

DENTAL SERVICE
Rank: Corporal

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

1. Negative reproduction of the teeth and their surrounding structures.

a. dental alginate	c. dental cast
<u>b. dental impressions</u>	d. dental trays
2. It is needed for healthy gums and teeth, increase resistance to infections.

a. Full liquid diet	c. Meat and Fish diet
<u>b. Green leafy vegetables</u>	d. Regulating foods
3. An irreversible hydrocolloid and is the material of choice when taking preliminary impression.

<u>a. dental alginate</u>	c. modeling compound
b. cast stone	d. plaster of paris
4. Treatment category for patients whose condition demands immediate resuscitative treatment

<u>a. Immediate</u>	c. Delayed
b. Expectant	d. Minimal
5. A model that is derived from the dental impression.

a. dental stone	c. final impression
b. preliminary impression	<u>d. diagnostic cast</u>
6. In medical prescription, T. I. D. means...

<u>a. Three times a day</u>	c. Twice a day
b. Once a day	d. As necessary
7. An invasive method of treatment that may be planned or unplanned, major or minor and may involve any body part or system.

<u>a. Surgery</u>	c. Radiation therapy
b. Peri-operative nursing	d. Hemodialysis

8. It refers to the lateral pressure exerted by blood on the walls of arterial vessels, the brachial artery.

a. Blood pressure

b. Heart rate

c. Pulse rate

d. Respiration rate

9. The patient re-experiences the traumatic events through imaging techniques or in vivo exposure. The result of this therapy lasts longer.

a. Family therapy

b. Exposure therapy

c. Group therapy

d. Stress management

10. Tsa-and Gubat is rich with fluoride and is used to strengthen the _____.

a. Teeth and bones

b. Muscle

c. Nails

d. Hair

11. It protects internal organs, provides for body movement and gives body shape.

a. Digestive system

b. Muscular system

c. musculoskeletal system

d. Skeletal system

12. Administration of Oxygen as a therapeutic modality, prescribed by physician specifying the concentration, method of administration and liter flow per minute.

a. Oxygen therapy

b. Massage therapy

c. Intravenous therapy

d. Physical Therapy

13. An evolving military facility that supports the military operations of a deployed unit and provides the necessary support and services for sustained operations.

a. Base Camp

b. Camp

c. Base

d. Warehouse

14. This is a blood component which is part of the body's defense mechanism and whose function is to stop bleeding.

a. Platelets

b. Plasma

c. Proteins

d. RBCs

15. It is the easiest and most desirable way of administering drugs.

a. Intravenous

b. Intramuscular

c. Oral

d. Rectal

16. A machine used to trim stone or plastic models.

a. bunsen burner

b. custom trays

c. vacuum former

d. model trimmer

17. A gypsum product used primarily for pouring preliminary impressions and the making of diagnostic models.
a. cast stone
b. diestone
c. **plaster of Paris**
d. modeling compound
18. It is an abnormal internal or external loss of blood.
a. Homeostasis
b. Neurogenic
c. **Hemorrhage**
d. Shock
19. A procedure of moving an injured person from site of injury to a treatment facility.
a. rescue
b. execution
c. invasion
d. **evacuation**
20. A single or double ended instrument normally used at the end of restorative treatment to smooth and polish a filled tooth.
a. amalgam plugger
b. spoon excavator
c. **burnisher**
d. wards carver
21. It is the study of drugs and their action on living organisms.
a. **Pharmacology**
b. Pharmacodynamics
c. Pharmacokinetics
d. Pharmaceutics
22. The following are parts of a hand instrument **except**;
a. shaft
b. **neck**
c. shank
d. working end
23. It is a practice of health rules by an individual to safeguard his health and the health of others.
a. Emergency Medical Treatment
b. **Personal Hygiene**
c. First Aid
d. Tourniquet
24. Its function is to administer local anesthesia to intraoral site.
a. **anesthetic syringe**
b. dental cartridges
c. dental needle
d. oral evacuator tip
25. Type of dental needle used during extraction of 1st mandibular molar where mandibular block is to be employed.
a. Gauge 10, long
b. **Gauge 27, long**
c. Gauge 10, short
d. Gauge 27, short

26. Any process, physical or chemical that will destroy bacteria, fungi, spores and viruses.
- a. sterilization**
b. soaking
- c. cleaning
d. waxing
27. It is a medical procedure done by an aid man prior to definitive treatment by a medical officer.
- a. First Aid**
b. Emergency Surgery
- c. Personal hygiene
d. Tourniquet
28. Forceps used for extraction of upper right molar.
- a. 16
b. 17
- c. 18 L
d. 18 R
29. Forceps used to extract root fragments.
- a. 16
b. 69
- c. 150
d. 151
30. Water soluble vitamin that boosts the immune system.
- a. Vitamin A
b. Vitamin D
- c. Vitamin C**
d. Vitamin E
31. A Dental Classification where an individual requires no dental treatment and is considered dentally fit.
- a. class 4**
b. class 2
- c. class 3
d. class 1
32. Surgical instruments used to remove granulation tissue in the tooth socket.
- a. periosteal elevator
b. surgical curettes
- c. spoon excavators
d. periodontal probe
33. A kind of dental film used for radiographs of the jaws, facial bones and temporo-mandibular joints.
- a. bite-wing
b. extra-oral film
- c. intra-oral film
d. peri-apical film
34. This film shows the entire dentition and surrounding structure.
- a. bite-wing
b. occlusal film
- c. panoramic film**
d. periapical film

35. Policies and procedures used to minimize the risk of spreading infections, especially in hospitals and health care facilities.
- a. cleaning procedures
 - c. infection control**
 - b. methods of disinfection
 - d. personnel protection equipment
36. A carbon paper held in place by a holder used to check a patient's bite after dental restoration.
- a. acid etchant
 - c. polishing strip
 - b. matrix band
 - d. articulating paper**
37. Dental instrument used for separating gums from tooth before tooth extraction.
- a. bone chisel
 - c. periosteal elevator
 - b. gum separators**
 - d. straight elevators
38. The total number of permanent teeth.
- a. 20
 - c. 30
 - b. 28
 - d. 32**
39. The part of the tooth visible in the mouth.
- a. dentin
 - c. crown**
 - b. cementum
 - d. root
40. The smallest tooth in the oral cavity.
- a. upper lateral incisors
 - c. lower pre-molars
 - b. lower lateral incisors
 - d. lower central incisors**
41. This tooth is the last to erupt in the oral cavity and is usually impacted.
- a. 3rd molars**
 - c. first molars
 - b. 2nd molars
 - d. lateral incisors
42. These are drugs that stop the growth of bacteria.
- a. Antibacterial**
 - c. Antacids
 - b. Anesthetics
 - d. Antidote
43. First priority in dental treatment in any military dental treatment facilities.
- a. direct dependents
 - c. authorized civilians
 - b. military personnel**
 - d. civilian active auxiliary

44. These are methods by which microbial contamination in the environment is prevented.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Surgery | c. Surgical Scrub |
| <u>b. Aseptic Technique</u> | d. Sterile Technique |
45. Dental surgical instrument used to loosen tooth or root from bony socket prior to placement of extraction forceps.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. straight elevators | <u>c. gum separator</u> |
| b. root tip picks | d. surgical curettes |
46. This instrument with locking scissors like handles, securely hold small items, clamp blood vessels and remove small pieces of tooth or bone.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. cotton pliers | c. metal spatula |
| b. surgical scissors | <u>d. hemostats</u> |
47. This instrument is used to cut and contour bone, removes sharp edges of alveolar bone after extractions.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| a. forceps | c. hemostat |
| <u>b. rongeur</u> | d. scissors |
48. A surgical knife used to cut soft tissue.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| a. knife | <u>c. scalpel</u> |
| b. needle | d. scissors |
49. This is used to keep mouth open during extensive procedure.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. periosteal elevator | c. rubber dam |
| <u>b. bite block</u> | d. tongue depressor |
50. Extraction forceps also known as cow horn.
- | | |
|--------|---------------------|
| a. 18R | <u>c. 16</u> |
| b. 17 | d. 69 |
51. A topical gel when applied to tooth surface reduces incidence of dental caries.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>a. fluoride gel</u> | c. acid etchant |
| b. bonding agent | d. glass ionomer |
52. An instrument used to measure blood pressure.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. audiometer | <u>c. sphygmomanometer</u> |
| b. caliper | d. thermometer |

53. Type of denture that replaces all missing natural teeth.
- a. Porcelain jacket crown **c. complete denture**
b. fixed bridge d. removable partial denture
54. An artificial tooth on a fixed dental prosthesis that replaces a missing natural tooth restores its function and usually fills the space previously occupied by the clinical crown.
- a. abutment **c. pontic**
b. base d. clasp
55. The part of a denture that rests on the oral mucosa and to which artificial teeth are attached, commonly made of acrylic resin or combination of metal and resin.
- a. denture base** c. clasps
b. denture adhesives d. pontic
56. Deals with the study of the diseases of the mouth and teeth, the structural and functional changes on tissues.
- a. Oral Anatomy **c. Oral Pathology**
b. Orthodontics d. Prosthodontics
57. It is the bony framework of the body.
- a. Skeletal System** c. Nervous System
b. Respiratory System d. Urinary System
58. The field of anatomy that deals with the study of the structures and forms of teeth and their related parts.
- a. Microbiology c. Oral Pathology
b. Oral Anatomy d. Oral Physiology
59. It is the universally accepted symbol of the medical profession.
- a. Caduceus** c. Celsius
b. Caseus d. Census
60. Dental installation attached to general and station hospitals of the AFP.
- a. Dental Clinic** c. Dental operating team System
b. Dental Dispensary d. Mobile Dental Care
61. Dental Service form used for Dental Service Report.
- a. Ds form Nr. 3 **c. Ds form Nr. 1**
b. Ds form Nr. 2 d. Ds form Nr. 4

62. It is the only artery that carries non-oxygenated blood.
- a. Aorta
 - c. Pulmonary artery**
 - b. Hepatic artery
 - d. Left anterior descending artery
63. Dental Service form used for Dental Health Record.
- a. Ds form Nr. 1
 - b. Ds form Nr. 2**
 - c. Ds form Nr. 3
 - d. Ds form Nr. 2
64. It is the first important thing to do before the start of any clinical or surgical procedure.
- a. dressing
 - b. Gloving
 - c. wound care
 - d. hand washing**
65. It is the pocket of blood between muscle and fascia.
- a. Anemia
 - b. Trauma
 - c. Hemorrhage
 - d. Hematoma**
66. It is the study of changes in the structure or functions of the body caused by disease or trauma.
- a. Anatomy
 - b. Anesthesiology
 - c. Physiology
 - d. Pathology**
67. Positive reproduction of the teeth and their surrounding structures
- a. dental cast**
 - b. dental impressions
 - c. dental trays
 - d. reversible hydrocolloids
68. An instrument that measures body heat or temperature.
- a. barometer
 - b. thermometer**
 - c. baumanometer
 - d. speedometer
69. A 59 year old male came in with blood pressure monitoring. Most of the BP readings is 140/100, this BP is...
- a. Normal
 - b. Hypertension Stage 1
 - c. Hypertension Stage 2**
 - d. Pre-hypertension
70. It refers to a group of drugs used to combat allergy.
- a. Antipyretics
 - b. Antispasmodic
 - c. Antihistaminic**
 - d. Antacids

- GOOD LUCK! -

DENTAL SERVICE

Rank: Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

1. It is the primary cause of gingivitis.
a. dental caries
b. fungal infection
c. dental plaque
d. overhanging restoration
2. It is the universally accepted symbol of the medical profession.
a. Caseus
b. Census
c. Celsius
d. Caduceus
3. It is used to remove various tooth structure and prepare the tooth for restoration of teeth.
a. brownie
b. carbide bur
c. surgical bur
d. carborundum
4. This refers to a group of drugs used to combat allergy.
a. Antacids
b. Antispasmodic
c. Antipyretics
d. Antihistaminic
5. These are the forceps used to extract teeth in the upper jaw.
a. 150, 18L/R, 88L/R
b. 88L/R, 151, 18L/R
c. 150, 88L/R, 16
d. 16, 17, 151
6. It is the medical procedure done by an aidman prior to definitive treatment by a medical officer.
a. Emergency Surgery
b. Personal hygiene
c. First Aid
d. Tourniquet
7. A written order to a pharmacist directing to furnish a certain drug to a patient.
a. prescription
b. medical clearance
c. referral letter
d. sick call slip
8. It is the record of military personnel confined in medical treatment facilities.
a. Case Record
b. Hospital Record
c. Health Record
d. Clinical Record

9. It is an instrument used to measure blood pressure.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. aspirating syringe | c. yard stick |
| b. periodontal probe | <u>d. sphygmomanometer</u> |
10. It is the Physiologic elimination of drugs in the body.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. Absorption | c. Metabolism |
| b. Distribution | <u>d. Excretion</u> |
11. Anti-inflammatory drug prescribed to adult patients to address post-operative pain after extraction.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Amoxicillin | c. Nystatin |
| b. Tranexamic Acid | <u>d. Mefenamic Acid</u> |
12. It is the normal blood pressure of an adult individual.
- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| a. 110/70 | <u>c. 120/80</u> |
| b. 110/80 | d. 120/90 |
13. The number of days that oral surgery patients with non-restorable suture are advised to return to the clinic for removal.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| <u>a. 7 days</u> | c. 5 days |
| b. 3 days | d. 2 days |
14. It is the practice of health rules by an individual to safeguard his health and the health of others.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>a. Personal Hygiene</u> | c. Emergency Medical Treatment |
| b. First Aid | d. Tourniquet |
15. Forceps used to remove root fragments of upper posterior teeth.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| a. 16 | c. 18L/R |
| <u>b. 69</u> | d. 17 |
16. Methods by which microbial contamination in the environment is prevented.
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Sterile Technique | <u>c. Aseptic Technique</u> |
| b. Surgical Scrub | d. Surgery |
17. Diagnostic/study casts are usually made of _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. arkansas stone | c. die stone |
| b. cast stone | <u>d. plaster of paris</u> |

18. Example of these drugs is Penicillin and Tetracycline.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| a. Anesthetics | c. Antipyretic |
| b. Antacids | <u>d. Antibiotics</u> |
19. A technique used in mixing alginate impression material.
- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| a. akinosi technique | c. sandwich technique |
| <u>b. 8 fold/ figure 8 technique</u> | d. jiu-jitsu technique |
20. It is the method of removing microorganism through mechanical washing of hands and arms prior involvement in any surgical procedures.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Cleaning | c. Sterile Techniques |
| <u>b. Surgical scrub</u> | d. Pre-operative nursing |
21. Cold compress helps minimize swelling for the first two days after extraction by means of _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>a. vasoconstriction</u> | c. coagulation |
| b. ischemia | d. vasodilation |
22. The procedure of moving an injured person from site of injury to a treatment facility.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| a. invasion | <u>c. evacuation</u> |
| b. execution | d. rescue |
23. Manner of applying cold compress after surgical procedure.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| a. continuous | <u>c. intermittent</u> |
| b. endless | d. non-stop |
24. Measures that prevent or reduce the incidence of diseases and non-battle casualty.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Medical Operation | <u>c. Health Care</u> |
| b. Health Surveillance | d. Preventive Medicine |
25. It is the first permanent teeth to erupt.
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| a. mandibular central incisors | c. maxillary central incisors |
| <u>b. mandibular first molars</u> | d. maxillary second molars |
26. The easiest and most desirable way of administering drugs.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| <u>a. Oral</u> | c. Intramuscular |
| b. Intravenous | d. Rectal |

27. It is the procedure to remove impacted teeth.
- a. Odontectomy** c. Apicoectomy
b. Gingivectomy d. Pulpotomy
28. It is the collection, transportation, processing, recycling or disposal of waste materials.
- a. Waste collection c. Waste disposal
b. Waste management d. Waste segregation
29. It is a term used to refer to old patients.
- a. geriatric** c. old dog
b. classical d. pediatric
30. Essential capabilities, functions, activities and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theatre at all levels of war. (strategic/operational/tactical)
- a. Combat service support** c. Field service support
b. Combat support d. General service support
31. A document to be secured by patients with medical condition like uncontrolled diabetes before tooth extraction.
- a. prescription c. referral letter
b. medical clearance d. sick call slip
32. This refers to the lateral pressure exerted by blood on the walls of arterial vessels, the brachial artery.
- a. Pulse rate **c. Blood pressure**
b. Heart rate d. Respiration rate
33. An instrument used to measure sulcular/ pocket depth to assess gingival health.
- a. explorer c. orion ruler
b. periodontal probe d. gracey curette
34. It is an instrument used for root cleaning.
- a. periodontal curettes** c. surgical curettes
b. sickle scaler d. surgical knife
35. Predisposing vulnerability factors of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):
- a. Excessive Alcohol Intake** c. Unhealthy Diet
b. Lack of Family support d. Marital Status

36. It is an alternative treatment to extraction.
- a. root canal treatment** c. gingivectomy
b. oral phylaxis d. topical fluoride application
37. Tsa-angGubat is rich with fluoride and is used to strengthen...
- a. Hair **c. Teeth and bones**
b. Muscle d. Nails
38. A device used to simulate the movement of the jaw.
- a. low-speed handpiece c. lathe machine
b. autoclave **d. articulator**
39. It is the normal tendency of the body to maintain a steady and normal internal environment.
- a. Homeostasis** c. Anaphylactic shock
b. Hemorrhage d. Neurogenic shock
40. Master casts are usually made of _____.
- a. cast stone** c. marble
b. Arkansas stone d. plaster of paris
41. Biting on a gauze helps stop bleeding by means of _____.
- a. coagulation through application of heat c. coaptation of wound
b. pressure application on the wound d. activation of clotting factors
42. An evolving military facility that supports the military operations of a deployed unit and provides the necessary support and services for sustained operations.
- a. Base c. Camp
b. Base Camp d. Warehouse
43. Cautery helps stop bleeding by means of _____.
- a. activation of clotting factors **c. coagulation through application of heat**
b. coaptation of wound d. application of pressure on the wound
44. Sutures help stop bleeding by means of _____.
- a. coagulation through application of heat **c. coaptation of wound**
b. application of pressure on the wound d. activation of clotting factors

45. This is a drug reaction that is significantly different from what is expected.
- a. Cumulative action
b. Hypersensitivity
c. Idiosyncrasy
d. Tolerance
46. Disease involving the periodontium (gingiva, alveolar bone, periodontal ligament) that leads to inflammation and recession of gums and loss of bone on surrounding the teeth.
- a. caries
b. halitosis p
c. periodontitis
d. pulpitis
47. Treatment category for patients whose condition demands immediate resuscitative treatment
- a. Immediate**
. Expectant
c. Delayed
d. Minimal
48. It is used to manually mix an amalgam.
- a. autoclave
b. mortar and pestle
c. articulator
d. amalgamator
49. It is an instrument used to shape and clean the canal in root canal therapy.
- a. stainless steel file**
b. gates-gliden
c. spreader
d. barbed broach
50. A licensed person authorized to prepare and dispense drugs.
- a. Anesthesiologist
b. Pharmacist
c. Nurse
d. Dentist
51. Irrigant that is considered as the gold standard in root canal therapy.
- a. distilled water
b. EDTA
c. normal saline solution
d. sodium hypochlorite
52. Part of Clinical History that tells the sequence of events leading to patient's admission.
- a. History of present illness**
b. Family medical history
c. Past medical history
d. Personal social history
53. Medicament used to soften calcified canals in root canal therapy.
- a. EDTA**
b. CaOH
c. GIC
d. MTA

54. This is the recommended first aid treatment for sprained ankle after the onset of injury.
- a. **Cold compress** c. Hot compress
b. Elastic compress d. Tepid sponge bath
55. Instrument used to extirpate the pulp in the root area.
- a. **barbed broach** c. spreader
b. gates-gliden d. stainless steel file
56. A kind of test tube used in collecting blood samples for complete blood count.
- a. Blue top c. Green top
b. Red top d. Lavender top
57. The following belongs to the group, **except;**
- a. ibuprofen c. mefenamic acid
b. amoxicillin d. paracetamol
58. This is any substance or mixture of substance used in the treatment, prevention or diagnosis of disease.
- a. **Drug** c. Pharmacology
b. MateriaMedica d. Toxicology
59. Biocompatible material used to fill the canal in root canal therapy.
- a. **gutta-percha** c. composite
b. fermin d. paper points
60. Food group rich in carbohydrates and fats.
- a. **Energy giving food** c. Glow food
b. Body building food d. Regulating food
61. It is the systematic process in preparing the patient to leave the health care facility, and for the continuity of care.
- a. Discharge planning c. Subjective data
b. Assessment d. Symptoms
62. Material that is used to dry the canal in root canal therapy.
- a. composite c. gutta-percha paper points
b. paper points d. fermin

63. It is used to keep the mouth open during dental treatment.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>a. bite block</u> | c. gum separator |
| b. explorer | d. mucoperiosteal elevator |
64. Other term used to refer to primary teeth.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>a. deciduous teeth</u> | c. secondary teeth |
| b. mesiodens | d. supernumerary teeth |
65. Total number of permanent teeth.
- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| a. 20 | c. 30 |
| <u>b. 32</u> | d. 22 |
66. Total number of deciduous teeth.
- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| a. 32 | c. 30 |
| b. 22 | <u>d. 20</u> |
67. Permanent filling of choice when esthetics is highly considered.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| <u>a. Composite</u> | c. Fermin |
| b. Amalgam | d. IRM |
68. The following are part of a tooth, **except**;
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| <u>a. gingiva</u> | c. dentin |
| b. cementum | d. enamel |
69. It protects internal organs, provides for body movement and gives body shape.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Digestive system | <u>c. Musculoskeletal system</u> |
| b. Muscular system | d. Skeletal system |
70. Component of Temporary Filling Material used to relieve pain in cases of accidental pulp exposure because of its sedative effect.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. Zinc Oxide | <u>c. Eugenol</u> |
| b. Zinc Acetate | d. Zinc phosphate |

- GOOD LUCK! -

DENTAL SERVICE
Rank: Staff Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

1. Alginate is considered as _____.
a. gypsum product
b. reversible hydrocolloid
c. **irreversible hydrocolloid**
d. separators
2. Time it takes for ½ of the amount of drug to be eliminated.
a. Bioavailability
b. Distribution
c. **Half life**
d. Excretion
3. Amalgam is an alloy composed of the following, **except**;
a. **ivory**
b. silver
c. tin
d. mercury
4. It is the Army's way of keeping its soldier healthy & preventing the area from diseases and its spread among personnel for the purpose of maintaining strength.
a. **Military Sanitation**
b. Hygiene
c. Field water supply
d. Sanitation
5. It is used to sterilize endodontic instruments (e.g. files, spreaders).
a. alcohol
b. **glass bead sterilizer**
c. dry heat sterilizer
d. autoclave
6. The desirable position when administering oral medications to patients.
a. Flat on bed
b. **Sitting position**
c. Prone position
d. T position
7. Instrument used to measure blood pressure.
a. **sphygmomanometer**
b. periodontal probe
c. aspirating syringe
d. yard stick

8. It is a large clusters of lymphatic cells found in the pharynx
- a. Adrenal glands
b. Lymph nodes
c. Tonsils
d. Thymus
9. A list of things, written or verbal that a patient should and should not do after undergoing a dental treatment.
- a. pre-operative instructions
b. sick call slip
c. referral
d. post-operative instructions
10. It is otherwise known as preserving the force's health, morale, welfare and their families.
- a. Sustaining the Force**
b. Manning the Force
c. Moving the Force
d. Arming the Force
11. It is the procedure to remove impacted teeth.
- a. Odontectomy**
b. Gingivectomy
c. Apicoectomy
d. Pulpotomy
12. Camp Rules implemented to preserve and maintain cleanliness and sanitation.
- a. Disinfection
b. Sanitation
c. Personal cleanliness
d. Hygiene
13. It refers to the lower jaw.
- a. clavicle
b. scapula
c. maxilla
d. mandible
14. The person who is the custodian of all clinical records in a medical treatment facility.
- a. Registrar**
b. Head Nurse
c. Admin officer
d. Ward Master
15. It refers to the upper jaw.
- a. maxilla**
b. mandible
c. clavicle
d. cscapula
16. This is the authorized filling system of clinical records.
- a. According to Diagnosis
b. Alphabetical order
c. Random filing
d. Serial No.

17. Surgical instrument used to smoothen alveolar bone.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| a. periosteal elevator | c. retractor |
| <u>b. bone file</u> | d. root-tip-picks |
18. A condition characterized by the presence of spaces between the teeth.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| a. caries | c. gingivitis |
| <u>b. diastema</u> | d. pulpitis |
19. Letter "G" in the Medical Service, AFP Insignia means that the person who wears it belongs to what corps?
- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <u>a. Medical Administrative Corps</u> | c. GSP |
| b. General Staff Corps | d. Dental Corps |
20. The following are important steps in manipulation of cast stone, **except**;
- | |
|--|
| a. adding powder to the water in the mixing bowl |
| b. vigorous spatulation to ensure that all powder is wet and uniformly |
| c. using the correct water-powder ratio |
| <u>d. adding water to the powder in the mixing bowl</u> |
21. Letter "B" in the Medical Service, AFP Insignia means that the person who wears it belongs to what corps?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>a. Veterinary Corps</u> | c. Corps of Professor |
| b. BSP | d. BDA |
22. It is the result in a set product using less water in mixing plaster within practical limits.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. more brittle | <u>c. more dense</u> |
| b. more flexible | d. more porous |
23. One of the responses to disaster that is subdivided into four overlapping steps called "LAST".
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| a. Alarm Phase | c. Let down Phase |
| <u>b. Work Phase/Implementing Phase</u> | <u>d. Final Phase</u> |
24. It is the best way to obtain the most accurate cast possible from alginate impressions.
- | |
|--|
| <u>a. pour the impression immediately</u> |
| b. leave the cast in the impression at least 1 hour before separating it |
| c. box the impression before pouring |
| d. store the impression in a humidor for 1 hour |

25. A licensed person authorized to prepare and dispense drugs.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| a. Anesthesiologist | c. Nurse |
| <u>b. Pharmacist</u> | d. Dentist |
26. Water washing of the set impression is done to _____.
- a. create a smooth cast
b. remove residual saliva, blood, and other debris
c. preventsyneresis and imbibition of alginate
d. enhance the adhesion of plaster during pouring
27. The Maxillary bone is located at what part of the body?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>a. Upper Skeletal</u> | c. Middle skeletal |
| b. Lower skeletal | d. Intermediate Skeletal |
28. It is the practice of health rules by an individual to safeguard his health and the health of others.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Emergency Medical Treatment | <u>c. Personal Hygiene</u> |
| b. First Aid | d. Tourniquet |
29. Porosity in a heat-cured resin is most frequently caused by _____.
- a. lack of pressure on the resin mass**
b. excess pressure on the resin mass
c. packing during doughy stage
d. too slow heating
30. A medical procedure done by an aidman prior to definitive treatment by a medical officer.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Emergency Surgery | c. Personal hygiene |
| b. Tourniquet | <u>d. First Aid</u> |
31. It is the result if too much monomer is used to mix the powder.
- a. expansion of the acrylic
b. shrinkage of the acrylic
c. polymerization will not occur
d. no effect
32. This refers to a group of drugs used to combat allergy.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>a. Antihistaminic</u> | c. Antipyretics |
| b. Antacids | d. Antispasmodic |

33. It is the longest, heaviest and strongest bone in the body.
- a. Patella
b. Fibula
c. Femur
d. Pelvis
34. The process of reproducing the scalloped contour of the gingiva.
- a. festooning**
b. deflasking
c. anterior try-in
d. waxed-out
35. Organized and established to provide health service support to the AFP in all echelon or level of care.
- a. AFP Echelon of Care
b. AFP Medical Service
c. AFP Medical treatment facilities
d. DOH level of care
36. It is the proper consistency of a self-cured resin prior to putting it in the cast if used in the fabrication of trial denture base.
- a. stringy
b. sandy
c. doughy
d. watery
37. Equipment used in compressing the flask during fabrication of denture.
- a. articulator
b. denture press
c. mixing bowl
d. plaster spatula
38. Treatment category for patients whose condition demands immediate resuscitative treatment.
- a. Expectant
b. Immediate
c. Delayed
d. Minimal
39. In taking a radiograph, the essential proactive wear for the patient and the operator to keep them safe from unnecessary radiation.
- a. dental bib
b. face mask mouthpiece
c. lead apron
d. mouth guard
40. It is the condition characterized by a pulse rate which is more than 100 beats per minute.
- a. Tachycardia**
b. CVA
c. Orthopnea
d. Bradycardia
41. It is the place where the operator should position him/herself in an instant when a lead apron is only available for the patient.
- a. 6 feet behind the cone of the xray**
b. right side of the patient
c. left side of the patient
d. anywhere she wants

42. It refers to the movement of casualties aboard medical vehicles (ground ambulances), medical helicopters (air ambulance) and other medical transportation.
- a. Medevac** c. Casualty transport
b. Air Evac d. Casevac
43. Other term used to refer to primary teeth.
- a. mesiodens c. supernumerary teeth
b. secondary teeth **d. deciduous teeth**
44. The patient re-experiences the traumatic events through imaging techniques or in vivo exposure. The result of this therapy lasts longer.
- a. Exposure therapy** c. Group therapy
b. Family therapy d. Stress management
45. Total number of permanent teeth.
- a. 20 c. 30
b. 32 d. 22
46. A piece of wood/plastic used in restorative dentistry that is inserted between the interdental space of adjacent teeth to prevent overhanging restoration.
- a. wedge** c. matrix band
b. celluloid strip d. articulating paper
47. An instrument used to hold and stabilize the matrix band placed on tooth to be restored.
- a. articulating paper c. celluloid strip
b. matrix band holder d. wedge
48. Total number of deciduous teeth.
- a. 20** c. 30
b. 22 d. 32
49. This module is **NOT** included in the modular organizations of the medical support.
- a. Dental Support Module** c. Area Support Squad Module
b. Combat Medic Module d. Treatment Squad Module

50. Permanent filling of choice when esthetics is highly considered.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| a. Amalgam | c. Fermin |
| <u>b. Composite</u> | d. IRM |
51. The maximum hospitalization or confinement of military personnel in Medical Treatment Facilities.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| a. 6 months | c. 10 months |
| b. 8 months | <u>d. 12 months</u> |
52. The following are part of a tooth, **except**;
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| a. cementum | c. enamel |
| <u>b. gingiva</u> | d. dentin |
53. It is the procedure of moving an injured person from site of injury to a treatment facility.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <u>a. evacuation</u> | c. invasion |
| b. execution | d. rescue |
54. Clinical section that deals with the treatment of crowding and malocclusion of teeth.
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Endodontic | c. Prosthodontics |
| <u>b. Orthodontic</u> | d. Operative/restorative |
55. Mineral that helps strengthen the teeth.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| <u>a. fluoride</u> | c. feldspar |
| b. carbon | d. iron |
56. It is the absence of bacteria or any other microorganisms that might cause infection.
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| a. Contaminated | c. Sepsis |
| <u>b. Sterile</u> | d. Surgery |
57. Results of excessive fluoride in drinking water.
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. diarrhea | c. impaired vision |
| b. loss of hearing | <u>d. dental fluorosis</u> |
58. Natural teeth that supports a removable partial denture.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. plastic pontic | <u>c. abutment teeth</u> |
| b. impacted teeth | d. supernumerary teeth |

59. These are drugs that stop the growth of bacteria.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Anesthetics | <u>c. Antibacterial</u> |
| b. Antacids | d. Antidote |
60. It is used to sterilize endodontic instruments (e.g. files, spreaders).
- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <u>a. glass beads sterilizer</u> | c. dry heat sterilizer |
| b. autoclave | d. rubbing alcohol |
61. It is the normal blood pressure of an adult individual.
- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| a. 110/70 | <u>c. 120/80</u> |
| b. 110/80 | d. 120/90 |
62. Drug used in dentistry that diminish/eliminate pain especially during surgical procedures.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. chlorhexidine | c. eugenol |
| <u>b. local Anesthesia</u> | d. topical Fluoride |
63. It is an instrument used to measure blood pressure.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| <u>a. sphygmomanometer</u> | c. thermometer |
| b. caliper | d. audiometer |
64. Forceps used for the extraction of upper anterior and premolar teeth.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a. 16 | c. 18R |
| <u>b. 150</u> | d. 240 |
65. Forceps used for the extraction of lower anterior and premolar teeth.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a. 16 | c. 18L |
| <u>b. 151</u> | d. 240 |
66. Forceps used for the extraction of lower molars with bifurcated roots, also referred as cowhorn.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| a. 18L | c. 151 |
| <u>b. 16</u> | d. 240 |
67. Deals with the microscopic study of the tissues of the mouth and associated structures.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Oral Anatomy | c. Oral Physiology |
| <u>b. Oral Pathology</u> | d. Oral Histology |

68. Surgical Instrument used to cut/split teeth.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. bone file | c. cryer |
| <u>b. mallet and chisel</u> | d. surgical curette |
69. A dental instrument used to smoothen bone after extraction procedures.
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| a. cryer | <u>c. bone Chisel</u> |
| b. bone file | d. surgical curette |
70. A restorative instrument used to carry/put the amalgam into the cavity preparation.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. woodson | c. condenser |
| b. anatomic carver | <u>d. amalgam carrier</u> |

- GOOD LUCK! -

DENTAL SERVICE
Rank: Technical Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

1. Report of Dental Service is done _____.
a. yearly
b. daily
c. weekly
d. monthly
2. An instrument used to hold and stabilize the matrix band placed on tooth to be restored.
a. articulating paper
b. celluloid strip
c. wedge
d. matrix band holder
3. Dental Service form used for Dental Service Report.
a. Ds form Nr. 1
b. Ds form Nr. 2
c. Ds form Nr. 7
d. Ds form Nr. 10
4. It is an instrument used to measure blood pressure.
a. sphygmomanometer
b. caliper
c. thermometer
d. audiometer
5. Dental Service form used for Dental Health Record.
a. Ds form Nr. 1
b. Ds form Nr. 2
c. Ds form Nr. 7
d. Ds form Nr. 10
6. These are drugs that stop the growth of bacteria.
a. Anesthetics
b. Antacids
c. Antibacterial
d. Antidote
7. It is the absence of bacteria or any other microorganisms that might cause infection.
a. Contaminated
b. Sterile
c. Sepsis
d. Surgery
8. It is the normal blood pressure of an adult individual.
a. 110/70
b. 110/80
c. 120/80
d. 120/90

9. It is the DS form nr 10.
- a. Dental Health record
 - b. Record of Dental Attendance
 - c. Dental Prosthetic Case Record**
 - d. Request for Dental Radiographic Exam
10. It is the procedure of moving an injured person from site of injury to a treatment facility.
- a. evacuation**
 - b. execution
 - c. invasion
 - d. rescue
11. Dental installation attached to general and station hospitals of the AFP.
- a. Dental Clinic**
 - b. Dental Dispensary
 - c. Dental operating tea
 - d. Mobile Dental Care System
12. The maximum hospitalization or confinement of military personnel in Medical Treatment Facilities.
- a. 6 months
 - b. 8 months
 - c. 10 months
 - d. 12 months**
13. Dental installations established in camps, posts, bases, or stations.
- a. Dental Dispensary**
 - b. Dental Clinic
 - c. Dental Operating team
 - d. Mobile Dental Care System
14. This module is **NOT** included in the modular organizations of the medical support.
- a. Dental Support Module**
 - b. Combat Medic Module
 - c. Area Support Squad Module
 - d. Treatment Squad Module
15. A procedure done on high-speed hand piece after clinical hours.
- a. soaked in water
 - b. disinfected and lubricated**
 - c. stored immediately
 - d. thrown away
16. It is the easiest and most desirable way of administering drugs.
- a. Oral**
 - b. Intravenous
 - c. Intramuscular
 - d. Rectal

17. It is the single and most effective way of controlling severe bleeding in care under fire.
- a. Application of tourniquet** c. Pressure dressing
b. Bandaging d. Splinting
18. A procedure that must be maintained to prevent cross infection.
- a. practice management c. dental jurisprudence
b. community dentistry **d. infection control**
19. The patient re-experiences the traumatic events through imaging techniques or in vivo exposure. The result of this therapy lasts longer.
- a. Exposure therapy** c. Group therapy
b. Family therapy d. Stress management
20. Dental Service form where summary of dental services is reflected.
- a. DS form 1** c. DS form 3
b. DS form 2 d. DS form 4
21. It refers to the movement of casualties aboard medical vehicles (ground ambulances), medical helicopters (air ambulance) and other medical transportation.
- a. Medevac** c. Casualty transport
b. Air Evac d. Casevac
22. It is given to patient who needs further treatment in every appointment made for him at the dental facility. This slip will serve as pass for the patient in absenting himself from his unit.
- a. Individual Appointment Slip** c. Record of Dental Attendance
b. Group Engagement Slip d. Clinical Record
23. It is the condition characterized by a pulse rate which is more than 100 beats per minute.
- a. Tachycardia** c. Orthopnea
b. CVA d. Bradycardia
24. Dental Service form used for Group Engagement Slip.
- a. DS form Nr. 6** c. DS form Nr. 1
b. DS form Nr. 2 d. DS form Nr. 10

25. Treatment category for patients whose condition demands immediate resuscitative treatment.
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| a. Expectant | c. Delayed |
| <u>b. Immediate</u> | d. Minimal |
26. Dental Service form used for Individual Appointment Slip.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. DS form Nr. 1 | c. DS form Nr. 2 |
| <u>b. DS form Nr. 6a</u> | d. DS form Nr. 10 |
27. Dental Service form used for Supplementary Treatment Record.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. DS form Nr. 1 | c. DS form Nr. 6a |
| b. DS form Nr. 10 | <u>d. DS form Nr. 2a</u> |
28. Organized and established to provide health service support to the AFP in all echelon or level of care.
- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| a. AFP Echelon of Care | <u>c. AFP Medical treatment facilities</u> |
| b. AFP Medical Service | d. DOH level of care |
29. Dental Service form used for Supplementary Dental Health Record.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>a. DS form Nr. 2b</u> | c. DS form Nr. 6a |
| b. DS form Nr. 1 | d. DS form Nr. 10 |
30. This refers to a group of drugs used to combat allergy.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>a. Antihistaminic</u> | c. Antipyretics |
| b. Antacids | d. Antispasmodic |
31. A list of things, written or verbal that a patient should and should not do after undergoing a dental treatment.
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| <u>a. post-operative instructions</u> | c. admission slip |
| b. pre-operative instructions | d. sick call slip |
32. A medical procedure done by an aidman prior to definitive treatment by a medical officer.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Emergency Surgery | c. Personal hygiene |
| b. Tourniquet | <u>d. First Aid</u> |
33. It is the practice of health rules by an individual to safeguard his health and the health of others.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Emergency Medical Treatment | <u>c. Personal Hygiene</u> |
| b. First Aid | d. Tourniquet |

34. A licensed person authorized to prepare and dispense drugs.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| a. Anesthesiologist | c. Nurse |
| <u>b. Pharmacist</u> | d. Dentist |
35. Document to be secured by patients with medical condition like uncontrolled diabetes before tooth extraction.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>a. medical clearance</u> | c. prescription |
| b. laboratory clearance | d. referral letter |
36. One of the responses to disaster that is subdivided into four overlapping steps called "LAST".
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| a. Alarm Phase | c. Let down Phase |
| <u>b. Work Phase/Implementing Phase</u> | d. Final Phase |
37. Dental Service form used for Statement of Expenditure of Special Dental Materials.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>a. DS form Nr. 9</u> | c. DS form Nr. 6a |
| b. DS form Nr. 2b | d. DS form Nr. 1 |
38. The Maxillary bone is located at what part of the body?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>a. Upper Skeletal</u> | c. Middle skeletal |
| b. Lower skeletal | d. Intermediate Skeletal |
39. Dental Service form used for Report of Monthly Expenditure of Dental Supplies and Materials.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. DS form Nr. 1 | c. DS form Nr. 9 |
| b. DS form Nr. 6a | <u>d. DS form Nr. 14</u> |
40. Dental Service form used for Report of Quarterly Expenditure of Dental Supplies and Materials.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>a. DS form Nr. 15</u> | c. DS form Nr. 9 |
| b. DS form Nr. 6a | d. DS form Nr. 1 |
41. Letter "B" in the Medical Service, AFP Insignia means that the person who wears it belongs to what corps?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>a. Veterinary Corps</u> | c. Corps of Professor |
| b. BSP | d. BDA |
42. The principal record maintained in a dental clinic.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Report of expenditures | <u>c. Dental health record</u> |
| b. Laboratory record | d. Sick call slip |

43. Letter "G" in the Medical Service, AFP Insignia means that the person who wears it belongs to what corps?
- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <u>a. Medical Administrative Corps</u> | c. GSP |
| b. General Staff Corps | d. Dental Corps |
44. A Dental Classification where an individual requires no dental treatment and is considered dentally fit.
- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| a. class 1 | c. class 3 |
| b. class 2 | <u>d. class 4</u> |
45. This is the authorized filing system of clinical records.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| a. According to Diagnosis | c. Random filing |
| <u>b. Alphabetical order</u> | d. Serial No. |
46. Dental classification where an individual requires an emergency treatment.
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| <u>a. class 1</u> | c. class 3 |
| b. class 2 | d. class 4 |
47. The person who is the custodian of all clinical records in a medical treatment facility.
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| <u>a. Registrar</u> | c. Admin officer |
| b. Head Nurse | d. Ward Master |
48. Dental classification where an individual requires prosthesis (e.g. complete dentures).
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| <u>a. class 3</u> | c. class 1 |
| b. class 2 | d. class 4 |
49. Camp Rules implemented to preserve and maintain cleanliness and sanitation.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Disinfection | c. Personal cleanliness |
| <u>b. Sanitation</u> | d. Hygiene |
50. Clinical section wherein oral diagnosis is performed.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| a. restorative | <u>c. examination</u> |
| b. preventive | d. surgery |
51. It is otherwise known as preserving the force's health, morale, welfare and their families.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>a. Sustaining the Force</u> | c. Moving the Force |
| b. Manning the Force | d. Arming the Force |

52. Clinical section wherein extraction of teeth is performed.
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>a. surgery</u> | c. restorative/ operative |
| b. prosthodontics | d. examination |
53. Clinical Section wherein replacement of loss teeth through fabrication of dentures is performed.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| a. examination | c. restorative/ operative |
| b. surgery | <u>d. prosthodontics</u> |
54. It is a large clusters of lymphatic cells found in the pharynx
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Adrenal glands | <u>c. Tonsils</u> |
| b. Lymph nodes | d. Thymus |
55. Drug used in dentistry to diminish/eliminate pain especially during surgical procedures.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>a. local Anesthesia</u> | c. chlorhexidine |
| b. eugenol | d. topical Fluoride |
56. The following aids in the retention of a complete denture, **except**;
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. balanced articulation | c. posterior palatal seal |
| b. well adapted surface | <u>d. overextended borders</u> |
57. The desirable position when administering oral medications to patients.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Flat on bed | c. Prone position |
| <u>b. Sitting position</u> | d. T position |
58. Forceps used for the extraction of lower molars with bifurcated roots, also called as cowhorn.
- | | |
|--------|---------------------|
| a. 151 | <u>c. 16</u> |
| b. 18L | d. 240 |
59. It is the Army's way of keeping its soldier healthy & preventing the area from diseases and its spread among personnel for the purpose of maintaining strength.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>a. Military Sanitation</u> | c. Field water supply |
| b. Hygiene | d. Sanitation |
60. These are considered as posterior teeth.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>a. molars and premolars</u> | c. molars and canines |
| b. incisors and premolars | d. incisors and canines |

61. Time it takes for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount of drug to be eliminated.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Bioavailability | <u>c. Half life</u> |
| b. Distribution | d. Excretion |
62. A surgical Instrument used to remove bone and cut/split teeth.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>a. mallet and chisel</u> | c. bone file |
| b. cryer | d. surgical curette |
63. A dental instrument used to smoothen bone after extraction procedures.
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>a. bone Chisel</u> | c. cryer |
| b. bone file | d. surgical curette |
64. A restorative instrument used to carry/put the amalgam into the cavity preparation.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| a. anatomic carver | c. condenser |
| <u>b. amalgam carrier</u> | d. woodson |
65. A piece of wood/plastic used in restorative dentistry that is inserted between the interdental space of adjacent teeth to prevent overhanging restoration.
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>a. wedge</u> | c. matrix band |
| b. celluloid strip | d. articulating paper |
66. It is used to check premature contacts after restorative procedures by asking the patients to bite on it.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| a. celluloid strip | c. matrix band |
| <u>b. articulating paper</u> | d. wedge |
67. Restorative instrument used to pack amalgam into the cavity preparation.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>a. amalgam plugger</u> | c. amalgam carver |
| b. amalgam carrier | d. amalgam burnisher |
68. A common disease of the teeth that leads to the decay of its mineralized components.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. crepitus | c. gingivitis |
| b. periodontitis | <u>d. dental caries</u> |
69. An instrument used to view the surface of tissues which cannot be conveniently seen with direct vision. It also reflects light to dark areas and can be used as a retractor.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>a. mouth mirror</u> | c. spoon excavator |
| b. tongue depressor | d. cheek retractor |

70. Forceps used for the extraction of upper molars.

a. 16

c. 18L/18R

b. 17

d. 151

- GOOD LUCK! -