

PRINT NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
RDIV—Complete Denture Section  
Quiz #5

Lab Row Seat # \_\_\_\_\_

**30 minutes**

Each question is worth 10 points. Unless otherwise indicated.

15

1. **True or False (5 points each)**

- a. High fusing alloys (greater than 1,300 deg C- 2,373 deg F) may be cast in conventional gypsum investment materials. True or False False
- b. Chromium-type casting alloys are lighter than gold alloy counterparts. True or False True
- c. Clasp cast from relatively non-ductile base metal alloys can break in clinical service. True or False True
- d. Minor but necessary adjustments required on delivery of a base metal RPD are quite easy due to the physical properties of the metal. True or False True

2. **Silicone contributes which property as a component of base metal alloys. (5 points)**

- ~~a.~~ Increases corrosion/tarnish resistance
- ~~b.~~ Increases strength and hardness
- ~~c.~~ Increases ductility
- ☒ d. Reduces brittleness
- e. Enhances fluidity of the molten metal

3. **As compared to Type IV gold alloys, with a percent elongation of approximately 7%, chromium-cobalt base metal displays an approximate percent elongation on the order of. (5 points)**

- a. Less than 1%
- ☒ b. 1 to 2 %
- c. About 7%
- d. About 10%
- e. None of the above

4. **Which of the following methods best describe the most accurate technique for obtaining the centric relation position?**

- ☒ (a) Place patient in a supine position, mouth open, touch the tongue to the palate and close on the back teeth
- (b) Place patient in upright position, and ask them to bite down
- (c) Place patient in upright position, mouth open, press on the tip of the chin, push the lower jaw back, and bite down
- (d) None of the above

5. **In an edentulous maxilla, the direction of resorption of the alveolar ridge is**

- ☒ (a) upward and palatally
- (b) upward and facially
- (c) uniform in all directions
- (d) upward only

6. Mrs. Jones has been wearing a Class II mandibular RPD (replacing tooth numbers 29-32) for three years. During a clinical examination Dr. Toothacher detects Class 2 mobility on tooth #28. The metal components of the RPD consist of the following: (20 points)

Major connector: Lingual Plate

#19: Mesial rest, Akers clasp terminating in a disto-buccal undercut, lingual bracing arm

#20: Distal rest, Akers clasp terminating in a mesio-buccal undercut, lingual bracing arm

#22, #27: Cingulum rests

#28: Mesial rest, "I" bar terminating in a disto-buccal undercut, lingual bracing arm

What would be the **MOST** likely cause for the periodontal situation on tooth #28?

- a. Excessive retention on tooth #s 19 and 20 from the Akers clasp
- ☒ b. Premature contact on tooth #s 19 and 20
- c. Excessive torque on tooth #28 from the "I" bar
- ☒ d. Excessive retention on tooth #28 from the lingual bracing arm

7. A frontal section through the mandible showing glandular tissue, fibers of the buccinator and superior constrictor (pharyngeal) muscles, fibers of the temporal tendon, and fibers of the pterygomandibular raphe would be taken in the area of:

- (a) The first molar
- (b) The first premolar
- (c) The lateral incisor
- ☒ (d) The retromolar pad

8. An incorrect occlusal vertical dimension causes a patient to have limited tongue space and angular cheilitis. To correct this problem, the dentist should do which of the following?

- a. Increase the rest vertical dimension and increase the interocclusal distance
- b. Decrease the rest vertical dimension and diminish the interocclusal distance
- ☒ c. Decrease the occlusal vertical dimension and increase interocclusal distance
- d. Increase the occlusal vertical dimension and diminish the interocclusal distance
- e. None of the above

9. Which of the following is/are (a) useful guide(s) in determining a patient's occlusal vertical dimension?

- 1. Appearance
  - 2. Phonetics
  - 3. Observation of the rest position
  - 4. Pre-extraction profile records
- A. (1) (2) (3)
  - B. (1) (3)
  - C. (2) and (4)
  - D. (4) only
  - ☒ E. All of the above

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