RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY D260 PROGRESS EXAMINATION #1 February 16, 2006

NAME:

PRECLINICAL SEAT NUMBER

1-1

EXAMINATION NUMBER:

/8 B



38

- Please read all directions before starting the examination.
- 2. Excluding this page, your examination booklet should contain 3 pages with a total of 40 questions. Please check to verify you have all of the examination.
- 3. Write your name and preclinical seat number on the cover of the examination booklet.
- 4. Write your name, the <u>last four digits</u> of your social security number and the exam number and letter on the computerized answer sheet in the appropriate boxes. Blacken the corresponding letters and digits below the boxes.
- 5. On the reverse side of the computerized answer sheet sign your name and write the number and letter (A or B) of your test booklet in the box labeled identification information.
- 6. Darken all circles on the answer sheet before the end of the examination. Extra time will not be given at the end of the examination for this purpose.
- 7. No questions will be answered during the examination. Answer each question as best you can using the information available.
- 8. Return the computerized answer form AND the entire examination booklet to the proctor.

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. Which of the following clinical situations involving direct pulp capping would be the most likely to be successful? A pin-point exposure having sound dentin on the periphery of the exposure, with a mild degree of pulpal inflammation restricted to the exposure site. Poor isolation using cotton roles. A carious exposure having decayed or infected carious dentin at its periphery, inflammation in the pulpal tissues beyond the exposure site. Isolation using rubber dam. A pin-point exposure having sound dentin on the periphery of the exposure, with no pulpal inflammation at the exposure site. Isolation using rubber dam. An exposure with profuse hemorrhage and great involvement (mechanical) of the pulpal and root tissues. 2. To remove demineralized dentin from a tooth with an extensive carious lesion, one would use # 6 round bur in the low speed handpiece # 8 bur in the high speed handpiece a # 34 bur in the low speed # 330 bur in the high speed handpiece 3. Hand instruments must be balanced to allow for the concentration of force onto the blade without causing rotation of the instrument in the grasp. This balance is accomplished by designing the angles of the shank so that the cutting edge of the blade lies within 1 - 2 mm of the long axis of the handle. ✓ Both statements are true. Statement one is true: statement two is false. Both statements are false. Statement one is false; statement two is true. 4. In a completed Class II cavity preparation for amalgam which of the following walls should remain in contact with the adjacent tooth. lingual incisal aingival all walls should break contact with the adjacent tooth. 5. The words "overcarved" and "undercarved", "overcontoured" and "undercontoured" are used frequently by your laboratory instructors. Some of them are included in the criteria for evaluation of the restorations done in your exercises and practical examinations. If a surface is overcarved, the surface is left none of the above also undercarved vercontoured √ andercontoured 6. There is much less corrosion and marginal fracture in high-copper amalgams (compared to low-copper). They more commonly fail because of bulk fracture, presumably related to fatigue. Statement one is true; statement two is false. Both statements are true. Statement one is false; statement two is true. Both statements are false. 7. The best method for accurate diagnosis of interproximal caries (Class II and Class III) is reviewing the patient's history of caries activity examining the corresponding tooth in the occluding quadrant examining for color changes or loss of translucency beneath marginal ridges radiographic examination probing with an explorer According to material presented in lecture and Sturdevant, identify the following statements (questions 8 - 20) as true or false. Darken (a) on your answer sheet if the statement is true. Darken (b) on your answer sheet if the statement is false. b. False a. True When operating in the mandibular arch, the mandibular occlusal surfaces should be oriented approximately perpendicular to the operatory floor. The pulpal wall is an internal wall that is both perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth and occlusal to the pulp.

10. In proximoocclusal (Class II) amalgam preparations in premolars where only one of the two proximal surfaces is involved, an occlusal dovetail may aid in preventing the tipping of the restoration by occlusal forces.

11. Double-wedging is the use of two wedges, one from the lingual embrasure and a second from the facial embrasure.

12. The anatomic wedge is preferred for deeply extended gingival margins because its greatest cross-sectional dimension is at

13. When preparing a carious pit on the lingual surface of a maxillary central incisor the bur should be positioned so that it is perpendicular to the lingual surface of the tooth.

4. When the second number in the formula for a gingival margin trimmer is 85 to 75, the pair is used on the distal gingival margin.

15. Regarding cusp reduction (capping): cusp reduction usually is mandatory when the outline form has extended two-thirds the T distance form a primary groove to a cusp tip. 16. Gingival Class II cavomargins ideally terminate gingival to both the contact and the lesion. 117. Brittleness is the property of amalgam that makes it unsuitable for beveled margins. 118. According to material presented in lecture and the reading, when removing an old amalgam any base material found under the amalgam should be removed if the tooth was symptomatic preoperatively. 1.9. When restoring a quadrant of Class II amalgam tooth preparations, if adjacent proximal boxes differ in size, teeth with smaller boxes should be restored first. 1 20. The composition of human dentin is approximately 75% inorganic material, 20% organic material, and 5% water. 21. Using only air as a coolant during cavity preparation does not cause pulpal damage because the dentinal tubules are effectively sealed by reparative dentin during rapid progression of the carious lesion. 22. If in the preparation of a Class II cavity the pulpal wall is established perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth, the tooth most likely to have a pulp exposure is the maxillary first premolar maxillary second premolar mandibular first premolar mandibular first molar None of the above. The likelihood of a pulp exposure is approximately the same for each tooth listed. 13. When polishing an amalgam restoration, the dentist should use continuous light pressure continuous heavy pressure ✓ intermittent light pressure intermittent heavy pressure 24. When preparing a classical Class II DO cavity preparation for amalgam in tooth #21, which of the following line angles will usually be the shortest in the proximal box? axiofacial ✓ Axiolingual noth line angles are equal 25. When placing pins to enhance retention form of a prepared cavity, which of the following potential pin sites should be avoided? two of the above the mid-buccal area of the mandibular first molar all of the above the mid-mesial area of the maxillary first premolar the mid mesial area of the maxillary first molar 26. For all practical purposes, in a mature adult tooth, the direction of the enamel prisms or rods is obtuse to the enamel surface of the tooth acute to the enamel surface of the tooth at right angles to the enamel surface parallel to the dentinoenamel junction in random relation to the enamel surface 27. When positioning a rubber dam retainer on a tooth, the properly selected retainer should contact the tooth in four areas, two on the facial surface and two on the lingual surface. Whenever possible, the jaws of the retainer should extend beyond the mesial and distal line angles of the tooth because gingival trauma is less likely to occur. F Statement one is true; statement two is false Both statements are true Statement one is false; statement two is true Both statements are false 28. A carbide bur with a numerical code 1156 can be described as a .rosscut straight fissure pear shaped bur vound ended straight fissure round bur tapered fissure 29. Non-working interferences usually occur on the inner aspects of the facial cusps of maxillary molars √ facial cusps of mandibular molars lingual cusps of mandibular molars

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approximately parallel to each other at right angles to the gingival floor slightly diverging as the walls approach the occlusal surface slightly diverging as the walls approach the occlusal surface slightly diverging as the walls approach the occlusal aurface 32. A dentist is preparing Tooth # 30 for an occlusal amalgam restoration. Once the ideal outline form and depth have been established, the dentist notes that caries remains on the pulpal and buccal walls of the preparation. The next step treatment is to extend the outline form deepen the entire pulpal floor remove the caries with a large round bur on high speed remove the caries with a large round bur on high speed remove the caries with a large round bur on slow speed so the speed strangular wedge to prevent gap formation along the gingival cavosurface margin polish the restoration 24 hours after placement property mix multiple spills of amalgam to prevent "layering" use heavier than usual condensation force 33. The best way to minimize microleakage after the insertion of a Class II dental amalgam restoration is to use a triangular wedge to prevent gap formation along the gingival cavosurface margin polish the restoration 24 hours after placement property mix multiple spills of amalgam to prevent "layering" use heavier than usual condensation force 34. When placing a base on the pulpal floor, it is important to cover the entire floor of the preparation with the base; because it is better to have the base rather than dentin bear the compressive load of mastication Both statements are false. 34. When placing a base on the pulpal floor, it is important to cover the entire floor of the preparation with the base; because it is better to have the base rather than dentin bear the compressive load of mastication Both statements are false. 35. For all practical purposes, in a mature adult tooth, the direction of the enamel surface of the tooth acute to the enamel surface of the tooth acute to the enamel surface of the tooth principal purposes, in a mature a	D	
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