Self assessment Exam

True or fault

1- Prosthodontics is the branch of dental art and science which deals with the replacement of missing teeth and oral tissues.

2- Modiolus: Is the meeting place of the buccinators and other facial muscles.

3- Incisive papilla requires relief to prevent irritation of the nasopalatine nerve.

4- Rugae area: considered a primary stress-bearing area for upper complete denture.

5- Residual alveolar ridge: considered the secondary stress-bearing area in the upper jaw.

6- Median palatine raphe is the medline of the hard palate, it is covered thin mucosa, it require relief within the denture base.

7- The tuberosities It is the posterior part of the maxillary ridge,

8- Foveae palatinae important in determining the posterior border of the denture.

9- If the Torus palatines large it should be relived

10- Buccal vestibule in the upper arch it is a space posterior to buccal frenum and extend to hamular notch,

11- The buccal flange of the upper denture must not be thick to avoids dislodgment of the denture during opining of the mouth by coronoid process of the mandibule,

12- Vibrating line of the palate: it extends from one pterygomaxillary notch to the other.

13- Posterior palatal border (post dam): It is the posterior edge of the maxillary denture which is must be placed at the vibrating line.

14- External oblique ridge: it is bony ridge extend obliquely in the inner surface of the mandibule

15- Buccal shelf of bone is considered a secondary stress-bearing area.

16- Retromolar pad is a soft pad at the end of the lower ridge,

17- Mylohyoid ridge (internal oblique ridge) in the outer surface of the mandibule.

18- Mental foramen: it is located on the buccal surface of the mandibule in the premolar area,

19- pressure from the denture on the mental foramen may cause pain and numbness and this will require relief in the denture.

20- Torus mandibularis it is bony projection sometimes found on the lingual surface of the mandibule in the premolar area

MCQ
1- Prosthodontics branches are
   a - Fixed Prosthodontics
   b- Maxillo-facial Prosthodontics
   c- Removable Prosthodontics
   d- All of the above

2- Function of complete denture are
   a- Mastication and speech.
   b- Appearance (Esthetics)
   d- Health of the alveolar bone and the (T.M.J.)
   d- All of the above

3- Complete denture have
   a- three surfaces
   b- Two surfaces
   c- Four surfaces
   d- All of the above

4- The surfaces of the denture are
   a- The fitting surface.
   b- The occlusal surface.
   c- The polished surface.
   d- All of the above

5- Retromolar pad: it is a soft pad at the end of
   a- the lower ridge
   b- upper ridge
   c- soft palate
   d- Buccal sulcus

6 - Median palatine raphe: It is the medline of
   a- the hard palate
   b- soft palate
   d- Buccal sulcus
   c- lingual sulcus

7- Posterior palatal border (post dam): It is the posterior edge of the
a- Maxillary denture
b- Mandibular denture
c- Tongue
d- Lips

8- Residual alveolar ridge in the upper jaw considered
   a- secondary stress-bearing area .
   b- Primary stress-bearing area.
   c- Non stress-bearing area.
   d- Wrong stress-bearing area.

9- Buccal shelf of bone: is considered a
   a- secondary stress-bearing area
   b- primary stress bearing area
   c- non stress-bearing area
   d- wrong stress bearing area

10- The tuberosities: It is the posterior part of
    a- the maxillary ridge
    b- mandibular ridge
    c- soft palate
    d- hard palate