

## Preventive and community dentistry

1. Compared to waxed dental floss, un waxed floss -----.
  - a. Is of a smaller diameter and thus more easily passes through inter proximal contacts.
  - b. Flattens out under tension and thus each separate thread effectively covers a large surface area.
  - c. All of the above.
  - d. None of the above.
  
2. A white coating, composed of microorganisms, dead epithelial cells and leukocytes, that is loosely adherent to the tooth and can be removed by water spray or rinsing, is -----.
  - a. Microbial plaque.
  - b. Materia alba.
  - c. Calculus.
  - d. Acquired pellicle.
  
3. The brushing method which provides good interproximal and gingival cleaning, good gingival stimulation, and requires moderate dexterity, is the -----.
  - a. Physiologic method.
  - b. Roll method.
  - c. Intrasulcular method.
  - d. Stillman's method.
  
4. The brushing method in which the brush has very short back and forth vibratory motions, with bristle ends remaining in the gingival sulcus, is the -----.
  - a. Charter's method.

- b. Bass method.
  - c. Physiologic method.
  - d. Fone's method.
5. Flossing should be done at least -----.
- a. Once daily.
  - b. Every alternate day.
  - c. Once weekly.
  - d. After every meal.
6. Which of the following agents is capable of effectively removing dental plaque -----.
- a. Chewing gum or bubble gum.
  - b. Water irrigation devices.
  - c. Mouth rinses.
  - d. None of the above.
7. 0.2% sodium fluoride mouth rinses are recommended for use -----  
-----.
- a. Daily.
  - b. Once weekly.
  - c. Twice daily.
  - d. Once monthly.
8. Dental plaque is not necessary for the initiation of -----.
- a. Pit and fissure caries.
  - b. Proximal caries.
  - c. Smooth surface caries.
  - d. Labial surface caries.

9. Which of the following sugars is least carcinogenic -----.
- Glucose.
  - Xylitol.
  - Fructose.
  - Galactose.
10. Pit and fissure caries can be best prevented by -----.
- The use of adhesive sealants.
  - Topical fluoride application.
  - Diet control.
  - Effective plaque control.
11. How much time does bacterial plaque take to produce acids, following the consumption of sugar -----.
- 20 minutes.
  - Few minutes.
  - Seconds.
  - 2-3 hours.
12. Which of the following methods of tooth brushing is never recommended -----.
- Bass.
  - Intrasulcular.
  - Roll.
  - Side to side.
13. The best age for the application of pit and fissure sealants, in children is -----.
- 10-16 years.
  - 6-12 years.

- c. 4-7 years.
- d. 2-5 years.

14. Ethics can be best defined as -----.

- a. A set of rules to be followed by a profession.
- b. A code of conduct which the members of an association are expected to follow.
- c. A set of unwritten rules and guidelines.
- d. The science of mortal duty.

15. The most important factor in the selection of toothbrush of a patient is -----.

- a. Angle of the head.
- b. Condition of the patient's gingival.
- c. Oral health needs of the patient.
- d. Approval of a professional body.

16. Where should the assistant's feet be during any operative procedure when four handed dentistry is being practiced -----.

- a. On the suction control.
- b. On the stool support.
- c. On the floor.
- d. Anywhere.

17. The carcinogenicity of a patient's diet depends on the -----.

- a. Frequency of consumption.
- b. Type of carbohydrate consumed.
- c. Carbohydrate content of the diet.
- d. All of the above.

18. The toothbrush recommended for plaque control should have -----  
-----.
- a. Rounded ended, natural bristles.
  - b. Hard textured, nylon bristles.
  - c. Soft textured, nylon bristles.
  - d. Medium textured, straight ended nylon bristles.
19. Which of the following is least important in a caries control program -----.
- a. Fluoridation of community water supplies.
  - b. Early detection and treatment.
  - c. Regular use of a fluoride dentifrice.
  - d. Routine and thorough oral prophylaxis.
20. Teeth of a preschool child should be brushed -----.
- a. By a dental auxiliary or a nurse.
  - b. By the child himself.
  - c. By the parents.
  - d. By the dentist.
21. A distinct advantage of the Bass method of tooth brushing, is that, it -----.
- a. Removes more plaque.
  - b. Provides gingival stimulation.
  - c. Is easy to perform.
  - d. Requires less time.
22. The brushing method in which the bristles are placed perpendicular to the tooth surface, is the -----.
- a. Charter's method.

- b. Stillman's method.
  - c. Fone's method.
  - d. Roll method.
23. The most effective means of reducing dental caries in a community by using topical fluoride is -----.
- a. Fluoridation of the community water supply.
  - b. Routine topical fluoride application to all children in public schools.
  - c. Routine topical fluoride application by local dentists and dental auxiliaries.
  - d. Giving each family with children fluoride tablets to be dissolved in the children's drinking water.
24. Primary prevention refers to those measures taken to -----.
- a. Prevents disease before evidence of its occurrence is detected.
  - b. Prevents incipient disease from progressing to destructive activity.
  - c. Focus priority on those practices which minimize the loss of teeth.
  - d. Ensure emphasis on prevention in all dental treatment at any time.
25. Assuming that community water fluoridation is not available, the most effective means of decreasing caries for specific 5 years old child is probably -----.
- a. Topical use of 1.23% acidulated phosphate fluoride twice a year.
  - b. Sodium fluoride tablets, 2.2mg daily.
  - c. Daily use of fluoride containing tooth paste.
  - d. Weekly use of a fluoride containing tooth paste.
26. The optimal amount of fluoride for public drinking water of most communities is -----ppm.
- a. 0.7.

- b. 0.8.
- c. 1.0.
- d. 2.0.

27. Which of the following complicates flossing by the patient -----  
-----.

- a. Carious root surface.
- b. Solder joints in fixed prostheses.
- c. Rough or sharp interdental restoration.
- d. All the above.

28. Frequent brushing helps to prevent calculus formation by -----  
-----.

- a. Neutralizing local acidity.
- b. Breaking up the matrix of plaque.
- d. Removing food particles on teeth and interproximal areas.
- e. All of the above.

29. Brushing with hard multi bristled tooth brush could cause -----  
-----.

- a. Cervical erosion.
- b. Facial clefts.
- c. Gingival recession.
- d. Cervical abrasion.