

# Dental NBDE-Part-II

**National Board Dental Examination, Part II (NBDE Part II)**

- **Up to Date products, reliable and verified.**
- **Questions and Answers in PDF Format.**

**Full Version Features:**

- **90 Days Free Updates**
- **30 Days Money Back Guarantee**
- **Instant Download Once Purchased**
- **24 Hours Live Chat Support**

**For More Information:**

**<https://www.testsexpert.com/>**

- **Product Version**

# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

According to the SLOB rule:  
check all answers that apply

- A. Objects further from the film will move in the direction the cone is directed.
- B. Objects further from the film will move opposite of the direction that the cone is directed.
- C. Objects closest to the film will move opposite of the direction that the cone is directed.
- D. Objects closest to the film will move in the direction the cone is directed.
- E. Objects closest to the film will become larger when the cone direction is changed.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

The SLOB rule is interpreted as "Same: lingual; Opposite: buccal." This means the object closest to the buccal surface appears to move in the direction opposite the cone or the tube head when compared to a second film. Objects closer to the lingual surface appear to move in the same direction that the cone moved.

## Question: 2

Which two types of caries are the second most prevalent of all carious lesions?  
check all answers that apply

- A. Fissure
- B. Pit
- C. Interproximal
- D. Cervical
- E. Root

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Both interproximal and cervical lesions are smooth surface lesions that are the second most prevalent of all carious lesions in the mouth. They are typically located just gingival to the proximal contact between teeth.

## Question: 3

Which nerves are branches of the Maxillary Nerve V2?  
check all answers that apply

- A. Nasociliary nerve
- B. Zygomatic nerve
- C. Auriculotemporal nerve
- D. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
- E. Lacrimal nerve

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

The Maxillary Nerve (V2) provides branches to the zygomatic nerve, and posterior superior alveolar nerve. It also feeds to include both the middle and anterior superior alveolar nerves.

#### Question: 4

Gardner's syndrome is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by multiple osteomas in the jaws. What other clinical signs or symptoms are present?

check all answers that apply

- A. Fibromas of the skin
- B. Hair loss
- C. Impacted teeth
- D. Missing digits
- E. Intestinal polyposis

**Answer: A,C,E**

Explanation:

Clinical signs and symptoms of Gardner's syndrome include odontomas, impacted teeth, epidermal cysts, fibromas of the skin, osteomas on bones, endosteal osteomas along the angle of the mandible, and intestinal polyposis. Nearly 100% of polyposis is malignant. The condition is asymptomatic and found more often in males.

#### Question: 5

These retainers are conventional and made of acrylic.

check all answers that apply

- A. Wrap-around
- B. Standard Hawley
- C. Essix
- D. Vacuum-formed
- E. Lingual bonded

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Both standard Hawley and wrap-around Halwey retainers are made of conventional wire and acrylic materials. Vacuum-formed Essix retainers are removable retainers that are esthetic.

### Question: 6

Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the primary target in:

- A. Pasteurization
- B. Sanitation
- C. Antiseptics
- D. Disinfection
- E. Sterilization

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Pasteurization is used to remove pathogens like TB from food like dairy products. Heat treatment in short intervals removes these pathogens.

### Question: 7

The force used during probing should be a maximum of:

- A. 5 g
- B. 10 g
- C. 15 g
- D. 20 g
- E. 25 g

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The recommended probing force falls within the range of 10 to 20 grams. Therefore 20 g is the maximum force that should be used during probing. Using unnecessary force can increase patient discomfort, sulcular tissue damage, and incorrect measurements.

### Question: 8

Which of the following medications is the only drug to use a delta mechanism?

- A. Dobutamine
- B. Dopamine
- C. Phenylephrine

- D. Terbutaline
- E. Isoprotenerol

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Dopamine is used for shock. It uses a delta mechanism:  $D1 = D2 > A1, A2, B1, B2$ .

### Question: 9

Which class of articulator does not orientate movement of the TMJ, but allows horizontal motion?

- A. Class I
- B. Class II
- C. Class III
- D. Class IV
- E. Class V

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Class II articulators are nonadjustable and allow horizontal and vertical motion. However, the movements are not orientated to the temporomandibular joints. Class I articulators accept single static registration with some vertical motion.

### Question: 10

Tooth #28 is to be treated endodontically. When accessing the cavity and canal openings, this tooth will have what shape outline of the access cavity?

- A. Trapezoid
- B. Rectangular
- C. Ovoid
- D. Circle
- E. Triangle

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Premolars have ovoid access cavities. They are 90% likely to have only one orifice, but in 10% of cases they will have 2.

For More Information – Visit link below:  
<https://www.testsexpert.com/>

16\$ Discount Coupon: **9M2GK4NW**

# Features:

■ Money Back Guarantee.....



■ 100% Course Coverage.....



■ 90 Days Free Updates.....



■ Instant Email Delivery after Order.....

