

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. The mandible grows primarily at which two locations?

- A. Condyles & posterior border of ramus**
- B. Chin & condyles**
- C. Posterior border of ramus & anterior border of ramus**
- D. Alveolar ridge & chin**

2. A physical sign of impending syncope is?

- A. Pallor**
- B. Hyperemia**
- C. Cyanosis**
- D. Erythema**

3. What does the IAN block needle penetrate aside from the oral mucosa?

- A. Masseter muscle**
- B. Buccinator muscle lateral to the pterygomandibular raphe**
- C. Temporalis muscle**
- D. Medial pterygoid muscle**

4. Will secondary dentin develop if the teeth become abraded?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only in adults**
- D. Only in children**

5. ZOE cement is classified as what kind of cement?

- A. Silicate**
- B. Phenolic**
- C. Glass Ionomer**
- D. Composite**

6. How is the Therapeutic index calculated?

- A. ED50/LD50**
- B. LD50/ED50**
- C. ED95/LD95**
- D. LD95/ED95**

7. When is enamel eruption completed?

- A. Following eruption**
- B. Prior to eruption**
- C. During teething**
- D. At birth**

8. 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**

9. Warfarin acts by?

- A. Promoting blood clotting**
- B. Dilating blood vessels**
- C. Increasing red blood cell count**
- D. Inhibiting prothrombin synthesis in the liver**

10. What does a deficiency of Vitamin D cause in adults?

- A. Osteoporosis**
- B. Osteomalacia**
- C. Rickets**
- D. Scurvy**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The mandible grows primarily at which two locations?

- A. Condyles & posterior border of ramus**
- B. Chin & condyles**
- C. Posterior border of ramus & anterior border of ramus**
- D. Alveolar ridge & chin**

The mandible is the lower jaw and is the largest and strongest bone in the face. It is essential for speaking, chewing and breathing. The mandible primarily grows at two locations, the condyles and the posterior border of the ramus. The chin and condyles are incorrect because this is only one of the locations where the mandible grows. The same goes for the posterior border of the ramus and anterior border of the ramus, as these options do not include both locations. The alveolar ridge, which is the arch in the upper and lower jaw that holds the teeth, is incorrect because it is not one of the primary locations where the mandible grows.

2. A physical sign of impending syncope is?

- A. Pallor**
- B. Hyperemia**
- C. Cyanosis**
- D. Erythema**

A physical sign of impending syncope, also known as fainting, is pallor. This means that the person's face appears extremely pale or white due to a temporary decrease in blood flow to the area. The other options of hyperemia, cyanosis, and erythema all refer to conditions that involve the skin turning red or purple due to an increase in blood flow or a lack of oxygen in the blood. These are not typical signs of impending syncope and may even indicate another underlying medical condition. Therefore, A is the most accurate answer.

3. What does the IAN block needle penetrate aside from the oral mucosa?

- A. Masseter muscle**
- B. Buccinator muscle lateral to the pterygomandibular raphe**
- C. Temporalis muscle**
- D. Medial pterygoid muscle**

The IAN (Inferior Alveolar Nerve) block needle penetrates through the oral mucosa to reach the inferior alveolar nerve. The masseter muscle (A), temporalis muscle (C), and medial pterygoid muscle (D) are all deep facial muscles that would not be reached by the IAN block needle. The buccinator muscle (B), on the other hand, is a superficial muscle located on the lateral side of the pterygomandibular raphe, making it the only possible option for the IAN block needle to penetrate through.

4. Will secondary dentin develop if the teeth become abraded?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only in adults**
- D. Only in children**

Secondary dentin is a naturally occurring form of dentin that develops over time in response to various stimuli, including wear and abrasion. When teeth experience abrasion, there is often a corresponding reaction from the dental pulp, which leads to the deposition of secondary dentin in an effort to protect the pulp from potential damage. This process is a part of the tooth's adaptive response, as the addition of secondary dentin helps maintain the vitality of the tooth while counteracting the effects of wear. The formation of secondary dentin is a physiological response that can happen throughout a person's life, not limited to a specific age group or condition. The notion that secondary dentin can develop as a protective mechanism in the presence of abrasion is critical for understanding the tooth's resilience and its ability to cope with daily wear. Thus, the correct response confirms that secondary dentin indeed develops when teeth become abraded, reinforcing the understanding of the tooth's adaptive capabilities.

5. ZOE cement is classified as what kind of cement?

- A. Silicate**
- B. Phenolic**
- C. Glass Ionomer**
- D. Composite**

ZOE cement, or Zinc-Oxide Eugenol cement, is classified as a phenolic cement. It is a type of dental cement commonly used for temporary restorations and has a wide range of applications in the field of dentistry. It is not classified as a silicate, glass ionomer, or composite cement because it does not contain the same components or have the same properties. While silicate cements contain alumina, calcium, and silica, glass ionomer cements consist of a glass powder and an acid solution. Composite cements combine different materials for specific functions. Therefore, ZOE cement is classified as a phenolic cement due to its unique composition and properties.

6. How is the Therapeutic index calculated?

- A. ED50/LD50**
- B. LD50/ED50**
- C. ED95/LD95**
- D. LD95/ED95**

The Therapeutic index is a measure of the safety of a drug. It is calculated by dividing the lethal dose (LD50) by the effective dose (ED50). This ratio helps determine the range of doses in which a drug is safe and effective for use. Option A and C are incorrect because they reverse the order of the ratio, which would result in a meaningless calculation. Option D also reverses the order and includes LD95 and ED95, which are not commonly used measurements in drug research.

7. When is enamel eruption completed?

- A. Following eruption**
- B. Prior to eruption**
- C. During teething**
- D. At birth**

Enamel eruption cannot be completed at birth as newborns are not born with teeth. Neither can it be prior to eruption as it would then be considered pre-eruptive enamel formation. During teething, enamel may be emerging, but it is not yet fully erupted. Therefore, enamel eruption is completed following eruption.

8. 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.

9. Warfarin acts by?

- A. Promoting blood clotting**
- B. Dilating blood vessels**
- C. Increasing red blood cell count**
- D. Inhibiting prothrombin synthesis in the liver**

Warfarin is an anticoagulant medication, which means it helps prevent blood clots from forming. This is achieved by inhibiting the production of prothrombin, a necessary protein for blood clotting, in the liver. The other options are incorrect because they either promote blood clotting (A), are unrelated to blood clotting (B), or increase the number of red blood cells rather than inhibit blood clotting (C).

10. What does a deficiency of Vitamin D cause in adults?

- A. Osteoporosis**
- B. Osteomalacia**
- C. Rickets**
- D. Scurvy**

A deficiency of Vitamin D in adults can cause a condition called Osteomalacia, which is the softening of bones due to a lack of mineralization. Osteoporosis (option A) is a different condition that mainly affects older adults and is characterized by reduced bone density and an increased risk of fractures. Rickets (option C) is a condition that primarily affects children and is caused by a deficiency of Vitamin D, resulting in weak and soft bones. Scurvy (option D) is caused by a deficiency of Vitamin C and is characterized by symptoms such as weakness, anemia, and gum disease, but it does not affect bones. Therefore, Osteomalacia is the only option that accurately describes the consequence of a Vitamin D deficiency in adults.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ndebcanada.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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