Prometric Dental Gulf MCQ's



4000 General Dentistry MCQ's with Answer Key

Your Aim to UAE, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Other Gulf Countries

- Dr Garima Khandelwal

Preface

I understand completely how frustrating and annoying it is to study everything once you have completed your internship and its already more than 3 years since you are practicing.

It seems impossible to go back to those basic books of BDS and study them all over again.

More so irritating for the specialist who is appearing for the general Dental exam.

Well, I never opened them and cleared in first attempt. How? Read the following:-

- I researched numerous sites and study materials for Prometric exam. Bought a couple of books and shortlisted important topics and questions. Out of my selected questions 80% were asked in the prometric exam that I appeared for.
- I have taken the pain and did all hardwork to gather more prometric questions over a span of 2 years and compiled them in a book so that it becomes easy for all of you.
- 3) Presenting to you this sample booklet with 50 Prometric Questions to give you a sneak peak how it is like. My completed Prometric Dental Gulf book has 4000 MCQs sorted chapter wise like in exam. Put a timer of 2 hours 30 mins simulating you are in a exam and start practicing. The more you solve, the better your chances to clear the exam.
- 4) There is this amazing site Scribd.com, where you can become a free member for 1 month by giving your credit card details. In that site, search for Dental Prometric questions. You will get numerous documents with people listing their exam questions. You will get extra practice.
- 5) Do not fall prey to this online site Prometric MCQ's which charges you a good 70 100\$ for questions and many of their answers are wrong with incomplete options. How do I know? I purchased it and felt completely exploited. They claim they have a helpdesk, which never responds when you have completed your payment.
- 6) You can download free apps from Google play store about dental MCQ and solve them.
- 7) The key is to revise questions so you are thorough with the. 30 to 45 days of proper study is enough to clear the exam.

SAMPLE CHAPTER

01. The part of a removable denture that forms a structure of metal struts that engages and unites the metal casting with the resin forming the denture base is called:

- a. Minor connecter
- b. Major connecter.
- c. Denture base connecter
- d. Retainer.

02. The rests are classified into:

- a. Anterior rests.
- b. Posterior rests.
- c. A and B.
- d. None.

03. The surveyor instrument consists of:

- a. Vertical arm.
- b. Cast platform or table.
- c. Small analysis rod.
- d. All

04. The primary guiding surface that determines the insertion for the partial denture is:

- a. The tooth surface opposite to the edentulous areas.
- b. The tooth surface adjacent to the edentulous areas.
- c. None.

05. The one who is supposed to give the correct design of the removable partial denture:

- a. Prosthodontist.
- b. Technician.
- c. Assistant.
- d. None

06. To fabricate a removable partial casting requires making a second cast of high-heat investment material this cast is called:

- a. Study cast.
- b. Master cast.
- c. Refractory cast.
- d. All.

07. Kennedy divided all partial edentulous arches:

- a. Two main types.
- b. Three main types.
- c. Four main types.
- d. Five main types.

08. According to the Kennedy classification, the bilateral edentulous areas located posterior to theremaining natural teeth is:

- a. Class one
- b. Class tow.
- c. Class three.
- d. Class four.

9. According to the Kennedy classification, unilateral edentulous area with natural teeth remaining bothanterior and posterior is:

- a. Class one.
- b. Class tow.
- c. Class three
- d. Class four.

.10. Outline of Pericoronitis treatment may include:

- a. Mouth wash and irrigation.
- b. Extraction of the opposing tooth.
- c. Surgical removal of the causative tooth.
- d. All the above.

11. We should select the shade for a composite resin utilizing a:

- a. Bright light.
- b. Dry shade guide.
- c. Dry tooth isolated by the rubber dam.
- d. None of the above are corrects.

12. 4th canal in upper first molar is found:

- a. Lingual to MBC
- b. Buccal to MBC.
- c. Distal to MBC.

13. To get file size 24, the following length should be cut from file size 20:

- a. 1mm.
- b. 2mm.
- c. 3mm.
- d. 4mm.

14. The narrowest canal found in a three root maxillary first molar is the:

- a. Mesio-buccal canal.
- b. Disto-buccal canal.
- c. Palatal canal.
- d. Disto-palatal canal.
- e. Mesio-palatal canal.

15. The following canals may be found in an upper molar:

- a. Mesio-buccal.
- b. Disto-buccal.
- c. Mesio-palatal.
- d. Disto-lingual.
- e. Palatal.
- f. 1+2+4.
- g. 1+2+4+5.
- h. 2+3+4+5.
- i. 1+2+3+5.

16. The best material for taking impression for full veneer crowns:

a. a) poly vinyl sialoxane (additional Silicone)

17. Stock trays compared to Custom trays for a removable partial denture impression

- a. Custom trays less effective than stock trays
- b. Custom trays can record an alginate impression as well as elastomeric impression
- c. Custom trays provide even thickness of impression material.
- d. All of the above

18. Which type of burs is the least in heat generation:

- a. diamond
- b. carbide
- c. titanium

19. Pt. Wears complete denture for years & now he has cancer in the floor of the mouth. What is thefirs question that the dentist should ask:

- a. does your denture is ill fitted
- b. smoking. ***+ (80% of the cancer of the floor of the mouth is caused by smoking)
- c. Alcohol
- d. does your denture impinge the o.mucosa. *** (traumatic cause)

20. You make ledge in the canal you want correct this what is the most complication occur in this step:

a. Creation false canal

- b. apical zip
- c. stripping
- d. perforation

21. Removing of dentine in dangerous zone to cementum is:

- a. perforation
- b. ledge
- c. stripping.
- d. zipping
- 22. Occlusal splint device:
 - a. used during increase vertical dimension
 - b. allative muscle of mastication
 - c. occlusal plane CR/CO
 - d. ALL

23. Provisional restoration for metal ceramic abutment is

- a. aluminum sheet
- b. stainless steel crown
- c. zno
- d. tooth colored polycarbonate crown
- 24. Killing Bacteria is:
 - a. Bacteriostatic
 - b. Bactericidal.

25. The most technique use with children:

- a. TSD
- b. hand over mouth
- c. punishment
- 26. Chronic pericoronitis:
 - a. Difficult mouth opening
 - b. Halitosis
 - c. all of the above.

27. Safe months to treat pregnant ladies:

- a. 1-3
- b. 4-6.
- c. 7-9.

28. Mandibular 1st permanent molar look in morphology as:

- a. primary 1st mand molar.
- b. primary 2nd mand molar.
- c. primary 1st max molar.
- d. primary 2nd max molar.

29. Organism that initiates caries:

- a. S. Mutants.
- b. S. Salivarious
- c. Lactobacillus
- d. Actinomcyes
- 30. Incipient caries
 - a. Surface zone is relatively unaffected.
 - b. The surface zone is the largest portion with the highest pore volume
 - c. Tooth preparation and composite is the best treatment.
 - d. Pulpal reaction is not possible.
 - e. Caries progress in enamel faster than dentin.

31. Important factor in long term success of perio treatment:

- a. Skill of the operator
- b. Perio maintenance
- 32. Which causes gingival enlargement?
 - a. Cyclosporines
- 33. Pedo use rubber dam for
 - a. Improve visibility and access
 - b. Lowers risk of swallowing
 - c. Sterile field
 - d. A & b.

34. Digital radiography is a technique that shows transition from white to black. Its main advantage is the ability to manipulate the image by computer

- a. 1st T, 2nd F
- b. 1st F, 2nd T
- c. Both T
- d. Both F

35. Root most commonly pushed in max sinus

a. Buccal of 7b. Palatal of 6

- c. Palatal of 7
- d. Buccal of 6
- e. Distal of 6 & 7

36. Cementum is formed from

- a. Cementoblasts
- b. Fibroblasts
- c. Cementicles

37. Teeth have convexity in buccal and lingual

- a. Upper premolars.
- b. Lower Premolars
- c. Upper canines
- d. Lower molars
- 38. Body defends itself by antibodies from
 - a. B lymphocytes
 - b. T lymphocytes

39. Hyperventilation in dental office:

- a. Anxiety
- b. Low CO2
- c. High CO2

40. Osteomyelitis more common

- a. Maxilla
- b. Mandible
- c. Zygoma
- d. Nasal septum
- e. Condyle

41. Avulsed teeth stored in

- a. Milk
- b. Water

42. The depth of cavity prep for composite in posterior:

- a. Limited to enamel
- b. 0.5 mm in dentin
- c. Depends on caries extension
- d. Depends on tooth discoloration
- e. 0.2 mm in dentin

43. Fluoride reduces caries activity by:

- a. Reduces bacterial adhesion and carbohydrate storage (antimicrobial activity).
- b. Enhances the precipitation of insoluble fluoroapitite into the tooth structure.
- c. Fluoride enhances remineralization of the non cavitated carious lesions.

d. All of the above.

e. B & C.

44. Factors that make impaction surgery more difficult:

- a. Mesioangular position, large follicle, wide periodontal ligament and fused conical roots.
- b. Mesioangular position, large follicle, wide periodontal ligament and curved roots.
- c. Distoangular position, large follicle, wide periodontal ligament and fused conical roots
- d. Distoangular position, thin follicle, narrow periodontal ligament and divergent curved roots.
 - e. Soft tissue impaction, separated from second molar and inferior alveolar nerve.
- 45. Which scalpel below is universally used for oral surgical procedures?
 - a. Number 2 blade.
 - b. Number 6 blade.
 - c. Number blade.
 - d. Number 12 blade.
 - e. Number 15 blade.

46. Moon face appearance is not present in:

- a. Le fort I.
- b. Le fort II.
- c. Le fort III
- d. Zygomatic complex.
- e. Le fort II and Le fort III.

47. Main disadvantage of chlorhexidine:

- a. Staining
- b. Burning sensation
- c. Altered taste

48. The radiograph shows condylar head orientation and facial symmetry

- a. Submentovertex
- b. Reverse town
- c. Opg
- d. Transorbital.

49. The imaging showing disk position and morphology and TMJ bone:

a. MRI.

- b. CT
- c. ARTHROGRAPHY
- d. Plain radiograph
- e. Plain tomography

50. What kinds of radiographs which we do not use for TMJ movements?

- a. transcranial
- b. computerized t
- c. conventional t
- d. arthrography

Answer Key:

1)	с	26)	с
2)	С	27)	b
3)	d	28)	d
4)	b	29)	а
5)	a	30)	а
6)	с	31)	b
7)	С	32)	а
8)	a	33)	d
9)	С	34)	а
10)	d	35)	b
11)	d	36)	а
12)	а	37)	а
13)	b	38)	а
14)	е	39)	а
15)	i	40)	b
16)	a	41)	а
17)	С	42)	с
18)	b	43)	е
19)	b	44)	а
20)	d	45)	е
21)	с	46)	d
22)	b	47)	а
23)	d	48)	b
24)	b	49)	а
25)	а	50)	а

