

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
b. dental impressions
c. dental cast
d. dental trays
2. It is needed for healthy gums and teeth, increase resistance to infections.
a. Full liquid diet
b. Green leafy vegetables
c. Meat and Fish diet
d. Regulating foods
3. An irreversible hydrocolloid and is the material of choice when taking preliminary impression.
a. dental alginate
b. cast stone
c. modeling compound
d. plaster of paris
4. Treatment category for patients whose condition demands immediate resuscitative treatment
a. Immediate
b. Expectant
c. Delayed
d. Minimal
5. A model that is derived from the dental impression.
a. dental stone
b. preliminary impression
c. final impression
d. diagnostic cast
6. In medical prescription, T. I. D. means...
a. Three times a day
b. Once a day
c. Twice 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.
a. Surgery
b. Peri-operative nursing
c. Radiation therapy
d. Hemodialysis

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

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
 - b. matrix band
 - c. polishing strip
 - d. articulating paper**
37. Dental instrument used for separating gums from tooth before tooth extraction.
- a. bone chisel
 - b. gum separators**
 - c. periosteal elevator
 - d. straight elevators
38. The total number of permanent teeth.
- a. 20
 - b. 28
 - c. 30
 - d. 32**
39. The part of the tooth visible in the mouth.
- a. dentin
 - b. cementum
 - c. crown**
 - d. root
40. The smallest tooth in the oral cavity.
- a. upper lateral incisors
 - b. lower lateral incisors
 - c. lower pre-molars
 - d. lower central incisors**
41. This tooth is the last to erupt in the oral cavity and is usually impacted.
- a. 3rd molars**
 - b. 2nd molars
 - c. first molars
 - d. lateral incisors
42. These are drugs that stop the growth of bacteria.
- a. Antibacterial**
 - b. Anesthetics
 - c. Antacids
 - d. Antidote
43. First priority in dental treatment in any military dental treatment facilities.
- a. direct dependents
 - b. military personnel**
 - c. authorized civilians
 - d. civilian active auxiliary

44. These are methods by which microbial contamination in the environment is prevented.
- a. Surgery
 - b. Aseptic Technique**
 - c. Surgical Scrub
 - 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
 - b. root tip picks
 - c. gum separator**
 - 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
 - b. surgical scissors
 - c. metal spatula
 - d. hemostats**
47. This instrument is used to cut and contour bone, removes sharp edges of alveolar bone after extractions.
- a. forceps
 - b. rongeur**
 - c. hemostat
 - d. scissors
48. A surgical knife used to cut soft tissue.
- a. knife
 - b. needle
 - c. scalpel**
 - d. scissors
49. This is used to keep mouth open during extensive procedure.
- a. periosteal elevator
 - b. bite block**
 - c. rubber dam
 - d. tongue depressor
50. Extraction forceps also known as cow horn.
- a. 18R
 - b. 17
 - c. 16**
 - d. 69
51. A topical gel when applied to tooth surface reduces incidence of dental caries.
- a. fluoride gel**
 - b. bonding agent
 - c. acid etchant
 - d. glass ionomer
52. An instrument used to measure blood pressure.
- a. audiometer
 - b. caliper
 - c. sphygmomanometer**
 - 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
 - b. Hepatic artery
 - c. Pulmonary 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! -