

## Interview

Room will be set up with desk/table for interview.

**Judge will interview contestant using the following sample questions or several developed by the judges.**

### Interview questions

1. How do you define doing a good job?
2. Tell me what "success" means to you.
3. How would you grade your ability to communicate with upper level management, customers, and peers?
4. What do you do when you have a great deal of work to accomplish in a short period of time?
5. What do you feel an employer owes an employee?

Task	Poss. Pts	Points	Comments
Greeting and Introduction	10		
Appearance: Grooming, eye contact, handshake, posture	10		
Maturity: Answer to questions	10		
Motivation: Enthusiasm, goal directed, self confidence, persuasive	10		
Personal Salesmanship: Knowledge base and skills, team player, supervision, work ethic	10		
Total points	50		

**Contestant Number** \_\_\_\_\_

## Infection Control

The contestant shall place appropriate barriers, disposable suction tips, and 3-way tip in preparation for a restorative procedure.

**Judge will inform contestant to prepare for a restorative procedure.**

Criteria	Poss. Pts	Points	Comments
Washed and dried hands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May use alcohol hand-rub if visible soil</li> <li>• Gloved optional</li> </ul>	25		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don Gloves</li> <li>• Personal Protective Equipment</li> </ul>	25		
Total points	50		

**Contestant Number** \_\_\_\_\_

## DENTAL INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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20. \_\_\_\_\_

## NO WORD BANK - ANSWERS

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Plastic Instrument        | 11. Cleoid Discoid (or Discoid Cleoid) |
| 2. T-Ball Burnisher          | 12. Explorer                           |
| 3. Saliva Injector           | 13. Amalgam Well                       |
| 4. Distal Margin Trimmer     | 14. Cotton Pliers                      |
| 5. Hatchett                  | 15. Spoon Excavator                    |
| 6. Mouth Mirror              | 16. Hollenback Carver                  |
| 7. Crown & Bridge Scissors   | 17. Condensor                          |
| 8. Football / Ball Burnisher | 18. Walls Carver                       |
| 9. Amalgam Carrier           | 19. Articulating Forceps               |
| 10. Ball Burnisher           | 20. Mesial Margin Trimmer              |



## DENTAL INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION

### KEY

1. Mouth Mirror
2. Amalgam Carrier
3. Plastic Instrument
4. Ball Burnisher
5. Saliva Injector
6. Cotton Pliers
7. Explorer
8. Articulating Forceps
9. Hatchett
10. Spoon Excavator
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18. T-Ball Burnisher
19. Amalgam Well
20. Distal Margin Trimmer

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## Oral Hygiene Instructions

Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_

Items Evaluation	Possible Pts	Points
Introduction	10	
Tooth Brush Technique (Bass)	10	
Floss Demonstration	10	
Presentation	10	
Close	10	

SkillsUSA Dental Assisting National Contest

**CHAIRSIDE INSTRUMENTS**

Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_

Task	Possible Points	Points	Comments
<b>Single-handed Transfer and Exchange</b> Retrieved instrument from the instrument tray opposite the working end	7		
Held the instrument in the transfer zone, 8 to 10 inches away from the dentist	7		
Anticipated the dentist's transfer signal & positioned the new instrument parallel to the instrument in the dentist's hand	7		
Retrieved the used instrument using the last two fingers	7		
Delivered the new instrument to the dentist	7		
Maintained safety throughout the transfer	7		
<b>Hand piece Exchange</b> Used the left hand to pick of the hand piece and hold it for delivery in the position of use	7		
Used the right hand to take the used instrument from the dentist	7		
Delivered the hand piece to the dentist in the appropriate position	7		
<b>Scissors Transfer</b> Picked up the scissors and held them near the working area with the beaks slightly open	7		
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	70		

SkillsUSA Dental Assisting National Contest

**HVE POSITIONING**

Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_

Task	Possible Points	Points	Comments
Assumed the correct seated position to accommodate a left-handed or right-handed dentist	5		
Use the proper grasp when holding the HVE	5		
Grasped the air-water syringe in the left hand during HVE placement	5		
Positioned the HVE correctly for the maxillary left posterior treatment	5		
Positioned the HVE correctly for the maxillary right posterior treatment	5		
Positioned the HVE correctly for the mandibular left posterior treatment	5		
Positioned the HVE correctly for the mandibular right posterior treatment	5		
Positioned the HVE correctly for the anterior treatment with lingual access	5		
Positioned the HVE correctly for the anterior treatment with facial access	5		
<b>TOTAL POINTS</b>	45		

## Assist in the Assembly and Administration of Local Anesthesia (Page 1 of 2)

The contestant shall select the necessary setup and prepare an aspirating-type syringe for local anesthetic injection.

**The judge will state that an anesthetic syringe needs to be prepared.**

Criteria	Poss. Pts	Points	Comments
Gathered necessary instruments and supplies	10		
Inspected the syringe, needle, and anesthetic cartridge	5		
Double checked that the anesthetic carpule is the type indicated by the dentist	5		
Removed the plastic cap from the syringe-end of the needle and screed the needle into the syringe	5		
Retracted the piston using the thumb-ring	5		
Inserted the anesthetic cartridge with the rubber stopper-end first	10		
Gently pulled back on the thumb-rig to be certain the harpoon was securely in place	5		
Loosened the colored plastic needle cap from the injection end of the needle	10		
Total points	55		

**Transfer Syringe: Judge will state that the contestant should transfer the syringe behind the patient's head**

Criteria	Poss. Pts	Points	Comments
Contestant took appropriate safety precaution measures while transferring the syringe	50		
Total points	50		

**Contestant Number \_\_\_\_\_**



## Assist in the Assembly and Administration of Local Anesthesia (Page 2 of 2)

**The judge will expel contents of carpule from syringe and direct the contestant to disassemble the used syringe**

Criteria	Poss. Pts	Points	Comments
Assured that the needle was safely recapped <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One handed scoop technique or recapping device</li> </ul>	10		
Retracted the piston of the syringe by pulling back on the thumb ring	10		
While still retracting the piston, removed the anesthetic cartridge from the syringe	10		
Unscrewed and removed the needle from the syringe	5		
Disposed of the needle in an appropriate sharps container	5		
Disposed of the carpule in the appropriate waste container	5		
Followed aseptic technique throughout the procedure	10		
<b>Total points</b>	<b>55</b>		

Total Points - Part #1	55	
Total Points – Part #2	50	
Total Points – Part #3	55	

**Contestant Number \_\_\_\_\_**

## MIXING IRM (INTERMEDIATE RESTORATIVE MATERIAL)

### *Performance Objective*

By following a routine procedure that meets stated protocols, the student will assemble the necessary supplies and correctly manipulate intermediate restorative material for placement into a Class I cavity preparation.

#### Guidelines:

- Student should fluff the powder before opening
- Ratio: 1 level scoop of powder to 1 drop of liquid
- The liquid should be dispensed with the dropper at a 90 degree angle to the mixing pad
- 50% of the powder should be incorporated first into the liquid with an additional 2 to 3 increments incorporated thereafter
- Spatulation should be completed under 1 minute
- The mix should be homogenous, smooth and firm, not stiff, dry, or rubbery

### Evaluation and Grading Criteria

<u>3</u>	Student competently met the stated criteria.
<u>2</u>	Student completed the step, but had errors in it.
<u>1</u>	Student completed the step, but had more than 1 error in it.
<u>0</u>	Student had no knowledge of the step or did not complete it.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	INSTRUCTOR GRADE	COMMENTS
1. Selected the proper material and assembled the appropriate supplies.		
2. Placed personal protective equipment according to procedure.		
3. Dispensed materials in the proper sequence and quantity; then immediately recapped the containers. (1 drop liquid to 1 scoop of powder)		
4. Incorporated the powder and liquid according to the manufacturer's instructions.		
5. Completed the mix within the appropriate working time. (less than 1 minute)		
6. Ensured that completed mix was of the appropriate consistency for a temporary restoration.		
7. When finished, cared for supplies and materials appropriately.		
	/21 pts.	

## MIXING PLASTER AND POURING A PREFABRICATED DENTAL MOLD

### **Performance Objective**

By following a routine procedure that meets stated protocols, the student will assemble the necessary supplies and correctly mix dental plaster and pour the material into a prefabricated rubber dental mold.

- 150 grams of plaster to 56 ml of water
- 1 to 2 min of mixing prior to pouring up molds

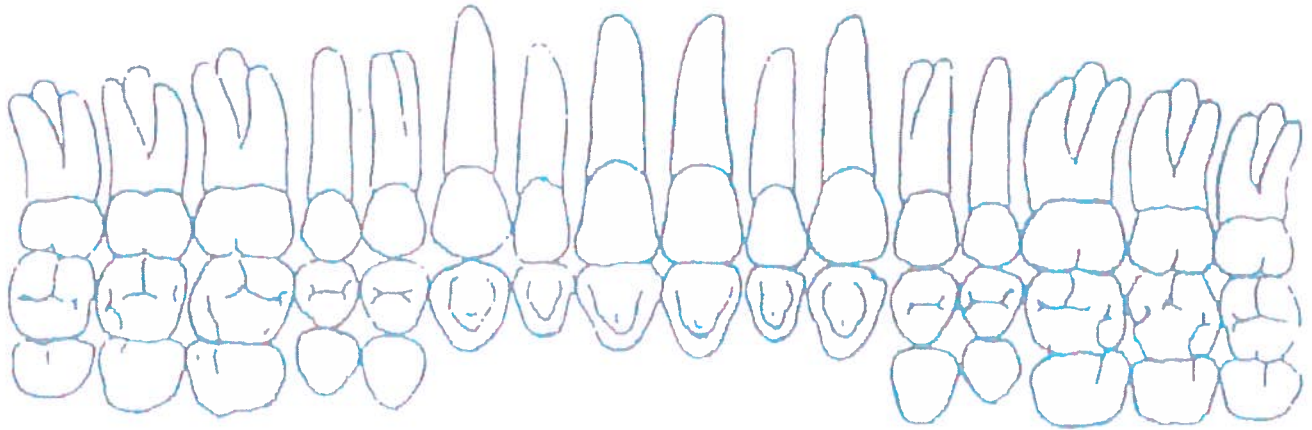
### **Evaluation and Grading Criteria**

- 5 Student competently met the stated criteria.  
4 Student completed the step, but had errors in it.  
3 Student completed the step, but had more than 1 error in it.  
0 Student had no knowledge of the step or did not complete it.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	INSTRUCTOR GRADE	COMMENTS
1. Gathered the appropriate supplies.		
2. Placed personal protective equipment according to procedure.		
3. Using the mixing bowl, poured a premeasured amount of plaster into the bowl which is filled with water.		
4. Mixed the plaster and then set the vibrator at low to medium speed.		
<b>Pouring the Mold</b>		
5. Held the mold in one hand and placed the edge of the mold onto the vibrator.		
6. Placed small increments of plaster in the mold near the most posterior tooth.		
7. Continued to place small increments in the same area as the first increment, and allowed the plaster to flow toward the anterior teeth.		
8. Turned the mold on its side to provide continuous flow of material forward into each tooth mold.		
9. When all teeth in the mold were covered, added larger increments until the entire mold was filled.		
<b>Separating the Casts from the Mold</b>		
10. Waited 45 to 60 minutes before separating the mold from the model.		
11. Used the laboratory knife to gently separate the margins of the tray.		
12. Applied firm, straight, pressure to remove the model from the mold.		
13. When finished, cared for supplies and materials appropriately.		
	/80	

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

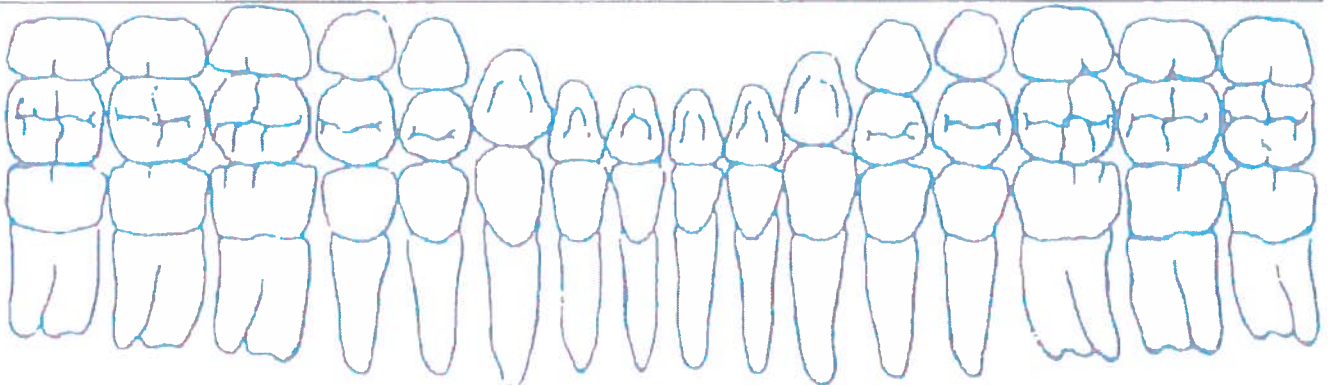
### DENTAL CHARTING



1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10    11    12    13    14    15    16

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32    31    30    29    28    27    26    25    24    23    22    21    20    19    18    17



Using the **Blue** and **Red** Pencil, Chart the following:

Existing Conditions		Conditions Requiring Treatment	
Tooth #	Condition	Tooth #	Condition
#1	Extracted	#5	DO Decay
#3	Intraosseous single implant with gold crown attached (#3 is missing)	#6	Class V Facial Decay
#10	RCT and Full Ceramic Crown	#9	MIFL Fractured Tooth (missing)
#19	Sealant	#14	MOD Decay
#22-#24	PFM Bridge (#23 is missing)	#16	Requires Extraction
#28	O Composite	#17	Requires Extraction
#30	MOD Amalgam	#18	Requires RCT and gold crown
#32	Extracted		



Tooth Structure Identification Answer Sheet

## Answer Key

- a. Alveolar Process
- b. Cementoenamel junction
- c. Cementum
- d. Crown
- e. Dentin
- f. Dentin
- g. Enamel
- h. Pulp cavity
- i. Root

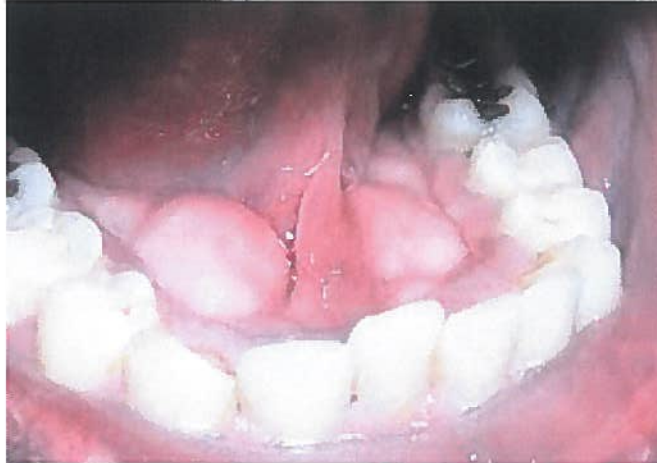
1. Enamel
2. Dentin
3. Cementoenamel Junction
4. Pulp Cavity
5. Dentin
6. Cementum
7. Alveolar Process
8. Crown
9. Root

## SkillsUSA Dental Assisting Contest

### Oral Pathology Identification

Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_

Looking at the photos given to you, please identify the condition by choosing the correct answer. Please circle the answer.



1. The above photo is one of the following
  - A. Mandibular Tori
  - B. Maxillary Tori
  - C. Mandibular Periodontal Abscess
  - D. Maxillary Periodontal Abscess



2. The above photo is a picture of Herpes Simplex, this is also known as
  - A. Angular Cheilitis
  - B. Cold Sore
  - C. Fordyce's Spots
  - D. None of the above





3. The above photo has arrows pointed to an area within the tooth, that is the most common type of oral pathology, it is called
- A. Periodontal Abscess
  - B. Per apical Abscess
  - C. Caries
  - D. Endodontic Abscess



4. The above photo is a common condition that can be easily wiped away. This condition is called
- A. Herpes Simples
  - B. Angular Cheilitis
  - C. Oral Thrush
  - D. Oral HPV





5. The above photo is a condition call Angular Cheilitis, is often found on what types of patients?
- A. Patients who drool in excess
  - B. Patients who have poorly fitting appliances
  - C. Patients who may be infirmed
  - D. All the above

## SkillsUSA Dental Assisting Contest

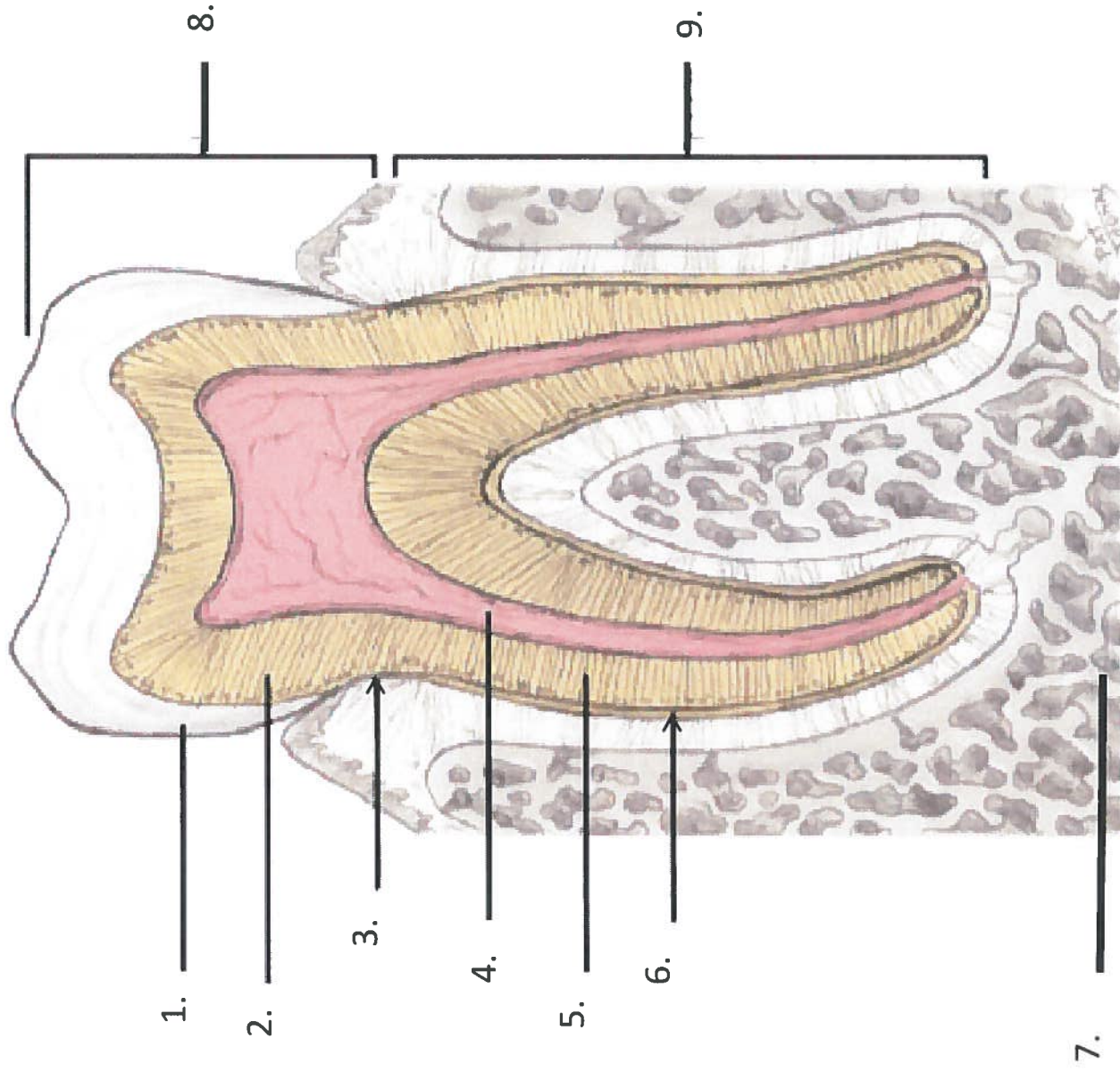
### Oral Pathology Identification

#### KEY

Looking at the photos given to you, please identify the condition by choosing the correct answer. Please circle the answer.

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  - C. Mandibular Periodontal Abscess
  - D. Maxillary Periodontal Abscess
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  - C. Patients who may be infirmed
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# Mandibular Tooth Structure Identification



## Tooth Structure Identification Answer Sheet

- a. Alveolar Process
- b. Cementoenamel junction
- c. Cementum
- d. Crown
- e. Dentin
- f. Dentin
- g. Enamel
- h. Pulp cavity
- i. Root

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Complete each question by circling the best answer.

1. The best way to prevent an emergency is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. have the drug kit open and ready for all procedures
  - b. know your patient
  - c. call the patient's physician before the appointment
  - d. take vital signs before seating the patient in the dental treatment area
2. Most medical emergencies occur because a person is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. overweight
  - b. not taking his or her medication
  - c. under stress
  - d. not active
3. What member of the dental team is ultimately responsible for a patient's safety in the dental office?
  - a. dental assistant
  - b. dental hygienist
  - c. business assistant
  - d. dentist
4. What member of the dental team would most likely be in charge of calling emergency medical services?
  - a. dentist
  - b. business assistant
  - c. dental laboratory technician
  - d. another patient
5. Emergency phone numbers should be kept \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. next to each phone
  - b. in each treatment area
  - c. in the business area
  - d. in the sterilization area
6. What minimum credentials must a dental assistant have to meet emergency care standards?
  - a. RN license
  - b. CPR and Heimlich certification
  - c. EMT certification
  - d. DDS
7. The universal sign for someone choking is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. wheezing
  - b. placement of the hands to the throat
  - c. turning blue
  - d. screaming
8. An abnormal increase of glucose in the blood can cause \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. angina
  - b. hypoglycemia
  - c. seizure
  - d. hyperglycemia
9. The drug most commonly used in a medical emergency is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. an ammonia capsule
  - b. nitroglycerin
  - c. epinephrine
  - d. oxygen
10. In emergency care, the acronym *AED* represents \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. automated external defibrillator
  - b. auxiliary examination device
  - c. acute emergency drill
  - d. airway that is externally directed
11. What does the AED provide to the heart?
  - a. oxygen
  - b. jolt of an electrical current
  - c. blood
  - d. heat
12. If a patient tells you how he or she is feeling, the patient is referring to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. diagnosis
  - b. sign
  - c. explanation
  - d. symptom
13. When a patient is not responsive to sensory stimulation, he or she is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. agitated
  - b. unconscious
  - c. comatose
  - d. paralyzed
14. What is the medical term for fainting?
  - a. stroke
  - b. seizure
  - c. syncope
  - d. senile
15. The medical term for chest pain is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. angioplasty
  - b. angina
  - c. angiogram
  - d. anemia
16. The medical term for a stroke is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. cerebrovascular accident
  - b. cardiovascular accident
  - c. cardiopulmonary obstruction
  - d. obstructed airway
17. The medication a patient with asthma would most commonly have with him or her is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. nitroglycerin
  - b. insulin
  - c. a bronchodilator
  - d. an analgesic
18. What kind of allergic response could be life-threatening?
  - a. grand mal seizure
  - b. anaphylaxis
  - c. myocardial infarction
  - d. airway obstruction

## Medical Emergencies in the Dental Office

Contestant # \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
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17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_

## Multiple Choices

### ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. D
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. B