

يتكون هذا الاختبار من (100) سؤال موضوعي من نوع الاختيار من متعدد، الإجابة عنها إجبارية. ظل بقلم الرصاص بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى الإجابة الصحيحة في المكان المخصص لذلك في نموذج الإجابة المرفق.

Oral Microbiology and infection control

1. **The microbial colonization of all environmentally-exposed surfaces of the human body begins at:**

a- Birth	b- Age 6 years
c- Age 1 year	d- Age 12 years
2. **The major buffering system in saliva is:**

a- Phosphates	b- Peptide
c- Bicarbonate	d- Proteins
3. **The relatively constant oral temperature that is suitable for the growth of wide range of microorganisms is:**

a- 30 ° C	b- 40 ° C
c- 32 ° C	d- 36 ° C
4. **The major microorganisms in the mouth are:**
 - a- Aerobes
 - b- Obligate anaerobes
 - c- Facultative anaerobes
 - d- Obligate anaerobes and facultative anaerobes
5. **One of the following microorganisms is the primary etiology of dental caries:**

a- <i>Streptococcus mutans</i>	b- Eubacterium
c- Veillonella	d- <i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i>
6. **Approximal plaque dominated by:**

a- Veillonella	b- Actinomyces
c- Streptococci	d- Neisseria
7. **The most dangerous virus in cross infection is:**

a- HBV	b- HIV
c- HCV	d- HAV
8. **Exaggerated gingivitis in pregnancy is due to increased:**

a- <i>Porphyromonas intermedia</i>	b- <i>Porphyromonas microns</i>
c- <i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i>	d- <i>Porphyromonas endodontalis</i>
9. **Killing all microorganisms is:**

a- Infection	b- Disinfection
c- Sterilization	d- Cleansing
10. **The best sterilization cycle is**

a- 121 °C / 15 second	b- 134 °C/ 3 second
c- 100 °C/ 10 minute	d- 121 °C/15 minute or 134 °C/3 minute
11. **Scurvy results from:**

a- A deficiency of vitamin C	b- A deficiency of vitamin A
c- A deficiency of vitamin D	d- A deficiency of vitamin K

- 12. Aspirin burn:**
- a- Occur as a result of an over dose of Aspirin
 - b- Is usually painless
 - c- Result from a misuse of Aspirin
 - d- Need several weeks to heal
- 13. Which of the following is not associated with the development of oral candidiasis?**
- a- Antibiotic therapy
 - b- HIV infection
 - c- Xerostomia
 - d- Herpangina
- 14. The most common form of recurrent herpes simplex infection is:**
- a- Herpes zoster
 - b- Herpetic whitlow
 - c- Herpangina
 - d- Herpes labialis
- 15. Iron deficiency anemia might be caused by:**
- a- Chronic blood loss
 - b- A deficiency of iron intake
 - c- An increased requirement for iron
 - d- A deficiency of iron intake an increased requirement for iron
- 16. A malignant tumor of bone forming tissue is called:**
- a- Chondro sarcoma
 - b- Osteosarcoma
 - c- Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - d- Osteoma
- 17. The treatment of choice for Lichen planus:**
- a- Systemic corticosteroid
 - b- Topical steroid rinse
 - c- Systemic corticosteroid and Topical steroid rinse
 - d- None of the above
- 18. Art to know the disease:**
- a- Prognosis
 - b- Diagnosis
 - c- Treatment
 - d- Management
- 19. Gravis disease is characterized by:**
- a- hypermotility of the tongue
 - b- Hypomotility of the tongue
 - c- Fissures tongue
 - d- none of the above
- 20. Acromegaly may appear with:**
- a- Prognathism of maxilla
 - b- Microglossia
 - c- Teeth spacing
 - d- Micrognathia

Periodontology 1 and 2

- 21. To control chronic gingivitis you should do:**
- a- Plaque control
 - b- Scaling
 - c- Gingivoplasty
 - d- Gingivectomy

- 22. The main advantage of using ultrasonic scalars is:**
- a- Preserve tactile sensations
 - b- Loss tactile sensations
 - c- Easy and cheap
 - d- Fast, easy and effective
- 23. The attached gingiva extends in the apical direction to the:**
- a- Free gingival margin
 - b- Alveolar mucosa
 - c- Free gingival groove
 - d- Mucogingival junction
- 24. Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis is an infection of the oral cavity caused by:**
- a- Virus
 - b- Fungal
 - c- Protozoa
 - d- Oral bacteria
- 25. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis most often affects:**
- a- Interdental tissue
 - b- Attached gingiva
 - c- Marginal gingiva
 - d- Alveolar mucosa
- 26. Postoperative cold dressing in periodontal surgery helps reduce:**
- a- Pain
 - b- Swelling
 - c- Bleeding
 - d- Infection
- 27. Which of the following Gracy curettes used for planning distal surfaces of posterior teeth:**
- a- 9 -10
 - b- 3 - 4
 - c- 11-12
 - d- 13-14
- 28. The major components of the connective tissue of the gingivae are:**
- a- Collagen fibers
 - b- Fibroblasts
 - c- Vessels
 - d- Nerves
- 29. Which of the following drugs is/are associated with gingival overgrowth?**
- a- Phenytoin
 - b- Cyclosporine A
 - c- Nifedipine
 - d- Phenytoin, cyclosporine A and nifedipine
- 30. The free gingivae demarcated from attached gingivae by:**
- a- Free gingival margin
 - b- Alveolar mucosa
 - c- Mucogingival junction
 - d- Free gingival groove
- 31. The predominant cell type of the gingival epithelium is:**
- a- Lymphocytes
 - b- Fibroblasts
 - c- Merkel's cells
 - d- Keratinocyte
- 32. The largest group in the periodontal Ligament is:**
- a- Trans-septal fibers
 - b- Dento-gingival fibers
 - c- Horizontal fibers
 - d- Oblique fibers
- 33. The width of the periodontal ligament is approximately:**
- a- 0.55 mm
 - b- 0.45 mm
 - c- 0.75 mm
 - d- 0.25 mm

- 34. Which of the following is a local risk factor for periodontal diseases:**
- a- Diabetes mellitus
 - b- Smoking
 - c- Smoking and diabetes mellitus
 - d- Overhang amalgam filling
- 35. Which grade can be given to the tooth that is mobile vertically?**
- a- Grade I
 - b- Grade 0
 - c- Grade II
 - d- Grade III
- 36. One of the following is acute gingival disease:**
- a- Herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - b- Periodontitis
 - c- Chronic gingivitis
 - d- Rampant caries
- 37. As soon as tooth surface is cleaned:**
- a- Dental calculus formed
 - b- Dental plaque formed
 - c- Bacterial plaque biofilm formed
 - d- Acquired enamel pellicle formed
- 38. The percentage of bacteria in dental plaque is:**
- a- 25%
 - b- 50%
 - c- 90%
 - d- 70%
- 39. The main cause of periodontitis is:**
- a- Bacterial plaque biofilm
 - b- Material alba
 - c- Acquired pellicle
 - d- Dental calculus
- 40. Early sign of chronic gingivitis is?**
- a- Gingival enlargement
 - b- Deep pockets of > than 3mm
 - c- Gingival recession
 - d- Redness of the gingival margin

Prothodontics

- 41. Indications for a Removable Partial Denture include all of the following except:**
- a- To replace several teeth in the same quadrant or in both quadrants of the same arch.
 - b- As a temporary replacement for missing teeth in a child.
 - c- To replace missing teeth for patients who do not want a fixed bridge or implants.
 - d- Short span edentulous areas
- 42. One of the following is not a removable appliance:**
- a- Removable partial dentures
 - b- Overdentures
 - c- Complete dentures
 - d- Crown bridges
- 43. Reasons for prosthetic replacement of missing teeth include all of the following except:**
- a- Restore aesthetics and functions
 - b- Improve distribution of occlusal loads
 - c- improve oral hygiene
 - d- Space maintenance

- 44. The Second impression in removable partial denture construction can be made with all of the following materials except:**
- a- Alginate
b- Elastomers
c- Impression compound
d- Agar agar
- 45. The part of a removable partial denture that Joins component parts of a denture together is:**
- a- Connector
b- Retainer
c- Clasp
d- Rest
- 46. The Components which resist displacement of denture are:**
- a- Retainers
b- Major connectors
c- Minor connectors
d- Occlusal rests
- 47. The normal free way space is:**
- a- 1-2 mm
b- 2-4mm
c- 10 mm
d- 10-20mm
- 48. The face bow is:**
- a- Device relate the relationship between upper jaw and lower jaw
b- Device relate the relationship between lower jaw and hinge axis
c- Device relate the relationship between upper jaw and hinge axis
d- Device relate the relationship between head of the condyle and glenoid fossa
- 49. All of the followings are maxillary major connectors except:**
- a- Anterior bar
b- Anterior – posterior bar
c- Lingual plate
d- Horseshoe bar
- 50. The best pontic type in relation to tissue acceptance:**
- a- Glazed porcelain
b- Gold
c- Acrylic
d- Palladium
- 51. Which one of the following landmarks would not be recorded in a maxillary preliminary impression?**
- a- Tuberosities
b- Retromolar pads
c- Buccal frenum
d- Labial frenum
- 52. Which one of the following landmarks would not be recorded in a mandibular preliminary impression?**
- a- Lingual frenum
b- Retromolar pad
c- Hamular notch
d- Buccal frenum
- 53. To close (obstruct) the opening of cleft palate we use:**
- a- Splint
b- Obturators
c- Blue wax
d- Red wax
- 54. The main disadvantage of obturators is:**
- a- Light weight
b- Heavy weight
c- Soft
d- Rigid

55. Surgical obturators constructed:

- a- 3 months after surgery b- 6 months after surgery
c- Immediately after surgery d- One year after surgery

56. Obturators prevent patient from:

- a- Speaking b- Swallowing
c- Breathing d- Inspiration of food during eating

57. An alginate impression material is classified as:

- a- Inelastic b- Thermoplastic
c- A reversible hydrocolloid d- An irreversible hydrocolloid

58. With respect to acrylic resins, the powder is referred to as the:

- a- Monomer b- Polymer
c- Dimer d- Trimer

59. The type of pontic most commonly used in the posterior maxillary area is the:

- a- Saddle b- Sanitary
c- Ridge lap d- Spheroidal

60. All of the following are contraindication of the fixed prosthetic treatment except:

- a- Age of the patient under 18 yrs years old age that roots are still open apex
b- Very poor oral hygien
c- Short span of the future bridge
d- Poor prognosis of the abutments

Preventive dentistry1+ 2

61. The virus of most recent concern is the H5NI strain of influenza, which is one of many viruses that usually infect poultry and migratory birds. It usually infects humans and spreads efficiently among them. This infection is:

- a- Opportunistic b- Endemics
c- Pandemics d- Ischemic

62. Which one of the following causes of disease is difficult to control?

- a- Environmental factors b- Genetic factors
c- Behaviors d- Any of the above

63. Cross-sectional studies measure the _____ of disease:

- a- Prevalence b- Incidence
c- Mortality d- Morbidity

64. All the following materials used as sealants except:

- a- Cyanoacrylates
b- Bis-GMA resin
c- Bisphenol A and glycidyl methacrylate
d- Urethane dimethacrylate and other dimethacrylates

65. The most common epidemiologic measure of caries is:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a- BPE | b- PPD |
| c- DMF | d- DPC |

66. one of the following is not a sign of chronic gingivitis:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a- Swelling | b- Redness |
| c- Bleeding on probing | d- Alveolar bone loss |

67. Which type of prevention applied in the early stage of disease:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a- Secondary | b- Primordial |
| c- Tertiary | d- Primary |

68. Powered toothbrush may recommended for:

- a- All patients
- b- Periodontal patients
- c- Children
- d- Physically and mentally handicapped patients

69. In deciduous dentition the most susceptible tooth for caries is:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a- First molar | b- Second molar |
| c- Lower incisor | d- Upper incisors |

70. Deteriorations in good human health may result in:

- a- Subclinical changes or Clinical disease
- b- Death
- c- Recovery
- d- (A & B)

71. Health is:

- a- A state of complete physical, mental, and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
- b- A state of complete mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
- c- A state of complete physical and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
- d- A state of complete physical, and mental and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

72. Toothbrushing method most commonly recommended by dentists and hygienists is:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a- Vertical | b- Horizontal |
| c- Bass | d- Stillman |

73. Fissure sealant should be applied on

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a- Caries immune teeth | b- Gross caries teeth |
| c- Teeth susceptible to dental caries | d- All children |

- 74. The most effective method of reducing the dental caries problem in the general population is:**
- a- Fissure sealant
 - b- Fluoridation of the communal water supply
 - c- Plaque control
 - d- Reduction in carbohydrate frequent intake
- 75. The first step in application of fissure sealant is**
- a- Cleaning
 - b- Itching
 - c- Isolation
 - d- Drying
- 76. The first step in plaque control is**
- a- Patient education
 - b- Patient instruction
 - c- Patient motivation
 - d- Scaling
- 77. Which of the following enhance remineralization:**
- a- Saliva
 - b- Normal saline
 - c- Sugar
 - d- Dental plaque
- 78. Which of the following increase caries rate**
- a- Dietary sucrose, especially with frequent intake
 - b- Poor oral hygiene
 - c- Use of fluoride
 - d- Frequent use of sucrose and poor oral hygiene
- 79. Which of the following is/are reversible process?**
- a- Incipient caries
 - b- Gingivitis
 - c- Periodontitis
 - d- Incipient caries and gingivitis
- 80. Which of the following organic acids become predominant fermentation product after exposure to sucrose**
- a- Acetic acid
 - b- Valeric acid
 - c- lactic acid
 - d- HCL

Conservative dentistry

- 81. Which of the following can be used as a liner/base under a composite resin restoration:**
- a- Copal varnish
 - b- Flouride varnish
 - c- Zinc oxide eugenol
 - d- Calcium hydroxide
- 82. The filling used in root canal treatment is :**
- a- Gutta percha
 - b- Amlgam filling
 - c- Composite filling
 - d- Calcium hydroxide

- 83. Which one of the following instruments used to drill teeth?**
a- Burs
b- Condenser
c- Paper point
d- Spreader
- 84. The color of file no. 15 is**
a- Blue
b- Black
c- White
d- Red
- 85. Which one of the following is not part of amalgam filling?**
a- Cupper
b- Zinc
c- Rubber
d- Silver
- 86. The cavities developed in occlusal pits and fissures of posterior teeth are classified as:**
a- Class I
b- Class II
c- Class V
d- Class IV
- 87. Early loss of primary teeth usually leads to**
a- Early loss of permanent teeth
b- Space increase
c- Space loss
d- It affects child speech
- 88. Stainless steel crowns are:**
a- Permanent restorations
b- Prefabricated restorations
c- Tooth colored restorations
d- Used when teeth are extracted
- 89. One of these is a disadvantage of band and loop space maintainers:**
a- Very difficult to construct
b- Allow some mesial tipping
c- Allow some distal tipping
d- Doesn't restore occlusal function and esthetics
- 90. The most common cause of tooth loss is:**
a- Dental caries
b- Trauma and dental caries
c- Periodontitis
d- Trauma and periodontitis
- 91. One of the following is not a removable appliance:**
a- Removable partial dentures
b- Over dentures
c- Complete dentures
d- Crown bridges
- 92. In bridge restorations, units mean:**
a- Number of pontics and number of retainers
b- Number of pontics and number of abutments
c- Number of abutments and number of retainers
d- Number of abutments and number of connectors

93. In spring cantilever bridge:

- a- The abutment is the adjacent tooth
- b- The pontic has two abutments
- c- The pontic is remote from abutment
- d- All of the above

94. Fixed-fixed bridges:

- a- Have rigid connectors at one side and movable joints at the other
- b- Have rigid connectors at both sides
- c- Have movable joints at both sides
- d- Have movable joint and remote abutment

95. Space maintainer is not required for:

- a- Missing primary incisors
- b- Missing primary maxillary molars
- c- Missing primary canines
- d- Missing primary mandibular molars

96. unfilled resine is one of the constituents of:

- a- Glass ionomer
- b- Composite
- c- Porcelain
- d- Amalgam

97. one of the following is not a property of composite restoration:

- a- It needs acid etching
- b- It is a tooth coloured restoration
- c- It is placed in anterior teeth
- d- Does not need isolation

98. The best filling that with stand occlusal forces is:

- a- Amalgam filling
- b- Composite filling
- c- Glass ionomer filling
- d- Posterior composite

99. barbed broach used to:

- a- Fill the spaces between gutta percha and canal wall
- b- Condense the gutta percha
- c- Dry the wet canal
- d- Extirpate pulp tissues

100. Root canal sealer is used to:

- a- Fill the spaces between gutta percha and canal wall
- b- Condense the gutta percha
- c- Determine the working length
- d- Extirpate pulp tissues

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