

Gaylor: The Administrative Dental Assistant, 3rd Edition

Chapter 2: Dental Basics

Test Bank

MATCHING

Match each of the following terms with its corresponding definition.

- (A) cranium
- (B) oral cavity
- (C) commissures
- (D) buccal vestibule
- (E) frenum
- (F) diastema
- (G) amylase
- (H) rugae
- (I) uvula
- (J) oral mucosa

1. The corners of the mouth, where upper and lower lips meet
2. The space between two neighboring (adjacent) teeth that do not touch each other
3. Folds of tissue located on the hard palate
4. Eight bones that form a protective structure for the brain
5. A projection of tissue hanging from the soft palate
6. The junction of the mucous membrane of the cheek and the gingiva
7. The tissue that lines the oral cavity
8. The salivary enzyme that begins the digestive process
9. The beginning of the digestive system
10. A strip of tissue connecting the labia to the gingival tissue

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: H | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: I | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: J | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: G | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Nonclinical areas of the dental office include all but which of the following?
- A. Business office
 - B. Consultation area
 - C. Staff room
 - D. Sterilization area

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The business office, along with the doctor's private office, and the storage area for supplies and records are considered nonclinical, or areas for the business of dentistry, rather than the practice of dentistry (clinical).
B	The consultation area is considered nonclinical, or an area for the business of dentistry, rather than the practice of dentistry (clinical).
C	The staff room is considered a nonclinical area, or an area for the business of dentistry, rather than the practice of dentistry (clinical).
D	<i>Correct:</i> The sterilization area is a clinical area where contaminated instruments are cleaned, packaged, and sterilized.

PTS: 1

REF: pgs. 17-18

2. The skull is divided into two sections: the cranium and the face. How many bones make up the face?
- A. 8
 - B. 10
 - C. 14
 - D. 22

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The cranium, not the face, is made of 8 bones.
B	The face comprises 14, not 10, bones.
C	<i>Correct:</i> The face comprises 14 bones.
D	The face comprises 14, not 22, bones.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 20

3. What type of tissue forms the gingivae, hard palate, and dorsum of the tongue?
- A. Masticatory mucosa
 - B. Smooth muscle
 - C. Palatine raphe
 - D. Incisive papilla

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	<i>Correct:</i> The masticatory mucosa is thick and dense and is attached tightly to bone, with the exception of the tongue; this type of tissue forms the gums, hard palate, and top of the tongue.
B	Smooth muscle is one of the three types of muscular tissue found within the "walls" of hollow organs, such as blood vessels.
C	The palatine raphe is the seam at the middle of the hard palate.

D	The incisive papilla is a slight elevation of the mucosa at the front extremity of the raphe of the palate.
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PTS: 1

REF: pg. 25

4. The lining type of oral mucosa:
- A. is thick and not easily injured.
 - B. covers the cheeks, lips, and soft palate.
 - C. is thick and dense.
 - D. is attached tightly to the bone.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Lining mucosa is very thin and can be easily injured.
B	<i>Correct:</i> Lining mucosa covers the cheeks, lips, and undersurface of the tongue and soft palate.
C	Masticatory mucosa is thick and dense.
D	Masticatory mucosa is attached tightly to the bone.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 25

5. Compared with traditional dental x-rays, digital technology can reduce the amount of radiation exposure by as much as _____.
- A. 97%
 - B. 90%
 - C. 50%
 - D. 25%

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	90%, not 97%, less radiation is required for digital x-ray technology.
B	<i>Correct:</i> The patient's exposure to radiation can be reduced by as much as 90% when digital x-ray technology is employed in place of traditional dental x-rays.
C	90%, not 50%, less radiation is required for digital x-ray technology.
D	90%, not 25%, less radiation is required for digital x-ray technology.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 20

6. You are providing a patient with information on the importance of prompt treatment of dental caries. Which of the following statements by the patient would indicate that more teaching is necessary?
- A. "Tooth decay should be stopped before it reaches the pulp and the condition becomes reversible and the tooth dies."
 - B. "The problem can be corrected by removing the decay and replacing it with a filling."
 - C. "Tooth decay is caused by bacteria, which need to be treated with antibiotics."
 - D. "Tooth decay is a progressive disease that can invade the enamel of the tooth."

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	This statement demonstrates an understanding of what dental treatments need to be undertaken.
B	This statement demonstrates an understanding of what dental treatments need to be undertaken.
C	<i>Correct:</i> Although tooth decay is caused by bacteria, the process can be stopped by removing the carious lesion and replacing lost tooth structure with dental material; the patient who believes that antibiotic therapy can treat tooth decay will need more teaching.
D	This statement demonstrates an understanding of what dental treatments need to be undertaken.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 27

7. The live cellular substance of the tooth is known as:
- A. gingivae.
 - B. cementum.
 - C. enamel.
 - D. dentin.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Gingiva is masticatory mucosal tissue that surrounds the teeth.
B	Cementum is a thin, hard covering of the root surface of a tooth.
C	Enamel is a hard, mineralized substance that covers the crown of the tooth.
D	<i>Correct:</i> Dentin is a living cellular substance similar in structure to bone; it makes up the bulk of the tooth.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 26

8. Blood vessels and nerves enter the tooth through the:
- A. pulp chamber.
 - B. apical foramen.
 - C. mandibular arch.
 - D. pulp cavity.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The pulp chamber is in the center of the crown.
B	<i>Correct:</i> Blood vessels and nerves enter the tooth through the apical foramen (a small opening) at the apex (tip) of the root.
C	The mandibular arch is the lower section of the anatomical structure of the mouth.
D	The pulp cavity is another name for the root canal.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 26

9. Teeth are characterized by their shape and function. Which of the following classifications may be described as very strong with sharp points, designed for grasping and tearing food?
- A. Cuspids C. Bicuspids
B. Central incisors D. Lateral incisors

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	<i>Correct:</i> Cuspids are very strong and have a sharp point (cusp). These teeth are designed for grasping and tearing food.
B	Central incisors are characterized by thin, sharp incisal edges that aid in food cutting.
C	Bicuspid are the second premolar teeth; they have flat surfaces with rounded projections and are used for grinding and crushing.
D	Lateral incisors are characterized by thin, sharp incisal edges that aid in food cutting.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 27

10. Deciduous teeth or primary dentition is usually completely replaced with permanent teeth by what age?
- A. 7 to 9
B. 9 to 11
C. 11 to 13
D. 15

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The central and lateral incisors are replaced between ages 6 and 9.
B	<i>Correct:</i> All deciduous or primary teeth are usually replaced between ages 9 and 11.
C	The second molars erupt between ages 11 and 13.
D	By age 15, some adolescents have third molars in place, although others may not have erupted third molars until age 23.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 28 / Table 2-2

11. The numbering system that is primarily used in pediatric and orthodontic dentistry is the:
- A. Universal Numbering System. C. FDI Numbering System.
B. ISO Numbering System. D. Palmer System.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The Universal Numbering System was developed in the United States to ensure consistency in identifying individual teeth.

B	The ISO System (also called the FDI Numbering System) is widely used in countries other than the United States.
C	The FDI Numbering System (also called the ISO System) is widely used in countries other than the United States.
D	<i>Correct:</i> The Palmer or Symbolic Numbering System assigns a number to each tooth in a quadrant. Quadrants are differentiated by symbols. This system is primarily used in orthodontic and pediatric dentistry.

PTS: 1

REF: pgs. 30-31

12. Which of the following charting symbols indicates a completed amalgam restoration?
- A. Outlined with crosshatch lines C. Colored solid blue
 B. Outlined in red D. Outlined and dotted

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Stainless steel crowns are outlined with crosshatch lines drawn.
B	Dental caries are outlined in red.
C	<i>Correct:</i> A solid blue coloring indicates a completed amalgam restoration.
D	A composite restoration is represented by outlining and dotting.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 32

13. Prophylactic treatment includes:
- A. replacing missing teeth with an artificial tooth or teeth.
 B. restoring the function of posterior teeth.
 C. providing thin coverage on facial surfaces.
 D. removing stains and deposits and polishing teeth.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Prosthetic procedures include replacing missing teeth with an artificial tooth or teeth.
B	Amalgam restorations are used to restore the function of posterior teeth.
C	Veneer crowns offer thin coverage on facial surfaces with only a cast composite or resin material.
D	<i>Correct:</i> During dental prophylaxis, the dentist or dental hygienist removes stains and deposits and polishes teeth.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 35

14. The patient tells you she is scheduled for a root canal. You know that the dental term for this procedure is:
- A. surgical extraction. C. cast crown restoration.
 B. endodontic treatment. D. pontic.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Surgical extractions involve removal of teeth by cutting away tissue and possibly bone.
B	<i>Correct:</i> A root canal is also known as an endodontic procedure.
C	A cast crown requires a two-step procedure to restore the function of a tooth when a large amount of tooth structure is removed.
D	A pontic is an artificial replacement for a missing tooth or teeth that is soldered to the abutment teeth.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 36

15. Health and safety in the dental office must be ensured in accordance with OSHA regulations. The administrative dental assistant who would not be assigned to an area of potential exposure would be classified as which category(ies)?
- A. Category I
 B. Category II
 C. Categories I and II
 D. Category III

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Dental office employees may be classified as Category I, depending on their job classification.
B	Dental office employees may be classified as Category II, depending on their job classification.
C	Dental office employees may be classified as Category I or Category II, depending on their job classification.
D	<i>Correct:</i> An administrative dental assistant who will never be assigned to work in the clinical area may fall into Category III.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 38

16. OSHA has mandated that scrubs or uniforms worn during dental treatment cannot be worn outside the dental office. The dental assistant is responsible for bringing the contaminated clothing home to have it laundered.
- A. The first statement is true; the second statement is false.
 B. The first statement is false; the second statement is true.
 C. Both statements are true.
 D. Both statements are false.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	<i>Correct:</i> Clothing worn during dental treatment cannot be worn outside the dental office, as mandated by Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The dentist should provide a laundry service so the assistant does not have to

	take contaminated uniforms home.
B	The first statement is true; the second statement is false.
C	The second statement is false.
D	The first statement is true.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 18

17. In which of the following rooms (or areas) are contaminated instruments cleaned, packaged, and prepared for reuse?
- A. Treatment room
 - B. Dark room
 - C. Laboratory area
 - D. Sterilization area

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Instruments are cleaned, packaged, and sterilized in the sterilization area, not the treatment room.
B	Instruments are cleaned, packaged, and sterilized in the sterilization area, not the dark room.
C	Instruments are cleaned, packaged, and sterilized in the sterilization area, not the laboratory area.
D	<i>Correct:</i> The sterilization area is designated for the cleaning, packaging, and sterilization of contaminated instruments.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 19

18. Which of the following statements is *true*?
- A. Sterile instrument packages may be opened in the sterilization area for treatment tray assembly, as long as they are placed on trays in the “clean area.”
 - B. Sterile instrument packages should be opened only in the treatment room in the presence of the patient.
 - C. Sterile instrument packages may be opened in the sterilization area for treatment tray assembly, as long as an unfolded patient napkin covers the instruments.
 - D. Sterile instrument packages should be opened only in the treatment room in the presence of the dentist.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Packaged sterile instruments should be opened only in the treatment room, in the presence of the patient.
B	<i>Correct:</i> Sterilized instruments should remain packaged and opened only in the presence of the patient, in the treatment room.
C	Packaged sterile instruments should be opened only in the treatment room, in the presence of the patient.
D	Packaged sterile instruments should be opened only in the treatment room, in the presence of the patient.

PTS: 1 REF: pg. 19

19. The oral mucosa that covers the soft palate is _____.
- A. lining mucosa
 - B. masticatory mucosa
 - C. gingival mucosa
 - D. both b and c.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	<i>Correct:</i> Lining mucosa covers the cheeks, lips, underside of the tongue, vestibule, and soft palate.
B	The mucosa that covers the soft palate is lining, rather than masticatory, mucosa.
C	The mucosa that covers the soft palate is lining, rather than gingival, mucosa.
D	The mucosa that covers the soft palate is lining, not masticatory or gingival, mucosa.

PTS: 1 REF: pg. 25

20. The root of each tooth is covered by a thin, hard shell. What is this covering called?
- A. Enamel
 - B. Dentin
 - C. Cementum
 - D. Cervix

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Enamel covers the crown, not the root, of the tooth.
B	Dentin makes up the bulk of the tooth, whereas cementum covers the root surface of the dentin.
C	<i>Correct:</i> The cementum covers the root surface with a thin, hard shell.
D	The cervix is the neck of the tooth, not the substance covering the root of the tooth.

PTS: 1 REF: pg. 26

21. Which of the following best classifies an 8-year-old patient with both adult and baby teeth?
- A. Primary dentition
 - B. Permanent dentition
 - C. Mixed dentition
 - D. Amalgamation dentition

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Mixed dentition, rather than primary dentition, is the appropriate classification for a patient with both primary and permanent teeth.
B	Mixed dentition, rather than permanent dentition, is the appropriate classification

	for a patient with both primary and permanent teeth.
C	<i>Correct:</i> When baby (primary) teeth and adult (permanent) teeth are both present, the dentition is classified as mixed.
D	Mixed dentition, rather than amalgamation dentition, is the appropriate classification for a patient with both primary and permanent teeth.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 27

22. The surface of a tooth that faces the tongue or the inside of the mouth is termed:
- A. mesial. C. lingual.
B. distal. D. labial.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The tooth surface that faces the tongue is the lingual, not mesial, surface.
B	The tooth surface that faces the tongue is the lingual, not distal, surface.
C	<i>Correct:</i> The lingual surface of a tooth faces the inside of the mouth (tongue).
D	The tooth surface that faces the tongue is the lingual, not labial, surface.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 29

23. Dental decay that has spread from the flat chewing surface of a posterior tooth to the surface that touches the cheek would be charted as:
- A. bucco-occlusal. C. linguo-occlusal.
B. distoincisal. D. mesio-occlusodistal.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	<i>Correct:</i> A bucco-occlusal surface combination is inclusive of the flat chewing surface of a posterior tooth and the tooth surface that touches the cheek.
B	Distoincisal is incorrect . The bucco-occlusal surface is the flat chewing surface of a posterior tooth and the tooth surface that touches the cheek.
C	Linguo-occlusal is incorrect . The bucco-occlusal surface is the flat chewing surface of a posterior tooth and the tooth surface that touches the cheek.
D	Mesio-occlusodistal is incorrect . The bucco-occlusal surface is the flat chewing surface of a posterior tooth and the tooth surface that touches the cheek.

PTS: 1

REF: pgs. 28-29 / Table 2-3

24. Which of the following is the Universal number for a tooth with this notation: 1?
- A. 23 C. 21
B. F D. 9

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	A tooth notated as 1 in the Symbolic Numbering System is tooth 9, not 23, in the Universal Numbering System.
B	A tooth notated as 1 in the Symbolic Numbering System is tooth 9, not F, in the Universal Numbering System.
C	A tooth notated as 1 in the Symbolic Numbering System is tooth 9, not 21, in the Universal Numbering System.
D	<i>Correct:</i> Tooth 9 in the Universal Numbering System is tooth 1 in the Symbolic Numbering System.

PTS: 1

REF: pgs. 30-31

25. Which of the following is *not* a restorative procedure?
- A. Fluoride treatment
 - B. Cast crown
 - C. Amalgam filling
 - D. Inlay

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	<i>Correct:</i> A fluoride treatment is a preventative, rather than restorative, dental procedure.
B	Cast crowns are classified as a restorative procedure.
C	Amalgam fillings are classified as a restorative procedure.
D	Inlays are classified as a restorative procedure.

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 35

TRUE/FALSE

1. Untreated gingivitis can develop into periodontal disease (destruction of bone and tissue) and eventually, tooth loss.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	<i>Correct:</i> When untreated, gingivitis can progress into periodontal disease. Untreated periodontal disease can lead to tooth loss.
Incorrect	

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 25

SHORT ANSWER

1. A fractured tooth should be color-coded in the patient's chart, in _____, to indicate a condition that requires treatment.

ANS:

red

PTS: 1

REF: pg. 31