

Orthodontics

1. Which of the following is a feature of class I type 2 malocclusion -
-----.
 - a. Maxillary incisors in linguoversion to the mandibular incisors.
 - b. Mesial drifting of molars.
 - c. Protrusion of the maxillary incisors.
 - d. Buccoversion of mandibular molars.

2. All of the following are dental characteristics of a skeletal class III malocclusion, except -----.
 - a. Anterior cross bite.
 - b. Distocclusion.
 - c. Linguoversion of the mandibular molars.
 - d. Posterior crossbite.

3. Orthodontic brackets attached directly to the tooth are retained by a
-----.
 - a. Compressive force.
 - b. Hydrostatic force.
 - c. Mechanical bond.
 - d. Chemical bond.

4. In a cephalogram, the most anterior point of the mandible on the
midline, is termed -----.
 - a. Menton.
 - b. Pogonion.
 - c. Gnathion.
 - d. Gonion.

5. Which of the following teeth are most commonly extracted in orthodontic treatment -----.
- Insicors.
 - Canines.
 - Premolars.
 - Molars.
6. A disadvantage of removable space maintainers is that they are ----
-----.
- Unesthetic.
 - Difficult to fabricate.
 - Dependant on patient cooperation.
 - Difficult to keep clean.
7. Loops & helices are employed in orthodontic wires to provide -----
-----.
- A longer arm.
 - A more gentle force.
 - Force for a longer period of time.
 - All of the above.
8. The Frankfort plane passes -----.
- Horizontally through the nasion & sella.
 - Vertically from the chin point through the orbitale.
 - Horizontally from the basion through the inferior aspect of the external auditory meatus.
 - Horizontally from the inferior aspect of the external auditory meatus through the infraorbitale.

9. If the assistant is looking for a branch of dentistry with more autonomy the choice is -----.
- General dentistry.
 - Pediatric dentistry.
 - Orthodontics.
 - Pathology.
10. Howe (110) is used in -----.
- Creation of bends in the arch wire.
 - Removal of excess cements.
 - Bracket placement.
 - None of the above.
11. Removable appliances are retained at the back by clasps called -----.
- Buccal retractors.
 - Adams clasps.
 - Palatal springs.
 - Palatal retractors.
12. Most commonly used bands are placed on -----.
- First and second molars.
 - First premolars.
 - Second premolars.
 - Laterals.
13. Attachments include the following -----.
- Hooks.
 - Arch wire.
 - Brackets.
 - All the above.
14. Arch wire is attached to posterior teeth by -----.
- Orthodontic bands.
 - Hooks.

- c. Brackets.
 - d. Wires.
15. Instrument used in bracket placement is called -----.
- a. Band remover.
 - b. Bracket tweezers.
 - c. Ligature cutters.
 - d. Surgical tweezers.
16. Canines are moved by buccal retractor in extraction space of -----.
- a. First molar.
 - b. First premolar.
 - c. Second premolar.
 - d. Central.
17. Extra oral traction is used when -----.
- a. There is insufficient space after extraction.
 - b. There is insufficient space before extraction.
 - c. We need extra force.
 - d. None of the above.
18. Wiskers wire is used to -----.
- a. Attach headgear to appliance.
 - b. Attach arch wire to appliance.
 - c. Attach brackets to tooth.
 - d. Cause traction.
19. Andresen appliance depends on the force exerted by -----.
- a. Muscles.
 - b. Neck band.
 - c. Arch wire.
 - d. Cheek.
20. Seprators are used in cases of -----.
- a. Wide interproximal areas.

- b. Tight interproximal areas.
- c. Extra oral traction.
- d. Intra oral traction.

21. Steel separating springs are left in place for -----.

- a. 3-5 days.
- b. 5-7 days.
- c. 7-10 days.
- d. 1-2 days.

22. In the initial and intermediate stages of treatment we use -----
-----.

- a. Square wire.
- b. Rectangular wire.
- c. Round wire.
- d. Triangular wire.

23. Traction device must be attached to the -----.

- a. Inner part of the face bow.
- b. Intermediate part of the face bow.
- c. Outer part of the face bow.
- d. None of the above.

24. Optiflex arch wire is made from -----.

- a. Composite material.
- b. Stainless steel.
- c. Nickel titanium.
- d. Acrylic resin.

25. Chairside assistant is responsible for -----

- a. Adjustment of arch wire.
- b. Check loose, broken or missing elastics.
- c. Fitting of molar band.
- d. All of the above.

26. Class II malocclusion is also known as -----.
- Mesioocclusion.
 - Distoocclusion.
 - Normal occlusion.
 - Lingocclusion.
27. The band plugger is used in -----.
- Bracket placement.
 - Seating molar band.
 - Bending arch wire.
 - Band removal.
28. The most common contributor factor to malocclusion is -----.
- Thumb sucking.
 - Crowding.
 - Trauma during birth.
 - TMJ problems.
29. Developmental causes of malocclusion include -----.
- Ectopic eruption.
 - Birth injuries.
 - Discrepancies in the size of the jaws.
 - None of the above.