4- Weakest and most prone to corrision in dental amalgam?

Answer: Sn7-8 Hg

delayed setting expansion occur in water contamination of :

Answer: Zinc containing amalgam

7- Main route of mercury poisoning

A) GI tract

B) respiratory system → Answer

C) skin and mucous membranes

8- creep of amalgam most associated clinically with ?

a)Margin break down → answer

b)break the nearest enamel

c)decrease marginal adaptivity. → answer

Q1: Percentage of copper in high copper amalgam?

Answer: 11-30%
Q7: Best way to remove excess Hg:

A) Good condensation

B) Overfilling

C)A+B. Answer: C

Q13: Liquid material in amalgam
Answer: Hg

Q14: toxicity of amalgam is because of

Answer: Hg

Q15: Not a component of amalgam

Answer: Na

Q17: Amalgam is

Answer: brittle

Q19: Delayed expansion

Answer: Zn

Q20: Is not a waste of Amalgam:

Answer: Unused capsules

*Q32: Main disadvantage of amalgam:

Possible answers: unaesthetic or unaesthetic and cavity needs

modification.

Q34: Uses of amalgam
A.Molars
B.Premolars
C.All of the above
Answer: All of the above

*Q37: Amalgam creep:

Possible answers: static fatigue or brittleness but most likely it is

static fatigue

Q48:The easiest to condense:

A.Spherical

B.Mix

Answer: Spherical

3- The most condensable type of dental Amalgam is:

a. Hybrid alloys
b. Admixed alloys
c. Spherical alloys → answer
d. Lathe cut alloys.

5- Excess Mercury is eliminated from Amalgam by all of the following except:

a. Overfilling of the cavity and carving away excess filling
b. None of the above
c. Good condensation technique
d. Good mixing technique → answer

6- Amalgam is indicted for restoring all of the following except:

a. Restoring occlusal surfaces of premolar teeth

b. Restoring occlusal surfaces of Molar teeth

c. Restoring proximal surfaces of posterior teeth

d. Restoring labial surfaces of canines → answer

12- High copper Amalgam has:

a. Low corrosion resistance

b. High corrosion resistance

c. Bad physical properties

d. More gamma 2 phase

22- The liquid component of Amalgam is:

a. Hg → answer

b. cu

c. Ag

d. Sn

26- Trituration of dental amalgam refers to:

a. The process resulting in the formation of the corrosion products.

b. The chemical reaction that takes place when the material is mixed.

c. The process resulting in the formation of the reaction products.

d. The process of mixing the alloy powder with Hg.→ answer

28- Amalgam is a:

a. composite material

b. polymer

c. Ductile material

d. Brittle material → answer

36- Creep of dental amalgam is clinically associated with:

a. Increased porosity

b. Excessive setting expansion of the alloy

c. Marginal breakdown of the amalgam restoration → answer

d. Fracture of the enamel adjacent to the amalgam restoration

e. All of the mentioned are correct.

37- A high copper alloy should contain copper in a concentration of:

a. 11-30% → answer

b. 5-10%

c. 31-39 %

d. 1-5%

38- The environment hazard associated with Amalgam is related to the presence of:

a. Sn

b. Ag

c. Hg → answer

d. Cu

44- Amalgam wastes includes all of the following except:

a. Unused Amalgam capsules → answer

b. Saliva ejector contaminated with Amalgam.

c. Amalgam scrap

d. Extracted teeth containing Amalgam.

50- Which of the following is the correct order of dental amalgams in term of longevity (best to worst)?

a. Zinc-free high copper, zinc-containing high copper, zinc-free low copper, zinc-containing low copper

b. Zinc-free high copper, zinc-free low copper, zinc-containing high copper, zinc-containing low copper

c. Zinc-free high copper, zinc-containing high copper, zinc-containing low copper, zinc-free low copper

d. Zinc-containing high copper, zinc-free high copper, zinc-containing low copper, zinc-free low copper → answer

e. Zinc-containing high copper, zinc-free high copper, zinc-free low copper, zinc-containing low copper

48- Delayed expansion of Amalgam restoration is related to the presence of:

a. Sn

b. Ag

c. Hg

d. Zn - answer

Q12) The strongest type of Amalgam alloys after setting is ?

A: High copper admixed.

B: Low copper admixed.

C: Low copper spherical

D: High copper lathecut.

E: High copper spherical.

ANS: E: High copper spherical

Q15) The liquid component of Amalgam is ?
A: Copper B: Silver
C: Tin D: Zinc
E: Mercury
ANS: E: Mercury

Q19) Corrosion of dental Amalgam can cause all of the following except ?

A: Secondary caries

B: Discoloration of adjacent soft tissues

C: Marginal deterioration

D: Tarnish

E: Decrease strength

ANS: A: Secondary caries

Q22) Which of the following properties of dental amalgam can be easily comprehended and

calculated from the stress-strain curve ?

A: Brittleness B: Wear resistance

C: Hygroscopic expansion D: Creep

E: Hardness

ANS: A: Brittleness

Q24)The deoxidizer used in amalgam ?

A: Zinc B: Copper

C: Mercury D: Silver

E: Tin

ANS: A: Zinc

Q28) Gamma 2 phase of dental amalgam is composed of ?

A: Silver and Tin B: Tin and Copper

C: Silver and Copper D: Tin and Mercury

E: Silver and Mercury

ANS : D: Tin and Mercury

Q29) Amalgam is indicated for treating all of the following EXCEPT ?

A: Occlusal surfaces of Premolars

B:Proximal surfaces of incisors

C: Occlusal surfaces of molars

D: Proximal surfaces of molars

E: Proximal surfaces of premolars

ANS: B:Proximal surfaces of incisors

Q32) The most important step, during amalgam placement to increase the strength of

amalgam restoration is:

A: Condensation B: Application

C: Burnishing D: Carving

E: Finishing and polishing

ANS: A: Condensation

Q34) Delayed expansion of amalgam is related to the presence of ?

A: Silver B: Mercury

C: Tin D: Copper

E: Zinc

ANS: E: Zinc

Q54) The main disadvantage of Dental amalgam is ?

A: Self sealing corrosion product

B: Bond to tooth structure

C: Its shrinks upon setting

D: Not aesthetic restoration

E: Cheap restoration compared with other types of restorations

ANS: D: Not aesthetic restoration

Q56) Amalgam strength is affected by all the following except ?

A: Mercury content

B: Tarnish on the surface

C: Presence of the surface

D: Corrosion products

E: Trituration

ANS: B: Tarnish on the surface

Q59) The most important factor in Mercury toxicity is ?

A: Amount of mercury released from amalgam restoration and inter blood stream

B: Amount of mercury released from amalgam restoration and ingested

C: Amount of mercury released from amalgam restoration and inhaled

D: The half-life of mercury in the body

ANS: D: The half-life of mercury in the body