



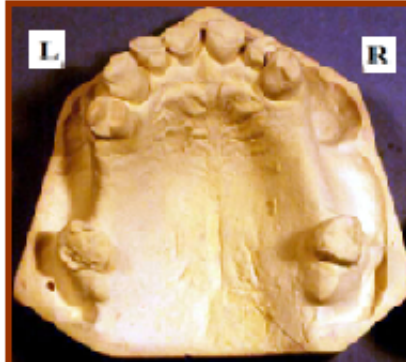
قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-20 05:35

التعويضات السنية المستوى الثالث - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

د/رسام الصباري

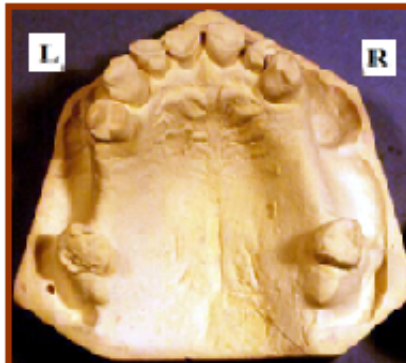
- 1) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch.

After examination, it need to RPD. According to Kennedy classification, it is:



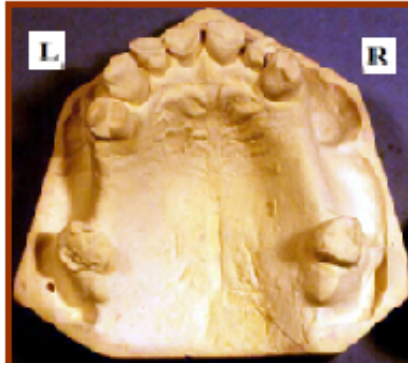
- 1) - Class I C49
 - 2) ☒ Class III Mod 1.
 - 3) - Class I Mod 1
 - 4) - Class II Mod 1.
- 2) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch.

After examination, it need to RPD. The position of rest for this case will be

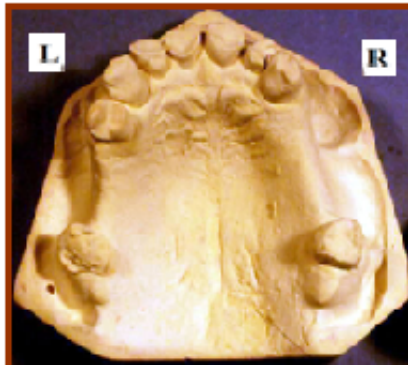


- 1) - Mesial surface on the right side and distal surface on left side.
 - 2) - Distal surface on the right side and mesial surface on left side.
 - 3) ☒ Near the edentulous area on left and right side.
 - 4) - Away from edentulous area on left and right side.
- 3) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch.

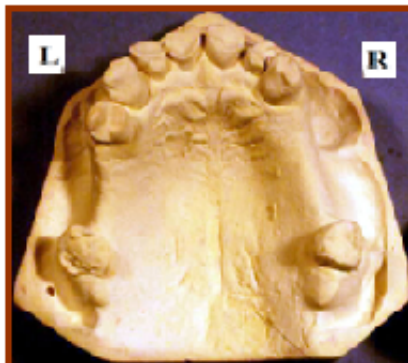
After examination, it need to RPD. The best type direct retainer for this case will be



- 1) - RPI clasp on the right side and Ackers clasp on left side.
 - 2) - Ring clasp on the right side and Ackers clasp on left side.
 - 3) - I bar clasp on the right side and RPA on left side.
 - 4) ☒ Ackers clasp on the left side and bar clasp and Ackers clasp on right side.
- 4) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch.
After examination, it need to RPD. The type of rest on the left side for this case will be



- 1) - Lingual rest
 - 2) ☒ Occlusal rest
 - 3) - Interproximal rest
 - 4) - Extended rest.
- 5) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch.
After examination, it need to RPD. The support for this RPD will be



- 1) ☒ Tooth support
- 2) - Tissue support



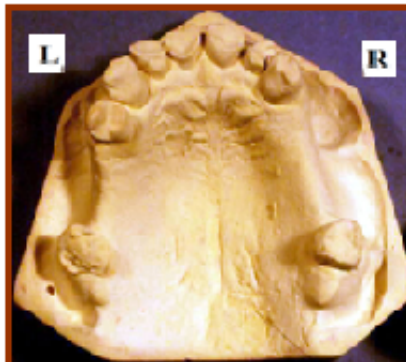
- 3) - Tooth and tissue support
- 4) - Any of them.

- 6) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch.
After examination, it need to RPD. The position of indirect retainer for this case will be



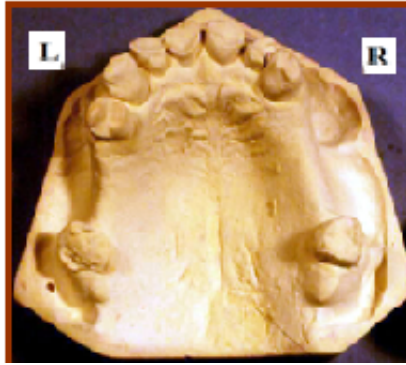
- 1) - On left side.
- 2) - On the right side.
- 3) - On left and right sides.
- 4) ☒ + None.

- 7) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch.
After examination, it need to RPD. The number indirect retainer for this case will be

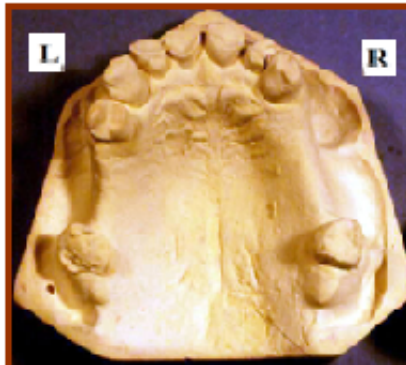


- 1) ☒ + Zero.
- 2) - One.
- 3) - Two
- 4) - Three.

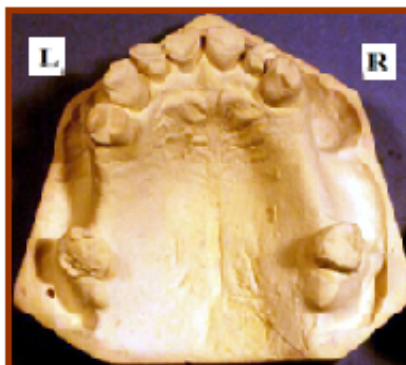
- 8) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch.
After examination, it need to RPD. The major connector for this case will be



- 1) - Anterior Palatal bar.
 - 2) ☒ Middle Palatal strap.
 - 3) - Middle palatal bar.
 - 4) - Anterior and posterior Palatal bar.
- 9) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch. After examination, it need to RPD. Which of following types of denture base for this case?



- 1) ☒ Metallic.
 - 2) - Acrylic.
 - 3) - Combination metallic and acrylic
 - 4) - None of them.
- 10) A case presented to dental clinic with missing All premolars and first molar on the right side and only second premolar and first molar on the left side in upper arch. After examination, it need to RPD. The number direct retainer for this case will be



- 1) - One.
- 2) - Two.



- 3) - Three.
4) ☒ Four.
- 11) The movement of RPD toward the tissue is prevented by
1) - Direct retainer.
2) - Minor connector.
3) - Indirect retainer.
4) ☒ Rest.
- 12) In Kennedy Class I, the suitable denture base is:
1) - Co-Cr alloy.
2) - Ni-Cr alloy.
3) - Gold alloy.
4) ☒ Acrylic base.
- 13) The Removable partial dentures that are designed to be used for short intervals and considered as a part of a total prosthodontic treatment is called :
1) - Temporary
2) - Transitional
3) - Interim
4) ☒ All.
- 14) The every denture requires the presence of bounded saddles:
1) ☒ True.
2) - False.
- 15) The spoon denture is indicated the patient has suffered the loss of two lower anterior teeth
1) - True.
2) ☒ False.
- 16) In case of losing the molars on right side and losing canine and first premolar on left side, according to Kennedy classification, it is:
1) - Class I Mod. 2.
2) - Class I Mod. 1.
3) ☒ Class II Mod. 1.
4) - None.
- 17) The denture that extended in both side of the arch is called:
1) - Fixed bridge.
2) - Temporary Denture.
3) ☒ Bilateral denture.
4) - Removable bridge.
- 18) For esthetic considerations in clasp, the type clasp used is:
1) - The Multiple clasp.
2) - Ring clasp.
3) ☒ Spring clasp.
4) - RPA clasp.
- 19) Interproximal occlusal rest is used mainly in Kennedy .
1) - Class I.
2) - Class IV.
3) ☒ Class II.
4) - None.
- 20) The final step in the adjustment of the removable partial denture at the time of initial placement is
1) - Correction of border.
2) - Adjustment of denture bearing area.
3) ☒ Correct of occlusion



- 4) - None.
- 21) Which type of rest acts as indirect retainer:
- 1) - Interproximal occlusal rest.
 - 2) - Occlusal rest
 - 3) ☒ Incisal rest.
 - 4) - Lingual rest.
- 22) Extended occlusal rests seat are preferred on teeth
- 1) - Mandibular molar when it is severely tipped to the distal and the lingual.
 - 2) - Maxillary molar when it is severely tipped to the mesial and the lingual.
 - 3) ☒ Mandibular molar when it is severely tipped to the mesial and the lingual.
 - 4) - Maxillary molar when it is severely tipped to the distal and the lingual.
- 23) The investment material used for Co-Cr during casting is
- 1) - Gypsum.
 - 2) - Stone
 - 3) ☒ Phosphate bonded
 - 4) - Silicon bounded
- 24) The type of movement that applied on RPD, when there no reciprocal clasp arm is::
- 1) - Rotational.
 - 2) - Vertical.
 - 3) ☒ Tipping.
 - 4) - None.
- 25) The fulcrum line in Kennedy C IV passes through:
- 1) - The most posterior abutments.
 - 2) ☒ Two abutments adjacent to the single edentulous space..
 - 3) - The abutment on the distal extension side and the most posterior abutment on opposite side
 - 4) - Non.
- 26) The types of Form of indirect retainers includes the following, except:
- 1) - Cingulum Bar.
 - 2) ☒ Lingual Bar.
 - 3) - Canine Rests.
 - 4) - Lingul plates.
- 27) All of the following describe a reciprocal clasp arm, except:
- 1) - It is a rigid clasp arm.
 - 2) ☒ It must contact the tooth after the retentive clasp arm passes over the height of contour.
 - 3) - It must contact the tooth before the retentive arm passes over the height of contour
 - 4) - it is placed above the height of contour.
- 28) Examination of metal framework includes the following except:
- 1) - The drawn and the present design.
 - 2) - The position of rests and indirect retainers.
 - 3) - The major connector is position as requested.
 - 4) ☒ The border of denture base.
- 29) Reverse-action clasp is designed when:
- 1) ☒ Undercut on lower third of abutment tooth.
 - 2) - Undercut on middle third of abutment tooth.
 - 3) - Undercut on occlusal third of abutment tooth.
 - 4) - None.
- 30) Which of the following clasps low stress to the gingival tissues?
- 1) ☒ Embrasure clasp
 - 2) - RPI clasp



- 3) - I bar clasp
4) - C bar clasp
- 31) The retentive arm of RPA design clasp arising from:
- 1) - Occlusal rest.
2) + Proximal plate.
3) - Framework.
4) - Minor connector.
- 32) Regarding Kennedy classification for partially edentulous arches:
- 1) - A patient without upper right 8765 and upper left 34567 would be described as Kennedy Class IV
2) - A patient with lower right 54321 and lower left 1234 would be described as Kennedy Class IV
3) + A patient without a lower right 76 321 and lower left 12 567 would be described as Kennedy Class I
4) - A patient with a lower right 87654321 and lower left 123 would be described as a Kennedy Class III
- 33) The intra-coronal direct retainer is confined within:
- 1) - The cusps of the teeth
2) - The axial contours of tooth.
3) - The normal proximal of the tooth
4) + All .
- 34) The most common artificial teeth used for Removable partial denture is:
- 1) - Acrylic teeth.
2) + Porcelain teeth.
3) - Composite teeth..
4) - Metallic teeth..
- 35) The last stage at which modifications can be made before the wax is replaced by acrylic is called:
- 1) - Laboratory process.
2) - Wax elimination procedure.
3) + Tray-in procedure.
4) - Insertion procedure.
- 36) The junction planning in different materials in denture base is called:
- 1) - Reference line.
2) - Connecting line.
3) + Finishing line.
4) - None.
- 37) The Parallel Blockout include:
- 1) + Proximal tooth surface.
2) - Buccal tissue under cuts not involved in design.
3) - All gingival crevices.
4) - Tissue undercut distal to cast framework.
- 38) Removable partial denture try-in includes the following except:
- 1) + Adjustments to bearing surfaces of denture bases.
2) - The arrangement and Position of teeth.
3) - Occlusion.
4) - Appearance.
- 39) The thickness of rest and minor connector junction for base metal alloys:
- 1) - Should be at least 3 mm.
2) + Should be at least 1.5 mm.
3) - Should be at least 4 mm.
4) - Should be at least 2.5 mm.
- 40) The process of placing the framework in patient mouth for evaluation the seating of framework and occlusion with opposing arch is called



- 1) - Try-in of RPD.
- 2) + Try-in of framework of RPD.
- 3) - Insertion of RPD.
- 4) - None.