

Q1/ Choose the correct answer, only one?

1- All these statements are true about Complete denture ,Except:

- a-removable dental prosthesis
- b-fixed prosthesis
- c- replacement of missing teeth
- d-replacement of associated structure
- e-b & d

2- The soft tissue area between hard and soft palate is called:

- a-vibrating line
- b-post dam area
- c- mid palatine suture
- d-maxillary tuberosity
- e-none of above

3-One of these statements is true:

- a-denture bearing of maxilla 24mm^2 while mandible is 14mm^2 .
- b-denture bearing area of mandible is more than maxilla
- c-maxilla and mandible resist force equally
- d-maxilla bearing area is more than mandible and can resist forces applied .
- e-resorption in mandible occur inward while in maxilla occur out ward

4-The objectives from complete denture constructions:

- a-improve esthetic
- b-improve phonetic

c-improve mastication efficiency

d-preserve the health of Temporo -mandibular joint

e-all above

5-primary impression is negative likeness used for :

a-diagnosis

b-treatment planning

c-construction of special tray

d-all above

e-none above

6-All these statements are true about Stoppers of special tray, Except:

a-should be making on the crest of the ridge

b-stabilizing action for special tray during impression

c-(4) in number anteriorly

d-cutting on wax with 2mm in thickness

7-All these statements are true about Alveolo lingual sulcus of mandible ,Except:

a-consider as limiting structure

b-forming like (S) shape

c-retro mylohyoid fossa is the shortest area in this sulcus

d-middle area is mylohyoid ridge and insertion of mylohyoid muscle

8-Sufficient space should provide between stock tray and tissue surface about:

a-1-2mm

b-2-3mm

c-3-4mm

d-4-5mm

9-Alginate impression material :

a-non elastic hydrocolloid material

b-used for making primary impression

c-elastic impression used for making final impression

d-reversible mixed with water

e- b & c

10-cold cure acrylic :

a-constructed by mixing water and powder

b-the best working stage when the material reach dough stage

c-also called light cure acrylic

d-very easy to obtain uniform thickness during working

e-none above

Q2/what are the differences between:(only 3differences)

1- dentulous and edentulous patient from esthetic and anatomic changes .

2-hamular notch and buccal shelf area (position ,function)

3-stock tray and special tray.

Good luck

1st. term \3rd. class prosthodontics name:

Q1/Answer TWO ONLY of the following: (2 marks)

1. Flexibility of a clasp arm depends on many factors mention five only?
2. What is beading, and what is its importance?
3. Discuss one type of minor connectors.

Q2/ Read the following sentences carefully, and write (T) if the statement is true and (F) if the statement is false (Correct the False Statement):

1. Rigidity is a characteristic that must be found in all types of minor connectors.
2. When splinting of abutment teeth is needed, a lingual plate major connector is never to be used.
3. Difficulty during packing of acrylic resin is a disadvantage of a meshwork minor connector.
4. Prosthesis slippage and fracture of rest may happen if the angle between a rest and its minor connector is less than 90°.
5. Rests should be placed in the far zone of the occlusal surface on an abutment tooth In free end partial dentures
6. The need for an indirect retainer is mainly to resist rotational movements of the RPD.
7. Whenever relining is expected a metal denture base with nail heads minor connectors should be used.
8. A labial bar is rarely used as it is annoying to the patient.
9. It is recommended to use an amalgam restoration to support an occlusal rest.
10. A lingual bar must be relieved superiorly flushed with the tissue inferiorly.

1st. term \4th. class prosthodontics name:

**Q1/Read the following sentences carefully and choose the correct answer
(ONE ONLY): (20 marks)**

- 1. An accurate medical history helps:**
 - a. In deciding the treatment plan.
 - b. In identifying the possible risk factors to dental treatment.
 - c. In assessing the oral manifestations.
 - d. In all of the above.
- 2. All of the following are objectives of an RPD, EXCEPT:**
 - a. Enhancing mastication.
 - b. Complete oral rehabilitation.
 - c. Improving psychological status.
 - d. Correcting occlusion.
- 3. Contamination in dental practice could occur due to contact with:**
 - a. Contaminated body fluids.
 - b. Contaminated equipment.
 - c. Contaminated airborne droplets.
 - d. All of the above.
- 4. Deepest part of a rest seat in a molar tooth is towards:**
 - a. Distobuccal line angle.
 - b. Distolingual line angle.
 - c. Central fossa.
 - d. Marginal ridge.
- 5. All of this is true for a Cingulum rest EXCEPT:**
 - a. Crescent-shape when viewed laterally
 - b. Prepared just incisal to a cingulum of a tooth.
 - c. Should avoid occlusal interferences.
 - d. Prepared on sound enamel.
- 6. These can be gained by diagnostic casts EXCEPT:**
 - a. Primary evaluation of interarch space.
 - b. Measuring the depth of floor of the mouth.
 - c. Determining rest seats positions.
 - d. Assessing abutment teeth & tissues contours.
- 7. This is true for disinfection of RPDs:**
 - a. Sprayed with concentrated sodium hypochlorite and rinsed.
 - b. Sterilized in the oven for 60 min.
 - c. Stored in sealed bags with clean water.
 - d. Kept in diluted sodium hypochlorite overnight.

- 8. In prosthodontic clinical disinfection protocol:**
- adhesive deposits should be removed from metal trays.
 - Never to use plastic trays for more than one patient.
 - Impressions should be rinsed to remove all traces of saliva/blood.
 - All of the above.
- 9. This is true for Incisal rests EXCEPT:**
- Mostly used as auxiliary rests.
 - Mostly used as indirect retainer.
 - Preferred in deep bite.
 - May cause orthodontic movement of the abutment.
- 10. Changing the height of contour of an abutment:**
- Improves the action of reciprocal arm
 - Places the circumferential clasp arm above the occlusal surface
 - Gives poor esthetics always.
 - Is a mechanical disadvantage.

Q2/ write short notes about the following: (15 marks)

1. What precautions you should take when dealing with sharp instruments? And what to do if you accidentally injured yourself?
2. There are three important guides you should depend on in your diagnosis as a prosthodontist. Discuss them?
3. How to manage uneven occlusal plane according to severity of condition?

1st. term \5th. class

prosthodontics

name:

Q1/ Read the following sentences carefully and choose the most appropriate choice. (Choose one only).

1. All of these are requirements that should be found in a material used for a maxillofacial prosthesis.

EXCEPT:

- a. Resistant to abrasion.
- b. Suitable working time.
- c. High processing temperature.
- d. Doesn't induce allergic reaction.

2. This is a material widely used for maxillofacial prosthesis:

- a. Polyurethane elastomers.
- b. Gelatin-glycerin.
- c. Vulcanized rubber.
- d. None of the above.

3. Following statements are true for direct transfer coping. *except:*

- a. It has a hollow transfer coping.
- b. Has a long central screw
- c. It remains within impression till master cast is poured
- d. It requires impression materials with elastic properties

4. Following are signs and symptoms of failure of an implant, *except:*

- a. Severe radiopacity around the implant
- b. Bone loss around implant
- c. Pain during percussion
- d. Horizontal mobility > 0.5 mm

5. In CI IV completely edentulous patients, maxillary ridge morphology usually offers:

- a. Great resistance to horizontal movement.
- b. Moderate resistance to horizontal and vertical movements.
- c. Minimum resistance to vertical movement.
- d. None of the above.

6. Important criteria should be considered when classifying partially edentulous patients. They include:

- a. Number of edentulous areas.
- b. All maxillary and mandibular teeth status.
- c. The form and shape of the tongue and palate.
- d. None of the above

7. Polydimethylsiloxane-acrylic resin prosthesis is widely used for tongue restoration. This is true EXCEPT:

- a. The resin doesn't induce allergic reaction.
- b. The prosthesis is a perfect substitution to all tongue functions.
- c. Speech is highly improved by using a prosthesis made from this material.
- d. Preferred by most patients for its easy handling.

8. In total glossectomy:

- a. Mandibular tongue prosthesis is preferred to maxillary in all situations.
- b. Mandibular tongue prosthesis should have anterior elevation to facilitate swallowing and speech.
- c. Tongue prosthesis for speech requires parts that are interchangeable anteriorly and posteriorly.
- d. None of the above.

9. In rehabilitation of facial defects choosing between prosthetic restoration or surgical reconstruction depends on:

- a. Severity of the defect.
- b. Causes of the defect.
- c. Age of the patient.
- d. All the above.

10. When using nasal prosthesis for restoration of a facial defect, some problems are met. They include:

- a. Esthetic problem as colors may wear off.
- b. Support of big restorations.

- c. Difficulty in breathing with the prosthesis.
 - d. Impression material choice is difficult.
- 11. All of these are true for a Hollow bulb obturator (Closed obturator) EXCEPT:**
- a. Final prosthetic management construction after complete healing of the operation site.
 - b. Maximum extension of the prosthesis.
 - c. Not preferred by the patient due to bad odor and food accumulation.
 - d. Improves speech.
- 12. There are basic principles of designing obturators that must be found. This is true:**
- a. Local factors affect the design greatly.
 - b. Wide distribution of forces is essential.
 - c. Minimize dislodging functional forces by using double retentive and stabilizing components.
 - d. All the above.
- 13. This true for a Subperiosteal implants, EXCEPT:**
- a. Highly stable after ossio-integration due to its form.
 - b. Not anchored inside the bone but resting on it.
 - c. Used with severely compromised completely edentulous lower jaw.
 - d. Superior to Root form Implants with low bone height.
- 14. Methods of extraoral retention of maxillary prosthesis include:**
- a. Retention by using adhesive.
 - b. Dental implant retention.
 - c. Anatomic means retention.
 - d. All the above.
- 15. This are true for a surgical obturator:**
- a. Patient's own denture is preferably used.
 - b. It's a toothless simple plate.
 - c. **Retention Circumzygomatic wire:**

Q2/ Good prognosis of maxillofacial prosthesis depends on achieving good presurgical and postsurgical planning. There are many surgical factors to be considered. Discuss.