



قائمة الاسئلة

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- 1) What is the process of bone fusing with a dental implant called?
 - 1) + Osseointegration
 - 2) - Implantation
 - 3) - Grafting
 - 4) - Fusion
- 2) Which of the following is NOT a common cause of edentulism?
 - 1) - Periodontal disease
 - 2) - Dental caries
 - 3) - Trauma
 - 4) + Excessive fluoride intake
- 3) For a maxillary overdenture implant prosthesis, the minimum interarch space is:
 - 1) - 20mm.
 - 2) + 14mm.
 - 3) - 12mm.
 - 4) - 10mm.
- 4) The mean value for the axial mobility of the teeth is 25 to 100 μm , whereas the axial displacement of osseointegrated implants is:
 - 1) - 20 to 50 μm
 - 2) - 20 to 30 μm .
 - 3) - 20 to 25 μm .
 - 4) + 3 to 5 μm
- 5) Which of the following is NOT an advantage of dental implants?
 - 1) - Improved appearance
 - 2) - Improved speech
 - 3) - Improved chewing function
 - 4) + Increased risk of tooth decay
 - 5) -
- 6) How do dental implants help preserve jawbone?
 - 1) - By stimulating bone growth
 - 2) - By preventing bone loss
 - 3) - By replacing lost bone tissue
 - 4) + All are true.
- 7)is a fixed prosthesis that replaces the crown and a portion of the root:
 - 1) - FP1
 - 2) + FP2
 - 3) - FP3
 - 4) - FP4
- 8) What is the primary purpose of data collection in dental implant planning?
 - 1) - To determine the patient's medical history
 - 2) - To assess the patient's aesthetic expectations
 - 3) + To evaluate the quantity and quality of available bone
 - 4) - To plan the surgical procedure
- 9) Which of the following diagnostic tools is essential for evaluating bone density and quality?
 - 1) - Intraoral camera
 - 2) - Panoramic radiograph
 - 3) + Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT)





- 4) - Dental model
- 10) What factors should be considered when assessing the patient's medical history?
- 1) - Smoking status
 - 2) - Diabetes mellitus
 - 3) - Osteoporosis
 - 4) All are true.
- 11) How important is assessing the patient's occlusion during data collection?
- 1) - To determine the need for orthodontic treatment
 - 2) To evaluate the forces on the implant
 - 3) - To select the appropriate implant length and diameter
 - 4) - All are true.
- 12) What is the primary purpose of a surgical guide?
- 1) - To assist in the placement of implants
 - 2) - To ensure accurate bone preparation
 - 3) - To improve patient comfort during surgery
 - 4) To assist in the placement of implants and To ensure accurate bone preparation.
- 13) What type of material is commonly used to fabricate surgical guides?
- 1) - Metal
 - 2) Plastic
 - 3) - Ceramic
 - 4) - All are true.
- 14) What is the most important factor to consider when designing a surgical guide?
- 1) - The cost of the guide
 - 2) - The time required to fabricate the guide
 - 3) The accuracy and precision of the guide
 - 4) - The ease of use of the guide
- 15) What is the surgeon's role in using a surgical guide?
- 1) - To fabricate the guide
 - 2) - To design the guide
 - 3) To place the implants according to the guide
 - 4) - All are true.
- 16) What is the most common anatomical limitation encountered in implant dentistry?
- 1) - Insufficient bone volume
 - 2) - Poor quality bone
 - 3) - Limited interarch space
 - 4) All are true.
- 17) How can anatomical limitations be managed in implant dentistry?
- 1) - Bone grafting
 - 2) - Sinus lift
 - 3) - Ridge augmentation
 - 4) All are true.
- 18) Type D1 bone in the Misch classification is characterized by:
- 1) Dense cortical bone with minimal trabecular bone
 - 2) - Cortical bone with some trabecular bone
 - 3) - Predominantly trabecular bone with thin cortical plates
 - 4) - Very low bone mineral density
- 19) A narrow ridge form is associated with:
- 1) - Increased implant stability
 - 2) Decreased implant stability





- 3) - Increased risk of soft tissue recession
4) - Decreased risk of soft tissue recession
- 20) Which of the following is NOT a contraindication for implant placement?
1) - Uncontrolled diabetes
2) - Smoking
3) - Osteoporosis
4) + Good oral hygiene
- 21) What is the ideal interarch (inter-occlusal) distance for implant placement?
1) - 10 mm
2) - 15 mm
3) + 20 mm
4) - 25 mm
- 22) Which of the following is NOT a type of dental implant?
1) - Endosteal implants
2) - Subperiosteal implants
3) + Intramuscular implants
4) - Zygomatic implants
- 23) A single-piece dental implant is:
1) - A more complex implant
2) - Composed of two parts: a fixture and an abutment
3) + A simpler implant with fewer surgical steps
4) - More expensive than a two-piece implant
- 24) The future height of interdental papillae in the esthetic zone of a single missing tooth is affected by all of the following Except:
1) - interproximal bone height of the adjacent teeth.
2) - periodontal biotype.
3) - provisional crown.
4) + No one.
- 25) The part of a dental implant that is surgically placed into the jawbone is called the:
1) - Abutment
2) - Crown
3) + Fixture
4) - Gingiva
- 26) The treatment of choice in peri- implantitis case is:
1) + open surgery, debridement, bone grafting and collagen membrane.
2) - laser decontamination.
3) - conservative debridement (non-surgical).
4) - open surgery and collagen membrane.
- 27) Type D1 bone, according to the Misch classification, is:
1) + The densest type of bone
2) - The least dense type of bone
3) - A medium-density bone
4) - A type of bone not found in the jaw
- 28) Cortical bone is:
1) - A soft, spongy type of bone
2) + A hard, dense type of bone
3) - A type of bone found only in the extremities
4) - A type of bone found only in the skull
- 29) The ideal distance between a dental implant and a vital anatomical structure, such as a nerve, is:





- 1) - 1 mm
 - 2) 2 mm
 - 3) - 3 mm
 - 4) - 4 mm
- 30) A flapless implant surgery involves:
- 1) - A surgical incision in the gum tissue
 - 2) No surgical incision in the gum tissue
 - 3) - A more invasive procedure
 - 4) - A longer healing time
- 31) The D4 Bone quality is:
- 1) 10 times weaker than the cortical bone of D1
 - 2) - 5 times weaker than the cortical bone of D1
 - 3) - 10 times weaker than the cortical bone of D2
 - 4) - All are false
- 32) What is the primary role of a dental technician in dental implant procedures?
- 1) - Performing surgical procedures
 - 2) - Diagnosing oral health conditions
 - 3) Fabricating dental prostheses
 - 4) - Providing anesthesia
- 33) What is the primary advantage of using dental implants over traditional dentures?
- 1) - Lower cost
 - 2) - Shorter treatment time
 - 3) More natural appearance and function
 - 4) - Less maintenance
- 34) What is the primary goal of dental implant research and development?
- 1) - To increase the cost of dental implants
 - 2) - To simplify the surgical procedure
 - 3) To improve the long-term success rate and patient comfort
 - 4) - To reduce the number of dental implant providers.
- 35) Which of the following is the most common cause of early dental implant failure?
- 1) - Occlusal overload
 - 2) - Peri-implantitis
 - 3) Insufficient primary stability
 - 4) - Implant design defect
- 36) The survival rate of dental implants is most significantly influenced by which of the following factors?
- 1) - Patient's age
 - 2) - Implant material
 - 3) Smoking status
 - 4) - Type of prosthetic restoration
- 37) Late implant failure is most commonly associated with which factor?
- 1) - Surgical trauma
 - 2) - Lack of patient follow-up
 - 3) Excessive occlusal forces
 - 4) - Titanium fatigue
- 38) Which diagnostic tool is most useful in identifying peri-implant bone loss?
- 1) Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT)
 - 2) - Intraoral photographs
 - 3) - Bitewing radiographs
 - 4) - Periodontal probing





39) What is the best approach for managing a mobile implant due to severe bone loss?

- 1) - Reinforce oral hygiene practices
- 2) - Prescribe systemic antibiotics
- 3) Remove the implant and consider alternative treatment options
- 4) - Tighten the abutment screw

40) The Bone tap drill use in:

- 1) D1
- 2) - D2
- 3) - D3
- 4) - D4

41) The guided surgery according to the amount of drill guidance is :

- 1) Pilot template
- 2) - Semi guided template
- 3) - All are true.
- 4) - All are false.

42) Methods of measuring implant stability include:-

- 1) Surgical experience
- 2) - Panoramic X- ray
- 3) - CB CT
- 4) - Periapical x-ray

43) The determination of bone density Except:

- 1) - CBCT
- 2) - Location
- 3) Panoramic X-ray
- 4) - Past history of surgery in area

44) Hounsfield unit Numbers related to bone density in D3:

- 1) - 850-1250
- 2) 350-850
- 3) - More than 1250
- 4) - 150-350

45) Delayed occlusal loading done within:

- 1) - Between 2 months and 3 months
- 2) - Between 2 weeks and 3 months
- 3) More than 3 months
- 4) - More than 6 months

46) The best bone graft is:

- 1) - allograft
- 2) - alloplast
- 3) autograft
- 4) - all are false

47) The sequence of Guide pin is:

- 1) - after bone tap drill
- 2) after pilot drill
- 3) - before final shaping drill
- 4) - it is not necessary to use

48) The cause of early failure in dental implant:

- 1) Lack of primary stability
- 2) - Peri-implantitis
- 3) - Poor oral hygiene





- 4) - Implant overload
- 49) The anatomical limitation in dental implant:
- 1) - IAN 3mm
 - 2) - adjacent to natural tooth 2mm
 - 3) + mental nerve more than 5mm
 - 4) - adjacent to dental implant more than 3mm
- 50) The mucostatic impression technique refers to:
- 1) - Taking the impression under compression.
 - 2) - To register the functional mobile tissue.
 - 3) - Impression taken during patient smiling and pouching
 - 4) + All are false.
- 51) To reduce the dimensional changes during an impression procedure, the following impression material is recommended:
- 1) - Alginate.
 - 2) + additional silicone.
 - 3) - condensation silicone.
 - 4) - Polyether.
- 52) All of the following should be considered during the prosthetic stage for an implant in the esthetic zone Except:
- 1) - esthetic abutment.
 - 2) - start with provisional crown before the definite for gingival growth enhancement.
 - 3) - anatomical customized abutment.
 - 4) + abutment level impression after abutment preparation.
- 53) The most common complication of a single- crown implant is:
- 1) - implant fixture fracture
 - 2) - abutment screw fracture.
 - 3) - progressive crestal bone resorption.
 - 4) + abutment screw loosening
- 54) Splinting multiple implants is:
- 1) + Recommended to reduce load risk factors.
 - 2) - Not recommended may increases risk factors.
 - 3) - All are true.
 - 4) - No one
- 55) General recommendations for occlusal morphology include:
- 1) - flat fossa and grooves for wide freedom in centric.
 - 2) - shallow occlusal anatomy
 - 3) - reduced cuspal inclination.
 - 4) + All are true.
- 56) There are a several impression techniques the more accurate is:
- 1) - Indirect
 - 2) - closed tray
 - 3) + open tray
 - 4) - No one
- 57) The indication for a cemented crown is the following Except:
- 1) - sever angulated implant.
 - 2) - multiple implant with different angulation.
 - 3) - palataly placed implant.
 - 4) + bruxer patient.
- 58) The indication for a screw crown is all of the following Except:





- 1) - limited inter arch space.
 - 2) - subgingival abutment margin.
 - 3) - angled anterior implant.
 - 4) multiple implants with different angulation.
- 59) Prosthetic preventive measures to decrease abutment screw loosening include all of the following Except:
- 1) - screw stretching (repeated tighten and loosening)
 - 2) bone level implant should be chosen.
 - 3) - abutment screw should be long and large.
 - 4) - prevent angulated force
- 60) The criteria for the impression material selected for implant crown and bridge fabrication are:
- 1) - dimensionally stable for a reasonable time needed.
 - 2) - Flowability.
 - 3) - sufficient tear strength.
 - 4) All are true.

