

Esthetic Dentistry 09/23/05
Student Test Report On Midt 1 A

Course #: 364
 Course Title: Esthetics
 Day Time

Instructor: Dr. H. Asraf
 Description: Esthetic Dentistry
 Term Year: Fall 2005

Student Name: [REDACTED]		Student ID: [REDACTED]		Code: [REDACTED]	
Possible Pts	Raw	Percentage	Letter Grade	Pctm	Grade
27.00	26.00	20.00	C	96.30%	A

MIDT 1

Response Description:	<ans> correct response	<ab> multiple marks	<spade> no response			
	<alpha> student's incorrect response	<+> bonus test item				
Test Items:	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-28
Test Key:	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-28
Answers:	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-28
Remarks:						

Student's Answer to Multiple Mark Questions:

Item	Key	Student's Answer
11	ABD	A

1. A. The gingival height is an important factor in esthetic dentistry.
 B. The gingival height in a healthy young individual is generally at the same level from canine to canine.
 a. Both statements are true
 b. Statement A is true but statement B is false
 c. Statement A is false but statement B is true
 d. Both statements are false
2. Which of the following can influence the amount of exposure of the maxillary central incisors?
 a. Racial factors
 b. Age
 c. Gender
 d. All of the above
 e. A and b
3. Generally, which of the following statement (s) is, (are) true:
 a. At rest, males show more of maxillary central incisors than females
 b. Exposure of maxillary central incisors decreases with age
 c. Exposure of maxillary central incisors increases with age
 d. Two of the above
4. Lengthening illusion of a tooth may be accomplished by all of the following except
 a. Emphasizing the horizontal characterization
 b. Flattening the labial surface
 c. Increasing the length of the central prominence
 d. None of the above
5. Display of teeth and gingiva beyond the papilla is classified as:
 a. High lip line
 b. Middle lip line
 c. Low lip line
 d. Smile line

6. Adjusting the lateral prominences toward the center, increasing the curvature of the central prominence mesiodistally, and increasing the staining of the interproximal areas might help you to achieve:
 a. A narrowing illusion
 b. A lengthening illusion
 c. A shortening illusion
 d. A widening illusion
7. Vital bleaching is contraindicated if a tooth has
 a. Superficial stain
 b. Mild uniform fluorosis
 c. Periapical pathosis
 d. Two of the above
8. Following bleaching, you should wait a minimum of _____ before bonding to enamel.
 a. 24 hours
 b. 1 week
 c. 2 weeks
 d. 3 weeks
9. Power (In office) bleaching is (choose the best answer)
 a. Bleaching with sodium hypochlorite
 b. Vital bleaching using 15% Carbamide peroxide and heat
 c. Vital bleaching using 35% hydrogen peroxide (superoxide) and heat
 d. Vital bleaching using a night guard and 10% Carbamide peroxide
10. Which of the following is (are) mandatory when doing an in-office vital bleaching
 a. Anesthesia
 b. Rubber dam
 c. Acid etch
 d. B and C
 e. A, B & C
11. The most common side effect(s) of vital bleaching is (are):
 a. Nausea
 b. Root resorption
 c. Tooth sensitivity
 d. Pulpal necrosis
 e. Dizziness

12. The walking bleach technique is
 a. Vital bleaching using a night guard and 10% carbamide peroxide
 b. Vital bleaching using 35% hydrogen peroxide and heat
 c. Non-vital bleaching using 35% hydrogen peroxide and Sodium perborate
 d. Non-vital bleaching using 10% carbamide peroxide in a night guard
13. Which of the following must be obtained prior to using any bleaching procedure?
 a. Recent radiograph
 b. Periradicular and pulpal status of the teeth
 c. Complete dental history
 d. Clinical condition of the tooth crown
 e. All of the above
14. A patient, desiring to whiten his/her teeth presents to you with all vital anterior maxillary teeth with different degrees of staining. What bleaching technique would you use
 a. In office bleaching of all the maxillary anterior teeth
 b. Home bleaching of all maxillary teeth
 c. In office bleaching of the darker teeth followed by home bleaching using a bleaching tray
 d. Walking bleach technique
15. Microabrasion is considered more permanent than bleaching
 a. True
 b. False
16. Microabrasion can be accomplished with:
 a. Pumice and 18% HCL mixed into a paste
 b. Mild HCL (10%) with abrasive particles and rubber tip
 c. 12 fluted composite finishing bur
 d. All of the above
 e. A and b only
17. Microabrasion works best on
 a. Tetracycline staining
 b. Superficial white brown, and yellow stains
 c. White spots in enamel
 d. All of the above
 e. B and c

9)

18 Composite resin restorations should be delayed at least 1 week after bleaching because the bleaching agent decreases the bond strength of composites to enamel

- ☒ a. Both the statement and reason are true and related
- ☐ b. Both the statement and reason are true but not related
- ☐ c. The statement is true but the reason is not
- ☐ d. The statement is false but the reason is true
- ☐ e. Both the statement and the reason are false

19 Consider the following: If A and B are in golden proportion, what is the relationship between A and B?

A	B
---	---

- ☒ a. $A/B = B/(A-B)$
- ☐ b. $A/B = A/(A+B)$
- ☐ c. $B/A = B/(A-B)$
- ☐ d. $B/A = A/(A+B)$

20 The phenomenon that makes 2 colors with different spectral reflectance appear to match under one lighting source and unmatched under another is known as:

- ☐ a. Hue intensification
- ☐ b. Color adaptation
- ☐ c. Metamerism
- ☐ d. None of the above

21 What is the clinical significance of the phenomenon in question 20?

- ☐ a. Shade should be confirmed under different light source
- ☐ b. A detailed shade map must be made to neutralize the mentioned phenomenon
- ☐ c. The value should be increased to compensate for it
- ☐ d. A and b
- ☐ e. A, B, & C

22 The value of a color refers to the:

- ☐ a. The variety or tone of the color
- ☐ b. The saturation of the shade
- ☐ c. The brightness of the shade
- ☐ d. None of the above

23 100% root coverage can be anticipated in

- ☐ a. Class I gingival recession
- ☐ b. Class II gingival recession
- ☐ c. Class III gingival recession
- ☒ d. A and B only
- ☐ e. All of the above

24 The following are advantages of pedicle gingival grafts except for

- ☒ a. require no donor site
- ☐ b. high success rate
- ☒ c. offer excellent blood supply
- ☐ d. more esthetic result

25 A laterally positioned flap is contraindicated when

- ☒ a. there is a narrow root dehiscence
- ☐ b. the adjacent donor tissue has wide attached gingiva
- ☐ c. there is a 3-mm periodontal pocket on the recipient tooth
- ☐ d. there is extremely thin bone

26 This graft receives an abundant blood supply from 2 sources

- ☒ a. pedicle gingival graft
- ☐ b. connective tissue graft
- ☐ c. free gingival graft
- ☐ d. onlay graft

27 Which is the most important factor in determining the amount of root coverage to be expected when performing a connective tissue graft?

- ☐ a. amount of keratinized tissue
- ☒ b. occlusal forces on the tooth
- ☐ c. level of interdental bone
- ☐ d. CEJs of adjacent teeth

28 Third degree Tetracycline staining will most likely not respond to bleaching.

- ☒ a. True
- ☐ b. False

29 Which of the following may NOT be used for vital bleaching in a bleaching tray:

- ☐ a. 10 % Carbamide Peroxide
- ☐ b. 15 % Carbamide Peroxide
- ☐ c. 35 % Carbamide Peroxide
- ☐ d. 35 % Hydrogen peroxide

30 Which of the following is increased when teeth are successfully bleached?

- ☐ a. The hue
- ☐ b. The value
- ☒ c. The chroma
- ☐ d. All of the above

Chroma ↓