



قائمة الاسئلة

مقدمه في طب الاسنان المستوى الأول - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

- 1) Interceptive orthodontics is can help treat cases at the beginning of the problem of malocclusion
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 2) Achieving a balanced smile is an aim of orthodontics to give the patient esthetic harmony.
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 3) Preventive orthodontics means action taken to preserve the integrity of what appears to be the normal occlusion at a specific time.
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 4) Interceptive orthodontics is any orthodontic procedure to recognize and eliminate malpositions in the developing dentofacial complex
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 5) Functional appliances are used to treat growing patients with retrusive mandibular teeth and jaw
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 6) Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry that aims at better oral health. It means prevention of caries and periodontal disease.
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 7) Removable orthodontic appliances can be used to treat complex cases of irregular teeth
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 8) Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry that help patients correct any esthetic problems
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 9) Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry that help patients get a balanced smile
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 10) Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry that can treat unhealthy gingiva
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 11) Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry with the aim of achieving balance in the lips
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 12) Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry with the aim of achieving a balanced bite
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 13) Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry with the aim of improving the ability of chewing food
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False
- 14) Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry which deals with the alignment of teeth.
 - 1) .True
 - 2) .False





- 15) Fixed appliances are used for complex malocclusion cases
- 1) - .True
 - 2) .False
- 16) Patients with mild irregularity of the teeth:
- 1) may accept the irregularity and do not get treatment.
 - 2) - should get treatment with removable appliances
 - 3) - should get treatment with fixed appliances
 - 4) - All are correct
- 17) any surgical procedure performed on oral cavity refer to
- 1) Oral surgery Department
 - 2) - Conservative Departmen
 - 3) - Immunity Department
- 18) local anaesthesia action of loss of sensation is:
- 1) Reversible
 - 2) - Un reversible
 - 3) - All above
- 19) loss of sensation in specific area caused by:
- 1) - . Depression of excitation in nerve ending
 - 2) - inhibition of conduction process in peripheral nerve
 - 3) all above
- 20) all consider mechanism of action of local anaesthesia except :
- 1) Potassium ions can not flow in the neuron
 - 2) - Sodium ions can not flow in to neuron
 - 3) - Patassium ions can not flow out neuron
- 21) mention the numbers of anterior teeth in the upper jaw
- 1) 6
 - 2) - 4
 - 3) - 3
- 22) The forceps that used to extract maxillary teeth :
- 1) - Can use both (a,b)
 - 2) Straight forceps
 - 3) - Right angle forceps
- 23) To extraction upper first molar the design of forceps as:
- 1) The pointed hook of beaks fit in buccal bifurcation, and concave beak in palatal side
 - 2) - The two side of beaks are smooth and concave
 - 3) - The pointed hook of beaks fit in palatal side , and concave beak in buccal bifurcation.
- 24) To extraction lower anterior teeth ,selection forceps will be as design :
- 1) Right angle smooth concave beak
 - 2) - Straight forceps with concave beak
 - 3) - Right angle with convex beak
- 25) bayonet forceps used to extract
- 1) Upper third molar
 - 2) - Upper second molar
 - 3) - Upper first molar
- 26) / forceps right angle that have pointed hook at buccal and lingual side use to extract :
- 1) Lower molars teeth
 - 2) - Lower premolar teeth
 - 3) - Lower anterior teeth
- 27) /constitutes of plain Carpule of local anaesthesia as:





- 1) - Local anaesthesia, vasoconstrictor, anti oxidant
2) Local anaesthesia, vehicle
3) - Local anaesthesia, vasoconstrictor, vehicle, anti oxidant
- 28) / cow horn molar forceps used to extract :
- 1) - Lower third molar tooth
2) Upper third tooth
3) - Upper premolars teeth
- 29) It is an artificial crown made and used temporarily to protect the prepared tooth till the cementation of the final crown.
- 1) - Anatomical Crown
2) - Clinical Crown
3) Temporary Crown
4) - None of above
- 30) Is part of the natural tooth appearing in the oral cavity.
- 1) - Anatomical Crown
2) Clinical Crown
3) - All the above
4) - None of above
- 31) Restoration that encircles all or part of the remaining tooth structure.
- 1) Extracoronar Restoration
2) - Intracoronar Restoration.
3) - All the above
4) - None of above
- 32) A full cast metal crown having an acrylic or ceramic facing on the buccal or labial surface.
- 1) - Full metal crown
2) - Full veneered metal crown
3) Partial veneered metal crown
4) - All the above
- 33) If half or more of the clinical crown has been lost, a rebuilding the lost coronal portion has to be constructed and gains its retention from a post inserted inside the prepared root canal.
- 1) - Post
2) Core
3) - All of the above
4) - None of above
- 34) It is an artificial restoration rebuilding the prepared abutment tooth and connecting the pontic to the abutment.
- 1) - Abutment
2) Retainer
3) - Pontic
4) - Connector
- 35) A core gains its retention from a inserted inside the prepared root canal.
- 1) Post
2) - Core
3) - All of the above
4) - None of above
- 36) It is the part of the bridge that unites the retainer with the pontic or that joins the individual units of the prosthesis.
- 1) - Abutment.
2) - Retainer.





- 3) - Pontic.
4) Connector
- 37) It is an artificial non-metallic restoration made of porcelain used to cover all surfaces of the clinical crown.
1) - Full metal crown
2) Porcelain jacket crown
3) - Partial veneered crown
4) - None of above
- 38)preparation in which the lingual surface is left intact for added esthetics.
1) - One half crown
2) - Three quarter crown
3) Reverse Three quarter crown
4) - None of the above
- 39) is a crown retained in position by a post inserted inside the prepared root canal.
1) - Anatomical Crown
2) - Clinical Crown
3) - Temporary Crown
4) Post Crown
- 40) It restores the occlusal and mesial surfaces, as well as portions of the buccal and lingual surfaces retained by buccal and lingual grooves.
1) One half crown.
2) - Three quarter crown
3) - Reverse Three quarter crown
4) - None of the above
- 41) Thin layer of cosmetic material (ceramic or resin) covering the facial surface of the tooth
1) - One half crown
2) - Three quarter crown
3) - Reverse Three quarter crown
4) Laminate Veneer
- 42) A full cast metal crown having all its surfaces veneered with an acrylic or ceramic material.
1) Full veneered metal crown
2) - Partial veneered metal crown
3) - All the above
4) - None of the above.
- 43) It is the suspended part of the bridge, which restores the coronal part of the missing tooth both functionally and aesthetically.
1) - Abutments
2) - Retainers
3) Pontic
4) - Connectors
- 44) are the parts of the bridge that unites the retainer with the pontic or that joins the individual units of the prosthesis.
1) - Abutments
2) - Retainers
3) - Pontic.
4) Connectors
- 45) It is a partial coverage cast metallic extra-corona restoration involving the proximals, lingual and occlusal or incisal surface.
1) Three quarter crown





- 2) - Reverse Three quarter crown
3) - Seven Eighth Crown
4) - None of the above
- 46) It is an Intracoronal restoration that restore the proximal and occlusal surfaces but does not protect or cover the cusps entirely.
- 1) Inlay
2) - Onlay
3) - Overlay
4) - All of above
- 47) Components of Fixed Partial Denture
- 1) - Abutment
2) - Retainer
3) - Pontic
4) All of above
5) - Connector
- 48) A fixed prosthesis that is permanently attached to one or more abutment teeth to replace a missing tooth or teeth.
- 1) - Crown
2) Bridge
3) - All of above
4) - None of above
- 49) Bleeding on probing is present in healthy gingiva with a shallow gingival sulcus.
- 1) .FALSE
2) - .TRUE
- 50) Gingivitis is defined as inflammation of the gingival tissue in the presence of clinical attachment loss.
- 1) False.
2) - True.
- 51) Change in color appears earlier than bleeding on probing or other visual signs of inflammation.
- 1) - True.
2) False.
- 52) The stippling in attached gingiva is only present in about:
- 1) - 50% of adults.
2) - 30% of adults.
3) - 60% of adults.
4) 40% of adults.
- 53) The ... is defined as a pathologically deepened gingival sulcus.
- 1) - suprabony pocket.
2) - gingival pocket.
3) - infrabony pocket.
4) periodontal pocket.
- 54) Complex pocket involves more than one tooth surface. The base and the orifice of the pocket are located on the same involved tooth surface.
- 1) False.
2) - True.
- 55) Acute gingivitis is of sudden onset, short duration and can be painful.
- 1) - False.
2) True.
- 56) Subacute gingivitis is a ... severe phase of the acute condition.
- 1) - None of the above





- 2) - more
3) - all
4) + less
- 57) Chronic gingivitis is slow in onset, short duration and is painless, unless complicated by acute or subacute exacerbations.
1) + .False
2) - .TRUE
- 58) Recurrent gingivitis disappears after having been eliminated by treatment or disappearing spontaneously.
1) + .False
2) - .TRUE
- 59) Localized gingivitis is confined to the gingiva of a single tooth or group of teeth.
1) - False.
2) + True.
- 60) Generalized gingivitis involves the entire mouth.
1) - False.
2) + True.
- 61) in which the bottom of the pocket is coronal to the underlying alveolar bone.
1) - all
2) + Suprabony pocket
3) - None of the above
4) - Intrabony pocket
- 62) Periodontitis is a chronic multifactorial inflammatory disease associated with dysbiotic plaque biofilms and characterized by progressive destruction of the tooth supporting apparatus.
1) - False.
2) + True.
- 63) Gingival pocket is formed by gingival enlargement with destruction of the underlying periodontal tissues and the sulcus is deepened because of the decreased bulk of the gingiva.
1) + .False
2) - .TRUE
- 64) in which the bottom of the pocket is apical to the level of the adjacent alveolar bone.
1) - None of the above
2) - Suprabony pocket
3) - all
4) + Intrabony pocket
- 65) Pocket involves one tooth surface.
1) - Complex pocket.
2) + Simple pocket.
3) - Compound pocket.
- 66) Pocket involves more than one tooth surface. The base and the orifice of the pocket are located on the same involved tooth surface.
1) - Complex pocket.
2) - Simple pocket.
3) + Compound pocket.
- 67) The only accurate method of detecting and measuring periodontal pockets is careful exploration with
1) - an explorer probe
2) - None of the above
3) + a periodontal probe
4) - a periapical x-ray

