

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) You have just completed root canal therapy on a patient whose lower left second molar has a pulpal-periodontal disease. Prognosis for the endodontic therapy is good, but the periodontal prognosis is guarded. The tooth is missing the two buccal cusps and the distal marginal ridge due to caries. You want to begin restoration of the tooth next week. Your treatment of choice is: 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Full cast crown
  - B) Amalgam build-up and reevaluation of periodontal status at a later date
  - C) Post-core with full porcelain to gold crown with margins above the gingival crest
  - D) Pin amalgam core with full cast crown
  - E) Reverse three-quarter crown with margins below the gingival crest
- 2) The most common cause of endodontic-treatment failure is: 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Overfilling of the root canal
  - B) Occlusal interference
  - C) Coexistent periodontal-periapical lesion
  - D) Incomplete obliteration of the root canal
  - E) An apical cyst
- 3) Which of the following are contraindications for a lateral sliding flap procedure? 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Shallow vestibule
  - (2) Prominent recipient root
  - (3) Ultra-thin recipient tissue
  - (4) Inadequate amount of keratinized donor tissue
- A) (1), (2) and (3)                      B) (2), (3) and (4)  
C) (1) and (4) only                      D) (1), (2) and (4)
- 4) Which two of the following decrease with age in the dental pulp? 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Calcifications within the pulp                      B) The size of the pulp
  - C) Number of collagen fibers                      D) Number of reticulin fibers

- 5) Which of the following structures are integral components of normal pulp tissue? 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Osteoclasts
  - (2) Odontoblasts
  - (3) Myelinated nerves
  - (4) Pulp stones
  - (5) Collagen fibers
- A) (1), (2) and (3)
  - B) (1), (3) and (5)
  - C) (2) and (3)
  - D) (2), (3) and (5)
  - E) (1), (2), (4) and (5)
- 6) In therapy, the rubber dam: 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Gives better visibility of the operating site
  - B) Prevents irrigating solution from entering the oral cavity
  - C) Prevents salivary contamination of the root-canal system
  - D) Prevents the patient from aspirating files
  - E) All of the above are correct
- 7) Which tooth may have a pulp chamber that is somewhat triangular as opposed to oval? 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Mandibular central incisor
  - B) Mandibular lateral incisor
  - C) Maxillary lateral incisor
  - D) Maxillary central incisor
- 8) The first consideration in endodontic therapy is: 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Relief of pain
  - B) Thorough biomechanical preparation
  - C) Sterile technique
  - D) Accurate canal length
  - E) Complete obliteration of the root canal
- 9) During access preparation on mandibular molars, two regions tend to be "overcut" which results in the undesirable over preparation of the tooth. Which are those two most abused areas? 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) The lingual surface under the lingual cusps
  - B) The buccal surface under the buccal cusps
  - C) The mesial aspect under the marginal ridge
  - D) The distal aspect under the marginal ridge

- 10) In pulps undergoing repair, odontoblasts may be derived from: 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Histiocytes  
B) Plasma cells  
C) Macrophages  
D) Undifferentiated mesenchymal cells  
E) None of the above are correct
- 11) Most important initially in formulating an accurate diagnosis is: 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Percussion and palpation tests  
B) The radiograph  
C) The electric pulp test  
D) Patient history and chief complaint
- 12) It has been said in endodontics that the lower premolars can be the 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
easiest or the hardest teeth to treat endodontically because of:  
A) The length of the root  
B) The possibility of bifurcations in the root canal  
C) The size of the canal  
D) The position of the tooth in the mouth
- 13) The most commonly used irrigant in endodontics, Sodium Hypochlorite 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
(NaOCl) is used in the concentration of:  
A) 1% B) 5.25%  
C) 2.6% D) All of the above
- 14) Indications or objectives of gingival or subgingival curettage include 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
all of the following except:  
A) To reduce inflammation prior to pocket elimination  
B) To eliminate the cause of periodontal inflammation  
C) To remove chronically inflamed periodontal tissues  
D) As maintenance treatment for areas of recurrent inflammation and  
where pocket reduction surgery has previously been performed
- 15) Irreversible pulpitis is usually characterized by: 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Sensitivity to percussion  
B) Sensitivity to cold  
C) Spontaneous pain  
D) (A) and (B) are correct  
E) (A), (B) and (C) are correct
- 16) A cuplike resorptive area at the crest of the alveolar bone is a 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
radiographic finding of:  
A) Gingivitis  
B) Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis  
C) Occlusal trauma  
D) Early periodontitis

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- 17) All of the following statements concerning bacterial plaque are true except: 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) It is the key etiologic agent in the initiation of gingivitis and periodontal disease
  - B) It is composed of bacteria and an intermicrobial matrix. Organic and inorganic solids constitute approximately 80% (bacteria make up at least 70 to 80% of the solid matter), and water accounts for 20%
  - C) It forms on a cleaned tooth within minutes
  - D) Different bacteria may be found in plaque (cocci, rods and filaments) and their proportions change with time, diet and location
  - E) There are two categories: supragingival and subgingival plaque
  - F) It is an accumulation of a mixed bacterial community in a dextran matrix
- 18) All pulpless teeth with periapical lesions should be treated by which of the following: 18) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A rubber dam wick should be inserted
  - B) The tooth should be left open for drainage
  - C) The case should be managed the same as is one without a periapical lesion (nonvital)
  - D) An immediate sterilization and root resection should be done
- 19) According to Ingle, the usual percentage of success you should expect in endodontic cases is: 19) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Between 75-80%
  - B) Between 90-95%
  - C) Between 85-90%
  - D) Over 95%
  - E) Between 80-85%
- 20) In a patient, age 10, with a maxillary central incisor that is nonvital and an incompletely formed apex: 20) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) You would initiate apexification therapy with  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
  - B) You would perform surgical endodontics (retrofilling)
  - C) You would prescribe antibiotic and narcotic medication
  - D) You would perform nonsurgical endodontic therapy
- 21) Gutta-percha has an advantage over silver cones as a filling material in that it is more: 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Easily standardized in size
  - B) Capable of filling narrow canals
  - C) Plastic, and thus requires no cement
  - D) Radiopaque
  - E) Compatible with dowel post preparations

- 22) The first fiber group destroyed to allow the junctional epithelium to migrate in an apical direction is the: 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Circular
  - B) Alveologingival
  - C) Horizontal
  - D) Dentinogingival
  - E) None of the above
- 23) A patient presents with localized, fluctuant swelling associated with tooth #28. The patient complains of extreme pain on biting. You open the tooth and establish good drainage. You should also consider: 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Relieving occlusion
  - B) Incising and draining soft tissue
  - C) Prescribing saline rinses
  - D) Closing the tooth
  - E) All of the above
- 24) Trauma from occlusion may cause alterations in which of the following periodontal tissues? 24) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Epithelial attachment
  - (2) Periodontal ligament
  - (3) Alveolar bone
  - (4) Cementum
- A) (1) and (2) only
  - B) (1), (2) and (4)
  - C) (3) and (4) only
  - D) (2) and (3) only
  - E) (2), (3) and (4)
- 25) The main benefit of primary incisor replantation is: 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Maintenance of a normal anterior dentition
  - B) To maintain child's social acceptance
  - C) To maintain child's self-esteem
  - D) To relieve parental guilt

- 26) A non-carious tooth with deep periodontal pockets that do not involve the apical third of the root has developed an acute pulpitis. There is no history of trauma other than a mild prematurity in lateral excursion. What is the most likely explanation for the pulpitis? 26) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Normal mastication plus toothbrushing has driven microorganisms deep into tissues with subsequent pulp involvement at the apex
  - B) During a general bacteremia, bacteria settled in this aggravated pulp and produced an acute pulpitis
  - C) An accessory pulp canal in the gingival or the middle third of the root was in contact with the pockets
  - D) Repeated thermal shock from air and fluids getting into the deep pockets caused the pulpitis
- 27) Endotoxins are the lipopolysaccharide component of the cell wall of: 27) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Gram-negative bacteria
  - B) Gram-positive bacteria
  - C) Both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria
  - D) Neither gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria
- 28) When thermal stimuli are applied to teeth, which of the following statements most accurately expresses the patient's reaction when the threshold has been exceeded: 28) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) The patient can determine either stimulus accurately
  - B) The patient's only reaction will be one of pain
  - C) The patient will be able to distinguish the cold but not the hot stimulus
  - D) The patient will be able to distinguish the hot but not the cold stimulus
  - E) None of the above are correct
- 29) While doing vital pulpotomy on a young, immature permanent tooth, the hemorrhage after pulp amputation could not be controlled with cotton pellets even after several minutes. What is the next step in completing this treatment? 29) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Apply formocresol with cotton pellets at the amputation site
  - B) Stop the procedure and close the tooth with an interim restoration
  - C) Irrigate the canal with sodium hypochlorite then apply calcium hydroxide
  - D) Control the hemorrhage with hemostatic agents
  - E) Perform the amputation at a more apical level
  - F) All of the above

- 30) Which of the following is the most probable indication for splinting? 30) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Mobility related to a unilateral "skid" from centric relation to centric occlusion
  - B) Mobility with a decrease in tissue quality secondary to hormonal imbalance
  - C) Mobility with patient discomfort
  - D) Primary occlusal traumatism
- 31) An apical lesion that develops as an acute exacerbation of a chronic or suppurative periodontitis is called: 31) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Acute apical abscess
  - B) Apical cyst
  - C) Condensing osteitis
  - D) Chronic apical abscess
  - E) Phoenix abscess
- 32) A bacterial metabolite that causes lysis of fibrin clots is: 32) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Deoxyribonuclease
  - B) Hyaluronidase
  - C) Coagulase
  - D) Streptokinase
- 33) When viewing an x-ray of tooth 8 a large radiolucent area extends both mesially and distally from the walls of the pulp chamber in the area of the cemento-enamel junction (CEJ). The crown of the tooth appears pink near the CEJ. What condition is most likely represented and what should be used? 33) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Internal resorption; surgical curettage
  - B) External resorption; Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> or gutta-percha
  - C) External resorption; surgical curettage
  - D) Internal resorption; Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> or gutta-percha
- 34) Which of the following is not an indication to use solvent-softened custom cones? 34) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) "Tugback" within 1 mm of working length
  - B) Lack of an apical stop
  - C) An irregular apical portion of the canal
  - D) An abnormally large apical portion of the canal
  - E) After an apexification procedure
- 35) The primary advantage of an external splint over an internal splint is: 35) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Increased retention
  - B) Increased durability
  - C) Conservation of tooth structure
  - D) Increased rigidity

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- 36) When assessing tooth mobility, a score of 1 indicates: 36) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Barely distinguishable tooth movement
  - B) Any movement up to 1 mm
  - C) Any movement more than 1 mm or teeth that can be depressed or rotated in their sockets
  - D) No detectable movement
- 37) Factors in the prognosis of the replantation of a traumatically avulsed tooth include: 37) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Length of time out of the socket
  - B) Degree of root dehydration
  - C) Degree of alveolar destruction
  - D) All of the above are correct
- 38) Instrumentation well short of the apical foramen can result in: 38) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Shelving or ledging the canal
  - B) Forcing necrotic material into the periapical region
  - C) Traumatizing the periapical tissues
  - D) Grossly enlarging the apical region
- 39) Accessory canals result from: 39) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Defects in cementogenesis
  - B) Breaks in Hertwig's root sheath
  - C) Adherent epithelial rests
  - D) Dividing epithelial bridges
- 40) Which of the following are true about plaque composition? 40) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Differs from healthy to diseased sites
  - (2) Can be altered by chemotherapeutic and/or mechanical means
  - (3) Is basically the same in all forms of periodontal disease
  - (4) Differs from person to person and from site to site in the same individual
  - (5) Is basically the same at supragingival and subgingival sites
- A) (2), (3) and (4)
  - B) (1), (3) and (5)
  - C) (3), (4) and (5)
  - D) (1), (2) and (4) only
  - E) (1), (2), (4) and (5)

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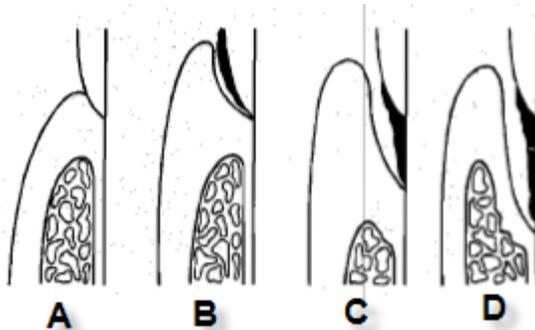
- 41) Discoloration of an endodontically treated tooth is usually caused by: 41) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Leaving sealer paste in the pulp chamber
  - B) Trauma with resulting pulpal hemorrhage
  - C) Failure to debride the pulp chamber completely during endodontic therapy
  - D) Only (A) and (C) are correct
  - E) (A), (B) and (C) are correct
- 42) The cementodentinal junction has been shown to be on the average: 42) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 0.5 mm to 3.0 mm from the anatomical apex
  - B) 0.5 mm to 1.5 mm from the anatomical apex
  - C) 1 mm to 2 mm from the anatomical apex
  - D) None of the above are correct
- 43) What control tooth or teeth should you use when testing a suspected pulpally involved tooth? 43) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) You need test only the suspected teeth
  - B) The adjacent teeth and contralateral tooth
  - C) Contralateral tooth and opposing tooth
  - D) Opposing teeth and adjacent teeth
  - E) All of the above are correct
- 44) Which of the following is generally believed to be the cause of internal resorption of a tooth? 44) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Periodontitis with deep infra-bony pockets
  - B) Active orthodontic treatment
  - C) Inflammation due to an infected coronal pulp
  - D) Dento-alveolar abscess

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45) Match the following terms to the appropriate picture of pockets.

45) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Gingival pocket
2. Periodontal pocket
3. Normal
4. Periodontal infrabony pocket



- A) A: Normal; B: Gingival pocket; C: Periodontal pocket; D: Periodontal Infrabony pocket
- B) A: Periodontal pocket; B: Periodontal Infrabony pocket; C: Normal; D: Gingival pocket
- C) A: Periodontal Infrabony pocket; B: Periodontal pocket; C: Gingival pocket; D: Normal
- D) A: Gingival pocket; B: Normal; C: Periodontal Infrabony pocket; D: Periodontal pocket

46) Which of the following are acceptable methods to clean and shape a canal using Nickel titanium instruments?

46) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Reaming motion  
B) Engine-driven rotary motion  
C) Push and pull stroke  
D) All of the above

47) The location of the narrowest constriction of the "normal" pulp canal is located at the:

47) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Dentinoenamel junction  
B) Cementoenamel junction  
C) Cementodentinal junction  
D) Radiographic apex

48) Which condition is the result of a pulpal infection that extends through the apical foramen to the periapical tissues?

48) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Periapical abscess  
B) Gingival abscess  
C) Periodontal abscess

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- 49) If hot gutta-percha is placed on the occlusal surface of an intact premolar tooth for 10 seconds what changes would occur in the pulp? 49) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) None
  - B) Rapid increase of intrapulpal pressure followed by a decrease to slightly below normal
  - C) Slow increase of intrapulpal pressure followed by a slow decrease to near normal
  - D) Rapid increase of intrapulpal pressure followed by a decrease to near normal
  - E) Rapid increase of intrapulpal pressure followed by a decrease to slightly above normal
- 50) Limitations of the gingivectomy procedure include: 50) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Lack of access to bony defects
  - (2) Broad, open wound postsurgically
  - (3) Compromised esthetics with longer teeth
  - (4) Reduction of the zone of attached gingiva
- A) (1), (3) and (4)
  - B) (1), (2) and (3)
  - C) (2), (3) and (4)
  - D) (1), (2) and (4)
  - E) All of the above
- 51) In treating a nonvital central incisor in a young child, what is the most vital important factor in insuring continued development or closure of the apex? 51) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Obtaining a negative culture
  - B) Irrigating with sodium hypochlorite
  - C) Placing a thick mix of calcium hydroxide and CMCP at the apex
  - D) Irrigating with saline solution
  - E) Completely instrumenting and debriding the canal of all necrotic tissue
- 52) A teenaged patient has a swelling involving his upper lip, the corner of his nose and a region under his left eye. There is a swollen area which is soft, fluctuant, and pointed on the labial plate under his lip on the left side. His body temperature is 101°F. What is the first thing to do after taking history and temperature? 52) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Anesthetize all of the maxillary left anterior teeth to provide relief
  - B) Take a radiograph and test the vitality of his teeth
  - C) Give him an ice pack to place on the area to control swelling
  - D) Write a prescription for antibiotics and delay treatment until swelling recedes
  - E) Refer him to a physician

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- 53) Microorganisms will always be isolated from a periapical lesion because organisms are always found in the pulp canal of a tooth with such a lesion: 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) Neither statement nor reason is correct
- 54) The most frequent cause of pulpal inflammation results from: 54) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Bacteria
  - B) Iatrogenic problems
  - C) Chemicals
  - D) Idiopathic disturbances
  - E) Trauma
- 55) A 13-year-old female presents with intermittent pain in tooth #31 that began 2 weeks ago. The pain comes and goes, sometimes is severe, and lasts more than 2 hours. The tooth hurts slightly on biting, and she has notices a tenderness in the vestibule next to the tooth. A radiograph shows a large restoration with a deep base and the presence of immature root development. Your diagnosis and treatment consists of: 55) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Irreversible pulpal disease; pulpotomy and apexification
  - B) Reversible pulpal disease; occlusal adjustment and observation
  - C) Irreversible pulpal disease; pulp extirpation and initiation of root canal therapy
  - D) Reversible pulpal disease; excavation and placement of a sedative dressing
  - E) Irreversible pulpal disease; open for drainage
- 56) How can you improve the appearance of your patient's endodontically treated maxillary left central that is badly discolored? 56) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Gold crown with porcelain facing
  - B) Porcelain jacket crown
  - C) By bleaching
  - D) All of the above are correct
  - E) None of the above are correct
- 57) A root canal is ready for filling when: 57) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) The culture is negative
  - B) The patient is asymptomatic
  - C) The canal is dry
  - D) The canal has been accurately measured, cleansed, and shaped
  - E) All of the above are correct

- 58) The absence of which layer of dentin predisposes it to internal resorption by cells present in the pulp? 58) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Mantle dentin
  - B) Tertiary dentin
  - C) Secondary dentin
  - D) Circumpulpal dentin
  - E) Predentin
- 59) Which of the following components or products of plaque bacteria are antigenic in humans? 59) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Enzymes and other proteins
  - (2) Hydrogen sulfide
  - (3) Polysaccharides
  - (4) Endotoxins
  - (5) Ammonia
- A) (3), (4) and (5)
  - B) (2), (3) and (5)
  - C) (1), (3) and (4)
  - D) (1), (2) and (4)
  - E) All of the above
- 60) The recommended time and temperature for sterilizing endodontic treatments in a dry-heat oven are: 60) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 100°C (212°F) for one hour
  - B) 204°C (400°F) for fifteen minutes
  - C) 160°C (320°F) for one to one and one-half hours
  - D) 177°C (350°F) for thirty minutes to one hour
- 61) Which of the following is most significant in regard to the prognosis of a periodontally involved tooth? 61) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Bleeding upon probing
  - B) Attachment loss
  - C) Anatomical crown length
  - D) Pocket depth
- 62) A 50-year-old male presents with pain in the area of tooth #30. The pain has been present off and on for 3 months with increasing severity that is now bothering his sleeping. There are no medical problems. On radiographic examination there are no apparent lesions; however, a deep distal-occlusal amalgam is present. Palpation is negative and percussion evokes a positive response. The electric pulp test gives a reading of 4. The treatment of choice is to: 62) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Refer the patient to a periodontist
  - B) Wait for further symptoms or remission
  - C) Perform pulpotomy or pulpectomy
  - D) Prescribe analgesics and replace with a zinc oxide-eugenol temporary

- 63) The soft tissue interface that forms most frequently after flap surgery in an area previously denuded by inflammatory periodontal disease is a: 63) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Long junctional epithelium                      B) Collagen adhesion  
 C) Reattachment by scar                              D) Connective tissue attachment
- 64) A 36-year-old male presents with severe pain to biting on tooth #18. In the past 2 days the pain has increased to the point where it constantly hurts and the patient cannot and does not want to eat. Clinically a recently placed mesial-occlusal-distal inlay is present in #18 and a mesial-occlusal-distal onlay is present in #19. Radiographically no pathology is noted. The patient refuses to let you touch the tooth until an anesthetic is administered. Possible diagnosis(es) and etiology(ies): 64) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Reversible pulpal disease; hyper occlusion  
 (2) Reversible pulpal disease; restorative procedures  
 (3) Irreversible pulpal disease; marginal leakage  
 (4) Irreversible pulpal disease; vertical fractures  
 (5) Irreversible pulpal disease; restorative procedures
- A) (1)  
 B) (3) and (5)  
 C) (3) and (4)  
 D) (1) and (2)  
 E) (4) and (5)
- 65) The result of pulp testing in multirrooted teeth is sometimes questionable because: 65) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The pulp may be used in one or two canals and necrotic in another  
 B) Of the presence of large restorations  
 C) The dentin is thick  
 D) The maxillary sinus is involved

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- 66) A 21-year-old female presents with slight discomfort on tooth #7. She complains that it is tender to biting and occasionally gives her an ache near the apex. A radiograph reveals a previous root canal filling (silver cone) which extends 1 mm past the apex. Around the silver cone is a 3 x 5 mm periapical lesion. The crown of the tooth is partially broken down, and you can see the coronal end of the silver cone. Treatment of choice is: 66) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Trephination of the lesion and prescription of antibiotics
  - B) Periapical curettage and simple cutting off of the extended silver point
  - C) Retreatment, removing the silver point, and preparation of the tooth for a post-core restoration
  - D) Extraction of the tooth and replacement with a three unit fixed partial denture
  - E) Periapical surgery, retrofilling and restoration of the tooth with a synthetic material
- 67) Compared with trigeminal neuralgia, pain resulting from a trigeminal neuritis is not: 67) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Usually not increased or decreased by testing or anesthesia
  - B) Constant and dull
  - C) Similar to the pain of herpes zoster or postherpetic neuritis
  - D) Caused by spasm of the muscles of mastication
- 68) Which of the following biochemical changes occur during inflammation/ 68) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Decrease in glycogen in the epithelium
  - (2) Decrease in mucopolysaccharides
  - (3) Increase in acid phosphatase
  - (4) Increase in alkaline phosphatase
- A) (3) and (4)                      B) (2) and (3)                      C) (1) and (3)  
D) (1) and (4)                      E) (1) and (2)                      F) (2) and (4)
- 69) Concerning the histological neuroanatomy of pulps, which of the following statements is true: 69) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 90% of the neurons entering the root are sensory
  - B) 90% of the neurons within the root canal are motor
  - C) 10% of the pulpal nerves are motor
  - D) 10% of the pulpal nerves are sensory
  - E) Only (A) and (C) are correct
  - F) Only (B) and (C) are correct
- 70) The root canal for a mandibular canine is: 70) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Thin mesiodistally but wide labiolingually
  - B) Wide mesiodistally but thin labiolingually
  - C) The same width mesiodistally and labiolingually

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- 71) A patient returns one week after scaling and prophylaxis. Hard, black deposits of calculus are noted near the gingival margin. This indicates that: 71) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) After scaling, blood clotted on the tooth surface
  - B) The patient is a heavy tea drinker
  - C) Reduction of inflammation occurred after instrumentation
  - D) Home care is poor and new calculus formed
- 72) A patient comes into your office with a draining fistula (sinus) associated with the maxillary right central incisor. The tooth restored with an acceptable crown (full coverage) and the radiograph reveals a post extending to midroot level. In addition, an old root canal filling, (five years old) is evident; however, it is well short of the root end (about 4 mm). A large radiolucent area appears circumscribed at the root apex. You would: 72) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Remove the crown and attempt to remove the post prior to nonsurgical endodontics
  - B) Prescribe antibiotic and narcotic medication
  - C) Extract the tooth
  - D) Perform a surgical endodontic procedure (retrofilling)
- 73) The cold-response for an inflamed pulp is: 73) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) The worsening of a toothache by the application of cold
  - B) Pain that lasts as long as the cold is applied but is of more intense character than on normal adjacent teeth
  - C) Pain that is brought on by cold that continues after the cold stimulus has been removed
  - D) All of the above are correct
- 74) Normally, which portion of the pulp contains more collagen? 74) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Coronal portion
  - B) Apical portion
- 75) Which of the following types of oral mucosa is not keratinized under normal conditions? 75) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Buccal mucosa
  - B) Gingiva
  - C) Hard palate
  - D) Vermillion border of the lips

- 76) A 34-year-old black female presents for a routine oral examination. She only has the six mandibular anterior teeth remaining in her mouth. There is no evidence of decay or tooth destruction. Although slight periodontal disease is present. She is totally asymptomatic. Radiographically there are no periapical radiolucencies present in the two lower central incisors. Electric pulp testing indicates all teeth are responsive in a similar fashion. Treatment of choice is: 76) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Transillumination to identify dark, potentially necrotic, pulp chambers
  - B) Test cavities on the lower central incisors
  - C) Initiate root canal therapy on two teeth
  - D) Extract and replace these teeth when fabricating a lower partial denture
  - E) No treatment is necessary
- 77) Which procedure is probably not considered essential for the success of intentional replantation? 77) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Curettage of the socket to remove periapical pathosis
  - B) Repair of any perforation or resorptive defect before replantation
  - C) Minimum out-of-socket time
  - D) A skillful extraction
  - E) Minimum damage to the root while tooth is held during apical root end preparation
- 78) Which of the following has the greatest impact on success of a periodontal flap procedure? 78) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Level of postoperative plaque control
  - B) Postoperative width of attached gingiva
  - C) Extent of flap directions
  - D) Type of initial incision
  - E) Position of the flap at closure
- 79) Cervical line contours are closely related to the attachment of the gingiva at the neck of the tooth. The greatest contour of the cervical lines and gingival attachments occur on: 79) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) The mesial surface of posterior teeth
  - B) The distal surface of anterior teeth
  - C) The mesial surface of anterior teeth
  - D) The distal surface of posterior teeth

- 80) An 8-year-old patient presents with mild discomfort in teeth #9 and #10. The teeth were traumatized the day before in a fall from a bicycle. Both teeth are slightly percussion sensitive and the crowns are intact. Electric pulp tests indicate that neither tooth is responsive to electric stimulation. Treatment of choice is: 80) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Pulpectomy on both #9 and #10
  - B) Referral to a pedodontist
  - C) Pulpotomy on #9 and #10
  - D) Thermal testing
  - E) Observation of the patient over the next few weeks
- 81) Which tooth will almost always have two canals? 81) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Maxillary second premolar
  - B) Mandibular second premolar
  - C) Mandibular first premolar
  - D) Maxillary first premolar
- 82) The dental pulp is an organ that responds to a variety of stimuli and contains nerve endings or receptors for: 82) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Pain
  - B) Pressure
  - C) Proprioception
  - D) Kinesthesia
  - E) Temperature
- 83) Which of the following canals in a maxillary first molar is usually the most difficult to locate? 83) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Mesio Buccal
  - B) Distobuccal
  - C) Palatal
  - D) All of the canals are relatively easy to find
- 84) Maximum shrinkage after gingival curettage can be expected from tissue that is: 84) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Formed within an infrabony pocket
  - B) Fibrotic
  - C) Edematous
  - D) Fibroedematous
- 85) Canals are not prepared to a certain size to be filled with a given material. The size to which canals are prepared is determined by: 85) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Original size of the canal
  - B) Shape of the canal
  - C) Curvature of the canal
  - D) All of the above are correct

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- 86) Which of the following should be considered prior to obturation of the root canal space: 86) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Culture
  - B) Pain
  - C) Soreness
  - D) Biomechanical preparation
  - E) Swelling
  - F) All of the above are correct
  - G) None of the above are correct
- 87) One of the most important principles of cleansing and shaping a canal is: 87) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Do not shape or enlarge the canal until the exact working length has been established
  - B) Do not curve instruments before entering canal
  - C) Use films in a dry canal
  - D) Use instruments in sequence while advancing from a large instrument to a smaller instrument
- 88) Objectives in root canal preparation include: 88) \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) Establishment of a sound apical seat
  - (2) Complete obturation of the apical one-third of the canal
  - (3) Creation of the canal in a wet environment
  - (4) Establishment of a working length 0.5-0.75 mm from the radiographic apex
- A) (1), (3) and (4)
  - B) (1), (3), (4) and (5)
  - C) (1), (4) and (5)
  - D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
  - E) All of the above
- 89) A patient reports to your office for routine restorative therapy. After usual examination, radiographic and so on, you see a maxillary lateral incisor overfilled (about 1 mm) with gutta-percha. There is a radiolucent area at the apex : however, the endodontic therapy was completed only one month ago. You would: 89) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Prescribe antibiotics
  - B) Redo the tooth with a nonsurgical endodontic approach
  - C) Perform surgical endodontic therapy (retrofilling)
  - D) Take recall radiographs every three to six months to observe healing

- 90) The desired periapical tissue response following endodontic therapy on a tooth with a periapical lesion is: 90) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Reestablishment of the periodontal ligament
  - B) Deposition of apical cementum
  - C) Regeneration of alveolar bone
  - D) All of the above are correct

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

- 91) Match the endodontic instruments and materials with their supported functions. Place the letter relating to each function opposite the instrument or material to which it applies (each letter may be used only once): 91) \_\_\_\_\_

Gutta-percha \_\_\_\_\_  
 Endodontic file \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chloroform \_\_\_\_\_  
 Grossman's root canal sealer \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Aids in initial pulp removal in large canals
- (B) Enlarges, shapes and cleans the canal
- (C) Forms a seal which prevents leakage
- (D) Semiridged, thermoplastic filling material
- (E) Rigid, smooth, metal filling material
- (F) Softens gutta-percha

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

- 92) Which one of the following characteristics most accurately describes the function of plasma cells? 92) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Motile
  - B) Phagocytic
  - C) Reproductive
  - D) Antibody-producing
- 93) Which of the following methods of instrument sterilization uses the lowest temperature? 93) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Salt or glass based sterilizer
  - B) Ethylene oxide method
  - C) Dry-heat oven
  - D) Autoclave
- 94) Strict anaerobes commonly isolated from root canals include: 94) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Lactobacilli
  - B) Veillonella
  - C)  $\alpha$ -hemolytic streptococci
  - D) Candida
  - E) Bacteroides

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- 95) Which one of the following is not a valid indication for apicoectomy? 95) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Curve within apical third of root that cannot be negotiated
  - B) Broken instrument in the apical third of the canal
  - C) Periapically involved teeth in patients with insufficient time for conventional endodontic treatment
  - D) Perforation in apical third
  - E) Presence of the fistula
- 96) The primary objective and advantage of surgical flap procedures in the treatment of periodontal disease is: 96) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Maintenance of biological width
  - B) Regrowth of alveolar bone
  - C) Reduce or eliminate periodontal pockets
  - D) To provide access to root surfaces for debridement
  - E) Establishment of adequate soft tissue contours
- 97) Referred pain is frequently a diagnostic problem in endodontics: which specific teeth most often refer to the ear? 97) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Mandibular molars
  - B) Mandibular anteriors
  - C) Maxillary first molars
  - D) Maxillary anteriors
  - E) Maxillary premolars
- 98) The most desirable form of tissue response at the apical foramen root-canal therapy is by: 98) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Formation of a connective tissue capsule over the foramen
  - B) Proliferation of epithelium from the apical periodontal ligament
  - C) Cementum deposition into the apical foramen
  - D) Proliferation of the periodontal connective tissue into the apical foramen
- 99) The most superior of all other retro-fillings material → mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) has all of the following advantages, except two. Which two are not properties of MTA? 99) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Biocompatible
  - B) Hydrophilic
  - C) Easy to manipulate
  - D) Induction of hard tissue formation
  - E) Short setting time
  - F) Not toxic
  - G) Radiopaque

100) In preparing the root canal of tooth #9 you have achieved the following sizes: #50 file to the apex, a #70 file in the body of the canal, and #90 file in the coronal aspect of the canal. Upon seating your master cone with sealer and placing a spreader down the canal you find that it is difficult to get any apical depth with the spreader or to place more than one or two accessory cones in the prepared canal. Reflecting upon the situation you identify the potential reason(s) for your problem as:

100) \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) Too much hardened sealer in the canal
- (2) Too large a spreader
- (3) Failure to flare the body of the root canal adequately
- (4) Too large accessory cones
- (5) Failure to flare the occlusal access opening adequately

- A) (1), (2) and (4)
- B) (2), (3) and (4)
- C) (2), (3) and (5)
- D) (1), (3) and (4)
- E) All of the above

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## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED3

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

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## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED3

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

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## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED3

- 89) D
- 90) D
- 91) gutta-percha- D; endodontic file - B; chloroform - F, Grossman's root canal sealer - C
- 92) D
- 93) B
- 94) E
- 95) E
- 96) D
- 97) A
- 98) C
- 99) C, E
- 100) B

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