



قائمة الاسئلة

ثاني مستوى الثاني الترم الثاني للمستوى MAXILLO

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- 1) Management of clefts lip and palate requires all the following exapt.
 - 1) - surgeon, speech and language therapist.
 - 2) neurosurgeon.
 - 3) - hygienists, prosthodontics, psychologists.
 - 4) - orthodontist.
- 2) Problems associated with clefts of the lip patients.
 - 1) - Air way problems.
 - 2) - Feeding problems.
 - 3) - facial growth problems.
 - 4) all
- 3) Mandibular surgery in orthognathic surgery involve all the following exapt.
 - 1) - Vertical sub-sigmoid.
 - 2) - Sagittal split osteotomy.
 - 3) wismond & winderer osteotomy.
 - 4) - Obwegeser surgery.
- 4) Orthognathic surgery is.
 - 1) - substitute for orthodontic treatment.
 - 2) indicated for sever skeletal jaw relation abnormality.
 - 3) - all
 - 4) - none of all.
- 5) Arthrocentesis ?
 - 1) - it's a useful treatment for most TMG ankyloses .
 - 2) a method of flushing out the TMJ
 - 3) - all
 - 4) - None of all.
- 6) the most important of cause of TMD disorder is?
 - 1) - Parafunction habit.
 - 2) Stress.
 - 3) - Trauma.
 - 4) - Infection.
- 7) If a sub-condylar fracture occurs, which of the following muscles will displace the condyle both anteriorly and medially?
 - 1) - Digastric muscle
 - 2) - Temporalis muscle
 - 3) Lateral pterygoid muscle
 - 4) - Medial pterygoid muscle.
- 8) The single most important step in resuscitation of hemorrhagic shock ls.
 - 1) - aggressive fluid resuscitation.
 - 2) - airway control.
 - 3) stoppage of further loss.
 - 4) - assessment of neurological status.
- 9) The term alloplastic is synonymous with:
 - 1) - Original
 - 2) - Natural
 - 3) Synthetic





- 4) - Genuine
- 10) Why is a conventional hand piece that expels forced air contraindicated when performing dent alveolar surgery?
- 1) - Too much bone will be removed
 - 2) These handpieces can cause tissue emphysema or an air embolus, which can be fatal
 - 3) - These handpieces are not high-powered enough to remove bone
 - 4) - All
- 11) All of the following characteristics raise the suspicion of malignancy EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
- 1) - Erythroplasia
 - 2) - Ulceration
 - 3) - Duration
 - 4) Slow growth
- 12) What clinical sign is considered pathognomonic for the first stage of internal?derangement of the articular disc?
- 1) - Ringing in the ears
 - 2) Reciprocal clicking
 - 3) - Muscle inflammation
 - 4) - Headaches
- 13) all the following about sarcoidosis are wrong except ?
- 1) - affect parotid glands only.
 - 2) Causing enlargement of salivary gland.
 - 3) - Treatment is usually with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
 - 4) - Treatment is usually surgical.
- 14) all the following about Sjogren's syndrome are wrong except ?
- 1) - it hasn't relation to incidence of malignancy.
 - 2) - it have specific treatment.
 - 3) - All above.
 - 4) Non of all.
- 15) the most common type of TMG disorder is?
- 1) - Entra-capsular derangement.
 - 2) Muscular disorders.
 - 3) - Tumor disorders.
 - 4) - Traumatic disorders.
- 16) In general, mandibular fractures are less common in children than in adults. When mandibular fractures occur in children, particularly in the condylar region, are relatively common.
- 1) - Simple
 - 2) Greenstick
 - 3) - Compound
 - 4) - Comminuted
- 17) A history of rheumatic fever, IV drug abuse, or heart murmur should alert the dentist to the possibility of:
- 1) - Diabetes mellitus
 - 2) - AIDS
 - 3) Valvular disease
 - 4) - End-stage renal disease
- 18) A 45-year-old woman attends with diagnosed burning mouth syndrome. Which one of the following is a common clinical feature?
- 1) - Usually acute
 - 2) - Usually aggravated by eating





- 3) Usually bilateral
- 4) Usually keeps patient awake at night
- 5) None
- 19) A 23-year-old man presents to the emergency department with knife lacerations to the face. One laceration is a deep wound to the superior aspect of the chin. Identify the artery most likely damaged by this knife.
- 1) Angular artery
- 2) Superior labial artery
- 3) Transverse facial artery
- 4) Mental artery
- 5) Buccal artery
- 20) All of the following are considered primary facial spaces EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
- 1) Buccal space
- 2) Canine space
- 3) Submaxillary space
- 4) Masticator space
- 5) Vestibular space
- 21) Osteomyelitis usually begins in the medullary space involving the
- 1) Periosteum
- 2) Soft tissues
- 3) Cortical bone
- 4) Cancellous bone
- 22) The most serious disorders of hemostasis are?
- 1) Bleeding disorders.
- 2) Clotting disorders.
- 3) platelet defects.
- 4) lack of prothrombin.
- 23) Which of the following lesions extends via finger like processes into surrounding tissue.
- 1) lipoma
- 2) papilloma.
- 3) fibroma.
- 4) chondroma.
- 24) Fibrous dysplasia.
- 1) causes facial disfigurement with normal occlusion.
- 2) palate and maxillary sinus are obliterated but the nose is mostly spared.
- 3) lowers the resistance of bone to infection.
- 4) all
- 25) Non calcified central tumors of the Jaw.
- 1) are aspirated through intact mucosa.
- 2) are aspirated after flap reflection
- 3) are aspirated from the intact lesion after exposure.
- 4) all
- 26) The proximal segment of mandibular angle fracture is usually displaced in which direction;
- 1) Anterior and superior
- 2) Posterior and interior
- 3) Interior only
- 4) Posterior and superior
- 27) cases of subcondylar fracture, the condyle moves in;
- 1) Anterior lateral direction
- 2) Posterior medial direction





- 3) - Posterior lateral direction
4) - Anterior medial direction
- 28) fracture of the mandible in the canine region in a 6 year old child should be managed by;
- 1) Cap splint fixation
2) - Intermaxillary fixation
3) - Risdon wiring
4) - Transosseous wiring
- 29) fractured mandible should be immobilized for an average of
- 1) - 3 weeks
2) 6 weeks
3) - 9 weeks
4) - 12 weeks
- 30) Lower lip parasthesia occurs in;
- 1) Body fracture
2) - Symphysis fracture
3) - Coronoid fracture
4) - Condyle fracture
- 31) Green stick fracture is most common with;
- 1) - older people
2) - Adult
3) Children
- 32) Most common complication of condyle injuries is :
- 1) - Pain
2) ankylosis
3) - Osteomyelitis
- 33) Fracture of the mandible all true except :
- 1) - Fracture of the mandible most common in angle region
2) - Fracture of mandible affected by muscle pull
3) C.s.f. rhinorrhea is a common finding
- 34) Craniofacial dysfunction is seen in :
- 1) le fort III fracture
2) - high lefort I fracture
3) - guerrins fracture
4) - non
- 35) forceps that used in maxillary fracture is :
- 1) rowe,s
2) - ash
3) - walshams
- 36) panda face is most common seen in :
- 1) - le fort I fracture
2) le fort II fracture
3) - mandibular fracture
- 37) Guerin fracture is :
- 1) maxillary fracture
2) - maxillary with zygomatic fracture
3) - maxillary with mandibular fracture
4) - all
- 38) Gills approach for reduction zygomatic fracture is done through :
- 1) temporal fossa





- 2) - infratemporal fossa
- 3) - all
- 39) primary fracture mean :
 - 1) discontinuity of the bone at the area of the hitting object
 - 2) - continuity of the bone at the area of hitting object
 - 3) - discontinuity of the bone at the area away from the hitting object
- 40) in case of 2 ipsilateral fracture in the body, the mylohyoid will rotate the fracture segment :
 - 1) medially
 - 2) - laterally
 - 3) - anterior
 - 4) - posterior
- 41) fracture passing from superior border in posterior region to the Inferior border in anterior region is :
 - 1) horizontal favorable fracture
 - 2) - horizontal unfavourable fracture
 - 3) - vertical favorable fracture
- 42) fracture passing from superior in anterior region to Inferior border at posterior area is :
 - 1) Horizontal unfavourable fracture
 - 2) - Horizontal favorable fracture
 - 3) - Vertical unfavorable fracture
- 43) if the condylar fracture below attachment of lateral pterygoid will be :
 - 1) Displacement fracture
 - 2) - No displacement
 - 3) - Both can occur
- 44) fracture passing from buccal posterior aspect of body to lingual anterior area is :
 - 1) - Horizontal unfavourable fracture
 - 2) - Horizontal favorable fracture
 - 3) vertical unfavorable fracture
 - 4) - Vertical unfavorable fracture
- 45) supplement maxillmandibular fixation mean :
 - 1) - Used as sole line of treatment
 - 2) Used in case of OR with RIF to aid in realignment the fracture segment
 - 3) - Used to avoid pathological fracture
- 46) motion sickness consider is ;
 - 1) Relative contraindication to MMF
 - 2) - Absolute contraindication to MMF
- 47) choose the correct answer, patient with oral laceration consider :
 - 1) Relative contraindication to MMF
 - 2) - Absolute contraindication to MMF
- 48) monofixation (splinting) the fracture:
 - 1) Used as definitive treatment
 - 2) - Used as sole line treatment
 - 3) - Used as prophylactic treatment
- 49) if the condyle impacted in Glenoid fossa, the mandible is locked and there will be bleeding from :
 - 1) Ear
 - 2) - Nose
 - 3) - Non
- 50) in the case of condyle fracture and there is correctable malocclusion ; the treatment line will be :
 - 1) - Observation line
 - 2) Closed reduction





- 3) - Open reduction
- 51) in case of condyle fracture with mandible deviation with function the treatment line will be :
- 1) - Observation line
 - 2) Closed reduction treatment
 - 3) - Open reduction treatment
- 52) patient with 12 years old has condyle fracture, with repeatable occlusion with out pain the treatment line will be :
- 1) Observation
 - 2) - Closed reduction treatment
- 53) impacted fracture in maxilla with fibrous union ,to reduced fracture will use :
- 1) - Hayton William's forceps
 - 2) - Rowe disimpaction forceps
 - 3) Both
- 54) subzygomatic fracture mean :
- 1) - Lefort I
 - 2) Lefort II
 - 3) - Lefort III
- 55) in palatal fracture ;type V fracture mean :
- 1) Complex fracture
 - 2) - Transverse fracture
 - 3) - Sagittal fracture
- 56) posterolateral fracture in palatal mean :
- 1) - Contains anterior alveolus
 - 2) - Contain canine, premolar, molar in that region
 - 3) Contain premolar, molar in that region
- 57) shift the mandible midline to affected side is :
- 1) True ankylosis
 - 2) - False ankylosis
 - 3) - Dislocation
- 58) prominent antigonial notch see in :
- 1) Intra articular ankylosis
 - 2) - Extra articular ankylosis
 - 3) - Dislocation
- 59) decrease nutritional, difficulty in mastication, increase in caries ; seen with :
- 1) True ankylosis
 - 2) - False ankylosis
 - 3) - Sublaxtion
- 60) in case of ankylosis the transcranial view show :
- 1) Antero posterior dimensions of ankylosed mass
 - 2) - Medio lateral dimension of ankylosed mass
 - 3) - Lateral medial dimension of ankylosed mass
- 61) condylectomy procedure indicated in :
- 1) Fibrous ankylosis
 - 2) - Bony ankylosis
- 62) deviation of lower jaw to unaffected a indication of :
- 1) Dislocation
 - 2) - Sublaxtion
 - 3) - True ankylosis
 - 4) - False ankylosis





- 63) in case of dislocation of tmj ,the open bite see in :
- 1) Normal side
 - 2) Affected side
- 64) degenerative arthritis consider of etiology of true ankylosis which is :
- 1) Infection cause
 - 2) Inflammation causes
 - 3) Trumatic causes
- 65) A 50-year-old male present with a swelling in his right posterior mandible. An OPG reveals a multilocular radiolucency involving his right mandibular body and angle region. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis
- 1) Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour
 - 2) Ameloblastoma
 - 3) An ameloblastic fibroma is composed of neoplastic epithelium and mesenchyme. cyst
 - 4) Odontoma
 - 5) Radicular cyst
- 66) Ameloblastomas can originate from the epithelial lining of odontogenic cysts
- 1) True
 - 2) False
- 67) cystic ameloblastomas occur in older adults than An ameloblastic fibroma is composed of neoplastic epithelium and mesenchyme do.
- 1) True
 - 2) false
- 68) an ameloblastic fibroma is composed of neoplastic epithelium and mesenchyme.
- 1) True
 - 2) False
- 69) A complex odontoma shows numerous miniature teeth, usually in the anterior jaw
- 1) True
 - 2) false
- 70) 45-year-old male presents with a swelling in his left posterior mandible. Radiographs show a large multilocular radiolucency involving his left mandibular angle and ramus region. Following an incisional biopsy the lesion is confirmed to be an ameloblastoma. The histopathology shows islands of enamel organ-type epithelium with reversed polarity and evidence of a cystic change within the epithelium. Which one of the following histopathological variant of ameloblastoma is this lesion most likely to represent?
- 1) Acanthomatous
 - 2) Basal cell
 - 3) Desmoplastic
 - 4) Follicular
 - 5) Granular cell
- 71) a 15-year-old female presents for a routine dental check-up. Radiographs reveal a 2 × 2 cm unilocular radiolucency involving the crown of her unerupted canine. The radiolucency shows fine calcifications and extends apical to the cement–enamel junction of the canine. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- 1) Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour
 - 2) Ameloblastoma
 - 3) Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour
 - 4) Dentigerous cyst
 - 5) Odontogenic keratocyst
- 72) A 20-year-old male presents with a swelling in his right posterior mandible. An OPG reveals a radiopaque mass attached to the mesial root of his lower right first permanent molar. Which one of the following is the





most likely diagnosis?

- 1) - Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor
 - 2) - Ameloblastic fibroma
 - 3) - Ameloblastoma
 - 4) Cementoblastoma
 - 5) - Odontogenic myxoma
- 73) 33-year-old patient presents with a 1 ' 2 cm swelling of the right side of his neck. All of the following might be considered in a clinical differential diagnosis except:
- 1) - Lymphadenitis
 - 2) - Salivary gland tumor in the tail of the parotid
 - 3) - Giant cell granuloma
 - 4) Lymphoepithelial cyst
 - 5) - Lymphoma
- 74) 20-year-old patient presents with increased mobility of only anterior mandibular teeth. Extensive loss of alveolar bone is noted radiographically without evidence of significant periodontal disease. The lesion is lucent with sharp margins. This would suggest which of the following?
- 1) - Cherubism
 - 2) - Gardner's syndrome
 - 3) Langerhans cell disease
 - 4) - Fibrous dysplasia
 - 5) - Paget's disease

