

Chapter 01: History of Dentistry
Bird and Robinson: Modern Dental Assisting, 12th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who was the first woman to become a dental assistant?
 - a. Jennie D. Spurrier
 - b. Malvina Cueria
 - c. Irene Newman
 - d. Lucy B. Hobbs-Taylor

ANS: B

Malvina Cueria was the first female dental assistant. Jennie D. Spurrier was the first female dentist in Illinois. Irene Newman was the first female dental hygienist. Lucy B. Hobbs-Taylor was the first woman to graduate from a recognized college of dentistry.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 8, Table 1.2 OBJ: 6
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

2. Who is known as the “Father of Modern Dentistry”?
 - a. Hippocrates
 - b. Leonardo da Vinci
 - c. G.V. Black
 - d. Pierre Fauchard

ANS: D

Pierre Fauchard is considered the “Father of Modern Dentistry.” Hippocrates is known as the “Father of Medicine.” Leonardo da Vinci was the first to describe the difference between premolars and molars. G.V. Black is known as the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry.”

DIF: Recall REF: p. 5 OBJ: 2 | 3
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

3. The Hippocratic Oath is an obligation to
 - a. uphold the ethical principles of the American Medical Association.
 - b. practice within the bounds of a particular specialty and to refer when indicated.
 - c. maintain standards to maintaining and transferring patient records according to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
 - d. refrain from wrongdoing and to treat patients to the best of one’s ability.

ANS: D

The Hippocratic Oath is the basis for the code of ethics for the medical and dental professions and is based on the solemn obligation to “do no harm” to the patient. Hippocrates lived from 460-377 BC and created the Hippocratic Oath long before the existence of the American Medical Association. The Hippocratic Oath did not address when referral to a specialist is appropriate. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) was enacted by Congress in 1996.

DIF: Application REF: p. 3 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

4. Who was the first to write about nerves in the teeth?
 - a. Pierre Fauchard
 - b. Claudius Galen
 - c. John Baker
 - d. Leonardo da Vinci

ANS: B

Claudius Galen (AD 130-200) was the first to write about nerves in the teeth. Pierre Fauchard developed dentistry as an independent profession and originated the title of “surgeon dentist.” He also dispelled the theory that tooth decay was caused by tooth worms. John Baker was a physician and dentist who practiced in colonial America. He was one of George Washington’s dentists. Leonardo da Vinci sketched every internal and external structure of the body. He was the first anatomist to describe the differences between molars and premolars.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 4 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

5. Which early American dentist is credited with developing the principle of extension for prevention?
 - a. Robert Woofendale
 - b. John Baker
 - c. Paul Revere
 - d. G.V. Black

ANS: D

G.V. Black developed the principle of “extension for prevention” and standardized rules for cavity preparation and filling. Robert Woofendale was one of the first dentists to travel throughout the American colonies. John Baker was one of the dentists who treated George Washington. Paul Revere is credited with beginning the science of forensic dentistry, by performing the first identification of a corpse based on dental history.

DIF: Recall REF: pp. 6-7 OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

6. Which dentist is credited with the discovery of inhalation anesthesia?
 - a. Horace Hayden
 - b. Frederick McKay
 - c. Horace Wells
 - d. G.V. Black

ANS: C

Horace Wells is credited with the discovery of inhalation anesthesia in 1844. Horace Hayden, along with Chapin Harris, established the first dental school in the world in Baltimore, Maryland. Frederick McKay discovered that fluoride is connected with the prevention of dental caries. G.V. Black earned the title of the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry” through his unmatched contributions to the dental profession.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 7 OBJ: 2 | 5
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

7. Which of the following is credited with beginning the science of forensic dentistry?
 - a. Paul Revere

- b. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen
- c. G.V. Black
- d. Pierre Fauchard

ANS: A

Paul Revere is credited with beginning the science of forensic dentistry. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895. G.V. Black standardized dental materials and dental instruments and authored more than 500 dental articles. Pierre Fauchard is considered the “Father of Modern Dentistry.”

DIF: Recall REF: p. 6 OBJ: 4
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

8. What important medical discovery did Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen make in 1895?
- a. Inhalation anesthesia
 - b. X-rays
 - c. Amalgam
 - d. Novocaine

ANS: B

X-rays were discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen. Horace Wells is credited with the discovery and first use of nitrous oxide in 1844. Amalgam was first used by the Chinese and then in the West by M. Taveau in 1826. Novocaine was created in Germany in 1905 and was found to be effective when mixed with a proportion of epinephrine.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

9. In some dental schools today, women represent almost _____% of dental students.
- a. 30
 - b. 50
 - c. 70
 - d. 90

ANS: B

Today, women represent almost 50% of the dental students in some dental schools.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 7 OBJ: 6
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

10. Who was the first female African American dentist?
- a. Ida Gray-Rollins
 - b. C. Edmund Kells
 - c. G.V. Black
 - d. Robert Woofendale

ANS: A

Ida Gray-Rollins was the first female African American dentist. The first dentist to use a dental assistant was C. Edmund Kells, in 1885. G.V. Black was the “Grand Old Man of Dentistry.” Robert Woofendale was one of the first dentists to travel throughout the American colonies.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 8 OBJ: 6 | 7
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

11. Which of the following organizations is responsible for the evaluation and accreditation of dental educational programs in the United States?
 - a. The Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association
 - b. The U.S. Department of Education
 - c. The licensing department of the respective State Board of Dentistry
 - d. The legislature of the state where the program is located

ANS: A

The Commission on Dental Accreditation of the ADA is responsible for evaluating and accrediting dental education programs in the United States. The U.S. Department of Education is not responsible for the accreditation of dental educational programs in the United States. The licensing board of the respective State Board of Dentistry licenses practitioners for that state, but they do not accredit the dental hygiene programs. The legislature of the state usually authorizes the creation of a state board of dentistry, which grants licenses to practitioners.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 12 OBJ: 10
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

12. Where is the Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry located?
 - a. New York City
 - b. Atlanta
 - c. Baltimore
 - d. Los Angeles

ANS: C

The Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry, the largest and most comprehensive museum of dentistry in the world, is located on the grounds of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in Baltimore, Maryland.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 12 OBJ: 11
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

13. Which of the following organizations released Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings in 2003?
 - a. Organization for Safety, Asepsis, and Prevention (OSAP)
 - b. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - c. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - d. American Dental Association (ADA)

ANS: B

The Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings was released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2003. In 2016, the CDC released an update, "CDC Summary of Infection Prevention Practices in Dental Settings: Basic Expectations for Safe Care." This document introduces checklists to help dental workers follow the guidelines to prevention infection.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 4, Table 1.1 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

14. Horace H. Hayden and Chapin A. Harris contributed to the advancement of dentistry by
 - a. being the first African American dental students.
 - b. discovering x-rays.
 - c. establishing the first dental school.
 - d. setting the standard for dental assisting textbooks.

ANS: C

Hayden and Harris established the first dental college in the world, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, which is now the University of Maryland, School of Dentistry. African Americans were not accepted at dental schools until 1867, when Harvard University initiated its first dental class and accepted Robert Tanner Freeman as its first black student. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895. Hazel O. Torres and Ann Ehrlich set the standard for dental assisting textbooks in 1976 when they co-authored *Modern Dental Assisting*.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 6

OBJ: 5

TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

15. Hazel Torres and Ann Ehrlich contributed which of the following to dentistry?
 - a. Discovery of nitrous oxide
 - b. Discovery of x-rays
 - c. First African-American dental student
 - d. Published a dental assisting textbook

ANS: D

Hazel O. Torres and Ann Ehrlich set the standard for dental assisting textbooks in 1976 when they co-authored *Modern Dental Assisting*. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered x-rays in 1895. Horace Wells is credited with the discovery of inhalation anesthesia using nitrous oxide. African Americans were not accepted at dental schools until 1867, when Harvard University initiated its first dental class and accepted Robert Tanner Freeman as its first black student.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 10

OBJ: 9

TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

16. Who was the first recognized American Indian female dentist?
 - a. Irene Newman
 - b. Alfred Fones
 - c. Jessica Rickert
 - d. Hazel Torres

ANS: C

Jessica Rickert attended the University of Michigan, School of Dentistry. There were six women in a class of 150. Currently, she practices in Interlochen, Michigan. Irene Newman was the first dental hygienist. Ann Ehrlich and Hazel Torres co-authored the textbook *Modern Dental Assisting*.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 9

OBJ: 8

TOP: CDA, GC, VII. Office Operations

17. To maintain accreditation status, dental and dental auxiliary schools are required to be reviewed every _____ years.
 - a. 5