

SINGLE BEST ANSWER QUESTIONS FOR DENTISTRY

PRATEEK BIYANI



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**Single Best
Answer Questions
for Dentistry**

Single Best Answer Questions for Dentistry

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Prateek Biyani, BDS (Hons.), MFDS RCPS(Glasg.), Cert Med Ed

Specialty Doctor (Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery);

Associate Dentist

Chesterfield Royal Hospital

Chesterfield/Sheffield, UK

WILEY Blackwell

This edition first published 2021
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John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, UK

Editorial Office

9600 Garsington Road, Oxford, OX4 2DQ, UK

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Biyani, Prateek, author.

Title: Single best answer questions for dentistry / Prateek Biyani.

Description: Hoboken, NJ : Wiley-Blackwell, 2020. | Includes index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2020023348 (print) | LCCN 2020023349 (ebook) | ISBN 9781119702351 (paperback) | ISBN 9781119702344 (adobe pdf) | ISBN 9781119702375 (epub)

Subjects: MESH: Dentistry | Examination Questions

Classification: LCC RK57 (print) | LCC RK57 (ebook) | NLM WU 18.2 | DDC 617.60076—dc23

LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2020023348>

LC ebook record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2020023349>

Cover Design: Wiley

Cover Images: Dental Check-up © Branimir76/Getty Images, Dentist medical tools on tray © baona/Getty Images

Set in 9/11.5pt Meridien by SPi Global, Pondicherry, India

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Preface

Practising questions is an important aspect of revision. This book aims to provide a useful source of revision for dental students and those sitting the MJDF/MFDS/ORE exams. It features questions with the corresponding answers on the next page. Knowledge in this book is accurate at the time of writing and at the level of that which would be required for the current examinations but, as would be expected, this content may be updated over the years.

Mr Prateek Biyani
BDS (Hons.), MFDS RCPS(Glasg.), Cert Med Ed



CHAPTER 1

Restorative Dentistry

Single Best Answer Questions for Dentistry, First Edition. Prateek Biyani.
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1. What is the ideal freeway space (FWS) for complete dentures?
 - (a) 1–3 mm
 - (b) 2–4 mm
 - (c) 3–5 mm
 - (d) 4–6 mm
 - (e) 5–7 mm

2. Which of the following describes a Kennedy Class II, in Kennedy's classification for partially dentate patients?
 - (a) Patient with bilateral free-end saddles
 - (b) Patient with a unilateral free-end saddle
 - (c) Patient with a unilateral bounded saddle
 - (d) Patient with an anterior bounded saddle
 - (e) Patient with a bilateral free-end saddle and a missing UR2

3. What is the primary purpose of indirect retention in partial denture design?
 - (a) Prevent displacement of the denture in the axial direction
 - (b) Aid insertion and removal of the denture
 - (c) Prevent lateral forces on teeth
 - (d) Prevent tipping/rotation of the denture about a fulcrum
 - (e) Allow for effective cleaning

4. A sclerosed canal can be more easily navigated using which of the following irrigants?
 - (a) Chlorhexidine
 - (b) Sodium hypochlorite
 - (c) Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)
 - (d) Water
 - (e) Calcium hydroxide

5. Which graph best describes the changes in plaque pH in response to food?
 - (a) The Miller Curve
 - (b) The Monson Curve
 - (c) The Stephan Curve
 - (d) The David Curve
 - (e) The Spee Curve

1. b

This is the ideal FWS. However, often, if patients have had a different FWS for a long period of time, it may be necessary to adhere to their existing FWS. This is primarily to ensure good habituation.

2. b

Kennedy Class II is a unilateral free-end saddle. It may also have modifications. It is only Kennedy Class IV that does not have any modifications, as the most posterior saddle dictates the class and, thus, any modifications would in fact fall in to a different class.

3. d

Indirect retention helps prevent tipping of the denture about a fulcrum created by the denture components. It can be provided by other denture components including clasps, rests and connectors.

4. c

EDTA is a chelating agent used to soften the dentine and allow easy exploration of sclerosed canals. Sodium hypochlorite is the typical irrigant for root canal treatments. Calcium hydroxide is better used in a pulpless, temporary dressing.

5. c

The curve demonstrating plaque pH changes associated with snacking is the Stephan Curve. This helps demonstrate how frequent snacking causes the pH to drop below the critical pH more frequently. As a result, an individual is more likely to develop caries.

6. Which of the following is the advancing edge of a carious lesion in enamel?
- (a) Dark zone
 - (b) Body of the lesion
 - (c) Surface zone
 - (d) Translucent zone
 - (e) Zone of sclerosis
7. Which of the following is a crucial feature of amalgam cavity design?
- (a) 110° cavo-surface angle
 - (b) Presence of unsupported enamel
 - (c) Leaving caries at the amelo-dentinal junction (ADJ)
 - (d) Placement of pins
 - (e) Undercuts
8. Which of the following best describes retruded contact position (RCP)?
- (a) The position of the mandible, relative to the maxilla, when the teeth are maximally intercusped
 - (b) The first tooth contact when the condyle lies in its most favourable position in the glenoid fossa
 - (c) The position of the mandible when the condyle lies in its most favourable position in the glenoid fossa
 - (d) The movement of the mandible during protrusive movements
 - (e) The movement of the mandible during lateral movements
9. Which of the following is not a feature of the ideal occlusion?
- (a) Mutual protection
 - (b) Molar guidance
 - (c) Anterior guidance
 - (d) RCP = ICP
 - (e) Forces down the long axis of the teeth
10. A patient presents with pain brought on by hot/cold stimuli that settles shortly after the stimulus is removed. What is the likely diagnosis?
- (a) Reversible pulpitis
 - (b) Acute irreversible pulpitis
 - (c) Chronic irreversible pulpitis
 - (d) Periapical abscess
 - (e) Cracked tooth syndrome

6. d

The translucent zone marks the advancing edge of a carious lesion in enamel. This is then followed by the dark zone, the body of the lesion and finally the surface zone.

7. e

Undercuts are necessary for amalgam restorations as they rely on mechanical retention. A 90° cavo-surface angle is needed to reduce the risk of fracture, due to thin amalgam sections, and caries should always be cleared from the ADJ.

8. b

RCP is the position where first tooth contact occurs with the mandible in centric relation, i.e. where the mandibular condyle lies in the most superior (comfortable) position in the glenoid fossa.

9. b

An ideal occlusion should feature canine guidance, and not molar guidance, for lateral excursions. This protects the posterior teeth.

10. a

This is a classic symptom of reversible pulpitis – pain settling once the stimulus is removed. The causative factor, for example a leaking restoration, needs to be corrected for symptoms to settle.

- 11.** Which of the following is not a method of determining working length?
- (a) Apex locator
 - (b) Paper points
 - (c) Preoperative radiograph
 - (d) Working length radiograph
 - (e) Step-back technique
- 12.** Which of the following irrigants helps remove the smear layer during root canal treatment?
- (a) Sodium hypochlorite
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Chlorhexidine
 - (d) EDTA
 - (e) Saline
- 13.** Which of the following is not a contraindication for surgical endodontics?
- (a) Persistent disease where non-surgical treatments have failed
 - (b) Poor surgical access
 - (c) Unrestorable tooth
 - (d) Underlying bleeding disorders
 - (e) Non-surgical treatments are feasible
- 14.** Which of the following is unlikely to cause insecurity of a complete denture?
- (a) Overextension in the buccal sulcus
 - (b) Lack of denture extension
 - (c) Balanced occlusion and articulation
 - (d) Extension over the hamular notch
 - (e) Thin post-dam
- 15.** Which of the following is a contraindication for veneers?
- (a) Diastema closure
 - (b) Fluorosis
 - (c) Camouflaging a canine as a lateral incisor
 - (d) Pulpless teeth
 - (e) Good oral hygiene