

1. Ceramic veneers were introduced in the 1930s. What reference does the author refer to?
 - a. Pinkus (1938)
 - b. Friedman (1937)
 - c. Christensen (1937)
 - d. Walls (1938)
2. Which statement is not an advantage of veneers?
 - a. They are minimally invasive
 - b. They are aesthetically pleasing
 - c. Repair is relatively easy
 - d. They are durable
3. Ceramic veneers have been recommended for use in a wide variety of differing situations. Which statement is not a recommended situation?
 - a. For treatment of discoloured teeth that do not respond to tooth-whitening or microabrasion.
 - b. Realignment of in-standing, rotated or protruding teeth
 - c. Heavily worn teeth where the teeth are too weak to withstand functional forces
 - d. Closure of interdental spaces
4. The author describes how many steps in the treatment planning process?
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
5. Predominantly glassy ceramics come from a group of mined minerals called feldspar and are based on which materials :
 - a. Silicon oxide and magnesium oxide
 - b. Silicon oxide and aluminium oxide
 - c. Magnesium and aluminium oxide
 - d. None of the above
6. What value of flexural strength do predominantly glassy ceramics have?
 - a. 31 MPa
 - b. 56 MPa
 - c. 300 MPa
 - d. 680 MPa
7. In particle-filled glasses, the first fillers to be used in dental ceramics contained particles of what crystalline?
 - a. Lazurite
 - b. Cancrinite
 - c. Leucite
 - d. Nepheline
8. Composite luting cement is the weakest link in the tooth/cement/veneer chain for which reasons:
 - a. Polymerisation shrinkage which may create a marginal gap with loss of marginal seal.
 - b. Wear of the composite luting cement because the wear resistance is low and this is more pronounced when gaps are increased.
 - c. Dissolution of the resin matrix in oral fluids.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
9. The structure of the polycrystalline material, Zirconium oxide, is:
 - a. Hexagonal
 - b. Tetragonal
 - c. Rhombohedral
10. According to Stacey (1993), the bond strength of the combined porcelain/ luting composite/tooth unit is
 - a. 33MPa
 - b. 31MPa
 - c. 63MPa
 - d. None of the above

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