

RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY D260
PROGRESS EXAMINATION #1
February 16, 2006

NAME:

PRECLINICAL SEAT NUMBER J-1

EXAMINATION NUMBER: 18 B

B

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1. 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 last four digits 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.

1. 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 rolls.
 - 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
- # 8 bur in the high speed handpiece
 - # 6 round bur in the low speed handpiece
 - # 330 bur in the high speed handpiece
 - # 34 bur in the low speed

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.

- incisal
- gingival
- facial
- lingual
- 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

- overcontoured
- undercontoured
- also undercarved
- none of the above

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.

- Both statements are true. Statement one is true; statement two is false.
- Both statements are false. Statement one is false; statement two is true.

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.

- a. True
- b. False

- F 8. When operating in the mandibular arch, the mandibular occlusal surfaces should be oriented approximately perpendicular to the operatory floor.
- T 9. The pulpal wall is an internal wall that is both perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth and occlusal to the pulp.
- T 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.
- T 11. Double-wedging is the use of two wedges, one from the lingual embrasure and a second from the facial embrasure.
- T 12. The anatomic wedge is preferred for deeply extended gingival margins because its greatest cross-sectional dimension is at its base.
- T 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.
- F 14. 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.

30. Regarding a carbide bur, the number of cutting blades determines its cutting efficiency. Burs with a fewer number of cutting blades results in

D
less efficient cutting and a smoother surface
less efficient cutting and a rougher surface

more efficient cutting and a smoother surface
✓ more efficient cutting and a rougher surface.

31. In a Class II cavity prepared for dental amalgam, the facial and lingual proximal walls should be formed approximately parallel to each other

C
at right angles to the gingival floor
✓ slightly diverging as the walls approach the proximal surface
slightly diverging as the walls approach the occlusal surface

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 in treatment is to

A
✓ 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 slow speed

33. The best way to minimize microleakage after the insertion of a Class II dental amalgam restoration is to

E
use a triangular wedge to prevent gap formation along the gingival cavosurface margin
polish the restoration 24 hours after placement
properly mix multiple spills of amalgam to prevent "layering"
use heavier than usual condensation force
✓ use a cavity varnish

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

B
Both statements are true.
Both statements are false.

Statement one is true and statement two is false.
Statement one is false and statement two is true.

35. For all practical purposes, in a mature adult tooth, the direction of the enamel prisms or rods are

C
a. 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

36. When applying a Tofflemire matrix band to a tooth with a Class II preparation, the edge of the band with the larger circumference is always oriented _____ and the open end of the U-shaped retainer head is always oriented _____

B
occlusally, occlusally
✓ occlusally, gingivally

gingivally, gingivally
gingivally, occlusally

37. To increase the diameter of the matrix band, the operator should turn the _____ on the matrix retainer _____.

C
adjusting nut; clockwise
locking nut; counterclockwise

✓ adjusting nut; counterclockwise
locking nut; clockwise

38. The direction of retention pin holes should be

B
parallel to the long axis of the tooth
✓ parallel to the nearest external surface
perpendicular to the occlusal or the gingival floor of the preparation
at right angles to the dentinal tubules

39. _____ is defined as the amount of time from the start of mixing until the material becomes so thick that it can no longer be manipulated

setting time

✓ working time

mixing time

40. In a Class I lesion, the cones of decay at the DEJ are

B
apex to base

✓ base to base

apex to apex