

Name: [REDACTED]

Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz #2A January 25, 2000

Seat Number: C-9

Number correct: 10

Graded by: JAS

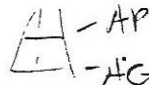
1. Resistance form in a cavity preparation is achieved by

- B
1. pulpal and gingival walls that are perpendicular to occlusal forces.
 2. adequate thickness of restorative material
 3. walls that converge occlusally retention
 4. rounded internal line angles
 5. placement of a dovetail retention

- a. all of the above
- b. 1, 2, and 4
- c. 1, 2, 3, and 4
- d. 1 and 4 only
- e. 2 and 4 only

2. When viewing a Class II amalgam cavity preparation from the proximal, which line angle is longest?

- B
- a. axiopulpal
 - b. axiogingival
 - c. both line angles are equal



3. Once the matrix band has been removed from a Class II amalgam restoration, the next step would be to

- B
- a. develop occlusal anatomy
 - b. remove excess interproximal amalgam
 - c. reduce the marginal ridge
 - d. check for proper contact using dental floss

4. Improper placement of the wedge can result in excess amalgam beyond the gingival cavosurface margin. This excess amalgam is called an "overhang" and occurs because of movement of the band away from the tooth (gingival cavosurface margin) during condensation procedures.

- A
- a. Both statements are true.
 - b. Both statements are false.
 - c. Statement one is true and statement two is false.
 - d. Statement one is false and statement two is true.

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

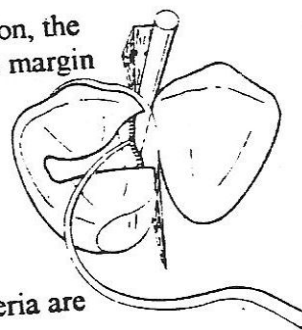
- B
- a. apex to base
 - b. base to base
 - c. apex to apex

6. In Class II amalgam preparations, the enamel portion of the gingival wall is planed to remove unsupported enamel. The instrument which should be used for this procedure is the

gingival margin trimmer

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7. (2 points) After placing the Tofflemire matrix band for restoration of a Class II preparation, the operator should test with an explorer in a press-scrape motion along the gingival cavosurface margin (as shown below). What is the purpose of this procedure? (Give two reasons)



- ① to make sure matrix band is snug against tooth & avoid overhang
- ② to make sure no unsupported enamel remains

8. (2 points) Location of the gingival floor (clinically) must satisfy two criteria; these criteria are

- ① must rest on sound tooth structure - remove decay
- ② must break contact with adjacent tooth - (0.5 mm minimum)

Name: _____

Restorative Dentistry II D262
Quiz #2 A January 23, 2001

Seat Number: _____

Number correct: _____
Graded by: _____

1. When viewing a Class II amalgam cavity preparation from the proximal, which line angle is longest?
a. axiopulpal ☒ b. axiogingival c. both line angles are equal
2. Once the matrix band has been removed from a Class II amalgam restoration, the next step would be to
a. develop occlusal anatomy
☒ b. remove excess interproximal amalgam
c. reduce the marginal ridge
d. check for proper contact using dental floss
3. Which instrument listed below can most effectively plane the enamel of the facial and lingual proximal walls of a Class II cavity prepared for amalgam?
a. gingival margin trimmer
☒ b. enamel hatchet c. straight chisel
d. spoon excavator
4. Which of the following teeth does not have a pulpal floor perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth?
a. # 29
b. # 20
☒ c. # 30
☒ d. # 28
e. All teeth must have the pulpal floor perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth to best direct occlusal forces along the long axis of the tooth.
5. In a Class II lesions, the cones of decay at the DEJ are
☒ a. apex to base b. base to base c. apex to apex
6. Improper placement of the wedge can result in excess amalgam beyond the gingival cavosurface margin. This excess amalgam is called an "overhang" and occurs because of movement of the band away from the tooth (gingival cavosurface margin) during condensation procedures.
☒ a. Both statements are true.
b. Both statements are false.
c. Statement one is true and statement two is false.
d. Statement one is false and statement two is true.
7. ☒ True or false When viewing an inverted cone carbide bur, the head length is about the same as the diameter
8. ☒ True or false Regarding cusp reduction (capping): cusp reduction is usually required when the outline form has extended two-thirds the distance from a primary groove to a cusp tip.
9. True or ☒ false Amalgam is an indirect restorative material.
10. True or ☒ false 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.

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Name: [REDACTED]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz #2B February 4, 2003

Score: [REDACTED] (10)
Number correct: 1
Graded by: [REDACTED]

1. 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
- a. Both statements are true.
 - ☒ b. Both statements are false.
 - c. Statement one is false, and statement two is false.
 - d. Statement one is true, and statement two is true.

2. The best way to minimize microleakage of a Class II dental amalgam restoration is to

- A
- ☒ a. use a cavity varnish *Seal dentinal tubules*
 - b. properly mix multiple spills of amalgam to prevent "layering"
 - ~~c. polish the restoration 24 hours after placement~~
 - d. use a triangular wedge to prevent gap formation along the gingival cavosurface margin
 - ~~e. use heavier than usual condensation force~~

3 & 4. Name two materials that cannot be placed under composite resin because of incompatibility issues.

Varnish

Eugenol

5, 6 & 7. (3 points) If a small pulpal exposure occurs during cavity preparation, and the tooth does not exhibit objective signs of irreversible pulpitis, a layer of Calcium hydroxide (Dycal) can be placed over the exposure site to stimulate reparative dentin across the exposure site. This procedure is called

8. Once the matrix band has been removed from a Class II amalgam restoration, the next step would be to

- D
- a. develop occlusal anatomy
 - b. check for proper contact using dental floss
 - c. reduce the marginal ridge
 - ☒ d. remove excess interproximal amalgam

T

9. ☒ (True) False) The reaction that occurs in a mixture of zinc oxide and phosphoric acid is exothermic. $ZnPO_4$

10. In a Class II cavity prepared for dental amalgam, the facial and lingual proximal walls should be formed

- D
- a. approximately parallel to each other
 - b. at right angles to the gingival floor
 - c. slightly diverging as the walls approach the occlusal surface
 - ☒ d. slightly diverging as the walls approach the proximal surface

1. When viewing a DO Class II amalgam cavity preparation on tooth # 28 from the proximal, which line angle is longest?
a. axiolingual
b. axiofacial
c. both line angles are equal
2. Improper placement of the wedge can result in excess amalgam beyond the gingival cavosurface margin. This excess amalgam is called an "overhang" and occurs because of movement of the band away from the tooth (gingival cavosurface margin) during condensation procedures.
a. Both statements are true.
b. Both statements are false.
c. Statement one is true and statement two is false.
d. Statement one is false and statement two is true.

3. In a Class V lesion, the cones of decay at the DEJ are

a. apex to base
b. base to base
c. apex to apex

4. In Class II amalgam preparations, the enamel portion of the gingival wall is planed to remove unsupported enamel. The instrument which should be used for this procedure is the

gingival margin trimmer

- 5-6. (2 points) After placing the Tofflemire matrix band for restoration of a Class II preparation, the operator should test with an explorer in a press-scrape motion along the gingival cavosurface margin (as shown). What is the purpose of this procedure? (Give two reasons)

1. check for open contact
2. make sure gingival wall is planed and unsupported enamel is removed

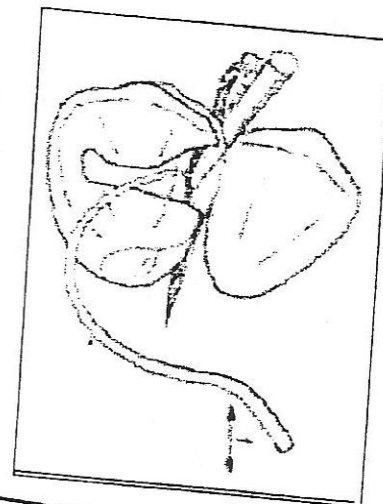
- 7-8. (2 points) According to material presented in the reading assignments and in lecture, the clinical criteria for gingival extension of the gingival wall in a Class II amalgam preparation are:

1. decay remaining on gingival wall
2. to provide retention

9. What does the letter "W" in the designation for a rubber dam clamp (e.g. W56, W2) mean? wingless

10. 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 facial, pulpal, and lingual walls of the preparation. The next step in treatment is to

- a. extend the outline form.
b. remove the caries with a spoon excavator.
c. remove the caries with a large round bur.
d. deepen the pulpal floor



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9

Name: _____
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz #2A February 9, 2006

Seat Number: _____
Number correct: _____
Graded by: Slason

(7)

- A X Compared with pin placement, more tooth structure is removed preparing slots. However, slots are less likely to create microfractures in the dentin and to perforate the tooth or penetrate into the pulp.
- a. Both statements are true.
 - b. Both statements are false.
 - c. Statement one is true; statement two is false.
 - d. Statement one is false; statement two is true.

2. (True) False) According to material presented in the Sturdevant text, the insulating nature of tooth-colored materials and the sealing effects of the bonding agents preclude the need for traditional liners and bases unless the tooth preparation is extremely close to the pulp and pulpal medication becomes a concern.

3. When a pulp exposure is suspected, it is important to encourage dentinal bridging by placing Dycal directly over the suspected exposure.

TX (True) (false) The setting reaction of ZOE (IRM) is accelerated by moisture.

5. (True) False) Varnishes should not be used to coat dentin if a conventional glass ionomer cement is to be used for chemical adhesion.

6 & 7. Due to incompatibility issues, name two materials that cannot be placed under composite resin.

varnish

ZOE / IRM

A X The "Sandwich" technique can be described as the use of glass-ionomer or flowable composite as a liner under composite restorations. If flowable composite is used, one purported advantage is it may reduce some of the negative effects of polymerization shrinkage of the composite resin.

- a. Both statements are true.
- b. Both statements are false.
- c. Statement one is true; statement two is false.
- d. Statement one is false; statement two is true.

9. Color differences in the dentin cannot be used as a reliable index for complete caries removal. In rapidly advancing lesions the softened dentin may show little or no color change while more slowly advancing lesions may have more discoloration.

- a. Both statements are true.
- b. Both statements are false.
- c. Statement one is true; statement two is false.
- d. Statement one is false; statement two is true.

10. A more favorable prognosis for the pulp following a direct pulp capping may be expected in all of the following situations except

- a. the tooth has been asymptomatic and is vital before the operative procedure
- b. the exposure is small, less than 0.5mm in diameter
- c. the exposure becomes contaminated with saliva during the operative procedure
- d. the hemorrhage from the exposure is easily controlled
- e. the tooth responds to a cold stimulus but the symptoms disappear after 10 seconds

Corrected