Name: [redacted]
Operative Dentistry D262
Quiz #3 A February 15, 2000

Seat Number: [redacted]
Number correct: 9
Graded by: [illegible]

1. The direction of retention pin holes should be

a. parallel to the long axis of the tooth
(b.) parallel to the nearest external surface
c. at right angles to the dentinal tubules
d. at a 14 degree angle to the long axis of the tooth
e. perpendicular to the occlusal or the gingival floor of the preparation

2. Regarding the placement and use of pins:
(True) or false. The pinhole should be positioned no closer than 1 mm to the DEJ and no closer than 1.5 mm to the external surface of the tooth.

3. Regarding the placement and use of pins:
(True) or false. When only 2 to 3 mm of the occlusogingival height of a cusp has been removed, no pin is required because enough tooth structure remains to prepare conventional retention.

4. Rubber dam retainers are used to anchor the dam to the most posterior tooth to be isolated. They can also be used to provide gingival retraction. Retainers come in many different sizes and shapes with specific retainers designed for certain teeth. What is the recommended application for a # 14 retainer?

a. primary molars
(c.) partially erupted permanent molars
b. gingival retraction for a Class V lesion
d. small premolars

5. The direction of mesial and distal walls of a Class V amalgam cavity preparation is determined by the

a. necessity for retention
(c.) direction of the enamel rods
b. size of the carious lesion
d. gingivoaxial and occlusoaxial line angles

6. When punching holes in a rubber dam for a facial Class V cavity, the hole for the tooth in which the restoration is to be placed should be

(a.) facial to the normal tooth alignment.
c. lingual to the normal tooth alignment.
b. in normal alignment with the adjacent teeth.

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

8. What is the main reason "pilot holes" are used when preparing pin holes?
To sink the shoulder of the pin to decrease the tension of [illegible] the hole
- there will be a space between the end of the pin & the dentin it is sunk in.

9. The outline form for a Class V cavity preparation is determined by
size & location of carious lesion

10. When pins are included in an amalgam cavity preparation, the strength of the amalgam is
a. increased
(b.) decreased
c. unchanged

[illegible]

Name: _____ Seat Number: _____
Operative Dentistry D262 Number correct: _____
Quiz #3 B February 13, 2001 Graded by: _____

1. When pins are included in an amalgam cavity preparation, the strength of the amalgam is
   a. decreased b. increased c. unchanged

2. In a conservative Class V cavity preparation for dental amalgam in tooth # 6, the gingival wall as compared to the incisal wall is
   a. shallower faciolingually but wider mesiodistally
   b. deeper faciolingually and wider mesiodistally
   c. deeper faciolingually but narrower mesiodistally
   d. shallower faciolingually and narrower mesiodistally
   e. the same depth faciolingually but wider mesiodistally

3. In a Class III amalgam preparation on the distal of the canine the axial wall follows the faciolingual contour of the tooth. This provides for uniform width of the gingival wall to allow retentive groove placement which does not undermine enamel rods.
   a. Both statements are true. c. Statement one is true and statement two is false.
   b. Both statements are false. d. Statement one is false and statement two is true.

4. In a completed Class III cavity preparation for amalgam, which of the following walls should remain in contact with the adjacent tooth.
   a. lingual d. facial
   b. gingival e. incisal
   c. all walls should break contact with the adjacent tooth.

5. When restoring a Class II preparation with amalgam, whenever possible, the contact point should be restored larger than it occurs naturally because it will
   a. protect interseptal bone.
   b. reduce plaque formation.
   c. provide for tighter contact.
   d. render the proximal surface of the adjacent tooth immune from future caries.
   e. None of the above.

6. The pins that offer the greatest degree of retention into dentin are
   a. self-threading c. cemented with glass ionomer cement
   b. friction lock d. cemented with zinc phosphate

7. When polishing an amalgam restoration, the dentist should use
   a. continuous light pressure c. continuous heavy pressure
   b. intermittent heavy pressure d. intermittent light pressure

8. The direction of retention pin holes should be
   a. parallel to the long axis of the tooth
   b. parallel to the nearest external surface
   c. at right angles to the dentinal tubules
   d. perpendicular to the occlusal or the gingival floor of the preparation
   e. at a 14 degree angle to the long axis of the tooth.

Regarding the placement and use of pins:

9. True or false. The pinhole should be positioned no closer than 1 mm to the DEJ and no closer than 1.5 mm to the external surface of the tooth.

10. True or false. When only 2 to 3 mm of the occlusogingival height of a cusp has been removed, no pin is required because enough tooth structure remains to prepare conventional retention.

[redacted]
Operative Dentistry D262
Quiz #3 March 4, 2003

[redacted]
Number correct: ____
Graded by: ____

B

1. The direction of mesial and distal walls of a Class V amalgam cavity preparation is determined by the
   a. necessity for retention
   b. direction of the enamel rods
   c. size of the carious lesion
   d. gingivoaxial and occlusoaxial line angles

D

2. In a Class V amalgam preparation for an incipient lesion, the ideal internal form of the preparation has which of the following features?
   a. the axial wall is flat
   b. the mesial and distal walls converge
   c. the occlusal and gingival walls converge
   d. the axial wall is uniformly deep into dentin.

3. Which of the following correctly describe the Class III distal of the canine preparation for amalgam ?

1. usually a lingual approach to preserve esthetics
2. lingual dovetail is not indicated unless it existed previously or is necessary to enhance retention form for the cavity preparation.
3. Enter the tooth with a # 2 round bur held perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth.
4. bur is positioned so the entry cut will penetrate into the contact point.
5. the lingual outline blends with the incisal and gingival margins creating a preparation with little or no lingual proximal wall.

C

   a. 2, 3 and 4
   b. 1, 2, 3 and 4
   c. 1, 2 and 5
   d. 1, 2 and 4
   e. All of the above are correct

4. Which of the following are true statements concerning the lingual dovetail for a Class III distal of the canine preparation?

1. Dovetails should be conservative, generally not extending beyond the mesiodistal midpoint of the tooth.
2. Dovetails may be considered in larger Class III distal of canine preparations, especially when there is excessive incisal extension .
F 3. The lingual dovetail should be prepared before preparation of the proximal portion has been completed.
T 4. It is important to round the axiopulpal line angle to decrease stress in the final restoration.
5. The pulpal wall should be perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth.

A

   a. 1 and 4 only
   b. 1, 2, 4 and 5
   c. 1, 2 and 4
   d. 2, 4 and 5
   e. All of the above are true

B

5. In a conservative Class V cavity preparation for dental amalgam, the gingival wall as compared to the incisal wall in tooth # 6 is
   a. shallower faciolingually but wider mesiodistally
   b. shallower faciolingually and narrower mesiodistally
   c. deeper faciolingually but narrower mesiodistally
   d. deeper faciolingually and wider mesiodistally
   e. the same depth faciolingually but wider mesiodistally

Name: _____ Seat Number: E-2

Operative Dentistry D262 Number correct: 9

Quiz #3A March 4, 2004 Graded by: D. Kim

1. When punching holes in a rubber dam for a facial Class V cavity, the hole for the tooth in which the restoration is to be placed should be
   a. slightly facial to the normal tooth alignment.
   b. in normal alignment with the adjacent teeth.
   c. lingual to the normal tooth alignment.

2. The direction of mesial and distal walls of a Class V amalgam cavity preparation is determined by the
   a. necessity for retention
   b. size of the carious lesion (OUTLINE FORM)
   c. direction of the enamel rods
   d. gingivoaxial and occlusoaxial line angles

3. The outline form for a Class V cavity preparation is determined by

   size + location of carious lesion

4. Which of the following walls in a Class V amalgam cavity preparation provides primary retention?
   1. incisal 2. gingival 3. mesial 4. distal 5. axial

   a. all of the walls provide primary retention
   b. none of the walls provide primary retention
   c. 1 and 2 only
   d. 3 and 4 only

5. (TRUE FALSE) Regarding the slot preparation for amalgam on the distal of the canine, when viewed from the lingual the incisal and gingival walls diverge slightly towards the proximal creating 90 degree cavosurface angles.

6. In a completed conservative Class III cavity preparation for amalgam (distal of the canine), which of the following walls should remain in contact with the adjacent tooth.
   a. incisal b. gingival c. facial d. lingual e. all walls break contact with the adjacent tooth.

7. Regarding the use of rubber dam retainers. The retainer which should be used to properly isolate a Class V carious lesion is the number 212

8. When removing a rubber dam, the first step should be to

   a. remove the clamp
   b. cut the interseptal rubber with scissors
   c. apply a water-soluble lubricant
   d. release the holder
   e. massage the gingival tissues under the dam to increase blood circulation

9. A defense mechanism of the pulp to mild stimulus such as slowly progressing decay or shallow operative preparations is called
   a. dead tracts b. sclerotic dentin c. canaliculi d. primary dentin

10. . Which of the following correctly describe the Class III distal of the canine preparation for amalgam ?

   1. usually lingual approach to preserve esthetics
   2. lingual dovetail is not indicated unless it existed previously or is necessary to enhance retention form for the cavity preparation.
   3. Enter the tooth with a # 2 round bur held perpendicular to the ~~long axis~~ of the tooth. lingual surface
   4. bur is positioned so the entry cut will penetrate into the ~~contact point~~. access
   5. the lingual outline blends with the incisal and gingival margins creating a preparation with little or no lingual proximal wall.

   a. All of the above are correct
   b. 1, 2, 3 and 4
   c. 1, 2 and 5
   d. 1, 2 and 4
   e. 2, 3 and 4