



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-18 06:56

طب اسنان الأطفال 2 المستوى الخامس - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

- 1) In passive lingual arch the anterior bar is in contact with :-
 - 1) ☒ Cingulum
 - 2) ☐ Incisal third
 - 3) ☐ Cervical third
 - 4) ☐ No contact
- 2) Which of the following is NOT a benefit of stainless-steel crowns:
 - 1) ☐ High strength and durability
 - 2) ☐ Biocompatibility with oral tissues
 - 3) ☒ Aesthetically pleasing appearance
 - 4) ☐ Easy placement and adjustment
- 3) Which of the following is the primary goal of prosthetic treatment in children and adolescents?
 - 1) ☐ Aesthetics
 - 2) ☐ Function
 - 3) ☐ Speech improvement
 - 4) ☒ All.
- 4) Which factor should be considered when selecting the design of a dental prosthesis for children and adolescents?
 - 1) ☒ Patient's age and growth pattern
 - 2) ☐ Patient's dietary habits
 - 3) ☐ Patient's oral hygiene practices
 - 4) ☐ All
- 5) Stainless steel crown used in permanent teeth is a:
 - 1) ☐ Permanent restoration
 - 2) ☐ Temp. restoration
 - 3) ☒ Semi permanent restoration
 - 4) ☐ None
- 6) -When treating children with Down syndrome, which dental issue is often prevalent?
 - 1) ☐ Increased salivation
 - 2) ☒ Hypodontia (missing teeth)
 - 3) ☐ Overbite
 - 4) ☐ Tooth sensitivity
- 7) The Important Point In First Dental Visit In Disability: -
 - 1) ☐ Age
 - 2) ☐ Type of Parent
 - 3) ☒ Medical and Dental History
 - 4) ☐ Prevention
- 8) The space maintainer of choice after removal of lower left E in a 6–7-year-old is
 - 1) ☐ A unilateral (band and loop)
 - 2) ☐ A bilateral (passive lingual arch)
 - 3) ☒ A unilateral followed by a bilateral after the eruption of the permanent anterior
 - 4) ☐ None
- 9) - What is the most appropriate space management appliance for a Diabetic 5-year-old who prematurely lost teeth lower E ?
 - 1) ☐ Unilateral band and loop
 - 2) ☐ Distal shoe



- 3) - Lingual holding arch
4) ☒ No need.
- 10) . The common cause of ectopic is:
1) ☒ Arch length deficiency
2) - Super numerary teeth
3) - Hereditary
4) - Endocrinal disorder
- 11) pit and fissure sealants are most commonly recommended for which age group:
1) - Infants and toddlers
2) ☒ Children and adolescents
3) - Adults
4) - Elderly individuals
- 12) - All centric stops in pit and fissure sealant should be on:
1) ☒ Enamel
2) - Sealant
3) - Out Of Occlusion
4) - None.
- 13) - If the medical history of a child reflects some problem of concern to dentistry, which action (s) is are considered correct
1) - Contact the child's physician to enquire further about medical problems
2) - May be asking for some lab tests or investigations before dental treatment
3) - Taking some precautions while treating the patient
4) ☒ All
- 14) - What is the amount of time required by erupting premolar to move through 1 mm of bone as measured on a bite-wing radiograph?
1) - 2-3months
2) ☒ 4-5months
3) - 6-7 months
4) - 7-8 months
- 15) - Which classification includes children with conditions such as visual impairments and hearing loss?
1) - Developmental disabilities
2) ☒ Sensory disabilities
3) - Physical disabilities
4) - Intellectual disabilities
- 16) During nitrous oxide sedation, ventilation monitoring is done by the following tools except
1) - Visual monitoring of the chest walls movements
2) - Precordial stethoscope
3) ☒ Pulse oximeter
4) - Capnography
- 17) During nitrous oxide sedation, respiratory rate monitoring is done by the following tool
1) ☒ Pretracheal stethoscope
2) - Sphygmomanometer
3) - Pulse oximeter
4) - All of the above
- 18) Before nitrous oxide sedation, non-human milk must be avoided about
1) - 2 hours before sedation
2) - 4 hours before sedation
3) ☒ 6 hours before sedation
4) - 2 days before sedation



- 19) During nitrous oxide sedation, the parents will be
- 1) ☒ + Remain in the area of the office
 - 2) ☐ - Remain out of the area of the office
 - 3) ☐ - Remain in the area of the recovery room
 - 4) ☐ - Non of the above
- 20) The first step of nitrous oxide sedation is
- 1) ☐ - Introduce the mask to the patient
 - 2) ☐ - 100% oxygen delivery
 - 3) ☒ + Inspection of the equipment
 - 4) ☐ - Non of the above
- 21) When we use nitrous oxide sedation for patient treated by bleomycin sulfate, it will cause
- 1) ☒ + Pulmonary fibrosis
 - 2) ☐ - Pulmonary abscess
 - 3) ☐ - Pulmonary emboli
 - 4) ☐ - All of the above
- 22) Nitrous oxide sedation is considered as
- 1) ☐ - Mild sedation
 - 2) ☒ + Moderate sedation
 - 3) ☐ - Deep sedation
 - 4) ☐ - Non of the above
- 23) The following are objectives of nitrous oxide inhalation except
- 1) ☐ - Reduce anxiety
 - 2) ☐ - Reduce gagging
 - 3) ☒ + Reduce pain threshold
 - 4) ☐ - Enhance patient communication
- 24) The following are chronic gingival lesions except
- 1) ☐ - Puberty gingival enlargement
 - 2) ☐ - Gingival fibromatosis
 - 3) ☒ + Recurrent herpes labialis
 - 4) ☐ - Dilantin gingival enlargement
- 25) The following gingival lesion is due to desquamation of epithelium
- 1) ☐ - Eruption cyst
 - 2) ☒ + Recurrect aphthus ulcer
 - 3) ☐ - ANUG
 - 4) ☐ - Pericoronitis
- 26) It is due to accumulation of debris under the operculum
- 1) ☐ - Eruption cyst
 - 2) ☐ - Recurrect aphthus ulcer
 - 3) ☐ - ANUG
 - 4) ☒ + Pericoronitis
- 27) Gingivitis due to tooth exfoliation is treated by
- 1) ☐ - Antibiotic only
 - 2) ☐ - Antibiotic and oral hygiene
 - 3) ☐ - Antibiotic and mouth wash
 - 4) ☒ + Non of the above
- 28) When the ulcer is preceded by burning and tingling sensation, it is
- 1) ☐ - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - 2) ☒ + Recuurent aphthus ulcer
 - 3) ☐ - ANUG



- 4) - Recuurent herpis labialis
- 29) aphthasol is used in treatment of
- 1) - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - 2) ☒ Recuurent aphthus ulcer
 - 3) - ANUG
 - 4) - Recuurent herpis labial
- 30) Co2 laser may be used in treatment of
- 1) - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - 2) ☒ Recuurent aphthus ulcer
 - 3) - ANUG
 - 4) - Non of the above
- 31) Monilia albicans is the main cause of
- 1) ☒ Oral candidiasis
 - 2) - Recuurent aphthus ulcer
 - 3) - ANUG
 - 4) - Non of the above
- 32) The dose of nystatin for treatment of oral candidiasis is 1 ml of
- 1) - 10000 units
 - 2) ☒ 100000 units
 - 3) - 20000 units
 - 4) - 200000 units
- 33) Hydrogen peroxide irrigation is used in treatment of
- 1) - Oral candidiasis
 - 2) - Recuurent aphthus ulcer
 - 3) ☒ ANUG
 - 4) - Non of the above
- 34) The chronic specific gingival lesion which generalized in all mouth except
- 1) ☒ Puberty gingival enlargement
 - 2) - Gingival fibromatosis
 - 3) - Dilantin gingival enlargement
 - 4) - scorbutic gingival enlargement
- 35) the chronic specific gingival lesion which may be familial pattern is
- 1) - Puberty gingival enlargement
 - 2) ☒ Gingival fibromatosis
 - 3) - Dilantin gingival enlargement
 - 4) - scorbutic gingival enlargement
- 36) the disease appeared bluish fluctuant in color is
- 1) - eruption gingivitis
 - 2) - pericoronitis
 - 3) - streptococcal gingivitis
 - 4) ☒ non of the above
- 37) the peak age affected by primary herpetic gingivostomatitis is
- 1) - 2 y
 - 2) - 1 y
 - 3) - 4 y
 - 4) ☒ Non of the above
- 38) Gingival fibromatosis is a rare disease which is due to
- 1) - Unknown cause
 - 2) - Familial pattern





- 3) ☒ + Unknown cause or familial pattern
4) ☐ - non of the above
- 39) the only viral disease affects the gingiva of the child is
1) ☐ - pericoronitis
2) ☒ + acute herpetic gingivostomatitis
3) ☐ - recurrent aphthus ulcer
4) ☐ - ANUG
- 40) The following condition is due to vitamin c deficiency
1) ☐ - Gingival fioromatosis
2) ☐ - Puberty gingival enlargement
3) ☐ - Dilantin gingival enlargement
4) ☒ + Non of the above
- 41) In puberty gingival hyperplasia, the gingival enlargement regress after
1) ☐ - 15 years old
2) ☐ - 16 years old
3) ☐ - 17 years old
4) ☒ + Non of the above
- 42) Gingival fibromatosis is also called
1) ☐ - Hyperplastic gingiva
2) ☐ - Stippling gingiva
3) ☒ + Elephantiasis gingiva
4) ☐ - All of the above
- 43) The following are objectives of general anesthesia except
1) ☐ - Eliminate anxiety of child
2) ☐ - Reduce the wanted movements of child
3) ☐ - Provide effective dental care
4) ☒ + All of the above
- 44) In patient with extensive oro-dental trauma, we prefer to treat the child
1) ☐ - In the dental office using local anesthesia
2) ☐ - By using nitrous oxide sedation
3) ☒ + Under general anesthesia
4) ☐ - Non of the above
- 45) The following are difficulties of treatment of child under general anesthesia except
1) ☐ - Narrow nasal passage
2) ☐ - Decreased airway diameter
3) ☒ + Small and destructive primary teeth
4) ☐ - Tongue and oral cavity disproportion
- 46) According to WHO, before general anesthesia, the child must be preventing the intake of breast milk for about
1) ☐ - 2 hr preoperatively
2) ☒ + 4 hr preoperatively
3) ☐ - 6 hr preoperatively
4) ☐ - Non of the above
- 47) The following agents are gaseous inductions except
1) ☒ + Propofol
2) ☐ - Sevoflurane
3) ☐ - Halothane
4) ☐ - Desflurane
- 48) Postoperative analgesia after general anesthesia is



- 1) - 5-10 mg.kg
2) ☒ 10-15 mg.kg
3) - 15-20 mg.kg
4) - 20-25 mg.kg
- 49) In case of necrotic primary molar treated under general anesthesia, the best treatment is
- 1) - Pulpectomy
2) ☒ Extraction
3) - Non vital pulpotomy
4) - Non of the above
- 50) The gingiva of child normally is
- 1) - Pale pink
2) ☒ More reddish
3) - Bluish in color
4) - None of the above

