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Endodontic Lab Quiz 1A
January 16, 2006

Name _____

Seat No. _____

List 5 goals for this lab course.

1. To learn proper instrumentation
2. to learn proper sequence of endodontic treatment
3. To learn proper sterilization procedures before and
4. To learn how to minimize problems during
5. To learn how to become prepared for clinical practice endodontic treatment

Give the 3 objectives for this course as stated in lab manual.

6. 100% students will pass lab course on first attempt
7. 90% students will pass NBII on first attempt
8. 90% students will pass NERB on first attempt

Upon completion of this course, the student must be able to perform certain methods and techniques. List at least 5 that are stated in the lab manual.

9. case selection
10. place rubber dam
11. proper pulp chamber and canal access
12. be able to determine length of root
13. to be able to perform emergency endodontic treatment

How many practical exams will comprise the lab grade for this course.

14. 3

In addition to the lab practicals, what else is a consideration for the lab grade.

15. 2% from Endodontic faculty
grading of lab work
handed in

List the % for the lab practicals given during the lab course.

- When accessing a patient's dental condition
16. 30
17. 34
18. 34

What % of the lab grade is comprised by the Departmental Evaluation.

19. 2%

List the three criteria stated in the manual to fail this course.

20. 470 average grade
21. fail 2 of 3 practicals
22. if instructors feel student is not ready for the clinic

As stated in the lab manual, what could cause a decrease in the final grade by one letter grade?

23. unexcused absences exceeding 2

The average of the lab quizzes comprises what % of the final didactic grade?

24. 10

According to lab manual, root canal instruments are divided into four general classes. List them.

25. Exploring
26. Extirpating
27. Enlarging
28. Filling

As stated in manual, list three instruments used to enlarge root canals.

29. Reamers
30. regular files
31. Hedstrom file

29. _____
 30. _____
 31. _____

What instrument is used to locate or probe canals.

32. explorer DG16

Give three instruments used to fill root canals with gutta percha.

33. spreaders GP2, D11, D11T
 34. long pluggers (or short finger pluggers)
 35. lenticular spiral filler

What could result if caution is not exercised when using a Barb Broach to remove pulp tissue from canals? may engage dentin & break fracture

36. Can also remove dentin if you are not careful

Give two disadvantages listed in the manual for using Hedstrom files.

37. Risk of perforation
 38. Risk of fracture

List two engine driven instruments that can be used to widen canal orifices.

39. Caries bit
 40. Reeso Reamer

What is the mm length of Reamers and Files from D₁ to D₂?

41. 1.32mm 16mm

Diameter T
32mm

As stated in the manual, what are the only instruments that should be heated to remove gutta percha from pulp chambers and root canals?

42. long pluggers

What is the purpose of an Endodontic access opening as stated in the lab manual?

43. To provide a means of entry enlargement and filling while performing endodontic treatment.

List the % for the lab

As stated in manual, what supplies the most significant information on pulpal morphology when accessing a tooth for a root canal?

44. 17.

Radiographs

In the clinic, a salt sterilizer can be used to sterilize metal files. What temperature is needed and how long should the files stay in the sterilizer?

What % of the lab

45.

425°F

46.

5-10 sec

List the three criteria

What irrigation solution is used in this lab course and the clinic to flush root canals?

47.

0-5 % sodium hypochlorite

As stated in the manual, the exact measurement of the root canal for an incisor tooth is the distance from 48. incisal edge to

49.

apical foramen

How does the completed access of a canine differ from an incisor?

50.

it is more axial and closer to incisal edge than an incisor