



قائمة الاسئلة

اطقم جزئيه - المستوى الثالث -قسم فني اسنان - سنه - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الفترة ...- درجة الامتحان (25)

د/نهله الجحدرى

- 1) It is necessary to transmit stresses of mastication from one side of the arch to other by the major connector with
 - 1) rigidity of the major connector
 - 2) - shape of the major connector
 - 3) - coverage of the major connector
 - 4) - all
- 2) Used where a hard midline suture exists and where anterior teeth are missing
 - 1) - palatal bar
 - 2) - posterior palatal strap
 - 3) Anterior palatal strap
 - 4) - none
- 3) Maxillary major connectors designed to be at leastmm away from the gingival margins or carried ...to the cingula of the teeth
 - 1) 6 ,on
 - 2) - 3, on
 - 3) - 6, under
 - 4) - 3, under
- 4) A posterior border seal should be employed for both metal and plastic resin (post dam) in.....
 - 1) - Horse-shoe plate
 - 2) Complete palatal plate
 - 3) - Anteroposterior palatal bar
 - 4) - Anteroposterior palatal strap
- 5) In anteroposterior palatal bar both anterior and posterior connectors should cross the midline at a
 - 1) - none
 - 2) - all
 - 3) - oblique angle
 - 4) right angle
- 6) Gingival margins under lingual plate should always be relieved to avoid gingival irritation
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 7) Most rigid mandibular major connector is
 - 1) - lingual bar
 - 2) - sublingual bar
 - 3) ligual plate
 - 4) - double bar
- 8) We use labial bar connector in
 - 1) - mandibular anterior teeth are so severely inclined lingually
 - 2) - large lingual tori exist and surgery is precluded
 - 3) - difficult path of insertion ligually
 - 4) All
- 9) Joining area of the denture base to the major connector is atype of
 - 1) minor connector
 - 2) - denture base
 - 3) - major connector
 - 4) - rests





- 10) The purposes of beading of the maxillary cast are
- 1) - To transfer the major connector design to the investment cast
 - 2) - The seal of the major connector that displaces the soft tissue slightly preventing food impaction
 - 3) - Create a groove not excess 0.5 mm wide and deep
 - 4) All
- 11) Rests requirement are
- 1) - must elevate the vertical dimension of occlusion
 - 2) must be at right angles or less to the long axis of the tooth
 - 3) - must not be strong enough to withstand the loads without deformation
 - 4) - must not fit the tooth accurately to minimize the food collection
- 12) The main function of the rest is
- 1) - retention
 - 2) - stability
 - 3) support
 - 4) - reprocation
- 13) The angle between the minor connector and the rest should be to preventof the prosthesis
- 1) less than 90°,slippage
 - 2) - more than 90°,slippage
 - 3) - none
 - 4) - all
- 14) Rest Placement in Tooth/Tissue-Borne RPD's
- 1) Away from Edentulous Space
 - 2) - Adjacent Edentulous Space
 - 3) - All
 - 4) - none
- 15) Best survey line for all types of clasps
- 1) - Low survey line
 - 2) - High survey line
 - 3) - Diagonal survey line
 - 4) Medium survey line
- 16) Amount of retention for clasps should be the necessary to resist reasonable dislodging forces
- 1) minimum
 - 2) - maximum
 - 3) - All
 - 4) - None
- 17) Clasp retainers indicated in cases of free-end saddles must possess a stress breaking action to minimize excessive torque on abutment
- 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 18) The reciprocal elements should be located at the lower part of the middle third of the crown the survey line, while the terminal ends of the retentive arms at the gingival third of the crown the survey line
- 1) - below, above
 - 2) above,below
 - 3) - at,at
 - 4) - at, below
- 19) In calssII, in the teeth side we mainly use
- 1) Embrasure Clasp
 - 2) - Ring clasp
 - 3) - Extended clasp





- 4) - Combination clasp
- 20) In case of two isolated premolars we mainly prefer
- 1) - Reverse-action clasp
 - 2) - Half and half clasp
 - 3) Multiple clasps
 - 4) - Embrasure Clasp
- 21) In free end cases with contraindication to use RPI, we replace it with
- 1) - RPL
 - 2) - RPT
 - 3) RPA
 - 4) - NONE
- 22) The determinant of bar clasp type(RPI,RPT,RPL) used is
- 1) - extension of the edentulous area
 - 2) undercut
 - 3) - depth of the vestibule
 - 4) - All
- 23) The occlusal rest on the abutment of modification space opposite a unilateral distal extension act as indirect retainer
- 1) anterior
 - 2) - posterior
 - 3) - All
 - 4) - none
- 24) we use... indirect retainer in class I design and,.... indirect retainer in class II design
- 1) - Two,Two
 - 2) - One,One
 - 3) - One,Two
 - 4) Two, One
- 25) We use the indict retainer in distal extension cases only,In the same side of the missing teeth
- 1) first sentence true second false
 - 2) - second sentence true first false
 - 3) - both false
 - 4) - both true

