

Chapter 01: History of Dentistry

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who was the first woman to become a dental hygienist?

- a. Jennie D. Spurrier
- b. Malvina Cueria
- c. Irene Newman
- d. Lucy B. Hobbs-Taylor

ANS: C

Irene Newman was the first female dental hygienist.

Jennie D. Spurrier was the first female dentist in Illinois.

Malvina Cueria was the first female dental assistant.

Lucy B. Hobbs-Taylor was the first woman to graduate from a recognized college of dentistry.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 8 | p. 10

TOP: Table 1-2 Highlights of Women in Dentistry | Women in Dental History

2. Who is known as the “Father of Modern Dentistry?”

- a. Hippocrates
- b. Leonardo da Vinci
- c. G.V. Black
- d. Pierre Fauchard

ANS: D

Pierre Fauchard is considered the “Father of Modern Dentistry.”

Hippocrates is known as the “Father of Medicine.”

Leonardo da Vinci was the first to describe the difference between premolars and molars.

G.V. Black is known as the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry.”

DIF: Easy REF: pp. 4 - 5

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry | The Renaissance

3. The Hippocratic Oath is an obligation to:

- a. uphold the ethical principles of the American Medical Association.
- b. practice within the bounds of a particular specialty and to refer when indicated.
- c. maintain standards to maintaining and transferring patient records according to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
- d. refrain from wrongdoing and to treat patients to the best of one’s ability.

ANS: D

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.

Hippocrates lived from 460-377 BC and created the Hippocratic Oath long before the existence of the American Medical Association.

The Hippocratic Oath did not address when referral to a specialist is appropriate.

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) was enacted by Congress in 1996.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 4 TOP: The Greeks

4. Who was the first to write about nerves in the teeth?
- Pierre Fauchard
 - Claudius Galen
 - John Baker
 - Leonardo da Vinci

ANS: B

Claudius Galen (AD 130-200) was the first to write about nerves in the teeth.

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. John Baker was a physician and dentist who practiced in colonial America. He was one of George Washington’s dentists.

Leonardo da Vinci sketched every internal and external structure of the body. He was the first anatomist to describe the differences between molars and premolars.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 5 TOP: The Romans

5. Which early American dentist is credited with developing the principle of extension for prevention?
- Robert Woofendale
 - John Baker
 - Paul Revere
 - G.V. Black

ANS: D

G.V. Black developed the principle of “extension for prevention” and standardized rules for cavity preparation and filling.

Robert Woofendale was one of the first dentists to travel throughout the American colonies.

John Baker was one of the dentists who treated George Washington.

Paul Revere is credited with beginning the science of forensic dentistry, by performing the first identification of a corpse based on dental history.

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

6. Which dentist is credited with the discovery of inhalation anesthesia?
- Horace Hayden
 - Frederick McKay
 - Horace Wells
 - G.V. Black

ANS: C

Horace Wells is credited with the discovery of inhalation anesthesia in 1844.

Horace Hayden, along with Chapin Harris, established the first dental school in the world in Baltimore, Maryland.

Frederick McKay discovered that fluoride is connected with the prevention of dental caries. G.V. Black earned the title of the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry” through his unmatched contributions to the dental profession.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 7

TOP: Educational and Professional Development in the United States

7. Which of the following is credited with beginning the science of forensic dentistry?
- Paul Revere
 - Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen
 - G.V. Black
 - Pierre Fauchard

ANS: A

Paul Revere is credited with beginning the science of forensic dentistry.

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895.

G.V. Black standardized dental materials and dental instruments and authored more than 500 dental articles.

Pierre Fauchard is considered the “Father of Modern Dentistry.”

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 6

TOP: Early America

8. What important medical discovery did Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen make in 1895?
- Inhalation anesthesia
 - X-rays
 - Amalgam
 - Novocain

ANS: B

X-rays were discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen.

Horace Wells is credited with the discovery and first use of nitrous oxide in 1844.

Amalgam was first used by the Chinese and then in the West by M. Taveau in 1826.

Novocain was not discovered by Horace Wells.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 4 | p. 7

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry | Educational and Professional Development in the United States

9. In some dental schools today, women represent almost _____% of dental students.
- 30
 - 50
 - 70
 - 90

ANS: B

Today, women represent almost 50% of the dental students in some dental schools.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 7

TOP: Women in Dental History

10. Who was the first female African American dentist?

- a. Ida Gray-Rollins
- b. C. Edmund Kells
- c. G.V. Black
- d. Robert Woofendale

ANS: A

Ida Gray-Rollins was the first female African American dentist.

The first dentist to use a dental assistant was C. Edmund Kells, in 1885.

G.V. Black was the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry.”

Robert Woofendale was one of the first dentists to travel throughout the American colonies.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 8 TOP: African Americans in Dental History

11. Which of the following organizations is responsible for the evaluation and accreditation of dental educational programs in the United States?
- a. The Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association
 - b. The U.S. Department of Education
 - c. The licensing department of the respective State Board of Dentistry
 - d. The legislature of the state where the program is located

ANS: A

The Commission on Dental Accreditation of the ADA is responsible for evaluating and accrediting dental education programs in the United States.

The U.S. Department of Education is not responsible for the accreditation of dental educational programs in the United States.

The licensing board of the respective State Board of Dentistry licenses practitioners for that state, but they do not accredit the dental hygiene programs.

The legislature of the state usually authorizes the creation of a state board of dentistry, which grants licenses to practitioners.

DIF: Difficult REF: p. 11 TOP: Dental Accreditation

12. Where is the Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry located?
- a. New York City
 - b. Atlanta
 - c. Baltimore
 - d. Los Angeles

ANS: C

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.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 11 TOP: National Museum of Dentistry

13. The Harvard School of Dentistry was the first established dental college in the world.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANS: B

The Baltimore College of Dentistry was the first dental college in the world.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 6
TOP: Educational and Professional Development in the United States

14. Horace H. Hayden and Chapin A. Harris contributed to the advancement of dentistry by:
- being the first African American dental students.
 - discovering x-rays.
 - establishing the first dental school.
 - setting the standard for dental assisting textbooks.

ANS: C

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.

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.

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895.

Hazel O. Torres and Ann Ehrlich set the standard for dental assisting textbooks in 1976 when they co-authored *Modern Dental Assisting*.

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

15. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen contributed which of the following to dentistry?
- Discovery of nitrous oxide
 - Discovery of x-rays
 - First African-American dental student
 - Published a dental assisting textbook

ANS: B

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895.

Horace Wells is credited with the discovery of inhalation anesthesia using nitrous oxide.

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.

Hazel O. Torres and Ann Ehrlich set the standard for dental assisting textbooks in 1976 when they co-authored *Modern Dental Assisting*.

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

16. Who was the first dental hygienist?
- Irene Newman
 - Alfred Fones
 - Ann Ehrlich
 - Hazel Torres

ANS: A

Irene Newman was the first dental hygienist.

Alfred Fones is credited with developing the first school of dental hygiene in 1913 and training the first dental hygienist.

Ann Ehrlich and Hazel Torres co-authored the textbook *Modern Dental Assisting*.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 8 | p. 10

TOP: Table 1-2 Highlights of Women in Dentistry | History of Dental Hygiene

17. To maintain accreditation status, dental and dental auxiliary schools are required to be reviewed every _____ years.
- 5
 - 7
 - 9
 - 12

ANS: B

Dental and dental auxiliary schools are reviewed every 7 years.

To maintain accreditation status, schools are reviewed every 7 years rather than every 5 years.

To maintain ADA accreditation status, schools are reviewed every 7 years rather than every 9 years.

To maintain accreditation status, schools are reviewed every 7 years rather than every 12 years.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 11

TOP: Dental Accreditation

18. Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings were released by which of the following U.S. agencies in 2003?
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Occupational Safety and Protection (OSAP)
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

ANS: D

The CDC released the Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings in 2003.

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 _____ in 2000.
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - White House
 - surgeon general
 - Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

ANS: C

The report *Oral Health in America* was released by the surgeon general in 2000.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 4

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

20. Siwak is an example of which of the following type of early oral hygiene aid?
- Ivory tooth pick

- b. Animal-hair bristle brush
- c. Tree twig
- d. Nylon bristle brush

ANS: C

Siwak, a tree twig containing natural minerals, was recognized as an oral hygiene device by Mohammad in the seventh century.

Wooden sticks, ivory-handled animal-hair bristle brushes, and tree twigs were all early tools used to clean the mouth.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 3 TOP: Introduction

21. History shows a cleft palate repair more than _____ years ago in China.
- a. 4200
 - b. 2200
 - c. 1200
 - d. 200

ANS: B

More than 2200 years ago, a cleft palate was repaired on a child in China.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 3 TOP: Introduction

22. Dental disease has been recorded since the:
- a. early 1900s.
 - b. mid 1800s.
 - c. late 1700s.
 - d. earliest times.

ANS: D

Dental disease has been documented from the earliest times.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 3 TOP: Introduction

23. Who was one of the first dentists to travel throughout the American colonies?
- a. Pierre Fauchard
 - b. John Baker
 - c. Leonardo da Vinci
 - d. Robert Woofendale

ANS: D

Robert Woofendale was one of the first dentists to travel throughout the American colonies.

Pierre Fauchard developed dentistry as an independent profession.

John Baker was one of George Washington's dentists.

Leonardo da Vinci sketched every internal and external structure of the body.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 5 TOP: Early America

24. Who was the "Grand Old Man of Dentistry?"
- a. G.V. Black
 - b. John Baker

- c. Pierre Fauchard
- d. Robert Woofendale

ANS: A

G.V. Black earned the title of the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry” through his unmatched contributions to the profession.

John Baker was one of George Washington’s dentists.

Pierre Fauchard is known as the “Father of Modern Dentistry.”

Robert Woofendale was one of the first colonial dentists.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 4 | p. 6

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry | Educational and Professional Development in the United States

25. Which is not an accomplishment of G.V. Black?
- a. He believed that dentistry should stand as a profession independent of medicine.
 - b. He invented numerous machines for testing metal alloys and dental instruments.
 - c. He standardized rules of cavity preparation and filling.
 - d. He is credited with beginning forensic dentistry.

ANS: D

Paul Revere is credited with beginning forensic dentistry.

G.V. Black had the vision that dentistry should stand as a profession independent of medicine.

G.V. Black invented numerous machines for testing metal alloys and dental instruments.

G.V. Black standardized rules of cavity preparation and filling.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 6 TOP: Early America

26. Who was the first to describe the anatomical differences between molars and premolars?
- a. Pierre Fauchard
 - b. Claudius Galen
 - c. Leonardo da Vinci
 - d. Ambroise Paré

ANS: C

Leonardo da Vinci was the first to sketch internal and external structures of the human anatomy and describe in detail the differences between molars and premolars.

Pierre Fauchard was a physician who willingly shared knowledge at a time when physicians typically guarded their knowledge and skills. He dispelled the theory that tooth decay was caused by a tooth worm.

Claudius Galen was the first author to mention the nerves in teeth.

Ambroise Paré wrote extensively describing tooth extraction methods and reimplantation of teeth.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 5 TOP: The Renaissance

27. Who is the barber surgeon known as the “Father of Modern Surgery”?
- a. Pierre Fauchard
 - b. Ambroise Paré

- c. G.V. Black
- d. Robert Woofendale

ANS: B

Ambroise Paré is the “Father of Modern Surgery.”

Pierre Fauchard is referred to as the “Father of Modern Dentistry.”

G.V. Black is the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry.”

Robert Woofendale was one of the first colonial dentists.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 5 TOP: The Renaissance

28. Who is first credited with using a prosthesis?

- a. Pierre Fauchard
- b. Ambroise Paré
- c. Leonardo da Vinci
- d. Robert Woofendale

ANS: B

Ambroise Paré, the “Father of Modern Surgery” also is credited as the first to use artificial eyes, hands, and legs.

Pierre Fauchard is referred to as the “Father of Modern Dentistry.” He dispelled the theory that tooth decay was caused by a tooth worm, but he is not credited with using a prosthesis. Leonardo da Vinci was the first artist to sketch internal and external structures of the human anatomy and describe in detail the differences between molars and premolars. He is not credited as the first to use a prosthesis.

Robert Woofendale was one of the first colonial dentists, but he is not credited with using a prosthesis.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 5 TOP: The Renaissance

29. Who was the first woman to graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the University of the Pacific Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry) in 1904?

- a. Ida Rollins
- b. Lucy Hobbs-Taylor
- c. Faith Sai So Leong
- d. Geraldine Morrow

ANS: C

Faith Sai So Leong immigrated to the United States in 1894 and graduated from dental school in 1904. She practiced dentistry in San Francisco.

Ida Rollins was the first black woman to earn a formal DDS degree.

Lucy Hobbs-Taylor was the first woman to graduate from a dental college.

Geraldine Morrow was the first female president of the ADA.

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. Geraldine Morrow
- b. Lucy Hobbs-Taylor
- c. Deborah Greenspan

d. Ida Rollins

ANS: D

Ida Rollins was the first black woman to earn a formal DDS degree.

Geraldine Morrow was the first female president of the ADA.

Lucy Hobbs-Taylor was the first woman to graduate from a dental college.

Deborah Greenspan is recognized worldwide for her research related to HIV and AIDS.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 8

TOP: African Americans in Dental History

31. The American Dental Assistants Association (ADAA) was founded in:

a. 1904.

b. 1914.

c. 1924.

d. 1934.

ANS: C

The ADAA was founded in 1924.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 4

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

32. The Dental Assisting National Board (DANB) was founded in:

a. 1908.

b. 1928.

c. 1938.

d. 1948.

ANS: D

The DANB was founded in 1948.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 4 | p. 10

TOP: Table 1-1 Highlights in the History of Dentistry | History of Dental Assisting

33. When were cases of what later was identified as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) first reported?

a. 1950

b. 1970

c. 1980

d. 1990

ANS: C

The first cases of what later was identified as AIDS were reported in 1980.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 4

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

34. When did the first hepatitis B vaccine become available?

a. 1952

b. 1972

c. 1982

d. 1992

ANS: C

The first hepatitis vaccine became available in 1982.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 4

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

35. The *Journal of the American Dental Association (JADA)* published a report of infection control for dental offices in:
- a. 1968.
 - b. 1978.
 - c. 1988.
 - d. 1998.

ANS: B

The *ADA Journal* published a report of infection control for dental offices in 1978.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 4

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

36. When was the American Dental Association (ADA) founded?
- a. 1809
 - b. 1839
 - c. 1859
 - d. 1929

ANS: C

The ADA was founded in 1859.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 4

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