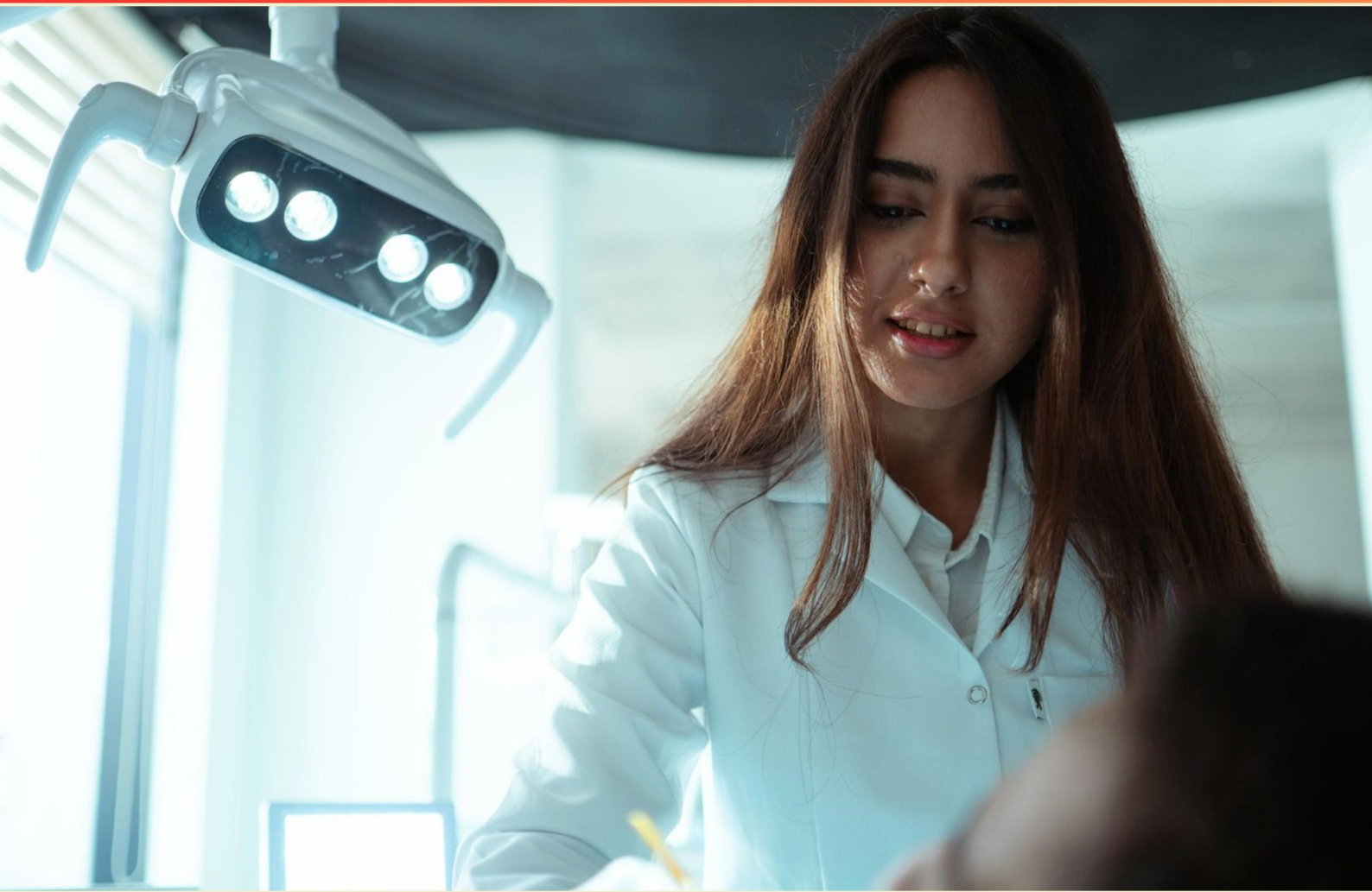


NATIONAL DENTAL EXAMINING BOARD OF CANADA (NDEB) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. 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

- 2. What factors affect the efficacy of pit and fissure sealants?**
 - A. Fluoride content in water
 - B. Oral hygiene
 - C. Stage of tooth eruption
 - D. Diet

- 3. Which teeth have the greatest risk for developing root caries?**
 - A. Maxillary anteriors
 - B. Mandibular anteriors
 - C. Maxillary posteriors
 - D. Mandibular posteriors

- 4. Which of the following drugs is known to cause blood dyscrasia?**
 - A. Aspirin
 - B. Ibuprofen
 - C. Indomethacin
 - D. Acetaminophen

- 5. What is one of the advantages of using Thiopentone sodium (Pentothal)?**
 - A. Rapid deterioration
 - B. Painful induction
 - C. Smooth pleasant induction
 - D. Delayed recovery

- 6. The use of a reservoir on the sprue of a wax pattern decreases?**
- A. Melting time
 - B. Casting porosity during solidification
 - C. Wax pattern strength
 - D. Cooling time
- 7. Multiple osteomas and supernumerary teeth are indicative of:**
- A. Marfan Syndrome
 - B. Gardner's Syndrome
 - C. Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome
 - D. Crouzon Syndrome
- 8. Diazepam is contraindicated in patients with which condition?**
- A. Glaucoma
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Diabetes
 - D. Asthma
- 9. An 8yo with all primary molars present and cusp-to-cusp relationship on permanent M1s should be...**
- A. Treated immediately
 - B. Observed
 - C. Referred to a specialist
 - D. Given orthodontic treatment
- 10. The pulpal floor of a class II cavity is cut perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth EXCEPT in which tooth?**
- A. Maxillary 1st molar
 - B. Mandibular 1st premolar
 - C. Maxillary 2nd premolar
 - D. Mandibular 2nd molar

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What factors affect the efficacy of pit and fissure sealants?

- A. Fluoride content in water
- B. Oral hygiene
- C. Stage of tooth eruption**
- D. Diet

One possible explanation is that the stage of tooth eruption determines the success of pit and fissure sealants because these sealants are intended to be applied on the occlusal surface of permanent teeth with deep grooves and pits, which are susceptible to decay. If the sealant is applied before the tooth fully erupts, it may not completely cover the grooves and pits, leaving them vulnerable to decay. On the other hand, if the sealant is applied after the tooth has fully erupted, it may not adhere properly to the smooth and polished surface of the tooth, reducing its effectiveness. Therefore, the stage of tooth eruption is a critical factor in ensuring the efficacy of pit and fissure sealants. Options A, B, and D are not directly related to the effectiveness of pit and fissure sealants. While fluoride in water and good oral hygiene can help prevent tooth decay, they

3. Which teeth have the greatest risk for developing root caries?

- A. Maxillary anteriors
- B. Mandibular anteriors
- C. Maxillary posteriors
- D. Mandibular posteriors**

Root caries occur as a result of age-related changes in the oral environment, such as decreased salivary flow and increased prevalence of periodontal disease. As a result, teeth that are more prone to these changes are at a higher risk for developing root caries. Mandibular posteriors (teeth in the bottom jaw towards the back of the mouth) have a higher risk due to their location and increased exposure to these factors compared to maxillary anteriors (teeth in the top jaw towards the front of the mouth). Therefore, options A, B, and C are incorrect because they are not as prone to these age-related changes and therefore have a lower risk for developing root caries compared to mandibular posteriors.

4. Which of the following drugs is known to cause blood dyscrasia?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Indomethacin
- D. Acetaminophen

Blood dyscrasia is a medical condition characterized by anomalies in the blood such as low platelet count, low white blood cells or low red blood cells. This can lead to serious issues such as bleeding and in severe cases, infection. Of the choices provided, aspirin, ibuprofen, and acetaminophen are all pain relievers and do not have a known association with blood dyscrasia. Indomethacin, on the other hand, is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) commonly used to reduce pain, fever, and inflammation. It has been known to cause blood dyscrasia in some individuals. Therefore, C Indomethacin is the correct answer in this case.

5. What is one of the advantages of using Thiopentone sodium (Pentothal)?

- A. Rapid deterioration
- B. Painful induction
- C. Smooth pleasant induction
- D. Delayed recovery

Thiopentone sodium, also known as Pentothal, is a powerful anesthetic drug often used in surgical procedures. One of its advantages is that it provides a smooth and pleasant induction, meaning that it is well-tolerated by patients and leads to a calm and comfortable transition into unconsciousness. This is in contrast to options A and B, which are disadvantages of using Thiopentone sodium. Option A, rapid deterioration, refers to the drug's tendency to quickly wear off after administration, which can cause problems during long surgeries. Option B, painful induction, refers to the discomfort or burning sensation that some patients may experience as the drug enters their bloodstream. Option D, delayed recovery, is another disadvantage as it can lead to longer post-operative recovery time for the patient. Therefore, option C is the most desirable out of the given choices.

6. The use of a reservoir on the sprue of a wax pattern decreases?

- A. Melting time
- B. Casting porosity during solidification
- C. Wax pattern strength
- D. Cooling time

Choosing A is not the correct answer because the use of a reservoir on the sprue of a wax pattern does not affect the melting time. The reservoir is used during the casting process, not the melting process. Choosing C is not the correct answer because the use of a reservoir on the sprue of a wax pattern does not impact its strength. The strength of a wax pattern is primarily determined by the quality of the wax and the design of the mold. Choosing D is not the correct answer because the use of a reservoir on the sprue of a wax pattern does not impact the cooling time. The reservoir is used to improve the quality of the casting, not the speed of the cooling process. The correct answer is B because using a reservoir on the sprue of a wax pattern helps to reduce the formation of gas bubbles during the solidification process, which can lead to porosity in the final

7. Multiple osteomas and supernumerary teeth are indicative of:

- A. Marfan Syndrome
- B. Gardner's Syndrome**
- C. Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome
- D. Crouzon Syndrome

Multiple osteomas and supernumerary teeth are found in Gardner's Syndrome, which is a genetic condition that causes the growth of noncancerous tumors and extra teeth. The presence of these symptoms may also indicate other conditions, but only Gardner's Syndrome includes both multiple osteomas and supernumerary teeth as defining features. Marfan Syndrome and Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, for example, are primarily known for their connective tissue abnormalities and do not typically present with these specific symptoms. Crouzon Syndrome, on the other hand, is a craniofacial disorder that is characterized by abnormal skull and facial bone growth, not by the presence of extra teeth. While it is important to consider the full range of symptoms when diagnosing a condition, in this case, the combination of multiple osteomas and supernumerary teeth points specifically to Gardner's Syndrome.

8. Diazepam is contraindicated in patients with which condition?

- A. Glaucoma**
- B. Hypertension
- C. Diabetes
- D. Asthma

Diazepam is a type of medication known as a benzodiazepine that is typically used to treat anxiety, muscle spasms, and seizures. This medication works by affecting certain brain chemicals to produce a calming effect. However, Diazepam can also cause an increase in eye pressure, which can be dangerous for individuals with glaucoma, a condition that causes increased pressure within the eyeball. This increased eye pressure can lead to damage to the optic nerve and potentially permanent vision loss. Therefore, Diazepam is contraindicated in patients with glaucoma to avoid worsening of the condition. The other options, hypertension, diabetes, and asthma do not have a direct relationship with Diazepam and are not considered contraindications for this medication. However, it is always important to inform your healthcare provider of any existing medical conditions before starting any new medication. This allows for appropriate monitoring and

9. An 8yo with all primary molars present and cusp-to-cusp relationship on permanent M1s should be...

- A. Treated immediately
- B. Observed**
- C. Referred to a specialist
- D. Given orthodontic treatment

This means that the dentist should not immediately treat the child's teeth, refer them to a specialist, or give them orthodontic treatment. This is because the child is still young and their molars are still developing, so it is normal for them to have cusp-to-cusp relationship and all primary molars present. The child's teeth should be observed for further development and growth before any treatment is considered.

10. The pulpal floor of a class II cavity is cut perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth EXCEPT in which tooth?

A. Maxillary 1st molar

B. Mandibular 1st premolar

C. Maxillary 2nd premolar

D. Mandibular 2nd molar

The pulpal floor of a class II cavity is typically cut perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth to ensure proper retention and resistance form. However, in the case of the mandibular 1st premolar, this approach is not recommended. This is because the pulp chamber of mandibular 1st premolars is notoriously short and wide, making it difficult to achieve ideal retention and resistance form. Therefore, a slight bevel should be created in the pulpal floor of a class II cavity for a mandibular 1st premolar to maintain proper anatomy and avoid pulp exposure. Option A, the maxillary 1st molar, usually requires a similar approach to other class II cavities, cutting perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth. Similarly, option C, the maxillary 2nd premolar, can also be treated with the typical perpendicular cut.

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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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