



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-12 06:14

تقويم الأسنان-الخامس-طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان- كلية طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان-درجة الامتحان(50)

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- 1) Prolonged digit sucking can produce effects on
  - 1) - Maxilla only
  - 2) - Mandible only
  - 3) + Maxilla and mandible
  - 4) - None of the above
- 2) Mouth breathing results in
  - 1) - Mandibular prognathism
  - 2) - Maxillary retrognathism
  - 3) + Bilateral buccal crossbites
  - 4) - Anterior crossbite
- 3) The effects of bad oral habits depending on
  - 1) - Number of times/ day habit is practiced
  - 2) - Amount of time spent on habit
  - 3) - Amount of force applied to the teeth during sucking
  - 4) + All of the above
- 4) Early loss of primary incisors was found to be associated with
  - 1) + Malposition of their permanent successors
  - 2) - Vertical craniofacial growth
  - 3) - Horizontal craniofacial growth
  - 4) - All of the above
- 5) In skeletal deep bites the patient may exhibit gummy smile if there is
  - 1) - Anti-clockwise rotation of maxilla
  - 2) + Clockwise rotation of maxilla
  - 3) - Anti-clockwise rotation of mandible
  - 4) - All of the above
- 6) Traumatic deep bite is usually seen in
  - 1) - Class I malocclusion
  - 2) + Class II division 2 malocclusion
  - 3) - Class III true malocclusion
  - 4) - Class III pseudomalocclusion
- 7) A distance between maxilla and mandible when muscles are relaxed and with no contacts between dental arches
  - 1) - Maximal intercuspation
  - 2) + Rest position
  - 3) - Central occlusion
  - 4) - Excess space
- 8) Which radiographic method is most commonly used to localize impacted canines
  - 1) - Periapical radiograph
  - 2) - Bitewing radiograph
  - 3) - Panoramic radiograph
  - 4) + Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT)
- 9) The main treatment aspect in class II division 2 malocclusion is
  - 1) - Correction of incisal relationship
  - 2) - Relief of crowding and local irregularities
  - 3) - Correction of buccal segment relationship



- 4) ☒ All of the above
- 10) The leeway space is more in
- 1) ☐ Maxilla than in mandible
  - 2) ☒ Mandible than in maxilla
  - 3) ☐ Upper arch than in lower arch
  - 4) ☐ None of the above
- 11) Extraoral forces using headgear in treatment of class II division 1 is most effective in
- 1) ☐ Correction of mandibular prognathism
  - 2) ☐ Restriction of maxillary retrognathism
  - 3) ☒ Correction of maxillary prognathism
  - 4) ☐ Combination of the above
- 12) The most common reason for anterior open bite in a child in late mixed dentition or early permanent dentition is
- 1) ☐ Lip insufficiency
  - 2) ☐ Lip sucking
  - 3) ☒ prolonged thumb sucking.
  - 4) ☐ None of the above
- 13) What is not characteristic of the Angle's Class II/2 relationship?
- 1) ☐ Deep bite
  - 2) ☒ All upper incisors are proclined
  - 3) ☐ Distal bite
  - 4) ☐ Upper incisors are retroclined
- 14) Forward movement of mandible during jaw closure thus it is called
- 1) ☒ Pseudo class III malocclusion
  - 2) ☐ True class III malocclusion
  - 3) ☐ Skeletal Class III malocclusion
  - 4) ☐ Dental Class II malocclusion
- 15) What causes a secondary crowding
- 1) ☐ Abnormal swallowing
  - 2) ☐ Application of a not suitable orthodontic appliance
  - 3) ☐ The infraocclusion of the first molars
  - 4) ☒ The early loss of the deciduous teeth during mechanism of second dentition
- 16) If teeth are crowded, arch alignment can be achieved by
- 1) ☐ Enlargement of the arch form
  - 2) ☐ Reduction in tooth size
  - 3) ☐ Reduction in tooth number
  - 4) ☒ All of the above
- 17) Treatment of Class III malocclusion mainly depends on
- 1) ☐ Adequate knowledge of normal growth pattern
  - 2) ☐ Cephalometric analysis
  - 3) ☐ Treatment planning
  - 4) ☒ All of the above
- 18) Characteristics of the skeletal open bite malocclusion
- 1) ☐ No vertical maxillary excess.
  - 2) ☒ Increased lower anterior facial height.
  - 3) ☐ Normal craniofacial pattern.
  - 4) ☐ All of the above
- 19) What is the primary goal of serial extraction in orthodontics
- 1) ☐ Improve posterior occlusion



- 2) - Reduce the duration of fixed appliance treatment
- 3) + Alleviate dental crowding at an early stage
- 4) - Enhance maxillary growth
- 20) Orthodontic camouflage treatment in skeletal Class II division 1 means
- 1) - Growth modification by functional appliance
- 2) - Orthognathic surgery
- 3) + only orthodontics Treatment
- 4) - combination orthodontic, surgical
- 21) A Class I malocclusion is normally associated with
- 1) - Sleeping habits
- 2) - Growth discrepancy
- 3) + Tooth size - jaw size discrepancy
- 4) - Trauma.
- 22) Increased SNB angle indicates
- 1) - Mandibular retrognathism
- 2) + Mandibular prognathism
- 3) - Maxillary prognathism
- 4) - Alle of the above
- 23) Asymmetric anterior open bite with normal posterior occlusion is characteristic of .
- 1) + finger sucking
- 2) - mouth breathing
- 3) - abnormal swallowing.
- 4) - sleep apnea
- 24) Facial convexity evaluate the relationship between the
- 1) + forehead, maxilla, and mandible
- 2) - inclination of the lower face relativ to forehead
- 3) - Lib posture and prominence
- 4) - lips to the incisors
- 25) Orthopedic appliances used to treat class III malocclusion in adults are
- 1) - Chin-cup appliance
- 2) - Anterior face mask with RME
- 3) - High pull headgear
- 4) + None of the above
- 26) For which of the following malocclusions is serial extraction most appropriate?
- 1) + Angle Class I
- 2) - Angle Class II
- 3) - Angle Class III
- 4) - All of the above
- 27) Which diagnostic tool is essential before initiating serial extraction
- 1) - CBCT
- 2) - Lateral cephalogram
- 3) + Panoramic radiograph and space analysis
- 4) - Bitewing radiographs
- 28) If there is bilateral constriction of maxilla
- 1) - Proclination of upper jaw is indicated
- 2) - Proclination of lower jaw is indicated
- 3) + Expansion of upper arch is indicated
- 4) - All of the above
- 29) Management of thumb sucking habit includes



- 1) - A. Psychologic approach-behaviour modification
  - 2) - B. Reminder therapy
  - 3) - C. Appliance therapy
  - 4) + D. All of the above
- 30) What does not occur in Angle's Class II/1 anomaly
- 1) - Tipping of the upper incisors labially
  - 2) - The anteroposition of the maxilla
  - 3) + The anteroposition of the mandible
  - 4) - Increased overjet
- 31) Extraction of which tooth may help prevent impaction of the maxillary canine
- 1) - Maxillary central incisor
  - 2) - Maxillary lateral incisor
  - 3) + Primary canine
  - 4) - First premolar
- 32) Clinical characteristics of the anterior functional cross-bite
- 1) - In CR & CO Class III molar relationship
  - 2) + In CR Class I molar relationship & CO Class III molar relationship
  - 3) - In CR straight or concave profile
  - 4) - None of the above
- 33) What is characteristic of True class III
- 1) - Concave profile
  - 2) - Acute nasolabial angle
  - 3) - Prominent chin
  - 4) + All of the above
- 34) Vertical facial growth increases the tendency to
- 1) - deep bite
  - 2) - cross bite
  - 3) + open bite
  - 4) - None of the above
- 35) Spacing is a condition where there is malalignment of teeth caused by
- 1) + Space available > Space required
  - 2) - Space required > Space available
  - 3) - Space required = Space available
  - 4) - All of the above
- 36) Slow maxillary expansion is done by-
- 1) + Coffin spring
  - 2) - Double cantilever spring
  - 3) - T spring
  - 4) - None of them
- 37) In class III skeletal pattern
- 1) - Angle SNA is more than angle SNB
  - 2) + Angle SNA is less than angle SNB
  - 3) - Angle SNA is forward than angle SNB
  - 4) - None of them
- 38) Skeletal expansion means
- 1) - Dento alveolar expansion
  - 2) + Splitting of mid palatal suture
  - 3) - Only dental expansion
  - 4) - All of the above



- 39) Anterior dental crossbite can be best treated by
- 1) - Tongue blades
  - 2) - Catlan's appliance
  - 3) - 'Z' spring with posterior bite plane
  - 4) ☒ Any of the above
- 40) Rapid maxillary expansion (RME) appliances are classical examples for
- 1) ☒ Orthopedic Expansion
  - 2) - Orthodontic Expansion
  - 3) - Passive Expansion
  - 4) - All of the above
- 41) Branches of orthodontics are
- 1) - Preventive orthodontics
  - 2) - Interceptive orthodontics
  - 3) - Corrective orthodontics
  - 4) ☒ All of the above
- 42) Preventive orthodontics is undertaken
- 1) ☒ Before development of a malocclusion
  - 2) - After the malocclusion has already manifested
  - 3) - After the eruption of 3rd molars
  - 4) - All of the above
- 43) Midline shift present in both centric and rest position indicates
- 1) ☒ True skeletal cross bite
  - 2) - True skeletal deep bite
  - 3) - True skeletal open bite
  - 4) - Pseudo class III malocclusion
- 44) What is the most common location for an impacted maxillary canine
- 1) - Buccal to the dental arch
  - 2) - Lingual to the dental arch
  - 3) ☒ Palatal to the dental arch
  - 4) - Within the nasal cavity
- 45) Loss of any correction achieved by orthodontic treatment is referred to as
- 1) - Retention
  - 2) ☒ Relapse
  - 3) - Orthodontic correction
  - 4) - Orthodontic migration
- 46) True skeletal cross bite malocclusion occurs in which plane:
- 1) ☒ Transverse plane
  - 2) - Sagittal plane
  - 3) - Vertical plane
  - 4) - None of the above
- 47) Space can be obtained
- 1) - A. By only 1 method
  - 2) ☒ B. By many methods
  - 3) - C. Only by extractions
  - 4) - D. None of the above
- 48) What is the most likely cause of maxillary canine impaction
- 1) - Premature loss of primary molars
  - 2) - Supernumerary teeth
  - 3) ☒ Crowding or ectopic eruption path



- 4) - Poor oral hygiene
- 49) Which clinical sign may indicate a palatally impacted canine
- 1) - Bulging of the buccal cortex
  - 2) - Early eruption of lateral incisors
  - 3) + Absence of a canine bulge in the buccal sulcus after age 10
  - 4) - Midline diastema
- 50) The presence of a gummy smile can be evidence of
- 1) + Excess vertical growth of the face
  - 2) - Normal upper lip length
  - 3) - Periodontal disease
  - 4) - None of the above