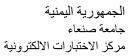




قائمة الاسئلة

طب الفم1 - ()- المستوى الرابع -قسم طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الكل - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الفترة الخامسة- درجة الامتحان (20) داسماء الحوشبي دمنية شمشير

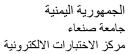
- 1) the Duke method:
 - 1) + none of the answers
 - 2) measure the clotting time
 - 3) it involves inflicting a standard wound
 - 4) all of the answers
- 2) Sensory hypofunction is manifested as
 - 1) + loss of sensation
 - 2) loss of function
 - 3) tics
 - 4) tremors
- 3) in autoimmune diseases
 - 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) + bengine lesion
 - 2) malignancy
 - 3) pus
 - 4) a cyst
- 12) there aretypes 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

2 / 2 الصفحة



3 / 3 الصفحة



- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
 - 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 μm3.
 - 3) Ratio of Hb to Hct Value expressed as a percentage of volume of red blood cells.
 - 4) non of the above
- 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