1. The 10 basic steps to pit and fissure sealant placement includes:
   a. Check teeth – compare to ______________________________
   b. Pre-________________
   c. Check _____________________ ________________
   d. _______________________
   e. Place ______________
   f. Rinse and dry
   g. Place __________________
   h. _______________
   i. Check for __________________ coverage
   j. Finishing touches

2. We need to check the prescription against:
   a. What is on the _______________________ and
   b. What is actually in the __________  __________________

3. In the class, we will start with the ___________ ______________ quadrant, then move down to the ___________ ______________ quadrant. We will then finish that side completely, being sure to check the ______ for proper occlusion. We will then start on the ________ side on the _______________ arch and then move to the ______________ arch.

4. We must have a dentist prescription for each of your four patients. True False (circle one)

5. The dentist does / does not (circle one) need to be present during the class while we are working on your patients.

6. A _______________ is a finger rest and it should be the ________ finger and should be on _______________ _____________________.

7. Step 2 is to ______________________ with a _________ __________________________________.

8. You may have to etch _________________ if you pre-clean with prophy paste or use a prophy jet.

9. The #1 reason for sealant failure is ____________________ contamination. It is the ______________ layer that immediately coats the tooth and presents the sealant from sticking.

10. We encourage you to always use _________ handed dentistry when placing sealants (just as your dentist does when she/he is placing fillings).

11. Prior to checking the occlusal stops, the teeth should be _______________ with a ________________ to be sure we get good marks.
12. Place the __________ ________________ **Immediately** after having the patient create occlusal stops with the articulating paper.

13. Marks that look like “donut holes” shows us where the patient is biting the ________________.

14. A _______ _________ is the first isolation device we will use and then also place a ______________ _______ on the maxillary arch if needed.

15. The bar of the cotton roll holder usually goes ________________.

16. The lingua-fix should be placed on ______ of the lingual cotton roll. This will help hold the cotton roll _________ and will also cushion the bottom edge of the lingua-fix.

17. Prior to placing the etchant, you should ALWAYS ________________ some etch onto a 2 x 2 in order to check the ________________ of the material. This is necessary because the ________________ acid and the water in the syringe may separate as it sits and the consistency of your material may be to ________________ or too ________________.

18. The timing for the acid etch is _____ seconds and should be started ____________________.

19. An extra-oral fulcrum while using syringe intra-orally should be placed _______ the ________.

20. When working on the maxillary arch, you should be seated ________________ the patient and working upside down and backwards using the ________________ for ________________ vision.

21. At the end of the 20 seconds:
   a. ________________ directly over the etchant with the _________
   b. Rinse with ________________ for _____ seconds
   c. Spray with _____ and ________________ for _____ seconds
   d. Air dry being sure that the tooth is ________________ ________________

22. We want MORE ________________ and LESS ________________.

23. The part of the tooth that is etched but not sealed will ________________

24. Why should you NOT replace the cotton rolls between the application of the etchant and the sealant?
   ____________________________________________________________

25. When placing sealant material, hold the syringe like a ______, place a drop of sealant on the ________________ surface and then drag it around through all of the fissures.

26. Typically, how many teeth should be sealed at a time? _____

27. You should ______ the excess sealant material with the microbrush; do not ________________.

28. The typical curing time is _____ seconds.

29. Each tooth should be checked for ________________, ______________, or any areas that are ________________ or missing before moving to the next tooth.
30. You should be very careful, using a light handed approach, when checking the sealant after placement so that you don't dislodge it.  True  False  (circle one)

Explain: ________________________________________________________________

31. If you find a void, bubble, or missing area and the tooth has NOT been contaminated with ____________, the next step would be to ____________________________________________________.

32. If you find a void, bubble, or missing area and the tooth HAS been contaminated with ____________, the next step would be to ____________ for ________ seconds, rinse, dry, and place ____________.

33. The ________________ layer of the saliva coats the tooth QUICKLY, preventing the ________________ material from adhering to the tooth.

34. Why do we need to wipe off the sealed teeth before letting the patient close?  ________________________________________________________________

35. Immediately after wiping the occlusal surfaces, ________________ the occlusal stops with the ________________ paper.

36. We will adjust the sealants with a ____________________________ as it is a/an filled / unfilled  (circle one) sealant product.

37. Again, the #1 reason for sealant failure is ________________ contamination.

38. If the sealant lifts at the edges, you did not ____________________________________________________________.

39. Other reasons for sealant failure:
   a. ________________ material
   b. Sealant material exposed to ________________
   c. Incorrect curing time or a ________________ curing light
   d. Incorporation of ________________ into the sealant material
   e. Pre-cleaning issues
   f. Presence of ________________

40. We want MORE ________________ and LESS ____________________.

41. What type of material should be used on a partially erupted tooth for a child with high caries susceptibility? ________________

42. The greatest rate of sealant loss occurs within the first ______ months after application.  If there is anything that needs to be repaired/fixed/replaced, we should do so!  If a sealant comes out within the first 12 months, it is probably _________ fault for some reason.

43. New resin will seal with old resin.  True  False  (circle one)

44. The most commonly missed area on upper first molars is the ____________________________ groove.

45. The most commonly missed area on lower first molars is the ____________________________ groove.
46. Why is the excess sealant material typically more towards the distal of the tooth than towards the mesial? 

47. It is important to recognize a patient's unusual ____________________ so that we place sealant material where each individual patient needs it.

48. Did you notice the sealant bridge on the left picture of teeth with WAY TOO MUCH sealant?? 😊

49. The final exam must be passed with a score of ______ or better.

50. I HAVE THOROUGHLY ENJOYED WATCHING THE PODCASTS!! TRUE TRUE (circle one) 😊

ONCE YOU HAVE TAKEN AND PASSED THE FINAL EXAM:

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