

- 1 . Alginate impression material is:
 - A.Expensive compared to other impression materials
 - B.Easy to use
 - C.Not affected by gain or loss of water
 - D.Well known for its long-term stability

2. Impression materials that have mechanical properties permitting considerable elastic deformation but that return to their original form are classified as:
 - A.thermoplastic
 - B.elastometric
 - C.inelastic
 - D.resins

3. Dr Jones requested that you mix alginate and take an impression. While measuring the water, you got involved in conversation and did not notice how warm it was. This oversight will:
 - A.make the mix unstable
 - B.lengthen the gelation time
 - C.not affect gelation time
 - D.shorten the gelation time

4. Which of the following dental materials is an example of an aqueous elastometric?
 - A.Impression compound
 - B.ZOE impression paste
 - C.Polysulfide
 - D.Irreversible hydrocolloid
 - E.Addition silicone

5. The brown paste used in rubber base is called the:
 - A.Polymer
 - B.Accelerator
 - C.base
 - D.filler

6. Dental impression compound is known as a/an
 - A.chemoplastic material

- B.irreversible material
- C.hydroelastic material
- D.thermoplastic material

7. Which of the following is an example of an inelastic impression material?

- A.Polysulfide
- B.ZOE impression paste
- C.Alginate
- D.Addition silicone

8. The term used for the setting of hydrocolloid impression materials is

- A.Crystallization
- B.polymerization
- C.curing
- D.gelation

9. The popularity of agar impression material is limited by the:

- A.high cost
- B.need for special equipment
- C.poor reproduction of detail
- D.difficulty in pouring the impression

10. When an agar impression slightly contracts and exudes water, it is termed:

- A.Imbibition
- B.gelation
- C.syneresis
- D.hysteresis

11. Addition silicones are the most popular type of rubber impression materials. The reason for this is cost.

- A.True, false
- B.false, true
- C.both true
- D.both false

12. Custom impression trays are made on a model of the patient's arch. Therefore, to make a custom tray, an alginate impression is also needed.
- A. True, false
 - B. false, true
 - C. both true
 - D. both false
13. Mrs Smith has not been to the dentist for several years. It was found that she needed extensive restorative treatment to which she agreed. You were asked to take impressions as the first step of her care. The impression material of choice would be:
- A. agar
 - B. alginate
 - C. dental impression compound
 - D. addition silicone
14. The impression tray that is used to record the prepared tooth, a bite registration, and an impression of the opposing teeth is a:
- A. stock tray
 - B. custom tray
 - C. triple tray
 - D. bite registration tray
15. Which of the following impression materials set by physical means?
- A. agar
 - B. ZOE
 - C. alginate
 - D. addition silicone
16. The desirable strength of gypsum materials is _____ related to the amount of water used.
- A. Directly
 - B. Indirectly
 - C. not
 - D. partially
17. For gypsum products, a suitable accelerator and retarder, respectively, would be:
- A. ethyl alcohol and oleic acid

- B.oleic acid and glycerin
- C.borax and potassium sulfate
- D.potassium sulfate and borax

18. The gypsum material known as "high strength stone" may be also referred to as:

- A.plaster
- B.dental stone
- C.type III stone
- D.improved stone

19. The final setting time for gypsum products is typically:

- A.15-30 min
- B.30-45 min
- C.45-90 min
- D.90-120 min

20. To make a correct mix for dental stone when using 50 g of powder, the amount of water would be approximately:

- A.10-12 ml
- B.14-15 ml
- C.28-30 ml
- D.45-50 ml

21. Cathy and her parents will meet with an orthodontist to discuss an orthodontic treatment plan. At a previous appt, the orthodontist took impressions of Cathys maxillary and mandibular arches. The replicas made from each impression to discuss the treatment plan are termed:

- A.casts
- B.dies
- C.study models
- D.molds

22. Decreasing the setting time of a dental material results in a products that:

- A.takes less time to set
- B.takes more time to set
- C.does not affect the setting time

D.enhances the properties

23. The weakest gypsum products is:

A.improved stone

B.dental stone

C.plaster

D.die stone

24. When excess water is not present in a gypsum product, it is known as the:

A.wet strength

B.dry strength

C.initial setting time

D.surface strength

25. The best way to mix gypsum products is to:

A."eyeball" the amount of powder added to water

B.add water to the powder

C.add powder to the water

D.add powder and water to the bowl simultaneously

26. Initial and final setting times of gypsum can be determined with the use of Gilmore Needles. A practical, easy method to determine final setting time in a dental office would be to:

A.set a timer for 20 min

B.observe the change from wet to dry strength

C.watch for the loss of gloss

D.attempt to penetrate the material with the metal spatula

27. When the setting time of a dental material is increased, which of the following is true?

A.the material sets slower

B.the material sets faster

C.the setting reaction does not change

D.the setting reaction is increased

28. When preparing the patient for an impression the operator should:

A.explain the procedure to the patient

- B. place a napkin on the patient to protect their clothing
 - C. place the patient in upright position
 - D. have the patient remove all removable appliances
 - E. All of the above
29. When taking a maxillary impression, a right handed operator should be standing in which position?
- A. 12:00
 - B. 7:00
 - C. 11:00
 - D. 9:00
30. When mixing alginate impression material:
- A. add water to the powder
 - B. add the powder to the water
 - C. add them together at the same time
 - D. it can be in any sequence
31. All of the following statements are true about the "working time" of alginate material except one.
- A. working time begins when water and powder come together
 - B. cooler water increases working time
 - C. warmer water decreases working time
 - D. working time begins when the impression is seated
32. The typical mixing time for alginate is ____ and the setting time for regular-set material is ____
- A. 1 min; 1-2 min
 - B. 1 min; 3-4 min
 - C. 3-4 min; 1 min
 - D. 1-2 min; 1 min
33. Why would the double pour technique be a preferred method of fabricating a cast/study model?
- A. it is the quicker method of the two
 - B. prevents distortion of oral structures

C.produces a better reproduction of oral structures

D.it is a safer technique

34. Which is the best indicator of the initial set of gypsum products?

A.loss of gloss

B.loss of resilience

C.decreased compressive strength

D.decreased elasticity

35. The overall, combined height of both maxillary and mandibular models should be _____ inches.

A.1.5-2

B.2-2.5

C.2.5-3

D.3-3.5

36. Which of the following would be a purpose for using the noneugenol mineral oxide surgical dressing?

A.to decrease healing time

B.to stop post surgical bleeding

C.to help hold the healing tissues in place

D.to keep bacteria away from the healing tissues

37. The noneugenol zinc oxide dressing is held in place by:

A.physical retention

B.adhesion to the tissues

C.sutures

D.adhesive foil

38. The finished noneugenol zinc oxide dressing placed after flap surgery should be:

A.extended to the occlusal surface

B.extended to the depth of the vestibule

C.lightly pressed into the interdental space to allow for easy removal

D.rigid with tapered edges

39. Which of the following statements regarding the noneugenol zinc oxide dressing would NOT be included in post surgical instructions following periodontal flap surgery?

- A.**do not consume warm foodstuffs for 2 hours following surgery
- B.**if a piece of the dressing breaks off, return to the office immediately for emergency care
- C.**if a small peice of fressing crumbles off, simply discard it
- D.**do not smoke for 2 hours following surgery

40. All of the following are proceudre that correctly follow removal of the perio dressing
EXCEPT:

- A.**the area is swabbed with a disinfectant and rinsed to remove food and bacterial debris
- B.**the tissues are checked for the healing response and noted in the chart
- C.**residual pieces of dressing in and around the tissues are removed
- D.**areas of residual calc are charted for removal at the next scale and polish