

Recommended References:

Dental Decks, Mosby's Review for the NBDE, Experience

The objective of this test is to assess your recall of assigned questions for familiarization. TSP members are advised to cross reference your exam answers in this test with the sources mentioned for your more effective review.

For those whose scores are below 75, please do not hesitate to request for a consult or message me thru skype (thestudyplaceonline.com) or facebook (garret.robles.ddm@thestudyplaceonline.com. Revision lectures may be arranged.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Sodium hypochlorite is recommended for irrigation because: 1) _____
 - A) It kills bacteria
 - B) It bleaches teeth
 - C) It mechanically flushes debris from canals and cutting surfaces of the instruments
 - D) It acts as a lubricant for instruments within canals
 - E) It acts as a solvent for pulp tissue and debris
 - F) All of the above are correct
 - G) None of the above are correct

- 2) Root planing is performed before surgery in order to: 2) _____
 - A) Determine if surgery is required
 - B) Reduce hemorrhage
 - C) Shorten surgical time
 - D) All of the above
 - E) None of the above

- 3) An excited patient comes into your office complaining of continuous tooth pain. She relates that she cannot chew or drink cold liquids and has had little if any sleep in the past 48 hours. The first question you should ask to determine the specificity of the patient's problem is, 3) _____
 - A) Has there been any swelling?
 - B) Is the pain severe?
 - C) Can you identify the source of the pain?
 - D) How long does the pain last?
 - E) Is the pain spontaneous?

- 4) Several of the significant bacteroides species involved in pulpal-periradicular infection have undergone taxonomic revision. They are now reclassified as: 4) _____
 - A) Wolinella and Veillonella species
 - B) Eubacterium and Fusobacterium
 - C) Porphyromonas and Prevotella
 - D) Actinomycetes and Spirochetes

- 5) The external resorption in which an infected pulp may further complicate the resorptive process, is termed as: 5) _____
 A) Inflammatory resorption
 B) Surface resorption
 C) Replacement resorption
- 6) Endodontic therapy is contraindicated if the periapical areas associated with a pulpless tooth involves over one-third of the root because the size of a periapical lesion apparently has no relation to the ability of the body to repair the lesion: 6) _____
 A) Both the statement and the reason are correct and are related
 B) Both the statement and the reason are correct but are not related
 C) The statement is incorrect but the reason is correct
 D) The statement is correct but the reason is incorrect
- 7) How should the periodontal probe be inserted into the sulcus? 7) _____
 A) With a short oblique stroke
 B) With a firm pushing motion
 C) Perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth
 D) Parallel to the tooth surface
- 8) Which of the following may be used to disinfect gutta-percha points? 8) _____
 A) Dry heat sterilization
 B) Flame sterilization
 C) Chemical solutions
 D) Boiling
 E) Autoclave
- 9) A trapezoidal outline of the pulp chamber is characteristic of: 9) _____
 A) Mandibular molars
 B) Mandibular premolars
 C) Maxillary premolars
 D) Mandibular canines
 E) Maxillary molars
- 10) Sensory pulpal nerves have which of the following characteristics? 10) _____
 A) Function only as pain mediators
 B) May demonstrate selectivity for thermal and chemical stimuli
 C) Structurally, they are myelinated fibers that lose their myelin sheath after forming the subodontoblastic plexus
 D) All of the above are correct
 E) Only (A) and (C) are correct

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- 11) In the inflammatory process leukotaxine functions as: 11) _____
- A) An inducer of fibroblastic proliferation
 - B) An antiinflammatory agent
 - C) An inhibitor of capillary permeability
 - D) A chemotactic agent
 - E) A stimulator of repair
- 12) All of the following criteria must be met before a canal is considered ready to fill with the gutta-percha except: 12) _____
- A) At the time of fill, the canal must be dry
 - B) The tooth responds to thermal tests
 - C) If a bacteriologic culture test is being used, a negative culture must be obtained
 - D) The tooth must be asymptomatic
 - E) The canal must be prepared in a manner that ensures optimum debridement and access to the apical area so that the filling material can be condensed to obturate the entire preparation
- 13) A 24-year-old male presents with continuous diffuse pain in the maxillary left canine region. Upon visual examination the tissue in the mucobuccal vestibule appears inflamed and slightly swollen. Palpation reveals a tenderness over the apex of the lateral incisor and the canine. Both teeth are slightly percussion sensitive. Radiographically no pathology is noted. Further evaluation and/or treatment should consist of: 13) _____
- A) Further diagnostic testing, specifically thermal or electric pulp testing
 - B) A test cavity on each of the two teeth
 - C) Dismissing the patient until the pain localizes
 - D) Evaluation of pain of nondental origin
 - E) Initiating root canal therapy on both teeth because irreversible pulpal disease is present
- 14) Prior to beginning endodontic therapy on a tooth, which of the following steps must be taken in order to satisfy the laws regarding informed consent: 14) _____
1. Description of treatment
 2. Explanation of risks involved
 3. Discussion of alternate procedures
 4. Procurement of the patient's signature
- A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - B) 2 and 3
 - C) 1, 2 and 3
 - D) 2, 3 and 4

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- 15) When symptoms and clinical tests show the presence of pulpal pathosis in a posterior tooth and the radiograph shows no decay or restoration in any proximity to the pulp, this is virtually pathognomonic of: 15) _____
- A) Secondary occlusal trauma
 - B) A vertical fracture of the tooth
 - C) Condensing osteitis
 - D) Periodontal abscess
- 16) During the excavation of a very deep lesion on tooth #40 on an 8-year-old patient, you initially find large amounts of mushy, decayed teeth structure over a leathery, demineralized dentin. The tooth is asymptomatic and has given all signs that it is vital. Treatment contemplated should include: 16) _____
- A) Application of a cavity sealer over the leathery dentin, followed by restoration with amalgam
 - B) Total excavation; if a pulp exposure is present, do a direct pulp cap
 - C) Total excavation; if a pulp exposure is present, perform a pulpotomy
 - D) Application of calcium hydroxide and/or zinc oxide-eugenol over the leathery dentin and restoration with amalgam
 - E) Total excavation; if no exposure is present, apply a base and restore
- 17) A 10-year-old boy comes to your office with a coronal fracture of #8. The accident happened about 1 hour ago, and there is a large pulp exposure. On x-ray you see the apex of a #8 is still not closed. Treatment would consist of: 17) _____
- A) Direct pulp cap with calcium hydroxide
 - B) Pulpectomy and fill with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
 - C) Pulpectomy and later gutta-percha fill
 - D) Smoothing edges and placing zinc oxide-eugenol over the exposure
 - E) Pulpotomy with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
- 18) The most likely cause of extreme internal calcification to the point of nearly complete obliteration of the pulp cavity space is: 18) _____
- A) A blow to a tooth in which the injury damaged but did not immediately devitalize the pulp
 - B) A restoration in which a lining base was not used
 - C) Natural calcification change taking place after patients reach middle age
 - D) The presence of a deep carious lesion that has been usually rapid in its advance

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- 19) Which one of the following is not a requirement of an ideal root canal filling material: 19) _____
- A) It should be inexpensive
 - B) It should be bacteriostatic
 - C) It should seal the canal laterally as well as apically
 - D) It should be able to be removed easily
 - E) It should be easily introduced into a root canal
- 20) Which of the following statements best applies to diagnostic endodontic procedures? 20) _____
- A) The diagnosis of pulpal disease is always obscure
 - B) The diagnosis of pulpal disease is generally obscure but is sometimes obvious
 - C) The diagnosis of pulpal disease is generally obvious but is sometimes obscure
 - D) The diagnosis of pulpal disease is always obvious
- 21) During the preparation of tooth #31 to receive a MO amalgam you find that you have inadvertently created a mechanical exposure of the mesiobuccal pulp horn. The tooth had been properly isolated with a rubber dam and all the decay has been removed. The patient is 13 years old and has no history of symptoms with this tooth. The radiograph reveals no apparent pathology although the root apices are not fully formed. Treatment of choice consists of: 21) _____
- A) An indirect pulp cap with zinc oxide-eugenol followed by an amalgam restoration
 - B) A direct pulp cap with zinc oxide-eugenol followed by an amalgam restoration
 - C) A direct pulp cap with calcium hydroxide followed by an amalgam restoration
 - D) An indirect pulp cap with calcium hydroxide followed by an amalgam restoration
 - E) A pulpotomy with calcium hydroxide placed over the vital stumps to allow for continued root growth
- 22) Which structure is not found in a living pulp? 22) _____
- A) Reticulum
 - B) Haversian canals
 - C) Nonmedullated nerves
 - D) Collagen fibers
- 23) The microflora of a healthy gingival sulcus is predominantly: 23) _____
- A) Gram-negative anaerobic cocci and gram-positive facultative cocci
 - B) Spirochetes and yeasts
 - C) Gram-negative anaerobic rods and fusobacteria
 - D) Gram-positive facultative rods and spirochetes
 - E) Gram-positive facultative cocci and filamentous bacteria

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- 24) Air is used to deflect the free gingival margin in order to detect: 24) _____
 A) The CEJ
 B) Smooth root surfaces
 C) Subgingival calculus
 D) Supragingival calculus
 E) Inflammation
- 25) Which of the following factors is most critical in determining whether 25) _____
 or not to extract a tooth involved with periodontal disease?
 A) Depth of pockets
 B) Mobility of the tooth
 C) Relationship to adjacent teeth
 D) Amount of attachment loss
- 26) Which of the following is the most commonly used bleaching agent for 26) _____
 the endodontically treated teeth?
 A) Ether
 B) Sodium hypochlorite
 C) Superoxol
 D) Chloroform
- 27) Both maxillary central incisors of a nine-year-old patient were 27) _____
 fractures. The maxillary left central incisor has a horizontal crown
 fracture with badly lacerated pulp. The maxillary right central incisor
 has an oblique fracture of the crown with a slight exposure of the
 pulp. Both incisors have wide open foramina. Treatment of choice is:
 A) Pulpectomy of horizontal fracture and pulpotomy on oblique
 fracture
 B) Pulp capping on both incisors
 C) Extraction of both incisors
 D) Pulpectomy of both incisors
 E) Pulpotomy on both incisors
- 28) If corticosteroids are used as a component of root canal medicaments: 28) _____
 A) Exacerbation of infection may occur
 B) Antibacterial action is enhanced
 C) Leukocytic infiltration results
 D) Microorganisms are destroyed
- 29) A seven year old boy fell off his bicycle one-half hour ago. He 29) _____
 fractured his maxillary right central incisor at the level of the
 gingiva. The exposed pulp is still vital. What is the treatment of
 choice for this tooth?
 A) Extraction
 B) Pulpotomy
 C) Pulpectomy
 D) Pulp cap
- 30) Which condition is an apical lesion that develops as an acute 30) _____
 exacerbation of a chronic apical abscess (also called a suppurative
 apical periodontitis)?
 A) Granuloma
 B) Cyst
 C) Phoenix abscess
 D) None of the above

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- 31) A 45-year-old patient awoke with a swollen face, puffiness around the eyes, and edema of the upper lip with redness and dryness. When he went to bed he had no swelling, pain, or dental complaints. Examination shows several deep silicate restorations in the anterior teeth, but the examination is negative for caries, thermal tests, percussion, palpation, pain, and periapical areas of rarefaction. The patient's temperature is normal. The day before he had a series of gastrointestinal x-rays at a local hospital and was given a clean bill of health. The condition is: 31) _____
- A) Infectious mononucleosis
 - B) Angioneurotic edema
 - C) Acute apical abscess
 - D) Acute periapical peridontitis
 - E) Acute maxillary sinusitis
- 32) The most common cause of persistent positive cultures from a root canal is: 32) _____
- A) Improper drug therapy
 - B) Poor coronal seal
 - C) Overcontamination of the root canal
 - D) Contaminated culture media
- 33) The greatest root canal diameter in the canine teeth is: 33) _____
- A) Gingivoincisal
 - B) Mesiodistal
 - C) Cervicoproximal
 - D) Labiolingual
- 34) The term apical collar applies to: 34) _____
- A) The ingrowth of cementum in the apical foramen
 - B) The condensed bone on the periphery of an apical chronic inflammatory lesion
 - C) A mechanically prepared portion of the apical section of the canal to aid in the placement of the root canal filling
 - D) The atubular translucent dentin formation in the apical three mm of the apical root canal
- 35) In periapical lesions of average size the required time for osteogenesis runs between: 35) _____
- A) 6 and 12 months
 - B) 1 and 2 months
 - C) 2 and 6 months
 - D) 24 and 48 months
- 36) Which of the following teeth is most likely to have a curved tooth? 36) _____
- A) Maxillary central incisor
 - B) Mandibular central incisor
 - C) Maxillary lateral incisor
 - D) Maxillary canine
- 37) Most useful in differentiating between an apical abscess and a periodontal abscess would be: 37) _____
- A) Pulp vitality tests
 - B) Anesthetic test
 - C) Palpation
 - D) Percussion test

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- 38) Endodontic procedures involve taking multiple radiographs. How should you protect yourself or your staff while taking radiographs if there is no barrier available to stand behind? 38) _____
- A) Stand at least 5 feet away exactly opposite the x-ray beam source
 - B) Stand at least 4 feet away anywhere around the patient
 - C) Stand at least 6 feet away and in the area that lies between 90 to 135 degrees to x-ray beam
 - D) Stand at least 7 feet away and in the area that lies between 60 to 90 degrees to x-ray beam
 - E) Never take an x-ray without a barrier
- 39) A typical surgical flap for endodontics: 39) _____
- A) Would best be made with an electrosurgery unit
 - B) Should be of the "split" flap variety
 - C) Should not extend for more than half of a tooth on either side
 - D) Should elevate the mucoperiosteum as one tissue
 - E) Should be replaced with uninterrupted sutures
- 40) A new patient comes to you for total dental care. During treatment planning you find a radiolucency associated with the apex of tooth #12. Endodontic therapy was performed on the tooth 1 year ago, and the patient has had no symptoms or problems with the tooth since then. You are unable to locate previous x-rays. Your treatment would be to: 40) _____
- A) Retreat the endodontic fill and observe for 6 months
 - B) Perform endodontic surgery as the persistent radiolucency indicates a failure
 - C) Wait and observe, checking for clinical signs or symptoms of pathology, or changes in the radiolucency, at recall visits
 - D) Adjust the occlusion because trauma to the tooth may cause the lesion to persist
- 41) Pulp capping in a mature tooth may be followed by: 41) _____
- A) Hypercalcification within the root canals
 - B) Pulphagia
 - C) Internal resorption
 - D) All of the above are correct
- 42) Excessive mobility may be found with: 42) _____
- A) Acute abscess
 - B) Periodontal disease
 - C) Root fracture
 - D) All of the above are correct
- 43) Mandibular anterior have two canals: 43) _____
- A) About 10% of the time
 - B) About 40% of the time
 - C) About 20% of the time
 - D) About 60% of the time

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- 44) Without treatment, which of the following periodontal conditions has the poorest prognosis? 44) _____
- A) Periodontal atrophy
 - B) Moderate periodontitis
 - C) Occlusal traumatism
 - D) Juvenile periodontitis
 - E) Gingivitis
- 45) A 22-year-old male presents with continuous mild to moderate pain in the area of tooth #3. You ascertain the following information: history of rheumatic fever and hay fever, pain of 2 days duration, no caries or restorations, no abnormal visual or radiographic findings, a weakly positive percussion test, and a normal response to thermal and electric pulp tests. The most probable diagnosis is: 45) _____
- A) Sinusitis
 - B) Reversible pulpal disease in #3
 - C) Fracture
 - D) Irreversible pulpal disease in #3
 - E) Referred pain
- 46) The best treatment of an apical periodontitis resulting during therapy on vital cases is to: 46) _____
- A) Reopen the tooth, irrigate gently, medicate, and close
 - B) Reinstrument the canals immediately
 - C) Place on antibiotics
 - D) Place on analgesic until pain subsides
 - E) None of the above are correct
- 47) To reduce sensitivity to thermal change after removal of a periodontal dressing, it is best to: 47) _____
- A) Replane the roots
 - B) Prescribe a desensitizing dentrifice
 - C) Desensitize the roots with an appropriate medicament
 - D) Keep the roots free of bacterial plaque
 - E) Adjust the occlusion
- 48) Treatment of necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis should begin with: 48) _____
- A) Antibiotic therapy
 - B) Rinsing with a 3 percent hydrogen peroxide solution q.i.d.
 - C) Cauterization
 - D) Debridement and instrumentation
 - E) Vitamin therapy

- 49) Microorganisms infect the root canal and periapical tissue by which of the following routes? 49) _____
- A) Direct extension between saliva and periapical region, retrograde infection
 - B) Direct extension between saliva and pulp chamber
 - C) Through exposed dentinal tubules to pulp chamber
 - D) Through the vascular channels
 - E) All of the above are correct
 - F) None of the above are correct
- 50) Which of the following are useful diagnostics aids that can be used to determine if a tooth has a vertical crown-root fracture? 50) _____
- A) Persistent periodontal defects in an otherwise healthy tooth
 - B) Wedging the tooth in question and then taking an x-ray
 - C) Fiberoptic light for transillumination
 - D) Having a patient bite forcefully on a bite stick
 - E) All of the above
- 51) A month ago, a 20 year old patient sustained a traumatic blow to a maxillary central incisor. The tooth is asymptomatic and gives a normal vital response to heat, horizontal fracture on the apical third of the root with the segment in close apposition. The tooth is not mobile. Treatment is: 51) _____
- A) Initiate conservative root canal therapy
 - B) Instrument and fill the root canal and remove the fractured segment surgically
 - C) Do nothing at present, plan to check the vitality and radiographic appearance periodontically
 - D) Extract the tooth
- 52) Upon oral examination of a 59-year-old woman with extreme gingival tenderness, the following conditions are noted: the maxillary gingiva is beefy red; the mandibular gingiva has irregularly outlined red areas. Accretions on teeth indicate poor oral hygiene, Explorer pressure causes gingival hemorrhage. The margin of gingiva is located at the cemento-enamel junction. A membranous outer layer can be loosened and lifted from the gingiva leaving a hemorrhagic surface. The diagnosis is: 52) _____
- A) Acute periodontitis
 - B) Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
 - C) Herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - D) Erosive lichen planus

- 53) Endodontic therapy is indicated if the pulp-involved tooth is badly broken down by caries, because in some cases the carious destruction is so advanced that it would be virtually impossible to restore the tooth to services: 53) _____
- A) Both the statement and the reason are correct and are related
 - B) Both the statement and the reason are correct but are not related
 - C) The statement is correct but the reason is incorrect
 - D) The statement is incorrect but the reason is correct
 - E) Both the statement and the reason are incorrect
- 54) A 40-year-old female patient presents with vague pain that radiates from the lower right mandible into the right ear and sometimes is located in the upper right maxillary teeth. The pain is spontaneous, may last for 1-2 hours and has been present for 3 weeks. The patient relates that she cannot identify any specific stimulus but intact restorations throughout the mouth. Radiographically #29, #30 and #31 all have deep restorations with bases and #2 and #3 have full crown coverage. No periapical pathology is present. The next step in the diagnosis and/or treatment of this patient should consist of: 54) _____
- A) Excavation of the mandibular teeth in an attempt to identify a pulpal exposure
 - B) Referral to an ear, nose, and throat physician
 - C) Anesthetic testing when the patient is experiencing pain
 - D) Dismissal of the patient until the pain localizes
 - E) Test cavities in the maxillary teeth
- 55) In infected root canals the two most commonly found microorganisms are: 55) _____
- A) Staphylococcus and lactobacillus
 - B) Lactobacillus and corynebacterium
 - C) Staphylococcus and spirochetes
 - D) Staphylococcus and streptococcus
- 56) Supragingival plaque: 56) _____
- A) Is unattached or loosely adherent
 - B) Acquires nutrition from saliva and host diet in the oral cavity
 - C) Is dominated by anaerobes
 - D) Is dominated by gram-negative organisms
- 57) In treating a tooth with a nonvital pulp and a fistula, the fistula should be treated as follows: 57) _____
- A) Cauterization with phenol
 - B) No special treatment
 - C) Use of cautery to eliminate the fistula
 - D) Curettage of the fistula

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- 58) Which of the following may be considered pulpal irritants when applied to freshly cut dentin? 58) _____
- A) Alcohol
 - B) Drying cavity prep with air
 - C) Silver nitrate
 - D) Phenol
 - E) All of the above are correct
- 59) The pathognomonic symptoms of acute periapical periodontitis is: 59) _____
- A) Tenderness of tooth to percussion
 - B) Sensitivity to heat
 - C) Extraoral swelling
 - D) Intermittent pain
- 60) Which of the following are contraindications to selective grinding in the natural dentition? 60) _____
- A) When pulp chambers are large
 - B) When major occlusal discrepancies may require orthodontics or full mouth reconstruction
 - C) In patients who are poor candidates for full mouth reconstruction because of psychological factors
 - D) In the presence of tooth sensitivity
 - E) All of the above
- 61) Although microorganisms possess specific virulence factors, the ultimate pathogenicity of a specific organism depends on: 61) _____
- A) Proteolytic enzymes
 - B) The ability of the organism to alter its metabolic activity
 - C) Antigen-antibody complex formation
 - D) The host-parasite relationship
 - E) Ground substance spreading factors
- 62) The final access cavity form is determined by: 62) _____
- A) The size and shape of the pulp chamber
 - B) Curvature of the tooth roots
 - C) The relationship of the length of tooth file to the cavity walls
 - D) The location of canal orifices
 - E) All of the above are correct
- 63) Once sensory fibers exist in the subodontoblastic plexus, their course is as follows: 63) _____
- A) They all terminate just apical to the odontoblasts
 - B) Some fibers extend one-third of the distance into the dentin
 - C) The fibers all terminate at the dentinoenamel junction
 - D) All of the above are correct
 - E) Only (A) and (C) are correct

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- 64) A 12-year-old patient arrives in your office complaining of pain in tooth #7. Yesterday, he was hit in the mouth during basketball practice. The tooth is slightly mobile but not tender to percussion. Thermal changes do not affect the tooth, and the electric pulp tester registers a response at 8. Diagnosis and treatment consist of: 64) _____
- A) Necrotic pulp, open and debride
 - B) An accurate diagnosis cannot be made at this point; treat palliatively and observe
 - C) Irreversible pulpal disease; pulpectomy
 - D) Acute abscess formation; open and drain
 - E) Reversible pulpal disease; reduce occlusion and place a sedative dressing
- 65) A 14-year-old patient presents severe pain in tooth #7 and relates a history of trauma in that region. A visual examination reveals a large carious lesion on the distal surface of #7. Tooth #7 is tender to percussion. Radiographically a periapical lesion is present at the apex of #8. The initial consideration should be: 65) _____
- A) Thermal and electric pulp tests of #6, #7; #8, and #9
 - B) Immediate initiation of root canal therapy on tooth #8
 - C) Excavation and pulpectomy on #7
 - D) Immediate initiation of root canal therapy on #7 and #8
 - E) Excavation of tooth #7, placement of an indirect pulp cap, and initiation of root canal therapy on #8
- 66) A periodontal probing defect which may not be managed by endodontic treatment alone is: 66) _____
- A) A blow-out type probing
 - B) A narrow sinus tract type probing
 - C) A conical shaped probing
 - D) None of the above
- 67) Cementoma (periapical osteofibrosis) is best differentiated from a periapical granuloma by the: 67) _____
- A) Vitality tests
 - B) Radiograph
 - C) Subjective symptoms
 - D) Percussion test
- 68) Of the following, the agent that is responsible for transmitting an impulse through a nerve when it is stimulated is: 68) _____
- A) Cholinesterase
 - B) Acetylcholine
 - C) Bradykinin
 - D) 5-hydroxytryptamine

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- 69) The most acceptable method to achieve adequate root canal debridement is: 69) _____
- A) To attain a clean irrigating solution
 - B) To obtain clean shavings of the canal
 - C) To achieve glassy smooth walls of the canal
 - D) All of the above criteria are reliable
 - E) None of the above criteria is acceptable
- 70) If an instrument breaks in a canal during treatment, the ethical procedure would be to: 70) _____
- A) Extract the tooth
 - B) Tell the patient immediately, regardless of consequences
 - C) Complete treatment and then inform the patient
 - D) Complete treatment and not tell the patient
- 71) Which two of the following situations offer better success for pulp capping? 71) _____
- A) Carious exposure of the pulp
 - B) Pulp of a young child
 - C) Pulp of a middle-aged person
 - D) Accidental exposure of the pulp
- 72) Mandibular premolars have two or more canals: 72) _____
- A) About 0 to 1% of the time
 - B) About 10 to 25% of the time
 - C) About 50 to 75% of the time
 - D) About 5 to 10% of the time
- 73) All the following statements regarding adjuncts to endodontic treatment are true, except: 73) _____
- A) Intentional replantation is a viable alternative to endodontic surgery
 - B) A major disadvantage of endodontic implants is the lack of an apical seal
 - C) To stabilize an intentionally replanted tooth, a very effective method is to ask the patient to close in centric occlusion for the remainder of the day
 - D) Transplanted teeth with partial root development have a better prognosis than those with developed roots
 - E) Orthodontic extrusion is a common indication prior to implant placement

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- 74) Which of the following are related to vital teeth and usually do not warrant endodontic therapy? 74) _____
- A) Cementoma
 - B) Globulomaxillary cyst
 - C) Apical scar
 - D) Chronic dental abscess
 - E) Chronic periapical granuloma
 - F) Radicular cyst
 - G) Traumatic bone cyst
- 75) The chronic apical abscess (CAA) is generally: 75) _____
- A) Asymptomatic
 - B) Mildly painful
 - C) Very painful
- 76) At the one-week postoperative visit, the epithelium of a free gingival graft has been lost. This finding suggests that: 76) _____
- A) The graft was incorrectly sutured
 - B) Bone was exposed at the recipient site
 - C) Donor tissue was too thin
 - D) The recipient bed was mobile
 - E) None of the above
- 77) Sensitivity of exposed root surfaces after surgery may be caused by: 77) _____
- (1) Exposed dentinal tubules
 - (2) The presence of the alveolar process
 - (3) Accumulation of food debris and dental plaque at the site
 - (4) Improper tooth brushing or no toothbrushing at the site
- A) (2), (3) and (4)
 - B) (1), (3) and (4)
 - C) (1), (2) and (3)
 - D) (1), (2) and (4)
 - E) All of the above
- 78) All of the following statements regarding periodontal flaps are true except: 78) _____
- A) Both full thickness and partial thickness periodontal flaps can be displaced
 - B) Flaps from the palate are considered easier to be displaced than any other region
 - C) Flaps should be uniformly thin and pliable
 - D) The partial thickness periodontal flap includes only the epithelium and a layer of the underlying connective tissue
 - E) Full-thickness periodontal flaps involve reflecting all of the soft tissue, including the periosteum to expose the underlying bone

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- 79) Effective management of pulpal-periodontal disease process is accomplished by: 79) _____
- (1) Early recognition of a combined disease process
 - (2) Accurate identification of the etiologic agent
 - (3) Determination of the duration of the disease process
 - (4) Identification of the microorganism responsible for the disease process
 - (5) Initial periodontal surgical intervention
- A) (1), (2) and (3)
 - B) (2), (4) and (5)
 - C) (1), (2) and (5)
 - D) (1), (2) and (4)
 - E) All of the above
- 80) Endodontic therapy is contraindicated for patients past middle life because the root canals in the older patients are very fine, having been filled-in with secondary reparative dentin: 80) _____
- A) Both the statement and the reason are correct and are related
 - B) Both the statement and the reason are correct but are not related
 - C) The statement is correct but the reason is incorrect
 - D) The statement is incorrect but the reason is correct
 - E) None of the above are correct
- 81) The earliest and most common symptom associated with an inflamed pulp is: 81) _____
- A) A dull throbbing pain on mastication
 - B) Sensitivity to hot, and or, cold stimuli
 - C) Mild bleeding
 - D) Pain on percussion
 - E) A persistent feeling of discomfort
- 82) Irrigation of the pulp chamber and canals is indicated for which of the following? 82) _____
- A) Prior to instrumentation of a pulp cavity previously opened for drainage
 - B) During and at completion of access preparation
 - C) At intervals during and at completion of canal instrumentation
 - D) At the time the pulp chamber is opened for drainage
 - E) All of the above are correct
- 83) When would you consider amputating a root of a multirooted tooth: 83) _____
- A) If one root had severe internal or external resorption
 - B) If one root had extensive nonrestorable root caries
 - C) If one root lost its alveolar bony support (periodisease)
 - D) All of the above are correct

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- 84) A patient has a severe toothache in an upper central incisor. The tooth is extremely tender to percussion, somewhat loose and gives a negative reaction to pulp tests; the patient has been unable to eat and sleep for the last 24 to 48 hours. You would: 84) _____
- A) Make an incision into the inflamed tissue over the root-end and place a drain
 - B) Extract the offending tooth and allow for drainage through the tooth socket
 - C) Make an access opening in the tooth to allow for drainage through the canal
- 85) In formulating a diagnosis one must keep in mind that: 85) _____
- A) No tests are completely reliable
 - B) Pain is usually indicative of tissue damage, however, its severity cannot be correlated with the severity of tissue changes
 - C) Clinical findings may be reliable for some forms of pulp pathosis but not for all
 - D) All of the above are correct
 - E) None of the above are correct
- 86) You have completed all the biomechanical preparation of the root canal of tooth #8. The patient returns in 24 hours with severe pain to biting on #8. You open the tooth and upon x-ray you find that your final file size (#55) is right at the radiographic apex. Treatment of choice is to: 86) _____
- A) Decrease your working length, open, irrigate, and close the tooth, reduce the occlusion, and prescribe analgesics
 - B) Trephinate at the apex
 - C) Enlarge the canal two or three sizes to remove any pulpal remnants
 - D) Enlarge the canal one or two sizes, irrigate, and close the tooth
 - E) Open the tooth for drainage and leave open
- 87) The characteristics of pulpotomy include which of the following? 87) _____
- A) Degree of success is excellent
 - B) Degree of success is predictable
 - C) Degree of success is very unpredictable
 - D) Degree of success is good
- 88) Common errors in access openings are: 88) _____
- A) Access opening too large
 - B) Access opening too small
 - C) Incomplete removal of the pulp chamber roof
 - D) All of the above are correct

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89) The primary purpose of the endodontic access opening is to: 89) _____
 A) Remove the coronal pulpal tissue
 B) Establish a straight line access to the apical foramen
 C) Allow the enlargement of the coronal orifice
 D) Allow for the removal of the canal contents
 E) Allow for the preparation of the dentinal walls

90) When extensive scaling and root planning must be performed, the best approach would be: 90) _____
 A) A series of appointments set up to scale and root plane a segment or quadrant of teeth at a time (thoroughly and completely)
 B) Perform everything in a single appointment
 C) Gross debridement (sub and supragingival) of the entire mouth, followed by a series of appointments for fine scaling and polishing
 D) None of the above

91) A patient knocked out of a tooth while running into the kitchen during the half-time show of a Monday night football game. Arrange in order, those procedures you would most likely follow in replanting the tooth: 91) _____

1. Prescribe an antibiotic and advise the patient to check his tetanus immunization schedule
2. Replace the tooth in the alveolus and reduce any alveolar fractures
3. Advise the patient to place the tooth in the socket or hold it in his mouth and drive to the office
4. Immobilize the tooth
5. Perform conventional endodontics through the crown of the tooth at a later date
6. Anesthetize the areas surrounding the tooth

A) 3, 5, 6, 4, 2, 1 B) 3, 4, 2, 6, 5, 1 C) 3, 6, 2, 4, 1, 5

92) Due to clinical success and patient acceptability, endodontic therapy has been advocated as the treatment of choice in cases of: 92) _____

- (1) Periodontal lesions of short duration due to pulpal infection
- (2) Teeth planed for overdentures
- (3) Teeth having complete coronal fractures
- (4) Teeth malaligned and planned for full crown coverage
- (5) Teeth with reversible pulpal disease

A) (2), (3) and (4)
 B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
 C) (3), (4) and (5)
 D) (2), (4) and (5)
 E) (1), (3), (4) and (5)

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99) While cleaning and shaping the canal, an instrument separates in the canal. Your first attempt to retrieve it results in a broken instrument passing through the apex. How should you manage this case now?

99) _____

- A) Raise a flap and remove the instrument surgically followed by gutta-percha filling the canal
- B) Extract the tooth as irreparable damage has occurred to the apex
- C) Use Gates Glidden drills to widen the canal and then try retrieving it
- D) Just inform the patient, fill the canal with gutta-percha and monitor
- E) Use a smaller H file to bypass it and try retrieving it

100) An acute apical abscess usually is a result of:

100) _____

- A) An incipient acute pulpitis
- B) A moderate acute pulpitis
- C) A necrotic pulp
- D) Occlusal interference
- E) A periodontal pocket

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Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 1) F
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) C
- 5) A
- 6) C
- 7) D
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) E
- 11) D
- 12) B
- 13) A
- 14) A
- 15) B
- 16) D
- 17) E
- 18) D
- 19) A
- 20) C
- 21) C
- 22) B
- 23) E
- 24) C
- 25) D
- 26) C
- 27) E
- 28) A
- 29) B
- 30) C
- 31) B
- 32) B
- 33) D
- 34) C
- 35) A
- 36) C
- 37) A
- 38) C
- 39) D
- 40) C
- 41) D
- 42) D
- 43) D
- 44) D
- 45) A
- 46) A
- 47) D

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Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 48) D
- 49) E
- 50) E
- 51) C
- 52) D
- 53) D
- 54) C
- 55) D
- 56) B
- 57) B
- 58) E
- 59) A
- 60) E
- 61) D
- 62) E
- 63) B
- 64) B
- 65) C
- 66) C
- 67) A
- 68) B
- 69) C
- 70) B
- 71) B, D
- 72) B
- 73) A
- 74) A, B, G
- 75) A
- 76) E
- 77) B
- 78) B
- 79) A
- 80) D
- 81) B
- 82) E
- 83) D
- 84) C
- 85) D
- 86) A
- 87) C
- 88) D
- 89) B
- 90) A
- 91) C
- 92) B
- 93) B
- 94) C

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Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 95) B
- 96) D
- 97) D
- 98) D
- 99) A
- 100) C

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