



Edited By iPass NBDE

1. What is not an organelle? **lipid droplets**
what causes superficial mycosis?
 - black piedra (piedraia Hortae, tinea negra, hortae werneckii)
 - pityriasis versicolor (Malassezia furfur)
 - White piedra (trichosporon spp)
2. **foramen ovale** closes to become **fossa ovalis**.
ductus arteriosus closes to become **ligamentum arteriosum**.
umbilical vein closes to form the **ligamentum teres** . .
3. Alveolar crest is located? **below CEJ 1-2 mm**
4. If the pressure of cerebrospinal fluid is high it leads to? **coma**
5. All are parts of posterior part of brachialis plexus, except? **serratus anterior**
6. In testlet with snakebite it is **forearm** , not arm **answer is radial**
7. Biosynthesis of histones is active in which phase? **S**
8. Know when neural tube forms, epi folding in utero **3-4 Weeks**
9. the inhibition of activity happens when Ca + binds to? **tropomyosin**
10. lower motor neuron is located in? **Anterior or ventral**
11. what is stimulated if partial O₂ lowered? **carotid bodies**
12. location of mucogingival junction? **attached gingiva & alveolar mucosa**,
13. from frontal plane mandibular molars are inclined? **lingually**
14. Everything found in seminiferous tubules, except? (**Leydig cells**)
15. mechanism of action of aldosterone
 - **increases water reabs,**
 - **increase Na reabs,**
 - **decrease K reabsorción,**
 - **increase K excretion.**
16. Vagus supplies? **Ascending**
17. During lateral protrusion which ligaments keep disc in place? **Lateral & discal temporomandibular ligament**.
18. when condyles are in superior anterior position? **central relation**
muscles that position the condyles in the most superior anterior position are: **masseters and medial pterigoids**.
19. Which immunity explains resistance to some viruses in newborn? **native passive**
20. tertiary structure of proteins? **Cysteine**
21. The visceral layer of bowman capsule? (**simple squamous, podocytes which is in visceral layer of bwm capsule**)
22. The oncology of which organ leads to myasthenia gravis? **thymus**
23. 6 weeks pregnant woman from testlet , hormones will? **FSH, LH down -- estrogen, progesterone and HCG up)**
24. when to start dental procedures for her? **2nd trimester 12 weeks**

25. the defense mechanism of interferon? **stimulates macrophages and phagocytic cells**
26. dna fingerprints? **finding of restriction fragments. Southern**
27. which has Y, H shape? (candida, histoplasmosis, **actinomyces**, other fungi)
carboxylation of acetyl CoA, required **for hydroxylation of proline, ...)**
28. The innervation of middle part of upper lip? **Infraorbital**
29. Fluorouracil mechanism of action? (**inhibits enzyme X thymidylate synthase active site directed inhibitor for the enzyme**)
30. 7 month baby felt sick. No palpable lymph nodes, absence of palatine nodes, on x-Ray no shade of thymus.
Diagnosis? **SCID. Severe combined immunodeficiency**
31. Many questions about complements. Knowing only C5a, c5b, c3b is not enough to answer them
 - **C1: its made in GI epithelium. It's a constiuen of the classic complement pat. Ca is required for activation.**
 - **C3b: opsonization together with IgG.**
 - **C3a & C5a: anaphilaxis. (C5a most potent)**
 - **C5a: chemotaxis**
32. everything is true about sphingolipids, except? (need to know the structure of it and difference between them and lecithins and cephalins)
 - **lecithin:** glicerol, phosphate, fatty acids, and choline.
 - **Cephalins:** (phosphatidylethanolamines) ethanolamine. Nerve tissue components.
 - **Sphingomyelins:** ceramide & choline. Nerve tissue components & plasma tissue constituent.
33. biotin? **carboxylation of acetyl CoA >malonyl Coa**, required for hydroxilation of proline
34. What will increase PFK,? (citrate, ATP, **AMP**, cAMP, ADP)
35. all is true about hormones, except? (**they accumulate in cells produced them,**
36. something about glycolysis being active in ? **muscle**, Made in Liver
37. N-glycosylation happens in? **endoplasmic reticulum**,
38. acute hemorrhage will cause in? **increase heart rate and decrease pressure**
39. Iron is transported in blood? (**Transferrin**) store as **ferritin**
40. Abnormalities in cell growth that cause smaller than normal cells, tissues ? **atrophy and hypoplasia**
41. Which determinant of occlusal morphology will allow for the taller posterior cusps? **Greater vertical ,overlap of anterior teeth**
42. Muscles needed for producing sound and voice? **lateral and posterior crycoarithenoid. LP**
43. Which primary molar resembles the crown of perm premolar and roots of molar? **Max first molar**
44. Cross section in cervical area of permanent max second premolar ? **oval**
45. ross section of pulp in cervical of max central incisor? **tiangular**
46. The largest cusp of primary mand first molar? **MB**

47. From largest to smallest cusps in Y-type mand second premolar? **B>ML>DL**
48. Preganglionic parasympatetic to (or from) otic ganglion? **lesser petrosal**,
49. What surrounds each muscle fiber? (epineurium, perineurium, **endoneurium...**)
50. What surrounds nerve? (epi-, peri, **endoneurium**)
51. The body of hyoid belongs to which branchial arch?**2nd & 3rd branchial arches**
52. Which branchial pouch is inferior parathyroid gland? **3rd**
53. External auditory meatus comes from what? (options given: **1st branchial cleft**, 2nd branchial cleft, 1st,2nd,3rd branchial pouches)
54. In laterotrusive movements max canine may contact? **Man canine and 1st premolar**
55. Sphenomandibular ligament runs from and to **spin of sphenoid bone to lingula of mandibula.**
56. Inferior compartment of TMJ consists of **condyle and articular disc**
57. clinical examination reveals that the **lingual cuspo in Tooth No. 5 is broken off**. This is most likely due to which of the following mandibular movements during trauma? So since 5 is on right side and for it to be in mesiotrusive contact. Mandibule shud be moving to the left. Hence answer is **left mesiotrusive**
58. TMJ cartilage comes from Merckel's? T/**false**
59. At 6 months utero TMJ cartilage is formed? T/F **TMJ formed at 12 weeks**
60. Know when palate fusions happen **2nd trimester onwards 12 weeks. 7-10 Weeks.** and calcification for all primary dentition happen: **start in utero 4-6 months**
61. Needed for making denovo cholestrol? **Citrate -- acetyl coa**
62. If foreign antigen enters the body through skin, which portion it reaches the first? **Lymph nodes**
63. Which canine and which proximal side has concavity from contact area to cervical? **max canine distal**
64. Everything is absorbed in ileum , except? **Water**
65. HCO₃-is secreted in GI everywhere, except? **chief cells**
66. Bacteria most commonly found on skin? **Stapylococcus aureus.**
67. Process where Nucleus shrunk and condensed called? (**pyknosis**, karyolysis, karyorexis)
68. Simple example of autosomal -dominant disease? **Gardner**
69. Filtrate's highest concentration is in? **Medulla**
70. Drinking large quantities of water will result in? **more GFR**
71. Vital capacity is measured as sum of? **Máximum air that is present in lungs after deep breathing... or after forceful inspiration**
72. The reason of intracellular born obstruction is? **thrombosis**
73. Esophagus begins at? **lower border of crycoid C6**
74. Process describing the enlargement in Graves disease? **hyperplasia**
75. Crescent premolar?**2nd mand PM, U type.**

76. The mesial proximal contact of max canine? **Junction between the incisal 1/3 and middle 1/3**
77. Characteristic for primary max and mandibular 1st molars only? **The second primary molar is similar to first permanent molar**
78. Pons and cerebellum are parts of (telencephalon, mesencephalon, diencephalon, **rhombencephalon..**) **rhombencephalon (hindbrain) divided into metencephalon and myelencephalon. Cerebellum and Pons part of metencephalon and medulla part of myelencephalon.**
79. Difference between cartilage and bone? (cartilage has collagen, bone doesn't; cartilage is more vascularised than bone; **cartilage can grow appositional and interstitial bone can't**; bone can grow appositional, cartilage can not)
80. Periapical Abscess from Max 1st molar if not treated will spread? (submandibular, **parapharyngeal**, retromandibular, down the masseteric) mandibular is sublingual
81. Beginning of calcification for permanent canines, premolars? **C 4-5 months. PM 1-1.5 years**
82. Which protrudes the hyoid? **Geniohyoid**
83. everything pass through carotid triangle, except one? **Carotid triangle, contain: common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, CNS X,XI,XII, Cervical plexus. SO PD FS**
84. Which cells represent delayed type hypersensitivity?(**T-cells and macrophages**, mast cells and basophils, ..)
85. Which lobes lay within middle cranial fossa? **temporal**,
86. All are glycoprotein hormones, except one? (FSH, LH, ACTH, **GH**, TSH, Placental hormone)
87. Enamel formation is normally complete in the max canine at? (4-5 years, 3-4 years, **6-7 years..**)
88. Dimorphism is presented as? (**yeast and hyphae**)
89. On panoramic x-ray the there which structure layered on condyle/TMJ? (**zygomatic bone**, maxillary tuberosity...)
90. PDL is derived from? (dental papilla, **dental sac / dental follicle..**)
91. In acute inflammation which cells first react? **Neutrophils**
92. 21 years old still has primary mand second molar. What can cause it? (ankylosis, **congenitally absent permanent tooth** ,
93. On x-ray patient has low amount of enamel on lingual surfaces of mand incisors, canines, premolar, molars. The reason of it? (attrition, **erosion**, disturbance in amelogenesis ...)
94. Direct precursors of nitrogen for urea cycle? (glutamic and aspartic , or **ammonia and aspartic** , ammonia and pyruvate...)
95. Which epithelium lines the visceral of all organs? (simple columnar, stratified cuboidal, **mesothelium**, ...)
96. Carrier mediated transport differs from simple diffusion? **Exhibits saturation kinetics.**
97. What structure is immediately medial from lingual ridge on max canine? (mesial marginal ridge, lingual cusp, distal fossa, **mesial fossa**, distal marginal ridge)
98. Which cusp is the tallest and sharpest on **primary** max 1st molar? **MB in max 1st and ML in mand 1st**
99. Posterior hard palate is innervated by? (**Greater palatine**, lesser palatine...)

100. Crypts of Lieberkuhn in which layer? (**submucosal**, muscularis of proper something, external muscular)
101. Semi demilunes in which glands? (**there was not submandibular, so answered sublingual**)
102. woman is suffering from ulcerative gingivitis, lab shows 1200 ct of leukocytes, 98% of which are lymphocytes. Red blood cells count normal, trombocytes are normal. What can be the diagnosis? **agranulocytosis**,
103. Amount of blood in aorta is comparable to amount in periphery of small vessels? **Same**
104. Primary dentition molars are compare to permanent molars? (**crowns more bulky**)
105. Preferred method to sterilize heat labile semi critical instruments? **ethylene oxide**
106. Know the difference between Salmonella typhi and rickettsia typhi and which causes typhus.
- Typhus : rickettsia
 - prowazeki Typhoid : Salmonella
107. Lung innervation **vagus** and **sympathetic**
108. Which cusp is common in transverse ridge and oblique ridge? **ML**
109. Riphampin mechanism of action **Inhibit RNA synthesis & transcription**
110. Sulfonamides mechanism of action **competitive inhibitors of the enzyme DHPS (dihydropteroate synthetase)**
/inhibit folic acid synthesis by competing with PABA
111. Umami taste (**glutamate**)
112. Component of trombin? **fibrinogen**
113. Lipid A is characteristic for? **Lipid A-lipopolysaccharide- endotoxin-cell wall-gram negative bacteria**
114. Which structure is located behind abdominal aorta? **kidney IVC**
115. Knife stabbing in back , 12sm deep at level Lumbar 1. Which organ is damaged? (**kidney**,
116. Which cartilage for non-motile connection is in base of skull of newborn? **fibrocartilage**.
117. dehydration DECs plasma volume, DEC plasma volume DEC osmotic pressure..**1st right 2nd wrong**..
- 118 tmj pain: **auriculotemporal**...
119. all causes CVS accidents except **aneurysm**
120. major outcome following MI.. **coagulative necrosis**
121. calcium channel blockers treat..**arrhythmias**..
122. most characteristics of malignancy: **metastasis**
123. ammonium phosphate + glucose + oxygen makes protein, alanine added in growth medium causes..
inhibit alanine but produces protein
124. 1st arch cartilage innervated by: **V**
125. direct affects chondrogenesis and skeletal growth.. **stomatomedins**
126. odontoblast: **dental papilla**
127. in which organ necrosis causes cystic like watery fluid formation: **brain**
128. Vid D. sequence ..**skin liver and kidney**.. SLK
129. transamination causes.. **transamination >amino acid + alfa ketoglut/piruvate/ OAA...TCA products**

130. GA involves sleep inactivation where? **reticular formation**
131. deep femoral vein thrombus gets lodge in : **lungs**
132. Virchow triad all except one..
Virchow triad: endothelial injury, stasis (alteration in blood flow), hypercuagulability
133. all causes left side heart failure except **pulmonary stenosis**.
>Increases the work of the right ventricle; similar to chronic lung disease-- Right sided heart failure..
134. face nucleus.. **VPM**
135. increase in resistance due to: **increase viscosity**
136. nutrient artery of heart.. **Coronary artery**
137. what component of saliva provides lubrication: **mucin**
138. dissection of sublingual gland what nerve u need to anestheiaz**Lingual**
139. taste nucleus:**nucleus solitarius**
140. what is most prominent in serous acini....**zymogen granules..**
141. secondary structure degeneration involves which bond..**hydrogen..**
142. tertiary structure of amino acid due to which protein: **cysteine..**
143. max ammonia produce By which amino acid.. **glutamate dehydrogenase**
144. abnormal in GFR..**albumin (proteinuria)**
145. intermediate in urea cycle.. **Citrulline..**
146. acute pancreatitis; **Serum Lipase & serum amylase**
147. purine breaks to **xanthine >>uric acid**.
148. blastomyces dermatitis is.. **dimorphic fungi HBC**
149. solute move in cell by.. **simple and facilitated diffusion**
150. common between type 1 and type 4 hypersensitivity: **both need to be sensitised before**.
151. right latertrusive due to **left LP..**
152. common between cardiac and skeletal : **sarcomere, both have T tubules, striated**.
153. coronary sinus; **BP..**
154. afferent of gag: **9 /efferent 10**
155. MAIN blood supply of stomach.. **splenic artery**
156. which vein drains directly to InferiorVC on right and left renal vein on left. ?
- **left gonadal vein drains into left renal vein**
 - **right gonadal vein empties directly into the IVC**
157. which is not caused by shock **gut bleeding**
158. what component in saliva doesnt show diversity: **IgA**
159. centric cusp relation in class 1.. **3buccal and 30buccal**

160. nucleus of lesser palatine: **trigeminal**
161. axillary sheath has. **axillary vein and cord of brachial plexuses**
162. what supplies larynx..
- **blood: superior and inferior laryngeal arteries from sup and inf thyroid arteries.**
 - **Nerve: recurrent laryngeal nerve (just cricothyroid by the external laryngeal nerve.)**
163. parietal cell - **intrinsic factor**
164. most importantly Carious developmental pit...**maxilar lateral incisive-palatoradicular Groove.**
165. most frequently divided root: **Mand canine (lingual and facial)**
166. one pulp horn compared to two cusps: **1st PM.**
167. alignment in straight line: **mandibular 2nd pm, 1st and 2nd molar.**
168. increase vasodilation in skeletal muscle after exercise:**local metabolite factors.**
169. the antigen binding site for immuglobins formed after IG formation due to: postranslational modifications.
170. CO does what.. **DEC po2 of oxygen in blood.**
171. major cholesterol goes for: **cholic acid**
172. what's not in temporal bone: **foramen ovale**
173. fluoride balance by: **Skeletal uptake and kidney secretion**
174. elastin and collagen has: **lysine and proline..**
- Collagen have both hydroxyproline and hydroxylysin .
- elastin just have hydroxyproline.
175. all present in breast cancer except: **pigmentation of nipples**
176. osteoclast main feature: **macrophage leanage cell**
- 177.myoglobin- **hyperbolic curve**
178. Increase pottasium and angiotensin II causes: **aldosterone release.**
179. mesial contacts of canines, lateral incisors and many other. **All anterior in the junction of incisal just mesial contact of max. Canine is in middle third.**
180. most commonly missing anterior teeth: **Max laterals.**
181. in midline between SCM: **thyroid**
- 182.increase ACTH: **weight gain and hyperglycemia**
183. Calcitonin DEC both Ca²⁺ and phosphate..
184. one stupid question on **HIV early stage:mononucleosis – like**
185. difference between mand central inc and mand lateral inc: **rotation of crown on root distally.**
186. post sympathetic neurons NTs: **norepinephrine**
187. all causes painless hematuria except: **nephrolithiasis.**
188. mandibualar **2nd premolar** missing in 3 questions..

189. most common artery involved in occlusion of heart: **Anterior intraventricular artery, branch of coronary artery.**

190. Jg cells in: **afferent arterioles**

191. blastomyces is: **Dimorphism Fungus**

192. what drug inhibits protein metabolism: **streptomycin (by binding to 30S ribosomal.**

193. Doctor screwed something in patients mouth and he informed him which ethical principal has he followed :
veracity.

194. virus attached to MHC1 respond to..**peptide bond to antigen- antibody complex...**

195. detergents disrupts: **cell membrane structure .**

196. submandibular gland damage normal cell structure is not replaced..

What else can fill it: **CT**

197. happens when max opening: **goes into max protrusion.**

198. all the variables in posselt of envelope seen on a diagrammatic representatio..except: **edge to edge protrusión.**

199.what's pierces the thyrohyoid membrane: **internal laryngeal.**

200. what supplies vocal below larynx its: **inferior laryngeal- recurrent laryngeal**

201. what goes BTW superior and middle constrictor: **glossopharngeal.**

202. do the universal numbering system and only that shows up..

which premolar has 2 roots (numbers were given) **max 1st PM**

which is missing premolar..**mand 2 PM**

203. 4-5 weeks old fracture, type of bone: **woven**

204. areas of healed fracture u see: **woven bone.**

205. teeth between two Centrals: **mesiodens**

206. most likely cause of missing teeth: **agenesis**

207. tooth distally extra to 3rdmolar: **supernumery molar.**

208. most abnormal relation of tooth: **3rd Molar or max lateral.**

ASDA Q: 7 years old teeth presents: **18 primary and 6 permanent.**

209. 9 years old.. Teeth presents: **12permanent and 12 primary.**

210. 2nd premolar pattern :**Y shape**

211. enamel loss due to: **erosion.**

212. episodes or bronchospam: **asthma.**

213. b2 agonist to cause: **bronchodilation**

214. DNA gyrase inhibited by..**ciprofloxacin, fluoroquinolones, norfloxacin**

215. salivary glands acts on..**muscuranic receptors.**

216. xerostomia and all the answers either **sjogren** or medication.. **anticholinergics and antihistamines H1**

parasympathetic action >> serous secretion Para=Paro= serous

sympathetic action >> mucous secretion

217. gingival hyperplasia.. **Dilantin (phenytoin) nifedipine cyclosporin**

218. A patient has difficulty moving his jaw to right .. When he moves it he hears "noise".. **mandibular**

219. sensory supply on side of commissures **facial**

220. bilateral infection of commissure.. **Candida**

221. tomato allergy lady question.. Cause of ulcer.. Epithelium of ulcer on palate..

keratinised stratified squamous

222. translation occurs in: **upper joint cavity** .

223. below the fibrocartilage condyle covered with ?**fibrous CT**..

224. ACTH effects all but **catecholamines**..

225. a testlet on a 7 year old girl she came for dental checkup no finding..

She had small palpebral fissures and low set ears: **fetal alcohol syndrome**

Teeth present in 7 years of age.. **18 primary 6 permanent**

227. Her father is scared she would be missing two anterior teeth like him what tooth is he talking about.. **Max li** (chose this)/ man second pm..

228. The child has caries in 1st molar, Relation of 1st molar distally: **no distal contact**

229. testlet about the farmer from veronicas file ..

230. testlet about SLE.. Which is the main outcome.. I read renal failure **proteinuria**.

231. She has RA factor positive too is that abnormal? I said **no** SLE ppl have RA too .

232. Cause of burning mouth.. **sjogren**

233. **ESR elevated**.. I marked due to autoimmune disease.

234. testlet about a gun shot .. entered from side of head and left from insertion of SCM..

Another gun shot on left 7/ 8 thoracic vertebra : **base of the long. Inferior lobe**

235. what differentiates between radicular and coronal dentin: **granular layer of tomes**..

236. nonstandard amino acid .. **glycine , lysine, leucine, hydroxyproline**

237. where does lung cancer occur more commonly: **bronchiolar epithelium, it's small (oat) cell carcinoma. It's central (smoking-associated)**

238. amyloidosis causes.. **Multiple organ dysfunction**.

239. where does Stenson duct open: **2nd max molar if is not the option go for max 1st molar**

240. epithelium of intercalated duct.. **simple cuboidal (same kidney)**

epithelium of straight duct: **simple columnar**

241. rice water diarrhoea (coma shaped)... **V.cholera**

242. nongonococcal urethritis: **Chlamydia trachoma**.

243. retromandibular vein: **maxillary and superior temporal vein**
244. what adducts scapula: **rhomboid minor Rhomboid major trapezius middle fibers**
245. 50 % dominant trait= **25 % offsprings.**
246. which type of collagen is present in pulp but not dentin and bone.. **Type 3**
247. anterior pillar of fauces..**palatoglossus..**
248. which layer of epidermis has the least to no filament..don't know went for basale..check it..!!
249. where does lung cancer occur more commonly.. **Bronchiolar epithelium, central**
250. to meet high oxygen demand of cardiac muscle. What happens? **Increase in mean arterial pressure**
251. What bone not effected on exist: **temporal**
252. The patient will have hemothorax due to rupture of arch of aorta..
I said 1st true second wrong..as arch is at the level of t3/t4..
253. What lobe of lung is affected.. Wasn't sure put the **left middle..**
254. The patient has previous scar in midline between SCM..
What surgery has he done before: **thyroid**
255. radial nerve innervates **triceps**
256. which tooth in alignment? **Mandibular posterior (2PM 1M 2M)**
257. angina pectoris and: **NITRIC OXIDE and pain relief**
258. interleukin 1: **activated by macrophagos =fever, bone resoption, stimulates T helpers**
259. esophagus varices: **portal hypertension and its ruptura. Liver cirrosis.**
260. In which one we can't see anemia? **GI bleeding** or something like that because of acute
261. Fracture after 5 years? **Remodeling bone**
262. Cryptococcosis ? **Fungus**
263. Alzheimer Parkinson and ...? **Neuron dementia failure in cognitive function**
264. Fluoride **0.5=5000 (x 1000)**
265. **hexokinase** has **low** km ans is found in most tissues , def causes haemolytic anaemia and **glucokinase** is found in liver and pancreas and is involved in **maintaining blood glucose** concentration
266. what is the inferior part of tmj
- Mandibular Fossa

Articular Disc

Condyle
- 267.= Hing translation movement: **upper**
268. Pharyngeal tonsil epithelium: **Pseudo strat.columnnar.ciliated**
269. Single gene mutation? **Sickle anemia (missense)**
270. Dens in dent? **Lateral maxillar**
271. Choline is a precursor for: **the methyl donor betaine Cholestrol**

272. Common amino acid between collagen and elastin? **Lysine & proline**
273. Ornithine in: **urea cycle**
274. External carotid with? **superficial lymph**
275. Pierce Thyroid membrane? **Internal laryngeal nerve**
276. In tracheotomy ? **Cricothyroid membrane (external laryngeal n)**
277. first part of urea cycle, **carbamoyl phosphate in mitochondria**
278. The 25% of **the offsprings**
279. Epineurium! **Around all nerves**
280. tRNA= **anticodon**
281. Papilloma= **warts .3**
282. Again what is seen in mouth and vagina and intestine **candida 29. When negative highest pleura**
283. Posset **posterior and inferior part**
284. Sperm storage. **Epididymis.**
285. Tetracycline: **inhibit protein synthesis binding 30S tRNA**
286. Low carb diet
287. Do the tooth perfect **bneficience**
288. Curve of Spee **max convex & mand concave**
289. Proteoglycan? **Beta 1 & 4**
290. Receptor in cell? **Thyroid**
291. Epinephrine **increase hr, blood volume no change**
292. Elbow ulnar
293. Adenocarcinoma **sigmoid**
294. Which one is not in medulla? **Glomerule**
295. Fine touch=**meisner**
296. Tmj pain ? **auricular temporal** i chose mandible nerve 44. Marfan=elastic
297. Test let: tomato lady
298. Not floura normal? **Petrusis**
299. What cause microstomia. **Failure in fusion on maxillary and mandibulary process**
300. Muscle which inserted coronoides **temporal muscle**
301. Differences between electronic microscope and optic:
- Electonic has Higher resolution and able of higher magnification greater depth of field Black and White**
- Optic use only protons (light rays)**
302. Patiene with pain in the TMJ which nerve is affected: **auricular temporal nerve**
303. Nor epinephrine which pathway activated: **postganglionic sympathetic**

304. Proximal contacts of anterior teeth **upper IJ JM JM lower II II IM incisal junction in all anteriors except distal of canine which is Middle third.**

305. Differences between lateral and central incisor maxillary and mandibular

how do you tell mandibular central from lateral: rotation of Crown for mandibular lateral.

How can you tell the difference b/n the two mand. Central incisor? Ans: mesial cervical line is more incisal than the distal.

306. Lateroexcursion contacts in working side: **maxillary mesiolingual cusp pass through the lingual Groove of the mandibular 1st molar in a lateral excursive movement on the working side.**

and non-working side: **the distofacial Groove on mandibular 1st molar, serves as an escapeway for the mesiolingual cusp of the maxillary 1st molar**

307. In a lateral movement how many mandibular holding cups are contact with maxillary teeth **4 cups teeth 30**

308. The most common disease in the USA by sexual transmission **chlamydia**

309. Patient with breath difficulty which ph. disorder shown respiratory alkalosis

310. Patient with blue and brown color around the eye because a trauma. When was the trauma? And how it is called this sign 2 days after accident, **hematoma**

311. Women with a fracture 5 years ago, allergic to tomato and problems with the collagen. What will be the diagnosis? **A:the bone is renovated and she has a problems with vitamin c**

312. Which is the nucleus of the oculomotor **Edinger-Westphal (parasympathetic nucleus) & ciliary ganglion (postganglionic parasympathetic for CN III)**

313. What is the celiac trunk arteries **superior mesenteric**

314. Pterygoid lateral insertion: **capsule and neck to the mandible**

315. What is the smallest component of the DNA **bases**

316. Height contour

- **mandibular first PM= middle third**
- **mandibular second PM= occlusal third.**

317. Upper cavity of the TMJ is translation and the lower cavity of the TMJ is rotation it is true? **Both true**

318. What is the preganglionic nerve which innervates the parotid gland? **Lesser petrosal nerve**

319. Which structures are in the infratemporal fossa: **ptemporalis and pterigoideo muscles, maxillary artery (and branches eg, middle meningeal), pterygoid plexus of veins, mandibular nerve (V3), chorda tympani (VII), otic ganglion (IX)**

320. Which structures are between medial pterygoid medial and lateral Lingual and inferior alveolar nerve

321. Extrinsic muscles of the tongue **Genioglossus, hyoglossus, styloglossus (XII) palatoglossus, (x)**

322. Reproduction process of the bacterias **binary fission**

323. Cellular division phases **G0.G1,S, G2, M**

324. which disease are related to thymoma: **miasthenia gravis**
325. odontoblasts derived from: **dental papilla**
326. keratohyaline granules - **stratum granulosum**
327. blastomyces dermatitidis whats the causative agent? **fungal**
328. calcium channel blockers mechanism of action
329. larynx arterial supply come from:
- **inf, thyroid artery=inf. Laryngeal artery**
 - **sup thyroid artery= sup. Laryngeal artery**
330. advanced periodontitis – organism **Porphyromonas gingivalis, Actinobacillus actinomycescomitans.**
331. ESR is increased in — **SLE, polymyalgia rheumatica, temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis.**
332. tip of tongue lymph drainage: **submental**
333. Which disease is most often characterized by hyphae growing in and around vessels? **Mucormycosis**
334. Each of the following is secreted by the adrenal glands EXCEPT one. a. **glucagón** b. epinephrine c. aldosterone d. corticosterone e. norepinephrine
334. norepinephrine is released from— **POSTGANGLIONIC SYMPATHETIC**
335. What is true for smooth muscle? **cells may be electrically coupled**
336. Preganglionic sympathetic fibers to the head have their cell bodies: **intermediolateral horns of the thoracic spinal cord**
337. Acid fast bacteria contain - **Lipids and waxes (MYCOLIC ACID)**
338. which tooth has the mesial furcation? **Maxillary 1st Molar 1/3**
339. whats the similarity between strep pneumonia and cryptococcus neoformans? **Large polysaccharide capsules.**
340. 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol conversion in? –kidney **true.**
341. another question on the their conversion sequence SKIN, LIVER , KIDNEY
- **7-dehydrocholesterol →cholecalciferol (dermis)**
 - **cholecalciferol 25 >>hydroxicholecalciferol (liver)**
 - **hydroxicholecalciferol >>1,25 - dihydrocholecalciferon (kidney)**
342. which vitamin deficiency causes bleeding disorders? **Vitam K**
343. internal laryngeal nerve pierces ? **thyrohyoid membrane**
344. nerve that supplies below vocal cords? **Recurrent laryngeal nerve.**
345. Esophageal varices is seen all except?
346. incisors difference mandibular central and lateral: **rotation of Crown for mandibular lateral.**
347. similarity between mandibular premolar and max canine
348. Lower compartment of TMJ contains - **Condyle and capsule Rotation CC**
349. Rathke's pouch gives rise to: **anterior pituitary**

350. Predominant immunoglobulin in saliva - **Secretory IgA**
351. Innervation / nourishment of TMJ comes from? **Auriculotemporal & synovial**
352. Gomphosis - **tooth socket**
353. Similarity between Myaesthesia gravis, Cerebrovascular, Parkinsons— **senile dementia**
354. seen in a case after 5 years? **Remodeling**
355. which bone was damaged after gun shot on SCM - **temporal**
356. GFR doesn't filter? **ALBUMIN -protein**
357. Janeway is non tender small erythematous or hemmorrhagic macular or nodular lesion on palm and sole
358. which nerve will you block when you want to anaesthetize floor of the mouth? **lingual**
359. Osles node or janeway lesions seen in? --**INF ENDOCARDITIS**
360. One question about macula densa Where urea cycle takes place? **Distal**
360. Intermediate in urea cycle?? **Citrulline**
361. Organism in vagina, oral cavity and intestine: **candida**
362. Bacteria that doesn't have polysaccharide capsule? **Bacillus anthracis**
362. Intracellular receptor Serological Test for HIV?? **PCR**
363. Apoptosis definition??, **Programed death cell CD8**
364. How does tetracycline work? **Blocking tRNA**
365. Delayed hypersensitivity best describe as? **Complement, eosinophils, plasma cells, erythema?**
366. Tomes granule: **Radicular dentin**
367. Red infarctions are seen at?? **LUNG**
- 368 colon cancer most common at Purpose of: **low car diet** and high fat
369. women with allergy to tomato cause –fracture – **allergy to penicillin takes**
370. someone with a swelling in the eye: **3-Asthma**
371. some one need endodontic
372. How does IgG cross the placenta **through the circulation**
373. Negative nitrogen **is associated with burns, hyperthyroidism, and during periods of fasting. A negative nitrogen balance can be used as part of a clinical evaluation of malnutrition.**
374. Septic thrombosis: septic thrombus first stop in? heart, **lung**, brain, liver, kidney (ASDA answer)
infective endocarditis: caused by septic emboli which deposit bacteria, forming microabscesses
375. Some one who take hypertension drug drug that activates alpha1 receptors would: **increase mean arterial pressure**
376. Dimorphism zoo one of the answers was no idea what's corrt (**Yeast +hyphe**), **HBC Histoplasma capsulatum**, **Blastomyces dermatitidis**, **Coccidioides immitis** **Paracoccidioides brasiliensis**, **Candida albicans**, **Ustilago maydis**, , , and **Sporothrix schenckii**

377. What from the following bacteria does not have a capsule : **Bordetella pertussis -tuberculosis**
378. Tetracycline – **inhibit protein synthesis 30S**
379. What cause warts **human papillomavirus**
380. What pass across the diaphragm at the level of Thoracic 12 CEA **Aorta**
aortic opening: aorta, thoracic duct, azygos and hemiazygos.
381. From where is mucin secreted ? **goblet cells of the intestine, submaxillary glands**
382. Low carb diet **low level of malonyl; why? b/c you want less ketone bodies forming!!!**
383. What cause macrostomia: **failed on the unión of max & mand prominences of first brachial arch during 7 week**
384. What are the tropic hormone **hormones that have other endocrine glands as their target. GH & Prolactin**
385. What is characteristic for Actinomyces: **sulfur granules**
386. Sperm is **produced in seminiferous tubules, and stores in the epididymis.**
387. Testosterone **LH > Leydig cells= produce testosterone**
388. What cause sickle cell anemia: **abnormal type of Hemoglobin. Missense mutation.**
389. Something about stop codón: **Nonsense mutation**
390. Steepest and largest cusp **mandibular first molar, mesio-facial**
391. Centric cusp of first maxillary molar
392. In hypersensitivity Type I: **antigen bind fc on IgE and activates the release histamine and other mediators from mast cells and basophils.**
393. In the envelope of movement what resemble the protrusion **Most anterior point**
394. Curve of Spee: **anterior-posterior curvature of the occlusal surfaces as seen in a facial view inf. Concave. maxX conveX.**
395. How many canals and root is in primary mandibular first molar: **two roots & 3 canals (2MB, 1D)**
396. A mom found a tooth in her son's mouth at the age of 16 month what most probably it is: **mandibular lateral incisor.**
397. Where does the 1-2-3-4 intercostal vein drain: **azygos and hemiazygos**
398. In one of the testlet ulcer on the buccal mucosa what 2 holding cusp cause it **lingual -30 buccal**
399. Something about biotin or Vit H, uses **carboxylases enzyme. (acetyl CoA >malonyl CoA).**
400. What does GDP do **inactive G protein its bound to the alpha protein.**
401. All the following are immune disorder **except Persistent depression of immune system**
402. Asthma: **recurring bronchial asthma attacks may predispose for future emphysema. Albuterol is a beta-2 agonist for asthma. Goblet cells are responsible for too much mucus in asthma**
403. Role of amp: **will increase PFK**
404. Pain in tmj: **auriculotemporal nerve. A-delta.**
405. What cause paralysis in facial: **lower motor lesión. Unilateral. Acute 7th nerve palsy.**

406. What of the following foramen carry parasympathetic fiber: **Ovale, lacerum.**
407. All of the following are formed from 2 or more bone: **foramen cecum, infraorbital foramen, inf. orbital fissure, foramen lacerum, jugular foramen.**
408. Some one with radiated pain what is the cause : myocardial infarction or **angina pectoris.**
409. Septic thrombosis. septic thrombus first stop in? heart, **lung**, brain, liver, kidney
infective endocarditis: caused by septic emboli which deposit bacteria, forming microabscesses
410. Translucency between 8-9# what is it there is no incisive foramen
- **Radiolucent- incisive foramen,**
 - **Radiopaque- mesiodens**
 - **Translucency incisive foramen Median palatine raphe**
411. What does she have marfan disease: **tall and thin spider like fingers, aortic aneurysm, lens dislocation.**
412. What makes the blood move in the nephron capillary **glomerulus Hydrostatic pressure of afferent arteriole**
413. In the diagram of posselt's envelope of motion , maximum intercuspal position is the – **most superior point**
414. When is the highest negative in pleura occur . **During inspiration**
415. Other than internal branch of superior laryngeal what pierces the thyrohyoid membrane ? **internal laryngeal N**
416. The most characteristic of the aorta is ? some thing about intima adventita: **elastic, thickest tunic media, contain vasa vasora.**
417. What is not characteristic about dextran **is fructose**
b/c glucose+sucrose= dextran. and glucose+ fructose =levans
- dextran Produced by **STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS** Glucose formed by hydrolysis of sucrose via **GLUCOSYL TRANSFERASE** sucrose-----fructose +glucan (dextran) Glucosyl transferase
418. Proximal contact how does it change with age **moves occlusally**
419. What is the occlusal out line of mandibular first premolar there was **diamond shape**
420. What are predominant linkage in glycogen between glucose unit ? **alpha1-4 glycoside bond**
421. Stria lamiae