

NAME _____ DATE _____

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1. One cause of decay is the *Streptococcus mutans* bacteria which produce acid that destroys tooth tissues through decalcification of the enamel matrix, and later moves into other tissue structures. There are assorted types of dental decay. What term identifies beginning decay of tooth tissue.

- a. incipient caries
- b. rampant caries
- c. arrested caries
- d. recurrent caries

Questions 2-5. The choice of the dental procedure and the materials used is dependent upon the condition and site of the tooth involved. Dental caries are classified according to their position and degree of decay. Match the cavity classification to the description.

a. Class I b. Class II c. Class III d. Class IV e. Class V

2. _____ indicates interproximal of posteriors and involves proximal walls and some occlusal surfaces of the posterior teeth.

3. _____ indicates smooth surfaces and involves the gingival third of the tooth, common in cuspids.

4. _____ indicates Pits and Fissures and involves occlusal surfaces of the posterior teeth, posterior buccal and lingual fissures, or lingual fissure (cingular pit) of maxillary incisors.

5. _____ indicates interproximal of anteriors and involves proximal surfaces, walls of anterior teeth.

6. Various charting methods exist. For the ADHP all references to tooth number will utilize the Universal charting method. Which answer describes the Universal charting method.

a. The teeth are numbered from 1 to 8 with a bracket to indicate the quadrant location. Deciduous teeth lettered A-F with a quadrant-indicating bracket.

b. The teeth are numbered from 1 to 8 with a prefix of 1 to 4 to indicate the quadrant. The deciduous prefix quadrant numbers are 5-8.

c. Beginning with the patient's upper right, each adult tooth has a number from 1-32, and the deciduous teeth range from A to T.

Questions 7-11. There are six major surfaces of the tooth. Match the term with the description.

a. facial b. lingual c. mesial d. distal e. occlusal

7. _____ referring to the surface of the tooth farthest from the midline of the face.

8. _____ referring to the surface of the tooth toward the cheek and lips.

9. _____ referring to the grinding or chewing surface of premolars or molars.

10. _____ referring to the surface of the tooth closest to the midline of the face.

11. _____ referring to the surface of the tooth toward the tongue.

12. What is the most common emergency in the dental office?

a. syncope

b. hemorrhage

c. grand mal seizure

13. What type of shock results from a reaction to a body allergen?

a. metabolic

b. cardiogenic

c. anaphylactic

d. psychogenic

14. Xerostomia is the result of an overactive salivary duct.

a. true

b. false

15. If a product contains agents that are classified as a bacteriostatic, what would be the effect on bacteria?

- a. bacteria would be killed or destroyed
- b. inhibited or retarded bacterial growth

16. Plaque located above the gingival margin.

- a. subgingival plaque
- b. supragingival

17. Prolonged anesthesia wherein the patient experiences numbness for many hours or days following a local anesthetic injection or a surgical procedure is defined as__.

- a. paresthesia
- b. palpation
- c. pandemic

18. Necrotic tissue is dead or nonvital.

- a. true
- b. false

19. When a disinfectant is used the chemical kills many microbes, but not spore forming bacteria. What method is used to destroy all forms of microorganisms?

- a. ultrasonic cleaning
- b. sterilization
- c. parenteral

20. Amalgam restorations appear on the exposed radiograph as a _____ area.

- a. radiolucent
- b. radiopaque
- c. dense

21. Horizontal angulation is the direction of the central x-ray beam in a horizontal plane. The central beam must be placed perpendicular to the film front and teeth alignment. The error observed with improper horizontal angulation is called:_____ or _____.

- a. overlapping or cone cutting
- b. foreshortening or elongation

22. Anodontia is the absence of teeth, the partial or total loss of teeth.

- a. true
- b. false

23. An emergency may require cardiopulmonary resuscitation, commonly known as CPR, a life-saving measure that combines artificial respiration with external cardiac massage.

- a. true
- b. false

24. Bradycardia refers to a pulse rate

- a. under 60 beats per minute
- b. over 100 beats per minute

25. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used to help maintain sanitation and safety in the dental facility and include:

- a. receptacles used for unsanitary items
- b. material safety data sheets
- c. gloves, eyeglasses, clinical attire, and masks

26. _____ is the removal of all detectable deposits and endotoxins on the root surface or accessible cementum.

- a. root planning
- b. selective polishing
- c. treatment planning

27. More than the normal amount of teeth is termed.

- a. anodontia
- b. fusion
- c. supernumerary

28. Aerobic bacteria is bacteria that _____ oxygen to live.

- a. does not required
- b. requires

29. The soft palate is the structure located posterior to the hard palate.

- a. true
- b. false

30. Larger than normal teeth; teeth may be larger in width, length or height. This condition is called.

- a. leukoplakia
- b. malocclusion
- c. macrodontia

31. Universal precautions are methods for treating each case as if the patient has a serious disease and the intent to strive to maintain a “sterile field”.

- a. true
- b. false

32. Boards of health at the state and local levels apply restrictions and monitoring services to ensure proper health practices for services to the general public. In addition several government agencies and controlling bodies are involved with licensing, infection control and hazard management in the dental facility. (OSHA, CDC and EPA)

- a. true
- b. false

33. The alveolar bone forms the tooth sockets and supports the teeth. The alveolar bone is also called the

- a. foramen
- b. angulation
- c. alveolar process

34. The term _____ refers to the formation and the origin of the tooth.

- a. pathogenesis
- b. odontogenesis
- c. cementoblasts

35. The molars are the most posterior teeth. The mandibular molars typically have two roots, the term to reference the branching of the two roots is

- a. anterior
- b. bifurcation
- c. trifurcation

36. The anterior single-rooted tooth with a sharp cutting edge would be a(n)
- a. cuspid
 - b. molar
 - c. incisor
37. The strong horseshoe shaped bone forming the lower jaw is
- a. the maxilla
 - b. the mandible
 - c. the condyle
38. Mastication is defined as
- a. the site where the gingival and mucous membrane unites
 - b. chewing
 - c. abnormal growth
39. Asepsis is the absence of germs or microorganisms
- a. true
 - b. false
40. Bound down gingival tissue consisting of keratinized stratified squamous epithelium that covers the crestal portion of the alveolar bone and the roof of the mouth
- a. alveolar mucosa
 - b. attached gingival
 - c. alveolar process
41. The field of dentistry that deals with the treatment of diseases of the tissues around the teeth involving the gingival, periodontal ligaments and alveolar bone process is:
- a. pharmacology
 - b. periodontology
 - c. etiology
42. Diabetes mellitus is a disorder of the
- a. metabolism of proteins
 - b. metabolism of carbohydrates
 - c. metabolism

43. Probing depth is the distance from the gingival margin to the base of the sulcus or pocket as measured by the periodontal probe.

- a. true
- b. false

44. Acetaminophen is used as an aspirin replacement.

- a. true
- b. false

45. One of the requirements for enrollment in the ADHP is that the student must be full time employed for a minimum of twenty four hours per week.

- a. true
- b. false

46. Prior to enrollment in the ADHP, a dental auxillary may not take radiographs.

- a. true
- b. false

47. The root word "glossa" pertains to

- a. the lip area
- b. the gums
- c. the tongue

48. The suffix "_itis" means

- a. surgical correction
- b. tissue death
- c. inflammation of

49. The tongue and each lip attach to the oral membrane with a triangular piece of tissue called a _____.

- a. uvula
- b. frenum
- c. suture

50. The growths or taste buds on the dorsal surface of the tongue are:

- a. adenoids
- b. glands
- c. papillae

THE END