



قائمة الاسئلة

(20) طب الفم 1 - () - المستوى الرابع - قسم طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الكل - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الفترة الخامسة - درجة الامتحان  
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- 1) the Duke method:
  - 1)  none of the answers
  - 2)  - measure the clotting time
  - 3)  - it involves inflicting a standard wound
  - 4)  - all of the answers
- 2) Sensory hypofunction is manifested as
  - 1)  loss of sensation
  - 2)  - loss of function
  - 3)  - tics
  - 4)  - tremors
- 3) in autoimmune diseases
  - 1)  immunoglobuling is detected against specific antigen
  - 2)  - there is progressive increase in the infection
  - 3)  - it involve the complement system
  - 4)  - there is signs of allergic reaction
- 4) the different method of clinical examination
  - 1)  depend on the primary sense
  - 2)  - needs specific instrument
  - 3)  - only one method is used at a time
  - 4)  - none of the answers
- 5) bimanual palpation means
  - 1)  none of the answers
  - 2)  - using two fingers of the same hand
  - 3)  - using one finger
  - 4)  - using both hands for symmetrical evaluation
- 6) paltelets help in the hemostatic mechanism by
  - 1)  adhesion and aggregation & release
  - 2)  - clotting cascade
  - 3)  - contraction
  - 4)  - integrity
- 7) in Hess test
  - 1)  all of the answers
  - 2)  - we use blood pRessure device
  - 3)  - petechia can be seen in case of a disease
  - 4)  - the pressure is raised to a value between the systolic & diastolic pressure & maintain for 5 min
- 8) signs of renal disease
  - 1)  none of the answers
  - 2)  - cynosis
  - 3)  - radiating pain to the neck
  - 4)  - palpataion
- 9) A ..... Is a raised lesion that contain fluid and is larger than 1 cm
  - 1)  - bulla
  - 2)  - papule
  - 3)  - vesicle
  - 4)  nodule





- 10) a papule is
- 1)  less than 10 mm
  - 2)  less than 5 mm
  - 3)  more than 1 cm
  - 4)  more than 5 cm
- 11) a firm sensation of a lesion indicate a :
- 1)  benign lesion
  - 2)  malignancy
  - 3)  pus
  - 4)  a cyst
- 12) there are .....types of papilla
- 1)  four
  - 2)  three
  - 3)  five
  - 4)  none of the above
- 13) the radiograph is a useful tool in periodontal examination
- 1)  true .
  - 2)  false .
  - 3)
- 14) Crushing , splits and hemorrhage are the artefacts most frequently found in this type of oral biopsy during removal part of the lesion , . this biopsy is :
- 1)  excisional biopsy
  - 2)  brush biopsy
  - 3)  incisional biopsy
  - 4)  non of the above
- 15) Indications for biopsy are except :
- 1)  Any lesion suspected as neoplasm.
  - 2)  Lesions of unclear etiology.
  - 3)  lesions with acute, virulent, infection present
  - 4)  For diagnosis and treatment of some lesions.
- 16) pain due to noxious stimulation of normal neural structures that innervates the body is .:
- 1)  Psychogenic pain
  - 2)  somatic pain
  - 3)  Neurogenic pain
  - 4)  all are true
- 17) Burning sensation is Usually a manifestation of:
- 1)  viral and fungus infection
  - 2)  Anemia and vitamin deficiency
  - 3)  atrophy of tongue coating
  - 4)  all above are true
- 18) Clicking in the TMJ may indicate :
- 1)  Internal joint derangement
  - 2)  Dysfunction of masticatory muscles
  - 3)  degenerative diseases and fracture in the TMJ
  - 4)  Internal joint derangement or Dysfunction of masticatory muscles
- 19) This may be caused by trauma (after a difficult tooth extraction or yawning) The condyle is displaced over the articular eminence:
- 1)  TMJ Locking
  - 2)  TMJ dislocation





- 3) - TMJ deviation
- 20) patient complained from facial pain. Examination showed : Masticatory muscles tenderness. TMJ is not tender to palpation , no joint noise, but decrease in mandibular movements , and radiographically TMJ was normal the cause here is :C86
- 1)  Muscular
  - 2) - Anterior disk displacement with reduction
  - 3) - Anterior disk displacement without reduction
  - 4) - Degenerative joint disease
- 21) when examiner position is :Front . which gently exerts pressure from index of one hand intraoral against the supporting hand extra orally this technique is used to examine :
- 1)  Submental & submandibular L.N, and Submandibular salivary glands
  - 2) - thyroid gland and parotid gland
  - 3) - tongue and floor of the mouth
  - 4) - all above are true
- 22) Exophytic mucosal masses that may exhibit folds and crypts seen in the posteriolateral surface of the tongue this lesion is :
- 1) - lingual thyroid
  - 2)  Lingual tonsils
  - 3) - Median rhomboid glossitis
  - 4) - Lingual Varicosities
- 23) The intrameatal examination aims to evaluate symptoms from the posterior and lateral aspects of the TMJ this is performed by :
- 1) - The bulb of the thumb finger is placed inside the external auditory meatus & gently press downwards then ask the patient to perform functional movement
  - 2) - The bulb of the little finger is placed inside the external auditory meatus & gently press laterally then ask the patient to perform functional movement
  - 3)  The bulb of the little finger is placed inside the external auditory meatus & gently press forward then ask the patient to perform functional movement
  - 4) - The bulb of the thumb finger is placed inside the external auditory meatus & gently press forward then ask the patient to perform functional movement
- 24) Mean Cell Volume(MCV) is the :
- 1) - Ratio of Hb to RBCs and is expressed in picograms
  - 2)  Ratio of Haematocrit to RBC count expressed in  $\mu\text{m}^3$ .
  - 3) - Ratio of Hb to Hct Value expressed as a percentage of volume of red blood cells.
  - 4) - non of the above
- 25) Palpation is the examination method that depends on the sense of touch. Bilateral palpation is used for tissues such as:
- 1) - a) cheeks and tongue
  - 2) - b) lips
  - 3)  c) TMJ
  - 4) - d) A and C

