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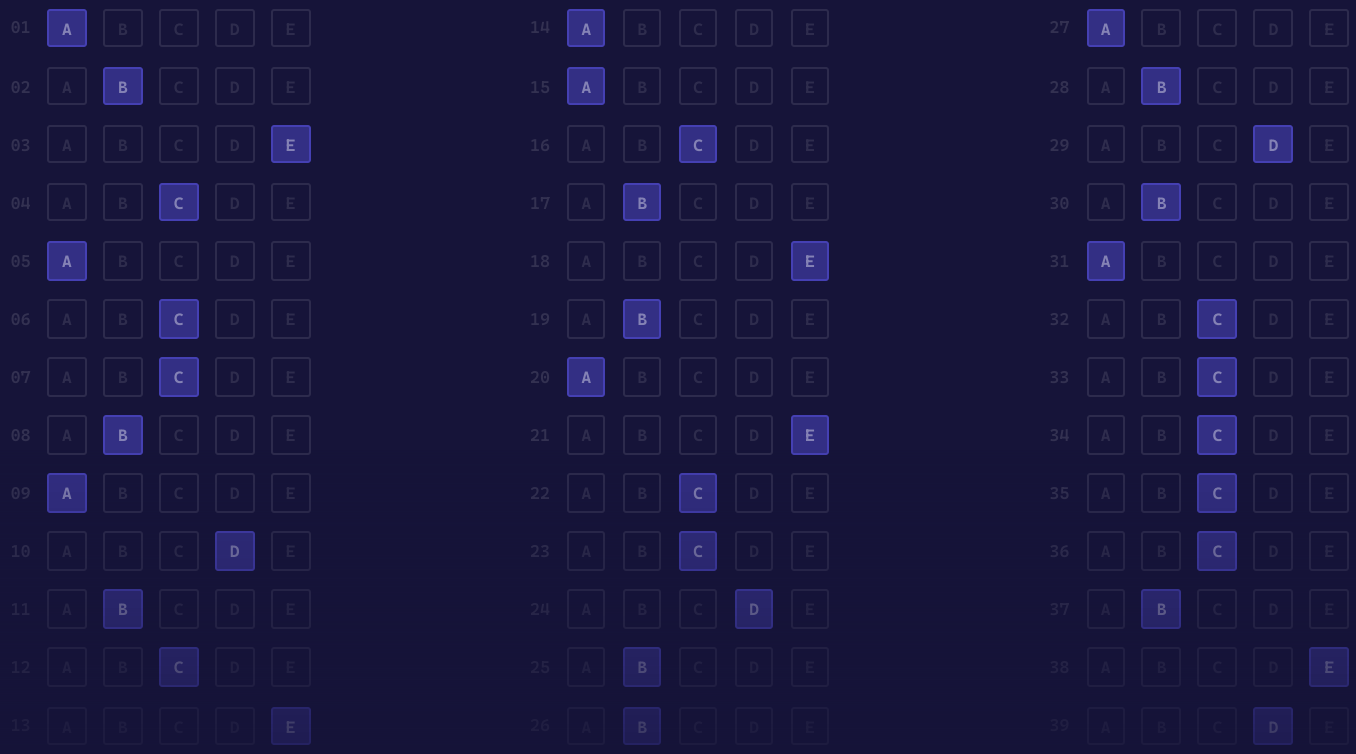

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS)

ENDO

Endodontics

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS) `ENDO`, 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, `ENDO`
- 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 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with lingering pain to cold that persists for more than 30 seconds after stimulus removal, spontaneous episodes at night, but no pain to percussion and normal periapical radiographic findings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A Reversible pulpitis

B Symptomatic irreversible pulpitis

C Asymptomatic irreversible pulpitis

D Symptomatic apical periodontitis

ANSWER B

WHY Prolonged lingering pain to cold that outlasts the stimulus, especially with spontaneous nocturnal pain, is the hallmark of symptomatic irreversible pulpitis; percussion sensitivity and radiographic changes are not required for this diagnosis.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which method is considered the most accurate for determining the working length during root canal treatment?

A Digital periapical radiograph alone

B Electronic apex locator combined with radiographic confirmation

C Tactile sensation of the file at the apex

D Patient's report of sensation during instrumentation

ANSWER B

WHY Combining an electronic apex locator with a confirmatory radiograph provides the most accurate and reliable determination of working length, as apex locators can be affected by canal anatomy and fluids, while radiographs alone are subject to angulation errors.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary rationale for using sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) as the main irrigant during root canal treatment?

A It has strong smear layer removal capability without other agents

B It dissolves organic pulp tissue and has broad antimicrobial activity

C It etches dentin to improve sealer bonding

D It buffers canal pH to neutral for patient comfort

ANSWER B

WHY Sodium hypochlorite is valued primarily for its ability to dissolve organic (pulpal and necrotic) tissue and its potent broad-spectrum antimicrobial effect against endodontic pathogens, including biofilms.

QUESTION 4 TRUE FALSE

Calcium hydroxide is commonly used as an intracanal medicament between appointments because of its high pH, which provides antibacterial activity and promotes hard tissue formation.

A True

B False

ANSWER A

WHY Calcium hydroxide has a high pH (approximately 12.5) that is bactericidal to many endodontic pathogens and stimulates mineralized tissue formation, making it a widely used interappointment medicament.

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QUESTION 5 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized objectives of root canal obturation? (Choose two.)

A **Achieving a fluid-tight seal of the canal system**

B **Preventing reinfection by entombing residual bacteria and sealing spaces**

C Intentionally overfilling to stimulate periapical bone growth

D Widening the apical foramen to promote drainage

ANSWER **A** · **B**

WHY The primary goals of obturation are to create a hermetic, fluid-tight seal of the canal space and to entomb any remaining bacteria while preventing coronal and apical leakage; overfilling and enlarging the apical foramen are not treatment objectives.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A permanent maxillary central incisor with a closed apex is avulsed and replanted within 15 minutes by the patient at the scene. What is the recommended splinting duration according to current trauma guidelines?

A 1 week with a flexible splint

B **2 weeks with a flexible splint**

C 4 weeks with a rigid splint

D 6 months with a rigid splint

ANSWER **B**

WHY For avulsed permanent teeth with closed apices replanted promptly, current International Association of Dental Traumatology guidelines recommend a flexible splint for approximately 2 weeks to allow periodontal ligament healing while permitting physiologic tooth mobility.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which permanent tooth is most frequently reported to have a second mesiobuccal (MB2) canal in addition to the classic three canals?

A Mandibular first molar

B Maxillary first molar

C Maxillary second premolar

D Mandibular second premolar

ANSWER B

WHY The maxillary first molar is well documented to frequently have a second canal (MB2) in the mesiobuccal root in addition to the mesiobuccal, distobuccal, and palatal canals, and locating MB2 is critical for treatment success.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

In a young permanent tooth with an immature apex and a diagnosis of pulp necrosis, which treatment approach is preferred to allow continued root development?

A Conventional root canal therapy with gutta-percha obturation

B Apexification with mineral trioxide aggregate apical plug only

C Regenerative endodontic procedure to promote continued root maturation

D Immediate extraction and implant placement

ANSWER C

WHY Regenerative endodontic procedures are preferred in necrotic immature permanent teeth because they aim to promote continued root development, increased dentinal wall thickness, and apical closure, offering advantages over apexification which halts further root maturation.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

A tooth presents with a narrow, isolated deep periodontal probing defect on one surface, a necrotic pulp, and radiographic evidence of a periapical lesion tracking to the gingival margin. This clinical picture is most consistent with which condition?

A Primary periodontal disease

B **Primary endodontic lesion draining through the periodontal ligament**

C Combined endodontic-periodontal lesion of independent origin

D Vertical root fracture

ANSWER **B**

WHY A narrow, isolated probing defect with pulp necrosis and a sinus tract draining along the periodontal ligament space is characteristic of a primary endodontic lesion; these typically resolve with root canal treatment alone once the pulpal infection is eliminated.

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