

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 6.6.1

Article: Direct restoration in the aesthetic zone. Gerrard, page 6

- In the case described, what was the reason for the patient having composite restorations placed previously?*
 - Widespread erosion as a young child
 - Underdeveloped incisors
 - To mask hypoplastic white spots
 - To restore them following trauma
- What was the diagnosis was made for the patient's presenting appearance?*
 - Tetracycline staining
 - Mild fluorosis
 - Non-vitality of the central incisors
- Prior to any restorative treatment, the patient was referred to a colleague for:*
 - Esthetic orthodontic alignment of the lower dental arch
 - Esthetic orthodontic alignment of both upper and lower dental arches
 - Esthetic orthodontic alignment of the upper dental arch
- For what length of time should whitening be stopped prior to composite placement to minimise any effect on bond strengths?*
 - Two weeks
 - 5 days
 - One month
- What was the reason for the patient declining resin infiltration?*
 - The cost was prohibitive
 - She would have an allergic reaction to the material
 - She was happy with the aesthetic appearance of all teeth other than that of UR1/UL1
 - She was concerned about the success rate of the treatment

Article: Minimally invasive veneers. Gürel, page 40

- What does loss of labial enamel cause in relation to ceramic restorations?*
 - The tooth becomes less flexible
 - Fewer fractures occur
 - More stress is transferred to the porcelain
- In the case described, initial photo documentation illustrated which aesthetic problems:*
 - Multiple gingival recessions presented generally in the aesthetic zone
 - The incisal edges of the upper central incisors were at different levels
 - Worn canines which lead to a loss of physiological guidance.
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
- What does APT stand for?*
 - Aesthetic pre-operative treatment
 - Aesthetic pre-evaluative temporary
 - Aesthetic pre-evaluative treatment
- What, according to the author, are the benefits of the two-step and indirect mock-up technique?*
 - It offers a reliable minimally invasive guide line for a satisfying aesthetic outcome
 - The aesthetic outcome can be discussed and finally established step-by-step with the patient
 - Neither of the above
 - Both of the above
- In the case described, the stomatognathic system and the restorations were protected with at night with:*
 - An NTI appliance
 - A Tanner splint
 - A Mago splint

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 6.6.2

Article: Violet and blue light-induced green fluorescence emissions from dental calculus: a new approach to dental diagnosis. Shakibaie and Walsh, page 32

- Which statement is correct: Results in the study described, supra- and subgingival calculus showed moderately intense green fluorescence emissions, which were:*
 - Stronger than sound tooth surfaces, but less intense than those from dental caries
 - Stronger than dental caries, but less intense than those from sound tooth surfaces
- According to the authors, traditional examination methods to reliably detect calculus deposits are:*
 - Tactile examination with a periodontal probe for subgingival calculus
 - Visual inspection for supragingival calculus
 - Both of the above
 - Neither of the above
- Which statement is correct: Intra-oral cameras currently in clinical use employ fluorescence imaging to enhance detection of dental caries, with the excitation light being:*
 - In the violet or blue range (400-470 nm wavelength).
 - In the green or red range (<540 nm wavelength)
- The samples in Experimental Group A all had:*
 - Root cavities
 - Recurrent decay
 - Coronal cavities
- To evaluate the impact of saliva and blood, samples to be imaged were first:*
 - Covered by either a 7 µL or 14 µL drop of blood
 - Covered by a 7 µL drop of saliva and a 14 µL drop of blood
 - Covered by either a 7 µL or 14 µL drop of saliva
- Which statement is correct: From the digital images:*
 - The magnetic lasso tool in Adobe Photoshop CS2™ software was used to outline the sample target area
 - The polygonal lasso tool in Adobe Photoshop CS2™ software was used to outline the sample target area
- Considered as a group, calculus samples in the moist state or when covered by saliva consistently gave luminosity scores of up to:*
 - 170 for blue light excitation, and up to 200 for violet light excitation
 - 170 for violet light excitation, and up to 200 for blue light excitation
- Which statement is correct: In terms of the effect of surface conditions under violet or blue light excitation, there were no statistically significant differences between:*
 - Supra- and subgingival calculus under violet light
 - Moist or saliva-coated surfaces for any sample type
 - Both of the above
 - Neither of the above
- In terms of overall rankings, the results from the present study show the strongest emissions from:*
 - Sound tooth structure, followed by dental calculus deposits, and then by dental caries
 - Dental calculus deposits, followed by dental caries and then by sound tooth structure
- Which statement is correct: Water has very poor absorption of visible green, blue and violet light.*
 - Blood has very poor absorption of visible green, blue and violet light.
 - Water has very poor absorption of visible green, blue and violet light.