

National Dental Examining Board of Canada (NDEB) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Why has propoxyphene (Darvon) become an important drug of abuse?**
 - A. Its availability**
 - B. Its low cost**
 - C. In combination with alcohol its effects are greatly intensified**
 - D. It's not detectable in standard drug tests**
- 2. Is there a difference in the response of basal and alveolar bone to pressure?**
 - A. No difference**
 - B. Basal responds more than alveolar**
 - C. Alveolar responds more than basal**
 - D. Yes, there is a difference**
- 3. If a bacterial culture indicates beta hemolytic streptococcus, what is the recommended treatment?**
 - A. Amoxicillin**
 - B. Metronidazole**
 - C. Penicillin**
 - D. Erythromycin**
- 4. Sucralose is a derivative of which substance?**
 - A. Glucose**
 - B. Fructose**
 - C. Sucrose**
 - D. Lactose**
- 5. Dry socket is characterized by...**
 - A. Continuous severe pain without swelling**
 - B. High fever**
 - C. Excessive bleeding**
 - D. Swelling with moderate pain**

- 6. When does the Periodontal Ligament (PDL) achieve its final structural form?**
- A. At birth**
 - B. During puberty**
 - C. Until tooth reaches a functional occlusion**
 - D. After the first tooth erupts**
- 7. Barbiturates are excreted by?**
- A. Liver**
 - B. Kidney**
 - C. Spleen**
 - D. Lungs**
- 8. The bond between porcelain and metal in a ceramometal (porcelain bonded to metal) crown is:**
- A. Mechanical**
 - B. Chemical**
 - C. Physical**
 - D. Electrical**
- 9. In a child patient, normal gingiva is diagnosed on the basis of what?**
- A. Color and size**
 - B. Texture and color**
 - C. Contour and sulcus depth**
 - D. Bleeding on probing**
- 10. Destruction of bone in periodontal disease occurs in what kind of cycle pattern?**
- A. Continuous**
 - B. Random**
 - C. Linear**
 - D. Progressive**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Why has propoxyphene (Darvon) become an important drug of abuse?

A. Its availability

B. Its low cost

C. In combination with alcohol its effects are greatly intensified

D. It's not detectable in standard drug tests

Propoxyphene (Darvon) has become an important drug of abuse due to its ability to greatly intensify the effects of alcohol when combined. This makes it more desirable for individuals seeking an even stronger high. The other options, while they may contribute to propoxyphene's abuse, are not the main reason for its significance as a drug of abuse. Its availability and low cost may make it more accessible, but it is not the only drug with these characteristics and therefore cannot solely explain its importance. Similarly, while it may not be detectable in standard drug tests, this is not the primary reason for its abuse.

2. Is there a difference in the response of basal and alveolar bone to pressure?

A. No difference

B. Basal responds more than alveolar

C. Alveolar responds more than basal

D. Yes, there is a difference

There is a difference in the response of basal and alveolar bone to pressure. Basal bone is the thicker, denser bone found at the base of the alveolar bone, which surrounds and supports the teeth. It is responsible for providing support for the teeth and withstanding the forces of chewing and biting. Alveolar bone is found closer to the teeth and is responsible for attaching the teeth to the basal bone. While both types of bone may respond to pressure, basal bone is typically more resistant and responds less than alveolar bone, which is more flexible and can adapt to changes. Therefore, the correct answer is D, as the statement "there is a difference" is accurate. Options A, B, and C are incorrect as they imply that there is no difference or that only one type of bone responds to pressure more, rather than acknowledging that there is a difference in their

3. If a bacterial culture indicates beta hemolytic streptococcus, what is the recommended treatment?

A. Amoxicillin

B. Metronidazole

C. Penicillin

D. Erythromycin

The recommended treatment for beta hemolytic streptococcus is penicillin. Amoxicillin and erythromycin are both similar antibiotics and could be potential options for treatment, but they are not as effective against this specific type of bacteria as penicillin is. Metronidazole, on the other hand, is an antibiotic that is typically used to treat anaerobic bacteria and would not be effective in treating beta hemolytic streptococcus. Therefore, the most appropriate and recommended treatment for this bacterial culture would be penicillin.

4. Sucralose is a derivative of which substance?

- A. Glucose
- B. Fructose
- C. Sucrose**
- D. Lactose

Sucralose is a zero-calorie artificial sweetener that is derived from sucrose, also known as table sugar. Glucose and fructose are also types of sugar but do not play a role in the composition of sucralose. Lactose, on the other hand, is a sugar found in dairy products and is not related to the production of sucralose. Therefore, options A, B, and D are incorrect.

5. Dry socket is characterized by...

- A. Continuous severe pain without swelling**
- B. High fever
- C. Excessive bleeding
- D. Swelling with moderate pain

Dry socket is a common complication that can occur after a tooth extraction. It is characterized by a sharp, continuous, and severe pain in the extraction site. This pain can radiate to the ear, temple, and neck. The pain is usually not accompanied by swelling or fever, making options B and D incorrect. Excessive bleeding, as described in option C, is a symptom of a different complication known as post-operative hemorrhage. Therefore, option A is the most accurate and relevant description for dry socket.

6. When does the Periodontal Ligament (PDL) achieve its final structural form?

- A. At birth
- B. During puberty
- C. Until tooth reaches a functional occlusion**
- D. After the first tooth erupts

The PDL is a bundle of collagen fibers that run from the cementum of the tooth to the alveolar bone of the jaw. It is responsible for anchoring the tooth to the bone, providing support and nutrition to the teeth. The PDL achieves its final structural form until the tooth reaches a functional occlusion, which is when it meets the opposite tooth in a way that allows for proper chewing and grinding. At birth, the PDL is not fully developed and continues to mature and evolve until functional occlusion is reached, typically during puberty. After the first tooth erupts, the PDL is already forming but it is not fully developed until functional occlusion is achieved. Therefore, the correct answer is C.

7. Barbiturates are excreted by?

- A. Liver
- B. Kidney**
- C. Spleen
- D. Lungs

Barbiturates are primarily excreted by the kidneys because they are water-soluble and can be filtered out of the bloodstream through the kidneys and into the urine. The liver is responsible for metabolizing barbiturates, but it does not directly excrete them from the body. The spleen and lungs also do not play a role in the excretion of barbiturates.

8. The bond between porcelain and metal in a ceramometal (porcelain bonded to metal) crown is:

- A. Mechanical
- B. Chemical**
- C. Physical
- D. Electrical

Porcelain bonded to metal crowns utilize a chemical bond between the two materials. This is because the porcelain is fused to the metal using an adhesive material, creating a strong bond through chemical reactions. The bond is not purely mechanical, as there is no interlocking of the two materials. It is also not physical, as there is no physical attachment or fusion between the materials. And it is not electrical, as there is no flow of electricity between porcelain and metal. Therefore, the correct answer is B, chemical.

9. In a child patient, normal gingiva is diagnosed on the basis of what?

- A. Color and size
- B. Texture and color
- C. Contour and sulcus depth**
- D. Bleeding on probing

Gingiva is a term used to describe the gums surrounding our teeth. In a child, the diagnosis of normal gingiva is based on their contour, which refers to the shape of the gum tissue, and the sulcus depth, which is the space between the gum and the tooth. Option A, color and size, may be important factors in diagnosing gingiva in adults, but not necessarily in children. Option B, texture and color, are also important factors, but they do not specifically refer to the shape or space of the gums. Option D, bleeding on probing, can be a sign of inflammation or infection in the gums, but it does not determine the overall health and normalcy of the gingiva. Therefore, option C is the best answer as it directly relates to the specific criteria for diagnosing normal gingiva in children.

10. Destruction of bone in periodontal disease occurs in what kind of cycle pattern?

A. Continuous

B. Random

C. Linear

D. Progressive

Periodontal disease is a condition caused by inflammation that damages the gums and other supporting structures of the teeth. This inflammation can happen in short bursts instead of continuously, resulting in a random pattern of bone destruction. The destruction of bone in periodontal disease does not usually occur in a continuous, linear, or progressive pattern. Typically, the disease will go through periods of activity and then periods of remission, resulting in a random cycle pattern of bone destruction.