

Oral and Maxillofacial surgery

1. Why is epinephrine added to local anesthetic solutions -----.
 - a. It decreases the rate of destruction of the local anesthetic.
 - b. It neutralizes the acid of infected tissues.
 - c. It potentiates the action of the anesthetic.
 - d. It decreases the absorption of the anesthetic.
2. When using nitrous oxide as a general anesthetic agent, what is the lowest acceptable concentration of oxygen -----.
 - a. 90%.
 - b. 5%.
 - c. 80%.
 - d. 20%.
3. The general anesthetic agent nitrous oxide, is eliminated from the body entirely through the -----.
 - a. Lungs.
 - b. Liver.
 - c. Kidneys.
 - d. Blood.
4. Penicillin is most effective against -----.
 - a. Anaerobic bacteria.
 - b. Gram-positive organisms.
 - c. Spirochetes.
 - d. Gram-negative organisms.
5. Which of the following suture materials is used most commonly for closure of intraoral wounds -----.
 - a. Chromic catgut.
 - b. Nylon.
 - c. Black silk.
 - d. Plain catgut.

6. In surgical terms, scrub technique refers to the method of scrubbing the -----.
- Surgical site before the placement of the incision.
 - Instruments before sterilization.
 - Surgeon's hands and forearms before putting on surgical clothing.
 - Floor and operating table before surgery.
7. In which of the following conditions is local infiltration anesthesia contraindicated -----.
- Elevated SGOT.
 - Infection in the area.
 - Diabetes mellitus.
 - Renal dialysis.
8. When using an elevator to extract the tooth, the fulcrum should be the -----.
- Adjacent tooth.
 - Dentist's wrist.
 - Tooth to be removed.
 - Alveolar bone.
9. The operating room environment should not accommodate -----.
- Operating table.
 - Overhead light.
 - Standing room for surgeon.
 - Sterilization room.
10. The periosteal elevator is used to -----.
- Extract the tooth.
 - Retract the periosteum.
 - Removal of roots fragments.

- d. None of the above.
- 11. The forceps inner surface may have -----.
 - a. Horizontal plane.
 - b. Serrations.
 - c. Flat plane.
 - d. b & c are correct.
- 12. The surgical curette is used in -----.
 - a. Up & down movement.
 - b. Scraping motion.
 - c. Rotation movement.
 - d. All the directions.
- 13. Rongeur forceps is used to trim -----.
 - a. Bony sharp projections.
 - b. Cusp tips.
 - c. The edentulous ridge.
 - d. a & c are correct.
- 14. The working ends of bone file are -----.
 - a. Smooth.
 - b. Varies in color.
 - c. Very rough.
 - d. None of the above.
- 15. The scalpels blade size & shape depend on -----.
 - a. The oral tissues.
 - b. The performed procedure.
 - c. The type of the blade.
 - d. The position of incision.
- 16. The hemostat handle has -----.
 - a. Groove in the border.
 - b. Beak at the end.
 - c. Mechanical lock.

d. None of the above.

17. The groove in the serrated surface of the needle holder is used to -

-----.

- a. Retract the tissues.
- b. Grasp the needle.
- c. Place the suture.
- d. Hold the object.

18. The surgical scissors have -----.

- a. Straight blade only.
- b. Curved or straight blade.
- c. Serrated blade.
- d. Small notch on the cutting edge.

19. The mouth prop is used in general anesthesia to -----.

- a. Relax the jaw muscles.
- b. Allow the patient to rest.
- c. Prevent involuntary closure of the mouth.
- d. All of the above.

20. The surgical burs are not used to -----.

- a. Remove bone.
- b. Cut the crowns.
- c. Split the roots.
- d. Smooth the bone surface.

21. Surgical scrubbing is done after -----.

- a. Hair covering.
- b. Wearing the gown.
- c. Operating table preparation.
- d. Wearing the surgical gloves.

22. The forceps extraction should not be performed to -----.

- a. A fully erupted tooth.

- b. Fractured crown.
- c. Sound crown.
- d. Short crown.

23. In the excisional biopsy -----.

- a. The entire lesion is removed.
- b. Only part of the lesion is removed.
- c. Part of the lesion with adjacent normal tissues are removed.
- d. The whole lesion plus some of the adjacent normal tissues are removed.

24. The sutures are usually placed to -----.

- a. Control the bleeding.
- b. Promote healing.
- c. Close the gap.
- d. All of the above.

25. The none absorbable suture materials includes -----.

- a. Polyglactin 910.
- b. Polyester fiber.
- c. Vicryl.
- d. Chromic catgut.

26. After extraction a folded pack is placed for -----.

- a. 30 minutes.
- b. One hour.
- c. Twenty four hours.
- d. None of the above.

27. The blood clot formed after tooth extraction is later on replaced by -----.

- a. Fibrous tissues.
- b. Granulation tissues.
- c. Fatty tissues.
- d. Cartilage.

28. The dry socket is caused by -----.
- a. Traumatic extraction.
 - b. Infection.
 - c. Clot dislodgement.
 - d. All of the above.
29. Which of the following statement relating to instruments for local anesthesia is correct -----.
- a. The anesthetic syringe is designed to support solution from commercially prepared glass carpools.
 - b-Two different cartridge-type syringe are available for local anesthesia.
 - c- Anesthetic needle are supplied in length of 1 inch.
 - d- Differences in needle length make anesthetic needle suitable for injections in different parts of the mouth.
30. Which of the following statement relating to root elevators is correct -----.
- a. They are designed to loosen or remove roots, root fragments, or teeth.
 - b. A variety of designs are available.
 - c. There is a straight elevator.
 - d. All the above.