

D656
ORTHODONTICS
Dr. Firestone/Dr. Shanker
WINTER

- Quizzes

Keep up with readings. The weekly quizzes are worth a lot!

Dr. Fields' questions on the Final were clinically-based (i.e. He gives diagnosis, you give the treatment).

→ Answer the study guide questions to do well on quizzes & final

KEY FOR THE QUIZZES

- 1.A
- 2.A
- 3.B
- 4.B
- 5.A
- 6.A
- 7.C
- 8.A
- 9.B
- 10.C
- 11.C
- 12.B
- 13.C
- 14.B
- 15.D
- 16.D
- 17.D
- 18.D
- 19.C
- 20.A
- 21.A
- 22.A
- 23.C
- 24.C
- 25.C
- 26.A
- 27.B
- 28.C
- 29.A
- 30.D
- 31.A
- 32.A

PHYSIOLOGY D605 – Test 3

26. The cause of the sudden increase shown at point E is:
1. negative feedback of progesterone on the hypothalamus
 2. negative feedback of estrogen on the anterior pituitary
 3. negative feedback of follicle-stimulating hormone on the ovary
 4. positive feedback of FSH on the ovary
 5. positive feedback of estrogen on the anterior pituitary and hypothalamus
27. Which of the following causes the gallbladder to contract?
1. cholecystokinin
 2. glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide (GIP)
 3. secretin
 4. pepsinogen
 5. none of the above
28. The stomach secretes each of the following substances EXCEPT:
1. chyme
 2. gastrin
 3. hydrochloric acid
 4. intrinsic factor
 5. pepsinogen
29. The final products of carbohydrate digestion include each of the following EXCEPT:
1. fructose
 2. galactose
 3. glucose
 4. sucrose
 5. none of the above
30. Micelle formation is necessary for the intestinal absorption of:
1. glycerol
 2. galactose
 3. leucine
 4. fats
 5. gas
31. Comparing the rate of gastric emptying of a 25% dextrose solution with that of a 10% dextrose solution, which statement is MOST correct?
"25% dextrose solution empties _____ from the stomach because of _____"
1. faster/increased osmolarity of the 25% dextrose solution
 2. faster/release of enterogastrones from the small intestine
 3. slower/decreased osmolarity of the 25% dextrose solution
 4. slower/release of enterogastrones from the small intestine
 5. slower/release of gas in the small intestine
32. The major factor contributing to gastric ulcer formation is:
1. lack of bicarbonate secretion by the stomach
 2. the presence of E. coli in the stomach
 3. the presence of Helicobacter pylori in the stomach
 4. excess gas
 5. decreased gastric motility

ORTHODONTICS D656 -- Quizzes

**This is a list of all of the quiz questions we had during the quarter.

QUIZ 1

1. Malocclusion is a
 - a. developmental condition
 - b. disease which requires early interventions
 - c. problem in causing malnutrition
2. Craniofacial growth in children includes changes in size, shape, and position.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. Normal biological variation occurs
 - a. only in boys
 - b. in boys and girls
 - c. only during adolescence
 - d. in both genders but requires early intervention
4. The growth curve for the mandible follows the neural growth curve.
 - a. true
 - b. false
5. At age 12, boys are typically:
 - a. smaller and less developed than girls
 - b. smaller but more developed than girls
 - c. larger but less developed than girls
 - d. larger but more developed than girls
6. Compared to the cranium and face of an eight year old, a normal four year old child has a
 - (1) Relatively larger cranium
 - (2) Relatively longer lower face
 - (3) More prominent mandible
 - a. 1 only
 - b. 1 and 2
 - c. 1 and 3
7. Which is the last succedaneous tooth to erupt?
 - a. mandibular canine
 - b. maxillary second molar
 - c. maxillary canine
8. Dental crowding or malalignment is the most common component of malocclusion?
 - a. true
 - b. false

QUIZ 2

9. Maxillary midline diastema is likely to increase with age from 8 to 14 years as shown in the NHANES data.
 - a. true
 - b. false
10. The study of family members have revealed that the inheritance of skeletal facial structure is:
 - a. same as dental structures
 - b. less than dental structures
 - c. more than dental structures

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11. The effect on the dentition of soft tissue pressure as stated in the equilibrium theory is greatest when the force is:
 - a. heavy and short
 - b. light and short
 - c. light and sustained

12. Digit sucking habit is a recognized etiologic factor in causing malocclusion. The threshold value for its effects are:
 - a. 3 hours
 - b. minimum of 6 hours
 - c. 8 hours

13. Of the following indicators of the developmental age, which is the most reliable in predicting growth potentials?
 - a. Chronological age
 - b. Dental age
 - c. skeletal age
 - d. a and b

14. Leeway space:
 - a. is larger in upper arch than lower arch
 - b. is larger in lower arch than upper arch
 - c. allows upper and lower first permanent molars to shift distally as primary second molars are lost

QUIZ 3

15. Facial proportions may be evaluated by which orthodontic diagnostic records:
 - a. lateral cephalometric x-ray
 - b. clinical examinations
 - c. facial photographs
 - d. all of the above

16. Permanent dentition arch length analysis include which of the following?
 - a. Moyers
 - b. Tanaka-Johnson
 - c. Stanley-Kerben
 - d. None

17. Which of the following dental analysis is utilized to measure tooth size discrepancies within permanent dentition?
 - a. Moyers
 - b. Tanaka-Johnson
 - c. Stanley-Kerber
 - d. Bolton

QUIZ 4

18. The limitations of the Angles Classification of Malocclusion include:
 - a. simple definition of normal occlusion
 - b. inability to discriminate between dental and skeletal problems
 - c. not inclusive of arch length discrepancies
 - d. b and c
 - e. a, b, c

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- 19. The Ackermann-Proffit Classification scheme is inclusive of all the following components of malocclusion except:
 - a. dental alignment and symmetry
 - b. facial aesthetics
 - c. periodontal recession
 - d. a and c
 - e. b and c
- 20. The IOTN includes aesthetic component because unacceptable dental appearance may have a negative effect on self-concept.
 - a. true
 - b. false
- 21. MOCDO used to provide a guide to allow the dentist to systematically survey the dentition and provide a hierarchical scale to help identify the worst feature of a malocclusion.
 - a. true
 - b. false
- 22. Even if only one component (aesthetic/dental health) exceeds the cut-off point, treatment is justified.
 - a. true
 - b. false

QUIZ 5

- 23. When judging anterior-posterior jaw position, using facial form analysis, the usual reference line is
 - a. perpendicular to the S-N line
 - b. Vertical line through the tip of the nose
 - c. Vertical line through the soft tissue Nasion
- 24. Which reference line help judge lip protrusion?
 - 1. nasiolabial angle
 - 2. E line
 - 3. Nasion Perpendicular
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 1, 2
- 25. In a normal adolescent, you would expect the upper face height compared to the lower face height to be:
 - a. substantially larger
 - b. substantially smaller
 - c. equal
- 26. What cephalometric point is used to determine the A-P position of the maxilla?
 - a. A
 - b. ANS
 - c. B
 - d. Gn
- 27. What cephalometric measurement elaborates A-P position of the mandible?
 - A. SNA
 - B. SNB
 - C. ANB
 - D. Either B or C

QUIZ 6

28. Patient loses lower primary first molar in mixed dentition and space in arch is not adequate as determined by space analysis, treatment of choice is:
 - a. space maintenance
 - b. space management
 - c. space regaining
 - d. no treatment

29. In early mixed dentition, a small maxillary midline diastema usually closes spontaneously.
 - a. True
 - b. False

30. Posterior crossbites with functional shift
 - a. can be treated with primary dentition
 - b. observed with sucking habits
 - c. should be overexpanded
 - d. all

31. Serial extractions is indicated for patient with very severe crowding.
 - a. true
 - b. false

32. A cervical headgear worn around the neck would most likely be prescribed with a:
 - a. Class II deep bite
 - b. Class II open bite
 - c. Class III deep bite
 - d. Class III open bite