SLE. Dentistry MCQs Part (1)

MCQs Review for
Saudi Licensing Exam
(SLE)

TOPIC	No of MCQs
Operative	200
Periodontics	70
Pedodontics	85
Endodontic	225
Community	85
Radiology	35
Surgery	240
Oral medicine	175
Pharmacology	25
Prosthodontics Fixed	120
Prosthodontics Removable	150
Total	**1410**

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Operative 200 MCQs

1. The following chemically bond to the tooth:

A. Composite resin.
B. Dental sealants.
C. Glass ionomer cement. ***
D. All of the above.

2. Compomer restorative materials are:

A. Glass ionomer with polymer components
B. Resin systems with fluoride containing glasses. ***
C. Composite resin for cervical restorations only.

The composition of compomers is similar to that of a dental composite however it has been modified, making it a polyacid-modified composite. This results in compomers still requiring a bonding system to bond to tooth tissue.
Although the name compomer implies that the material possesses a combination of characteristics of both composite and glass ionomers, these materials are essentially polymer-based composites that have been slightly modified to take advantages of the potential fluoride-releasing behavior of glass ionomers.

3. Loose enamel rods at the gingival floor of a class II amalgam cavity should be removed using :

A. Straight chisel.
B. Hatchet.
C. Gingival curetla.
D. Gingival marginal trimmer. ***

Gingival marginal trimmers are primarily used for beveling gingival margins, and rounding or beveling of the axiopulpal line angle of Class II preparations.
The gingival margin trimmer is designed to produce a proper bevel on gingival enamel margins of proximoocclusal preparations.

4. Removal of Undermined Enamel in Class II cavity is done by :

A. Chisel. ***
B. Angle former
C. Excavator

PROXIMAL (CLASS II):
A chisel can be used to plane away unsupported enamel from the margins of the completed preparation to produce a 90° butt joint.

5. What is the cavo-surface angle of prep for amalgam restoration:

A. 30 degree
B. 60 degree
C. 90 degree ***
D. 130 degree.

6. Hand instrument which we used to make internal angles retentive grooves and preparation of cavity walls in the cavity is:

E. Angle former. ***
F. Chisel.
G. File.
H. Enamel hatched.

7. To provide maximum strength of amalgam restoration the cavo-surface angles should:

1. Approach 75 ° with outer surface.
2. Approach 90° with outer surface.
3. Be supported by sound dentine.
4. Be located in area free of occlusal stress.

A. 1+3 and 4.
B. 1+3.
C. 2+3+4. ***
D. 3+4.

8. Which of the following materials has been shown to simulate reparative dentine formation most effectively when applied to the pulpal wall of a very deep cavity:

A. Copalite varnish.
B. Calcium hydroxide preparation. ***
C. Zinc phosphate cement.
D. Anhydrous class inomer cement.

9. Calcium hydroxide is best pulp capping material because:

A. It has best seal over pulp.
B. It is alkaline + less irritating to pulp.
C. It induces reparation dentine formation. ***

10. Clinical failure of the amalgam restoration usually occurs from:

A. Improper cavity preparation. ***
B. Faulty manipulation.
C. Both of the above.
D. None of the above.

11. It has been proven that amalgam restoration has the following characteristics:

1. Micro leakage decrease with aging of the amalgam restoration.
2. It is the least techniques sensitive of all current direct restorations.
3. High dimensional changes.

A. 1 , 2 and 3.
B. 1 and 3.
C. 1 and 2. ***
D. 2 only.

** During electrochemical corrosion of low-copper amalgams, The Sn-Hg phase is oxidized into Sn-O and/or Sn-O-Cl. The oxychloride species is soluble.
** The oxide Precipitates as crystals and tends to fill up the spaces Occupied by the original Sn-Hg phase. Along the margins Of the amalgam, Sn-O helps seal the space against Microleakage.
** During setting, most amalgams undergo very little Dimensional change.
** The dimensional change during the setting of amalgam is one of its most characteristic properties.
** Modern amalgams mixed with mechanical amalgamators usually have negative dimensional changes.
**The only exception to this statement is the excessive delayed dimensional change resulting from contamination of a zinc-containing alloy with water during tritura-tion or condensation.

12. When polishing the amalgam restoration:

A. Avoid heat generation by using wet polishing paste.
B. Wait 24 hours.
C. A and b. ***
D. B only.

13. Maximum time elapsed before condensation of amalgam after titration:

A. 1minute.
B. 3minutes. ***
C. 9minutes.

14. After amalgam titrations, the mix should be placed within:

A. 1 min. ***
B. 3 min. ***
C. 5 min.

15. MOD amalgam restoration with deep mesial box, PT come with pain related to it after 1 month due to:

A. Pulp involvement. ***
B. Supraocclusion.
C. Upon contact.
D. Gingival recession.

16. Reduction in amalgam restoration should be:

A. 1-1.5 mm.
B. 1.5-2 mm. ***
C. 2-3 mm.
D. 3-5 mm.

** It must have a minimum thickness of 0.75 to 2 mm. (because of its lack of compressive strength)

17. Depth of amalgam restoration should be:

A. 1 – 1.5 mm.
B. 1.5 – 2 mm. ***
C. 2 – 3 mm.
D. 3 – 5 mm.

18. Silicate cement:

1. First tooth colored restoration.
2. It can be used as permanent filling.
3. It contains 15 % fluoride.

A. 1 , 2 and 3.
B. 1 and 2.
C. 1 and 3. ***
D. 1 only.

Silicate cement , the first translucent filling material, was introduced in 1878 by Fletcher in England dental material & thier selection 2002 . Silicate cement contain 12-25 Flouride.

ZOE , reinforced ZOE, ZOE-EBA, Silicate and zinc phosphate cements are no longer routinely used to permanently cement restorations.

19. Length of pins must be equals in both tooth and restoration by a depth of:

A. 1 mm.
B. 2 mm. ***
C. 3 mm.
D. 4 mm.

20. Stainless steel pin is used in amalgam for:

A. Increase retention. ***
B. Increase resistance.
C. Increase streangth.
D. A and b.

21. What can we use under composite restoration:

A. Ca (oh). ***
B. ZOE.
C. ZINC phosphate cement.

22. The x- ray of choice to detect the proximal caries of the anterior teeth is:

A. Periapical x-ray. ***
B. Bitewing x-ray.
C. Occlusal x-ray.
D. None of the above.

23. What is the copper ratio that eliminates gamma phase 2:

A. 2% copper
B. 4% copper
C. 10 % copper
D. 13 % copper ***

24. To prevent discoloration under amalgam filling:

A. Use Zn phosphate box.
B. Use cavity varnish. ***
C. Wash the cavity with NaOCL b4 filling.
D. Use the correct amalgam-alloy ratio.

25. Polishing bur have:

A. Less than 6 blades.
B. 6-7 blades.
C. 10-12 blades.
D. More than 12 blades. ***

26. Rubber dam is contraindicated in:

A. Pt with obstructive nose. ***
B. Mentally retarded Pt.
C. Un comparative child.
D. A and b.

27. Pt complain from pain in 45 which had gold onlays. The pain could be due to:

A. Chemicals from cement.
B. High thermal conductivity of gold. ***
C. Related to periodontal ligament.
D. Cracked tooth or fractured surface.

Disadvantages of gold restoration:
Esthetics – cost – time consuming – difficulty of technique – the need to use cement.
(the weakest point in the cast gold restoration) – Gold has high thermal conductivity.

28. Pt complain from pain during mastication which had gold onlays. The pain could be due to:

A. Chemicals from cement.
B. High thermal conductivity of gold.
C. Related to periodontal ligament. ***
D. Cracked tooth or fractured surface.

29. Class II composite resin is lined by:

A. G.I. ***
B. Reinforced ZOE.
C. ZOE with epoxy cement.
D. Cavity varnish.

30. In cavity preparation, the width of the cavity is:

A. 1/2 inter cuspal distance.
B. 1/3 inter cuspal distance. ***
C. 2/3 inter cuspal distance.

31. Selection of shade for composite is done:

A. Under light.
B. After drying tooth and isolation with rubber dam.
C. None of the above. ***

32. Most commonly, after placement of amalgam restoration PT. Complain from pain with:

A. Hot.
B. Cold. ***
C. Occlusal pressure.
D. Galvanic shock.
E. Sweet.

33. Calcium hydroxide is used in deep cavity because it is:

A. Simulate formation of 2nd dentine. ***
B. Not irritant to the pulp.
C. For thermal isolation.

34. In placement of rupper dam:

A. 4 jaw contact in teeth.
B. Only 4 contacts 2 lingual surface and 2 buccal surface. ***
C. Only 4 contacts 2 mesial and 2 distal.

35. (7 days) after amalgam restoration, Pt came complaining of pain during putting spoon on the restored tooth because:

A. Irreversible pulpitis.
B. Reversible pulpitis.
C. Broken amalgam.
D. Galvanic action. ***

36. Filling amalgam in the first madibular molar when touch the spoon there is a pain the reason is:

A. Galvanic action. ***

37. The aim of conditioning agent on dentine before GI cement is to remove smear layer:

A. True. ***
B. False.

38. Compomer release fluoride as GI:

A. True.
B. False. ***

39. PT feel pain of short duration after class II restoration. Diagnosis is:

A. Reversible pulpitis (Hyperemia). ***
B. Irreversible pulpitis.
C. Periodontitis.

40. In the preparation of cavity class II , for restoration with composite resin all Cavosurface angles should be:

A. Well rounded. ***
B. Right angles.
C. Acute angles.
D. Obtuse angles.

41. Selection of shade for composite is done:

A. Under light.
B. After drying tooth & isolation with rubber dam.
C. None of the above. ***

42. A class IV composite resin restoration should be finished with a:

A. No. 330 Tungsten carbide bur.
B. Mounted stone.
C. 12- fluted carbide bur. ***
D. Coarse diamond point (stone).

The 12-fluted carbide burs (#7901, #7804 ET series) have traditionally been used to perform gross finishing of resin composites.

43. In Class V composite restorations a layer of bonding agent is applied:

A. Following removal of cement then cured. ***
B. Following removal of cement and not cured.
C. Cured then remove cement.

44. After class V GI restoration removal of a thin flush of GI is done by:

A. Scaller or knife immediately.
B. Finishing stone immediately.
C. Scale or knife later.
D. Finishing stone later.
E. A+B.
F. A+D. ***

45. After finish class v glass-ionomer cement we do finishing with:

A. Pumice slurry.
B. Aluminum-oxide disc. ***

Micron finishing diamonds used with a petroleum lubricant to prevent desiccation are ideal for contouring and finishing conventional glass ionomers. Also, flexible abrasive discs used with a lubricant can be very effective.
A fine grit aluminum oxide polishing paste applied with a prophy cup is used to impart a smooth surface.

46. Indirect composite inlay has the following advantages over the direct composite EXCEPT:

A. Efficient polymerization.
B. Good contact proximally.
C. Gingival seal.
D. Good retention. ***

47. Indirect composite inlay has the following advantages over the direct composite EXCEPT:

A. Efficient polymerization.
B. Good contact proximally.
C. Gingival seal.
D. Price ***

48. Indirect composite inlay overcome the direct composite by:

1. Insufficient polymerization
2. Good contact proximally
3. Gingival seal
4. Good retention

A. 1-2-4.
B. 1-2-3. ***
C. 4-3.

49. A glossy finish is best retained on a:

A. Microfilled composite resin restoration. ***
B. Macrofilled resin restoration.
C. Hybrid composite resin restoration.
D. Fiber reinforced composite resin restoration.

Microfill (fine particle composite)
0.01- 0.1 *** Develop smoothest finish.

Microfilled resin composite can be polished to the highest luster and smoothest surface of all the resin composites.

50. Composite for posterior teeth:

A. Microfilled + fine filler.
B. Macroflled + rough filler.
C. Hybrid + rough filler. ***

The strength and other physical properties, EXCEPT wear resistance and surface roughness, of macrofilled composites are adequate for Class III, IV, and V restorations. Excessive wear when used for Class I and II restorations limited their posterior use. Macrofills were used before dentinal bonding systems were developed; placing them in posterior teeth resulted in postoperative sensitivity, leakage, and recurrent decay.

The problem with microfilled composites is the low percentage filler (40–50%). The surface area of the very small filler particles requires much more resin to wet the surface of the filler particles. This high resin content results in an increased coefficient of thermal expansion and lower strength.

Microfilled composites were used when esthetics are the dominant concern. Large composite restorations, such as an extensive Class IV restoration, are built in layers of several different shades and translucencies. The first layers to be placed are a hybrid composite selected for strength. The final layer, a veneer of sorts, is a microfilled composite selected for surface luster.

Microfilled composites are also used in Class V restorations at the cemento–enamel junction. Microfills have a lower modulus of elasticity and flex with the tooth better than the strongest composite materials. Clinical research has shown Class V microfill composite restorations are more likely to be retained than other composite materials.

Hybrid composites are very popular; their strength and abrasion resistance are acceptable for small to medium Class I and II restorations. Their surface finish is nearly as good as that of microfills; thus, they are also used for Class III and IV restorations.

51. For etching 15 sec, for composite restoration use:

A. 37% phosphoric acid. ***
B. 15% fluoric acid.
C. 3% sulfuric acid.

52. After class II amalgam fill , broken is happen in isthmus area why:

A. Over high of filling vertically. ***
B. Over flair Cavosurface angle or edge.
C. Improper mixed fill.

53. Small caries confined to enamel:

A. Preventive measure. ***
B. Amalgam feeling.
C. Keep under observation.

54. In enamel caries passing half of enamel:

A. Leave it.
B. Restoration. ***

55. At which location in enamel is the density of enamel crystals is lowest:

A. Prism less enamel.
B. DEJ. ***
C. Center of enamel Prisms.
D. Edge of enamel Prisms.
E. Facial enamel.

56. Rampant caries in adult in anterior teeth restored by:

A. Glass ionomer. ***
B. ZOE.
C. Amalgam.

57. Most of dentine bonding material need conditioning time:

A. 15 sec. ***
B. 30 sec.
C. 45 sec.
D. 60 sec.

58. Time of curing of dentine:

A. 10 sec.
B. 15 sec.
C. 30 sec. ***
D. 60 sec.

59. Light curing time for simple shallow class III composite:

A. 10 sec.
B. 15 sec.
C. 20 sec. ***

60. Cavity varnish should be applied at least in:

A. One layer.
B. Two layer. ***
C. Three layer.
D. Four layer.

61. During placement of amalgam pins, the number of pins per cusp is:

A. 1 pin. ***
B. 2 pins.
C. 3 pins.

62. The cause of fracture in amalgam class II restoration is:

A. Thin thickness at the marginal ridge. ***
B. Wide flared cavity
C. Deep cavity.

63. Contact area is in incisal/occlusal 1/3 in which tooth:

A. Mandibular incisors. ***
B. Mandibular molars.
C. Maxillary molars.

64. Incipient caries is diagnosed by:

A. Fiber optic light. ***
B. Tactile examination.
C. X-ray film.