

RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY 2 QUIZ 6 2006

1. The most likely cause of suck-back porosity in a casting is
 - A. Using a sprue that is too thin
 - B. Using a sprue that is too long
 - C. Directing the sprue at a right angle to a flat wall of the mold
2. The part of the axial contour that extends from the base of the gingival sulcus past the free margin of the gingiva has been described as the
 - A. Height of contour
 - B. Emergence profile
 - C. Protective bulge
 - D. Cervical constriction
3. Larger abrasive particles will abrade a surface more rapidly than will smaller particles; however, they tend to leave coarser scratches in the abraded surface than do fine particles.
 - 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
4. The greater the speed at which the abrasive travels across the surface of the substrate, the lower the rate of abrasion.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Gold casting troubleshooting. Questions 5-7 list common problems that occur with gold castings. Using the choices below as causes, match the problem with the most likely cause. Answers may be used more than once.

5. _____ Problems with bubbles
6. _____ Problems with short, rounded margins
7. _____ Problems with surface roughness
 - A. Water/powder ratio
 - B. Wax pattern too hot
 - C. Excessive vibration of the ring
 - D. Investment alloy is too cold
8. When using the Pindex system to fabricate the working model, the long pins should be placed in the _____ holes and covered with the _____ sleeve.
 - A. facial, grey
 - B. lingual, grey
 - C. facial, white
 - D. lingual, white
9. When cementing a crown using zinc phosphate cement, the excess cement should be removed
 - A. While the cement is soft
 - B. When the cement reaches the doughy stage
 - C. After the cement has completely set
10. When cementing a crown using glass ionomer cement, the excess material should be removed after the cement has become brittle, but before it achieves its full hardness.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Name: [REDACTED]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 6 June 7, 2007

Seat Number: [REDACTED]
Number correct: 10
Graded by: (12C)

1. Your first operative patient in the clinic requires an MOD restoration on tooth # 30. Radiographic evidence shows a moderately deep lesion. The patient reports some sensitivity to cold, indicating the presence of pulpal inflammation, but the sensitivity does not last longer than 10 seconds after the stimulus is removed. Your diagnosis is:
a. irreversible pulpitis (b) reversible pulpitis c. unable to make a diagnosis
2. After applying the rubber dam you notice gaps between the teeth and rubber dam. This most likely resulted from
(a) punching the holes to close together b. punching the holes too far apart c. punching the holes too small
3. After reapplying the rubber dam, you successfully complete the initial MOD preparation and notice decay on the lingual wall. You extend the lingual outline form beyond 2/3 the distance from the central fossa requiring capping of the ML and DL cusps. Tooth # 30 is in proper occlusion. According to material presented in Sturdevant, the ML and DL should be reduced a minimum: Amalgam?
a. 0.5mm b. 1.0mm (c) 1.5mm (d) 2.0mm
or if you are placing a crown L are nonsupport = 1mm
4. After capping the ML and DL cusps you notice decalcification along the lingual surface of the tooth 0.5mm above the gingival margin requiring placement of a shoulder to remove the defect. The width of this shoulder should be 1.5 mm
5. Retention form is inadequate and a decision is made to place retention pins at the ML and DL line angles. The shoulder preparation ends below the CEJ. The pinholes should be positioned no closer than 1.5 mm to the external surface of the tooth.
.5 mm for the CEJ
6. Before the matrix band is applied, your instructor notices decalcification along the gingival wall of the distal box. The instructor tells you to remove the defect using a bur that will not damage the adjacent tooth. He suggests using an end cutting fissure burr on a slow speed hand piece to remove the decalcification. What bur should be used?
a. 56 *sf* b. 556 *x cut sf* (c) 956 *2 sf* d. 245
7. The preparation is complete and ready for placement of amalgam. The preparation is moderately deep but does not require the placement of dycal. However, your instructor would like to place a strong base that provides obtundant effects on the pulp. What material would you select for placement? ~~zinc~~ ~~phosphor~~ ZOE
8. After successfully restoring the tooth with amalgam you use articulating paper to check the occlusion. You notice articulation marks produced on the inner incline of the DL cusp during lateral movements. This is a working interference. #30
non working is ML & MB
9. The above patient returns to the clinic one month later for a crown preparation on tooth # 30. What is the required amount of reduction for the functional cusp bevel? 1.5 mm
10. You have successfully made an acceptable impression of tooth #30 using polyvinyl siloxane. It is a Friday afternoon and you want to get an early start on the weekend so rather than pour the impression you place the impression in your locker and promptly forget about it for one week. True or false: Polyvinyl siloxane is still accurate even when poured 1 week after removal from the mouth.
(a) true b. false

Name: [REDACTED]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 6 June 5, 2008

Seat Number: [REDACTED]
Number correct: 7
Graded by: [REDACTED]

Corrected

1. Which of the following statements is true concerning the use of bevels in Class III composite resin preparations?
1. Bevels improve bonding strength by increasing the surface area available for bonding ✓
 2. Bevels provide for improved esthetics by allowing for a gradual blending of tooth and composite
 3. Bevels are equally effective above and below the CEJ ✓
 4. Bevels should always be placed on the lingual surface of maxillary incisors regardless of occlusal contact
 5. Bevels improve marginal seal

a. All of the above

b. 1, 2, 3

c. 1, 2, 4, 5

d. 1, 2, 5

e. 3, 4, 5

2. When using the Pindex system to fabricate the working model the long pins should be placed in the _____ holes and covered with the _____ sleeve.

a. facial, grey

b. lingual, grey

c. facial, white

d. lingual, white

3. Which of the following are true statements concerning the removal of caries during cavity preparation?

1. Excavation of caries should always be the first step in cavity preparation. ✗
2. When removing infected dentin, do not stop excavation until all stained or discolored dentin is removed. ✗
3. It is not important to remove all caries from the peripheral DEJ, but all caries should be removed from the pulpal floor
4. When removing infected dentin, stop the excavation when a hard or firm feel to tooth structure is achieved.
5. Use the largest instrument that fits the carious area, because large instruments are least likely to penetrate the tooth uncontrollably and possibly cause an exposure.

a. All of the above

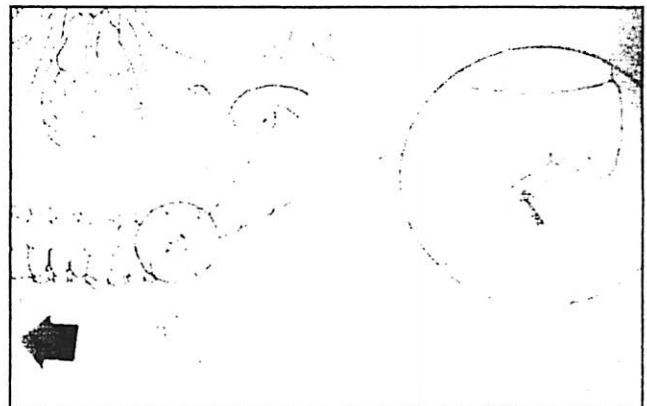
b. 1, 2, 5

c. 3, 4,

d. 4, 5 ✓

e. 3, 5

4. The interference shown to the right is called a non-working interference.

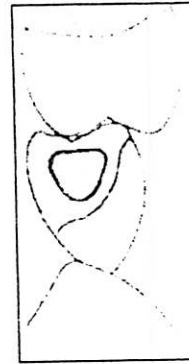


5. Proper placement of retraction cord subgingivally is best accomplished when
- a. The instrument used to place the cord is pushed slightly toward the area already tucked into place. ✓
 - b. The force of the instrument used to place the cord is directed away from the area previously packed. ✗
 - c.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

PROPERTY of XI PSI PHI

Quiz continues on the other side.

6. The pontic design shown to the right is called a modified ridge lap.



7. Which of the following are true statements concerning the placement of gingival finish lines for a full gold crown?

- B
1. Finish lines should be placed in enamel when it is possible to do so. ✓
 2. Finish lines must be placed so that they can be duplicated by the impression, without tearing or deforming the impression when it is removed from the mouth. ✓
 3. In a caries prone individual, it is best to place the finish line subgingival because the gingival sulcus is caries-free. X
 4. Extending the finish line beyond an acceptable existing restorations is not necessary.
 5. The deeper the finish line (restoration margin) resides in the gingival sulcus, the greater the inflammatory response of the periodontium. ✓

- X
- ~~a. all of the above are true~~
b. 1, 2 and 5
c. 1, 2, 4, 5
d. 2, 4 and 5 only
e. 1, 4 and 5 only

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8. According to material presented in the Shillingburg text, a taper or total convergence of _____ degrees has been proposed as being achievable clinically while still affording adequate retention.

X a. 9

b. 12

c. 16

d. 20

e. 25

9. When fabricating a provisional restoration, placement of proper contact points is important to provide proper deflection patterns for food during mastication that will minimize the potential for gingival irritation. The contact area between premolars is positioned to create

- X
- a. a wide facial and a narrow lingual embrasure
 - b. a wide lingual and a narrow facial embrasure
 - c. equal embrasures on both facial and the lingual
 - d. none of the above. Ideally, contacts should be as large as possible to prevent food impaction. X

10. 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)



Name: [REDACTED]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 6A June 11, 2009

Seat Number: [REDACTED]
Number correct: 9
Graded by: HA

- ✓ 1. When using the Pindex system to fabricate the working model the long pins should be placed in the _____ holes and covered with the _____ sleeve.
a. facial, grey b. lingual, grey (c) facial, white d. lingual, white
- ✓ 2. Proper placement of retraction cord subgingivally is best accomplished when
(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 instrument used to place the cord is directed totally in an apical direction to help guarantee cord placement to the base of the sulcus.
- ✓ 3. Why should the wax pattern be invested soon after it is completed?
a. The wax becomes brittle and subject to fracture c. The wax exhibits shrinkage after carving
(b) The wax has "memory" and begins to distort d. it is not critical how soon the pattern is invested
- ✓ 4. After capping the ML and DL cusps on tooth # 19 you notice decalcification along the lingual surface of the tooth 0.5mm above the gingival margin requiring placement of a shoulder to remove the defect. The width of this shoulder should be 1.5mm.
- ✓ 5. Before the matrix band is applied, your instructor notices decalcification along the gingival wall of the distal box. The instructor tells you to remove the defect using a bur that will not damage the adjacent tooth. He suggests using an end cutting fissure bur on a slow speed hand piece to remove the decalcification. What bur should be used?
a. 56 b. 556 (c) 956 d. 245
- ✗ 6. The preparation is complete and ready for placement of amalgam. The preparation is moderately deep but does not require the placement of dycal. However, your instructor would like to place a strong base that provides obtundant effects on the pulp. What material would you select for placement? ZOE reinforced (HA) or IRM
- ✓ 7. There are several designs available for use in situations requiring pontics in the fabrication of fixed partial dentures. The pontic design taught in the preclinical laboratory is called a
a. saddle b. hygienic c. ridge lap (d) modified ridge lap
- ✓ 8. 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%
- 9 & 10. Name the two clinical criteria used to determine the correct external outline form for the gingival wall in a Class 2 amalgam preparation
- ✓ (1 point) break contact
- ✓ (1 point) extend to sound tooth structure

Name: [REDACTED]
Restorative Dentistry D262
Quiz # 6A June 3, 2010

Seat Number: [REDACTED]
Number correct: 8
Graded by: [Signature]

1. In a canine-protected (canine guided) occlusion, which prepared tooth cannot be evaluated for adequate clearance by lateral excursions of the mandible
- a. Maxillary canine
 - b. Maxillary first molar
 - c. Maxillary first premolar
 - d. Mandibular second premolar
 - e. Mandibular second premolar
2. 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
3. The height of contour on the facial surface of posterior teeth is located
- a. in the gingival one-third of the tooth
 - b. in the middle one-third of the tooth
 - c. at the junction of the middle one-third and the gingival one-third
 - d. at the junction of the middle one-third and the occlusal one-third
 - e. It varies considerably according to the tooth
4. The mesial proximal contact of a full gold crown (tooth # 3) should be located:
- 1. in the midline of the tooth buccolingually
 - 2. at the marginal ridge
 - 3. in the middle of the occlusal one-third of the proximal surface
 - 4. buccal to the midline of the tooth
 - 5. in the middle one-third of the tooth occlusogingivally
- a. 3, 4 b. 1, 4 c. 4, 5 d. 2, 4 e. 1, 3
5. If a cavity is of ideal depth, no liner or base is indicated. However, cavity varnish or dentin adhesive should be used prior to amalgam placement to reduce microleakage and seal the dentinal tubules.
- 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. Surrounding the wax pattern with a material that can accurately duplicate its shape and anatomic features is called
- a. casting
 - b. pickling
 - c. investing
 - d. burnout
 - e. waxup
7. (True or False) A preparation on a tooth with a larger diameter resists pivoting movements better than a preparation of equal length on a tooth of smaller diameter.
8. Overcontoured crowns are most often the result of
- a. the need for added retention
 - b. overbulking by technicians
 - c. insufficient tooth reduction
 - d. periodontal considerations
9. According to material presented in Shillingburg, poly(methyl methacrylate) shrinks approximately _____ when it polymerizes.
- a. 5%
 - b. 8%
 - c. 10%
 - d. 15%
10. The margins of the wax pattern should be
- a. extended beyond the preparation finish lines to allow finishing
 - b. left thick to allow finishing
 - c. extended to the finish line but no farther
 - d. two of the above are true