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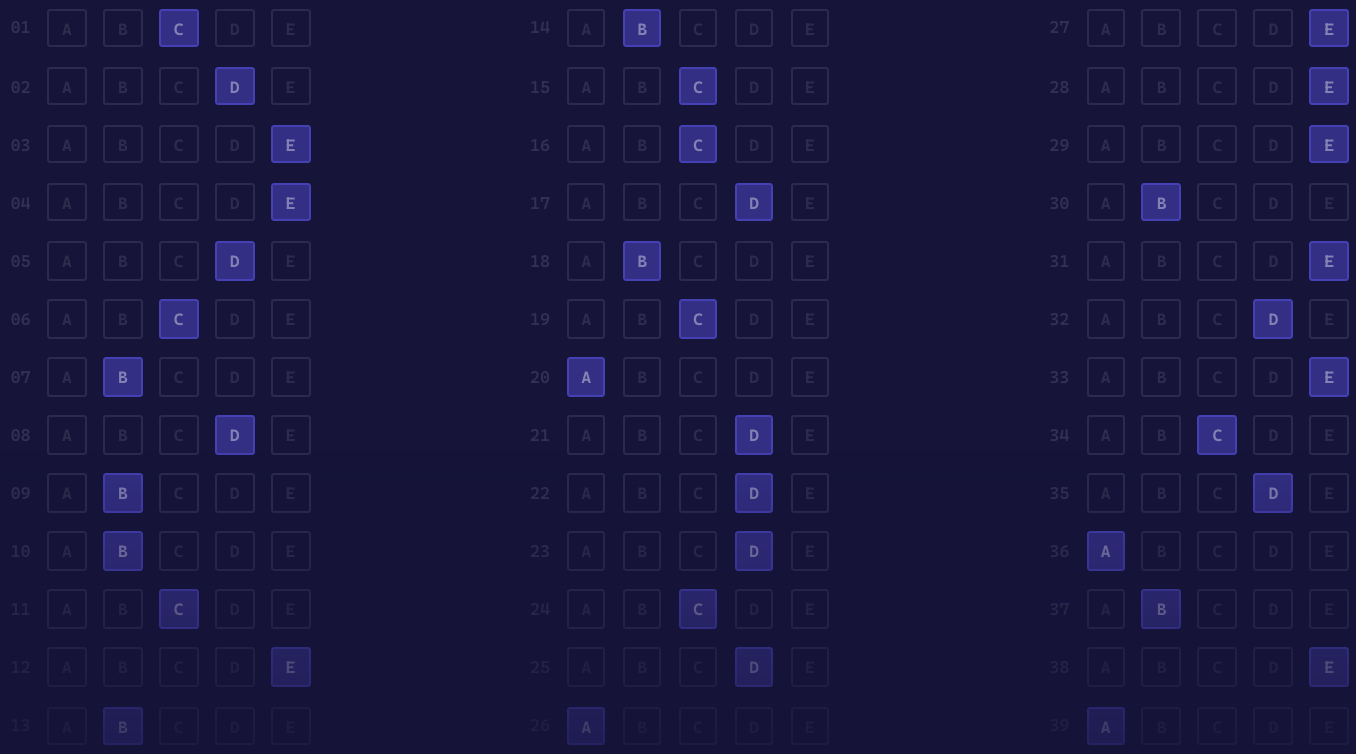

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Dubai Health Authority (DHA)

CODNT

Consultant Orthodontics

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Dubai Health Authority (DHA) `CODNT`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `CODNT`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following characteristics are used to classify a malocclusion as Class II division 1 according to Angle's classification? (Choose two.)

A **Mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first molar occludes mesial to the buccal groove of the mandibular first molar**

B Mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first molar occludes distal to the buccal groove of the mandibular first molar

C **Proclined maxillary central incisors with increased overjet**

D Retroclined maxillary central incisors with normal overjet

ANSWER **A** · **C**

WHY In Angle's Class II division 1, the mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first molar occludes mesial to the buccal groove of the mandibular first molar (Class II molar relationship) and the maxillary incisors are proclined, producing an increased overjet.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements about mandibular growth are correct? (Choose two.)

A The mandible grows primarily by endochondral ossification at the condyle

B **The mandible grows primarily by intramembranous ossification at the condyle**

C **Mandibular growth follows the general body growth curve with a peak during the pubertal growth spurt**

D Mandibular growth ceases completely at the age of 8 years

ANSWER **B** · **C**

WHY Although historically described as endochondral, current evidence shows condylar growth is largely intramembranous (with secondary cartilage). Mandibular growth follows the somatic growth curve, with the greatest incremental change at the pubertal peak.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A 10-year-old patient presents with an anterior crossbite involving the maxillary central incisors and a Class III molar tendency. Which radiographic view is most appropriate to evaluate the antero-posterior jaw relationship?

A **Lateral cephalometric radiograph**

B Panoramic radiograph

C Periapical radiograph of the maxillary incisors

D Bitewing radiograph

ANSWER **A**

WHY A lateral cephalometric radiograph is the standard view for assessing the sagittal (antero-posterior) relationship of the maxilla and mandible, including points such as SNA, SNB and ANB used in orthodontic diagnosis.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of orthodontic appliance is most appropriate for correction of a unilateral posterior crossbite with a functional mandibular shift in a growing patient?

A Fixed pre-adjusted edgewise appliance only

B **Rapid maxillary expansion (RME) appliance**

C Removable Hawley retainer with anterior bite plane

D Lip bumper

ANSWER **B**

WHY A rapid maxillary expansion (RME) appliance is the treatment of choice for correcting a unilateral posterior crossbite associated with a functional shift in a growing patient, as it addresses the underlying maxillary transverse deficiency.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

According to the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN), which grade of the Dental Health Component (DHC) indicates 'great/very great' need for treatment?

A Grade 1

B Grade 3

C Grade 5

D Grade 4

ANSWER C

WHY IOTN DHC Grade 5 indicates 'great/very great' need for orthodontic treatment, representing the most severe malocclusions such as extensive hypodontia with restorative implications and certain craniofacial anomalies.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

The cervical vertebral maturation method (CVM) is used in orthodontics primarily to assess:

A Chronological age of the patient

B Skeletal maturity and remaining growth potential

C Dental caries risk

D Temporomandibular joint pathology

ANSWER B

WHY The CVM method evaluates the morphology of the cervical vertebrae (C2, C3, C4) on a lateral cephalogram to estimate skeletal maturity and predict the timing of the pubertal growth peak, which is critical for growth modification treatment.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

In pre-adjusted edgewise appliances (e.g., MBT), the built-in tip, torque and in-out values are designed to be expressed ideally in which slot dimension?

A 0.018 inch slot

B **0.022 × 0.028 inch slot**

C 0.016 × 0.022 inch slot

D 0.020 × 0.030 inch slot

ANSWER **B**

WHY The MBT prescription (and the original Andrews' straight-wire concept) is designed to express the prescribed tip, torque and in-out values ideally when an 0.019 × 0.025 inch stainless steel archwire is fully engaged in a 0.022 × 0.028 inch bracket slot.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which cephalometric measurement is most directly used to assess the antero-posterior relationship between the maxilla and mandible?

A SN-MP angle

B **ANB angle**

C Y-axis angle

D Interincisal angle

ANSWER **B**

WHY The ANB angle, formed between Point A, Nasion and Point B, is the standard cephalometric indicator of the sagittal (antero-posterior) jaw relationship, with the typical value being approximately 2°.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

Which local factor is most commonly associated with the development of 'white spot lesions' during fixed orthodontic appliance therapy?

A Mechanical irritation from the archwire

B Poor oral hygiene leading to enamel demineralisation around brackets

C Excessive chewing forces

D Latex allergy from orthodontic elastics

ANSWER B

WHY White spot lesions are early enamel demineralisations caused by plaque accumulation around brackets when oral hygiene is inadequate, and they are the most common iatrogenic effect of fixed orthodontic treatment.

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