

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

Course #: 364
 Course Title: Esthetics
 Day/Time:

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

Student Name: BROOKS, AARON J.

Student ID: XXXXX2639

Code:

	Possible Pts.	Raw	Objective	Subj./Essay	Percent	Grade
MIDT 1:	27.00	26.00	26.00	0	96.30%	A

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	26-28				
Test Key:	B, D, B, A, A	A, C, C, B, C	C, E, C, A, E	E, A, C, A, C	, #, D, B, C	A, D, B				
Answers	-, -, -, -, -	-, -, -, -, -	-, -, -, -, -	-, -, -, -, -	D, -, -, -, -	-, -, A				

Remarks:

Student's Answer to Multiple Mark Question:

Item	Key	Student's Answer
22	ABCD	-

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 (superoxol) and heat
 - d. Vital 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

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.
- Both the statement and reason are true and related
 - Both the statement and reason are true but not related
 - ☒ The statement is true but the reason is not
 - The statement is false but the reason is true
 - 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
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- ☒ $A/B = B/(A+B)$
 - $A/B = A/(A+B)$
 - $B/A = B/(A+B)$
 - $B/A = A/(A+B)$
- $= .618$
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:
- Hue intensification
 - Color adaptation
 - ☒ Metamerism
 - None of the above
21. What is the clinical significance of the phenomenon in question 20?
- ☒ Shade should be confirmed under different light source
 - A detailed shade map must be made to neutralize the mentioned phenomenon
 - The value should be increased to compensate for it
 - A and b
 - A, B, & C
22. The value of a color refers to the:
- The variety or tone of the color
 - The saturation of the shade
 - ☒ The brightness of the shade
 - 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



ESTHETICS

- LAST YEAR'S FINAL

20-30

50

5-6 -

5 - Monday

4 -

Class Towel

Questions

★ Final exam

Porcelain veneers

Answers
all correct

1. The first veneers were attached to the teeth with:
 - a. Zinc phosphate cement
 - b. Resin cement
 - ☒ c. Denture adhesive powder
 - d. Glass ionomer
2. In the historical progression of esthetic dentistry, major breakthrough came about with the development of:
 - a. Acid etch technique
 - b. Filled resins
 - c. Rubber dam
 - ☒ d. A&B
3. During evaluation of a highly esthetically patient, you noted the teeth to be veneers exhibited asymmetrical gingival height. You should:
 - a. Inform the patient and proceed with tooth preparation.
 - ☒ b. Correct the gingival discrepancy before proceeding with preparation
 - c. Correct the gingival discrepancy after tooth reduction
 - d. Correct the gingival discrepancy after cementation of restorations
4. Patient evaluation include all of the following **except**:
 - a. Occlusal analysis
 - b. Assessment of Oral hygiene
 - c. Evaluation of the lip line
 - ☒ d. None of the above
5. Fluorosis usually presents as a:
 - ☒ a. Brownish-white discoloration
 - b. Grey black discoloration
 - c. Grey blue black discoloration
 - d. None of the above
6. Tetracycline staining is confined to:
 - a. Enamel
 - ☒ b. Dentin
 - c. A&B

7. A: The gingival height is an important factor in esthetic ^(T)
B: Asymmetrical gingiva should be corrected ^{before} after preparation of the teeth ^(F)
- a. Both statements are true
 - ☒ b. A is true, B is false
 - c. A is false, B is true
 - d. Both statements are false.
8. In tooth preparation for porcelain veneers, the limiting factor is:
- ☒ a. Thickness of enamel
 - b. Thickness of dentin
 - c. Severity of staining
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
9. During try-in of veneer restorations, glycerin is used to:
- a. Increase bonding
 - ☒ b. Hold the veneer in place
 - c. Clean the veneer
 - d. Activate the cement
10. On average, enamel is thickest in:
- a. The gingival third
 - b. The midfacial
 - ☒ c. The incisal third
 - d. None of the above, enamel has a uniform thickness throughout the tooth
11. Over the last 3 decades, porcelain veneers have improved dramatically in terms of:
- a. Acid etching techniques
 - b. Resin adhesive cements
 - c. Porcelain material
 - ☒ d. All of the above
12. In order to maximize your success in treatment planning for esthetic veneers, which of the following is LEAST important to consider;
- a. Patient selection
 - b. Indications and contraindications for the procedure
 - c. Advantages and disadvantages of the procedure
 - ☒ d. Patients social standing

13. Which of the following conditions can be successfully managed with porcelain veneer restorations:

- a. Patients with severe crowding
- a Patients with severe occlusal traumatism and parafunctional habits
- b. Teeth with major diastemas
- ☒ c. Teeth with Intrinsic stains

14. Porcelain veneers as opposed to composite veneers have:

- a. Lower abrasion resistance
- b. Lower stain resistance
- c. Require longer chair time
- ☒ d. Better esthetics and color stability ✓

15. Disadvantages of porcelain veneers include:

- a. Procedure is irreversible
- b. Lack of reparability
- c. Technique sensitive
- ☒ d. All of the above

16. All of the following are advantages of porcelain veneer restorations over composite veneer restorations except:

- a. Superior esthetics
- b. Higher abrasion resistance
- ☒ c. Easy to repair
- d. Less chair time

17. All of the following are disadvantages of porcelain veneer restorations except:

- a. Irreversible, tooth preparation often required
- b. Difficult to repair
- c. Fragile until bonded
- ☒ d. Strong fracture resistance once bonded ADV.

18. Which of the following statements are true regarding tooth preparation technique versus non-tooth preparation technique when fabricating a porcelain veneer preparation:

- ☒ a. Better control of emergence profile with tooth preparation
- b. Margin placement and finish lines are similar with both techniques
- c. Non tooth preparation technique allows for enough thickness of porcelain without overcountouring the restoration
- d. None of the above

19. When preparing a tooth to receive a porcelain veneer restoration, which of the following conditions would require the least enamel removal:

- a. Severely stained teeth
- b. Protruding teeth
- ☒ c. Linguaevedes teeth
- d. Supererupted teeth

Questions 20-21

The thickness of enamel varies along the areas of a tooth. The average enamel thickness in a maxillary incisor is:

20. In the middle 1/3:

- a. 2mm
- b. 1.14mm
- ☒ c. 0.82mm
- d. 0.36mm

21. In the gingival 1/3:

- a. 2 mm
- b. 1.5 mm
- c. 0.82 mm
- ☒ d. 0.36 mm

22. Having the veneer preparation end in enamel offers which of the following advantages:

- a. Increased bondable surface
- b. Increased bonding strength
- c. Better seal for the restoration
- ☒ d. All of the above

23. Prior to starting a porcelain veneer preparation, the patient must be informed that:

- ☒ a. Questionable restoration must be replaced
- ☒ b. Carious lesions must be restored
- ☒ c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

24. The margins of a porcelain veneer restoration should ideally be placed:

- ☒ a. Slightly supragingival
- b. Slightly subgingival
- c. At gingival margin
- d. None of the above

25. Supragingival margins are preferable to subgingival margins because they:
- a. Cause less trauma to the tissue during preparation ✓
 - b. Allow impression making without the need for retraction cord ✓
 - c. Allow easier home maintenance and oral hygiene
 - d. ☒ All of the above
26. If during tooth preparation of veneers, minimal amount of enamel remains, you should:
- a. Continue and restore with porcelain veneers
 - b. ☒ Stop and consider other treatment modalities ← ?
 - c. Restore the tooth with composite veneers
 - d. Two of the above
27. Ideally, the margins of veneers should be on enamel to maximize bonding and sealing of the tooth. ^(T) ^(T)
- a. ☒ Both statements and reason are true and related ✓
 - b. The statement is true but the reason is not
 - c. The statement is false but the reason is true
 - d. Both statement and reason are true but not related
28. During preparation of a tetracycline stained tooth, the discoloration is expected to _____ as enamel is removed: *b/c discoloration confined to dentin*
- a. ☒ Increase ←
 - b. Decrease
 - c. Remain the same
29. The location of the finish line for porcelain veneer depends on:
- a. The discoloration being masked ✓
 - b. The lip line ✓
 - c. Location of existing class V restorations
 - d. ☒ Two of the above
 - e. All of the above

30. Guide grooves are recommended to:

- a. Control amount of tooth reduction
- b. Avoid dentin exposure
- c. A&B
- d. Neither A nor B

31. Overlapping the incisal edge may be indicated:

- a. If the tooth is to be lengthened ✓
- b. To facilitate seating of the veneer ✓
- c. A & B
- d. None of the above. The incisal edge should never be overlapped

32. If incisal preparation is indicated, the incisal reduction should be a minimum of:

- a. 0.5mm
- b. 1mm
- c. 2mm
- d. 2.5mm

33. If the incisal edge is to be included in the preparation, and the tooth length is not to be changed. The incisal edge should be prepared:

- a. Flat at 90 degrees to the long axis of the tooth
- b. Beveled at 30-40 degree to the long axis of the tooth *
- c. Beveled at 80 degrees to the long axis of the tooth
- d. None of the above

34. Overlapping the incisal edge changes the path of insertion of the veneer; therefore the proximal walls should converge slightly toward the insical. F

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

35. The tissue surface of the porcelain veneer is usually etched with:

- a. 9.5% hydrofluoric acid
- b. 37% phosphoric acid
- c. 10% Sulfuric acid
- d. Any of the above

36. Which of the following cements would be appropriate for porcelain laminate veneer

1. Glass ionomer cement
 2. Light cured resin cement ✓
 3. Zinc phosphate cement
 4. Dual cure resin cement ✓
- a. All of the above
 - b. 1&2 only
 - c. 2&4 only
 - d. 2 only
 - e. 3 only

37. A silane coupling agent is used on the:

- a. Etched porcelain veneer
- b. Unetched porcelain
- c. Tooth preparation
- d. A & C

38. To maximize esthetics, all of the following information should be conveyed to the laboratory except:

- a. Shade of the prepared tooth ✓
- b. The desired shade of the veneers ✓
- c. The opacity and translucency level of the porcelain ✓
- d. None of the above

39. In general, tooth reduction for porcelain laminate veneer should be _____ in the gingival 1/3 and _____ in the incisal 2/3.

- a. 0.3-0.4mm; 0.5-0.7mm ✓
- b. 0.5-0.7mm; 0.7-0.8mm
- c. 0.6mm; 1.5mm
- d. Uniform reduction of 1mm

40. Porcelain veneer preparation *must* always be temporized;

- a. True
- b. False

41. During the try-in stage, the porcelain veneers should be tried-in:

- a. Individually
- b. Collectively
- c. Dry
- d. A then B

42 Enamel surface is etched with:

- ☒ a. Phosphoric acid
- ☐ b. Hydrofluoric acid → veneer etched w/
- ☐ c. Both A&B
- ☐ d. Neither a nor b

43. To facilitate visualization of tooth preparation, the teeth should be;

- ☒ a. Prepared dry and rinsed every 10 seconds
- ☒ b. Prepared wet and inspected dry
- ☐ c. Prepared and inspected dry
- ☒ d. Either a or b
- ☐ e. None of the above

44 After cementation, the patient should be scheduled for follow up:

- ☒ a. 1 week postinsertion
- ☐ b. 4 weeks postinsertion
- ☐ c. 6 month postinsertion
- ☐ d. 1 year postinsertion

45. Intrinsic staining can be caused by all of the following except:

- ☒ a. Fluoride ingestion
- ☒ b. Tetracycline exposure
- ☒ c. Excessive coffee drinking
- ☒ d. Trauma
- ☒ e. A, B and D

46. The interproximal contacts should be placed:

- ☐ a. Short of the contact
- ☒ b. Lingual to the proximal contact
- ☐ c. At the line angles
- ☐ d. None of the above

47. A: when preparing a tooth for a veneer, it is best to include the contact area.
B: The inclusion of the contact area improves the finishing of the veneer.

- ☐ a. Both statement are true
- ☐ b. Statement A is true, Statement B is false
- ☐ c. Statement A is false, Statement B is true
- ☒ d. Both statements are false

48. When preparing a tooth for a porcelain veneer not involving the incisal edge, one needs to prepare the tooth:

- ☒ a. In one plane: facial ←
- b. In two planes: incisal and facial
- ☒ c. In two planes: gingival and facial
- d. In three planes: gingival, proximal and incisal

49. The line angles of the veneer preparation should be

- ☒ a. Rounded
- b. Sharp
- c. Tapered
- d. Any of the above

50. If needed, adjustments of the porcelain veneer should be performed:

- a. On the cast
- ☒ b. In the mouth, before cementation
- ☒ c. After cementation of the veneer
- ☒ d. Either b or c