Administrative Dental Assistant 5th edition Gaylor Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Nonclinical areas of the dental office include all but which of the following?
   a. Business office
   b. Consultation area
   c. Staff room
   d. Sterilization area

   ANS: D
   The sterilization area is a clinical area where contaminated instruments are cleaned, packaged, and sterilized. The business office, the doctor's private office, consultation area, staff room, and the storage area for supplies and records are considered nonclinical, or areas for the business of dentistry, rather than the practice of dentistry (clinical).

   DIF: Application REF: p. 39 OBJ: 1
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

2. The skull is divided into two sections: the cranium and the face. How many bones make up the face?
   a. 8
   b. 10
   c. 14
   d. 22

   ANS: C
   The face comprises 14 bones.

   DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

3. What type of tissue forms the gingivae, hard palate, and dorsum of the tongue?
   a. Masticatory mucosa
   b. Smooth muscle
   c. Palatine raphe
   d. Incisive papilla

   ANS: A
   The masticatory mucosa is thick and dense and is attached tightly to bone, with the exception of the tongue; this type of tissue forms the gums, hard palate, and top of the tongue. Smooth muscle is one of the three types of muscular tissue found within the "walls" of hollow organs, such as blood vessels. The palatine raphe is the seam at the middle of the hard palate. The incisive papilla is a slight elevation of the mucosa at the front extremity of the raphe of the palate.

   DIF: Recall REF: p. 23 OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and

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Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

4. The lining type of oral mucosa:
   a. is thick and not easily injured.
   b. covers the cheeks, lips, and soft palate.
   c. is thick and dense.
   d. is attached tightly to the bone.

   ANS: B
   Lining mucosa covers the cheeks, lips, and undersurface of the tongue and soft lining mucosa is very thin and can be easily injured. Masticatory mucosa is thick and dense. Masticatory mucosa is attached tightly to the bone.

   DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 23 OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

5. The anterior portion of the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth by _____.
   a. the buccal frena.
   b. the labial frena.
   c. the lingual frenum.
   d. the mandibular mucous membrane.

   ANS: C
   The tongue is anchored to the floor of the mouth by the lingual frenum. The buccal frena connect the cheek to the gingiva. The labial frena connect the lips to the gingival tissue. Mucous membrane covers the inside of the cheeks and gingiva.

   DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

6. A patient is being provided with information on the importance of prompt treatment of dental caries. Which of the following statements by the patient would indicate that more teaching is necessary?
   a. “Tooth decay should be stopped before it reaches the pulp and the condition becomes reversible and the nerve dies.”
   b. “The problem can be corrected by removing the decay and replacing it with a filling.”
   c. “Tooth decay is caused by bacteria, which need to be treated with antibiotics.”
   d. “Tooth decay is a progressive disease that can invade the pulp of the tooth.”

   ANS: C
   Although tooth decay is caused by bacteria, the process can be stopped by removing the carious lesion and replacing lost tooth structure with dental material; the patient who believes that antibiotic therapy can treat tooth decay will need additional education.

   DIF: Application REF: p. 25 OBJ: 5
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, A. Patient Management and Communication

7. The living, cellular substance of the tooth is known as:

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a. gingivae.
b. cementum.
c. enamel.
d. dentin.

ANS: D
Dentin is a living cellular substance similar in structure to bone; it makes up the bulk of the tooth. Gingiva is masticatory mucosal tissue that surrounds the teeth. Cementum is a thin, hard covering of the root surface of a tooth. Enamel is a hard, mineralized substance that covers the crown of the tooth.

REF: p. 24 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

8. Blood vessels and nerves enter the tooth through the:
a. pulp chamber.
b. apical foramen.
c. mandibular arch.
d. pulp cavity.

ANS: B
Blood vessels and nerves enter the tooth through the apical foramen (a small opening) at the apex (tip) of the root. The pulp chamber is in the center of the crown. The mandibular arch is the lower section of the anatomical structure of the mouth. The pulp cavity is another name for the root canal.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 24 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

9. Teeth are characterized by their shape and function. Which of the following classifications may be described as very strong with sharp points, designed for grasping and tearing food?
a. Cuspids
b. Central incisors
c. Bicuspids
d. Lateral incisors

ANS: A
Cuspids are very strong and have a sharp point (cusp). These teeth are designed for grasping and tearing food. Central incisors are characterized by thin, sharp incisal edges that aid in food cutting. Bicuspids are the second premolar teeth; they have flat surfaces with rounded projections and are used for grinding and crushing. Lateral incisors are characterized by thin, sharp incisal edges that aid in food cutting.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 26 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

10. Deciduous teeth or primary dentition is usually completely replaced with permanent teeth by what age?
a. 7–9

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b. 9–11
c. 11–13
d. 15

ANS: B
All deciduous or primary teeth are usually replaced between ages 9 and 11. The central and lateral incisors are replaced between ages 6 and 9. The second molars erupt between ages 11 and 13. By age 15, some adolescents have third molars in place, although others may not have erupted third molars until age 23.

REF: p. 27 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

11. The numbering system that is primarily used in pediatric and orthodontic dentistry is the:
a. Universal numbering system.
b. ISO Numbering System.
c. FDI Numbering System.
d. Palmer System.

ANS: D
The Palmer or Symbolic Numbering System assigns a number to each tooth in a quadrant. Quadrants are differentiated by symbols. This system is primarily used in orthodontic and pediatric dentistry. The Universal numbering system was developed in the United States to ensure consistency in identifying individual teeth. The ISO System (also called the FDI Numbering System) is widely used in countries other than the United States. The FDI Numbering System (also called the ISO System) is widely used in countries other than the United States.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 29 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

12. Which of the following charting symbols indicates a completed amalgam restoration?
a. Outlined with crosshatch lines
b. Outlined in red
c. Colored solid blue
d. Outlined and dotted

ANS: C
A solid blue coloring indicates a completed amalgam restoration. Stainless steel crowns are outlined with crosshatch lines drawn. Dental caries are outlined in red. A composite restoration is represented by outlining and dotting.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 30 OBJ: 4
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

13. A dental prophylaxis includes:
a. replacing missing teeth with an artificial tooth or teeth.
b. restoring the function of posterior teeth.
c. providing thin coverage on facial surfaces.

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d. removing stains, deposits, and polishing teeth.

ANS: D
During dental prophylaxis, the dentist or dental hygienist removes stains and deposits and polishes teeth. Prosthetic procedures include replacing missing teeth with an artificial tooth or teeth. Amalgam restorations are used to restore the function of posterior teeth.
Veneer crowns offer thin coverage on facial surfaces with only a cast composite or resin material.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 33 OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Communication, A. Patient Management and Communication

14. A patient indicates she is scheduled for a root canal. The correct dental term for this procedure is:
a. surgical extraction.
b. endodontic procedure.
c. cast crown restoration.
d. pontic.

ANS: B
A root canal is also known as an endodontic procedure. Surgical extractions involve removal of teeth by cutting away tissue and possibly bone. A cast crown requires a two-step procedure to restore the function of a tooth when a large amount of tooth structure is removed. A pontic is an artificial replacement for a missing tooth or teeth that is soldered to the abutment teeth.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 36 OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Communication, A. Patient Management and Communication

15. Health and safety in the dental office must be ensured in accordance with OSHA regulations. The administrative dental assistant who would not be assigned to an area of potential exposure would be classified as which category(ies)?
a. Category I
b. Category II
c. Categories I and II
d. Category III

ANS: D
An administrative dental assistant who will never be assigned to work in the clinical area may fall into Category III. Dental office employees may be classified as Category I or II depending on their job classification.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 39 OBJ: 1
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, A. Patient Management and Communication

16. OSHA has mandated that scrubs or uniforms worn during dental treatment cannot be worn outside the dental office. The dental assistant is responsible for bringing the contaminated clothing home to have it laundered.
a. The first statement is true; the second statement is false.
b. The first statement is false; the second statement is true.

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c. Both statements are true.
d. Both statements are false.

ANS: A
Clothing worn during dental treatment cannot be worn outside the dental office, as mandated by Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The dentist should provide a laundry service so the assistant is not required to laundry contaminated uniforms at home.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 17 OBJ: 1
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, B. Administrative Duties

17. In which of the following rooms (or areas) are contaminated instruments cleaned, packaged, and prepared for reuse?
a. Treatment room
b. Darkroom
c. Laboratory area
d. Sterilization area

ANS: D
The sterilization area is designated for the cleaning, packaging, and sterilization of contaminated instruments.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 19 OBJ: 1
TOP: CDA, Infection Control, III Instrument/Device Processing, A. Demonstrate an Understanding of Processing of Reusable Dental Instruments and Devices

18. Which of the following statements is *true*?
a. Sterile instrument packages may be opened in the sterilization area for treatment tray assembly, as long as they are placed on trays in the "clean area."
b. Sterile instrument packages should be opened only in the treatment room in the presence of the patient.
c. Sterile instrument packages may be opened in the sterilization area for treatment tray assembly, as long as an unfolded patient napkin covers the instruments.
d. Sterile instrument packages should be opened only in the treatment room in the presence of the dentist.

ANS: B
Sterilized instruments should remain packaged and opened only in the presence of the patient, in the treatment room.

DIF: Application REF: p. 19 OBJ: 1
TOP: CDA, Infection Control, III Instrument/Device Processing, A. Demonstrate an Understanding of Processing of Reusable Dental Instruments and Devices

19. The oral mucosa that covers the soft palate is _____.
a. lining mucosa
b. masticatory mucosa
c. gingival mucosa
d. masticatory mucosa and gingival mucosa

ANS: A

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Lining mucosa covers the cheeks, lips, underside of the tongue, vestibule, and soft palate.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 23 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

20. The root of each tooth is covered by a thin, hard shell. What is this covering called?
    a. Enamel
    b. Dentin
    c. Cementum
    d. Cervix

    ANS: C
    The cementum covers the root surface with a thin, hard shell. Enamel covers the crown, not the root, of the tooth. Dentin makes up the bulk of the tooth, whereas cementum covers the root surface of the dentin. The cervix is the neck of the tooth, not the substance covering the root of the tooth.

    DIF: Recall REF: p. 24 OBJ: 2
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

21. Which of the following best classifies an 8-year-old patient with both adult and baby teeth?
    a. Primary dentition
    b. Permanent dentition
    c. Mixed dentition
    d. Adolescent dentition

    ANS: C
    The presence of baby (primary) teeth and adult (permanent) teeth defines a mixed dentition. While an adolescent is the patient who most likely would present with a mixed dentition, adolescent dentition is not a recognized dental term.

    DIF: Application REF: p. 26 OBJ: 3
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

22. The surface of a tooth that faces the tongue or the inside of the mouth is termed:
    a. mesial.
    b. distal.
    c. lingual.
    d. labial.

    ANS: C
    The lingual surface of a tooth faces the inside of the mouth (tongue).

    DIF: Recall REF: p. 26 OBJ: 2
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

23. Dental decay that has spread from the flat chewing surface of a posterior tooth to the surface that touches the cheek would be charted as:

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a. bucco-occlusal.
b. distoincisal.
c. linguo-occlusal.
d. meso-occlusodistal.

ANS: A
A bucco-occlusal surface combination is inclusive of the flat chewing surface of a posterior tooth and the tooth surface that touches the cheek.

DIF: Application REF: p. 27 OBJ: 4
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

24. Which of the following is the Universal number for a tooth with this notation: 1?
a. 23
b. 5
c. 21
d. 9

ANS: D
Tooth 9 in the Universal numbering system is tooth 1 in the Symbolic Numbering System.

DIF: Application REF: p. 28 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

25. Which of the following is *not* a restorative procedure?
a. Fluoride treatment
b. Cast crown
c. Amalgam filling
d. Inlay

ANS: A
A fluoride treatment is a preventative, rather than restorative, dental procedure. Cast crowns are classified as a restorative procedure. Amalgam fillings are classified as a restorative procedure. Inlays are classified as a restorative procedure.

DIF: Application REF: p. 33 OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, III. Four-Handed Chairside Dentistry, A. Demonstrate an Understanding of Four-Handed Dentistry Techniques

26. Which permanent teeth are the first to erupt?
a. Lateral incisors
b. Canines
c. First molars
d. First premolars

ANS: C
First molars are the first permanent tooth erupts at ages 6–7. Lateral incisors erupt at 7–9 years of age. Canines erupt at 9–10 years of age. First premolars erupt at ages 9–11.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 27 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an

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27. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the exposing of dental radiographs?
    a. All states mandate a licensing procedure.
    b. A national licensing procedure covers all healthcare workers.
    c. Each state mandates regulations requiring education, licensure, certification, or examination.
    d. OSHA stipulates both education and licensing requirements.

    ANS: C
    Each state mandates regulations requiring education, licensure, certification, or examination. The Dental Practice Act in all states regulates the taking of dental radiographs. Some states do require a licensing procedure, others do not. No national license is available. OSHA does not stipulate education or licensing requirements.

    DIF: Application REF: p. 38 OBJ: 1
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, B. Administrative Duties

28. Which of the following terms describes the current trend in dentistry requiring employees to be trained in more than one aspect of assisting?
    a. Cross-training
    b. Administrative assisting
    c. Multifunctioning
    d. Occasional task facilitation

    ANS: C
    With cross-training, the administrative dental assistant can, when needed, perform basic chairside duties, and the chairside assistant can perform common functions in the front office. An administrative dental assistant can, when needed, perform basic chairside duties, through cross-training. Cross-training implies educating a dental assistant to handle multiple functions. Cross-training implies educating a dental assistant to occasionally handle other duties of the dental assistant.

    DIF: Application REF: p. 37 OBJ: 1
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, B. Administrative Duties

29. The term “surgical extraction” implies which of the following?
    a. The need to remove bone and cut tissue along with the extraction.
    b. Can only be performed by a specialist called an oral surgeon.
    c. A procedure that can be performed by a general dentist.
    d. The need to remove bone and cut tissue along with the extraction and a procedure that can be performed by a general dentist.

    ANS: C
    A surgical extraction means that bone needs to be removed or tissue cut in order to extract a tooth. Both a simple and surgical extraction can be performed by a general dentist. Extensive procedures may require the use of general anesthesia and the expertise of an oral maxillofacial surgeon. A surgical extraction can be performed by a general dentist; however, extensive procedures may require the use of general anesthesia and the expertise of an oral and maxillofacial surgeon.

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DIF: Application REF: p. 36 OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, A. Patient Management and Communication

30. The chart on which circles are used to represent teeth is called by which of the following term?
    a. Anatomical chart
    b. Geometric chart
    c. Universal numbering system
    d. Symbolic Numbering System

    ANS: B
    The geometric chart uses circles to represent teeth, which are divided into sections that represent the surfaces of the teeth. The anatomical chart uses anatomical representation of the teeth. Universal numbering system, the Palmer System, and Symbolic Numbering System do not use geometric shapes.

    DIF: Application REF: p. 29 OBJ: 3
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

31. Which of the following tasks would not be asked of an administrative dental assistant?
    a. Review toothbrush instructions with a patient.
    b. Communicate with a dental laboratory technician.
    c. Speak with a pharmacist.
    d. Present a treatment plan.

    ANS: D
    During a typical day, an administrative dental assistant may be asked to explain a procedure to a patient, provide postoperative instructions, review toothbrushing instructions, answer patient questions, communicate instructions to a dental laboratory technician, speak to a pharmacist, refer a patient to a specialist, or speak to other dental professionals. The presentation of a treatment plan is not a task completed by an administrative dental assistant.

    DIF: Recall REF: p. 15 OBJ: 1
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, B. Administrative Duties

32. An understanding dental terms is needed in order to carry out which of the following tasks?
    a. Appointment scheduling
    b. Insurance coding
    c. Clinical chart management
    d. All are correct

    ANS: D
    A lack of understanding of dental terms, makes it very difficult to carry out the fundamental duties of a dental assistant, such as appointment scheduling, insurance coding, clinical chart management, and billing. Therefore, a basic understanding of the dental language—the terms used to identify procedures, dental materials, and equipment—is essential to successful communication.

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DIF: Recall REF: p. 15 OBJ: 1
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, A. Patient Management and Communication

33. The ideal place in a dental office to deliver personal or sensitive with a patient information is which of the following?
    a. Reception area
    b. Consultation area
    c. Treatment room
    d. Business office

    ANS: B
    When privacy is needed, such as when one is interviewing patients, establishing financial agreements, or speaking with patients about private matters, an area away from other patients is recommended (Figure 2-4).

    DIF: Recall REF: pp. 15, 16 OBJ: 1
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, II. Patient Management and Administrative Duties, A. Patient Management and Communication

34. The segment of a dental arch when divided into six sections is referred to as which of the following?
    a. Sextant
    b. Quadrant
    c. Periodontal chart
    d. Restoration chart

    ANS: A
    Dental arches are sometimes divided into sextants (six sections). Each section is called a sextant. While this method of division is most commonly used in periodontal evaluations, the segment of division is referred to as a sextant. A quadrant is one-quarter of the dentition.

    DIF: Application REF: p. 26 OBJ: 3
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

35. The act of chewing and grinding food is referred to as which of the following?
    a. Occlusion
    b. Malocclusion
    c. Mastication
    d. Salivation

    ANS: C DIF: Application REF: pp. 26, 30 OBJ: 2
    TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

36. Which of the following dental conditions would be charted in red on a dental chart?
    a. Rotated teeth
    b. Completed endodontic therapy
    c. Extracted teeth
    d. Fracture

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ANS: D
Rotated teeth, completed endodontic therapy, and extracted teeth are charted in blue or black, indicating conditions that do not require treatment. A fracture, indicating a condition requiring treatment, would be charted in red.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 31 OBJ: 4
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

37. The initials SS in red on a dental charting indicates which of the following?
a. A simple silicate restoration that needs to be restored.
b. A stainless steel crown that has been replaced.
c. A stainless steel crown that needs to be placed.
d. A veneer that needs to be placed on the facial surface.

ANS: C
Work to be completed is identified by writing SS in red on the crown of the tooth. A stainless steel crown that has been replaced is charted in blue.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 30 OBJ: 4
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

38. A vertical red line drawn through a tooth on a dental chart indicates which of the following?
a. An extraction
b. A missing tooth
c. Endodontic therapy indicated
d. Periodontal abscess

ANS: C
When endodontic therapy is indicated, a red vertical line is drawn through each root (approximating the root canal). An extraction or a missing tooth is indicated by an X; a periodontal abscess is noted by a red circle at the root apex.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 31 OBJ: 4
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

39. During a dental charting, the dental assistant is instructed to place a symbol for a small blister on the vermillion border. On which of the following areas should the symbol be placed?
a. At the labial frena
b. On the palatine fossa
c. On the border of the lip and the face
d. On the dorsum of the tongue

ANS: C
The vermilion border represents the junction of the tissue of the face with the mucous membrane of the lips. The labial frena connect the lips to gingival tissue. The palatine fossa is at the back of the throat. The dorsum of the tongue does not have a vermillion boarder.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 4
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an

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Understanding of Charting

COMPLETION

1. A fractured tooth should be color-coded in the patient's chart, in _____, to indicate a condition that requires treatment.

   ANS: red

   DIF: Recall REF: p. 31 OBJ: 4
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, C. Demonstrate an Understanding of Charting

MATCHING

Match each of the following terms with its corresponding definition.

a. Cranium
b. Oral cavity
c. Commissures
d. Buccal vestibule
e. Labial frena
f. Diastema
g. Amylase
h. Rugae
i. Uvula
j. Oral mucosa

1. The corners of the mouth, where upper and lower lips meet
2. The space between two neighboring (adjacent) teeth that do not touch each other
3. Folds of tissue located on the hard palate
4. Eight bones that form a protective structure for the brain
5. A projection of tissue hanging from the soft palate
6. The junction of the mucous membrane of the cheek and the gingiva
7. The tissue that lines the oral cavity
8. The salivary enzyme that begins the digestive process
9. The beginning of the digestive system
10. A strip of tissue connecting two structures

1. ANS: C DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
   MSC: The lips surround the opening to the oral cavity. The corners of the mouth, where the upper and lower lips meet, are the commissures.
2. ANS: F DIF: Recall REF: pp. 20, 31 OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
   MSC: When the maxillary labial frenum is too thick or wide, it keeps the two front teeth from coming into contact. This creates a diastema.
3. ANS: H DIF: Recall REF: p. 22 OBJ: 2

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TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
MSC: The hard palate, or roof of the mouth, is covered with masticatory mucosa. Located within the hard palate are the rugae, or folds of tissue, behind the maxillary anterior teeth.

4. ANS: A DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
MSC: The cranium consists of eight bones that form a protective structure for the brain, and the face consists of 14 bones.
5. ANS: I DIF: Recall REF: p. 22 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
MSC: The soft palate is the posterior continuation of the hard palate. The soft and flexible region located on the back (posterior) of the soft palate is the uvula, which is a projection of tissue that hangs in the center of the throat. Both the soft palate and the uvula move upward during swallowing to direct food downward into the oropharynx and not upward into the nasal cavity.
6. ANS: D DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
MSC: The junction of the mucous membrane of the cheek and the gingiva is the buccal vestibule.
7. ANS: J DIF: Recall REF: p. 23 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
MSC: The tissue that lines the oral cavity is the oral mucosa.
8. ANS: G DIF: Recall REF: p. 22 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
MSC: The salivary glands produce saliva, which provides moisture for the mucous membrane, lubricates food, cleans the teeth, supplies an enzyme (amylase) that begins the digestive process, and is the source of minerals (fluorides, calcium, and phosphate) needed for the remineralization of tooth structure.
9. ANS: B DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
MSC: This cavity is regarded as the beginning of the digestive system; it contains sensory receptors, is used to create speech patterns, and serves as a vehicle for human pleasure and as a weapon that can be used for defense (both verbal and physical).
10. ANS: E DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development
MSC: The frenum (plural, frena) is a strip of tissue that connects two structures. Five frena are located in the oral cavity.

TRUE/FALSE

1. Untreated gingivitis can develop into periodontal disease (destruction of bone and tissue) and eventually, tooth loss.

ANS: T
When untreated, gingivitis can progress into periodontal disease. Untreated periodontal disease can lead to tooth loss.

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DIF: Recall REF: p. 23 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, General Chairside, I. Patient Preparation and Documentation, B. Identify Basic Oral and Dental Anatomy, Physiology, and Development

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