

Dentist Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Dentist Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Who is dentist?

Ans:

A dentist, also known as a dental surgeon, is a health care practitioner who specializes in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and conditions of the oral cavity. The dentist's supporting team aids in providing oral health services. The dental team includes dental assistants, dental hygienists, dental technicians, and in some states, dental therapists.

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Question - 2:

What are the responsibilities of dentist?

Ans:

A licensed dentist can carry out most dental treatments such as restorative (dental restorations, crowns, bridges), orthodontics (braces), prosthodontic (dentures, crown/bridge), endodontic (root canal) therapy, periodontal (gum) therapy, and oral surgery (extraction of teeth), as well as performing examinations, taking radiographs (x-rays) and diagnosis. Additionally, dentists can further engage in oral surgery procedures such as dental implant placement. Dentists can also prescribe medications such as antibiotics, fluorides, pain killers, local anesthetics, sedatives/hypnotics and any other medication that serve in the treatment of the various conditions that arise in the head and neck.

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Question - 3:

Why is sugar bad for teeth?

Ans:

Sugar attacks the enamel on your teeth and can lead to cavities. You can avoid the damaging effects of sugar by brushing and flossing your teeth two to three times a day and limiting the amount of sugary foods and snacks you eat and drink.

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Question - 4:

What if someone losing his sense of taste?

Ans:

There is a natural, age-related decrease in our sense of taste and smell. In addition, certain medications, diseases and even wearing dentures can contribute to a decrease in the sense of taste.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 5:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 10)?

Ans:

Cereals ready-to-eat, General mills, total Corn Flakes - 11.0
Apple juice, canned or bottled, unsweetened, without added ascorbic acid - 10.9
Fruit cocktail, (peach and pineapple and pear and grape and cherry), canned, juice pack, solids and liquids - 10.9
Tangerines, (mandarin oranges), raw - 10.6
Cereals ready-to-eat, KELLOGG, KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes - 10.5

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Question - 6:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 9)?

Ans:

Pineapple and orange juice drink, canned - 11.6
Pineapple and grapefruit juice drink, canned - 11.5



Fruit punch drink, with added nutrients, canned - 11.3
Croissants, butter - 11.3
Cereals ready-to-eat, GENERAL MILLS, KIX - 11.0

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 7:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 8)?

Ans:

Pineapple, canned, juice pack, solids and liquids - 14.4
Frozen novelties, ice type, pop - 13.7
Crackers, wheat, regular - 13.0
Cherries, sweet, raw - 12.8
Bananas, raw - 12.2
Cranberry juice cocktail, bottled - 11.9
Tangerine juice, canned, sweetened - 11.8

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 8:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 7)?

Ans:

Grapes, red or green (european type varieties, such as, Thompson seedless), raw - 15.5
Pears, canned, heavy syrup pack, solids and liquids - 15.2
Cookies, shortbread, commercially prepared, plain - 15.1
Grapefruit, sections, canned, light syrup pack, solids and liquids - 15.0
Grape juice, canned or bottled, unsweetened, without added vitamin C - 14.9
Mangos, raw - 14.8
Pineapple, canned, juice pack, solids and liquids - 14.4

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 9:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 6)?

Ans:

Fruit cocktail, (peach and pineapple and pear and grape and cherry), canned, heavy syrup, solids and liquids - 17.9
Puddings, chocolate, ready-to-eat - 17.8
Cookies, molasses - 17.6
Pineapple, canned, heavy syrup pack, solids and liquids - 16.9
Soup, beef broth or bouillon, powder, dry - 16.7
Applesauce, canned, sweetened, without salt - 16.5
Tangerines, (mandarin oranges), canned, light syrup pack - 15.5

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 10:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 5)?

Ans:

Onions, cooked, boiled, drained, without salt - 4.5
Bologna, beef and pork - 4.4
Raspberries, raw - 4.4
Peppers, sweet, red, cooked, boiled, drained, without salt - 4.4
Peanuts, all types, dry-roasted - 4.2
Peas, green, canned, regular pack, drained solids - 4.2

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 11:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 4)?

Ans:

Nuts, almonds - 4.8
Milk, buttermilk, fluid, cultured, low-fat - 4.8
Strawberries, raw - 4.7
Yogurt, plain, whole milk, 8 grams protein per 8 ounce - 4.7
Nuts, mixed nuts, dry roasted, with peanuts, with salt added - 4.7
Peas, green, frozen, cooked, boiled, drained, without salt - 4.7
Carrots, raw - 4.5

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 12:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 3)?

Ans:

Snacks, potato chips, made from dried potatoes, plain - 5.0
Blackberries, raw - 4.9



Tomato products, canned, puree, without salt added - 4.8
Peas, edible-podded, frozen, cooked, boiled, drained, without salt - 4.8
Parsnips, cooked, boiled, drained, without salt - 4.8
Carrots, baby, raw - 4.8
Chickpeas, cooked, boiled, without salt - 4.8

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 13:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 2)?

Ans:

Papayas, raw - 5.9
Sweet potato, cooked, boiled, without skin - 5.7
Milk, nonfat, fluid, with added vitamin A (fat free or skim) - 5.1
Milk, reduced fat, fluid, 2% milkfat, with added vitamin A - 5.1
Bagels, plain, enriched, with calcium propionate (includes onion, poppy, sesame) - 5.1
Waffles, plain, frozen, ready -to-heat, toasted - 5.0
Snacks, potato chips, made from dried potatoes, light - 5.0

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 14:

How much sugar is in your favorite foods (part 1)?

Ans:

Beans, baked, canned, with franks - 6.5
Bread, whole-wheat, commercially prepared, toasted - 6.3
Rolls, hamburger or hotdog, plain - 6.3
Watermelon, raw - 6.2
Miso - 6.2
Bread, raisin, toasted, enriched - 6.2
Bread, wheat - 6.0

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 15:

How much sugar is in your favorite fruit (part 2)?

Ans:

Kiwi fruit, fresh, raw - 8.99
Peaches, raw - 8.39
Melons, honeydew, raw - 8.12
Melons, cantaloupe, raw - 7.86
Papayas, raw - 5.90
Strawberries, raw - 4.67
Corn, sweet, white, cooked, boiled, drained, without salt - 4.06
Corn, sweet, yellow, frozen, kernels on cob, cooked, boiled, drained, without salt - 3.59

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Question - 16:

How much sugar is in your favorite fruit (part 1)?

Ans:

Peaches, canned, heavy syrup pack, solids and liquids - 18.64
Grapes, red or green, raw - 15.48
Mangos, raw - 14.80
Bananas, raw - 12.23
Apple juice, canned or bottled, unsweetened - 10.90
Apples, raw, with skin - 10.39
Peaches, canned, juice pack, solids and liquids - 10.27
Blueberry, raw - 9.96
Apricots, raw - 9.23
Plums, raw - 9.92

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Question - 17:

How much sugar is in kid stuff?

Ans:

Cheese Whiz - 2g per 30g serving (2 tbsp)
Kraft chunky peanut butter - 1g per 15g (1 tbsp)
Honey - 16g per 15g (1 tbsp)
Heinz ketchup - 4g per 15g (1 tbsp)
Classico pasta sauce - 6g per 125mL

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 18:



How does sugar damage teeth?

Ans:

Sugar acts like an acid dissolving the enamel on teeth. Each time you eat a snack containing sugar, the resulting acid attack can last up to 20 minutes. The naturally-occurring bacteria in the mouth use sugar as energy to multiply and stick themselves to the surface of a tooth. Over time, this turns into plaque and continues to eat away at the tooth's enamel. Tiny holes will eventually be made in the enamel. These are cavities. Left un-treated cavities will continue to grow.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 19:

What are the causes of receding gums?

Ans:

* Overzealous toothbrushing:

Brushing too hard around the gum line, or just brushing with bristles that are too hard, can erode gums.

* Tooth grinding (a.k.a. bruxism):

Some people grind so hard that the pressure accelerates gum erosion. In many cases, your dentist can shave down a tooth that is causing your bite to hit against another tooth. In other cases, you may need to get a customized mouth guard to wear at night (when most grinding and clenching occurs) to prevent further damage.

* Gum disease:

This is an infection of the gums that occurs when bacteria become lodged between the tooth and the gum. The bacteria eventually eat away at the bone and the supporting tissues at the base of the tooth. As the bone recedes, so does the surrounding gum tissue.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 20:

Tell me which toothbrush is better, a manual toothbrush or an electric one?

Ans:

Either kind of brush is fine, but you are more likely to spend the right amount of time brushing—two to three minutes—when you're using an electric toothbrush, says Barbara Ann Rich, a spokesperson for the Academy of General Dentistry and a dentist in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. (Manual brushes average less than one minute.) Whichever you use, choose one with soft bristles. Others may be too abrasive and could lead to receding gums. No matter what kind of brush you choose, be sure to floss daily.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

How to treated with dry mouth?

Ans:

* Suck on sugar-free candy or chew sugar-free gum.

* Drink plenty of water to help keep your mouth moist.

* Brush with a fluoride toothpaste, use a fluoride rinse, and visit your dentist regularly.

* Breathe through your nose, not your mouth, as much as possible.

* Use a room vaporizer to add moisture to the bedroom air.

* Use an over-the-counter artificial saliva substitute.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

Is dry mouth can be a problem?

Ans:

Dry mouth also raises your risk of gingivitis (gum disease), tooth decay, and mouth infections, such as thrush. Dry mouth can also make it hard to wear dentures.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

List the symptoms of dry mouth?

Ans:

* A sticky, dry feeling in the mouth

* Frequent thirst

* Sores in the mouth; sores or split skin at the corners of the mouth; cracked lips

* A dry feeling in the throat

* A burning or tingling sensation in the mouth and especially on the tongue

* A dry, red, raw tongue

* Problems speaking or trouble tasting, chewing, and swallowing

* Hoarseness, dry nasal passages, sore throat

* Bad breath

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Question - 24:

Which kind of lifestyle causes dry mouth?

Ans:

Smoking or chewing tobacco can affect how much saliva you make and aggravate dry mouth. Breathing with your mouth open a lot can also contribute to the problem.

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**Question - 25:**

What are the side effect of certain medical treatments which causes dry mouth?

Ans:

Damage to the salivary glands, the glands that make saliva, can reduce the amount of saliva produced. For example, the damage could stem from radiation to the head and neck, and chemotherapy treatments, for cancer.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 26:

What are the side effect of diseases and infections which causes dry mouth?

Ans:

Dry mouth can be a side effect of medical conditions, including Sjogren's syndrome, HIV/AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, anemia, cystic fibrosis, rheumatoid arthritis, hypertension, Parkinson's disease, stroke, and mumps.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

What are the side effect of certain medications which causes dry mouth?

Ans:

Dry mouth is a common side effect of many prescription and nonprescription drugs, including drugs used to treat depression, anxiety, pain, allergies, and colds (antihistamines and decongestants), obesity, acne, epilepsy, hypertension (diuretics), diarrhea, nausea, psychotic disorders, urinary incontinence, asthma (certain bronchodilators), and Parkinson's disease. Dry mouth can also be a side effect of muscle relaxants and sedatives.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

What are the causes of dry mouth?

Ans:

- * Side effect of certain medications.
- * Side effect of certain diseases and infections.
- * Side effect of certain medical treatments.
- * Nerve damage.
- * Dehydration.
- * Surgical removal of the salivary glands.
- * Lifestyle.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

What are the symptoms of malocclusion?

Ans:

The most obvious sign is teeth that are crooked or stick out. But there are many different types of malocclusion. For example, some people have buck teeth (called an overjet). This means that the upper front teeth are pushed outward. Some people have an underbite. Their lower front teeth sit farther forward than their upper front teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 30:

Tell me what causes malocclusion?

Ans:

Malocclusion is usually caused by problems with the shape or size of the jaw or teeth. A common cause is having too much or too little room in the jaw. If a child's jaw is small, the teeth may grow in crowded or crooked. If there's too much space in the jaw, the teeth may drift out of place.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

What is malocclusion?

Ans:

Malocclusion means having crooked teeth. Bite refers to the way the upper and lower teeth line up. In a normal bite, the upper teeth sit slightly forward of the lower teeth. Very few people have a perfect bite.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

What is tooth extraction?

Ans:

A tooth that is severely damaged may need to be removed. A surgeon who specializes in surgeries of the mouth (oral and maxillofacial surgeon) or your dentist can remove a tooth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:



What is aligners for teeth?

Ans:

Everybody wants a great smile, but a lot of us need help getting there. More and more people are having success with clear orthodontic devices called aligners.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

Can good dental hygiene reduces the amount of bacteria in your blood stream?

Ans:

yes. Every time you brush your teeth you release some bacteria into your mouth. That's not usually a problem. But when your gums are inflamed from gingivitis or other problems, you release a much higher load of bacteria, and that can contribute to health problems. The best way to prevent inflammation and gum disease is to brush and floss your teeth regularly.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

Is vitamin deficiencies can be seen in the mouth?

Ans:

Yes. Not getting enough iron can cause sores at the corners of the mouth, and can lead to a sore tongue. Vitamin C deficiency causes gums to easily bruise and bleed, and may lead to tooth loss. Vitamin D deficiency boosts the risk of jaw fracture and gum disease.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

Will gum disease during pregnancy can cause premature birth?

Ans:

Yes. Some studies show gum disease to be a risk factor for preterm/low birth weight; however, few have looked that the impact of prevention and treatment on pregnancy outcomes. Other studies have not found an association and do not support the findings that gum disease is a risk factor for preterm/low birth weight babies. Now, pregnant women have even more reason to shun cigarettes. Smoking is a big risk factor for developing gum disease.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

Can a women with osteoporosis have weak bones but strong teeth?

Ans:

No. Older women can lose their pearly whites to osteoporosis. When bone thinning strikes, typically after menopause, the jaw isn't spared; its tooth sockets may become too weak to hold the teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

Is bad breath can be a sign of diabetes?

Ans:

No. Diabetes doesn't cause bad breath, but it can cause "acetone breath," often described as smelling sweet or fruity. Another telltale sign: lots of gum inflammation, despite regular flossing and brushing. Dentists who see these symptoms often refer patients to a doctor to check for diabetes. That's because uncontrolled diabetes hampers the body's ability to fight off bacterial infection, which can lead to runaway gum disease.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

Can people with bad teeth and gums are more likely to develop heart disease?

Ans:

Yes. Several large studies suggest a possible link between the health of your teeth and gums and heart disease. Researchers find that gum disease and health problems such as heart disease, stroke, and pneumonia are associated. These studies do not prove a cause-and-effect relationship. Well-controlled, large studies are needed to establish if a relationships exists and if treating gum disease affects general health.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

Can binge eating is wreck teeths?

Ans:

Binge eating often involves excessive amounts of sweets, which can lead to tooth decay. Binging and purging (bulimia nervosa) can do even more damage to dental health. The strong acids found in vomit can erode teeth, making them brittle and weak. These acids also cause bad breath. Bulimia can lead to a variety of serious health problems, so be sure to talk to your doctor if you have been purging.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

Can drinking white wine is harmful for teeths?

Ans:

You might think sticking to white wine would spare your teeth. But the acids still weaken the enamel, leaving the teeth porous and vulnerable to staining from other



beverages, such as coffee. Swishing with water after drinking or using toothpaste with a mild whitening agent can fight the staining effects of red and white wines.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

Can drinking red wine harmful for teeth?

Ans:

The acids in wine eat away at tooth enamel, creating rough spots that make teeth more vulnerable to staining. Red wine also contains a deep pigment called chromogen and tannin's, which help the color stick to the teeth. This combination makes it easy for the wine's red color to stay with you long after your glass is empty.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

Can smoking is also harmful for teeth?

Ans:

Cigarettes, as well as other tobacco products, can stain teeth and cause them to fall out as a result of gum disease. Tobacco can also cause cancer of the mouth, lips, and tongue. If you were looking for one more reason to quit, think of your smile.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

Can drinking coffee is harmful for teeth?

Ans:

Coffee's dark color and acidity can cause yellowing of the teeth over time. Fortunately, it's one of the easiest stains to treat with various whitening methods. Talk to your dentist if you're concerned about discoloration of your teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

Can chewing on pencil is harmful for teeth?

Ans:

Do you ever chew on your pencil when concentrating on work or studies? Like crunching on ice, this habit can cause teeth to chip or crack. Sugarless gum is a better option when you feel the need to chew. It will trigger the flow of saliva, which can make teeth stronger and protect against enamel-eating acids.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

Can constant snackings are harmful for teeth?

Ans:

Snacking produces less saliva than a meal, leaving food bits in your teeth for hours longer. Avoid snacking too frequently, and stick to snacks that are low in sugar and starch -- for example, carrot sticks.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

Can potato chips causes wreck teeth?

Ans:

The bacteria in plaque will also break down starchy foods into acid. This acid can attack the teeth for the next 20 minutes -- even longer if the food is stuck between the teeth or you snack often. You might want to floss after eating potato chips or other starchy foods that tend to get stuck in the teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

Can fruit juice causes wreck teeth?

Ans:

Fruit juice is loaded with vitamins and antioxidants, but unfortunately most juices are also loaded with sugar. Some juices can have as much sugar per serving as soda. For example, there are only 10 more grams of sugar in orange soda than in orange juice. Fruits are naturally sweet, so look for juice that has no added sugar. You can also reduce the sugar content by diluting juice with some water.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

Can sports drinks causes wreck teeth?

Ans:

There's no doubt a cold sports drink is refreshing after a good workout. But these drinks are usually high in sugar. Like soda or candy, sugary sports drinks create an acid attack on the enamel of your teeth. Drinking them frequently can lead to decay. A better way to stay hydrated at the gym is to chug sugar-free, calorie-free water.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

Can opening stuff (like, bottle caps or plastic packaging) with teeth wreck teeth?



Ans:

Opening bottle caps or plastic packaging with your teeth may be convenient, but this is one habit that makes dentists cringe. Using your teeth as tools can cause them to crack or chip. Instead, keep scissors and bottle openers handy. Bottom line, your teeth should only be used for eating.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

Can soda wreck teeth?

Ans:

Candy isn't the only culprit when it comes to added sugar. Sodas can have up to 11 teaspoons of sugar per serving. To add insult to injury, sodas also contain phosphoric and citric acids, which eat away at tooth enamel. Diet soft drinks let you skip the sugar, but they may have even more acid in the form of the artificial sweeteners.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

Can gummy candy wreck teeth?

Ans:

All sugary treats promote tooth decay, but some candies are harder to bear. Gummies stick in the teeth, keeping the sugar and resulting acids in contact with your enamel for hours. If your day just isn't the same without a gummy critter, pop a couple during a meal instead of as a separate snack. More saliva is produced during meals, which helps rinse away candy bits and acids.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

Can chewing ice wreck teeth?

Ans:

It's natural and sugar free, so you might think ice is harmless. But munching on hard, frozen cubes can chip or even crack your teeth. And if your mindless chomping irritates the soft tissue inside a tooth, regular toothaches may follow. Hot foods and cold foods may trigger quick, sharp jabs of pain or a lingering toothache. Next time you get the urge for ice, chew some sugarless gum instead.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

Can playing sports with no mouth guard wreck teeth?

Ans:

Whether you play football, hockey, or any other contact sport, don't get in the game without a mouth guard. This is a piece of molded plastic that protects the upper row of teeth. Without it, your teeth could get chipped or even knocked out when the action gets rough. Self-fitting mouth guards may be purchased at a store, or you can have one custom made by your dentist.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

Can bedtime bottles wreck teeth?

Ans:

It's never too early to protect teeth. Giving a baby a bedtime bottle of juice, milk, or formula, can put new teeth on a path to decay. The baby may become used to falling asleep with the bottle in his or her mouth, bathing the teeth in sugars overnight. It's best to keep bottles out of the crib.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

Can tongue piercings wreck teeth?

Ans:

Tongue piercings may be trendy, but biting down on the metal stud can crack a tooth. Lip piercings pose a similar risk. And when metal rubs against the gums, it can cause gum damage that may lead to tooth loss. The mouth is also a haven for bacteria, so piercings raise the risk of infections and sores. Bottom line, discuss the health risks with your dentist first.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

Can grinding teeth wreck teeth?

Ans:

Teeth grinding, or bruxism, can wear teeth down over time. It is most often caused by stress and sleeping habits. This makes it hard to control. Avoiding hard foods during the day can reduce pain and damage from this habit. Wearing a mouth guard at night can prevent the damage caused by grinding while sleeping.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

Can cough drops wreck teeth?

Ans:

Just because cough drops are sold in the medicine aisle doesn't mean they're healthy. Most are loaded with sugar. So after soothing your throat with a lozenge, be sure to brush well. Whether the sugar comes from a cough drop or a hard candy, it reacts with the sticky plaque that coats your teeth. Then bacteria in the plaque convert



the sugar into an acid that eats away at tooth enamel. Hello, cavities.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

When root canal procedure is performed?

Ans:

A root canal procedure is performed when the nerve of the tooth becomes infected or the pulp becomes damaged. During a root canal procedure, the nerve and pulp are removed, and the inside of the tooth is cleaned and sealed.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

What is root canal therapy?

Ans:

Root canal therapy is a treatment used to repair and save a tooth that is badly decayed or infected.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

What are the alternatives of root canal?

Ans:

The only alternative to a root canal procedure is having the tooth extracted. The tooth would then be replaced with a bridge, implant, or removable partial denture to restore chewing function and prevent adjacent teeth from shifting. These alternatives not only are more expensive than a root canal procedure but require more treatment time and additional procedures to adjacent teeth and supporting tissues.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

Explain the complications of a root canal?

Ans:

- * More than the normally anticipated number of root canals in a tooth (leaving one of them uncleaned)
- * An undetected crack in the root of a tooth
- * A defective or inadequate dental restoration that has allowed bacteria to get past the restoration into the inner aspects of the tooth and recontaminate the area
- * A breakdown of the inner sealing material over time, allowing bacteria to recontaminate the inner aspects of the tooth

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

Tell me the signs which indicate that root canal therapy is needed?

Ans:

- * Severe toothache pain upon chewing or application of pressure
- * Prolonged sensitivity (pain) to hot or cold temperatures (after the heat or cold has been removed)
- * Discoloration (darkening) of the tooth
- * Swelling and tenderness in nearby gums
- * A persistent or recurring pimple on the gums

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

Tell me what damages a tooth's nerve and pulp in the first place?

Ans:

A tooth's nerve and pulp can become irritated, inflamed, and infected due to deep decay, repeated dental procedures on a tooth, large fillings, a crack or chip in the tooth, or trauma to the face.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:

Tell me why does the pulp need to be removed?

Ans:

When nerve tissue or pulp is damaged, it breaks down, and bacteria begin to multiply within the pulp chamber. The bacteria and other decayed debris can cause an infection or abscessed tooth. An abscess is a pus-filled pocket that forms at the end of a tooth's root. In addition to an abscess, an infection in the root canal of a tooth can cause:

- * Swelling that may spread to other areas of the face, neck, or head
- * Bone loss around the tip of the root
- * Drainage problems extending outward from the root. A hole can occur through the side of the tooth, with drainage into the gums or through the cheek into the skin.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

What is dental pulp?

Ans:



The pulp or pulp chamber is the soft area within the center of the tooth. The tooth's nerve lies within root canals, which lie within the roots or "legs" of the tooth. The root canals travel from the tip of the tooth's root into the pulp chamber, which also contains blood vessels and connective tissue that nourish the tooth. A tooth's nerve is not vitally important to a tooth's health and function after the tooth has emerged through the gums. Its only function is sensory to provide the sensation of heat or cold. The presence or absence of a nerve will not affect the day-to-day functioning of the tooth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

Can grills cause problems?

Ans:

Experts don't know yet if this fashion statement is bad for your teeth. But bonding a decorative metal cover to the teeth with glue not meant for use in your mouth can do damage. And a grill made from less expensive metal than gold or silver could irritate your mouth. Always remove a grill before you eat, and make sure you keep it, and your teeth, clean.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

What is the mean of "no room to floss"?

Ans:

No matter how tight the fit, there should always be room for floss between your teeth. If not, you may need to switch to a thinner floss or a waxed one. You can also try a different kind of tool, such as a looped flosser or a dental pick. Experiment until you find a product that works for you, and then use it every day. Flossing is a must for good dental health.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 69:

What is wisdom teeth problems?

Ans:

If your dentist says your wisdom teeth, or third molars, came in problem-free, count yourself lucky. Most people 90% have at least one wisdom tooth that's impacted, or not able to fully grow in. Problems with your wisdom teeth can cause cavities, damage to neighboring teeth, and gum disease. Wisdom teeth generally come in between the ages of 17 and 25. Your dentist should track their progress. If they become a problem, you may need to get them removed.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:

How to clenching or grinding your teeth?

Ans:

Grinding your teeth is called bruxism. Stress is one of the causes. Misaligned teeth or sleep issues can also be culprits among adults. (Among kids, causes can include allergies.) Bruxism can give you headaches, a sore jaw, and cracked or loose teeth. If you grind your teeth at night, ask your dentist to fit you with a mouth guard. If it's a daytime problem, try meditation, exercise, or other ways to curb stress.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

What is gum problem?

Ans:

You might be in the early stages of gum disease (gingivitis) or in the more advanced stage (periodontitis). A buildup of plaque, a sticky bacteria, below the gum line causes it. Left untreated, periodontitis can cause bone loss, and your teeth might shift or become loose. That can make it harder to chew and even speak. To avoid gum disease, brush and floss daily, and see your dentist for regular cleanings.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 72:

What is gap between Teeth?

Ans:

You may not consider a gap between the front teeth a problem at all. Famous people who sport the look include singer Madonna, model Lauren Hutton, and football player turned TV co-host. If you want to correct it, though, your options include orthodontics to move teeth closer together and cosmetic solutions like veneers or bonding.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 73:

What is crooked teeth?

Ans:

The fix orthodontia isn't just for kids. And straightening crooked teeth and aligning your bite doesn't just make for a prettier smile. It can be an key part of improving overall dental health, relieving symptoms like jaw pain. Orthodontists may use braces (metal or trays), aligners, and retainers.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 74:

What is hyperdontia?

Ans:



You had 20 primary, or "baby," teeth, and you now have 32 adult teeth. It's rare, but some people have extra teeth, which is called hyperdontia. People who have it usually also have another condition, such as a cleft palate or Gardner's Syndrome (which forms tumors that aren't cancer). The treatment is to get the extra teeth removed and use orthodontics to correct the bite.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 75:

What is sensitive to cold?

Ans:

Ice cream should taste good, not make you wince when the cold hits your teeth. The first step is to find the cause. It could be cavities, worn tooth enamel or fillings, gum disease, fractured teeth, or exposed roots. Once your dentist figures out the problem, you might need a filling, a root canal, or treatment of your gums to replace tissue lost at the root. Or you might just need a desensitizing toothpaste or strip, or a fluoride gel.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 76:

What is cracked tooth?

Ans:

You were playing football without a mouth guard, or chewing, or maybe you don't know how it happened, but now you've got a cracked molar. Can your dentist save the tooth? It depends. If the crack is just on the surface, a filling may do the trick. But if the tooth is sensitive to hot and cold, the problem is more complex. Try to chew on the other side until you see your dentist. If the crack is above the gum line, you may need a root canal and a crown. A deeper crack means the tooth must be pulled though.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

What is impacted teeth?

Ans:

An adult tooth that doesn't come in properly is "impacted." It usually happens when a tooth is stuck against another tooth, bone, or soft tissue. If it isn't bothering you, a dentist may recommend leaving it alone. But if it hurts or may cause problems later on, an oral surgeon can remove it.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 78:

What is the mean of chipped tooth?

Ans:

It's a type of dental injury. An accident can cause a chip. So can something much less dramatic, like chomping popcorn. The fix depends on whether the pulp, or part of the tooth that contains blood vessels and nerves, is damaged. If it's not, your dentist will bond a strong resin material to the tooth, replacing the chipped area. If the pulp is at risk, you may need a root canal followed by a veneer or crown.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 79:

What is Cavities?

Ans:

These little holes in your teeth are bad news. You get them when a sticky bacteria, called plaque, builds up on your teeth, slowly destroying the hard outer shell, called enamel. Adults can also have problems with tooth decay at the gum line and around the edges of earlier fillings. To prevent it, brush your teeth at least twice a day with a fluoride toothpaste, limit snacks, floss daily, and keep up with your dental appointments. Ask your dentist if you should use a sealant or a fluoride rinse.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 80:

What are stained teeth?

Ans:

The right approach will remove many stains. Foods, medications, tobacco, and trauma are some of the things that can discolor your teeth. You have three options for whitening them. Your dentist can use a whitening agent and a special light in his office. Or you can bleach them at home with a plastic tray and gel from your dentist or a store. The simplest choice, whitening toothpaste, only removes surface stains.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 81:

What is tooth sensitivity?

Ans:

When one or more teeth become sensitive to hot or cold, it may mean the dentin is exposed.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 82:

What is bruxism?

Ans:

Bruxism also called Teeth grinding Stress. Anxiety, or sleep disorders can cause teeth grinding, usually during sleep. A dull headache or sore jaw are symptoms.



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 83:

What is underbite?

Ans:

The lower teeth protrude significantly past the upper teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 84:

What is overbite?

Ans:

The upper teeth protrude significantly over the lower teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 85:

What is tartar?

Ans:

If plaque is not removed, it mixes with minerals to become tartar, a harder substance. Tartar requires professional cleaning for removal.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 86:

What is plaque?

Ans:

A sticky, colorless film made of bacteria and the substances they secrete. Plaque develops quickly on teeth after eating sugary food, but can be easily brushed off.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 87:

What is gingivitis?

Ans:

Inflammation of the surface portion of the gums, around and between the crowns of the teeth. Plaque and tartar buildup can lead to gingivitis.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 88:

What is periodontitis?

Ans:

Inflammation of the deeper structures of the teeth (periodontal ligament, jawbone, and cementum). Poor oral hygiene is usually to blame.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 89:

What is tooth decay?

Ans:

A general name for disease of the teeth, including cavities and caries.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 90:

What are Cavities?

Ans:

Bacteria evade removal by brushing and saliva and damage the enamel and deeper structures of teeth. Most cavities occur on molars and premolars.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 91:

What are wisdom teeth?

Ans:

Wisdom teeth or third molars 4 in total. These teeth erupt at around age 18, but are often surgically removed to prevent displacement of other teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 92:

What are Molars?

Ans:



Molars are 8 in total. Flat teeth in the rear of the mouth, best at grinding food.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 93:

What are Premolars?

Ans:

Premolars are 8 in total. Teeth between the canines and molars.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 94:

What are Canines?

Ans:

Canines are 4 in total. The pointed teeth just outside the incisors.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 95:

What is Incisors?

Ans:

Incisors are 8 in total. The middlemost four teeth on the upper and lower jaws.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 96:

How many teethes normal adult mouth has?

Ans:

A normal adult mouth has 32 teeth, which (except for wisdom teeth) have erupted by about age 13.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 97:

What is periodontal ligament?

Ans:

Tissue that helps hold the teeth tightly against the jaw.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 98:

What is cementum?

Ans:

A layer of connective tissue that binds the roots of the teeth firmly to the gums and jawbone.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 99:

What is pulp?

Ans:

The softer, living inner structure of teeth. Blood vessels and nerves run through the pulp of the teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 100:

What is dentin?

Ans:

A layer underlying the enamel. Dentin is made of living cells, which secrete a hard mineral substance.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 101:

What is Enamel?

Ans:

The hardest, white outer part of the tooth. Enamel is mostly made of calcium phosphate, a rock-hard mineral.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 102:

How do I know which toothpastes choose to use?

Ans:



Choose the toothpaste that tastes and feels best. Gel or paste, wintergreen or spearmint all work alike. If you find that certain ingredients are irritating to your teeth, cheeks or lips, or if your teeth have become more sensitive, or if your mouth is irritated after brushing, try changing toothpastes. Considering other properties of toothpaste such as whitening toothpastes, tartar-control, gum care, desensitizing, etc.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 103:

Suppose if patient have dentophobia (a terrible fear of going to the dentist) what should patient do?

Ans:

There are a number of strategies that can be used to help reduce fear, anxiety, and pain. These strategies include use of medications (to either numb the treatment area or sedatives or anesthesia to help you relax), use of lasers instead of the traditional drill for removing decay, application of a variety of mind/body pain and anxiety-reducing techniques (such as guided imagery, biofeedback, deep breathing, acupuncture, and other mental health therapies), and perhaps even visits to a dentophobia clinic or a support group.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 104:

What is Recontouring?

Ans:

Recontouring or reshaping of the teeth (also called odontoplasty, enameloplasty, stripping, or slenderizing) is a procedure in which small amounts of tooth enamel are removed to change a tooth's length, shape or surface.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 105:

What is Veneers?

Ans:

Veneers (also sometimes called porcelain veneers or dental porcelain laminates) are wafer-thin, custom-made shells of tooth-colored materials that are designed to cover the front surface of teeth. These shells are bonded to the front of the teeth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 106:

What is dental crowns?

Ans:

Dental crowns are tooth-shaped "caps" that are placed over teeth. The crowns, when cemented into place, fully encase the entire visible portion of a tooth that lies at and above the gum line.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 107:

What is dental bonding?

Ans:

Dental bonding is a procedure in which a tooth-colored resin material (a durable plastic material) is applied to the tooth surface and hardened with a special light, which ultimately "bonds" the material to the tooth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 108:

What options are available to changing the shape of my teeth?

Ans:

Several different options are available to change the shape of teeth, make teeth look longer, close spaces between teeth or repair chipped or cracked teeth. Among the options are bonding, crowns, veneers, and re-contouring.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 109:

How effective whitening toothpastes are?

Ans:

None of the home use whitening toothpastes can come even close to producing the bleaching effect you get from your dentist's office through chair-side bleaching or power bleaching. Whitening toothpastes can lighten your tooth's color by about one shade. In contrast, light-activated whitening conducted in your dentist's office can make your teeth three to eight shades lighter.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 110:

How whitening toothpastes work?

Ans:

All toothpastes help remove surface stains through the action of mild abrasives. Some whitening toothpastes contain gentle polishing or chemical agents that provide additional stain removal. Whitening toothpastes can help remove surface stains only and do not contain bleach; over-the-counter and professional whitening products contain hydrogen peroxide (a bleaching substance) that helps remove stains on the tooth surface as well as stains deep in the tooth.



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 111:

Tell me the latest word on the safety of amalgam-type fillings?

Ans:

Over the past several years, concerns have been raised about silver-colored fillings, otherwise called amalgams. Because amalgams contain the toxic substance mercury, some people think that they are responsible for causing a number of diseases, including autism, Alzheimer's disease, and multiple sclerosis.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 112:

How air abrasion works?

Ans:

The air abrasion instrument works like a mini sandblaster to spray away the decay, stain, or to prepare the tooth surface for bonding or sealant application. With air abrasion, a fine stream of particles is aimed at the tooth surface. These particles are made of silica, aluminum oxide, or a baking soda mixture and are propelled toward the tooth surface by compressed air or a gas that runs through the dental hand-piece. Small particles of decay, stain, etc., on the tooth surface are removed as the stream of particles strikes them. The remnant particles are then "suctioned" away.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 113:

Where air abrasion is used?

Ans:

Air abrasion can be used to remove some tooth decay, to remove some old composite restorations, to prepare a tooth surface for bonding or sealants, and to remove superficial stains and discolorations.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 114:

What is drill-less dentistry?

Ans:

Drill-less dentistry, also called air abrasion and micro-abrasion, is being offered by some dentists.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 115:

how long do sealants can protect the teeth?

Ans:

Sealants can protect the teeth from decay for many years, but they need to be checked for chipping or wear at regular dental check-ups.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 116:

Is dental X-rays are safe?

Ans:

Exposure to all sources of radiation including the sun, minerals in the soil, appliances in your home, and dental X-rays -- can damage the body's tissues and cells and lead to the development of cancer. Fortunately, the dose of radiation you are exposed to during the taking of X-rays is extremely small. Advances in dentistry over the years have lead to the low radiation levels emitted by dental X-rays. Some of the improvements are new digital X-ray machines that limit the radiation beam to the small area being X-rayed, higher speed X-ray films that require shorter exposure time compared with older film speeds to get the same results, and the use of film holders that keep the film in place in the mouth (which prevents the film from slipping and the need for repeat X-rays and additional radiation exposure). Also, the use of lead-lined, full-body aprons protects the body from stray radiation (though this is almost nonexistent with the modern dental X-ray machines.) In addition, federal law requires that X-ray machines be checked for accuracy and safety every two years, with some states requiring more frequent checks.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 117:

Who should get dental sealants?

Ans:

Typically, children should get sealants on their permanent molars and premolars as soon as these teeth come in. In this way, the dental sealants can protect the teeth through the cavity-prone years of ages 6 to 14. However, adults without decay or fillings in their molars can also benefit from sealants.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 118:

Explain about dental sealants?

Ans:

Sealants are a thin, plastic coating that is painted on the chewing surfaces of teeth usually the back teeth (the premolars, and molars) to prevent tooth decay. The painted on liquid sealant quickly bonds into the depressions and groves of the teeth, forming a protective shield over the enamel of each tooth.

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