



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-17 05:27

ندوات بحث في تقويم الأسنان 2 المستوى الثاني- ماجستير تقويم الأسنان السريري

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- 1) What is a compensating extraction in the context of First Permanent Molar Extraction management?
 - 1) - Extraction of the contralateral second Permanent Molar
 - 2) ☒ Extraction of the opposing First Permanent Molar
 - 3) - Extraction of the adjacent second molar
- 2) Compensating extraction is adopted to prevent supra eruption of the tooth opposing first permanent molar with bad prognosis
 - 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 3) Early extraction of the first permanent molar would eventually lead to
 - 1) ☒ spontaneous space closure
 - 2) - the need for a space maintainer
 - 3) - orthodontic space closure
- 4) The most desirable time for extraction of the first permanent molar in the maxilla is:
 - 1) - After the eruption of the second permanent molar
 - 2) - Between 12 and 14 years of age
 - 3) ☒ when the second permanent molar is still developing and furcation development starts
 - 4) - Before the eruption of the second permanent molar and before the crown is superior to the cemento-enamel junction of the first permanent molar
- 5) Which of the following is considered a favorable factor for spontaneous space closure, especially in the mandible?
 - 1) ☒ Presence of a third molar
 - 2) - Distal angulation of the second permanent molar
 - 3) - Vertical eruption path of the second permanent molar
- 6) According to the article, what angulation of the second permanent molar is advantageous for spontaneous space closure after the extraction of first permanent molar?
 - 1) - Distal angulation
 - 2) ☒ Mesial angulation
 - 3) - vertical angulation
- 7) What did Teo et al. recommend regarding the timing of first permanent molar extraction
 - 1) - Extract as early as possible
 - 2) - Extract between ages 8-10
 - 3) ☒ Postpone extraction until all three favorable conditions are met
- 8) What are the adverse effects of anterior deep bite?
 - 1) - periodontal health issues
 - 2) - TMJ problems
 - 3) - esthetic concerns
 - 4) ☒ All are correct
- 9) conventional incisor intrusion techniques lead to undesirable outcomes that include:
 - 1) ☒ Posterior tooth extrusion or anterior proclination
 - 2) - Only posterior tooth intrusion
 - 3) - Anterior retroclination
- 10) Miniscrews (MS) are a choice of intrusion that leads to less intrusion because
 - 1) ☒ the force is applied closer to the center of resistance
 - 2) - the forces applied are continuous
 - 3) - the shorter treatment duration



- 11) miniscrews used for intrusion are usually placed
- 1) - Between central and lateral incisors
 - 2) - between canines and lateral incisors
 - 3) ☒ both are correct
- 12) What factors increase the risk of miniscrew failure?
- 1) ☒ Inadequate inter-radicular bone
 - 2) - excessive force application
 - 3) - longer treatment time
- 13) Proximity to periodontal ligaments is a cause of miniscrew failure.
- 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 14) Root resorption is a risk associated with incisor intrusion
- 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 15) periodontally compromised patients often experience aesthetic and functional problems that include
- 1) - tooth elongation
 - 2) - tilting and flaring of teeth
 - 3) - diastema
 - 4) ☒ All are correct
- 16) orthodontic treatment of reduced but healthy periodontal tissue may lead to bone and attachment loss
- 1) - True.
 - 2) ☒ False.
- 17) Controlling periodontal inflammation is vital before starting orthodontic tooth movement.
- 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 18) Which orthodontic tooth movement may improve periodontal intrabony defects?
- 1) - Intrusion
 - 2) - Rotation
 - 3) ☒ Extrusion or tilting
- 19) During tooth movement, guided tissue regeneration helps
- 1) - block epithelial tissue downgrowth
 - 2) - promote bone growth
 - 3) - regenerate periodontal ligament
 - 4) ☒ All are correct
- 20) What are the recommendations of recent studies on the timing of orthodontic treatment in relation to periodontal surgery?
- 1) - Delay orthodontic treatment for 1 year after periodontal surgery
 - 2) ☒ Start orthodontic treatment soon after periodontal surgery
 - 3) - The timing has no impact on treatment outcomes
- 21) Class III malocclusion relatively more common
- 1) - Europeans
 - 2) - Africans
 - 3) ☒ Asians
- 22) Tooth movement in Class III malocclusion patients is limited by morphology of the alveolar bone
- 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 23) Tooth movement beyond the limits of the alveolar bone cause
- 1) - Temporomandibular disorders
 - 2) - Increased overbite



- 3) ☒ Root resorption, gingival recession, dehiscence, and fenestration
- 24) Orthodontically induced white spot lesions opaque white areas of enamel demineralization that may appear along the shape of the bracket base
- 1) ☒ True.
- 2) ☐ False.
- 25) after bracket removal, minor white spot lesions can re-mineralize
- 1) ☒ True.
- 2) ☐ False.