Aprob

Șef Catedra de ortodonție

Conf. univ., dr. șt. med.

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**Control questions in the discipline Orthodontic technique**

**for students 4 year, semester VII**

1. Definition of orthodontics.
2. Aim, branches and scope of orthodontics.
3. Definition of normal occlusion and malocclusion.
4. Factors that determine the need of an orthodontic treatment.
5. History and evolution of orthodontics.
6. Organization of the orthodontics department.
7. Technical equipment, materials and instruments in an orthodontic dental room.
8. Dental laboratory compartmentalization.
9. Dental laboratory equipment requirements.
10. Safe work practices in a dental laboratory. Physical facility requirements. Infection control standards.
11. The definition and the rules of asepsis.
12. The definition and the rules of antisepsis.
13. Desinfection, sterilization. Definitions.
14. Methods of sterilization of instruments and materials
15. Define and describe the concept of preventive dentistry and prevention in orthodontics.
16. Local etiological factors of dento-maxillary anomalies. General description.
17. Local and regional etiological factors of dento-maxillary anomalies. General description.
18. General etiological factors of dento-maxillary anomalies. General description.
19. Etiological and risk factors of dento-maxillary anomalies. Clasification
20. The role of the integrity of the dental arches in the postnatal prophylaxis of dento-maxillary anomalies.
21. Impact of dental caries and its complications on the development of the dento-maxillary complex.
22. Name the physiological terms of eruption of the temporary teeth.
23. Name the physiological terms of eruption of the permanent teeth.
24. The definition of early and late eruption. The definition of dental impaction.
25. Definition of growth and development.
26. Stages of human prenatal development and their characterisation.
27. Notion of neural tube. The germ layers and their destination.
28. The development of the branchial arches and pouches and their future derivates.
29. Describe the embryological development of the facial structures.
30. Explain the stages of the upper jaw formation.
31. Describe the primary palate development. Cleft lips occurrence .
32. Name the lower jaw formation stages.
33. Name and describe the types of ossification.
34. Prenatal development of the teeth.
35. Congenital malformations and diseases of the face.
36. Postnatal development of the facial skeleton.
37. Describe the cranio-facial proportions changes during growth.
38. Name the growth spurts and their clinical importance.
39. Postnatal development of the dental system.
40. Describe the 2 mechanisms of bone formation.
41. Explain the relationship between the growth processes with the face muscles development.
42. The role of the infant's natural diet in the development and formation of the dento-maxillary apparatus.
43. Functions of the dento-maxillary system, age peculiarities.
44. Definition of occlusion. Definition of physiologic occlusion.
45. Name and describe the types of physiologic occlusion.
46. Name the periods of occlusal development.
47. Dynamics of intermaxillary relations in intrauterine life.
48. Development of intermaxillary and dento-maxillary relations from birth to the eruption of the first temporary teeth.
49. Definition of neonatal, natal and pre-erupted teeth. The therapeutic attitude for those teeth.
50. Clinical and morphological characteristics of physiologicaldental occlusion in temporary dentition.
51. The terminal plan. Notion, its varieties and clinical importance.
52. Physiological mesialization of the mandible. Periods, determinants and their importance.
53. Clinical and morphological characteristics of physiologicaldental occlusion in mixed dentition.
54. Describe the first transitional period in mixed dentition.
55. Explain the meaning of incisal liability and its clinical importance.
56. Describe the inter-transitional period and 2nd transitional stages of mixed dentition.
57. Leeway space and ugly duckling notions.
58. Periods of physiological elevation of the dental occlusion.
59. Periods of physiological mesialisation of the mandible.
60. The notion of space maintainer. Construction. Clinical indications.
61. Clinical and morphological characteristics of physiologicaldental occlusion in permanent dentition.
62. Definition of malocclusion. Types of malocclusion according to the anatomical levels.
63. Describe and give examples of intraarch disorders.
64. Describe and give examples of interaarch disorders.
65. Describe and give examples of skeletal disorders.
66. Name and describe the reference plans in orthodontics.
67. Sagittal malocclusions. General considerations. Clinical manifestations
68. Transverse occlusion anomalies. General considerations. Clinical manifestations.
69. Vertical occlusion anomalies. Clinical manifestations.
70. Deep bite. Definition. Clinical manifestations.
71. Open bite. Definition. Clinical manifestations.
72. Purpose of orthodontic study models. Requirements and the criteria for the study models.
73. Criteria when taking impression for a study model.
74. Steps in making the study models. Pouring and trimming the study model
75. Digital models. Advantages and disadvantages.
76. Impression materials classification.
77. Name the tools used in the study model analysis
78. Analysis of the dental status on the model.
79. Analysis of the dentoalveolar arches.
80. Classification of the study models’ analysis.
81. Pont Indices. Landmarks and reference points in this model study.
82. Linder-Harth analysis of the model study.
83. Korkhaus index. Study of the sagittal dimensions.
84. The Bolton index. Interpretation of differences.
85. Nance Index. Interpretation of differences.
86. The methods of study the arch length on plaster models during mixed dentition.
87. Methods of assessment of the mesial displacement of posterior teeth. Analysis of sagittal and transverse intraarch symmetry.
88. Occlusion analysis on the study model. Characteristics of occlusal relations in sagittal plane.
89. Occlusion analysis on the study model.The characteristics of the occlusal relations in transversal plane.
90. Occlusion analysis on the study model. Characteristics of occlusal relations in the vertical plane.

Șef de studii

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