

- d) none
- 7) **For the mandible we prefer**
- a) infiltration
 - b) block
 - c) intraosseous
 - d) none
- 8) **The patient who has not breakfast , we never give him anesthesia because**
- a) hyperglycemia
 - b) hypoglycemia
 - c) increased heart rate
 - d) hypertension
- 9) **Gingivitis means**
- a) inflammation of the periodontal ligaments
 - b) inflammation of the bone
 - c) inflammation of the gingiva
 - d) inflammation of the tongue
- 10) **Patient is suffering a pain during sleep the diagnosis is**
- a) inflammation of dentin
 - b) inflammation of enamel
 - c) inflammation of cementum
 - d) inflammation of pulp
- 11) **Phosphoric acid is applied for**
- a) 10-20 seconds
 - b) 30-45 seconds
 - c) 20-30 seconds
 - d) none
- 12) **The lower teeth are supplied with**
- a) maxillary nerve
 - b) infra orbital
 - c) mandibular
 - d) all of the above
- 13) **Alginate contains calcium sulphate in concentration of**
- a) 40%
 - b) 50%
 - c) 12%
 - d) none
- 14) **The main cause of inflammation of gingiva (gingivitis)**
- a) smoking
 - b) calculus
 - c) bacteria
 - d) fluoride
- 15) **The peridontium is composed of**

- a) bone + cement
- b) periodontal ligament + gingiva
- c) a+b
- d) none

16) Permanent restoration is

- a) calcium hydroxide
- b) amalgam
- c) alginate
- d) zinc oxide eugenol

17) Composite is used mainly for

- a) anterior teeth
- b) posterior
- c) a+b
- d) none

18) Elastic impression material is

- a) rubber
- b) Plaster
- c) zinc oxide
- d) compound

19) For injection local anesthesia in the lower jaw we use

- a) short needle
- b) long
- c) none

20) In case of advanced upper jaw to the lower this is called

- a) angle class I
- b) angle class II
- c) angle class III
- d) All of the above

21) The pregnant woman is suffering from

- a) gingival recession
- b) pregnant granuloma
- c) Periapical abscess
- d) none

22) The best method for brushing

- a) vertical
- b) horizontal
- c) bass sulcular method
- d) all of the above

23) Apicoectomy means

- a) surgical removal of the apical portion of the root

- b) removal of one or more roots
- c) the root and the crown are cut lengthwise
- d) none

24) Amputation means

- a) surgical removal of the apical portion of the root
- b) removal of one or more roots
- c) the root and the crown are cut lengthwise
- d) none

25) Hemisection means

- a) surgical removal of the apical portion of the root
- b) removal of one or more roots
- c) the root and the crown are cut lengthwise
- d) none

26) The instruments for examination are

- a) probe and tweezers
- b) mirror
- c) a + b
- d) amalgamator

27) Panorama x-ray is used for

- a) Periapical tissues
- b) interproximal caries
- c) giving complete picture for upper and lower jaw
- d) none

28) Adrenaline is added to local anesthesia for

- a- increasing the respiratory rate
- b- prolonging the effect of local anesthesia
- c- decreasing the bleeding
- d- none

29) is a white lesion

- a- lichen planus
- b- cancer
- c- hematoma
- d- none

30) Fordyce's spots are on

- a- tongue
- b- oral mucosa
- c- upper lip
- d- throat

31) Is an anticoagulant agent

- a- aspirin
- b- heparin
- c- paracetamol
- d- evex

32) **For treatment of pericoronitis**

- a- extraction of the tooth
- b- analgesic + sterility + antibiotic
- c- cleaning with concentrated phenol
- d- none

33) **Duct of submandibular gland is**

- a- warter
- b- bartholin
- c- barvenous
- d- stenson

34) **leukoplakia is present on**

- a- the mouth
- b- eye
- c- heart
- d- lungs

35) **Cranial nerves are**

- a- 12 nerves
- b- 14
- c- 10
- d- 16

36) **Muscles of the tongue are**

- a- 17
- b- 18
- c- 19
- d- 20

37) **Attrition may be caused by**

- a- friction due to pipe
- b- friction during sleep
- c- gastric acid
- d- none

38) **Sterilization in dry oven**

- a- one hour at 160 c
- b- 90 minutes at 160 c
- c- two hours at 160 c
- d- none

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39) Sterilization in autoclave

- a- 20-30 minutes at 121 c
- b- 2-10 minutes at 134 c
- c- a+b
- d- none

40) According to the universal system $\overline{6}$ means

- a- upper left first molar
- b- lower left first molar
- c- lower right first molar
- d- none

41) According to two digits system 42 means

- a- lower right lateral incisor
- b- upper left lateral incisor
- c- upper right lateral incisor
- d- none

42) A preventive agent is

- a- composite
- b- Glassionomer
- c- fluoride
- d- zinc oxide eugenol

43) One of the following releases fluorides

- a- composite
- b- Glassionomer
- c- fluoride
- d- zinc oxide eugenol

44) The roots of the following teeth are closely related to the maxillary sinus

- a- canine and upper premolar
- b- lower molar
- c- upper molar and premolar
- d- none

45) Cross bite means

- a- upper teeth occlude inside the lower teeth
- b- upper teeth occlude outside the lower
- c- a and b
- d- none

46) The efficiency of the autoclave is decreased due to

- a- sterilization without cleaning the instruments
- b- over loading
- c- dry blood on the instruments
- d- all of the above

47) Sterilization is

- a- killing of bacteria and virus
- b- killing fungus and bacteria
- c- killing virus, bacteria. And bacteria spores
- d- none

48) **The food which build new cells**

- a- carbohydrates
- b- proteins
- c- fats
- d- minerals

49) **Dental plaque is formed after**

- a- 6 hours
- b- 12 hours
- c- 24 hours
- d- 48 hours

50) **Brushing of the anterior teeth from the lingual side is**

- a- vertical
- b- horizontal
- c- oblique
- d- none

51) **Tooth paste with fluoride is**

- a- systemic application
- b- topical application
- c- a+b
- d- none

52) **When tooth paste is used the child is advised**

- a- not swallow
- b- swallow a small amount
- c- do not rinse
- d- none

53) **Fluoride in water its concentrate**

- a- 2 ppm
- b- 1 ppm
- c- 3 ppm
- d- none

54) **Too much ingestion of fluoride may lead to**

- a- dental caries
- b- dental fluorosis
- c- gingivitis
- d- none

55) **When we delay the cleaning, sterilization of instruments we put it in**

- a- holding solution
- b- sodium hypochlorite
- c- a+b
- d- none

56) **Burs is**

- a- critical items
- b- semi critical
- c- non critical
- d- all of the above

57) **Patient positions are**

- a- upright position
- b- supine position
- c- sub supine
- d- all of the above

58) **For the right handed dentist seated to the right of the patient the operator zone is between**

- a- 8 and 11 o'clock
- b- 2 and 4 o'clock
- c- 11 to 2 o'clock
- d- all of the above

59) **For right handed dentist, the static zone is between**

- a- 8 - 11
- b- 11 - 2
- c- 2 - 4
- d- all of the above

60) **For right handed dentist, the assistant's zone is between**

- a- 8 - 11
- b- 11 - 2
- c- 2 - 4
- d- all of the above

61) **Mouth mirror is**

- a- critical items
- b- semi critical
- c- non critical
- d- all of the above

62) **Before doing vitality pulp test , the tooth must be**

- a- moist
- b- dry
- c- moist or dry not affect
- d- none

- 63) **Saliva ejector is placed**
a- at the side of working
b- under the tongue
c- opposite the working side
d- b+c
- 64) **HVE is placed**
a- at the side of working
b- under the tongue
c- opposite the working side
d- b+c
- 65) **Grasping the HVE is by**
a- thumb to nose grasp
b- pen grasp
c- a+b
d- none
- 66) **Deficiency of vit C leads to**
a- scurvy
b- anemia
c- richet
d- defect in blood clotting
- 67) **Deficiency of vit K leads to**
a- scurvy
b- anemia
c- richet
d- defect in blood clotting
- 68) **Deficiency of vit D leads to**
a- scurvy
b- anemia
c- richet
d- defect in blood clotting
- 69) **Carbohydrate is digested in**
a- mouth
b- small intestine
c- large intestine
d- none
- 70) **Carbohydrate is essential for**
a- building the body
b- supplying the body with energy
c- a+b
d- none
- 71) **Secondary dentin is formed as response to**

- a- zinc oxide eugenol
- b- calcium hydroxide
- c- zinc phosphate cement
- d- none

72) **For itching we use**

- a- lactic acid
- b- phosphoric acid in conc. 37-50%**
- c- phosphoric acid in conc. 70%
- d- none

73) **For cementation of crown we use**

- a- amalgam
- b- Ca OH
- c- zinc polycarboxylate
- d- none

74) **Intra oral film used for nasal sinus is**

- a- periapical film
- b- occlusal
- c- bite wing
- d- panoramic film

75) **Intra oral film used for detection of stone in salivary gland duct**

- a- periapical film
- b- occlusal
- c- bite wing
- d- none

76) **Impression material used to make partial denture is**

- a- plaster
- b- compound
- c- wax
- d- alginate

77) **The transmission of HIV is like**

- a- influenza
- b- hepatitis A
- c- hepatitis B
- d- herpes simplex

78) **For protection of the pulp from heat and cold we line the tooth with**

- a- alginate
- b- zinc phosphate cement
- c- nickel chrome
- d- plaster

79) **The most important disadvantage of alginate is**

- a- easily broken
- b- easily reading of the margins
- c- shrinkage
- d- none

80) **Patient has sensitivity to penicillin we use**

- a- tetracycline
- b- erythromycin
- c- chlorohexidine
- d- all of the abo

81) **Diabetic patient is suffering from increased liability to caries due to**

- a- side effect of the drugs
- b- dry mouth
- c- hyperglycemia
- d- none

82) **During cavity preparation a pin hole exposure is done , the treatment is**

- a- extraction
- b- R.C.T
- c- direct pulp capping (Ca OH)
- d- amalgam filling

83) **For removal sub gingival calculus , we use**

- a- manual scaler
- b- curette
- c- amalgamator
- d- non

84) **Disadvantages of amalgam**

- a- it is easily to broken
- b- expensive
- c- its color not like the tooth
- d- all of the above

85) **Vaccination for hepatitis is available for**

- a- hepatitis A
- b- hepatitis C
- c- hepatitis B
- d- none

86) **Hemophilia is**

- a- infectious disease transferred to the males
- b- hereditary disease transferred to females only
- c- hereditary disease transferred to males only
- d- none

- 87) **One of the following is transferred through the semen**
a- hepatitis A
b- hepatitis C
c- hepatitis B
d- hepatitis B and AIDS
- 88) **Patient of angina pectoris is put Under the tongue**
a- aspirin tablet
b- paracetamol tablet
c- nitroglycerin tablet
d- none
- 89) **The most important advantage of GIC is**
a- cheap
b- easily to be prepared
c- releasing fluorides
d- mechanical bonding to tooth
- 90) **Sensitive tooth to heat and cold treated by**
a- antibiotic
b- brushing of the teeth
c- topical application of fluorides
d- amalgam filling
- 91) **Any patient of must referred to the hospital for extraction**
a- diabetic patient
b- epileptic
c- hypertensive
d- hemophilic
- 92) **Eruption of the first deciduous tooth at**
a- 2 years
b- 6-7 months
c- 4 years
d- none
- 93) **One of the causes of dislocation of TMJ**
a- hard food
b- opening mouth for long time
c- smoking
d- none
- 94) **one of the following causes staining of the teeth**
a- aspirin
b- tetracycline
c- erythromycin
d- all of the above
- 95) **Safe analgesic with pregnant woman**

- a- brufen
- b- aspirin
- c- paracetamol
- d- none

96) **The deciduous dentition means**

- a- anterior teeth
- b- permanent dentition
- c- primary dentition
- d- none

97) **Dental treatment of cardiac patient must done under coverage of**

- a- analgesic
- b- antibiotic
- c- insulin
- d- cortisone

98) **The patient can not open his mouth due to swelling , the x-ray is**

- a- periapical
- b- bitewing
- c- occlusal
- d- panorama

99) **One of the duties of dental assistant is removal of the sutures**

- a- yes
- b- no
- c- may be
- d- none

100) **Hepatic patients are suffering from bleeding after extraction so we give them**

- a- vit A
- b- vit K
- c- vit C
- d- vit B

101) **Patient came to the clinic with his lost tooth in his hand**

- a- dentist throw the tooth
- b- dentist prepare the wound to implant the tooth
- c- dentist take the history and then implant the tooth
- d- dentist call the police before any donning thing

102) **For speed processing of x-ray film**

- a- raise temperature of processing solutions
- b- lowering temperature of processing solutions
- c- lowering conc. Of developer
- d- lowering conc. Of fixe

103) **The first permanent tooth erupted in the mouth**

- a- upper central
- b- lower central
- c- third molar
- d- first premolar

104) **Premature loss of deciduous teeth leads to**

- a- improvement esthetic of child
- b- strengthening muscles of child
- c- crowding of permanent teeth
- d- none

105) **Fissure sealant is used for**

- a- treatment of gingivitis
- b- closing pits and fissures
- c- killing bacteria
- d- all of the above

106) **The main cause of failure retention of upper denture**

- a- against gravity
- b- resorption of alveolar bone
- c- shortage of denture margins
- d- all of the above

107) **The best type of fixed bridge**

- a- fixed – free bridge
- b- cantilever bridge
- c- bonded bridge
- d- fixed – fixed bridge

108) **Patient came to clinic, and you notice his pale face and yellowish discoloration of his eyes. He may be**

- a- suffer from GIT troubles
- b- cardiac patient
- c- hepatic patient
- d- suffer from renal disease

109) **The largest major salivary gland is**

- a- Parotid
- b- Sub-Mandibular
- c- Sub-Lingual
- d- Labial glands

110) **The smallest major salivary gland is**

- a- parotid
- b- sub-Mandibular
- c- sub-lingual
- d- labial glands

- 111) **The cone of x-ray is made of**
a- aluminium
b-lead
c-plastic
d-lead or plasti
- 112) **Tetracycline medication causes staining**
a- intrinsic
b-extrinsic
c-black
d-none of the above
- 113) **Zinc oxide eugenol is considered**
a-permanent filling
b-temporary filling
c-pulp capping material
d-none of the above
- 114) **Calcium hydroxide (CaOH)**
a-permanent filling
b-temporary filling
c-pulp capping
d-none of the above
- 115) **Flouride tooth paste is considered mainly**
a-topical application of fluoride
b- systemic application of fluoride
c-a&b
d-none of the above
- 116) **Sterilization is a responsibility of**
a- dental assistant
b- dentist
c- administrative
d- none of the above
- 117) **Non- resorbable suture is**
a-catgut
b-silk
c-a&b
d-none of the above
- 118) **The minimal education required for a dental hygienist is**
a-2 academic years
b-3 academic years
c-4 academic years
d-5 academic years
- 119) **Dental hygienist performs the following**

- a-Charts of oral cavity
- b- measure the depth of periodontal pocket
- c- performs dental prophylaxis and exposes ,processes x-ray
- d-all of the above

120) **The tongue papillae is responsible for acid taste()**

- a-in the tip of the tongue
- b-in the margin of the tongue
- c- along the sulcus
- d- none of the above

121) **The largest air nasal sinus is**

- a-maxillary
- b-sphenoid
- c-ethmoid
- d-frontal

122) **The largest and strongest bone in the skull is**

- a-cranium
- b-bone of the face
- c-mandible
- d-none of the above

123) **The largest cranial nerve in the skull is**

- a-optic
- b-olfactory
- c-trigeminal(5th)
- d-glosso-pharyngeal

124) **One of the following is anti-coagulant**

- a-heparin
- b-warfarin
- c-asprin
- d-all of the above

125) **One of the following is not intra-oral film(extra-oral)**

- a-peri-apical
- b-bite-wing
- c-occlusal
- d-panoramic

126) **Soft debris (materia-alba) is removed by**

- a-excavator
- b-rinsing(mouth wash) or water irrigating device
- c-scaler
- d-none of the above

127) **Protein is essential for**

- a-supply energy
- b-build body tissues
- c-regulating calcium and phosphorus
- d-essential for blood clotting

128) **One of the following is water soluble**

- a-vitamin-A
- b-vitamin-D
- c-vitamin-C
- d-vitamin-B

129) **Identification methods of plaque are by**

- a-disclosing agent
- b-direct vision
- c-tactile
- d-all of the above

130) **The dentist must follow the following steps before any examination**

- a-wearing the gloves
- b-washing hands and wearing the gloves
- c-washing hands ,dryness and wearing the gloves
- d-none of the above

131) **Irregular arrangement of teeth and crowding means**

- a-normal occlusion
- b-mal-occlusion
- c-a&b
- d-none of the above

132) **One of the following cement releases fluoride**

- a-zinc phosphate cement
- b-poly carboxylate cement
- c-glass ionomer cement
- d-none of the above

133) **For cementation of bridges we use**

- a-glass ionomer cement
- b-zinc phosphate cement
- c- a&b
- d- calcium hydroxide

134) **One of the following is a provisional crown except**

- a- preformed polymer crown
- b- preformed polycarbonate crown
- c- stainless steel crown
- d- a porcelain jacket crown

135) **One of the following is not an esthetic restoration**

- a- glass inomer
- b- composite
- c- silicate cement
- d- amalgam

136) Inlays are

- a- cast restoration
- b- covering a portion of the occlusal surface and proximal surface
- c- resembling class II
- d- all of the above

137) Onlays are

- a- cast restoration
- b- covering the proximal surfaces and most of the occlusal surface
- c- resembling a multi surface restoration
- d- all of the above

138) The three quarter crown

- a- does not cover the entire portion of the crown
- b- the facial or buccal surface is un changed
- c- is made of porcelain
- d- all of the above

139) All of the following are indirect restorations except

- a- onlays
- b- inlays
- c- veneer crown
- d- amalgam

140) Resin-bonded bridge is

- a- known as a Maryland bridge
- b- consisted of bonding with wing-like extensions
- c- bonding of these extensions to the lingual surfaces of the adjacent teeth
- d- all of the above

141) One gram carbohydrate or ptotien gives

- a- 4 calorie
- b- 2 calories
- c- 3 calories
- d- 4 calories

142) One gram fat gives

- a- 4 calories
- b- 7 calories
- c- 8 calories
- d- 9 calories

143) Polishing of the teeth is done by

- a- dentist
- b- dental assistant
- c- hygienist
- d- administrative assistant

144) In relation to the operator, the DA should be positioned

- a- lower than the operator
- b- higher than the operator
- c- the same level with the operator
- d- none the

145) saliva contains

- a- calcium
- b- phosphate
- c- phosphorus
- d- all of the above

146) We use tin oxide to polish

- a- porcelain
- b- composite
- c- amalgam
- d- glass ionomer cement

147) which of the following roots have bifurcation

- A- lower molars
- b- upper molars
- c- lower premolars
- d- canines

148) which elevator used to enter bifurcation

- a- cross bar
- b- straight apex
- c- curved hospital
- d- none of the above

149) which of the following is not considered primary cement

- a- polycarboxylate cement
- b- phosphate cement
- c- calcium hydroxide
- d- ZOE zinc oxide eugenol

150) primary usage of ZOE

- a- control bleeding
- b- root canal filling
- c- linear
- d- temporary filling

151) which of the following is considered as a linear

- a- amalgam
- b- composite
- c- calcium hydroxide
- d- all of the above

152) The size of x-ray film for adult is

- a- zero
- b- 1
- c- 2
- d- 3

153) x-ray film for periapical tissue is

- a- occlusal film
- b- bite wing film
- c- periapical film
- d- all of the above

154) The upper surface of the tongue is

- a- ventral surface
- b- proximal surface
- c- dorsum surface
- d- mesial surface

155) The medicine used for allergy is

- a- analgesic
- b- antibiotic
- c- antihistaminic
- d- antirheumatic

156) Mouth wash may be

- a- cosmetic
- b- therapeutic
- c- a and b
- d- none of the above

157) The hand instrument used for removal soft caries is

- a- carver
- b- low speed hand piece
- c- explorer
- d- excavator

158) Oral prophylaxis means

- a- amalgam filling
- b- composite filling
- c- scaling and bolishing
- d- all of the above

159) For patient with large caries we take x-ray

- a- once a year
- b- every six month
- c- do not take x-ray
- d- none of the above

160) The least favourable method for cleaning the instruments is

- a- ultrasonic cleaning\
- b- manual claning
- c- washer cleaning
- d- all of the above

161) The fastest sterilization method is

- a- dry heat oven
- b- chemical disinfection
- c- autoclave
- d- none of the above

162) The most common disadvantage of autoclave is

- a- rapidity of sterilization
- b- rusting the instrument
- c- kill all the microbes and spores
- d- all of the above

163) The best method to disinfect the touch surfaces is

- a- dry heat oven
- b- autoclave
- c- disinfectants and protective barriers
- d- all of the above

164) The dressing used after surgery is

- a- glass inomer cement
- b- zinc phosphate cement
- c- zinc oxide eugenol paste
- d- all of the above

165) Rubber dental dam is used to

- a- disinfect the field
- b- isolate the saliva
- c- protect the patient from swallowing the fine instrument
- d- b and c

166) The cotton rollos are used for isolation during

- a- amalgam filling
- b- composite filling
- c- fissure sealant application
- d- all of the above

167) Fncions of the nose include

- a- olfactory
 b- resonance of voice
 c- protective
 d- all of the above

168) maxillary nerve is a branch of the-----cranial nerve

- a- 2
 b- 3
 c- 4
 d- 5

169) The maxillary artery has-----branches

- a- 4
 b- 6
 c- 5
 d- 3

170) Parts of the skull include

- a- cranium
 b- bone of the face
 c- mandible
 d- all of the above

171) The bones of the skull are joined together by

- a- cement
 b- dentine
 c- sutures
 d- all of the above

172) The -----separates the two parital bones

- a- sagittal
 b- coronal
 c- lamboid
 d- non of the above

173) The face is composed of-----bones

- a- 4
 b- 6
 c- 5
 d- 3

174) The weakest part of the upper jaw is

- a- maxillary sinus
 b- zygomatic process
 c- canine eminence
 d- frontal process

175) Upper teeth ,bone of maxilla are supplied by-----nerve

- a- maxillary
 b- mandibular
 c- auditory
 c- optic

176) The posterior superior dental nerve supplies

- a- the 3 molar
 b- the canine
 c- the premolars
 d- incisor

177) A term meaning a tooth is fused to bone is

- a – hypercementosis
 b – ankylosis
 c – ectodermal Dysplasia
 d – none Of the above

178) Caries on the tip of the cusp or incisal edge is

- a- class I
 b- classII
 c- classIII

d –classVI

179) Caries on occlusal and proximal surfaces is

- a- class I
- b- classII
- c- classIII
- d –classVI

180) The primary (first) caries lesion is

- a- secondary caries
- b- rampant caries
- c- incipient caries
- d- all of the above

181) In syncope

- a- skin is turned reddish in colour
- b- blood pressure is increased
- c- skin is turned bluish
- d- none of the above

182) Insulin is given for

- a- high blood sugar level
- b- low blood sugar level
- c- hypertension
- d- hypotension

183) The x-ray film in paralleling technique is

- a- paralld to the lower jaw
- b- paralld to the floor
- c- paralld to the long axis of the tooth
- d- all of the aqbove

184) The first dental X-ray was made by

- a- Wilhelm Roentgen
- b- dr. Raper
- c- Otto Walk Holf
- d- Non of the above

185) Introduction of bite wing technique was by

- a- Dr.H.Raper
- b-Otto Walk Hoff

- c- Pierre Fauchard
- d- None of the above

186) Areas of black appear in X- ray film are called

- a- Radiopaque
- b- Radiolucent
- c- A and B
- d- Non of the above

187) Collimator of X-ray is used

- a- To restrict the size and shape of the beam
- b- To decrease facial exposure
- c- Improve image quality
- d- All of the above

188) X-ray travels at the speed of light

- a- 220 miles/ second
- b- 186 miles / second
- c- 200 miles / second
- d- None of the above

189) Image density is

- a – The ability to define different gray scale
- b – The degree of blackening of the radiograph
- c – The ability to trace boundaries between two different object
- d – The ability to define images of small separate structure

190) image resolution is

- a – the ability to define different gray scale
- b – the degree of blackening of the radio graph
- c – the ability to trace boundaries between two different object
- d – the ability to define images of small separate structure

191) image fogging is an

- a – image size distortion
- b – image shape distortion
- c – image with uneven distribution of blackening
- d – non of the above

192) X-ray was discovered by

- a- Ott Walk Hoff
- b- Wilhelm Roentgen
- c- Pierre Fauchard
- d- None of the above

193) Electrons are

- a- Negatively charge
- b- positively charge
- c- Neutrally charge
- d- None of the above

194) White area in X- ray film is called

- a- Radiolucent
- b- Radiopaque
- c- A and b
- d- All of the above

195) All of the following are the components of the intra oral x-ray film except

- A – Base
- B – Collimator
- C – Emulsion
- D – Wrapping

196) Impression is a-

- a-negative replica
- b-positive replica
- c-record form of tissues
- d- a& c

197) Plaster impression :

- a-elastic impression
- b-inelastic impression
- c-reversible hydrocolloid
- d-elastomers

198) Compound impression used as:

- a-impression tray if final impression taken using other material
- b-full jaw impression in edentulous mouth
- c-single impression with copper band
- d-all of the above

199) Zinc oxide eugenol impression composition

- a- two paste one called base & other called catalyst
- b- thermoplastic material
- c-zinc oxide & water
- d- non of the above

200) Main disadvantage of zinc oxide eugenol impression

- a-inelastic so don't record undercut
- b-irritant cause burning sensation
- c-can adhere to tissue so coat patient lip with petroleum jelly
- d-all of the above

201- Alginate impression :

- a-elastomeric
- b-reversible hydrocolloid
- c-inelastic
- d-irreversible hydrocolloid

202- Polyvinyl siloxane

- a-addition silicone
- b- condensation silicone
- c-polysulfide
- d-polyether

203-Synerisis :

- a-material absorb water & shrink
- b- material loose water & shrink
- c- material loose water & swell
- d-material absorb water & swell

204 – The production of a porcelain jacket crown involves

- a – compaction
- b – firing

- c – glazing
- d – all of the above

205– All of the following are the disadvantages of amalgam restoration except

- a – Lack of adhesive to tooth structure
- b – Non-aesthetic
- c – High strength
- d – Non of the above

206 – Alloys must be

- a - Soft
- b - Hard enough to resist wear
- c - Not too hard
- d - All of the above

207 – Proportional limit is

- a – The rigidity or stiffness
- b – The amount of stress required to produce permanent deformation of a material
- c – The amount of stress required to produce change in length
- d – Non of the above

208 – Deformation of a metal or alloy due to high temperature, is termed

- a – Corrosion
- b – Ductility
- c – Malleability
- d – Sag

209– The degree to which a material can be permanently deformed by a tensile force without under going fracture is termed

- a – Malleability
- b – Ductility
- c – Proportional limit
- d – Sag

210 – The degree to which a material can be deformed by compressive force without undergoing fracture

- a – Corrosion
- b – Malleability
- c – Ductility
- d – Modulus of elasticity

211 – All of the following are the advantages of amalgam restoration except

- a – High strength
- b – Easy clinical handling
- c – Low cost
- d – Lack of adhesive properties and non-aesthetic character

212– All of the following are the advantages of polyether impression material except

- a – Stiff
- b – Fast Setting

- c – Clean
- d – Delay pouring

213 – Investment is used

- a – For taking as impression material
- b – For casting
- c – For cementation
- d – For restoration

214 – All of the following are the requirements of an ideal investment except

- a – It should be easily manipulated
- b – It should produce a smooth surface
- c – It must decompose at high temperature
- d – It must be porous

215 – During casting the shrinkage of gold can be accomplished (compensated) by

- a – Expansion of the wax pattern
- b – Setting expansion of the investment
- c – Thermal expansion of the investment
- d – All of the above

216– To prevent oxidation of the gold alloy during casting we use

- a – The cooling system
- b – Flux
- c – Borax
- d – Non of the above

217 – When two or more metals are mutually soluble in each other, this is termed

- a – Liquidus
- b – Solidus
- c – Alloy
- d – Non of the above

218 – The temperature below which a metal is completely solid (i.e the temp at which it begins to melt)

- a – SoLidus
- b – Liquidus
- c – Alloy
- d – Non of the above

219- Corrosion is important for dental alloy because corrosion can lead to

- a – Smoothing of the surfaces
- b – Strengthen of the restoration
- c – Liberation of elements from the alloy can produce discoloration of soft tissues and allergic reaction
- d – None of the above

220- Impression material must have

- a- Appropriate working and setting time
- b- Adequate flow properties
- c- Minimal dimensional change

- d- All of the above
- 221- The impression material should have**
- a- High flow properties
 - b- Adequate flow properties
 - c- Less flow properties
 - d- None of the above
- 222- The alginate impression material can be classified as**
- a- Elastic impression material
 - b- Inelastic impression material
 - c- Gypsum impression
 - d- None of the above
- 223- One from the following is elastic impression**
- a- Rubber impression
 - b- Plaster impression
 - c- Compound impression
 - d- Zinc oxide eugenol impression
- 224- Plaster impression is used in**
- a- Dentulous jaw
 - b- Edentulous jaw
 - c- Single impression
 - d- Quadrant impression
- 225- The following impression material can not be used in undercut**
- a- Alginate
 - b- Plaster
 - c- Agar
 - d- Rubber
- 226 – Hydrocolloid impression can be disinfected through**
- a- Soaked in the disinfection solution
 - b- By autoclave
 - c- The disinfected agent is sprayed on the exposed surface
 - d- Dry heat oven
- 227 – When two or more metals are mutually soluble in each other, this is termed**
- a- Liquidus
 - b – Solidus
 - c – Alloy
 - d – Non of the above
- 228- The highest resistance impression material to tearing is**
- a - Zinc oxide eugenol
 - b - Alginate
 - c - Agar
 - d - Polysulfide
- 229- Clinical dental assistant is defined as**

- a- Chairside assistant
- b- Circulating assistant
- c- A and B
- d- Administrative assistant

230- The circulating assistant

- a- Mixes dental material
- b- Is responsible for seating and dismissing patients
- c- Provides oral evacuation
- d- Exchanges instruments

231- In the dental clinic the carpet is suitable

- a- In the clinical areas
- b- In the administrative areas
- c- In the dentist s private office
- d- B and C

232- Upright position of dental chair is used for

- a- Entry and dismiss of patient
- b- Working on patient s lower side
- c- X- ray and impression taking
- d- All of the above

233- Black s instrument formula is a formula of

- a- Two sets
- b- Three sets
- c- Four sets
- d- Five sets

234 –The examination instruments include the following except

- a – Mouth mirror
- b – Explorer
- c – Excavator
- d – Cotton pliers

235 – Explorer is used for

- a – Detection of caries
- b – removal of calculus
- c – Retraction of tongue
- d – Non of the above

236 – The working end of hand instrument

- a – It is where the dentist grasps or hold the instrument
- b – It is the part that attaches the working end to the handel
- c – It is the portion of the instrument with specific function
- d – Non of the above

237 – Hand cutting instruments include the following except

- a – Excavator
- b – Chisel
- c – Hoe
- d – Spatule

238 – Carver is used

- a – For condensation amalgam
- b – For removing excess material
- c – For smoothing the surface amalgam
- d – For carring of amalgam

239 – Rotatory instrument are used for

- a – Cutting of tooth structure
- b – Polishing the restorotions
- c – Finishing of tooth structure
- d – All of the above

240 – Intra oral low speed hand piece is used for

- a – Trimming and contouring of temporary crowns
- b – Trimming of dentures
- c – Trimming of orthodontic appliances
- d – Non of the above

241 – Ultra sonic hand piece is used for

- a – Removal of decay
- b – Preparation for crown and bridge
- c – Prophylaxis (scaling)
- d – All of the above

242 – The types of burs are

- a – Round bur
- b – Inverted bur
- c – Fissure bur
- d – All of the above

243 – Most dental treatment is provided with the patient in

- a – The supine position
- b – The upright position
- c – Sub-supine position
- d – Non of the above

244 – A non traffic area where equipment can be placed

- a – Operator's zone
- b – Assistant's zone
- c – Transfer's zone
- d – Static's zone

245 – The area where the person completing the procedure is seated

- a – Operator's zone
- b – Assistant's zone
- c – Transfer's zone
- d – Static's zone

246 – The assistants must practice the following guidelines for correct positioning in the stools except

- a – Seated in an erect position
- b – Feet resting on the floor
- c – Positioned as close as possible to dental chair
- d – Eye level 4 to 6 inches above that of operator

247 – This charting symbol (-) means

- a – Tooth partially erupted
- b – Tooth present and sound
- c – Tooth missing
- d – Tooth to be extracted

248 – This charting symbol (/) means

- a – Tooth present and sound
- b – Tooth unerupted
- c – Tooth missing
- d – Tooth to be extracted

249 – SM means

- a – Study model
- b – Gutta percha
- c – Infiltration injection
- d – Complete denture

250 – Hand instruments are designed with

- a – One specific part, the handle
- b – Two specific parts, the handle and the shaft
- c – Three specific parts, the handle, the shaft, and the working end
- d – None of the above

251 – You must recap the needle by

- a – Your two hands
- b – One hand technique
- c – A mechanical device
- d – B and C

252 – Aspiration is done by

- a – The saliva ejector only
- b – High volume evacuator only
- c – A and B
- d – None of the above

253- Amalgamator is used for

- a – Trituration amalgam
- b – Curing composites
- c – Preparation the temporary filling
- d – All of the above

254 - Using the international system, the number 45 is indicated to

- a – Upper right second Premolar
- b – Lower right second premolar
- c – Upper left second premolar
- d – Lower left second premolar

255 - Rubber dam provides

- a – A barrier technique
- b – It protects the tooth from contamination
- c – Helps the patients to avoid swallowing of dental material
- d – All of the above

256 - Operative dentistry is concerned with

- a – Extraction of the teeth
- b – Restoring (filling) the decayed teeth
- c – Making the dentures
- d – Prophylaxis and scaling the teeth

257 - The most commonly used tooth colored restorative material is

- a – Amalgam restoration
- b – Gold restoration
- c – Composite resin
- d – Zinc-phosphate cement

258- Chairside assistant is referred as

- a- Six handed technique
- b- Four handed technique
- c- Two handed technique
- d- All of the above

259- Clinic environment includes

- a- Temperature
- c- Wall and floor covering
- b- Lighting
- d- All of the above

260- Subsupine position is

- a- Comfortable position
- b- Uncomfortable position
- c- Used for emergency and unconscious patients
- d- B and C

261- When the patient's head is lower than the feet the dental chair is in

- a- Supine position
- b- Sub supine position
- c-Upright position
- d- Non of the above

262- According to the international system the number 43 means

- a- Maxillary left canine
- b- Mandibular left canine
- c- Maxillary right canine
- d- Mandibular right canine

263 – The mirror is used for

- a – Indirect vision
- b – Light reflection
- c – Retraction of tongue and cheek
- d – All of the above

264 – Periodontal probe is used for

- a – Tissue protection
- b- Carrying small objects
- c – Light reflection
- d – Measuring pocket depth

265 – The shaft (shank) hand instrument

- a – It is where the dentist grasps or hold the instrument
- b – It is the part that attaches the working end to the handle
- c – It is the portion of the instrument with specific function
- d – Non of the above

266 – Restorative instruments include the following except

- a – Amalgam carrier
- b – Condenser (plugger)
- c – Hatchet instrument
- d – Burnisher

267 – Cement spatula is used for

- a – Mixing impression materials
- b – Mixing, liner, bases and cement
- c – Cutting the enamel margin
- d – Removal of soft dentin

268 – Low speed hand pieces include

- a – Straight attachment
- b – Contra angle
- c – Prophylaxis angle
- d – All of the above

269 – Basic setup are

- a – Excavator and mirror
- b – Amalgam carrier and explorer
- c – The mouth mirror explorer and cotton pliers
- d – Periodontal probe and carver

270 – Dental burs are used for the following except

- a – Tooth preparation
- b – Excavating decay
- c – Finishing cavity wall
- d – Oral examination

271 – The goal of four handed dentistry is

- a – To allow the dentist and assistant to function as a team
- b – To reduce stress and fatigue
- c – To increase productivity
- d – All of the above

272 – This charting symbol (u) means

- a – Tooth partially erupted
- b – Tooth present and sound
- c – Tooth unerupted
- d – Tooth missing

273– RCT means

- a – Tooth partially erupted
- b– Tooth missing
- c – Tooth unerupted
- d – Tooth canal treatment

274 – LA means

- a – General anaesthesia
- b – Infiltration injection
- c – Local anaesthesia
- d – Gold inlay

275 – The oral evacuation system consists of

- a – The saliva ejector only
- b – The high volume evacuator only
- c – The saliva ejector and the high volume evacuator
- d – Non of the above

276 – Irrigation is done by

- a – A plastic disposable syringe only
- b– A triple syringe only
- c – A plastic and triple syringe
- d – Non of the above

277 – For removal hard dental decoy we use

- a – Low-speed handpiece
- b – high-speed handpiece
- c – A and B
- d – Non of the above

278 - Curing light is used for

- a – Trituration amalgam
- b – Curing composites
- c – Preparation the temporary filling
- d – All of the above

279 - Using the international system, the number 33 is indicated to

- a – Upper right canine
- b – lower left canine
- c – Upper left canine
- d – Lower left canine

280 - All of the following are disadvantages of rubber dam except

- a – Does not provide complete isolation
- b – If removed improperly it may cause injury to the patient
- c – Increased success rate of pulp capping
- d – It is uncomfortable for the patient

281 - Oral surgery deals with

- a – Extraction of the teeth
- b – Restoring (filling) the decayed teeth
- c – Making the dentures
- d – Prophylaxis and scaling the teeth

282 – Tooth extraction can be classified into

- a – Simple extraction
- b – Complicated extraction
- c – Impacted extraction
- d – All of the above

283- is the most effective means of sterilization for almost all items used in dentistry :

- a) steam sterilization
- b) dry heat sterilization
- c) low temperature sterilization
- d) non of the above

284- DTR means :

- a) personal protective equipment
- b) other potential infectious materials
- c) dental treatment room
- d) non of the above

285- is the safest method for contaminated instrument cleaning and provide effective cleaning process :

- a) automated washer processor
- b) ultra sonic cleaning
- c) manual scrubbing
- d) non of the abov

286- we must replace the gloves immediately on :

- a) gloves torn
- b) punctured gloves
- c) increased gloves porosity
- d) all of the above

287- Types of sterilization monitors are Except

- a) biological monitors
- b) mechanical monitors
- c) external monitors
- d) internal monitors

288- the interior of steam sterilizer should be cleaned each day before being heated by :

- a) wire brush
- b) steel wool
- c) mild detergent
- d) abrasive compounds

289- the type of sterilizer in which incoming steam displaces via gravity ;

- a)prevacum type
- b) flash sterilizer
- c) gravity displacement type
- d) bench top steam sterilizer

290- mild alkaline detergent that are more efficient cleaning agents are of PH

- a) 8 – 11,5
- b) neutral PH
- c) 0 – 6
- d) non of the above

291- is the removal of all adherent visible soil from the surface of instruments :

- a) cleaning
- b) disinfection
- c) sterilization
- d) non of the above

292- Appropriate process for sterilization of surgical instrument is

- a) thermal disinfection
- b) chemical disinfection
- c) steam sterilization

d) cleaning manual

293- Instrument and materials that penetrate the skin , mucous membrane or bone are considered :

- a) critical items
- b) semi critical items
- c) non critical items
- d) all of the above

294- Is the process that destroys all types and forms of microorganism

- a) culture
- b) sterilization
- c) immunization
- d) infection

295- Barrier technique means

- a- disinfection
- b- sterilization
- c- the use of gloves , mask and foil to cover surface
- d- all of the above

296- Engineering controls means the use of

- a- rubber dam
- b- puncture proof sharp container
- c- advice for recapping a needle
- d- all of the above

297- A test designed to assess whether sterilization has actually occurred

- a- biological monitor
- b- chemical monitor
- c- a + b
- d- non of the above

298- a process that destroy most of micro organisms and not all spores

- a- sterilization
- b- disinfection
- c- chemical disinfection
- d- thermal disinfection

299- dental items can be classified into

- a- critical items
- b- semi critical items
- c- non critical
- d- all of the above

300- universal precaution include

- a- medical history
- b- assume all blood and body fluid are infectious
- c- immunization of dental health care team
- d- all of the above

301- flash sterilization is :

- a) A practice of fast sterilization
- b) For non-porous surgical instrument
- c) For unwrapped instrument
- d) All of the above

302- the factors that can reduce the effectiveness of sterilization

- a) over loading
- b) improper wrapping
- c) improper timing
- d) All of the above

303- utility gloves (heavy duty gloves) are worn during :

- a) Examination of the patients
- b) The surgical operation
- c) The cleaning and washing of contaminated instruments
- d) All of the above

304- Barrier covers in DTR include :

- a) Light treatment
- b) Head rest
- c) X-ray tube
- d) All of he above

305- steam sterilizer include

- a) The prevacium steam sterilizer
- b) The down ward displacement steam sterilizer
- c) Flash steam sterilizer
- d) all of the above

306- Barrier technique and protective attire include :

- a) The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and surface covers
- b) Immunization of dental personal
- c) Medical history
- d) Non of the above

307- Are non sterile gloves that are commonly used in routine dental procedures :

- a) sterile surgical gloves
- b) procedural gloves
- c) latex examination gloves
- d) non of the above

308- Traditional units for measurements of radiation include

- a- Roentgen
- b- Rad
- c- Rem
- d- All of the above

309- Added filtration is made of

- a- Lead
- b- Aluminum
- c- copper
- d- None of the above

310- Operator s protection from x- ray radiation include

- a- Protection from primary and secondary radiation
- b- Radiation monitoring
- c- Protection from leakage of radiation
- d- All of the above

311- Types of periapical radiographic techniques

- a- paralleling technique
- b- Bisecting angle technique
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

312- All the following statements are advantages of paralleling technique except

- a- It gives accurate image
- b- No radiation exposure to patient finger
- c- No dimensional distortion
- d- It needs long cone and film holder

313- This film is usually used in orthodontic survey

- a- Mandibular body projection
- b- True lateral projection
- c- Mandibular ramus projection
- d- Lateral cephalometric radiograph

314- Patient movement during taking panoramic x- ray may cause

- a- A radiolucent area above upper teeth
- b- Widening of anterior teeth
- c- A blurred image
- d- None of the above

315- Panoramic x- ray is limited (do not use) for

- a- Impacted teeth
- b- Dental caries and periodontal diseases
- c- Demonstrating fracture of the mandible
- d- Demonstrating cysts and tumors

316- Frankforte plane is

- a- An imaginary line at the center of the face
- b- An imaginary line passes from the orbit to the external auditory meatus
- c- An imaginary line at the floor of the mouth
- d- None of the above

317- When taking x- ray, incorrect vertical angulation may lead to

- a- Shortened image
- b- Elongated image
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

318- When taking x- ray, incorrect horizontal angulation may lead to

- a- Shortened image
- b- Elongated image
- c- Overlapping image
- d- None of the above

319- When the exposed film is put firstly in the fixer solution, the image

- a- Will be dark
- b- Will be light
- c- Will be blank
- d- None of the above

320-All the following statements are the causes of light image except

- a- Insufficient kvp
- b- Insufficient mA
- c- Insufficient time
- d- Overexposure

321- in paralleling technique

- a- film supported using film holder
- b- film supported using patient's finger
- c- film supported using long cone
- d- All of the above

322-overdose of radiation may cause

- a-leukemia
- b-skin changes
- c-cataracts
- d-all of the above

323-radiation cause cell death by :

- a-changing in nucleoproteins.
- b-destroying them into chondria
- c-ionization
- d-none of the above

324-filter are used in radiography to:

- a-reduce patient radiation
- b-reduce short wavelength rays
- c-increase secondary radiation
- d-increase image contrast

325-dark film indicates that it has been :

- a-overdeveloped
- b-underdeveloped
- c-exposed to light
- d-over fixed

326-.....is preferred because less divergence of x-ray beam occurs

- a-long cone
- b-short cone

327-thyroid collar are recommended with

- a-extra oral films
- b-intra oral films

328-the distance between source of x-ray and operator should be at least:

- a-3 feet
- b-6 feet
- c-10 feet
- d-8 feet

329-who should held film in place in the patient's mouth during exposure :

- a-dental assistant
- b-operator
- c-patient
- d-none of the above

330-.... Is a device that measures the irradiation dose accumulated by individuals over any given period of time

- a-dosimeters
- b-shields
- c-direct switch
- d-all of the above

331-bite wing radiograph is useful in diagnosing of

- a-overhanging restoration
- b-periapical bony lesions
- c-impaction
- d-un-erupted teeth

332-Endodontic is the speciality of dentistry deals with

- a- The correction of malocclusion
- b- The treatment of dental pulp
- c- The filling of teeth with restorative material

d- None of the above

333- Pulp horns

- a- Present in the root canals
- b- Present in the enamel
- c- Are extensions of the pulp chamber toward the cusp tips and incisal edges
- d- None of the above

334- In young teeth the apical foramen is

- a- Not yet fully formed
- b- Fully formed
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

335- By aging the root canal and pulp chamber become smaller due to deposition of

- a- Enamel
- b- Dentine
- c- Cement
- d- All of the above

336- Connective tissue consists of

- a- Fibroblast cells
- b- Intercellular substance
- c- Tissue fluid
- d- All of the above

337- Pain of short duration due to heat and cold suggests

- a- Chronic pulpitis
- b- necrosis of the pulp
- c- Hyperemia of the pulp
- d- None of the above

338- All of the following statements are true regarding irreversible pulpitis except

- a- The pain is severe
- b- The pain is long duration
- c- No response to thermal and electrical stimuli
- d- The treatment of choice is removal the old filling and put zinc oxide eugenol

339- All of the following are indicated of RCT except

- a- Non vital or necrotic pulp
- b- Irreversible pulpitis
- c- Avulsed and replanted teeth
- d- Tooth is advised for extraction

340- Healthy pulp means

- a- Pulpitis
- b- Acute pulpitis
- c- Chronic pulpitis
- d- Pulp which is free of disease

341- If bacteria reached nerves and blood vessels of the pulp the following will happen

- a- Hyperemia
- b- Irreversible pulpitis
- c- An abscess
- d- All of the above

342- Pain is

- a- Objective component of a diagnosis
- b- Subjective component of a diagnosis
- c- Never to be a component of a diagnosis
- d- None of the above

343- Intra oral examination include the following except

- a- Standard of oral hygiene
- b- Prevalence of caries
- c- Periodontal condition
- d- Face, neck, and lymph adenopathy

344- Diagnostic tests include

- a- Selective anaesthesia test
- b- Thermal sensitivity test
- c- Pulp testing
- d- All of the above

345- The most effective cold test is the use of

- a- 50C spray (dry ice)
- b- Ethyl chloride
- c- Ice
- d- None of the above

346- When the tooth gives a painful response to cold test, this is indication to

- A- Reversible pulpitis
- b- Irreversible pulpitis
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

347- Pulp testers are used

- a- To assess vital or non-vital pulp
- b- To assess the degree of pulpal disease
- c- To quantify pulpal disease
- d- None of the above

348- Fibro- optic light can be used to

- a- Show interproximal caries
- b- Show fracture crown
- c- Show opacity or discoloration
- d- All of the above

349- A disadvantage of the use of radiograph in diagnosis is

- a- It gives valuable information
- b- It shows the abscess and cyst
- c- The early stages of pulpitis are not evident on the radiograph
- d- All of the above

350- Which radiographic technique is a requirement for endodontic

- a- The bisecting angle technique
- b- Long cone paralleling technique
- c- Panoramic x- ray
- d- None of the above

351- Which instrument is used to enlarge and to shape root canals

- a- Files
- b- Nerve broach
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

352- The Gates-Gliden bur is used for

- a- Enlargement of the root canals
- b- Removal of gutta-percha
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

353- Gutta-percha is used for

- a- Obturation of the root canal
- b- Irrigation of the root canal
- c- Drying the root canal
- d- All of the above

354- The main function of root canal sealer

- a- Filling the spaces between the gutta percha and root canal
- b- Aids in obturation
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

355- Instruments used to obturate the root canal are

- a- Nerve broach
- b- File and reamer
- c- The Gates Gliden bur
- d- Spreader and plugger

356- The rotatory instruments used to prepare root canal in low hand piece are

- a- Gates- Gliden bur
- b- Pessio reamers
- c- Lentulo spiral

D- All of the above

357- Hot pulp test can be done by

- a- Dry ice
- b- Ethyl chloride
- c- Hot gutta percha
- d- All of the above

358- All of the following are indication of apicoectomy except

- a- Abnormal root shape
- b- Brocken instrument
- c- Peri-radicular radiolucency
- d- Severe periodontal involvement

359- Retrograde filling means

- a- Is a small class 1 preparation is made at the apex of the root
- b- Class 11 preparation at the proximal surface of posterior teeth
- c- Class 111 preparation
- d- None of the above

360- With increasing age the diameter of the pulp

- a- Increases
- b- Decreases
- c- a and b
- d- All of the above

361- All of the following are the components of pulp except

- a- Blood vessels
- b- Bone
- c- Nerves
- d- Connective tissue

362- Pulpitis may be

- a- Rerversible
- b- Irreversible
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

363- Nerve broach is used to

- a- Remove the bulk of the pulp tissue
- b- Enlarge the root canal
- c- Shape the root canal
- d- None of the above

364- Components of a full denture are

- a- base and flange
- b- post dame
- c- artificial teeth
- d- all of the above

365- The purpose of relining a denture is

- a- to have it accommodate changes in supporting tissues
- b- to increase the weight of a denture
- c- a and b
- d- none of the above

366- Factors affect selection of removable prosthesis

- a- extraoral factors and physical health
- b- mental health and motivation
- c- age and occupation
- d- all of the above

367- All of the following are indications of removable partial denture except

- a- rampant caries
- b- replace several teeth
- c- avoid reducing tooth structures of children
- d- support periodontally involved teeth

368- It is a direct restoration used to improve the appearance of anterior teeth

- a- composite
- b- porcelain
- c- cast crown
- d- none

369- Components of a fixed bridge are the following except

- a- unit
- b- pontic
- c- acrylic base
- d- abutments

370- Prosthodontics concerned with

- a- A restoration of carious teeth
- b- RCT
- c- A replacement of missing teeth
- d- All of the above

371- Provisional coverage is

- a- A permanent coverage
- b- A temporary protective coverage
- c- b is true
- d- None of the above

372- Which of the following statements is true regarding the purposes of provisional coverage (PC)

- a- Reduces sensitivity and discomfort
- b- Maintain the function and esthetics of tooth
- c- Protects the margins of the preparation
- d- All of the above

373- All of the following are types of provisional crown(PC)except

- a- Custom prosthesis
- b- Pre formed polymer crown
- c- Porcelain crown
- d- Aluminum crown

374- The following statements are true regarding criteria for PC except

- a- It must be esthetically acceptable
- b- The contours of the PC are similar to natural tooth
- c- The cervical margin of PC is rough and extend below the margin of the preparation
- d- None of the above

375- After cementation of PC , any excess from interproximal surface is removed by

- a- round bur
- b- excavator
- c- explorer
- d- dental floss

376- Direct restoration are

- a- porcelain jacket crown
- b- cast crown
- c- amalgam
- d- all of the above

377- Indirect restoration are

- a- amalgam
- b- composite
- c- porcelain jacket crown
- d- all of the above

378- Composite filling is

- a- a mixture of alloy and mercury
- b- a mixture of acrylic resin and glass like particles
- c- a mixture of zinc oxide and phosphoric acid
- d- non of the above

379- Composite can be

- a- cemented to tooth
- b- bonded to tooth
- c- a and b
- d- none

380- All of the following statements are advantages of composite except

- a- its color matches color of tooth
- b- it has good durability
- c- less tooth structure is removed
- d- it needs longer work than amalgam

381- Regarding the resistant to wear , the best filling material is

- a- composite
- b- amalgam
- c- glass ionomer
- d- zinc phosphate cement

382- Inlays are cast restoration

- a- cover most of occlusal and proximal surfaces
- b- cover all occlusal and proximal surfaces
- c- cover a portion of occlusal and proximal
- d- all of the above

383- Onlays are cast restoration

- a- cover most of occlusal and proximal surfaces
- b- cover a portion of occlusal and proximal
- c- cover all occlusal and proximal surfaces
- d- non of the above

384- For badly destructed tooth with non-vital pulp, to obtain a crown of maximum retention we put into the pulp

- a- gutta percha
- b- post
- c- core
- d- b and c

385- To reduce tooth height and contour, the dentist use

- a- hand cutting instruments
- b- excavator
- c- rotatory instruments
- d- none

386- To displace the gingival tissue during crown preparation, the dentist use

- a- piece of wax
- b- gingival retraction cord
- c- excavator
- d- none

387- To control bleeding during crown preparation, the following agent is added

- a- alcohol
- b- zinc oxide eugenol
- c- wax
- d- vasoconstrictor agent

388- The laboratory technician uses this material to create a pattern for the casting

- a- compound
- b- wax
- c- alginate

d- none

389- All of the following are indirect restorations except

- a- inlays and onlays
- b- veneers
- c- fixed bridge
- d- amalgam

390) The partial obstruction of the airway

- a) Allergic reaction
- b) Bronchospasm
- c) Convulsion
- d) Non of the above

391- A substance that causes an immune response through the production of antibodies

- a) An antigen
- b) Histamine
- c) Angina pectoris
- d) Non of the above

392- It is an altered state of reactivity in body tissue, or a state of hypersensitivity to specific antigens

- a) Allergy
- b) Histamine
- c) Angina pectoris
- d) Non of the above

393- Angina pectoris is usually relieved by rest or by the administration of,

- a) Alcohol
- b) Chlorine
- c) Nitroglycerin
- d) Antibiotic

394)The normal pressure for an adult at least 18 years old ,

- a) 110 - 129 systolic and 70-85 diastolic.
- b) 140 - 159 systolic and 90-99 diastolic
- c) 160 - 179 systolic and 110-120 diastolic
- d) 180 - 209 systolic and 119-130 diastolic

395)The normal respiratory rate for young child,

- a) 40 - 50 breath per minute
- b) 30 - 40 breath per minute
- c) 20 - 30 breath per minute
- d) 20- 26 breath per minute

396)The normal oral temperature of a resting person is ,

- a) 25 C.
- b) 50C
- c) 37 C
- d) 27C

397) The normal pulse rate in resting adult is between,

- a) 60 and 100 beat per minute
- b) 70 and 110 beat per minute
- c) 80 and 120 beat per minute
- d) 90 and 130 beat per minute

398- More commonly known as diabetic acidosis, it is abnormally high levels of blood sugar.

- a) Hyperglycemia
- b) Acute myocardial infarction
- c) Angina pectoris
- d) Cardiac arrest

399- All of the following are signs and symptoms of anesthesia overdose except

- a) Twitches
- b) Talkativeness
- c) Increased apprehension
- d) Bleeding

400- Symptoms of heart attack include,

- a) Severe pain in the chest
- b) Shortness of breath
- c) Nausea and ashen gray color of the skin
- d) All of the above

401- An oxidized cellulose that releases cellulosic acid which has an affinity for hemoglobin, thus forming a colt

- a) Oxycel
- b) Chlorine
- c) Nitroglycerin
- d) Tannic acid

402- A type of the shock is caused by abnormal function of the heart,

- a) Hypovolemic shock
- b) Cardiogenic shock
- c) Vasodilating shock
- d) Non of the above

403- A type of shock is caused by the dilatation of blood vessels. This allows blood to remain in the tissues and prevents the normal flow of blood throughout the cardiovascular system.

- a) Cardiogenic shock
- b) Hypovolemic shock
- c) Vasodilating shock
- d) Non of the above

404- Known as insulin shock, it is abnormally low blood sugar and happens most frequently in insulin dependent diabetics, when high level of insulin causes a decrease in blood sugar to the brain

- a) Shock
- b) Syncope
- c) Postural hypertension
- d) Hypoglycemia

405- Known as seizures , occurring most often with epileptic patient and overdose local anesthesia, in form of generalized skeletal muscle contraction.

- a) Shock
- b) Postural hypertension
- c) Syncope
- d) Convulsion

406- Commonly known as heart attack, occurs when one or more of the coronary arteries that supply blood to the heart muscle becomes blocked.

- a) Anaphylaxis
- b) Acute myocardial infraction
- c) Angina pectoris
- d) Non of the above

407-A gelatin based sponge material that is placed into an open socket or wand, to act as clotting aid.

- a) Gelfoam
- b) Chlorine
- c) Nitroglycerin
- d) Antibiotic

408- Commonly known as a stroke, is a sudden interruption of the blood supply to the brain

- a) Allergic reaction
- b) Bronchospasm
- c) Convulsion
- d) Cerebrovascular accident

409-A basic emergency kit usually includes all of the following except:

- a) Ammonia inhalant ampoules
- b) Sugar packets and /or a tube of liquid sugar
- c) Gutta percha
- d) Preloaded epinephrine syringes

410-Breathing that is artificially maintained by one individual for another through the forced exchange of air in the lungs.

- a) Artificial ventilation
- b) Circulation
- c) Airway
- d) Non of the above

411-It is a state in which blood flow to peripheral tissues (including the brain) is inadequate to sustain life.

- e) Shock
- a) Postural hypotension

- b) Syncope
- c) Convulsion

412- Commonly known as fainting , it is a transient loss of consciousness and it is the most common medical emergency in the dental office.

- a) Shock
- b) Syncope
- c) Postural hypertension
- d) Hypoglycemia

413- The specialty of dentistry concerned with the correction of malocclusion is

- a- Endodontic
- b- Prosthodontics
- c- Orthodontic
- d- Oral surgery

414- Overbite means

- a- The upper incisors overlap the lower incisors vertically
- b- The upper incisors overlap the lower incisors horizontally
- c- Crowding of upper teeth
- d- Crowding of the lower teeth

415- The types of malocclusion are

- a- Crowding of the teeth
- b- Protruding upper incisors
- c- Prominent lower jaw
- d- All of the above

416- The most common cause of malocclusion is

- a- Acquired causes
- b- Genetic
- c- Infectious diseases
- d- None of the above

417- In class 11 malocclusion

- a- The body of the mandible is in abnormal mesial relationship to the maxilla
- b- The body of the mandible is in distal relationship to the maxilla
- c- The lower incisors overlap the upper incisors
- d- All of the above

418- When the maxillary buccal cusps are positioned in the central fossa of the mandibular teeth this is termed

- a- Overjet
- b- Overbite
- c- Crossbite
- d- All of the above

419- Diagnostic model is made of

- a- Stone
- b- Plaster
- c- Investment
- d- Composite

420- Bands of fixed orthodontic appliances

- a- Cemented to the teeth
- b- bonded to the teeth
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

421- Overjet means

- a- The upper incisors overlap the lower incisors vertically
- b- The upper incisors overlap the lower incisors horizontally
- c- Crowding of upper teeth
- d- Crowding of the lower teeth

422- Class 111 malocclusion is known as

- a- Mesioclusion
- b- Destoclusion
- c- Linguoclusion
- d- Buccoclusion

423- In class 11 division 2 malocclusion

- a- The upper incisors tilt backwards
- b- The upper incisors come in contact with the lower
- c- The overjet is decreased
- d- All of the above

424- When the lower teeth are too far forward relative to the upper this is called

- a- Normal occlusion class 1
- b- Class 11 malocclusion
- c- Class 111 malocclusion
- d- All of the above

425- The most common contributor to malocclusion is

- a- Overbite
- b- Overjet
- c- Crowding
- d- Openbite

426- The instrument used to seat a molar band for fixed appliances

- a- Posterior band remover pliers
- b- The bird pliers
- c- Three prong pliers
- d- The band plugger

427- Brackets of fixed orthodontic appliances are

- a- Cemented to the teeth
- b- bonded to the teeth

- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

428-In a cephalogram, the most anterior point of the mandible on the midline, is termed

- .a. Menton
- b. Pogonion .
- .c. Gnathion
- d. Gonion

429-Most commonly used bands are placed on

- a. First and second molars .
- .b. First premolars
- .c. Second premolars
- d. Laterals

430-Instrument used in bracket placement is called

- .a. Band remover
- b. Bracket tweezers .
- .c. Ligature cutters
- .d. Surgical tweezers

431-Separators are used in cases of

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

432-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

433-Class 11 malocclusion is also known as

- .a. Mesioocclusion
- b. Distoocclusion .
- .c. Normal occlusion
- d. Lingooocclusion

434- pediatric dentistry is limited to the care of

- a- adults
- b- old patients
- c- children
- d- children & adolescence

435-the open bay concept in the pediatric dental office

- a-provides reassurance to the child
- b- several dental chairs are arranged in one large area
- c- this may be psychologically effective

d-All of the above

436-When dealing with difficult child

- a)some of restraint is required
- b)premedication can be prescribed to calm the child
- c)a papoose board can be used
- d)all of the above

437-the first appointment for child visit to the dentist

- a-at about four years
- b-at about three years
- c-at about two years
- d-non of the above

438-the lower deciduous central incisor erupt at

- a)12 months
- b)6-7 months
- c)9 months
- d)3 months

439- the last tooth to be erupted in permanent dentition is

- a)first molar
- b)second molar
- c)third molar
- d)upper canine

440-children take the benefit from fluoride through

- a)a systemic application only
- b)a topical application only
- c)a &b
- d)none of the above

441-a systemic application of fluoride is mainly by

- A)water fluoridation
- b)topical application of fluoride
- c)a&b
- d)non of the above

442-flouride play an important role in prevention of caries through :

- a- they strengthen the tooth structure
- b- they inhibit the bacteria causing caries
- c- a and b
- d- a physical barrier between between the sealed site and oral environment

443- the fissure sealants are contraindicated

- a-when isolation is difficult to be achieved
- b-on teeth with proximal caries

c-one badly carious tooth
d-all

444-preventing orthodontics include

a-control of the disease
b-use of space maintainer
c-early detection of genetic and congenital anomalies
d-all of the above

445-badly decayed and destructed primary crown is treated by

a-jacket crown
b-amalgam restoration
c-stainless steel crown
d-non of the above

446-the material used in pulp capping is

a-zinc oxide
b-aluminum oxide
c-calcium hydroxide
d-non of the above

447- On primary teeth we use

a- T- band matrices
b- spot- welded band
c- a and b
d- none of the above

448- Avulsed tooth means

a- the tooth is forcibly driven into the alveolus
b- a tooth comes out
c- the tooth is displaced from its position
d- none of the above

449- The most common endodontic procedure is performed on primary tooth is

a- direct pulp capping
b- indirect pulp capping
c- pulpotomy
d- pulpectomy

450-When dealing with difficult child

a)some of restraint is required
b)premedication can be prescribed to calm the child
c)a papoose board can be used
d)all of the above

451-A papoose board is

a)a type of tooth brush
b)used for cleaning the teeth of the child

- c) a device that hugs the child during the procedure
- d) all of the above

452- Cerebral palsy is

- a) a non progressive neural disorder
- b) characterized by paralysis and muscle weakness
- c) classified into two types
- d) all of the above

453-the AAPD recommends dental check up /year

- a) at least one time a year
- b) at least twice a year
- c) at least three time a year
- d) none of the above

454-varnish fluoride

- a- is one form of topical application of fluoride
- b- is gel like substance
- c- is released fluoride on enamel and root
- d- all of the above

455- Fissure sealants play an important role in prevention of caries through

- a- they strengthen the tooth structure
- b- they inhibit the bacteria causing caries
- c- a and b
- d- a physical barrier between between the sealed site and oral environment

456-The fissure sealants are seated better on

- a-upper molars
- b-lower molars
- c-when proper isolation is achieved
- d-b & c

457-Interceptive orthodontics include

- A-extraction of primary and permanent teeth
- B –correction of cross bite
- C –correction of jaw size discrepancy
- d-all of the above

458-Pulpotomy is

- a-the removal of all the entire pulp
- b-the complete removal of coronal portion of dental pulp
- c-indicated only for primary teeth
- d-non of the above

459- The most common endodontic procedure on young permanent tooth with open apex is

- a- the formocresol pulpotomy
- b- the calcium hydroxide pulpotomy

- c- direct pulp capping
- d- indirect pulp capping

460- A dentist stabilize a tooth after an injury by

- a- a wax
- b- a resin material
- c- a ligature wire
- d- b and c

461- The chronological age is

- a- the child level of emotional maturity
- b- the child actual age
- c- the child level of intellectual capacity and development
- d- all of the above

462- Premature loss of deciduous mandibular second molars in a 5 year old could result in

- a. Premature eruption of the adjacent permanent first molars
- b. Inadequate space for the eruption of the second premolars
- c. Development of a class III malocclusion
- d. Inadequate growth of the mandible

463- Ca 2OH pulpotomy is commonly used in

- a. Fractured primary teeth
- b. Fractured permanent teeth
- c. M.O.D. cavity tooth
- d. None of the above

464- Traumatic extrusion to the teeth means

- a- the tooth is forcibly driven into the alveolus
- b- The tooth is displaced from their position
- c- the teeth come out the socket
- d- all of the above

465- The prevalence of the disease means

- a- The new cases appear at a certain time
- b- The percentage of the population affected with the disease
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

466- The incidence of the disease is named

- a- The new cases appear at a certain time
- b- The percentage of the population affected with the disease
- c- a and b
- d- None of the above

467- Preventive dentistry has

- a- One level
- b- Two levels

- c- Three levels
- d- Five levels

468-The dental hygienists are concerned with

- a-restoration of the teeth
- b-patient education, health promotion and tobacco cessation education
- c-plaque removal ,application of fluoride and placement of pit & fissure sealant
- d- B and C

469-Primary prevention involves

- a-techniques and agents to stop the onset and to reverse the progression of the disease
- b-routine treatment methods
- c-using measures to replace lost tissue
- d-all of the above

470-Tertiary prevention involves

- a-techniques and agents to stop the onset and to reverse the progression of the disease
- b-routine treatment methods
- c-using measures to replace lost tissue
- d-all of the above

471-Maslow's hierarchy of needs include

- a-one level of needs
- b-two level of needs
- c-five levels of needs
- d-none of the above

472-According to Maslow physiologic needs include

- a-food, oxygen, water ,sleep
- b-love
- c-security
- d-all of the above

473-the most common and effective method for tooth brushing is

- a-horizontal method
- b-charter's method
- c-bass method
- d-rolled method

474-Power tooth brushes are indicated for

- a-physically and mentally challenged patient
- b-elderly patient
- c- implant care
- d- all of the above

475-Dental floss silk is indicated for

- a- removal of interproximal plaque

- b-removal of calculus all around the teeth
- c-removal of excess cement interproximally
- d- a& c

476- The most recommended tooth brush is

- a-a hard type
- b-a soft type with natural bristles
- c-a soft tooth brush with nylon bristles
- d- non of the above

477-Too much ingestion of fluoride during tooth development may cause

- a-amelogenesis imperfecta
- b-dentogenesis imperfecta
- c-fluorosis
- d- none of the above

478-Dental sealants are applied to

- a-smooth surface of the teeth
- b-the carious teeth
- c-the occlusal surfaces of caries free teeth
- d-all of the above

479-Protiens are essential for

- a-building the body
- b-supplying the body with energy
- c-building and maintaining bone and teeth
- d-all of the above

480-Vitamin D essential for

- a-building the body
- b-supplying the body with energy
- c-building and maintaining bone and teeth
- d-all of the above

481- deficiency of vitamin (D) may lead to

- a-dehydration
- b>rickets and poor tooth development
- c-defective clotting
- d-scurvy

482-The percentage of the population affected with the disease is named

- a-the incidence of the disease
- b-prevalence of the disease
- c-the rate of the disease
- d-non

483-The new case appear at a certain time is named

- a-the incidence of the disease
- b-prevalence of the disease
- c-the rate of the disease

d-non

484-Patient education, plaque removal and application of pit and fissure sealant is the responsibility of

- a-oral surgeon
- b-oral hygienist
- c-implantologist
- d-all of the above

485- Deficiency of vitamin (C) may lead to

- a-dehydration
- b-rickets and poor tooth development
- c-defective clotting
- d-scurvy

486- Deficiency of vitamin (K) may lead to

- a-dehydration
- b-rickets and poor tooth development
- c-defective clotting
- d-scurvy

487-Removal of interproximal plaque is by

- a-burs
- b-dental floss
- c-articulating paper
- d- all of the above

488- topical application of sodium fluoride is used in concentration

- a- 4%
- b- 6%
- c- 2%
- d- 8%

489- acidulated phosphate fluoride solution is used as a topical application in conc

- a- 1.23%
- b- 2.23%
- c- 3.23%
- d- 4.23%

490- dental plaque is composed mainly of

- a- minerals
- b- calculus
- c- bacteria
- d- none of the above

491- the circulating nurse is non-sterile who

- a- assists the scrub nurse
- b- coordinates all activities of operating room
- c-assists the anesthesiologist

d-a and c

492- recovery room nurse

- a- observes the patient after the operation
- b- checks the patient's vital signs
- c- checks daily maintenance on anesthetic equipment
- d- a and b

493- operating room supervisor is the nurse in charge of operating room who

- a- coordinates all activities of OR
- b- enforces policies
- c- schedules surgical cases
- d- all of the above

494- the local anesthetic agents are divide on the basis of its duration as follow

- a- short acting lasts (30 minutes)
- b- long acting lasts (longer than 90 minutes)
- c- intermediate acting (lasts about 60 minutes)
- d- all of the above

495- sphygmomanometer and stethoscope are instruments used in

- a- measuring blood pressure
- b- tracing the activity of the heart
- c- and b
- d- non of the above

496- the instrument which is used for tracing the activity of the heart is

- a- electrocardiogram (ECG)
- b- sphygmomanometer
- c- thermometer
- d- stethoscope

497- the action of vasoconstrictor added to local anesthetic is

- a- prolong the effect of anesthetic agent
- b- decrease the effect of anesthetic agent
- c- decrease the bleeding in the injected area
- d- a and c

498-. The intermediate acting local anesthetic agent lasts about -

- a. Less than 30 minutes.
- b. 30 minutes.
- c. 60 minutes.
- d. Longer than 90 minutes.

499- The most common site for taking a patient pulse in the

- dental office is -----.
- a. Brachial artery.

- b. Carotid artery.
- c. Radial artery.
- d. All the above.

500- Vasoconstrictors are contraindicated in-----patient

- a- diabetic
- b- angina and myocardial infarction
- c- uncontrolled hypertensive
- d- b and c

501- Thermometer is used to measure the

- a- pulse
- b- heat**
- c- blood pressure
- d- non of the above

502- With inferior alveolar nerve block, the patient reports numbness at half of

- a- the upper jaw
- b- the lower lip
- c- the upper lip
- d- non of the above

503- Paraesthesia is a prolonged numbness occur in faulty injection due to

- a- tumor
- b- trismus
- c- trauma
- d- non of the above

504- The third stage of general anesthesia is called-----anesthesia

- a- topical
- b- local
- c- general
- d- non of the above

505- Tympanic thermometer is put in the-----to take its reading

- a- hands
- b- nose
- c- ear
- d- non of the above

506- Oral surgical assistant must have knowledge and skills in all of these items except

- a- surgical a sepsis.
- b- surgical procedures.
- c- pain control techniques.
- d- surgical removal of impacted teeth by himself.

507- Periosteal elevators are used for

- a- extraction of lower third molar

- b- removal of upper remaining roots
- c- reflection of the periosteum from the surface of bone.
- d- all of the above

508- The beaks of forceps are shaped to grasp the crown of the teeth firmly

- a- in higher level than the cervical line
- b- at the level or below the cervical line
- c- at the level of cusp tip
- d- all of the above

509- Surgical curettes are applied in

- a- rotation movement
- b- scrapping movement
- c- rounded movement
- d- none of the above

510- Rongeurs are used for

- a- extraction of molars
- b- trimming of alveolar bone after surgical treatment
- c- removal of abscess
- d- none of the above

511- Surgical curettes are used for

- a- scrapping the socket to remove diseased tissue
- b- bone trimming after extraction
- c- extraction of last molar
- d- removal of remaining roots

512- To extract lower 8 we use

- a- upper third molar forceps
- b- lower molar forceps
- c- lower premolar forceps
- d- lower anterior forceps

513- Bone files are used for

- a- smoothen rough margins of bone
- b- smoothen the surface of bone after using of rongeur
- c- bone cutting
- d- a&b

514- Retractors are used for

- a- handling of tissues during surgery
- b- holding and retracting cheeks
- c- holding and retracting the tongue
- d- all of the above

515- Hemostats are used for

- a- catching instruments
- b- grasping of soft tissue

- c- cutting bone
- d- all of the above

516- To extract upper left 7 we use

- a- upper premolar forceps
- b- upper left molar forceps
- c- upper right molar forceps
- d- upper anterior forceps

517- A patient who received general anesthesia for oral surgery you should use

- a- mouth probe to prevent mouth closure
- b- rubber dam
- c- topical fluoride
- d- all of the above

518- Sutures are done to

- a- control bleeding and promote healing
- b- spread of infection
- c- trim diseased bone
- d- none of the above

519- Infiltration local anesthesia is contra-indicated in case of

- a- renal dialysis
- b- infection of the area
- c- biliary diseases
- d- diabetes mellitus

520- Biopsy is a removed tissue to be examined and is done for

- a- to promote healing of wound
- b- to distinguish malignant from non-malignant lesions
- c- to stop bleeding
- d- all of the above

نموذج الإجابة

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	b	34	a	67	d	100	b
2	c	35	a	68	c	101	c
3	c	36	a	69	a	102	a
4	c	37	b	70	b	103	b
5	a	38	c	71	b	104	c
6	d	39	a	72	b	105	b
7	b	40	b	73	c	106	d
8	b	41	a	74	b	107	d
9	c	42	c	75	b	108	c
10	d	43	b	76	d	109	a
11	b	44	c	77	c	110	c
12	c	45	a	78	b	111	d
13	c	46	d	79	c	112	a
14	c	47	c	80	b	113	b
15	c	48	b	81	b	114	c
16	b	49	c	82	c	115	a
17	a	50	c	83	b	116	a
18	a	51	b	84	c	117	b
19	b	52	a	85	c	118	a
20	b	53	b	86	c	119	d
21	b	54	b	87	d	120	b
22	c	55	a	88	c	121	a
23	a	56	a	89	c	122	c
24	b	57	d	90	c	123	c
25	c	58	a	91	d	124	d
26	c	59	b	92	b	125	d
27	c	60	c	93	b	126	b
28	b	61	b	94	b	127	b
29	a	62	b	95	c	128	c
30	b	63	c	96	c	129	d

31	b	64	a	97	b	130	c
32	b	65	c	98	d	131	b
33	a	66	a	99	c	132	c

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
133	c	166	d	199	a	232	d
134	d	167	d	200	d	233	b
135	d	168	d	201	d	234	c
136	d	169	d	202	a	235	a
137	d	170	d	203	b	236	c
138	d	171	c	204	d	237	d
139	d	172	a	205	c	238	b
140	d	173	c	206	b	239	d
141	d	174	c	207	b	240	d
142	d	175	a	208	d	241	c
143	c	176	a	209	b	242	d
144	b	177	b	210	b	243	a
145	d	178	d	211	d	244	d
146	c	179	b	212	a	245	a
147	a	180	c	213	b	246	b
148	a	181	c	214	c	247	c
149	c	182	b	215	d	248	d
150	d	183	c	216	b	249	a
151	c	184	b	217	c	250	c
152	d	185	a	218	b	251	c
153	c	186	b	219	c	252	c
154	c	187	a	220	d	253	a
155	c	188	b	221	b	254	b
156	c	189	b	222	a	255	d
157	d	190	d	223	a	256	b
158	c	191	c	224	b	257	c
159	b	192	b	225	b	258	b
160	b	193	a	226	c	259	d
161	c	194	b	227	c	260	d
162	b	195	b	228	d	261	b

163	c	196	d	229	c	262	d
164	c	197	b	230	b	263	d
165	d	198	d	231	d	264	d

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
265	b	298	b	331	a	364	d
266	c	299	d	332	b	365	a
267	b	300	d	333	c	366	d
268	d	301	d	334	a	367	a
269	c	302	d	335	b	368	a
270	d	303	c	336	d	369	c
271	d	304	d	337	c	370	c
272	c	305	d	338	d	371	b
273	d	306	a	339	d	372	d
274	c	307	c	340	d	373	c
275	c	308	d	341	d	374	c
276	c	309	b	342	b	375	d
277	c	310	d	343	d	376	c
278	b	311	c	344	d	377	c
279	d	312	d	345	a	378	b
280	c	313	d	346	b	379	b
281	a	314	c	347	a	380	d
282	d	315	b	348	d	381	b
283	a	316	b	349	c	382	c
284	c	317	c	350	b	383	c
285	b	318	c	351	a	384	d
286	d	319	c	352	c	385	c
287	b	320	d	353	a	386	b
288	c	321	a	354	c	387	d
289	a	322	d	355	d	388	b
290	a	323	c	356	d	389	d
291	a	324	a	357	c	390	b
292	c	325	a	358	d	391	a
293	a	326	a	359	a	392	a
294	b	327	a	360	b	393	c

295	c	328	b	361	b	394	a
296	d	329	c	362	c	395	d
297	c	330	a	363	a	396	c

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
397	a	430	b	463	b	496	a
398	a	431	b	464	b	497	d
399	d	432	b	465	b	498	c
400	d	433	b	466	a	499	c
401	a	434	d	467	c	500	d
402	b	435	d	468	d	501	b
403	c	436	d	469	a	502	b
404	d	437	c	470	c	503	c
405	d	438	b	471	c	504	c
406	b	439	c	472	a	505	c
407	a	440	c	473	c	506	d
408	d	441	a	474	d	507	c
409	c	442	c	475	d	508	b
410	a	443	d	476	c	509	b
411	a	444	d	477	c	510	b
412	b	445	c	478	c	511	a
413	c	446	c	479	a	512	b
414	a	447	c	480	c	513	d
415	d	448	b	481	b	514	d
416	b	449	c	482	b	515	b
417	b	450	d	483	a	516	b
418	c	451	c	484	b	517	a
419	b	452	d	485	d	518	a
420	a	453	b	486	c	519	b
421	b	454	d	487	b	520	b
422	a	455	d	488	c		
423	d	456	d	489	a		
424	c	457	d	490	c		
425	c	458	a	491	d		
426	d	459	b	492	d		

427	b	460	d	493	d		
428	b	461	b	494	d		
429	a	462	b	495	a		

صفحة أختبارات الهيئة السعودية للتخصصات الطبية