

1. For lower premolars, the purpose of inclining the handpiece lingually is to

- A. Avoid buccal pulp horn
- B. Avoid lingual pulp horn
- C. Remove unsupported enamel
- D. Conserve lingual dentine

2. For an amalgam Restoration of weakened cusp you should

- A. Reduce cusp by 2mm on a flat base for more resistance
- B. Reduce cusp by 2mm following the outline of the cusp
- C. Reduce 2mm for retention form

3. Before filling a class V abrasion cavity with GIC you should

- A. Clean with pumice, rubber cup, water and weak acid
- B. Dry the cavity thoroughly before doing anything
- C. Acid etch cavity then dry thoroughly

4. Which of the following statement about the defective margins of amalgam restoration is true?

- A. The larger the breakdown, the greater the chance of decay.

5. The retention Pin in an amalgam restoration should be placed

- A. Parallel to the outer wall
- B. Parallel to the long axis of tooth

6. The most common cause of failure of the IDN "Inferior Dental Nerve" block is

- A. Injecting too low
- B. Injecting too high

7. Which one of the following are not used in water fluoridation

- A. SnF₂
- B. 1.23% APF
- C. H₂SiF₂
- D. CaSiF₂
- E. 8% Stannous fluoride

8. The best way to clean cavity before the placement of GIC is

- A. H₂O₂
- B. Phosphoric Acid
- C. Polyacrylic acid

9. The most mineralised part of dentine is

- A. Peritubular dentine

10. A 45 year old patient awoke with swollen face, puffiness around the eyes, and oedema of the upper lip with redness and dryness. When he went to bed he had the swelling, pain or dental complaints. Examination shows several deep silicate restorations in the anterior teeth but examination is negative for caries, thermal tests, percussion, palpation, pain, and periapical area of rarefaction. The patient's temperature is normal. The day before he had a series of gastrointestinal x-rays at the local hospital and was given a clean bill of health. The condition is

- A. Acute periapical abscess
- B. Angioneurotic oedema
- C. Infectious mononucleosis
- D. Acute maxillary sinusitis
- E. Acute apical periodontitis

11. Internal resorption is

- A. Radiolucency over unaltered canal
- B. Usually in a response to trauma
- C. Radiopacity over unaltered canal

12. On replantation of an avulsed tooth could see

- A. Surface resorption, external resorption
- B. Internal resorption
- C. Inflammatory resorption
- D. Replacement resorption
- E. A, C and D
- F. All of the above

13. The percentage of total dentine surface dentinal tubules make in 0.5mm away from pulp is

- A. 20%
- B. 50%

14. The junction between primary and secondary dentine is

- A. A reversal line
- B. Sharp curvature
- C. A resting line
- D. A reduction in the number of tubules

15. What is the correct sequence of events

- A. Differentiation of odontoblast, elongation of enamel epithelium, dentine formation then enamel formation.
- B. Differentiation of odontoblast, dentine formation then enamel formation, elongation of enamel epithelium.
- C. Elongation of enamel epithelium, differentiation of odontoblast, dentine formation then enamel formation.

16. What is the sequence from superficial to the deepest in dentine caries

- A. Zone of bacterial penetration, demineralisation, sclerosis, reparative dentine
- B. Zone of bacterial penetration, reparative dentine, demineralisation, sclerosis.
- C. Zone of bacterial penetration, sclerosis, reparative dentine, demineralisation.

17. The nerve supply of the pulp is composed of which type of nerve fibres

- A. Afferent & sympathetic

18. In which direction does the palatal root of the upper first molar usually curve towards

- A. Facial / buccal/
- B. Lingual
- C. Mesial
- D. Distal

19. What is the common appearance of vertical tooth fracture

- A. Perio abscess like appearance
- B. Displacement of fragments

20. Which of the following would be ONE possible indication for indirect pulp capping

- A. Where any further excavation of dentine would result in pulp exposure.
- B. Removal of caries has exposed the pulp
- C. When carious lesion has just penetrated DEJ

21. Following trauma to tooth, the next day there was no response to pulp tests you should

- A. Review again later

- B. Start endodontic treatment
- C. Extraction of tooth

22. What is the main purpose of performing pulp test on a recently traumatised tooth

- A. Obtain baseline response
- B. Obtain accurate indication about pulp vitality

23. What is the main function of EDTA in endodontics

- A. Decalcification of dentine
- B. Cleaning debris from root canal

24. Which is NOT TRUE in relation to the prescription of 5mg or 10mg of diazepam for sedation

- A. Patient commonly complain of post operative headache
- B. An acceptable level of anxiolytic action is obtained when the drug is given one hour preoperatively
- C. There is a profound amnesic action and no side affects
- D. Active metabolites can give a level of sedation up to 8 hours post operatively
- E. As Benzodiazepine the action can be reversed with Flumazepil

25. Which of the following is TRUE in regards to high risk patient

- A. 0.1ml of blood from Hepatitis B carrier is less infective than 0.1ml of blood from HIV patient
- B. 0.1ml of blood from Hepatitis B carrier is more infective than 0.1ml of blood from HIV patient
- C. Level of virus are similar in the blood and saliva of HIV patient
- D. Level of virus in the saliva is not significant for Hepatitis B patient
- E. The presence of Hepatitis B core Antigen in the blood means that active disease is not present

26. Your employer in an attempt to update office sterilization procedures; what would you recommend as the BEST method to verify that sterilization has occurred**

- A. Use spore test daily
- B. Use indicator strips in each load and color change tape on each package
- C. Use indicator strips daily and spore test weekly
- D. Use color change tape daily and spore test monthly
- E. Use color change tape in each load and spore tests weekly

27. A 65 year old woman arrived for dental therapy. The answered questionnaire shows that she is suffering from severe cirrhosis.

The problem that can be anticipated in the routine dental therapy is

- A. Extreme susceptibility to pain
- B. Tendency towards prolonged haemorrhage
- C. Recurring oral infection
- D. Increased tendency to syncope
- E. Difficulty in achieving adequate local anaesthesia

28. Loss of sensation in the lower lip may be produced by

- A. Bell's palsy
- B. Traumatic bone cyst
- C. Trigeminal neuralgia
- D. Fracture in the mandible first molar region
- E. Ludwig's angina

29. Patient received heavy blow to the right body of the mandible sustaining a fracture there. You should suspect a second fracture is most likely to be present in

- A. Symphysis region
- B. Left body of the mandible
- C. Left sub-condylar region
- D. Right sub-condylar region
- E. sub-condylar region

30. Signs and symptoms that commonly suggest cardiac failure in a patient being assessed for oral surgery are

- A. Elevated temperature and nausea
- B. Palpitations and malaise
- C. Ankle oedema and dyspnoea
- D. Erythema and pain
- E. Pallor and tremor

31. A cyst at the apex of an upper central incisor measuring 1 cm in diameter is visualized in radiograph and confirmed by aspiration biopsy; which method of treatment would you consider**

- A. Extraction of the central incisor and retrieving the cyst through the socket
- B. Exteriorizing the cyst through the buccal bone and mucosa
- C. Making a mucoperiosteal flap and removing the cyst through an opening made in the alveolar bone, followed by tooth removal.
- D. Making a mucoperiosteal flap and removing the cyst through an opening made in the alveolar bone, followed by endodontic treatment.
- E. Routine orthograde endodontic treatment followed by observation.

32. A persistent oroantral fistula for a 12 weeks period following the extraction of a maxillary first permanent molar is best treated by

- A. Further review and reassurance since it will most probably heal spontaneously
- B. Antibiotic therapy and nasal decongestants
- C. Curettage and dressing of the defect
- D. Excision of the fistula and surgical closure
- E. Maxillary antral wash out and nasal antrostomy.

33. The most significant finding in clinical evaluation of parotid mass may be accompanying

- A. Lympha adenopathy
- B. Nodular consistency
- C. Facial paralysis
- D. Slow progressive enlargement
- E. Xerostomia

34. As far as surgical removal of wisdom teeth is concerned which of the following is true**

- A. Prophylactic prescription of antibiotic reduces dramatically the chances of infection
- B. Raising a lingual flap will increase the incidence of neurapraxia but will reduce the incidence of neurotmesis with respect to the lingual nerve
- C. Prophylactic prescription of dexamethasone will dramatically reduce post operative swelling
- D. Inferior dental nerve injury is unlikely since the nerve passes medial to the wisdom tooth root
- E. The use of vasoconstrictors in local anaesthetics will increase the chances of infection.

35. Endogenous morphine like substance which can control pain is known as**

- A. Bradykinins
- B. Peptides
- C. Prostaglandins
- D. Serotonins
- E. Enkephalins

36. Platelets play an important role in haemostasis; which of the following describes this role?

- A. They convert fibrinogen to fibrin
- B. They agglutinate and plug small, ruptured vessels
- C. They initiate fibrinolysis in thrombosis
- D. They supply fibrin stabilizing factors
- E. They supply proconvertin for thromboplastin activation

37. Suppuration is mainly the result of the combined action of four factors; which of the following is not one of these factors

- A. Necrosis
- B. Presence of lymphocytes
- C. Collection of neutrophils
- D. Accumulation of tissue fluid
- E. Autolysis by proteolytic enzymes

38. Which of the following lesions CANNOT BE classified as an intra-epithelial lesion**

- A. Herpes simplex infections
- B. Pemphigus vulgaris
- C. Herpangina
- D. Lichen planus
- E. Hand, foot and mouth disease

39. In regards to HIV infection, which of the following is the earliest finding

- A. Kaposi sarcoma on the palate
- B. Reduced haemoglobin
- C. Infection with pneumocystic carinii
- D. Reduction in white cells count
- E. B cell lymphoma

40. Which of the following is NOT CHARACTERISTIC of trigeminal neuralgia**

- A. The pain usually last for few seconds up to a minute in the early stages of the disease
- B. The pain is usually unilateral
- C. Patient characteristically have sites on the skin that when stimulated precipitate an attack of pain
- D. An attack of pain is usually preceded by sweating in the region of the forehead
- E. It is a paroxysmal in nature and may respond to the treatment with Carbamazepine

41. Benign migratory glossitis or Geographic Tongue, manifests itself in the oral cavity as

- A. Irregularly outlined areas of hyperkeratosis of the dorsal surface of the tongue
- B. Furrows outlined the dorsal surface radiating out from a central groove in the centre of the tongue
- C. Loss (atrophy) of filiform papillae in multiple irregularly outlined areas
- D. Irregularly outlined erythematous area of hyper trophic fungiform
- E. A fibrinous exudate on the dorsal surface
- F. Grooves (fissures) radiating from a central fissure
- G. Irregular area in the midline of the tongue

42. Which one of the following is true about oral hairy leukoplakia

- A. Associated with HIV virus infection and is commonly seen on the dorsal of the tongue
- B. Associated with HIV virus infection and is commonly seen on the lateral side of the tongue
- C. Usually caused by Candida species
- D. Always associated with trauma to the lateral side of the tongue
- E. Always associated with pernicious anaemia

43. Which of the following have a tendency to recur if not treated

- A. Giant cell granuloma
- B. Lipoma
- C. Fibrous epulis
- D. Haematoma
- E. Pulp polyps

44. Basal cell carcinoma is characterised by

- A. Rapid growth and metastasis
- B. Local cutaneous invasion
- C. Inability to invade bone
- D. Poor prognosis
- E. Radiation resistance
- F. Can not metastasise to the bone

45. Carcinoma of the tongue has a predilection for which of the following sites**

- A. Lateral border anteriorly
- B. Anterior dorsal surface
- C. Posterior dorsal surface
- D. Lateral border posteriorly
- E. No preferred location

46. A patient presents complaining of a stomach upset 48 hours after starting a course of antibiotic for oral infection, this is an example of

- A. Type I allergic reaction
- B. Nervous disorder
- C. Side effect of the drug
- D. Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
- E. Pyloric stenosis

47. Trichloroacetic acid, a strong acid, has been used by dentists for chemical cautery of hypertrophic tissue and aphthous ulcers; its mechanism of action is

- A. Thermodynamic action
- B. Activation of tissue enzymes
- C. Osmotic pressure
- D. Protein precipitation PPT
- E. Neutralization

48. Which of the following adverse reaction of oral contraceptives is the most common and the most serious

- A. Hypotension
- B. Hepatotoxicity
- C. Uterine neoplasia
- D. Thromboembolism disorder
- E. Decreased resistance to infection

49. A patient who has been taking quantities of aspirin might show increased post operative bleeding because aspirin inhibits**

- A. Synthesis of thromboxane A₂ and prevents platelet aggregation
- B. Synthesis of prostacyclin and prevents platelet aggregation
- C. Synthesis of prostaglandin and prevents production of blood platelets
- D. Thrombin and prevents formation of the fibrin network
- E. Increase the absorption of vitamin K and prevents synthesis of blood clotting factors

50. A patient who recently had a calculus removed from the kidney presented with radiolucent area in the left maxilla with clinical evidence of swelling. The disease that you would immediately suggest is

- A. Diabetes
- B. Thyrotoxicosis
- C. Hyperparathyroidism

- D. Osteoporosis
- E. Adrenal insufficiency

51. Typical features of Down's syndrome (Mongolism) do not include

- A. A multiple immunodeficiencies
- B. Sever caries but minimal periodontal disease
- C. Susceptibility to infections
- D. Multiple missing teeth and malocclusion
- E. Hepatitis B carriage in institutionalised patients

52. The patient whom you are about to treat, states that he has Von Willbrand's disease. Which one of the following preoperative hematological analysis may reflect this disease

- A. Bleeding time and factor VIII level
- B. Bleeding time and factor IX level
- C. Bleeding time and factor X level
- D. Platelet count
- E. Thromboplastin generation time

53. A 22 year old woman has acute gingival hypertrophy, spontaneous bleeding from the gingiva and complains of weakness and anorexia. Her blood analysis was as follows: HB=12gm, Neutrophils=90%, Monocytes=1%, Platelets=250000, WBC=100000, Lymphocytes=9%, Eosinophils=0%

The most likely diagnosis is

- A. Myelogenous leukaemia
- B. Infectious mononucleosis /glandular fever/
- C. Thrombocytopenic purpura
- D. Gingivitis of local aetiological origin
- E. Pernicious anaemia /Vitamin B12 deficiency/

54. The tonsillar lymph node is situated at the level of

- A. Angle of the mandible
- B. C6 vertebrae
- C. Jugulodigastric crossing
- D. Clavicle
- E. Jugulo-omohyoid crossing

55. Exposure of the patient to ionising radiation when taking a radiograph is NOT REDUCED by

- A. The use of fast film

- B. The addition of filtration
- C. Collimation of the beam
- D. The use of an open and lead lined cone
- E. Decreasing the kilovoltage KvP

56. X-ray films have an emulsion on one or both side of a support material. The emulsion contains particles of

- A. Silver nitrate crystal
- B. Metallic silver in gelatine
- C. Silver bromide in gelatine
- D. Silver nitrate in gelatine
- E. Potassium bromide in gelatine

57. The inverse Square Law is concerned with intensity of radiation using type D film of 200mm target to film distance, the exposure time was 0.25s. What would be the exposure for the same situation with 400mm target to film distance

- A. 0.5s
- B. 1.0s
- C. 2.0s
- D. 0.25s
- E. 0.125s

58. You wish to purchase a dental X ray machine and have the choice between 60kVp and 70kVp machines. With single change from 60kVp to 70kVp what would the approximate affects on exposure time

- A. No effect
- B. Half the time
- C. Double
- D. Quarter
- E. Triple the time

59. When no radiation shield is available, the operator should stand out of the primary x ray beam and a distance from the patient's head of at LEAST

- A. 0.5 metres
- B. 1 metre
- C. 1.5 metres
- D. 2 metres
- E. 3 metres

60. The obturating material of choice for primary teeth following complete pulpectomy is

- A. Zn phosphate cement and formocresol combination paste
- B. Quick setting hydroxide cement
- C. Zinc oxide and eugenol cement
- D. Gutta-percha
- E. Polycarboxylate cement

61. When primary molars are prepared for stainless steel crowns should the depth for reduction of the proximal surface be similar to the depth of the buccal and lingual surfaces

- A. Yes; reduction of all wall is similar for best retention
- B. No, proximal reduction is greater to allow the crown to pass the contact area
- C. No, the buccal surfaces has the greatest reduction to remove the cervical bulge
- D. Yes, all undercuts are uniformly removed so that the steel crown can be seated
- E. No, because of lateral constriction, the lingual surface needs greatest reduction

62. 8 years old child who has sustained a fracture of maxillary permanent central incisor in which 2mm of the pulp is exposed; presents for treatment three hours after injury. Which of the following should be considered

- A. Remove the surface 1-2 mm of pulp tissue and place calcium hydroxide
- B. Place calcium hydroxide directly on the exposed pulp
- C. Pulpotomy using formocresol
- D. Pulpectomy and immediate root filling
- E. Pulpectomy and apexification

63. Which primary teeth are LEAST affected with the nursing bottle syndrome

- A. Maxillary molars
- B. Maxillary and mandibular canines
- C. Mandibular incisors
- D. Maxillary incisors
- E. Mandibular molars

64. Which of the following anomalies occurs during the initiation and proliferation stages of tooth development

- A. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- B. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Oligodontia
- E. Ankylosis

65. Which is the right sequence of the histological stages of tooth development

- A. Initiation, proliferation, histodifferentiation, morphodifferentiation, mineralization
- B. Proliferation, initiation, histodifferentiation, morphodifferentiation, mineralization
- C. Proliferation, morphodifferentiation, histodifferentiation, mineralization
- D. Initiation, proliferation, morphodifferentiation, histodifferentiation, mineralization

66. A health 6 year old child presents with carious maxillary second primary molar with a necrotic pulp. Which treatment would be preferred

- A. Extraction
- B. Indirect pulp treatment
- C. Pulpotomy
- D. Pulpectomy
- E. Antibiotic coverage

67. To produce a stable correction of an upper labial segment in lingual crossbite; it is essential to

- A. Use fixed appliances
- B. Have adequate overbite
- C. Treat during growth
- D. Use posterior capping
- E. Increase vertical dimension

68. Which of the following are typical consequence of dental crowding; assuming no primary teeth has been lost prematurely

- A. Overlapping of lower incisors
- B. Palatal displacement of upper canines
- C. Impaction of 15 and 25 between first premolars and first molars
- D. Mesial tipping of 16 and 26
- E. Rotation of 16 and 26

69. The lamina dura seen on periapical radiograph as

- A. Usual radiolucency between tooth root and surrounding bone as a thin white line.
- B. Cribriform plate of bone making the tooth socket
- C. Dense crestal bone consistent with a healthy periodontal status
- D. Pattern of radiopaque lines in supporting alveolar bone

70. Which of the following organisms are pathognomonic of acute necrotic ulcerative gingivitis

- A. Spirochaetes and fusobacterium SP
- B. Spirochaetes and eikenella corrodes
- C. Polymorphs and lymphocytes
- D. Actinobacillus actinomycetes comitans oral capnocytophaga
- E. Porphyromonas gingivalis and prevotella intermedia

71. In testing for mobility, which of the following statement is true

- A. Heavy pressure must sometimes be used to test mobility
- B. Only lateral mobility is significant in diagnosis and treatment of chronic inflammatory periodontal disease
- C. Hyper mobility indicates that the tooth supporting structure have been weakened
- D. During the periodontal examination each tooth should be tested individually for hyper mobility
- E. Reliance on radiograph is essential

72. Which of the following is true regarding gingivosis (Desquamative gingivitis)

- A. It is caused by hormonal imbalance
- B. Is seen only at or after menopause
- C. Is frequently caused by lichen planus
- D. Is a variant pregnancy gingivitis
- E. Is related to nutritional disturbance

73. The treatment of Localised Juvenile Periodontitis is frequently supplemented with tetracycline because flora involved is predominant

- A. Aerobic
- B. Strictly anaerobic
- C. Facultative or microaerophilic
- D. Resistant to other antibiotic

74. The most accurate way to evaluate the effectiveness of root planning is by

- A. Inspect the root surface with an instrument for root smoothness
- B. Use air for visual inspection
- C. Activate a curette against root surface and listen for a high pitched sound which indicates a smooth, hard surface.
- D. Evaluate the soft tissue at the end of the appointment for a decrease oedema and bleeding
- E. Evaluate the soft tissues 10 to 14 days later.

75. Probe pressure at the sulcus of pocket should not be more than enough to

- A. Feel the top of the crestal bone
- B. Balance the pressure between fulcrum and grasp
- C. Define the location of the apical and the calculus deposit
- D. Feel the coronal end of the attached tissues
- E. Limit the lateral pressure

76. A curette may be inserted to the level of the attached gingiva with minimal trauma to the tissues because of

- A. Has a round base
- B. Is easy to sharpen
- C. Has rounded cutting edges
- D. Provides good tactile sensitivity
- E. Has two cutting edges

77. Tetracycline hydrochloride conditioning of root surface in periodontal surgery is to

- A. Sterilise the root surface
- B. May enhance binding of fibronectin and fibroblast
- C. Aids in re-mineralising the root surface
- D. Assist the binding of lamina dura
- E. Prevents post operative infections

78. Of all the factors that increase the resistance of teeth to dental caries THE MOST EFFECTIVE is

- A. The general nutrition of a child during the period of tooth formation
- B. The intake of fluoride during the period of enamel mineralization and maturation
- C. Periodic topical fluoride application by dental health care following tooth eruption
- D. Sufficient intake of calcium and Vitamin D during the period of enamel mineralization and maturation

79. When the enamel of the tooth is exposed to preparation containing high concentrations of fluoride; the major reaction is

- A. Sodium fluoride
- B. Calcium fluoride
- C. Stannous fluoride
- D. Fluorapatite

80. Several approaches have been suggested to increase the fixation of professionally applied topical fluoride, which of the following statements IS INCORRECT regarding increasing the fixation

- A. Increase concentration of fluoride in solutions
- B. Raise the PH of the fluoride solution
- C. Increase the exposure time to topical fluoride
- D. Pre-treat the enamel with 0.5% phosphoric acid
- E. Use NH₄F rather than NaF at a lower PH

81. Biopsy is least useful in the diagnosis of

- A. Geographic tongue
- B. Aphthous ulcer
- C. Cysts
- D. Granuloma
- E. Myeloma

82. In the inferior alveolar block the needle goes through or close to which muscles

- A. Buccinator and superior constrictor
- B. Medial and lateral pterygoid
- C. Medial pterygoid and superior instructor
- D. Temporal and lateral pterygoid
- E. Temporal and medial pterygoid

83. The extraction of maxillary deciduous molar in 5 years old child; you should use

- A. Mostly towards the apex pressure and some movement
- B. Rotation
- C. Distal pressure and movement
- D. Labial-lingual movement

84. What is the purpose of making a record of protrusive relation and what function does it serve after it is made

- A. To register the condylar path and to adjust the inclination of the incisal guidance.
- B. To aid in determining the freeway space and to adjust the inclination of the incisal guidance.
- C. To register the condylar path and to adjust the condylar guides of the articulator so that they are equivalent to the condylar paths of the patient.
- D. To aid in establishing the occlusal vertical dimension and to adjust the condylar guides of the articulator so that they are equivalent to the condylar paths of the patient.

85. The pulp horn most likely to be exposed in the preparation of large cavity in permanent molar tooth is

- A. Mesio-Lingual in upper first molars
- B. Mesio-Buccal in upper first molars
- C. Disto-buccal in lower first molars
- D. Mesio-Lingual in lower first molars
- E. Mesio- Buccal in lower first molar

86. The main factor controlling a decision to increase the occlusal height of teeth for extensive oral reconstruction is whether

- A. The inter occlusal distance will be physiologically acceptable after treatment
- B. There will be sufficient tooth bulk in the abutment teeth for proper retention of the crowns
- C. At least two third of the original alveolar process will remain for adequate periodontal support
- D. The aesthetic appearance of the patient will improve sufficiently to warrant the planned reconstruction

87. In planning and construction of a cast metal partial denture the study cast

- A. facilitate the construction of custom/special trays
- B. minimize the need for articulating
- C. provide only limited information about inter ridge distance, which is best assessed clinically
- D. can be used as a working cast when duplicating facilities are not available

88. Periodontal damage to abutment teeth of partial denture with distal extension can best be avoided by

- A. Applying Stressbreakers
- B. Employing bar clasps on all abutment teeth
- C. Maintaining tissue support of the distal extension
- D. Clasping at least two teeth for each edentulous area
- E. Maintaining the clasp arms on all abutment teeth at the ideal degree of tension

89. Which of these muscles may affect the borders of mandibular complete denture

- A. Mentalis
- B. Lateral pterygoid
- C. Orbicularis oris
- D. Levator angulioris

E. Temporal

90. Jaw relation of an edentulous patient has been established. The maxillary cast has been mounted on an articulator without a face bow. You decide to increase the occlusal vertical dimension by 4mm this will necessitate

- A. Opening the articulator 4mm
- B. A new centric relation to be recorded
- C. A change in the condylar guide settings
- D. An increase in the rest vertical dimension

91. Following extraction of the molar teeth**

- A. The ridge height is lost more from the maxilla than from the mandible
- B. The maxillary ridge will get more bone lost from the palatal aspect than the buccal
- C. The mandibular arch is relatively narrower than the maxillary arch
- D. Compared with the pre-resorption state, the mandibular ridge will lose more bone from the lingual aspect than the buccal one.

92. Which of the following is a major disadvantage to immediate complete denture therapy

- A. Trauma to extraction site
- B. Increased the potential of infection
- C. Impossibility for anterior try in
- D. Excessive resorption of residual ridge

93. For dental caries to progress in dentine

- A. The dentine must contain soluble collagen
- B. Enamel must contain glycoproteins
- C. Diet must contain simple carbohydrate
- D. Diet must contain polysaccharides
- E. Pulp must contain complement

94. Streptococcus mutans utilise which substrate to form dextran

Refer to Boucher Microbiology

- A. Glucose
- B. Fructose
- C. Sucrose
- D. Amylopectin
- E. Dextrans

95. At birth, some calcified dental tissues are presented

- A. All deciduous teeth and all permanent incisors

- B. All deciduous teeth and permanent central incisors
- C. All deciduous teeth and the first permanent molars
- D. Deciduous teeth only

96. Which one of the following statement is correct

- A. The remnants of Ameloblast contribute to the primary enamel cuticle
- B. the last secretion of the odontoblast is cementum X
- C. The last secretion of the ameloblast is the acquired of enamel cuticle
- D. The remnants of odontoblast form the primary enamel cuticle

97. The principle muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is

- A. Mylohyoid
- B. Anterior temporal
- C. Posterior temporal
- D. Anterior belly of digastric

98. Loss of tooth in mixed dentition affects the

- A. Same quadrant
- B. The relevant jaw
- C. The whole mouth
- D. The relevant quadrant

99. What are the points that determine the facial line in cephalometric points, " The angle of the convex facial line"

- A. Nasion, subnasale, pogonion
- B. Orbital, sella...

100. What is the main purpose of using Stress breakers

- A. To distribute the load between teeth and ridges
- B. To distribute the load between the clasps and the face end of the saddle
- C. It relieves the abutment tooth of occlusal loads that may exceed their physiologic strength

101. What is Miller's theory about

- A. Acidogenic micro-organism
- B. Proteolytic

102. Tooth under occlusal trauma shows

- A. Bone resorption
- B. Necrosis of the pulp

- C. Hypercementosis
- D. Triangulation
- E. All of the above

103. Which is more retentive form for anterior bridge

- A. $\frac{3}{4}$ partial veneer crown
- B. Class V inlay
- C. Pinlay Veneer
- D. Class III inlay with pins

104. What would not cause an airway obstruction

- A. Laryngeal muscles paralysis
- B. Flexion of the neck
- C. Airway obstruction
- D. Extension of the neck

105. As far as localised alveolar osteitis is concerned; which one of the following is true

- A. The incidence in the mandible and maxilla is similar
- B. The prophylactic prescription of antibiotics prior to extraction reduces the incidence.
- C. Excessive fibrinolysis is the likely aetiology
- D. Purulent exudate must be seen for a diagnosis and irrigation is mandatory
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol and alvogyl dressing promote a rapid bone growth

106. A patient with impacted canine; by moving the X ray tube distally the canine moves distally too; where do you expect the impacted canine

- A. Labially impacted
- B. Palatally impacted

107. A 10 year old boy presents with small greyish white lesion surrounded by a red halos on the soft palate and tonsillar pillars, small vesicles are found. He has fever and pain in the ear. The MOST probable diagnosis is

- A. Herpangina

108. The SNA angle on cephalogram, best signifies the relationship of

- A. Mandible to cranial base
- B. Maxilla to cranial base
- C. Maxilla to mandible

- D. Mandible to porion
- E. Maxilla to Frankfort plane

109. A child has sustained a traumatic exposure of primary central incisor, he presents to you for treatment two days after the injury. Which of the following should be considered

- A. Pulpotomy and Ca(OH)₂
- B. Pulpotomy and formocresol
- C. Direct pulp capping
- D. Pulpectomy (RCT)

110. 8 years old child presents with all permanent incisors erupted, but yet only three permanent first molars are erupted. Oral examination reveals a large gingival bulge in the un-erupted permanent area. A panoramic radiograph shows the alveolar emergence of the un-erupted permanent first molar crown and three fourth tooth developments, there are no other radiographic abnormalities. The most appropriate diagnosis and treatment plan in such situation would be**

- A. Dentigerous cyst; surgical enucleation.
- B. Idiopathic failure of eruption, surgical soft tissues exposure
- C. Ankylosis of the molar, removal of the first molar to allow the second one to erupt into its place.
- D. Ankylosis of the molar, surgical soft tissues exposure and luxation of the molar
- E. Idiopathic failure of eruption, surgical soft tissues exposure and orthodontic traction.

111. Patient presents with rapidly progressive root caries on many teeth. Which of the following laboratory results would be a possible indicator of this

- A. Stimulated salivary secretion rate of 1.5ml/min
- B. S. mutans concentration of 10⁵ organism/ml
- C. A plaque sample containing 5% S. mutans
- D. A lactobacilli concentration of 10⁵ organism/ml
- E. Salivary buffering PH 5.5

112. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of Down's syndrome

- A. Decreased neutrophil function
- B. Macroglossia
- C. Macrodonia
- D. An increased susceptibility to periodontal disease
- E. Congenitally missing teeth

113. The MOST common carcinoma in the mouth is

- A. Epidermoid carcinoma /Squamous Cell Carcinoma/
- B. Carcinoma of the lips

114. 8 years old child presents with all permanent incisors erupted, but yet only three permanent first molars are erupted. Oral examination reveals a large gingival bulge in the un-erupted permanent area. A panoramic radiograph shows the alveolar emergence of the un-erupted permanent first molar crown and three fourth tooth developments, there are no other radiographic abnormalities. The most appropriate diagnosis and treatment plan in such situation would be

- A. Dentigerous cyst; surgical enucleation.
- B. Idiopathic failure of eruption, surgical soft tissues exposure
- C. Ankylosis of the molar, removal of the first molar to allow the second one to erupt into its place.
- D. Ankylosis of the molar, surgical soft tissues exposure and luxation of the molar
- E. Idiopathic failure of eruption, surgical soft tissues exposure and orthodontic traction.

115. 12 years old child presents with symptoms of widespread gingivitis with bleeding and general malaise for several weeks. How would you manage this patient

- A. Prescribe Metronidazole 100mg
- B. Locally debride, give oral hygiene instruction and prescribe H2O2 mouth wash.
- C. Give a prophylaxis with ultra sonic scaling
- D. Refer for haematological screening
- E. Advise for bed rest with supportive and palliative treatment

116. What is the affect of office dental prophylaxis of regular six month intervals on children's oral health

- A. Reduce caries incidence by approximately 30%
- B. Provide a long term improvement in oral hygiene
- C. Provide a short term improvement in oral hygiene
- D. Prevent gingivitis
- E. Reduce the need for patient cooperation

117. Plaque is considered as an infection because

- A. Antibiotic therapy prevents or stop its formation
- B. Indication of bacterial activity
- C. It is common to both animal and human

118. Which of the following is true in relation to dental decay

- A. Foods that require vigorous mastication will increase salivary flow and reduce PH
- B. Tooth brushing immediately after meals is most effective because demineralisation has already started
- C. Food that encourage the mastication will increase the number of lymphocytes in saliva and thus reduce decay
- D. Vigorous mastication will increase plaque PH and lead to reduce of decays
- E. The Stephan Curve describes an increase in PH during a meal with resultant of demineralisation

119. The BEST treatment for alveolar abscess

- A. Endontic treatment or extraction
- B. Incision and drainage alone
- C. Extraction
- D. Endodontic

120. In developing plaque; the adhesive polymer produced by streptococcus mutans is synthesis from

- A. Glucose
- B. Fructose
- C. Sucrose
- D. Lactose
- E. Amylose

121. Fluoridation is the adjustment of the fluoride content of a community water supply to optimum levels for caries prevention. Which of the following statement is correct

- A. Tooth decay declines by 90% to 95%
- B. Tooth decay declines by 45% to 55%
- C. Greater reduction in smooth surface caries from in pit and fissures
- D. Fluoridation increases vulnerability to osteoporosis

122. Clinical /Proximal in some papers/ caries on radiographs are seen

- A. Smaller than the real one
- B. Larger than the real one
- C. The same size

123. A cusp fracture immediate to Class II inlay can be detected by

- A. History
- B. Visually
- C. Radiograph
- D. Percussion
- E. Touching the tip of the cusp / Pressure on the cusp/

124. Recession of gingiva of several anterior teeth caused by exposure and softened cementum; what would you do

- A. Scrap the soften cementum and apply fluoride
- B. Scrap the soften cementum and use GIC
- C. Class V amalgam

125. Patient with class II division II; the lateral incisor is missing. You want to make a fixed bridge which of the following is suitable

- A. Rocket bridge using central incisor as abutment
- B. Cantilever using central incisor
- C. Fixed bridge using the central incisor and bicuspid

126. When repairing a fracture of lower complete denture. Which statement is correct

- A. Self curing will distort the denture
- B. Cold curing will not be strong enough because of small area of attachment
- C. There is a possibility of occlusal disharmony

127. In regards to Electrical Vitalometer

- A. To test recently erupted teeth
- B. Check response for an electrical stimulant
- C. Reveal potential necrosis

128. When preparing class III for composite restoration; which situation acid itching should be placed

- A. Always should be performed to minimise marginal leakage
- B. Should not be performed because it might damage the adjacent tooth
- C. When extra retention is required
- D. Only in situations where cavity is shallow to avoid pulp irritation

129. In which situation the translucency of a tooth is lost

- A. Death of the pulp
- B. Complete calcification of pulp chamber
- C. Hyperaemia
- D. Pulp stone

E. All of the above

130. Which pin system has proven to be the most retentive

- A. Self tapping threaded pin
- B. Friction peak pin
- C. Cemented pin

131. Reconstructing the occlusal anatomy is based on

- A. Functional factors
- B. Depth of restoration on a tooth
- C. Necessity to restore normal anatomy

132. How do you prepare floor of pulp chamber in molars

- A. Swab and dry with cotton wool and excavate
- B. Use round bur to flatten the floor
- C. Under cut walls
- D. Use flat end fissure bur to make it levelled

133. When do you finish campsite resin restorations

- A. Immediately after curing
- B. After 24 hours
- C. A week after placement

134. Where Café au lait spots are seen

- A. Von Willebrand's disease
- B. Recklinghausen
- C. Neurofibroma

135. Von Willebrand disease is

- A. Haemophilic disease
- B. Bacterial Endocarditis
- C. Congenital cardiac disease
- D. Rheumatic fever

136. What technique is used in the extraction of permanent 1st molars

- A. Rotation movement
- B. Lingual movement
- C. Buccal movement

137. Drugs contraindicated with Monoaminoxidas MAO