

قائمة الاسئلة

مقدمه في طب الاسنان المستوى الأول - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

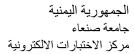
- 1) Interceptive orthodontics is can help treat cases at the beginning of the problem of malocclusion
 - 1) + .True
 - 2) .False
- 2) Achieving a balanced smile is an aim of orthodontics to give the patient esthetic harmony.
 - 1) + .True
 - 2) .False
- 3) Preventive orthodontics means action taken 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
- Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry with the aim of improving the ablility of chewing food
 - 1) + .True
 - 2) .False
- Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry which deals with the alignment of teeth.
 - 1) + .True
 - 2) .False

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- 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
 - 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:
 - + 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:

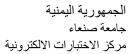
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- 1) Local anaesthesia, vasoconstrictor, anti oxidant
- 2) + Local anaesthesia, vehicle
- 3) Local anaesthesia, vasoconstrictor, vehicle, anti oxidant
- 28) / cow horn molar forceps used to extract :
 - 1) Lower third molar tooth
 - 2) + Upper third 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) + Extracoronal Restoration
 - 2) Intracoronal 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
- 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.

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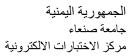
- 3) Pontic.
- 4) + Connector
- 37) It is an artificial non-metallic restoration made of porcelain used to cover all surfaces of the clinical crown.
 - 1) Full metal crown
 - 2) + Porcelain jacket crown
 - 3) Partial veneered crown
 - 4) None of above
- 38)preparation in which the lingual surface is 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
- It is a partial coverage cast metallic extra-corona restoration involving the proximals, lingual and occlusal or incisal surface.
 - 1) + Three quarter crown

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- 2) Reverse Three quarter crown
- 3) Seven Eighth Crown
- 4) None of the above
- 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
- 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.
- 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

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- 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
- 88) 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.
- 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
- 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.
- 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
- 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
- Pocket involves one tooth surface.
 - 1) Complex pocket.
 - 2) + Simple pocket.
 - 3) Compound pocket.
- 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.
- 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

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