

Credit Test

Preclinical dentistry III.

Name:

Date:

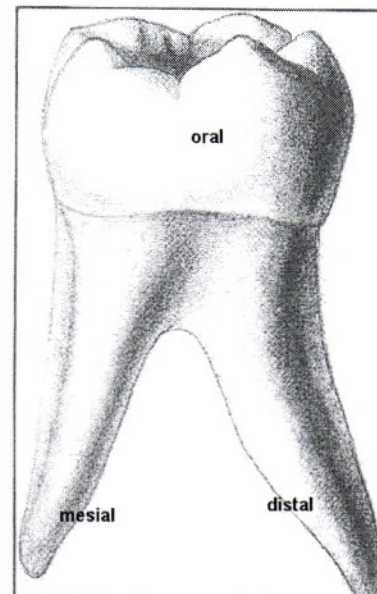
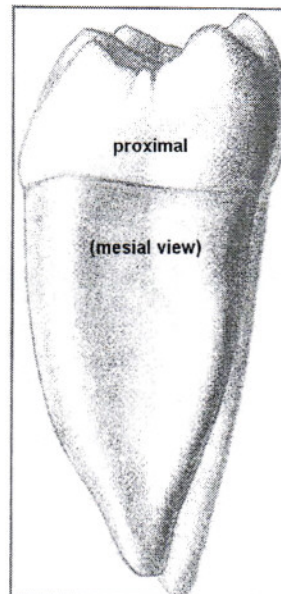
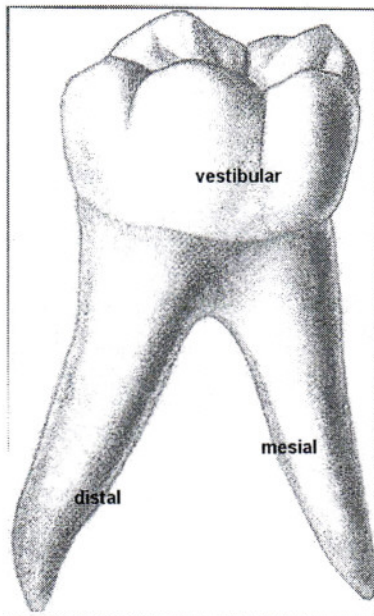
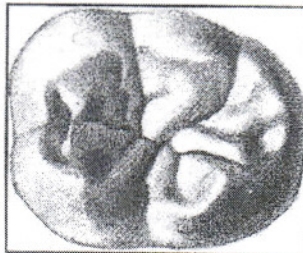
Number of points /%:

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1. Following pictures show one tooth. You can recognise number of roots, vestibular and palatal view as well as occlusal surface (or incisal edge). One view is proximal.

Write down the name of the tooth (e.g. – upper right central incisor, first lower left premolar).

*1. st.  
mandibular  
molar right*



2. Cingulum basale

- a) is a part of a permanent insicor
  - b) can be find at the bottom of the pulp chamber in molars
  - c) is one of typical signs of deciduous teeth
3. Write down **five** possible symbols of **left upper second premolar**:
4. Teeth from left and right side of the dental arch can be recognised by
- a) x- ray only
  - b) signs of root, angle and curvature
  - c) number of vestibular roots
5. Dentin contains
- a) 70% inorganic substances, 20% organic substances, 10% water
  - b) 90% inorganic substances, 5% collagen, 5 % water
  - c) 50% Hydroxylapatit and 50% keratin
6. The main reason of dental caries is
- a) dental biofilm (plaque)
  - b) dental calculus
  - c) microbes in saliva
7. The first stage of the dental caries is
- a) any white spot on tooth surfaces
  - b) non cavitated lesion
  - c) erosion
8. Treatment of dental caries
- a) is based on intensive fluoridation
  - b) is based on preparation and filling
  - c) depends on the stage of dental caries
  - d) Preparation and filling is a mandatory procedure during the treatment of
  - e) erosion
  - f) non cavitated lesion
  - g) cavitated lesion
10. According to its depth dental caries can be
- a) superficialis, media and pulpae proxima
  - b) penetrating and undermining

11. According to its history dental caries can be:

- a) superficialis, media and pulpa proxima
- b) penetrating and undermining
- c) acute and chronic

12. According to its propagation dental caries can be

- a) superficialis, media and pulpa proxima
- b) penetrating and undermining
- c) acute and chronic

13. The principle of bonding of composites to the hard dental tissues is

- a) micromechanical connection
- b) macromechanical connection
- c) chemical connection

14. Caries danger areas (predictable dirty areas) are

- a) a cervical third of the clinical crown, proximal surfaces under the contact point, pit and fissures.
- b) cusps and proximal ridges
- c) cervical third of the root surface, proximal spaces, incisal edges.

15. Tick the permanent filling materials

Wax, composites, zinkoxidsulphate cement, zinkoxidphosphate cement, amalgam, guttapercha, gypsum, glasionomers.

16. Zinkoxidphosphate cement is

- a) a temporary filling material only
- b) a permanent filling material
- c) a temporary filling material, a material for base, luting material and sometimes also a root canal filling material.

17. The retentive border must be prepared

- a) for composites in class III., IV. and V. cavities.
- b) all definitive materials
- c) glasionomers

18. The most suitable material for the class five cavity which is situated in enamel is

- a) composite
- b) glasionomer

19. Maximum rpm in electromotors is

- a) 40.000
- b) 400.000
- c) 160.0000

20 The gear (transmission of speed) of the red coded handpiece is

- a) 1:5
- b) 1:4
- c) 2: 1

21. Main components of amalgam are

- a) mercury, silver, tin, copper and/or zinc
- b) copper and silver dissolved in mercury
- c) silver, platinum and copper mixed with mercury

22. Main components of composites are

- a) organic matrix (Bowen's monomer and other dimetacrylates) and inorganic filler (aluminiumsilicate glass, silica particles and others) bonded together with a silane
- b) dimethacrylate resin with addition of inorganic particles without any chemical bonding
- c) methylmethacrylate mixed with silica particles

23. Main components of glasionomers are

- a) baryum aluminium silicate glass powder and polyacrylic (or polymaleic or copolymer) acid
- b) glass powder and a resin monomer
- c) magnesium sulphate and polyacrylic acid

24. Ivory 8 is

- a) a matrix band
- b) a matrix retainer
- c) a special form for composites

25. Wooden wedges are necessary

- a) in class I. fillings
- b) for stuffing and good adaptation of any matrix band, separation of teeth and compression of gingiva
- c) for good adaptation of the matrix band in class II. and class V. cavities.

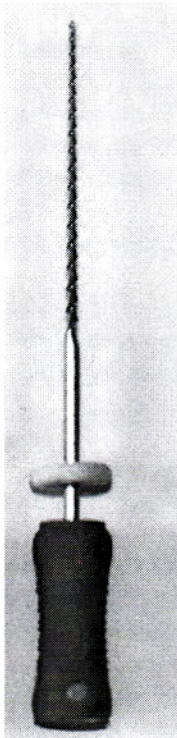
26. Circle is a symbol for

- b) K-File
- c) Reamer

27. Triangle is a symbol for

- d) Reamer
- e) K-File
- f) Pulpextractor

28. The instrument in the picture is



- a) K- reamer
- b) H- file
- c) K - file

29. The sequences of operations during the endodontic treatment are:

- a) opening of the pulp chamber, opening of the root canals, canal shaping, canal cleaning, canal filling
- b) canal shaping, canal irrigation and canal filling
- c) opening of the pulp chamber, reaming, filing, filling.

30. Lateral condensation is a method of root canal filling using

- a) compaction of heated guttapercha with a lateral condensor
- b) guttapercha cones in combination with the sealer – one cone is pressed to each other using a spreader
- c) guttapercha cones pressed together with the sealer using a plugger

31. Calcium hydroxide is used as

- a) a lining material for isolation of dental pulp
- b) a material for pulp capping and a temporary root canal filling
- c) a material for healing of the dentin wound

- a) anaesthesia on foramen mandibulare, foramen mentale, foramen infraorbitale, foramen incisivum, foramen palatinum majus and on tuber maxillae
- b) infiltration anesthesia including anaesthesia on foramen mandibulae and infraorbitale
- c) mucosal anaesthesia

33. Instruments for suture are

- a) needle, suture (needle) holder, tweezer and scissors
- b) needle, forceps, scissors, suture material
- c) suture material, needle, needle (suture) holder, tweezer and scissors

34. Sterilization is

- a) a procedure killing of kind of microbs *all*
- b) a procedure killing pathogens
- c) a procedure of cleaning of operation field

35. Asepsis is a procedure

- a) killing all pathogens
- b) which does not allow any microbs penetrete into the operation field
- c) cold sterilization

36. Class 1 according to Voldřich is

- a) a dental arch with gaps
- b) a reduced dental arch
- c) a reduced dental arch with gaps

37. Biological factor is

- a) a comprehension of factors influencing the quality of the abutment tooth
- b) the periodontal status of the abutment tooth
- c) the quality of the endodontic treatment of abutment teeth

38. Fixed dentures are:

- a) crowns and bridges
- b) inlays
- c) complete denture

39. Canines are pilots

- a) class 1
- b) class 2
- c) class 3

40. The method of „lost wax“

48. Thick main dental materials

Wax, gypsum, resin, metal alloys, ceramics, shelack.

49. For bite registration

- a) Wax impression is used
- b) Bite template is used
- c) Wax for occlusal impression or bite template is used

50. The instrument in the picture below is

- a) extraction forceps – for maxillary molars
- b) extraction forceps for mandibular molars
- c) special forceps for third mandibular molars

