

DENTALELLE

Dentalelle Tutoring – www.dentalelle.com

ANSWER KEY:

1. Who is the dental professional that 'promotes oral health through organized community efforts'?

- a) Dental spa personnel
- b) Dental supply personnel
- c) Dental lab technician
- d) Dental public health personnel

Rationale – D is the correct answer. A involves a new trend in dentistry that treats patients to a variety of amenities, including massages and herbal masks, in a spa-like atmosphere. B involves a representative of a dental supply company who provides dental supplies, product information, services, and repairs. And C involves a professional who performs dental laboratory services such as fabricating crowns, bridges, and dentures, as specified by the dentist's written prescription. Most frequently trained on the job as an apprentice.

2. What is a dental specialty concerned with neonatal through adolescent patients as well as patients with special needs in these age groups?

- a) Pediatric dentistry
- b) Orthodontics
- c) Oral Pathology
- d) Prosthodontics

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Orthodontics is the specialty within dentistry that focuses on preventing, intercepting, and correcting skeletal and dental problems. Oral Pathology is the dental specialty that diagnoses and treats diseases of the oral structures. And prosthodontics is the dental specialty that provides restoration and replacement of natural teeth.

3. What does veracity refer to?

- a) Causing no harm
- b) Being truthful
- c) Fair treatment
- d) Standards of conduct

Rationale – B is the correct answer. Nonmaleficence means causing no harm, fair treatment is justice, and standards of conduct refers to ethics.

4. What is direct supervision?

- a) Level of supervision in which the dentist is physically present when the dental auxiliary performs delegated functions.

- b) Level of supervision in which the dental auxiliary performs delegated functions according to the instructions of the dentist, who is not necessarily physically present.
- c) Specific intraoral functions delegated to an auxiliary that require increased skill and training.
- d) A and B

Rationale – A is the correct answer. B is general supervision. And C refers to expanded functions.

5. Implied consent is a type of consent in which the patient's action indicates consent for treatment. True or false?

- a) True
- b) False

Rationale – A is the correct and only answer. Written consent refers to consent that involves a written explanation of the diagnostic findings, prescribed treatment, and reasonable expectations about treatment results.

6. What position is when the patient is in a reclined position with the head lower than the feet?

- a) Subsupine
- b) Supine
- c) Reclined
- d) Static

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Supine refers to when the patient is in the reclined position with the nose & knees on the same plane. Static refers to the activity zone where rear delivery systems are located along with dental instruments & equipment used at the dental chair.

7. For right handed dentists the 7-12 position is the ____.

- a) Transfer zone
- b) Assistants zone
- c) Static zone
- d) Operators zone

Rationale – D is the correct answer. For right handed dentists the 4-7 position is the transfer zone. For right handed dentists the 2-4 position is the assistant's zone and static zone refers to the 12-2 position.

8. The assistant is usually positioned ____ than the operator?

- a) Higher
- b) Lower
- c) Same level
- d) A or C

Rationale – A is the correct and only answer.

9. What is the term referring to the lubricating fluid or the joints?

- a) Pericardial
- b) Synovial
- c) Peritoneal
- d) Occipital

Rationale – B is the correct answer. Pericardial refers to heart fluid, peritoneal refers to abdominal fluid, and occipital refer to occipital bone.

10. The oral vacuum system that removes fluids rapidly is called ___?

- a) Saliva ejector
- b) HVE
- c) High speed hand piece
- d) Cavitron

Rationale – B is the correct answer. The saliva ejector removes fluids slowly, the hand piece DOES NOT remove fluids and the cavitron is something the hygienist uses to clean the teeth.

11. What is the most common vasoconstrictor used in dentistry?

- a) Glutaraldehyde
- b) Epinephrine
- c) Local anesthetic
- d) Topical anesthetic

Rationale – B is the correct answer. Glutaraldehyde is a high level disinfectant or sterilizing agent and epinephrine is used in local anesthetic but not topical.

12. What is the injection that places anesthetic directly into cancellous bone (spongy bone)?

- a) Infiltrations Anesthesia
- b) Field Block Anesthesia
- c) Intramuscular Sedation
- d) Intraosseous Anesthesia

Rationale – D is the correct answer. A is an injection method that places anesthetic solution in the tissues near the small terminal nerve branches. B involves local infiltration, however, it delivers anesthetic near larger trigeminal nerve branches. C is a needle is used to inject the sedative into muscle tissue.

13. Some clients are anxious before their dental treatment, what can they do the night before to prepare themselves for the morning appointment and be less anxious?

- a) Breathing exercises
- b) Oral sedation
- c) Not eating the night before
- d) Nitrous oxide

Rationale – B is the correct answer. Breathing exercises can be done but that is a minor thing and would likely do the morning of the appointment not the night before. Not eating the night before is something they must do, depending on the type of appointment (wasn't specified here), and nitrous oxide would be given at the time of the appointment.

14. What would be recommended for remineralization?

- a) Xylitol
- b) Chlorhexidine 0.12%
- c) Amalgam restorations
- d) **A and B**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. C would never be correct, as amalgam restorations DO NOT release fluoride (therefore not promoting remineralization)

15. What allows for easy cleaning of the toothbrush head?

- a) Smaller tufts
- b) Larger tufts
- c) **Widely spaced**
- d) Narrow spaced

Rationale – C is the correct answer and only answer.

16. Why are natural toothbrushes no longer used?

- a) Too hard
- b) Hard to find
- c) Expensive
- d) **Unsanitary**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Hollow ends allow microorganisms and debris to collect inside.

17. Which is caused by ventricular contraction?

- a) **Systolic pressure**
- b) Diastolic pressure
- c) Pulse pressure
- d) A and C

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Systolic pressure is the peak or highest pressure. Diastolic pressure is the lowest pressure.

18. What is the Sphygmomanometer?

- a) **Consists of an inflatable cuff and two tubes**
- b) Consists of an inflatable cuff and three tubes
- c) Consists of a pressure gauge and two tubes

- d) Consists of a pressure gauge and three tubes

Rationale – A is the correct answer. One tube is connected to the pressure hand control bulb and the other the pressure gauge.

19. What is the Molybdenum cup used for?

- a) Angles the electrical beam
- b) Covered with a seal of glass
- c) A filter
- d) Focus the electrons toward the anode

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Also referred to as the focusing cup as part of the cathode.

20. What does the step-down transformer do?

- a) Corrects minor variations in line voltage
- b) Decreases voltage to approximately 3 volts to heat the filament and form the electron cloud
- c) Increases the current from 110 volts to 60-90 kVp to produce x-ray photons
- d) A and B

Rationale – B is the correct answer. C is the step-up transformer and the autotransformer is A.

21. What is the first step in x-ray production?

- a) The anode is heated positive and the cathode negative, going into the tungsten filament
- b) Tungsten filament is heated, electron cloud is produced
- c) Electrons are geared towards the focal spot
- d) The anode changes to negative

Rationale – B is the correct answer. Review the steps in x-ray production to make sure you know ALL the steps. Cloud of electrons produced, anode and cathode differences developed, electrons go back into tungsten filament after charges are laid on the anode and cathode, the cup controls direction of electron going toward the focal spot, electrons lose energy as they strike tungsten target, general radiation when speeding electrons stop, characteristic radiation when electron is displaced from its shell, x-rays leave the tube.

22. What is one use for occlusal radiographs?

- a) Impacted teeth
- b) Salivary duct calculi
- c) Cancer
- d) A and B

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Can be used to determine fractures as well. The angulation is at 65+ degrees for maxillary and 55- for mandibular.

23. What radiograph would be best to take for clients with trismus?

- a) Bitewing
- b) Periapical
- c) Occlusal
- d) **Panoramic**

Rationale - D is the correct answer due to movement of the jaw.

24. What are the 5 A's in order for the smoking cessation program?

- a) Arrange, assist, assess, advise, and ask
- b) Assist, advise, arrange, assess, and ask
- c) Ask, arrange, assess, assist, and advise
- d) **Ask, advise, assess, assist, and arrange**

Rationale - D is the correct answer. Effective tobacco dependence intervention.

25. What is involved with "Assist" in the smoking cessation program?

- a) Discussing with the client about tobacco use
- b) Discussing oral cancer and why smokers could be at a higher risk
- c) **Setting a quit date**
- d) Following up by telephone

Rationale - C is the correct answer. Advise is involved with discussing tobacco use and other concerns with the client. Arrange is following up by telephone. Assess is asking if the client is ready to quit and ask is asking if the client is ready to quit.

26. Which component of penetrates the rubber diaphragm of the dental cartridge?

- a) Hub
- b) Injection end
- c) **Cartridge end**
- d) None of the above

Rationale - C is the correct answer. Hub attaches the needle to the syringe, and the injection end penetrates the oral tissues.

27. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) **Aspiration should be done periodically throughout the injection**
- b) Negative aspiration is needed for all clients with disabilities
- c) Sharps disposal system is not needed if the needle is disposable
- d) A cartridge can be stored in a disinfectant solution for 24 hours

Rationale - A is the correct answer and only answer – the other statements are all false.

28. What is the Gow-Gates technique?

- a) Anesthetizes molars, premolars and canines
- b) **Mandible teeth to midline; body of mandible; inferior portion of ramus**
- c) First and second premolars, mesiobuccal root of first molar, and associated supporting structures

- d) Incisors and canines of the mandible

Rationale – B is the correct answer. Make sure to review **all** injection sites for local anesthetic!

29. What does the ASA - Anterior Superior Alveolar injection anesthetize?

- a) The palatal tissue from the teeth to midline from distal of third molar to canine
- b) Facial tissue overlying individual teeth
- c) **Overlying facial tissues and lip**
- d) Overlying facial tissues only

Rationale - C is the correct answer and only answer.

30. How should dose be recorded for anesthetic?

- a) Cartridges or milliliters
- b) Milligrams
- c) Centimeters or cartridges
- d) **A and B**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Dose can be recorded in cartridges, milliliters, or milligrams.

31. Identify which of the following is used to make a collimator:

- A. Aluminum
- B. Copper
- C. **Lead**
- D. Tungsten

Rationale – C is the correct answer and only answer.

32. What is the following image showing:



- a) **Elongation**

- b) Foreshortening
- c) Tilted occlusal plane
- d) Overexposure

Rationale – C is the correct answer. An overexposed film would appear too dark and underexposed would be too light. Elongation is where the teeth appear too long and foreshortening is when the teeth appear too short.

33. What is wrong with the following image:



- a) Overlap
- b) Too many amalgams
- c) Curve of spee
- d) Sinus not shown

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Too many amalgams wouldn't be an issue since we can't determine if the client has too many, curve of spee is normal and wouldn't be a problem. The sinus would only show up in a maxillary PA or Panorex but never a bitewing.

34. What is wrong with this image:



- a) Fixer spots are splashed on the film
- b) Developer spots are splashed on the film
- c) Static on the film
- d) Light exposed in areas where the spots are

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Developer spots would appear DARK.

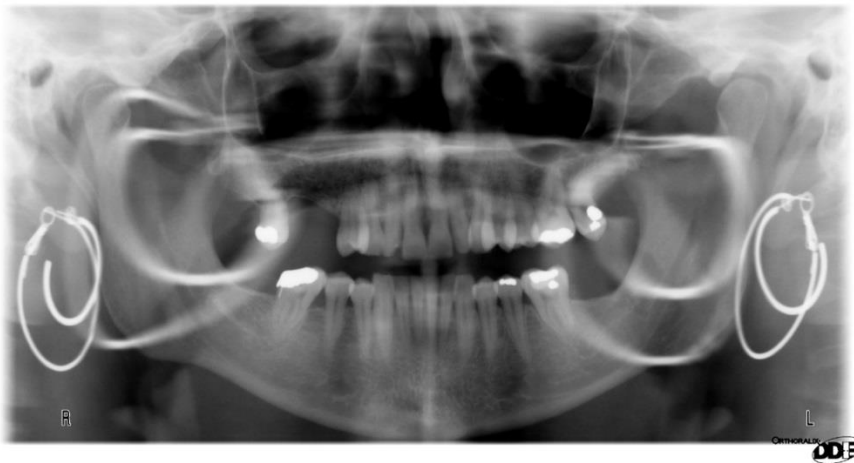
35. What is the image showing?



- a) Periapical sensors
- b) Radiographs
- c) Sensors
- d) Tungsten target

Rationale – C is the correct answer. These sensors can be flipped to make a bitewing so A is incorrect. Radiographs is an improper term because C is MORE correct.

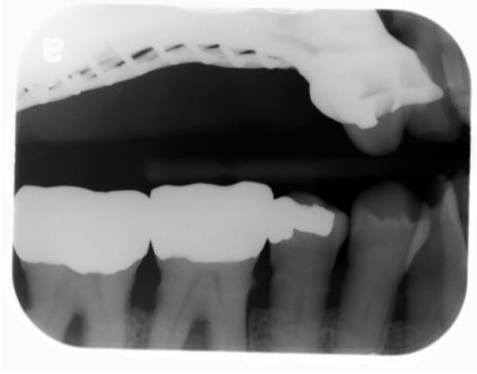
36. What is wrong with the following?



- a) 46 not present
- b) Ghost image
- c) Earrings not removed
- d) B and C

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Earrings in the radiograph are also referred to as a 'ghost image'. 46 is present.

37. What is wrong with the following?



- a) Implants on the maxillary
- b) Complete upper denture not removed
- c) Cannot see the apices
- d) **Partial upper denture not removed**

Rationale – D is the correct answer and only answer. C is not correct because this is a bitewing, we wouldn't WANT to see the apices.

38. What is wrong with the following?



- a) Foreshortening
- b) Stud earring shown
- c) **Frame of glasses shown**
- d) Maxillary tuberosity

Rationale - C is the correct answer and only answer. This 'could' be showing a hoop earring but NOT a stud earring.

39. What does CMRS mean?

- a) Complete Mouth Radiation Series
- b) **Complete Mouth Radiographic Series**
- c) Complete Mouth Rad Series
- d) Complete Mouth Radiology Series

Rationale – B is the correct and only answer.

40. Which of the following describes the use of a filter in a dental x-ray tube head?

- a) A filter reduces the size and shape of the beam
- b) A filter removes low-energy x-rays**
- c) A filter removes the dose or radiation to the thyroid gland
- d) A filter decreases the mean energy of the beam

Rationale – B is the correct answer and only answer.

41. Identify the maximum permissible dose (MPD) of an occupationally exposed person:

- A) 0.01 Sv/year
- B) 0.02 Sv/year
- C) 0.03 Sv/year
- D) 0.05 Sv/year**

Rationale – D is the correct answer.

42. What are the differences between a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell?

- a) Prokaryotic has no nucleus**
- b) Prokaryotic means true nucleus
- c) Prokaryotic has a membrane bound nucleus
- d) A and C

Rationale – A is the correct answer - all other answers are referring to the eukaryotic cell.

43. What is facultative bacteria?

- a) Can live with oxygen or without**
- b) Can only live with oxygen
- c) Can only live without oxygen
- d) Does not like oxygen

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Anaerobic bacteria lives without oxygen and aerobic bacteria need oxygen to live.

44. When ingested, 90-95% of fluoride is absorbed through the...?

- a) Liver and large intestine
- b) Stomach and large intestine
- c) Stomach and small intestine**
- d) Heart and both intestines

Rationale – C is the correct and only answer.

45. At age 11, an individual who has lived in a non-fluoridated community since birth moves to an area in which the water contains 10 ppm of fluoride. At age 35, he is likely to exhibit..?
- a) Very large permanent teeth
 - b) Thyroid issues
 - c) **Skeletal fluorosis**
 - d) Possible congenitally missing teeth

Rationale - C is the correct and only answer. 10 PPM is a lot more than the recommended fluoride to add to the community water supply!

46. Name the two most common causes of death in acute fluoride poisoning.
- a) Liver failure and death
 - b) Respiratory paralysis and liver disease
 - c) **Cardiac failure and respiratory paralysis**
 - d) Choking on vomit and liver failure

Rationale - C is the only correct answer.

47. Which of the following is found in the body of a prescription?
- a) **Name of drug**
 - b) Address of prescriber
 - c) Telephone # of prescriber
 - d) Date

Rationale - A is the best and only answer. Please review prescription writing in your pharmacology text!

48. The abbreviations of ac means?
- a) **With meals**
 - b) After meals
 - c) Before meals
 - d) With water and a meal

Rationale - A is the correct and only answer. Please review all abbreviations in your pharmacology text!

49. What does the following image show?



- a) Amalgam tattoos
- b) Plica fimbriata
- c) Fordyce granules
- d) **Melanin pigmentation**

Rationale – D is the only correct answer. This is within normal limits and is never of any concern if seen in a client.

50. What does the following image show?



- A) Attrition
- B) Supragingival calculus
- C) Labial nodule
- D) Labial melanotic macule

Rationale – D is the most correct because the macule is seen on the lip. You could not tell if the client has attrition from this photo and supra calculus would most likely be at the gingival margin (which is not shown). A nodule is raised so C cannot be the answer.

51. What is personal supervision?

- a) The dentist has diagnosed and authorized the condition to be treated, remains on the premises while the procedure is performed, and approves the work performed before dismissal of the patient.
- b) The dentist has authorized the procedure for a patient of record but need not be present when the authorized procedure is carried out by a licensed dental hygienist. The procedure is carried out in accordance with the dentist's diagnosis and treatment plan.
- c) While the dentist is personally treating a patient, the dental hygienist is authorized to aid in the treatment by concurrently performing a supportive procedure.
- d) All roles of the dental hygienist are considered to be interrelated within the context of improving the public's health by promoting oral health.

Rationale – C is the correct answer. A is direct supervision, B is general supervision and D is public health.

52. What method is to replace lost tissues and to rehab the oral cavity to a level where function is as near normal as possible after secondary prevention has not been successful?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) None of the above

Rationale – C is the correct answer. A involves measures carried out so that disease does not occur and is truly prevented, and B involves the treatment of early disease to prevent further progression of

potentially irreversible conditions that, if not arrested, can lead eventually to extensive rehab treatment or loss of teeth.

53. What does Subjective mean?

- a) Observation
- b) Client's compliant
- c) The dental hygienists observation
- d) The dental hygienists compliant and recommendation

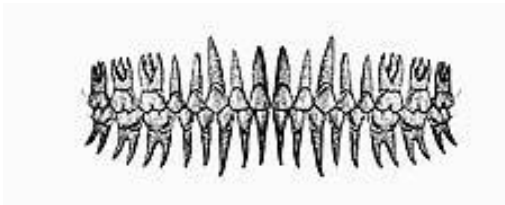
Rationale – B is the correct and best answer.

54. What is an example of the following: Individual autonomy and respect for human being Confidentiality, Societal trust, Beneficence, Nonmaleficence, Justice and fairness and Veracity

- a) Core values
- b) Ethic principles
- c) Professionalism principles
- d) Professional conduct

Rationale - A is the correct answer.

55. What age does the following image represent?



- a) 7 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 15 years
- d) 21 years

Rationale – D is the correct answer.

56. What age does the following image represent?



- a) 10 years
- b) 11 years
- c) 12 years
- d) 15 years

Rationale – B is the correct answer.

57. What age does the following image represent?



- a) 7 years
- b) 8 years
- c) 9 years
- d) 10 years

Rationale - A is the correct answer.

58. What is postural hypotension?

- a) The modified supine position when the head is lower than the heart
- b) Flat position with head and feet on the same level
- c) A fall in blood pressure associated with dizziness, syncope, and blurred vision that occurs upon standing or when standing motionless in a fixed position
- d) Naturally occurring concave forward curve present in the cervical and lumbar regions of the spine when viewed from the side.

Rationale - C is the correct answer, also called orthostatic hypotension. D is Lordosis, B is supine, and A is Trendelenburg.

59. How are charts documented and corrected?

- a) Written in ink, using white-out to fully block out the entry
- b) Written in ink, corrected with a single line through the error, writing the correct information immediately after and signing the entry
- c) Written in black ink, corrected with two lines through the error and writing correct information
- d) None of the above

Rationale - B is the correct and only answer.

60. What is an abnormal elevation of the body temperature above 37°C (98.6°F)?

- a) Pulse pressure
- b) Bradycardia
- c) Tachycardia
- d) Pyrexia

Rationale - D is the best answer. A is the difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure; normally 40 mmHg, bradycardia is slow heartbeat and C is fast heartbeat.

61. What is Anoxia?

- a) Temporary cessation of breathing; absence of spontaneous respirations
- b) Oxygen deficiency

- c) The heart relaxes between contractions
- d) Higher than normal body temperature

Rationale - B is the correct answer. A is apnea, C is diastole, and D is hyperthermia

62. Which of the following factors increase blood pressure?

- a) Exercise
- b) Oral contraceptives
- c) Eating
- d) All of the above

Rationale - D is the correct answer because all factors could increase blood pressure.

63. What is the foot pedal on a dental handpiece that controls the handpiece speed?

- a) Rheostat
- b) Saliva ejector
- c) Radiodent
- d) Hose

Rationale - A is the correct answer and only answer.

64. What is this?



- a) PFI
- b) Syringe
- c) Amalgam dispenser
- d) Hemostat

Rationale - C is the correct answer.

65. What is this?

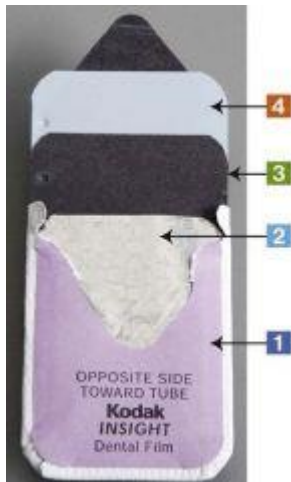


- a) Topical syringe
- b) Oraquix
- c) Benzocaine

d) Anesthetic syringe

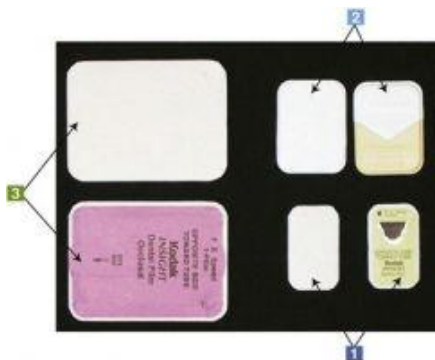
Rationale – D is the correct answer.

66. List what the following shows:



- 1 - Outside covering of film—Soft plastic or paper (both waterproof)
- 2 - Sheet of lead foil to stop the radiation from extending beyond the film
- 3 - Black paper to protect the film from light penetration
- 4 - Film—Single or double film

67. List what the following shows:



- 1 - Size #1—Anterior periapical x-ray (narrow view)
- 2 - Size #2—Periapical and bite-wing x-ray Size #3—Long x-ray usually taken on children (not pictured)
- 3 - Size #4—Occlusal projections usually taken on children

68. What is this?



- 1 - Cephalometric radiograph—Shows bony and soft-tissue areas of the facial profile
- 2 - Panoramic radiograph—Shows a panoramic view of maxillary and mandibular teeth on one x-ray

69. What is this?



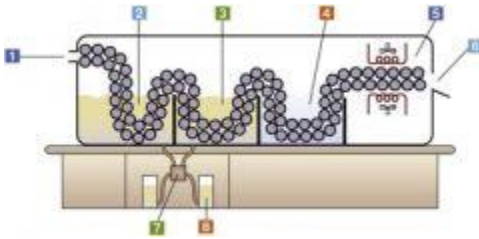
- 1 - Holds film for bite-wing projection
- 2 - Holds film for anterior and posterior teeth projections
- 3 - Holds film for posterior teeth projection

70. What is this?



- 1 - Position Indicating Device (PID) (Round)
- 2 - Tube Head
- 3 - X-Ray Unit with Digital Panel
- 4 - Rectangular PID

71. What is this?



- 1 - Slot to feed film
- 2 - Roller transporter in developer tank
- 3 - Roller transporter in fixer tank
- 4 - Roller transporter in water tank
- 5 - Roller transporter in drying compartment
- 6 - Film releases from rollers onto recovery slot
- 7 - Pump to replenish developer and fixer
- 8 - Replenishing solution for developer and fixer

72. What is a burnisher used for?

- a) Used to smooth rough margins of the restoration & to shape metal matrix bands.
- b) Carry amalgam into the preparation
- c) Smoothing composite before curing and bonding
- d) A and C

Rationale – A is the only answer because keep in mind the amalgam carrier is used to carry amalgam and the composite is cured AFTER bonding

73. What is this object? What is it used for?



Rationale - mouth mirror for basic set up tray, and used by the operator to see multiple tooth angles & as a retraction device.

74. What is this object? What is it used for?



Rationale - Discoid cleoid carver used on amalgam rest tray

75. What is this object and what is it used for?



Rationale – The hollenback carver used on the amalgam rest tray

76. What is this?



Rationale – Different thicknesses of retraction cord used on the crown and bridge tray

77. What is this?



Rationale – articulating paper used to check the bite, uses on restoration trays and crown and bridge. Could be any tray where you wanted to check the bite of the patient.

78. What are these?



Rationale – Wooden wedges used with matrix bands on restoration trays

79. What is this?



Rationale – The tofflemire/ matrix band retainer used on restoration trays and wooden wedge or wedges would be needed

80. What is this for?



Rationale – a shade guide used for bleaching or crown/bridge procedure to check the shade. Can be used anytime the shade needs to be determined

81. What is this referring to when we are talking about the patient's ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond appropriately to physical stimulation and/or verbal command?

- a) Analgesia
- b) Direct supervision
- c) Personal supervision
- d) Nitrous oxide

Rationale – D is the correct answer. A refers to the diminution or production of increased tolerance to pain in the conscious patient. B refers to the dentist is responsible for the sedation/anesthesia procedure shall be physically present in the office and shall be continuously aware of the physical status and well-being. And C refers to the dentist is responsible for the sedation/anesthesia procedure shall be physically present in the room with the patient at all times during the induction and maintenance of the procedure.

82. What is the nasopharynx?

- a) Begins at the posterior opening of the nose, and extends to the superior portion of the soft palate. It is the area of adenoid lymphatic tissue.
- b) Nose, mouth, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles.
- c) The purpose of routine inhalation conscious sedation procedures. The mouth is an accessory respiratory passage.
- d) None of the above

Rationale – A is the correct answer. B refers to the conductive system. C refers to the tongue

83. What is the trachea?

- a) A sedated state and in a semi-reclined position, the swallowing reflex may be depressed
- b) It is when you are in a deeply sedated or excitable state, the laryngeal muscles controlling vocal cord movement may spasm.
- c) Is a cartilage ring and membranous tube structure beginning at the inferior and the larynx, descending in the chest anterior to the esophagus
- d) It acts as a valve over the conductive airway by closing during swallowing. It prevents food, liquid or foreign objects from entering the airway.

Rationale – C is the correct answer. A refers to aspiration, B refers to laryngospasm, and D refers to epiglottitis.

84. Can antibiotics be given in the case of a dry socket?

Rationale – YES but only if there is an infection present, sometimes cleaning out the socket is enough. Most commonly though yes, an antibiotic needs to be given. It is formed when the blood clot isn't properly formed (commonly if you smoke after having the extraction).

85. Your client is 21 years of age and reported to you that her only medication is birth control pills. What types of things should you make her aware of?

Rationale – The pills can cause an increased chance of gingivitis (due to hormones), as well as if taking antibiotics and that another form of birth control must be used to prevent pregnancy

86. Discuss the steps in what happens when there is an allergic reaction?

Rationale - Allergic reaction happens, mast cells release, histamine released as well as antacids by the body

87. If your patient has a latex allergy, what is the best time to see them?

Rationale – First thing in the morning so that the latex from other patients will not be airborne yet (or at least not nearly as much)

88. What is orthostatic hypotension?

Rationale – When the patient gets up too quickly and feels faint

89. Discuss the differences between the pace makers made 20 years ago and the ones they currently make today? What is important to make patients aware?

Rationale - Pacemakers made today are normally shielded and can be used around ultrasonics when the patient is having their teeth cleaning. In the past if the patient had a pacemaker it needed to be made a note somewhere that ultrasonic scalers COULD NOT be used

90. If a client is diagnosed with hypertension what are the steps towards treatment?

Rationale – Diet and exercise is the first step and if blood pressure does not improve than medications are needed

91. In the event of an emergency, how is nitroglycerin used if the patient is having an angina attack?

Rationale - Place nitro (have the client do it if they can) under the tongue, wait 5 minutes, if not helping give another pill, wait 5 minutes, can give another one but after the third NO MORE NITRO can be given. Rush to the hospital!

92. Where is pericoronitis found?

Rationale - Inflammation of tissue around the crown of the tooth, common with impacted teeth

93. What is the best way to treat sensitivity due to recession?

Rationale – Fluoride varnish in the dental office and a sensitive-type toothpaste to use at home

94. If the patient is 17 and has their wisdom teeth, would you take a radiograph(s)?

Rationale – You would take a panoramic radiograph to see exactly how the wisdom teeth are growing in and how many are present

95. Is it possible to have 5 or more wisdom teeth?

Rationale – Yes 😊.

96. When is the best time to tell the patient to have their wisdom teeth removed?

Rationale – Any time before the age of 25 – typically 17-21 is when the wisdom teeth are removed. The older the patient gets, removal and healing can be more complicated.

97. What is the type and percentage of fluoride used in the in-office tray technique?

Rationale – 1.23% APF (Acidulated Phosphate Fluoride) or 2% Neutral Fluoride is used for children or adults with restorations.

98. What is important to update at every patient appointment?

Rationale – Medical history and vital signs

99. If the patient has 4mm pocketing, what is important to discuss with them?

Rationale – they have early periodontal disease in those areas and they need to improve their brushing and flossing. Reminding them how to brush and floss by showing them is an excellent idea. Make sure to tell them that 4mm can be reduced to a healthy number if they follow excellent oral hygiene.

What toothbrushing method should be recommended to a patient who has braces?

Rationale – The charters method – the brushes are held above the brackets to clean as best they can above and below the brackets.