

Student Test Report On Finl 1 A

Course #: 265

Instructor: Dr. H. Assaf

Course Title: Esthetics

Description: BP Esthetics

Day/Time:

Term/Year: Fall 2005

Student Name: FITZNER, RANDALL G.**Student ID: XXXXX0801****Code:**

	Possible Pts.	Raw	Objective	Exam#/Essay	Percent	Grade
FINL 1:	60.00	52.00	52.00	0	86.67%	B

Response

Description:

<dash>	correct response	<#>	multiple marks	<space>	no response
<alphabet>	student's incorrect response	<*>	bonus test item		

Test Items:	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50
Test Key:	D, A, A, C, D	E, E, B, A, C	E, B, A, D, B	A, A, C, A, D	D, E, C, A, D	B, D, A, B, A	D, D, A, #, #	B, C, D, D, D	A, E, A, C, B	C, A, A, D, D
Answers	-,-,-,A,-	-,D,-,-,-	D,-,-,C,-	-,-,-,-,-	-,D,-,-,-	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,A,-,E	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-,-
Test Items:	51-55	56-60								
Test Key:	D, B, A, D, B	B, B, A, C, #								
Answers	-,-,D,-,-	-,-,-,-,-								

Remarks:

Student's Answer to Multiple Mark Question:

Item	Key	Student's Answer
34	ABC	-
35	ABC	-
60	ABC	-


Name _____
Number _____

Final Examination
DEND 265
60 questions
(1 hour)

There is only ONE correct answer per question. Please do not ask questions during the exam. If you have concerns about a particular question, make notation on the front page below.

Good luck

Question #	Comments/Concerns

1. What are some of the available methods to detect dental caries?
 - a. Dyes
 - b. Radiographs
 - c. Visual
 - d. All of the above
2. What instrument would you use to detect the existence of dental caries during tooth preparation:
 - a. Explorer ✓
 - b. Hatchet ✗
 - c. Margin trimmer ✓
 - d. Chisel ✓
3. The junction of 2 internal planes is defined as :
 - a. Line angle ✓
 - b. Point angle
 - c. Intersection
 - d. Margin
4. If your hatchet has the following numbers on the handle, 15-7-14, the first number (15) indicates:
 - a. The length of the blade
 - b. The angle of the cutting edge
 - c. The width of the blade
 - d. None of the above, It has no significance
5. Which of the following walls of a class III preparation would be closer to the pulp
 - a. Incisal
 - b. Gingival
 - c. Facial
 - d. Axial -
6. A dental explorer can be used for all of the following except:
 - a. Detection of caries ✓
 - b. Detection of defective margins ✓
 - c. Inspection of undercuts ✓
 - d. Inspection of retention grooves ✓
 - e. Smoothing the preparation walls ✓

7. Margin trimmers are used for :

- a. Bevel placement
- b. Retention grooves
- c. Smoothing floors and margins
- d. Two of the above
- e. All of the above

8. A: Plastic instruments are used to ^{face} composite resin materials. ✓
B: Plastic instruments are always made out of plastic materials. ✗

- a: Both A and B are true
- b: A is true, B is false -
- c: A is false , B is true
- d: A and B are false

9. Carbide burs #330 and 245 are :

- a. Pear shaped ✓
- b. Round ✗
- c. Straight fissure -
- d. Tapered fissure ✗

10. A Class I cavity preparation is used to treat

- a. Proximal
- b. Gingival one-third
- c. Pit and fissure ✓
- d. Incisal edge

11. The design of the cavity preparation is dictated by:

- a. The extent of caries ✓
- b. The restorative material chosen ✓
- c. Type of tooth ✓
- d. All of the above
- e. A & B

12. The design of a cavity preparation that allows the restoration to resist forces that tend to dislodge it along the long axis of the tooth is defined as:

- a. Resistance form
- b. Retention form ✓
- c. Convenience form
- d. Outline form

13. The design of a cavity preparation that allows the restoration to resist forces that tend to displace it by torquing or tipping is known as:

- a. Resistance form ✓
- b. Retention form
- c. Convenience form
- d. Outline form

14. All of the following are considered features that increase the retention of the cavity preparation except:

- a. Macro-mechanical (grooves..) ✓
- b. Micromechanical ✓
- c. Chemical
- d. Rounded internal angles

15. The bond of dentin bonding agent to dentin is mostly:

- a. Macro-mechanical ✗
- b. Micromechanical -
- c. Chemical
- d. All of the above

16. A smear layer is always produced during tooth preparation

- a. True
- b. False

17. A: The smear layer should be removed prior to bonding

B: Removal of the smear layer increases the bond strength of the dentin bonding agent to dentin

- a: Both A and B are true
- b: A is true, B is false
- c: A is false, B is true
- d: A and B are false

A ✓
B ✓

18. What is the proper sequence of restoring a tooth with composite resin material?

- a. Etch, bonding agent, primer, composite
- b. Primer, bonding agent, etch
- c. Etch, primer, bonding agent, composite -
- d. Etch, primer, composite, bonding agent

19. What is the agent used to etch the tooth surface prior to bonding:

- a. 37% phosphoric acid
- b. Pumice
- c. 18% Hydrochloric acid
- d. 10% Hydrofluoric acid

20. The purpose of etching the tooth is:

- a. To creates mechanical undercuts ✓
- b. To remove the smear layer ✓
- c. Creates a high surface energy enamel
- d. All of the above

21. All of the following are objectives of the bonding to dentin *except*:

- a. Reduces micro leakage ✓
- b. Minimizes tooth preparation
- c. Sealing ✓
- d. Increase microleakage ✕

22. The ideal dentin bonding agent would :

- a. Bond to dentin with an equal or greater strength than that of composite to enamel
- b. Attain maximum bond strength over a long period of time ✓
- c. Be biocompatible ✓
- d. All of the above
- e. A&C

23. What is the proper sequence for restoring a tooth with composite resin?

- a. Etch, bonding agent, primer, composite
- b. Primer, bonding agent , composite
- c. Etch, primer, bonding agent, composite -
- d. Etch, primer, composite, bonding agent

24. The primer has both hydrophilic and hydrophobic properties

- a. True
- b. False

25. Which of the following affect adhesion to tooth structure:

- a. Oral environment ✓
- b. Physiochemical properties of the adherend and adhesive ✓
- c. Surface Contaminants ✓
- d. All of the above
- e. A&C only

26. The layer formed by interlocking resin and dentin is called:

- a. The mixed layer
- b. The hybrid layer —
- c. The dentin interface
- d. Cavo-surface layer

27. What is the function (s) of a bevel on class IV preparation?

- a. Increase surface area for bonding, ✓
- b. Removes unsupported enamel ✓
- c. Improves Aesthetics ✓
- d. All of the above
- e. A and B only

28. Prior to restoration with a composite resin, the tooth should be etched for:

- a. 10-15 seconds
- b. 30 seconds
- c. 60 seconds
- d. 2 minutes

29. After etching and prior to bonding, the dentin should be:

- a. Soaked with water ×
- b. Moist ✓
- c. Desiccated ×
- d. It does not matter

30. What is the proper sequence for restoring a class IV?

- a. Pumice tooth, Select shade, place Rubber dam
- b. Place rubber dam, select shade, pumice tooth
- c. Select shade, place rubber dam, pumice tooth
- d. Pumice tooth, place rubber dam, select shade

31. Class III cavity preparations are used in/ on/ at:
- a. Gingival one-third of anterior teeth
 - b. Occlusal of upper premolars
 - c. Incisal corners of anteriors
 - d. Mesial aspect of anteriors—
 - e. Mesial aspect of premolars
32. Increasing the Inorganic filler particles would:
- a. Improve the physical, chemical and mechanical properties of the matrix,
 - b. Decrease the polymerization shrinkage ✓
 - c. Reduce the coefficient of thermal expansion
 - d. All of the above
33. The inorganic filler particles are bonded to the resin matrix by:
- a. Organosilane (coupling agent) ✓
 - b. Primer
 - c. Adhesive
34. Light cured composite shrinks toward:
- a. The center ~
 - b. The curing light
 - c. Light cured composite does not shrink
35. Auto cured (chemically cured) composite shrink toward:
- a. The center
 - b. The curing light
 - c. Auto cure composite does not shrink
36. Which of the following is NOT a property of dental composite resins:
- a. Resists solubility, disintegration and dehydration. ✓
 - b. High thermal conductivity. ✗
 - c. Low coefficient of thermal expansion.
 - d. Excellent marginal adaptation.
 - e. Reparability
37. Composite resin materials are classified according to:
- a. Particle size
 - b. Method of polymerization
 - c. A and B

38. The composites that are used primarily for non-load bearing restorations:

- a. Small particle ✓
- b. Conventional
- c. Hybrid
- d. Microfilled
- e. Megafilled

39. Which of the following composites exhibit the greatest polishability:

- a. Small particle —
- b. Conventional
- c. Hybrid
- d. Microfilled
- e. Megafilled

40. Which of the following carious lesions involve 2 or more tooth surfaces:

- ~~a.~~ Class I
 - b. Class II ✓
 - c. Class II —
 - d. Class IV •
 - e. B & D
- class III ?*

41. The bevel on class III preparation is placed on

- a. All accessible cavosurface line angles EXCEPT gingival ✓
- b. Facial margin only
- c. Gingival if preparation extends to root surface ✗
- d. None of the above

42. A Class V preparation is used to treat this pattern of caries:

- a. Proximal surfaces of posterior teeth
- b. Pits and fissures
- c. Incisal corners
- d. Proximals of anterior teeth
- e. Gingival one-third of any tooth —

43. A reason of having long bevels in a Class IV preparation is to assure acceptable aesthetics

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

44. All of the following are the walls of a Class III preparation (as done in the Lab) except:



- a. Incisal ✓
- b. Facial ✓
- c. Lingual ✗
- d. Gingival ✓
- e. Axial ✓

45. An explorer tip is placed on a class V composite resin restoration you just restored. As the explorer is moved apically it steps down onto uncut tooth structure as it passes from restoration to tooth. This indicates the presence of:



- a. Underhang
- b. Overhang
- c. Open margin
- d. Acceptable relationship

46. How would you correct the problem in question 45?

- a. Do nothing, the margin is acceptable ✗
- b. Add to the apical aspect of the restoration ✗
- c. Remove the excess with a finishing bur or a #12 blade ✓
- d. Remove the restoration and start over

47. A gingival groove in a class III restoration is indicated if the lesion extend to root surface:

- a. True
- b. False

48. A: Large class III preparation should be restored incrementally ✓
B: incremental build up of composite reduces the overall shrinkage polymerization ✓

- a. Both A and B are true
- b. A is true, B is false
- c. A is false , B is true
- d. A and B are false

49. All of the following are advantages of posterior composites restorations except:

- a. Aesthetics ✓
- b. Conservation of tooth structure ✓
- c. Elimination of galvanic current ✓
- d. Radiolucency

50. Posterior composite resin restorations are contraindicated if:
- Adequate isolation not possible
 - There is Loss of excessive tooth structure
 - Margins are grossly Subgingival
 - All of the above
 - A&C only
51. Disadvantages of posterior composites include:
- Polymerization Shrinkage
 - Postoperative sensitivity
 - Technique sensitive
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
52. A class II preparation must always be extended to the occlusal surface to include all pits and fissures
- True
 - False
53. When restoring the box of class II composite restoration, the first increment should not be more than_____ and the additional layers should not exceed_____
- 1mm, 2mm
 - 1mm, 3mm
 - 2mm, 1mm
 - 2mm, 2mm
54. In preparing a class II preparation, the bur should be held
- Perpendicular to an imaginary plane connecting the cusps
 - Parallel to the plane connecting the cups
 - Along the long axis of the tooth
 - A&C
55. In the laboratory exercise, the bevel on class II preparation is placed on:
- All cavosurface line angles
 - Facial and lingual cavosurface line angles only
 - Occlusal cavosurface line angles
 - None of the above

56. In the laboratory, a class V preparation should be extended to the line angles
- True
 - False
57. What is the purpose of having the axial wall of a box follow the contour of the tooth?
- Increase the retention of the restoration
 - Maintain safe distance from the pulpal tissue
 - Gain access to the pulpal tissue
 - Increase strength of the restoration
58. In order to be properly placed, which aspect of the Tofflemire retainer is oriented to the occlusal of the tooth being restored?
- Closed aspect of the "U" shaped portion
 - Open aspect of the "U" shaped portion
59. When executing a Class V cavity preparation the basic position of the bur is:
- Parallel to the long axis of the tooth ✗
 - Perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth ✓
 - Perpendicular to all tangents of the preparation outline ✓
 - Parallel to all tangents of the preparation outline
 - None of the above
60. The time allotted for this class is (you get credit for any answer)
- Too little
 - Just right
 - Too much