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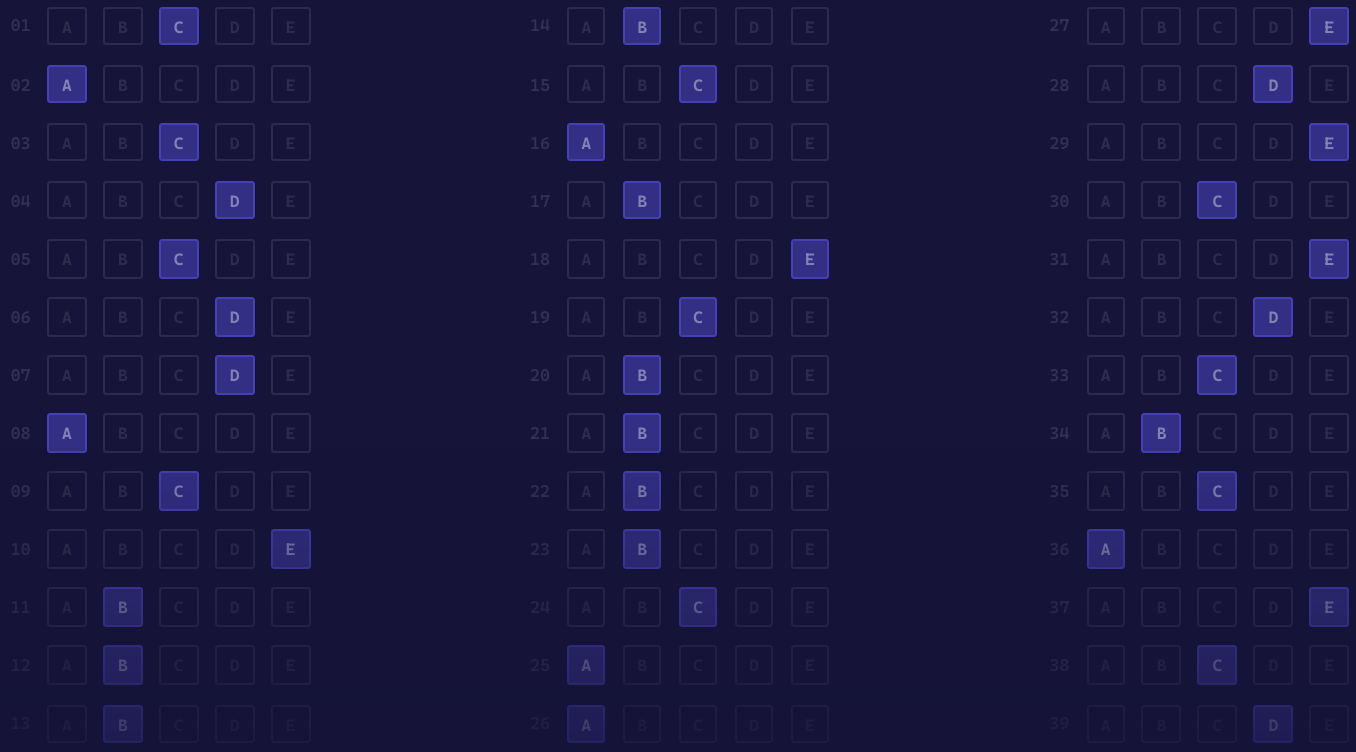

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Dubai Health Authority (DHA)

GENDE

General Dentistry

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Dubai Health Authority (DHA) `GENDE`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `GENDE`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A 35-year-old patient reports lingering sensitivity to cold following placement of a deep Class II composite restoration the previous day. Clinical examination shows the tooth is tender to percussion and the restoration appears intact. Which is the most appropriate next step?

A Remove the restoration and initiate endodontic treatment immediately

B Adjust occlusion and reassess after 2-4 weeks before deciding on endodontic therapy

C Replace the restoration with an amalgam to reduce pulp irritation

D Prescribe systemic antibiotics and recall the patient in one week

ANSWER B

WHY After a deep restoration, reversible pulpitis with percussion tenderness often resolves once occlusal trauma is eliminated. Guidelines recommend occlusal adjustment and observation for 2-4 weeks before committing to endodontic treatment. Replacing the restoration or starting antibiotics without indication is not appropriate.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

An adult patient collapses in the waiting area and is found unresponsive, not breathing, and without a pulse. The dental team has called emergency services. What is the correct sequence of actions while awaiting the ambulance?

A Check blood glucose, then begin chest compressions

B Begin high-quality chest compressions at a rate of 100-120 per minute and depth of at least 5 cm, with rescue breaths if trained

C Place the patient in the recovery position and monitor pulse every minute

D Deliver two rescue breaths only and wait for emergency services

ANSWER B

WHY Current Basic Life Support (BLS) guidelines for an unresponsive, non-breathing, pulseless adult require immediate high-quality CPR: compressions 100-120/min, depth at least 5 cm, with rescue breaths if the rescuer is trained. The recovery position and blood glucose check are inappropriate for a patient in cardiac arrest.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

According to standard infection control guidelines, which method is the most reliable for verifying that a steam autoclave has achieved sterilization conditions for a load of instruments?

A Inspection of instrument packaging for dryness

B Routine use of biological indicators (spore tests) at least weekly

C Monitoring the autoclave's external temperature gauge

D Use of chemical indicator tape on every package

ANSWER B

WHY Biological indicators using spores of Geobacillus stearothermophilus are the most reliable method of confirming sterilization because they directly test lethality of the cycle. Chemical and physical monitors provide useful adjunct information but do not confirm microbial kill. CDC/ADA guidance recommends at least weekly spore testing.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A 4-year-old child presents with caries on the mesial surfaces of primary maxillary central incisors. Which preventive measure is most appropriate to recommend to the parent?

A Topical fluoride varnish applications twice a year

B Twice-yearly chlorhexidine mouth rinse

C Daily self-applied high-concentration fluoride gel in a tray

D Elimination of all dietary carbohydrates

ANSWER A

WHY Topical fluoride varnish at intervals of 3-6 months is the recommended caries-preventive agent for preschool-aged children because of its safety profile and efficacy. Chlorhexidine rinse is not recommended under age 6, high-concentration gels risk fluorosis if swallowed, and total elimination of carbohydrates is unrealistic and unnecessary.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

According to the 2017 World Workshop classification, a patient with interdental clinical attachment loss detectable at two non-adjacent teeth, radiographic bone loss of 2 mm at the coronal third of the root, and a maximum probing depth of 4 mm, who smokes 20 cigarettes per day, would be staged and graded as:

A Stage I, Grade B

B Stage II, Grade C

C Stage III, Grade A

D Stage IV, Grade B

ANSWER B

WHY Interdental CAL at non-adjacent sites with bone loss in the coronal third and probing depth up to 4 mm corresponds to Stage II (mild-moderate periodontitis). Heavy smoking (≥10 cigarettes/day) is a modifying factor that upgrades the grade to C (rapid progression).

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient becomes pale, diaphoretic, and reports light-headedness and nausea approximately two minutes after an inferior alveolar nerve block. Pulse is 80/min and blood pressure is 110/70 mmHg. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A Anaphylactic reaction

B Vasovagal (syncopal) episode

C Inadvertent intravascular injection of epinephrine

D Local anesthetic systemic toxicity (LAST)

ANSWER B

WHY Pallor, diaphoresis, nausea, light-headedness and bradycardia/tendency to bradycardia shortly after an injection are classic for a vasovagal syncopal episode. Anaphylaxis would include urticaria, bronchospasm or hypotension; intravascular epinephrine causes tachycardia/hypertension; LAST causes CNS signs progressing to cardiovascular collapse.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which pulp vitality test provides the most reliable diagnostic information about the true status of the pulp in a tooth suspected of irreversible pulpitis?

A Cold test with ethyl chloride spray

B Electric pulp testing alone

C Heat test with warmed gutta-percha

D Combination of thermal tests with clinical and radiographic findings

ANSWER D

WHY No single pulp test is fully reliable on its own. Combining thermal and electric tests with history, clinical examination and radiographs yields the highest diagnostic accuracy, because false-positive and false-negative responses occur with each modality individually.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which antibiotic regimen is the first-line adjunct for a dentoalveolar abscess in a non-allergic adult with no relevant medical history?

A Metronidazole 400 mg three times daily as monotherapy

B Amoxicillin 500 mg three times daily as monotherapy when spreading infection is present

C Clindamycin 300 mg four times daily

D Doxycycline 100 mg twice daily for 21 days

ANSWER B

WHY Current dental prescribing guidance recommends that antibiotics be used as an adjunct to drainage/source control, not as monotherapy. When antibiotics are indicated for a spreading dentoalveolar infection in a non-allergic adult, amoxicillin 500 mg TDS is first-line. Metronidazole alone does not cover aerobic streptococci, clindamycin is reserved for penicillin-allergic patients, and 21-day courses are not indicated for acute abscesses.

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QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are required elements of valid informed consent prior to a dental procedure in the UAE? (Choose two.)

A **Disclosure of the diagnosis, proposed treatment, alternatives, and material risks**

B **Confirmation that the patient has understood the information and consents voluntarily**

C Signature of a witness from the patient's family even if the patient declines

D Payment of the full treatment fee in advance

ANSWER **A** · **B**

WHY Valid informed consent requires (1) adequate disclosure of diagnosis, proposed treatment, reasonable alternatives, and risks/benefits, and (2) confirmation that the patient comprehended the information and is giving consent voluntarily without coercion. Witness requirements and upfront payment are not elements of informed consent.

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