



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-19 07:03

تقويم الاسنان 1-الرابع-طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان- كلية طب الاسنان-درجة الامتحان (40)

دنانلة & دغمدان

- 1) Q1: Scope of orthodontic treatment:
 - 1) - Alteration in tooth position.
 - 2) - Alteration in skeletal pattern.
 - 3) - Alteration in soft tissue pattern.
 - 4) + All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 2) Q2: All of the following are the procedures undertaken in preventive orthodontic, except:
 - 1) - Guided Eruption
 - 2) - Early recognition and elimination of oral habits.
 - 3) + The procedures done at an early stage of a malocclusion.
 - 4) - Care of deciduous dentition.
 - 5) - Space maintenance.
- 3) Q3: Along and narrow head with narrow dental arches is termed as:
 - 1) - Mesocephalic.
 - 2) - Brachycephalic.
 - 3) + Dolichocephalic.
 - 4) - Eurycephalic.
 - 5) - Non all the above.
- 4) Q4: Facial profile helps in diagnosing:
 - 1) - Gross deviation in maxilla.
 - 2) - Gross deviation in mandible.
 - 3) + Gross deviation in maxilla-mandibular relationship.
 - 4) - None of the above.
 - 5) - All of the above.
- 5) Q5: A patient with class II, Dev.1 malocclusion is likely to have:
 - 1) - 1.Orthognathic profile.
 - 2) - 2.Straight profile.
 - 3) + 3.Convex profile.
 - 4) - 4.Concave profile.
 - 5) - 2 and 3.
- 6) Q6: Potentially incompetent lips are lips that fail to form a lip seal due to:
 - 1) - Proclined lower incisors.
 - 2) + Proclined upper incisors.
 - 3) - Retroclined lower incisors.
 - 4) - Retroclined upper incisors.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 7) Q7: The best time to correct anteroposterior discrepancy in skeletal base is:
 - 1) - Primary dentition period.
 - 2) - Permanent dentition period.
 - 3) + Mixed dentition period.
 - 4) - Post permanent dentition period.
 - 5) - All of the above.
- 8) Q8: Total mandibular arch contained in maxillary arch is:
 - 1) - Deep bite.
 - 2) + Scissors bite.





- 3) - Cross bite.
4) - Reverse bite.
5) - None of the above.
- 9) Q9: The ideal proportion of upper facial height to lower facial height is:
1) - 50%: 50%..
2) + 55%: 45%.
3) - 54%: 55%.
4) - 60%: 40%.
5) - 40%: 60%.
- 10) Q10: The vertical height of mandibular ramus is most accurately indicated by:
1) - Y axis.
2) - Facial angle.
3) + Mandibular plane angle.
4) - SNB angle.
5) - ANB angle.
- 11) Q11: Deep skeletal bite will show which of the following features:
1) - High mandibular plane.
2) - Deep palate.
3) + Low mandibular plane
4) - All of the above.
5) - None of the above.
- 12) Q12: Hand wrist X-ray predict:
1) + Timing of growth.
2) - Direction of growth.
3) - Amount of growth.
4) - All of the above.
5) - None of the above.
- 13) Q13: Functional examination of face during swallowing through:
1) - Asking the patient any question to stimulate speech.
2) - Patient is asked to close the lips, and to take a deep through the nose.
3) + Palpate the temporal muscle.
4) - All of the above.
5) - None of the above.
- 14) Q14: MPV in Pont's analysis is determined by:
1) - Placing the tip end of divider at distal pit of upper second premolar and another side at the distal pit of upper second premolar.
2) + Placing the tip end of divider at distal pit of upper first premolar and another side at the distal pit of upper first premolar.
3) - Placing the tip end of divider at mesial pit of upper second premolar and another side at the mesial pit of upper second premolar.
4) - Placing the tip end of divider at mesial pit of upper first premolar and another side at the distal pit of upper second premolar.
5) - Placing the tip end of divider at distal pit of upper first premolar and another side at the mesial pit of upper first premolar.
- 15) Q15: How much expansion is needed in premolar region in Pont's analysis is determined by the formula:
1) + CPV-MPV.
2) - MPV-CPV.
3) - CPV-CMV.
4) - CMV-CPV.



- 5) - MMV-MPV.
- 16) Q16: what is the difference between Pont's analysis and Linder Harth's model analysis?
- 1) - 1.In calculated premolar value in Pont's analysis is 85 instead of 80 as in Linder Harth's analysis.
 - 2) + 2.In calculated premolar value in Linder Harth's is 85 instead of 80 as in Pont's analysis analysis.
 - 3) - 3.Both are same, no difference.
 - 4) - 4.None of the above.
 - 5) - 1 and 2.
- 17) Q17: Cephalometric in orthodontics is used for:
- 1) - Orthodontic diagnosis.
 - 2) - To evaluate the pre-treatment dental and facial relationship of a patient.
 - 3) - To evaluate change during orthodontic treatment.
 - 4) - Research studies.
 - 5) + All of the above.
- 18) Q18: Guidelines For CBCT in Orthodontics according to the American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology (2013) suggested the following, except:
- 1) - Image appropriately according to clinical condition
 - 2) - Assess the radiation dose risk
 - 3) - Minimize patient radiation exposure
 - 4) - Maintain professional competency in performing and interpreting CBCT studies.
 - 5) + None of the above.
- 19) Q19: Hypothyroidism' is characterized by:
- 1) - 1.Constricted lower arch.
 - 2) - 2.Short ramus and constricted maxillary arch.
 - 3) - 3.Class III malocclusion and open bite.
 - 4) - 1 and 3 are true.
 - 5) + 2 and 3 are true.
- 20) Q20: Pierre Robin syndrome is characterized by:
- 1) - Short mandible.
 - 2) - Cleft palate and short mandible.
 - 3) - Enlarged tongue.
 - 4) + All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 21) Q21: Physiologic tooth movement includes, except:
- 1) - Eruption of tooth movement.
 - 2) - Migration of tooth movement.
 - 3) - Functional equilibrium.
 - 4) + Mechanism of tooth movement.
 - 5) - Pre eruptive tooth movement.
- 22) Q22: Factors affecting mechanical tooth movement includes, except:
- 1) - Type of force applied.
 - 2) - Amount of force applied.
 - 3) - Duration of force applied.
 - 4) + Changes on pressure side.
 - 5) - Age.
- 23) Q23: The center of resistance of a single rooted tooth with normal alveolar bone level's situated at about:
- 1) - Tow third the distance from CEJ to root apex.
 - 2) + One third to the one half the distance from CEJ to the apex.
 - 3) - Middle third of the root.
 - 4) - One fourth to the one third the distance from CEJ to the apex.



- 5) - At the root apex of tooth.
- 24) Q24: The center of resistance in case of multirooted teeth is located at:
- 1) - At the centre of furcation.
 - 2) + 1-2mm apical to the furcation.
 - 3) - 1-2mm coronal to the furcation.
 - 4) - At one third to one fourth to distance from CEJ to root apex.
 - 5) - Tow third the distance from CEJ to root apex.
- 25) Q25: A force is applied through the tooth's center of resistance brings about:
- 1) - Tipping moving of the tooth.
 - 2) - Controlled tipping of the tooth.
 - 3) + Translation bodily moving of the tooth.
 - 4) - Rotation moving of the tooth.
 - 5) - Torqueing moving of the tooth.
- 26) Q26: A force couple bring about:
- 1) - A bodily tooth movement.
 - 2) + Pure rotation.
 - 3) - Controlled tipping tooth movement.
 - 4) - Intrusion of tooth.
 - 5) - Extrusion of tooth.
- 27) Q27: The normal width of the PDL:
- 1) + 0/25 mm.
 - 2) - 0.3 mm.
 - 3) - 0.20 mm.
 - 4) - 0.5 mm.
 - 5) - 0.18 mm.
- 28) Q28: The first tissue to react when orthodontic forces are applied is:
- 1) - Alveolar bone.
 - 2) + PDL.
 - 3) - Dentine.
 - 4) - Cementum.
 - 5) - None all of above.
- 29) Q29: The type of forces everted by removable functional appliance is:
- 1) - Light continuous force.
 - 2) - Heavy continuous force.
 - 3) + Intermittent force.
 - 4) - Interrupted force.
 - 5) - Optimal force.
- 30) Q30: Lip bumper is used:
- 1) - 1.To move molar distally.
 - 2) - 2.To move incisors inwards.
 - 3) - 3.To move incisors labially.
 - 4) - 4.Combination of 1 and 2.
 - 5) + 5.Combination of 1 and 3.
- 31) Q31: Which of the following sprigs is used for expansion of the arch?
- 1) - Finger Spring.
 - 2) - Z- Spring.
 - 3) + Coffin Spring.
 - 4) - T- Spring.
 - 5) - All of the above.



- 32) Q32: Posterior bite plane is contraindicated in:
- 1) - Open bite.
 - 2) ☒ Deep bite.
 - 3) - Bimaxillary protrusion.
 - 4) - Functional retrusion.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 33) Q33: Name any one of the clasp used on maxillary incisors:
- 1) ☒ South end clasp.
 - 2) - Lingual.
 - 3) - Eyelet clasp.
 - 4) - All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 34) Q34: Selection of appliance depends on the following factors, except:
- 1) - 1.Growth potential.
 - 2) - 2.Oral hygiene.
 - 3) ☒ 3.Cast of the patient.
 - 4) - 4.Type of tooth movement.
 - 5) - 1 and 2.
- 35) Q35: Group I in Ackerman and Profit classification includes:
- 1) - Symmetry.
 - 2) ☒ Alignment.
 - 3) - Intra arch alignment.
 - 4) - Transvers.
 - 5) - All of the above.
- 36) Q36: Who put forward a craniometric classification of malocclusion that relates the dental arches in all the three planes, i.e. in anterior posterior, transverse and in vertical planes?
- 1) - Lischer.
 - 2) ☒ Simon.
 - 3) - Ackerman –Profit.
 - 4) - Dewey.
 - 5) - Angle.
- 37) Q37: When the dental arch is more anteriorly placed to the orbital plane, it is called:
- 1) - Contraction.
 - 2) ☒ Protraction.
 - 3) - Attraction.
 - 4) - Distraction.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 38) Q38: Orthopedic appliances are used for:
- 1) - Acceleration of jaw growth.
 - 2) - Inhibition of jaw growth.
 - 3) - Change of jaw growth.
 - 4) ☒ All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 39) Q39: If the molar is rotated in the dental arch, it would occupy:
- 1) - Less space.
 - 2) ☒ More space.
 - 3) - No space.
 - 4) - Same space.
 - 5) - None of the above.



- 40) Q40: What are the change occur in tension side:
- 1) - Increased vascular supply.
 - 2) - Deposition of bone occur.
 - 3) - Formation of new bone.
 - 4) + All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 41) Q41: The activator appliance corrects:
- 1) - Skeletal Class II excess maxilla.
 - 2) - Skeletal Class III.
 - 3) + Skeletal Class II Retrognathic mandible.
 - 4) - Skeletal deep overbite.
 - 5) - Skeletal open bite.
- 42) Q42: Mixed dentition space analysis is done to know:
- 1) - The type of crowding.
 - 2) + The degree of crowding.
 - 3) - The cause of crowding.
 - 4) - None of the above
 - 5) - All of the above.
- 43) Q43: Treatment of malocclusion is indicated for:
- 1) - Psychological reasons.
 - 2) - Developmental reasons.
 - 3) - Functional reasons.
 - 4) + All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 44) Q44: Jaw orthopedics is done to correct skeletal discrepancy during the following period:
- 1) - Pre pubertal.
 - 2) + Pubertal.
 - 3) - Post pubertal.
 - 4) - None of the above.
 - 5) - All of the above.
- 45) Q45: When is the best time for an individual to receive orthodontic treatment?
- 1) - In the primary dentition.
 - 2) - In the mixed dentition.
 - 3) - in the permanent dentition
 - 4) + Whenever the situation calls for it.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 46) Q46: Removable appliance for correction of a single tooth crossbite works by?
- 1) - Pulling with an elastic thread.
 - 2) + Pushing with a z-spring.
 - 3) - Pushing with a finger spring.
 - 4) - Keeping the cheek away.
 - 5) - Removing lingual acrylic
- 47) Q47: Multiple tooth movements simultaneously are brought about by:
- 1) - Function appliances.
 - 2) - Removable appliances.
 - 3) + Fixed appliances.
 - 4) - All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 48) Q48: Myotonic and Myodynamic appliances are the examples of:



- 1) - Orthodontic appliances.
 - 2) - Orthopaedic appliances.
 - 3) + Myofunctional appliances.
 - 4) - Fixed appliances.
 - 5) - All of the above.
- 49) Q49: Rotation of a tooth in orthodontics refers to:
- 1) + Movement of a tooth around its long axis.
 - 2) - Movement of a tooth in labio-lingual direction.
 - 3) - Movement of a tooth in Mesio-distal direction.
 - 4) - All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.
- 50) Q50: Bracket is characterized by:
- 1) + Passive component.
 - 2) - Active component.
 - 3) - Super-elastic.
 - 4) - All of the above.
 - 5) - None of the above.

