

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Seat Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Restorative Dentistry D262  
Quiz # 5A April 28, 2011

Number correct: 8  
Graded by: LM

**\*CORRECTED\***

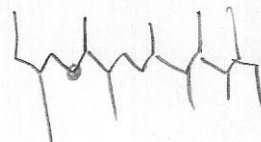
T 1. (True or False) Experimental data indicates that while overcontouring of axial surfaces produces gingival inflammation, undercontouring does not.

X 2. When fabricating a maxillary anterior provisional for tooth # 8 the dentist notices that the provisional restoration appears too wide when compared with tooth # 9. What modifications could be made to the provisional to correct this problem?

- A X
- 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
  - d. Two of the above

3. In the intercuspal position, the mesiolingual cusp of a permanent maxillary second molar occludes where?

- B
- 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



B 4. Which of the following pontic designs is preferred in the fabrication of fixed bridges?

- a. saddle      b. modified ridge lap      c. hygienic      d. conical

C X 5. Which of the following is the most effective way to reduce injury to the pulp during a restorative procedure?

- a. prepare dentin with slow-speed burs
- b. use anesthetics without vasoconstrictors
- c. minimize dehydration of the dentinal surface
- d. keep the dentinal surface clean by frequent irrigation

6 - 8. (3 points) It is important that the prepared tooth or teeth be protected and that the patient be kept comfortable while the cast restoration is being fabricated. During the time between the preparation of the tooth and the placement of the final restoration, the tooth is protected by a provisional restoration. Give three functional / clinical requirements of a good provisional restoration.

correct amount of thickness (not overcontoured or undercontoured)

correct primary anatomy, contours (no open contacts, correct embrasures)

not in hyperocclusion or hypocclusion

9 - 10. (2 points) According to material presented in lecture and the reading assignments, placement of a finish line at or above the gingival margin is preferred to placement below the gingival margin. However, there may be certain clinical situations in which subgingival margins are unavoidable or even desirable. Name two clinical situations that may require placement of a subgingival bevel for a full veneer crown.

need for additional retentive length

pre-existing lost of tooth structure below the gingival margin

6-8

- 1) pulpal protection
- 2) positional stability - establish mesial/distal contacts
- 3) restore occlusion function
- 4) easily cleaned and repairable
- 5) non impinging margins
- 6) strong, retentive, wear resistant

7) esthetics

8) proper buccal/lingual contours

9) use as a diagnostic tool to measure treatment progress

9-10

1) increase retention

2) extend beyond existing caries or restorative material

3) extend beyond tooth fracture/trauma

4) NOT esthetics