



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-13 08:52

تيجان وجسور - المستوى الرابع - قسم فني أسنان - فصلي - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الفترة ... - درجة الامتحان (30)

د. محسن الحمزي

- 1) The following requirements of a pontic are important, but the important one is:
 - 1) - Function.
 - 2) - Esthetic.
 - 3) - Phonetic.
 - 4) ☒ Cleanability
- 2) A pontic as compared to missing posterior tooth should be:
 - 1) - Same dimension faciolingually but less mesiodistally.
 - 2) ☒ Same dimension mesiodistally but less faciolingually.
 - 3) - Larger than natural tooth, to exert same forces on mastication.
 - 4) - Same dimension as that of natural tooth.
- 3) Choose the correct order from the following for the stages of laboratory work of crown and bridge?
 - 1) - Pouring the final impression / Put the working cast and dies in the articulator / Ditching the die / Apply a lubricant (separating medium) / Apply the die spacer / Wax pattern removal / clean and sprue it / Wax pattern fabrication / Burn – out / investing and casting.
 - 2) ☒ Pouring the final impression / Put the working cast and dies in the articulator / Ditching the die / Apply the die spacer / Apply a lubricant (separating medium) / Wax pattern fabrication / Wax pattern removal, clean and sprue it / Investing, Burn – out and Casting.
 - 3) - Ditching the die / Apply a lubricant (separating medium) / Pouring the final impression / Put the working cast and dies in the articulator / Apply the die spacer / Wax pattern removal, clean and sprue it / Wax pattern fabrication / Investing, Burn – out and Casting.
 - 4) - No one.
- 4) The area of contact between pontic and soft tissue should be:
 - 1) - Large and convex.
 - 2) ☒ Small and convex.
 - 3) - Large and concave.
 - 4) - No contact but small space.
- 5) Die spacer (cement space) material should applied on:
 - 1) - All surfaces of the die.
 - 2) ☒ All surfaces except at the margin.
 - 3) - Only in the margin.
 - 4) - All surface except at the axial surface.
- 6) Which one of the following systems that not need dowel pin?
 - 1) - Pindex system.
 - 2) - Curved dowel pin system.
 - 3) ☒ Di-lok tray system.
 - 4) - No one.
- 7) Over-contoured crowns are most often the result of
 - 1) - The need for added retention.
 - 2) - Insufficient tooth reduction
 - 3) ☒ Overbuilding by dental technicians.
 - 4) - Periodontal considerations
- 8) The best method of checking of occlusal contacts is:
 - 1) - Occlusal tapes.
 - 2) - Shim-stock.
 - 3) ☒ T-Scan.



- 4) - Matrix band
- 9) Burnout (wax elimination): Wax elimination or burnout consists of heating the investment in the controlled furnace, To:
- 1) - Eliminate the wax that is used to form the pattern from the mold cavity.
 - 2) - Produce the necessary expansion in the investment to compensate the metal shrinkage.
 - 3) - Raise the temperature of the mold to the proper point to receive the molten metal when the cast is made.
 - 4) ☒ All are true
- 10) Gypsum-bonded investment material is used for casting the:
- 1) - High melting point alloys.
 - 2) ☒ Low melting point alloys.
 - 3) - Predominantly base alloys.
 - 4) - High melting point and predominantly base alloys.
- 11) The causes of resistance to complete seating of the final restoration during try – in all the following Except:
- 1) - Excessive proximal contact
 - 2) - Presence of nodules on the fitting surface.
 - 3) - Over extended gingival margin.
 - 4) ☒ Open margin
- 12) What is the primary cause of the ridge inflammation under the pontic?
- 1) - Ridge lab pontic or Ovate pontic
 - 2) - Saddle pontic or Modified ridge lab pontic.
 - 3) - Modified ridge lab pontic.
 - 4) ☒ Ridge lab or Saddle pontic.
- 13) The proximal contacts of a restoration must be:
- 1) - Too tight.
 - 2) - Too light.
 - 3) - Cut the dental floss.
 - 4) ☒ No one.
- 14) To prevent food entrapment into the interdental gingival sulcus, the axial surface below the proximal contact should be:
- 1) - Flat or convex never concave.
 - 2) - Convex or concave never flat.
 - 3) ☒ Flat or concave never convex.
 - 4) - Not important the all are same.
- 15) In case of healthy pier abutment, the best design is:
- 1) - Fixed-fixed bridge.
 - 2) ☒ Fixed movable bridge.
 - 3) - Simple cantilever bridge.
 - 4) - All are true.
- 16) A skilled technician can make a metal casting margin too fit within:
- 1) ☒ 10 microns.
 - 2) - 30 microns.
 - 3) - 50 microns
 - 4) - 100 microns
- 17) It is the coronal addition of the post which behaves like a prepared crown.
- 1) - A. Post.
 - 2) ☒ B. Core.
 - 3) - C. Crown.
 - 4) - D. Dowel.



- 18) Which of the following pontic be used in esthetic zone?
- 1) - Saddle pontic and / or Ovate Pontic.
 - 2) - Ovate Pontic and / or Conical pontic
 - 3) ☒ + Ovate Pontic and / or Modified ridge lap pontic.
 - 4) - Conical pontic and / or Saddle pontic.
- 19) Size of a pontic especially on the posterior teeth should be:
- 1) - Slightly wider than the natural tooth baccolingually
 - 2) - Slightly wider than the natural tooth mesiodistally.
 - 3) ☒ + Slightly narrower than the natural tooth baccolingually.
 - 4) - Slightly narrower than the natural tooth mesiodistally.
- 20) Advantages of Fixed – fixed Bridge includes the following Except:
- 1) - Strong design with maximum retention and strength.
 - 2) - Abutment teeth are splinted together,
 - 3) ☒ + Conservative of tooth structure.
 - 4) - Easy to fabricate
- 21) All excess stone is removed with an acrylic bur (fig), except the critical few millimeters immediately adjacent & cervical to the margin. This process is called
- 1) - Wax pattern.
 - 2) ☒ + Ditching.
 - 3) - Die.
 - 4) - Working cast.
- 22) Hygienic or Sanitary Pontic:
- 1) - It has no contact with the edentulous ridge.
 - 2) - The occlusogingival thickness of the pontic should be no less than 3 mm
 - 3) - It is the excellent choice for cleaning.
 - 4) ☒ + All are true.
- 23) Dowel pin technique is important of a die with:
- 1) - Long span bridge.
 - 2) - Short span bridge.
 - 3) - One unit crown.
 - 4) ☒ + All are true.
- 24) _____ is more destructive of tooth tissue than the other type.
- 1) ☒ + Fixed – fixed PD.
 - 2) - Fixed – movable PD.
 - 3) - Resin bonded FPD
 - 4) - Simple cantilever FPD.
- 25) In order to avoid laboratory significant distortion, wax pattern should be invested after fabrication, within:
- 1) - 5 hours.
 - 2) - 10 hours
 - 3) - 24 hours.
 - 4) ☒ + Immediately.
- 26) A model of the individual prepared tooth on which the wax pattern and its margins are finished.
- 1) - Wax pattern.
 - 2) - Ditching.
 - 3) ☒ + Die.
 - 4) - Working cast
- 27) This type of bridge, the pontic may be attached to single retainer or more retainers splinted together but has no connection at the other end of the pontic:
- 1) - Spring cantilever bridge.



- 2) ☒ Simple cantilever bridge.
- 3) ☐ Fixed – Fixed bridge.
- 4) ☐ Fixed movable bridge.
- 28) The following type of pontic is contraindicated (or not recommended) in all types of bridge:
- 1) ☐ Modified ridge lap pontic.
- 2) ☐ Conical pontic.
- 3) ☐ Hygienic pontic.
- 4) ☒ Saddle pontic.
- 29) Die and dowel pins system is very important during fabrication of a crown or bridge:
- 1) ☐ Ease try-in.
- 2) ☐ To prevent open margin.
- 3) ☐ Ease of waxing.
- 4) ☒ All are true.
- 30) The spaces can be preserved both sides of this bridge:
- 1) ☐ Fixed – fixed bridge.
- 2) ☐ Fixed – movable bridge.
- 3) ☐ Simple cantilever bridge.
- 4) ☒ Spring cantilever bridge.
- 31) Ideally the internal surfaces of a full veneer crown should touch the die on:
- 1) ☐ All surfaces of the die.
- 2) ☐ All surfaces except at the margins.
- 3) ☐ All surfaces except at the occlusal surface.
- 4) ☒ Only in the margins.
- 32) During try-in evaluation of a restoration should be carried out in the following sequence:
- 1) ☐ Internal surfaces marginal adaptation; Adjustment of proximal contacts and Occlusal adjustment.
- 2) ☒ Internal surfaces; Adjustment of proximal contacts; Marginal adaptation and Occlusal adjustment
- 3) ☐ Occlusal adjustment; Marginal adaptation and Adjustment of proximal contacts; Internal surfaces.
- 4) ☐ Occlusal adjustment; Internal surfaces; Adjustment of proximal contacts and Marginal adaptation
- 33) It is well suited for use on a thin mandibular posterior ridge.
- 1) ☐ Ovate pontic.
- 2) ☐ Ridge lap pontic.
- 3) ☐ Hygienic pontic.
- 4) ☒ Conical pontic.
- 34) Ideally the length of the post in post crown restoration is:
- 1) ☐ 1/2 of the root length.
- 2) ☐ Equal to the clinical crown.
- 3) ☒ 2/3 of root length.
- 4) ☐ Full length of the root canal
- 35) This type of pontic has no contact with the edentulous ridge, it is used in the no esthetic zone, particularly for replacing mandibular first molars:
- 1) ☐ Conical pontic.
- 2) ☐ Ridge lap pontic.
- 3) ☒ Hygienic pontic.
- 4) ☐ Modified ridge lap pontic.
- 36) This expansion occurs when water is added to the investment while it is setting, or by immersing an investment-filled ring in (38 C) water bath.
- 1) ☐ Setting expansion.
- 2) ☒ Hygroscopic expansion.
- 3) ☐ Thermal expansion.



- 4) - Wax pattern expansion.
- 37) The mesiolingual cusp of the maxillary first molar occludes on:
- 1) - The distal fossa of the mandibular second premolar.
 - 2) - The distal fossa of the mandibular first molar.
 - 3) - The mesial fossa of the mandibular first molar.
 - 4) ☒ The central fossa of the first mandibular first molar
- 38) The sprue former should be just long enough so that the highest point on the wax pattern will be 6.0 mm from the end of the ring
- 1) ☒ TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 39) The sprue should be attached to the bulkiest part of the wax pattern (to prevent the solidification shrinkage)
- 1) ☒ TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 40) One-unit system of post crown becomes better than two units.
- 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) ☒ FALSE.