

BDS FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007
ORTHODONTICS
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)

Total Marks: 45

Time Allowed: 45 Minutes

Total No. of MCQs: 45

1. **Methods of bite opening includes:**
 - a) Intrusion of posterior teeth and extrusion of anterior teeth.
 - b) Extrusion of posterior teeth and intrusion of anterior teeth.
 - c) Mesialisation of posterior teeth.
 - d) Retroclination of incisors.
 - e) Lower incisor extraction.**Key: b**

2. **Cortical drift is a growth process involving:**
 - a) Deposition of bone.
 - b) Resorption of bone.
 - c) Deposition and resorption.
 - d) Bone bending.
 - e) Apposition of bone.**Key: c**

3. **The focal film distance for a lateral cephalogram is:**
 - a) Four feet.
 - b) Three feet.
 - c) Five feet.
 - d) Six feet.
 - e) Two feet.**Key: c**

4. **Moment is defined as:**
 - a) Force x Distance from centre of rotation.
 - b) Force x Distance from centre of resistance.
 - c) Force x Range.
 - d) Force x Springback.
 - e) Force x Modulus of elasticity.**Key: a**

5. **Minimum anchorage is defined as:**
 - a) $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of extraction space is utilized by the movement of anchor unit.
 - b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the extraction space is utilized by the movement of anchor unit and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ by the movement of the moving unit.
 - c) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the extraction space is utilized by the movement of anchor unit.
 - d) Absolutely no movement of anchor unit.
 - e) Absolutely no movement of anterior teeth.**Key: a**

6. **Classical pattern of extraction in Class II camouflage is:**
 - a) Extraction of upper 1st premolars and lower canines.
 - b) Extraction of upper 1st premolars and lower 2nd premolars.
 - c) Extraction of all 2nd premolars.
 - d) Extraction of upper 2nd premolars and lower 1st premolars.
 - e) Extraction of all 1st molars.**Key: b**

7. **Frontal cephalogram is used to:**
 - a) Assess facial symmetry.
 - b) Overjet.
 - c) Dental compensation in sagittal plane.
 - d) Deep bite.
 - e) Open bite.**Key: a**

BDS FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007
ORTHODONTICS
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)

- 8. Natal teeth are defined as:**
- a) Teeth present at the time of birth.
 - b) Teeth erupting in the 2nd-3rd month.
 - c) Teeth erupting between 6 months to 2 year.
 - d) Teeth erupting after 1 year of age.
 - e) Teeth erupting after 2 years of age.
- Key: a**
- 9. 1st order bends are:**
- a) Tipping bends.
 - b) Toquing bends.
 - c) In and out bends.
 - d) Anchorage bends.
 - e) Up and down bends.
- Key: c**
- 10. Cleft lip and palate patient often requires expansion. Appliance of choice in such cases is:**
- a) Hyrax appliance.
 - b) Hass appliance.
 - c) Cap splint type of expansion appliance.
 - d) SARPE.
 - e) Spring jet.
- Key: c**
- 11. The most common sequence of eruption of permanent dentition in upper arch is:**
- a) 6-1-2-3-4-5-7.
 - b) 6-1-2-4-3-5-7.
 - c) 6-1-2-5-4-3-7.
 - d) 6-1-3-2-4-5-7.
 - e) 6-2-3-4-5-1-7.
- Key: a**
- 12. Face mask is primarily used to produce:**
- a) Dorsal effect.
 - b) AP effect.
 - c) Ventral effect.
 - d) Transverse effect.
 - e) Vertical effect.
- Key: b**
- 13. Relapse in rotated teeth can be avoided:**
- a) By CSF.
 - b) By frenectomy.
 - c) By maintaining integrity of arch.
 - d) By extraction of retained teeth.
 - e) By scaling.
- Key: a**
- 14. Extraction is mandatory in the treatment of crowding if crowding is:**
- a) Less than 4mm.
 - b) More than 4mm and less than 9mm.
 - c) More than 10mm.
 - d) More than 4mm but O/J more than 6mm.
 - e) More than 4mm with -ive O/J.
- Key: c**

**BDS FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007
ORTHODONTICS
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

- 15. Decompensation is done as part of:**
- Conventional orthodontics.
 - Pre-surgical orthodontics.
 - Camouflage treatment.
 - Surgical camouflage.
 - Interceptive orthodontics.
- Key: b**
- 16. ANB angle is used to assess:**
- Sagittal jaw discrepancy.
 - Vertical jaw discrepancy.
 - Soft tissue profile.
 - Dental pattern.
 - Crowding.
- Key: a**
- 17. Anterior Bolton ratio is:**
- 91.3%.
 - 100%.
 - 61.7%.
 - 82.3%.
 - 77.2%.
- Key: e**
- 18. Flush Terminal Plane means:**
- Distal surface of upper 'c' flushes with distal surface of lower 'c'.
 - Distal surface of upper 'e' flushes with distal surface of lower 'e'.
 - Mesial surface of upper 'e' flushes with distal surface of lower 'e'.
 - Distal surface of upper 'e' flushes with mesial surface of lower 'e'.
 - Mesial surface of upper 'd' flushes with medial surface of lower 'd'.
- Key: b**
- 19. Sunday bite is defined as:**
- Habitual forward posturing of mandible to Class I.
 - Posturing of mandible to Class III due to a premature contact.
 - Posturing the mandible laterally to establish maximum cuspal contact in bilaterally narrow maxilla cases.
 - Posturing the mandible back to Class II, when actually in Class I.
 - Under closure of jaw.
- Key: a**
- 20. Early loss of upper 'e' leads to anchorage loss of upper 1st molar as:**
- Mesial tipping, mesio-buccal rotation and distalisation.
 - Mesial tipping, mesio-palatal rotation and mesialization.
 - Distal tipping, mesio-palatal rotation and mesialization.
 - Distal tipping, mesio-palatal rotation and distalisation.
 - Mesial tipping, buccal flaring and mesialization.
- Key: b**
- 21. Extraction pattern for Class II surgical cases is:**
- Upper 4's only.
 - Lower 5's only.
 - Lower 4's only.
 - Lower canine.
 - Upper 4's and lower 5's.
- Key: c**

BDS FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007
ORTHODONTICS
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)

- 22. Dental compensation in skeletal Class III cases is:**
- a) Proclined lower incisors only.
 - b) Retroclined lower incisors.
 - c) Proclined lower and retroclined upper incisors.
 - d) Retroclined lower and Proclined upper incisors.
 - e) Proclined lower and Proclined upper incisors.
- Key: d**
- 23. Optimal force for Bodily movement is:**
- a) 50-75 gm force per tooth.
 - b) Less than 50 gm force per tooth.
 - c) 15-25 gm force per tooth.
 - d) 200-400 gm force per tooth.
 - e) 75-125 gm force per tooth.
- Key: e**
- 24. In RPE activation is done:**
- a) Once weekly.
 - b) Twice weekly.
 - c) Twice daily.
 - d) Once monthly.
 - e) Twice monthly.
- Key: c**
- 25. Most ectopically erupted tooth is:**
- a) Upper 1st molar.
 - b) Upper canine.
 - c) Lower 2nd molar.
 - d) Lower incisor.
 - e) Lower 1st premolar.
- Key: a**
- 26. Prognathic profile is seen in patients with:**
- a) Mandibular hypoplasia.
 - b) Skeletal Class II malocclusion.
 - c) Skeletal Class III malocclusion.
 - d) Pier-Robbins syndrome.
 - e) Stickler's syndrome.
- Key: c**
- 27. Unfavorable mixed dentition analysis is an indication for:**
- a) Space maintenance and space regaining.
 - b) Space maintenance and space supervision.
 - c) Space regaining and gross discrepancy cases.
 - d) Space supervision and gross discrepancy cases.
 - e) Space maintenance.
- Key: d**
- 28. Excess in lower anterior Bolton is an indication for:**
- a) Build up in upper anteriors.
 - b) Stripping in lower molars.
 - c) Stripping in lower premolars.
 - d) Stripping in upper anteriors.
 - e) Stripping in lower incisors or lower incisor extraction.
- Key: e**

BDS FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007
ORTHODONTICS
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)

- 29. Absolute anchorage:**
- a) Is provided by ankylosed teeth.
 - b) Is provided by implants.
 - c) Is also called Stationary Anchorage.
 - d) Means Zero Anchorage Loss.
 - e) Means Zero Anchorage Burn.
- Key: d**
- 30. Pseudo-Class III is defined as:**
- a) Habitual forward posturing of mandible to Class I.
 - b) Posturing of mandible to Class II due to a premature contact.
 - c) Posturing the mandible laterally to establish maximum cuspatation in bilaterally narrow maxilla cases.
 - d) Posturing the mandible back to Class II, when actually in Class I.
 - e) Underclosure of mouth.
- Key: b**
- 31. Bite of accommodation means:**
- a) Habitual forward posturing of mandible to Class I.
 - b) Posturing of mandible to Class III due to a premature contact.
 - c) Posturing the mandible laterally to establish maximum cuspatation in bilaterally narrow maxilla cases.
 - d) Posturing the mandible back to Class II, when actually in Class I.
 - e) Underclosure of mouth.
- Key: c**
- 32. Method of Intra-oral anchorage reinforcement is:**
- a) Headgear.
 - b) Face mask.
 - c) Chin cup.
 - d) Nance appliance.
 - e) Reverse Pull Headgear.
- Key: d**
- 33. Mesiodens is a supernumerary tooth:**
- a) Between central incisor and lateral incisor.
 - b) Between central incisors.
 - c) Extra canine.
 - d) Extra pre-molar.
 - e) Extra-molar.
- Key: b**
- 34. Tissue borne RPE appliance is:**
- a) Hyrax appliance.
 - b) Hass appliance.
 - c) Quadhelix.
 - d) NiTi expander.
 - e) Spring jet.
- Key: b**
- 35. Aspirin is a teratogen for:**
- a) Cleft lip and palate.
 - b) Crouzen syndrome.
 - c) Apert's syndrome.
 - d) Acromegaly.
 - e) Hemifacial microsomia.
- Key: a**

BDS FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007
ORTHODONTICS
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)

36. Pierre-Robbins Syndrome is characterized by:

- a) Large mandible and cleft palate.
- b) Short maxilla and cleft palate.
- c) Large maxilla and cleft palate.
- d) Short mandible and cleft palate.
- e) Short mid-facial region and cleft palate.

Key: d

37. Muscle involved in torticollis is:

- a) Temporalis.
- b) Lateral pterygoid.
- c) Medial pterygoid.
- d) Zygomaticus major.
- e) Sternocleido-mastoid.

Key: e

38. Class II elastics are given from:

- a) Upper canine to upper 1st molar.
- b) Lower canine to lower 1st molar.
- c) Upper canine to lower 1st molar.
- d) Lower canine to upper 1st molar.
- e) Between upper and lower incisors.

Key: c

39. Co-Cr shift is normal:

- a) 1-2mm.
- b) 2-3mm.
- c) 3-4mm.
- d) 3-5mm.
- e) 4-5mm.

Key: a

40. Canine guided occlusion means:

- a) Canine to canine contact on balancing side, no contact on working side.
- b) Contact on incisors.
- c) Three point contact.
- d) Canine to canine contact on working and balancing side.
- e) Canine to canine contact on working side, no contact on balancing side.

Key: a

41. RPE (evidence of mid sagittal suture break) is assessed by:

- a) OPG.
- b) Lateral cephalogram.
- c) Upper occlusal radiograph.
- d) Lower occlusal.
- e) Peri-apical.

Key: c

42. Well aligned deciduous dentition is an indication for:

- a) Potential crowding.
- b) Potential spacing.
- c) Disto-occlusion.
- d) Mesio-occlusion.
- e) Well-aligned permanent teeth.

Key: a

**BDS FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007
ORTHODONTICS
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

43. Most commonly congenitally missing tooth is:

- a) Upper lateral incisors.
- b) Upper 1st premolar.
- c) Upper central incisor.
- d) Lower lateral incisor.
- e) Lower canines.

Key: a

44. Esthetic brackets are:

- a) Metal brackets.
- b) Steel brackets.
- c) Ceramic brackets.
- d) NiTi brackets.
- e) Co-Cr brackets.

Key: c

45. Retention in removable appliances is obtained by:

- a) Z-spring.
- b) Adams clasps.
- c) Expansion screw.
- d) Labial bow.
- e) Retraction spring.

Key: b

Reference:

- **Moyers Text Book.**
- **Contemporary Orthodontics by William Proffit.**
- **An introduction to orthodontics Laura Mitchell.**