

قائمة الاسئلة

الأسنان تقويم ماجستير - الثالث المستوى Temporomandibular Disorders and Orthodontics Final Exam

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- 1) Intrinsic trauma may be a cause of retrodiscitis.
  - 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE .
- 2) Inflammatory Disorders of TMJ are generally characterized by continuous pain at joint area. The pain decreases with function. .
  - 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE .
- 3) Physical self-regulation techniques include
  - 1)  Dentist awareness of the patient condition
  - 2)  forceful muscular activity
  - 3)  gentle movement of the joint
  - 4)  diaphragmatic breathing
- 4) Pharmacologic therapy for the management of TMD include:
  - 1)  Anti-inflammatories
  - 2)  muscle relaxants
  - 3)  anxiolytics
  - 4)  All are correct
- 5) The following are responsible for protective co-contraction:
  - 1)  Altered sensory input.
  - 2)  Altered proprioceptive input.
  - 3)  constant deep pain input
  - 4)  All are correct
- 6) Physical therapy categories include modalities:
  - 1)  Anti-inflammatories
  - 2)  Ultrasound Treatment
  - 3)  muscle relaxants
  - 4)  anxiolytics
- 7) The history of protective co-contraction reveals that pain was elicited before:
  - 1)  1 week
  - 2)  3 weeks
  - 3)  4 weeks
  - 4)  Few days
- 8) Clinical characteristics in a patient with protective co-contraction include:
  - 1)  Minimal pain at rest
  - 2)  Pain increased with jaw movement.
  - 3)  Feeling of muscle weakness
  - 4)  All are correct
- 9) A patient reports sudden restriction in jaw movement with muscle rigidity. The condition is mostly:
  - 1)  Co-contraction
  - 2)  Local myalgia
  - 3)  Myospasm
  - 4)  Trigger Point Myalgia
- 10) Supportive Therapy is directed towards:
  - 1)  Pain reduction
  - 2)  restoring normal joint function





- 3) - treating the etiological factor  
4) - all are correct
- 11) Decreasing sensory input to CNS s achieved by:  
1) - patient education  
2) - occlusal appliance for night-time use  
3) - mild analgesic  
4)  All are correct
- 12) Local myalgia should respond to therapy in  
1)  1 to 3 weeks  
2) - 1 to 3 days  
3) - More than 4 weeks  
4) - Any of the above
- 13) Supportive therapy for local myalgia without associated emotional stress include:  
1) - passive muscle stretching  
2) - gentle massage  
3) - Relaxation therapy  
4)  passive muscle stretching and gentle massage
- 14) Clinical examination of a patient with muscle related TMD reveals a firm and painful muscle when palpated.  
The condition is mostly:  
1) - Co-contraction  
2) - Local myalgia  
3)  Myospasm  
4) - Trigger Point Myalgia
- 15) In a patient with Myospasm, pain reduction is most effectively achieved by:  
1) - manual massage  
2) - vapocoolant spray  
3) - ice  
4)  injection of local anaesthetic
- 16) Protective co-contraction is not a pathologic condition. It is a normal physiologic response of the brain  
1) - True .  
2)  False .
- 17) Myofascial Pain is characterized by  
1) - Generalized muscle firmness  
2)  local areas of firm muscles  
3) - hyposensitive bands of muscle  
4) - All are correct
- 18) Supportive therapy is aimed directly toward the elimination or alteration of the etiologic factors that are responsible for the disorder  
1) - True .  
2)  False .
- 19) Supportive therapy is directed toward altering the patient's symptoms. It has no effect on the etiology of the disorder.  
1)  True .  
2) - False .
- 20) Supportive therapy is directed toward the reduction of pain and dysfunction.  
1)  True .  
2) - False .
- 21) Manual techniques are those provided by the physical therapist for the reduction of pain and dysfunction.  
1)  True .





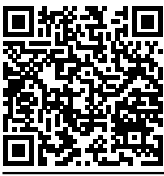
- 2) - False .
- 22) If the patient is instructed to open against gentle resistance using his/her fingers, this will help increase mandibular opening.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 23) Acupuncture effectively blocks transmission of noxious impulses and thus reduces pain sensation.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 24) Pain in the masticatory system can produce protective co-contraction of masticatory muscles.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 25) protective co-contraction caused by micro-trauma is resolved after correction of the poorly fitting restoration.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 26) Local deep pain include pain from a partially erupted third molar.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 27) Local myalgia is a primary, non-inflammatory, myogenous pain disorder
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 28) local myalgia represents a change in the local environment of the muscle tissues(overuse, which we think of as fatigue.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 29) Myospasm is a voluntary CNS-induced tonic muscle contraction often associated with local metabolic conditions within the muscle tissues
- 1) - True .
- 2)  False .
- 30) Muscle relaxants are effectively used for treatment of local myalgia.
- 1) - True .
- 2)  False .
- 31) Myospasm occur with no identifiable etiologic factors condition may actually represent an oromandibular dystonia.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 32) Myofascial Pain is defined as a regional myogenous pain condition.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 33) Myofascial Pain is defined as a regional myogenous pain condition
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 34) Clinical Characteristics of Myofascial Pain include heterotopic pain is felt even at rest.
- 1)  True .
- 2) - False .
- 35) The following conditions lead to local myalgia:
- 1) - Protracted protective co-contraction.
- 2) - A continued source of constant deep pain
- 3) - Increased levels of emotional stress.
- 4)  All are correct





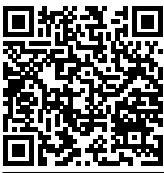
- 36) Disc Displacement with reduction is a condition characterized by:
- 1) - Catching sensation on mouth opening
  - 2) - Clenching and or bruxism
  - 3) - Limited range of jaw movements
  - 4)  Catching sensation and/or clenching
- 37) Disc Displacement without reduction is a condition characterized by:
- 1)  Sudden onset of the complaint
  - 2) - Increased range of mandibular movements
  - 3) - Deviation in mouth opening
  - 4) - All are correct
- 38) In cases with disc displacement without reduction, the condyle articulates with the:
- 1) - Mandibular fossa
  - 2) - Glenoid fossa
  - 3)  Retrodiscal tissues
  - 4) - Anterior wall of the glenoid fossa
- 39) Supportive Therapy for cases with cases with disc displacement with reduction include:
- 1)  Moist heat or ice
  - 2) - Active exercises
  - 3) - Chewing on gum
  - 4) - All are correct
- 40) Sudden apparent changes in mandibular movement is an indication of:
- 1)  Disc displacement without reduction
  - 2) - Disc displacement with reduction
  - 3) - Subluxation
  - 4) - None are correct
- 41) Adherences and adhesions may occur between the
- 1)  disc and condyle
  - 2) - disc and ligaments
  - 3) - condyle and glenoid fossa
  - 4) - All are correct
- 42) Adherences and adhesions may be caused by
- 1) - prolonged static loading of the joint structures
  - 2) - surgical procedures
  - 3) - micro-trauma
  - 4)  All are correct
- 43) Adhesions located in the superior joint cavity restrict:
- 1)  rotation
  - 2) - translation
  - 3) - eccentric movements
  - 4) - all are correct
- 44) Adhesions in the inferior joint cavity cause
- 1)  sudden jerky movement during opening
  - 2) - limited opening to 25 or 30 mm
  - 3) - limited opening to 30 or 35 mm
  - 4) - all are correct
- 45) In a patient suffering from luxation, total displacement in front of the eminence of the following occurs:
- 1) - The condyle
  - 2) - The articular disc
  - 3) - the retrodiscal tissue





- 4)  The condyle and articular disc
- 46) Subluxation is a condition that can be permanently treated by
- 1)  Eminectomy
  - 2)  Arthroplasty
  - 3)  Discoplasty
  - 4)  all are correct
- 47) Capsulitis caused by macro-trauma is a:
- 1)  Self-limiting condition
  - 2)  Requires definitive therapy
  - 3)  Requires surgical therapy
  - 4)  All are correct
- 48) Supportive therapy for patients with capsulitis include:
- 1)  Thermo-therapy
  - 2)  Ultrasound therapy
  - 3)  single injection of corticosteroid
  - 4)  All are correct
- 49) A patient received a blow to chin. He is unable to bite on his posterior teeth. If force is applied. The pain increases on loading the joint. This may be:
- 1)  Retrodiscitis
  - 2)  Adhesions
  - 3)  Subluxation
  - 4)  Luxation
- 50) A stabilization appliance
- 1)  Covers the anterior part of the dental arch
  - 2)  Occludes with anterior teeth in the opposing arch
  - 3)  Covers all the dental arch
  - 4)  All are correct
- 51) A patient with retrodiscitis suffers from
- 1)  Pre-auricular pain
  - 2)  loss of posterior occlusal contact
  - 3)  progressive pain with clenching
  - 4)  all are correct
- 52) A patient with bruxism, is prescribed a stabilization appliance. the patient should be instructed to wear the appliance:
- 1)  night time
  - 2)  daytime
  - 3)  all day and night
  - 4)  12 hours per day
- 53) Uses of occlusal appliances include:
- 1)  provide a more orthopedically stable joint position
  - 2)  introduce an optimal occlusion that reorganizes the reflex muscular activity.
  - 3)  Protect the teeth and supporting structures from the abnormal forces (breakdown and/or tooth wear)
  - 4)  All are correct
- 54) Supportive therapy for Retrodiscitis caused by intrinsic trauma include:
- 1)  single intra-capsular injection of corticosteroids
  - 2)  three intra-capsular injection of corticosteroids
  - 3)  weekly intra-capsular injection of corticosteroids
  - 4)  none are correct
- 55) The mode of action of stabilization splint include





- 1) - Establish a new occlusion.  
2) - Decrease muscle hyperactivity.  
3) - Unloading the joint structures.  
4)  All are correct
- 56) Disc Displacement with reduction is a condition that is caused by microtrauma or macrotrauma  
1)  TRUE.  
2) - FALSE .
- 57) In cases with disc displacement with reduction, discal movement can be felt by the patient during opening and closing.  
1) - TRUE.  
2)  FALSE .
- 58) Disc Displacement without reduction is a condition where the patient complains from noisy clicking while opening and closing the mouth.  
1) - TRUE.  
2)  FALSE .
- 59) Early stages of disc derangement disorders are disc displacements with reduction and disc displacements with intermittent locking.  
1)  TRUE.  
2) - FALSE .
- 60) The aim of definitive treatment for early stages of disc derangement disorders is to re-establish a normal condyle-disc relationship  
1)  TRUE.  
2) - FALSE .
- 61) Structural incompatibility of the articular surfaces are characterized by deviating movement patterns that are repeatable and difficult to avoid.  
1)  TRUE.  
2) - FALSE .
- 62) Alteration in the bony structures of the TMJ are noticed by the patient and is mostly painful  
1) - TRUE.  
2)  FALSE .
- 63) Adherences are temporary sticking of the articular surfaces during eccentric joint movements.  
1) - TRUE.  
2)  FALSE .
- 64) Adhesions are fibrotic attachments of the articular surfaces.  
1)  TRUE.  
2) - FALSE .
- 65) Adherences and adhesions may be caused by prolonged static loading of the joint structures  
1)  TRUE.  
2) - FALSE .
- 66) Superior joint cavity Adhesions limit the opening to 25 or 30 mm.  
1)  TRUE.  
2) - FALSE .
- 67) Stabilization appliance is one the definitive therapies for adhesions.  
1)  TRUE.  
2) - FALSE .
- 68) Subluxation is a pathological condition where the condyle moves anterior to the crest of the articular eminence.  
1) - TRUE.  
2)  FALSE .





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- 69) A patient with luxation suffers from pain secondary to the attempts to close the mouth.
- 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE .
- 70) Inflammatory Disorders of TMJ are generally characterized by continuous pain at joint area. The pain decreases with function.
- 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE .

