

**King Saud University  
College of Dentistry  
Department of Prosthetic Dental Sciences**

**SDS 211**

**Introduction to Removable Prosthodontics**

**SAMPLE EXAMINATION**

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**With Key to answer**

**Section I. Please read the Questions carefully and Circle the most Correct Answer.**

- In complete denture set-up, the upper and lower anterior teeth are set without contact in centric relation.
  - a. True
  - b. False
- The simple hinge articulator allows centric and eccentric movements
  - a. True
  - b. False
- Increased vertical dimension of occlusion of processed denture could be corrected by grinding:
  - a. The upper buccal cusps and lower lingual cusps.
  - b. The lower buccal cusps and the upper lingual cusps.
- In mixing acrylic resin the monomer/polymer ratio is generally:
  - a. Three parts monomer to one part polymer.
  - b. Three parts polymer to one part monomer.
  - c. Three parts monomer to three parts polymer.
- The semi-adjustable articulator has:
  - a. Adjustable condylar and incisal guidances.
  - b. Fixed condylar and incisal guidances.
  - c. Adjustable condylar but fixed incisal guidance.
- Adjustment of the incisal guidance on the articulator is done:
  - a. Before setting the anterior teeth.
  - b. After setting the anterior teeth.
  - c. By using the “Hanau formula”.
- In order to achieve balanced occlusion during selective grinding, the B.U.L.L. Rule is applied on:
  - a. The working side.
  - b. The balancing side.
  - c. Protrusive relation.
- The working side is the side:
  - a. Toward which the mandible moves.
  - b. Away from which the mandible moves.

- Balanced occlusion is important because it helps in:
  - a. Denture retention.
  - b. Denture stability.
  - c. Denture esthetics.
  
- Gaseous porosity in complete denture occurs in:
  - a. The buccal flanges of the lower denture.
  - b. The lingual flanges of the lower denture.
  - c. The palatal slopes of the upper denture.
  - d. (a) and (b) are correct
  - e. (b) and (c) are correct
  
- The buccolingual width of the artificial posterior teeth should be:
  - a. More than the width of the natural posterior teeth.
  - b. Equal to the width of the natural posterior teeth.
  - c. Less than the width of the natural posterior teeth.
  
- In recording the maxillomandibular relation (jaw relation) for the construction of complete dentures, the mandible should be in:
  - a. Centric occlusion.
  - b. Centric relation
  - c. Balanced occlusion
  
- The bases of the upper and lower master casts are usually indexed before mounting in order to:
  - a. Facilitate separation of the master casts from the mounting plaster before processing.
  - b. Provide a stronger bond between the master cast and the mounting plaster.
  - c. Correct the occlusion of the denture after processing through laboratory remounting and selective grinding.
  
- Balanced occlusion in complete denture refers to:
  - a. The occlusion present in the natural dentition.
  - b. The type of occlusion which allows simultaneous contact of artificial teeth in centric occlusion only.
  - c. The type of contact which allows simultaneous contact of artificial teeth in centric and eccentric jaw positions.
  
- Custom trays are constructed with wax spacer in order to:
  - a. Provide a better fit in the patient's mouth.
  - b. Support the custom tray during making of the final impression.
  - c. Allow an even thickness of impression material.

- Alginate impression is made by the use:
  - a. Plain stock trays.
  - b. **Perforated trays.**
  - c. Water cooling trays.
  
- During the mounting procedure on the Hanau articulator:
  - a. **The centric locks should be locked in centric.**
  - b. The centric locks should be loosened to allow for protrusive and lateral movements.
  
- An internal finish line is produced by:
  - a. Scraping the cast
  - b. **Placing relief wax on the cast**
  - c. Adding additional wax on the wax-up
  - d. None of the above are correct
  
- U-shaped maxillary major connector should not be used routinely, except in the presence of a palatal:
  - a. Hyperplasia
  - b. Prominent rugae
  - c. **Torus palatinus**
  - d. All of the above
  
- The following factors can influence the RPD design:
  - a. Space available for restoring missing teeth
  - b. Occlusal relationship of remaining teeth
  - c. Periodontal health of abutment teeth
  - d. Patient's past experience with RPD
  - e. **All of the above**
  - f. None of the above
  
- In a Class I mandibular RPD, the support is derived from the:
  - a. Abutment teeth
  - b. Soft tissues in the edentulous area
  - c. Soft tissues under lingual bar
  - d. **(a) and (b) are correct**
  - e. (a) and (c) are correct
  
- The duplicating material commonly used for duplication of the master cast is:
  - a. Irreversible hydrocolloid
  - b. Addition silicone
  - c. **Reversible hydrocolloid**
  - d. All of the above

- Relief wax is placed on the following area of the master cast.
  - a. Beneath lingual bar
  - b. Median palatal raphe and torus
  - c. Saddle areas to be covered with acrylic resin base
  - d. **All of the above**
  
- During the spruing procedure:
  - a. A large number of sprues are placed
  - b. Sprues should have sharp bends
  - c. Maxillary pattern is sprued from below
  - d. **None of the above is correct.**
  
- Acrylic resin denture bases can be used for:
  - a. Distal extension RPDs
  - b. Bounded saddle (class III) RPDs
  - c. Saddle areas with history of recent extraction
  - d. **All of the above**
  - e. (a) and (c) are correct
  
- Metal bases for RPDs
  - a. Are easy to reline or rebase
  - b. **Offer poor esthetics**
  - c. Are difficult to clean
  - d. None of the above is correct.

**Section II. Please read the questions carefully and fill-in the blanks with the most appropriate answers:**

- In mixing the monomer with the polymer of the heat cure acrylic resin, the following stages can be recognized before packing:
  - a. Sandy (stage)
  - b. Stringy (stage)
  - c. Rubbery (stage)
  - d. Dough (stage)
  
- A porous denture is unacceptable because of the following disadvantages:
  - a. Poor esthetics
  - b. Non-hygienic

c. Mechanically weak

- The posterior teeth are classified according to their mould into:
  - a. Anatomic (cusp angle 30°, 33°)
  - b. Semi-anatomic (cusp angle 20° )
  - c. Non-anatomic (cusp angle 0° )

**Define the following:**

**Balanced Occlusion:** The bilateral, simultaneous, anterior and posterior occlusal contact of teeth in centric and eccentric positions.

**Immediate Denture:** A complete denture or removable partial denture fabricated for placement immediately following the removal of natural teeth.

**Overdenture:** A removable partial denture or complete denture that covers and rests on one or more remaining natural teeth, the roots of natural teeth, and/or dental implants.