

## aPediatrics

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.