

Pediatrics

1. The first primary teeth to erupt into the oral cavity are the -----.
 - a. Maxillary central incisors.
 - b. Mandibular first molars.
 - c. Maxillary first molars.
 - d. Mandibular central incisors.

2. Parents should brush the teeth of their children until -----.
 - a. The child starts going to school.
 - b. 3 years of age.
 - c. The child can effectively handle the toothbrush himself.
 - d. 12-13 years of age.

3. Oral cleansing procedures for children should begin -----.
 - a. Soon after birth.
 - b. As soon as the primary teeth erupt.
 - c. After the first permanent tooth erupts.
 - d. When the child starts going to school.

4. The period of transitional dentition is between the ages of -----.
 - a. 6 months and 6 years.
 - b. 2 ½ and 11 years.
 - c. 5 ½ and 14 years.
 - d. 3 and 25 years.

5. Which of the following is not a step in the preparation of a tooth for a stainless steel crown -----.
 - a. Reduction of proximal surfaces to open the contact areas.
 - b. Placement of a shoulder margin at the proximal gingival surfaces.
 - c. Occlusal surface reduction of 1-2 mm.
 - d. Rounding of all line angles and point angles.

6. If a child attempts to test the dentist with uncooperative behavior, the dentist should -----.
 - a. Dismiss the child and reschedule treatment when cooperation could be expected.
 - b. Try and bribe the child to cooperate.
 - c. Assert his authority and obtain cooperation.
 - d. Provoke and test the child.

7. An effective method for the management of the child's fear in the dental operatory is -----.
 - a. Explanation.
 - b. Shaming.
 - c. Bribery.
 - d. All of the above.

8. Premature loss of deciduous mandibular second molars in a 5 year old could result in -----.
 - a. Premature eruption of the adjacent permanent first molars.
 - b. Inadequate space for the eruption of the second premolars.
 - c. Development of a class III malocclusion.
 - d. Inadequate growth of the mandible.

9. Of the following, the first permanent tooth to erupt into the oral cavity is a -----.
 - a. Maxillary central incisor.
 - b. Maxillary canine.
 - c. Mandibular central incisor.
 - d. Mandibular lateral incisor.

10. When visiting a dentist for the first time the strongest fear that children have is fear of -----.
 - a. Needles.
 - b. The dentist.
 - c. Pain.

d. The unknown.

11. Pediatric dental office must be designed with -----.

- a. Open pay concept.
- b. Separate rooms.
- c. Unpleasant environment.
- d. Formal design.

12. Pediatric dental assistant should have -----.

- a. Patience.
- b. Appropriate attitude.
- c. Enjoyment.
- d. All the above.

13. The design of pediatric dental office should provide -----
to the child.

- a. Reassurance.
- b. Fear.
- c. Threaten.
- d. Unfriendly impression.

14. Role of certified dental assistant in the pediatric dental office is ---
-----.

- a. Exchange of instruments.
- b. Sterilization.
- c. Preventive procedures.
- d. All of the above.

15. Intelligence equation ranging from 50 up to 70 is described as -----
----- mental retardation.

- a. Mild.
- b. Moderate.
- c. Sever.
- d. Profound.

16. Papoose board is a method of -----.
- Operative procedures.
 - Pharmacological resistance.
 - Physical restraint.
 - Reassurance.
17. Pediatric difficult patients are ----- children.
- Anxious.
 - Fearfull.
 - Uncooperative.
 - All the above.
18. Mental retardation is characterized by -----.
- Chromosomal defect.
 - Paralysis in four limbs.
 - Limitation in intelligence.
 - Limited motions.
19. ----- is a developmental anomaly of Downs syndrome.
- Malocclusion.
 - Periodontal ligament problems.
 - Delayed eruption of teeth.
 - All of the above.
20. Premature loss of primary teeth leads to loss of -----.
- Pulp.
 - Space.
 - Root.
 - sulcus.

21. ----- is a dysfunctional neuromuscular disease.
- Down syndrome.
 - Cerebral palsy.
 - Mental retardation.
 - None of the above.
22. Fluoride ----- is used as a cavity liner for caries prevention.
- Rinse.
 - Tablets.
 - Varnish.
 - Gel.
23. Children require ----- examination more than adults.
- Extra oral.
 - Intra oral.
 - Radiographic.
 - Medical.
24. Ca 2OH pulpotomy is commonly used in -----.
- Fractured primary teeth.
 - Fractured permanent teeth.
 - M.O.D. cavity tooth.
 - None of the above.
25. Complete removal of coronal portion of the pulp is called -----
-----.
- Indirect pulp capping.
 - Formocresol pulpotomy.
 - Ca 2OH pulpotomy.
 - Space maintainer.

26. To correct the oral habits ----- is used.

- a. Space maintainer.
- b. Cemented appliance.
- c. Crown and bridge.
- d. Chrome-steel crown.

27. AAPD recommended child check up -----.

- a. Once a year.
- b. Twice a year.
- c. 3 times a year.
- d. Every month.