



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-03 06:50

معالجات الاطباق السني النشئ

- 1) Dilaceration is an abnormal angulation between the crown and root of a tooth
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 2) Arch length deficiency as compared to the tooth material is the most important indication for serial extraction
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 3) Extraction of buccal teeth can result in deepening of the bite
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 4) Serial extraction is a preventive orthodontic procedure
 - 1) ☐ .TRUE
 - 2) ☒ . False
- 5) The premature and unilateral loss of a primary second molars do require balancing extractions
 - 1) ☐ .TRUE
 - 2) ☒ . False
- 6) Maximum loss of space occurs during the first 6 months after loss of a tooth
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 7) Rapid maxillary expansion is also known as passiv expansion treatment
 - 1) ☐ .TRUE
 - 2) ☒ . False
- 8) Prevention may remove aetiological factors and restore normal growth
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 9) A permanent tooth should replace its primary predecessor when approximately three-fourths of the root of the permanent tooth has formed
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 10) Crowding of maxillary second premolars as a result of early loss of the primary second molars
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 11) Balancing extraction refers to extraction of teeth in opposite arch
 - 1) ☐ .TRUE
 - 2) ☒ . False
- 12) Anodontia refers to a complete absence of teeth in one or both dentitions
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 13) Expansion of the lower arch in mixed dentition to address crowding is inherently unstable
 - 1) ☒ .TRUE
 - 2) ☐ . False
- 14) The most frequently missing teeth are the maxillary Central incisors
 - 1) ☐ .TRUE
 - 2) ☒ . False
- 15) Premature loss of primary molars may affect anterior alignment



- 1) - .TRUE
2) ☒ . False
- 16) Early treatment of crossbite during the mixed dentition stage is extremely important to avoid periodontal damage
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 17) Supplemental supernumeraries represent the duplication of a tooth and can sometimes be quite difficult to differentiate from the normal tooth.
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 18) A rotated incisor occupies less space
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 19) Distal movements of the molars results in arch lengthening
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 20) An anterior crossbite of one or more teeth is a common presentation in Class II malocclusions
1) - .TRUE
2) ☒ . False
- 21) Early loss of D will result in loss of space for the premolars
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 22) There is an association between ankylosed retained second primary molars and missing permanent successors
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 23) Space is easier to regain in the mandibular arch than in the maxillary arch.
1) - .TRUE
2) ☒ . False
- 24) Very early loss of primary teeth can delay successional tooth eruption, whilst later extraction can have the opposite effect
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 25) Maxillary Midline Diastema represents a space between the maxillary central incisor teeth
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 26) Tongue thrusting always causes proclination of anteriors and anterior open bite
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 27) Tongue thrusting is abnormal tongue activity in which tongue is thrust between upper and lower teeth during swallowing
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 28) Tooth size–arch length discrepancy is the reason for primary crowding
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 29) Premature loss of primary incisors is much more common in the maxilla than in the mandible
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) - . False
- 30) A simple anterior crossbite can be corrected using either a functional appliance



- 1) - .TRUE
2) + . False
- 31) Unilateral loss of a maxillary central incisor will usually require prosthetic replacement, because
- 1) - A lateral incisor makes a good unilateral substitute for the central incisor
2) - A lateral incisor is a good unilateral substitute for the central incisor
3) + A lateral incisor rarely makes a good unilateral substitute for the central incisor
4) - None of the above
- 32) Reduction in arch length can result from
- 1) + A. interproximal dental caries in primary teeth
2) - B. premature loss of a primary incisor
3) - C. distalizing molars
4) - D. all above
- 33) A posterior crossbite in the deciduous dentition will most likely
- 1) + be present in the permanent dentition
2) - self-correct with the eruption of the permanent teeth
3) - self-correct with the cessation of an associated habit
4) - result in inadequate arch length
- 34) Effects of supernumerary teeth
- 1) - A. Failure of eruption
2) - B. Crowding
3) - C. Rotation of teeth
4) + D. all above
- 35) Methods of serial extraction are-
- 1) - A. Wilkinson method
2) - B. Holm's method
3) - C. Hass method
4) + D. None of the above
- 36) What are the reasons for extracting teeth as a part of orthodontic treatment?
- 1) - A. Generalized spacing
2) - B. Class-I malocclusion cases with anterior deep bite
3) + C. Correction of sagittal inter-arch relationship
4) - D. All of them
- 37) Mouth breathing results in
- 1) + A. bilateral buccal crossbites
2) - B. unilateral buccal crossbites
3) - C. skeletal crossbites
4) - D. anterior crossbite
- 38) As a general rule, the best time to undertake correction of a class II malocclusion is
- 1) - During early mixed dentition
2) + During the adolescent growth spurt
3) - During permanent dentition
4) - All of them
- 39) Crowding occurs due to
- 1) + Increase in tooth size and decrease in arch length
2) - Increase in tooth size and increase in arch length
3) - Both of them
4) - None of them
- 40) Management of thumb sucking habit includes
- 1) - A. Psychologic approach-behaviour modification



- 2) - B. Reminder therapy
3) - C. Appliance therapy
4) + D. All of them
- 41) Which of the following is an interceptive orthodontic procedure?
1) - A. Space maintenance
2) + B. Space regaining
3) - C. Caries control
4) - D. Care of deciduous teeth
- 42) Extraction of supernumerary teeth before they displace other teeth is a
1) - A. Interceptive procedure
2) + B. Preventive procedure
3) - C. Corrective procedure
4) - D. Surgical procedure
- 43) Which of the following malocclusions is most appropriately corrected immediately upon diagnosis?
1) - A. Angle Class II division 1
2) - B. Angle Class II division 2
3) + C. Cross-bite with a lateral functional shift
4) - D. Midline diastema
- 44) Ugly Duckling Stage is corrected by:
1) - A. Eruption of permanent Lateral Incisors
2) + B. Eruption of permanent maxillary canines
3) - C. Eruption of permanent mandibular canines
4) - D. Eruption of second molar
- 45) Flush terminal plane is:
1) - A. Abnormal feature of deciduous dentition
2) + B. where distal surfaces of upper and lower second deciduous molars are in same plane
3) - C. where distal surfaces of lower second deciduous molars is more mesial to upper
4) - D. None of them
- 46) Premature Unilateral loss of deciduous canines may causes
1) - A. Caries
2) + B. midline shift to the side of loss/extract
3) - C. the eruption of 4, 5 to be deflected or impacted
4) - D. permanent first molar will drift mesially
- 47) What causes a secondary crowding?
1) - A. Abnormal swallowing
2) - B. Application of a not suitable orthodontic appliance
3) - C. The infraocclusion of the first molars
4) + D. The early loss of the deciduous teeth during mechanism of second dentition
- 48) To align moderat crowded permanent incisors in the early mixed dentition you need to gain space by
1) + A. Transversal expansion
2) - B. mesial movement of the Posterior teeth
3) - C. serial extraction
4) - D. all above
- 49) Management of spacing can be done by
1) - A. Orthodontic treatment
2) - B. prosthodontic treatment
3) - C. combined orthodontic and prosthodontic treatment
4) + D. All of them
- 50) Early expansion of the maxilla is a stable and effective way to



- 1) - A. correct arch length deficiencies
 - 2) - B. increasing the arch width
 - 3) - C. alignment of the permanent incisors
 - 4) + D. All of them
- 51) Root resorption of primary teeth can be delayed by
- 1) + A. the absence of a permanent replacement.
 - 2) - B. the premature loss of adjacent primary teeth.
 - 3) - C. the presence of premature occlusal contact.
 - 4) - D. occlusal crossbite
- 52) Premature loss of primary molars may result in
- 1) - A. decrease in the curve of Spee.
 - 2) - B. decrease in the overbite and overjet.
 - 3) + C. increase in frequency of eruption irregularities
 - 4) - D. increase in vertical dimension.
- 53) The extraction of a primary maxillary central incisor at the age of 6 years will cause
- 1) - A. loss of intercanine space.
 - 2) - B. increased intercanine space.
 - 3) + C. no change in intercanine space.
 - 4) - D. decreased overjet.
- 54) Premature loss of a primary maxillary second molar usually produces a malocclusion in the permanent dentition that is characterized by
- 1) - Anterior crowding
 - 2) - labially displaced maxillary canines
 - 3) - Class III molar relationship on the affected side
 - 4) + Class II molar relationship on the affected side.
- 55) Maxillary and mandibular dental centrelines are assessed in relation to the facial midline and to each other. Displacement of a centreline can be due to
- 1) - Asymmetric dental crowding
 - 2) - Buccal crossbite with a mandibular displacement on closing
 - 3) - Skeletal asymmetry of the jaws
 - 4) + All of them
- 56) For which of the following malocclusions is serial extraction most appropriate?
- 1) + A. Angle Class I.
 - 2) - B. Angle Class II.
 - 3) - C. Angle Class III.
 - 4) - D. All of them
- 57) A single tooth anterior crossbite found in a 9 year old should
- 1) - A. self-correct.
 - 2) + B. be treated with a removable appliance.
 - 3) - C. be observed and treated when the cuspids have erupted.
 - 4) - D. be treated in the complete permanent dentition.
- 58) Appliance used in treatment of tongue thrust is
- 1) - A. Habit breaking appliance with tongue crib
 - 2) - B. Nance palatal arch appliance
 - 3) - C. Oral screen and Fixed rake or crib
 - 4) + D. All of them
- 59) In Dewel's method, the second tooth to be extracted is
- 1) + A. Deciduous first molar
 - 2) - B. Deciduous central incisor



- 3) - C. Deciduous lateral incisor
4) - D. Deciduous canine
- 60) A 9 year old patient has a right posterior crossbite and a mandibular midline shift to the right. Which of the following is the most appropriate appliance for this patient?
- 1) - A. Headgear.
2) + B. Hyrax appliance.
3) - C. Fixed brackets.
4) - D. Functional appliance
- 61) Extraoral features of tongue thrust includes
- 1) + A. Incompetent lips
2) - B. Increased anterior facial height
3) - C. Decreased nasolabial angle
4) - D. All of them
- 62) Common problems of familial origin affecting dentition
- 1) - A. Peg-shaped or missing lateral incisors
2) - B. Hypodontia, Anodontia, Oligodontia
3) - C. Supernumerary teeth
4) + D. All of them
- 63) The primary second molar is often retained due to agenesis of the second premolar. If this is the case, which treatment options should be considered
- 1) - Extraction and space closure
2) - Extraction and prosthetic replacement
3) - Retention of the primary second molar
4) + All of them
- 64) Early loss of primary tooth increases the severity of different types of malocclusion like
- 1) + arch length discrepancy
2) - class II division 2 malocclusion
3) - Constricted maxillary arch
4) - Open bite
- 65) Anterior crossbites should be treated early to avoid
- 1) - periodontal damage
2) - fenestration of the lower labial plate due to incisor displacement
3) - tooth wear due to abnormal contact
4) + All of them
- 66) Crowding is a condition where there is malalignment of teeth caused by
- 1) - A. Space available > Space required
2) + B. Space required > Space available
3) - C. Space required = Space available
4) - D. All of the above
- 67) Rapid maxillary expansion (RME) appliances are classical examples for
- 1) + A. Orthopedic Expansion
2) - B. Orthodontic Expansion
3) - C. Passive Expansion
4) - D. All of them
- 68) The most common tooth affected with microdontia except third molars is
- 1) - A. Mandibular lateral incisors
2) - B. Maxillary canines
3) - C. Both A and B
4) + D. Maxillary lateral incisors



- 69) Trauma to the teeth often results in
- 1) - A. Dilaceration
 - 2) - B. Deformation
 - 3) - C. Displacement
 - 4) + D. All of them
- 70) The optimum time for treatment of a malocclusion is
- 1) - A. Between age 5 and 8 years
 - 2) - B. Between 8 and 10 years
 - 3) - C. Between 10 and 12 years
 - 4) + D. At any age depending on the problem involved
- 71) Serial extraction may result in
- 1) - Deepening of the overbite
 - 2) - Lingual tipping of the mandibular incisors
 - 3) - Uncontrolled tipping of the permanent teeth
 - 4) + All of them
- 72) The most important reason for lower incisor crowding in mixed dentition is
- 1) - Interdental Spacing
 - 2) + Incisal liability
 - 3) - Increase in intercanine
 - 4) - All of them
- 73) Narrow upper arch ,posterior crossbite with a V-shaped arch form due to
- 1) + Alteration in the balance between cheek and tongue pressures.
 - 2) - Excessive eruption of posterior teeth
 - 3) - Interference with normal eruption of incisors
 - 4) - All of them
- 74) As long as the thumb sucking stops before the eruption of the permanent incisors, most of the changes resolve spontaneously with the exception of
- 1) + posterior crossbite
 - 2) - anterior open bite
 - 3) - flared and spaced maxillary incisors
 - 4) - All of them
- 75) When the tongue thrust mechanism is an adaptive behavior developed to achieve an oral seal
- 1) - Physiologic
 - 2) - Habitual
 - 3) + Functional
 - 4) - Anatomic
- 76) If the patient has both thumb sucking and tongue thrusting,
- 1) - The tongue thrusting should be treated first
 - 2) + The thumb sucking should be treated first
 - 3) - Treatment is generally not recommended
 - 4) - ENT referral
- 77) Mouth breathing should be corrected during mixed dentition period to
- 1) - Correct speech disturbance
 - 2) + Prevent or correct its harmful effects on occlusion
 - 3) - Correct increased overjet
 - 4) - All of them
- 78) If the lower lip rests behind the upper incisors, these will be
- 1) - Retroclination of the upper central incisors
 - 2) + Proclination of the upper central incisors



- 3) - Increased overbite
4) - All of them
- 79) An extremely effective way of reducing an increased overjet in the mixed dentition
- 1) - Fixed appliances
2) + Growth Modification Treatment
3) - Retroclination of the lower incisors
4) - Proclination of the upper incisors
- 80) An anterior crossbite is a common presentation in
- 1) + Class III malocclusions
2) - class II division 1 malocclusion
3) - class II division 2 malocclusion
4) - All of them
- 81) loss of a posterior tooth will have a greater effect on the
- 1) - centreline
2) + buccal segment relationship
3) - aesthetic improvement for the patient
4) - overjet
- 82) The typical dental anomaly associated with tooth agenesis is
- 1) - Tapered maxillary central incisors
2) - Conical-shaped mandibular primary teeth
3) - A peg-shaped upper lateral incisor
4) + All of them
- 83) Lack of harmony of centric occlusion and centric relation is particularly important in the diagnosis of
- 1) - mandibular asymmetry
2) + mandibular shift problems
3) - asymmetric chin
4) - skeletal asymmetry
- 84) The most common causes of posterior crossbite are
- 1) - Impaired nasal breathing
2) - Digit or pacifier sucking habits
3) - Low tongue position
4) + All of them
- 85) A prolonged habit and absence of contact in the posterior teeth can also cause
- 1) - Overeruption of anterior teeth
2) + Overeruption of the posterior teeth
3) - Counterclockwise rotation of the mandible
4) - All of them
- 86) Simple dental open bite is a common abnormality that occurs during the primary or early mixed dentition, caused by
- 1) + environmental problems such as abnormal habits
2) - Steep mandibular plane
3) - Counterclockwise rotation of the palate
4) - Increased lower facial height
- 87) Dental deep bites can develop because of
- 1) - Diminished posterior dental height due to loss of posterior teeth
2) - Bilateral undereruption of primary teeth due to ankylosis
3) - overeruption of the mandibular anterior teeth
4) + All of them
- 88) Absence of the maxillary lateral incisor is a common type of



- 1) - oligodontia
 - 2) - Hyperdontia
 - 3) + hypodontia
 - 4) - Microdontia
- 89) The management of excessive space in patients with hypodontia principally involves
- 1) - .Orthodontic redistribution
 - 2) - Orthodontic space closure
 - 3) - Acceptance of the space distribution
 - 4) + All of them
- 90) Ectopic eruption of permanent first molars occurs due to
- 1) - Asymmetric eruption
 - 2) - Excess arch length
 - 3) + Abnormal mesioangular eruption path
 - 4) - All of them

