



قائمة الاسئلة

المعالجة اللبية 2 - المستوى ماجستير مستوي اول -قسم طب الاسنان الترميمي والتجميلي - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الفترة ...- درجة الا
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- 1) A 75-year-old patient presents with multiple enamel fractures. Which age-related change in enamel most likely contributes to this clinical finding?
 - 1) - Increased permeability
 - 2) Reduction in inter-prismatic organic matrix
 - 3) - Enhanced translucency
 - 4) - Elevated fluoride content
- 2) A diabetic patient requires root canal treatment. Compared to a non-diabetic patient, which outcome is most expected?
 - 1) - Faster healing of periapical lesions
 - 2) - Higher success rate of endodontic treatment
 - 3) Increased risk of post-treatment flare-ups
 - 4) - Reduced likelihood of apical periodontitis
- 3) An elderly patient presents with pulp necrosis but no history of trauma. The clinician should suspect:
 - 1) - Attrition from bruxism
 - 2) Previous intubation causing silent trauma
 - 3) - Chronic periodontal disease
 - 4) - Radiation-induced caries
- 4) A geriatric patient with xerostomia is at increased risk for root caries. Which preventive measure is most appropriate?
 - 1) - Prescribe antibiotics prophylactically
 - 2) Recommend fluoride rinses and artificial saliva
 - 3) - Perform immediate extraction
 - 4) - Avoid all sugary foods
- 5) Which statement about cardiovascular disease (CVD) and endodontic infections is supported by the document?
 - 1) - Chronic endodontic infections directly cause atherosclerosis.
 - 2) - Elevated CRP levels are linked to CVD but not to endodontic infections.
 - 3) No causal relationship exists between endodontic infections and CVD.
 - 4) - Endodontic treatment reduces the risk of myocardial infarction
- 6) An elderly patient with viral infection in the trigeminal nerve reports severe pulpal pain. Radiographs show no pulpal pathology. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - 1) - Reversible pulpitis
 - 2) Post-herpetic neuralgia
 - 3) - Internal root resorption
 - 4) - Cracked tooth syndrome
- 7) Which age-related bone change most compromises dental implant success in the elderly?
 - 1) Cortical thinning and trabecular loss
 - 2) - Increased bone density
 - 3) - Enhanced osteoblast activity
 - 4) - Reduced sclerosis
- 8) A patient taking nonselective beta-adrenergic blockers (e.g., propranolol) requires emergency endodontic treatment. What is the greatest risk of using a local anesthetic with epinephrine?
 - 1) - Hypotension due to vasodilation
 - 2) Severe hypertension from unopposed peripheral vasoconstriction
 - 3) - Reduced anesthetic efficacy





- 4) - Delayed wound healing
- 9) Which of the following factors most directly influences the severity of an endodontic infection?
- 1) - Number of microorganisms
 - 2) - Host resistance
 - 3) - Virulence of microorganisms
 - 4) All of the above
- 10) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of lipopolysaccharides (LPS) in Gram-negative bacteria?
- 1) They are neutralized by specific antibodies
 - 2) - They can diffuse into dentin
 - 3) - They exert biologic functions as endotoxins
 - 4) - They are present on the surface of Gram-negative bacteria
- 11) What is the primary role of extracellular vesicles produced by Gram-negative bacteria in endodontic infections?
- 1) To enhance bacterial adhesion and hemolysis
 - 2) - To neutralize host immune responses
 - 3) - To promote bone regeneration
 - 4) - To reduce inflammation
- 12) Which of the following mechanisms explains how fatty acids produced by anaerobic bacteria contribute to periradicular diseases?
- 1) - They inhibit interleukin-1 production
 - 2) They stimulate neutrophil chemotaxis and bone resorption
 - 3) - They promote tissue regeneration
 - 4) - They neutralize hydrolytic enzymes
- 13) Which of the following statements about the microbial ecosystem of the root canal is true?
- 1) - Aerobic bacteria dominate in the initial stages of infection
 - 2) - Mixed infections are less common than single-organism infections
 - 3) Streptococci are the most commonly found bacteria in root canals
 - 4) - Anaerobic bacteria are predominant in the coronal part of the root canal
- 14) Which of the following methods is most common for identifying antibiotic resistance profiles in persistent endodontic infections?
- 1) - Gram staining
 - 2) Culture
 - 3) - PCR amplification
 - 4) - Microarray analysis
- 15) Which molecular diagnostic technique is most appropriate for detecting a wide range of bacterial species in endodontic infections?
- 1) - WB
 - 2) Broad-range primers in PCR
 - 3) - Gram staining
 - 4) - Culture
- 16) Why is oxygenating a root canal considered an effective measure to combat microbes in endodontic therapy?
- 1) - It promotes the growth of anaerobic bacteria
 - 2) It creates an environment unfavorable for anaerobic bacteria
 - 3) - It neutralizes endotoxins
 - 4) - It enhances the adhesion of bacteria
- 17) Which of the following best describes the role of bacteriocins in bacterial interrelationships within the root canal?
- 1) - They promote symbiotic relationships between bacteria
 - 2) They inhibit the growth of competing bacterial species





- 3) - They enhance the virulence of Gram-negative bacteria
4) - They neutralize host immune responses
- 18) A necrotic pulp with a sinus tract draining through the gingival sulcus is MOST consistent with:
- 1) - Primary periodontal disease
2) - Secondary endodontic involvement
3) + Primary endodontic disease
4) - True combined lesion
- 19) A tooth with a necrotic pulp and a furcal radiolucency that resolves after root canal treatment MOST likely had:
- 1) - Primary periodontal disease
2) + Primary endodontic disease with secondary periodontal involvement
3) - True combined lesion
4) - Vertical root fracture
- 20) In a true combined lesion, the prognosis primarily depends on:
- 1) - Endodontic treatment success
2) + Periodontal therapy efficacy
3) - Pulp vitality
4) - Absence of lateral canals
- 21) A mandibular incisor shows a large distal lesion probing to the apex and a non-vital pulp. Radiographs reveal bone loss from apex to cervix. This is MOST consistent with:
- 1) - Primary periodontal disease
2) - Primary endodontic disease
3) + True combined lesion
4) - Secondary endodontic involvement
- 22) A patient presents with generalized periodontitis and sudden pulpitis symptoms. What is the MOST likely progression?
- 1) + Primary periodontal disease with secondary endodontic involvement
2) - Primary endodontic disease with secondary periodontal involvement
3) - True combined lesion
4) - Vertical root fracture
- 23) A gutta-percha cone inserted into a sinus tract helps determine:
- 1) - Periodontal pocket depth
2) + Origin of the lesion
3) - Pulp vitality
4) - Cementum integrity
- 24) According to Andreasen's classification, which is NOT a subtype of external root resorption?
- 1) - Surface resorption
2) - Inflammatory resorption
3) + Cervical resorption
4) - Replacement resorption
- 25) Internal inflammatory resorption (IIR) is characterized by:
- 1) - Asymmetrical root canal ballooning on radiographs
2) - Replacement of dentin with bone-like tissue
3) + Granulation tissue formation in the root canal
4) - Self-limiting resorption after pressure removal
- 26) Which factor is primarily associated with external surface resorption (ESR)?
- 1) - Bacterial infection
2) + Orthodontic pressure
3) - Genetic predisposition





- 4) - Pulp necrosis
- 27) Which radiographic feature is pathognomonic for internal inflammatory resorption?
- 1) - Rugged root surface indentations
 - 2) Symmetrical root canal ballooning
 - 3) - Apical lamina dura loss
 - 4) - Calcified tissue in the coronal lesion
- 28) Which resorption type is associated with direct bony replacement of root dentin?
- 1) - External inflammatory resorption
 - 2) External replacement resorption
 - 3) - Internal inflammatory resorption
 - 4) - Transient apical breakdown
- 29) Early detection of internal resorption is critical to prevent:
- 1) - Cemental repair
 - 2) Root perforation
 - 3) - Pulp calcification
 - 4) - Bacterial invasion
- 30) In replacement resorption, the periodontal ligament space on radiographs typically:
- 1) - Widens
 - 2) Disappears
 - 3) - Remains unchanged
 - 4) - Becomes radiopaque
- 31) Which resorption type is self-limiting once the pressure source is removed?
- 1) - External inflammatory resorption
 - 2) External surface resorption
 - 3) - Internal inflammatory resorption
 - 4) - External cervical resorption
- 32) Which type of loupe uses a two-lens system?
- 1) - Single lens loupe
 - 2) - Prism loupe
 - 3) Galilean loupe
 - 4) - Through-the-lens loupe
- 33) What is the most common magnification range for loupes used in general dental work?
- 1) - 1.0x – 2.0x
 - 2) 2.0x – 3.5x
 - 3) - 4.0x – 6.0x
 - 4) - 6.0x – 8.0x
- 34) Which type of eyepiece is known for its advanced correction properties?
- 1) - Huygenian eyepiece
 - 2) - Ramsden eyepiece
 - 3) Compensating eyepiece
 - 4) - Simple eyepiece
- 35) What is the primary advantage of LED light sources in modern microscopes?
- 1) - Limited lifespan
 - 2) - High cost
 - 3) Brightness and long lifespan
 - 4) - Low brightness
- 36) Which type of binocular configuration is considered the easiest to use?
- 1) - Straight
 - 2) - 90 degrees inclined





- 3) 180 degrees inclined
4) 45 degrees inclined
- 37) What is the total magnification when using a 40X objective lens and a 10X ocular lens?
1) 40X
2) 100X
3) 400X
4) 1000X
- 38) Which type of light source is most commonly used in modern microscopes?
1) Halogen bulbs
2) Xenon bulbs
3) LED light source
4) Fluorescent bulbs
- 39) What is the ideal magnification range for root canal endodontic procedures?
1) 2.5x – 8x
2) 10x – 16x
3) 16x – 30x
4) 30x – 40x
- 40) Which of the following is NOT a component of the microscope's optical system?
1) Eyepieces
2) Objective lens
3) Binoculars
4) LED light source

