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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:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. 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. \_\_\_\_\_

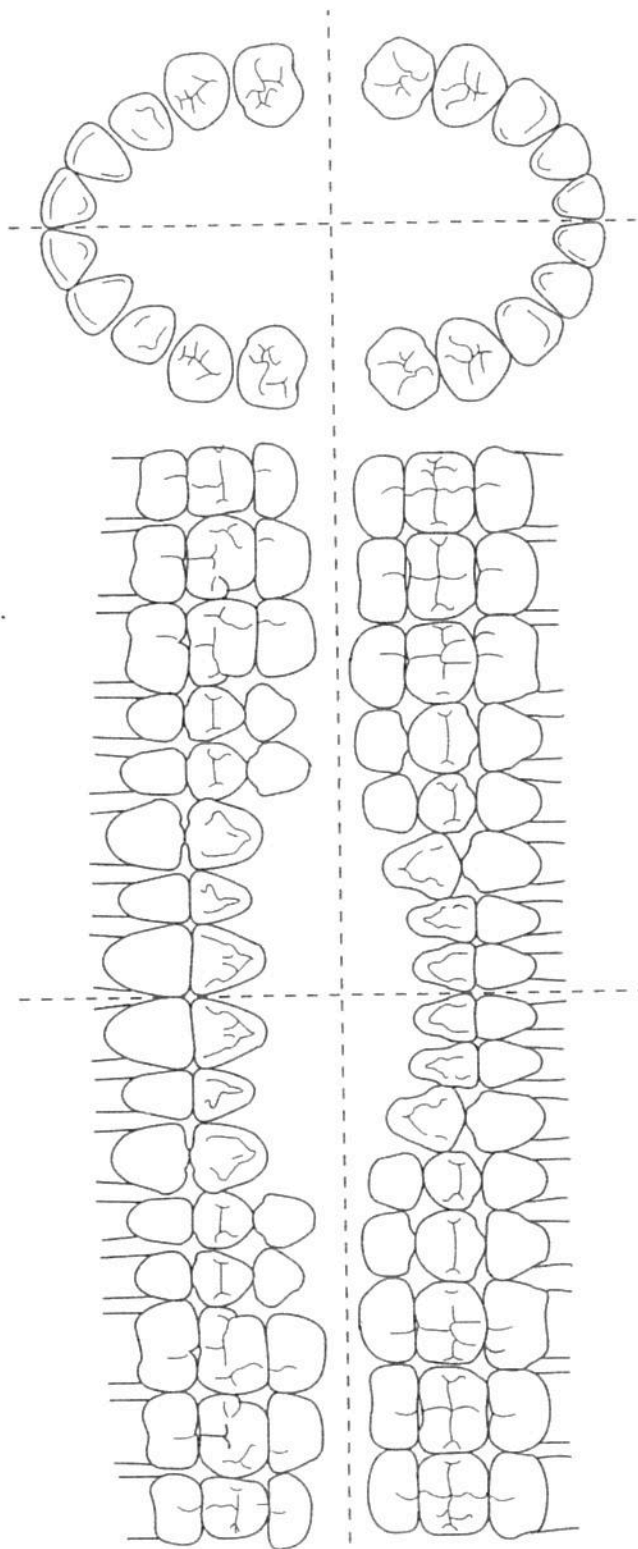
41. The surface of the tooth that is distant from the midline. \_\_\_\_\_

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.

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

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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.

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21. Give an example of a bacterial disease.

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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  
 dentinal 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.

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2. ADD TWO MORE WAYS TO DETECT DENTAL CARIES.

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# 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.



COMPLETE  
DENTAL CARE  
EDUCATIONAL CENTER, PLLC

**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.