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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Dubai Health Authority (DHA)

IMPLA

Implantology

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Dubai Health Authority (DHA) **IMPLA**, 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, **IMPLA**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A 52-year-old patient requests implant replacement of a missing mandibular first molar. Which two findings most directly contraindicate placing a standard endosseous implant at the planned site? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** A retained root fragment with untreated periapical pathology
- ☐ **B** A keratinized mucosal width of 2 mm
- ☐ **C** A residual ridge width of 4 mm after CBCT assessment
- ☒ **D** An untreated active periodontal infection at an adjacent tooth

ANSWER A - D

WHY Active infection at the implant site or in the adjacent dentition must be controlled before implant surgery. Adequate keratinized mucosa and a 4 mm ridge width are relevant planning considerations but do not by themselves constitute absolute contraindications to a standard implant.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which imaging modality is most appropriate for three-dimensional evaluation of available alveolar bone height, width, and proximity to important anatomical structures before implant placement?

- ☐ **A** Periapical radiography
- ☐ **B** Panoramic radiography
- ☒ **C** Cone-beam computed tomography
- ☐ **D** Bitewing radiography

ANSWER C

WHY Cone-beam computed tomography provides three-dimensional information about ridge dimensions and the relationship of the proposed implant site to structures such as the mandibular canal and maxillary sinus.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Before implant surgery, which assessment is essential for determining whether a patient has sufficient bone volume and favorable bone quality for predictable implant support?

- ☒ **A Comprehensive clinical and radiographic assessment**
- ☐ B Tooth shade selection only
- ☐ C Orthodontic treatment exclusively
- ☐ D Soft-tissue prophylaxis without imaging

ANSWER A

WHY Implant planning requires a comprehensive clinical examination together with appropriate radiographic assessment to evaluate bone quantity, bone quality, anatomy, and the feasibility of implant placement.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

During implant osteotomy preparation, what is the primary reason for progressively increasing the drill diameter?

- ☒ **A To gradually shape the osteotomy while reducing the risk of excessive heat and mechanical stress**
- ☐ B To increase the implant exposure to the oral cavity
- ☐ C To remove all surrounding keratinized mucosa
- ☐ D To eliminate the need for primary stability

ANSWER A

WHY Sequential enlargement of the osteotomy allows progressive preparation of the implant bed, helping control drilling forces and heat generation while preparing a site suitable for implant stability.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary biological process required for successful osseointegration of a dental implant?

- ☒ **A** Direct structural and functional connection between living bone and the implant surface
- ☐ **B** Formation of a long-term fibrous tissue capsule around the implant
- ☐ **C** Continuous movement of the implant within the alveolar bone
- ☐ **D** Exclusive attachment of the implant to oral epithelium

ANSWER A

WHY Osseointegration is the direct structural and functional connection between living bone and the surface of a load-bearing implant. A fibrous interface or mobile implant indicates failed or impaired integration.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which factor is most important when determining the ideal implant position for a single-tooth replacement?

- ☒ **A** Prosthodontic-driven positioning that supports the planned restoration and maintains adjacent tooth structures
- ☐ **B** Placement solely where the greatest amount of residual bone appears
- ☐ **C** Positioning the implant apex as close as possible to an anatomical structure
- ☐ **D** Avoiding all radiographic assessment to shorten treatment time

ANSWER A

WHY Implant position should be determined from the planned prosthesis so that the restoration has appropriate emergence, function, cleansability, and support while avoiding injury to adjacent teeth and important structures.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the most appropriate routine maintenance approach for a successfully osseointegrated implant-supported restoration?

- ☒ **A** Regular professional review with assessment of soft tissues, probing where indicated, and reinforcement of individualized oral hygiene
- ☐ **B** No follow-up is required after restoration delivery
- ☐ **C** Only annual radiographs without clinical examination
- ☐ **D** Permanent discontinuation of interdental cleaning around the restoration

ANSWER A

WHY Routine implant maintenance includes periodic clinical evaluation of tissues and the restoration, assessment of inflammation and stability, radiographic monitoring when indicated, and reinforcement of effective plaque-control measures.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which condition most strongly favors delayed implant placement after tooth extraction?

- ☒ **A** Persistent periapical infection and significant uncontrolled inflammation at the extraction site
- ☐ **B** An intact socket with no acute infection and adequate surrounding bone
- ☐ **C** A fully healed extraction site with sufficient bone volume
- ☐ **D** A planned restoration that can be supported by the existing socket anatomy

ANSWER A

WHY Persistent infection and uncontrolled inflammation are unfavorable for immediate or early implant placement because they increase the risk of impaired healing and implant failure. Adequately healed sites or sockets with favorable anatomy and no active infection may support earlier placement protocols.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the principal biomechanical concern when restoring an implant with a crown that has excessive occlusal loading?

- ☒ **A** Increased stress at the implant-bone interface and a higher risk of component or restoration overload
- ☐ **B** Improved soft-tissue attachment without any biological effect
- ☐ **C** Elimination of the need for occlusal adjustment
- ☐ **D** Complete prevention of crestal bone remodeling

ANSWER A

WHY Excessive or unfavorable occlusal forces can increase mechanical stress on the implant, prosthetic components, and surrounding bone, potentially causing loosening, fracture, bone loss, or loss of integration. Occlusal design should therefore provide stable, appropriately distributed contacts.