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 in 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.