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علم أنسجة الفم وعلم الاجنة 2 ترم ثاني المستوى الثاني - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

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1) The percentage of inorganic matter in fully developed enamel is about:
   1) - o A. 66%
   2) - o B. 76%
   3) - o C. 86%
   4) + o D. 96%
2) . Hunter Schreger bands are:
   1) + o A. Dark and light bands of enamel seen in longitudinal ground section
   2) - o B. Dark and light bands of enamel seen in horizontal ground section
   3) - o C. Dark and light bands of dentin seen in longitudinal section
   4) - o D. Dark and light bands of dentin seen in horizontal section
3) Enamel tufts are:
   1) - o A. Thin tuft-like structures extending from enamel surface to dentin enamel junction
   2) + o B. Tuft-like structures arising from dentin enamel junction towards enamel surface
   3) - o C. Odontoblastic processes extending into enamel
   4) - o D. None
4) . Blunt cell processes seen on developing ameloblasts are called:
   1) - o A. Tomes Fibres
   2) - o B. Tomes layer
   3) + o C. Tomes processes
   4) - o D. Odontoblastic processes
5) . Intertwining of the enamel rods at the cusp tips and the incisal edges of a tooth is called:
   1) - o A. Enamel spindles
   2) + o B. Gnarled Enamel
   3) - o C. Incremental lines of Retzius
   4) - o D. Incremental lines of Owen
6) . Incremental lines of Retzius are seen in:
   1) + o A. Enamel
   2) - o B. Dentin
   3) - o C. Cementum
   4) - o D. Pulp
7) . Length of enamel rods is:
   1) + o A. Greater than the thickness of the enamel
   2) - o B. Less than the thickness of the enamel
   3) - o C. Equal to the thickness of the enamel
   4) - o D. None
8) . Thin leaf-like structures that extend from enamel surface into the DEJ are:
   1) - o A. Enamel spindles
   2) + o B. Enamel lamella
   3) - o C. Enamel Tufts
   4) - o D. Perikymata
9) . Dentinoenamel junction is:
   1) - o A. Non-scalloped
   2) - o B. Straight
   3) + o C. Scalloped and the convexities are directed towards dentin
   4) - o D. Scalloped and the convexities are directed towards enamel

10) . The enamel has no capacity of self-repair because:
1) - o A. It has only small percent of organic content
2) + o B. Its formative cells are lost once it is completely formed
3) - o C. It is essentially a keratin tissue and has no blood vessels
4) - o D. It has no direct connection with the active cells of the dental pulp

11) . On microscopic examination, enamel rods have:
1) + o A. Keyhole appearance in cross section
2) - o B. Paddle appearance in cross section
3) - o C. Lamellated appearance in cross section
4) - o D. None

12) . The formation of dentin by odontoblasts begins:
1) + o A. Organizing stage
2) - o B. Formative stage
3) - o C. Maturative stage
4) - o D. Protective stage

13) . A stage during which the REE elaborate enzymes that are able to destroy CT fibers by desmolysis:
1) - o A. Formative stage
2) - o B. Maturative stage
3) - o C. Protective stage
4) + o D. Desmolytic stage

14) . Each ameloblast develops a conical projection called Tome's process during:
1) - o A. Organizing stage
2) + o B. Formative stage
3) - o C. Maturative stage
4) - o D. Protective stage

15) . When the full thickness of the enamel has formed, ameloblasts lose Tome's process:
1) - o A. Formative stage
2) + o B. Maturative stage
3) - o C. Protective stage
4) - o D. Desmolytic stage

16) . Odontoblastic process which passes across the dentinoenamel junction into enamel is called:
1) - o A. Gnarled enamel
2) + o B. Enamel spindle
3) - o C. Enamel lamellae
4) - o D. Enamel tufts

17) . The ratio between the number of tubules per unit area on the pulpal and outer surfaces of dentin is about:
1) - o A. 1:1
2) - o B. 1:2
3) + o C. 4:1
4) - o D. 1:4

18) . The main body of dentin is:
1) - o A. Peritubular dentin
2) + o B. Intertubular dentin
3) - o C. Predentin
4) - o D. Tomes' fibers

19) . The first formed dentin which is not mineralized is:
1) - o A. Peritubular
2) - o B. Intertubular
3) + o C. Predentin

4) - o D. Odontoblastic process

20) . The dentin that immediately surrounds the dentinal tubules is:
1) + o A. Peritubular dentin
2) - o B. Intertubular dentin
3) - o C. Predentin
4) - o D. First formed dentin

21) . The cytoplasmic extension of the odontoblast into dentinal tubules is called:
1) - o A. Odontoblastic process
2) - o B. Tomes' fibers
3) - o C. None of the above
4) + o D. Both (a) and (b)

22) . Secondary dentin is:
1) - o A. First formed dentin
2) - o B. Dentin formed before root completion
3) + o C. Dentin formed after root completion
4) - o D. Circumpulpal dentin

23) . Some of the incremental lines are accentuated because of disturbances in the matrix and mineralization process and are known as Contour lines (Owen), and are found in:
1) - o A. Enamel
2) + o B. Dentin
3) - o C. Bone
4) - o D. Cementum

24) . Sometimes mineralization of dentin begins in globular areas; these hypomineralized zones are known as:
1) + o A. Interglobular dentin
2) - o B. Granular layer
3) - o C. Peritubular dentin
4) - o D. Intertubular dentin

25) . Tomes' granular layer is caused by a coalescing and looping of the terminal portions of the dentinal tubules found in:
1) - o A. Enamel
2) - o B. Crown dentin
3) + o C. Root dentin
4) - o D. Cementum

26) . Dentin areas characterized by degenerated odontoblastic processes are called:
1) + o A. Dead tracts
2) - o B. Sclerotic Dentin
3) - o C. Transparent dentin
4) - o D. Mantle dentin

27) . Korff's fibers are found in:
1) + o A. Primary dentin
2) - o B. Secondary dentin
3) - o C. Sclerotic dentin
4) - o D. Transparent dentin

28) . Dentin in which the tubules are calcified is termed as:
1) - o A. Physiological secondary dentin
2) - o B. Dead tract dentin
3) - o C. Interglobular dentin
4) + o D. Sclerotic dentin

29) . The dental pulp contains nerve endings/receptors for:

1) + o A. Pain
2) - o B. Pressure
3) - o C. Proprioception
4) - o D. Temperature

30) . The primary function of the dental pulp is:
1) - o A. Nutritive
2) + o B. Production of dentin
3) - o C. Production of enamel
4) - o D. Vascular supply to the teeth

31) . Histologically, the dental pulp most closely resembles:
1) - o A. Nerve tissue
2) - o B. Vascular tissue
3) - o C. Granulation tissue
4) + o D. Loose connective tissue

32) . In approximately 60% of teeth:
1) + o A. Cementum overlaps the enamel at the cervical end for a short distance
2) - o B. Cementum and enamel do not meet
3) - o C. Cementum meets in a sharp line to enamel
4) - o D. None

33) . The cementum is:
1) - o A. Vascular
2) + o B. Avascular
3) - o C. Attached to pulp
4) - o D. None

34) . Sharpey’s fibers:
1) - o A. Arise from Hertwig’s sheath
2) - o B. Arise from the epithelial rests of Malassez
3) - o C. Arise from the epithelial diaphragm
4) + o D. Are collagen fibers of the dental follicle embedded in the cementum

35) . The connective tissue component of oral mucosa is termed the:
1) - o A. Basal layer
2) - o B. Basement membrane
3) + o C. Lamina propria
4) - o D. Submucous layer

36) . Which papillae of tongue do not contain taste buds?
1) - o A. Fungiform papillae
2) + o B. Filiform papillae
3) - o C. Circumvallate papillae
4) - o D. (b) and (c)

37) . Majority of taste buds are found on the:
1) - o A. Filiform papillae
2) - o B. Fungiform papillae
3) + o C. Circumvallate papillae
4) - o D. All

38) . The epithelium of the oral mucous membrane is:
1) - o A. Stratified columnar
2) - o B. Simple squamous epithelium
3) + o C. Stratified squamous
4) - o D. Non-stratified squamous

39) . The salivary glands are:
1) + o A. Exocrine
2) - o B. Endocrine
3) - o C. Holocrine
4) - o D. None

40) . The contractile “basket cells” are also known as:
1) + o A. Myoepithelial cells
2) - o B. Endothelial cells
3) - o C. Parenchymal cells
4) - o D. None

41) . Which of the following statements is/are true?
1) - o A. Parotid gland is purely serous
2) - o B. Submandibular gland is mixed but predominantly serous in nature
3) - o C. Sublingual gland is mixed but predominantly mucous in nature
4) + o D. All

42) . Which gland(s) is/are pure serous in nature?
1) + o A. Parotid and von Ebner’s glands
2) - o B. Palatine glands only
3) - o C. Glossopalatine glands
4) - o D. Lingual glands

43) . Which layers are found in the oral cavity?
1) - o A) Epithelium and muscle
2) + o B) Oral mucosa, submucosa, and bone or muscle
3) - o C) Stratified and simple epithelium
4) - D) None

44) . What is masticatory mucosa?
1) - o A) Mucosa that is soft and mobile
2) + o B) Mucosa subjected to friction from mastication, firm and immobile
3) - o C) Mucosa that covers the tongue
4) - o D) Mucosa in the vestibule

45) . What are the three types of oral epithelium?
1) - o A) Simple, stratified, and cuboidal
2) + o B) Nonkeratinized, orthokeratinized, and parakeratinized
3) - o C) Transitional, squamous, and columnar
4) - o D) Keratinized, non-keratinized, and simple

46) . What type of muscle makes up the core of the tongue?
1) - o A) Smooth muscle
2) - o B) Cardiac muscle
3) + o C) Skeletal muscle
4) - o D) Epithelial muscle

47) . What are serous cells?
1) - o A) Cells that produce hormones
2) + o B) Specialized epithelial cells that produce watery, enzyme-rich secretions
3) - o C) Cells that store fat
4) - o D) Cells that form connective tissue

48) . What are mucous cells?
1) - o A) Cells that produce enzymes
2) + o B) Epithelial cells that produce mucin
3) - o C) Cells that absorb nutrients

4) - D) Cells that provide structural support

49) . What are the two main classifications of salivary glands?

1) + o A) Major and minor glands
2) - o B) Primary and secondary glands
3) - o C) Serous and mucous glands
4) - o D) Exocrine and endocrine glands

50) . Which is highly calcified dentin?

1) - o A. Interglobular dentin
2) - o B. Tomes' granular layer
3) + o C. Peritubular dentin
4) - o D. Intertubular dentin