



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-09 06:19

تقويم الفم والاسنان-الرابع -فني اسنان- كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان- درجة الامتحان(25)

د. محمد عبدالله الروحاني

- 1) How does the maxilla grow?
  - 1) - a) Upwards & backwards
  - 2) - b) Laterally only
  - 3) + c) Downwards & forwards
  - 4) - d) Doesn't grow
- 2) Mandibular growth occurs through?
  - 1) + a) remodeling & cartilage growth
  - 2) - b) Only bone deposition Bony
  - 3) - c) Muscle expansion
  - 4) - d) Tooth eruption
- 3) Where does cartilage growth occur in the mandible?
  - 1) - a) Coronoid process
  - 2) - b) Alveolar bone
  - 3) + c) Condyle
  - 4) - d) Chin
- 4) The ramus remodels in which direction?
  - 1) - a) Anteriorly only
  - 2) - b) Medially & inferiorly
  - 3) + c) Posteriorly, superiorly, & laterally
  - 4) - d) Doesn't remodel
- 5) Mandibular growth moves the body:
  - 1) - a) Upwards
  - 2) - b) Backwards only
  - 3) + c) Downwards & forwards
  - 4) - d) Only sideways
- 6) Which movement CAN'T removable appliances achieve?
  - 1) + a) Rotation
  - 2) - b) Tipping
  - 3) - c) Overbite reduction
  - 4) - d) Crossbite correction
- 7) Removable appliances help in retention by:
  - 1) - a) Extracting teeth
  - 2) - b) Causing root resorption
  - 3) - c) removal of bone
  - 4) + d) Maintaining tooth positions
- 8) Pushing a tooth out of the socket is called:
  - 1) - a) Intrusion
  - 2) - b) Tipping
  - 3) + c) Extrusion
  - 4) - d) Crossbite correction
- 9) Removable appliances are BEST for:
  - 1) - a) Surgical procedures
  - 2) - b) Root torque
  - 3) + c) Simple tipping movements
  - 4) - d) Jaw lengthening



- 10) Bone resorption means:
- 1) - a) Bone formation
  - 2) ☒ b) Bone removal
  - 3) - c) Bone hardening
  - 4) - d) Bone fusion
- 11) The two types of bone resorption are:
- 1) ☒ a) Frontal & undermining
  - 2) - b) Fast & slow
  - 3) - c) Internal & external
  - 4) - d) Primary & secondary
- 12) Direct resorption occurs with:
- 1) - a) Heavy forces
  - 2) - b) Surgical cuts
  - 3) - c) No force
  - 4) ☒ d) Light, optimal forces
- 13) Undermining resorption happens due to:
- 1) - a) Low oxygen in PDL
  - 2) ☒ b) Blood vessel blockade
  - 3) - c) Excessive bone deposition
  - 4) - d) Tooth eruption
- 14) Hyalinization is:
- 1) - a) Bone formation
  - 2) ☒ b) PDL necrosis from heavy forces
  - 3) - c) Tooth movement
  - 4) - d) Jaw growth
- 15) Ideal force for direct resorption is:
- 1) - a) 5-10 gm/cm<sup>2</sup>
  - 2) - b) 50-60 gm/cm<sup>2</sup>
  - 3) ☒ c) 20-26 gm/cm<sup>2</sup>
  - 4) - d) 100+ gm/cm<sup>2</sup>
- 16) Heavy forces cause:
- 1) - a) Faster tooth movement
  - 2) - b) No changes
  - 3) ☒ c) Undermining resorption
  - 4) - d) Only bone deposition
- 17) Under heavy forces, PDL becomes:
- 1) ☒ a) Hyalinized
  - 2) - b) Vascular
  - 3) - c) Thicker
  - 4) - d) Invisible
- 18) Capillary blood flow is needed for:
- 1) - a) Stopping tooth movement
  - 2) ☒ b) Proper bone resorption
  - 3) - c) Preventing osteoclasts
  - 4) - d) Causing pain
- 19) Bone-resorbing cells are called:
- 1) - a) Osteoblasts
  - 2) - b) Fibroblasts
  - 3) ☒ c) Osteoclasts



- 4) - d) Cementoblasts
- 20) Which of the following is NOT an approach to managing a skeletal discrepancy?
- 1) - a) Growth modification
- 2) - b) Camouflage treatment
- 3) + c) Tooth extraction
- 4) - d) Surgical correction
- 21) What type of force application produces skeletal change rather than dental movement?
- 1) - a) Continuous force
- 2) + b) Intermittent force
- 3) - c) Light force
- 4) - d) Short-duration force
- 22) Orthopedic forces are usually:
- 1) - a) Light (50-100 gm)
- 2) + b) Heavy (400-600 gm)
- 3) - c) Very light (10-20 gm)
- 4) - d) Not measurable
- 23) How long should a headgear be worn daily to work best?
- 1) - a) 2-4 hours
- 2) - b) 6-8 hours
- 3) + c) 12-14 hours
- 4) - d) Only 1 hour
- 24) Which headgear pushes molars upward?
- 1) - a) Cervical headgear
- 2) + b) Occipital headgear
- 3) - c) Facemask
- 4) - d) Chin cup
- 25) Which is NOT an orthopedic appliance?
- 1) - a) Headgear
- 2) + b) Braces
- 3) - c) Chin cup
- 4) - d) Facemask