**Prosthodontic 3rd Exam (3rd year)**

**Student Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4/ 5/ 2011**

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**Choose the most correct answer for each of the followings: (30 marks)**

1. **According to the Kennedy classification of partially edentulous arches, a unilateral edentulous area located posterior to remaining natural teeth would be a:**
2. **Class I**
3. **Class II**
4. **Class III**
5. **Class IV**
6. **Class V**
7. **According to the Kennedy classification of partially edentulous arches, bilateral edentulous areas without any distal abutments would be a:**
8. **Class I**
9. **Class II**
10. **Class III**
11. **Class IV**
12. **Class V**
13. **Concerning major connectors, all of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:**
14. **The border of the major connector should be at least 6 mm from the gingival margins of teeth in the maxillary arch**
15. **The border of the major connector should be at least 4 mm from the gingival margins of teeth in the mandibular arch**
16. **At least 8 mm of vertical space between the active floor of the mouth and gingival margins of the teeth is required for the mandibular lingual bar major connector**
17. **Maxillary major connectors generally require no relief except for a palatal torus or prominent median palatal suture area**
18. **The border of the maxillary major connector should be scalloped to mimic the gingival margins of the teeth where it makes intimate contact with the gingiva**
19. **Beading of the maxillary master cast outlining the palatal major connector is done to:**
20. **Improve esthetics**
21. **Increase the rigidity**
22. **Ensure intimate tissue contact of the major connector with selected palatal tissue and prevent food from easily dislodging the prosthesis**
23. **All of the above**
24. **Most frequently areas of interferences for major connectors is:**
25. **Lingually tilted lower premolar**
26. **Labially inclined upper incisors**
27. **Lingually tilted lower incisor**
28. **Buccally inclined upper premolar**
29. **Combination anterior and posterior palatal strap-type connector is indicated when:**
30. **Class I arches in which abutment support is poor and residual ridges have undergone extreme vertical resorption**
31. **High vault palate is present**
32. **There is an inoperable maxillary torus that extends posteriorly to the soft palate.**
33. **All of the above**
34. **The palatal major connector that provides the greatest retention is:**
35. **Single palatal strap**
36. **Anterior and posterior palatal strap-type connector**
37. **Palatal plate-type connector**
38. **U-shaped palatal connector**
39. **A palatal plate compared to a palatal bar:**
40. **Occupies less space**
41. **Less rigid and less bulky**
42. **More rigid and less bulky**
43. **Interferes more with tongue function**
44. **Phonetics of the RPD is affected mostly by:**
45. **Minor connector**
46. **Major connector**
47. **Direct retainer**
48. **Indirect retainer**
49. **The preferred major connector of a Kennedy Class I maxillary arch when the last remaining abutment tooth on either side is the canine, and the residual ridges have undergone excessive vertical resorption is:**
	1. **Anterior and posterior palatal strap-type connector**
	2. **Palatal plate-type connector**
	3. **Single palatal strap**
	4. **U- shaped palatal connector**
50. **The first step in designing the mandibular major connector is to:**
	1. **Outline the inferior border of the major connector**
	2. **Outline the superior border of the major connector**
	3. **Outline the basal seat areas on the diagnostic cast**
	4. **Select the connector type**
51. **The function of the minor connector is all of the followings EXCEPT:**
	1. **Provide unification and rigidity**
	2. **Provide stress distribution by transferring stresses from the major connector to other parts of the partial denture and from the partial denture to the abutment teeth**
	3. **Act as bracing elements through contact with guiding planes opposing the retentive arms.**
	4. **Maintain a path of insertion via contact with guiding planes**
	5. **None of the above**
52. **A linguoplate major connector is indicated in which of the following clinical situations requiring a mandibular RPD?**
	1. **Linguoplate major connectors should be utilized on all mandibular RPDs**
	2. **The remaining anterior teeth exhibit significant bone loss**
	3. **The Kennedy classification is Class II with minimal vertical resorption of the residual ridges**
	4. **The clinical measurement from free gingival margin to the slightly elevated floor of the mouth is 10 mm**
53. **Regarding the occlusal rest, all of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:**
54. **In any tooth-tissue-supported partial denture, the relation of the occlusal rest to the abutment should be that of a shallow ball-and-socket joint**
55. **Occlusal rest seats in crowns and inlays are generally made somewhat larger and deeper than those in enamel**
56. **The rest measures between 1 to 1.5 mm thick where it crosses the marginal ridge**
57. **The occlusal rest seat is prepared so that the enclosed angle formed by the floor of the rest seat and a line dropped down the proximal surface of the tooth must be less than 90 degrees**
58. **The rest seat is prepared such that the deepest portion is at the marginal ridge**
59. **The main function of the occlusal rest is to:**
60. **Simulate natural occlusal contour**
61. **Resist vertical forces of occlusion**
62. **Stabilize the RPD**
63. **All of the above**
64. **A canine rest is preferred to an incisal rest mainly because:**
65. **More retentive**
66. **Less leverage effect on tooth**
67. **More esthetic**
68. **More cost effective**
69. **In preparing an occlusal rest seat for a RPD:**
	1. **The rest seat should be designed so that rotational movement of the rest is not restricted**
	2. **The rest should allow for a minimum clearance (rest thickness) of 0.5 mm**
	3. **The seat should be rectangular**
	4. **The mesiodiatal dimension of the rest seat should be greater than the faciolingual dimension**
	5. **The junction of the occlusal rest seat and the guiding plane should be approximately 90 degrees**
70. **The cingulum rest is usually confined to preparation on:**
	1. **Maxillary canines**
	2. **Maxillary lateral incisors**
	3. **Mandibular lateral incisors**
	4. **Mandibular canines**
71. **Which of the following is not a function of an indirect retainer:**
72. **Contact of its minor connector with axial tooth surfaces aids in stabilization against horizontal movement of the denture**
73. **Anterior teeth supporting indirect retainers are stabilized against lingual movement**
74. **It tends to reduce anteroposterior tilting leverages on the principal abutments**
75. **A part of RPD that assists the direct retainer in preventing movement of a distal extension base away from the tissue by functioning through lever action on the opposite side of fulcrum line**
76. **Assists in retention of the RPD by increasing the strength of the direct retainer by redistributing the forces to all areas of the mouth**
77. **Indirect retainers in RPD are placed:**
78. **On the opposite side of the fulcrum line away from the distal extension base**
79. **On the opposite side of the fulcrum line adjacent the distal extension base**
80. **As close to direct retainer as possible**
81. **The closest perpendicular distance from fulcrum line**
82. **The means by which one part of the RPD opposes the action of the retainer in function is called:**
83. **Stabilization**
84. **Support**
85. **Retention**
86. **Reciprocation**
87. **Effective alteration in the abutment with short clinical crown for proper clasp retention can be achieved by:**
88. **Altering the height of contour**
89. **Restoring with full crown**
90. **Proper guiding planes**
91. **All of the above**
92. **Terminal end of the retentive terminal is placed in (at):**
93. **Gingival third**
94. **Middle third**
95. **Occlusal third**
96. **Junction of the middle and the gingival third**
97. **When RPD is not in function, the terminal portion of the retentive arm should be:**
98. **Passive and apply no pressure on abutment teeth**
99. **Active and apply a continuous pressure on abutment**
100. **Rigid always whether in function or not**
101. **Away from the abutment tooth**
102. **A wrought wire clasp:**
103. **Is less flexible than a cast clasp**
104. **Is not as tough as cast clasp**
105. **Is not as adjustable as cast clasp**
106. **Has a tensile strength that is at least 25% greater than that of the cast alloy from which it was made**
107. **Clasps are:**
	1. **Intracoronal retainers**
	2. **Extracoronal retainers**
	3. **May be both**
	4. **Subgingival retainers**
108. **Concerning the reciprocal clasp arm, all of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:**
109. **It is a rigid clasp arm**
110. **It is placed above the height of contour**
111. **Ideal placement should be at the junction of the gingival and middle third of the abutment tooth crown**
112. **True reciprocations means that the reciprocal arm must be in contact with the tooth during the time of retainer arm deformation**
113. **The reciprocal arm should be tapered in two dimensions**
114. **All of the followings are circumferential clasps EXCEPT:**
	1. **Akers clasp**
	2. **Back action clasp**
	3. **Ring clasps**
	4. **Roach clasp**
115. **Regarding the RPI clasp concept, all of the followings are correct EXCEPT:**
	1. **This clasp assembly consists of a mesioocclusal rest with the minor connector placed into the mesiolingual embrasure, proximal plate and I-bar retentive arm**
	2. **The proximal plate, in conjunction with the minor connector supporting the rest, provides the stabilizing and reciprocal aspects of the clasp assembly**
	3. **The I-bar should be located in the gingival third of the buccal or labial surface of the abutment in a 0. 01-inch undercut**
	4. **The horizontal portion of the approach arm must be located at least 7 mm from the gingival margin**
	5. **The whole arm of the I-bar should be tapered to its terminus, with no more than 2 mm of its tip contacting the abutment**
116. **The preferred clasp to be used on an abutment tooth adjacent to a distal extension base where only a mesial undercut exists on it with severe tissue undercut is:**
	1. **A mesially originating ring clasp**
	2. **A cast-wrought wire combination clasp**
	3. **A reverse-action clasp may be used**
	4. **RPI clasp**
117. **The potential clasps that could be used on posterior abutment of tooth-supported edentulous space where only a mesial undercut exists in the gingival third of the buccal surface are :**
	1. **Bar- type clasp**
	2. **Reverse-action clasp**
	3. **Ring clasp**
	4. **Akers clasp**
	5. **1,2**
	6. **1,2,3**
	7. **1,2,3,4**
	8. **1,2,4**

 **Answer each of the followings by True or False: ( 10 marks)**

1. **The U- shaped palatal connector and the single palatal bar should be avoided as can as possible. ( )**
2. **The angles formed at the junctions of the gridwork minor connectors with the major connectors should be greater than 90 degrees, thus ensuring the strongest mechanical connection between the acrylic resin denture base and the major connector. ( )**
3. **To increase the retention of cast circumferential clasp, you could move the retentive clasp terminal cervically into the angle of cervical convergence. ( )**
4. **The cingulum rest is a slightly rounded V at the junction of the gingival and the middle one third of the tooth with the apex of the V directed toward the gingiva( )**
5. **Incisal rests which are used predominantly as auxiliary rests or as indirect retainers are more applicable to the maxillary canine. ( )**
6. **The preparation of occlusal rest seats always must precede proximal preparation of guiding planes. ( )**
7. **Relief under the gridwork minor connector should start immediately adjacent to the abutment tooth. ( )**
8. **Linguoplate major connector may act as indirect retainer. ( )**
9. **The I bar should be located in the gingival third of the buccal surface of the abutment with 0.5 mm undercut. ( )**
10. **Clasp retention depends on the distance below the height of contour at which clasp terminus is placed. ( )**

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