results from
  - 1) Degradation of the pulp
  - 2) Filling materials
  - 3) Pulp hemorrhage
  - 4) + All
- 4) Which one of the following is the most appropriate indication for surgical endodontics?
  - 1) Draining sinus related to periradicular disease
  - 2) Inability to obdurate a canal due to ledge formation
  - 3) Instrument fracture in the root canal
  - 4) + Non-resolving periradicular pathology
- 5) When considering the option of surgical endodontics, which one of the following features is regarded as a contraindication?
  - 1) Accessory root
  - 2) Dilacerated root
  - 3) Extracoronal restorations
  - 4) + Inadequate bone support
- 6) You plan to carry out a retrograde root filling following an apicectomy on an upper incisor. Which one of the following materials is most likely be your first choice?
  - 1) Amalgam
  - 2) Composite
  - 3) + Mineral trioxide aggregate
  - 4) Glass ionomer cement
- 7) Night guard bleaching refers to
  - 1) Laser activated bleaching
  - 2) + Dentist prescribed home applied technique
  - 3) Thermo bleaching
  - 4) Photo-bleaching
- 8) The common sequels Following bleaching nonvital teeth are
  - 1) Ankylosis
  - 2) + External cervical resorption
  - 3) Periodontal pathology
  - 4) Reinfection
- 9) Cervical resorption occurs in which of the following technique
  - 1) Home bleaching technique
  - 2) In-office vital bleaching technique

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- 3) Microabrasion technique
- 4) + None
- 10) To eliminates 98% of the apical ramifications and 93% of the lateral canals the root end should be resected
  - 1) 1 mm
  - 2) 2 mm
  - 3) + 3 mm
  - 4) All
- 11) The bevel angle recommended to expose both canals and the isthmus is
  - 1) 45 degree
  - 2) 0-15 degree
  - 3) \_\_\_ 0-20 degree
  - 4) + 0-10 degree
- 12) The prognosis of endodontic surgery depends on
  - 1) Size of the preoperative periapical lesion
  - 2) Technique and skill of the surgeon
  - 3) Type of the retrograde filling
  - 4) + A11
- 13) ...... is performed by making a horizontal cut to separate the root from the crown. The crown remains intact, and the root segment is removed
  - 1) + Root amputation
  - 2) Trephination
  - 3) Hemisection
  - 4) Bicuspidization
- 14) ...... is performed after making a vertical cut through the crown into the furcation with a fissure bur. This procedure results in complete separation of the roots and creation of two separate crowns.
  - 1) Root amputation
  - 2) + Bicuspidization
  - 3) Hemisection
  - 4) Trephination
- 15) ...... is carried out by making a vertical cut through the crown into the furcation, which results in removal one of the hemisected section and retained the other
  - 1) Root amputation
  - 2) Bicuspidization
  - 3) + Hemisection
  - 4) Trephination
- 16) The most common dental bleaching is
  - 1) Sodium perborate
  - 2) + Hydrogen peroxide
  - 3) Carbamide peroxide
  - 4) Hydrogen dioxide
- 17) The following are advantages of dental bleaching EXCEPT
  - 1) No change to the occlusion
  - 2) No effect on the periodontal tissues
  - 3) + Permanent result
  - 4) Quick and cheap
- 18) The following are indications for dental bleaching EXCEPT
  - 1) Developmental or acquired stains.
  - 2) Stains in enamel and dentine.
  - 3) For blending white color changes

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- 4) + Multiple stained composite restoration
- 19) The material of choice of internal bleaching
  - 1) + Sodium perborate
  - 2) Hydrogen peroxide
  - 3) Carbamide peroxide
  - 4) Hydrogen dioxide
- 20) The most common cause of discoloration.
  - 1) Smoking
  - 2) + Aging
  - 3) Tetracycline staining
  - 4) Coffee and tea
- 21) Which of the following failure may be retreated non surgically?
  - 1) large well-fitting post and core restorations
  - 2) severe apical perforation
  - 3) + Iinadequate initial root canal treatment, with a history of painful symptoms
  - 4) very narrow canal with a periapical lesion and the apex cannot be reached
- 22) A normal periapical radiograph of a traumatized tooth is useful for which of the following?
  - 1) It visualizes most root fractures.
  - 2) It visualizes concussion injuries
  - 3) + It gathers baseline information
  - 4) It locates foreign objects
- 23) Which of the following statements regarding uncomplicated crown fracture is accurate?
  - 1) It is managed differently in young versus older patients
  - 2) + The status of the pulp can be reliably monitored
  - 3) It involves root canal treatment if the exposed dentin is sensitive to cold stimulus
  - 4) It has a questionable long-term prognosis
- 24) Pulp necrosis is most likely to occur after which of the following?
  - 1) Extrusion Luxation
  - 2) + Intrusive luxation
  - 3) Concussion
  - 4) Uncomplicated Crown Fractures
- 25) Tooth mobility after trauma may be because of which of the following?
  - 1) Subluxation
  - 2) Extrusion
  - 3) Root fracture
  - 4) + A11
- 26) Which of the following statements regarding immediate Replantation is accurate?
  - 1) + Apply a flexible splint for up to 2 weeks
  - 2) Initiate root canal treatment immediately after replantation
  - 3) They generally do not require antibiotic treatment at the time of replantation.
  - 4) Initiate pulpotomy within 7 to 10 days after replantation and after splint removal
- 27) During replantation with Longer Than 60 Minutes-with a Closed Apex is recommended:
  - 1) + Treating the root surface with fluoride to slow the resorptive process
  - 2) Irrigate the socket with sodium hypochlorite
  - 3) Systemic antibiotics is not recommended
  - 4) Stabilize the tooth for 4 days using a flexible splint
- 28) what is the dental condition in which non-surgical retreatment is contraindicated?
  - 1) Separated instruments that cannot be bypassed
  - 2) Ledges that cannot be bypassed

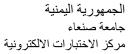


- 3) Perforation defects not amenable to nonsurgical repair
- 4) + All
- 29) wheich of the following regarding root fractures that occur in the apical third is accurate?
  - 1) Requires immediate root canal treatment
  - 2) + Do not require any immediate treatment
  - 3) The tooth should be extracted
  - 4) Requires immediate surgical treatment
- 30) The method of choice for taking out poorly condensed gutta-percha is:
  - 1) + Removes easily using H file
  - 2) ultrasonic instrumentation
  - 3) rotary instrumentation
  - 4) none
- 31) Nonsurgical retreatment should be the first treatment option for correction when:
  - 1) A large well-fitting post and core is present.
  - 2) There is a separated instrument present that cannot be retrieved.
  - 3) + A negotiable canal was not initially treated
  - 4) None
- 32) Causes of endodontic failures include:
  - 1) Inadequacies in cleaning, shaping and obturation
  - 2) Iatrogenic events
  - 3) Coronal leakage
  - 4) + All
- 33) What is the key to success in the retrieval of silver points?
  - 1) The key is to engage the silver point with the ultrasonic tip.
  - 2) The key is to remove the silver point and core material simultaneously.
  - The key is to retain as much of the coronal extent of the point as possible.
  - 4) None
- Which of the following is not true about removal and retreatment of hard-setting pastes?
  - 1) They are more difficult to remove than a soft paste.
  - 2) They may be impossible to remove.
  - 3) + Solvents have been shown to soften hard-setting pastes.
  - 4) Use of ultrasonics is the most predictable method.
- 35) Which medium of storage for an avulsed tooth is best for prolong?
  - 1) + Hanks balances salt solution
  - 2) Milk
  - 3) Distilled water
  - 4) Saliva
- 36) If several teeth move at the same time during mobility test, the most reasonable explanation is:
  - 1) Intrusion
  - 2) Extrusion
  - 3) + Alveolar fracture
  - 4) Root fracture
- Which of the following regarding a carrier-based gutta-percha is correct?
  - 1) Different solvents are used that would routinely be used to remove gutta-percha alone.
  - 2) + creating a pathway adjacent to the central core to engage the carrier
  - 3) A small rotary file may be used to engage and remove the plastic carrier.
  - 4) All
- 38) Positive response to vertical percussion test usually indicates
  - 1) + Periapical inflammation.



- 2) Asymptomatic Irreversible inflammation of the pulp.
- 3) Crack tooth syndrome.
- 4) All answers.
- 39) Regular ice stick test:
  - 1) delivers less cold than refrigerant ethyl chloride or CO2 ice.
  - 2) Is not as effective as refrigerant ethyl chloride or CO2 ice.
  - 3) May produce false positive result due to melting ice may reach the gingiva.
  - 4) + All answers.
- 40) Diagnosis is the science of recognizing disease by gathering information from:
  - 1) Symptoms
  - 2) Signs
  - 3) Routine and special tests.
  - 4) + All answers.
- 41) symptomatic apical periodontitis can be presented in a tooth with:
  - 1) normal pulp.
  - 2) symptomatic irreversible pulpitis.
  - 3) pulp necrosis.
  - 4) + All answers.
- Pt. was complaining from severe spontaneous pain related to upper 6 which is relived by cold. There was a strong exaggerated positive response to hot test with no pain on percussion, diagnosis is:
  - 1) Asymptomatic Irreversible pulpitis
  - 2) Reversible pulpitis
  - 3) ASymptomatic apical periodontitis
  - 4) + None of the answers.
- 43) The most appropriate pulp test for patient complaining severe pain with hot drink is:
  - 1) Cold test.
  - 2) + Hot test.
  - 3) Electrical test.
  - 4) All answers.
- 44) Regarding ledge formation:
  - 1) Usually located in the inside curvature of the canal.
  - 2) Usually associated with canal blockage.
  - Occurs as a result of preparation with inflexible instruments with sharp cutting tip particularly when used in a rotational motion.
  - 4) + Usually associated with canal blockage & Occurs as a result of preparation with inflexible instruments with sharp cutting tip particularly when used in a rotational motion.
- 45) The most frequently missed additional canals are located:
  - 1) in the mesial roots of maxillary molars.
  - 2) in the distal roots of mandibular molars
  - 3) in the distal roots of maxillary molars.
  - 4) + in the mesial roots of maxillary molars & the distal roots of mandibular molars
- 46) Regarding access cavity preparation through existing restoration, it is advised to use:
  - 1) + diamond bur through porcelain and carbide bur through metal and tooth with brushing action.
  - 2) Carbide bur through porcelain and diamond bur through metal and tooth with brushing action.
  - 3) diamond bur through porcelain and carbide bur through metal and tooth with picking motion.
  - 4) carbide bur through porcelain and diamond bur through metal and tooth with picking motion.
- 47) Searching for calcified orifices can be aided by:
  - 1) Using Krasner and Rankow's anatomic laws.
  - 2) Staining the pulp chamber floor with 1% methylene blue dye.

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- 3) Searching for canal bleeding points.
- 4) + All answers.
- working the endodontic instruments constantly against the external wall of the curve coronally is called:
  - 1) Stripping perforation.
  - 2) + Anti-curvature filing.
  - 3) Zipping.
  - 4) transportation.
- 49) During access preparation in calcified maxillary molars, bur should be directed towards
  - 1) the center of the pulp chamber.
  - 2) the orifice of the distobuccal canal.
  - 3) + the orifice of the palatal canal.
  - 4) the orifice of the MB1 canal.
- 50) In curved canals, the file should be pre-curved to a degree
  - 1) + greater than the canal curvature degree.
  - 2) Lesser than the canal curvature degree.
  - 3) Equal to the canal curvature degree.
  - 4) Should not be pre-curved at all.