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Requirement from R156-69-604	Syllabus Location	Page of Text	Quiz Question #(s)	Any Other Information
(1) orientation to radiation technology		585	35	
(2) terminology		584, 605, 628, 649, 693	3, 7, 8, 33, 34	
(3) radiographic dental anatomy and pathology (cursory)		665	36	
(4) radiation physics (basic)		587-589	39	
(5) radiation protection to patient and operator		600-604	1, 10, 11, 37	
(6) radiation biology including interaction of ionizing radiation on cells, tissues and matter		598-599	9	
(7) factors influencing biological response to cells and tissues to ionizing radiation and cumulative effects of x-radiation		598-599	1, 9	
(8) intraoral and extraoral radiographic techniques		651, 698	20, 32	
(9) processing techniques including proper disposal of chemicals		618-625	38	
(10) infection control in dental radiology		641	17, 18	

Complete Dental Educational Center

Week 1 exam

1. The dental team is comprised of:
 - a. The dentist and front office staff
 - b. The dentist, hygienist, dental assistant & front office staff
 - c. The dentist, dental hygienist, dental assistant
 - d. The dentist, hygienist and front office staff

2. List three of the nine dental specialties:
_____, _____,

3. Which of the dental specialties involves treatment of the dental pulp?

4. _____ is a standard of care that is designed to protect healthcare providers from pathogens that can be spread by blood or any other bodily fluid, excretion or secretion.

5. Contaminated needles scalpel blades, orthodontic wires, and endodontic files are go into _____.

6. List the four proper items for PPE
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

7. List the links in the chain of infection
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____

8. The three types of disease transmission

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

9. Touching a dirty cassette with gloves on, then touching the outside of the clean autoclave is cross contamination. True or false?

Explain your answer:

10. When practicing you should treat every patient as though they are infected with a blood- borne disease? True or False?

11. When recapping a needle, to prevent the chance of a stick exposure, one should use the _____ technique or a safety device.

12. When putting on PPE what is the correct order

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

13. _____ is a substance for killing microorganisms on the skin.

14. Products that cannot withstand heat sterilization are sterilized/ high level disinfected by

- a. Gluteraldehyde
- b. Iodophors
- c. Sodium hypochlorite
- d. Alcohol

15. The ultrasonic cleaner sterilizes instruments. True or False?

Explain why you chose your answer

16. Give examples of critical instruments

1. _____

2.

3. _____

17. Give an example of a semi- critical instrument

18. Give an example of a non- critical instrument

19. Methods of sterilization include:

- a. Autoclave, statim
- b. Ethylene oxide gas
- c. Liquid chemical sterilant
- d. Dry heat
- e. Chemical vapor
- f. All of the above

20. How many molars are in the permanent dentition? _____

21. Which teeth are the longest in the dentition, and are known as the “cornerstone of the mouth”?

22. As a dental assistant you may legally perform any function, whether you are licensed or not. True or False?

Explain your answer:

3. Baby teeth are referred to as:

- a. Primary/ deciduous teeth
- b. Permanent teeth
- c. Non important teeth
- d. Succadaneous teeth

24. The mixed dentition usually occurs between what ages?

- a. 2-10 years
- b. 6-12 years
- c. 12- 18 years
- d. 18- 24 months

25. How many teeth are in the permanent dentition? _____

26. How many teeth are in the primary dentition? _____

27. A chemical used to reduce or lower the number of microorganisms on inanimate objects. _____

28. Name the surfaces of an anterior tooth.

29. Name the surfaces of a posterior tooth.

30. The process that kills all microorganisms. _____

31. _____ refers to moral conduct (right and wrong behavior, "good and evil").

32. The mouth is divided into how many quadrants? _____

33. The mouth is divided into how many sextants? _____

34. The _____ space is the triangular space near the gingival between the proximal surfaces of two adjoining teeth.

35. The surface of the tooth closest to the face. _____

36. The surface of the tooth closest to the tongue. _____

37. Permanent teeth that replace primary teeth. _____

38. Name the types of teeth in the primary dentition.

39. Name the types of teeth in the permanent dentition.

40. The surface of the tooth towards to the midline. _____

41. The surface of the tooth that is distant from the midline. _____

42. Toward the front. _____

43. Towards the back. _____

44. The chewing surface of posterior teeth. _____

45. _____ specifies federal regulations that ensure privacy regarding a patient's healthcare information.

46. Legally, a patient's medical history has to be updated every _____.

47. The chewing surface of anterior teeth. _____

48. The surface of the tooth closest to the cheek. _____

49. What is a latent infection?

50. _____ allows the body to resist disease and prevents foreign bodies from causing infection.

51. What does RDH stand for? _____

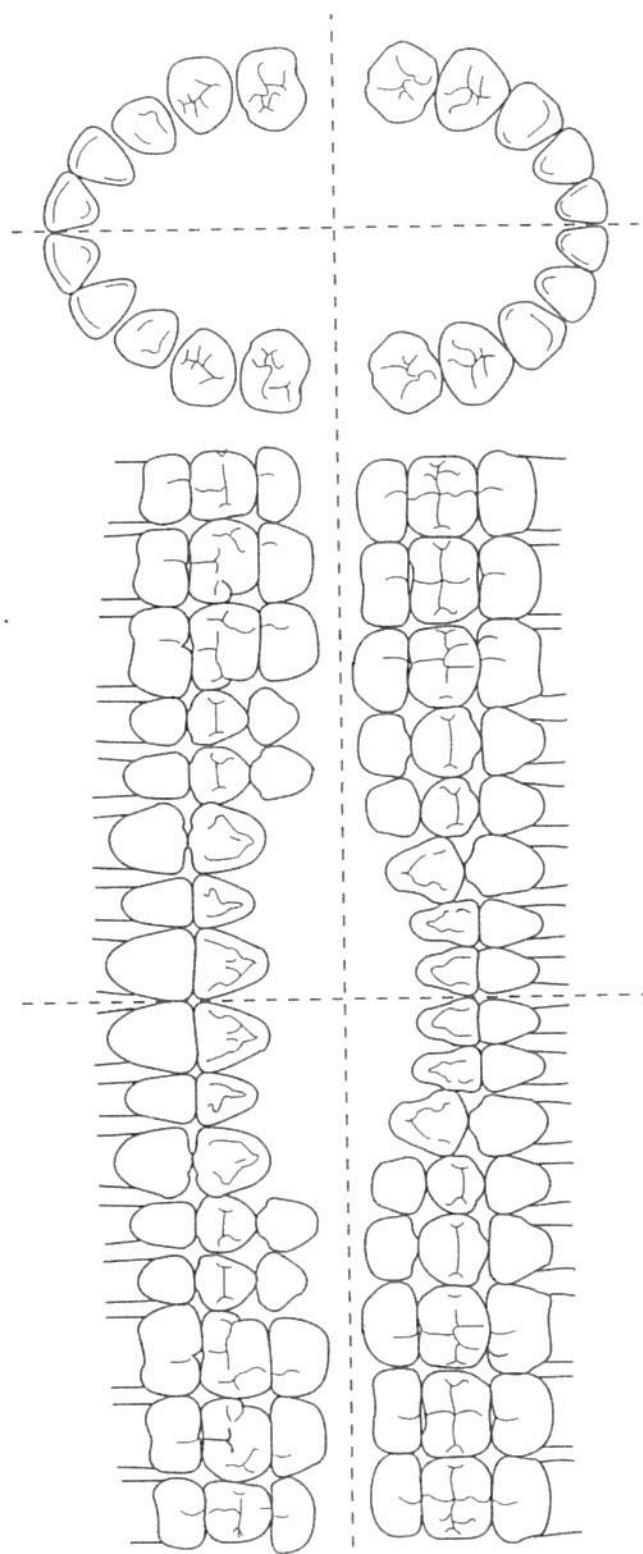
52. What does RDA stand for? _____

53. Who is the only person on the dental team that can diagnose a patient?

54. The upper arch is the _____. The lower arch is the _____.
_____.

Extra credit

Name two more dental specialties that you did not already name.



mandibular left canine _____

maxillary left first molar _____

maxillary left central incisor _____

mandibular right canine _____

mandibular right second premolar _____

mandibular right second molar _____

maxillary left lateral incisor _____

maxillary right third molar _____

mandibular left central incisor _____

maxillary left canine _____

mandibular left second premolar _____

maxillary right first premolar _____

mandibular right first molar _____

mandibular left third molar _____

maxillary left second premolar _____

mandibular left second premolar _____

mandibular left lateral incisor _____

maxillary right first molar _____

maxillary right canine _____

maxillary left third molar _____

mandibular right first premolar _____

maxillary left first premolar _____

mandibular left first molar _____

maxillary right central incisor _____

maxillary left second molar _____

mandibular left first premolar _____

maxillary right lateral incisor _____

mandibular right third molar _____

mandibular left second molar _____

mandibular right central incisor _____

maxillary right second molar _____

maxillary right second premolar _____

Week 2 test

1. Enamel forming cells are _____.

2. Name two types of fluoride

1. _____

2. _____

3. The space between the teeth and the inner mucosa lining of the lips and the cheeks is the

a. frenum

b. vestibule

c. gingiva

d. linea alba

4. Name two ways used to detect caries

1. _____

2. _____

5. What's another word for dormant? _____

6. A _____ shows the crowns of both arches on one film and used to detect interproximal decay.

7. The portion of the tooth that is visible in the mouth is the

a. anatomic crown

b. enamel crown

c. facial crown

d. clinical crown

8. Which type of toothbrush bristles are usually recommended?

9. Name the five major types of microorganisms

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

10. Growth, calcification, and _____ are the three primary periods in tooth formation.

11. Cementum is more susceptible to caries than enamel.

true or false

12. What are the three major salivary glands? _____,

13. What are the most common dental diseases

1. _____

2. _____

14. Give an example of a viral disease. _____

15. Mutants streptococci and lactobacilli are the two specific groups that cause _____.

16. Name the components of a preventive dentistry program

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

17. Describe the difference between the clinical crown and the anatomic crown.

18. Stensen's duct is the name of the duct for what major salivary gland?

19. The _____ is a band of tissue that passes from the facial oral mucosa at the midline of the inner surface of the lip.

- a. Commisure
- b. labial frenum
- c. free gingiva
- d. lingual frenum

20. Sugar free diet sodas cannot cause cavities. True or false? Explain your answer.

21. Give an example of a bacterial disease.

22. What are the two movements of the TMJ?

23. What are the three ways that saliva protect our teeth?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

24. Which type of Hepatitis is there no vaccine for? _____

25. Are patients with xerostomia more prone to decay and why? _____

26. Hepatitis _____ virus is most efficiently transmitted through blood transfusion or by percutaneous exposure to blood. There is no vaccine for this type.

27. All dental personnel with a chance of occupational exposure should be vaccinated against which _____.

28. The goal of _____ is to help people of all ages attain optimal health throughout their lives.

29. What can be applied to the teeth that makes plaque visible to the patient by changing the color? _____

30. Name two sources of topical fluorides.

1. _____

2. _____

cariogenic CEJ DEJ demineralization
cemenetum periodontal ligament rampant caries
MRSA fluoride remineralization xerostomia
caries interdental papilla dentin
 tertiary dentin secondary dentin vermillion border
philtrum uvula gingiva deposition
primary dentin pulp chamber plaque dental sealant apex
dentinial tubules Hydroxyapatite attached gingiva

31. The darker colored border around the lips. _____

32. Gingiva between the teeth. _____

33. The process where the body adds new bone. _____

34. The normal process of shedding baby teeth. _____

35. Tapered end of root tip. _____

36. A bacterium that is resistant to some antibiotics. _____

37. Makes up the anatomic crown of the tooth and is the hardest substance of the body. _____

38. Loss of minerals of the tooth. _____

39. Decay that develops rapidly and is widespread throughout the mouth. _____

40. The border of the gingiva that surrounds the teeth in a collar like fashion. It is not bound to the underlying tissue of the tooth. _____

41. Soft deposit on teeth that consists of bacteria and bacterial by products. _____

42. Dryness of the mouth that is caused by the reduction of saliva. _____

43. Rectangular area from under the nose to the midline of the upper lip. _____

44. Masticatory mucosa that covers the alveolar process of the jaws and surrounds the necks of the teeth. _____

45. Pear-shaped projection at the end of the soft palate.

46. The body's process of eliminating existing bone or hard tissue structure. _____

47. Microscopic canals found in dentin. _____

48. Specialized, calcified connective tissue that covers the anatomic root of the tooth. _____

49. The space occupied by pulp. _____

50. Hard portion of the root that surrounds the pulp and is covered by enamel on the crown and by cementum on the root. _____

51. Dentin that forms before eruption and that makes up the bulk of the tooth. _____

52. Dentin that forms in response to irritation and appears as a localized deposit on the wall of the pulp chamber. _____

53. Dentin that forms after eruption and continues at a very slow rate throughout the life of the tooth. _____

54. Dense connective tissue organized into fiber groups that connects the cementum covering the root of the tooth with the alveolar bone of the socket wall. _____

55. Plastic like coating that is applied over the occlusal pits and grooves of the teeth. _____

56. Caries causing. _____

57. The external line at the neck of the tooth where the enamel of the crown and the cementum of the root usually meet.

58. Boundary between the enamel and the underlying dentin that form that solid structure of the tooth. _____

59. Mineral compound that is the principal component of bone and teeth. _____

60. Replacement of minerals in the tooth. _____

61. The infectious disease process of tooth decay. _____

62. Name two functions of the tongue.

1. _____

2. _____

EXTRA CREDIT!

1. ADD TWO MORE FUNCTIONS OF THE TONGUE.

2. ADD TWO MORE WAYS TO DETECT DENTAL CARIES.

Radiology Exam

Name _____

1. The _____ concept of radiation protection that states that all exposures should be kept " as low as reasonably achievable".
2. The three main components of the dental x-ray machine are the _____, _____ and the _____.
3. The overall darkness or blackness of an image. _____
4. The process of recording images of the teeth and adjacent structures by exposure to radiation.

5. Radiation that produces ionization, resulting in harmful effects is _____.
6. The three characteristics of the x-ray beam are describes as the _____, _____ and _____.
7. Body structures that radiation can easily pass through appear _____ (dark) on an image.
8. Body structures that radiation does not easily pass through appear _____ (white/light gray) on an image.
9. X-rays affect both _____ and _____ cells.
10. The _____ should cover the patient from the neck and extend over the lap area to protect the reproductive and blood forming tissues from scatter radiation.
11. The _____ is a flexible lead shield that is placed securely around the patient's neck to protect the thyroid gland from scatter radiation.
12. What device is used for direct digital imaging? _____
13. What is used for indirect digital imaging? _____
14. Patients must give _____ before being able to take any radiographs.
15. Legally, dental radiographs are property of the _____.
16. _____ are specific tests that are used to monitor dental x-ray equipment, supplies, and film processing.

17. PSPs (plates) are reusable and must be placed in a sealed _____ before exposure.

18. Image receptor positioning instruments (XCPs, snap a rays, etc) are considered semi-critical and must be heat sterilized after each use? True or False

19. A FMX contains both _____ and _____ images.

20. The five basic rules for using the paralleling technique are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

21. When exposing the PA views of an FMX with paralleling technique, always start with the _____.

22. The _____ image shows the view of upper and lower teeth in occlusion. It is used for detecting interproximal decay, early periodontal disease, recurrent decay under restorations, and the fit of fillings or crowns.

23. The _____ image shows the entire tooth from the occlusal surface or incisal edge to about 2-3mm beyond the apex to show the periapical bone.

24. Incorrect _____ angulation results in overlapped (unopened) contact areas.

25. Incorrect _____ angulation results in an image that is not the same length as the tooth that is being x-rayed.

26. The _____ technique is used to examine large areas of the upper and lower jaws.

27. Anterior XCP instruments are _____ in color.

28. Bitewing XCP instruments are _____ in color.

29. Posterior XCP instruments are _____ in color.

30. _____ imaging allows the dentist to view the entire dentition and related structures on a single image.

31. What should be removed before exposure of a panoramic film to avoid ghost images?

32. The imaginary line that passes through the top of the ear canal and the bottom of the eye socket is the _____. If this is not positioned correctly and the chin is tipped too high or too low it can affect the panoramic image.

33. _____ allows the viewing of the head and neck in three dimensions.

34. _____ imaging produces a two dimensional image that involves x-ray equipment that rotates around the head.



CERTIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF TENNESSEE BOARD OF DENTISTRY APPROVED COURSE IN DENTAL RADIOLOGY

This must be on school letterhead and submitted to the Board's Administrative Office within thirty (30) days after course completion or upon graduation from the dental assisting school.

School: _____

Name of dental assistant: _____

Address: _____

Social Security Number: _____

Radiology Examination Grade: _____

I hereby certify that the named above has successfully completed the Board approved 14 hour dental radiology certification course.

Signature of director/instructor of the school

Date of course completion or graduation

DENTAL ASSISTING COURSE FINAL EXAM

1. _____ is one of the most frequently selected types of cavity liner because of its unique characteristics. One of its characteristics is that it stimulates the production of secondary dentin.
2. Give an example of a fixed prosthesis. _____
3. Soft deposit on the teeth that consists of bacteria and bacterial by products. _____
4. _____ specifies regulations that ensure privacy regarding a patient's healthcare information.
5. How many teeth are in the permanent dentition? _____
6. How many teeth are in the primary dentition? _____
7. The most unique feature of _____ is the release of fluoride after the final setting.
8. An image that shows the entire tooth from the occlusal surface or incisal edge to about 2-3 mm beyond the apex. _____
9. The tapered end of each root tip. _____
10. The surface of the tooth that is closest to the tongue. _____
11. Name three of the most commonly used materials in restorative and esthetic dentistry today. 1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____
12. What is an example of polycarboxylate cement? _____
13. _____ is the process that kills all microorganisms.
14. Name the surfaces of a posterior tooth: 1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
15. A _____ is a chemical used to reduce or lower the number of microorganisms on inanimate objects.
16. The type of dentistry that restores teeth by removing decay and restoring defects.

17. The surface of the tooth closest to the cheek. _____

18. A _____ system is designed to create a temporary interproximal wall for the amalgam, composite, or intermediate restorative material to be placed against the restorative procedure.

19. The masticatory surface of anterior teeth. _____

20. When bacteria reach the nerves and blood vessels, infection can result in an _____, which is a localized area of pus.

21. The hard portion of the root that surrounds the pulp and is covered by enamel on the crown and by cementum on the root. _____

22. What color is a 30 gauge short needle? _____

23. The surface of the tooth towards the midline. _____

24. _____ temporarily displaces the gingival tissue and widens the sulcus so that the impression material can flow around all parts of the preparation.

25. Plastic like coating that is applied over the occlusal pits and grooves of the teeth. _____ The purpose is to prevent _____ in the pits and fissures.

26. A _____ is the artificial tooth, or part of the fixed bridge, that replaces the natural tooth.

27. Give an example of a removable prosthesis. _____

28. What makes up the anatomical crown of the tooth and is the hardest substance in the body? _____

29. The infectious disease process of tooth decay. _____

30. Name two of methods used to detect dental caries:

1. _____

2. _____

31. An FMX contains both _____ and _____ images.

32. _____ are guidelines designed to protect employees against occupational exposure to blood-borne pathogens.

* Extra credit * 1. The two main sources of pulpal nerve damage are _____ and _____. 2. A _____ is inserted into the lingual embrasure to hold the matrix band firmly against the gingival margin of the prep.