



ESTHETICS

- LAST YEAR'S FINAL

20-30

50

5-6 -

5 - Monday

4 -

Class Jumper

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