Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide 3rd edition Norman Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Properties and Care of Dental Instruments

1. What part of a dental instrument executes precise functions?
   a. The working end
   b. Shank
   c. Handle
   d. A combination of the working end, shank, and handle

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
   a. Correct. The working end of a dental instrument performs the instrument's function. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)
   b. Incorrect. The working end of a dental instrument performs the instrument's function. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)
   c. Incorrect. The working end of a dental instrument performs the instrument's function. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)
   d. Incorrect. The working end of a dental instrument performs the instrument's function. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)

2. Dental instruments are usually made from all of the following materials EXCEPT:
   a. Plastic/resin
   b. Stainless steel
   c. Anodized aluminum
   d. Nickel

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. The majority of dental instruments are made of anodized metal, stainless steel, and plastic/resin. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)
   b. Incorrect. The majority of dental instruments are made of anodized metal, stainless steel, and plastic/resin. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)
   c. Incorrect. The majority of dental instruments are made of anodized metal, stainless steel, and plastic/resin. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)
   d. Correct. The majority of dental instruments are made of anodized metal, stainless steel, and plastic/resin. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)

3. Why are some handles of dental instruments ergonomically designed?
   a. It is specific to the manufacturer.
   b. It is the dental team's personal preference.
   c. They provide a better grip and simpler handling.
   d. They provide a better grip and simpler handling.

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. Ergonomic handles are designed for better grip and simpler handling. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 3)
   b. Incorrect. Ergonomic handles are designed for better grip and simpler handling. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 3)
   c. Correct. Ergonomic handles are designed for better grip and simpler handling. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 3)
   d. Incorrect. Ergonomic handles are designed for better grip and simpler handling. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 3)

4. What are the differences between instruments used in the posterior part of the mouth and instruments used in the anterior parts?

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a. Instruments with more angles are for the posterior parts of the mouth, and straighter or slightly curved instruments are for the anterior parts of the mouth.
b. Instruments for the posterior areas of the mouth are straighter or slightly curved, while instruments for the anterior parts have more angles.
c. There are no differences. Any instrument can be used for the posterior or anterior parts.
d. Instruments for the posterior part of the mouth tend to be more ergonomic than instruments for the anterior parts of the mouth.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. Instruments with more angles are for the posterior parts of the mouth, and straighter or slightly curved instruments are for the anterior parts of the mouth. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)
b. Incorrect. Instruments with more angles are for the posterior parts of the mouth, and straighter or slightly curved instruments are for the anterior parts of the mouth. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)
c. Incorrect. Instruments with more angles are for the posterior parts of the mouth, and straighter or slightly curved instruments are for the anterior parts of the mouth. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)
d. Incorrect. Instruments with more angles are for the posterior parts of the mouth, and straighter or slightly curved instruments are for the anterior parts of the mouth. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

5. How many different types of shanks are there?

a. Two
b. Six
c. Five
d. Four

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. There are five different types of shanks, including straight, curved, monangle, binangle, and triple angle. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)
b. Incorrect. There are five different types of shanks, including straight, curved, monangle, binangle, and triple angle. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)
c. Correct. There are five different types of shanks, including straight, curved, monangle, binangle, and triple angle. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)
d. Incorrect. There are five different types of shanks, including straight, curved, monangle, binangle, and triple angle. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

6. Color coding can be used for all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Identifying instruments
b. Identifying specific instruments for a procedure
c. Specifying individual operators
d. Cleaning protocols

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Color coding can be used to identify instruments, identify specific instruments for a procedure, and specify individual operators. Color coding is not used to identify cleaning protocols. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 5)
b. Incorrect. Color coding can be used to identify instruments, identify specific instruments for a procedure, and specify individual operators. Color coding is not used to identify cleaning

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protocols. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

c. Incorrect. Color coding can be used to identify instruments, identify specific instruments for a procedure, and specify individual operators. Color coding is not used to identify cleaning protocols. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

d. Correct. Color coding can be used to identify instruments, identify specific instruments for a procedure, and specify individual operators. Color coding is not used to identify cleaning protocols. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

7. What types of materials are used for color coding?

a. Plastic rings and tape

b. Rubber bands

c. Paper labels

d. Paint

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. Plastic rings, tape, and color-coded trays and tubs are used for color coding. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

b. Incorrect. Plastic rings, tape, and color-coded trays and tubs are used for color coding. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

c. Incorrect. Plastic rings, tape, and color-coded trays and tubs are used for color coding. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

d. Incorrect. Plastic rings, tape, and color-coded trays and tubs are used for color coding. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

8. How is a general-purpose cleaning solution made?

a. It is not diluted.

b. It is 1 part solution to 10 parts water.

c. It is 1 part solution to 1 part water.

d. It is 1 part solution to 5 parts water.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. General-purpose cleaning solution is 1 part solution to 10 parts water. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 6)

b. Correct. General-purpose cleaning solution is 1 part solution to 10 parts water. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 6)

c. Incorrect. General-purpose cleaning solution is 1 part solution to 10 parts water. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 6)

d. Incorrect. General-purpose cleaning solution is 1 part solution to 10 parts water. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 6)

9. What steps should be taken when using an ultrasonic machine?

a. Wear glasses

b. Wear glasses and gloves

c. Wear a mask and follow OSHA guidelines

d. Wear glasses, a mask, gloves, and follow OSHA guidelines

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Glasses, a mask, and gloves should be worn in addition to following OSHA guidelines. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 7)

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b. Incorrect. Glasses, a mask, and gloves should be worn in addition to following OSHA guidelines. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 7)

c. Incorrect. Glasses, a mask, and gloves should be worn in addition to following OSHA guidelines. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 7)

d. Correct. Glasses, a mask, and gloves should be worn in addition to following OSHA guidelines. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 7)

10. What is the procedure to disinfect instruments at a high level using Bancide Plus?

a. Rub the instruments vigorously with the solution using a bristle brush

b. Pour the solution over the instruments and wipe away the solution

c. Submerge the instruments for 20 minutes

d. Submerge the instruments for 90 minutes

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. To disinfect instruments at a high-level using Bancide Plus, the instruments must be submerged for at least 90 minutes. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

b. Incorrect. To disinfect instruments at a high-level using Bancide Plus, the instruments must be submerged for at least 90 minutes. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

c. Incorrect. To disinfect instruments at a high-level using Bancide Plus, the instruments must be submerged for at least 90 minutes. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

d. Correct. To disinfect instruments at a high-level using Bancide Plus, the instruments must be submerged for at least 90 minutes. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

11. When using Bancide Plus, how does the procedure for sterilization and disinfecting differ?

a. The procedure is the same, but the difference is the dilution.

b. To sterilize the instruments, they must be submerged for 30 seconds. To disinfect the instruments they must be submerged for 60 seconds.

c. To disinfect the instruments, they must be submerged for 90 minutes. To sterilize the instruments, they must be submerged for 10 hours.

d. To sterilize the instruments, they must be sprayed and air-dried for two minutes. To disinfect the instruments, they must be submerged for 10 minutes.

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. There is a different procedure. To disinfect the instruments, they must be submerged for 90 minutes. To sterilize the instruments, they must be submerged for 10 hours. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

b. Incorrect. There is a different procedure. To disinfect the instruments, they must be submerged for 90 minutes. To sterilize the instruments, they must be submerged for 10 hours. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

c. Correct. There is a different procedure. To disinfect the instruments, they must be submerged for 90 minutes. To sterilize the instruments, they must be submerged for 10 hours. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

d. Incorrect. There is a different procedure. To disinfect the instruments, they must be submerged for 90 minutes. To sterilize the instruments, they must be submerged for 10 hours. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

12. How long can Biocide G30 be reused?

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a. 30 days
b. 20 days
c. It cannot be reused.
d. 5 days

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. Biocide G30 can be reused to sterilize and disinfect for 30 days. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 10)
b. Incorrect. Biocide G30 can be reused to sterilize and disinfect for 30 days. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 10)
c. Incorrect. Biocide G30 can be reused to sterilize and disinfect for 30 days. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 10)
d. Incorrect. Biocide G30 can be reused to sterilize and disinfect for 30 days. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 10)

13. What must be added to Biocide G30 to prepare it for use?
a. 850 g of glycine must be added.
b. It must be diluted with water.
c. Nothing is needed; it is ready for use.
d. It must be diluted with water, and 200 g of glycine must be added.

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Biocide G30 is ready for use and does not require any additions. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 10)
b. Incorrect. Biocide G30 is ready for use and does not require any additions. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 10)
c. Correct. Biocide G30 is ready for use and does not require any additions. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 10)
d. Incorrect. Biocide G30 is ready for use and does not require any additions. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 10)

14. What are CaviWipes used for?
a. All surfaces
b. Instruments
c. Nonporous surfaces
d. Instruments and nonporous surfaces

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. CaviWipes are recommended for nonporous surfaces. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 14)
b. Incorrect. CaviWipes are recommended for nonporous surfaces. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 14)
c. Correct. CaviWipes are recommended for nonporous surfaces. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 14)
d. Incorrect. CaviWipes are recommended for nonporous surfaces. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 14)

15. Birex SE and Cetylcide II are both what?
a. Broad-spectrum cleaners and disinfectants

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b. Biodegradable broad-spectrum cleaners and disinfectants
c. Porous surface cleaners
d. Biodegradable instrument disinfectants

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Birex SE and Cetylcide II are both biodegradable broad-spectrum cleaners and disinfectants. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 12-13, 16)
b. Correct. Birex SE and Cetylcide II are both biodegradable broad-spectrum cleaners and disinfectants. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 12-13, 16)
c. Incorrect. Birex SE and Cetylcide II are both biodegradable broad-spectrum cleaners and disinfectants. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 12-13, 16)
d. Incorrect. Birex SE and Cetylcide II are both biodegradable broad-spectrum cleaners and disinfectants. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 12-13, 16)

16. What are Coecide XL and Coecide XL plus used for?
a. Sterilization and broad-spectrum disinfecting
b. Broad-spectrum disinfecting
c. High-level disinfecting only
d. Sterilization and high and intermediate level disinfecting

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Coecide XL and Coecide XL Plus are used for sterilization and intermediate and high-level disinfection. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 18-19)
b. Incorrect. Coecide XL and Coecide XL Plus is used for sterilization and intermediate and high-level disinfection. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 18-19)
c. Incorrect. Coecide XL and Coecide XL Plus is used for sterilization and intermediate and high-level disinfection. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 18-19)
d. Correct. Coecide XL and Coecide XL Plus is used for sterilization and intermediate and high-level disinfection. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 18-19)

17. What is included with Coecide XL and Coecide XL plus?
a. Mixing tray
b. Activator
c. Mixing tray, activator, and specialty bottle
d. None of the above.

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Coecide XL and Coecide XL plus come with an activator. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 18-19)
b. Incorrect. Coecide XL and Coecide XL plus come with an activator. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 18-19)
c. Correct. Coecide XL and Coecide XL plus come with an activator. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 18-19)
d. Incorrect. Coecide XL and Coecide XL plus come with an activator. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 18-19)

18. At what temperature should MetriCide 28 be kept?
a. 10 degrees F
b. 60 degrees C

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c. 45 degrees F

d. 25 degrees C

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. MetriCide 28 should be kept at 25 degrees Celsius. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 20)

b. Incorrect. MetriCide 28 should be kept at 25 degrees Celsius. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 20)

c. Incorrect. Incorrect. MetriCide 28 should be kept at 25 degrees Celsius. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 20)

d. Correct. MetriCide 28 should be kept at 25 degrees Celsius. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 20)

19. How long can Sporox II be reused?

a. 10 days

b. 28 days

c. 30 days

d. 21 days

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Sporox II can be reused for 21 days. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 21)

b. Incorrect. Sporox II can be reused for 21 days. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 21)

c. Incorrect. Sporox II can be reused for 21 days. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 21)

d. Correct. Sporox II can be reused for 21 days. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 21)

20. Once instruments are cleaned ultrasonically for 2-10 minutes, what is the next step?

a. Place all instruments into sterilization solution

b. That is the last step of the cleaning/disinfecting/sterilizing procedure.

c. Rinse instruments under warm water for 30 seconds

d. Spray area with a disinfecting solution

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. After cleaning instruments ultrasonically for 2-10 minutes, the instruments should be rinsed under warm water for 30 seconds. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 23)

b. Incorrect. After cleaning instruments ultrasonically for 2-10 minutes, the instruments should be rinsed under warm water for 30 seconds. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 23)

c. Correct. After cleaning instruments ultrasonically for 2-10 minutes, the instruments should be rinsed under warm water for 30 seconds. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 23)

d. Incorrect. After cleaning instruments ultrasonically for 2-10 minutes, the instruments should be rinsed under warm water for 30 seconds. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 23)

21. The nib is a blunt end of a dental instrument that could be smooth or serrated.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 2)

22. A shank connects the working end to the handle.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 4)

23. There are no requirements for the types of materials used for color-coding.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: The materials used for color-coding have to be durable and autoclavable. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 5)

24. Bancide Plus can be disposed of down the drain.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: To dispose of Bancide Plus down the drain, 850 g of glycine must be added to deactivate it. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8)

25. Biocide G30 and Bancide Plus can be used interchangeably.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: While both can be used for disinfecting and sterilization, Biocide G30 requires instruments to be submerged for 10 hours for sterilization and 45 minutes for disinfecting. Bancide Plus requires instruments to be submerged for 10 hours for sterilization and 90 minutes for disinfecting. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 8-10)

26. Birex SE is used for surfaces only.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 12)

27. CaviWIpes can be used to pre-clean and disinfect.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 15)

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28. Some instruments are heat-sterilized, and others are cold-sterilized.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 23)

29. Sporox II produces noxious odors.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: Sporox II does not produce noxious odors. (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 21)

30. Cetlycide II is irritating and corrosive in nature when it comes into contact with the skin.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: (Dental Assisting Instruments and Materials Guide, 3e, p. 17)

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