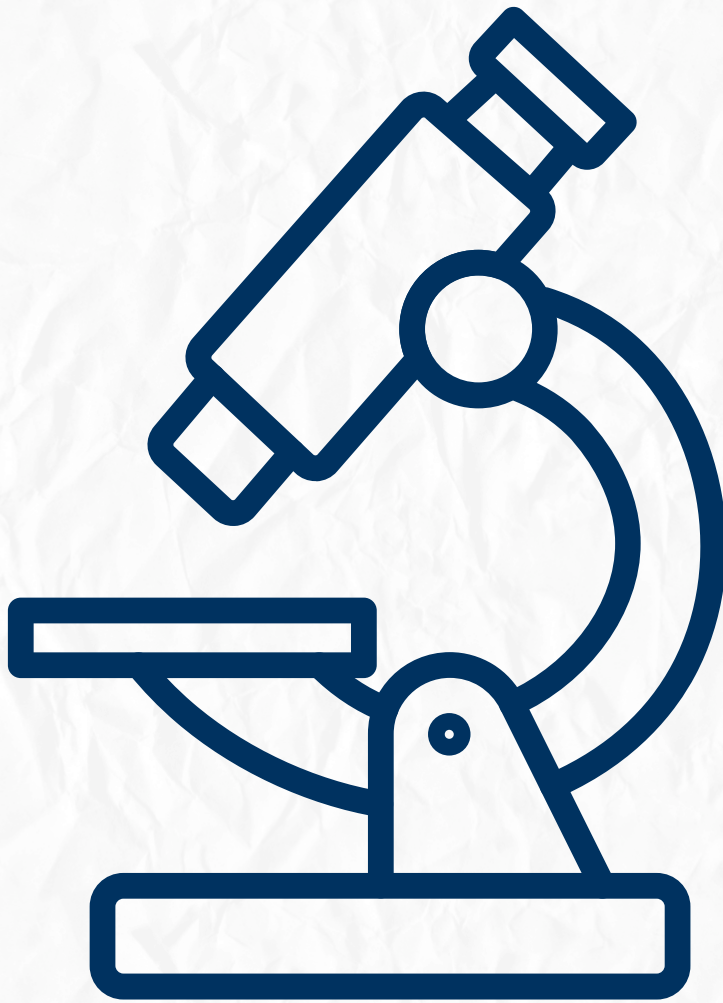


Oral Histology

Quiz time



Shedding

Done by : Lujain Hamdan

Q1: During the shedding of anterior deciduous teeth, the permanent successors (incisors and canines) develop in a specific position relative to the primary teeth. Where does the resorption of the primary roots start?

- A) On the labial surface.
- B) On the lingual surface.
- C) Directly at the apex.
- D) On the mesial surface only.

Answer:- B

Q2: A 10-year-old child presents with a "Submerged Tooth" (ankylosed deciduous molar). Radiographically, the tooth is 1mm below the occlusal plane. What is the histological hallmark of this condition?

- A) Excessive formation of the Periodontal Ligament (PDL).
- B) Bony union between the alveolar bone and the root.
- C) Rapid resorption of the pulp chamber.
- D) Presence of remnants of Malassez in the furcation.

Answer:- B

Q3: In the shedding of posterior teeth (deciduous molars), where do the permanent premolars typically develop?

- A) Lingual to the deciduous molars.
- B) Labial to the deciduous molars.
- C) Between the diverged roots of the deciduous molars.
- D) Distal to the second deciduous molar.

Answer:- C

Q4: Which of the following is considered a "Local Cause" for the delayed shedding of a deciduous tooth?

- A) Hypothyroidism.
- B) Hyperpituitarism.
- C) Absence of the permanent successor.
- D) Fibrofibrosis of the gingiva.

Answer:- C

Q5: A radiographic finding shows small pieces of calcified tissue remaining in the jaw after the eruption of a permanent second premolar. These are likely "Deciduous root remnants." Why are they most common in the premolar area?

- A) Because premolars erupt faster than incisors.
- B) Because the premolar is smaller than the distance between the roots of the deciduous molar.
- C) Due to high occlusal forces in the posterior region.
- D) Lack of osteoclast activity in the molar region.

Answer:- B •

Q6: What happens to the pulp of the deciduous tooth during the process of shedding?

- A) It immediately undergoes necrosis.
- B) It remains largely intact and vital until the tooth is shed.
- C) It transforms into bone-like tissue.
- D) It disappears before root resorption starts.

Answer:- B

Q7: Which cell type is primarily responsible for the "resorption" of the hard tissues (dentin and cementum) of the deciduous tooth during shedding?

- A) Osteoblasts.
- B) Odontoclasts.
- C) Fibroblasts.
- D) Ameloblasts.

Answer:- B

Q8: "Ankylosis" of deciduous teeth, which can lead to submerged teeth, occurs in approximately what percentage of children?

- A) 1-2%
- B) 8-10%
- C) 20-25%
- D) 50%

Answer:- B

Q9: If a permanent lower central incisor fails to take its exact apical position during eruption, where is it most likely to remain?

- A) Labially.
- B) Lingually.
- C) Impacted in the bone.
- D) In the midline.

Answer:- B

Q10: Which systemic condition can cause "Early Shedding" of deciduous teeth?

- A) Hypothyroidism.
- B) Hypopituitarism.
- C) Hyperpituitarism.
- D) Vitamin D deficiency.

Answer:-C

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