

Answers 1000 Questions

Q1 = A

Q2 = A

Q3 = A

Q4 = A

Q5 = A

Q6 = A

Q7 = A

Q8 = C

Q9 = A

Q10= B

Q11= B

Q12= E

Q13= B

Q14= C

Q15= A

Q16= A

Q17= A

Q18= A

Q19= A

Q20= A

Q21= A

Q22= A

Q23= A

Q24= A

Q25= B

Q26= E. Been answered C in another paper!! And on recent paper the biological monitors has been given as a choice which is the best answer.

Q27= B, or prolonged bleeding

Q28= D

Q29= C

Q30=C

Q31=D Boucher 434

Q32=D

Q33= C

Q34=A but a lot of people did answer B While MCQs in dentistry has a similar question Page 207 and C was a right answer but instead of will dramatically... was may reduce...

Q35=E Enkephalins which is, Natural opiate pentapeptides isolated originally from pig brain. Leu enkephalin (YGGFL) and Met enkephalin (YGGFM) bind particularly strongly to μ type opiate receptors.

Q36= B

Q37=C

Q38=D. In some papers they had Pemphigoid lesions as an option as well as B. Cawson's P202-204.

Q39=D

Q40= D. In another paper they had Sever pain for long periods which is not characteristic of trigeminal neurologia.

Q41= C

Q42=B

Q43=A

Q44=B

Q45=D. The anterior of the tongue is the site of two thirds of all tongue cancers. Men are affected more than women.

Q46=C

Q47=D. Boucher 194

Q48=D

Q49=A. Check www.migraine.com/treatment/proasprn.htm

Q50=C

Q51=B

Q52=A

Q53=A. Boucher 446

Q54=A

Q55=E

Q56=C

Q57=B. $1/12=(D2)^2/(D1)^2=1/4$

Q58=B

Q59= D

Q60=C

Q61=B

Q62=A, which the same as Cevek and Shallo pulpotomy

Q63=C

Q64=D

Q65=A

Q66=D

Q67=B, Both B and C have been picked in another paper

Q68=A

Q69=D

Q70=A; Cawson's Page 83: The bacteria responsible are a complex of spirochaetes and fusiforms

Q71=C

Q72=C, Cawson's Page 198 & MCQs in Dentistry P113 and it caused by mucous membrane pemphigoid

Q73=C. facultative anaerobic

Q74=E

Q75=D

Q76=D

Q77=D, Some people answered B but new research showed the binding of Lamina Dura

Q78=B

Q79=D

Q80= either B or E Check, Pro. Messer lecture.

Q81=B

Q82=A. The needle goes above the occlusal plane; in the Buccinator; between Temporal and Medial pterygoid; lateral to Medial pterygoid, super constrictor and?? Sphenmand.lig.....

In another paper it has been answered buccinator and superior constrictor

Q83=D

Q84=C some answered A and others C

Q85= some answered B, others C...E has been answered in other papers.

Mesio Buccal horns are the ones they get exposed easily.

Q86=A

Q87=A

Q88=C

Q89=C, Masseter Disto buccal Mylohyoid and affects the lingual flange

Q90=B, //Boucher Page 66//

Q91=B, in MCQs in Dentistry page 1 Question 2; the resorption is greatest in anterior edentulous mandible followed by anterior edentulous maxilla opposed to lower complete overdenture followed by anterior edentulous maxilla and least in anterior mandible with 3/3 retained to support overdenture

Q92=C

Q93=C

Q94=C

Q95=C

Q96=A

Q97=D

Q98=C

Q99=A

Q100=C

Q101=A

Q102=E

Q103= Looks like there is a missing option for this question; 3/4 seems to be the best here, some people answered Pinlay veneer

Q104=D

Q105=C

Q106=B...SLOB

Q107=A

Q108=B

Q109=D

Q110=E, because he is 8 and orthodontic appliance is required

Q111=D

Q112=C

Q113=A

Q114=B

Q115=D, Could be leukaemia

Q116=C

Q117=B

Q118=E

Q119=B

Q120=C

Q121=B as the decline been recorded at 60%; but C is right and it seems to be a better choice.

Q122=A

Q123=All of the above should be an option; on the other hand if the question is the best way to diagnose cusp fracture, the answer is pressure on the cusp by using tooth sloth....

Q124=B

Q125=C

Q126=C

Q127=B

Q128=A

Q129=E

Q130=A

Q131=A

Q132=A

Q133=A

Q134=B, Recklinghausen is called osteitis fibrosa cystica as well. P159

Cawson's

Q135=A, P304 Cawson's

Q136=A

Q137=B; I reckon all of the above is the answer.

Q138=B

Q139=A

Q140=D

Q141=B

Q142=C

Q143=C on the other hand the Heat cured one is 0.5%

Q144=D, Total shrinkage is 7%

Q145=B

Q146=D

Q147=C

Q148=A

Q149=A

Q150=A

Q151=B

Q152=B

Q153=F

Q154=B

Q155=A

Q156=A

Q157=A

Q158=A

Q159=A

Q160=A

Q161=A, Type IV

Q162=B

Q163=A

Q164=A

Q165=A

Q166=B, Boucher P333

Q167=A

Q168=A

Q169=B. The other format of the question was, In viewing upper first premolars from the occlusal, describe the position of the lingual cusp.

Q170=C

Q171=A

Q172=B especially proximal surfaces caries of anterior teeth, and tooth cracks

Q173=B

Q174=A

Q175=B

Q176=A

Q177=B, From Mount and Hume Page 80 steps are: I. Preparation II. Clean surface with slurry of palin pumice and water III. Liberal coat of 10% Polyacrylic acid for 10 sec IV. Wash for 10Sec V. Dry lightly.

Q178=A

Q179=A

Q180=C, in one of the papers B was been picked

Q181=A

Q182=A

Q183=B, Boucher 348

Q184= A

Q185=C

Q186=A

Q187=A

Q188=B

Q189=A

Q190=A

Q191=C

Q192=A

Q193=A

Q194=B

Q195=A

Q196=B, Boucher 504

Q197=B

Q198=A

Q199=A

Q200=A

Q201=A

Q202=A

Q203=A

Q204=A, it called swollen face too; check Boucher P359

Q205=A

Q206=A, or may the answer come in different format: Tongue rests on the lingual flanges

Q207=B

Q208=A, Lack of surface details is the first and the most important disadvantage.

Q209=A, in another paper the answer was reduced bone resorption and maintain the alveolar bone height

Q210=B

Q211=A

Q212=B

Q213=C

Q214=A

Q215=C

Q216=B

Q217=B

Q218=B

Q219=A, but all of them are found except the inflammatory plasma cells

Q220=C

Q221=A

Q222=B

Q223=D

Q224=A

Q225=D

Q226=D

Q227=A

Q228=A

Q229=B

Q230=D

Q231=C

Q232=D

Q233=C

Q234=C

Q235=B

Q236=B

Q237=A

Q238=A

Q239=B

Q240=B

Q241=A & B

Q242=A. Boucher 405

Q243=C

Q244=B

Q245=A or 5%, the Erythroplakia percentage is around 25%

Q246=D Rubella shows petechiae known as Forchheimer's spots but are not diagnostic as they also appear in scarlet fever, roseola, infectious mononucleosis and septicaemia.

Q247=A

Q248=B

Q249=D, check Cawson's for further details Pages 163, 355, 163, 153 and 354 for ABCD&E respectively. The option in another paper was Cushing's disease instead of D as a right answer.

Q250=B

Q251=A

Q252=A

Q253=D???

Q254=B

Q255=D

Q256=C

Q257=E

Q258=D

Q259=D, it looks like this question has undergone a lot of arguments

Q260=B

Q261=A

Q262=C Sturdevant's operative dentistry Page 708

Q263=B

Q264=A

Q265=D

Q266=C

Q267=B

Q268=D

Q269=B, Boucher P358 Endo

Q270=D

Q271=C

Q272=C

Q273=E

Q274=A

Q275=A

Q276=C

Q277=C

Q278=C

Q279=C, **retainer** is the part of a dental prosthesis that unites the abutment tooth with the suspended portion of the bridge. It may be an inlay, partial crown, or complete crown. **Saddle** is the part of a denture that fits the oral mucosa of the basal seat, restores the normal contours of the soft tissues of the dentulous mouth, and supports the artificial teeth

Q280=D

Q281=C, Minor connector is the connecting link between the major connector or base of a removable partial denture and other units of the restoration, such as direct and indirect retainers and rests.

Q282=B

Reciprocation is the means by which one part of a removable partial denture framework is made to counter the effect created by another part of the framework.

Stress Breaker is device or system that is incorporated in a removable partial denture to relieve the abutment teeth of occlusal loads that may exceed their physiologic tolerance. Also called nonrigid connector.

Indirect retention is that part of a removable partial denture that resists movement of a free end denture base away from its tissue support through lever action opposite the fulcrum line of the direct retention.

Q283=D

Q284=C

Q285=B

Q286=B

Q287=B

Q288=C

Q289=B

Q290=D

Q291=C

Q292=A

Q293=C

Q294=C

Q295=A

Q296=B

Q297=D

Q298=C, Elastic limit is, the greatest stress to which a material may be subjected and still be capable of returning to its original dimensions when the forces are released.

Q299=D

Q300=B; **Initiator** is, chemical agent added to a resin to initiate polymerization.

Polymer is a long-chain hydrocarbon. In dentistry, the polymer is supplied as a powder to be mixed with the monomer for fabrication of appliances and restorations. **Inhibitor** is, a substance that slows or stops a chemical reaction.

Monomer is, a single molecule. In commercial resin products, the term applies to the liquid, which is usually a mixture of monomers. **Dimer** is a substance composed of molecules formed from the addition of two molecules of a monomer.

Q301=A

Q302=A, the essential setting mechanism is an acid-base reaction between poly (Alkenoic Acid) liquid and the glass. Page 73, Reservation and restoration of tooth structure; Mount and Hume.

Q303=A

Q304=C??? Not sure

Q305=C

Q306=A; Incisal guidance is the influence on mandibular movements of the contacting surfaces of the mandibular and maxillary anterior teeth.

Q307=B

Q308=A

Q309=A, in tropical conditions 0.7 ppm

Q310=D

Q311=B

Q312=C

Q313=A

Q314=B

Q315=F

Q316=A

Q317=B. Another format for the same question was: Why do you extract a 3rd molar by lingual split technique.

Q318=B

Q319=A

Q320=B, Setting and hydroscopic is a function of Silicate binder

Q321=A

Q322=A

Q323=C

Q324=C and D

Q325=B

Q326=A, The researcher name is W. D. Miller

Q327=B

Q328=A

Q329=E

Q330=B

Q331=B

Q332=C

Q333=B

Q334=E, ZoE paste (Co-Pak) does accelerate healing by providing a sort of protection layer and anti inflammatory environment.

Q335=D

Q336=C

Q337=C

Q338=D

Q339=A

Q340=B

Q341=D

Q342=C

Q343=B

Q344=D

Q345=D

Q346=C

Q347=A

Q348=A

Q349=D

Q350=B. Cawson's Page 259

Q351=C

Q352=A

Q353=B

Q354=A

Q355=B, Type I = Direct, Type II = Indirect

Q356=C, all the rest are result of moisture contamination

Q357=E

Q358=B

Q359=A

Q360=A, it supplies the maxillary sinus too.

Q361=A

Q362=B (The smooth rete pegs get formed but not a typical feature)

Q363=A

Q364=B (Cotton wool are seen in late stages)

Q365=B (Boucher)

Q366=C

Q367=A

Q368=B

Q369=A

Q370=B

Q371=A

Q372=B

Q373=C. Anxiety will result in cold and moist hands

Q374=A. 1997 guidelines are, 2 gram 1 hour before; children 50 mg/kg 1 hour before. In case of allergy: Adults, Clindamycin 600 mg or Cephalexin 2 gram; children 10 mg/kg clindamycin or Cephalexin 50 mg/kg.

Q375=C

Q376=B

Q377=D

Q378=A

Q379=D

Q380=D. 80/100 times a minute is the recommendation

Q381=A. Lack of proper oxidation.

Q382=B, Bitewing views are useful to detect interproximal caries and evaluating the height of alveolar bone. ORAL RADIOLOGY 5th Edition White & Pharaoh P74

Q383=D. Crowns are made of wrought metal; they are used because primary teeth are prone to fracture.

Q384=B

Q385=A. Cawson's Page 98

Q386=B. This is the main concern of the patient

Q387=D

Q388=E. Cawson's P204 Bullae are subepithelial and frequently seen intact.

Herpes P 178. Pemphigus vulgaris P203, vesicles are fragile and infrequently seen intact.

MCQs in Dentistry P153 has herpetic stomatitis and mucous membrane pemphigoid as right answers

Q389=B. Cawson's P257

Q390=C

Q391=A

Q392=B

Q393=E

Q394=A

Q395=A; I would pick All of the above if it was an option.

Q396=A

Q397=C

Q398=B

Q399=

Q400=B

Q401=C

Q402=C. the correct answer is 0.5mg

Q403=E, Class II div I is related to growth discrepancy

Q404=A, B was the right answer in another paper??

Q405=B; some have answered as D or A. the question is YOUR TREATMENT and not the first thing you do...

Q406=B

Q407=A

Q408=D

Q409=A

Q410=B

Q411=A

Q412=A

Q413=B

Q414=C

Q415=A

Q416=A

Q417=E

Q418= some answered C and others D but A and B cause angular resorption

Q419=A

Q420=A

Q421=B

Q422=A

Q423=C

Q424=B

Q425=E....B and D were picked too

Q426=A

Q427=A

Q428=D

Q429=B

Q430=A

Q431=D

Q432=D

Q433=A

Q434=A

Q435=A

Q436=B

Q437=A; in high concentration is bactericidal, in low concentration is bacteriostatic

Q438=A

Q439=A

Q440=B. Mepivacaine 3% is vasodilator, metabolized in liver and excreted in urine indicated for hypersensitive patient.

Prilocaine is contraindicated for pregnant woman.

Q441=A

Q442=C, and reduces the number of micro flora

Q443= on Boucher B is the right answer. I have three answers on the paper I copied this question from, A, B, and C. The Australian OHS recommendation is, Cleaning, disinfection and sterilisation of equipment

Regardless of the setting, cleaning of equipment and other items that are, or are likely to be, contaminated with blood or other body fluids/substances should initially be done with detergent and warm water. Where automated, mechanised cleaning processes are not available, washing of instruments may be undertaken by hand. When washing instruments by hand, care should be taken to avoid handling sharp edges or points. A scrubbing brush may be suitable to prevent close contact of the hand and fingers with sharp edges or points of instruments. Gloves should be worn during cleaning. Items should be washed to remove all visible contaminants and items should be washed as soon as possible following contamination to prevent contaminants drying. Care should be taken during cleaning to avoid splashing (i.e. immersing the entire instrument in the water). Eye protection and surgical masks should be worn. All cleaned items should be thoroughly dried prior to storage.

More specific approaches, such as disinfection and sterilisation, may be required in industries including the health sector, hairdressing, beauty therapy, funeral homes, tattooing and body piercing, but cleaning must always precede disinfection or sterilisation. More detailed information regarding disinfection and sterilisation procedures is available elsewhere⁷.

The use of some disinfectants, cleaning and sterilising agents can present risks. Labels and material safety data sheets provide information on safe use for those disinfectants classified as 'hazardous substances' and should be followed.

Q444=B. Boucher 135

Q445=B

Q446=A. Boucher 510

Q447=A

Q448=B

Q449=C

Q450=C, it is done by facial nerve

Q451=A

Q452= A Boucher 409

Q453=A

Q454=B. Basal cell carcinoma is seen on white skinned people.

Q455=A

Q456=B. **Characteristics features of gingivitis in HIV /AIDS/ patient are:**

-Erythema of free gingiva, attached gingiva and alveolar mucosa

-Extensive bleeding on brushing and even gentle probing.

-Lack of response to conventional periodontal treatment.

-Found in combination with other AIDS manifestation.

Q457=C

Q458=B. it is about 17%

Q459=B

Q460=A

Q461=B

Q462=C

Q463=C

Q464=A

Q465=C

Q466=A

Q467=B

Q468=A

Q469=B. High copper amalgam alloys show a superior physical properties and clinical performance, partly because they show low creep and an absence of a tin-mercury /Gamma 2, γ_2 / reaction phase.

Q470=B

Q471=B

Q472=C

Q473=B

Q474=A. the option was to maintain thermal expansion.

Q475=A

Q476=B

Q477=B

Q478=A

Q479=D

Q480=B???

Q481=B

Q482=C???

Q483=A

Q484=C

Q485=A

Q486=B, in another the answer was "The dentist should have kept finger pressure on the rests while taking the relin impression of partial denture saddle"

Which similar to B

Q487=A

Q488=A

Q489=B

Q490=C

Q491=B

Q492=B

Q493=A

Q494=A

Q495=B. Ledermix is the best option

Q496=B

Q497=C

Q498=C

Q499=B

Q500=A

Q501=A

Q502=A

Q503=C

Q504=D

Q505=C. Buccinator is supplied by the 7th /Facial nerve.

Q506=B

Q507=B

Q508=C, another question was about the bacteria found which are, Actinobacillus Actinomyces actinomycete comitans and capnocytophaga.

Q509=D. it invades local host tissues.2. Endotoxic cell wall. 3. Fibroblast growth inhibitor. 4. Defects neutrophils.

Q510= D

Q511=B

Q512=B

Q513=C

Q514=A

Q515=C. Foliate papillae

Q516=B. **Causes of delayed tooth eruption:**

Endocrine disorders: Hypothyroidism-Calcium/phosphorus metabolism problems -Hypopituitarism

Genetic disorders and bone disorders: Ectodermal dysplasias -Down syndrome -Cleidocranial dysplasia -Gaucher disease -Osteoporosis

Local factors: Tooth in path of erupting tooth -insufficient space -impacted teeth -Dental infection -Radiation therapy

Causes of delayed tooth exfoliation

Endocrine disorders: Hypothyroidism -Hypopituitarism

Genetic disorders: Ectodermal dysplasias -Down syndrome -Apert syndrome – Achondroplasia -Osteogenesis imperfecta

Q517=A

Q518=D

Q519=C

Q520=C

Q521=C. Tranexemic acid is anti fibrinolytic? Like EACA (Epstein Amino Caproic Acid)

Q522=D. The reduction is between 38 and 45%

Q523=A

Q524=B

Q525=A

Q526=A

Q527=A

Q528=B

Q529=A. An intraosseous cyst, usually encountered in the cuspid-premolar region of the mandible, derived from the remnants of the dental lamina and representing the intraosseous counterpart of the gingival cyst.

Q530=A

Q531=A

Q532=A

Q533=A

Q534=B

Q535=C. Increased bleeding and clotting time are showing in Von-Willebrand syndrome. On the other hand normal Bleeding and prothrombin are in haemophilic and prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time in addition to low factor VIII "Clotting" are shown.

Q536=C

Q537=C

Q538=B??

Q539=C

Q540=B

Q541=B

Q542=C

Q543=A

Q544=B

Q545=C. Boucher 333

Q546=D

Q547=B

Q548=A. Boucher 587

Q549=B, no reservoir

Q550=B

Q551=C

Q552=C

Q553=D

Q554=A

Q555=B

Q556=A

Q557=B

Q558=B

Q559=A

Q560=B

Q561=B, it is the line running from the inferior border of the ala of the nose to the tragus of the ear; it forms an angle of 8 degree with the Frankfort plane; and the vertical dimension is independent of the ala-tragal line.

Q562=B. The factors are: muscular problems –Poor health –Horizontal changes –Orthognathic cases.

Q563=A

Q564=A

Q565=C

Q566=A

Q567=D

Q568=A. 6mm maxilla and 4 mm mandible

Q569=C

Q570=B

Q571=C, it is cationic, usually used in 0.12% as a solution and 0.2 as Gel, has a broad spectrum, may stain teeth and it only penetrates gingival crevice/pocket if applied directly. MCQ in dentistry Page 115

Q572=A

Q573=D. It increases the taste/ Hypogeusia/

Q574=D

Q575=B

Q576=A

Q577=A

Q578=A

Q579= A

Q580=A

Q581=E. Pro. Messer

Q582=B

Q583=A. The long wave rays

Q584=B

Q585=A. gemination of a single tooth germ results in two partially or completely separated crowns on a single root.

Q586=B. Boucher 505 or 525 not clearly written

Q587=A

Q588=A

Q589=B

Q590=B

Q591=A. Pyloric stenosis is A congenital disorder in which the pylorus is thickened causing obstruction of the gastric outlet (to the duodenum). It is more common in males. Symptoms of projectile vomiting begin several weeks after birth.

Q592=B

Q593=B. Filiform are not taste buds. On other paper the question with the same answer was: Large papilla on tongue with taste buds.

Q594=B

Q595=C. It shows bradycardia, high blood pressure and constriction of pupil.

Q596=A

Q597=B

Q598=A

Q599=B. Blood supply is via the maxillary artery, a terminal branch of the external carotid artery; maxillary artery is often divided into three parts that supply the mouth.

Q600=C. /a. females are carriers, b. seen on X chromosome, d. deficiency of VIII./

Q601=A

Q602=A

Q603=B

Q604=D???

Q605=A

Q606=D. Lost of Lamina Dura shows as a result of hyperparathyroidism, Paget's disease and ankylosis.

Q607=B

Q608=D

Q609=A

Q610=B

Q611=C

Q612=C. The depression is of CD4 T. lymphocyte.

Q613=A Cawson's page 191 says, Secondary Herpes simplex topical or systemic acyclovir if in prodromal phase or vesicles still present especially in first few days of attack or in immuno-compromised. But Penciclovir applied two hourly is more effective.

Q614=B

Q615=B

Q616=C

Q617=A

Q618=A. Cawson's Page 19 7th edition; Major features: -Usually sex linked recessive trait -Hypodontia or anodontia -Hypotrichosis (Scanty hair) -Anhidrosis (Inability to sweat)

Q619=B. Boucher

Q620=D. Boucher

Q621=A

Q622=A

Q623=A

Q624=A. It is caused by stress and anxiety causing hypertension

Q625=A

Q626=A

Q627=C

Q628=B. "Osteitis Fibrosa cystica"

Q629=A

Q630=B

Q631=A

Q632=B. **Leucopenia** is deficiencies of white cells [less than 5000/L];

neutropenia is the presence of small number of neutrophils in blood; **leukocytosis** is abnormal large number of leukocytes; **lymphocytosis or lymphocythemia** is a form of leukocytosis and is increased of lymphocytes number; **eosinophilia** is problem in the bone.

Q633=C

Q634=B when it is generalised diffuse on patchy pigmentation; Bright's disease is kidney vague and obsolete disease; Cushing's disease is a disorder resulting from increased adrenocortical secretion of cortisol, shows as truncal obesity, moon face, abdominal striae and hypertension.

Q635=D

Q636=B

Q637=B. WBC goes lower in Leucopenia and higher in Polycythemia.

Q638=E

Q639=F

Q640=A

Q641=A

Q642=C

Q643=??

Q644=D

Q645=A

Q646= D

Q647=B

Q648=E. Cawson's P155; the retentive of maxilla happens occasionally and the teeth remain embedded and many additional un-erupted; many dentigerous cysts present.

Q649=E

Q650=A

Q651=D

Q652=A. Penicillinase is Penicillin amino á lactamhydrolase: an enzyme produced by certain bacteria which converts penicillin to an inactive product and thus increases resistance to the antibiotic. A purified preparation from cultures of a strain of Bacillus cereus is used in treatment of reactions to penicillin.

Q653=A

Q654=A

Q655=C. Cawson's page 304, 7th edition: In unusually sever cases the deficiency of factor VIII is such that surgery has to be managed as for haemophilia. So whether sever is present in the question or not the answer will change.

Q656=A

Q657=A. In mild cases topical tetracycline may hasten healing.

Q658=C

Q659=D, Cawson's Page 204.

Q660=A

Q661=A

Q662=B

Q663=E

Q664=A, Condylar neck fractures are associated with open bite on the opposite side and deviation of the chin towards the side of fracture.

Q665=B. **Osteopetrosis** is a rare congenital disorder (present at birth) in which the bones become overly dense. This results from an imbalance between the formation of bone and the breakdown of the bone. There are several types of osteopetrosis of varying severity. Symptoms can include fractures, frequent infections, blindness, deafness, and strokes.

Osteopetrosis is also known as Albers-Schonberg Disease, Generalized Congenital Osteosclerosis, Ivory Bones, Marble Bones, Osteosclerosis Fragilis Generalisata.

Q666=E

Q667=A. Herpes is diagnosed by the clinical features and smear.

Q668=A

Q669=D. Treatment is usually with large doses of corticosteroid drugs or with adrenaline. In cases in which a blockage is threatening to close the airway and the condition is not reversed by injection, the only hope of saving life may be a tracheotomy.

This is a bold cut through the skin and into the windpipe (trachea) just below the Adam's apple, so as to make a new opening to allow the affected person to breathe.

Q670=B

Q671=D

Q672=C

Q673=A

Q674=B, the sharpness of radiograph image increases as the size of focal spot decreases.

Q675=A

Q676=B

Q677=A

Q678=A; and is a result of rapid or incorrect “over” heating, or from short curing cycle with rapid temperature build up

Q679=B

Q680=A

Q681=A

Q682=A

Q683=C

Q684=D

Q685=A. Green to greenish yellow stains, sometimes of considerable thickness is seen in children. It is usually seen in upper anterior teeth and has been attributed to florescent bacteria and fungi.

Q686=B

Q687=A

Q688=A

Q689=A

Q690=A, plasma cells from 14-21 days, PMNs “Polymorphonuclear Neutrophils” from 2 to 4 days

Q691=B

Q692=C

Q693=A

Q694=A, also buccinator

Q695=B

Q696=A

Q697=A

Q698=D. A Staphylococcal skin infection which involves a hair follicle, often referred to as a boil or a furuncle. A group of boils is known as a carbuncle.

Q699=A

Q700=A

Q701=A, it affects systemically health individuals less than 30 years old, although patients may be older.

Q702=C

Q703=D. No supplement fluoride is required when the water fluoridation is over

0.3ppm at any age.

Q704=A

Q705=A

Q706=A

Q707=A

Q708=A. Transcription is the synthesis of RNA by RNA polymerases using a DNA template.

Q709=B

Q710=A

Q711=A

Q712=A, been asked what is TRUE about Atropine and the answer given was causes Xerstomia

Q713=A

Q714=A

Q715=A

Q716=A

Q717=A

Q718=A. Boucher 647

Q719=B

Q720=B

Q721=A

Q722=A. It interacts with ethanol causing headache and nausea

Q723=A

Q724=A

Q725=B, terminal hinge axis is the most retruded position of condyle

Q726=B

Q727=A

Q728=A

Q729=B. Water's view

Q730=B

Q731=A

Q732=A

Q733=A

Q734=A

Q735=A

Q736=A

Q737=C

Q738=A

Q739=B

Q740=B, dry cast there NO/NEGLIGIBLE expansion but immersion of stone during setting will cause hygroscopic expansion.

Q741=B

Q742=A

Q743=E

Q744=C

Q745=A

Q746=E, polyether is hydrophilic

Q747=B

Q748=A

Q749=B

Q750=B

Q751=B

Q752=A

Q753=A, when γ_2 reacts with AgCu

Q754=C

Q755=B, as it must be modified if bonding is to take place

Q756=A

Q757=C

Q758=A

Q759=A

Q760=E, Boucher 212

Q761=A, Boucher 213

Q762=D, Boucher 214

Q763=A

Q764=B

Q765=D

Q766=B

Q767=B, which sclerosis particularly in posterior teeth. Osteosarcoma is seen on

one side of a tooth.

Q768=D

Q769=E, Bitewing views are useful to detect interproximal caries and evaluating the height of alveolar bone. ORAL RADIOLOGY 5th Edition White & Pharaoh P74

Q770=B

Q771=B, 3rd molars calcify about the age of 7 to 8

Q772=C

Q773=C, all deciduous and the first permanent molars

Q774=A

Q775=A

Q776=A

Q777=Both

Q778=A

Q779=A, Activator is Dimethyl potassium

Q780=B

Q781=C

Q782=B

Q783=B

Q784=C

Q785=B, Abbot P92: Stops only if it is an inflammatory resorption next to lateral or apical canal.

Q786=B

Q787=E

Q788=B

Q789=B, Abbot Page 42: It is necessary to use irrigating solutions to, 1.Lubricate the canals walls. 2. Remove debris. 3. Act as solvent (organic and morganic matter) 4.Act as anti-microbial agent. 5. Aid cleansing in areas that are inaccessible to mechanical cleansing methods.

Q790=E

Q791=D, Type II Used for inlays; Type III used for Crowns and bridges; Type IV used for partial dentures.

Q792=C

Q793=C

Q794=A

Q795=E

Q796=A

Q797=A

Q798=B

Q799=D

Q800=A

Q801=A; Nasmyth membrane

Q802=A

Q803=C

Q804=D

Q805=D

Q806=C; 5 years is recommended

Q807=A

Q808=A

Q809=A

Q810=A, it is designed to stabilise teeth after tooth movement but can serve as a basis for tooth movement

Q811=A; also brass ligature used to correct the ectopically erupted permanent molars.

Q812=A

Q813=A, enamel hypoplasia of a single tooth, most commonly permanent incisors or premolars, resulting from local infection or trauma.

Q814=A

Q815=A, 2nd main purpose is B "Mount & Hume"

Q816=B

Q817=A

Q818=B

Q819=A

Q820=D, sometimes even the enamel is absent as in generalized hypoplastic form

Q821=F

Q822=A, because it has a large amount of filler incorporated increasing their resistance to wear

Q823=B

Q824=B

Q825=A

Q826=A

Q827=A

Q828=B

Q829=A

Q830=B??? double check

Q831=A

Q832=B

Q833=C

Q834=C, in another paper blood test was not included....

Q835=D, Newman's Clinical Perio: 9th edition P774

Q836=D

Q837=B, Newman's Clinical Perio: 9th edition P67: The clinical feature that distinguishes periodontitis from gingivitis is the presence of clinically detectable attachment loss. This often accompanied by periodontal pocket formation and changes in density and height of subjective alveolar bone.

Q838= B

Q839=B

Q840=A, HBe Ag infers higher infectivity than HBs Ag on the other hand, anti-HBe Ag and anti-HBsAg infer that the patient can be treated as no hepatitis risk

Q841=A

Q842=B

Q843=B

Q844=C

Q845=B

Q846=B, Boucher P168, Expansile conditions of the jaw include, Central giant cell granuloma, gigantiform cementoma, ossifying fibroma and benign cementoblastoma.

Q847=D

Q848=C

Q849=C

Q850=B

Q851=C

Q852=A

Q853=C, serum antibody titre is the best to diagnose Coxsackie virus

Q854=B, The lead foil in x rays films serves several purposes: 1. it shields the film from backscatter "secondary radiation which fogs the film. 2. it reduces patient exposure by absorbing some of the residual x rays. ORAL RADIOLOGY 5th Edition White & Pharoah P73

Q855=B

Q856=A, 21°C=70°F developing time for 4.30 min, 22° C=72°F developing time for 4 min, 24.5°C=76°F developing time for 3 min, 2 6.6°C=80°F developing time for 2.30 min; fixing time for 10 minutes and agitate for 5 seconds.

Q857=D

Q858=C

Q859=A

Q860=B

Q861=A

Q862=D

Q863=C

Q864=A

Q865=A

Q866=B

Q867=C

Q868=A, the answer was It is not to be used in under cut areas in some papers

Q869=B

Q870=C

Q871=A

Q872=C

Q873=B

Q874=E

Q875=B

Q876=B

Q877=B

Q878=A

Q879=B

Q880=A

Q881=A

Q882=A

Q883=C

Q884=B

Q885=A

Q886=B

Q887=A

Q888=B, in dictionary: Chroma is: 1. purity of a colour, or its freedom from white or grey.2. intensity of distinctive hue; saturation of a colour.

Q889=A

Q890=B

Q891=B

Q892=B; some answered A too

Q893=B, in dictionary **NEUTRAL ZONE** is the potential space between the lips and cheeks on one side and the tongue on the other. Natural or artificial teeth in this zone are subject to equal and opposite forces from the surrounding musculature.

Q894=A

Q895=B

Q896=A

Q897=B, **retention form** is the provision made in a cavity preparation to prevent displacement of the restoration; **resistance form** is the shape given to a prepared cavity to enable the restoration and remaining tooth structure to withstand masticatory stress.

Q898=B

Q899=B

Q900=C

Q901=A

Q902=A

Q903=B

Q904=D

Q905=C: but C & D has been marked as right by someone else

Q906=C

Q907=E

Q908=C, Pleomorphic adenoma

Q909=A

Q910=A

Q911=A

Q912=C, **Dilaceration**: Trauma to developing teeth causing the root to form at an angle P30 Cawson's. **Concrescence**: Fusion of roots of adjacent teeth, joined by cementum.P64. **Gemination**: Embryologic partial division of a primordium.

For example, gemination of a single tooth germ results in two partially or completely separated crowns on a single root.

Q913=E

Q914=C

Q915=A

Q916=F, but the MOST characteristic feature is the migration of gingival epithelium

Q917=E

Q918=A

Q919=A

Q920=A double check

Q921=C

Q922=E

Q923=C

Q924=A & B

Q925=E

Q926=A

Q927=A

Q928=A

Q929=A, 4 weeks in indirect pulp capping and 6-8 weeks in direct pulp capping

Q930=A, B is acceptable but not optimum

Q931=A

Q932=A

Q933=A

Q934=A

Q935=A

Q936=A

Q937=C

Q938=C, Useful when there is a hyperaemic pulp and failure of local anaesthesia; most commonly when there is an irreversible pulpitis and/or carious exposure. Use of these pastes may cause relief of symptoms, decreased inflammation with ability to successfully anaesthetise the tooth on the next occasion.

Q939=A

Q940=B

Q941=C, like cherubism

Q942=B

Q943=B

Q944=A

Q945=E

Q946=C

Q947=B

Q948=B

Q949=C

Q950=B

Q951=B

Q952=C

Q953=C

Q954=B

Q955=A

Q956=A

Q957=B

Q958=A

Q959=A

Q960=C, should be 1 mm above the CEJ ideally and 0.25 mm under the survey line for chrome cobalt.

Q961=B

Q962=A, the small Vascular canal's that run longitudinally in the centre of haversian systems of compact osseous tissue, through which the blood vessels ramify in bone. **Synonym:** Leeuwenhoek's canals.

Q963=A

Q964=B

Q965=B

Q966=B, but A is valuable answer if the question was only about dentures wearers

Q967=A

Q968=C

Q969=A

Q970=A

Q971=B

Q972=C

Q973=B, the MOST common sites are, lateral tongue, floor of the mouth, lower vermilion and/or lip border and the alveolar ridge respectively.

Q974=A

Q975=A

Q976=B

Q977=E

Q978=B

Q979=A

Q980=D

Q981=B, some answered C.

Q982=C

Q983=A

Q984=B

Q985=C

Q986=A

Q987=A

Q988=A

Q989=A

Q990=A

Q991=A

Q992=A

Q993=A

Q994=A

Q995=A

Q996=A

Q997=B

Q998=A

Q999=A

Q1000=C

Q1001=A

Q1002=C

Q1003=C

Q1004=B

Q1005=D

Q1006=A

Q1007=D

Q1008=D, Boucher P356

Q1009=A

Q1010=B

Q1011=D, Boucher P588, all of the factors listed can contribute to the separation of the porcelain from underlying metal, since they interfere with formation of the chemical bond between porcelain, oxide layer and the surface of the metal.

Q1012= A

Q1013=D, Boucher P123, all choices have been sufficiently disapproved.

Q1014=C

Q1015=A

Q1016=B

Q1017=A

Q1018=B

Q1019=A

Q1020=D

Q1021=A

Q1022=C, Diazepam active metabolites stays for at least 12 hours; Pro E.

Mylechrane

Q1023=C, A functional insufficiency of the thyroid gland, resulting in deficiency of thyroid hormone.

A variety of severe physiological problems accompany the reduction in thyroid function and the clinical features are dry skin, coarse hair, intolerance to cold,

cognitive impairment and slowing of the relaxation phase of deep tendon reflexes.

Clinical features: dry, waxy type of swelling with abnormal deposits of mucin in the skin and other tissues. The skin becomes puffy around the eyes and on the cheeks and the face is dull and expressionless with thickened nose and lips.

The congenital form of the disease is cretinism.

Q1024=A

Q1025=D, Boucher P168, in benign mucosal pemphigoid scarring of the conjunctive may be seen.

Q1026=C

Q1027=D, Boucher P409

Q1028=C

Q1029=C

Q1030=A

Q1031=A

Q1032=A

Q1033=A

Q1034=D, some did answer A

Q1035=C, it should be less than 90 degree for Universal curette, and between 45 and 90 degree for Gracey curette.

Q1036=B

Q1037=D

Q1038=D

Q1039=A

Q1040=A

Q1041=A, urea is the end product of protein too "Boucher".

Q1042=B

Q1043=C

Q1044=B

Q1045=C

Q1046=A

Q1047=A

Q1048=A

Q1049=A

Q1050=A

Q1051=A

Q1052=A

Q1053=C

Q1054=A

Q1055=B, The bilaminar zone is a vascular, innervated tissue that plays an important role in allowing the condyle to move forward

Q1056=A, in 80% of cases

Q1057=A

Q1058=A

Q1059=C

Q1060= A

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