

## Miscellaneous

1. One of the claims for superiority of composite resin restoration over silicate cement restoration is that resin restoration -----.
  - a- Prevent galvanic action.
  - b- Are practically insoluble in oral fluids.
  - c- Adapt to the walls of the cavity better.
  - d- Have a higher coefficient of thermal expansion.
2. If pulp exposure is anticipated, final removal of carious tooth structure is accomplished after the -----.
  - a- Final outline form of the cavity has been established.
  - b- Resistance and retention form has been established.
  - c- Rubber dam has been placed.
  - d- None of the above.
3. What happens to the surface hardness of gold foil during condensation -----.
  - a- Is increased.
  - b- Is decreased.
  - c- Remains unaltered.
  - d- Either increases or decrease depending on the size of condenser point used.
4. When using the acid-etch technique with composite resins, one solution used to etch enamel is -----.
  - a- 50 % silicophosphoric acid.
  - b- 75 % phosphoric acid in water.
  - c- 25 % hydrofluoric acid in a buffer.
  - d- 50 % phosphoric acid in water.
5. The shape of a cavity preparation that best resist displacement of restoration in any direction is called ----- form.

- a- Outline.
  - b- Resistance.
  - c- Retention.
  - d- Convenience.
6. Of the following, the principal objective of interproximal wedging when placing a restoration is to -----.
- a- Obtain the desired separation of the teeth.
  - b- Mark the gingival extent of the restoration.
  - c- Control gingival hemorrhage.
  - d- Depress the gingival tissue.
7. The proper position for dental assistant at the chair side of right handed operator to assure visibility and accessibility to the operating field is at the ----- O'clock position and ----- the operator.
- a- 11; the same height as.
  - b- 3 ; approximately 4 inches higher than.
  - c- 11 ; approximately 4 inches higher than.
  - d- 10 , approximately 3 inches higher than.
8. If acidogenic bacteria are to produce caries, it's required that they --- -----.
- a- Are anaerobic.
  - b- Produce phosphoric acid.
  - c- Colonize on the tooth surface.
  - d- All the above.
9. The most frequent complaint of pain after placement of an amalgam restoration is related to -----.
- a- Cold.
  - b- Heat.
  - c- Sweets.
  - d- Galvanic shock.

10. Of the following materials, the one most likely to cause an adverse pulpal reaction when placed directly in a deep cavity preparation is -----.
- a- Silver amalgam.
  - b- Silicate cement.
  - c- Calcium hydroxide.
  - d- Zinc oxide-eugenol.
11. A composite resin, compared with poly ( methyl methacrylate ) has -----.
- a- Lower coefficient of thermal expansion.
  - b- Greater compressive strength.
  - c- Lower polymerization shrinkage.
  - d- All of the above.
12. The use of composite resin for class I restoration is not generally recommended because it's clinical performance is inferior to amalgam with respect to -----.
- a- Creep.
  - b- Fracture.
  - c- Occlusal wear.
  - d- Marginal breakdown.
13. The most effective means of providing maximum protection against caries activity for a great number of people through -----.
- a- Plaque control programs.
  - b- School dental health programs.
  - c- Meticulous tooth brushing and flossing.
  - d- Fluoridation of community's drinking water.
14. Untreated dental caries may cause -----.
- a- Pain.
  - b- Gingivitis.
  - c- Dietary deficiency.

d- All of the above.

15. The permanent teeth which exhibit the highest incidence of dental carious involvement are the -----.

- a- Maxillary 1<sup>st</sup> molar.
- b- Maxillary 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar.
- c- Mandibular central incisors.
- d- Mandibular 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar.

16. Chemicomechanical loss of tooth tissue is termed -----.

- a- Erosion.
- b- Abrasion.
- c- Attrition.
- d- Decalcification.

17. When odontoplasts are destroyed, new odontoblasts are derived from -----.

- a- Histocytes.
- b- Neural crest cells.
- c- Undifferentiated cells.
- d- Mitosis of existing odontoblasts in the pulp.

18. Which of the following may predispose to gingival enlargement ---  
-----.

- a- Inflammation.
- b- Phenytoin therapy.
- c- Pregnancy.
- d- All the above.

19. Erosion commonly occurs on the -----.

- a- Occlusal surfaces of teeth.
- b- Proximal surfaces of teeth at the contact area.
- c- Lingual surfaces of teeth.
- d- Labial surfaces of teeth in the gingival third.

20. Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis can best be diagnosed by ---  
-----.
- a- Clinical signs and symptoms.
  - b- Bacteriologic examination.
  - c- Biopsy.
  - d- Visual examination and palpation.
21. Patient should be encouraged to reduce his frequency of sucrose intake to -----.
- a- Help to slow new plaque accumulation.
  - b- Increase caries activity.
  - c- Stop new plaque formation.
  - d- Eliminate periodontal disease.
22. Soft brushes are favored for periodontal patients because they -----  
-----.
- a- Stay cleaner after use.
  - b- Are more flexible & allow the patient to reach more areas than harder ones.
  - c- May be used to reach the bottom of the pocket.
  - d- Cause less tooth abrasion than harder ones.
23. The endodontic cavity preparation for anterior teeth is always made on the ----- surface.
- a- Labial.
  - b- Lingual.
  - c- Buccal.
  - d- Incisal.