

## Dental Clinical Procedures

- 1- The most common type of gloves used in dental clinics is ----  
-----.
  - a. Latex and vinyl.
  - b. Plastic.
  - c. Surgical.
  - d. Food handler gloves.
  
- 2- Surgical masks are used to -----.
  - a. Filtration efficiency.
  - b. Protect from inhaling infectious organisms.
  - c. Protect against damage.
  - d. Reduce the incidence of allergy.
  
- 3- Protective eye wear are used to -----.
  - a. Puncture resistant.
  - b. Infection sterilization.
  - c. Protect against damage or infection.
  - d. Operatory cleanup.
  
- 4- ----- Can be used to sterilize the reusable instruments.
  - a. Chemical germicides.
  - b. Hand scrubbing.
  - c. Boiling water.
  - d. Hot oven.
  
- 5- Touch surface should be kept clean or disinfected or covered with a -----.
  - a. Single used barrier.
  - b. Contaminated barrier.
  - c. Disinfectable barrier.
  - d. None of the above.
  
- 6- Amalgam condenser is used in-----.
  - a. Carrying the restoration.

- b. Cavity restoration.
- c. Packing the restoration.
- d. Mixing the restoration.

7- Calcium hydroxide is used to ----- .

- a. As cavity restoration.
- b. As cavity medicament.
- c. All of the above.
- d. None of the above.

8- We use light curing device to cure-----.

- a. Esthetic restorations.
- b. Glass ionomer cements.
- c. Chemical cure composite.
- d. None of the above.

9- The instruments that are designed to provide access to fracture roots are called-----.

- a. Root elevators.
- b. Evolvers.
- c. Apical elevators.
- d. Root forceps.

10- Surgical forceps are used for-----.

- a. Root removal.
- b. Crown removal.
- c. Tooth removal.
- d. All of the above.

11- To remove debris and infectious materials from the pockets ----- is used.

- a. Curette.
- b. Rongeur.
- c. Bone file.
- d. None of the above.

12- The instruments used to remove supragingival calculus are -  
-----.

- a. Curettes.
- b. Scalers.
- c. Prophyjet.
- d. a & b are correct.

13- A device used to remove deposits of calculus and stains from teeth is -----.

- a. Ultrasonic scaler.
- b. Excavators.
- c. Electronic tooth brush.
- d. All of the above.

14- Broaches are used for -----.

- a. Canal debridement.
- b. Pulp tissue removal.
- c. Canal shaping.
- d. b & c are correct.

15- The instruments that are designed to enlarge, shape and smooth the root canal are -----.

- a. Stops.
- b. Reamers.
- c. Files.
- d. Gates - Glidden drills.

16- The instruments used to pack the gutta – percha points into prepared canal space are called -----.

- a. Spreaders.
- b. Condenser.
- c. a & b are correct .
- d. None of the above.

17- Mouth guards are used to protect-----.

- a. The jaws.
- b. The jaws and teeth.

- c. The maxillary dentition.
- d. All of the above.

18- A type of temporary crown used in crown and bridge procedures is -----.

- a. Zinc oxide crown.
- b. Acrylic crown.
- c. Gold crown.
- d. Metal ceramic crown.

19- Impression material used in making crown & bridge impressions is -----.

- a. Alginate.
- b. Elastomeric materials.
- c. Silicon materials.
- d. b & c are correct.

20- Components of partial dentures include -----.

- a. Clasps.
- b. Abutment.
- c. Tissue conditioner.
- d. None of the above.

21- Excavator is used for -----.

- a. Tissue removal.
- b. Soft caries removal.
- c. a & b are correct.
- d. None of the above.

22- The sterile surgical gloves are used in-----.

- a. Most clinical procedures.
- b. Surgical procedures.
- c. In examination.
- d. a & b are correct.

23- ----- is used to protect the person from inhaling infectious organisms.

- a. Surgical mask.
- b. Protective eye wear.
- c. Gloves.
- d. All of the above.

24- To wash the contaminated instruments we use -----.

- a. Soap and water.
- b. High temperature.
- c. Long- handled brush.
- d. a & c are correct.

25- Amalgam carrier is used to-----.

- a. Handle the filling.
- b. Carry the filling.
- c. Condense the filling.
- d. All of the above.

26- We use the amalgamator to-----.

- a. Fill the amalgam.
- b. Mix the amalgam.
- c. Manipulate the amalgam.
- d. None of the above.

27- ----- is used to remove the tooth from the socket.

- a. Elevator.
- b. Tooth elevator.
- c. Surgical forceps.
- d. a & c are correct.

28- The transfer surface includes -----.

- a. Instruments tray.
- b. Splash.
- c. Splash and splatter.
- d. Headrest.

- 29- The pins have 3 main types, one of them is -----.
- Metal pin.
  - Furcation pin.
  - Light cured pin.
  - None of the above.
- 30- The esthetic restorations are used in the-----.
- Posterior teeth.
  - Anterior teeth.
  - Both.
  - None of the above.
- 31- The light curing device is used to -----.
- Harden the filling.
  - Cure the filling.
  - a & b are correct.
  - a & b are not correct.
- 32- The bone file is used in surgery to -----.
- Remove sharp bone fragments.
  - File down the sharp margins.
  - a & b are correct.
  - None of the above.
- 33- The branch of dentistry that deals with diagnosis and treatment of disease of the pulp and periapical tissue is called -----.
- Periodontics.
  - Endodontic.
  - Preventive.
  - Orthodontic.
- 34- The instrument used to remove the pulp or it's remnant from the root canal is -----.
- Broach.
  - Reamer.
  - File.

d. Gates - Glidden drill.

35- Gutta – percha points are used to -----.

- a. Fill the canal.
- b. Condense the canal.
- c. Shape the canal.
- d. All of the above.

36- The cementation of the crown is done by using-----.

- a. Zinc oxide eugenol.
- b. Zinc phosphate.
- c. Alginate.
- d. a & b are correct.

37- The complete denture consists of -----.

- a. A base.
- b. A base plate.
- c. Artificial teeth.
- d. a & c are correct.

38- Orthodontic band is -----.

- a. Fitted around teeth.
- b. Stainless steel ring.
- c. a & b are correct.
- d. None of the above.