

## Endodontics

1. A useful chelating agent is -----.
  - a. Sodium hypochlorite.
  - b. Ethoxybenzoic acid.
  - c. Ethylene di-amino tetra acetic acid (EDTA).
  - d. Hydrogen peroxide.
2. Technique of displacing gutta-percha cones against the root canal wall to provide space for additional gutta-percha cones is known as -----.
  - a. Addition technique.
  - b. Sectional condensation.
  - c. Lateral condensation.
  - d. Incremental condensation.
3. The root canal instrument most likely to break during use is -----.
  - a. Broach.
  - b. File.
  - c. Reamer.
  - d. Drill.
4. The root canal instrument manufactured from a round stainless steel wire machined to produce spiral flutes, resembling cones or a screw is -----.
  - a. K- reamer.
  - b. Unifile.
  - c. Hedstroem file.
  - d. K-flex file.
5. Percussion of a tooth is helpful in determining whether -----.
  - a. Periodontitis exists.
  - b. The tooth apex has formed.

- c. Pulp stones exist.
  - d. The tooth is vital.
6. When intense heat or cold is applied to a tooth, a normal pulp responds by -----.
- a. Pain, which lasts for 1-2 minutes.
  - b. A feeling of hot or cold.
  - c. Pain, which lasts only for a short time after removal of the stimulus.
  - d. No response.
7. The instrument used for lateral compaction of gutta percha is -----.
- a. Finger plugger.
  - b. Lentulo spiral.
  - c. Trepine.
  - d. Finger spreader.
8. When doing the thermal test, the heated gutta percha is first applied to which portion of the exposed crown -----.
- a. Occluso-buccal third.
  - b. Mesio-proximal third.
  - c. Cervico-buccal third.
  - d. Anywhere on the enamel.
9. Depending on the colour code, a reamer of which of the following colour would have the least diameter -----.
- a. Black.
  - b. Yellow.
  - c. Green.
  - d. Red.
10. Periapical surgery may be done -----.
- a. To remove necrotic cementum.
  - b. For vertically fractured teeth.

- c. To treat periapical lesions clearly defined by a radiograph.
- d. For biopsy.

11. EDTA -----.

- a. Is effective in softening dentin.
- b. Does not possess antimicrobial properties.
- c. Cannot cause irritation.
- d. All of the above.

12. Pulp testing in multirooted teeth may be misleading because -----.

- a. The maxillary sinus is involved.
- b. The pulp may be vital in one or two canals and necrotic in another.
- c. Of the presence of enamel cracks.
- d. Of the thickness of dentin.

13. What would be the shape of the access preparation of endodontic therapy in a maxillary central incisor -----.

- a. Circular.
- b. Triangular.
- c. Oval.
- d. Quadrangular.

14. Gutta percha cones can be disinfected by immersing them for 20 minutes in -----.

- a. Eugenol.
- b. Isopropyl alcohol.
- c. Acetone.
- d. Chloroform.

15. The solution most preferred for irrigation of root canals is -----.

- a. Sodium hypochlorite.
- b. EDTA.

- c. Normal saline.
- d. Glutaraldehyde.

16. Which of the following is not a contraindication for endodontic therapy -----.

- a. Presence of severe, untreatable periodontal disease.
- b. Nonrestorable teeth.
- c. Prophylactic pulpal therapy which may be needed for other disciplines.
- d. Extensive root resorption.

17. The safest instrument for removing the pulp from a very fine canal is -----.

- a. Smooth broach.
- b. Barbed broach.
- c. Small K-file.
- d. Small H-file.

18. False negative responses to electric pulp testing may be due to ---- -----.

- a. Pulp tissue undergoing degenerative changes.
- b. Placement of an electrode in contact with the gingival.
- c. Large amounts of reparative dentin.
- d. Totally necrotic pulp tissue in a fluid state.

19. A reversible disease of the pulp is -----.

- a. Pulpal necrosis.
- b. Acute suppurative pulpitis.
- c. Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis.
- d. Pulpal hyperemia.

20. When a tooth has a hyperemic pulp , which of the following is correct -----.

- a. Pain of short duration may occur.
- b. Radiographs don't aid directly in diagnosis.

- c. The condition is aggravated to cold water.
  - d. All the above.
21. Function of dental pulp include all of the following except -----.
- a- Support.
  - b- Sensory.
  - d- Dental repair.
  - e- Cementum repair.
22. Inflammation of the pulp is most often associated with -----.
- a- Trauma.
  - c- Occlusion.
  - d- Dental carries.
  - e- All of the above.
23. The use of transilluminator is helpful in the detection of -----.
- a. Anterior proximal caries.
  - b. Occlusal caries.
  - c. Fracture lines in anterior teeth.
  - d. A & C are correct.
24. AH 24 sealer cement is -----.
- a. Zinc oxide eugenol.
  - b. Contains steroids.
  - c. Epoxy resin.
  - d. All of the above.
25. Erratic and inconsistent results from electric pulp testing may be caused by -----.
- a. Saliva on tooth.
  - b. Secondary dentin obliterating the pulp chamber.
  - c. Multiple canals presenting various stages of pulp pathosis.
  - d. All the above.

26. Sodium hypo chlorate may be used effectively as -----.
- a- Antimicrobial agent.
  - b- Tissue solvent.
  - c- Chelating agent.
  - d- Anodyne dressing.
27. A root canal sealer is usually employed to -----.
- a- Hermetically seal the root canal.
  - b- Stimulate periapical bone formation.
  - c- Stimulate closure of apical foramen.
  - d- Fill the space between hard core filler and wall of root canal.
28. What surgical procedure is indicated most frequently following endodontic therapy on a mandibular molar having both periodontal bifurcation involvement and extensive bifurcation caries -----.
- a- Hemi section.
  - b- Root amputation.
  - c- Apical curettage.
  - d- None of the above.
29. Which of the following is a useful dentine softener -----.
- a- Oxygen peroxide.
  - b- Camphorated parachlorophenol.
  - c- Ethylenediaminetetracetic acid.
  - d- Hydrogen chloride.