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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS)

ORDNT

Orthodontics

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS) **ORDNT**, 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, **ORDNT**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are characteristics used to classify a patient as having a Class II Division 2 malocclusion? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Retroclined maxillary central incisors with increased overbite
- ☐ **B** Proclined maxillary central incisors with normal overbite
- ☐ **C** Class II molar relationship with increased overjet
- ☒ **D** Class II molar relationship with a deep bite and upright maxillary incisors

ANSWER A • D

WHY Class II Division 2 is defined by a Class II molar relationship combined with retroclined (retroclination) maxillary central incisors and a deep overbite. Proclined incisors with increased overjet characterize Class II Division 1, not Division 2.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

- ☒ **A** The mandible grows primarily by endochondral ossification at the condyle
- ☐ **B** Rotation of the mandible during growth is purely rotational with no translation
- ☒ **C** Mandibular growth typically follows the general somatic growth curve with a pubertal growth spurt
- ☐ **D** The condylar cartilage is a primary cartilage that determines the final size of the mandible

ANSWER A • C

WHY Mandibular growth occurs predominantly by endochondral ossification at the condylar cartilage and follows the general somatic growth curve, including a pubertal growth spurt. The condylar cartilage is considered a secondary cartilage (not primary), and mandibular rotation involves both rotation and translation components, not pure rotation.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with a Class III molar relationship, anterior crossbite, and a prognathic mandible. Which ANB value is most consistent with this skeletal pattern?

- ☐ A ANB of +6 degrees
- ☐ B ANB of +2 degrees
- ☐ C ANB of 0 degrees
- ☒ D ANB of -2 degrees

ANSWER D

WHY A negative ANB value (where the maxilla is positioned posteriorly relative to the mandible) indicates a Class III skeletal pattern consistent with mandibular prognathism. A normal ANB is approximately 2 degrees; positive values indicate Class II and negative values indicate Class III skeletal relationships.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of anchorage involves the use of all available dental units, with no movement of the anchor teeth permitted during space closure?

- ☒ A Maximum anchorage
- ☐ B Minimum anchorage
- ☐ C Moderate anchorage
- ☐ D Reciprocal anchorage

ANSWER A

WHY Maximum anchorage is defined as preserving all the dental anchor units without permitting any mesial movement of the posterior teeth during space closure. Minimum anchorage allows loss of nearly all the anchorage, while moderate anchorage allows some loss. Reciprocal anchorage involves equal and opposite movement of the units.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most appropriate appliance for correcting a unilateral posterior crossbite with a mandibular shift in a young child?

- ☐ A Frankel-2 functional regulator
- ☒ B Rapid palatal expander (RPE)
- ☐ C Activator
- ☐ D Bionator

ANSWER B

WHY A rapid palatal expander (RPE) is the appliance of choice for correcting a unilateral posterior crossbite with a mandibular shift in the mixed dentition, as it disrupts the sutural lock and allows the mandible to recenter. Functional appliances such as the Frankel-2, Activator, and Bionator are primarily designed for sagittal correction in Class II patients.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Overbite is clinically defined as the vertical overlap of which teeth, measured perpendicular to the occlusal plane?

- ☐ A Maxillary and mandibular canines
- ☐ B Maxillary and mandibular first molars
- ☒ C Maxillary and mandibular central incisors
- ☐ D Maxillary and mandibular premolars

ANSWER C

WHY Overbite is defined as the vertical overlap between the incisal edges of the maxillary and mandibular central incisors, measured perpendicular to the occlusal plane. Overjet, in contrast, refers to the horizontal distance between the labial surface of the lower incisors and the incisal edge of the upper incisors.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

The pubertal growth spurt of the mandible typically occurs, on average, at what age in females?

- ☐ A 10 years
- ☒ B 12 years
- ☐ C 14 years
- ☐ D 16 years

ANSWER B

WHY The pubertal growth spurt typically occurs earlier in females than in males. Peak mandibular growth velocity in females is generally seen around 12 years of age (approximately 1 to 1.5 years earlier than in males, where it occurs around 13 to 14 years).

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which cephalometric measurement is most useful for assessing the anteroposterior relationship of the maxilla relative to the cranial base?

- ☒ A SNA
- ☐ B SNB
- ☐ C ANB
- ☐ D FMA

ANSWER A

WHY The SNA angle is used to assess the anteroposterior position of the maxilla (point A) relative to the anterior cranial base (SN). A normal SNA is approximately 82 degrees. SNB describes the mandible's position, ANB defines the skeletal relationship between the jaws, and FMA is a vertical skeletal measurement.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

In orthodontic mechanics, application of a force through the center of resistance of a single-rooted tooth produces what type of movement?

- ☐ A Rotation
- ☐ B Torque
- ☒ C Pure translation (bodily movement)
- ☐ D Intrusion with tipping

ANSWER C

WHY A force applied at the center of resistance produces bodily movement (translation) of the tooth, with the entire tooth moving equally. Application of a force away from the center of resistance produces tipping, while a couple produces pure rotation or torque, and a couple-force combination produces controlled tipping or translation.