

الفرقة الثانية

لوسيو ٢٠١٦



Kafr El Sheikh University

Faculty Dentistry

Data: 15 / 6 / 2016

Time: 2hours

Total Score: 40 marks

رأس فآت أوله

First Aid

2nd Year Final exam

I. Chose the correct answer(15marks):

- 1) The width of roller bandages required for leg is about:
 - a) 6 cm
 - b) 9cm
 - c) 12 cm
 - d) 2.5cm
- 2) Used for parts of uniform thickness as wrist called:
 - a) Circular turns
 - b) Spica
 - c) Divergent Spica
 - d) Simple spiral
- 3) Used to cover tips of fingers means:
 - a) Figure of eight
 - b) Splinting
 - c) Recurrent
 - d) Roller bandage
- 4) The bone is broken into several fragments called:
 - a) Communated fractures
 - b) Impacted fractures
 - c) Complicated fractures
 - d) Compound fractures
- 5) Occur by repeated minor trauma as in athletic training:
 - a) Depressed fractures
 - b) Simple fractures
 - c) Green stick fractures
 - d) Stress fractures
- 6)can lead to sleep, deep coma by which the respiration is slowed down is:
 - a) Hypnotics poisoning
 - b) Gas poisoning
 - c) Food poisoning
 - d) Alcohol poisoning



- 7) head injury resulting in loss of nerve control is:
- Respiratory shock
 - Electrical shock
 - Neurogenic shock
 - Hemorrhagic shock
- 8) Bleeding occurs from the blood vessels inside the nostrils is:
- Epistaxis bleeding
 - Internal bleeding
 - External bleeding
 - Capillary bleeding
- 9) Causes of shock are the following except:
- Loss of blood
 - Severe burns
 - Heart attack
 - Sever convulsion
- 10) The ratio of cardiac compression to ventilation rate is :
- 15 compressions: 2 breathe
 - 15 compressions: 1 breath
 - 30 compressions: 1 breath
 - 30 compressions: 4 breathe
- 11) If someone is bleeding from a wound, what can you do to help?
- Let the blood drain out.
 - Put pressure on the injury.
 - Tie a tourniquet above the injury.
 - Put dressing on the wound
- 12) What should you do if you think someone has broken a leg?
- Ask him to palpate their leg to check if it is broken.
 - Ask him to lean on their leg to check if it is painful.
 - Help them support their leg using a cushion or some clothing.
 - Leave it for a while to see if the pain gets better.
- 13) What is the most important thing to do to help someone who has a burn?
- Wrap the burn in cling film or a clean plastic bag.
 - Wipe the burn with antiseptic wipes.
 - Clean the burn with sedation ointment



- d) Cool the burn under cold running water.
- 14) What should you do to help someone who is choking?
- Encourage them to breathe through their nose.
 - Help them drink some water to dislodge the object.
 - Hit them firmly on their back between the shoulder blades.
 - Encourage them to try to breath strongly
- 15) Which item below would be the best thing to apply to a head injury to reduce swelling?
- A bag of frozen vegetables wrapped in cloth.
 - A wet cloth.
 - A can of cold soft drink.
 - Call the doctor for guidance
- 16) What information should you gather if you think a person has swallowed poison or taken a harmful substance?
- What they have taken, where and why
 - What they have taken, when and how much.
 - What they have taken, when and where.
 - What they have taken, when and why
- 17) If someone is unresponsive and breathing, how do you help keep their airway open?
- Roll them on their side and tilt their head back.
 - Lay them on their front and tip their head back.
 - Make sure nothing is obstructing their nose.
 - Make sure to give fresh air to them
- 18) If you find a person who is unresponsive and they are not breathing, what should you do?
- Call 123 and push in the center of their chest at a regular rate.
 - Call 123 and wait for the paramedics to arrive.
 - Call 123 and roll them on their side with their head back.
 - Call 123 and give him 2 breath
- 19) What is First Aid?
- Initial care of the ill or injured
 - First response to natural disasters
 - How to use a First Aid kit
 - Medical treatment of an injured person
- 20) What is the first step in managing a First Aid situation?



- a) Move the casualty out of the car
 - b) Ask the casualty if they are in pain
 - c) Sit the casualty up
 - d) Check for danger, using all your senses
- 21) What should you commence if there is no breathing in an unconscious person?
- a) CPR
 - b) Defibrillation
 - c) Nothing
 - d) Call for help
- 22) What machine will increase the survival of the person in Sudden Cardiac Arrest?
- a) An AED (Automated External Defibrillator)
 - b) CT scan (Computed Tomography scan)
 - c) MRI (Magnetic resonance imaging)
 - d) X-ray
- 23) How can you stop external bleeding?
- a) Apply RICE – Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation
 - b) By applying direct to or indirect pressure around the wound
 - c) Run the wound under water
 - d) Apply an adhesive strip to the wound
- 24) What condition should you always expect an ill or injured person to develop sooner or later?
- a) Happiness
 - b) Concussion
 - c) Sadness
 - d) Shock
- 25) What position is usually best for a conscious person, suffering from a heart attack to be in, while waiting for an ambulance?
- a) Half Sitting
 - b) Standing
 - c) Lying on Back
 - d) Recovery Position
- 26) When performing chest compressions on an adult how far should you press down?
- a) 2- 3cm (approx. 1 inch)

(4)



- b) 5-6 cm (2-2.5 inches)
 - c) 6- 8 cm (2.5-3 inches)
 - d) 9 cm (3.5 inches)
- 27) Which of the following is a sign of shock?
- a) Fast Pulse
 - b) Slow Pulse
 - c) A weak "thready" pulse
 - d) Rapid fast pulse
- 28) What should be done for a firmly embedded foreign object in a wound?
- a) Remove as soon as possible
 - b) Leave in place and seek further medical attention
 - c) Remove by using antiseptic solution
 - d) Remove after 10 minutes Rapid breathing
- 29) When arriving on the scene of an incident in what order are the priorities?
- a) Give emergency aid; Make the area safe; Get help from others; Assess the situation
 - b) Get help from others; Give Emergency Aid; Assess the situation; Make the area Safe
 - c) Make the area safe, assess the situation, and give emergency.
 - d) Assess the situation; Make the area safe; Give emergency aid; Get help from others
- 30) What is the aim of the primary survey of the patient?
- a) Determine the location of the first aid kit
 - b) Assess for life-threatening conditions
 - c) To identify less serious injuries
 - d) To identify all injuries detected

II. Read each statement carefully and then, circle (T) if the statement is true and circle (F) if the statement is false (10 marks):

1	Slings are used to support or limit movement of the upper limb	T	F
2	Full thickness burn is destroys epidermis, Pain, Blister formation	T	F

(5)



3	Heat stroke this condition is caused by loss of salt and water from the body through excessive sweating.	T	F
4	In infants CPR press the sternum 1/2 to 1/3 depth of the chest	T	F
5	Direct pressure is pressing over the underlying bone	T	F
6	Tick is a small insect like bed bug	T	F
7	Leech is generally found in the moist dark places and in rainy season.	T	F
8	Color of venous blood is dark red blood	T	F
9	Check pulse after you have given the first two breaths	T	F
10	In choking conscious infants position of head is upward	T	F
11	Less than or equal 8 are in coma	T	F
12	Someone suffering from hypothermia can be given a warm drink such as soup.	T	F
13	The cotton wool suitable for cleaning a wound	T	F
14	When dealing with a casualty with a nose bleed you should pressure 5 minutes before checking to see if the bleeding has stopped.	T	F
15	a blanket must be used on a patient that is suffering from shock to be warm him	T	F
16	When treating a casualty for shock should you give him/her a glass of water to drink slowly	T	F
17	Large arm sling used in cases of simple rib fracture	T	F
18	Collar and cuff sling used to supports the wrist only	T	F
19	Drowning is a silent killer	T	F
20	Choking is a condition of suffocation which may lead to death	T	F

III. Complete the following sentences (11 marks):

- 1-it classifies emergencies patients for assessment and treatment priorities.
- 2-is serious but not life-threatening if treatment is delayed.

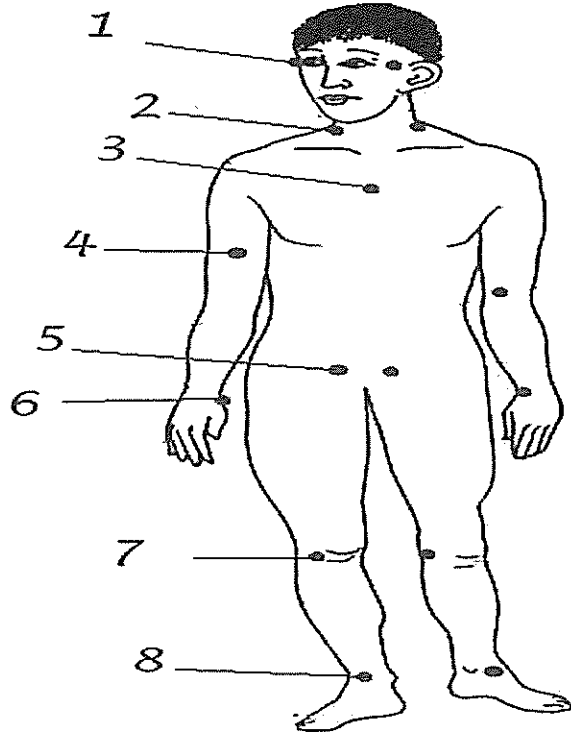
(5)



- 3- is a technique of application of specific roller to different parts of the body.
- 4-is the movement of bone from their natural.
- 5-is a small crushed of wood, metal or glass in the skin particularly of the hands, feet and knees are common injuries.
- 6- Put 1 hand on the and of your other on the bony part of the chin.
- 7- Always work from in of the casualty.
- 8- The loss of red blood cells causes aof.....to the tissues of the body
- 9-forming inside the cell when the body exposed to cold temperature.
- 10- The body areas susceptible to frost bite areand
- 11- When someone exposed to dog bite the dog should be watched for.....
- 12-is a potential risk following any animal bite.
- 13- After scorpion bites a big blister is seen after.....
- 14- The flea found on the rat body spread a dangerous disease called.....
- 15- There are three types of burns called, and

IV. Look at the following picture and write the sites of pulse as numbers follows (4 marks):

- 1-.....2-.....
- 3-.....4-.....
- 5-.....6-.....
- 7-.....8-.....



Blank Human Body Diagram to Label

Good luck
Dr. Nagwa Gouda

8

امتحانات دور جرسيه الفرقة الثانية

Kafr El Sheikh University
Faculty of Dentistry
Pharmacology Department

Pharmacology Final Exam
Time allowed: 3 hours
Date: ٢٨/٨/٢٠١٦

I. First question (١٥ Marks):

A) Give an account on:

١. Mechanism of action of methylxanthines. (٢,٥ marks)
 ٢. Mechanism of action and Side effects of warfarin. (٢,٥ marks)
- B) Compare between barbiturates and benzodiazepines. (٢marks)
- C) Enumerate lines of treatment acute aspirin toxicity. (٢marks)

D) Give reason for the following (٢marks)

١. Loop diuretic contraindicated in digitalis toxicity.
٢. Minoxidil used topically in treatment of alopecia.

II. Second question (١٥ Marks):

A) Give an account on:

١. Mechanism of action and side effects of cephalosporin. (٢,٥ marks)
٢. Side effects of local anesthetics. (٢,٥ marks)

B) Compare between narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics. (٢marks)

C) Enumerate lines of prophylaxis of rheumatic fever. (٢marks)

D) Give reason for the following (٢marks)

١. Leukotriene receptor antagonist eg. Montelukast used in prophylaxis of bronchial asthma.
٢. Heparin is the anticoagulant of choice in pregnancy.

III. Third question (١٥ Marks):

A) Give an account on:

١. Uses of calcium channel blockers. (٢,٥ marks)
٢. Contraindication of corticosteroids. (٢,٥ marks)

B) Compare between Angiotensin receptor blocker and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors. (٢marks)

C) Enumerate treatment of heparin induced bleeding. (٢marks)

D) Give reason for the following (٢marks)

١. Aspirin decrease the antihypertensive effect of thiazide diuretics.
٢. Azithromycin should avoided in newborn.

IV. Fourth question (١٥ Marks):

A) Give an account on

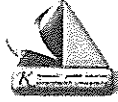
١. Local and systemic coagulant. (٢,٥ marks)
٢. Side effects of antihistaminic. (٢,٥ marks)
٣. Uses and side effects metronidazole. (٢ marks)

B) Enumerate lines of treatment of clindamycin pseudomembranous colitis. (٢marks)

C) Give reason for the following: (٢marks)

١. Tetracycline must not use after expiry date.
٢. Phenobarbiton used in treatment of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia.

GOOD LUCK



الجامعة الشيخ
كفر
مصر

Kafr el-Shikh University
Faculty of Dentistry

Total marks: 40 degree

Time allowed: 2 hour
Number of pages: 8 pages

2nd years Students

Date: 4/9/2016

Infection control exam

Question 1: write (t) if the answer is correct and (f) if the answer is false (10 makers)

- 1- Surgical asepsis includes all practices intended to confine a specific microorganism to a specific area, limiting the number, growth, and transmission of microorganisms. ()
- 2- Sterilization: means the use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microorganisms including substantial numbers of resistant bacteria and spores. ()
- 3- Chemical disinfectants must not adversely affect dimensional accuracy or surface texture of impression materials and resulting gypsum cast. ()
- 4- The time taken to perform hand hygiene using alcohol-based hand rub should be at least 15 seconds. ()
- 5- Alcohol-based hand rubs are not effective against spore-forming organisms ()
- 6- All masks should be discarded immediately after use in accordance with local waste policies ()
- 7- High-level disinfection: cannot be relied on to kill resistant microorganisms such as tubercle bacilli or bacterial spores ()

8- Liquid chemicals can be used for sterilization and disinfection when steam, gas, or dry heat sterilization is not indicated or available ()

9- Function of Chemical disinfectants must not adversely affect dimensional accuracy or surface texture of impression materials and resulting gypsum cast. Want to reduce likelihood of ill fitting, nonfunctional prostheses ()

10 -Flushing is discharge water and air for 10-20 seconds after each patient from the device connected to dental water system entering patient mouth. ()

Question 2 : complete the following(10 markers)

1- Hand wash process for 3-5 minutes, ensuring all areas of hands and forearms are covered

2- Taps should be turned off using a '.....technique

3-hand wash for the examination dental carries while ...
.....hand wash for the examination bleeding gum .

4- Putting on and removing Personal protective equipment in order :

Apron – gown – surgical mask – eye protection – gloves

Putting on: 1-..... 2-3-
4-5-.....

Removing: 1-.....2-.....3-.....
4-.....5-.....

5- Classify instrument according to Spaulding classification

Scalpel blades

Periodontal scalers

Dental mouth mirrors

Amalgam condensers.....

Dental hand pieces

Crutches.....

6-About autoclave parameters fill in table:

Autoclave (Gravity displacement)	Temperature	Pressure Atm.,Bar	Time
Wrapped or packed tools		1.036	
		2.026	
Un wrapped or un packed tools		1.036	
Autoclave (Pre-vacuum)		2.026	

Question 3: choose the correct answer (20 markers)

1-The client is a chronic carrier of infection. To prevent the spread of the infections to other clients or healthcare providers which of the following interventions you should follow?

- a) Eliminate the reservoir.
- b) Block the portal of exit from the reservoir.
- c) Block the portal of entry into the host.
- d) Decrease the susceptibility of the host.

2- Which is the most effective action for controlling the spread of infection?

- a) Keeping through hand hygiene.
- b) Wearing gloves and masks when providing direct client care.
- c) Implementing appropriate isolation precautions.
- d) Administering broad-spectrum prophylactic antibiotics.

3-You determined that a field remains sterile if which of the following conditions exist

- a) Tips of wet forceps upward when held in gloved hands.
- b) The field was set up 1 hour before the procedure.
- c) Sterile items are 2 inches from the edge of the field.
- d) The nurse reaches over the field rather than around the edges.

4-Mrs F 57 years old is admitted to the hospital for measure oral surgery. After 3 days of surgery Mrs. F developed elevated temperature 38.5, pain, tenderness, and a thick odorous, greenish discharge in her wound, which is infected with staphylococcus. The type of infection Mrs. F developed in known as Nosocomial infection. This means that the.

- a) Infection is systematic and is caused by staphylococcus.
- b) The client developed staphylococcus infection during her hospital stay.
- c) The client had staphylococcus before admission.
- d) The client has infection that occurred slowly over a long period of time.

5-As a dentist, you did ask for preparing disinfectant solution to irrigate the wound. The term disinfection means:

- a) Eliminate the pathogens
- b) Increase the number of microorganisms.
- c) Eliminates all pathogens except spores
- d) Eliminates all pathogens including spores.

6- The preferred method of cleaning instrument after use is by:

- a) Placing instrument in an ultrasonic cleaning unit
- b) Scrubbing instrument with a stiff brush
- c) Soaking instrument in a blood solving
- d) Holding instruments under a hard spray of water

7- Utilization of contaminated dental mirror can lead to which of the following infection :

- a) Vehicle-borne transmission
- b) Vector-borne transmission
- c) Airborne transmission
- d) Droplet – borne transmission

8- inactivates Mycobacterium tuberculosis, vegetative bacteria, most viruses, and most fungi; does not necessarily kill bacterial spores. These pathogens need :

- a) High-level disinfection
- b) Low-level disinfection
- c) Intermediate disinfection
- d) Poor disinfection

9--glove should be used when cleaning/disinfecting equipment/surfaces.

- a) Sterile
- b) Clean
- c) Utility
- d) No

10-In dental radiology Surface barriers are used; the barriers changed

- a) Between Patients
- b) Between Shifts
- c) Only if contaminated
- d) Every day

11- Disinfection of Wax bites/rims can be done using

- a) Spray disinfectant
- b) Autoclave
- c) Hot oven
- d) Immersion in disinfectant

12-Bacteria within bio film are

- a) Lesser Potential for Metastasis.
- b) Become Culture Negative.
- c) More Response to local Antibiotics.
- d) Lesser Potential for Metastasis.

13- All of the following are disadvantages of chemical sterilization except

- a) These chemicals have limited shelf life
- b) Toxic fumes require good ventilation
- c) Items must be rinsed first with sterile water
- d) Can be used to sterilize items sensitive to heat

14-The best way to prevent the spread of hepatitis through a among needles in dental patients is :

- a) Not to give any injections
- b) Scrub needles thoroughly between use
- c) Use disposable needles
- d) Clean needles with antiseptic

15-the best method to keep sterile instruments is to:

- a) Place the items in chemical disinfectants until ready to use
- b) Keep the items in same package as prepared for sterilization
- c) Leave the items in autoclave for temporary storage
- d) Keep items in sterile towels in a dust-free dental cabinet

16- Which of the following dental instrument creates large number of micro-organisms?

- a) Hypodermic syring
- b) Amalgam condenser
- c) Ultrasonic scaler
- d) Evacuator

17 – You wear gloves routinely for all patient and are trying not to be wasteful with office suppliers. What is the best alternative to changing gloves for each patient?

- a) Wash and rinse gloves hands one time between patients
- b) Perform a short scrub on the gloved hands between patients
- c) Lather and rinse gloved hands two or three times between patients
- d) No acceptable alternative

18- Major disadvantage in the use of boiling water for sterilization is its:

- a) Poor penetrating power
- b) Corroding of carbon steel instruments
- c) Inability to kill vegetative bacteria
- d) All of the above

19- The recommended method of renewing hand-piece for reuse is:

- a) Soaking in glutaraldehyde
- b) Scrubbing with an iodophor solution
- c) Wrapping with gauze soaked in an iodophor solution
- d) Steam, dry-heat or ethylene oxide sterilization

20 - To break the chain of infection through susceptible host you have to:

- a) Maintain integrity of client's mucous membrane
- b) Avoid talking, coughing or sneezing and cover the mouth
- c) Ensure that all fluid containers are covered or capped
- d) Wear gloves when handling secretions and excretions

Good luck



Kafr El sheikh University
Faculty of Dentistry

امتحان
در ١٩٦٧
د. طارق اولاد

Data 01/09/2016
Time: 2hours
Total Score: 40 marks

Year: 2nd Year

First Aid Final exam

I. Chose the correct answer (15marks):

- 1) The width of roller bandages required for body is about:
 - a) 15 cm
 - b) 9 cm
 - c) 12 cm
 - d) 10cm

- 2) Bandage used for head and trunk called:
 - a) Circular turns
 - b) Spica
 - c) Divergent Spica
 - d) Simple spiral

- 3) Used to cover tips of fingers means:
 - a) Figure of eight
 - b) Splinting
 - c) Recurrent
 - d) Roller bandage

- 4) The bone is broken into several fragments , this called:
 - a) Comminuted fractures
 - b) Impacted fractures
 - c) Complicated fractures
 - d) Compound fractures

- 5) Which of the following is repeatedly occur as minor trauma among athletic :
 - a) Depressed fractures
 - b) Simple fractures
 - c) Green stick fractures
 - d) Stress fractures

- 6) Damage to the mucous membrane and not allowing the oxygen absorbed in the blood is the effect of.....
 - a) Hypnotics poisoning
 - b) Gas poisoning
 - c) Food poisoning
 - d) Alcohol poisoning

- 7) Head injury resulting in loss of nerve control lead to:
 - a) Respiratory shock
 - b) Electrical shock
 - c) Neurogenic shock
 - d) Hemorrhagic shock



- 8) Bleeding occurs from the blood vessels inside the nostrils known as:
- Epistaxis bleeding
 - Internal bleeding
 - External bleeding
 - Capillary bleeding
- 9) All of the following are causes of shock except:
- Loss of blood
 - Severe burns
 - Heart attack
 - Severe convulsion
- 10) The ratio of Heimlich maneuver to remove obstruction is :
- 5 abdominal thrusts
 - 3 abdominal thrusts
 - 2 abdominal thrusts
 - 10 abdominal thrusts
- 11) If someone is bleeding from due to severe injury, your immediate action will be:
- Let the blood drain out.
 - Put a pressure on the injury.
 - Tie a tourniquet above the injury.
 - Put dressing on the wounded area
- 12) Ahmed 25 years old fall down from high building while working. you are in doubt that Ahmed has broken arm, As rescuer you will:
- Ask him to palpate his arm to check if it is broken.
 - Help him supporting by the arm using a piece of clothes.
 - Ask him to lean on his arm to check if it is painful.
 - Leave Ahmed for a while, then check see if the pain gets better.
- 13) Mona 20 years old is crying because of a burn injury in her left arm. Your action will be
- Wrap Mona's burn with a clean plastic bag.
 - Wipe the burn with antiseptic solution
 - Ask Mona to put her arm under cold running water.
 - Clean the burn with sedation ointment
- 13) What should you do to help someone who is choking?
- Encourage him to breathe through the nose.
 - Hit him firmly on his back between his shoulder blades.
 - Help him to drink some water to dislodge the object.
 - Encourage him to breathe deeply
- 14) Which item below would be the best thing to apply to a head injury to reduce swelling?
- A can of cold soft drink.
 - A wet clothes.
 - A bag of frozen vegetables wrapped in cloth.
 - Call the doctor for guidance



- 15) What information should you gather if you think a person has swallowed poison or taken a harmful substance?
- What they have taken, where and why
 - What they have taken, when and how much.
 - What they have taken, when and where.
 - What they have taken, when and why
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 - Help him to Lay on on front and tip the head back.
 - Make sure nothing is obstructing his nose.
 - Make sure to provide e fresh air to them
- 17) If you find a person who is unresponsive and are not breathing well, your first aid will be:
- Call 123 and push in the center of their chest at a regular rate.
 - Call 123 and wait for the paramedics to arrive.
 - Call 123 and roll him on his side with the head back.
 - Call 123 and give him a 2 breath
- 18) First Aid means:
- Initial care of the ill or injured
 - First response to natural disasters
 - How to use a First Aid kit
 - Medical treatment of an injured person
- 19) The first to follow in emergent situation is:
- Move the casualty out of the car
 - Ask the casualty if they are in pain
 - Sit the casualty up
 - Check for danger, using all your senses
- 20) The first action you should follow if there is no breathing in an unconscious person will be:
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| a) CPR | b. Defibrillation |
| a. Nothing | d. Call for help |
21. While you are working in the dental clinic , you see a smoke emerging from the suction equipment. Which is the greatest priority in the event of a fire?
- Report the fire
 - Extinguish the fire
 - Protect the clients
 - Contain the fire
22. While you are working in the dental clinic , you see a smoke emerging from the suction equipment. Which is the greatest priority in the event of a fire?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Report the fire | b. Extinguish the fire |
| c. Protect the clients | d. Contain the fire |



23) What condition should you always expect an ill or injured person to develop sooner or later?

- a) Happiness
- b) Shock
- b. Concussion
- d. Sadness

24) What position is usually best for a conscious person, suffering from a heart attack to be in, while waiting for an ambulance?

- a) Half Sitting
- b) Standing
- c) Lying on Back
- d) Recovery Position

25) When performing chest compressions on an adult how far should you press down?

- a) 5-6 cm (2-2.5 inches)
- b) 2- 3cm (approx. 1 inch)
- c) 6- 8 cm (2.5-3 inches)
- d) 9 cm (3.5 inches)

26) Which of the following is a sign of shock?

- a) Fast Pulse
- b) Slow Pulse
- c) A weak "thready" pulse
- d) Rapid fast pulse

27) You are assigned to teach a group of adults ages 20-40 years old about safety. To ensure that which topic is a priority?

- a. automobile crashes
- b. drowning & firearm
- c. falls
- d. suicide & homicide

28). When arriving on the scene of an accident on what order you will set priorities?

- a. Give emergency aid; Make the area safe; Get help from others; Assess the situation
- b. Assess the situation; Make the area safe; Give emergency aid; Get help from others
- c. Get help from others; Give Emergency Aid; Assess the situation; Make the area Safe
- d. Make the area safe, assess the situation, give emergency care

29). What is the aim of the primary survey of the patient?

- a) Determine the location of the first aid kit
- b) To identify less serious injuries
- c) Assess for life-threatening conditions
- d) To identify all injuries detected

30). Which of the following indicates proper use of a triangle arm sling?

- a. the elbow is kept flexed at 90 degree or more
- b. the knot is placed on either side of the vertebrae of the neck
- c. the sling extends to just proximal of the hand
- d. remove the sling every 2hrs. to check for circulation & skin integrity



II. Read each statement carefully and then, circle (T) if the statement is true and circle (F) if the statement is false (10 marks):

1	Slings are used to support or limit movement of the lower limb	T	F
2	Full thickness burn includes destroyed epidermis, severe pain, & blister formation	T	F
3	Heat stroke is caused by loss of salt and water from the body through excessive sweating.	T	F
4	In infants CPR press the sternum 1/4 to 1/3 depth of the chest	T	F
5	Direct pressure means pressing over the underlying bone	T	F
6	Tick is a small insect like bed bug	T	F
7	Scorpion is generally found in the moist dark places and in rainy season.	T	F
8	Color of venous blood is dark red blood	T	F
9	Pulse should be checked after you have given the first two breaths	T	F
10	In choking conscious infants position of head is upward	T	F
11	Less than or equal 8 are in coma	T	F
12	Someone suffering from hypothermia can be given a warm drink such as soup.	T	F
13	The cotton wool can be used for cleaning a wound	T	F
14	When dealing with a casualty with a nose bleed you should do pressure for 5 minutes before checking to see if the bleeding has stopped.	T	F
15	a blanket must be used on casualty suffering from shock to keep him warm	T	F
16	When treating a casualty with hypovolemic shock you should give him/her a glass of water to drink slowly	T	F
17	small arm sling used in cases of simple rib fracture	T	F
18	Triangular sling used to supports the wrist only	T	F
19	Choking is a silent killer	T	F
20	Choking is a condition of suffocation which may lead to death	T	F



Complete the following sentences (15 marks):

- 1-it classifies emergencies patients for assessment and treatment priorities.
- 2-is serious but not life-threatening if treatment is delayed.
- 3- is a technique of application of specific roller to different parts of the body.
- 4-is the movement of bone from their natural.
- 5-is a small crushed of wood, metal or glass in the skin particularly of the hands, feet and knees are common injuries.
- 6- Put 1 hand on the and of your other on the bony part of the chin.
- 7- Always work from in of the casualty.
- 8- The loss of red blood cells causes aof.....to the tissues of the body
- 9-forming inside the cell when the body exposed to cold temperature.
- 10- The body areas susceptible to frost bite areand
- 11- When someone exposed to dog bite the dog should be watched for.....
- 12-is a potential risk following any animal bite.
- 13- After scorpion bites a big blister is seen after.....
- 14- The flea found on the rat body spread a dangerous disease called.....
- 15- There are three types of burns called,, and

Good Luck

Kafrelsheikh University

Faculty of Dentistry.

Dental Biomaterials Department

Date: 25/8/2016

Time Allowed: Three hours.

Year/ Second year.

جامعة كفر الشيخ

دور سبتمبر ٢٠١٦

قسم خواص المواد الحيوية لطب الاسنان

جامعة كفر الشيخ

كلية طب الفم والأسنان

قسم خواص المواد الحيوية لطب الاسنان

التاريخ: ٢٥-٨-٢٠١٦

الزمن: ثلاث ساعات

الفرقة الثانية

إمتحان دور سبتمبر للعام الجامعي ٢٠١٥-٢٠١٦

I- GIVE SHOT NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(75 marks)

- 1- Clinical significant of modulus of elasticity and hardness?
- 2- Draw stress strain curve and then differentiate between proportional limit, fracture point, and ductility on it?
- 3- Advantages of light cured composite over chemical cured one?
- 4- Function of resin matrix in composite?
- 5- Function of silver, copper, and zinc in dental amalgam?
- 6- Different classifications of dental Amalgam?
- 7- Setting reaction of admixed high copper amalgam?
- 8- What are the drawbacks of amalgam creep?
- 9- Mention the benefits of proper amalgam condensation?
- 10- Accuracy of alginate impression?
- 11- Ideal requirements of impression material? (**5 requirements only**)

12- Effect of water/powder ratio of different types of gypsum product on their properties?

13- Different methods for gypsum powder production?

14- Types of expansion in dental investment materials?

15- Classify dental investment material according to type of binder?

II-DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

(12 marks)

- Impact strength.
- Proportional limit.
- Ultimate strength.
- Hardness.
- Wear.
- Investment material.

III- COMPARE:

1. Between Polysulphide impression material **AND** addition silicon impression material? **(10 marks)**

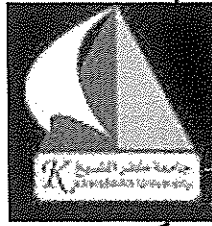
2. Between Cobalt-chromium and gold alloys? (Composition – uses - casting temperature – hardness- ductility). **(10 marks)**

3. Between zinc-phosphate cement **AND** zinc polycarboxylate cement?

(composition - setting reaction - biological effect-uses). **(8 marks)**

Good Luck

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Second year
September written exam
Date: 28/8/2016
Time allowed: 3 hour
Total mark: 60



الفرقة الثانية
ميكروبيولوجيا
دراسات

جامعة كفر الشيخ
كلية طب الأسنان
الفرقة الثانية
امتحان دور سبتمبر
التاريخ: ٢٠١٦/٨/٢٨
مدة الامتحان: ٣ ساعات
درجات الامتحان: ٦٠ درجة

ميكروبيولوجيا (دراسات)

I- Choose the best answer:

(20 marks, 0.5 mark/choice)

- 1) IgG immunoglobulin is
 - a) Univalent.
 - b) Bivalent.
 - c) Trivalent.
 - d) Pentavalent.

- 2) is responsible for cellular immune responses.
 - a) Dendritic cells.
 - b) B-lymphocytes.
 - c) Macrophages.
 - d) T-lymphocytes.

- 3) IgM has a role in.....
 - a) B cell activation.
 - b) The primary immune response.
 - c) Primary and secondary response.
 - d) Allergic responses.

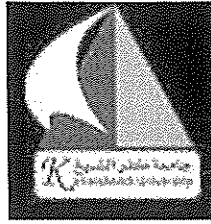
- 4) Mycoplasma is.....
 - a) Filamentous bacteria
 - b) Gram positive cocci
 - c) small slightly curved rods
 - d) Small bacteria that lack of a rigid cell wall.

- 5) Borrelia, Treponema are.....
 - a) Filamentous bacteria
 - b) Gram positive cocci
 - c) intracellular parasites.
 - d) Spirochetes

- 6) Rickettsiae and Chlamydiae are.....
 - a) Filamentous bacteria
 - b) intracellular parasites.
 - c) Small bacteria that lack of a rigid cell wall.
 - d) Gram positive Bacilli

- 7) Diseases Attributable to Invasion by S pyogenes include.....
 - a) Erysipelas
 - b) Cellulitis
 - c) Puerperal fever:
 - d) All of the above

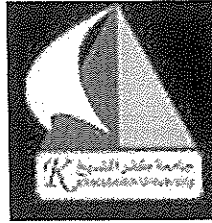
Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Second year
September written exam
Date: 28/8/2016
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جامعة كفر الشيخ
كلية طب الأسنان
الفرقة الثانية
امتحان دور سبتمبر
التاريخ: ٢٠١٦/٨/٢٨
مدة الامتحان: ٣ ساعات
درجات الامتحان : ٦٠ درجة

- 8) Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome and Scarlet Fever are caused by.....
- Streptokinase (Fibrinolysin).
 - Deoxyribonucleases.
 - Hyaluronidase.
 - Pyrogenic Exotoxins (Erythrogenic Toxin)
- 9) A 60-year-old-man has a 5-month history of progressive weakness and a weight loss with intermittent fever, chills, and a chronic cough productive of yellow sputum, occasionally streaked with blood. A sputum specimen is obtained, and numerous acid-fast bacteria are seen on the smear. Culture of the sputum is positive for Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Which treatment regimen is most appropriate for initial therapy?
- Isoniazid and rifampin
 - Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim and streptomycin
 - Isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol
 - Isoniazid, cycloserine, and ciprofloxacin
- 10) can cause pneumonia.
- mycobacteria
 - B. anthrax
 - E.coli
 - Pneumococci.
- 11)Spore-Forming, anaerobic G+ve Bacilli
- Bacillus species
 - Clostridium Species
 - streptococci.
 - Corynebacterium
- 12) can cause food poisoning.
- B. cereus
 - Corynebacterium
 - Actinomycetes
 - Pneumococci.
- 13) Acyclovir and lamivudine are examples for.....
- Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors
 - Protease Inhibitors
 - Nucleoside and Nucleotide Analogs
 - Gyrase inhibitors

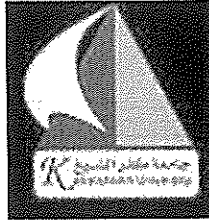
Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Second year
September written exam
Date: 28/8/2016
Time allowed: 3 hour
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جامعة كفر الشيخ
كلية طب الأسنان
الفرقة الثانية
امتحان دور سبتمبر
التاريخ: ٢٠١٦/٨/٢٨
مدة الامتحان: ٣ ساعات
درجات الامتحان : ٦٠ درجة

- 14) is reverse transcriptase inhibitor used in treatment of viral infection.
- a) ribavirin
 - b) Cidofovir.
 - c) Nevirapine
 - d) ritonavir
- 15) was the first protease inhibitor to be approved for treatment of HIV infection..
- a) Fuzeon
 - b) Acycloguanosine
 - c) Saquinavir
 - d) indinavir
- 16) Syphilis is caused by.....
- a) Mycobacteria
 - b) H. pylori
 - c) Treponema Pallidum
 - d) Pseudomonas
- 17) H. pylori is a major risk factor for
- a) gastric ulcer.
 - b) hepatic tumor.
 - c) nephritis.
 - d) urinary tract infection.
- 18) Herpes viruses are
- a) linear, double-stranded DNA viruses.
 - b) circular, single-stranded DNA viruses.
 - c) Positive sense, single-stranded RNA viruses.
 - d) negative sense, single-stranded RNA viruses.
- 19) Hepadnaviruses cause
- a) warts and are causative agents of genital cancers in humans
 - b) Merkel cell skin carcinomas
 - c) acute and chronic hepatitis
 - d) progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- 20) Human papillomaviruses are responsible for.....
- a) acute and chronic hepatitis
 - b) Merkel cell skin carcinomas
 - c) Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
 - d) warts and are causative agents of genital cancers in humans

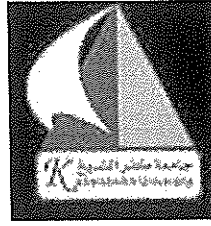
Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Second year
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جامعة كفر الشيخ
كلية طب الأسنان
الفرقة الثانية
امتحان دور سبتمبر
التاريخ: ٢٠١٦/٨/٢٨
مدة الامتحان: ٣ ساعات
درجات الامتحان : ٦٠ درجة

- 21) Infectious mononucleosis can be caused by.....
- Varicella zoster virus,
 - Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
 - HSV-1
 - Herpes viruses 8
- 22) is/are diagnosed by the presence of multinucleated giant cells.
- HSV-1
 - HSV-2
 - varicella-zoster virus
 - all of the above.
- 23) is the common cause of post-transfusion hepatitis
- HCV
 - HBV
 - HAV
 - HEV
- 24) causes fulminant hepatitis in pregnant women.
- HSV
 - HBV
 - HCV
 - HEV
- 25) is transmitted by feco-oral rout.
- HAV
 - HBV
 - HCV
 - HSV
- 26) Fungal infections of mouth are called
- Mycology
 - Mycoses
 - Infectious mononucleosis
 - Oral thrush
- 27) Dermatophytosis means.....
- cutaneous mycoses
 - Subcutaneous mycoses
 - systemic mycoses
 - all of the above

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Second year
September written exam
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درجات الامتحان : ٦٠ درجة

28) Candidal invasion of the nails and around the nail plate causes.....

- a) Intertriginous infection
- b) Tinea Capitis
- c) Onychomycosis
- d) Dermatophytosis

29) amphotericin B is

- a) Fungicidal
- b) fungistatic

30) is homo-fermentative bacteria.

- a) Lactobacillus fermentum
- b) Lactobacillus acidophilus.
- c) S. mutans,
- d) S. sobrinus

31) is Hetero-fermentative bacteria.

- a) Lactobacillus acidophilus.
- b) Lactobacillus fermentum
- c) S. mutans,
- d) S. sobrinus

32) is less cariogenic than

- a) S. sobrinus, S. mutans
- b) S. pyogen, S. sobrinus
- c) S. mutans, S. sobrinus
- d) L. brevis, S. sobrinus.

33) Periodontitis means.....

- a) inflammation of alveolar bone
- b) gingival inflammation
- c) inflammation of the supporting tissues of the teeth.
- d) All of the above

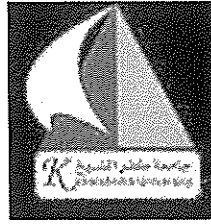
34) Subgingival plaque has a dense zone of mostly

- a) Gram-negative bacteria
- b) Gram-positive bacteria

35) is a major virulence factor of S pyogenes.

- a) M Protein
- b) T Substance
- c) H antigen
- d) All of the above

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Second year
September written exam
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جامعة كفر الشيخ
كلية طب الأسنان
الفرقة الثانية
امتحان دور سبتمبر
التاريخ: ٢٠١٦/٨/٢٨
مدة الامتحان: ٣ ساعات
درجات الامتحان : ٦٠ درجة

- 36) Envelope of HBV contains.....
- HBcAg
 - HBsAg
 - HBsAg and lipid.
 - HBeAg
- 37) HBV vaccinated person has antibodies against.....
- HBcAg
 - HBsAg
 - HBeAg
 - All of the above
- 38) Epstein-Barr virus binds to receptor on B cells.
- CD3
 - CD8
 - CD21
 - CD19
- 39) HIV infects.....
- T-cells
 - B- cells
 - Dendritic cells
 - macrophages
- 40) Amantadine specifically inhibit by blocking viral uncoating.
- influenza A viruses
 - hepatitis A viruses
 - HIV
 - All of the above

II- True or false:

(5 marks, 0.5 mark/sentence)

- Genetic variation in bacteria takes place by mutation only. ()
- The cardinal signs of acute inflammation are redness, heat, pain and swelling. ()
- Quellung Reaction is used to identify pneumococci. ()
- Hepeviruses are RNA-containing viruses. ()
- Fuzeon blocks the virus and cellular membrane fusion step involved in HIV-1 infection. ()
- H pylori are oxidase negative and catalase positive. ()
- P aeruginosa grows is oxidase negative and ferments carbohydrates. ()
- Shingles is a reactivation of an earlier varicella infection. ()
- Dermatophytes are inoculated on blood agar. ()
- All species of fungi are dimorphic. ()



Kafr el-Shikh University
Faculty of Dentistry

بفرضه الكاف
دره شهر ۲۰۱۶
مکة لعدوی

Total marks: 40 degree

Time allowed: 2 hour

Number of pages: 8 pages

2nd years Students

Date: 4/9/2016

Infection control exam

Question 1: write (t) if the answer is correct and (f) if the answer is false (10 makers)

- 1- Surgical asepsis includes all practices intended to confine a specific microorganism to a specific area, limiting the number, growth, and transmission of microorganisms. ()
- 2- Sterilization: means the use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microorganisms including substantial numbers of resistant bacteria and spores. ()
- 3- Chemical disinfectants must not adversely affect dimensional accuracy or surface texture of impression materials and resulting gypsum cast. ()
- 4- The time taken to perform hand hygiene using alcohol-based hand rub should be at least 15 seconds. ()
- 5- Alcohol-based hand rubs are not effective against spore-forming organisms ()
- 6- All masks should be discarded immediately after use in accordance with local waste policies ()
- 7- High-level disinfection: cannot be relied on to kill resistant microorganisms such as tubercle bacilli or bacterial spores ()

- 8- Liquid chemicals can be used for sterilization and disinfection when steam, gas, or dry heat sterilization is not indicated or available ()
- 9- Function of Chemical disinfectants must not adversely affect dimensional accuracy or surface texture of impression materials and resulting gypsum cast. Want to reduce likelihood of ill fitting, nonfunctional prostheses ()
- 10 -Flushing is discharge water and air for 10-20 seconds after each patient from the device connected to dental water system entering patient mouth. ()

Question 2 : complete the following(10 markers)

- 1- Hand wash process for 3-5 minutes, ensuring all areas of hands and forearms are covered
- 2- Taps should be turned off using a ‘.....technique
- 3- hand wash for the examination dental carries while ...
.....hand wash for the examination bleeding gum .
- 4- Putting on and removing Personal protective equipment in order :

Apron – gown – surgical mask – eye protection – gloves

Putting on: 1-..... 2-3-
4-5-.....

Removing: 1-.....2-.....3-.....
4-.....5-.....

- 5- Classify instrument according to Spaulding classification

Scalpel blades

Periodontal scalers

Dental mouth mirrors

Amalgam condensers.....

Dental hand pieces

Crutches.....

6-About autoclave parameters fill in table:

Autoclave (Gravity displacement)	Temperature	Pressure Atm.,Bar	Time
Wrapped or packed tools		1.036	
		2.026	
Un wrapped or un packed tools		1.036	
Autoclave (Pre-vacuum)		2.026	

Question 3: choose the correct answer (20 markers)

1-The client is a chronic carrier of infection. To prevent the spread of the infections to other clients or healthcare providers which of the following interventions you should follow?

- a) Eliminate the reservoir.
- b) Block the portal of exit from the reservoir.
- c) Block the portal of entry into the host.
- d) Decrease the susceptibility of the host.

2- Which is the most effective action for controlling the spread of infection?

- a) Keeping through hand hygiene.
- b) Wearing gloves and masks when providing direct client care.
- c) Implementing appropriate isolation precautions.
- d) Administering broad-spectrum prophylactic antibiotics.

3-You determined that a field remains sterile if which of the following conditions exist

- a) Tips of wet forceps upward when held in gloved hands.
- b) The field was set up 1 hour before the procedure.
- c) Sterile items are 2 inches from the edge of the field.
- d) The nurse reaches over the field rather than around the edges.

4-Mrs F 57 years old is admitted to the hospital for measure oral surgery. After 3 days of surgery Mrs. F developed elevated temperature 38.5, pain, tenderness, and a thick odorous, greenish discharge in her wound, which is infected with staphylococcus. The type of infection Mrs. F developed in known as Nosocomial infection. This means that the.

- a) Infection is systematic and is caused by staphylococcus.
- b) The client developed staphylococcus infection during her hospital stay.
- c) The client had staphylococcus before admission.
- d) The client has infection that occurred slowly over a long period of time.

5-As a dentist, you did ask for preparing disinfectant solution to irrigate the wound. The term disinfection means:

- a) Eliminate the pathogens
- b) Increase the number of microorganisms.
- c) Eliminates all pathogens except spores
- d) Eliminates all pathogens including spores.

6- The preferred method of cleaning instrument after use is by:

- a) Placing instrument in an ultrasonic cleaning unit
- b) Scrubbing instrument with a stiff brush
- c) Soaking instrument in a blood solving
- d) Holding instruments under a hard spray of water

7- Utilization of contaminated dental mirror can lead to which of the following infection :

- a) Vehicle-borne transmission
- b) Vector-borne transmission
- c) Airborne transmission
- d) Droplet – borne transmission

8- inactivates Mycobacterium tuberculosis, vegetative bacteria, most viruses, and most fungi; does not necessarily kill bacterial spores. These pathogens need :

- a) High-level disinfection
- b) Low-level disinfection
- c) Intermediate disinfection
- d) Poor disinfection

9--glove should be used when cleaning/disinfecting equipment/surfaces.

- a) Sterile
- b) Clean
- c) Utility
- d) No

10-In dental radiology Surface barriers are used; the barriers changed

- a) Between Patients
- b) Between Shifts
- c) Only if contaminated
- d) Every day

11- Disinfection of Wax bites/rims can be done using

- a) Spray disinfectant
- b) Autoclave
- c) Hot oven
- d) Immersion in disinfectant

12-Bacteria within bio film are

- a) Lesser Potential for Metastasis.
- b) Become Culture Negative.
- c) More Response to local Antibiotics.
- d) Lesser Potential for Metastasis.

13- All of the following are disadvantages of chemical sterilization except

- a) These chemicals have limited shelf life
- b) Toxic fumes require good ventilation
- c) Items must be rinsed first with sterile water
- d) Can be used to sterilize items sensitive to heat

14-The best way to prevent the spread of hepatitis through a among needles in dental patients is :

- a) Not to give any injections
- b) Scrub needles thoroughly between use
- c) Use disposable needles
- d) Clean needles with antiseptic

15-the best method to keep sterile instruments is to:

- a) Place the items in chemical disinfectants until ready to use
- b) Keep the items in same package as prepared for sterilization
- c) Leave the items in autoclave for temporary storage
- d) Keep items in sterile towels in a dust-free dental cabinet

16- Which of the following dental instrument creates large number of micro-organisms?

- a) Hypodermic syring
- b) Amalgam condenser
- c) Ultrasonic scaler
- d) Evacuator

17 – You wear gloves routinely for all patient and are trying not to be wasteful with office suppliers. What is the best alternative to changing gloves for each patient?

- a) Wash and rinse gloves hands one time between patients
- b) Perform a short scrub on the gloved hands between patients
- c) Lather and rinse gloved hands two or three times between patients
- d) No acceptable alternative

18- Major disadvantage in the use of boiling water for sterilization is its:

- a) Poor penetrating power
- b) Corroding of carbon steel instruments
- c) Inability to kill vegetative bacteria
- d) All of the above

19- The recommended method of renewing hand-piece for reuse is:

- a) Soaking in glutaraldehyde
- b) Scrubbing with an iodophor solution
- c) Wrapping with gauze soaked in an iodophor solution
- d) Steam, dry-heat or ethylene oxide sterilization

20 - To break the chain of infection through susceptible host you have to:

- a) Maintain integrity of client's mucous membrane
- b) Avoid talking, coughing or sneezing and cover the mouth
- c) Ensure that all fluid containers are covered or capped
- d) Wear gloves when handling secretions and excretions

Good luck

Kafrelsheikh University

Faculty of Dentistry.

Dental Biomaterials Department

Date: 25/8/2016

Time Allowed: Three hours.

Year/ Second year.

جامعة كفر الشيخ
كلية طب الفم والأسنان
قسم خواص المواد الحيوية لطب الاسنان
التاريخ: ٢٥-٨-٢٠١٦
الزمن: ثلاث ساعات
الفرقة الثانية

جامعة كفر الشيخ

كلية طب الفم والأسنان

قسم خواص المواد الحيوية لطب الاسنان

التاريخ: ٢٥-٨-٢٠١٦

الزمن: ثلاث ساعات

الفرقة الثانية

إمتحان دور سبتمبر للعام الجامعي ٢٠١٥-٢٠١٦

I- GIVE SHOT NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(75 marks)

- 1- Clinical significant of modulus of elasticity and hardness?
- 2- Draw stress strain curve and then differentiate between proportional limit, fracture point, and ductility on it?
- 3- Advantages of light cured composite over chemical cured one?
- 4- Function of resin matrix in composite?
- 5- Function of silver, copper, and zinc in dental amalgam?
- 6- Different classifications of dental Amalgam?
- 7- Setting reaction of admixed high copper amalgam?
- 8- What are the drawbacks of amalgam creep?
- 9- Mention the benefits of proper amalgam condensation?
- 10- Accuracy of alginate impression?
- 11- Ideal requirements of impression material? (**5 requirements only**)

12- Effect of water/powder ratio of different types of gypsum product on their properties?

13- Different methods for gypsum powder production?

14- Types of expansion in dental investment materials?

15- Classify dental investment material according to type of binder?

II-DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

(12 marks)

- Impact strength.
- Proportional limit.
- Ultimate strength.
- Hardness.
- Wear.
- Investment material.

III- COMPARE:

1. Between Polysulphide impression material **AND** addition silicon impression material? **(10 marks)**
2. Between Cobalt-chromium and gold alloys? (Composition – uses - casting temperature – hardness- ductility). **(10 marks)**
3. Between zinc-phosphate cement **AND** zinc polycarboxylate cement? **(8 marks)**
(composition - setting reaction - biological effect-uses).

Good Luck

University of Kafrelsheik
Faculty of Dentistry
Department of Pharmacology
Sept. Exam.
Pharmacology
Second year
60 mark

امتحان
أدوية
دور الثاني
2017

Date: 20/8/ 2017

Time Allowed 3 hours.

ALL questions should be answered

I. Compare between (21 marks)

1. Amide & Ester local anesthetics as regards the duration of action, metabolism, side effects .Give examples.
2. Nitrate and warfarine
3. Aspirin small dose (75mg) and large therapeutic dose
4. Nifedipine and Verapamil
5. Idiosyncrasy and Hypersensitivity
6. sulphonylureas , biguanides mechanism of action - uses – adverse effects
7. Macrolide and Chloramphenicol

II. Enumerate :(20 marks)

1. Benzodiazepine, mention types, mechanism of action , 2therapeutic uses and 2side effects of each of them
2. Types of insulin preparations .Mention uses and 3 side effects of insulin therapy.
3. Types,uses and adverse effects of Cephalosporines
4. Uses and adverse effects of corticosteroid
5. Uses and contraindication of Morphine
6. Anti-anarobic antibiotics.
7. Treatment of anaphylactic shock
8. Prokinetic drugs 2(types, uses and side effects).
9. Mechanism of action ,uses and side effects of Aminoglycosdes
10. Mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of aminophylline.

III. Explain (9 marks)

1. Propranolol therapy should not be suddenly stopped
2. Local anesthetics are less effective in the presence of pus.
3. Disodium cromoglycate is used in treatment of chronic and not acute bronchial asthma
4. Quinilones is contraindicated during pregnancy.
5. Hyoscin is used in preanesthetic medication
6. combination of clavulanic acid with amoxicillin has greater therapeutic effectiveness
7. Local anesthetics blocks sensory nerves more than motor nerves
8. Combination of B-blockers and nitrates is a good combination in treatment of angina pectoris
9. Penicilline V&G not effective in urinary tract infection

IV. Choose the correct answer: (10 marks)

1. Stimulation of beta2-adrenoreceptors produces
 - A. Lipolysis
 - B. constriction of blood vessels of skin and mucous membranes
 - C. inhibition of transmitter release
 - D. bronchodilation
 - E. increased rennin release
2. True cholinesterase hydrolyzes
 - A. Pilocarpine
 - B. Succinylcholine
 - C. Carbachol
 - D. Methacholine
 - E. Bethanechol
3. Neostigmine
 - A. exacerbate tubocurarine toxicity
 - B. decreases acetylcholine level at motor end plate
 - C. has a shorter duration than edrophonium
 - D. is contraindicated in bronchial asthma
 - E. produces bowel hypomotility
4. Tachyphylaxis occurs with repeated administration of
 - A. Adrenaline
 - B. Ephedrine
 - C. Noradrenaline
 - D. Phenylephrine
 - E. Isoprenaline

5. Which of the following beta-adrenergic blockers is beta1 selective (cardio selective) and lacks both local anesthetic and intrinsic sympathomimetic activity?
 - A. Acebutolol
 - B. Atenolol
 - C. Timolol
 - D. Nadolol
 - E. Pindolol
6. All of the following drugs can be used in hypertensive emergency except:
 - A. Furosemide
 - B. Nifedipine
 - C. sodium nitroprusside
 - D. labetalol
 - E. pindolol
7. Verapamil produces all of the following actions except:
 - A. decrease in myocardial contractile force
 - B. decrease in heart rate
 - C. decrease in AV nodal conduction
 - D. decrease in afterload
 - E. bronchoconstriction
8. Beta receptor antagonists are beneficial in treatment of angina pectoris as producing all of the following except:
 - A. slow heart rate
 - B. lower blood pressure
 - C. buffer the heart against sympathetic stimulation
 - D. cause peripheral vasodilatation
 - E. reduce cardiac contractility
9. The drug is one of the most potent diuretics:
 - A. Acetazolamide
 - B. Furosemide
 - C. Hydrochlorothiazide
 - D. Amiloride
10. All of these drugs are antiplatelet agents EXCEPT:
 - A. Aspirin
 - B. Urokinase
 - C. Ticlopidine
 - D. Clopidogrel

11. Tachyphylaxis to many actions on repeated injection is a feature of the following autacoids:
- A. Histamine
 - B. Hydroxytryptamine
 - C. Bradykinin
 - D. Prostaglandin E2
12. 5-HT appears to play a role in the following except:
- A. Regulation of normal BP
 - B. Regulation of intestinal peristalsis
 - C. Hemostasis
 - D. Causation of migraine
13. Indicate the side effect of Theophylline:
- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Increased myocardial demands for oxygen
 - C. Depression of respiratory center
 - D. Elevation of the arterial blood pressure
14. Which of the following drugs may cause reversible gynecomastia?
- A. Omeprazole
 - B. Pirenzepine
 - C. Cimetidine
 - D. Sucralfate
15. Tick the mechanism of Metoclopramide antiemetic action:
- A. H1 and H2-receptor blocking effect
 - B. M-cholinoreceptor stimulating effect
 - C. D2-dopamine and 5-HT3-serotonin receptor blocking effect
 - D. M-cholinoblocking effect
16. Indicate the agent, which interferes with GABA binding:
- A. Flurazepam
 - B. Bicuculline
 - C. Thiopental
 - D. Zolpidem
17. The diagnostic triad of opioid overdose is:
- A. Mydriasis, coma and hyperventilation
 - B. Coma, depressed respiration and miosis
 - C. Mydriasis, chills and abdominal cramps
 - D. Miosis, tremor and vomiting

18. It is known as love hormone:
- A. Oxytocin
 - B. Estrogen
 - C. Progesterone
 - D. Prolactin
 - E. LH
19. Rifampin has the following unwanted effect:
- A. Dizziness, headache
 - B. Loss of hair
 - C. Flu-like syndrome, tubular necrosis
 - D. Hepatotoxicity
20. Tick the unwanted effects of Metronidazole:
- A. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomatitis
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Disturbances of peripheral blood circulation
 - D. All of the above
21. Adverse effects of atropine include all the following EXCEPT
- A. marked sweating
 - B. Dry mouth
 - C. Tachycardia
 - D. cutaneous flushing especially in children
 - E. retention of urine in patients with enlarged prostate
22. Tachycardia and marked elevation of systolic pressure occur after administration of
- A. adrenaline
 - B. nor adrenaline
 - C. phenylephrine
 - D. methoxamine
 - E. salbutamol
23. The following beta- blocker has an additional alpha 1 adrenoceptor blocking activity
- A. Labetalol
 - B. Atenolol
 - C. Timolol
 - D. Pindolol
 - E. Nadolol

24. The drug acts at the proximal tubule:
- A. Acetazolamide
 - B. Furosemide
 - C. Hydrochlorothiazide
 - D. Spironolactone
25. Which of these groups of drugs is used for asthma treatment?
- A. Methylxanthines
 - B. M-cholinoblocking agents
 - C. Beta2 – stimulants
 - D. All of above
26. Non-narcotic agents cause:
- A. Respiratory depression
 - B. Antipyretic effect
 - C. Euphoria
 - D. Physical dependence
27. Rational anti-microbial combination is used to:
- A. Provide synergism when microorganisms are not effectively eradicated with a single agent alone
 - B. Provide broad coverage
 - C. Prevent the emergence of resistance
 - D. All of the above
28. Bactericidal effect is:
- A. Inhibition of bacterial cell division
 - B. Inhibition of young bacterial cell growth
 - C. Destroying of bacterial cells
 - D. Formation of bacterial L-form
29. Which of the following groups of antibiotics demonstrates a bacteristatic effect?
- A. Carbapenems
 - B. Macrolides
 - C. Aminoglycosides
 - D. Cephalosporins
30. All of antibiotics are aminoglycosides, EXCEPT:
- A. Gentamycin
 - B. Streptomycin
 - C. Clindamycin
 - D. Neomycin

31. Pick out the beta-lactamase inhibitor for co-administration with penicillins:
- A. Clavulanic acid
 - B. Sulbactam
 - C. Tazobactam
 - D. All of the above
32. Tick the indications for Metronidazole:
- A. Intra-abdominal infections, vaginitis, enterocolitis
 - B. Pneumonia
 - C. As a disinfectant
 - D. Influenza
33. The mechanism of fluoroquinolones' action is:
- A. Inhibition of phospholipase C
 - B. Inhibition of DNA gyrase
 - C. Inhibition of bacterial cell synthesis
 - D. Alteration of cell membrane permeability
34. Which of the following drugs is penicillinase resistant?
- A. Oxacillin
 - B. Amoxicillin
 - C. Bicillin-5
 - D. Penicillin G
35. Carbapenems are effective against:
- A. Gram-positive microorganisms
 - B. Gram-negative microorganisms
 - C. Only bacteroides infections
 - D. Broad-spectrum
36. Tetracyclins have following unwanted effects:
- A. Irritation of gastrointestinal mucosa, phototoxicity
 - B. Hepatotoxicity, anti-anabolic effect
 - C. Dental hypoplasia, bone deformities
 - D. All of the above
37. Combination of sulfonamides with trimethoprim:
- A. Decreases the unwanted effects of sulfonamides
 - B. Increases the antimicrobial activity
 - C. Decreases the antimicrobial activity
 - D. Increases the elimination of sulfonamides

38. Cortisol:
- A. decreases lipolysis
 - B. increases inflammation
 - C. decreases permeability of capillary membrane
 - D. increases extra hepatic protein synthesis
 - E. decreases stability of lysosomal membrane
39. What does the term "bioavailability" mean?
- A. Plasma protein binding degree of substance
 - B. Permeability through the brain-blood barrier
 - C. Fraction of an uncharged drug reaching the systemic circulation following any route administration
 - D. Amount of a substance in urine relative to the initial doze
40. Parenteral administration:
- A. Cannot be used with unconsciousness patients
 - B. Generally results in a less accurate dosage than oral administration
 - C. Usually produces a more rapid response than oral administration
 - D. Is too slow for emergency use