The Dental Assessment Exam features 110 questions which assess the knowledge, skills and information contained on the next 6 pages of the review guide along with the knowledge you have gained throughout your career. Students need to score 75% in the Materials and Chairside sections in addition to scoring a 75% in the Anatomy section for acceptance into EFDA Program. CDAs and RDHs are exempt from the Materials and Chairside portion of the exam. Everyone is required to take the Anatomy section.

I. Dental Materials (20 questions)
   A. Restorative
      1. Prepare, mix, deliver, store and state indications for:
         a. amalgam
         b. cements
         c. composite
         d. dentin conditioning and bonding materials
         e. glass ionomers
         f. temporary restorative materials
         g. varnishes, bases and liners
         h. sealants
         i. bleaching materials

   B. Laboratory Materials and Procedures
      1. Selection and Manipulation of:
         a. various gypsum products (plaster, stone, improved stone)
            b. impression materials (alginate, polyethers, polyvinyls)
      2. Procedures:
         a. Fabricate and evaluate diagnostic casts, including trimming
         b. Fabricate mouth guards, bleaching trays, acrylic provisionals, custom trays

The criteria for admittance into the EFDA Program are*:

- Completed application (included in this packet) or submitted online
II. Chairside Procedures (40 questions)

A. Selection and Preparation of Armamentarium
   1. Prepare anesthetic syringes for injection

   2. Select and prepare materials for applying rubber dam

   3. Select rotary instruments, including bur numbering system and assemble handpieces

   4. Assemble matrix retainer

   5. Prepare operatory for patient treatment and breakdown operatory following treatment

   6. Prepare instrument set-ups for procedures and define uses of instruments

B. Perform or Assist with Intraoral Procedures
   1. Maintain field of operation by utilizing retraction, suctioning, irrigation, drying, etc.

   2. Using the concepts of four-handed dentistry, assist with general dentistry procedures.

C. Infection Control
   1. Recognize infectious diseases and their relationship to patient/employee safety.

   2. Describe the methods of disease transmission in a dental office.

   3. Maintain aseptic conditions.

   4. Prepare instruments and perform sterilization procedures.

   5. Prepare surfaces for disinfection, using disinfecting agents and barriers.

   6. Understand OSHA protocols.
III. Dental Anatomy

A. Applicants must possess a thorough knowledge of dental anatomy and should be able to identify and define the following terms:

- AXIAL
- CEMENTUM
- CERVICAL
- CINGULUM
- CONCAVITIES
- CONTACT AREA
- CONVEXITIES
- CUSP
- CUSP RIDGE
- DENTIN
- DISTAL
- EMBRASURES
- ENAMEL
- FACIAL
- FOSSAE
- FURCATION
- GINGIVAL
- GROOVE
- HEIGHT OF CONTOUR
- INCISAL
- INCLINED PLANE
- LABIAL
- LINE ANGLE
- MARGINAL RIDGE
- MESIAL
- OBLIQUE RIDGE
- OCCLUSAL
- PALATAL
- PULP
- PAPILLA
- PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT
- POINT ANGLE
- PROXIMAL
- TRANSVERSE RIDGE
- TRIANGULAR RIDGE

B. Universal and Palmer notations of both Permanent and Primary teeth

C. Individual Characteristics of all Permanent Teeth

D. Classes of Occlusion/Terms of Occlusion

1. Open Bite
2. Overbite
3. Overjet
4. Crossbite

Resource Materials:
Dental Anatomy

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL PERMANENT TEETH:

Maxillary Central
Sharp MI angle, rounded DI angle

Maxillary Lateral
Smaller M-D than Central
Lingual pit

Maxillary Canine
Lingual ridge - 2 lingual fossae
Longest root

Maxillary 1st premolar
Mesial Marginal Developmental groove

Maxillary 2nd premolar
Buccal and Lingual cusps almost equal in size

Maxillary 1st molar
Oblique ridge - ML to DB
Cusp of Carabelli

Maxillary 2nd molar
Oblique ridge - ML to DB

Maxillary 3rd molar
Oblique ridge - ML to DB

Mandibular 1st premolar
Non-functional lingual cusp
Mesiolingual developmental groove

Mandibular 2nd premolar
H, U or Y occlusal pattern

Mandibular 1st molar
5 cusps - 3 on the buccal, 2 on the lingual (MB, ML, DB, DL, D)

Mandibular 2nd molar
4 cusps almost equal in size
Cross or plus occlusal pattern

Mandibular 3rd molar
Usually 4 cusps, varied forms, sizes
Cingulum—a bulge or prominence of enamel found on the cervical third of the lingual surface of an anterior tooth.

Cusp—a pronounced elevation on the occlusal surface of a tooth terminating in a conical or rounded surface. Any crown elevation which begins calcification as an independent center. A cusp is considered to have an apex and four ridges.

Cusp of Carabelli—the "fifth" cusp located on the mesio-lingual surface of many maxillary first molars.

Fissure—a fault occurring along a developmental groove caused by incomplete or imperfect joining of the lobes. When two fissures cross they form a pit.

Fossa—a rounded or angular depression of varying size on the surface of a tooth.

Lingual fossa—a broad, shallow depression on the lingual surface of an incisor or canine.

Central fossa, maxillary molars—a relatively broad, deep angular valley in the central portion of the occlusal surface of a maxillary molar.

Central fossa, mandibular molars—a relatively broad, deep angular valley in the central portion of the occlusal surface of a mandibular molar.

Triangular fossa—a comparatively shallow pyramid-shaped depression on the occlusal surfaces of the posterior teeth, located just within the confines of the mesial and/or distal marginal ridges.

Groove—a small linear depression on the surface of a tooth.

Developmental groove—a groove formed by the union of two lobes during development of the crown.

Supplemental groove—an indistinct linear depression, irregular in extent and direction, which does not demarcate major divisional areas of a tooth. These often give the occlusal surface a wrinkled appearance.
Incisal edge—formed by the junction of the linguoincisal surfaces of an anterior tooth. This edge does not exist until occlusal wear has created a surface linguoincisally. This surface forms an angle with the labial surface.

Lobe—a developmental segment of the tooth. As lobes develop they coalesce to form a single unit.

Mamelon—a rounded or conical prominence on the incisal ridge of a newly erupted incisor. They are usually three in number and soon disappear as the result of wear.

Ridge—a linear elevation on the surface of a tooth. It is named according to its location or form.

Cusp ridge—an elevation which extends in a mesial and distal direction from the cusp tip. Cusp ridges form the buccal and lingual margins of the occlusal surfaces of the posterior teeth.

Incisal ridge—the incisal portion of a newly erupted anterior tooth.

Marginal ridges—elevated, crests or rounded folds of enamel which form the mesial and distal margins of the occlusal surfaces of the posterior teeth and the lingual surfaces of anterior teeth. Marginal ridges on the anterior teeth are less prominent and are linear extensions from the cingulum, forming the lateral borders of the lingual surface.

Oblique ridges—elevated prominences on the occlusal surfaces of a maxillary molar extending diagonally from the tips of the mesiolingual cusp to the distobuccal cusp.

Triangular ridges—prominent elevations, triangular in cross section, which extend from the tip of a cusp toward the central portion of the occlusal surface of premolars and molars. They are named for the cusp to which they belong.