



Faculty of Dentistry

دور
بفرضه لثانية

اسماء ع ابي

Course Title: First Aid Final exam
Level: 2nd Year

Date: 23/8/ 2017

Time: 2 hours
Total marks: 40

Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer (one answer must be chosen , each question allotted one mark . Answer to be highlighted in the answer sheet. We will not go back to exam sheet

1. Your check of the scene suggests that a victim has suffered an electrical shock. The first thing to do is:
 - a) Cover all burns with a dry loose dressing
 - b) Ask a bystander to help you move the victim.
 - c) Place the victim on one side with the head down.
 - d) Make sure the power is turned off.
- 2) A victim of a car accident has just vomited and now appears to be coughing up blood. He is breathing very quickly and his pulse is weak and fast. What is most likely wrong?
 - a) He is having a seizure
 - b) He has internal bleeding.
 - c) He is having a heart attack
 - d) He is having a diabetic emergency.
- 3) You are caring for a victim with a burned hand. You will ask him to put the hand in cool water if:
 - a) The burns are very deep
 - b) There are burns with open blisters.
 - c) The burns are minor with no open blisters
 - d) You should put the hand in cool water for all of the above
- 4) The general rule for applying splint should be:
 - a) Loose, victim can still move the injured limb.
 - b) Snug, but not so tight that it slows circulation.
 - c) Tied with cravats over the injured area.
 - d) None of the above.
- 5) A victim has lost a lot of blood through a deep cut in his leg. He is breathing fast and seems pale & restless. He is probably :
 - a) Having a stroke
 - b) Having a heart attack.
 - c) In shock.
 - d) Choking
- 6) You suspect that a person has been poisoned. She is conscious. Your first call should be to:
 - a) The Poison Control Center
 - b) The victim's physician.
 - c) hospital emergency department.
 - d) The nearest pharmacy.
- 7) For which of the following burn victims should you immediately call emergency Department?
 - a) A 40 year old man who has burned his hand with hot coffee.
 - b) A 68-year-old woman who has a blistered grease burn on her hands and arms.
 - c) A 26-year-old woman who has a sunburn on her shoulders.

- 8) A 15-year-old boy has just splashed a chemical on his face. After sending someone to call for an ambulance, you would:
- Cover the burned area.
 - Have the victim stay calm until ambulance arrives.
 - Flush the face with large amounts of water till the ambulance arrives.
 - Immediately drive the victim to the hospital
- 9) A woman has fallen and burned her ankle. She says she heard something snap. She looks pale and is sweating. What should you do?
- Have the victim walk on the injured ankle
 - Care for the injury as if it were serious.
 - Apply heat and elevate the injury.
 - Apply a dressing and loosely bandage.
- 10) Which of the following should be done for a person experiencing a heat related illness.
- Keep the victim warm
 - Force the victim to drink fluids.
 - Apply cool wet cloths.
 - Place the victim in warm water.
- 11). You have tried to control a victim's bleeding with direct pressure & elevation, but the bleeding doesn't stop. Where would you apply pressure to slow the flow of blood to a wound on the forearm?
- Outside the arm midway between the shoulder & the elbow.
 - On the inside of the elbow.
 - Inside the arm between the shoulder & the elbow.
 - Any of the above will slow the flow of blood
- 12). The main aim of using dressing and bandages are :
- Reduce the victim's pain.
 - Reduce internal bleeding.
 - Help control bleeding
 - help in taking the victim to the hospital
- 13). Where is the carotid artery located?
- Inside the wrist just above the hand
 - On the neck to the right or left of the windpipe.
 - Behind the kneecap
 - Inside the arm between the elbow and shoulder.
- 14). Breathing emergencies may be caused from:
- Asthma or Allergic reaction
 - Hyperventilation
 - Injury to a muscle or bone in the chest
 - All of the above
- 15) A person, who is unconscious, not breathing, has a weak pulse, needs:
- CPR
 - Heimlich maneuver.
 - Rescue breathing.
 - Back blows and chest thrusts.
- 16). For an infant who is choking, you would perform:
- The Heimlich maneuver.
 - CPR
 - Back blows and chest thrusts.
 - Hold the infant upside down & strike between the shoulder blades.

- 17). When performing adult CPR you give:
- 2 slow breaths & 15 chest compressions
 - 1 slow breath & 10 chest compressions.
 - 5 slow breaths & 10 chest compressions.
 - 3 slow breaths & 15 chest compressions
- 18). When caring for a student who is suffering from heat cramps.
- Apply cold packs.
 - Give cool water or sports drink.
 - Have student keep walking slowly to work the cramp out.
 - Massage the muscle vigorously to increase circulation
- 19). When caring for a snakebite victim, which should you not do?
- Wash wounds.
 - Apply ice.
 - Keep bitten part still & below the heart.
 - Get medical care within 30 minutes
- 20). A boy on the bus goes into diabetic shock, what do you do?
- Drive the bus straight to the hospital
 - Ask him where his insulin is & give him a shot
 - Do not give him food or drink
 - Give him a non-diet drink, candy, or something with sugar
- 21). First Aid means:
- An 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
- 22). Used to cover tips of fingers means:
- Figure of eight
 - Splinting
 - Recurrent
 - Roller bandage
- 23). When the bone is broken into several fragments, it called:
- Comminuted fractures
 - Impacted fractures
 - Complicated fractures
 - Compound fractures
- 24). Which of the following fracture occurred by repeated minor trauma?
- Depressed fractures
 - Simple fractures
 - Green stick fractures
 - Stress fractures
- 25). Head injury resulting in loss of nerve control is related to:
- Respiratory shock
 - Electrical shock
 - Neurogenic shock
 - Hemorrhagic shock
- 26). What should you do if you think a victim has serious internal bleeding?
- Apply heat to the injured area.
 - Call the local emergency phone number for help.
 - Place the victim in a sitting position.
 - Give fluids to replace blood loss.
- 27). Which action you should take if you suspect someone has a broken arm?
- Ask him to palpate his arm to check if it is broken.
 - Help with support the arm using some clothes.
 - Ask him to lean on his arm to check if it is painful.
 - Leave him for a while to see if the pain get better.

- 28). Adel 3 years old hit his head in the table, head swollen, the most appropriate action to reduce Adel's head swelling will be:
- Apply pressure using a can of cold soft drink.
 - Apply pressure using a piece of wet cloth.
 - Apply pressure using a bag of frozen vegetables
 - Call the doctor for guidance
- 29). You found Mr. Tamer unresponsive and have problem with breathing. To keep Tamer' airway patent, Your immediate first Aid will be:
- Roll him on his side & tilt the head back.
 - Lay him on prone position & and the head side.
 - Make sure nothing is obstructing his nose.
 - Make sure to provide fresh air to him
- 30). While you are in your way to the work you found a car accident. The first step in managing the situation is:
- Move the casualty out of the car
 - Ask the casualty if he is in pain
 - Sit the casualty up
 - Check for danger, using all your senses
- 31). Asmaa 20 years old has her tooth knocked out & she has found the tooth, which is the best action to take:
- Place the tooth under her armpit & take her to the dentist.
 - Wrap the tooth in sterile gauze & take her to the dentist.
 - Place the tooth in a closed container of cool water until she reaches the dentist
 - Have her place the tooth under her tongue until she reaches the dentist.
- 32). A student has sliver in his eye, you should:
- attempt to remove splinter with tweezers
 - flush the eyes with cool water or milk
 - leave the sliver in & call for help
- 33). A boy with frostbite on his feet, what should you do?
- Rub his feet vigorously until feeling & color return.
 - Apply hot moist towels to feet & massage gently.
 - Soak feet in warm water not more than 37.5 degree, bandage with dry sterile dressing.
 - Soak feet in warm water not more than 36.5 degree; rub feet gently until feeling color return, then wrap with sterile dressing.
- 34). The most important action to help an individual with burn is:
- Wrap the burn in cling film or a clean plastic bag
 - Wipe the burn with antiseptic wipes.
 - Cool the burn under cold running water.
 - Use ointment for cleaning the burned area
- 35). Mr. Ahmed 55 years old is suffering from severe chest pain radiating to his neck & two arms. While waiting for the ambulance, the best position for Mr. Ahmed will be:
- Semi-sitting
 - Lying on Back
 - side lying Position
 - prone position
- 36). When performing chest compressions on an adult how far should you press down?
- 5-6 cm (2-2.5 inches)
 - 2- 3cm (approx. 1 inch)
 - 6- 8cm (2.5-3 inches)
 - 9 cm (3.5 inches)

37). What should be done for a firmly embedded foreign object in a wound?

- a. Remove as soon as possible b. Remove by using antiseptic solution
- c. Remove after 10 minutes d. Leave in place & seek medical attention

38). You are alone & have an unconscious non-breathing adult, what should you do first?

- a. Start CPR with 30 chest compressions. b. Give five initial rescue breaths.
- c. Call 123 requesting AED. d. Give two initial rescue breaths.

39). In head-tilt–chin-lift maneuver the patient is placed supine on a firm, flat surface and the airway is opened using :

- a. Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead, & the fingers of the other hand are placed under the bony part of the lower jaw
- b. One hand is placed on each side of the patient's jaw, the angles of the victim's lower jaw are grasped & lifted, displacing the mandible forward
- c. Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead and the angles of the victim's lower jaw are grasped & lifted
- d. One hand is placed on each side of the patient's jaw and Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead

40). When caring for a victim with a bloody nose you would not:

- a. Apply an ice pack to the bridge of the nose.
- b. Apply pressure to upper lip just beneath nose.
- c. Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly backward while pinching the nostrils together.
- d. Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly forward while pinching the nostrils together.

GOOD LUCK

EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE

Mohja A. El Aziz



الجامعة
لشوخ

Kafr el-Shikh University

Total marks: 40 degree

Faculty of dentistry

Time allowed: 2 hour

Number of pages: 8 pages

مكافئ المستوى

2nd level students

Date: 8/6/2016

Infection control exam

Question 1: true or false (5 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- Infections that become clinically evident during 48 hours of hospitalization are considered hospital-associated. ()
- 3- Function of Chemical disinfectants must not adversely affect dimensional accuracy or surface texture of impression materials and resulting gypsum cast. ()
- 4- Alcohol-based hand rubs are not effective against spore-forming organisms. ()
- 5- To minimize contamination of environmental surfaces use foot controls for chair adjustment and film exposure. ()
- 6- All masks should be discarded immediately after use in accordance with local waste policies. ()
- 7- Rapid recapping is recommended before safely dispose of infectious sharps. ()
- 8- Hygienic hand hygiene always more than 2 minutes. ()
- 9- High-level disinfection: can kill most bacteria, some viruses, and some fungi; cannot be relied on to kill resistant microorganisms such as tubercle bacilli or bacterial spores. ()

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

Question 2 : complete the following (15 markers)

- 1- Type of 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 is used for the examination dental carries while hand wash is used for the examination of 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

Surgical dental burs.....

Periodontal scalers

Amalgam condensers.....

Dental hand pieces

Dental mouth mirrors

Crutches.....

blood pressure cuffs.....

6- According to Spaulding

A-Washing with detergent used for critical instruments ()
B-Sterilization used for semi critical instruments ()
C-High level disinfection used for non critical ()

7-About autoclave parameters fill in the 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- Providing immunization can break chain of infection at level

- a) Infectious agent
- b) Mode of transmission
- c) Portal of entry
- d) Host susceptibility

2- Cross infection that occur due to the utilization of contaminated dental mirror

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

3- The intermediate measure between physical cleaning and sterilization is

- a) Pre cleaning
- b) Partial cleaning
- c) Ultra cleaning
- d) Disinfection

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

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

5- In dental radiology when surface barriers are used; the barriers changed

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

6-inactivates *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, vegetative bacteria, most viruses, and most fungi; does not necessarily kill bacterial spores.

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

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

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

8- 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.

9-Development of an infection occurs in a cycle that depends on the presence of all the following elements except:

- a) Causative agent, a portal of entry
- b) Source for pathogen growth
- c) Health care worker
- d) A portal of exit, a mode of transmission, a susceptible host

10-According to first aid Actions in the event of an occupational exposure of sharp injury all are true except:

- a) Do not scrub the area
- b) Wash/irrigate with soap and warm running water
- c) Use disinfectants or alcohol.
- d) Cover the area using a waterproof dressing.

11-All the following are essential standard precautions used in the care of all patients irrespective of whether they are diagnosed infectious or not except

- a) Hand hygiene
- b) Improper sharps and waste disposal
- c) Personal protective equipment
- d) Aseptic techniques

11- 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 with sterile water
- d) Can be used to sterilize items sensitive to heat

13- Which of the following statements is correct

- a) Blood and pus on the instrument decrease the effectiveness of alcohol
- b) Bacterial spores are sensitive to most disinfectants
- c) Disinfectants decrease the permeability of bacterial cells
- d) All of the above are true

14-Flushing of dental water system

- a) For 20-30 sec after each patient from any device connected to dental water system that enters patient mouth
- b) For 5-10 sec after each patient from any device connected to dental water system that enters patient mouth.
- c) For 20-30 sec only after high risk patient from any device connected to dental water system that enters patient mouth
- d) For 20-30 sec after each patient from any device connected to dental water system that doesn't enter patient mouth

15-The recommended method for disinfecting hand-piece for reuse

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

16-which of the following is the most preferable method for sterilizing stainless steel hand instruments.

- a) Steam autoclave
- b) Dry heat oven
- c) Chemical disinfectant
- d) None of the above

17-the best way to prevent the spread of hepatitis by needles in dental unit is

- a) Not give any injections
- b) Scrub needles thoroughly between use
- c) Use disposable needles
- d) None of the above

18-the best method of storing sterile instruments is to

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

19- A dental instrument which creates aerosols containing large number of micro-organisms is the

- a) Hypodermic syringe
- b) Amalgam condenser

- c) Ultrasonic scaler
- d) Evacuator

20- When examining patient who has no medical complications as indicated by medical history, dentist should wear

- a) Glasses
- b) Glasses and face mask
- c) Glasses and gloves only for initial examination
- d) Glasses, gloves and face mask

Good luck

د / رشا محمد حسن التالت

(٨)

التشريحي الوصفي

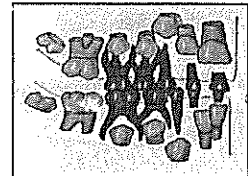
Kafr Elsheikh University Faculty of Dentistry Department of ...Oral Biology

Final exam ofDental Anatomy forSecond Year

Marks:75 Marks Date: ...12 June 2016 Time Allowed:3 hours

First Questions: Choose the correct answers (10 marks)

- 1- Which of the following is the most poorly developed cusp in maxillary second molar?
 - a. Mesio Buccal
 - b. Mesio lingual
 - c. Distobuccal
 - d. Distolingual
- 2- The mesiolingual cusp of the maxillary first molar occludes in?
 - a. Central fossa of the mandibular first molar
 - b. Lingual groove of the mandibular first molar
 - c. Mesial marginal ridge of the mandibular second molar
 - d. Distal marginal ridge of the mandibular first molar
- 3- In the intercuspatal position, the lingual cusp of the permanent maxillary second premolar contacts to?
 - a. The distal triangular fossa of the first premolar
 - b. The distal triangular fossa of the second premolar
 - c. Central fossa of the mandibular first molar
 - d. Distal marginal ridge of the mandibular first molar
- 4- The expected age of this model is
 - a- 4 years
 - b- 2 years
 - c- 6 years
 - d- 9 years
- 5- The location of the mesial contact area in maxillary central incisor is found
 - a. Near mesioincisal angle
 - b. At junction between incisal and middle thirds
 - c. At center of middle third
 - d. At cervical third
- 6- Rhomboidal form of crown is found in the following **EXCEPT**:
 - a- Buccal aspect of maxillary third molar
 - b- Mesial aspect of mandibular second molar
 - c- Occlusal aspect of maxillary first molar
 - d- Distal aspect of mandibular first premolar



7- The deciduous maxillary canine is characterized by:

- a- Mesial & distal contact areas are at different levels
- b- Larger size than permanent maxillary canine
- c- Mesial slope of the cusp is longer than distal slope
- d- Under developed cingulum and marginal ridges

8- Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT about permanent mandibular first molar:

- a- It has two roots, one mesial and one distal
- b- It has two canals, one mesial and one distal
- c- It has three canals, two mesial and one distal
- d- It has 5 cusps

9- In Class III centric occlusion the mesiobuccal cusp of upper first molar is found

- a- Posterior to the mesiobuccal groove of lower first molar
- b- Anterior to the mesiobuccal groove of lower first molar
- c- Overlapping the buccal cusp of lower second premolar
- d- In the central groove of lower second premolar

10- The following feature represents an abnormal situation:

- a- The buccal cusps of upper teeth overlap the buccal cusps of lower teeth in centric occlusal relation
- b- The working side is toward which the mandible moves
- c- The proximal aspect of maxillary first premolar is rhomboidal in form
- d- In centric occlusion, each tooth in the maxillary arch is in a distal position relative to its antagonist in the mandibular arch

11- The geometrical outline of the occlusal surface of mandibular first premolar is:

- a- Rectangle
- b- Diamond
- c- Square
- d- Oval

12- The developmental grooves on the occlusal surface of mandibular second premolar (3 cusp type) meet forming:

- a- H-shape
- b- Y-shape
- c- U-shape
- d- M shape

13- According to the FDI system, 85 means:

- a- Right maxillary first premolar.
- b- Right mandibular second deciduous molar.
- c- Left mandibular second deciduous molar.
- d- Left maxillary first premolar.

14- Which one of the following is NOT a line angle of anterior teeth?

- a- Mesiolabial.
- b- Mesioincisal.
- c- Linguoincisal.
- d- Disto-occlusal.

15- A stray crown is found in your office. It is an anterior tooth and has a cingulum deviated distally and its incisal ridge sloped distally and cervically.

What tooth is it most likely to be?

- a- Maxillary canine
- b- Maxillary lateral incisor
- c- Mandibular lateral incisor
- d- Mandibular central incisor

16- Which of the following period of dentition is seen at 10 years of age?

- a- Mixed dentition period.
- b- Primary dentition period.
- c- Permanent dentition period.
- d- None of the above.

17- At the age of nine years old the mandibular permanent first molar has its distal contact with which of the following teeth?

- a- First premolar.
- b- No distal contact.
- c- Second deciduous molar.
- d- Second permanent molar

18- Which of the following is the last succedaneous tooth to erupt?

- a- Maxillary canine
- b- Mandibular canine.
- c- Maxillary first premolar.
- d- Mandibular third molar

19- The center of the sphere in curve of Monson lies at:

- a- Lambda.
- b- Bregma.
- c- Glabella.

20- In mesial step primary molar relationships which of the following is true:

- a- The distal surface of lower second primary molar is located distal to the distal surface of upper second primary molar.
- b- The distal surface of lower second primary molar is located mesial to the distal surface of upper second primary molar.
- c- The distal surfaces of the upper and lower second primary molars are in the same plane.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Second Questions: Mark True (T) or False (F) : (7.5 Marks)

1. The maxillary molars are smaller mesiodistally and greater bucco-lingually than the mandibular molars ().
2. The distobuccal cusp of mandibular first molar occludes in the buccal embrasure of maxillary first & second molars ().
3. The cusp of the upper canine is free of contact and is located in the labial embrasure of mandibular canine & first premolar ().
4. Non working side in lateral mandibular movement is the side to which the mandible moves ().
5. In class II molar relationship (Angle classification), the mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first molar lies distal to the mesiobuccal developmental groove of the mandibular first molar ().
6. The ONLY premolar with a central pit is the three cusp type mandibular second premolar ().
7. The curve of Wilson becomes deeper posteriorly since the molars have greater inclination than the premolars ().
8. Normal occlusion is established by the end of 12 years old ().
9. The first molar shows greater cervical line curvature than that of the central incisor proximally ().
10. Proximal contact areas are important for teeth stabilization during mastication ().
11. The working side shows maximum intercuspation during mandibular lateral movement ().
12. Permanent mandibular central incisor is slightly larger than permanent mandibular lateral incisor ().
13. In normal centric occlusion, each tooth of one arch contacts with parts of two teeth in the opposing arch except upper central incisor & lower third molar ().
14. Mandibular protrusive movement mainly contributes to biting function ().
15. From labial aspect the root apex of the permanent maxillary lateral incisor is directed distally ().

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15					

Third Questions: Correct the underlined word or words (2.5 Marks)

- 1- Triangular ridge: It is formed by union of two ridges in molars and premolars. This ridge crosses the occlusal surface of premolars and molars in a buccolingual direction.....
- 2- In two digit numbering system the deciduous maxillary left central incisor is represented by 51.....
- 3- Curve of Wilson is within coronal and sagittal planes.....
- 4- The roots of maxillary molars display great buccal inclination in facioliqual direction.....
- 5- Curve of Spee describes the shape of the arch from the facial surfaces. This curve is divided into three segments: Anterior, middle and posterior segment.....

Fourth Questions: Complete the following sentences (20 Marks)

1. The location of mesial contact area of maxillary first premolar is found.....
2. The cusp tip of maxillary permanent canine from mesial aspect is shifted.....to the line bisecting the root.
3. The location of the distal contact area in maxillary lateral incisor is found
4. The number of cusps of deciduous mandibular second molar is, this tooth is replaced by the permanent
5. The number of root canals in the permanent maxillary first molar is
6. In centric occlusion of deciduous dentition, the deciduous maxillary first molar occludes with

6. The groove found in mesial surface of mandibular first premolar on the crown is called

7. Overbite

8. Tissues fill between teeth just cervical to contact areas are called

9. Overjet

10. Centric occlusion can be defined as-----

11. In centric occlusion, the lingual cusp of maxillary first premolar is in contact with.....

12. Flush terminal plane

13. - In centric occlusion, the supporting cusps names of permanent maxillary second molar are, while that of mandibular second premolar 3 cusp type is

14..... &
are 2 anatomical features that help in self cleaning mechanism.

15. The mesial and distal roots of permanent mandibular second molar are incline

16- Complete the sentences according to the following figure

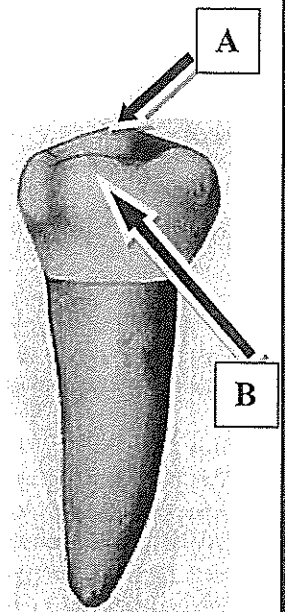
This is the -----

aspect of a tooth known As -----

The date of its eruption is -----

Arrow A is pointed at -----

Arrow B is pointed at-----



Fifth Questions: Give a short note on (20 Marks) (5 marks each)

- 1- Why do the permanent first molars considered the key of occlusion?
- 2- Embrasures (Spillways) and its significances.
- 3- Leeway space.
- 4- Facial and lingual aspects of all teeth and its importance.

Sixth Questions: Describe the following aspects with drawing (15 Marks)
(7.5 marks each)

- 1- Occlusal aspect of maxillary first molar.
- 2- Lingual aspects of mandibular lateral incisor.

Examiners:

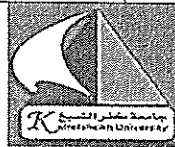
Dr. doaa Ameen Taiema

Dr. Doaa Ahmed Labah

Dr. sarah Yasser Abo Ali

Good Luck

20/8/17



Dental Terminology

Time allowed: 1.5 hour

20th August, 2017

10-11:30 AM

Question No. 1: Choose the best answer for the following:

(2 marks each)

- 1- White takes the prefix
(a)Leuko- (b)melano- (c)Lako- (d)milano- (e)maulano-
- 2- The milk teeth is the _____ teeth.
(a)soft (b)permanent (c)primary (d)white (e)secondary
- 3- Mono- pertains to
(a)many (b)one (c)two (d)half (e)multiple
- 4- The plural of vertebra is
(a)vertebron (b)vertebroma (c)vertebrae (d)vertebrome (e)vertebri
- 5- The soft tissue of the tooth is the
(a)polyp (b)enamel (c) dentin (d)cementum (e) pulp
- 6- If A is in the front of B, then, A is _____ to B.
(a)medial (b)mesial (c)anterior (d)anterior (e)distal
- 7- If A occurs after B, then, A is _____ B.
(a)pre (b)peri (c)posterior (d)post (e)posterior to
- 8- In a prescription, one drug followed by "tid" means that this drug has to be administrated to the patient _____ per day.
(a)once (b)twice (c)three times (d)four times (e)five times
- 9- If you found "cap" written on a box of drug, this drug has to be administrated to the patient in the form of
(a)cream (b)tablet (c)ointment (d)capsule (e)suppository

Please find the continuation at the back

10- Hydro- is a suffix means

- (a)soft (b)four (c)pus (d)water (e)hiding

11- Malignant tumor of epithelial origin is

- (a)epithelioma (b)epithelioma (c)sarcoma (d)carcinoma (e)carcinoma

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13- If an item is described to be labial, that means it is in the of the mouth.

- (a)right (b)posterior (c)medial (d)middle (e)anterior

14- Abnormal overgrowth of scar tissue that is thick and irregular is called

- (a)vesicle (b)carcinoma (c)sarcoma (d)endothelioma (e)keloid

15- A flat discolored spot on the skin up to 1 cm across is called

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16- A straight rod-shaped bacterium is called

- (a)Bacillus (b)Basal (c)Vibrio (d)Vibrio (e)staphylococcus

17- The prefix glosso- means

- (a)gall bladder (b)stomach (c)tongue (d)glass (e)ice

18- Annular means

- (a)occurs every year (b)ring-like (c)occurs every two years (d)ant-like (e)without ule

19- Thickening of the stratum spinosum is

- (a)canthosis (b)spinostat (c)cantholysis (e)spinolysis (d)acanthosis

20- Creatures that have a true nucleus are called

- (a)eukaryotes (b)pseudokaryotes (c)dextrokaryotes (d)mesokaryotes (e)centerioles

With my best wishes, Good luck

Course: English Language



Final Exam, 3 Pages

1-2

10 Marks

"The Internet: the good and the bad".

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

II- Fill in the spaces with the appropriate word(s) in the following sentences:

- 1- Nephritis is a disease that affects.....
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- 14- An idea which forces a patient to repeat unnecessary actions is....., while.....is an idea that interferes with the patient's life.
- 15- I'm having difficulty.....solid food. (oesophageal stricture)

III- Put true (T) or false (F):

- 1- Crackles are heard when the airways are narrowed. ()
- 2- A miscarriage is another term for induced abortion. ()
- 3- When something is brisk, it is less than normal. ()
- 4- Syncope is losing consciousness due to permanent failure of the cerebral circulation.()
- 5- Obsession is an obsessive idea that forces the patient to act unnecessarily. ()

1-5

5 Marks

IV- Use the following words in sentences that make clear their distinctive meanings:

1- Antivirus 2- cleanse 3- de-stress 4- disability 5- analgesic

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

1-6

5 Marks

V- What advice do you give people for keeping fit and well?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

BEST OF LUCK

Dr Ahmed Madeh

Dental Terminology

Time allowed: 1,5 hour

20th August, 2017

10-11:30 AM

Question No. 1: Choose the best answer for the following:

(2 marks each)

- 1- White takes the prefix
(a)Leuko- (b)melano- (c)Lako- (d)milano- (e)maulano-
- 2- The milk teeth is the teeth.
(a)soft (b)permanent (c)primary (d)white (e)secondary
- 3- Mono- pertains to
(a)many (b)one (c)two (d)half (e)multiple
- 4- The plural of vertebra is
(a)vertebron (b)vertebroma (c)vertebrae (d)vertebrome (e)vertebri
- 5- The soft tissue of the tooth is the
(a)polyp (b)enamel (c) dentin (d)cementum (e) pulp
- 6- If A is in the front of B, then, A is to B.
(a)medial (b)mesial (c)anterior (d)anterior (e)distal
- 7- If A occurs after B, then, A is B.
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With my best wishes, Good luck

Course: English Language



Final Exam, 3 Pages

1-2

10 Marks

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E

A

V

P

1-5

5 Marks

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BEST OF LUCK

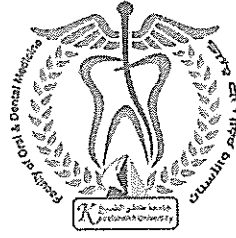
Dr Ahmed Madeh

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I. Discuss in details:

1. The steps of evidence based dentistry practice.
2. Improving search results
3. Appraisal of evidence
4. Delegation of duties
5. Obligations to treat patient

II. Define the following:

1. Evidence based dentistry
2. Professionalism
3. Competence
4. Controlled clinical trials
5. Meta-analysis

Good Luck

Kafr El Sheikh University Time allowed: 3 hours

Faculty of Dentistry

Total Degree: 60 marks

Final examination

Date:15/1/2017

Anatomy department



عدد ورقات الامتحان: ورقتين

QUESTION (1) (Head): (25 marks)

- A- Draw a diagram showing branches of maxillary artery.
- B- Mention origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of temporalis muscle.
- C- Discuss roots and branches of otic ganglion.
- D- Discuss Tempromandibular joint.
- E- Discuss mandibular nerve.

QUESTION (2) (Neck): (20 marks)

- A- Enumerate the boundaries, roof, floor and contents of posterior triangle.
- B- Mention origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of sternomastoid muscle.
- C- Enumerate the branches of vagus nerve.
- D- Mention relations of the superficial part of submandibular salivary gland and mention its nerve supply.

QUESTION (3) (problem solving): (5 marks)

A 10 years old boy suffered from a painful swelling anterior to the lobule of the ear and diagnosed as inflammation of the parotid gland.

- 1- Why is the case painful
- 2- Mention the site of opening of the parotid duct
- 3- Mention the arterial supply and venous drainage of parotid gland

4- Mention the structures within the parotid gland

5- what is relation of the parotid gland

QUESTION (4): Choose the correct answer: (10 MARKS)

1-All of the following arteries are branches of facial artery in the face EXCEPT :

- A. Superior labial artery
- B. Inferior labial artery
- C. Dorsal nasal artery
- D. Angular artery

2-Depression of mandible is done by:

- A) Superficial fibres of masseter
- B) Medial pterygoid muscle
- C) Posterior fibres of temporalis
- D) Lateral pterygoid muscle

3- Frontal belly of occipitofrontalis muscle is supplied by

- A. Temporal branch of facial nerve
- B. Mandibular branch of facial nerve
- C. Zygomaticofacial nerve
- D. Auriculotemporal nerve

4- The following is not a tributary of the cavernous sinus:

- A) Superior petrosal sinus
- B) Sphenoparietal sinus
- C) Central vein of retina
- D) Superior ophthalmic vein

5-The following muscles of mastication is supplied by the trunk of mandibular nerve:

- a- Medial pterygoid
- b- Lateral pterygoid
- c- Temporalis
- d- Masseter

- 6-Glossopharyngeal nerve supplies the following muscle :**
- A) Stylohyoid muscle
 - B) Styloglossus muscle
 - C) Stylopharyngeus muscle
 - D) Palatopharyngeus muscle
- 7- All the extrinsic muscles of the tongue are supplied by hypoglossal nerve EXCEPT:**
- A- Hyoglossus
 - B- Palatoglossus
 - C- Styloglossus
 - D- Genioglossus
- 8- Submandibular salivary gland lies in the following division of anterior triangle of the neck:**
- A) Digastric triangle
 - B) Submental triangle
 - C) Carotid triangle
 - D) Muscular triangle
- 9- The action of orbital part of orbicularis oculi is:**
- A) Compressing the contents of orbit
 - B) Blinking
 - C) Direction of tears to lacrimal sac
 - D) Supporting the lower eye lid against gravity
- 10- The following nerve is a branch from Ophthalmic nerve in the face:**
- A) Zygomaticofacial nerve
 - B) Infratrochlear nerve
 - C) Infraorbital nerve
 - D) Buccal nerve.

With my best wishes

Dr. Mona Abdel Atty

Choose the correct answer: (1X30=30 Marks)

1- Niacin is synthesized in the body from

- A. Tryptophan
- B. Tyrosine
- C. Glutamate
- D. Aspartate

2- Iron is stored in the form of

- A. Ferritin and transferrin
- B. Transferrin and haemosiderin
- C. Haemoglobin and myoglobin
- D. Ferritin and haemosiderin

3- Zn is present as prosthetic group in this enzyme:

- A. Carbonic anhydrase
- B. Carboxy peptidase
- C. Lactate dehydrogenase
- D. All of these

4- In competitive enzyme activity inhibition

- A. Apparent K_m is decreased
- B. Apparent K_m is increased
- C. V_{max} is increased
- D. V_{max} is decreased

5- Which of the following is an example of the secondary structure of a protein?

- A. Interaction with other polypeptide chains
- B. The sequence ala-cys-gly-ser
- C. Beta sheets
- D. The overall three dimensional folding of the protein

6- Deficiency of Vitamin A causes

- A. Xerophthalmia
- B. Hypoprothrombinemia
- C. Megaloblastic anemia
- D. Pernicious anemia

7- β -carbon of a fatty acid is

- A. Carbon number 2
- B. Carbon number 3
- C. The last carbon
- D. The ω -3 carbon

8- Which of the following provides the most energy?

- A. Anaerobic glycolysis
- B. Aerobic glycolysis
- C. Gluconeogenesis
- D. β oxidation of palmitic acid

9- Ketone bodies serve as a fuel for

- A. Extrahepatic tissues
- B. Hepatic tissues
- C. Erythrocytes
- D. Mitochondria

10- Multiple forms of the same enzymes are known as

- A. Zymogens
- B. Isoenzymes
- C. Proenzymes
- D. Pre-enzymes

11- Which of the normal range of ionized calcium in plasma is

- A. 2-4 mg/dl
- B. 2-4 mEq/L
- C. 4-5 mg/dl
- D. 4-5 mEq/L

12- Riboflavin deficiency causes

- A. Cheilosis
- B. Loss of weight
- C. Mental deterioration
- D. Dermatitis

13- Fluorosis is caused due to

- A. Excessive intake of fluorine
- B. Low intake of fluorine
- C. Discoloration of the teeth due to low intake
- D. All of these

14- Which of the following is not considered a pyrimidine?

- A. Cytosine
- B. Thymine
- C. Uracil
- D. Guanine

15- Which of the following refers to particularly stable arrangements of amino acid residues in a protein that is not affected by denaturation ?

- A. Primary structure
- B. Secondary structure
- C. Tertiary structure
- D. Quaternary structure

16- Which of the following statements about the reaction catalyzed by carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I is incorrect

- A. It takes place in the mitochondrial matrix
- B. It involves the cleavage of 2 ATP molecules per urea molecule
- C. It consumes two molecules of ammonia per urea molecule
- D. The enzyme that catalyzes it is regulated by N-acetylglutamate

17- Which of the following statements about high density lipoproteins (HDLs) is correct?

- A. HDLs transport dietary triacylglycerols (TAG).
- B. HDLs are the largest of the lipoprotein particles.
- C. HDLs are synthesized by the intestinal mucosal cells.
- D. HDLs can transport cholesterol from the tissues to the liver.

18- Saliva contains all of the following except

- A. Hormones
- B. Amylase
- C. Bacteria-killing enzymes
- D. Lysozymes

- 19- How many types of lipoproteins are there?
- A. 2
B. 6
C. 4
D. 5
- 20- Which of the following is required as a component of blood hemoglobin?
- A. Iron
B. Calcium
C. Magnesium
D. Copper
- 21- Adding _____ to a breakfast of cereal will help your body absorb iron.
- A. Milk
B. Coffee
C. Orange juice
D. Water
- 22- Vitamin B₁₂ is useful in the prevention and treatment of
- A. Pernicious anemia
B. Beri-beri
C. Scurvy
D. Cataract
- 23- Cholestrol is the precursor of
- A. Steroid hormones
B. Vitamin A
C. Both (A) and (B)
- 24- The sugar which forms major component of nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) is
- A. Ribose
B. Mannose
C. Galactose
D. Maltose
- 25- Hydrolysis of sucrose yields
- A. Galactose and fructose
B. Glucose and fructose
C. Galactose and glucose
D. Fructose and galactose
- 26- Amino acids are added to the _____ of the growing polypeptide chain
- A. Amino terminus
B. Carboxy terminus
C. In the middle
- 27- Humans are unable to digest
- A. Starch
B. Denatured proteins
C. Complex carbohydrates
D. Cellulose
- 28- Vitamin-C is considered as a
- A. Water soluble
B. Fat soluble
C. Fat and water soluble
D. None of these

29- An example of the oxidative deamination is

- A. aspartate + α -ketoglutarate = glutamate + oxaloacetate
- B. glutamate = α -ketoglutarate + NH_3
- C. aspartate + hexanoic acid = glutamate + Oxaloacetate

30- The total amount of calcium in an average adult man is about

- A. 100 gm
- B. 500 gm
- C. 1 kg
- D. 10 kg

Answer the following questions (3x10=30 Marks)

1- What's meant by primary structure of protein?

2- Importance of cholesterol

3- Define trace elements

4- Classification of carbohydrates

5- Importance of non functional plasma enzymes

6- Location, Structure and functions of Glycogen.

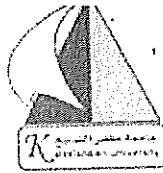
7- Importance of vitamin A

8- Types of enzyme inhibitors

9- Importance of calcium

10- What is the importance of lactose ?

Good luck



Answer the following questions ? (5 marks for each question)

- Q1- Reflex action and reflex arc: definitions, types?
- Q2- Mention functions of sympathetic supply to head& neck?
- Q3- Compare between fast and slow pain?
- Q4- Referred pain: definition, examples and mechanisms?
- Q5- Discuss mechanism of blood coagulation?
- Q6- Mention cellular mediated immunity?
- Q7- Describe Regulation of salivary secretion?
- Q8- Compare between secretin and cholecystokinin?
- Q9- Vomiting: definition, mechanism and causes?
- Q10- Enumerate physiological factors affecting blood pressure?
- Q11- Tetany: definition, causes and types?
- Q12- Enumerate functions of thyroid hormones?

N.B Oral exam will be after written exam.

Good luck

Dr. Sanad elKhafy

Dr. Hani Gory



Faculty of Dentistry

Course Title: First Aid Final exam
Level: 2nd Year

Date: 23/8/ 2017

Time: 2 hours
Total marks: 40

Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer (one answer must be chosen , each question allotted one mark . Answer to be highlighted in the answer sheet. We will not go back to exam sheet

1. Your check of the scene suggests that a victim has suffered an electrical shock. The first thing to do is:
 - a) Cover all burns with a dry loose dressing
 - b) Ask a bystander to help you move the victim.
 - c) Place the victim on one side with the head down.
 - d) Make sure the power is turned off.
- 2) A victim of a car accident has just vomited and now appears to be coughing up blood. He is breathing very quickly and his pulse is weak and fast. What is most likely wrong?
 - a) He is having a seizure
 - b) He has internal bleeding.
 - c) He is having a heart attack
 - d) He is having a diabetic emergency.
- 3) You are caring for a victim with a burned hand. You will ask him to put the hand in cool water if:
 - a) The burns are very deep
 - b) There are burns with open blisters.
 - c) The burns are minor with no open blisters
 - d) You should put the hand in cool water for all of the above
- 4) The general rule for applying splint should be:
 - a) Loose, victim can still move the injured limb.
 - b) Snug, but not so tight that it slows circulation.
 - c) Tied with cravats over the injured area.
 - d) None of the above.
- 5) A victim has lost a lot of blood through a deep cut in his leg. He is breathing fast and seems pail & restless. He is probably :
 - a) Having a stroke
 - b) Having a heart attack.
 - c) In shock.
 - d) Choking
- 6) You suspect that a person has been poisoned. She is conscious. Your first call should be to:
 - a) The Poison Control Center
 - b) The victim's physician.
 - c) hospital emergency department.
 - d) The nearest pharmacy.
- 7) For which of the following burn victims should you immediately call emergency Department?
 - a) A 40 year old man who has burned his hand with hot coffee.
 - b) A 68-year-old woman who has a blistered grease burn on her hands and arms.
 - c) A 26-year-old woman who has a sunburn on her shoulders.

- 8) A 15-year-old boy has just splashed a chemical on his face. After sending someone to call for an ambulance, you would:
- Cover the burned area.
 - Have the victim stay calm until ambulance arrives.
 - Flush the face with large amounts of water till the ambulance arrives.
 - Immediately drive the victim to the hospital
- 9) A woman has fallen and burned her ankle. She says she heard something snap. She looks pale and is sweating. What should you do?
- Have the victim walk on the injured ankle
 - Care for the injury as if it were serious.
 - Apply heat and elevate the injury.
 - Apply a dressing and loosely bandage.
- 10) Which of the following should be done for a person experiencing a heat related illness.
- Keep the victim warm
 - Force the victim to drink fluids.
 - Apply cool wet cloths.
 - Place the victim in warm water.
- 11). You have tried to control a victim's bleeding with direct pressure & elevation, but the bleeding doesn't stop. Where would you apply pressure to slow the flow of blood to a wound on the forearm?
- Outside the arm midway between the shoulder & the elbow.
 - On the inside of the elbow.
 - Inside the arm between the shoulder & the elbow.
 - Any of the above will slow the flow of blood
- 12). The main aim of using dressing and bandages are :
- Reduce the victim's pain.
 - Reduce internal bleeding.
 - Help control bleeding
 - help in taking the victim to the hospital
- 13). Where is the carotid artery located?
- Inside the wrist just above the hand
 - On the neck to the right or left of the windpipe.
 - Behind the kneecap
 - Inside the arm between the elbow and shoulder.
- 14). Breathing emergencies may be caused from:
- Asthma or Allergic reaction
 - Hyperventilation
 - Injury to a muscle or bone in the chest
 - All of the above
- 15) A person, who is unconscious, not breathing, has a weak pulse, needs:
- CPR
 - Heimlich maneuver.
 - Rescue breathing.
 - Back blows and chest thrusts.
- 16). For an infant who is choking, you would perform:
- The Heimlich maneuver.
 - CPR
 - Back blows and chest thrusts.
 - Hold the infant upside down & strike between the shoulder blades.

17). When performing adult CPR you give:

- a) 2 slow breaths & 15 chest compressions
- b) 1 slow breath & 10 chest compressions.
- c) 5 slow breaths & 10 chest compressions.
- d) 3 slow breaths & 15 chest compressions

18). When caring for a student who is suffering from heat cramps.

- a) Apply cold packs.
- b) Give cool water or sports drink.
- c) Have student keep walking slowly to work the cramp out.
- d) Massage the muscle vigorously to increase circulation

19). When caring for a snakebite victim, which should you not do?

- a) Wash wounds.
- b) Apply ice.
- c) Keep bitten part still & below the heart.
- d) Get medical care within 30 minutes

20). A boy on the bus goes into diabetic shock, what do you do?

- a) Drive the bus straight to the hospital
- b) Ask him where his insulin is & give him a shot
- c) Do not give him food or drink
- d) Give him a non-diet drink, candy, or something with sugar

21). First Aid means:

- a. An initial care of the ill or injured
- b. First response to natural disasters
- c. How to use a First Aid kit
- d. Medical treatment of an injured person

22). Used to cover tips of fingers means:

- a. Figure of eight
- b. Splinting
- c. Recurrent
- d. Roller bandage

23). When the bone is broken into several fragments, it called:

- a. Comminuted fractures
- b. Impacted fractures
- c. Complicated fractures
- d. Compound fractures

24). Which of the following fracture occurred by repeated minor trauma?

- a. Depressed fractures
- b. Simple fractures
- c. Green stick fractures
- d. Stress fractures

25). Head injury resulting in loss of nerve control is related to:

- a. Respiratory shock
- b. Electrical shock
- c. Neurogenic shock
- d. Hemorrhagic shock

26). What should you do if you think a victim has serious internal bleeding?

- a. Apply heat to the injured area.
- b. Call the local emergency phone number for help.
- c. Place the victim in a sitting position.
- d. Give fluids to replace blood loss.

27). Which action you should take if you suspect someone has a broken arm?

- a. Ask him to palpate his arm to check if it is broken.
- b. Help with support the arm using some clothes.
- c. Ask him to lean on his arm to check if it is painful.
- d. Leave him for a while to see if the pain get better.

- 28). Adel 3 years old hit his head in the table, head swollen, the most appropriate action to reduce Adel's head swelling will be:
- Apply pressure using a can of cold soft drink.
 - Apply pressure using a piece of wet cloth.
 - Apply pressure using a bag of frozen vegetables
 - Call the doctor for guidance
- 29). You found Mr. Tamer unresponsive and have problem with breathing. To keep Tamer' airway patent, Your immediate first Aid will be:
- Roll him on his side & tilt the head back.
 - Lay him on prone position & and the head side.
 - Make sure nothing is obstructing his nose.
 - Make sure to provide fresh air to him
- 30). While you are in your way to the work you found a car accident. The first step in managing the situation is:
- Move the casualty out of the car
 - Ask the casualty if he is in pain
 - Sit the casualty up
 - Check for danger, using all your senses
- 31). Asmaa 20 years old has her tooth knocked out & she has found the tooth, which is the best action to take:
- Place the tooth under her armpit & take her to the dentist.
 - Wrap the tooth in sterile gauze & take her to the dentist.
 - Place the tooth in a closed container of cool water until she reaches the dentist
 - Have her place the tooth under her tongue until she reaches the dentist.
- 32). A student has sliver in his eye, you should:
- attempt to remove splinter with tweezers
 - flush the eyes with cool water or milk
 - leave the sliver in & call for help
- 33). A boy with frostbite on his feet, what should you do?
- Rub his feet vigorously until feeling & color return.
 - Apply hot moist towels to feet & massage gently.
 - Soak feet in warm water not more than 37.5 degree, bandage with dry sterile dressing.
 - Soak feet in warm water not more than 36.5 degree; rub feet gently until feeling color return, then wrap with sterile dressing.
- 34). The most important action to help an individual with burn is:
- Wrap the burn in cling film or a clean plastic bag
 - Wipe the burn with antiseptic wipes.
 - Cool the burn under cold running water.
 - Use ointment for cleaning the burned area
- 35). Mr. Ahmed 55 years old is suffering from severe chest pain radiating to his neck & two arms. While waiting for the ambulance, the best position for Mr. Ahmed will be:
- Semi-sitting
 - Lying on Back
 - side lying Position
 - prone position
- 36). When performing chest compressions on an adult how far should you press down?
- 5-6 cm (2-2.5 inches)
 - 2- 3cm (approx. 1 inch)
 - 6- 8cm (2.5-3 inches)
 - 9 cm (3.5 inches)

- 37). What should be done for a firmly embedded foreign object in a wound?
- Remove as soon as possible
 - Remove by using antiseptic solution
 - Remove after 10 minutes
 - Leave in place & seek medical attention
- 38). You are alone & have an unconscious non-breathing adult, what should you do first?
- Start CPR with 30 chest compressions
 - Give five initial rescue breaths.
 - Call 123 requesting AED
 - Give two initial rescue breaths.
- 39). In head-tilt–chin-lift maneuver the patient is placed supine on a firm, flat surface and the airway is opened using :
- Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead, & the fingers of the other hand are placed under the bony part of the lower jaw
 - One hand is placed on each side of the patient's jaw, the angles of the victim's lower jaw are grasped & lifted, displacing the mandible forward
 - Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead and the angles of the victim's lower jaw are grasped & lifted
 - One hand is placed on each side of the patient's jaw and Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead
- 40). When caring for a victim with a bloody nose you would not:
- Apply an ice pack to the bridge of the nose.
 - Apply pressure to upper lip just beneath nose.
 - Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly backward while pinching the nostrils together.
 - Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly forward while pinching the nostrils together.

GOOD LUCK

EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE

Mahga A/S Aziz

I. First question (15 Marks):

A) Give an account on:

1. Uses and side effects of methylxanthines. (3.5 marks)
 2. Uses and contraindications of barbiturates. (3.5 marks)
- B) Compare between heparin and warfarin. (3 marks)
- C) Enumerate lines of treatment morphine toxicity (acute and chronic). (3 marks)
- D) Give reason for the following (2 marks)
1. Probenecid inhibit diuretic action of loop diuretic.
 2. Beta-blockers should be combined with hydralazine therapy.

II. Second question (15 Marks):

A) Give an account on:

1. Mechanism of action and side effects of penicillins. (3.5 marks)
 2. Classification (one example for each) and pharmacodynamics of local anesthetics. (3.5 marks)
- B) Compare between aspirin and paracetamol. (3 marks)
- C) Enumerate precautions of nitrate therapy in acute attack and prophylaxis of angina pectoris. (3 marks)
- D) Give reason for the following (2 marks)
1. Disodium cromoglycate not used in acute attack of bronchial asthma.
 2. Rivaroxaban must not be stopped suddenly.

III. Third question (15 Marks):

A) Give an account on:

1. Uses and contraindications of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors. (3.5 marks)
 2. Side effects and precautions of cortisol therapy. (3.5 marks)
- B) Compare between thiazide and loop diuretics. (3 marks)
- C) Enumerate lines of prophylaxis of infective endocarditis in rheumatic patient before dental manipulation. (3 marks)
- D) Give reason for the following (2 marks)
1. Aspirin decrease the antihypertensive effect of thiazide diuretics.
 2. Cefotetan should avoided in male newborn.

IV. Fourth question (15 Marks):

A) Give an account on

1. Regime, indication and contraindication of anticoagulant. (3.5 marks)
 2. Uses and side effects of antihistaminic. (3.5 marks)
- B) Compare between metronidazole and clindamycin (mechanism of action, uses and side effects). (3 marks)
- C) Enumerate lines of treatment of systemic bleeding. (3 marks)
- D) Give reason for the following: (2 marks)
1. Tetracycline must avoided in pregnancy.
 2. Diazepam should not be used by intramuscular injection in emergency.

GOOD LUCK

أدوية

الفقرة الثانية
درماتو ٢٠١٧

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

Date: 23/ 5/ 2017

Time Allowed 3 hours.

ALL questions should be answered

I-Compare between (20 marks)

- 1- Amide & Ester local anesthetics as regards the duration of action, metabolism, side effects. Give examples.
- 2- First generation and third generation of cephalosporines
- 3- Heparin and warfarine
- 4- Aspirin and Paracetamol
- 5- Morphine and Pethidine
- 6- B-blockers and ACE inhibitors in treating of heart failure and hypertension
- 7- Ranitidine and omeprazole.
- 8- Gentamycin and Clindamycin.
- 9- Thiazide and loop diuretics.
- 10- ACTH and prednisolone as regards to mechanism of action , therapeutic uses and side effects

III-Enumerate :(20 marks)

1. One intermediate acting benzodiazepine and one short acting one. Mention mechanism of action , 2therapeutic uses and 2side effects of each of them
2. 2 ultra short and 2 long acting non peak insulin preparations .Mention 3 side effects of insulin therapy.
3. Uses and adverse effects of Metronidazole
4. Uses and adverse effects of Rifampicin.
5. Uses and adverse effects of propranolol
6. Anti-pseudomonas antibiotics.
7. Causes and treatment of anaphylactic shock
8. Prokinetic drugs 2(types, uses and side effects).
9. Mechanism of action ,uses and side effects of quinolons
- 10.Mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of aminophylline.

III- Explain (10 marks)

1. Corticosteroid therapy should not be suddenly stopped
2. Local anesthetics are less effective in the presence of pus.
3. Long term corticosteroid treatment may lead to hypertension
4. Disodium cromoglycate is used in treatment of chronic and not acute bronchial asthma
5. Tetracycline is contraindicated during pregnancy.
6. Atropine is used in preanesthetic medication
7. combination of clavulanic acid with amoxicillin has greater therapeutic effectiveness
8. Local anesthetics blocks sensory nerves more than motor nerves
9. Combination of nifedipine and nitrates is contraindicated in treatment of angina pectoris
10. Potassium improves digitalis toxicity

IV-Choose the correct answer: (10 marks)

1-Stimulation of beta1-adrenoreceptors produces:

- A. bronchodilation
- B. dilatation of skeletal muscle blood vessels
- C. increased force and rate of cardiac contraction
- D. mydriasis
- E. contraction of pregnant human uterus

2-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

3-Tachycardia and marked elevation of systolic pressure occur after administration of

- A. adrenaline
- B. nor adrenaline
- C. phenylephrine
- D. methoxamine
- E. salbutamol

4-The following beta- blocker has an additional alpha 1 adrenoceptor blocking activity

- A. Labetalol
- B. Atenolol
- C. Timolol
- D. Pindolol
- E. Nadolol

5-Indicate the agent, which effectively antagonizes the neuromuscular blockade caused by non-depolarizing drugs:

- A. Atropine
- B. Neostigmine
- C. Acetylcholine
- D. Pralidoxime

6-indapamide is used in treatment of:

- A. Angina pectoris
- B. Arrhythmia
- C. Hypertension
- D. acute pulmonary edema
- E. coronary thrombosis

7. Captopril produces all of the following except:

- A. Inhibition of angiotensin converting enzyme
- B. Inhibition of bradykinin degradation
- C. Inhibition of aldosterone secretion
- D. Reflex sympathetic stimulation
- E. Lower blood pressure in hypertensive patients

8-In therapy of congestive heart failure the most important action of digitalis is its ability to

- A. produce diuresis
- B. decrease venous pressure
- C. increase myocardial contractile force
- D. slow conduction in AV node
- E. increase myocardial excitability

9-The drug acts at the proximal tubule:

- A. Acetazolamide
- B. Furosemide
- C. Hydrochlorothiazide
- D. Spironolactone

10-All of the following drugs used for iron deficiency anemia EXCEPT:

- A. Ferrous sulfate
- B. Folic acid
- C. Ferrous gluconate
- D. Ferrous fumarate

11-Which of these groups of drugs is used for asthma treatment?

- A. Methylxanthines
- B. M-cholinoblocking agents
- C. Beta2 - stimulants
- D. All of above

12-Which of the following hypnotic drugs is used intravenously as anesthesia?

- A. Thiopental
- B. Phenobarbital
- C. Flurazepam
- D. Zolpidem

13-Non-narcotic agents cause:

- A. Respiratory depression
- B. Antipyretic effect
- C. Euphoria
- D. Physical dependence

14-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

15- 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

16- Which of the following groups of antibiotics demonstrates a bacteristatic effect?

- A. Carbapenems
- B. Macrolides
- C. Aminoglycosides
- D. Cephalosporins

17- Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-monobactams:

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Bicillin-5
- C. Aztreonam
- D. Imipinem

18- All of antibiotics are aminoglycosides, EXCEPT:

- A. Gentamycin
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Clindamycin
- D. Neomycin

19- Pick out the beta-lactamase inhibitor for co-administration with penicillins:

- A. Clavulanic acid
- B. Sulbactam
- C. Tazobactam
- D. All of the above

20- Aminoglycosides have the following unwanted effects:

- A. Pancytopenia
- B. Hepatotoxicity
- C. Ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity
- D. Irritation of gastrointestinal mucosa

21- Tick the indications for Metronidazole:

- A. Intra-abdominal infections, vaginitis, enterocolitis
- B. Pneumonia
- C. As a disinfectant
- D. Influenza

22- 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

23- Which neuromuscular blocking agent has the potential to cause the greatest release of histamine?

- A. Succylcholine
- B. Tubocurarine
- C. Pancuronium
- D. Rocuronium

- 24- Most antipsychotic drugs:**
- A. Strongly block postsynaptic d2receptor
 - B. Stimulate postsynaptic D2 receptor
 - C. Block NMDA receptor
 - D. Stimulate 5-HT2 receptor
- 25- Which of the following drugs is penicillinase resistant?**
- A. Oxacillin
 - B. Amoxacillin
 - C. Bicillin-5
 - D. Penicillin G
- 26- Carbapenems are effective against:**
- A. Gram-positive microorganisms
 - B. Gram-negative microorganisms
 - C. Only bacteroides infections
 - D. Broad-spectrum
- 27- 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
- 28- 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
- 29- 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
- 30- Indicate the antipsychotic agent – a dibenzodiazepine derivative:**
- A. Fluphenazine
 - B. Clozapine
 - C. Risperidone
 - D. Droperidol

31- Non-narcotic analgesics are mainly effective against pain associated with:

- A. Inflammation or tissue damage
- B. Trauma
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Surgery

32- Non-narcotic agents cause:

- A. Respiratory depression
- B. Antipyretic effect
- C. Euphoria
- D. Physical dependence

33- The diagnostic triad of opioid overdosage is:

- A. Mydriasis, coma and hyperventilation
- B. Coma, depressed respiration and miosis
- C. Mydriasis, chills and abdominal cramps
- D. Miosis, tremor and vomiting

34- Mechanisms of bacterial resistance to anti-microbial agents are the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Active transport out of a microorganism or/and hydrolysis of an agent via enzymes produced by a microorganism
- B. Enlarged uptake of the drug by a microorganism
- C. Modification of a drug's target
- D. Reduced uptake by a microorganism

35-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 dose

36-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

37-Stimulation of liver microsomal enzymes can:

- A. Require the dose increase of some drugs
- B. Require the dose decrease of some drugs
- C. Prolong the duration of the action of a drug
- D. Intensify the unwanted reaction of a drug

38-Tachyphylaxis is:

- A. A drug interaction between two similar types of drugs
- B. Very rapidly developing tolerance
- C. A decrease in responsiveness to a drug, taking days or weeks to develop
- D. None of the above

39-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

40-Which of the following is not a therapeutic use of adrenaline?

- A. to prolong the action of local anesthetics
- B. to stop epistaxis
- C. to restore cardiac activity in cardiac arrest
- D. to treat anaphylactic shock
- E. to relieve variant angina

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Final written exam
Date: 19/6/2017
Time allowed: 3 hour
Total mark: 60



جامعة كفر الشيخ
كلية طب الأسنان
امتحان التحريري
التاريخ: ٢٠١٧/٦/١٩
مدة الامتحان: ٣ ساعات
درجات الامتحان : ٦٠ درجة

All Questions to Be Attempted

- برجاء قراءة جميع الأسئلة جيدا والالتزام بالتعليمات الخاصة بالإجابة والزمن المحدد لكل سؤال
- هذا الامتحان يشتمل على ٣ أنماط من الأسئلة I, II, III في ٨ صفحات مختلفة
- على كل طالب التأكد من عدد أوراق الأسئلة في النصف ساعة الأولى من الامتحان
- إجابة السؤال (I) في ورقة الإجابة المخصصة "Answer Sheet" و الأسئلة II & III في المساحات المتركبة
- الامتحان الشفوي بعد الامتحان التحريري مباشرة، مع تمنياتنا للجميع بالتوفيق

I- Choose the best answer:

(20 marks, 0.5 mark/choice)

- 1) A bacterial culture enters the stationary phase during the growth because:
 - a) increase the toxic metabolites
 - b) decrease the energy source
 - c) increase the nutrients
 - d) a and b
- 2) All of the following are correct for interferon except:
 - a) low molecular weight protein
 - b) produced rapidly than antibodies
 - c) have direct antiviral activity
 - d) produced by virus infected cells
- 3) Ketoconazole is effective against.....
 - a) Gram+ ve bacteria
 - b) Gram- ve bacteria
 - c) *Candida albicans*
 - d) protozoa
- 4) The most resistant form of microbes to sterilization is.....
 - a) Gram negative bacteria
 - b) viruses
 - c) Gram positive bacteria
 - d) bacterial endospores
- 5) Innate immunity involves all of the following except.....
 - a) phagocytes
 - b) anatomic barriers
 - c) Lysozymes
 - d) antibody production
- 6) Which one of the following is the most potent antigen presenting cell?
 - a) B lymphocytes
 - b) T cells
 - c) Macrophages
 - d) dendritic cells
- 7) Injection of anti-venum to patient for snake bite is an example of
 - a) naturally acquired active immunity
 - b) artificially acquired active immunity
 - c) naturally acquired passive immunity
 - d) artificially acquired passive immunity
- 8) Mycobacterial cell walls induce.....
 - a) Type I hypersensitivity
 - b) Type II hypersensitivity
 - c) Type III hypersensitivity
 - d) Type IV hypersensitivity

- 9) Serum hepatitis results from
a-HAV b-HBV c-HEV d-HCV
- 10) All of the following diseases caused by *S.aureus* except.....
a) abscesses b) endocarditis c) TSST d) urinary tract infection
- 11) Which of the following toxin causes scaled skin syndrom?
a) alaphatoxin b) TSST c) exofoliatin d) leukocidin
- 12) Quelling test is.....
a) Capsular swelling test for pneumococci. b) Biochemical test for pyogenic microorganisms
c) Test to assess the immune status of a person d) All are correct
- 13) Which of the following microorganisms is (are) strict anaerobe(s)?
a) Clostridium b) Staphylococci c) Streptococci d) a and b
- 14) Which of the following is true for tuberculosis?
a) their cell wall contain N-glycolylmuramic acid b) stained by Zeihl-Nielsen stain
c) tuberculin test is positive d) all are correct
- 15) Chicken-pox (Varicella) and Shingles (Zoster) are caused by.....
a) Human Herpes Virus-1 b) Human Herpes Virus-2
c) Human Herpes Virus-3 d) Human Herpes Virus-4
- 16) In infectious mononucleosis, blood smears show.....
a) the typical lymphocytes. b) multinucleated cells (syncytia)
c) Multinucleated (cytomegalinic) cells d) the atypical lymphocytes (Downey cells).
- 17) Infectious hepatitis is caused by
a) HAV b) HBV c) HDV d) HEV
- 18) IgM has a role in.....
a) B cell activation. b) The primary immune response.
c) Primary and secondary response. d) Allergic responses.
- 19) Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome and Scarlet Fever are caused by.....
a) Streptokinase (Fibrinolysin). b) Deoxyribonucleases.
c) Hyaluronidase. d) Pyrogenic Exotoxins (Erythrogenic Toxin)
- 20) Acyclovir and lamivudine are examples for.....
a) Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors b) Protease Inhibitors
c) Nucleoside and Nucleotide Analogs d) Gyrase inhibitors
- 21) 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. Which treatment regimen is most appropriate?
a) Isoniazid and rifampin
b) Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim and streptomycin
c) Isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol
d) Isoniazid, cycloserine, and ciprofloxacin

- 22) Herpes viruses are
 a) linear, ds DNA viruses. b) circular, single-stranded DNA viruses.
 c) Positive sense, ss RNA viruses. d) negative sense, ss RNA viruses.
- 23) Hepadnaviruses cause
 a) warts b) skin carcinomas c) hepatitis d) leukoencephalopathy
- 24) Human papillomaviruses are responsible for.....
 a) acute and chronic hepatitis b) Merkel cell skin carcinomas
 c) Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy d) warts and genital cancers in humans
- 25) Are diagnosed by the presence of multinucleated giant cells.
 a) HSV-1 b) HSV-2 c) varicella-zoster virus d) all are correct.
- 26) causes fulminant hepatitis in pregnant women.
 a) HSV b) HBV c) HCV d) HEV
- 27) is transmitted by feco-oral rout.
 a) HAV b) HBV c) HCV d) HSV
- 28) Fungal infections of mouth are called
 a) Mycology b) Mycoses c) Infectious mononucleosis d) Oral thrush
- 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 less cariogenic than
 a) *S. sobrinus*, *S. mutans* b) *S. pyogen*, *S. sobrinus*
 c) *S. mutans*, *S. sobrinus* d) *L. brevis*, *S. sobrinus*.
- 32) is Hetero-fermentative bacteria.
 a) *Lactobacillus fermentum* b) *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. c) *S. mutans*, d) *S. sobrinus*
- 33) Subgingival plaque have a dense zone of mostly
 a) Gram-negative bacteria b) Gram-positive bacteria
- 34) is a major virulence factor of *S. pyogenes*.
 a) M Protein b) T Substance c) H antigen d) All are correct
- 35) HBV vaccinated person has antibodies against.....
 a) HBcAg b) HBsAg c) HBeAg d) All are correct
- 36) The primary action of heat is to
 a) dry, destroy cell wall b) moist, kill vegetative bacteria
 c) dry, dissolve lipids d) moist, denature proteins
- 37) can cause food poisoning.
 a) *B. cereus* b) *Corynebacterium* c) *Actinomyces* d) *Pneumococci*.

38) Acyclovir inhibits

- a) viral RNA synthesis.
- b) viral DNA synthesis
- c) bacterial DNA synthesis
- d) all are correct

39) In newborns, causes congenital defects and mental retardation

- a) CMV
- b) HSV-2
- c) HBV
- d) HHV-8

40) Viroids are composed of

- a) RNA.
- B) DNA
- c) DNA & RNA
- d) capsomeres

II- Fill in the following spaces:

(10 marks, 0.5 mark/space)

- 1) Lactobacilli are but have for tooth surfaces.
- 2) Adaptive immunity to intracellular bacteria is mainly through
- 3) Adaptive immunity to extracellular bacteria is mainly through
- 4) TLR-4 recognizes of gram bacteria.
- 5) TLR-2 recognizes of gram bacteria.
- 6) The secondary lesions in Syphilis consist of
- 7) A severely burned firefighter develops a rapidly disseminating bacterial infection while hospitalized. "Green bluish pus" is noted in the burned tissue and cultures of both the tissue and blood yield small oxidase-positive gram-negative rods. **What is the most likely organism causing this man's illness?.....**
- 8) *C. diphtheriae* has..... appearance.
- 9) In Syphilis, the ulcer with a clean, hard base is called
- 10) Diphtheria toxin inhibits.....
- 11) Enterococci are inhibited by
- 12) Enterotoxins produced by *S. aureus* strains are heat and resistant to gut enzymes
- 13) Colonies of *Streptococcus pneumonia* are bile-....., and growth is inhibited by
- 14) Most *S. aureus* strains have, which inhibit by polymorphonuclear leukocytes.
- 15) HSV-1 infects epithelial cells and causes recurrent

III- Short answered questions:

(30 marks)

- 1) Mention 2 difference between acidogenicity and aciduricity?

(2 marks)

.....

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.....

.....

- 6) A 30-year-old woman suffered from a sore throat and dry cough for 2 months. Only a conservative therapy (pain control) was previously administered, so she came to our department with worsening symptoms. We recorded a very red pharynx, tonsils that were slightly enlarged and covered with pus. Only two slightly enlarged and painful cervical lymph nodes were observed. ASO was elevated. (2 marks)

a) What is your diagnosis?

.....

b) What is the organism causing this disease?

.....

c) What type of hemolysis produced by this organism?

.....

d) What is the treatment?

.....

- 7) A 39-year-old HIV-infected male presents to the clinic with a 5-day history of a mild burning sensation in his mouth that is accentuated when eating acidic or spicy foods. The patient has no discomfort when swallowing. He was diagnosed with HIV infection in 1997, but has remained asymptomatic up until now. The intra-oral examination shows erythema of the hard palate and flat whitish areas on the dorsal tongue surface and visible white patches or plaques are visualized. (2 marks)

a) What is your diagnosis?

.....

b) What is the organism causing this disease?

.....

c) What type of media used to isolate this organism?

.....

d) What is other confirmatory test?

.....

- 8) Mention 2 main characters for diagnosis of *Cl. Perferenges*? (2 marks)

.....

- 9) Mention the similarities & differences between *Cl. Botulinum* & *Cl. Tetani*? (2 marks)

.....

10) Compare between the Two Principal Lesions of T.B.?

(4 marks)

.....

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11) Clarify Toxins and Enzymes produced by *streptococci* & mention their effects (3 marks)

.....

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12) What are the steps involved in viral pathogenesis?

(3 marks)

.....

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Good luck

M.C.Q Answers

	A	B	C	D	E	Mark
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TOTAL						
STAFF MEMBER						

	A	B	C	D	E	Mark
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TOTAL						
STAFF MEMBER						

إعترافاً بالشكر
دوراً فاعلاً

Kafrelsheikh University



حزراش

جامعة كفر الشيخ

Faculty of Dentistry.

كلية طب الأسنان

Dental Biomaterials department

قسم خواص المواد الحيوية لطب الأسنان

التاريخ: ٢٠١٧ - ٥ - ٣١

Date: 31/5/2017

Time Allowed: Three hours.

الزمن: ٣ ساعات.

إمتحان الفصل الدراسي الثاني للفرقة الثانية

2016- 2017

Total Marks 75

I-Discuss the following questions:

(15 marks)

1. Five factors affecting depth of cure of composite?
2. Nanocomposites is considered as an ideal composite?
3. Accuracy of zinc-oxide eugenol impression material?
4. Compare between the two types of silicone rubber impression materials?
5. Factors affecting setting time of gypsum products controlled by operator?
6. Ideal requirements of metallic alloys used in porcelain fused to metal?

II- Give Reasons:

1. Cavity linings should be radiopaque? 1 mark
2. The reaction of zinc phosphate cement is sensitive to water and temperature? 1 mark
3. Zinc-oxide eugenol cement may be used as temporary and permanent cements? 2 marks
4. Mixed glass-ionomer cement should not be used if it lost the glossy surface? 1 mark
5. Dimensional instability of Alginate impression material? 2 marks
6. Compound impression material must be immersed in water bath at specific temperature and for sufficient time? 2 marks
7. Pain may present or appear after amalgam restoration? 2 marks



8. We can reduce the corrosion of amalgam? 2 marks
9. Filler is added to resin matrix in composites? 1 mark
10. Shrinkage and porosities in porcelain can be avoided? 2 marks
11. Zinc is added to casting alloys? 1 mark
12. Aluminum specifically exists in nickel chromium alloy? 1 mark
13. Oxy-acetylene flam used to melt base metal alloys must perfectly control? 1 mark
14. Sealer is used with obturating cones in root canal filling? 1 mark

(30 marks)

III-Complete:

1. Dental cements can be classified according to setting mechanism into.....&.....while cements for luting classified into.....&.....
2. The varnish composed of or resin dissolved in
3. The film thickness of cement depends on, 1-.....
2-.....3-.....4-.....
4. Zinc free dental amalgam alloy contains..... zinc, while high copper dental amalgam alloy contains.....copper.
5. Amalgamation (setting) reaction involves 1-.....
2-..... 3-.....
6. Excess mercury in amalgam restorations increases the amount of.....&.....phases and results in 1-.....2-.....
3-.....
7. Dimensional changes during setting of dental amalgam involves.....andand final change is



- dimensions become nearly constant in
8. Corrosion of amalgam may Lead to.....&.....
&.....
 9. Composite is contraindicated in.....&
&
 10. Coupling agents in composite are important as they function as..... & &
 11. Firing of the porcelain is defined as.....
 12. Dental porcelain composed of.....&
&.....
 13. According to the fabrication technique porcelain is classified into.....&.....&.....&.....
 14. Root canal sealer should be..... & &
 15. Base metal alloys are substitutes for type&..... gold alloys.
 16. Dental Investment classified into.....&..... according to processing temperatures.
 17. Hygroscopic expansion of investment materials is obtained by allowing the gypsum to set in contact with water by three methods that includes, 1-.....2-.....3-.....
 18. Cross-linking agent which is added to acrylic denture base materials serves to &
&.....
 19. Excessive polymer in relation to monomer result in porosities, while packing in the stringy stage results in..... porosity.
 20. Patients must be instructed to put their dentures in clean water during sleeping in order to.....&.....&.....

**IV- Find and correct the mistake:****(10 marks)**

- 1- Creep of amalgam decreased with the use of high copper alloy and greater Hg/alloy ratio.
- 2- Dental amalgam is viscoelastic in nature, this makes strength and modulus of elasticity sensitive to the rate of heating.
- 3- Gypsum products are all calcium sulphate hemihydrate but they differ in color.
- 4- Opaque porcelain differs from body porcelain in firing temperature.
- 5- In Cobalt-chromium chromium is used interchangeably with nickel.
- 6- Final polishing of gold alloys is easier than base metal alloys due to higher ductility.
- 7- Binder in investment material is responsible for withstanding very high temperatures without degradation.
- 8- Finer particle size of the silica and increased silica / binder ratio, decrease the amount of both setting and hygroscopic expansion.
- 9- Initiator in acrylic denture base material is added to the liquid monomer and it is responsible for polymerization activation.
- 10- The higher the temperature, the longer is the dough forming time. This will lengthen the working time.

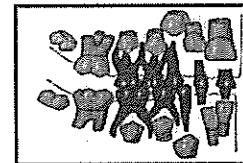
Good Luck

Kafr Elsheikh University.....Faculty of Dentistry.....Department of ...Oral
Biology.....Final Exam ofDental AnatomyforSecond Year
Marks: ...75 Marks..... Date:..... ١٣ June 2017.....Time Allowed:3 hours.

First question: Choose the correct answers (٢٠ marks)

- ١) From labial view, distal contact area of maxillary canine is located:
 - a) at the junction of incisal and middle thirds
 - b) at the junction of cervical and middle thirds
 - c) cervical to the junction of incisal and middle thirds
 - d) incisal to the junction of incisal and middle thirds
- ٢) Which of the following is the most poorly developed cusp in maxillary second molar?
 - a- Mesiobuccal
 - b- Mesiolingual
 - c- Distobuccal
 - d- Distolingual
- ٣) In maxillary second premolar, the palatal crest of curvature in relation to the buccal crest of curvature
 - a) Is more cervically.
 - b) Is more occlusally.
 - c) Is more mesially.
 - d) Both are in the same level.
- ٤) When looking at the facial or lingual aspect of all teeth, they have a:
 - a) trapezoidal outline
 - b) triangular outline
 - c) rhomboidal outline
 - d) square outline
- ٥) Which of the following terms is specific to canines?
 - a) labial ridge
 - b) lingual fossa
 - c) mamelons
 - d) cingulum
- ٦) The anterior tooth most likely to have two root canals is the permanent:
 - a) Maxillary canine
 - b) Mandibular canine
 - c) Upper central incisor
 - d) Upper lateral incisor
- ٧) Which of the following teeth has a prominent lingual ridge?
 - a) Permanent maxillary canine
 - b) Permanent mandibular canine
 - c) Permanent mandibular first molar
 - d) None of the above

- ^) A rhomboidal geometric outline is characterized for:
- Occlusal surface of permanent upper first molar
 - Mesial surface of permanent lower first molar
 - Both a&b
 - None of the above
- 9) The location of the height of contour on the facial and lingual surfaces of the crowns of teeth can best be seen from the mesial and distal views and is usually located in either the cervical third or the middle third (never the occlusal or incisal third). The location of the height of contour on the facial surface of all crowns is located in or near the cervical third.
- both statements are true
 - both statements are false
 - the first statement is true, the second is false
 - the first statement is false, the second is true
- 10) Cervical line (or CEJ) contours are closely related to the attachment of the gingiva at the neck of the tooth. When doing crown preparation, your margin will slope with the contours of the cervical lines and gingival attachments. On which surfaces will your greatest contour be found?
- distal surfaces of anterior teeth
 - distal surfaces of posterior teeth
 - mesial surfaces of anterior teeth
 - mesial surfaces of posterior teeth
- 11) The expected age of this model is
- 4 years
 - 7 years
 - 7 years
 - 9 years
- 12) A football player comes into your office with his six teeth in his hand. From which landmark can you distinguish the right teeth from the left one?
- The cervical line.
 - The contact areas.
 - The labial ridge.
 - The lingual fossa.
- 13) Which deciduous molar shows the cusp of Carabelli:
- Maxillary first molar
 - Maxillary second molar
 - Mandibular first molar
 - Mandibular second molar
- 14) The following feature represents an abnormal situation:
- The buccal cusps of upper teeth overlap the buccal cusps of lower teeth in centric occlusal relation
 - The working side is toward which the mandible moves
 - The proximal aspect of maxillary first premolar is rhomboidal in form



d-In centric occlusion, each tooth in the maxillary arch is in a distal position relative to its antagonist in the mandibular arch

15) Roots pattern of deciduous teeth is characterized by the following:

- a- Very short root trunk
- b- Roots are close to each other
- c- Thicker than those of permanent teeth
- d-Short roots relative to crown size

16) Which of the following sentences is **INCORRECT** about permanent mandibular first molar:

- a- It has two roots, one mesial and one distal
- b- It has two canals, one mesial and one distal
- c- It has three canals, two mesial and one distal
- d-It has 2 cusps

17) The deciduous maxillary canine is characterized by:

- a- Mesial & distal contact areas are at different levels
- b- Larger size than permanent maxillary canine
- c- Mesial slope of the cusp is longer than distal slope
- d-Underdeveloped cingulum and marginal ridges

18) In Bonwill triangle one of the following statements is **not** true:

- a- The mandibular dental arch adapts itself to an equilateral triangle.
- b- The apex of the triangle is located at the mesial contact area of the upper central incisors.
- c- The angles of the base are found at the centers of each condyle.

19) In the intercuspal position, the mesiolingual cusp of the maxillary first molar occludes in?

- a- Central fossa of the mandibular first molar
- b- Lingual groove of the mandibular first molar
- c- Mesial marginal ridge of the mandibular second molar
- d- Distal marginal ridge of the mandibular first molar

20) In the inter-cuspal position, the area of a tooth that makes contact with opposing teeth and contributes to occlusal stability is named:

- a) supporting cusp
- b) centric stop
- c) centric occlusion
- d) none of the above

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Second question: Correct the underlined words (10 Marks):

- 1) Enamel is the tissue covering the dental root.....
- 2) Retrusive Occlusal Relation is a forward relation of the mandibular arch with the maxillary arch in centric relation.....
- 3) In case of good healthy oral hygiene, the anatomical crown is equal in length to clinical crown.....
- 4) A Y shape central developmental groove is usually found in maxillary first premolar.....
- 5) The curve of Monson becomes deeper posteriorly since the molars have greater inclination than the premolars.....
- 6) A maxillary central incisor has only one contact area.....
- 7) In posterior teeth contact areas are centered in the faciolingual dimension.....
- 8) Non working side in lateral mandibular movement is the side to which the mandible moves.....
- 9) The cingulum of maxillary lateral incisor is found in the middle third.....
- 10) The roots of mandibular molars are inclined moderately great to lingual and mesial inclination.....

Third question: complete the following phrases (10 Marks):

- 1) The..... is the period when the dental arches has both deciduous and permanent teeth.

- ٧) In the universal numbering system the upper right third molar is represented by.....
- ٧) When looking at the proximal aspect of all mandibular posterior teeth, they haveoutline.
- ٤) The maxillary right second premolar is a succedaneous tooth for.....
- ٥) Permanent first molars are considered as key for occlusion for the following reasons:
- a-
.....
.....
- b-
.....
.....
- ٧) Centric occlusion can be defined as
.....
.....
.....
.....
- ٧) Overjet is
.....
.....
.....
.....
- ٨) Leeway space is
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
- ٩) The number of cusps of deciduous mandibular second molar is,.....
this tooth is replaced by the permanent
.....
.....
- ١٠) Distal step of primary molar relationship is
.....
.....
.....
.....

Fourth Questions: Give a short note on (٢٥ Marks) (٥ marks each)

- ١) Embrasures.
- ٢) Significance of proper proximal contact relation.
- ٣) Centric Occlusal relation of deciduous teeth.
- ٤) Angle classification of occlusion.
- ٥) Curve of Spee.

Fifth Questions: Describe the following aspects with drawing (١٠Marks) (٥ marks each)

- ١) Occlusal aspect of permanent maxillary first molar.
- ٢) Buccal aspect of permanent mandibular second molar.

Examiners:

Dr. Doaa Ameen Taiema
Dr. Sarah Yasser Abo Ali
Dr. Doaa Ahmed Labah

Good Luck

oral sheet (Dental Anatomy)

(50%)

Kafr Elsheikh University..... Faculty of Dentistry.....Department of ...Oral Biology

Oral Sheet ofDental AnatomyforSecond Year

Marks:15 Marks Date:13 June 2017Time Allowed:15 minutes

Student's name-----

No.-----

Choose the correct answers (1° marks).

- 1) A hexagonal geometric outline is characterized for:
 - a) Occlusal surface of upper first premolar
 - b) Occlusal surface of permanent upper first molar
 - c) Both a&b
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The lingual height of contour on a permanent maxillary second molar is located:
 - a) in the middle third
 - b) in the cervical third
 - c) at the junction of the cervical and middle thirds
 - d) at the junction of the middle and occlusal thirds
- 3) The fifth cusp on the permanent maxillary first molars is also called a:
 - a) cusp of Carabelli
 - b) talon cusp
 - c) dens evaginatus
 - d) trigone
- 4) When viewed from the occlusal aspect, which of the following helps identifying the mandibular first premolar?
 - a- Presence of distolingual cusp.
 - b- A small distinct lingual cusp.
 - c- Presence of mesial marginal ridge.
 - d- Well developed cusp ridges
- 5) How many roots are visible from the buccal aspect of a maxillary first molar?
 - a) one root
 - b) two roots
 - c) three roots
 - d) four roots
- 6) The permanent mandibular second molar is represented by _____ loops.
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) None of the above
- 7) The expected age of this model is
 - a- 4 years
 - b- 7 years
 - c- 7 years
 - d- 9 years
- 8) In mesial step primary molar relationships which of the following is true:
 - a- The distal surface of lower second primary molar is located distal to the distal surface of upper second primary molar.



- b- The distal surface of lower second primary molar is located mesial to the distal surface of upper second primary molar.
- c- The distal surfaces of the upper and lower second primary molars are in the same plane.
- 9) From the occlusal view, what is the general shape of the mandibular second premolar?
- a- Oval.
- b- Square.
- c- Diamond.
- 10) In the intercuspal position, the lingual cusp of the permanent maxillary second premolar contacts to?
- a- The distal triangular fossa of the first premolar
- b- The distal triangular fossa of the second premolar
- c- Central fossa of the mandibular first molar
- d- Distal marginal ridge of the mandibular first molar
- 11) All of the following landmarks are considered crown depressions EXCEPT:
- a- Sulcus
- b- fossa
- c- lobe
- d- Groove.
- 12) In which of the following permanent molars the tip of the lingual root is one the line with distolingual cusp tip?
- a) Maxillary first molar
- b) Maxillary second molar
- c) Mandibular first molar
- d) Both a & b
- 13) In an ideal intercuspal position, the distobuccal cusp of the permanent mandibular first molar projects into:
- a) central fossa of the maxillary 1st molar
- b) distal fossa of the maxillary 1st molar
- c) central fossa of the maxillary 2nd molar
- d) mesial fossa of the maxillary 1st molar
- 14) The eruption age of permanent mandibular second molar is:
- a- 8 years
- b- 10 years
- c- 11-12 years
- d- 11-12 years
- 15) In Class III centric occlusion the mesiobuccal cusp of upper first molar is found
- a- Posterior to the mesiobuccal groove of lower first molar
- b- Anterior to the mesiobuccal groove of lower first molar
- c- Overlapping the buccal cusp of lower second premolar
- d- In the central groove of lower second premolar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15					



KaferElsheik University

Faculty of Dentistry

General Pathology

Pathology Exam for second year students

- Date: 7-6-2017

Final general pathology Exam

-Total marks: 60

-Time Allowed: 3 hour

-Two papers

Answer the following questions, all questions to be answered:

I) Define the following terms: (12 marks)

- 1-Catarhal inflammation . 2- Granulation tissue. 3-Infarction 4- septicemia
- 5-Appertonistic infections. 6-TNM staging system malignant tumors.

II) Answer the following : (6 marks)

- 1-Whate are sites of primary tuberculosis ?
- 2-Differences between Primary and secondary tuberculosis?
- 3- Mention the complications of Chronic fibrocaceous tuberculosis ?

II) Compare between the following : (6 marks)

- 1-Cellulitis and abscess.
- 2-Necrosis and apoptosis.

III) Give examples of : (10 marks)

- 1)One example for each of type I and type IV hypersensitivity reactions.
- 2)One example of enzymatic necrosis and fat necrosis.
- 3)Two examples of pathological hyperplasia.
- 4)Two examples of paraneoplastic syndroms and the causative tumor of each syndrome.
- 5) Five benign mesenchymal tumors.

IV) Enumerate: (12 marks)

- 1) Sites of extraintestinal amobiasis.
- 2) Only four Locally malignant tumors.
- 3) Primary and secondary tuberculosis .

V) Describe morphology (Gross and Microscopic) of malignant tumors and enumerate causes of death in malignancy. (6 marks).

VI) Asses the following statements (True or False): (4 marks)

- 1-Metaplasia means transformation of differentiated tissue to another differentiated one.
- 2- Fracture long bones is one of the common causes of air embolism
- 3- Amyloidosis is essentially intracellular protein deposition.
- 4- Hyperchromasia is one of the characters of dysplasia.



KaferElsheik University

Faculty of Dentistry

General Pathology

VII) Choose the correct answer: (4 marks)

1)The best definition of gangrene is :

- a. Necrosis of tissue caused by ischaemia
- b. Gas production in dead tissue
- c. Digestion of living tissue by saprophytic bacteria.
- d. Necrosis of tissue caused by bacterial toxins.

2)All are oncogenic viruses except:

- a. Human papilloma virus.
- b. Epstein-Barr virus;
- c. Smallpox virus.
- d. Hepatitis B virus.

3) All of the following are syphilitic lesions except:

- a. Chancre
- b. Condyloma lata
- c. Condyloma accuminata
- d. Gumma

4) Tuberculoid leprosy is characterized by:

- a. Skin nodules
- b. Hypopigmented skin macules
- c. Nasal septal perforation.
- d. Visceral lesions.

GOOD LUCK

Note : Oral exam after the written exam directly (7/6/2017)



Faculty of Dentistry

Course Title: First Aid
Final exam
Level: 2nd Year

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
رِسْعَة لَدِينِي
دور مايو ٢٠١٧

Date: 22 / 6 / 2017

Time: 2 hours
Total marks: 40

Part I: Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer (one answer must be chosen , each question allotted one mark . Answer to be highlighted in the answer sheet. We will not go back to exam sheet

1. First Aid means:

- a. An initial care of the ill or injured
- b. First response to natural disasters
- c. How to use a First Aid kit
- d. Medical treatment of an injured person

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. When the bone is broken into several fragments, it called:

- a. Comminuted fractures
- b. Impacted fractures
- c. Complicated fractures
- d. Compound fractures

5. Which of the following fracture occurred by repeated minor trauma?

- a) Depressed fractures
- b. Simple fractures
- c. Green stick fractures
- d. Stress fractures

6. Head injury resulting in loss of nerve control is related to:

- a) Respiratory shock
- b. Electrical shock
- c. Neurogenic shock
- d. Hemorrhagic shock

7. You are assessing the scene; the scene suggest that a victim has suffered an electric shock. Your first action will be:

- a. Cover all burns with a dry loose dressing
- b. Ask a bystander to help you move the victim
- c. Place the victim on one side with a head down
- d. Make sure the power is turned off

8. A victim has lost a lot of blood through a deep cut in his leg. He is breathing fast ; seems pale & restless. He is probably:

- a. having a stroke
- b. having heart attack
- c. in shock
- d. choking



9. Mona 20 years old has fallen & burned her ankle .she says she heard something snap ; she looks pale & sweating. You proper action will be:
- Have Mona walk on her the injured ankle
 - Care for the injury as if it were serious
 - Apply heat & elevate the injury
 - Apply a dressing & loose the bandage
10. You have tried to control a victim's bleeding with direct pressure & elevation but the bleeding doesn't stop. Where would you apply pressure to slow the flow of blood to a wound on the forearm?
- outside the arm midway between shoulders & the elbow
 - On the inside of the shoulders
 - inside the arm between shoulders & the elbow
 - any of the above will slow the flow of blood
- 11.What should you do if you think a victim has serious internal bleeding?
- Apply heat to the injured area.
 - Call the local emergency phone number for help.
 - Place the victim in a sitting position.
 - Give fluids to replace blood loss.
12. Which action you should take if you suspect someone has a broken arm?
- Ask him to palpate his arm to check if it is broken.
 - Help with support the arm using some clothes.
 - Ask him to lean on his arm to check if it is painful.
 - Leave him for a while to see if the pain get better.
13. Dressing and Bandage are used to :
- reduce the victim's pain
 - reduce internal bleeding
 - help control of bleeding & prevent infection
 - make it easier to take the victim to hospital
14. While Ahmed is receiving his dinner, he felt he is choking. Which of the following should be taken to help Ahmed ?
- Encourage him to breathe through his nose.
 - Hit him firmly on his back between the shoulder blades.
 - Help him drink some water to dislodge the object.
 - Encourage him try to breath strongly
15. Habiba 3 years old hit her head in the table, the most appropriate choice to reduce Habiba's head swelling will be:
- Apply pressure using a can of cold soft drink.
 - Apply pressure using a piece of wet cloth.
 - Apply pressure using a bag of frozen vegetables.
 - Call the doctor for guidance



16. You found Mr. Mohammed unresponsive and have problem with breathing. To keep Mohammed' airway patent, Your immediate first Aid will b:
- Roll Mohammed on his side & tilt the head back.
 - Lay Mohammed on prone position & and the head side.
 - Make sure nothing is obstructing his nose.
 - Make sure to provide fresh air to Mohammed
17. While you are in your way to the university you found a car accident. The first step in managing the situation is:
- Move the casualty out of the car
 - Ask the casualty if he is in pain
 - Sit the casualty up
 - Check for danger, using all your senses
18. For an infant who is choking , you would perform:
- Heimlich maneuver
 - CPR
 - back blows & chest thrusts
 - hold the infant upside down & strike between the shoulder blades
19. Huda 15 years old has her tooth knocked out & she has found the tooth, which is the best action to take:
- Place the tooth under her armpit & take her to the dentist.
 - Wrap the tooth in sterile gauze & take her to the dentist.
 - Place the tooth in a closed container of cool water until she reaches the dentist
 - Have her place the tooth under her tongue until she reaches the dentist.
20. A student has sliver in his eye, you should:
- attempt to remove splinter with tweezers
 - flush the eyes with cool water or milk
 - leave the sliver in & call for help
21. A boy with frostbite on his feet, what should you do?
- Rub his feet vigorously until feeling & color return.
 - Apply hot moist towels to feet & message gently.
 - Soak feet in warm water not more than 37,° degree, bandage with dry sterile dressing.
 - Soak feet in warm water not more than 36,° degree ; rub feet gently until feeling color return, then wrap with sterile dressing.
22. The most important action to help an individual with burn is:
- Wrap the burn in cling film or a clean plastic bag.
 - Wipe the burn with antiseptic wipes.
 - Cool the burn under cold running water.
 - Use ointment for cleaning the burned area
23. Mr. Ahmed 55 years old is suffering from severe chest pain radiating to his neck & two arms. While waiting for the ambulance, the best position for Mr. Ahmed will be:
- Semi-sitting
 - Lying on Back
 - side lying Position
 - prone position



24. When performing chest compressions on an adult how far should you press down?
- 5-6 cm (2-2.5 inches)
 - 2- 3cm (approx. 1 inch)
 - 6- 8 cm (2.5-3 inches)
 - 9 cm (3.5 inches)
25. What should be done for a firmly embedded foreign object in a wound?
- Remove as soon as possible
 - Remove by using antiseptic solution
 - Remove after 10 minutes
 - Leave in place & seek medical attention
26. You are alone & have an unconscious non-breathing adult, what should you do first?
- Start CPR with 30 chest compressions.
 - Give five initial rescue breaths.
 - Call 123 requesting AED.
 - Give two initial rescue breaths.
27. A victim of a car accident has just vomited & now appears to be coughing up blood. He is breathing very quickly & his pulse is weak & fast. What is most likely wrong?
- having a seizure.
 - has internal bleeding.
 - having a heart attack.
 - having a diabetic emergency.
28. Which of the following conditions has first priority?
- A young patient with a suspected fracture
 - An elderly patient with chest pain
 - A middle- aged patient with a deep cut to her arm
 - An unconscious patient lying on his back
29. What is the correct method when caring for an amputated body part?
- Place the amputated part directly in ice
 - Place the amputated part directly in chilled water
 - Wrap the amputated part in a piece of clean material , seal in a plastic bag; then place the bag in cool water & add ice if possible.
 - Place the amputated part in a refrigerator
30. You are accidentally injured by a needle while you are working in the clinic. You need to:
- Wash the area thoroughly with soap and water
 - Apply clean, sterile adhesive dressing to the area
 - Seek medical advice from as soon as possible
 - Do All of the above
31. In head-tilt–chin-lift maneuver the patient is placed supine on a firm, flat surface and the airway is opened using :
- Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead, & the fingers of the other hand are placed under the bony part of the lower jaw
 - One hand is placed on each side of the patient's jaw, the angles of the victim's lower jaw are grasped & lifted, displacing the mandible forward
 - Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead and the angles of the victim's lower jaw are grasped & lifted
 - One hand is placed on each side of the patient's jaw and Firm backward pressure is applied on the victim's forehead



32. When caring for snakebites victim which should you not do ?

- a. wash wound
- b. apply ice
- c. Keep bitten part below the heart
- d. Get medical help within 30 minutes

33. Aly on the school bus goes into diabetic shock. What do you do?

- a. Driver should go straight to the hospital
- b. ask Aly where his insulin & give him a shot
- c. Do not give any food or drink
- d. give sugary drink

34. When caring for a victim with a bloody nose you would not:

- a. Apply an ice pack to the bridge of the nose.
- b. Apply pressure to upper lip just beneath nose.
- c. Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly backward while pinching the nostrils together.
- d. Have the victim sit with head tilted slightly forward while pinching the nostrils together.

Part II. Read each statement carefully and then, circle (a) if the statement is true and circle (B if the statement is false (marks=6)

35	Full thickness burn is destruction of epidermis, presence of Pain, Blister formation	A	B
36	Triage is the process by which patients classified according to the type & urgency of their conditions	A	B
37	When performing CPR on child you give 1 slow breath & 20 chest compression	A	B
38	Moderate hypothermia characterized by blue & puffy skin, poor muscle coordination, stupor & difficulty of speaking.	A	B
39	When treating a casualty for shock should you give him/her a glass of water to drink slowly	A	B
40	Choking is a condition of suffocation which may lead to death	A	B

End of Questions

Examiners Sign.

Mohga A/El Aziz



Faculty of Dentistry

Course Title: Infection Control

Final Exam

Level: 2nd Year

Date: 3/ 6/ 2017

Time: 2 hours

Total marks: 40

Read the following Questions carefully, then choose the best answer. One answer must be chosen: Each question allotted one answer :

1. The client is a chronic carrier of infection. To prevent the spread of infection to other client or health care providers, you emphasize interventions that do which of the following?
 - 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 of the following is the most effective action for controlling the spread of infection ?
 - a. Thorough hand hygiene
 - b. Wearing gloves & masks when providing direct client care
 - c. Implementing appropriate isolation precautions
 - d. Administering broad -spectrum prophylactic antibiotics
3. In caring for a client on contact precautions for a drainage of infected molar abscess , which action should you perform ?
 - a. Wear a mask during dressing changes
 - b. Follow standard precautions in all interactions with the client
 - c. Use surgical aseptic techniques for all direct contact with the client
4. You determine that a field remains sterile if which of the following conditions exist?
 - a. Tips of wet forceps are held upward when held in ungloved 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. You reach over the field rather than around the edges
5. Nosocomial infection means :
 - a- Infection is systematic & caused by staphylococcus.
 - b- patient developed staphylococcus infection during his stay in the hospital.
 - c- patient had staphylococcus during admission to the hospital.
 - d. patient has an infection that occurred slowly over a long period of time

6. You are setting for teaching session about standard precautions .Which action indicates the teaching has been effective?
- a. wear eye goggles while giving care to infected client
 - b. recap needle used for an injection before disposal
 - c. dispose of blood –contaminated materials in a biohazard container
 - d. use alcohol to decontaminate blood contaminated steel instruments
7. *The first step in* Personal Protective equipment (PPE) to be removed should be:
- a. Wash hands
 - b. Gloves
 - c. Safety glasses
 - d. Mask
8. All of the following factors can cause the sterilization process to fail Except:
- a. Underloading of sterilizer chamber
 - b. lack of separation between packs
 - c. wrong packaging material for method of sterilization
 - d. improper cleaning of items to be sterilized.
9. Hand Hygiene is a vital part of Infection Control because:
- a. The most common mode of transmission of germs is via hands.
 - b. There is an increase in the number of infections acquired in health care.
 - c. Anti-microbial resistance is increasing
 - d. All of the above
10. Hands Need to be Cleaned for all of the following Except:
- a. Hands are visibly soiled or dirty
 - b. After touching contaminated objects with bare hands
 - c. Before and after patient treatment
 - d. After glove removal only
11. There are 3 categories of instruments; classified critical instruments; semi-critical instruments and non-critical instruments. Critical Instruments are:
- a. Instruments that contact or penetrate soft tissue or bone
 - b. Instruments that come in contact with the oral cavity but do not penetrate soft tissue or bone
 - c. Instruments that pose the least risk of spreading infection because they do not come in contact with soft tissue, membranes, or broken skin
12. The average cycle of an autoclave is:
- a. 20 minutes
 - b. 25 minutes
 - c. 30 minutes
 - d. 35 minutes
13. Biological Monitoring involves:
- a. spore testing
 - b. Using heat-sensitive chemicals
 - c. reading indicators to check temperature level

14. What steps are to be taken with an accidental needle stick?

- a. Rinse blood from puncture site
- b. Apply antiseptic
- c. Report accident to supervisor
- d. Look for possible prophylactic treatment
- e. All of the above

15. What is the most common type of nosocomial infection?

- a. Urinary tract
- b. Respiratory
- c. Skin
- d. Surgical wounds

16. Pathogenic bacteria are considered:

- A. Harmful.
- B. Beneficial.
- C. Neither harmful nor beneficial.
- D. Both harmful and beneficial.

17. A person who is asymptomatic:

- a. Is immune to most types of disease.
- b. Is exceptionally prone to most types of disease.
- c. Shows multiple signs of infection.
- d. Shows no sign of infection.

18. Bacteria and viruses are different types of pathogens, organisms that can cause disease where viruses have the following characteristics except:

- a. Bacteria are larger than viruses
- b. Viruses are much smaller than bacteria
- c. viruses cannot reproduce on their own.
- d. viruses can reproduce by infecting a host

19. Every dental clinic needs to establish procedures to disinfect waterlines to prevent biofilm and protect the quality of the water used during dental procedures. The following modalities are used for maintaining or improving dental unit water quality except:

- a. Chemical treatment regimens
- b. Source water treatment systems
- c. Daily draining and air purging regimens
- d. Monthly draining and air purging regimens

20. A patient with Suspected Tuberculosis must be placed on which precaution?

- a. Contact Precautions
- b. Droplet Precautions
- c. Airborne Precautions

Part II. Read each statement carefully and then, circle (a) if the statement is true and circle (B if the statement is false (each allotted one mark) :

21. Direct Transmission occurs when there is direct contact with infected blood, saliva, or other potentially infectious materials T F
22. Blood-Borne Transmission only occurs from blood-to-blood contact with an infected individual T F
23. Universal Precautions means all patients be treated as if they have a deadly disease, regardless or their health history T F
24. Hepatitis B vaccination require that every dentist offer and pay for their employees T F
25. Sharps waste must be disposed of in a biohazard, non-permeable, red plastic container T F
26. Sterilization is the process of killing microorganisms, but not all T F
27. Amalgam carriers, and condensers are an examples of semi-critical Instruments T F
28. Scalpels; X-ray unit position, indicator device, X-ray film holder are an examples of non-critical instruments T F
29. Spores are killed under high heat & pressure T F
30. To prevent needle stick injuries, needles should not be manually handled or manipulated T F
31. Using gloves, gowns, masks, and protective eyeglasses is a part of the universal precautions regimen T F
32. Infection control measures should be followed only when handling dental equipment and supplies T F
33. Patient should be provided with protective eyewear because he might be subjected to eye damage from splashed dental materials T F
34. Infection control is a number of recommended safety measures that dentists put into practice to protect their patients and staff in the office. T F

Part III: Complete the following each allotted one mark:

- 35..... are used during oral surgery or periodontal treatment.
36. A primary source of occurs when a member of the dental team touches surfaces with contaminated gloves
37. are chemicals that destroy or inactivate most species of pathogenic micro-organisms .
38. Dental office steam sterilizers usually operate through four cycles: heat-up cycle; sterilizing cycle; depressurization cycle and
39. the presence of microorganisms on living or nonliving surface.
40. are series of practices & procedures designed to reduce the risk of disease transmission

End of Questions

GOOD LUCK

EXAMINERS SIGNATURE

Mohd A / E / Aziz