

## قائمة الاسئلة 11:09 15-05-2025

## جراحة الفم 1-الثالث-جراحة الفم والوجه والفكين-كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان-درجة الامتحان(50)

. تغريد الكبسي \_ د.اكرم ناشر \_ د.احمد الاشول

- 1) What does PPE stand for
  - 1) Patient Protection Equipment
  - 2) + Personal Protection Equipment
  - 3) Professional Practice Essentials
  - 4) Primary Prevention Equipment
- 2) What is the primary goal of an infection control program
  - 1) To increase patient turnover
  - 2) To reduce staff absences
  - 3) + To "break the chain" of infection
  - 4) To minimize the cost of supplies
- 3) According to the document, what is the single most effective precaution for the prevention of infection transmission
  - 1) Wearing gloves
  - 2) Usig PPE
  - 3) + Hand washing
  - 4) Sterilization of instruments
- 4) Which of the following is a potential route of infection transmission in a dental clinic
  - 1) Sharing office supplies
  - 2) + Contact with blood and oral secretions
  - 3) Listening to music
  - 4) Using the telephone
- 5) Disinfection is the process of
  - 1) Killing all microorganisms, including bacterial spores
  - 2) + Reducing or inhibiting microbial growth, but ot necessarily killing bacterial spores
  - 3) Removing all visible debris from instruments
  - 4) Making an object safe for use on human tissue
- 6) Which of the following is the best defines sterilization
  - 1) The process of reducing the number of microorganisms on an object
  - 2) + The destruction of all microorganisms, including spores, by physical or chemical methods
  - 3) The use of substances to kill microbes on objects, but which may be toxic to human tissues
  - 4) The removal of contaminating pathogenic microorganisms from articles
- 7) What are the "backbone" steps for preventing the spread of infections
  - 1) Disinfection and sterilization only
  - 2) Cleaning and sterilization only
  - 3) Cleaning and disinfection only
  - 4) + Cleaning, disinfection and sterilization
- 8) Which of the following is a physical method of sterilization
  - 1) Glutaraldehyde
  - 2) Alcohol
  - 3) + Autoclave
  - 4) Chlorine compounds
- 9) Which of the following anima associated with sever bleeding
  - 1) Iron deficiency anemia
  - 2) + Aplastic anemia
  - 3) Pernicious Anemia



- 4) Folic Acid Deficiency Anemia
- 10) Normal Platelet counts are:
  - 1) 150 to 450 /mm3.
  - 2) 1500 to 4500/mm<sup>3</sup>.
  - 3) 15000 to 45000/mm3.
  - 4) + 150,000 to 450,000/mm3.
- 11) Scurvy
  - 1) + Deficiency of water-soluble vitamin C.
  - 2) Excessive intake or production of Exogenous or Endogenous corticosteroid
  - 3) Arteriovenous malformations
  - 4) None of the above
- 12) All of the followings are correct in the dental management of an asthmatic patient except
  - 1) Avoid Epinephrine containing local anesthetics
  - 2) + Aspirin can be prescribed
  - 3) GA is avoided
  - 4) None of the above
- 13) Parotid enlargement is common in:
  - 1) + Sjogren's Syndrome
  - 2) Psoriasis
  - 3) Erythema multiforme
  - 4) Oral Lichen Planus
- 14) Trendelenburg position is advised in the followings emergencies in the dental clinic except:
  - 1) Syncope
  - 2) + Myocardial infarction
  - 3) Hypoglycemia
  - 4) Adrenal Crisis
- in cases of infective endocarditis the coverage antibiotics should be :
  - 1) 2 days preoperative
  - 2) + just before the dental treatment
  - 3) 2.days after dental treatment.
- 16) petechial hemorrhage consider clinical feature of :
  - 1) + infective endocarditis
  - 2) myocardial infarction
  - 3) diabetic peticmellitus
- 17) diabetic come is:
  - 1) + a state of unconsciousness that result from hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia
  - 2) a state of consciousness that result from hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia
  - 3) non above
- 18) all consider clinical features of hyperglycemia except:
  - 1) polydipsia, polyuria
  - 2) kussinaul respiration
  - 3) + bizarre behavior
- in case of myocardial infarction the dental treatment should be avoid during the convalescent period up to:
  - 1) + 6 months
  - 2) 4 months
  - 3) 8 month
- 20) prolonged duration of chest pain during dental treatment indicated for
  - 1) + myocardial infarction
  - 2) angina pectoris



- 3) infective endocarditis
- 21) nitrous oxide anaesthesia should avoid with hypertensive patient due to:
  - 1) + elevation blood pressure
  - 2) decrease blood pressure
- 22) in hypertension patient less than 85 indicated for :
  - 1) + diastolic pressure
  - 2) systolic pressure
- 23) septicemia consider sign and symptom of:
  - 1) + infective endocarditis
  - 2) myocardial infarction
  - 3) hyperthyroidism
- in case of management angina pectoris the position should be :
  - 1) + supine position
  - 2) straight position
- 25) action of nitroglycerin processing is:
  - 1) + decrease cardiac output
  - 2) arterial vasoconstrictor
  - 3) increase systemic vascular resistance
- 26) in cases of diabetic coma and the patient is conscious the first step management give:
  - 1) + administer suger
  - 2) 50 ml dextrose in a 50% concentrations IV
  - 3) give 1mg glucagen
- in case of unconsciousness hyperthyroidism the definitive management include:
  - 1) + decrease body temperature
  - 2) increase body temperature
  - 3) thyroid drug
- 28) drug that metabolism by liver and should avoid in liver disease patient is:
  - 1) + lidocaine
  - 2) clindamycine
  - 3) procaine
- 29) management of myxoedema come by :
  - 1) Decrease temperature
  - 2) + Thyroxine injection
  - 3) Non above
- 30) The forceps that used to extract maxillary teeth:
  - 1) + a. Straight forceps
  - 2) b. Right angle forceps
  - 3) c. Can use both (a,b)
- 31) To extraction lower anterior teeth, selection forceps will be as design:
  - 1) + Right angle smooth concave beak
  - 2) Straight forceps with concave beak
  - 3) Right angle with convex beak
- 32) all are true of elevators uses except:
  - 1) To luxate teeth from surrounding bone
  - 2) To remova broken root
  - 3) + To replac tooth in socket