**MCQs in Operative Dentistry**

**1.**    **Which of the following statements is true regarding the choice between doing a composite or amalgam restoration?**

**A)**  **Establishing restored proximal contacts is easier with composite.**

**B)**  **The composite generally uses a more conservative tooth/cavity preparation.**

**C)**  **The amalgam is more difficult and technique- sensitive.**

**D)**  **Amalgam should be used for Class II restorations.**

**2.**    **When placement of proximal retention locks in Class II amalgam preparations is necessary, which of the following is incorrect?**

**A)**  **One should not undermine the proximal enamel.**

**B)**  **One should not prepare locks entirely in axial wall.**

**C)**  **Even if deeper than ideal, one should use the axial wall as a guide for proximal lock placement.**

**D)**  **One should place locks 0.2 mm inside the DEJ to ensure that the proximal enamel is not undermined.**

**3.**    **A casting may fail to seat on the prepared tooth due to all of the following factors except \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A)**  **Temporary cement still on the prepared tooth after the temporary restoration has been removed.**

**B)**  **Proximal contact(s) of casting too heavy/tight.**

**C)**  **Undercuts present in prepared tooth.**

**D)**  **The occlusal of the prepared tooth was under­reduced.**

***4.***

**Which of the following statements about indirect pulp caps is*false?***

**A)**  **Some leathery caries may be left in the preparation.**

**B)**  **A liner is generally recommended in the excavation.**

**C)**  **The operator should wait at least 6 to 8 weeks before re-entry (if then).**

**D)**  **The prognosis of indirect pulp cap treatment is poorer than that of direct pulp caps.**

**5.**    **Triturating a dental amalgam will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A)**  **Reduce the size of the alloy particles.**

**B)**  **Coat the alloy particles with mercury.**

**C)**  **Reduce the crystal sizes as they form.**

**D)**  **Dissolve the alloy particles in mercury.**

**6.**    **Which one of the following acids is generally recommended for etching tooth structure?**

**A) Polyacrylic acid**

**B) Phosphoric acid**

**C) Tartaric acid**

**D) Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)**

**7.**    **Which of the following materials has the highest linear coefficient of expansion?**

**A)**  **Amalgam**

**B)**  **Direct gold**

**C)**  **Tooth structure**

**D)**  **Composite resin**

**8.**    **Restoration of an appropriate proximal contact results in all of the following except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

**A.**  **Reduction/elimination of food impaction at the interdental papilla.**

**B.**   **Provide appropriate space for the interdental papilla.**

**C.**   **Provide increased retention form for the restoration.**

**D.**  **Maintenance of the proper occlusal relationship.**

**9.**    **Which of the following statements about an amalgam tooth/cavity preparation is true?**

**A)**  **The enamel cavosurface margin angle must be 90 degrees.**

**B)**  **The cavosurface margin should provide for a 90- degree amalgam margin.**

**C)**  **All prepared walls should converge externally.**

**D)**  **Retention form for Class Vs can be placed at the DEJ.**

**10.** **Many factors affect tooth/cavity preparation. Which of the following would be the least important factor?**

**A)**  **Extent of the defect**

**B)**  **Size of the tooth**

**C)**  **Fracture lines.**

**D)**  **Extent of the old material.**

**11.** **A major difference between total-etch and self­-etching primer dentin bonding systems include all of the following except \_\_\_\_.**

**A)**  **The time necessary to apply the material(s).**

**B)**  **The amount of smear layer removed.**

**C)**  **The bond strengths to enamel.**

**D)**  **The need for wet bonding.**