

Medical Technology

*DANB-GC
DANB General Chairside Assisting exam*

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

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Question: 1

When considering the placement of dental sealants, the dental assistant should avoid placing sealants on which type of teeth?

- A. A tooth next to a tooth that needs occlusal restorations.
- B. A newly erupted tooth.
- C. A fully erupted permanent tooth.
- D. A primary tooth that has roots that are partially resorbed.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When considering the placement of dental sealants, the dental assistant needs to avoid placing sealants on primary teeth that have roots that are partially resorbed. The reason is that these teeth will fall out in a short period of time and may not need sealants at this point. It is best to place sealants on a tooth when it first comes into the mouth to ensure that future decay can be avoided.

Question: 2

When referring to the classification of dental cavities, Class I decay involves all of the following EXCEPT :

- A. fissures on premolars.
- B. fissures on molars.
- C. occlusal pits on premolars.
- D. occlusal pits on incisors.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Decay is classified in six categories depending on the location and extent of the decay. Class I decay is designated when there are pits and fissures present on posterior teeth but not on the incisal edge of the anterior teeth. If there are occlusal pits on the incisors, the decay would be designated as Class III.

Question: 3

Which of the following products is used as a cavity liner due to its ability to protect the pulp from irritation and its compatibility with various types of restorative materials?

- A. Copalite.
- B. Mizzy Flecks.
- C. Zinc phosphate.
- D. Calcium hydroxide.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Calcium hydroxide, otherwise known by its brand name Dycal, is a type of cavity liner that is commonly used during amalgam restorative procedures due to its ability to prevent pulp irritation, its compatibility with many types of restorative materials, and its ability to aid in the production of secondary dentin.

Question: 4

Which gland does mumps, a viral infection, most often affect?

- A. Submandibular salivary gland.
- B. Parotid salivary gland.
- C. Sublingual salivary gland.
- D. Wharton's duct.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Mumps is a viral infection that spreads through the saliva and most infects the parotid salivary glands. The infection can cause the glands to swell to a large size and become quite painful. Mumps isn't seen very often because of the high rate of childhood vaccination against this infection.

Question: 5

A patient requires a xenograft. Where is the grafted tissue to be taken from?

- A. Other areas of the patient's mouth.
- B. Other members of the family.
- C. Different animal species.
- D. Plants.

Answer: C

Explanation:

An autologous graft involves taking tissue from one area of a patient's mouth and transplanting it to another part. When tissue is taken from a living donor, regardless of whether they are family or unrelated, this is called an allogenic graft. A xenograft is when tissue is

transplanted from one species of animal to another. Grafted tissue is generally not taken from plants.

Question: 6

What is the normal, healthy amount of blood usually present in an adult body?

- A. 2 to 3 pints.
- B. 5 to 6 quarts.
- C. 3 gallons.
- D. 25 ounces.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The healthy human body will have an average of 5 to 6 quarts of blood in the body. This may vary slightly if there is a condition where blood loss occurs, but if the body is able to replace the blood on its own, the patient will be able to recuperate quickly. If too much is lost, the patient may need a blood transfusion to make up for the lost blood.

Question: 7

Which statement is correct regarding the working end of an instrument?

- A. The working end of the instrument performs the intended function of the instrument.
- B. The working end of the instrument is the area that will be held in the hand.
- C. The working end of the instrument contains a rubber area that allows for the instrument to be gripped for ease of use.
- D. The working end of the instrument connects the handle to the shaft.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The working end of the instrument performs the intended function of the instrument. The dentist or assistant holds the handle, which is attached to the working end of the instrument by the shank. Sometimes, there is a grip or rubber area on the handle to make it easier for the dentist to hold the instrument.

Question: 8

When working with dental waxes, which of the following is the best way to prevent distortion of the wax?

- A. Avoid extreme temperature changes during manipulation and storage.
- B. Manipulate the wax as often as possible to break the wax in.

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- C. Ensure the wax is in its soft state for a long period of time.
D. After the wax has been used, place it in a warm, dark place for storage.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To avoid distortion when handling wax, avoid extreme temperature changes during the manipulation and storage of wax products. The more a wax product is handled and manipulated, the more the wax is stressed, and the chances of distortion are higher. It is important to know what you want to do with the wax, and perform the task with as little manipulation as possible. Do not store wax in warm places with direct sunlight as this may cause the waxes to soften and distort,

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