

STUDENT'S NAME :

DATE : 21/3/1403
TIME : 40 MINUTES

PART A. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER AND MARK IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET

1. Coughing or wheezing attacks are regarded as the symptoms of Asthma that areby a respiratory virus, such as a cold or the flu
A. alleviated
B. worsened
C. disrupted
D. promoted
2. Because stress is a primary precipitating factor in most respiratory-related situations,of treatment may improve the patient's clinical signs and symptoms significantly.
A. cessation
B. detection
C. impression
D. distribution
3. Despite efforts to reduce dental antibiotic use, too many antibiotics are still beingby dentists.
A. interacted
B. infiltrated
C. prescribed
D. implemented
4. Asthma can be a major problem thatwith daily activities and may lead to a life-threatening asthma attack.
A. resolves
B. reminds
C. disappears
D. interferes
5. The inhalation of specific allergens mayacute asthmatic episodes.
A. identify
B. supply
C. precipitate
D. practice
6. Although there are complicationsdiabetes, many subjects live to an old age .
A. associated with
B. ruling out
C. distanced from
D. resistant to
7. Certain forms of mental illness can beby food allergies.
A. rotated
B. transferred
C. triggered
D. contained
8. The individual regains consciousness almost immediately uponof blood flow to the brain, and within a short period appears to have recovered completely.
A . rehabilitation
B .reproduction
C. representation
D. restoration

9. "The elderly people suffering from cardio-respiratory problems such as asthma appear to be the mostgroups to different ailments.

- A. preventable
- B. susceptible
- C. deficient
- D. appropriate

10. Syncope is an abrupt transient loss of consciousness associated with inability topostural tone.

- A. respond
- B. persist
- C. suspect
- D. maintain

11 . The globalof depression and depressive symptoms has been increasing in recent decades.

- a . poisoning
- b . inheritance
- c . prevalence
- d . manifestation

12. Coronary heart disease can result insuch as angina ,heart attacks and heart failure.

- a . complications
- b . contractions
- c . conclusions
- d. compressions

13. Probably the most importantfactor in most cases of vasodepressor syncope is the patient's position in the dental chair.

- a . conflicting
- b . contributing
- c . conveying
- d . controlling

14 .The potential benefits of using antibiotics must be against the risk of adverse outcomes such as severe allergy or anaphylaxis or antibiotic-related colitis .

- a . recorded
- b . stimulated
- c . balanced
- d . operated

15. Rescuers should avoid the head down position because gravity forces the abdominal viscera superiorly up into the diaphragm, thereby restricting respiratory movement andthe effectiveness of breathing.

- a. reassuring
- b. diminishing
- c. relieving
- d. increasing

16. Future advances in genetic, pharmacology and medical treatment will improve therates of patients with fatal diseases .

- a . survival
- b . specialization
- c . susceptibility
- d . classification

17. As soon as presyncopal signs and symptoms are noted, the dental procedure is terminated and the patient placed into the supine position with legs slightly elevated. This position change usually halts theof symptoms.

- a. invasion
- b . progression
- c . occlusion
- d . perfusion

18. In the postsyncopal phase the patient maypallor, nausea, weakness, and sweating, all of which can last from a few minutes to several hours.

- a . inhibit
- b . provoke
- c . eliminate
- d . demonstrate

19. The rescuer must first determine whether the victim is conscious or unconscious.between the two is critical since some steps of BLS should not be performed on a conscious person.

- A. Distinguishing
- B. Minimizing
- C. Constructing
- D. Experiencing

20..... good oral hygiene is critical for preventing periodontal disease .

- A. Circulating
- B. Diminishing
- C. Maintaining
- D. ventilating

21. Each potential patient must be evaluated for the presence of dental anxiety. If the patient is overly anxious, dental treatment should beto minimize or to eliminate it.

- A. enhanced
- B. initiated
- C. preceded
- D. modified

22. Increased use of sedation has decreased theof vasodepressor syncope and other psychogenically induced emergencies during dental treatment.

- A. status
- B. equilibrium
- C. incidence
- D. distress

23. Local anesthetics represent the most commonly used drugs in dentistry, and because injection is required for them to be effective, local anesthetics play a majorrole in the development of syncope.

- A. eliminating
- B. predisposing
- C. preventing
- D. alleviating

24. Complete airway obstruction, in which the victim becomes anoxic, leads toneurologic damage within 4 to 6 minutes and to cardiac arrest within 5 to 10 minutes.

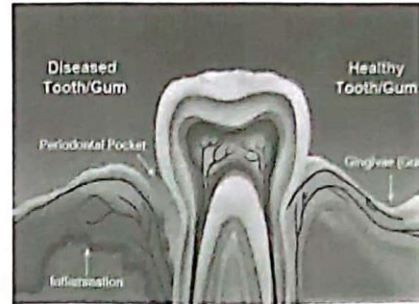
- A. irreversible
- B. deliberate
- C. selective
- D. beneficial

25. Patients who are at risk for acuteof asthma (bronchospasm) or heart failure (pulmonary edema) usually require special management considerations during all phases of dental treatment.

- A. intervention
- B. preparation
- C. indication
- D. exacerbation

PART B. READING COMPREHENSION

When performing diagnostics during a periodontal examination, bleeding upon probing, pocket depth, and mobility is checked. If the gingival sulcus bleeds without irritants, there may be gingival inflammation or an indication of a systematic disease. Pocket depth checks for sulcular depth in millimeters from the gingival margin to the deepest point in which the probe can touch. Mobility is checked by tapping the tooth in the buccal-lingual direction with two instruments. Circular fibers resist rotational force. These fibers encircle the tooth at the cervical part of the root and insert into the cementum. It also attaches the lamina propria of the gingiva and the alveolar crest. Transudate that emerges from the gingival sulcus is gingival crevicular fluid. The fluid has a high level of serum proteins and leukocytes that contain enzymes, desquamating epithelium, and neutrophils cells that shed through the sulcus. Increased flow is the first sign of inflammation. Once inflammation has occurred gingival crevicular fluid is termed inflammatory exudates. The osseous structure supports the alveolar bone proper and provides support to the tooth socket. It consists of a cortical plate that is thicker in the mandible than the maxilla. Aggressive periodontitis has two forms: generalized and localized. The generalized form is aggressive, with episodic and severe attachment separation and there is obliteration of tissue around the majority of teeth. *Eikenella corrodens* and *Prevotella intermedia* causes the majority of damage. The localized form has severe attachment separation that is confined to the incisors and first molars. There is a genetic predisposition suspected or a chemotactic defect of the neutrophils. *Actinobacillus Actinomycetemcomitans* and *Capnocytophaga* varieties cause the majority of damage.



1. What construction supports the alveolar bone proper?

- a) Compact structure
- b) Circular fiber structure
- c) Periodontal ligament
- d) Osseous structure

2. Destructive periodontitis has what two shapes-----.

- a) generalized and localized
- b) assertive and aggressive
- c) advanced and generalized
- d) moderate and localized

3. When carrying out diagnostics during a periodontal examination, what is being checked-----.

- a) bleeding upon tapping, pocket thickness, and pocket depth
- b) bleeding upon tapping, pocket thickness, and mobility
- c) bleeding upon probing, pocket depth, and mobility
- d) bleeding upon probing, pocket thickness, and pocket depth

4. Transudate that emerges from the gingival sulcus is identified as -----.

- a) gingival crevicular fluid
- b) functional gingival fluid
- c) gingival functional fluid
- d) functional crevicular fluid

5. What fibers withstand revolving force?

- a) Supracrestal connective tissue
- b) Collagen fibers
- c) Circular fibers
- d) Elastin fibers

