



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق -2025/2024م-كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان :: التعويضات السنية
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- 1) Diagnostic casts are used to permit topographic survey, to determine (Except one):
- 1) + The grade of the abutment teeth mobility
 - 2) - Areas of interference to placement and removal
 - 3) - Retentive and non-retentive areas of the abutment teeth
 - 4) - The parallelism or lack of parallelism of tooth surfaces involved
- 2) Indirect retainer is the function of R.P.D. that reduce the tendency of the base to rotate in
- 1) - Occlusal directions of free end saddle
 - 2) - Gingival direction of bounded saddle
 - 3) + Gingival direction of free end saddle
- 3) Materials of primary impression that could be permanently deformed by removal from tooth or tissue undercuts should not be used for recording partially edentulous arches. This excludes the use of:

- 1) - Elastic impression materials such as the hydrocolloids, and the elastomers.
 - 2) + Thermoplastic impression materials.
 - 3) - Alginate, an irreversible hydrocolloid.
 - 4) - Heavy body, rubber base impression material.
- 4) Traumatized soft tissue that found under partial dentures may be due to lack of:
- 1) + Fitness of the existing partial denture.
 - 2) - Patient' appearance.
 - 3) - Patient's activity.
 - 4) - Patient's cooperation.
- 5) Lone – standing tooth adjacent to an extension base area is termed
- 1) - A proper abutment.
 - 2) + A pier abutment.
 - 3) - A weak abutment.
 - 4) - A malposed abutment.
- 6) Reasons for splinting of periodontally weakened teeth for patients who seeking partial denture are to provide:
- 1) - Inadequate periodontal support, and retention for a RPD.
 - 2) - Inadequate periodontal support for a RPD.
 - 3) - Adequate alveolar ridge retention for a RPD.
 - 4) + Adequate periodontal support, and stabilization for a RPD.
- 7) To avoid volume change on the primary impression, this should be done within:

- 1) - 30 minutes after removal of the impression from the mouth.
 - 2) - 45 minutes after removal of the impression from the mouth.
 - 3) - 60 minutes after removal of the impression from the mouth.
 - 4) + 15 minutes after removal of the impression from the mouth.
- 8) Impression of partially edentulous patients, should not be immersed in water because some:
- 1) - Dehydration will occur with an accompanying expansion
 - 2) + Imbibition will result, with an accompanying expansion.
 - 3) - Dehydration will occur and result in shrinkage.





- 4) - Imbibition will result, with a shrinkage.
- 9) The impression of the teeth should be made in its anatomic form, because normally:
- 1) - The teeth change position under function to any measurable degree.
 - 2) + The teeth do not change position under function to any measurable degree.
- 10) Properly Prepared guiding Plane Permits contact between the reciprocal element and Abutment, so prevent:
- 1) - Anterior forces.
 - 2) - Posterior forces.
 - 3) + Lateral forces.
 - 4) - Arterio-posterior forces.
- 11) Improper fit of the framework to the mouth may be the primary reason that
- 1) + Many removable partial dentures are not worn.
 - 2) - Many removable partial dentures are not fabricated.
- 12) Strain on the abutment teeth in free end cases can be minimized through (Except one):
- 1) - Using stress equalizing design.
 - 2) - Correct choice of direct retainer (flexible clasping).
 - 3) - Placement of occlusal rest away from the saddle.
 - 4) + Fitness and intimate adaptation of the denture base to the teeth..
- 13) Preparation and restoration of the abutment teeth to accommodate the most ideal design of PD this include
- 1) - Proper form of denture base extension
 - 2) - Proper form of major connector extension
 - 3) + Proper form of occlusal rest seats
- 14) Occlusal rest is mainly provides support by:
- 1) - Preventing tissue-away movement of partial denture components.
 - 2) + Preventing tissue-ward movement of partial denture components.
 - 3) - Preventing lateral movement of partial denture components.
 - 4) - Preventing forward movement of partial denture components
- 15) Splinting management is the treatment of choice for periodontally weakened teeth for patients who seeking partial denture to provide:
- 1) - Adequate alveolar ridge support.
 - 2) + Adequate periodontal support.
 - 3) - Inadequate alveolar ridge support.
 - 4) - Inadequate periodontal support.
- 16) Mesial placements of occlusal rest in free end saddle cases provide the following advantage (except one):
- 1) - Changing the direction of torque on the abutment from the distal to the mesial side, (buttrressing affect).
 - 2) - Changing the stresses acting on the abutment and the saddle from class I lever action to class II lever action.
 - 3) - The farther the anterior placement of the rest, the more vertical will be the forces, the less is the horizontal component of forces falling on the ridge.
 - 4) + As rest is moved anteriorly, will decrease the area of support (increase the force /unit area).
- 17) Factors influencing the effectiveness of tissue support of a distal extension base (Except one)
- 1) - The Extent of area coverage by the denture base
 - 2) - Accuracy and fitness of the denture base
 - 3) - The accuracy and type of impression registration
 - 4) + Contour and quality of the abutment teeth.
- 18) Fixed Bridges are usually the treatment of choice for (Except one)
- 1) - Short span bounded edentulous areas
 - 2) - Healthy and minimum bone loss exists.
 - 3) + Healthy and maximum bone loss exists.





- 4) - When abutments are strong
- 19) Class III cases have long edentulous spans bounded by a periodontally affected abutment tooth and having modification spaces are usually considered:
- 1) - Tooth - supported dentures.
 - 2) Tooth- tissue supported dentures.
 - 3) - Tissue- supported dentures.
 - 4) - Tissue -tissue supported dentures
- 20) The impression of the teeth should be made in its anatomic form, because normally
- 1) The teeth do not change position under function to any measurable degree.
 - 2) - The teeth could change position under function to any measurable degree.
- 21) Fixed splinting of the posterior teeth will provide resistance to
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- 1) - Medio lateral forces.
 - 2) - Antero posterior forces And Medio lateral forces.
 - 3) Antero posterior forces, But Not Medio lateral forces.
- 22) Mclean's impression technique is differed from Hindel's impression technique, that the Mclean's technique is recorded:
- 1) With biting forces on the tray.
 - 2) - With no occlusion rim on the tray.
 - 3) - With no biting forces on the tray.
 - 4) - With no record rim on the tray.
- 23) Rotation of the distal extension of the removable partial denture can be prevented by:
- 1) - Guiding plane.
 - 2) - Direct retainer.
 - 3) - Primary occlusal rest.
 - 4) Indirect retainer
- 24) In class IV case fixed partial denture is the treatment of choice, but removable restoration is preferred in:
- 1) - Young male.
 - 2) - Young female
 - 3) Children.
 - 4) - Infant.
- 25) RPI, is used in distal extension RPDs presented with:
- 1) - Shallow vestibule.
 - 2) - Severe tissue undercut.
 - 3) - High floor of the mouth.
 - 4) Deep vestibule.
- 26) Unopposed teeth for a long period of time will lead to over eruption, if over eruption is minor:
- 1) - Correction of occlusal plane is done by teeth extraction.
 - 2) - Correction of occlusal plane is done by teeth preparation for onlays.
 - 3) - Correction of occlusal plane is done by teeth preparation for crowns.
 - 4) Correction of occlusal plane is done by recontouring the surface of the tooth.
- 27) The absence of a saddle on the other side of a class II partial denture complicates:
- 1) - The quality of the prosthesis.
 - 2) - The condition of the prosthesis.
 - 3) The design of the prosthesis.
- 28) Problem of support in distal extension bases can be controled by(Except one):
- 1) - Reducing the load





- 2) - Stress equalization (distributing the load between teeth and ridge)
- 3) - Providing posterior abutment
- 4) Reducing the time
- 29) In the distal extension areas (Free end cases). Mesial rest must be connected to
- 1) - The proximal plate
- 2) A minor connector
- 30) Hindel's impression technique is differed from Mclean's impression technique, that the Hindel's technique is recorded:
- 1) - With biting forces on the tray.
- 2) With no biting forces on the tray.
- 31) The Longer is the edentulous span, the greater is the leverage (force) transmitted to
- 1) - The residual ridge
- 2) The abutment teeth
- 32) Close the anterior modification spaces of class I with fixed bridge helps in
- 1) Simplifying the partial denture design.
- 2) - Elimination or reduction of all pockets .
- 3) - Development of personalized plaque control.
- 33) Wide distribution of the load over the teeth to minimize the strain on the abutment teeth by: (Except one)
- 1) - Placing additional rests
- 2) Placing additional artificial teeth
- 3) - A splinting of one or more teeth
- 34) Evaluation the remaining natural teeth properly and relationship to the edentulous area, would avoid
- 1) - Unexpected treatment plan.
- 2) Unexpected treatment result.
- 3) - Unexpected treatment choice.
- 4) - Unexpected treatment period.
- 35) Strain on the residual ridge is minimized through (Except one)
- 1) - Broad tissue coverage
- 2) - Improving the condition of the residual ridge
- 3) - Placement of occlusal rests away from the saddle
- 4) Correct choice of direct retainer (flexible clasping).
- 36) Secondary impression techniques for partially edentulous cases are classified according to
- 1) - The pressure exerted on the occlusal surfaces of the abutment teeth
- 2) The pressure exerted on the mucoperiosteum covering the denture bearing area
- 37) To ensure transmission of occlusal force along the long axis of the abutment:
- 1) - The angle formed by the O.R. and minor connector should be more than 90°.
- 2) - The floor of the rest should incline towards the angle of the tooth.
- 3) The angle formed by the O.R. and minor connector should be less than 90°.
- 38) Rotation of the distal extension base about the fulcrum line can be detected by
- 1) - Direct retainer lifting from their seat as the distal extension is pressed against the ridge tissues.
- 2) Indirect retainer lifting from their seat as the distal extension is pressed against the ridge tissues
- 3) - Proximal plate lifting from their seat as the distal extension is pressed against the ridge tissues
- 39) A distal extension partial denture requires relining much more frequently than does a bounded partial denture because:
- 1) - It derives its major support from the abutments.
- 2) It derives its major support from the bone tissues..
- 3) - It derives its major support from the ligament tissue.
- 40) Extreme super eruption as a result of unopposed teeth for a long period of time with no suitable artificial

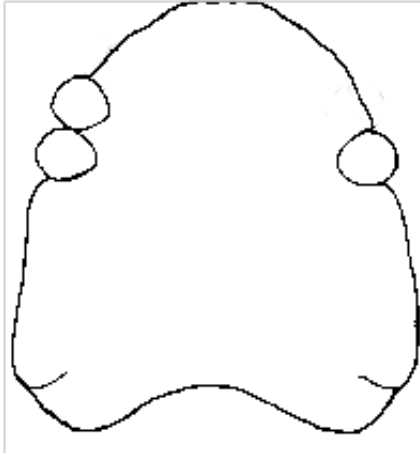




replacement requires correction of occlusal plane by:

- 1) - Recontouring the surface of the teeth.
- 2) - Root canal treatment of the teeth.
- 3) - Teeth preparation for crown.
- 4) + Teeth extraction.

41) The figure design is classified as:



- 1) - Kennedy class VI. mod.I.
- 2) - Kennedy class II. mod.I.
- 3) - Kennedy class I. mod.II.
- 4) + Kennedy class I. mod.I

42) Relining bounded partial denture may be required when

- 1) + Trapping of food debris between the denture and the residual
- 2) - Trapping of food debris between the denture and the residual

43) Currently the altered cast impression technique is the best method to record the maximum surface area of the base for

- 1) - Retention and the optimum extension of the flanges for stability.
- 2) + Support and the optimum extension of the flanges for stability.

44) The altered cast technique has several advantages.Except

- 1) - A positive occlusion which will remain for long periods of time.
- 2) - Reduced stress on abutment teeth from unfavourable forces.
- 3) - Reduced number of post insertion adjustments.
- 4) + Register the extension of the base for maximum occlusal contact

45) Rests should not be overcontoured causing

- 1) - Weakness and possible fracture.
- 2) - Unnecessary bulk or underextension
- 3) + Unnecessary bulk or overextension

46) If a framework does not fit the master cast

- 1) + It is highly unlikely that it will fit the mouth.
- 2) - It is highly likely that it will fit the mouth.

47) If the framework fits the cast but does not fit in the mouth, it may be due to :Except one

- 1) - Distorted impression
- 2) + Properly poured cast
- 3) - Abraded cast
- 4) - Shifting teeth

48) An accurate fit of the framework to the mouth is essential so that

- 1) - "Near fit" is sufficient



- 2) + "Near fit" is not sufficient
- 49) Internal rest seats indicated only for:
- 1) - Tissue supported RPD.
 - 2) - Tooth - tissue supported RPD.
 - 3) + Tooth supported RPD.
- 50) The retentive terminal of the retentive arm of the clasp is placed in the gingival third of the crown of abutment tooth for:
- 1) - Better mechanical advantage only.
 - 2) - Better esthetics advantage only.
 - 3) + Better esthetics and better mechanical advantages.

