

INTRO TO DENTISTRY

FINAL EXAM



Done by:bashar alzyoud

Dental MCQs Compilation

1. What is the full name of the malocclusion classification system?

- A. Steiner Classification
- B. Angle Classification
- C. WHO Classification
- D. Kennedy Classification

Answer: B. Angle Classification

2. How many main classes are there in Angle's malocclusion classification?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B. 3

3. Which drawing best represents Class II Division 1 malocclusion?

- A. Mandible is protruded relative to maxilla
- B. Maxilla and mandible are in normal relationship
- C. Maxilla is protruded and upper incisors are proclined
- D. Mandible is severely retruded and upper incisors are retroclined

Answer: C. Maxilla is protruded and upper incisors are proclined

4. What is the best definition of dental radiography?

- A. A method to clean dental surfaces using X-rays
- B. A photographic technique used to examine internal structures of the teeth and jaws
- C. A method of measuring bite force
- D. A clinical test to detect halitosis

Answer: B. A photographic technique used to examine internal structures of the teeth and jaws

5. What is the definition of an impacted tooth?

- A. A tooth that erupts before the normal time
- B. A tooth that erupts in a rotated position
- C. A tooth that fails to erupt due to physical obstruction or lack of space
- D. A carious tooth embedded in bone

Answer: C. A tooth that fails to erupt due to physical obstruction or lack of space

6. A radiograph shows a horizontally impacted lower third molar that is not visible clinically.

How would you classify it?

- A. Visible impaction
- B. Partial eruption
- C. Fully impacted and not visible
- D. Normal eruption

Answer: C. Fully impacted and not visible

7. What is the difference between visible impaction and invisible impaction?

- A. Visibility relates to pain level
- B. Visible impaction means the crown is clinically visible; invisible impaction is fully embedded in bone
- C. Visible impaction refers only to maxillary teeth
- D. There is no clinical difference

Answer: B. Visible impaction means the crown is clinically visible; invisible impaction is fully embedded in bone

8. What is the most accepted definition of impaction teeth?

- A. Teeth that are discolored
- B. Teeth that erupt prematurely
- C. Teeth that fail to erupt due to a physical barrier or abnormal position
- D. Teeth that are extracted surgically

Answer: C. Teeth that fail to erupt due to a physical barrier or abnormal position

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Answer: C. Teeth that fail to erupt due to a physical barrier or abnormal position

9. What are the classes in malocclusion classification?

- A. Class A, B, C
- B. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary
- C. Class I, Class II (Div 1 & 2), Class III
- D. Type 1, 2, 3, 4

Answer: C. Class I, Class II (Div 1 & 2), Class III

10. What is the primary role of a dental assistant during patient visits in a clinical setting?

- A. Prescribing medication
- B. Performing surgical procedures
- C. Assisting the dentist during procedures, patient preparation, and sterilization
- D. Diagnosing oral diseases

Answer: C. Assisting the dentist during procedures, patient preparation, and sterilization

11. Which of the following is NOT a type of intraoral radiograph?

- A. Periapical
- B. Bitewings
- C. Occlusal
- D. Panoramic

Answer: D. Panoramic

12. Which system uses the letters A-T for tooth numbering in primary dentition?

- A. Palmer System
- B. FDI System
- C. Universal Numbering System
- D. Zsigmondy System

Answer: C. Universal Numbering System

13. Which tooth numbering system uses two digits where the first digit indicates the quadrant and the second digit indicates the tooth number?

- A. Universal System
- B. Palmer Notation
- C. ISO System (FDI)
- D. Haderup System

Answer: C. ISO System (FDI)

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14. What is the formal name of the specialty commonly referred to as 'orthodontics'?

- A. Orthodontics only
- B. Orthodontics and Maxillofacial Surgery
- C. Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics
- D. Orthodontics and Oral Pathology

Answer: C. Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics

15. A patient presents with deep caries and periapical infection. What is the most appropriate type of radiograph to use?

- A. Bitewing
- B. Panoramic
- C. Periapical
- D. Occlusal

Answer: C. Periapical

16. Which of the following instruments is primarily used for detecting caries and checking margins of restorations?

- A. Periodontal probe
- B. Explorer
- C. Spoon excavator
- D. Chisel

Answer: B. Explorer

17. Which of the following is a common type of impacted tooth?

- A. Maxillary first premolar
- B. Mandibular central incisor
- C. Mandibular third molar
- D. Maxillary lateral incisor

Answer: C. Mandibular third molar

18. Which of the following is a primary responsibility of the dental hygienist?

- A. Tooth extraction
- B. Administering general anesthesia
- C. Scaling and prophylaxis
- D. Restoring Class II cavities

Answer: C. Scaling and prophylaxis

19. Which tooth numbering system uses A-T for primary teeth and 1-32 for permanent teeth?

- A. Palmer System
- B. FDI System
- C. Universal Numbering System
- D. Haderup System

Answer: C. Universal Numbering System

20. What is the term for the extraction of a single tooth?

- a) Gingivectomy
- b) Exodontia
- c) Root planing
- d) Pulpotomy

Answer: b) Exodontia

21. Which condition is characterized by a painful, inflamed tooth socket post-extraction?

- a) Periodontitis
- b) Dry socket (Alveolar osteitis)
- c) Caries
- d) Abscess

Answer: b) Dry socket (Alveolar osteitis)

22. What is the primary focus of clinical and radiographic evaluations in dentistry?

- a) Assessing tooth structure and pathology
- b) Measuring gum recession
- c) Testing saliva pH
- d) Evaluating tongue mobility

Answer: a) Assessing tooth structure and pathology

23. Which term refers to the naming/classification of primary (deciduous) teeth?

- a) Orthodontics
- b) FDI numbering system
- c) Prosthodontics
- d) Bruxism

Answer: b) FDI numbering system

24. What is the purpose of dental extraction tools (e.g., forceps, elevators)?

- a) To remove teeth or roots
- b) To polish enamel
- c) To apply fluoride
- d) To whiten teeth

Answer: a) To remove teeth or roots

25. Which of the following is NOT a goal of dental radiography?

- a) Diagnosing cavities
- b) Evaluating bone loss
- c) Teeth whitening
- d) Assessing impacted teeth

Answer: c) Teeth whitening

26. A patient falls and suffers facial fractures. Which diagnostic tool is MOST likely used?

- a) Dental probe
- b) Panoramic radiograph (OPG)
- c) Blood test
- d) Saliva pH strip

Answer: b) Panoramic radiograph (OPG)

27. Which is an example of EXTRAORAL radiography?

- a) Bitewing X-ray
- b) Cephalometric X-ray
- c) Periapical X-ray
- d) Intraoral camera

Answer: b) Cephalometric X-ray

28. Which is NOT a feature of Cleidocranial Dysplasia?

- a) Delayed tooth eruption
- b) Absent clavicles
- c) No dental involvement
- d) Supernumerary teeth

Answer: c) No dental involvement

29. What is the primary function of dental elevators?

- a) Polishing enamel
- b) Luxating teeth before extraction
- c) Administering anesthesia
- d) Cleaning gums

Answer: b) Luxating teeth before extraction

30. Which of the following is NOT a common fluoride supplement used in dentistry?

- a) Fluoride gel
- b) Fluoride varnish
- c) Fluoride toothpaste
- d) Fluoride foam

Answer: d) Fluoride foam

31. Who is considered the father of modern orthodontics?

- a) Dr. Pierre Fauchard
- b) Dr. Edward Angle
- c) Dr. G.V. Black
- d) Dr. Alfred Fones

Answer: b) Dr. Edward Angle

32. Which fluoride supplement is most commonly used for young children due to its ease of application?

- a) Fluoride gel
- b) Fluoride varnish
- c) Fluoride mouthwash
- d) Fluoride foam

Answer: b) Fluoride varnish

33. What is the primary purpose of fluoride supplements in dentistry?

- a) To whiten teeth
- b) To prevent tooth decay
- c) To relieve toothache
- d) To straighten teeth

Answer: b) To prevent tooth decay

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34. Which stage in orthodontic treatment planning involves classifying malocclusion?

- a) Diagnosis and classification
- b) Tooth extraction
- c) Retainer fitting
- d) Teeth cleaning

Answer: a) Diagnosis and classification

35. Which radiographic technique is BEST for detecting caries (Dt) in the mid-third of a tooth?

- a) Bitewing X-ray
- b) Panoramic X-ray (OPG)
- c) Cephalometric X-ray
- d) Occlusal X-ray

Answer: a) Bitewing X-ray

36. For a patient with pain in the anterior teeth, which X-ray is MOST appropriate?

- a) Periapical X-ray
- b) CBCT scan
- c) Lateral cephalogram
- d) Bitewing X-ray

Answer: a) Periapical X-ray

37. What is the correct classification for 'Div 1' and 'Div 2' in orthodontics?

- a) Angle's Class II Div 1 & Div 2
- b) WHO caries classifications
- c) FDI tooth numbering
- d) Periodontal disease stages

Answer: a) Angle's Class II Div 1 & Div 2

38. A mesioangular impacted tooth is directed toward which area?

- a) Distal (back of the jaw)
- b) Mesial (front of the jaw)
- c) Buccal (cheek side)
- d) Lingual (tongue side)

Answer: b) Mesial (front of the jaw)

39. If a dentist suspects apical pathology (e.g., abscess), which X-ray is FIRST needed?

- a) Periapical X-ray
- b) Bitewing X-ray
- c) OPG
- d) MRI

Answer: a) Periapical X-ray

