

جدول مواصفات / إمتحان البورد الفلسطيني - الجزء الأول

**Table of specifications, Part I Exam.**

إختصاص تقويم الأسنان والفكين

#	Body of knowledge (topics)	Corrected Weighted Percentage	# Of Questions (± 20%)
1	Growth and development of Oro-facial region	25	25
2	Embryology and cranio-facial anomalies of Oro-Facial region	10	10
3	Head and neck anatomy	7	7
4	Genetics	5	5
5	ORAL Pathology	5	5
6	Medical problems in dentistry	8	8
7	Radiology and its relevance to dentistry	8	8
8	Oral physiology and immunology	5	8
9	Research methodology and biostatistics	7	8
10	Miscellaneous: General physiology; Pharmacology; Law and ethics; General pathology; Immunology and Microbiology; Dental biomaterials; oral histology.	20	20

**Suggested reading list**

1. **Contemporary orthodontics**, Proffit W. 6<sup>th</sup> edition.

( Mainly chapters 1 to 6)

2. **Oral Anatomy, Embryology and Histology**. B. K. B. Berkovitz, Graham Rex Holland, B. J. Moxham. Mosby, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2009.

(Chapters:

4, Vasculature and innervation of the mouth, 17: Development of the face, 18: Development of the palate, 19: Development of the jaws ,  
21: Early tooth development & chapter 26: Development of the dentitions).

3. **Textbook of Medical Physiology.** Guyton and Hall, Saunders QT. 12<sup>th</sup> edition, 2010.

#### Chapters:

32: Red Blood Cells, Anemia, and Polycythemia, 36 : Hemostasis and Blood Coagulation, 78: Insulin, Glucagon, and Diabetes Mellitus, Parathyroid Hormone, Calcitonin, Calcium and Phosphate Metabolism, Vitamin D, Bone, and Teeth, 83: Fetal and Neonatal Physiology.

4. **Robbins Basic Pathology.** Vinay Kumar, Abul K. Abbas, Jon C. Aster. Saunders W. 9<sup>th</sup> edition, 2012.

#### Chapter 15:

Oral Cavities and Gastrointestinal Tract

5. **Oral microbiology and immunology.** Russell J. Nisengard, Michael G. Newman. Saunders, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1993.

6. **Pharmacology and Therapeutics for Dentistry.** John A. Yagiela, Frank J. Dowd, Bart Johnson, Angelo Mariotti, and Enid A. Neidle, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2010.

#### chapters:

20: Opioid Analgesics and Antagonists

21: Nonopioid Analgesics, Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs,

35: Adrenal Corticosteroids, 39: Antibacterial and Antibiotic Drugs,

50: Oral Complications of Cancer Therapy, 54: Drugs for Medical Emergencies.

7. **Anatomy for Dental Students.** Johnson and Moore. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Oxford university press, 1997.
8. **Oral Bioscience.** Ferguson D. B. Churchill Livingston. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2006.
9. **Medical problems in dentistry** Crispian Scully, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, 2014.

Chapters:

- 11: Mucosal, oral and cutaneous disorders  
14: Otorhinolaryngology/maxillofacial disorders  
29: Materials and drugs

10. **Oral Pathology** J. V. Soames, J. C. Southam, 4<sup>th</sup> edition 2005.
11. **Altman DG, 1991, Practical Statistics for Medical Research,** 1st Ed, Chapman and Hall, London
12. **European Journal of Oral sciences**
13. **Oral Radiology:** principles & interpretations 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
  - Radiobiology and Radiation Protection.
  - Radiation physics.
  - panoramic image
  - Principle of tomography.
  - Teeth anomalies

- 10 difficult questions:-

Q1) From the age of 5 through to 20 years, the distance from sella to nasion:

- A. will increase approximately 8-mm in females and 10-mm in males.
- B. will increase approximately 6-mm in females and 8-mm in males.
- C. will increase approximately 8-mm in males and 10-mm in Females
- D. will increase approximately 6-mm in males and 8-mm in females.
- E. will increase approximately 16-mm in males and females.

Q2) which of the following is not correct regarding the greater palatine artery.

- A. it is about 5 mm away from the gingival margin of the posterior teeth palatally.
- B. The greater palatine artery is a branch of the descending palatine artery
- C. the greater palatine artery supplies the hard palate.
- D. when the greater palatine artery terminates, it travels through the incisive canal to anastomose with the sphenopalatine artery to supply the nasal septum.

Q3) Concerning palatal formation, which is NOT Correct:

- A. It takes roughly 8 weeks to finish.
- B. The primary palate is the deep portion of the intermaxillary segment, which arises from the fusion of the two medial nasal prominences.
- C. The median palatine raphe is a clinical remnant of fusion between the palatine shelves, and the incisive foramen is present at the junction of the primary palate and the lateral palatine shelves.

D. Clefting occurs as a failure of the lateral palatine shelves to fuse with each other, with the nasal septum, or with the primary palate.

Q4) The characteristic oral clinical features of Peutz-Jegher's syndrome is:

- a. Macroglossia
- b. Supernumerary teeth
- c. **Melanin pigmentation of the lips**
- d. Macroglossia
- e. Constricted palate

Q5) Which of the following is an important Oral clinical manifestation of Renal Failure:

- a- Pulp inflammation.
- b- Uremia and Xerostomia.**
- c- Osteoporosis.
- d- Arthritis.
- e- TMJ problems.

Q6) Which of the following is not a cause of contact stomatitis

- a- Metals: nickel, palladium, gold, mercury, zinc
- b- Dental prostheses: formaldehyde, acrylate monomer, colophony
- c- Flavourings and preservatives (food additives).
- d- local corticosteroids.**
- e- Rubber /Latex: gloves, rubber dams, etc.

Q7) Which of the following has the potential of undergoing “spontaneous” malignant transformation?

- a. Osteomalacia
- b. Albright’s syndrome
- c. **Paget’s disease of bone**
- d. Osteogenesis imperfecta

Q8) Sickle cell Anaemia

- A. Is an acute disease**
- B. Is a genetic disorder
- C. Involves hemoglobin gene mutation
- D. Involves deoxygenation

Q9) The groove separating the gum pad from the palate is called:

- A. Gingival groove**
- B. Dental groove
- C. Lateral sulcus
- D. Transverse groove

Q10) Which of the following is not correct regarding the muscles of mastication:

- a. they are supplied by the mandibular nerve
- b. the parotid duct crosses deeply to the masseter**
- c. the maxillary artery lies deep to the temporalis
- e. the lateral pterygoid has two heads of origin.