Name: [redacted] Seat Number: [redacted]

Operative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 5A June 2, 2005

Number correct: 6
Graded by:

1. (True or False) Experimental data indicates that while undercontouring of axial surfaces produces gingival inflammation, overcontouring does not.

2. A working interference may occur between maxillary (lingual - buccal) facing cusp inclines and mandibular (lingual - buccal) facing inclines on the working side.
(Circle one) (Circle one)

3. A nonworking interference results when there is contact between maxillary (buccal - lingual) facing cusp inclines and mandibular (buccal - lingual) facing cusp inclines on the nonworking side.
(Circle one) (Circle one)

4. A cast restoration must contain a bulk of material that is adequate to withstand the forces of occlusion. One of the most important features for providing adequate bulk of metal and strength to the restoration is occlusal clearance. For gold alloys, there should be 2 mm of clearance on the functional cusps and 1.5 mm of clearance on the nonfunctional cusp. 1.5 1.0

5. Regarding the characteristics of resins used for provisional restorations: Poly(methyl) methacrylate has a (lower higher) exothermic heat release and a (lower higher) volumetric shrinkage than Poly(ethyl) methacrylate.
(circle one) (circle one)

6. Proper placement of retraction cord subgingivally is best accomplished when
A → a. The instrument used to place the cord is pushed slightly toward the area already tucked into place.
b. The force of the instrument used to place the cord is directed away from the area previously packed.
c. The cord is overpacked into the sulcus to insure that proper tissue retraction is accomplished.
d. The force of the insturment used to place the cord is directed totally in an apical direction to help guarantee cord placement to the base of the sulcus.

DO NOT OVERPACK!

7. According to material presented in lecture and the reading assignment, the "biological width" is
a. approximately 1 mm
b. approximately 2 mm
c. approximately 3 mm
d. variable from patient to patient
e. equal to the width of a subgingival crown margin

8. (True or false) Polyether impression material is hydrophobic. Polyether hydrophilic

9. When using the Pindex system, why is it important to place the long pins in the facial holes?
most stable position. / makes the ends of the dowell pins more accessible for EASY DIE REMOVAL AFTER the casts are mounted

10. (True or false.) Polyether is still accurate even when poured 1 week after removal from the mouth.

Name: [redacted]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 5A May 4, 2006

Seat Number: [redacted]
Number correct: 10
Graded by: [redacted]

1. (True or (False)) Experimental data indicates that while undercontouring of axial surfaces produces gingival inflammation, overcontouring does not.

2. According to material presented in Shillingburg, poly(methyl methacrylate) shrinks approximately _____ when it polymerizes.
a. 5% (b.) 8% c. 10% d. 15%

3. Crispin *et al* showed that the marginal fit of poly(methyl methacrylate) provisional restorations could be improved nearly ___ by fabricating them indirectly
a. 50% b. 55% (c.) 60% d. 65% (e.) 70%

4. According to material presented in Shillingburg, allowing a poly(methyl methacrylate) provisional restoration to polymerize in a pressure pot under 20 psi will decrease porosity and increase the transverse strength of the restoration by _____.
a. 10% (b.) 18% c. 22% d. 28%

5. Regarding the characteristics of resins used for provisional restorations: Poly(methyl methacrylate) has a
(lower (higher) exothermic heat release and a (lower (higher) volumetric shrinkage than Poly(ethyl) methacrylate.
(circle one) (circle one)

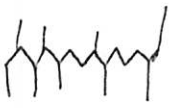
6. The most important consideration for evaluating the need for pulp protection in restorative techniques is
a. complete removal of caries
(b.) thickness of the remaining dentin
c. proper sealing of the remaining dentin

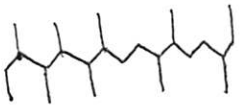
7. When fabricating a maxillary anterior provisional for tooth # 8 the dentist notices that the provisional restoration appears too narrow when compared with tooth # 9. What modifications could be made to the provisional to correct this problem?
a. Move the mesial and distal transitional line angles closer together
(b.) Move the mesial and distal transitional line angles farther apart
c. Reduce the thickness of the incisal edge

8. When a deep carious lesion occurs and there are no clinical or radiographic indications of irreversible pulp damage, the tooth may be treated by a procedure termed _____. This procedure involves the removal of infected dentin except for the deepest, last small amount, which if removed might expose the pulp.
a. direct pulp cap (b.) indirect pulp cap c. pulpotomy

9. The final step in the preparation for a gold crown is the placement of a seating groove. 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
(e.) all of the above

10. In the intercuspal position, the mesiolingual cusp of a permanent maxillary second molar occludes where?
a. central fossa of the mandibular first molar
(b.) central fossa of the mandibular second molar
c. the interproximal marginal ridge areas between mandibular first and second molar
d. The interproximal marginal ridge areas between mandibular second and third molars





[redacted]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 5B May 3, 2007

Seat Number: [redacted]
Number correct: _____
Graded by: _____

10

1. Which of the following pontic designs is preferred in the fabrication of fixed bridges?
a. saddle b. conical c. hygienic (d.) modified ridge lap

2. Overcontoured crowns are most often the result of
(a.) insufficient tooth reduction
b. overbulking by technicians
c. the need for added retention
d. periodontal considereations

3. In the intercuspal position (Class I occlusion), the distobuccal cusp of a permanent mandibular first molar occludes where?
a. The interproximal marginal ridge area between maxillary second bicuspid and first molar
(b) Central fossa of the maxillary first molar
c. Central fossa of the maxillary second molar
d. The interproximal marginal ridge area between maxillary first molar and second molar

4. In the intercuspal position (Class I occlusion), the mesiolingual cusp of a permanent maxillary second molar occludes where?
a. Central fossa of the mandibular first molar
b. the interproximal marginal ridge areas between mandibular second and third molars
c. The interproximal marginal ridge areas between mandibular first and second molar
(d.) Central fossa of the mandibular second molar

5. Crispin *et al* showed that the marginal fit of poly(methyl methacrylate) provisional restorations could be improved nearly _____ by fabricating them indirectly
a. 50% b. 55% c. 60% d. 65% (e.) 70%

6. When preparing tooth # 30 for a full gold crown, the distobuccal cusp is reduced _____ for proper structural durability. (Assume Class I occlusion and supporting cusps contact the central fossa of the opposing arch)
a. 0.5 mm (b.) 1.5 mm c. 1.0 mm d. 2.0 mm
functional cusp

7. A tooth requires a large amalgam pin buildup as a foundation restoration. When pins are included in an amalgam buildup, the strength of the amalgam is
a. increased (b.) decreased c. unchanged

8. Calcium hydroxide is generally the material of choice in vital pulp capping because it
a. is less irritating to the pulp
(b.) encourages dentin bridge formation
c. seals the cavity better than most other materials

9. According to material presented in Shillingburg, poly(methyl methacrylate) shrinks approximately _____ when it polymerizes.
a. 5% (b.) 8% c. 10% d. 15%

10. 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
(a.) 2 – 6 degrees b. 15 – 20 degrees c. greater than 20 degrees

Name: [redacted]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 5A April 3, 2008

Seat Number: [redacted]
Number correct: _____
Graded by: Sassen

6

C X 1. Which of the following statements are true concerning indirect veneers? (P. 649)
1. Indirectly fabricated veneers are much less sensitive to the artistic expertise of the operator.
2. If multiple teeth are to be veneered, indirect veneers usually can be placed much more expeditiously.
3. Indirect veneers typically do not last as long as directly placed veneers.
4. Indirect veneers are usually more easily reversed allowing the operator to return to the original condition.

a. all of the above (b.) three of the above c. two of the above d. one of the above

working L
Max: L
Mand: B

2. A working interference may occur between maxillary ((lingual) - buccal) facing cusp inclines and (Circle one)
mandibular (lingual - (buccal)) facing inclines on the working side.
(Circle one)

3. A nonworking interference results when there is contact between maxillary ((buccal) - lingual) facing cusp (Circle one)
inclines and mandibular (buccal - (lingual)) facing cusp inclines on the nonworking side.
(Circle one)

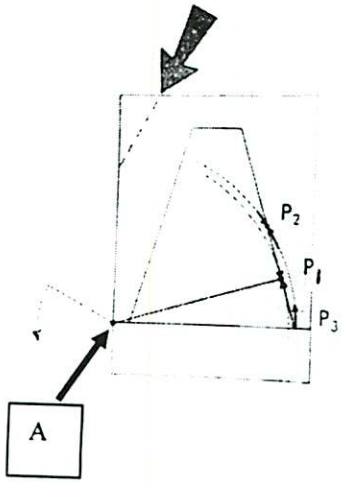
4. A cast restoration must contain a bulk of material that is adequate to withstand the forces of occlusion. One of the most important features for providing adequate bulk of metal and strength to the restoration is occlusal clearance. For gold alloys, there should be 1.5 mm of clearance on the functional cusps and 1.0 mm of clearance on the nonfunctional cusp.

5. The preparation for a direct veneer normally is terminated just facial to the proximal contact. If the veneer is used to close/correct a diastema the preparation is extended from the facial onto the proximal surface terminating at the lingual line angle. (P.652)

(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.

6. (True) False Microfilled composites have a low modulus of elasticity (flexible) allowing microfilled composite restorations to flex during tooth flexure, better protecting the bonding interface.

Use the picture at the right to answer the following four questions.



7. Force applied at an oblique angle can produce a line of action that passes outside the supporting tooth structure. The point on the margin (A) closest to the line of action is called the fulcrum point

X 8. At P1 (tangent point) the arc of rotation is tangent to the surface of the preparation and the cement film is subject only to Compressive (shear) forces.

X 9. Apical to P1 (area of P3), the forces have a component of Shear (Tension).

X 10. Occlusal to P1 (area of P2), the forces have a component of Shear (compression).

Name: [redacted]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 5 April 30, 2009

Seat Number: [redacted] 9
Number correct: _____
Graded by: Sisson

1. (True) or False. Diamond burs are superior to carbide burs for the removal of dental enamel. Therefore, diamond burs are better for extra-coronal cavity preparations, beveling enamel margins on cavity preparations, and enameloplasty.

2. (True) or False. Air alone as a coolant is not effective in preventing pulpal damage since it needlessly desiccates the dentin and damages the odontoblasts.

3. A cast restoration must contain a bulk of material that is adequate to withstand the forces of occlusion. One of the most important features for providing adequate bulk of metal and strength to the restoration is occlusal clearance. For gold alloys, there should be 1.5 mm of clearance on the functional cusps and 1 mm of clearance on the nonfunctional cusp.

4. According to material presented in lecture and Sturdevant, what is the proper amount of time to wait until an amalgam restoration can be polished?
a. 2 hours b. 12 hours (c) 24 - 48 hours d. 72 hours

X
5. Amalgam is one of the most widely used dental restorative materials. Which of the following contributes to early clinical failure of amalgam restorations.
D
(a) inattention to cavity preparation
b. improper manipulation of the material
c. moisture contamination
d. all contribute to clinical failure of amalgam restorations.

6. Jet (Lang) is an example of what type of acrylic provisional material?
a. polyoctyl methacrylates
b. polyethyl methacrylates
c. polyvinyl methacrylates
(d) polymethyl methacrylates

7. (True) false Excess convexity near the gingival margin of an acrylic provisional promotes accumulation of plaque.

8. In the intercuspal position, the distobuccal cusp of a permanent mandibular second molar occludes where?
a. the interproximal marginal ridge area between maxillary second bicuspid and first molar
b. central fossa of the maxillary first molar
(c) central fossa of the maxillary second molar
d. the interproximal marginal ridge area between maxillary first molar and second molar

9. The critical pH at which enamel dissolution first begins to occur is
a. 6.5 (b) 5.5 c. 4.5 d. 7.5

10. The C-factor for a Class I composite restoration is
a. 1 b. 2 (c) 5 d. 0.5 e. 0.25

Name: [redacted]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 5 April 29, 2010

Seat Number: [redacted]
Number correct: 8
Graded by:

1. Which of the following cavity designs require a 90 degree butt joint margin
   1. occlusal surface of posterior amalgam preparations
   2. occlusal surface of posterior composite preparations
   3. gingival margin of a Class 3 composite extending below the CEJ
   4. the proximal walls of a conservative Class 3 composite preparation

   a. all of the above b. all of the above except one c. all of the above except two

2. Materials contraindicated for placement under and in contact with composite resin include
   1. varnish 2. calcium hydroxide 3. IRM 4. zinc phosphate cement 5. copalite

a. 1 and 3 b. 1, 3, and 5 c. 1, 2, 4 d. 1 and 3 e. 1 and 5

3. Unilateral balanced occlusion (group function) calls for all teeth on the working side to be in contact during a lateral excursion. Teeth on the nonworking side are contoured to be free of any contact.

   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.

4. In which teeth would the wear of Class II posterior composite resin restorations be the least?
   a. Mandibular first premolars
   b. Maxillary second premolars
   c. Mandibular molars
   d. Maxillary first molars

5. (True / False) Experimental data indicates that while undercontouring of axial surfaces produces gingival inflammation, overcontouring does not.

6. A cast restoration must contain a bulk of material that is adequate to withstand the forces of occlusion. One of the most important features for providing adequate bulk of metal and strength to the restoration is occlusal clearance. For gold alloys, there should be 1.5 mm of clearance on the functional cusps and 1.0 mm of clearance on the nonfunctional cusp.

7. A working interference may occur between mandibular (lingual / buccal) facing cusp inclines and maxillary (lingual / buccal) facing inclines on the working side.
   (Circle one) *(Circle one)*

8. A nonworking interference results when there is contact between mandibular (buccal / lingual) facing cusp inclines and maxillary (buccal / lingual) facing cusp inclines on the nonworking side.
   (Circle one) *(Circle one)*

9. Regarding the characteristics of resins used for provisional restorations: Poly(methyl methacrylate) has a (lower / higher) exothermic heat release and a (lower / higher) volumetric shrinkage than Poly(ethyl) methacrylate.
   (circle one) (circle one)

10. The full coverage restoration (crown) is a restoration that replaces lost tooth structure and imparts some measure of structural support to the tooth. Additionally, it can protect the tooth against the biological causes of caries.
   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