

## Bird & Robinson: Modern Dental Assisting, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition

### Chapter 01: History of Dentistry

#### Test Bank

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The first woman to graduate from a recognized dental college was:
- a. Jennie D. Spurrier.
  - b. Malvina Cueria.
  - c. Irene Newman.
  - d. Lucy B. Hobbs-Taylor.

ANS: D

|   | Feedback                                                                                     |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | Jennie D. Spurrier was the first female dentist in Illinois.                                 |
| B | Malvina Cueria was the first female dental assistant.                                        |
| C | Irene Newman was the first dental hygienist.                                                 |
| D | Lucy B. Hobbs-Taylor was the first woman to graduate from a recognized college of dentistry. |

PTS: 1      DIF: Medium      REF: pp. 7-8      TOP: Women in Dental History

2. Who is known as the “Father of Medicine?”
- a. Hippocrates
  - b. Leonardo da Vinci
  - c. G.V. Black
  - d. Pierre Fauchard

ANS: A

|   | Feedback                                                                                 |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | Hippocrates is known as the “Father of Medicine.”                                        |
| B | Leonardo da Vinci was the first to describe the difference between premolars and molars. |
| C | G.V. Black is known as the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry.”                                 |
| D | Pierre Fauchard is considered to be the “Founder of Modern Dentistry.”                   |

PTS: 1      DIF: Easy      REF: p. 3      TOP: The Greeks

3. The Hippocratic Oath is the basis for:
- a. modern-day medical and dental law.
  - b. the obligation to treat patients to the best of one’s ability.
  - c. the code of ethics for the medical and dental professions.
  - d. both b and c.

ANS: D

|  | Feedback |
|--|----------|
|--|----------|

|          |                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Modern-day medical and dental law is not based on a specific code of ethics.                                                                                          |
| <b>B</b> | The Hippocratic Oath is the basis for the obligation to treat patients to the best of one's ability, but this is not the only correct choice presented.               |
| <b>C</b> | The Hippocratic Oath is the basis for the code of ethics for the medical and dental professions, but this is not the only correct choice presented.                   |
| <b>D</b> | The Hippocratic Oath is the basis for the code of ethics for the medical and dental professions and is based on the solemn obligation to "do no harm" to the patient. |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: pp. 3-4

TOP: The Greeks

4. Who originated the title of "surgeon dentist" and dispelled the theory that tooth decay was caused by tooth worms?
- a. Pierre Fauchard
  - b. Claudius Galen
  - c. John Baker
  - d. Leonardo da Vinci

ANS: A

|          | Feedback                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Pierre Fauchard developed dentistry as an independent profession and originated the title of "surgeon dentist." He also dispelled the theory that tooth decay was caused by tooth worms. |
| <b>B</b> | Claudius Galen was the first to write about nerves in the teeth.                                                                                                                         |
| <b>C</b> | John Baker was a physician and dentist who practiced in colonial America.                                                                                                                |
| <b>D</b> | Leonardo da Vinci sketched every internal and external structure of the body.                                                                                                            |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 5

TOP: The Renaissance

5. Which early American dentist is credited with beginning the science of forensic dentistry?
- a. Robert Woofendale
  - b. John Baker
  - c. Paul Revere
  - d. G.V. Black

ANS: C

|          | Feedback                                                                                                                                              |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Robert Woofendale was one of the first dentists to travel throughout the American colonies.                                                           |
| <b>B</b> | John Baker was one of the dentists who treated George Washington.                                                                                     |
| <b>C</b> | Paul Revere is credited with beginning the science of forensic dentistry, by performing the first identification of a corpse based on dental history. |
| <b>D</b> | G.V. Black developed the principle of "extension for prevention" and standardized rules for cavity preparation and filling.                           |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 6

TOP: Early America

6. The "Grand Old Man of Dentistry" was:
- a. Horace Hayden.
  - c. Horace Wells.



9. In some dental schools today, women represent almost \_\_\_\_\_% of dental students.
- a. 20
  - b. 15
  - c. 50
  - d. 70

ANS: C

|          | Feedback                                                                         |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The percentage of female students in today's dental schools is not 20.           |
| <b>B</b> | The percentage of female students in today's dental schools is not 15.           |
| <b>C</b> | Today, women represent almost 50% of the dental students in some dental schools. |
| <b>D</b> | The percentage of female students in today's dental schools is not 70.           |

PTS: 1  
History

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 7

TOP: Women in Dental

10. Who was the first dentist to employ a dental assistant?
- a. Ida Gray-Rollins
  - b. C. Edmund Kells
  - c. G.V. Black
  - d. Robert Woofendale

ANS: B

|          | Feedback                                                                                    |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Ida Gray-Rollins was the first female African-American dentist.                             |
| <b>B</b> | The first dentist to employ a dental assistant was C. Edmund Kells, in 1885.                |
| <b>C</b> | G.V. Black was the "Grand Old Man of Dentistry."                                            |
| <b>D</b> | Robert Woofendale was one of the first dentists to travel throughout the American colonies. |

PTS: 1  
Assisting

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 9

TOP: History of Dental

11. The Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association is responsible for:
- a. writing dental curricula.
  - b. licensing dentists.
  - c. certifying dental school educators.
  - d. evaluating and accrediting dental education programs.

ANS: D

|          | Feedback                                                                                                               |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Writing dental curricula is not a responsibility of the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the ADA.                 |
| <b>B</b> | Licensing dentists is not a responsibility of the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the ADA.                       |
| <b>C</b> | Certification of dental school educators is not a responsibility of the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the ADA. |

|          |                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>D</b> | The Commission on Dental Accreditation of the ADA is responsible for evaluating and accrediting dental education programs in the United States. |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficult

REF: p. 10

TOP: Dental Accreditation

12. The Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry is located in.
- Baltimore.
  - New York City.
  - Washington, D.C.
  - Philadelphia.

ANS: A

|          | Feedback                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry, the largest and most comprehensive museum of dentistry in the world, is located on the grounds of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in Baltimore, Maryland. |
| <b>B</b> | The Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry is not located in New York City.                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>C</b> | The Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry is not located in Washington, D.C.                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>D</b> | The Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry is not located in Philadelphia.                                                                                                                                    |

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

REF: pp. 10-11

TOP: National Museum of Dentistry

13. Before formal training in dental colleges, the profession of dentistry was learned through preceptorship.
- True
  - False

ANS: A

|          | Feedback                                                                                                                 |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Early training in the United States was done under the direction of skilled professionals through office preceptorships. |
| <b>B</b> | Early training in the United States was done under the direction of skilled professionals through office preceptorships. |

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 6

TOP: Educational and Professional Development in the United States

14. The first dental school was established by:
- Horace Hayden and Chapin Harris.
  - Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen.
  - Robert Tanner Freeman.
  - Hazel Torres and Ann Ehrlich.

ANS: A

|          | Feedback                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Hayden and Harris established the first dental college in the world, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, which is now the University of Maryland, School of |

|          |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | Dentistry.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>B</b> | Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895.                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>C</b> | African Americans were not accepted at dental schools until 1867, when Harvard University initiated its first dental class and accepted Robert Tanner Freeman as its first black student. |
| <b>D</b> | Hazel O. Torres and Ann Ehrlich set the standard for dental assisting textbooks in 1976 when they co-authored <i>Modern Dental Assisting</i> .                                            |

PTS: 1                      DIF: Medium                      REF: p. 6  
 TOP: Educational and Professional Development in the United States

15. X-rays were discovered by:
- a. Horace Hayden and Chapin Harris.
  - b. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen.
  - c. Robert Tanner Freeman.
  - d. Hazel Torres and Ann Ehrlich.

ANS: B

|          |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | <b>Feedback</b>                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>A</b> | Hayden and Harris established the first dental college, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, which is now the University of Maryland School of Dentistry.                             |
| <b>B</b> | Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895.                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>C</b> | African Americans were not accepted at dental schools until 1867, when Harvard University initiated its first dental class and accepted Robert Tanner Freeman as its first black student. |
| <b>D</b> | Hazel O. Torres and Ann Ehrlich set the standard for dental assisting textbooks in 1976 when they co-authored <i>Modern Dental Assisting</i> .                                            |

PTS: 1                      DIF: Medium                      REF: p. 7  
 TOP: Educational and Professional Development in the United States

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is credited with developing the first school of dental hygiene and training the first dental hygienist.
- a. Irene Newman
  - b. Alfred Fones
  - c. Ann Ehrlich
  - d. Hazel Torres

ANS: B

|          |                                                                                                                              |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | <b>Feedback</b>                                                                                                              |
| <b>A</b> | Irene Newman was the first dental hygienist who trained under Alfred Fones.                                                  |
| <b>B</b> | Alfred Fones is credited with developing the first school of dental hygiene in 1913 and training the first dental hygienist. |
| <b>C</b> | Ann Ehrlich and Hazel Torres co-authored the textbook <i>Modern Dental Assisting</i> .                                       |
| <b>D</b> | Ann Ehrlich and Hazel Torres co-authored the textbook <i>Modern Dental Assisting</i> .                                       |

PTS: 1                      DIF: Medium                      REF: p. 10                      TOP: History of Dental Hygiene

17. To maintain accreditation status, dental and dental auxiliary schools are required to be reviewed every \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- a. 2
  - b. 5
  - c. 7
  - d. 10

ANS: C

|   | Feedback                                                                  |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | To maintain accreditation status, schools are reviewed every 7 years.     |
| B | To maintain accreditation status, schools are reviewed every 7 years.     |
| C | To maintain ADA accreditation status, schools are reviewed every 7 years. |
| D | To maintain accreditation status, schools are reviewed every 7 years.     |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 10

TOP: Dental Accreditation

18. Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings were initiated in:
- a. 1924.
  - b. 1978.
  - c. 2000.
  - d. 2003.

ANS: D

|   | Feedback                                                                                  |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | CDC released the Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings in 2003. |
| B | CDC released the Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings in 2003  |
| C | CDC released the Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings in 2003  |
| D | CDC released the Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings in 2003. |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 4

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry

19. The report *Oral Health in America* was released by the surgeon general in:
- a. 1924.
  - b. 1978.
  - c. 2000.
  - d. 2003.

ANS: C

|   | Feedback                                                                              |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | The report <i>Oral Health in America</i> was released by the surgeon general in 2000. |
| B | The report <i>Oral Health in America</i> was released by the surgeon general in 2000. |
| C | The report <i>Oral Health in America</i> was released by the surgeon general in 2000. |
| D | The report <i>Oral Health in America</i> was released by the surgeon general in 2000. |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 4

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry

20. Which are examples of early oral hygiene aids?
- a. Wooden sticks
  - b. Animal-hair bristle brushes
  - c. Tree twigs
  - d. All of the above

ANS: D

|          | Feedback                                                                                                               |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Wooden sticks, ivory-handled animal-hair bristle brushes, and tree twigs were all early tools used to clean the mouth. |
| <b>B</b> | Wooden sticks, ivory-handled animal-hair bristle brushes, and tree twigs were all early tools used to clean the mouth. |
| <b>C</b> | Wooden sticks, ivory-handled animal-hair bristle brushes, and tree twigs were all early tools used to clean the mouth. |
| <b>D</b> | Wooden sticks, ivory-handled animal-hair bristle brushes, and tree twigs were all early tools used to clean the mouth. |

PTS: 1      DIF: Easy      REF: p. 3      TOP: Introduction

21. History shows cleft palate repairs 2200 years ago in:
- a. China.
  - b. Korea.
  - c. Egypt.
  - d. Germany.

ANS: A

|          | Feedback                                                                   |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | More than 2200 years ago, a cleft palate was repaired on a child in China. |
| <b>B</b> | More than 2200 years ago, a cleft palate was repaired on a child in China. |
| <b>C</b> | More than 2200 years ago, a cleft palate was repaired on a child in China. |
| <b>D</b> | More than 2200 years ago, a cleft palate was repaired on a child in China. |

PTS: 1      DIF: Easy      REF: p. 3      TOP: Introduction

22. Dental disease was first recorded:
- a. in the 1900s.
  - b. in the 1800s.
  - c. in the 1700s.
  - d. since the beginning of time.

ANS: D

|          | Feedback                                                       |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Dental disease has been documented from the beginning of time. |
| <b>B</b> | Dental disease has been documented from the beginning of time. |
| <b>C</b> | Dental disease has been documented from the beginning of time. |
| <b>D</b> | Dental disease has been documented from the beginning of time. |

PTS: 1      DIF: Easy      REF: p. 3      TOP: Introduction

23. Who was George Washington's dentist?
- a. Pierre Fauchard
  - c. Leonardo da Vinci





|          |                                                            |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>D</b> | Paul Revere is credited with beginning forensic dentistry. |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 6

TOP: Early America

26. Which artist was the first to describe anatomical differences between molars and premolars?
- a. Vincent Van Gogh
  - b. Claude Monet
  - c. Leonardo da Vinci
  - d. Ambroise Paré

ANS: C

|          | Feedback                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The first artist to sketch internal and external structures of the human anatomy and describe in detail the differences between molars and premolars was Leonardo da Vinci. |
| <b>B</b> | The first artist to sketch internal and external structures of the human anatomy and describe in detail the differences between molars and premolars was Leonardo da Vinci. |
| <b>C</b> | The first artist to sketch internal and external structures of the human anatomy and describe in detail the differences between molars and premolars was Leonardo da Vinci. |
| <b>D</b> | The first artist to sketch internal and external structures of the human anatomy and describe in detail the differences between molars and premolars was Leonardo da Vinci. |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 5

TOP: The Renaissance

27. The barber surgeon known as the “Father of Modern Surgery” is:
- a. Pierre Fauchard.
  - b. Ambroise Paré.
  - c. Leonardo da Vinci.
  - d. Robert Woofendale.

ANS: B

|          | Feedback                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Pierre Fauchard is referred to as the “Father of Modern Dentistry.”                                                                                                          |
| <b>B</b> | The “Father of Modern Surgery” is Ambroise Paré.                                                                                                                             |
| <b>C</b> | The first artist to sketch internal and external structures of the human anatomy and described in detail the differences between molars and premolars was Leonardo da Vinci. |
| <b>D</b> | Robert Woofendale was one of the first colonial dentists.                                                                                                                    |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 5

TOP: The Renaissance

28. The first person credited with utilizing a prosthesis is:
- a. Pierre Fauchard.
  - b. Ambroise Paré.
  - c. Leonardo da Vinci.
  - d. Robert Woofendale.

ANS: B

|          | Feedback                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Pierre Fauchard is referred to as the “Father of Modern Dentistry.”                                                                                                         |
| <b>B</b> | The “Father of Modern Surgery” is Ambroise Paré; he is also the first to use artificial body parts.                                                                         |
| <b>C</b> | The first artist to sketch internal and external structures of the human anatomy and describe in detail the differences between molars and premolars was Leonardo da Vinci. |
| <b>D</b> | Robert Woofendale was one of the first colonial dentists.                                                                                                                   |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 5

TOP: Renaissance

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is recognized for her research related to HIV and AIDS.

- a. Ida Rollins
- b. Lucy Hobbs-Taylor
- c. Deborah Greenspan
- d. Geraldine Morrow

ANS: C

|          | Feedback                                                                            |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Ida Rollins was the first black woman to earn a formal DDS degree.                  |
| <b>B</b> | Lucy Hobbs-Taylor was the first woman to graduate from a dental college.            |
| <b>C</b> | Deborah Greenspan is recognized worldwide for her research related to HIV and AIDS. |
| <b>D</b> | Geraldine Morrow was the first female president of the ADA.                         |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 7

TOP: Women in Dental History

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is recognized as the first black woman to earn a formal DDS degree.

- a. Ida Rollins
- b. Lucy Hobbs-Taylor
- c. Deborah Greenspan
- d. Geraldine Morrow

ANS: A

|          | Feedback                                                                            |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Ida Rollins was the first black woman to earn a formal DDS degree.                  |
| <b>B</b> | Lucy Hobbs-Taylor was the first woman to graduate from a dental college.            |
| <b>C</b> | Deborah Greenspan is recognized worldwide for her research related to HIV and AIDS. |
| <b>D</b> | Geraldine Morrow was the first female president of the ADA.                         |

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 8

TOP: Women in Dental History

31. The ADAA was founded in:

- a. 1900.
- b. 1924.
- c. 1982.
- d. 2000.

ANS: B

|          | Feedback                      |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The ADAA was founded in 1924. |
| <b>B</b> | The ADAA was founded in 1924. |
| <b>C</b> | The ADAA was founded in 1924. |
| <b>D</b> | The ADAA was founded in 1924. |

PTS: 1      DIF: Medium      REF: p. 4  
 TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry

32. The DANB was founded in:
- a. 1900.
  - b. 1924.
  - c. 1948.
  - d. 2000.

ANS: C

|          | Feedback                      |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The DANB was founded in 1948. |
| <b>B</b> | The DANB was founded in 1948. |
| <b>C</b> | The DANB was founded in 1948. |
| <b>D</b> | The DANB was founded in 1948. |

PTS: 1      DIF: Medium      REF: p. 9      TOP: History of Dental Assisting

33. The first cases of what later was identified as AIDS were reported in:
- a. 1900.
  - b. 1920.
  - c. 1940.
  - d. 1980.

ANS: D

|          | Feedback                                                                    |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The first cases of what later was identified as AIDS were reported in 1980. |
| <b>B</b> | The first cases of what later was identified as AIDS were reported in 1980. |
| <b>C</b> | The first cases of what later was identified as AIDS were reported in 1980. |
| <b>D</b> | The first cases of what later was identified as AIDS were reported in 1980. |

PTS: 1      DIF: Medium      REF: p. 4  
 TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry

34. The first hepatitis vaccine became available in:
- a. 1900.
  - b. 1924.
  - c. 1982.
  - d. 2000.

ANS: C

|          | Feedback                                              |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The first hepatitis vaccine became available in 1982. |
| <b>B</b> | The first hepatitis vaccine became available in 1982. |

|          |                                                       |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>C</b> | The first hepatitis vaccine became available in 1982. |
| <b>D</b> | The first hepatitis vaccine became available in 1982. |

PTS: 1                      DIF: Medium                      REF: p. 4

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry

35. The *ADA Journal* published a report of infection control for dental offices in:
- 1900.
  - 1978.
  - 1982.
  - 2000.

ANS: B

|          | <b>Feedback</b>                                                                        |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | <i>ADA Journal</i> published a report of infection control for dental offices in 1978. |
| <b>B</b> | <i>ADA Journal</i> published a report of infection control for dental offices in 1978. |
| <b>C</b> | <i>ADA Journal</i> published a report of infection control for dental offices in 1978. |
| <b>D</b> | <i>ADA Journal</i> published a report of infection control for dental offices in 1978. |

PTS: 1                      DIF: Medium                      REF: p. 4

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry

36. The ADA was founded in:
- 1800.
  - 1859.
  - 1900.
  - 1959.

ANS: B

|          | <b>Feedback</b>              |
|----------|------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | The ADA was founded in 1859. |
| <b>B</b> | The ADA was founded in 1859. |
| <b>C</b> | The ADA was founded in 1859. |
| <b>D</b> | The ADA was founded in 1859. |

PTS: 1                      DIF: Medium                      REF: p. 4

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry