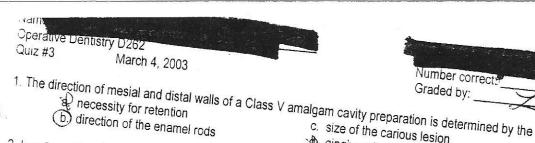
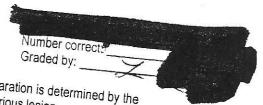
Name: Operative Dentistry D262 Quiz #3A Seat Number: _ February 15, 2000 Number correct: The direction of retention pin holes should be Graded by: parallel to the long axis of the tooth parallel to the nearest external surface at right angles to the dentinal tubules at a 14 degree angle to the long axis of the tooth perpendicular to the occlusal or the gingival floor of the preparation 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 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 partially erupted permanent molars b. gingival retraction for a Class V lesion 5. The direction of mesial and distal walls of a Class V amalgam cavity preparation is determined by the d. small premolars a. necessity for retention 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 facial to the normal tooth alignment. lingual to the normal tooth alignment. b. in normal alignment with the adjacent teeth. What does the letter "W" in the designation for a rubber dam clamp (e.g. W56, W2) mean? What is the main reason "pilot holes" are used when preparing pin holes? for the flevens the tenser to lob 9. The outline form for a Class V cavity preparation is determined by 10. When pins are included in an amalgam cavity preparation, the strength of the amalgam is

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Name:	Seat Number:
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1. When pins are included in an amalgam of	cavity preparation, the strength of the amalgam is
a. decreased	b. increased c. unchanged
	tion for dental amalgam in tooth # 6, the gingival wall as compared to
the incisal wall is	.23 45/
 a. shallower faciolingually but wider r 	
 b. deeper faciolingually and wider me 	isiodistally
 c. deeper faciolingually but narrower 	modelitary
d. shallower faciolingually and narrow	ver mesiodistally
e. the same depth faciolingually but w	vider mesiodistally
2 In a Class III amalgam preparation on th	e distal of the canine the axial wall follows the faciolingual contour of
	f the gingival wall to allow retentive groove placement which does not
undermine enamel rods.	The gingival wall to allow retentive groove placement which does not
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	on for amalgam, which of the following walls should remain in contact
with the adjacent tooth.	The amagain, when or the lone ming walls should terrain in somast
a. lingual	d. facial
b. gingival	e, incisal
(c.) all walls should break contact	
larger than it occurs naturally because it wil a. protect interseptal bone. b. reduce plaque formation. c. provide for tighter contact	
6. The pins that offer the greatest degree of	
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
b. Wite Million Heavy processes	C. Memilian ight process
8. The direction of retention pin holes shou	ıld be
 a. parallel to the long axis of the tool 	h
(b.) parallel to the nearest external su	
c. at right angles to the dentinal tubu	
d. perpendicular to the occlusal or the	
e. at a 14 degree angle to the long a	xis of the tooth.
Regarding the placement and use of pins:	
	sitioned no closer than 1 mm to the DEJ and no closer than 1.5 mm to the
external surface of the tooth.	The state of the s
On Children and Country Country	

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.





c. size of the carious lesion

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?

(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. 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.

© 1, 2 and 5

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. ₹ 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.

@ 1 and 4 only

b. 1, 2, 4 and 5

c. 1, 2 and 4

d 2, 4 and 5

All of the above are true

5. In a conservative Class V cavity preparation for dental amalgam, the gingival wall as compared to the incisal wall in tooth # 6 is

c. deeper faciolingually but narrower mesiodistally

deeper faciolingually and wider mesiodistally

the same depth faciolingually but wider mesiodistally

	Name:	Seat Number: = 2
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	Quiz #3A March 4, 2004	Graded by:
 When punching holes in a rubber dam for a facial Class V cavity, the hole for the tooth in which the rest a. slightly facial to the normal tooth alignment. b. in normal alignment with the adjacent teeth. c. lingual to the normal tooth alignment. 		V cavity, the hole for the tooth in which the restoration is to be placed should be
	The direction of mesial and distal walls of a Class V ama a. necessity for retention c. direction of the enamel rods	b. size of the carious lesion (OUT INC TO(M)) d. gingivoaxial and occlusoaxial line angles
	3. The outline form for a Class V cavity preparation is deter	mined by
	Size + location of no	W10U5 (6510A
	4. Which of the following walls in a Class V amalgam cavity 1. incisal 2. gingival 3. mesia	y preparation provides primary retention?
	a. all of the walls provide primary reterby none of the walls provide primary rec. 1 and 2 only d. 3 and 4 only	
	5. (TRUE) FALSE) Regarding the slot preparati	ion for amalgam on the distal of the canine, when viewed from the lingual proximal creating 90 degree cavosurface angles.
	In a completed conservative Class III cavity preparation contact with the adjacent tooth. a. incisal b. gingival c. facial	n for amalgam (distal of the canine), which of the following walls should remain in d. lingual e. all walls break contact with the adjacent tooth.
	7. Regarding the use of rubber dam retainers. The retaining 212	er which should be used to properly isolate a Class V carious lesion is the number
	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	4
,	e. massage the gingival tissues under the dam to increase	se blood circulation
	A defense mechanism of the pulp to mild stimulus success. a. dead tracts	ch as slowly progressing decay or shallow operative preparations is called c: canaliculi ,d. primary dentin
	10 Which of the following correctly describe the Class	III distal of the canine preparation for amalgam?
	 Enter the tooth with a # 2 round bur held perpend bur is positioned so the entry cut will penetrate in 	previously or is necessary to enhance retention form for the cavity preparation. dicular to the long axis of the tooth. Inqual surface to the contact point. Accurring 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	PROPERTY of XI PSI PHI