

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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Medical

NBDE-I

Dental Board Exam Part II



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Question: 145

The restorative alloy and mercury compound that has proven durability and longevity is:

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Enamel
- D. Amalgam

Answer: D

The restorative alloy and mercury compound that has proven durability and longevity is amalgam. It is used as a dental filling. Amalgam consists of silver, tin, copper, zinc, and mercury.

Question: 146

Indirect pulp capping is completed during two separate visits. How far apart are these visits?

- A. 2 - 3 months
- B. 5 - 6 months
- C. 6 - 8 months
- D. 1 - 2 months

Answer: C

Indirect pulp capping is completed during two separate visits that are 6 - 8 months apart. During the first visit, caries are excavated and treated with calcium hydroxide for temporary restoration. During the second visit, the restorative material and any residual caries are removed and the tooth is permanently restored.

Question: 147

A crown fracture with pulp exposure is called:

- A. Crown-root fracture
- B. Uncomplicated crown fracture

- C. Complicated crown fracture
- D. Simple tooth fracture

Answer: C

A crown fracture with pulp exposure is called a complicated crown fracture. Treatment is indicated when the pulp is exposed but vital and the fracture involves enamel and dentin. For adult teeth, pulp capping, partial pulpotomy, or a root canal will be needed. For primary teeth, it will be necessary to protect the pulp to continue root development, Once the root is developed root canal and crown placement may be performed.

Question: 148

Which irrigating solution encourages calcification and inhibits resorption process?

- A. Sodium hypochlorite
- B. Calcium hydroxide
- C. Ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetate
- D. Chlorhexidine

Answer: B

Calcium hydroxide encourages calcification and inhibits resorption process. The primary function of this agent is its antibacterial and cauterizing activity. Because of its ability, the agent is used in pulp capping, apexogenesis, apexification, and partial pulpotomy.

Question: 149

Caries detection is:

- A. Visual and tactical
- B. Visual only
- C. Tactical only
- D. Visual and tactical if aided by X-ray

Answer: A

Caries detection is visual and tactical. Caries are evident by opacifications, translucency changes seen with the aid of curing wand, enamel color changes, cavitations, and the feel of irregularities on the tooth's surface.

Question: 150

Sodium hypochlorite acts as a solvent on:

- A. Inorganic tissue
- B. Organic tissue
- C. Metal
- D. Tooth enamel

Answer: B

Sodium hypochlorite acts as a solvent on organic tissue. This irrigation solution is also a potent antimicrobial agent. It is used in concentrations from .05 to 5.25 percent. If the solution reaches beyond the apex, severe adverse symptoms and reactions may occur.

Question: 151

During endodontic treatments a vertical root fracture may occur. This is considered what?

- A. Procedural norm
- B. Procedural complication
- C. Non-procedural event
- D. Non-procedural complication

Answer: B

During endodontic treatments a vertical root fracture may occur. This procedural complication is usually due to excessive instrumentation, unfavorable post length, canal widening of canal during post-space preparation, or excess force during root compaction.

Question: 152

Bioavailability is:

- A. A measurement of how much and how quickly a drug reaches the epidermis
- B. A measurement of how much and how quickly a drug reaches the circulatory system
- C. A measurement of how much and how quickly a drug builds-up in the liver
- D. A measurement of how much drug stays in the bloodstream after 30 days

Answer: B

Bioavailability is a measurement of how much and how quickly a drug reaches the circulatory system. Bioavailability is influenced by administration route, gastrointestinal absorption mechanisms, solubility, and drug chemistry.

Question: 153

There are three locations of concern in regards to the apical foramina. What are they?

- A. Anatomic apex, apical foramen, and apical constriction
- B. Anatomic apex, anatomic defect, and apical constriction
- C. Anatomic defect, apical restriction, and apical pointer
- D. Anatomic apical, apical pointer, and apical restriction

Answer: A

The three locations of concern in regards to the apical foramina are anatomic apex, apical foramen, and apical constriction. The anatomic apex is the most apical end of the root. The apical foramen is typically .5mm below the anatomic apex. Apical constriction is in the dentin-cementum junction and the natural stopping point during a root canal.

Question: 154

Apexification is a method to create a/an:

- A. Root barrier
- B. Apical barrier

- C. Apexogenesis
- D. Intracoronary bleaching

Answer: A

Apexification is a method to create an apical barrier in a tooth that is necrotic and has an open apex. There are two methods of apexification: induce a calcified apical barrier that takes 3-6 months to form, or place an artificial barrier prior to obturation. Artificial barriers are best for patients where there is a question of treatment dedication.

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