RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY D260 PROGRESS EXAMINATION # 2 April 12, 2005

NAME:	To the	 24
PRECLINICAL SEAT NUMBER		01
EXAMINATION NUMBER:	A	

1. Please read all directions before starting the examination.

2. Excluding this page, your examination booklet should contain 3 pages with a total of 33 multiple choice 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. On the computerized answer sheet, write your name and the <u>last four numbers</u> of your social security number in the appropriate boxes. In the box labeled OPTIONAL CODES write the number and letter of your exam booklet. 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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- 1. Which of the following microorganisms is the most commonly associated with root surface caries?
 - a. Actinomyces viscosus
 - b. Streptococcus mutans
- c. Streptococcus salivarius d Lactobacillus acidophilus
- 2. A composite restoration is wider than the diameter of the light tip of the curing unit. In this situation, the restoration is cured by
 - moving the tip over the surface for the required time a.
 - (b) placing the tip stepwise over each area and exposing each area for the required time
 - positioning the tip far enough from the surface to illuminate the entire surface C.
 - centering the tip on the surface and curing the entire restoration from this position d.
- 3. The critical pH at which enamel dissolution first begins to occur is c. 4.5

(b) 5.5 a. 6.5

d. 7.5

- 4. The matrix phase of most composite resing is composed of
 - a. epoxy resin
- (an inorganic filler material
- acrylic resin b.
- e. a coupling agent
- **BIS-GMA** resin C.
- 5. It is more difficult to bond to dentin than to enamel because:
 - a, dentin contains more mineralized tooth structure
 - b. dentin contains more water
 - O the presence of the smear layer makes it harder for the adhesive to wet the dentin
 - d. two of the above
 - e. all of the above
- 6. The conditioner (etchant) of a typical 3-step third-generation dentin bonding agent does which of the following?
 - a. demineralizes dentin
 - b. modifies the smear layer
 - c. increases dentin permeability
 - d. two of the above
 - (e) all of the above
- 7. The current consensus is that dentin bonding agents bond primarily _____ to tooth structure. c. via hydrogen bonding a. chemically (b) mechanically
- 8. The average filler particle size affects the resin composite's: d. setting time (b). polishability c.pH a. shade
- 9. The percentage filler content affects the resin composite's: (d) physical properties c. setting time a. shelf life b. level of fluoride release
- percentage filler content than other types of resin composites. 10. Microfill resin composites generally have a _____ (b) higher a. lower
- 11. Because of their relatively high degree of flexibility, _____ resin composites are good choices for restoring Class V abfraction lesions d. conventional (b) microfilled c. hybrid a. macofilled
- 12. Acid etching of enamel does which of the following?
 - a. creates micropores for micromechanical retention
 - b. increases wetting
 - c. increases surface energy
 - (d) all of the above.
 - e, two of the above

2	13. The most deleterious	effect of polymerization shrinkage of	a resin composite is:	
	a. increased we	ar (D). microgap formation	c. decreased stiffness	
	14. Glass ionomer cemer	nts can be described as moderately h	hard, brittle materials with a relatively h	igh compressive
0	strength, but low fracture	toughness, flexure strength and wea	ar resistance.	
3	a true	b. false		

15. The amount of fluoride released by glass ionomer cements _ when intraoral pH decreases. c. does not change b. decreases (a) increases

16. Which of the following statements is true concerning the preparation for a composite veneer

- . Mesial and distal contact should be broken for improved esthetics
- 2 The preparation should penetrate 1/2 the thickness of the enamel
- 3. The margin should always extend subgingival
- Reduce the incisal edge to minimize the occurrence of protrusive interferences
- 5. The desired margin configuration is the chamfer
- Q 2.4.5 d. 2, 5 e. 4. 5 b. 1, 2, 5 a. all of the above

17. A chamfer margin is formed as the negative image of a round-end tapered diamond; therefore a chamfer should not be wider than half the diameter of the bur used, otherwise a lip of unsupported enamel results.

aboth statements are true	c. statement one is true; statements two is false		
b both statements are false	d. statement one is false; statement two is true		

18. The optimum occlusion is one that requires a minimum of adaptation by the patient. The criteria for such an occlusion have been described by Okeson. Which of the following are true statements concerning the optimal occlusion as described by Okeson:

1) In closure, the condyles are in the most superoanterior position against the discs on the posterior slopes of the eminences of the glenoid fossae.

2. In an upright posture, posterior teeth contact more heavily than anterior teeth

3. In protrusive excursions, anterior tooth contacts will disocclude the posterior teeth.

4. Occlusal forces are in the long axes of the teeth

5. In lateral excursions of the mandible, working-side contacts (preferably on the canines) disocclude or separate the nonworking teeth instantly.

c. two statements are false (b) one statement is false a. all of the above are true 19. The C-factor for a Class IV composite rectoration is 203-201, 213, 479-490 ratio banded e. 0.25 (D? 2 c. 3 a. 1

20. The "wet bonding" technique has been shown to enhance bond strengths because water preserves the porosity of collagen networks available for monomer interdiffusion. If the dentin surface is dried with air, the collagen undergoes immediate collapse and prevents resin monomers from penetrating

a, both statements are true	Statement one is true; statements two is false	
b both statements are false	d. statement one is false; statement two is true	

	U				L U Coic Al with a	retaction
21	The rubber dam r	retainer that should	d be used on part	ially erupted molars is	212 - Class V poussing mil	Cr Jon
	a. 212	b. W56	Q. 14A	d. W2		

22. A properly trimmed wooden wedge will do each of the following except one. Which one is the exception?

- (a) Protect the gingival tissue
- c. Prevent overcontouring of the contact area
- b. Provide space for the matrix band
- d. Reduce moisture leakage into the cavity preparation
- 23. The reduction of which of the following represents the most significant advantage of the acid-etch technique c. polymerization shrinkage of the matrix a. pulpal irritation
 - (b) microleakage
- d. coefficient of thermal expansion

Þ	24. The combined dimension of the epithelial and connective tissue attachments is called the a. emergence profile b biologic width c. gingival sulcus d. periodontal pocket
	 25. Non-working side interferences generally occur on the inner aspects of which teeth? facial cusps of mandibular molars facial cusps of maxillary premolars lingual cusps of maxillary molars facial cusps of maxillary molars.
	a. 2 and 4 🔞 1 and 3 c. 2 and 3 d. 3 and 4
_	 26. Current recommendations for successful Class II clinical direct composite restorative techniques are to employ an incremental filling technique pre-wedging minimal finishing hold the curing light within 4 mm of the composite material cure lighter shades longer to ensure complete curing
	a. 1, 4 and 5 🚯 1, 2, 3 c. 2, 4, 5 d. 1, 2, 4, 5 e. all of the above
	 27. An indispensable factor in the etiology of dental caries is a. poor oral hygiene b. salivary amylase activity c. malformation of tooth structure d) activity of oral microorganisms
	 28. In a full gold crown preparation, the purpose of the seating groove is to a. prevent any rotational tendencies during cementation b. help guide the casting to place during cementation c. provide resistance and retention form d. two of the above all of the above
	29. Small diameter teeth have a shorter radius of rotation and therefore greater resistance to tipping. (a) true b. false
	 30. After the dentist has completed an etching procedure on a Class III composite preparation, the preparation becomes contaminated with saliva. In response, the dentist should do which of the following? a. Blow away the saliva with air, then proceed b. Rinse away the saliva with water, dry the preparation, then proceed c. Wipe away the saliva with a cotton pellet, rinse the preparation with water, dry it with air, then proceed Minse away the saliva with water, dry the preparation with air, then proceed
	31. According to material presented in the Shillingburg text, a taper or total convergence of degrees has been proposed as being achievable clinically while still affording adequate retention. a. 9 b. 12 b. 12 b. 12 b. 12 c. 16 c. 25
	32. According to material presented in the Shillingburg text, to minimize stress in the cement interface between the preparation and the restoration, an axial wall taper of degrees has been suggested as optimum; however research by Mack estimates that a minimum taper of degrees is necessary just to insure the absence of undercuts.
	d. $2-6$; 18 b. $3-5$; 15 – 20 c. 6; 8 (d.)2 – 6; 12
	 33. When constructing a full gold crown, future recession of the gingival tissue can be most effectively prevented by a. narrowing the occlusal table by one-sixth accurately reproducing the buccal and lingual tooth form c. slightly overcontouring the tooth form in the gingival one-fifth d. extending the margins of the crown 1 mm into the gingival sulcus

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