Questions

1. The main advantage in developing high copper amalgam alloy is:
2. Elimination of gamma 1 phase
3. Increase the strength of amalgam
4. Decrease the flow value of amalgam
5. Elimination of gamma 2 phase
6. Reduce the conductivity of amalgam
7. The optimum depth of self-threading pins in amalgam restoration is:
8. 0.5 mm
9. 1 mm
10. 2 mm
11. 3 mm
12. 4 mm
13. Senile carious lesions are most commonly found exclusively on the following areas of the teeth:
14. Pits and fissures
15. Occlusal, incisal, facial, lingual surfaces
16. Inclined planes of cusps
17. Root surfaces of teeth
18. Proximal surfaces
19. Pits and fissure sealants are usually composed of:
20. BIS-GMA resin
21. Polyurethames
22. Zinc phosphate
23. Both A and B
24. Ataconic acid
25. Most common fracture occurring in amalgam restoration is detected at:
26. Cavosurface margin
27. The contact area
28. The isthmus area
29. Proximal box
30. Gingival floor
31. Which of the following is correct regarding the effects of polymerization shrinkage :
32. Break in marginal seal
33. Development of stresses within composite
34. Development of stresses on tooth
35. All of the above
36. Only a and b
37. A layer of resin, collagen and dentine resulted after acid etching of dentin and application of adhesive/DBA is called:
38. Resin Tags
39. Smear layer
40. Hybrid layer
41. Oxygen inhibited layer
42. Conditioned dentine
43. Which is correct about C-Factor :
44. It is the ratio of unbounded to bounded surface
45. It is the ratio of bounded to unbounded surface
46. More value of C-Factor shows less stresses
47. All of the above
48. Only a and c
49. Amount of the resin that can be converted from monomer to polymer under specific light curing conditions is called:
50. Degree of conversion
51. Configuration Factor
52. Depth of cure
53. Oxygen inhibited layer
54. None of the above
55. Silanes are considered coupling agents because they can bond between :
56. Resin (organic matrix) and Filler (inorganic) phases
57. Resin (organic matrix) and initiator
58. Initiator and activator to form a system
59. Both a and c
60. None of the above
61. Beneficial properties offered by the filler are:
62. Lowering coefficient of thermal expansion
63. Increased surface hardness and strength
64. Lowering setting contraction/polymerization shrinkage
65. All of the above
66. None of the above
67. The most common site of amalgam restorations fracture is ………

Isthmus

1. Define C-factor:

It is the ratio of bounded to unbounded surface