

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 biding 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

- A. Barbiturates
- B. Pethidine
- C. Local Anaesthesia with felypressin
- D. Narcotic analgetics
- E. Salicylic acid

138. Blow to mandible causing fracture in molar's right side region, you expect a second fracture of

- A. Sub condylar of right side
- B. Sub-condylar of left side
- C. Fracture of symphysis

139. What is the most common fracture of Class II amalgam restorations

- A. Isthmus because of insufficient depth
- B. Internal fracture
- C. Marginal ridge site

140. What is the advantage of composite over silicate resin

- A. Less shrinkage
- B. Less surface erosion
- C. Less water absorption
- D. All of the above

141. The setting expansion of casting investment is approximately

- A. 0 to 0.1%
- B. 0.1 to 0.5%
- C. 0.5 to 1%
- D. 1.1 to 1.6%

142. The contraction of gold alloys on solidifying is approximately

- A. 0.5%
- B. 2.5%
- C. 1.40%
- D. 3%

143. The un-polymerized monomer in Self-cured resin is approximately**

- A. 0.5%
- B. 2.5%
- C. 5%

D. 10%

144. A volume shrinkage of methyl meta cyrelate monomer when is polymerized**

- A. 12%
- B. 15%
- C. 18%
- D. 21%

145. Treatment of fibrous dysplasia consists of

- A. Resection
- B. Complete excision if it affects small area; if it is large lesion, limited excision surgery because of the cosmetic considerations.
- C. Irradiation
- D. Excision and removal of adjacent teeth
- E. None of the above

146. Treatment of all of Giant Cell lesion either salivary or multiple is

- A. Marsupialization
- B. In velation and packing ap??
- C. Cold well??
- D. Surgical curettage
- E. None of the above

147. Oil or water on impression for treatment casts causes

- A. An increase of the quality
- B. No alteration
- C. A decrease of the quality
- D. Bubbles on the cast
- E. None of the above

148. What is Path of Insertion

- A. The movement of the appliance from the points of initial contacts to path of final rest position
- B. The movement of the appliance from the points of rest position until it is not in contact with teeth

149. What is Path of Removal

- A. The appliances movement from the rest position to the last contacts of its rigid parts with the supporting teeth
- B. The movement of the appliance from the points of initial contacts to path of final rest position

150. When correction preparation for re contouring of occlusal surface is to be applied. Grinding only of the adjusted surface

- A. Should not be felt flat
- B. Require a flat crown
- C. Require no contact with adjacent teeth
- D. Should be felt flat
- E. None of the above

151. To obtain a desired projection of occlusal loads, the floor of the occlusal rest should

- A. Be convex
- B. Slope from the marginal ridge towards Contact?? of abutment
- C. Slope from Contact?? of abutment towards the marginal ridge
- D. Be concave
- E. Does not slope from the marginal ridge towards Contact?? of abutment
- F. None of the above

152. The transfer of stress by Tensile Action employs T. reaction; a process that within limit

- A. Fails to promote bone growth
- B. Promote bone growth and maintenance
- C. Fails to promote maintenance
- D. None of the above

153. Which of the following arrears CAN NOT be determined by survey analysis of partially edentulous cast

- A. Areas to be revealed as blocked out to properly loca?? Rigid parts of a frame work
- B. Areas to be shaped to properly loc?? Rigid parts of framework
- C. Areas used for guideline planes
- D. Areas used for retention
- E. Areas used for support
- F. Depth of rest seats

154. In partial dentures the guidelines "Guiding Planes" serve to

- A. Aids in balancing occlusion
- B. Assure predictable clasp retention
- C. Form right angle with the occlusal plane
- D. Eliminate the necessity for precision attachment
- E. Eliminate the necessity for a posterior clasp

155. Rough surface of porcelain /Porosity/ is a result of

- A. Lack of compression
- B. Sudden high temperature

156. The most common failure in constructing porcelain to metal is

- A. Improper metal framework
- B. Rapid heating

157. Prolong GIC's setting time can be achieved by

- A. Cool down the slab
- B. Increase the amount of distilled water

158. The maxillary canine is missing. The best way for making Cantilever bridge

- A. Both premolars
- B. Incisors and premolars

159. Ante's Law: Dr. Ante in 1926 stated that

- A. "The combined pericemental area of the abutment teeth should be equal to or greater in pericemental area than tooth or teeth to be replaced"

160. Why would you decide to replace the anterior missing teeth for partial denture using bridge

- A. Aesthetic
- B. Overjet
- C. Overbite

161. In regards to Gold casting alloys which one is available for bridge

- A. Hard alloy "Type III"
- B. Type II
- C. Type I

162. Using fluoride in the root surface caries is to protect

- A. Enamel
- B. Dentine and cementum
- C. Cuticle

163. The first thing to check when patient comes complaining of pain under denture is

- A. Occlusion
- B. Soft tissues changes

164. Fovea Palatini, is a landmark to determine the posterior bonds of upper denture

- A. Post dam
- B. Flanges

165. Attrition is

- A. Process of normal wear of teeth
- B. Lost of teeth substance as a result of chemical exposure

166. Modulus of elasticity is defined as

- A. The stress at the proportional limit
- B. The stress-strain ratio within the proportional limit

167. Tissue conditioning material : (Silicon lining material)

- A. Are more resilient than plastic acrylic
- B. Can minimize any bacterial colonies

168. The most common cause of RCT "Root Canal Treatment" failure is

- A. The canal not filled completely (Short obturation)
- B. Over filled canals

169. The position of cusps of maxillary first premolar during setting of teeth and on occlusal view is positioned**

- A. Distally
- B. Mesially
- C. Central buccolingually

170. Lateral canals are usually found

- A. The middle of the root
- B. First third of the root close to the crown
- C. The apical third

171. The cause of development of lateral canals is

- A. Cracks in Hertwig's epithelial root sheath

172. Transillumination is used to**

- A. To find intrinsic tooth coloration

- B. To detect caries
- C. Pulp-stones
- D. Hemorrhagic pulp
- E. Calculus

173. What is the common malignant lesion that occurs in the oral cavity

- A. Ameloblastoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Osteosarcoma

174. Replantation of avulsed tooth 2 ½ hours after incident; the most likely diagnosis is

- A. External resorption
- B. Internal resorption
- C. Pulp stones

175. The emergency treatment for painless necrotic pulp is

- A. Drainage through canals
- B. None

176. Swelling after RCT is mainly caused by "Being asked as What is the most frequent cause of pain which occurs several days after obturation" too

- A. Entrapped Bacteria, or the presence of bacteria in the periapical region.
- B. Under filling the root canal system
- C. Over filled root canal

177. How do you treat dentine before applying GIC

- A. Conditioner
- B. Pumice & water

178. The first step in the treatment of erosion is

- A. Pumice and water
- B. Spray with Na-bicarbonate
- C. GIC

179. Kine-matic face bow is used for recording (to locate)

- A. Hinge movement (position) axis

180. Why do you polish the teeth before seating of partial dentures

- A. To smooth the rough surface
- B. To minimize the retention of plaque
- C. To increase the adaptability of occlusal rests

181. The contact between artificial and natural teeth in partial dentures

- A. Slight touch in the balancing side
- B. Should not be in touch at all

182. Polyvinyl impression material are

- A. The most stable
- B. The most resistant to heat

183. To remove the pulp tissue from narrow canal, you can use

- A. Barbed broach
- B. Small K-Type file
- C. Smooth broach
- D. Reamer

184. Wax patterns ARE NOT to be left on the bench for long time because of

- A. Distortion
- B. Lost of elasticity

185. The undercut for Cobalt Chrome's retentive arm clasp is

- A. 0.75mm
- B. 0.50mm
- C. 0.25mm

186. When surveying

- A. Tilt the cast

187. What statement is false

- A. Not to survey when making the crown

188. Gold clasp is more elastic than Cobalt Chrome, but Co-Chrome has high modulus of elasticity

- A. The first statement is false the second is true
- B. Both are true
- C. The first is true the second is false
- D. Both are false

189. Overdentures are best used for

- A. Canines and premolars
- B. Posterior teeth

190. What is main reason of ordering another Periapical radiograph of the same tooth

- A. To disclose the other roots
- B. To observe tooth from different angle

191. The ideal length of RCT is

- A. At the apex
- B. As far as you can obturate
- C. 0.5 to 1.5 mm before the apex

192. Retentive part of clasp position is

- A. Below the survey line
- B. Above survey line
- C. As close as possible to the gingival margins

193. To minimize the load on free end saddle partial denture

- A. Use teeth with narrow Buccal-Lingual dimension
- B. Use mucosa-compressive impression

194. Retentive Clasps

- A. Alloy with high modulus of elasticity
- B. Clasp arm is gingivally located

195. Internal resorption of RC usually

- A. Asymptomatic
- B. Painful

196. When doing pulpotomy with Formcresol, you will find

- A. Necrosis
- B. Mummification

197. Ledermix used in RCT to relieve pain because of

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Corticosteroid

198. In infected root canal, the two most common micro-organisms are

- A. Streptococcus and Staphylococcus

199. The technique of placing Gutta-Percha cones against the root canal walls providing space for additional Gutta Percha is termed

- A. Lateral Condensation
- B. One major Gutta Percha point
- C. Laterally above condensed

200. In periodontal membrane, what epithelial cells you can find

- A. Epithelial rests of Malaise

201. Applying hypertonic Fluid on the dentine the transmission of fluid through tubules will be

- A. From inside to outside
- B. From outside to inside

202. Transmission of fluid in dentinal tubules is by

- A. Hydrodynamic pressure (Osmotic)
- B. Mechanical

203. Gate theory about pain control is

- A. One hypothesis of pain modulation is based upon the inhibitory-excitatory interaction of afferent fibre synapses.

204. Angioneurotic oedema

- A. Puffiness around the eyes, oedema of the upper lip with redness and dryness
- B. Caused by several deep restorations in the anterior teeth
- C. There is no caries, negative thermal tests, negative percussion and negative response to palpation

205. In melting gold, which part of flame we will use

- A. Reduced zone
- B. Oxidizing zone

206. To increase the stability of the lower denture

- A. The occlusal plane should be below the tongue

- B. The occlusal plane should be above the tongue
- C. The lingual flanges should be concave

207. If the investment is burnout rapidly, what will happen

- A. Back pressure porosity
- B. Cracking of the investment

208. What is the DISADVANTAGE of gypsum dies**

- A. Weak edge strength and lack of surface details
- B. Dimensional inaccuracy

209. Overdenture advantage is**

- A. Proprioceptors

210. In electro surgery, the tissue may stick to the electrode because of

- A. The current intensity is too high
- B. The current intensity is too low

211. Hybrid composite resin is used in posterior teeth because it

- A. Contains micro filled
- B. Better colour matching

212. The best way of getting good retention in full veneer crown is by

- A. Tapering
- B. Long path of insertion

213. Wrought metal is to be

- A. Marble
- B. Quenched
- C. Subjected /undergone/ to cold treatment during processing (annealed)

214. Where do you use the floss as a guide to the rubber dam

- A. Through the contacts.

215. In young children what is the commonest finding after dental complaint

- A. Acute periodontal abscess

- B. Chronic periodontal abscess
- C. Apical abscess
- D. Chronic alveolar abscess

216. In periodontitis, the most common finding is, "Main feature of suprabony pocket"

- A. Horizontal bone resorption
- B. Vertical bone resorption
- C. Angular bone loss

217. Periodontitis occurs in

- A. Alveolar bone
- B. Periodontal membrane
- C. Alveolar bone and gingiva

218. The normal range of gingival depth "Epithelial attachment" in healthy mouth is

- A. 1-2 mm
- B. 0-3 mm
- C. 2-3 mm
- D. 0-5 mm

219. The commonest elements which are found in periodontal membrane are**

- A. Fibroblast
- B. Epithelial cells
- C. Erythrocytes
- D. Vest cells of malaise
- E. Inflammatory plasma cells and lymphocytes

220. The term false pocket stands for

- A. Infra bony pocket
- B. Loss of periodontal attachment
- C. Hyperplasia of the gum

221. What DOES NOT prevent the calculus formation "build up"

- A. Mastication
- B. Tooth shape
- C. Tooth inclination and crowding
- D. Salivary flow
- E. Oral flora

222. Patient presents to you with remarkable resorption of gingivae around the remaining teeth; mainly around the lower bicuspid and anterior teeth. The oral hygiene is not good, some areas of cementum appears to be soft. Which of the following would be your preferred procedure

- A. Surface grinding followed by fluoride application
- B. Surface grinding followed by GIC restorations
- C. Class V cavity preparation for a GIC preparation
- D. Cavity preparation for amalgam preparation
- E. Application of fluoride without surface preparation

223. Which of the following is not useful for apical infection

- A. Chlorhexidine
- B. H₂O₂
- C. EDTA
- D. Ethyl alcohol
- E. Eugenol

224. A child with fracture of tooth at the apical third of the root, what your first decision would be

- A. Wait and recall after one month and observe for any necrotic or radiolucency
- B. Root canal treatment
- C. Extraction
- D. Apicectomy

225. What is the first thing to consider when you get a patient with intruded 11 and 12

- A. Replace intruded teeth in position
- B. Advice patient about consequences
- C. Leave it and observe
- D. X-ray

226. Electrical pulp testing is least useful in /or does not detect in some papers

- A. Traumatized teeth
- B. Just erupted teeth
- C. Multi-rooted teeth
- D. Capped teeth
- E. Necrotic pulp

227. The palatal pulp horn of maxillary molars is located

- A. In the pulp chamber under mesiolingual cusp

- B. In the pulp chamber opposite the mesio distal fissure of the buccal cusp
- C. Under the disto lingual cusp

228. The most characteristic allergic reaction to drugs is

- A. Skin rash with swollen of lips and eyes

229. Antibiotic prophylaxis should be used for patient with

- A. Diabetics
- B. Rheumatic fever

230. Which is not an effect of

- I. Sedation
- II. Excitement
- III. Analgesia
- IV. Hypnosis
- V. General anaesthesia

- A. None of the above
- B. All of the above
- C. I and II
- D. II and III
- E. I, IV and V

231. Opioid analgesics reduce pain by the release of which naturally appearing product

- A. Serotonin
- B. Histamine
- C. Enkephalins

232. Toxicity as a result of anaesthetic solution can be seen more when

- A. Injection in supine position
- B. Injection into vascular area
- C. Injection without vasoconstrictors
- D. Intravenous injection

233. When taking Mono Amino Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOI); which are is contra indicated

- I. Barbiturate
- II. Local anaesthetic
- III. Pethidine

IV. Acetyl salicylic acid

- A. All of the above
- B. None of the above
- C. I, II and III
- D. II, III and IV "check Q137 too"

234. Which of the following may be caused by newly placed restoration which interferes with the occlusion

- A. Apical abscess
- B. Pulpal necrosis
- C. Apical periodontitis

235. The most important factor in surgical removal of impacted teeth is

- A. Removal of enough bone
- B. Preoperative assessment
- C. The flap design
- D. The use of general anaesthetic

236. The most important indication of malignant lesions is

- A. Pain
- B. Paresthesia
- C. Teeth movement
- D. Tooth resorption

237. Patient with lower denture and complaining of paresthesia of the lower lip; the most common cause is

- A. Pressure on mental foramen
- B. Pressure on the genioglossi Mylohyoid muscles

238. The nerve supplies TMJ is

- A. Auricula Temporal Nerve
- B. Nerve to masseter
- C. Facial nerve

239. In cleidocranial dysplasia; which of the following would expect to find

- A. Early lose of primary teeth
- B. Multiple un-erupted teeth and pseudo anodontia

240. Uni-lateral swelling in the floor of the mouth occurs frequently with meal; what is the possible diagnosis

- A. Ranula
- B. Sub-mandibular sialolith
- C. Cyst
- D. Mucocele

241. Which two of the following conditions present as complete vesicles

- A. Pemphigus
- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Aphthous ulcer
- D. ANUG
- E. Erythema migrans
- F. Erythema multiforme

242. Keratotic lesion surrounded by cold web like lines /Wickham's Striae/ appears as lace-like network on the buccal mucosa; you diagnosis is**

- A. Lichen Planus
- B. Keratosis follicularis
- C. White sponge nevus

243. How would you treat Denture Stomatitis

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Systemic penicillin
- C. Nystatin +

244. What are the commonest congenitally missing teeth

- A. 12, 22
- B. 35, 45
- C. 15, 25
- D. 33, 43

245. What is the percentage of leukoplakia that turn into cancer**

- A. 5%-6%
- B. 10%
- C. 25%

246. An oral prodromal signs of Rubella are**

- A. Fordyce's spots
- B. Koplik spots
- C. Geographic tongue

D. None of the above

247. Which of the following conditions is not classified as a white lesion

- A. Fordyce's granules
- B. Smoker's keratosis
- C. Leukoplakia
- D. Lichen planus

248. Angular cheilitis in edentulous patient with complete denture is a result of

- A. Deficiency of .. vitamin
- B. Low vertical dimension

249. The absence of lamina dura in radiograph is a feature of all of these except for**

- A. Paget's disease
- B. Hyperparathyroidism
- C. Fibrous dysplasia
- D. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- E. Hyperthyroidism

250. Which is usually found when a systemic infection is present

- A. Regional lymph node
- B. Fever
- C. Cellulitis

251. How would you diagnose a periapical abscess

- A. Pain on percussion
- B. Pain when eating hot food
- C. Pain when eating cold food
- D. The thickness of periodontal ligament on X-Ray

252. Diabetic patient with moist skin, moist mouth and weak pulse; what would you do

- A. Give glucose
- B. Administer O2
- C. Administer adrenaline
- D. Inject insulin

253. How would you treat Epidermoid Carcinoma

- A. Excision
- B. Excision and extraction of teeth

- C. Radiation
- D. Surgery and radiation

254. In which direction you would extract a deciduous upper molar

- A. Rotation
- B. Buccally
- C. Lingually

255. Impression without elastomer in custom tray has been taken for crown preparation; it will be two days before impression gets to the laboratory for construction of the crown. Which impression material is preferred

- A. Polyether
- B. Thiokol or meraptan rubber
- C. Condensation silicone
- D. Vinyl polysiloxane

256. A large amalgam core is to be condensed around several pins in a vital molar tooth; what type of amalgam mix would you prefer

- A. A large mix to ensure homogeneity
- B. A large with extra mercury to give easier manipulative qualities
- C. Several small mixes, sequentially triturated
- D. Several small mixes with varying mercury/alloy ratios
- E. A basic mix to which additional mercury is added as needed

257. Micro-leakage at the attached enamel-composite resin interface is most likely to be due to

- A. Hydrolysis of the filler phase of the composite
- B. Hydrolysis of the resin phase of the composite
- C. Bacterial acid formation dissolving the enamel
- D. Salivary pellicle growth at the interface
- E. Setting contraction of the composite resin

258. The optimum cavosurface angle for occlusal amalgam surface is

- A. 45-60°
- B. 70-85°
- C. 45-80°
- D. 95-110°
- E. 130-150°

259. A major difference between light cured and chemical cured composite is that during setting or in function the light cures material tends to

- A. Seal the margins better and completely
- B. Exhibit less wear on time
- C. Undergo greater colour change
- D. Shrink rapidly
- E. Posses greater fracture toughness

260. If the sealant of bonding agent is not placed on part of enamel that has been etched by an acid solution; you would expect

- A. Arrest of enamel carries by organic sulphides
- B. The enamel is to return to normal within 7 days
- C. Continued enamel declassification in the etched area
- D. Slight attrition of the opposing tooth

261. When restoring weakened cusps with dental amalgam you should consider

- A. 2mm reduction while forming a flattened surface
- B. 2mm reduction while following the original contour of the cusps
- C. 4mm reduction while forming a flattened surface
- D. 4mm reduction while following the original contour of the surface

262. The bur should be tilted lingually when preparing the occlusal surface of class II cavity on a mandibular first premolar in order to

- I. Remove unsupported enamel
- II. Prevents encroachment on the buccal pulp horn
- III. Prevents encroachment on the lingual pulp horn
- IV. Maintain dentinal support of the lingual cusp

- A. I and II
- B. I and III
- C. II and IV
- D. III and IV
- E. IV only

263. In radiographs, an incipient carious lesion limited to the end of the proximal surface of posterior tooth appears as

- A. Radiopaque area
- B. Triangle with apex towards the tooth surface
- C. Larger in radiographs than actual lesion
- D. All of the above

E. None of the above

264. In regards to carbide burs; the more number of cutting blades and low speed will result in

- A. Less efficient cutting and a smoother surface
- B. Less efficient cutting and a rougher surface
- C. More efficient cutting and a smoother surface
- D. More efficient cutting and a rougher surface

265. For an onlay preparation during the restoration of a tooth, which one of the following is the MOST EFFECTIVE means for verifying adequate occlusal clearance

- A. Wax bite chew in
- B. Proper depth cuts
- C. Visual inspection
- D. Articulating paper

266. Choose statement that correctly defines the term AMALGAM

- A. Amalgam is a metallic powder composed of silver, tin, copper and zinc
- B. Amalgam is an alloy of two more metals that have been dissolved in each other in the molten state.
- C. Amalgam is an alloy of two or more metals, one of them is mercury
- D. Amalgam is a metallic substance in powder or tablet form that is mixed with mercury
- E. Amalgam is an alloy of two or more metals, one of them is tin

267. At which angle to the external surface of proximal cavity walls in a class II preparation for amalgam should be finished

- A. An acute angle
- B. An obtuse angle
- C. A right angle
- D. An angle of 45°

268. Teenager has swelling involving his upper lip, the corner of his nose and a region under his left eye. The swollen area is soft, fluctuant and pointed on the labial plate under his lips on the left side. His body temperature is 39°. What is the first thing you would do after taking history and temperature

- A. Refer him to physician
- B. Anaesthetise all of the maxillary left anterior teeth to provide instant relief
- C. Give him an ice pack to be placed on the area to control the swelling
- D. Take radiograph and test vitality of his teeth
- E. Write prescription for antibiotics and delay treatment until swelling is

reduced

269. The prognosis of tooth with apical resorption is

- A. Poor
- B. Good if apex can be sealed
- C. Dependant upon periapical surgery
- D. Contingent upon systemic antibiotic therapy combined with treatment of the canal

270. The term TUGBEN?? is related to : "When used in connection with a master Gutta Percha cone in endodontics"

- A. Tensile strength of the gutta percha
- B. Consistency of gutta percha
- C. Size of the cone
- D. Fit of the cone in the apical 1 or 2 mm
- E. Length of the cone

271. In root canal therapy it is generally accepted that the ideal root filling

- A. Should extend to the level of the apex to minimize irritation
- B. Should extend slightly through the apex to ensure a complete seal
- C. Should extend to the dento cemental junction for healing
- D. The extension of the filling is not critical

272. Mesio Buccal root of maxillary first molars MOST COMMONLY have

- A. One canal with one foreman
- B. One or two canals with one foreman
- C. Two canals with one foreman
- D. Two canals with two foremen

273. The most common cause of porosity in porcelain jacket crown is

- A. Moisture contamination
- B. Excessive firing temperature
- C. Failure to anneal the platinum matrix
- D. Excessive condensation of the porcelain
- E. Inadequate condensation of the porcelain

274. 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

275. An advantage of metal-ceramic crowns, compared with full ceramic crowns for restoring anterior teeth is

- A. Palatal reduction may be of minimal thickness
- B. Overall conservative for tooth structure
- C. Ability to watch the appearance of adjacent natural teeth
- D. Less laboratory time

276. In cementing Maryland or Roche bridges, the effect is generally to

- A. Lighten the colour of the teeth by the opacity of the cement
- B. Darken the colour of the abutment by the presence of metal on the lingual
- C. Have no detrimental colour effect
- D. Darken the abutment teeth by incisal metal coverage

277. The minimal labial tooth reduction for satisfactory aesthetics with porcelain fused to metal crown is

- A. 1mm
- B. The full thickness of enamel
- C. 1.5 mm
- D. 2.5mm
- E. One third of the dentine thickness

278. The gingival portion of natural tooth differs in colour from the incisal portion because the

- A. Lighting angle is different
- B. Gingival and incisal portions have different fluorescent qualities
- C. Gingival area has a dentine background
- D. Incident light is different

279. In bridge work, which of the following terms is NOT CORRECT

- A. A retainer could be a crown to which a bridge is attached to
- B. A connector connects a pontic to a retainer or two retainers to each other
- C. The saddle is the area of the edentulous ridge over which the pontic

will lie and comes in contact with pontic

D. A pontic is an artificial tooth as part of a bridge

280. A crown casting with a chamfer margin fits the die; but in the mouth the casting is open approximately 0.3mm. A satisfactory fit and accurate physiological close of the gingival area of the crown can BEST be achieved by

- A. Hand burnishing
- B. Mechanical burnishing
- C. Using finishing burs and points to remove the enamel margins on the tooth
- D. Making a new impression and remaking the crown
- E. Relieving the inside of the occlusal surface of the casting to allow for further seating

281. When describing a removable partial denture, the minor connector refers to**

- A. Rigid components anterior to the premolar teeth
- B. Flexible components, in contrast to rigid major connectors
- C. Smaller connectors which connect denture components to the major connector
- D. The components of the denture base which provides reciprocation

282. The means by which one part of a partial denture framework opposes the action of the retainer in fact is**

- A. Tripoding
- B. Reciprocation
- C. Stress breaking
- D. Indirect retention

283. In removable partial denture, the principle of an indirect retainer is that

- A. Stabilise against lateral movement
- B. Prevent settling of major connectors
- C. Restrict tissue movement at the distal extension base of the partial denture
- D. Minimise movement of the base away from the supporting tissue

284. Distortion or change in shape of a cast partial denture clasp during its clinical use probably indicates that the

- A. Ductility was too low
- B. Hardness was too great
- C. Ultimate tensile strength was too low
- D. Tension temperature was too high

E. Elastic limit was exceeded

285. Which of the following is true regarding preparation of custom tray for elastomeric impression

- A. Adhesive is preferred over perforation
- B. Perforation provides adequate retention
- C. Adhesive is applied immediately before procedure
- D. Perforations are not made in the area over the prepared tooth

286. When a removable partial denture is terminally seated ; the retentive clasps tips should

- A. Apply retentive force into the body of the teeth
- B. Exert no force
- C. Be invisible
- D. Resist torque through the long axis of the teeth

287. Why do you construct a lower removable partial denture with lingual bar

- A. It is used when the space between raised floor, mouth and gingival margin is minimal
- B. Plaque accumulation is less than lingual plate
- C. Should be make thicker when short

288. The Fovea Palatinae are

- A. Foramina covering the lesser palatine nerves and vessels
- B. Morphologically related to the formation of the premaxilla
- C. Located on either sides of the midline close to the junction of the hard and soft palate
- D. Closely related to the rugae of the palate

289. Which of following restoration material its strength is not effected by pins

- A. Amalgam
- B. Composite resin

290. Which one of following statement about Overdenture is not correct

- A. Greater occlusal loads can be applied by the patient
- B. Retention and stability are generally better than with conventional complete denture
- C. Alveolar bone resorption is reduced
- D. The retained roots are covered by the denture thus protecting them from caries and periodontal diseases

291. 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

292. Brown skin pigmentation does not occur in

- A. Hyperparathyroidism
- B. Von Willebrand's syndrome

293. Which statement BEST describe plaque

- A. It is a soft film composed mainly of food debris and can not be rinsed off teeth
- B. It is a soft film composed mainly of food debris and can be rinsed off teeth
- C. It is a soft film composed mainly of non calcified bacteria and can not be rinsed off the teeth
- D. It is a soft film composed mainly of dextran and can not be rinsed off the teeth
- E. It is a soft film composed mainly of dextran and can be rinsed off teeth.

294. The gingivae of child is diagnosed on the basis of all of these except of

- A. Contour of gingival papilla
- B. Sulcus depth
- C. Contour of Nasmyth membrane
- D. Tight filling of gingival collar

295. 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

296. In regards to the glass of quartz particles of filling restorative resin; the microfill resins tend to have

- A. A higher coefficient of thermal expansion and a higher crushing strength
- B. A higher coefficient of thermal expansion and a lower crushing strength

- C. A lower coefficient of thermal expansion and a higher crushing strength
- D. A lower coefficient of thermal expansion and a lower crushing strength

297. Mercury is dangerous when it turns into vapour form because of

- A. It is accumulative and cause liver poison
- B. It is accumulative and cause kidney poison
- C. It induces neoplasia in the liver
- D. It is accumulative and cause brain poison
- E. It induces neoplasia in the brain

298. The elastic limit may be defined as the **

- A. The maximum stress under tension that can be induced without failure
- B. The maximum elongation under tension that can be measured before failure
- C. The minimum stress required to induce permanent deformation of a structure
- D. Minimum stress in structure
- E. Maximum strain that can be measured.

299. Rank the following impressions materials according to their flexibility

- A. Alginate> Polysulphide> Silicone> Zinc Oxide Eugenol
- B. Silicone> Alginate> Polysulphide> Zinc Oxide Eugenol
- C. Alginate> Polysulphide> Zinc Oxide Eugenol>Silicone
- D. Alginate> Silicone> Polysulfide> Zinc Oxide Eugenol
- E. Alginate> Zinc Oxide Eugenol> Silicone> Polysulphide

300. Denture resin are usually available as powder and liquid that are mixed to form a plastic dough; the powder is referred to as**

- A. Initiator
- B. Polymer
- C. Inhibitor
- D. Monomer
- E. Dimer

301. Which one of the following is the major disadvantage of stone dies used for crown fabrication

- A. They lack accurate reproduction of surface details
- B. Their overall dimensions are slightly smaller than the original impression
- C. The strength of the stone

D. The hazard of aspiration of toxic materials during trimming of the dies.

302. Glass Ionomer Cement sets because of**

- A. Acid-Base reaction
- B. Addition polymerisation reaction
- C. Growth of glass crystals
- D. Slip plane locking
- E. Solvent evaporation

303. The articular surface of the normal temporomandibular joint are lined with

- A. A specially adapted, highly fibrous tissue
- B. Hyaline cartilage
- C. Chondroitin-6-phosphate
- D. Highly vesiculated tissues

304. When all other removable partial denture consideration remains unchanged; clasps constructed of which material can be engage the deepest under cut

- A. Chrome cobalt casts
- B. Nickel chrome casts
- C. Wrought stainless steel
- D. Wrought gold

305. Which one of the following types of pain is most likely to be associated with cranio mandibular disorders

- A. Exacerbated pain by hot or cold food
- B. Keeps patient awake at night
- C. Associated with muscle tenderness
- D. Associated with trigger spots related to the trigeminal nerve

306. The incisal guidance on the articulator is the**

- A. Mechanical equivalent of horizontal and vertical overlap of upper and lower incisors
- B. Mechanical equivalent at the compensating curve
- C. Same as condylar guidance
- D. Estimated by the equation: Incisal guidance = 1/8 of condylar guidance

307. When immature permanent molars that have been treated with Ledermix pulp capping, the most probable pathology is

- A. Chronic inflammation of the pulp

B. Necrosis of the pulp

308. Child with rampant caries taking medicine with high quantity of sugar; the best way to help preventing caries is

- A. Change sugar to sorbitol sweetener
- B. Report the patient is having expectorant
- C. Give him the syrup during sleep time
- D. Give him inverted sugar

309. How many ppm " Part Per Million" of fluoride are present in water supply in case of temperate climate**

- A. 1 ppm
- B. 2 ppm
- C. 8 ppm
- D. 1.2 ppm

310. The difference between deciduous and permanent teeth are

- A. Deciduous teeth have a higher pulp horns and larger pulp chambers
- B. Deciduous teeth have flatter contact areas
- C. Deciduous teeth have thinner enamel surface
- D. All of the above

311. The most resistant filling materials to fill class IV cavities are

- A. Resins with silicone dioxide (SiO₂)
- B. Resins with glass or quartz
- C. Silico-phosphate
- D. Silicates

312. With dentin bonding agent, you apply

- A. First acid etching to dentine and then bonding agent
- B. Bonding agent directly to dentine
- C. Chelating agent (EDTA) and bonding agent

313. What is the best way to apply aspiration before injection

- A. Short, sharp pressure backwards
- B. Pressure for 2 to 3 seconds
- C. Long pressure
- D. Turning the needle 90° between two aspirations

314. The method you will use to fill root canal of maxillary lateral incisor is

- A. One major Gutta Percha cone

- B. Laterally condensed
- C. Laterally above condensed

315. What controls the occlusion**

- A. Teeth
- B. Receptors in periodontal membrane
- C. Proprioceptors
- D. Neuromuscular receptors
- E. TMJ
- F. All of the above

316. How would you extract 35

- A. Rotation
- B. Lingually
- C. Labially

317. Why the method of extracting lower 8's by directing the extraction lingually is used**

- A. Because of the roots direction
- B. Thinner bone
- C. Lingual deviation

318. What the maximum dose of 2% lignocaine without vasoconstrictors**

- A. 5 ml
- B. 10 ml
- C. 50 ml
- D. 100 ml

319. Where do Maryland bridges lose retention often

- A. Resin-metal
- B. Resin enamel
- C. Resin layer

320. What is the function of gypsum-binder in the investment**

- A. Setting and hydroscopic
- B. Strength and rigidity

321. Where is the retentive position on tooth according to the survey line

- A. Below the height of contour
- B. Next to gingival margins

322. In regards to distal free end saddle; what is TRUE

- A. Will require relining more often than a denture supported with teeth

323. What are the most common errors when constructing partial denture

- A. Improper survey
- B. Bad positioning of the occlusal rests
- C. Incorrect design

324. Which periodontal pockets are evident on periapical x rays

- A. Buccal pockets
- B. Lingual pockets
- C. Mesial pockets
- D. Distal pockets
- E. Sinuous

325. What factor do you consider the most important when storing the occlusal part of a tooth

- A. Occlusal anatomy
- B. Function

326. All dental plaque**

- A. Produce acid
- B. Produce caries
- C. Produce chelation
- D. Not necessarily produce acid

327. Treatment of gangrenous tooth

- A. Pulp capping
- B. Root canal therapy
- C. Pulpotomy

328. Which material is not compatible with composite resin

- A. Zinc Oxide and eugenol ZOE
- B. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
- C. Carboxylate
- D. Zinc phosphate cement

329. Tooth under occlusal trauma shows

- A. Bone resorption

- B. Necrosis of the pulp
- C. Hypercementosis
- D. Triangulation
- E. All of the above

330. Which drug is specific for Trigeminal Neuralgia

- A. Diazepam
- B. Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
- C. Ergotamine
- D. Phenytoin

331. Which Nerve is anesthetised in anterior border of ramus and 1 cm above occlusal plane of lower posterior teeth

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Long buccal nerve

332. In an X ray; the mesio buccal root of upper first molars is elongated which is the result of

- A. Mesio angular horizontal
- B. Too big vertical angulation
- C. Too small vertical angulation
- D. High angulation

333. Which of the following is false in regards to Cleft-Palate

- A. May be submucous
- B. More common in males than females
- C. Predispose to speech defects, orthodontics problem and hearing loss
- D. Patients are more likely to have cardiovascular defect than the general population.

334. Which of the following statement is correct for a periodontal disease**

- A. The finger pressure is enough for mobility diagnosis
- B. A communicable disease
- C. X ray after intra alveolar surgery is sufficient for diagnosis healing
- D. Systemic diseases have no effects on it
- E. ZoE paste will accelerate healing

335. The major cause of jacket crown breakage is

- A. Inclusion of platinum foil
- B. Use of weak cementum
- C. Voids of porcelain

D. Porcelain is thinner than 1mm

336. Pontic replaces upper first molars in a bridge should be

- A. Slightly compress soft tissues
- B. Be clear of soft tissues
- C. Just in contact with soft tissues

337. Labially displaced anterior tooth is restored with a gold core porcelain jacket crown so that it is in line with the arch; the crown will appear

- A. Short
- B. Long
- C. Narrow
- D. Wide

338. Which is NOT characteristics of canal filing materials "obturation material"

- A. Tacky adhesive to walls
- B. Radio opaque
- C. Not irritating
- D. Quick in setting

339. The best location of pin in class II inlay is

- A. Where is the biggest thickness
- B. Mesial and distal angle
- C. Contact area

340. Class V composite resin restorations can be polished

- A. 24 hours after application
- B. Immediately after application
- C. 3 to 4 days
- D. 3 to 4 weeks
- E. Not at all

341. Caries which is close to the pulp chamber; on x rays you find dent in dent; the right treatment is

- A. Zinc oxide eugenol cement and amalgam
- B. Pulpectomy
- C. Pulpotomy
- D. Calcium hydroxide on pulp and amalgam

342. Dental plaque produces

- A. Chelation
- B. Dental caries
- C. Acids

343. The main advantage of amalgam with high content of Cu is

- A. Better marginal sealing
- B. Less corrosion
- C. Better tensile strength
- D. Higher and immediate compressive strength

344. The major disadvantage of self-threaded pin is

- A. Friction locked
- B. Too expensive
- C. Not all sizes available
- D. May cause tooth cracking

345. In which class of cavities do composite restorations show most durability

- A. I
- B. II
- C. IV
- D. III
- E. V

346. How much space do you need to cap a weakened cusp with amalgam

- A. 1mm
- B. 1.5mm
- C. 2mm
- D. 2.5mm

347. Upper premolar with MO cavity; what is important about the application of the matrix band: "the question has shown too asWhat is complicated by"

- A. The mesial concavity of the root surface
- B. Small lingual pulp
- C. High buccal pulp horn
- D. High lingual pulp horn
- E. Concavity of distal root surface

348. Etching techniques are used always to

- A. minimise the leakage of restorations
- B. for aesthetic considerations

349. Sjogren syndrome is characterised by

- A. Dryness of the mouth
- B. Dryness of the eyes
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. All of the above

350. Long use of Tetracycline is characterised by**

- A. Agranulocytosis
- B. Candida Albicans

351. The most common characteristic symptom of malignant tumours occurring in lower jaw is

- A. Pain
- B. Bleeding
- C. Paraesthesia

352. Why Class IV gold can not be used in cavity as a filling material

- A. Can not be polished "burnished"
- B. The corrosive properties

353. The type of gold that used for dental bridges is

- A. Hard 18%
- B. Type IV 75%

354. In regards to Partial dentures, how do you establish reliable vertical dimension

- A. Wax if the remaining teeth occlude

355. In regards to indirect compare to direct wax technique**

- A. Low temperature solidifying point
- B. Hard in room temperature
- C. Higher flow in room temperature

356. If amalgam gets contaminated with moisture, the most uncommon result is**

- A. Blister formation
- B. Post operative pain
- C. Secondary caries
- D. Lower compressive strength

357. The effects of tooth removal in healthy individuals can show as

- A. Loss of contacts
- B. Slight tilting
- C. Pocket formation
- D. TMJ problem
- E. All of the above

358. Which is not a malignant lesion

- A. Leukoplakia
- B. Erythema migrans /Geographic tongue/

359. Anaesthesia 1 mm above last lower molars will anesthetize

- A. Lingual Nerve
- B. Long buccal nerve

360. Posterior superior alveolar nerve supplies**

- A. 8, 7 and 6 except the mesio buccal root of 6
- B. 8, 7 and 6

361. Patient complains of itching and vesicles on the upper labium (Vermillion region) every year, your diagnosis would be

- A. Herpes simplex
- B. Recurrent ulceration aphthae
- C. Impetigo

362. What is the typical feature of Lichen planus**

- A. Smooth rete pegs
- B. Band of lymphocytes inflammation and hyper parakeratosis
- C. Immunofluorescence of liquefied layer

363. Denture stomatitis is treated with

- A. Amphotencin
- B. Tetracycline lozenges
- C. Mycostatin

364. Paget's disease shows in the early stages in jaws

- A. Cotton wool
- B. Ground glass
- C. Orange peel
- D. Beaten copped

365. The most serious complications which may occur from abscess of max canine is

- A. Cellulitis
- B. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- C. Lacrimal duct stenosis
- D. Damage to infra orbital nerves

366. Granulomas, cysts and chronic periapical abscesses may mostly be differentiated by

- A. Radiographs
- B. Electric pulp test
- C. Biopsy
- D. Thermal

367. The most prominent feature of acute apical periodontitis is

- A. Tenderness of tooth to pressure
- B. Extra oral swelling
- C. Intermittent pain

368. Marsupialisation is a technique used in the treatment of

- A. Pericoronitis
- B. Cysts
- C. Abscesses

369. Diagnosis of oral candidiasis (candidosis) is BEST confirmed by

- A. Microscopic examination of smears
- B. Biopsy
- C. Blood count
- D. Serological exam

370. Which antibiotic administered in childhood may result in tooth discolouration

- A. Penicillin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Streptomycin

371. Ameloblastoma occurs MOST frequently

- A. Near the angle of the mandible
- B. In the maxilla
- C. At the mandibular symphysis

372. A patient with long standing rheumatoid arthritis and a history of steroid therapy, until a week ago, he presents for multiple extractions. The dentist should consult the patient's physician because

- A. Patient is more susceptible to infection
- B. Patient may have a suppressed adrenal cortex
- C. Patient will need haematological evaluation

373. A patient whose hands felt warm and moist is MOST likely to be suffering from**

- A. Anxiety
- B. Congestive cardiac failure
- C. Thyrotoxicosis

374. An adult patient with a history of bacterial endocarditis requires prophylactic administration of antibiotic prior to removal of teeth. indicate the pre-operative regimen**

- A. Amoxicillin 2 gram an hour before operation orally
- B. Penicillin 250 mg orally six hours before operation
- C. Tetracycline 250-500 mg orally 2 hours before treatment

375. A 12 year old girl complains of sore mouth, she has painful cervical lymphadenitis and a temperature of 39°C, oral examination shows numerous yellow grey lesions. What is the MOST LIKELY diagnosis

- A. Measles
- B. Erythema multiform
- C. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
- D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome

376. The causative micro organism for Herpetic gingivostomatitis is

- A. Herpes simplex bacteria
- B. Herpes simplex virus
- C. Herpes zoster virus
- D. Borrelia vincentii

377. To reduce the side effects risk of local anaesthetic injections; you should follow all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Aspirate before injection
- B. Use the smallest effective volume
- C. Use the weakest efficient percentage strength
- D. Inject rapidly

378. The most potent viricidal properties: "another format of the same answer: Indicate which of the following has viricidal properties"

- A. Sodium hypochlorite
- B. Chlorhexidine
- C. Glutaraldehyde
- D. Alcohol 70%
- E. Quaternary ammonium

379. Antibiotics should be used routinely to prevent infection arising from oral surgery in patients suffering from all the following EXCEPT

- A. Agranulocytosis
- B. Sever uncontrolled diabetes
- C. Aplastic anaemia
- D. Mumps
- E. Leukaemia

380. At what rate is closed chest cardiac compression should be in an adult**

- A. 12 times a minute
- B. 24 times a minute
- C. 50 times a minute
- D. 80 times a minute

381. Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) is not used alone as a general anaesthetic agent because of**

- A. Difficulties in maintaining an adequate O₂ concentration
- B. Adverse affects on liver
- C. Poor analgesics affects

382. How can a periodontal pocket be recognised**

- A. X-Ray
- B. Periodontal probe / Calibrated probe/
- C. Periodontal marker
- D. Bitewing radiograph

- E. Sharp explorer
- F. Study cast

383. The final material you use for endodontically treated deciduous molars is**

- A. Amalgam
- B. GIC
- C. Composite resin
- D. Wrought base metal crown

384. Which type of cells does an abscess contain

- A. Mast cells
- B. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes
- C. Eosinophils
- D. Epithelial cells

385. The presence of sulphur granules is diagnostic of**

- A. Actinomycosis
- B. Candidosis
- C. Viral infection
- D. Keratocyte

386. Immediate aim of dry socket treatment is to**

- A. Avoid Osteomyelitis
- B. Control pain

387. Which is the LEAST likely to cause Xerostomia

- A. Sjogren's syndrome
- B. Emotional reaction
- C. Antidepressants drugs
- D. Submandibular sialolith

388. Intact vesicles are MOST likely to be seen in**

- A. Herpes simplex infection
- B. Oral lichenoid reaction
- C. Aphthous ulceration
- D. Pemphigus vulgaris
- E. Cicatricial pemphigoid

389. Painful salivary gland are MOST likely to be indicate to**

- A. Mucocele
- B. Mumps

C. Sjogren's syndrome

390. A patient with an acetone odour would be suspected suffering from

- A. Heart disease
- B. Liver damage
- C. Diabetes

391. Chronic inflammatory periodontal disease originates in

- A. The marginal gingiva
- B. The crystal alveolar bone
- C. Cervical cementum

392. Which is the most important local factor in the aetiology of periodontal disease

- A. Occlusal trauma
- B. Calculus
- C. Brushing habits
- D. Coarse food

393. Which of the following does state BEST the morphology of periodontal ligament fibres

- A. Elastic
- B. Striated
- C. Non striated
- D. Levity
- E. Wavy

394. Which of the following is LEAST to cause toxicity from local anaesthetic injection

- A. Injecting in supine position
- B. Injecting in vascular area
- C. Injecting without a vasoconstrictor
- D. Intravenous injections

395. If a child's teeth do not form; this would MOSTLY affects the growth of**

- A. Alveolar bone
- B. Whole face
- C. Mandible
- D. Maxilla

396. MOST common consequence arising from premature extraction of deciduous molar is

- A. Loss of arch length
- B. Loss of speech sound
- C. Loss of facial contour

397. After the age of 6 years, the greatest increase in the size of the mandible occurs

- A. At the symphysis
- B. Between canines
- C. Distal to the first molar

398. Which is present in Angel's Class II division 2 malocclusion

- A. Open bite
- B. Retrusion of maxillary central incisors
- C. Reduced Overjet
- D. Increased overbite

399. When injecting without vasoconstrictor, the maximum safe dose of 2% lignocaine solution for 70Kg adult is

- A. 2.2ml
- B. 22ml

400. Several application has been suggested to increase the effectiveness of prophylactic application of topical fluoride which include all EXCEPT

- A. Increase Fluoride ions in solution "increase concentration"
- B. Increase PH of fluoride
- C. Increase exposure time to topical fluoride
- D. Pre-treat enamel with 0.5% phosphoric acid
- E. Use NH₄F instead of NaF

401. Which of the following ahs the highest sucrose content

- A. Ice cream
- B. Canned juice
- C. Cough syrups
- D. Breakfast cereal
- E. Sweet potato

402. The amount of fluoride required to reduce caries according to age and level of fluoride in drinking water. Which of the following figures is incorrect**

- A. 1 year old child requires no fluoride when the fluoride in drinking water is 0.3PPM
- B. 3 years old child requires no fluoride when the fluoride in drinking water is 0.7PPM
- C. 6 years old child requires 1mg of fluoride when drinking water containing 0.5mg

403. The major etiological factor responsible for Class II division 2 malocclusion in Angel's classification is**

- A. Thumb sucking
- B. Growth discrepancy
- C. Tongue thrust habit
- D. Tooth to jaw size discrepancy
- E. Skeletal cause (discrepancy)

404. Ankylotic primary second molar in the mandible is not always a good space maintainer because of

- A. Mesial inclination of the 1st permanent molar
- B. It does not keep up with the rest of occlusion

405. Preschool child has an intruded upper incisor; what would your treatment be**

- A. X-ray
- B. Put it back in place and splint
- C. Control bleeding and check after a month
- D. Make the patient comfortable without disturbing the tooth.

406. An upper deciduous molar has a caries exposure and on X ray the corresponding 2nd permanent premolar is absent. What treatment would you do to the deciduous tooth

- A. Pulpotomy
- B. Endodontic treatment
- C. Pulp capping

407. Where is the MOST probable place of bone resorption after a deciduous molar has a pulpal gangrene

- A. Interradicular septum
- B. The periapical area

408. How many pulp horns are presented in a typical mandibular deciduous second molar

- A. 2
- B. 3

- C. 4
- D. 5

409. All of the following are keratinised EXCEPT of

- A. Crevicular epithelium
- B. Palatal epithelium
- C. Alveolar mucosa
- D. Free gingiva
- E. Attached gingiva

410. The MOST cause of gingiva; irritation is

- A. Calculus
- B. Plaque
- C. Caries
- D. Restorative material

411. How can you improve the adhesion of a fissure sealant

- A. Acid etching technique

412. The advantage of using dental floss over rubber point interdentially

- A. Remove plaque and debris in interproximal surfaces
- B. Polish
- C. Massage of the interdental papillae
- D. Aid and recognise subgingivally

413. After prophylactic treatment, you decide to change the flora to a non-acidogenic by changing the diet. How long does it take to achieve this change

- A. Few weeks
- B. Several months or longer

414. Which one of the following is a non-calorie sweetener

- A. Mannitol
- B. Saccharin
- C. Xylitol

415. 6 year old child who had a history of primary herpes simplex has got a recurrent infection. What is the likely cause

- A. Herpes labialis

416. A newly placed restoration interferes with occlusion. What will be the periodontal response

A. Thickening of the periodontal membrane

417. In class II restoration, all of the following considered to occur as probable causes of periodontal problems except

- A. Flat ridge
- B. Faulty or not proper contour
- C. Not properly polished restoration
- D. Cervical wall is too deeply apical
- E. Overextension of lining in cavity

418. Angular type of bone resorption can be seen more often in**

- A. Occlusal traumatism
- B. Food particles retention
- C. Periodontosis
- D. All of the above

419. What is the most important function of periodontal ligament

- A. Keep teeth in the socket
- B. Protect alveolar bone
- C. Provide nutrition

420. The periodontal ligament in a teeth without use appear to be

- A. Narrow
- B. Wide

421. Which radiographic method would you use in assessing periodontal conditions and lesions

- A. Bitewing
- B. Periapical
- C. Occlusal
- D. Panoramic

422. What does CPITN stand for

A. Community Periodontal Index of Treatment needs

423. Vertical incision of mucoperiosteal flap should be

- A. Always extending to the alveolar mucoperiosteal
- B. Bisect the middle of gingival papillae
- C. Must be at the right angle of the tooth

424. Apical migration of the epithelial attachment followed by atrophy of marginal gingiva at the same level results in

- A. False periodontal pocket
- B. Periodontal pocket recession
- C. Gingival cleft
- D. True pocket

425. Calculus attaches to teeth surface by**

- A. Acquired pellicle
- B. Interlocking to the crystals of the tooth
- C. Penetrated into enamel and dentine
- D. Mechanical interlocking
- E. All of the above

426. The width of normal periodontal ligament space is

- A. 0.25 to 0.5mm
- B. 1mm

427. The incision angle in Gingivectomy is

- A. 45° to the tooth in an apical direction

428. The MOST common place for initiation of gingivitis is

- A. Interdental papillae
- B. The free gingival ridge
- C. The attached gingiva
- D. The marginal gingiva

429. Which is the MOST local factor in the aetiology of periodontal disease

- A. Occlusal trauma
- B. Calculus
- C. Brushing habits
- D. Coarse food

430. Incisive foramen when are superimposed over apex of root on radiograph may be mistaken to be

- A. Cyst
- B. Cementoma
- C. Odontoma

431. Which of the following factors can affect the shape and size of the pulp canal

- A. Chemical irritation and caries
- B. Trauma and function
- C. Attrition, wear and aging of the patient
- D. All of the above

432. Following a periodontal surgery; periodontal dressing will

- A. Help in tissue adoption
- B. Decrease the patient's discomfort
- C. Enhance the rate of healing
- D. Control bleeding and maintain blood clot

433. What is the MOST important role of saliva in preventing dental caries

- A. Buffering action

434. A patient comes with a lactobacillus of more than 100000. what is your advice

- A. Reduce sugar in diet

435. The MOST cariogenic sugar is

- A. Sucrose

436. How to detect the furcation involvement

- A. Radiolucent area radiographically
- B. Probe in mesial distal and mid facial areas of suspected tooth

437. What is TRUE about topical fluoride**

- A. It cooperates into plaque and resists acid demineralisation
- B. Fluoride prophylaxis paste has been clinically proven to be more effective preventing caries

438. Which of the following is correct about Nitrous Oxide N2O

- A. N2O has high analgesic property and low anastatic at its minimum anaesthetic dose. "Low MAC; Max Anaesthetic Concentration"
- B. Absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy
- C. Has low blood diffusibility and result in hypoxia
- D. It is good aesthetic and low MAC

439. Which is CORRECT about the Lingual Nerve

- A. Lingual nerve is anterior and medial to inferior alveolar nerve

440. Which local anaesthetic agent is preferred for a confirmed hypersensitive patient

- A. 3% prilocaine with felypressin
- B. Mepivacaine 3% without vasoconstrictor **

441. The MOST common side effects of local anaesthetic is a result of

- A. Intravascular injection
- B. Hypersensitivity

442. Which is TRUE about disinfectant solution**

- A. It destroys all pathogenic micro organism including high resistant
- B. It reduces the number of micro organism to a non infective level
- C. It kills all pathogens but not spores.

443. What to do with instruments after surgically treating a patient with confirmed diagnosis of hepatitis B**

- A. Soak them in hypochlorite solution "Milton"
- B. Sterilize, scrub and sterilize
- C. Handle them with two pairs of household rubber gloves
- D. Scrub them with iodine surgical solution

444. What is the mode of action of autoclaving "Moist sterilisation"

- A. Moist heat sterilization
- B. Protein denaturation

445. All of the following are requirements of an adequate mucosal periosteal flap except**

- A. Base is wider than the free margin
- B. Mucous membrane is carefully separated from periosteum
- C. Base containing blood supply

446. The first thing to do after surgical removal of impacted 3rd molar in the mandible is**

- A. Cold application from the outside

447. A primary molar with relatively un-resorbed roots encompassing the permanent tooth bud. What extraction technique would you use to avoid the inadvertent removal of a developing bicuspid

A. Section the tooth vertically and remove each root separately

448. A young female patient presents with throbbing pain in the left lower posterior jaw with trismus and associated lymphadenopathy. What would be your diagnosis

A. Tumour
B. Pericoronitis

449. Patient presents to you with a history of local pain in the lower right posterior region. Insisting that you extract his lower teeth. The teeth in question are vital without any pathology. Your diagnosis is

A. Odontalgia
B. Referred pain
C. Trigeminal neuralgia

450. Which of the following are not supplied by the mandibular division of trigeminal**

A. Anterior part of digastric
B. Masseter muscle
C. Buccinator

451. 30 years old male complains of painless swelling in the buccal mucosa. It has been present for about six months. He admits "playing with it". He is concerned because this might represent cancer. The base is narrow; the most likely diagnosis is

A. Irritation fibroma

452. A patient is complaining of an open sore on the buccal mucosa. The lesion is painless, ulcerated, has indurated margins, 1.5 cm in diameter, covered by greyish-white exudate, enlarged lymph nodes and tender, negative tuberculin test and positive serology. The diagnosis is**

A. Chancre /Primary lesion of syphilis/

453. An old male presents complaining of having numerous white lesions in the oral cavity within past few days. Prior to this the family physician prescribed chlorite tetracycline for an upper

respiratory infection, the patient is taking this antibiotic for the past two weeks; lesions are relatively non-painful, slightly elevated, adhere plaques on the lip mucosa, buccal mucosa and the tongue. MOST LIKELY to be

- A. Moniliasis /Which is candidiasis/

454. Characteristic of Squamous Cell Carcinoma**

- A. White skinned people
 B. Alcoholic and smokers
 C. It reacts far simply to radiotherapy

455. How can differentiate between a benign epithelial tumour from a carcinomatous one

- A. Soft papillomatous mass, not indurated or not fixed /Move freely/ and pedunculated.

456. What is the characteristic feature of gingivitis in AIDS patient**

- A. Red band on the free gingiva associated with platelet.
 B. Correlating with other pathogenesis lesions of AIDS and does not resolve to periodontal conventional treatment.
 C. Sever pain

457. The characteristic feature of basal cell carcinoma is

- A. Blood metastasis
 B. Does not erode bone
 C. Intensive involvement / inveterately characteristic/
 D. Radio resistant

458. What is the significance of erosive lichen planus**

- A. High malignant potential
 B. Some malignant potential

459. Where does the bone resorption show in a necrosis pulp of deciduous molar

- A. At the root apex
 B. At the bifurcation
 C. On the buccal side of the tooth
 D. On the lingual side of the tooth

460. To extract upper deciduous molar, the movement should be

- A. Buccal first to move tooth
- B. Palatal first to move tooth
- C. Distal first to move tooth
- D. Rotation movement
- E. Fraction of the tooth

461. 8 years old child, on examination you find 75 with carious exposure. On X-ray you find 35 missing. Your treatment is

- A. Extraction of 75 allowing 36 to move mesially
- B. Pulpotomy on 75 and wait indefinitely
- C. Extraction of 75 and place a fixed space retainer to be replaced with fixed bridge.
- D. Extraction of 65 and 75

462. Which of the following is true

- A. Antibiotics are useful in the treatment of periodontitis
- B. Trauma from occlusion causes thickening of the marginal gingivae
- C. Periodontitis is the primary cause of teeth lost after the age of 35.
- D. All periodontal pockets can be identified by x-ray
- E. Periodontitis is the most common disease in the oral cavity

463. Longest lasting resin restorations are

- A. Class I
- B. Class II
- C. Class III
- D. Class IV

464. Pin Restoration with which material has the best retention

- A. Amalgam
- B. Gold inlay
- C. Composite
- D. Glass Ionomer

465. Acute apical abscess-emergency treatment

- A. Open and drain for two days
- B. Antibiotic and analgesic
- C. Clean and Ledermix

466. TMJ dysfunction common symptom is

- A. Clicking

- B. Locking
- C. Pain in the muscles of mastication

467. Gagging reflex is caused by

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal
- C. Facial nerve
- D. Recurrent laryngeal

468. Which impression material should NOT be kept in water within on hour: "in another paper was: 30 mins before pouring"

- A. Polyether
- B. Condensation silicone
- C. Polyvinyl silicone

469. High copper amalgam lasts longer than low copper amalgam because of**

- A. Increased compressive strength
- B. Increased corrosion resistance
- C. High creep
- D. Increased tensile strength
- E. Decreased setting expansion

470. Porosity in acrylic dentures is caused by

- A. Contraction porosity in thickest point of the denture
- B. Insufficient pressure during flasking causes it

471. The shortest facial height is when

- A. Teeth are overlapped
- B. There is maximum cuspal interdigitation

472. What is TRUE about vertical dimension

- A. Does not change for the whole life
- B. Decreases when head is tilted back
- C. Increases when a lower denture is placed in mouth

473. The sterilisation of Gutta Percha is achieved by

- A. Heat
- B. Chemical sterilisation
- C. Flame
- D. Boiling
- E. Autoclave

474. Why would you cast gold in hot mould**

A. To compensate for the expansion of investment.

475. If temporary cementation is required, which cement will you use

- A. ZOE
- B. Zinc Polycarboxylate
- C. GIC

476. In the construction of an RPD, guiding planes are created by

- A. Perpendicular to the occlusal plane
- B. Parallel side towards the path of placement.

477. When should pour polyether impression materials

- A. Within 24 hours after taking impression
- B. Within 30 minutes after taking impression
- C. Should be stored dry and then poured
- D. Should be stored in humid place

478. Which of the following is a frequent cause of opaqueness in a porcelain jacket crown

- A. Porcelain layer is too thin over the opaque layer.
- B. Porcelain layer is too thick

479. Which cement is less soluble in the oral cavity

- A. Polycarboxylate
- B. Zinc phosphate
- C. Silicate phosphate
- D. GIC

480. A patient with reasonable oral hygiene has a small proximal caries on the premolar. The patient requests an aesthetic filling. Your preparation will be

- A. Same as amalgam with cavo-surface bevels
- B. Proximal caries removal with occlusal & gingival bevels

481. A gingivally extended chrome cobalt cast clasp

- A. Can extend 0.5 under the surveyor line
- B. Can extend 0.25 under the surveyor line
- C. Will resist deforming forces better compared to cast gold

482. The first molars are extracted in both arches

- A. The bone resorption will be the same for both arches
- B. Resorption is more on the palatal side of maxillary molars
- C. Resorption is more on lingual side of mandibular molars
- D. The ridge height resorbs more in maxilla than mandible

483. The use of nickel chromium in base plate should be judiciously considered because

- A. A significant number of females are allergic to nickel
- B. A significant number of female are allergic to chromium
- C. A significant number of males are allergic to nickel

484. A seven year old boy fell of his bicycle 2 weeks ago and broke his maxillary central incisor. The pulp horn is visible as a pin point. The tooth is vital. Your treatment will be

- A. Pulpectomy
- B. Place calcium hydroxide and fill with composite resin
- C. Calcium hydroxide pulpotomy

485. During mouth preparation for RPD on tooth adjacent to edentulous area. There is dentine exposure

- A. Restoration is required
- B. Proceed with rest seat preparation and fabrication if involved area is not more than 2mm

486. After making an impression to reline an RPD the dentist notes that the indirect retainers are not resting on the tooth. To avoid this what process should have undertaken initially

- A. Ask patient to bite firmly while impression is setting
- B. Hold the metal base frame against the abutment tooth while setting
- C. Fabricate new denture
- D. Add impression material and close the gap

487. Which is the only dental tissue that lose its formative cells as it matures

- A. Enamel
- B. Dentine
- C. Pulp
- D. Cementum

488. The muscle responsible for maintaining the bolus of food while chewing is

- A. Buccinator
- B. Orbicularis oris

489. Which muscle contracts during the tongue protrudes

- A. Mylohyoid
- B. Genioglossus
- C. Digastric

490. Which of the following is the most significant factor regarding filler in composite for increased strength

- A. Particle size 1-3 micron
- B. Sub micron sized particles
- C. High concentration of the filler particles

491. A patient has a small incisal fracture of the maxillary incisor. Which is the best material to resist fracture at the acid etched tooth composite interface

- A. Micro-filled composite
- B. Hybrid composite
- C. GIC
- D. Silicate

492. The principal factor involved in oral Para-function is related to

- A. Periods of stress
- B. Occlusal pre-maturities during mandibular closure

493. During manual palpation, the mucosa is thin in

- I. Midline of the palate
- II. Mylohyoid region
- III. Over torus palatinus

- A. I, II and III
- B. None of the above
- C. I and II
- D. II and III

494. The path of condyle during mandibular movements depends on

- A. Articular eminence, meniscus/capsule of TMJ and muscle attachments

495. While doing RCT you gave dressing with a paper point wetted with...??...solution. The patient arrives the next day with severe

pain. There is no swelling but the tooth is tender to percussion. You will**

- A. Replace with similar dressing and prescribe antibiotic
- B. Replace with corticosteroid past
- C. Retrieve paper point surgically
- D. Remove the dressing and leave for several days before replacing it.
- E. Provide incision and drainage

496. The area of the posterior palatal seal includes which of the following

- A. [left][right]
- B. Hamular notch

497. The best method of cleaning and toilet cavity

- A. Alcohol
- B. Citric acid
- C. Water
- D. Organic acid

498. Herpetic infection is an iatrogenic infection spreads by the infected

- A. Serum
- B. Vesicle
- C. Vesicle fluid and saliva

499. Periapical abscess is differentiated from periodontal abscess by

- A. Pulpal radiology
- B. History and vitality test
- C. X-ray and history

500. You may suspect poor reaction to bleeding if there is a history of

- A. Cirrhosis of liver
- B. Hypertension

501. Maxillary central incisor located palatally causes

- A. Prolong stay of primary central incisor
- B. Supernumerary teeth

502. Toxicity of anaesthetic is assessed by

- A. Dose which is given
- B. Percentage of solution
- C. Vasoconstrictions amount

503. Children born with cleft palate, microdontia and glossoptosis have

- A. Christian disease
- B. Trenches-Collins Syndrome
- C. Pierre-Robin Syndrome

504. Which of the following penicillin are readily destroyed by stomach acid

- A. Methicillin
- B. Cloxacillin
- C. Phenoxy methyl
- D. Penicillin G

505. What is not correct about Long Buccal Nerve**

- A. Passes through two heads of pterygoids muscles
- B. Supplies mucosa over lower and upper molars
- C. Supplies the buccinator muscle
- D. Supplies skin over buccinator

506. N₂O excretes through

- A. Urine
- B. Lungs

507. Radiopaque lesions are seen in

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Paget's disease
- C. Hyperparathyroidism
- D. Chronic renal failure

508. The causative organism in localised juvenile periodontitis is Actinomyces actinomycete comitans which is**

- A. Gram positive facultative aerobic
- B. Gram positive facultative anaerobic non-motile rod
- C. Gram negative facultative anaerobic non-motile

509. Which of the following is NOT significant factor in determining virulence of a.a.?? //I think a.a. stands for**

Anaerobic Bacteria/

- A. It effects chemotaxis
- B. Produces leukous toxins
- C. Destroys collagen
- D. It is immuno-suppressive

510. Density of film is decreased by increasing the

- A. MA
- B. Exposure time
- C. Developing time
- D. Rinsing time

511. The best space maintainer is

- A. Lingual holding arch
- B. Pulpectomised primary tooth
- C. Band and loop maintainer

512. The laboratory findings in Paget's disease show

- A. Elevated calcium, elevated phosphate, and elevated alkaline phosphate.
- B. Normal calcium, normal phosphate and elevated alkaline phosphate
- C. Decreased calcium, increased phosphate and elevated alkaline phosphate
- D. Increased calcium, normal phosphate and decreased alkaline phosphate
- E. Normal calcium, increased phosphate and elevated alkaline phosphate

513. While giving CPR which of the following is considered

- A. It achieves 30% of cardiac output with 60 compressions per minute
- B. It achieves normal blood oxygen levels with 12 respirations per minute
- C. You have to check compression point by thumping before starting compression
- D. Cardiac output has to be monitored regularly by checking radial pulse.

514. A patient has developed a sever chest pain and difficulties in breathing while in the dental chair. Your initial response is

- A. Administer glycerine trinitrate and monitor patient in upright position
- B. Patient has an acute episode of angina as demonstrated by curve in ECG
- C. No treatment is required until confirmed as MI by ECG
- D. Patient has myocardial infarction as confirmed by ECG

515. On inspection of lateral boarder of the tongue at the base, which structure would you expect to find

- A. Filiform papillae
- B. Fungiform papillae
- C. Taste buds
- D. Lymph nodes
- E. Circumvallate papillae

516. Delayed eruptions of at least part of the dentition is a recognised feature in**

- A. Dentino-Genesis imperfecta
- B. Anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia
- C. Rickets

517. Which of the following is a radiographic feature of dentino-genesis imperfecta

- A. Small pulp chambers and root canals, normal enamel
- B. Enamel is missing but dentine formation is normal
- C. Enamel and dentine show disturbances
- D. Pulp is normal but dentine is abnormal

518. A 10 year old boy presents with non-vital, non-mobile tooth. Treatment is

- A. Pulpectomy with calcium hydroxide
- B. Pulpectomy with Zinc oxide eugenol
- C. Pulpotomy with formocresol
- D. No treatment is required if tooth is asymptomatic

519. A patient suffers a blow to his maxillary central incisor without resulting in fracture. The pulp

- A. Immediate necrosis
- B. Becomes non-vital but only if treatment is delayed too long
- C. Becomes non vital irrespective of treatment
- D. No changes is seen later if fracture does not occur

520. In the case f malignant melanoma occurring intra orally, which of the following is true

- A. Uncommon on the palate when occurs intra orally
- B. Should not biopsied, as this will increase metasis
- C. The 5 years survival rate is 20%
- D. The incidence of oral melanoma is the same as those on the skin
- E. Commonly occurs intra orally

521. Patient on anti-coagulant therapy requires an extraction to be performed. Which of the following is NOT true**

- A. Post operative bleeding can be reduced somehow by using tranexemic acid
- B. Prothrombin values of at least 2.5 is required to perform extraction
- C. It takes at least 8 hours for heparin to take effects
- D. Heparin should be administered sub-cutaneous

522. Community water fluoridation MOST effectively achieves is**

- A. 90-95% reduction of caries
- B. 45-55% reduction of caries
- C. Reduces pit and fissures caries more than smooth surfaces
- D. Reduces smooth surfaces more than pit and fissures

523. Patient presents with caries in many teeth. you will advise that

- A. Fluoride toothpaste does not effectively prevent caries and topical fluoride is required.

524. What is the primary consideration in providing nutrition/dietary counseling to a patient

- A. Secure details of patient's eating habits
- B. Have the patient to fill in a diet survey
- C. Eliminate sugar from diet

525. Which of the following is true in regards to periapical cementoma

- A. Teeth are vital.
- B. Teeth are not vital

526. Which of the following is not a side effects of lignocaine

- A. Angioneurotic oedema
- B. Nervousness

527. A physician refers a nine year old boy to you to confirm diagnosis. The boy has a fever of 40°C and coughing. When you focus your light into his eyes he turns away. Intra-orally there are white spots surrounded by red margins. The disease and lesions are

- A. Measles and Koplik's spots
- B. AHGS vesicles

528. In periodontal scalers and cures; the blade is formed by which two surfaces

- A. Two lateral surfaces
- B. Lateral surface and face
- C. Lateral surface, face and shank
- D. Lateral surface, face, back and shank

529. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in regards to lateral periodontal cyst**

- A. It is more common in anterior region
- B. It occurs more in maxilla than mandible
- C. Probable origin is from dentigerous cyst which develops laterally
- D. Encountered in the cuspid-premolar region of the mandible, derived from the remnants of the dental lamina

530. Middles aged woman gives a history of intermittent unilateral pain in the sub mandibular region, most probable cause is

- A. Calculus in the salivary duct resulting in sialolithiasis.
- B. Ranula
- C. Cyst
- D. Mucocele

531. What is TRUE in regards to branchial cyst

- A. Situated on the anterior boarder of sternocleidomastoid muscle

532. Damage/injury to which nerve causes dilation of pupils

- A. Oculomotor
- B. Ansa cervicalis
- C. Abducens

533. After an inferior alveolar nerve block; the patient develops paralysis of eyelid, upper lip and lower lip on that side. This means that the L.A was deposited in

- A. The parotid gland

534. Aspirin reduces pain by which of the following mechanism

- A. It is anti inflammatory by the release of histamine
- B. It blocks the cyclo-oxygenase pathway.

535. Patient with haemophilia presents which of the following findings**

- A. Increased prothrombin time
- B. Increased bleeding time
- C. Increased clotting time

536. The pulpal floor of the Class II cavity for a mandibular first premolar should be**

- A. Parallel to occlusal plane
- B. Perpendicular to long axis
- C. Tilted lingually

537. Marginal leakage at the proximal gingival cavosurface of a recently restored class II can be caused by

- I. Insufficient condensation
- II. First proximal increment was too large
- III. Neglecting to wedge the matrix
- IV. Hand manipulation instead of mechanical
- V. Debris contamination

- A. I, II, III
- B. II, III, IV
- C. I, II, V
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above

538. What are the dangers of using air as a cooler during cavity cutting

- A. Hypersensitivity
- B. Odontoblast is drawn into the tubule

539. In RCT the ideal root filling

- A. Ends at the apex
- B. Extends beyond apex to achieve a good seal
- C. Ends at the dentino-cemental junction

540. Where is the narrowest part of the pulp

- A. At the radiographic apex
- B. At the dentino-enamel junction
- C. At the orifices

541. Which of the following is MOST useful in differentiating between apical abscess and periodontal

- A. Percussion
- B. Vitality tests
- C. Cold tests
- D. Heat tests

542. What is the ideal length for a post in post-core in an endodontically treated tooth

- A. 2/3 of the tooth length
- B. 1/2 of the tooth length
- C. 1.5 times that of the crown
- D. Same as the anticipated crown

543. Which is correct in regards to shade selection of crowns

- A. It should be selected before starting preparation
- B. Chroma is the lightness/darkness of colours
- C. Value is the colour itself
- D. Hue is the concentration of colours

544. How many mg of fluoride ions are obtained from 2.2 mg tablet of NaF

- A. 0.5mg
- B. 1 mg
- C. 1.5mg
- D. 10mg

545. Strain is defined as **

- A. An external force
- B. An internal force to oppose external load
- C. Deformity opposed the applied load

546. Size of pulp chamber within the tooth is influenced by

- A. Age
- B. Parafunctional
- C. History of the tooth /abrasion, erosion, caries/
- D. All of the above

547. Self polymerising acrylic resins differs from heat cured resins because they exhibit

- A. Higher molecules weight
- B. Higher content of residual monomers

548. The advantage of firing porcelain in vacuum**

- A. Reduces size of air-bubbles incorporated thus decreasing porosity
- B. Removes water before firing, increasing the hardness of porcelain
- C. Significantly lowers firing temperature

549. The contraction (Gaseous) porosity in inlays is related to**

- A. Overheating of the alloy
- B. Molten gases
- C. Diameter of the sprue
- D. Overheating of investment

550. Where would you expect to find the Mylohyoid on relation to periphery of complete denture

- A. Mandibular buccal in the midline
- B. Mandibular lingual in the midline
- C. Mandibular disto buccal area

551. Class V lesion may originate

- A. In lingual pits
- B. In buccal fissures
- C. Poor oral hygiene

552. Retention for occlusal amalgam cavity in premolars is BEST provided by

- A. Slightly undercutting of walls with inversed cone bur
- B. Mesial and distal undercuts
- C. Buccal and lingual undercuts

553. What is true in regards to lateral mandibular incisor

- A. 20% have 2 canals with one foramen
- B. 20% have 2 canals with two foramina
- C. 40% have two canals with 10% ending in two foramina
- D. 40% have two canals with only one ending in two foramina

554. Splinting the adjacent teeth in fixed bridge is primarily done to

- A. Distribute the occlusal load
- B. Achieve better retention

555. Porcelain must not be contaminated by handling between which two stages

- A. Pre-soldering and heat treatment
- B. Heat treatment and opaque /bake/ stages
- C. Opaque and bisque stages
- D. Bisque and glazing stages
- E. First opaque bake and second opaque bake

556. What is the relationship of the retentive portion of the partial dentures retainers to the survey line of abutment

- A. Gingival /Below/
- B. Occlusal /Above/
- C. No relation

557. Which of the following liquids is not suitable for prolonged immersion of cobalt chrome partial dentures

- A. Alkaline peroxidase
- B. Hypochlorite solutions
- C. Soap solutions
- D. Water

558. Dentures hyperplasia is generally attributed to

- A. Poor oral hygiene
- B. Denture movement

559. In complete dentures, cheek biting is most likely a result of

- A. Reduced Overjet of posterior
- B. Increased vertical dimension
- C. Teeth have large cusp inclines

560. Resting face height in edentulous patients

- A. Decreases when head is tilted back
- B. Increases when lower denture is inserted
- C. Does not change over time

561. Ala-Tragal line is**

- A. The line running from the tragus of the nose to ala of the ear
- B. A guide used to orient the occlusal plane
- C. Parallel to Frankfurt horizontal plane
- D. A guide to the occluding face height in complete denture.

562. Decision to employ cusped or without cusps teeth is influenced by**

- A. Reverse Overjet
- B. TMJ problems
- C. Cranio mandibular skeletal relationship

563. The first forming microbial elements of plaque are

- A. Aerobic gram positive G+
- B. Aerobic gram negative G-
- C. Anaerobic gram negative G-
- D. Spirochetes
- E. Anaerobic gram positive G+

564. Extracellular polysaccharides in plaque are formed by

- A. Bacteria from sucrose
- B. Precipitated from carbohydrate
- C. Precipitated from glycoproteins

565. What is important requisite for fillers in dental composite restorative resins in load bearing area

- A. Sub micro sized particles
- B. High coefficient of thermal expansion
- C. High in content (High filler)

566. Sensitivity to hot and cold foods soon after cavity preparation and placement of GIC and composite resin in an upper incisor tooth is due to

- A. Mechanical trauma due to cavity preparation
- B. Chemical
- C. Heat from GIC settings

567. After completing pulp extirpation, debridement and placing a dressing; apical periodontitis is because

- A. Over instrumentation extending into periapical area
- B. Irritation from chemicals used
- C. Entrapped bacteria
- D. One or any combination of the above

568. It is desirable to major connectors of upper partial dentures to**

- A. At least 5 mm away from the gingival margin
- B. Cover the anterior palate

569. Which of the following statements is true

- A. Last secretion of odontoblast forms cementum
- B. Last secretion of odontoblast forms acquired enamel cuticle
- C. Remnants of ameloblasts form primary enamel cuticle
- D. Remnants of odontoblasts form primary enamel cuticle

570. When you tries to seat a crown on tooth you find a discrepancy of 0.3mm at the margin; you will

- A. Reduce inner surface of crown
- B. Remake a new crown
- C. Smooth the enamel at the margin
- D. Hand burnish crown margins

571. In regards to Chlorhexidine mouth wash**

- A. Is anionic
- B. Used in 0.02% concentration
- C. Used in 0.12 concentration
- D. Penetrates the gingival crevice/pocket

572. Glycerine trinitrate given to an angina patient acts by

- A. Gives relief of pain by decreasing venous return
- B. Decreases blood pressure and causes headache

573. Which of the following is NOT complication of radiation to head and neck area**

- A. Xerostomia
- B. Mucositis
- C. Increased caries
- D. Heightened taste sensation
- E. Increased risk of osteomyelitis

574. A female patient is diagnosed with Addison's disease which of the following does not confirm this

- A. Weakness, lassitude
- B. Anorexia, nauseas, fatigue
- C. Hypotension
- D. Bony expansion
- E. Amenorrhea

575. Which of the following conditions is not associated with periodontal destruction in primary teeth

- A. Down's syndrome
- B. Steven Johnson's syndrome
- C. Hypophosphatasia
- D. Papillon-Lefebvre syndrome
- E. Cyclic neutropenia

576. In patient with exposed root surfaces

- A. Ask to use low abrasive dentifrices
- B. It is because of dental hypersensitivity

577. Which of the following is the best index to evaluate gingival health

- A. Gingival index by Loe and Silness
- B. Periodontal index
- C. Periodontal disease index
- D. OHI-S

578. In surveying; calibration of examiners data is important because

- A. It reduces the errors in gathered data.

579. Patient is resistant to caries but has periodontal disease. In this case, sucrose in diet is important because

- A. Sucrose is greatly involved in plaque development
- B. S. mutans produces Levans frictions which are used by periodontal pathogens
- C. The streptococcus mutans cannot survive with a continual supply of sucrose
- D. Existing plaque must continue to get sucrose in order to grow

580. Cariogenicity of Streptococcus mutans is because of the production of

- A. Glucans
- B. Levans
- C. Fructans
- D. Sucrose

581. A child consumes a toxic dose of fluoride. You will**

- A. Induce vomiting
- B. Gives a lot of fluids
- C. Gives a lot of fluids and sodium bicarbonates
- D. Ask patient not to eat for 45 minutes
- E. Gives milk, calcium tablets or magnesium tablets

582. Collimation is done to

- A. Reduces the size of the beam, so it is easy to visualise the central X ray.
- B. Avoids unnecessary exposure to radiation of surrounding tissues of the patient

583. In X rays filtration is used to**

- A. Remove low energy X rays
- B. Reduce exposure time
- C. Reduce size of the beam

584. In calculus formatio, the epitaxial concept is one of the theories. Which of the following is true

- A. Mineralisation occurs when calcium and phosphate content is high
- B. The presence of matrix would start initiate formation of nucleus
- C. The amorphous materials would convert to calcium phosphate and hydroxy phosphate

585. Gemination is**

- A. Division of single tooth, twinning
- B. Fusion of two or more crowns of teeth
- C. Fusion of two or more roots

586. In primary teeth, failure of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ pulpotomy is MOST likely to produce**

- A. External resorption
- B. Internal resorption
- C. Necrosis of the pulp
- D. Ankylosis

587. A raised dot on X ray film is present to

- A. Orient exposure side
- B. Differentiate between left and right side
- C. Dip during developing

588. What does the fixer solution in developing X-rays do

- A. Removes unexposed silver halide crystals
- B. Removes exposed silver halide
- C. Fixes the developed film

589. When the developing solution is correctly mixed and x ray film is being developed for normal time; but the solution is too warm, the outcome film will be

- A. Too light
- B. Too dark
- C. Fogged

590. Kaposi's sarcoma

- A. Seen on buccal mucosa in HIV as purple lesion
- B. Seen on palate of most HIV patient
- C. Should be biopsy

591. What is characteristic feature seen in pyloric stenosis**

- A. Erosion of maxillary central incisors
- B. Vomiting of undigested food
- C. Loss of appetite
- D. Weakness

592. At birth, the oral cavity usually contains

- A. S. mutans only
- B. No micro organism
- C. S. mutans and S. salivavis
- D. Lactobacilli and S. mutans

593. The papillae that are few in numbers, associated with MOST taste buds, associated with Von Ebner's glands are**

- A. Fungiform
- B. Circumvallate
- C. Foliate
- D. Filiform

594. In class II preparation it is difficult to place the gingival seat when preparation is extended too gingivally because the

- A. Enamel rods are directed occlusally
- B. Marked cervical constriction

595. In maxillo fracture, if intra cranial pressure increases**

- A. It is normal
- B. Typically associated with tachycardia
- C. Associated with blood pressure
- D. Usually subsides spontaneously
- E. Typically associated with constricted and un-reactive pupil

596. Moist heat sterilization is achieved by

- A. Denaturation of protein

597. In regards to Benzodiazepines

- A. Increases R.E.M. sleep
- B. Has a hangover effects because of active metabolism
- C. Includes carbamazepine
- D. Can be used safely on children as it achieves reliable effects

598. Which is NOT CORRECT in regards to lingual nerve

- A. It is posterior and medial to the inferior alveolar nerve
- B. It passes close to the mandibular 3rd molar
- C. It may be anaesthetised by the mandibular nerve block
- D. It provides supply to the lingual gingiva
- E. Supplies anterior 2/3 of the tongue

599. The maxillary and mandibular teeth get their blood supply from**

- A. Separate branches of S. Palatina artery
- B. Separate branches of maxillary artery
- C. Branches of maxillary and mandibular arteries

600. Haemophilia is characterised with**

- A. Daughters affected from their carriers fathers
- B. Presents on "y" chromosome
- C. Hemarthrosis is common finding
- D. Deficiency of factor VII
- E. Neutrophil defect

601. In minor oral surgery which is TRUE in regards to antibiotic

- A. Amoxil is satisfactory against most oral infection
- B. Metronidazole and Amoxil have the same penetrating power
- C. It is evident that it will reduce post operative swelling

602. In regards to third molars surgery

- A. Maximum swelling is seen after 24-48 hours
- B. Prophylactic antibiotic will reduce swelling
- C. Antibiotic cover is compulsory

603. A 65 year old patient needs extraction of 44; he has taken insulin in the morning. What preoperative advice you should

give

- A. Take more sugar
- B. Maintain normal diet
- C. Antibiotic 2 hours before
- D. Medication increases preoperatively

604. Patient with prosthetic heart valve taking 7.5 mg warfarin. She has?????. Patient needs extraction. What is your management

- A. 3g Amoxil, suture after surgical removal
- B. 3g Amoxil, suture when bleeding has stopped
- C. Gentamycin/vancomycin cover, stop warfarin, give heparin and suture later
- D. Ampicillin cover, stop warfarin, give heparin and suture later
- E. Gentamycin/vancomycin cover, stop warfarin and suture later

605. Loss of the gingival attachment is measured between

- A. CEJ to base of pocket
- B. Top of the gingiva to the base

606. Absence of clearly defined crystal lamina dura is because

- A. Pathognomonic of periodontal disease
- B. Indicative of attachment loss
- C. Associated with periodontal pocket
- D. Commonly related to radiograph angulation

607. A patient 37 year old; with paroxysmal pain on the left eye that he thinks is related to his maxillary posterior teeth. The pain comes in recurrent bursts and aggravated by stress and alcohol. Oral exam is negative. The probable diagnosis is

- A. Migraine
- B. Cluster headache
- C. Trigeminal neuralgia
- D. Temporal neuritis

608. A mandibular permanent first molar had to be extracted, this will affect

- A. Adjacent teeth
- B. Teeth in the same quadrant
- C. Both arches the same side
- D. Full mouth

609. The places for new erupted mandibular molars are created by

- A. Resorption of anterior ramus and apposition posteriorly
- B. Apposition of alveolar process
- C. Apposition of inferior boarder of mandible

610. A patient comes with a firm, painless swelling of lower lobe of parotid which has grown progressively for the past year. He complains of paresthesia for the past 2 weeks. This is most likely to be

- A. Pleomorphic adenoma
- B. Carcinoma of the parotid
- C. Lymphoma of parotid

611. What is the histopathology of the pathogenesis of the plaque following 21 days of plaque accumulate

- A. Primarily infiltrate of plasma cells
- B. Primarily infiltrate of lymphocytes
- C. Infiltrate of plasma cells and early bone involvement
- D. Infiltrate of neutrophils

612. What is INCORRECT in HIV associated periodontitis**

- A. Picture of ANUG superimposed with RPP
- B. Spontaneous bleeding interproximal
- C. Depression of T4/T8 lymphocytes
- D. Deep Perio-pockets usually seen in advanced periodontitis

613. What is true in treating a patient with secondary herpes simplex**

- A. Acyclovir inhibits viral transcription when applied in the prodromal phase
- B. Idoxuridine is better than acyclovir when applied topically
- C. Antivirals are contra indicated in immuno-compromised patient

614. The MOST common cause of gingival enlargement is

- A. Hereditary
- B. Drug induced
- C. Plaque induced
- D. Leukaemia

615. A 13 year old has enlarged gingivae; gives a history of Dilantin sodium what is you treatment

- A. Oral prophylaxis and gingivoplasty
- B. Oral prophylaxis, scaling, root planning
- C. Stop medication

616. A patient has improperly formed DEJ, reduction in size of pulp chamber, chipping and attrition of enamel that would MOSTLY be

- A. Fluorosis
- B. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- C. Dentinogenesis imperfecta

617. Which is wrong in regards to (water jet spray) hydrotherapy

- A. Does not harm gingivae
- B. Removes plaque
- C. Removes required pellicle

618. Anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia is characteristic by**

- A. Hypodontia or anodontia

619. During extraction of maxillary third molar, the tuberosity is fractured; however, it remains in place attached to the mucoperiosteum. Which of the following procedures should be employed**

- A. Remove the tuberosity and suture
- B. Leave the tuberosity and stabilize if required
- C. Remove the tuberosity and fill the defect with Gelfoam then suture.
- D. If fractured tuberosity is greater than 2 cm, leave in place and suture

620. An incision biopsy of an ulcerated and intruded clinically suspicious lesion in 50 years old female reveals chronic inflammation; you would**

- A. Inform the patient and her physician of your findings and instruct the patient to return in six months
- B. Surgically excise the entire lesion since you know it is not malignant
- C. Dismiss the patient with instructions for warm saline rinses for re-examination
- D. Repeat the biopsy

621. What is the MOST common consequence of an allergic response to medication

- A. Skin rash "dermatitis" with swelling of lips and eyes

622. How many times do you breathe in mouth to mouth resuscitation

- A. 10-12 times a minute
- B. 4-6 times a minute

623. What causes a reduction of pulmonary ventilation

- A. Laryngeal muscle paralysis
- B. Airway obstruction

624. What would you do if the systole is elevated**

- A. Calm down the patient

625. What would you do if the diastole is elevated

- A. Investigate systemic cause

626. Which are non-calcified areas in the child's cranium

- A. Fontanelles

627. Koplik's spots are associated with one of the following

- A. Viral infection
- B. Diabetes
- C. Measles
- D. Rubella
- E. Candidosis

628. What is Von Recklinghausen disease

- A. Neurofibroma
- B. Necrosis of bone produced by ionizing radiation

629. How do you treat the cause of airway obstruction

- A. Extension of the neck
- B. Flexion of the neck

630. How do you prepare a patient with rheumatic fever before extraction

- A. 6,000,000 units of benzoyl penicillin
- B. 2g Amoxicillin pre-operatively

631. Which is LEAST likely to cause bleeding after surgical operation

- A. Antibiotic therapy
- B. Poor surgical techniques
- C. Aspirin
- D. Codeine

632. Acute pyogenic bacteria infection may result in**

- A. Leucopenia
- B. Neutropenia
- C. Leukocytosis
- D. Lymphocytosis
- E. Eosinophilia

633. Prophylactic administration of antibiotic is indicated in patient before oral surgery with

- A. Herpes simplex
- B. Whooping cough
- C. Bacterial endocarditis

634. Oral mucosa and skin pigmentation occurs in patient with**

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Addison's disease
- C. Multiple myeloma
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma
- E. Bright's disease
- F. Cushing's disease

635. Patient has fainted, the signs are, blanched face, weak pulse, moist skin, shallow respiration; your first management is

- A. 1 ml adrenaline subcutaneously
- B. Mouth to mouth respiration
- C. Nitro glycerine sub lingually
- D. Recumbent position; supine

636. Thrombocytopenic purpura would complicate surgery by

- A. Oedema
- B. Haemorrhage
- C. Acute infection

637. Patient who has WBC count of just over 100000 is most likely suffering from**

- A. Leucopenia
- B. Leukaemia
- C. Polycythemia

638. Which of the following is TRUE

- A. Antibiotics are useful in the treatment of ANUG
- B. Trauma of occlusal factors causes cleft or fibrous thickening of marginal gingivae
- C. All Perio pockets can be detected by x rays
- D. Periodontitis is the most common problem in teenage
- E. Perio disease is a primary cause of loss of teeth after 35 years of age.

639. In regards to the conditions where you have to prescribe antibiotic prior to dental treatment

- A. Rheumatic fever
- B. Sub-acute bacterial endocarditis
- C. By pass
- D. Valve replacement
- E. Uncontrolled diabetes
- F. All of the above

640. Herpangina is caused by

- A. Coxsackie virus

641. The main vitamin to synthesis prothrombin is

- A. Vitamin K

642. The immediate concern in the management of facial trauma should be

- A. Securing a blood units to replace any loss
- B. Fixation of fractures
- C. Checking the breath and insure a free airways
- D. Neurological consultation

643. What is NOT A SIGN of neurological trauma

- A. Excitement
- B. Shock
- C. Improper eye sight
- D. Leaning
- E. Sever headache
- F. Vomiting
- G. Euphonia
- H. Fixed dilated pupils

644. A young patient presented with rheumatic fever and suspected allergy to penicillin. The antibiotic of choice is