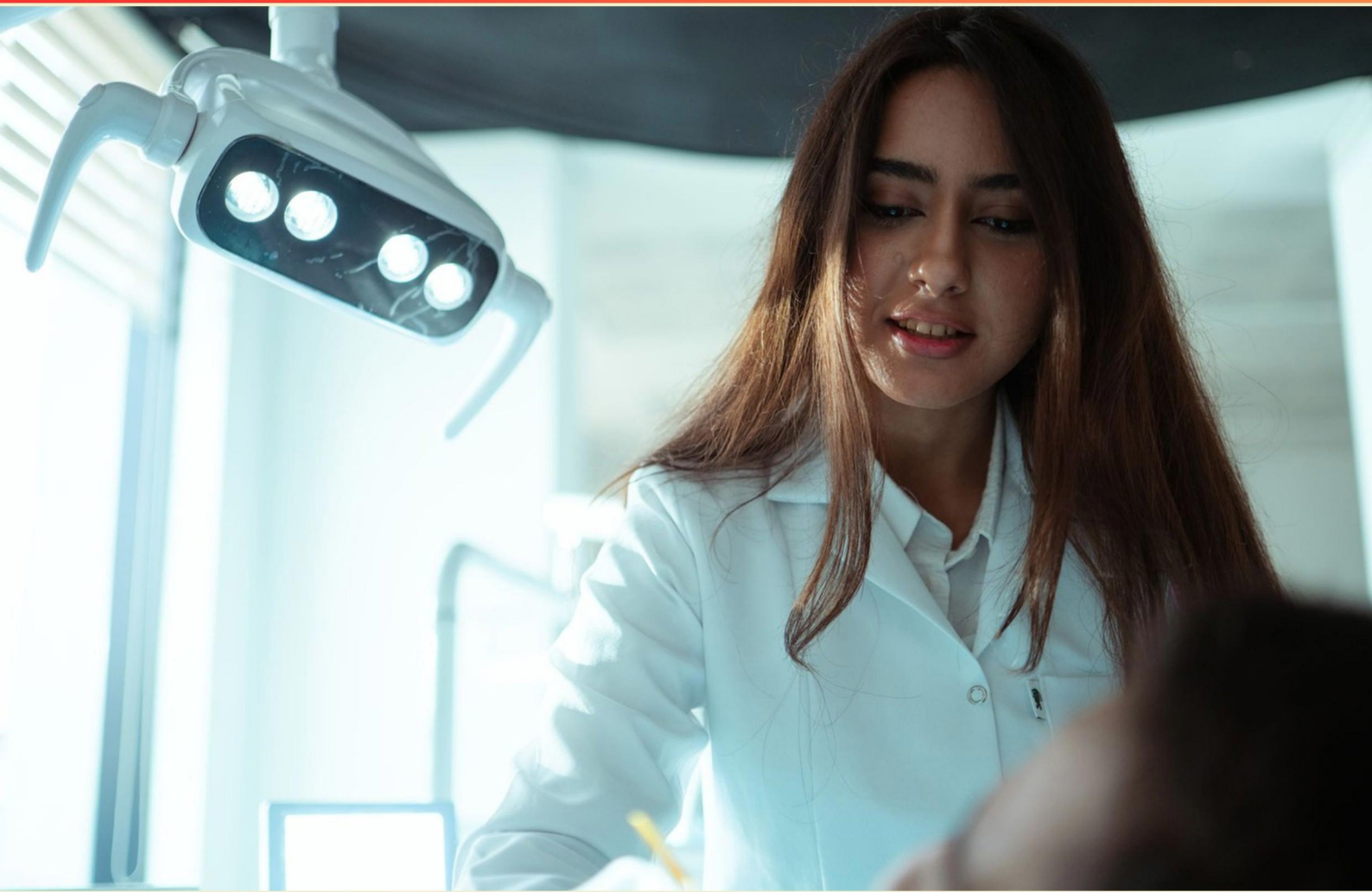


NATIONAL DENTAL EXAMINING BOARD OF CANADA (NDEB) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. How is primary retention of Class II gold inlay achieved?**
 - A. Using a bonding agent
 - B. By adding an occlusal dovetail, increasing parallelism of walls, and lengthening axial walls
 - C. By chemical adhesion
 - D. Application of silane coupling agents
- 2. Does decreasing the particle size of amalgam alloy increase early strength?**
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 3. Oral flurazepam is superior to oral diazepam as...**
 - A. A hypnotic
 - B. An anxiolytic
 - C. A muscle relaxant
 - D. An anticonvulsant
- 4. The site for development of bottle caries syndrome is**
 - A. Gingival area of maxillary incisors
 - B. Distal surface of mandibular molars
 - C. Occlusal surface of maxillary molars
 - D. Buccal surface of mandibular premolars
- 5. Why does the use of nitrous oxide analgesia sometimes produce ringing in the ears?**
 - A. Due to increased pressure in the middle ear
 - B. Allergic Reaction
 - C. Decreased Oxygen Levels
 - D. Side Effect of Sedation
- 6. What is the likely diagnosis for a patient with 3 weeks history of prolonged tooth pain to hot and cold, which changed to moderate pain on biting with a dull spontaneous ache relieved by cold?**
 - A. Acute periradicular abscess
 - B. Chronic periradicular abscess
 - C. Pulpal necrosis
 - D. Dental caries

7. A toxic reaction to local anesthesia can cause which condition?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Hypotension
- D. Tachycardia

8. Garre's osteomyelitis radiographic appearance shows

- A. Periosteal reaction
- B. Loss of lamina dura
- C. Thickening of cortex
- D. Widening of periodontal ligament space

9. What is a side-effect of using a finger spring to tip a crown?

- A. Gingival irritation
- B. Tooth discoloration
- C. Root resorption
- D. Dental caries

10. Undertrituring amalgam decreases?

- A. Strength
- B. Oxidation resistance
- C. Elasticity
- D. Setting time

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is primary retention of Class II gold inlay achieved?

- A. Using a bonding agent
- B. By adding an occlusal dovetail, increasing parallelism of walls, and lengthening axial walls**
- C. By chemical adhesion
- D. Application of silane coupling agents

Primary retention of Class II gold inlays is typically achieved by utilizing a combination of techniques such as adding an occlusal dovetail, increasing parallelism of walls, and lengthening axial walls. This is because these methods allow for a better fit of the inlay, which results in improved retention and stability. Options A, C, and D may also play a role in the retention of the inlay, but they are not the primary methods used. Bonding agents, chemical adhesion, and silane coupling agents may aid in retention, but they are not the main techniques used in achieving primary retention for class II gold inlays.

2. Does decreasing the particle size of amalgam alloy increase early strength?

- A. True**
- B. False

Yes, the statement is true. When the particle size of an amalgam alloy is decreased, there is a larger surface area for the particles to interact with the surrounding material, resulting in a more effective bonding and an increase in early strength. A decrease in particle size also allows for a closer packing of the particles, making the structure more dense and further contributing to increased strength. Therefore, decreasing the particle size of amalgam alloy is one way to increase its early strength. Option B is incorrect because it states the opposite, and there is no evidence or logical reasoning to support this claim.

3. Oral flurazepam is superior to oral diazepam as...

- A. A hypnotic**
- B. An anxiolytic
- C. A muscle relaxant
- D. An anticonvulsant

Oral flurazepam is superior to oral diazepam as a hypnotic because it has a longer duration of action and a slower onset of action. This makes it better suited for treating insomnia and helps maintain sleep throughout the night. Option B, anxiolytic, may also be a correct answer, as both drugs have similar effectiveness in reducing anxiety. Option C, muscle relaxant, and option D, anticonvulsant, are incorrect as they are not primary indications for either drug.

4. The site for development of bottle caries syndrome is

- A. Gingival area of maxillary incisors**
- B. Distal surface of mandibular molars
- C. Occlusal surface of maxillary molars
- D. Buccal surface of mandibular premolars

This answer is plausible because the gingival area of maxillary incisors is frequently exposed to oral bacteria and is often the site of plaque buildup, leading to cavities and tooth decay. However, it is not the only site for development of bottle caries syndrome. The other options, including the distal surface of mandibular molars, occlusal surface of maxillary molars, and buccal surface of mandibular premolars, are also frequently affected by bottle caries syndrome. This condition can occur on any tooth surface that is frequently exposed to sugary drinks and poor oral hygiene, and is not limited to one specific location in the mouth. It is important to practice good oral hygiene and limit sugary drinks to prevent bottle caries syndrome.

5. Why does the use of nitrous oxide analgesia sometimes produce ringing in the ears?

- A. Due to increased pressure in the middle ear**
- B. Allergic Reaction
- C. Decreased Oxygen Levels
- D. Side Effect of Sedation

Nitrous oxide, also known as laughing gas, is commonly used as an analgesic to help relieve pain and anxiety during medical procedures. However, it can sometimes cause side effects, including ringing in the ears. This is because nitrous oxide can increase pressure in the middle ear, leading to a feeling of fullness and potential ringing or buzzing sounds. The other options, such as allergic reaction and decreased oxygen levels, may also produce different symptoms but are not directly related to the use of nitrous oxide. In addition, while sedation can cause side effects, such as dizziness or drowsiness, it is not a known direct cause of ringing in the ears. Therefore, the best explanation for why nitrous oxide may produce ringing in the ears is due to the increased pressure in the middle ear.

6. What is the likely diagnosis for a patient with 3 weeks history of prolonged tooth pain to hot and cold, which changed to moderate pain on biting with a dull spontaneous ache relieved by cold?

- A. Acute periradicular abscess
- B. Chronic periradicular abscess**
- C. Pulpal necrosis
- D. Dental caries

This is because an acute periradicular abscess typically presents with severe pain to hot and cold that is constant, while chronic periradicular abscess causes moderate pain on biting with a gradual onset. Additionally, pulpal necrosis would present with no relief from cold, and dental caries would most likely have cavities present rather than just prolonged tooth pain.

7. A toxic reaction to local anesthesia can cause which condition?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Hypotension**
- D. Tachycardia

A toxic reaction to local anesthesia can cause hypotension, which is a sudden and potentially dangerous drop in blood pressure. This is due to the medication's effect on the cardiovascular system, specifically the blood vessels. Option A, hypertension or high blood pressure, and option B, bradycardia or slow heart rate, are opposite reactions to hypotension and can be ruled out. Option D, tachycardia or fast heart rate, is not typically associated with a toxic reaction to local anesthesia. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. However, it is important to note that any severe or abnormal reaction to a medication should be immediately reported to a healthcare professional.

8. Garre's osteomyelitis radiographic appearance shows

- A. Periosteal reaction
- B. Loss of lamina dura
- C. Thickening of cortex**
- D. Widening of periodontal ligament space

Garre's osteomyelitis is a serious bacterial infection that affects the bones in the jaw and causes a thickening of the bone cortex. This is visible on radiographs as a radiopaque (light-colored) band surrounding the affected bone. Options A, B, and D are all incorrect because they do not specifically describe the thickening of the cortex, which is the main characteristic of Garre's osteomyelitis. Periosteal reaction is the formation of new bone tissue in response to injury or infection, but it does not specifically indicate Garre's osteomyelitis. Loss of lamina dura is a radiographic finding that can be seen in periodontal disease, but it is not specific to Garre's osteomyelitis. Widening of the periodontal ligament space can be a sign of many different dental conditions and does not directly relate to

9. What is a side-effect of using a finger spring to tip a crown?

- A. Gingival irritation**
- B. Tooth discoloration
- C. Root resorption
- D. Dental caries

Using a finger spring to tip a crown is a common technique used in orthodontic treatment. However, one potential side-effect of this method is gingival irritation (choice A). This occurs when the spring constantly presses against the gums and can cause inflammation or discomfort. It is important for clinicians to monitor for any signs of gingival irritation and make any necessary adjustments to the spring to minimize discomfort for the patient. Of the other options, tooth discoloration (B), root resorption (C), and dental caries (D) are not typically associated with the use of a finger spring to tip a crown. Tooth discoloration is more commonly caused by factors such as diet or genetics, while root resorption refers to the loss of root structure and is typically caused by certain dental procedures or trauma. Lastly, dental caries, also known as cavities, occur when bacteria in the mouth

10. Undertrituring amalgam decreases?

A. Strength

B. Oxidation resistance

C. Elasticity

D. Setting time

Undertrituring amalgam decreases strength because the process of undertrituration prevents the amalgam particles from being adequately mixed and bound together, resulting in a weaker, less durable material. Option B, oxidation resistance, is not affected by the trituration process and is more related to the composition and placement of the amalgam. Elasticity (Option C) and setting time (Option D) are also not directly affected by undertrituration and are more dependent on factors such as the amalgam's composition and environment.

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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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