

1. How often should you review a patient's health history? _____
2. What does the phrase "Chief Complaint" refer to: _____

3. The steps we typically take for an exam appoint include:
 - a. _____ the patient
 - b. Review their _____ history
 - i. Identify their "CC"
 - c. Take their _____ signs
 - i. Most commonly their:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 - d. Take _____ (though technically the DDS should see the patient first and determine which need to be taken.)
 - e. During the exam, the doctor will do a "clinical exam" – this means they will _____
(not including using any diagnostic tools)
 - f. Diagnostic tools a DDS may use during an exam include:
 - i. ____ - _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. Cancer screening equipment
 - g. While the doctor is doing the exam, the assistant will perform _____. This is making notations about what is existing as well as treatment that needs to be done.
4. An "Oral Prophylaxis" is a cleaning – it is the removal of _____ and soft debris.
5. How often do we typically perform a prophy appointment on our patients? _____
6. A DIRECT restoration is a _____ that is placed right into the tooth.
7. An amalgam restoration is a _____ filling.
8. _____ is tooth-colored filling material.
9. The _____ states that the amount of mercury that is released from the set amalgam is very _____ and has not been shown to be dangerous to patients.
10. Mercury is toxic at _____ levels.
11. The amount of mercury that is released from a set amalgam is _____.
12. The most important PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) that you wear when an old amalgam is removed from a patient's mouth is a _____ because _____ amalgam can be dangerous.

13. Amalgam comes in a capsule that contains shavings of _____ alloy (a mixture of silver and other metals) and the _____ which is liquid.
14. A "spill" indicates the _____ of amalgam in the capsule.
15. The name of the machine that mixes the amalgam is called an _____.
16. Once the amalgam is placed into the tooth, we _____ it down, then carve and _____ it.
17. The edge of the filling is called a _____.
18. Excess filling material outside of the cavity prep (past the margin) is called _____.
19. Old amalgams _____ over time (gets dull).
20. Composite is a _____ restoration in all areas of the mouth.
21. A space between two adjacent teeth is called a _____.
22. Composite comes in a _____ or _____ syringe, a _____ which is the most common form, and as a base and catalyst jars.
23. Self-cure means that it _____ on its own. Light-cure means that it needs a special light to _____. Light-cure materials usually come in _____ containers because light makes it set up.
24. Once a composite is hard, then we need to _____ and _____ it.
25. Basic steps to a composite restoration include:
 - a. Get patient _____
 - b. _____ tooth
 - c. Put in _____
 - d. Place the _____
 - e. _____ cure
 - f. _____ / _____ / _____
26. Indirect restorations are made in a _____.
27. A _____ restoration is one that is cemented into place and does NOT come in and out.
28. Cements come in two strengths: _____ or _____.
29. A removable denture is like a retainer with _____ teeth on them.
30. Prosthodontics is the branch of dentistry dealing with the replacement of _____ structures.
31. Three examples of indirect restorations include: _____, _____, _____.
32. A _____ is an elevation of tooth – the highest part of the tooth.
33. A crown replaces the _____ of a tooth.
34. In order for the lab tech to make the indirect restoration, we need to take an _____.
35. A _____ is a casing or covering of the facial surface of the tooth to change how the tooth looks (esthetics).
36. Veneers can be used to close a _____.

37. Indirect restorations can be made with composite. True False (circle one)
38. A PFM crown has _____ on the inside of the crown, and _____ on the outside.
39. An artificial tooth is called an _____ and is made of a metal called _____.
40. The part of the tooth that is in the socket is the _____.
41. The most natural looking crown or bridge is made of all _____.
42. The anchor teeth that holds the fake tooth (the pontic) are called _____.
43. A four unit bridge includes _____ teeth (some are fake and some are real).
44. Bridges can have implants as the _____ (anchors).
45. A full denture has _____ teeth and the denture _____ which sits on the tissues of the mouth.
46. An _____ denture is one that is placed right after we have _____ the teeth (on the same appointment).
47. Tissues _____ when they heal and then will cause an immediate denture to be loose. This will require a denture _____ to help it fit better.
48. The biggest benefit to implants are that they preserve the _____.
49. _____ or provisional restorations last 2-4 weeks typically.
50. Who can place a temporary filling legally in California? _____
51. An indirect temporary restoration is a _____ or a _____.
52. A _____ is using an electric toothbrush of sorts to polish the teeth.
53. You must take a coronal polish course prior to applying for the RDA exam. True False
54. A sealant placed in the occlusal surface of the tooth to prevent decay is called a _____ and _____ sealant.
55. A _____ procedure is when we remove the pulp of the tooth (nerves and blood vessels), file the canals, and replace the pulp with gutta percha.
56. _____ are when we pull the teeth.

NEXT UP: INSTRUMENTATION