

## **Section 4 -Due Mod 21- State Board Exam - Chapters 56, 59, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 22, 23**

**Directions:** Use this copy of the Section 4 State Board Exam to look up the answers to each question as you read through the Textbook Chapters that are assigned weekly in each module. As you read the assigned textbook chapters look up the answers to the Section 4 State Board Exam and mark them on a printed copy of this Exam (if you choose to print it) or write the answers to each question on a separate sheet of paper (if you choose to NOT PRINT this). These questions are listed in the exact order online as listed on this paper test. This paper test is to help you complete a few Chapters each week, so you don't have to complete all 100 questions at one time.

The order of the chapters listed on this Exam corresponds with the chapter readings assigned weekly. Once you have looked up all the answers to this Exam, you must enter the answers to each question online in Section 4 Exam before the due date (see Course Outline for due dates)

### **Section 4 Chapter 56 - 14th Edition**

1. Which instrument is used to remove root tips or fragments that may break away from the tooth during the extraction procedure?
  - a. Periosteal elevator
  - b. Root tip pick
  - c. Forceps
  - d. Straight elevator
2. Which instrument is used to remove a tooth in one piece, with the crown and root intact?
  - a. Periosteal elevator
  - b. Extraction forceps
  - c. Surgical curette
  - d. Rongeur
3. Which instrument is used after an extraction to scrape the inside of the socket to remove diseased tissue or abscesses?
  - a. Surgical curette
  - b. Forceps
  - c. Root tip picks
  - d. Elevators
4. The bone file is used to smooth the surface of the bone after the \_\_\_\_\_ has removed most of the undesirable bone.
  - a. Rongeur
  - b. Scalpel
  - c. Curette
  - d. Hemostat
5. Which term means to dislocate, as in a tooth from its socket?
  - a. Alveolitis
  - b. Luxate
  - c. Exfoliate
  - d. Curettage
6. Which instrument is used to cut into the soft tissue?
  - a. Rongeur
  - b. Retractor
  - c. Scalpel
  - d. Mallet
7. Which statement is incorrect about mouth props?
  - a. A mouth prop allows the patient to relax and rest the jaw muscles.
  - b. The mouth prop prevents to the patient from closing the mouth.
  - c. The mouth prop is placed close to the area being treated.
  - d. The mouth prop is also known as a *bite-block*.

8. The surgical setup cannot be open for more than \_\_\_\_ before it is no longer considered sterile.
- 30 minutes
  - 60 minutes
  - 90 minutes
  - 3 hours
9. Which procedure is used to contour and smooth the margins of the tooth socket after an extraction?
- Alveolitis
  - Alveoplasty
  - Donning
  - Exfoliate
10. By keeping the surgical instruments, surgical unit, and gloved hands sterile, the members of the surgical team are maintaining which type of field?
- Sterile
  - Clean
  - Disinfected
  - Pristine
11. Which procedure removes and examines tissue to distinguish malignant from nonmalignant lesions?
- Alveoplasty
  - Biopsy
  - Ostectomy
  - Osteoplasty
12. Which statement is incorrect about sutures?
- Generally, if a scalpel is used, sutures are indicated.
  - Absorbable sutures should be removed 5 to 7 days after the procedure.
  - Suture removal can be an expanded function of a dental assistant.
  - The type of surgery performed will determine the type of suture technique used.
13. Immediately after an extraction, a sterile  $2 \times 2$  gauze is folded and placed over the socket to control bleeding. How long is the patient instructed to keep the pack in place?
- 5 minutes
  - 30 minutes
  - 2 hours
  - 4 hours
14. Postsurgical instructions following tooth extraction include which statements?
- Rinse the mouth vigorously every 4 to 6 hours.
  - No smoking for the first 72 hours.
  - Restriction of strenuous work or physical activity for a week.
  - Apply cold packs for the first 24 hours, with 20 minutes on and 20 minutes off.
15. If using a cold pack to reduce swelling, it should be placed for \_\_\_\_ minutes on and \_\_\_\_ minutes off.
- 10; 10
  - 20; 10
  - 20; 20
  - 10; 20

16. Dislodgment of the clot from the socket or an infection in the socket can facilitate which condition?
- Periodontal regeneration
  - Dry socket
  - Severe bleeding
  - Decreased healing time
17. Which statement is incorrect regarding a dry socket?
- The healing process of a dry socket may take as long as 2 weeks.
  - The patient will need to return daily for a dressing change until the socket begins to heal.
  - Women taking oral contraceptives (birth control pills) are more susceptible to a dry socket.
  - Dry sockets do not hurt and occur immediately after tooth removal.
18. What is the purpose of luxating a tooth prior to extraction?
- To sever the periodontal ligaments
  - To compress the bone and enlarge the socket, making it easier to remove the tooth
  - To ensure that the dentist can grip it well with the elevators
  - To pull the tissue away from the surgical site

#### **Section 4 Chapter 59 - 14th Edition**

19. Sealants are indicated for which areas?
- Cervical one third of any tooth
  - Posterior but not anterior teeth
  - The smooth surfaces of teeth but not pits and fissures
  - Pits and fissures
20. Why are sealants contraindicated in teeth with proximal caries?
- Proximal decay will spread to the occlusal surface.
  - Posterior proximal tooth preparation will usually include the occlusal pits and fissures.
  - Sealants are placed on smooth surfaces and the proximal area is a smooth surface.
  - Sealants are placed on smooth surfaces and the proximal area is a rough surface.
21. What is the most common cause of sealant loss?
- Use of unfilled material
  - Use of outdated material
  - Moisture contamination during placement
  - Chewing gum or sticky candy
22. The first step in placing dental sealants is to \_\_\_\_\_ the surface.
- etch
  - isolate
  - clean
  - prime
23. The retention of the sealant is obtained by etching the enamel with what?
- Citric acid
  - Phosphoric acid
  - Eugenol
  - Pumice

24. Enamel that has been etched has what appearance when dry?
  - a. Shiny
  - b. Frosty
  - c. Wet
  - d. Slightly yellow
25. Which statement describes why pits and fissures are more susceptible to decay than smooth surfaces?
  - a. They do not benefit from the effects of fluoride.
  - b. The enamel at the base of fissures is thinner.
  - c. Saliva cannot clean deep pits and fissures.
  - d. All are correct.
26. Which statement does not represent an indication for sealants?
  - a. Patient with poor oral hygiene
  - b. A partially erupted tooth
  - c. Diet high in sugar
  - d. Teeth with dentinal defects
27. Which technique error most commonly leads to sealant failure?
  - a. Moisture contamination from saliva
  - b. Fail to cure properly
  - c. Not using enough material
  - d. Using too much material
28. What item can be used in interproximal spaces to prevent the etchant from contacting adjacent teeth during the etching procedure?
  - a. Dental floss
  - b. Wedges
  - c. Mylar strip
  - d. Separating disk
29. Which should be done if a sealant is found to be partially lost during a subsequent examination?
  - a. Attempt to remove the remaining portion of sealant with a bur and replace the entire sealant with new material.
  - b. Freshen the remaining portion of sealant adjacent to the lost portion, re-etch the enamel, and apply new sealant to replace the missing portion.
  - c. Prepare the tooth for a composite restoration.
  - d. Nothing. The sealant has penetrated the enamel rods and confers caries protection.

#### **Section 4 Chapter 50 - 14th Edition**

30. Which of the following is an example of a fixed prosthesis?
  - a. Partial denture
  - b. Silver amalgam core
  - c. Porcelain veneer
  - d. Pin-retained amalgam
31. When one or more teeth are missing from the same arch, which permanent restoration is recommended?
  - a. Partial denture
  - b. Fixed bridge
  - c. Porcelain-fused-to-metal crown
  - d. Denture
32. Under which condition would a post-and-core be recommended before placing a crown?
  - a. The tooth is vital.
  - b. The tooth has been treated endodontically.
  - c. The tooth has a pin for retention.
  - d. The tooth is not restorable.

33. A gingival retraction cord is placed \_\_\_\_ the crown preparation is completed; it is removed \_\_\_\_ the final impression is taken.
- after; after
  - after; before
  - before; after
  - before; before
34. How is the area under the **pontic** of a bridge maintained?
- Brush with a toothbrush.
  - Clean under the pontic using floss and a floss threader.
  - Irrigate with a cannula.
  - Swish with a mouth rinse.
35. What occurs at the final appointment in the crown and bridge process?
- Cementation of a final restoration
  - Casting try-in
  - Choosing a shade
  - Writing the laboratory prescription
36. What is the name for a full metal crown that is covered in a thin layer of porcelain?
- Porcelain jacket crown
  - Porcelain-fused-to-metal crown
  - Onlay
  - Three-quarter crown
37. Which component of a fixed bridge replaces a missing natural tooth?
- Abutment
  - Pontic
  - Unit
  - Core
38. Which component of a fixed bridge anchors to existing teeth?
- Abutment
  - Pontic
  - Unit
  - Core
39. Which statement is correct regarding a fixed bridge?
- There are at least two abutment teeth in a fixed bridge.
  - The fixed bridge is described by the number of units involved.
  - The fixed bridge can be removed by the patient for cleaning.
  - The fixed bridge is also known as a removable partial denture.
40. Which device is used to determine the tooth color for ceramic crowns or bridges?
- Articulator
  - Chamfer
  - Shade guide
  - Infuser
41. Which statement is incorrect about retention pins?
- Retention pins may be necessary to add strength to the core buildup.
  - The location of the pulp determines the exact location of the placement of the pins.
  - Retention pins can be used only if the tooth has been treated endodontically.
  - The type of crown being fabricated is a determining factor for the placement of the pins.

42. Which statement is correct when packing retraction cord?
- It is important to place the retraction cord into the sulcus while severing the epithelial and connective tissue attachments.
  - The placement and removal of gingival retraction cord are not an expanded function and may be performed by any dental assistant.
  - Generally, the operator removes the cord while the assistant prepares the impression material.
  - An explorer is used to place the retraction cord within the sulcus.
43. What is the purpose of provisional coverage?
- To place the mandible in centric relation
  - To reduce sensitivity and discomfort of the prepared tooth
  - To protect the margins of the final restoration
  - To predict whether or not the patient will tolerate the final restoration
44. What is an indication for prescribing fixed prosthodontics?
- The patient wants it.
  - One or two adjacent teeth are missing in the mouth.
  - Suitable abutment teeth are present.
  - The patient has poor oral hygiene.

#### **Section 4 Chapter 51 - 14th Edition**

45. What is the most common type of provisional coverage used for crown and bridge preparations?
- Preformed polymer crown
  - Custom-made
  - Aluminum crown
  - Polycarbonate crown
46. How far below the margin of the preparation should the provisional crown sit?
- It should be flush with the margin.
  - It should extend 1 mm below the margin.
  - It should extend 2 mm below the margin.
  - It should sit 1 mm above the margin.
47. The occlusal surface of the provisional coverage should sit \_\_\_\_ the occlusal plane of the adjacent teeth.
- below (infraocclusion)
  - even with
  - above (supraocclusion)
  - even with or above
48. What is the final step after cementing the provisional crown?
- Remove the gingival retraction cord.
  - Take a periapical radiograph.
  - Check the occlusion.
  - Polish the provisional.
49. Which of the following is appropriate patient home care instruction for someone with provisional coverage?
- “Pop” the floss out of the contact.
  - Pull floss through the contact, either to the facial or lingual side, once floss is placed below the contact.
  - Have the provisional coverage recemented or replaced if it becomes loose or is lost.
  - Leave the provisional coverage out of the mouth until the final restoration is cemented if it becomes loose or is lost.

50. Which cement is most commonly used with provisional crowns?
- Zinc-oxide-eugenol (ZOE) temporary luting cement
  - Zinc phosphate cement
  - Glass ionomer cement
  - Resin-based cement
51. How long does a provisional crown or bridge normally need to last?
- 1 day
  - 1 week
  - 2 weeks to 1 month
  - 3 months
52. When would a stainless steel crown be used for provisional coverage?
- Adult anterior teeth
  - Adult posterior teeth
  - Primary anterior teeth
  - Primary posterior teeth
53. What home care instructions are given for a patient with provisional coverage?
- Avoid chewing on the provisional.
  - Brush carefully and avoid flossing, because it could pop the provisional off.
  - If the provisional comes off, contact the office immediately so it can be put back on.
  - No special home care instructions are required.
54. What should be done if the margins of the provisional are *not* adequate?
- Throw it away and start over.
  - Add material at the inner aspect of the margin and then reseal the provisional for setting.
  - Because it is a temporary crown, the margins are not critical.
  - Remove the material from the gingival embrasure space with a Hollenback instrument.
55. Why is it necessary to keep the preliminary alginate impression moist?
- To reduce the chance of cross-contamination
  - To aid in the setting time of the acrylic being used
  - To make it easier to remove the acrylic after it is set
  - To keep the alginate from distorting
56. Why is the provisional placed on the tooth in the patient's mouth for the final curing stage?
- To ensure the color and shape of the provisional match the tooth
  - To ensure the provisional is in correct occlusion
  - To avoid excess shrinkage of the provisional during the final curing stage
  - To check the margins for accuracy before curing

#### **Section 4 Chapter 52 - 14th Edition**

57. Which removable prosthesis replaces one or more teeth in the same arch?
- Removable partial denture
  - Removable full denture
  - Subperiosteal implant
  - Removable bridge

58. How does a full (complete) denture receive its support and retention?
- Underlying tissues
  - Crown and bridge cement
  - Remaining teeth
  - Clasps
59. At which appointment during the fabrication of a removable partial denture are the artificial teeth set in wax for the patient and dentist to evaluate?
- Records
  - Preparation
  - Try-in
  - Delivery
60. What prosthesis is placed immediately after the extraction of the patient's remaining anterior teeth?
- Overdenture
  - Immediate denture
  - Partial denture
  - Duplicate denture
61. What is accomplished by placing a new layer of denture resin over the tissue surface of the appliance?
- Relining
  - Rebasing
  - Festooning
  - Retrusion
62. Which term refers to the surgical procedure to recontour a residual ridge?
- Mastication
  - Alveoplasty
  - Resorption
  - Retrusion
63. How does a removable partial denture receive its support and retention?
- Underlying tissues and remaining teeth that serve as abutments
  - Underlying tissues and posts that are implanted into the tissue
  - The remaining teeth
  - The flanges of the partial denture
64. What is the purpose of taking the bite and occlusal registrations for partial dentures?
- To identify a relationship between the right and left quadrants of the mouth
  - To identify a relationship between the maxillary and mandibular arches
  - To measure the space occupied by the height of the teeth in normal occlusion
  - To establish a vertical line that indicates the location of the canines
65. Which term means to be without teeth?
- Alveolitis
  - Mastication
  - Resorption
  - Edentulous

#### **Section 4 Chapter 53 -14th Edition**

66. Which statement is correct about dental implants?
- They require modification of adjacent teeth.
  - They are far less expensive than a conventional bridge.
  - They can eliminate the need for a removable partial denture.
  - They can support a bridge but not a denture.



67. The ideal candidate for dental implants meets which of the stated criteria?
- Has good stable health
  - A bruxer
  - Concerned about the financial investment of implants
  - Inadequate alveolar bone for a fixed bridge using remaining teeth as retainers
68. The entire endosteal dental implant process may take \_\_\_ to reach completion.
- 1 month
  - 3 to 6 months
  - 3 to 9 months
  - 1 year
69. Which sequence represents the correct sequence for implant placement from start to finish?
- The titanium implant is surgically embedded into the bone.
  - The abutment post or cylinder attaches to the artificial tooth.
  - The titanium abutment screw is screwed into the implant after osseointegration of the implant and during stage II surgery.
- 1, 2, 3
  - 2, 1, 3
  - 1, 3, 2
  - 3, 1, 2
70. Which statement is correct about the formation of dental plaque and calculus on implants?
- Neither dental plaque nor dental calculus can form on dental implants.
  - Dental plaque can form on dental implants but dental calculus will not.
  - Dental plaque cannot form on dental implants, but dental calculus will form.
  - Both dental plaque and dental calculus can form on dental implants.
71. Which statement is incorrect concerning the maintenance of dental implants?
- Plaque and calculus will form on implants and is more difficult to remove from implants than from natural teeth.
  - The health of the peri-implant tissues is a critical factor in the success of dental implants.
  - It is still necessary to schedule patients with implants for cleanings, exams, and radiographs.
  - Dental implants can last as long as 20 years or more.

#### **Section 4 Chapter 54 - 14th Edition**

72. Which dentist specializes in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the dental pulp and the tissues that surround the root of the tooth?
- Periodontist
  - Endodontist
  - Oral surgeon
  - Prosthodontist
73. What is the most common symptom of pulpal damage?
- Sharp pain when occluding
  - Ecchymosis
  - Petechiae
  - Leukoplakia

74. When the pulp displays symptoms of lingering pain and the clinical diagnostic findings show that the pulp is incapable of healing, what treatment is warranted in order to save the tooth?
- Indirect pulp cap
  - Root canal therapy
  - Extraction
  - Cast gold crown
75. What is the natural rubber material used to obturate the pulpal canal after treatment is completed?
- Gutta-percha
  - Hydrogen peroxide
  - Glass ionomer
  - Zinc phosphate
76. What is the name for a localized area of pus?
- Abscess
  - Perforation
  - Pulpitis
  - Pulp fibrosis
77. Which sign or symptom is uncommon for pulpitis?
- Pain during chewing
  - Sensitivity to hot and cold foods
  - Facial swelling
  - Fever
78. Which of the following is used to absorb solutions and dry the canal?
- Gutta-percha
  - Rubber stops
  - Paper points
  - Broaches
79. Once the root canal therapy is completed, what is used to fill the canal?
- Paper points
  - Gutta-percha
  - Calcium hydroxide
  - Parachlorophenol

#### **Section 4 Chapter 22 - 14th Edition**

80. The federal agency that protects the public's health and safety, at home and abroad, is the
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
  - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
  - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
81. The governmental regulatory agency that ensures the safety and effectiveness of disinfectants associated with dentistry is the
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
  - Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
  - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
  - Centers for Disease Control (CDC).
82. The federal regulatory agency responsible for ensuring the safety and health of America's workers and for setting and enforcing protective standards is the
- EPA.
  - FDA.
  - OSHA.
  - CDC.

83. The OSHA standards related to dentistry includes the
- blood-borne Pathogens Standard and the Hazard Communication Standard.
  - recommendations for the prevention of work-related disease and injury.
  - Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Healthcare Settings.
  - laws for health care providers regarding methods that must be used to ensure that patient privacy is protected.
84. OSHA is responsible for ensuring the safety of
- employers.
  - patients.
  - employees.
  - foreign nationals.
85. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) inspections occur
- when an employee or patient complaint is made.
  - randomly in every dental office at least once every 5 years.
  - in every dental office on a yearly basis.
  - if there is a known breach of patient confidentiality.

### Section 4 Chapter 23 - 14th Edition

86. A chemical that can cause a physical or health hazard is
- a hazardous chemical.
  - corrosive.
  - toxic.
  - poisonous if swallowed.
87. Dermatitis can occur following chemical exposure by
- inhalation.
  - absorption through the lungs.
  - skin contact.
  - ingestion.
88. Eyewash units
- must be wall mounted.
  - irrigate the eyes with a strong, narrow flow of water, to bathe away contaminants.
  - must be flushed yearly to reduce microbial content in the waterline, according to some manufacturers.
  - must be installed in every workplace where chemicals are used, according to OSHA regulations.
89. All of the following are true about handling extracted teeth *except* extracted teeth
- are considered potentially infectious.
  - containing amalgam restorations should be heat sterilized to prevent the release of mercury vapors.
  - are regulated waste.
  - can be heat sterilized for educational purposes.
90. Which of the following is true of Safety Data Sheets (SDS)?
- They are supplied by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
  - The SDS should be organized in binders so that employees can locate a particular SDS.
  - They should be attached to each product that is associated with that particular SDS.
  - The SDS should be retained for 5 years.
91. CDC guidelines and the OSHA Blood-borne Pathogen Standard consider saliva to be which of the following?
- A potentially infectious body fluid
  - A noninfectious body fluid
  - An infectious waste
  - A contaminated waste

92. When a chemical is transferred to a different container, the new container must be labeled with
- an official label obtained from the manufacturer of the chemical product.
  - an official label obtained from the EPA.
  - any label, providing the labeling system is easy to use and all employees are properly trained to understand and read the label.
  - a reduced size photocopy of the label from the original container.
93. Waste that has had contact with blood or other body fluids is considered contaminated and is disposed of as which of the following types of waste in most states?
- Hazardous
  - Contaminated
  - General
  - Biohazard
94. All waste containers that hold potentially infectious materials must
- have a red bag.
  - be labeled with the biohazard symbol.
  - have special disposal.
  - be labeled as infectious waste.
95. OSHA requires a sharps container to be all of the following *except*
- leak-proof.
  - puncture-resistant.
  - labeled with the dental practice name.
  - closable.
96. All of the following are considered a regulated waste *except*
- blood-soaked gauze.
  - human tissue.
  - disposable paper towels.
  - scalpel blade.
97. All of the following information is required on a SDS *except*
- cost of product.
  - hazard identification.
  - accidental release measures.
  - composition/information on ingredients.
98. All of the following are considered hazardous waste *except*
- human tissue.
  - scrap amalgam.
  - lead foil.
  - radiographic processing solution.
99. Infectious waste is defined as which of the following?
- It is not found in the dental office.
  - It is contaminated waste that is capable of transmitting an infectious disease.
  - It is disposed of as general waste.
  - It is equivalent to medical waste.
100. Products that have outlived their expiration date should be
- used first.
  - used as needed.
  - kept as back-up supplies.
  - disposed of immediately.