

Name: _____
Operative Dentistry D262
Quiz #3 March 3, 2011

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

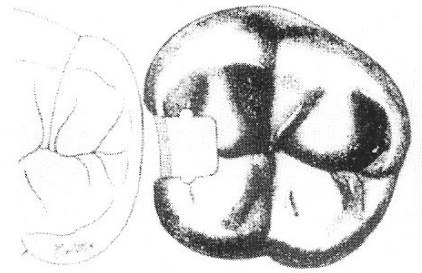
CORRECTED

1. (1 point) The slot preparation pictured to the right is the first slot preparation performed by Dr. Iggy in his private practice. Are the retention features (grooves) placed in the proper location? (YES NO).

2. (1 point) If you answered YES: Why is the location correct? (remember to think like a clinical dentist)

The grooves are placed just inside the DEJ 10.5mm into dentin
even if the axial wall is extended further because of decay.

If you answered NO: Where should the retention grooves have been placed? (think like a clinical dentist)
Describe the location below or just draw on the diagram to the right.



3. (1 point) This same patient requires a facial Class V amalgam restoration on tooth #29. The decay extends to the gingival margin. After placing the rubber dam, what clamp should Dr. Iggy use to retract the facial gingival tissue? 212

4. (1 point) Dr Iggy is not sure about the outline form for the Class V preparation. What clinical criteria should Dr. Iggy use to determine the external outline form of the preparation?

extend to sound tooth structure (remove all decay)

5. (1 point) Dr. Iggy completes an ideal amalgam preparation on tooth #29. The mesial and distal walls extend up to but not beyond the transitional line angles and the axial wall depth is ideal. In the ideal Class V prep described for tooth #29, the gingival wall as compared to the incisal wall 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

6. (1 point) Regarding the conservative Class III amalgam slot preparation on the distal of the canine: From the lingual view the incisal and gingival walls converge slightly toward the proximal; from the proximal view the incisal and gingival walls diverge slightly toward the lingual.

- 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. (1 point) 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.
- b. in normal alignment with the adjacent teeth.
- c. lingual to the normal tooth alignment.

8 & 9. (2 points) The picture shown on the right is an abrasion / abfraction lesion. Dr Iggy is not sure if he should restore this tooth with a Class V restoration. Give two clinical reasons (criteria) that would persuade Dr. Iggy that a restoration is required.

if there is lost of tooth structure

if the caries is active (ie. is soft not hard; hard = arrested caries)



10. (1 point) Which of the following are true statements concerning the lingual dovetail for a Class III distal of the canine preparation?

- ☒ 1. Dovetail outline form is determined by decay.
- ☒ 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.
- ☒ 4. It is important to round the axiopulpal line angle to decrease stress in the final restoration.
- ☒ 5. The pulpal wall should be parallel to the long axis of the tooth..

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

- d. 2, 4 and 5
- e. 2 and 4 only