



قائمة الاسئلة

جراحة الفم والوجه والفكين للمستوى الاول لالترم الثاني master year second

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- 1) 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
- 2) cases of subcondylar fracture, the condyle moves in;
 - 1) Anterior lateral direction
 - 2) - Posterior medial direction
 - 3) - Posterior lateral direction
 - 4) - Anterior medial direction
- 3) 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
- 4) fractured mandible should be immobilized for an average of
 - 1) - 3 weeks
 - 2) 6 weeks
 - 3) - 9 weeks
 - 4) - 12 weeks
- 5) Lower lip parasthesia occurs in;
 - 1) Body fracture
 - 2) - Symphysis fracture
 - 3) - Coronoid fracture
 - 4) - Condyle fracture
- 6) Green stick fracture is most common with;
 - 1) - older people
 - 2) - Adult
 - 3) Children
- 7) Most common complication of condyle injuries is :
 - 1) - Pain
 - 2) ankylosis
 - 3) - Osteomyelitis
- 8) 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
- 9) Craniofacial dysfunction is seen in :
 - 1) le fort III fracture
 - 2) - high lefort I fracture
 - 3) - guerrins fracture
 - 4) - non
- 10) forceps that used in maxillary fracture is :
 - 1) rowe,s
 - 2) - ash





- 3) - walshams
- 11) panda face is most common seen in :
- 1) - le fort I fracture
 - 2) le fort II fracture
 - 3) - mandibular fracture
- 12) Guerin fracture is :
- 1) maxillary fracture
 - 2) - maxillary with zygomatic fracture
 - 3) - maxillary with mandibular fracture
 - 4) - all
- 13) Gills approach for reduction zygomatic fracture is done through :
- 1) temporal fossa
 - 2) - infratemporal fossa
 - 3) - all
- 14) 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
- 15) in case of 2 ipsilateral fracture in the body, the mylohyoid will rotate the fracture segment :
- 1) medially
 - 2) - laterally
 - 3) - anterior
 - 4) - posterior
- 16) 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
- 17) fracture passing from superior in anterior region to Inferior border at posterior area is :
- 1) Horizontal unfavourable fracture
 - 2) - Horizontal favorable fracture
 - 3) - Vertical unfavourable fracture
- 18) if the condylar fracture below attachment of lateral pterygoid will be :
- 1) Displacement fracture
 - 2) - No displacement
 - 3) - Both can occur
- 19) fracture passing from buccal posterior aspect of body to lingual anterior area is :
- 1) - Horizontal unfavourable fracture
 - 2) - Horizontal favorable fracture
 - 3) vertical unfavourable fracture
 - 4) - Vertical unfavourable fracture
- 20) 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
- 21) motion sickness consider is ;
- 1) Relative contraindication to MMF
 - 2) - Absolute contraindication to MMF
- 22) choose the correct answer, patient with oral laceration consider :
- 1) Relative contraindication to MMF





- 2) - Absolute contraindication to MMF
- 23) monofixation (splinting) the fracture:
- 1) Used as definitive treatment
 - 2) - Used as sole line treatment
 - 3) - Used as prophylactic treatment
- 24) if the condyle impacted in Glenoid fossa, the mandible is locked and there will be bleeding from :
- 1) Ear
 - 2) - Nose
 - 3) - Non
- 25) 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
- 26) 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
- 27) 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
- 28) impacted fracture in maxilla with fibrous union ,to reduced fracture will use :
- 1) - Hayton William's forceps
 - 2) - Rowe disimpaction forceps
 - 3) Both
- 29) subzygomatic fracture mean :
- 1) - Lefort I
 - 2) Lefort II
 - 3) - Lefort III
- 30) in palatal fracture ;type V fracture mean :
- 1) Complex fracture
 - 2) - Transverse fracture
 - 3) - Sagittal fracture
- 31) posterolateral fracture in palatal mean :
- 1) - Contains anterior alveolus
 - 2) - Contain canine, premolar, molar in that region
 - 3) Contain premolar, molar in that region
- 32) shift the mandible midline to affected side is :
- 1) True ankylosis
 - 2) - False ankylosis
 - 3) - Dislocation
- 33) prominent antigonial notch see in :
- 1) Intra articular ankylosis
 - 2) - Extra articular ankylosis
 - 3) - Dislocation
- 34) decrease nutritional, difficulty in mastication, increase in caries ; seen with :
- 1) True ankylosis
 - 2) - False ankylosis
 - 3) - Subluxation





- 35) 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
- 36) condylectomy procedure indicated in :
- 1) Fibrous ankylosis
 - 2) Bony ankylosis
- 37) deviation of lower jaw to unaffected a indication of :
- 1) Dislocation
 - 2) Sublaxtion
 - 3) True ankylosis
 - 4) False ankylosis
- 38) in case of dislocation of tmj ,the open bite see in :
- 1) Normal side
 - 2) Affected side
- 39) degenerative arthritis consider of etiology of true ankylosis which is :
- 1) Infection cause
 - 2) Inflammation causes
 - 3) Trumatic causes
- 40) the fracture course along nasofrontalsuture, through the lacrimal bones then across the infraorbital rim then course inferior distally it will be:
- 1) lefort type I
 - 2) lefort type II
 - 3) lefort type III

