

Dental Clinical Procedures

- 1- The most common type of gloves used in dental clinics is ----
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 - 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 -
-----.
- Curettes.
 - Scalers.
 - Prophyjet.
 - a & b are correct.
- 13- A device used to remove deposits of calculus and stains from teeth is -----.
- Ultrasonic scaler.
 - Excavators.
 - Electronic tooth brush.
 - All of the above.
- 14- Broaches are used for -----.
- Canal debridement.
 - Pulp tissue removal.
 - Canal shaping.
 - b & c are correct.
- 15- The instruments that are designed to enlarge, shape and smooth the root canal are -----.
- Stops.
 - Reamers.
 - Files.
 - Gates - Glidden drills.
- 16- The instruments used to pack the gutta – percha points into prepared canal space are called -----.
- Spreader.
 - Condenser.
 - a & b are correct .
 - None of the above.
- 17- Mouth guards are used to protect-----.
- The jaws.
 - 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.
- Surgical mask.
 - Protective eye wear.
 - Gloves.
 - All of the above.
- 24- To wash the contaminated instruments we use -----.
- Soap and water.
 - High temperature.
 - Long- handled brush.
 - a & c are correct.
- 25- Amalgam carrier is used to-----.
- Handle the filling.
 - Carry the filling.
 - Condense the filling.
 - All of the above.
- 26- We use the amalgamator to-----.
- Fill the amalgam.
 - Mix the amalgam.
 - Manipulate the amalgam.
 - None of the above.
- 27- ----- is used to remove the tooth from the socket.
- Elevator.
 - Tooth elevator.
 - Surgical forceps.
 - a & c are correct.
- 28- The transfer surface includes -----.
- Instrument tray.
 - Splash.
 - Splash and splatter.
 - 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.

- c. 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.