

1. Why study dental materials?
 - a. _____ (ours, the patient's, and the environment's)
 - b. _____ (care of the materials)
 - c. _____ (very important part for you as the ADHP!)
2. Cements come in various FORMS.
 - a. Powder / _____
 - b. Syringe
 - c. Mixing _____ (this is called auto-mix by the way 😊)
 - d. Paste / _____
 - e. Putty / _____ (mix it in your hands)
 - f. Capsule
3. Cements are either _____ (lasting 2-4 weeks) or _____ (lasting indefinitely).
4. IRM stands for _____ and is a common _____ cement.
 - a. By the way – I didn't mention the ingredients of IRM which is important to know.
 - i. Powder = zinc oxide
 - ii. Liquid = eugenol (this is oil from cloves and is SOOTHING to the tooth)
 - b. Second "by the way" 😊 – I forgot to state that **IRM is the BRAND name for a cement called ZOE (Zinc Oxide and Eugenol)**. On your quizzes and your exams, I will call it ZOE because when you take your RDA exam, they NEVER use brand names as that would be endorsing a specific product.
5. Consistency means how _____ (starts with a v 😊) or thick the cement is. The thicker it is the more _____ (same word from above) it is.
6. The expiration of a material is called its _____.
7. Define the following:
 - a. Mixing time: _____
 - b. Working time: _____
 - c. Setting time: _____
8. The process of the material getting hard (setting up) is called _____.
 - a. Two ways for a material to set:

i. Self-_____

ii. _____ - _____

1. You can tell if a material is light-cure if the container is _____.

9. Dental materials must be _____ (compatible with our bodies).

10. Where two teeth touch is called a _____.

11. **Galvanism** is a shock that happens when two _____ metals touch.

12. **Esthetics** refers to how good something _____.

13. An open margin causes _____ decay. (Bacteria can hide in the crack and cause decay to continue or start again.)

14. The breakdown of most restorative materials is directly related to:

a. _____

b. The effects of _____ in the oral cavity

c. _____ of the oral cavity

15. Class V restorations are filling at the _____ on the facial surface.

16. A **soluble** material dissolves in fluid so it is said to have _____ solubility. Desired materials have _____ solubility.

17. Define the following terms:

a. Corrosion: _____

b. Tarnish: _____

18. Cold causes _____ whereas heat cause _____.

19. Shrinkage of a dental material causes an open _____ where decay can grow. Expansion causes pressure on the tooth walls which can cause the tooth to _____.

20. Detecting restorative materials in the mouth requires:

a. _____ field (this causes the tooth to dry out and the tooth will look _____)

b. Good lighting

c. Sharp _____

d. Radiographs

e. Magnification (magnifying glasses are called _____)

f. Good knowledge of material



21. The first medication put into a deep cavity prep is a L _____. Then we place a b _____.

22. A _____ can be put on top of a liner and this is a _____ consistency than the liner.

23. Sometimes the terms “liner” and “base” are used interchangeably. True False

24. Who can legally place liners and bases in a tooth in California? _____

25. The purpose of placing a liner is to protect the _____. It is also to help the pulp form more dentin by irritating the odontoblasts in the pulp. (Remind me to explain this in class.)

26. Oh my goodness – also didn't state . . . **that the liner you may be tested on the RDA exam is made from Calcium Hydroxide (most common brand is Dycal).** This is one of the main reasons why OJT only people struggle to pass the RDA exam . . . you will learn the brand names of your products in your office, but without taking a class in dental assisting, you don't learn these types of specifics – chemical ingredients of dental products instead of the brand name (or better yet the color of the package). So remember for your quizzes and exams in the program when I use the term calcium hydroxide I mean a liner.
27. The term "lute" means to _____ or _____. We can lute things _____ or _____.
28. Who can legally fabricate and cement a temporary crown/bridge in California? _____
29. Who can legally remove a temporary crown and clean up the temporary cement in California? _____
30. Orthodontic bands are permanently / temporarily (circle one) cemented to the teeth.
31. The only cement that can be used as a permanent filling is _____. The advantage of this is that it releases _____ and _____ to help prevent decay.
32. Glass ionomer permanent restorations are usually placed at the gumline along the gingival edge. This is called a class ____ restoration. Cavities along the _____ are common among older adults.
33. Who can place a temporary filling legally in California? _____ under the following conditions:
- a. You must get _____ from your dentist.
 - b. The filling must be _____.
34. Sedative means _____ and IRM is called a "sedative dressing" because it is _____ to the tooth. The ingredient in the liquid that causes this soothing sensation is EUGENOL which is made out of _____ from _____.
35. Vitrebond is a common _____/_____ that is used underneath _____ restorations. We know it is light-cured because it is in a _____ container.
36. The powder of glass ionomer is made out of pulverized (crushed) _____.
37. Rely-X is a common brand of a _____ cement.
38. It is really important when mixing cements to _____ off the cement from the _____ so that it doesn't harden on the instruments. Cleaning it when it is hard will cause _____ in the spatula.
39. When we mix a cement to lute (seal) a crown, it should be mixed to a thin / thick (circle one) consistency.
40. IRM is quick and easy to mix. True false (circle one)
41. When mixing IRM, you can mix it to either a _____ consistency or a _____ consistency depending on _____.
42. Adding more powder to the IRM will make it _____.
43. When we mix it thick, we can then roll it into a _____ and use it as a _____ in the deepest part of the tooth or as a temporary _____.

44. The difference between cementing and bonding is that bonding requires an extra step: _____
_____.
45. Acid etch is commonly called _____ so as not to alarm our patients.
46. The strength of the acid etch used in dentistry is usually a _____% solution.
47. The acid in acid etch is _____ acid.
48. There is phosphoric acid in _____. This is what is harmful in DIET sodas.
49. The purpose of placing acid etch is to create _____ which will then help the filling stick INTO the tooth.
50. After we acid etch, we place the _____ agent. This is fairly _____ and clear and we paint it onto the tooth.
51. Who can place acid etch on a tooth legally in California? _____
52. Once we leave the acid etch on for _____ seconds, we will place the bonding agent.
53. The tooth looks chalky _____ after we rinse off the etch and dry the tooth.
54. We should be VERY conservative with the etch! True False (circle one)
Explain: _____
55. Define the following terms:
- a. Groove: _____ in a tooth and is _____
 - b. Fissure: _____ in a tooth
56. Bonding agent has _____ viscosity.
57. An anterior tooth that is fractured on the edge (corner) of the tooth is a class _____ cavity prep.
58. Steps to a composite restoration include:
- a. Seat / bib / clip / review HH / take vitals
 - b. Anesthetize – rinse/aspirate
 - c. Cut the prep
 - d. Place matrices
 - e. Place _____
 - f. Place _____
 - g. Place _____
 - h. Place composite
 - i. Shape / carve / cure / trim

Use the back of this paper to reflect on what you have learned today – and jot down any questions you have.
We'll discuss them in class!!!

KEEP UP THE GREAT WORK!

NEXT UP: Anesthesia and Pain Control