

D567
 ENDODONTICS I – OVERVIEW OF BASIC
 Dr. Meyers
 AUTUMN

- Final

Study for the midterm. It is worth 50% of your grade, yet it only asks 25 questions.

For the final, study the review questions. Be aware that he will make a few changes (i.e. choices are different than review questions, changes the placement of the decimal point, etc.). Look for these changes carefully!

KEY TO FINAL

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1.A | 44.D |
| 2.D | 45.C |
| 3.A | 46.B |
| 4.C | 47.A |
| 5.D | 48.A |
| 6.B | 49.D |
| 7.C | 50.B |
| 8.B | 51.B |
| 9.D | 52.C |
| 10.A | 53.B |
| 11.D | 54.A |
| 12.A | 55.B |
| 13.B | 56.E |
| 14.C | 57.B |
| 15.B | 58.B |
| 16.A | 59.B |
| 17.A | 60.B |
| 18.B | 61.A |
| 19.C | 62.B |
| 20.C | 63.C |
| 21.B | 64.E |
| 22.B | 65.D |
| 23.B | 66.B |
| 24.C | 67.A |
| 25.C | |
| 26.A | |
| 27.A | |
| 28.A | |
| 29.B | |
| 30.C | |
| 31.B | |
| 32.E | |
| 33.A | |
| 34.B | |
| 35.A | |
| 36.B | |
| 37.B | |
| 38.B | |
| 39.B | |
| 40.C | |
| 41.B | |
| 42.A | |
| 43.A | |

DENT #567 ENDODONTIC
REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. One of the errors in access preparation in bicuspid and molars is:
 - a. Failure to remove the pulp chamber roof
 - b. Failure to remove the pulp chamber floor
 - c. Making the access through the occlusal surface
 - d. Making the access in the center of the tooth
2. A number 3 Gates-Glidden bur equals a # ___ file.
 - a. #100
 - b. # 60
 - c. # 80
 - d. # 90
3. If the tip of the file is three mm or less from the radiographic apex on the x-ray, it is an acceptable film to use in calculating the working length.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. In regard to the above illustration the measurement of distance B = _____.
 - a. 17 mm
 - b. 16 mm
 - c. 19 mm
 - d. 18 mm
5. A size #4 Gates-Glidden bur equals size:
 - a. #60 file
 - b. #70 file
 - c. #80 file
 - d. #110 file
6. Failure to remove dentinal debris from a pulp chamber can result in _____ during an endodontic treatment.
 - a. A perforation
 - b. Canal blockage
 - c. A sclerotic canal
 - d. Outline form overextension
14. When preparing the obturated root canal for a post, the minimum amount of Gutta-percha which must remain in apical area is:
 - a. 1 mm
 - b. 3 mm
 - c. 4 mm
 - d. 2 mm
15. Initially, access openings in posterior teeth are made with:
 - a. A fissure bur
 - b. A #4 round bur (high speed FG)
 - c. A #4 round bur (low speed Latch)
 - d. A Gates-glidden bur
 - e. A #6 round bur (high speed FG)
16. The maximum post and core length is approximately:
 - a. 18 mm
 - b. 16 mm
 - c. 19 mm
 - d. 20 mm
17. In regard to the previous illustration, the measurement of distance A = _____.
 - a. 17 mm
 - b. 16 mm
 - c. 19 mm
 - d. 18 mm
18. Apexification will not work if the pulp was non-vital prior to the Ca(OH)₂ treatment.
 - a. True
 - b. False
19. While carrying out the treatment phase of an endodontic procedure, the rubber dam is:
 - a. Optional
 - b. Seldom necessary
 - c. Mandatory
 - d. In the way
7. The root canal sealer is placed in a canal with _____ used to the WL.
 - a. A file one size larger than the last one
 - b. A file one size smaller than the last one
 - c. The last file
 - d. The D-11 instrument
 - e. A broach
8. Gutta-percha cones or points consist of 65-75% Gutta-percha.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. When fitting the master cone for the obturation size; the master cone, if selected and fitted properly should stop:
 - a. At the final working length
 - b. One mm short of the apical foramen
 - c. Two mm short of the working length
 - d. None of the above
10. The D-11 spreader is used in canals smaller than #60
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. Errors in canal instrumentation include:
 - a. Over-instrumentation
 - b. Under-instrumentation
 - c. Ledge formations
 - d. All of the above
12. When fitting the master Gutta-percha cone, the size selected is:
 - a. One half to one size larger than the final file to working length
 - b. One half to one size smaller than the working length
 - c. The same size as the final file to working length
 - d. None of the above
13. If the tip of the file is three mm or more from the radiographic apex on the x-ray, it is an acceptable film to use in calculating the working length.
 - a. True
 - b. False
20. The minimal enlargement of the post preparation in an obturated canal is a size:
 - a. # 60 file
 - b. # 80 file
 - c. # 70 file
 - d. # 100 file
21. Files are intra-canal endodontic instruments. They come in lengths of #6 through #140
 - a. True
 - b. False
22. Internal resorption may not always be stopped by endodontic therapy.
 - a. True
 - b. False
23. Calcium hydroxide is used in treating teeth with internal resorption and wide open apices.
 - a. True
 - b. False
24. The concentration of sodium hypochlorite recommended to be used in our clinic is:
 - a. 50%
 - b. .5%
 - c. 5.2%
 - d. 10%
 - e. 2.5%
25. The minimum file size used to the working length for an ideal canal preparation is a
 - a. #15 file
 - b. #25 file
 - c. #30 file
 - d. #40 file
 - e. #70 file

76. The access openings for anterior teeth are most always made on the:
- Lingual
 - Distal
 - Mesial
 - Incisal
 - Labial
27. Endodontic files are used primarily:
- To enlarge and shape the root canal
 - To remove the contents of the pulp chamber
 - To promote drainage of an apical abscess
 - To reduce occlusal forces on an endodontically treated tooth
28. The provisional length is the length to which the canal is prepared before taking an x-ray.
- True
 - False
29. In treating a root canal before obturation with Gutta-percha, the most important consideration is:
- General health of the patient
 - Thorough cleaning and shaping of the canal
 - Efficacy of the irrigating solution
 - Amount of medication used
 - Sterilization of the canal
30. In regard to the above illustration; the diameter of the cutting area of the shaft is established as follows: $D_0 + \text{---} = D_{16}$
- 0.0187 mm
 - 0.0200 mm
 - 0.32 mm
 - 0.032 mm
31. In regard to the same illustration, the standardized instrument has flutes --- up the shaft from D_0 to D_{16} .
- 16 mm
 - 16 mm
 - 19 mm
 - 10 mm
38. When preparing a post preparation, if the canal has been ledged or blocked apically, it is not necessary to leave 4 mm of Gutta-percha apically.
- True
 - False
39. The endodontic spreader, when properly used, provides space for:
- The sealer paste
 - Accessory Gutta-percha points
 - The master point
 - Chloro-rosin
 - All of the above
40. The action of calcium hydroxide in promoting formation of an apical calcified barrier in a tooth with an open apex and necrotic pulp is probably best explained by:
- Creation of a zone of liquefaction necrosis at the apex
 - Creation of a zone of coagulation necrosis at the apex
 - Creation of an alkaline environment that promotes hard tissue deposition
 - Calcium ions from the canal dressing precipitating apically to form an apical bridge
41. Internal resorption should be treated by:
- Pulpotomy
 - Pulpectomy
 - Extraction
 - Pulp capping
 - Periodic recall
42. Complete removal of the pulp --- arrest internal resorption processes.
- Will
 - Will not
43. An x-ray is taken with the final file, used in place, in order to:
- Confirm the correct working length
 - Confirm lateral snugness (tug-back) for the master point
 - Confirm the "proper flare" or serialization of the canal
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
32. Broaches are endodontic instruments used to:
- Cur dentin in canal shaping
 - Remove tissue from the canal
 - Remove cotton treatment pellets from the chamber
 - a only
 - b & c only
33. Endodontic therapy may be indicated for vital as well as non-vital pulps.
- True
 - False
34. The final instrument x-ray must show the file to be --- before the canal is obturated.
- 2 mm short of the working length
 - At the working length
 - At the radiographic apex
 - 1 mm short of the working length
35. The "ideal" apical termination of root canal instrumentation is at:
- A level to 1/2 to 1 mm short of the radiographic apex
 - The anatomic apex
 - 1 mm from anatomic apex
 - The apical foramen
 - A level 1/2 to 1 mm beyond the apical foramen
36. A size --- Gates-Glidden drill is the revolving instrument usually used in a post and core preparation of a canal.
- #80
 - #3
 - #4
 - #120
37. Accessory Gutta-percha points have standardized shapes that match the tapers of endodontic file sizes.
- True
 - False
44. The most common cause of an endodontic failure is:
- Over-filling the canal
 - Over-medication
 - Poor health of the patient
 - Lack of a proper apical seal
 - Over-instrumentation
45. Clinically, when 2 canals exist in the same root, the most reliable method for determining the apical termination of each canal is by:
- Tactile sensation with a file
 - Varying the vertical angulation to separate the canals
 - Varying the horizontal angulation to separate the canals
 - None of the above, since both canals invariably join at the apex
46. Gutta-percha is a root canal material that cannot be displaced by lateral or vertical pressure; therefore, over-filling a canal cannot result.
- True
 - False
47. A silicone stop is placed on the spreader --- the WL before compaction of the Gutta-percha begins.
- 4 mm short of
 - 1 mm short of
 - 2 mm longer than
 - 2 mm short of
48. Non perforating internal resorption is diagnosed by:
- Thermal tests
 - The presence of pain
 - Radiographs
 - Sensitivity to sweets
 - Percussion
49. Which of the following may be used to disinfect Gutta-percha points?
- Autoclave for 20 minutes
 - Bead sterilization for 15 seconds
 - Dry heat sterilization for 1 1/2 hours
 - Chemical solution of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite for 1 minute
 - Flame sterilization by heating until the outer surface lightly chars

50. It is not essential that instruments be free of debris before sterilization, provided they are subjected to the proper sterilizing temperature.
- True
 - False
51. Rosin is used because of its:
- Radiopaque property
 - Adhesive qualities
 - High solubility
 - Inert properties
52. The procedure of displacing Gutta-percha points against the root walls with a spreader to provide space for additional Gutta-percha points is termed:
- Sectional technique
 - Serialization
 - Lateral condensation
 - Vertical condensation
 - Warm Gutta-Percha technique
53. What is the diameter at the top where the cutting blades begin (D_0) of a #25 instrument?
- 0.025 mm
 - 0.25 mm
 - 2.5 mm
 - 25 mm
54. What is the correct diameter at (D_0) of the following sized instrument?
- 10 = 0.1 mm
 - 20 = 2 mm
 - 55 = 05.5 mm
 - 80 = 8 mm
55. In order to conserve tooth structure, the access opening is usually smaller than the pulp chamber width.
- True
 - False
61. A serious drawback with the use of pastes only as a canal filling material is the difficulty in:
- Exercising measurement control
 - Maintaining an aseptic technique
 - Keeping the paste from hardening prematurely
 - Purchasing it commercially
62. Which of the pictures below indicate the canal orifice arrangement of the maxillary first molar?
- A and C
 - B and A
 - B and C
63. Which of the below is a Gates-Glidden bur?
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
 - E
64. What is the size classification of the Gates-Glidden bur?
- #2
 - #3
 - #4
 - #5
 - #6
65. Which one is a barbed broach?
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
 - E
66. Clinical studies on phenolic medicaments and formocresol have shown that their routine use has a definite effect on the prevention or control of pain.
- True
 - False
56. Using the most accurate method to produce an x-ray of a tooth whose image of the tooth is almost the same length as the tooth, the central ray from the x-ray head is directed.
- Parallel to the long axis of the tooth
 - Perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth
 - Perpendicular to the x-ray film
 - Parallel to the x-ray film
 - Perpendicular to the imaginary bisector of the plane of the film and the long axis of the tooth
- Select the correct answer below:
- #1
 - #5
 - #2
 - #4
 - #2 and #3
57. Between endodontic appointments, a temporary filling material is used in the access opening to:
- Provide thermal insulation thus decreasing sensitivity
 - Prevent saliva contamination of the canals
 - Prevent purulent material from escaping into the oval cavity
 - Facilitate easy removal of the material at the next visit
58. A maxillary 1st bicuspid has a file in one of the two canals. In order to determine which canal the file is in, expose an x-ray with the cone and beam directed distally. If the file appears to be in the canal toward the distal on the x-ray, it is the ___ canal.
- Lingual
 - Buccal
59. An anesthetic solution is an excellent irrigating solution since it provides all of the essential functions of an effective endodontic irrigant.
- True
 - False
60. External and internal resorption processes usually stop following complete obturation of the root canal.
- True
 - False
67. There is little evidence to demonstrate the usefulness of traditional intracanal medicaments. Exceptions are Ca(OH)_2 and steroids, which show promise in a limited aspect.
- True
 - False