



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق 2025/2024م-كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان :: الجراحة الصغرى  
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- 1) The main difference between the biological width of a natural tooth and an implant
  - 1) - shorter junctional epithelium
  - 2) - thinner connective tissue
  - 3) + longer junctional epithelium
  - 4) - thicker connective tissue
- 2) All of the following are relative contraindications for sinus floor elevation except:
  - 1) - sinus floor convolutions
  - 2) - sinus septum
  - 3) + tumor
  - 4) - transient mucosa swelling
  - 5) - narrow sinus
- 3) Absolute contraindications for sinus floor elevation are maxillary sinus diseases (tumors) and:
  - 1) - smoker patient
  - 2) + destructive former sinus surgery (like the Caldwell–Luc operation)
  - 3) - active infection
  - 4) - narrow sinus
- 4) The risk of placing a dental implant in HIV positive patient is from:
  - 1) - bleeding
  - 2) - infection
  - 3) - delay healing
  - 4) + all
- 5) The most dangerous type of spread of infection from apical abscess is to
  - 1) -
  - 2) - Infratemporal fossa
  - 3) - Pterygoid
  - 4) + Parapharyngeal space
  - 5) - Submandibular space
- 6) the greater barrier to infection is ;
  - 1) - connective tissue
  - 2) - muscles
  - 3) + fascia
  - 4) - epithelium
- 7) the infection from lower third molar pericoronal area spread mostly to :
  - 1) - submandibular space
  - 2) - buccal space
  - 3) + pterygomandibular space
- 8) which of the following dose not suggest post operative infection :
  - 1) - increase in temperature
  - 2) - swelling
  - 3) - pain
  - 4) + pitting edema
- 9) the most dangerous type of spread infection from apical abscess is to :
  - 1) - infratemporal space
  - 2) + parapharyngeal space
  - 3) - submandible space
- 10) palatal abscess most common result infection of :



- 1) - maxillary central
  - 2)  maxillary lateral
  - 3) - maxillary canine
- 11) pericoronitis is seen relation to :
- 1) - impacted third molar only
  - 2)  around incompletely erupted crown
  - 3) - completely erupted crown only
  - 4) - non
- 12) General characteristics of trigeminal neuralgia include all, except
- 1)  Male predisposition
  - 2) - Predilection for right side noted
  - 3) - V3 is more commonly involved than V2 or V1
  - 4) - Older age group above 35 years are involved
- 13) In Trigeminal Neuralgia, what is believed to cause the loss of myelin in the trigeminal nerve?
- 1) - Viral infection
  - 2) - Autoimmune reaction
  - 3)  Vascular compression
  - 4) - Genetic mutation
  - 5) - Chemical exposure
- 14) What is the typical age of onset for Trigeminal Neuralgia?
- 1) - Childhood
  - 2) - Adolescence
  - 3) - 20-30 years
  - 4)  Over 50 years
  - 5) - Any age
- 15) Which of the following conditions can cause symptoms similar to Trigeminal Neuralgia?
- 1) - Temporal arteritis
  - 2) - Cluster headache
  - 3)  Postherpetic neuralgia
  - 4) - Sinusitis
  - 5) - Migraine
- 16) Which branch of the trigeminal nerve is most commonly affected in Trigeminal Neuralgia?
- 1) - Ophthalmic nerve (V1)
  - 2) - Maxillary nerve (V2)
  - 3) - Mandibular nerve (V3)
  - 4)  Both V2 and V3
  - 5) - All three branches equally
- 17) Cyst that found between upper 2&3 is :
- 1)  Globulomaxillary cyst
  - 2) - Median alveolar cyst
  - 3) - Median palatine cyst
- 18) The teeth that related to fissural cyst was:
- 1)  Vital teeth
  - 2) - Non vital teeth
  - 3) - According to case
- 19) Partch operation mechanism include all except :
- 1) - Increase osteoblastic activity
  - 2)  Increase osteoclastic activity
  - 3) - Elimination intracystic pressure



- 20) All consider the Disadvantage parameters of marsupialization except :
- 1)  Irregular irrigation and cleaning
  - 2)  Cystic cavity may filled partial with bone
  - 3)  Leaving pathological; lesion may transfer to other pathological lesion
- 21) firstly Mechanism Enlargement of cyst size ( attraction of fluids in to cystic cavity due to :
- 1)  Increase osmotic pressure
  - 2)  Increase osteoblastic
  - 3)  Increase osteoclastic
- 22) Chose the correct one the primordial cyst assosited with :
- 1)  Impacted teeth
  - 2)  Missed teeth
  - 3)  Eruption teeth
- 23) Static bone cyst found in :
- 1)  Below the inferior alv. Canal
  - 2)  Above the inferior alv. Canal
  - 3)  In posterior region
- 24) Blood aspiration result according to :
- 1)  Traumatic bone cyst
  - 2)  Aneurysmal bone cyst
- 25) Retention mucocele cyst due to :
- 1)  Partial obstruction of minor salivary gland
  - 2)  Complete obstruction of minor salivary gland
  - 3)  Cutting the salivary duct
- 26) may Painless ,bluish translucent swelling related to blandin nuhn gland , is :
- 1)  Mucocele cyst
  - 2)  Ranula cyst
  - 3)  Eruption cyst
- 27) Swelling from zygomatic arch to angle of mandible, sever pain on eating ,untrismus is :
- 1)  Parotid space infection
  - 2)  Submasseteric infection
  - 3)  Pterygomandibular space infection
- 28) Submaxillary space infection related to :
- 1)  Submandibular space
  - 2)  Submassetric space
  - 3)  Lateral pharyngeal space
- 29) Levator labii superioris tend to localize an infection of upper canine intraorally if it is :
- 1)  below their attachment to bone
  - 2)  Above their attachment to bone
- 30) Infected mesioangular og lower third molar extension postrolateral to :
- 1)  Submassetric space
  - 2)  Lateral pharyngeal space
  - 3)  Submandibular space
- 31) Class ii according to Classification of ridge resorption level is :
- 1)  Adequate height but inadequate width
  - 2)  Inadequate height and width
  - 3)  inadequate height but adequate width
- 32) Of the following most difficult impaction to extract is
- 1)  Mesioangular
  - 2)  Distoangular



- 3) - Horizontal
- 33) According to Pell & Gregory classification , if occlusal plane of impacted tooth is between occlusal plane and cervical line of 2nd molar, type of impaction is of
- 1) - Class A
  - 2)  Class B
  - 3) - Class C
- 34) An approach to an impacted mandibular molar is achieved by
- 1) - Envelop flap
  - 2) - L shaped flap
  - 3)  All
- 35) Extraction of disto angular impaction of mandibular 3rd molar can cause
- 1) - Slippage in lingual pouch
  - 2)  Fracture of ramus of mandible
  - 3) - Excessive haemorrhage
- 36) Contributing factor to pericoronitis of an impacted mandibular third molar is
- 1)  Trauma by opposing tooth
  - 2) - Systemic disease
  - 3) - Infected follicular cyst
- 37) The complications of using aerotor at 30,000 rpm for impacted molar is
- 1) - Necrosis of bone
  - 2) - Tissue necrosis
  - 3)  Emphysema
- 38) Impacted teeth are teeth that are unable to emerge from the gum. Which of the following is usually the cause of impaction?
- 1) - Abnormally shaped teeth
  - 2)  Overcrowding teeth
  - 3) - Over growth of plaque teeth
- 39) Which of the following is not a primary mandibular space
- 1) - Submental
  - 2) - Buccal
  - 3) - Submandibular
  - 4)  Pterygomandibular
- 40) Which of 2 nerves blocked when injection is given in pterygomandibular space?
- 1) - Buccal & lingual nerve.
  - 2)  Lingual & inferior alveolar nerve.
  - 3) - Buccal & inferior alveolar nerve
- 41) Trismus associated with infection of lateral pharyngeal space is related to irritation of
- 1) - Masseter
  - 2) - Buccinator
  - 3) - Lateral pterygoid
  - 4)  medial pterygoid
- 42) The roof of pterygomandibular space is formed by :
- 1)  lateral pterygoid
  - 2) - Medial pterygoid
  - 3) - Temporals
  - 4) - All
- 43) paroxysmal attacks of pain where radiographic examination reveals no abnormality is :
- 1)  Pretrigeminal neuralgia
  - 2) - trigeminal neuralgia



- 3) - Visceral pain
- 44) ramsay hunt syndrome involve :
- 1) - Cranial nerve v2 –v3
  - 2)  Cranial nerve v-vii
  - 3) - Cranial nerve vii
- 45) vascular anomaly associated with anterior cerebellar artery is etiology for :
- 1)  Trigeminal neuralgia
  - 2) - Cluster headach
  - 3) - Migraine
- 46) ghost cells are seen in :
- 1) - Ameloblastoma
  - 2)  Calcifying odontogenic cyst
  - 3) - Odontogenic keratocyst
  - 4) - All
- 47) the eruption cyst are derived from :
- 1) - Cell rests of malassez
  - 2)  Reduced enamel epithelium
  - 3) - Cell rest of serres
  - 4) - Non
- 48) labially impacted canines is :
- 1) - Class i
  - 2)  Class ii
  - 3) - Class iv
- 49) all Factors complicating the procedure of removal impacted teeth except :
- 1) - Large uncontrolled tongue
  - 2)  Proximity to maxillary sinus in mand.3rd molar
  - 3) - Hollow maxillary tuberosity in impacted max, 3rd molar
- 50) pushing impacted maxillary third molar in pterygopalatine fossa due to :
- 1)  Mesial application of force of deep impaction
  - 2) - distal application of force of deep impaction