

*Conservative dentistry- final exam collection*  
*2013 batch*

Options marked with star are the answers , some question don't have 100% accurate answers or we didn't agreed on the answer so are left without determining the answer.

1. Dental caries :
  - A. Produces varying stains depending on its stage of progression.
  - B. An opaque white, grayish, or a brown to black stain.
  - C. These stains arise from the bacterial degradation of food debris.
  - D. all of the above \*
  
2. Trituration (mixing) of amalgam
  - a. 8-12sec \*
  - b. 8-12min
  - c. 8-12days
  - d. 8-12weeks
  - e. 8-12 months
  
3. Which of the following affects physical properties of composite :
  - A.Pigment
  - B.coupling agent
  - C.filler
  - D.all of the above \*
  - E.two of the above
  
4. About the coupling agent
  - a.Improve physical properties
  - b. Decrease stresses
  - c. Bind the silica with the matrix
  - d. a and c
  
5. Silver is found in ?
  - a. amalgum
  - b. x-ray film
  - c. fixer
  - d. all of the above \*
  
6. retentive grooves in class V >> gingivoaxial and inscisoaxial

7. Slots:
  - a. Are in horizontal plane
  - b. Indicated for cusps that are reduced 2-3 mm
  - c. Can be continuous and segmented
  - d. All of the above\*
8. disadvantage for all detecting caries instrument: cannot detect caries activity
9. in class II gingival wall is located: apical to contact point
10. one of the following is not sectional matrix : tofel mire matrix
11. the material chosen for class 5 depend on : all of above(age/esthetics/occlusion...
12. conventional modified class 5: small cavity on crown
13. used to bond compomers: bonding agent
14. one of the following doesn't affect esthetic--- proximal contact \*not sure
15. QLF: sensitive to hypomineralized enamel not to bacterial activity
16. Air abrasive uses particles of : aluminium oxide
17. To detect fluorosis: it's found on all teeth even without plaque
18. Not for functional evaluation: overall anatomy of the tooth
19. We don't use matrix band in which of the following: gold onlay
20. One of the following is an Ergonomic hazard: posture
21. Tunnel technique for class 2 : have a risk for recurrent caries and can't be sure if all caries was removed
22. Which of the following burs can be used to cut enamel:
  - a. diamond
  - b. carbide
  - c. stainless steel
  - d. a and b
  - e. all of the above
23. inter proximal caries in radiograph invading the whole thickness of enamel with slight radiolucency in dentine → R3
24. Hybrid layer > dentinal tubules with bonding agent .... All of the above (I can't remember the rest of the options)
25. Not needed for amalgam restoration: spatula

**26.** Pits and fissure caries: base to base

**27.** One of the following do not produce smear layer : laser

**28.** Air abrasive not for asthmatic patients o kman eshe

**29.** Chemo mechanical instrumentation or sth like this : restoration removal by burs  
or by instruments !!!! Idk

**30.** A patient came to your clinic with Caries but an intact enamel surface, you are not sure whether to intervene or to make preventive treatment, which of the following factors will convince you to intervene:

a. age

b. bad oral hygiene ( I guess this is the answer )

**31.** Preparation to prevent the dislodgment and slippage of the restoration is called:

a. resistance form

b. retentive form \*\*

c. outline form

**32.** Intact surface caries detected clinically .. Treated best by:

a. preventive

b. Interventional operation

c. both

**33.** Bonding of glass ionomorph by:

a. calcium and fluoride

b. aluminum and fluoride

c. zinc and calcium

d. calcium and aluminum \*

**34.** One of the following devices removes more than 95% of the contact amalgam: iso standard separator

**35.** Light tip should be: 1-2 mm away from resin surface

**36.** Slots also called :

a. tunnel

b. funnel

c. mini box \*\*

**37.** Pin should not be placed in which of the following: concavities and bifurcations

38. pin is it used in :
- young,
  - tooth is subjected to occlusal stress
  - as a third option
  - Non of the above \*
39. if 2ndary caries found under the composite, what should you do?
- complete replacement??
  - partial replacement
  - leave it as it is
40. missing wall in class V : labial wall
41. not used as a fissure sealant:
- glass ionomer
  - micro-hybrid composite
  - nano-hybrid composite
42. the most efficient in pulp isolation: remaining dentine thickness
43. tetracyclin discoloration: most resistant to bleaching (not sure)
44. one of the following is not a cutting end instrument: probe
45. the function of secondary odontoblasts: form tertiary dentine
46. cut dentine faster than carious lesions: laser
47. one of the following is not a bur angle: shank angle
48. which class of caries can be found on all teeth:
- V
  - I
  - VI
  - II
  - b and c
49. Resin modified glass ionomer
- Resin is added to replace acid base rxn by polymerization
  - Resin is added to support the acid base rxn \*\*
50. True w false: highly copper amalgam is more commonly and zinc leads to 7% shrinkage
- both are correct
  - both are incorrect
  - first one is correct and the second is incorrect \*\*
- zinc leads to expansion not shrinkage

**51. Statements:**

Teeth discoloration begins after teeth eruption in oral mucosa , a single tooth discoloration lazmm radiograph , and it may indicate a dental problem like pulp necrosis

Second and third statements are true ..

Azon el jomleh el awla 3'l6 eno discoloration bblesh abl el eruption

**52. About Lingual access to class 3 ?!**

- a. Preferable
- b. More esthetics
- c. Preserve facial enamel
- d. All of the above \*\*

**53. False entry for class 3 cause all of the following except : increase retention**

**54. The least light cure wave is : 300**

**55. One of the following is not a biological hazard: skin splashes**

**56. Not a physical hazard: latex allergy**

**57. Matrix that is not used in partially erupted teeth: Auto matrix and tofflemire  
the only matrix type used for partially erupted teeth is ivory band matrix**

**58. Which is not a sectional matrix band: supermatt**

**59. Mesoderm in origin : dentine + pulp**

**60. Subtransparent zone : free of bacteria**

**61. When to use beveled class 1 : if there's buccal or lingual extension**

**62. Best isolation method for posterior proximal composite restoration is: metal sectional matrix**

**63. The most retentive pin is: self-threading**

**64. Hole smaller than pin is prepared when using: self threading and friction locked pins**

**65. All of the following are causes for amalgam being contraindicated, except:**

- a. Low cost
- b. biological price on the tooth

....

- 66. things that reduce polymerization shrinkage
  - incremental addition
  - filler (i think there's this option)
  - all
- 67. function of silane in composite:
  - cross linking
  - stress transfer between phase(?)
  - 2 of the above
- 68. Exclusively for posterior teeth: class 2
- 69. Used in amalgam foundation : slot w pulp chamber w pins
- 70. Not used in removing amalgam > vacuum scavenger
- 71. Caries only seen by radiograph: hidden caries
- 72. Doesn't produce a smear layer : laser
- 73. Major difference between total and self etch techniques, except:
  - a. smear layer removal
  - b. hybrid layer
  - c. wet preparation \*\*
- 74. What's the function of the pulp? Nutrition,sensation,..., (all of the above )

*Good Luck*