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SDS 431 COURSE (MUC)

CLINICAL FIXED PROSTHODONTOCS I

MID-TERM EXAMINATION

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Course Director

NAME : ________________________________

COMPUTER NO. : ________________________________

DATE : ________________________________

TIME ALLOWED : ( ) Hour

NO. OF PAGES : ____pages including the cover page.

*** GOOD LUCK ***
1. Flab – Osseous surgery is done before crown preparation to facilitate:—
   1. Ovalization of the preparation
   2. Parallism
   3. Eliminate undercuts
   4. More retention
   5. Eliminate proximity of roots
   6. **All the above**

2. Which of the following is the ideal solution to solve the problem of mesially tilted molar:—
   1. Extraction of the third molar
   2. **Orthodontic up-rightening of tilted molar**
   3. Performing a three quarter crown preparation on the second molar
   4. Performing a telescopic crown on the second molar
   5. None of the above

3. In crown preparation the root should be covered in order to prevent:—
   1. Erosion
   2. Caries
   3. Sensitivity
   4. **All the above**
   5. None of the above

4. Which of the following is correct about extrusion of un-apposed dentition:—
   1. Extrusion is always seen when there is no apposing dentition
   2. Sever extrusion happen in 50% of the cases
   3. **1-2 m of extrusion happen in 60% of the cases**
   4. None of the above

5. In order to maintain a healthy periodontium around a fixed partial denture, the amount of attached gingiva should be at least:—
   1. 0.5 mm
   2. 1 mm
   3. **2 mm**
   4. 3 mm
6. If a patient has unilateral balanced occlusion (group function) in the right and left side and you are restoring tooth #36 with metal-ceramic crown. After cementing the crown and finishing the treatment, the patient will have:
   a. Mutually protected occlusion
   b. Canine guidance occlusion
   c. Bilateral balanced occlusion
   d. The same original occlusal scheme, group function

7. A shallow protrusive condylar inclination requires:
   a. Long cusps
   b. Short cusps
   c. Has no effect on cusp angle or height

8. In a metal ceramic crown preparation, the sectioned lingual index is used to verify:
   a. Incisal reduction
   b. Undercuts in the preparation
   c. Labial clearance
   d. Lingual clearance

9. The chamfer finish margin is the preferred margin for full metal cast restoration.
   a. True    b. False

10. In the mutually protected occlusion, the anterior teeth protecting the posterior teeth in all mandibular excursions and the posterior teeth protecting the anterior teeth at the intercuspal position.
    a. True    b. False

11. When posterior teeth are not replaced:
    a. The patient has a significant risk of suffering temporomandibular joint pain.
    b. The patient usually suffers indigestion.
    c. The patient may or may not complain of chewing problems
    d. All of the above

12. FPD’s with distal cantilever extensions:
    a. Have a poorer prognosis
    b. Should never be considered in place of distal extension RPDs
    c. Have a greater risk of loss retention on the primary abutment
    d. All of the above
13. The main difference between the occlusal scheme of a natural dentition and a denture is:
   a. Canine guidance is the preferred occlusal scheme in denture occlusion
   b. Class III edge-to-edge occlusal relationship is preferable in denture occlusion
   c. **Bilateral balanced occlusion is usually necessary in denture occlusion**
   d. There is no difference between a natural dentition and a denture occlusion

14. An occlusal interference can be defined as an undesirable occlusal contact that may produce mandibular deviation during:
   a. Recording the vertical dimension
   b. **Closure to maximum intercuspation**
   c. Rest position
   d. Shade selection

15. When examining the patient's occlusion, you must carefully assess:
   a. The number of occlusal contacts
   b. The position of the occlusal contacts
   c. The presence of occlusal interference
   d. **All of the above**

16. Which of the following match the requirements of provisional restoration?
   a. It is better to have short margin than over contour of the restoration to avoid compression and inflammation of the gingival tissue
   b. Assure optimum esthetics and comfort to the patient
   c. Good marginal adaptation to minimize leakage
   d. Very light occlusal contours to avoid breaking and dislodgement
   e. **(b) and (c)**
   f. all of the above

17. A diagnostic wax-up prior to any Prosthetic preparation is recommended:
   i. To explain to the patient the intended procedure
   ii. To establish an accurate treatment plan
   iii. To have a guide for future restoration
   iv. a and b
v. b and c
vi. All of the above
vii. None of the above

18. To manage extrusion of the opposing before FPD construction which of the following statement is correct?
   a. Selective grinding is the last priority
   b. Elective devitalization of the pulp is mandatory
   c. Segmental osteotomy is the treatment of choice
   d. Orthodontic intrusion is easy to achieve
   e. All of the above
   f. None of the above

19. Preparation of periodontally compromised dentition should include:
   a. Retentive grooves
   b. Furcation flute
   c. Subgingival finish line
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above