

**Dental Assisting Mock Board Exam - Dentalelle
Tutoring @ www.dentalelle.com**

2013

1. What are the ways of administering anesthetic?

- a. Block, infiltration, ligament, pulpal
- b. Block with infiltration, gentle technique, pulpal and around the tooth
- c. Block, ligament, gentle, filtration
- d. All of the above

2. What is paraesthesia?

- a. Allergic reaction
- b. Becoming paralyzed in both legs
- c. Possible side effect of local anesthetic
- d. Normal reaction but will go away

3. Why are vasoconstrictors added to some anesthetics?

- a. Increase induction time
- b. Decrease bleeding and produce a longer duration
- c. Produce a longer duration
- d. Increases bleeding

4. What are the stages of anesthesia?

- a. Excitement, Analgesia, Surgical Anesthesia, Respiratory Paralysis
- b. Analgesia, Excitement, Surgical Anesthesia, Respiratory Paralysis
- c. Analgesia, Excitement, Plane 1, Plane 2, Respiratory Paralysis
- d. Respiratory Paralysis, Analgesia, Excitement, Surgical

5. What is background radiation?

- a. Similar to scatter radiation
- b. Relates to the primary beam and secondary radiation
- c. All radiation other than man-made
- d. Man-made

6. What does 'injurious effects of x-rays are cumulative' mean?

- a. Happens over time, radiation builds up
- b. Can happen quickly
- c. Radiation disappears from the body after 10-20 years
- d. Chronic radiation or acute

7. What does HARP stand for?

- a. Healing Act Radiation Protector
- b. Healing Act Radiation Protection
- c. Healing Arts Radiation Protection
- d. Healer Arts Radiation Protector

8. Discuss the differences between filtration needed and the collimation

- a. Filtration needs to reduce useless radiation and collimation restricts the size of the primary beam
- b. Collimation is needed to reduce useless radiation and filtration restricts the size of the primary beam
- c. Filtration is needed but collimation is not necessary
- d. Inherent collimation and added filtration is necessary

9. What is a safe distance that the operator needs to be away from the tube head when exposing radiation?

a. 8 feet

b. 6 feet

c. 5 feet

d. 10 feet

10. What is the difference between a bitewing film, periapical, occlusal, and panoramic?

- a. Bite wing shows interproximal, occlusal shows occlusion, periapical is a vertical bitewing and a panoramic is a lateral view of the patients skull
- b. Bite wing shows the upper arch interproximally, occlusal film shows the upper or lower arch, periapical shows the root of the tooth and panoramic shows the entire view of the arches, jaw joints, sinuses, etc.
- c. Bite wing shows the upper and lower arch interproximal, periapical shows the root of the tooth, occlusal shows upper or lower arch occlusally, and panoramic shows all the teeth included surrounding areas
- d. Bite wing shows the bite, periapical shows the root sinuses, occlusal shows how the teeth close together, panoramic shows the skull

11. What is the generic name of a drug?

- a. Official name, not capitalized
- b. Determined by the chemical structure
- c. Drug name approved for marketing
- d. Example: Valium

12. What is the smallest amount of a drug that will produce the desired therapeutic effect?

- a. Maximum
- b. Lethal dose
- c. Toxic dose
- d. Minimum

13. Drug response depends on:

- a. Absorption, metabolism, excretion
- b. Absorption, excretion
- c. Metabolism, excretion
- d. None of the above

14. Injection subcutaneously means:

- a. Injecting under the skin
- b. Immediate effect over the skin
- c. Around nerve endings
- d. Around the muscles

15. What is true regarding topical anesthetic?

- a. Can come in a variety of forms (spray, gel, etc.)
- b. Is used prior to injection of general anesthetic
- c. Is used prior to injection of local anesthetic
- d. A and B
- e. A and C

16. What drug needs to be applied sublingually?

- a. Nitrous
- b. Nitroglycerin
- c. Inhalers
- d. Children's Tylenol

17. When you need a substance to 'kill' the bacteria vs. inhibit it, what are you looking for?

- a. Something that is resistant to bacteria
- b. Something that is bacteriostatic
- c. Something that is bactericidal
- d. Something with the antagonism effect

18. If a patient has had recent surgery for a knee replacement, and has an appointment to get their teeth cleaned, what are you going to tell them?

- a. No antibiotics are necessary for a cleaning but any other procedure antibiotics are required
- b. Prophylactic antibiotics are necessary
- c. Penicillin must be given prior to all dental procedures
- d. All of the above

19. If a child presents with fluorosis, would you administer fluoride treatment?

- a. No
- b. Yes, but only topical
- c. Yes, but only systemic
- d. Ask the Dentist

20. If a child has amalgam fillings, what type of fluoride would you administer?

- a. 1.23% APF
- b. 2% Neutral Fluoride
- c. Stannous Fluoride
- d. Fluoride varnish on selected teeth without the amalgams

21. What are antihypertensives prescribed for?

- a. Chest pain
- b. Heart condition
- c. High blood pressure
- d. Blood clotting

22. What is the use of an antitussive?

- a. Controls cough
- b. Controls vomiting
- c. Controls sneezing
- a. Controls mucous

23. Scurvy happens when you are low on:

- a. Iron
- b. Vitamin C
- c. Vitamin K
- d. Potassium

24. How must you treat Pernicious Anemia?

- a. Vitamin B12
- b. Any Vitamin B
- c. Vitamin A
- d. In hospital only

25. What is glossitis?

- a. Inflammation of the eye
- b. Inflammation of the tongue
- c. Redness and inflammation if the nose
- d. Redness and inflammation of the finger

26. The dentist is exploring around a tooth, and suddenly exudate comes out. This could be a sign of an abscess and you are asked to take a periapical radiograph. What is exudate?

- a. Water
- b. Calculus
- c. Pus
- d. Blood

27. When the Dental Assisting is performing sealants on a child, a HVE or saliva ejector can be used. What is a saliva ejector?

- a. High volume suction
- b. Low volume suction
- c. Surgical suction
- d. Can be high or low volume

28. When looking at the transfer zone, where instruments and dental materials are exchanged, and what clock position is this?

- a. 7-12 o'clock
- b. 12-2 o'clock
- c. 4-7 o'clock
- d. 12 o'clock

29. In your office, you have several dentists working and often you are under general supervision. What does this mean?

- a. The dentist is present outside the room, but not necessarily inside the room
- b. The dentist allows you to take radiographs but you are now responsible for them
- c. The dentist does not have to be present
- d. The dentist does not have to be present and is not responsible

30. What is needed for informed consent?

- a. Risks explained, benefits presented, alternatives, what will happen if patient refuses, presented in a way that the patient understands
- b. Risks explained, the patient should already know the benefits, a written statement if the patient refuses, presented in both English and any other language the patient understands
- c. Risks written down, benefits written down, stressing the need for the patient to accept the treatment, presented in English and French

- 31. You are in for an interview and they make you aware that the office utilizes six-handed dentistry, what does this mean?**
- a. Six dental assistants altogether working to set up and prepare for each patient
 - b. Two dental assistants altogether working with the dentist
 - c. Three dental assistants altogether working with the dentist
 - d. This is a trick question, there is no such thing
- 32. The dentist has asked you to move the foot control over so that he can reach it, what can this also be called?**
- a. Cuspidor
 - b. Cupider
 - c. Rheostatic
 - d. Rheostat

33. What are the proper ergonomics for the Dental Assistant?

- a. Seated lower than the dentist with the abdominal bar in place
- b. The abdominal bar should be placed behind the DA if they need to sit back
- c. Seated higher than the dentist
- d. Operating field is at the operators elbow

34. When looking at your patient, the tooth 26 is considered:

- a. Maxillary right
- b. Maxillary left
- c. A premolar
- d. An Incisor

35. When approaching an instrument, what does the DA need to do?

- a. Reach slightly above the instrument to grasp it
- b. Grasp the instrument firmly
- c. The pinky finger is extended
- d. Grasp the instrument with both hands

36. When you are performing PDA duties, you notice latch-type hand pieces and screw on-type hand pieces in the drawer. Why is this important?

- a. The hand piece is important in choosing the correct rubber cup for polishing
- b. You must choose a screw-on type because the latch-type is no longer used in dentistry
- c. The latch-type can take both types of rubber cups if needed, however you will need a certain tip
- d. A and B

37. Your patient is concerned with the amalgams in her mouth and feels they are adding too much mercury to her system. How do you respond?

- a. You discuss the benefits and risks of amalgam
- b. You make her aware mercury is released when removing the amalgams
- c. Tell her you understand her concern but she's fine
- d. Tell her from now on the dentist will use only composite

38. After triturating the amalgam chair side, you notice it is crumbly, powdery, and dull. What happened?

- a. Over mixed
- b. Under mixed
- c. Expired
- d. Needs to be condensed

39. When setting up the restorative tray, the dentist asks you to set up a few pins as well. Why would the dentist ask you to do this?

- a. Pins are only needed for composite fillings, so the restorative tray must be for composites
- b. A crown will be placed after the tooth is prepared with a filling
- c. A bridge may be placed, this is a precaution
- d. To add strength

40. When is it necessary to polish an amalgam filling?

- a. 12 hours after
- b. 24 hours after
- c. 2 days later
- d. Anytime with a week

41. When would you need to set up a matrix band?

- a. On any restorative tray, even for occlusal fillings
- b. Restorative and sealants
- c. For any tooth needing to be filled 2 or more surfaces
- d. None of the above

42. If a composite needs to be hardened by a blue light but also sets while mixing, what is this called?

- a. Dual cured
- b. Cured 2x
- c. Light cured
- d. Self-cured

43. A patient complains to you that often when eating pasta, she experiences a sharp pain from the fork. What could this be?

- a. An abscess
- b. Galvanic shock
- c. Cold sore present in the mouth
- d. Cavity

44. What material can you not use when placing composite?

- a. Fluoride
- b. Etch
- c. ZOE
- d. IRM

45. What is important to remember when mixing IRM?

- a. The finished product must be mixed within 5 seconds
- b. The IRM must be firm (but not too hard), and rolled into a ball when given to the dentist
- c. The IRM will change color when it sets
- d. The IRM will be soft when set

46. When mixing DYCAL chair side, what is important to remember regarding the catalyst and the base?

- a. The base is always dispensed in a large 'blob' whereas the catalyst is a large line
- b. The catalyst and the base is dispensed depending on the setting time needed
- c. The same amount of catalyst and base is dispensed
- d. B and C are correct

47. What is COPALITE?

- a. A varnish
- b. A cement
- c. A luting agent
- d. A type of fluoride

48. The dentist is working on the tooth 35 to prepare it for a MO composite filling. You have been asked to place the rubber dam, which of the following is correct?

- a. The rubber dam clamp must be placed on the 35 using the 13A clamp
- b. You do not need to 'invert' the rubber dam because you are working on the 35
- c. The clamp must be placed on the tooth mesial to the 35
- d. The clamp must be placed on the tooth distal to the 35

49. What is true about infiltration anesthesia?

- a. It is used primarily for mandibular teeth
- b. Injected quickly into the soft tissues near the root apex
- c. Takes longer to produce an effect
- d. Injected slowly near the root apex of the involved tooth

50. When giving a mandibular block injection, what must the dentist be careful of?

- a. Hitting the tooth too quickly
- b. Not to inject into a blood vessel
- c. Not to inject into the sulcus
- d. Freezing half the tongue

51. Where must needles be disposed of after use?

- a. A special garbage the dental office has for needles only
- b. A clear container marked 'NEEDLES'
- c. Sharps container
- d. A red sharps container

52. When looking at the anesthetic syringe, what part makes aspiration possible?

- a. Harpoon
- b. Piston rod
- c. Threaded tip
- d. Barrel of the syringe

53. If your patient has a severe gag reflex, what could be used?

- a. Local anesthetic
- b. General anesthetic
- c. Sugar on the tongue
- d. Nitrous oxide

54. What is the clamp 13a used for?

- a. Quad 1
- b. Quad 2
- c. Anteriors
- d. Bicuspid

55. What is hole #5 used for on the rubber dam for maxillary teeth?

- a. Tooth 27
- b. Tooth 36
- c. 13
- d. 45

56. When mixing alginate, what is the proper way to start?

- a. Add water to powder
- b. Add powder to water
- c. Add hot water to powder
- d. Add powder to very cold water

57. What is important in evaluating an alginate impression?

- a. No tears or voids
- b. Tray was centered
- c. Not over seated
- d. All of the above

58. When sterilizing the high speed or slow speed hand piece, what steps are taken?

- a. Remove the bur, place in the ultrasonic, dried, and placed into the sterilizer
- b. Remove the bur, place in a package and then the sterilizer
- c. Remove the bur, and then place in the sterilizer under the plastics cycle
- e. Remove the bur, and then placed in the cold soak to sterilize

59. Which restorations are held together by mechanical retention?

- a. Crowns
- b. Onlays
- c. Amalgams
- d. Composites

- 60. What is an important function of a good contact point when doing an MO filling?**
- a. Making sure the contact point is now open so food can easily pass through
 - b. Making sure there is no contact point
 - c. Making sure the contact point is touching so that food will not get trapped
 - d. Making sure the contact point is slightly below

- 61. Why is acid etching used when placing a composite filling?**
- a. To smoothen the surface of the enamel
 - b. To roughen the surface of the enamel
 - c. To add fluoride onto the surface of enamel
 - d. To moisten that layer above the enamel

- 62. How do you know the etched enamel has been etched accordingly?**
- a. Smooth, chalky white appearance
 - b. Rough, chalky white appearance
 - c. Smooth, white appearance
 - d. Rough, clear appearance

63. What procedure is Formocresol used for?

- a. Extractions
- b. Amalgams
- c. Surgery
- d. Pulpotomy

64. If the patient wants to save the tooth, but irreversible pulpitis is present, what do you tell them?

- a. They must have the tooth extracted
- b. They must get a crown
- c. They must get a root canal
- d. They must go on antibiotics

65. What is true regarding pulp capping?

- a. Direct pulp capping is carried out on unexposed pulp
- b. Direct pulp capping is carried out on exposed pulp
- c. Indirect pulp capping is carried out on exposed pulp
- d. None of the above are correct

66. What is true regarding apexification?

- a. Treatment of a young permanent tooth when it is no longer vital and when the development of the root is incomplete
- b. The goal is to stimulate closure of the apex by stimulating formation of cementum
- c. Canals are irrigated with sodium hypochlorite
- d. A and B
- e. All of the above

67. What is another term for 'bruising'?

- a. Nodule
- b. Ecchymosis
- c. Neoplasma
- d. Pustule

68. Which of the following are true statements?

- a. Anodontia refers to absence of teeth and microdontia refers to abnormally small teeth
- b. Supernumerary teeth refers to more teeth than normal and dens in dente refers to a tooth within a tooth
- c. Fusion results in a reduced number of teeth and impacted teeth remain unerupted in the arch
- d. All of the above are correct

69. What occlusion classification happens when the lower jaw (mandible) is protruded superior to the maxilla?

- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class II Div II
- d. Class III

70. If you have a HEP B patient in your chair, how would you sterilize the instruments after use?

- a. Same as anyone else
- b. Sterilize once, then again
- c. Disinfect and then sterilize
- d. Wrapped in package and sent out with the sharps

71. When sterilizing instruments, what are the proper gloves that need to be worn?

- a. Latex
- b. Non-latex if an allergy is present
- c. Overgloves
- d. Utility gloves

72. What is the most important action that can be taken to prevent the transmission of microorganisms from one person to another?

- a. Using a rubber dam
- b. Sterilizing properly
- c. Hand washing
- d. Dental assisting training

73. What does MSDS stand for in WHMIS?

- a. Material Safe and Data Sterilizing
- b. Maternal Safe Delay Sheets
- c. Material Safety Data Sterilizing
- d. Material Safety Data Sheets

74. When looking at hazard symbols, what is Class A?

- a. Flammable combustible material
- b. Compressed gas
- c. Oxidizing material
- d. A and C

75. The tooth 62 is:

- a. Maxillary left of a primary tooth
- b. Maxillary left of a permanent tooth
- c. Maxillary right of a primary tooth
- d. Maxillary left of a permanent tooth