The basic methods used for sterilization of instruments are:

a)      dry heat

b)      autoclave(moist heat)

c)      chemical means

d)      sterilization with ethylene oxide

Asepsis is exclusion of microorganisms from the operative field to prevent them entering the wound

    a)  True

    b) False

Anamnesis includes:

     a) Passport section

     b) Anamnesis morbi (history of present illness)

     c) Anamnesis vitae (medical history)

     d) Social and occupational history

     e) Family history

   Status praesens(current  situation- objective examination) includes:

     a) Status generalis praesens- general condition and condition of various organs and systems

     b) Status localis- extraoral and intraoral

     c) Instrumental and laboratory examination

Blocking of nerve conduction using local anesthetic is

     a) reversible

     b) nonreversible

Vasoconstrictors in local anesthetic solution:

     a) enhance the duration of anaesthesia

     b) doesn’t control local hemorrhage because they are vasodilatators

     c) reduce the peak plasma concentrations of anaesthetic

     d) can cause reverse reaction in the presence of predisposing conditions

Injection technique includes:

     a) larger air bubbles in the system must be eliminated

     b) the needle should be inserted gently in the target area

     c) careful aspiration`

     d) the injection should be made, exerting as little pressure on the plunger as possible

The infraorbital block

      a)  is block of infraorbital nerve

      b) is block of maxillary nerve

      c) is block of alveolar inferior nerve

The premolars of the lower jaw are innervated by:

     a) n. alveolaris superior medius

     b) alveolar inferior nerve

     c) greater palatal nerve

Tuberosity anaesthesia

      a) is for anaesthesia of nn. alveolaris superior posteriors

      b) is for  block of alveolar inferior nerve

      c) make puncture above and distal of second molar of lower jaw

For tuberosity anaesthesia should be done aspiration to verify that the tip of the needle is not placed in………/pterygoid/ plexus, which is obligatory safeguard before injection.

Incisors and canines can be anesthetized by infiltration at the apex of the tooth, because the bone lamina is thin, and the tip must be in contact with the bone.

      a) True

      b) False

Premolars and molars of the upper jaw can be anesthetized by:

      a) tuberosity anaesthesia

      b) lingual block

      c) mandibular block

Mandibular block could be done when the patient is with widely opened mouth that alveolar inferior nerve, lingual and buckle nerves are nearer one to other

    A)True

    B)False

For mandibular block:

      a) after detection of pterygomandile plicae, syringe directed from opposite side, the needle is directed from the premolars region of the opposite side

      b) the needle is inserted at the level 0,5 cm under the oclusal surface of the last upper molar

      c) if there are not teeth the needle is inserted at the level 1,5 cm under the alveolar crest mucosa

     d)  the needle is inserted at the level 0,5-0,7 cm below infraorbital margin

     e) the needle is inserted at the level behind crista zygomatico- alveolaris

The lingual nerve is blocked by injection 0,5 ml at the mandible temporal crest at point 0,5 cm mesially and ventraly when withdraw the needle from the mandible foramen.

a) True

b) False

Akinosi –Vazirani technique and La Guardia techniquec are made when there is significant trismus and the patient can’t open widely his mouth.

     a) True

      b) False

Gow –Gates technique of anaesthesia

    a) should be performed when made when there is significant trismus and the patient can’t open widely his mouth.

    b) the nerve anaesthetized are lingual, buccal, alveolar inferior nerve

    c)  the nerve anaesthetized are lingual, buccal, auriculotemporal, mylohyoid and alveolar inferior nerves

    d) the nerve anaesthetized are nn. Alveolaris anteriores posteriors

What is allergy after local anaesthesia?

a)      A normal reaction

b)      Positive effect of an organism

c)      Occurs when injects a big amount of anesthesia

d)      Hypersensitivity reaction

The clinical image of allergy are:

a)      Rashes

b)      Bleeding

c)      Fever

d)      Anaphylactic shock

e)      blindness

The drugs that use to manipulation the allergy  are:

a)      Antihistaminic

b)      Corticosteroids

c)      Antibiotics

d)      Adrenalin

Nerve damage associated with the inferior alveolar nerve block is usually:

Permanent

Transotory

What are the categories of local anesthetic complications?

Primary  or Secondary

Mild or severe

Transient or permanent

All of  above

Complication during and after local anaesthesia could be:

     a) haematoma

     b) breaking of needle

     c) aspiration of injection needle

     d) swallowing of injection needle

      e) post- injection pain syndrome

      f) emphysema

     g) trismus

Indication for extraction are: caries, periodontal disease, trauma, orthodontics, infection, cyst, tumours.

   a)True

   b)False

Contraindication for extraction are general and local.

   a)True

   b)False

General contraindication are:

     a) chronic infection: myocarditis, endocarditis, pyelonephritis, rheumatic disease etc.

     b) problems with hemostasis

     c) anticoagulant therapy

     d) psychiatric problems

     e) acute vascular disease

     f) acute immunodeficiency

    g) patients on radiotherapy, because of high risk development osteo-radionecrosis

Local contraindication

     a) patients with stomatitis, gingivitis

     b) patients with acute infection of upper respiratory tract

     c) cases of malignant tumour

due to high blood pressure

Healing of the extraction wound includes:

    a) primary repair/first intention/

    b) secondary repair /second intention/

temporary repair

Wounds following tooth extraction heal by second intention

   a) True

False

For the post-extraction wound:

    a) epithelium grows across the wound and cover the socket 14 day after extraction

    b) reorganization and maturation of bone occurs until 6 months after extraction.

    c) heal by first intention

    d) none of above

all of above

Complications occurring during tooth extraction are:

    a) laceration of the soft tissue

    b) breaking of the tooth’s roots

    c) injuring of the afjucent tooth or the antagonist tooth

    d) fracture of the alveolar process or tuberosity

    e) oroantral communication

all of above

Hemorrhage may occur:

     a) during tooth extraction

     b) after tooth extraction

     c) due to local factors- injury of blood vessels; inadequate removal of hyperplastic tissue from socket

    d) because of diseases causing problems with coagulation status

    e) because of anticoaguilant medication

due to high blood pressure

Complication after tooth extraction are:

    a) dry socket

    b) postextraction granuloma

    c) displacement of a root or root tip into maxillary sinus

    d)  displacement of a root or root tip into soft tissues

    e) dislocation of temporomandibular joint

nerve injury

What are the objectives of pretreatment evaluation of a patient?

a) Establishment of a diagnosis

b) Determination of underlying medical conditions that may modify the oral condition or the patient’s ability to tolerate treatment

c) Discovery of concomitant illnesses

d)Prevention of medical emergencies associated with dental treatment

e) Establishment of rapport with the patient

38. The family history is of interest to the dentist because it provides information about diseases of genetic origin or diseases that have a familial tendency. Examples include clotting disorders, atherosclerotic heart disease, psychiatric diseases, and diabetes mellitus.

a)True

b)False

The techniques which are used for physical examination of the patient are: Inspection, palpation,percussion, auscultation.

True/ False

What are the patient’s vital signs?

a)Blood pressure

b)Pulse

c) Respiratory rate

d)Temperature

What are the normal values for the vital signs?

a)Blood pressure:120mmHg/8OmmHg

b) Pulse: 72 beats per minute

c) Respiratory rate: 16—20 respirations per minute

d)Temperature:36,5- 37°C

The complete blood count (CBC) consists of a determination of the patient’s hemoglobin, hematocrit, white blood cell count, and differential white blood cell count.

a) True

b) False

What are the normal ranges of a CBC and ESR (Erythricites Sedimention Rate)?

WBC - St St Eo Mo Ba Pl Ly

Hb-

Hct-

ESR-

The technique of choice for diagnosis of a soft-tissue lesion in the mouth is mainly biopsy.

a)True

b) False

The most appropriate technique for lymph node diagnosis is biopsy or needle aspiration.

a)True

b) False

When is it appropriate to use microbiologic culturing in oral diagnosis?

a) Bacterial infection

b) Viral infection

c) Fungal infection

d) Allergic reaction

What is the differential diagnosis of ulcers of the oral mucosa?

a)Traumatic ulcer

b)Aphthous stomatitis

c)Cancer

d)Tuberculosis

e)Chancre of syphilis

f)Noma

g)Necrotizing sialometaplasia

h)Deep fungal infection

a)True

b) False

Tobacco and alcohol use are the one of the major risk factors for the development of oral cancer

a)True

b) False

The two most common clinical presentations for oral cancer are a nonhealing ulcer or an area of leukoplakia, often accompanied by erythema.

a)True

b) False

Virtually all ulcers caused by trauma or aphthous stomatitis heal within 14 days of presentation. Consequently, any ulcer that is present for 2 weeks or more should be biopsied.

a)True

b) False

What are the principles of flap design?

a) A Flap design should ensure adequate blood supply;

b) Reflection of the flap should adequately expose the operative field.

c) Flap design should permit atraumatic closure

What are the means of promoting hemostasis?

a) Pressure

b) Ligation with sutures

c)Thermal coagulation

d) Use of vasodilators substances

In uncomplicated cases, sutures generally may be removed 5—7 days after placement.

a)True

b) False

What are the major systemic contraindications for tooth extraction?

a) the presence of a coagulopathy;

b)uncontrolled diabetes mellitus;

c)hematologic malignancy, such as leukemia;

d) uncontrolled cardiac disease;

e)and certain drug therapy.

f)Elective extractions in pregnant patients.

What are the major local contraindications for tooth extraction.

a) radiation therapy to the area,

b)active infection,

c) nonlocalized infection.

d) presence of a localized, dentoalveolar abscess

What factors affect the difficulty associated with tooth extraction?

a) Position of the tooth in the arch.

b)Condition of the crown.

c) Mobility of the tooth.

d) Root shape and length

e) Proximity of associated vital structure

f) Patient attitude and general health

Rotation and luxation are the major forces used for tooth extraction.

a)True

b) False

For multiple extractions, what is the appropriate order of tooth removal?

a) maxillary teeth are removed before mandibular teeth

b) posterior teeth before anterior teeth

c) tooth with damage crown

d) the most easiest for extraction tooth

What are the indications for third-molar extraction?

a) Pericoronitis

b) Nonrestorable caries

c) Advanced periodontal disease

d) Position that prohibits adequate home care of the third molar or compromises maintenance of the second molar

e) Cyst formation

f) Malposition

g) Chronic pain

h) Association with a neoplasm

j) Resorption of adjacent tooth

What are the major complications of tooth extraction?

a) Fracture of the root or alveolar plate,

b) Infection

c)Displacement of a root tip,

d)Perforation of the maxillary sinus

e)Bleeding,

f)Paresthesia

g)Dry socket (localized osteitis),

h)Soft-tissue injury

The palatal root of the maxillary first molar is most likely to be displaced into the maxillary sinus during extraction.

a)True

b) False

Dry socket is a localized osteitis of the extraction site that typically develops between the third and fourth postoperative day.

a)True

b) False

How is dry socket treated? Curettage of the extraction site is contraindicated. The extraction site should be gently irrigated with warm saline and hydrogen peroxide solution 3%. A medicated dressing is then placed into the socket. The medication used for this purpose has been the topic of much discussion. One alternative consists of eugenol, benzocaine. Alternatively, a gauze dressing impregnated with equal amounts of zinc oxide, eugenol, tetracycline, and benzocaine may be used.

a)True

b) False

Which teeth are most commonly impacted?

a) third molars

b) maxillary canines.

c)incisors

d) first molar

What are the advantages of including epinephrine in a local anesthetic solution?

a) epinephrine is a vasoconstrictor and it helps to maintain an optimal level of local anesthesia at the site of injection and thus reduces permeation of the drug into adjacent tissue

b)the vasoconstrictive properties of epinephrine also result in reduced intraoperative bleeding.

c) because of vasodilators effect

d) because is pain killer

Which nerves are anesthetized using the Gow-Gates technique?

a) Inferior alveolar nerve

b) Auriculotemporal nerve

c) Lingual nerve

d) Buccal nerve

e)Mylohyoid nerve

Hematoma may occur when the needle passes through a blood vessel and results in bleeding into the surrounding tissue.

a)True

b) False

Posterior superior alveolar nerve blocks are most often associated with hematoma formation

a)True

b) False

Treatment of hematoma includes direct pressure and immediate application of cold. The patient should be informed of the hematoma and reassured. In healthy patients, the area should resolve in about 2 weeks. In patients at risk for infection, hematomas may act as a focus of bacterial growth. Consequently, such patients should be placed on an appropriate antibiotic. Augmentin orally every 12 hours for 1 week, is a reasonable choice.

a)True

b) False

The most common causes of postinjection pain are related to injury of the periosteum, which results either from tearing of the tissue or from deposition of solution beneath the tissue.

a) True

b)False

What causes blanching of the skin after the injection of local anesthesia?

a)Arterial spasms caused by needle trauma to the vessel

b) nerve injury

c) muscle injury

d)skin injury

Dead space is the area in a wound that is free of tissue after closure. An example is a cyst cavity after enucleation of the cyst. Because dead space often fills with blood and fibrin, it has the potential to become a site of infection.

a)True

b) False

The five phases of healing of extraction wounds are:

1. Hemorrhage and clot formation

2. Organization of the clot by granulation tissue

3. Replacement of granulation tissue by connective tissue and epithelialization of th wound

4. Replacement of the connective tissue by fibrillar bone

5. Recontouring of the alveolar bone and bone maturation

a)True

b) False

Indication for removal of the impacted teeth are:

a) pericoronaritis

b) prevention of dental disease

c) orthodontic consideration

d) prevention of odontogenic cysts

e) root resobtion of the adjacent tooth

Radiograph examination for tird molar surgery include

a) OPG

b) ultrasound

c) occlusal film

d) periapical film

Steps in surgical removal are:

Anesthesia

Incision and mucoperiosteal flap

Removal of bone

Tooth removal

Wound debridement

Arrest of haemorrhage

Wound closure

Postoperative follow-up

a)True

b) False

Intra Operative complication during incision in tird molar surgery include:

a) Injury to submental artery

b) Injury to lingual nerve

c) Hemorrhage – careful history

Intra Operative complication during bone removal include:

a) Damage to second molar

b) Slipping of bur into soft tissue & causing injury

c) allergic reaction

Intra Operative complication during elevation or tooth removal include:

a) Luxation of neighbouring tooth/ fractured restoration

b) Soft tissue injury due to slipping of elevator

c)  Injury to inferior alveolar neurovascular bundle

d) Fracture of mandible

e) Forcing tooth root into submandibular space or inferior alveolar nerve canal

f) Breakage of instruments

g) TMJ Dislocation – careful history