MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What causes caries?
   a. Food debris
   b. Materia alba
   c. Acidic foodstuff
   d. Bacterial plaque
   e. Salivary glycoproteins

   ANS: D

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DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 1  OBJ: 2
MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.1 Properties and Manipulation of Materials

2. Caries is most likely to occur on which of the following tooth surfaces?
   a. Buccal
   b. Lingual
   c. Occlusal
   d. Interproximal
   e. C and D are both correct.

   ANS: E

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Caries is most likely to occur in pits and fissures on the occlusal surface and on interproximal tooth surfaces where plaque accumulates unchecked.

3. Which of the following is an intracoronal restoration?
   a. Ceramic–alloy crown on tooth number 21
   b. Ceramic veneer on tooth number 8
   c. Ceramic onlay on tooth number 30
   d. Ceramic inlay on tooth number 14

   ANS: D

   Feedback
   A The alternate choices are all extracoronal restorations used to repair the external.
   B The alternate choices are all extracoronal restorations used to repair the external.
   C The alternate choices are all extracoronal restorations used to repair the external.
   D A ceramic inlay on tooth number 14 is an example of an intracoronal restoration, meaning that the restoration is being used to repair damage restricted to the internal parts of a tooth. Materials such as amalgam and composite resin are used in addition to ceramic or cast metal.

4. What is the process called where decay is removed from the tooth in order for a restoration to be placed?
   a. Cavity preparation
   b. Convenience form
   c. Margination
   d. Extension

   ANS: A

   Feedback
   A The process is referred to as cavity preparation. Cavity preparation is used to remove diseased or damaged tissue and provide a space accessible for restoration and one that can stably retain the restoration.
   B Convenience form is a term describing the nature of the cavity preparation.
   C Extension is a term describing the nature of the cavity preparation.
   D Margination is the procedure for finishing the margins of a restoration.
5. Which of the following is an example of an intracoronal (direct) restoration?
   a. Laboratory-cured composite
   b. Dental amalgam
   c. Ceramic veneer
   d. Cast crown

ANS: B

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DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 4  OBJ: 3

6. Which of the following is an example of an extracoronal restoration? Choose all that apply.
   a. Ceramic inlay
   b. Ceramic–alloy crown
   c. Porcelain jacket crown
   d. A, B, and C
   e. A and C

ANS: D

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7. Which of the following is an example of an extracoronal restoration?
   a. Disto-oclusal ceramic inlay on tooth number 29
   b. Buccal Cl. V composite resin on tooth number 31
   c. Mesio-occlusal gold onlay on tooth number 15
   d. Mesio-occlusal amalgam on tooth number 13

   ANS: C

   **Feedback**
   
   A. This is an example of intracoronal restoration because it fits within the internal borders of the anatomical crown.
   B. This is an example of intracoronal restoration because it fits within the internal borders of the anatomical crown.
   C. An onlay involves an inlay with extension to cover or protect a cusp. Thus a mesio-occlusal gold onlay on tooth number 15 is an example of an extracoronal restoration.
   D. This is an example of intracoronal restoration because it fits within the internal borders of the anatomical crown.

8. Which material is used to fill the root canal once all of the pulpal tissue has been removed?
   a. Silver point
   b. Paper points
   c. Dental cement
   d. Moisture-resistant sealer

   ANS: D

   **Feedback**
   
   A. Silver master points are no longer used to fill canals.
   B. Paper points are used to dry the canal after irrigation.
   C. Dental cements may be used to seal the access opening but are not suited to fill the canals.
   D. The space created when the pulpal tissues are removed must be replaced with sealers that prevent ingress of bacteria that comes with moisture.
9. A(n) ____________ is also known as a bridge.
   a. removable partial denture
   b. fixed partial denture
   c. abutment
   d. pontic
   ANS: B

   Feedback
   A  A removable partial denture may be removed by the patient and is not known as a bridge.
   B  A fixed (cemented) partial denture is commonly known as a bridge. The crown preparation portions of the bridge are called abutments, and the missing tooth replacement is called the pontic.
   C  An abutment is an individual component of a fixed partial denture and is not known as a bridge.
   D  A pontic is an individual component of a fixed partial denture and is not known as a bridge.

   DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 9  OBJ: 5
   TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. e. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to e. crown and bridge  MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

10. A resin-bonded fixed partial denture is sometimes used under which conditions?
   a. Bridge has only one abutment.
   b. Abutment teeth have been endodontically treated.
   c. Abutment teeth are healthy and free of major restorations.
   d. The bridge has a long span involving more than four teeth.
   ANS: C

   Feedback
   A  Placement of crowns on the abutment teeth requires substantial sacrifice of tooth structure regardless of the condition of the abutment tooth.
   B  Endodontically treated teeth become brittle over time once the blood supply has been removed. The teeth need additional reinforcement.
   C  A resin-bonded fixed partial denture may be used when the abutment teeth are healthy and free of major restorations. Case selection is critical, because retention problems may occur with this type of restoration.
   D  Long span bridges require a significant amount of retention. A resin-bonded fixed partial, bridge.

   DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 10  OBJ: 5
   TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. h. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to e. crown and bridge preparation/cementation
   MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General
11. The _________ of a fixed partial denture fills the edentulous space.
   a. pontic
   b. obturator
   c. abutment
   d. connector

   ANS: A

   **Feedback**
   A  The artificial replacement tooth used to fill the edentulous space of a fixed bridge is called a pontic.
   B  An obturator is used to fill tissue defects due to an accident or disease.
   C  The crowned teeth are called abutments.
   D  A connector joins crowns to pontics.

   DIF: Comprehension       REF: p. 9       OBJ: 5
   TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. e. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to e. crown and bridge preparation/cementation
   MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

12. Dental implants are commonly fabricated from ________-based metal alloys.
   a. dental amalgam
   b. titanium
   c. gold
   d. iron

   ANS: B

   **Feedback**
   A  Dental amalgam is used to fill intracoronal restorations.
   B  Dental implants are commonly fabricated from titanium alloys. The surface of the implant may be titanium oxide or may be treated with other materials.
   C  Gold is used to fabricate extracoronal restorations.
   D  Iron is not a metal used in the oral environment.

   DIF: Knowledge       REF: p. 11       OBJ: 5
   TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. m. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to m. implants
   MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

13. Which of the following types of implants are placed into but not through bone?
   a. Subperiosteal
   b. Transosseous
   c. Endosseous
   d. Mucosal

   ANS: C
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<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>A subperiosteal implant is placed between the bone and the overlying soft tissue.</td>
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<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td>A transosseous (staple) implant is placed through bone (e.g., the mandible).</td>
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<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>An endosseous implant is placed into but not through bone. It is usually a single tooth form.</td>
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<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>A mucosal implant is placed between the bone and overlying soft tissue.</td>
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**DIF:** Knowledge  **REF:** p. 11  **OBJ:** 5  **TOP:** CDA, GC, II. B.2. m. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to m. implants  **MSC:** NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

14. Which of the following is an advantage of endosseous implant placement when contrasted with fixed bridgework? Endosseous implants  
   a. leave adjacent teeth unrestored.  
   b. do not require invasive surgery.  
   c. are less costly than fixed partial dentures.  
   d. require floss threaders to clean abutment teeth.  

**ANS:** A

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<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>Endosseous implants leave adjacent teeth unrestored.</td>
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<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td>Endosseous implants require a surgical procedure.</td>
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<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>Endosseous implants are relatively costly.</td>
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<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Fixed partial dentures require floss threaders to clean abutment teeth.</td>
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**DIF:** Knowledge  **REF:** p. 11  **OBJ:** 5  **TOP:** CDA, GC, II. B.2. m. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to m. implants  **MSC:** NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

15. Which type of crown is placed on an implant?  
   a. Direct intracoronal  
   b. Direct extracoronal  
   c. Indirect intracoronal  
   d. Indirect extracoronal  

**ANS:** D

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<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>A direct intracoronal restoration is fabricated in the mouth.</td>
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<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td>Direct extracoronal restorations for implants do not exist.</td>
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<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>An indirect intracoronal restoration is surrounded by tooth structure.</td>
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<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>An indirect extracoronal crown is placed on an implant.</td>
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**DIF:** Knowledge  **REF:** p. 10  **OBJ:** 5  **TOP:** CDA, GC, II. B.2. m. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary
16. When would removable partial dentures be indicated?
   a. Replacement of single missing teeth
   b. Replacement of multiple missing teeth in multiple locations
   c. Situations where there is a distal abutment tooth to anchor a fixed bridge
   d. A and C
   e. B and C

   ANS: B

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DIF: Comprehension
REF: p. 12
OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. e. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to m. implants MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

17. The abutment teeth of a removable partial denture are engaged by what method?
   a. Ceramic–alloy crowns
   b. All-ceramic crowns
   c. Pontics
   d. Clasps

   ANS: D

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DIF: Knowledge
REF: p. 12
OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. V. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to V. removablepartials or full dentures
MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

18. Which of the following statements is true of removable partial dentures?
a. Removable partial dentures use a framework made of acrylic.
b. The partial denture framework rests on tissue.
c. The partial denture framework rests on specific abutment teeth.
d. The partial denture framework rests on specific pontic teeth.

ANS: C

19. What types of teeth are bonded to the framework of removable partial dentures?
   a. Resin composite
   b. Ceramic
   c. Acrylic
   d. Alloy

   ANS: B

20. Which of the following is an advantage of removable partial dentures over fixed partial dentures?
   a. Removable partial dentures are more esthetic.
   b. Removable partial dentures are more comfortable.
   c. With removable partial dentures, it is easier to clean and inspect the remaining teeth.
   d. Teeth adjacent to the edentulous space can be used to anchor dentures.

   ANS: C
Fixed partial dentures (fixed bridgework) are more esthetic and more comfortable.

It is easier to clean and inspect the remaining teeth with removable partial dentures.

This is a technique used with fixed partial dentures, not removable partial dentures.

DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 12  OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. e. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to v. removable partial or full dentures
MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

21. Which type of restoration is recommended for an edentulous patient?
   a. Complete denture
   b. Fixed partial denture
   c. Removable partial denture
   d. Acid-etched resin-bonded bridge

ANS: A

**Feedback**

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<td>A complete denture is appropriate for an edentulous patient. The complete denture may be fixed to tissue or to dental implants for retention.</td>
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<td>A three-unit fixed partial denture is a fixed restoration that is anchored to stable teeth in the same arch.</td>
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<td>A removable partial denture is a fixed restoration that is anchored to stable teeth in the same arch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>An acid-etched resin-bonded bridge is a fixed restoration that is anchored to stable teeth in the same arch.</td>
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DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 12  OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. v. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to v. removable partials or full dentures
MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

22. The phrase *fixed bridge* is a common term to describe which type of restoration?
   a. Complete denture
   b. Fixed partial denture
   c. Single tooth implant
   d. Removable partial denture

ANS: B

**Feedback**

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<td>A</td>
<td>A complete denture is a removable denture.</td>
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Fixed bridge is analogous to fixed partial denture.

A single tooth implant is not an example of a multiunit restoration.

A removable partial denture is a removable denture.

DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 12  OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. e. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to e. crown and bridge  MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

23. Fluoride gels, rinses, and varnishes are highly effective at treating which dental condition?
   a. Caries
   b. Drifting
   c. Staining
   d. Gingival recession

ANS: A

Fluoride gels, rinses, and varnishes are highly effective at preventing caries.

Treating periodontitis and restoring edentulous spaces prevent drifting of teeth.

Some forms of fluoride will stain teeth.

Using the correct toothbrushing technique and avoiding periodontitis prevent gingival recession.

DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 12  OBJ: 6
TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. j. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to j. fluoride application  MSC: NBDHE, 5.0 Using Preventive Agents, 5.1.2 Toxicology

24. Acid etching is used to bond pit and fissure sealant material to which tooth tissue?
   a. Enamel
   b. Dentin
   c. Cementum
   d. Dental pulp

ANS: A

Pit and fissure sealants are bonded to enamel that is typically etched with phosphoric acid before bonding.

Dentin must be restored with a heavier weight material such as composite resin.

Cementum must be restored with a heavier weight material such as composite resin.

Dental pulp exposure must be treated endodontically.

DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 12  OBJ: 6
TOP: CDA, GC, III.D.2. e. Describe how to prepare, mix, deliver, and store restorative materials, including but not limited to e. pit and fissure sealants  MSC: NBDHE, 5.0 Using Preventive Agents, 5.2.2 Techniques for application
25. What is the purpose of mouth protectors?
   a. Trauma
   b. Temporomandibular arthritis
   c. Orthodontic crowding of teeth
   d. Insufficient vertical dimension

   ANS: A

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   DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 12  OBJ: 6
   TOP: CDA, GC, IV. B. 3. Laboratory materials and procedures
   MSC: NBDHE, 5.0 Using Preventive Agents, 5.3 Other preventive agents

26. Which tooth surface is most susceptible to caries in older adults?
   a. Pits and fissures of the occlusal surface
   b. Cervical smooth surface of all teeth
   c. Exposed root surfaces of all teeth
   d. Interproximal areas of all teeth

   ANS: C

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   DIF: Knowledge  REF: p. 1  OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA, GC, V. A.1b. Patient Education and Oral Health Management
   MSC: NBDHE, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care, 3.3.2.1 Dental Caries

27. Which areas of the teeth are most susceptible to caries?
   a. Interproximal
   b. Occlusal
   c. Lingual
   d. All of the above are correct.
   e. Only A and B are correct.

   ANS: E
A. Interproximal area of the teeth is difficult to keep clean, thus resulting in a higher incidence of caries forming.
B. Occlusal surfaces are susceptible to caries because of poorly coalesced pits and fissures.
C. Lingual surface is smooth and easier to keep clean.
D. Not all options listed are correct.
E. Only A and B are correct.

28. Which of the following tissues is most likely to be affected by periodontal disease caused by bacterial plaque?
   a. Periodontal ligament
   b. Enamel
   c. Dentin
   d. Pulp

ANS: A

A. Unlike caries, periodontal disease affects the tissues supporting the teeth, including the gingiva, periodontal ligament, cementum, and alveolar bone.
B. Enamel is not a supporting tissue of the teeth and therefore is not affected by periodontal disease.
C. Dentin is not a supporting tissue of the teeth and therefore is not affected by periodontal disease.
D. Pulp is not a supporting tissue of the teeth and therefore is not affected by periodontal disease.

29. What is a significant cause of dental caries and periodontal disease in older adults?
   a. Diet
   b. Health
   c. Salivary flow
   d. Brushing habits

ANS: C

A. Poor diet may contribute to caries formation and periodontal disease, but it requires additional factors to produce results.
Poor health may contribute to caries formation and periodontal disease, but it requires additional factors to produce results.

Many older individuals experience decreased salivary production, which limits the body’s oral immune response and promotes both caries and periodontal disease.

Poor brushing habits may contribute to caries formation and periodontal disease but require additional factors to produce results.

Of the following, which material would not be used for an intracoronal restoration?

a. Amalgam
b. Porcelain
c. Composite resin

ANS: B

Feedback

Cavity preparations may be restored with materials such as amalgam, resin composites, cast alloys, or ceramics, or less often by gold foil.

Porcelain is an indirect placement material that is fabricated in the dental laboratory and cemented into place.

Cavity preparations may be restored with materials such as amalgam, resin composites, cast alloys, or ceramics, or less often by gold foil.

Which of the following would not be considered an extracoronal, or indirect placement, restoration?

a. Amalgam
b. Veneer
c. Crown
d. Onlay

ANS: A

Feedback

Extracoronal restorations are not conservative preparations and require a material strong enough to cover and support the exterior surfaces of the tooth.

Veneers are extracoronal restorations that are fabricated in the dental laboratory.

Crowns are extracoronal restorations that are fabricated in the dental laboratory.

Onlays are extracoronal restorations that are fabricated in the dental laboratory.
32. How would a permanent three-unit bridge be classified?
   a. Indirect restoration
   b. Direct restoration
   c. Intracoronal
   d. Extracoronal
   e. Both A and D are correct.

   ANS: E

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33. How would a composite resin restoration be classified?
   a. Direct restoration
   b. Indirect restoration
   c. Intracoronal restoration
   d. Extracoronal restoration
   e. Both A and C

   ANS: E

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Both A and C are correct.

DIF: Comprehension    REF: p. 10    OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, III.B.1. Describe how to prepare, mix, deliver, and store restorative materials
MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.1 Properties and manipulation of materials

34. Endosseous dental implants rely on which method to retain them permanently?
   a. Osseointegration
   b. Bone graft
   c. Resin cement
   d. Pins or posts
   e. Both A and B

ANS: E

Feedback

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Osseointegration is the process whereby new bone grows in and around the implant to retain it in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>A bone graft might be used prior to the implant being prepared and placed when there is not enough natural bone to retain the implant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Resin cement is not a viable option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Pins and posts are used to retain intraoral and extraoral restorations when not enough tooth structure remains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Both A and B are correct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIF: Knowledge        REF: p. 12        OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, III.B.1. Describe how to prepare, mix, deliver, and store restorative materials
MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.1 Properties and manipulation of materials

35. Of the following, which is not an advantage of finishing and polishing a restoration?
   a. Minimized stain
   b. Minimized corrosion
   c. Minimized recurrent caries
   d. Minimized plaque retention

ANS: D

Feedback

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>The statement is an advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>The statement is an advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>The statement is an advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Restoration also may be polished to minimize plaque retention and corrosion, and other abrasives may be used to finish the edges (margins) of the restoration to help prevent the recurrence of caries, but staining will not be minimized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
36. Fluoride _______ are commonly used to deliver fluoride to an area prepared for restoration.
   a. gels
   b. rinses
   c. varnishes
   d. filling materials

ANS: C

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<td>A</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>D</td>
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</table>

DIF: Comprehension
REF: p. 47
OBJ: 6

SHORT ANSWER

1. Compare and contrast intracoronal restorations with extracoronal restorations.

ANS:
Intracoronal restorations are used to repair damage that is restricted to the internal parts of the tooth. Extracoronal restorations are used if the damage to the tooth is extensive, because they extend beyond the interior of the tooth to cover the cusp tips and other external surfaces.

DIF: Analysis
REF: pp. 4-5
OBJ: 3

2. Identify an advantage to a patient who wears a partial denture.

ANS:
Removable partial dentures are advantageous to the patient from the standpoint of cleaning and inspection of the remaining teeth.

DIF: Knowledge
REF: p. 12
OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. e. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to:

- crown and bridge preparation/cementation

MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

3. Discuss the role of dental materials in treating trauma-related tooth injuries.

ANS:
Restorative materials are used to repair teeth, stabilize them until the supporting tissues heal, or replace them.

DIF: Comprehension  REF: p. 12  OBJ: 5

TOP: CDA, GC, II. B.2. e. Select and describe how to prepare tray setups and all necessary armamentaria for chairside dentistry and dental emergency procedures, including but not limited to:

- temporary restoration

MSC: NBDHE, 6.0 Providing Supportive Treatment Services, 6.5 General

4. Describe the purpose of mouth protectors.

ANS:
Mouth protectors are made of polymers that absorb the energy of facial blows and prevent this energy from affecting the teeth and facial structures.

DIF: Comprehension  REF: p. 12  OBJ: 6

TOP: CDA, GC, IV. B. 3. Laboratory materials and procedures

MSC: NBDHE, 5.0 Using Preventive Agents, 5.3 Other preventive agents