Article: Introsseous cavernous haemangioma of the nasal bone: A case report and literature review. Vafaei, Ferretti page 6

1. Which statement is incorrect. Of 2 types of haemangiomas, capillary and cavernous:
   a. Cavernous haemangioma is more common
   b. Capillary haemangioma is more common

2. Which statement is correct:
   a. Capillary haemangioma of the nasal cavity can present with a history of recurrent epistaxis and nasal obstruction
   b. Cavernous haemangioma of the nasal cavity can present with a history of recurrent epistaxis and nasal obstruction
   c. Capillary haemangioma that occurs in the nasal bone presents as a slow growing bony hard mass covered by mucosa within the cavity

3. Treatments for soft tissue haemangioma include:
   a. Resection using YAG laser
   b. Cryotherapy
   c. Sclerosing solutions
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

4. According to the authors, how many cases of a haemangioma occurring in the nasal bone have been reported in the literature to date?
   a. 17
   b. 33
   c. 7

5. The advantages of using diced cartilage graft for nasal rhinoplasty and reconstruction include:
   a. Lack of rejection as it is autogenous
   b. Easier graft manipulation to appropriate shape
   c. Ease of preparation
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

12. What is the aim of internal bleaching?
   a. To differentiate the colour of the cervical area from the crown
   b. To match the colour of the crown to the adjacent teeth
   c. To improve the colour around the cervical area and coronal portion of the root

13. In the case described, which tooth was severely discoloured:
   a. Maxillary right central incisor
   b. Mandibular left central incisor
   c. Maxillary right lateral incisor
   d. Mandibular left lateral incisor

14. Why was internal bleaching not considered in the treatment plan?
   a. A fibre post had previously been cemented
   b. The walking bleach technique would require the removal of sound structure
   c. Both of the above
   d. Neither of the above

15. After the patient’s acceptance, which teeth were prepared for porcelain veneers:
   a. Right central incisor and right lateral incisor
   b. Right and left central incisors

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 8.1.2

Article: Contraindicated internal bleaching – what to do? Zarow, page 42

11. If the treatment plan includes a prosthetic crown, what, according to the author, is the aim of internal bleaching?
   a. To differentiate the colour of the cervical area from the crown
   b. To match the colour of the crown to the adjacent teeth
   c. To improve the colour around the cervical area and coronal portion of the root

12. Which is not correct. Contraindications for internal bleaching include:
   a. Extensive restorations
   b. Discouragements caused by amalgam or other metallic materials
   c. Patients over the age of 19 years
   d. Significant dentine loss in the cervical portion

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16. According to Houle et al, what is the mean accuracy of posterior expansion planned with Invisalign?
   a. 78.2% for the maxilla and 87.7% in the mandible
   b. 78.8% for the maxilla and 82.7% in the mandible
   c. 72.8% for the maxilla and 87.7% in the mandible
   d. 87.7% for the maxilla and 72.8% in the mandible

17. According to the authors, why are Class V glass ionomer restorations usually placed prior to commencing any treatment?
   a. To reduce sensitivity of the orthodontic tray rubbing against the cervical area of the tooth
   b. To reduce sensitivity during whitening
   c. Neither of the above
   d. Both of the above

18. The study stating that aligner treatment can relapse more than fixed orthodontic treatment was authored by:
   b. Lagravere and Flores-Mir (2005)

19. In the case described, the characteristics of the malocclusion included:
   a. 5mm overjet
   b. Class I molar and canine occlusion
   c. Mild lower anterior crowding
   d. None of the above
   e. All of the above

20. According to Malik et al, 2013, the recommended minimum number of hours per day aligners should be worn is:
   a. 12 hours
   b. 8 hours
   c. 18 hours
   d. 22 hours

Article: Stratified layering of composite restorations after the use of orthodontic aligners. Greenwall, Katz, page 26

6. According to Houle et al, what is the mean accuracy of posterior expansion planned with Invisalign?
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9. In the case described, the characteristics of the malocclusion included:
   a. 5mm overjet
   b. Class I molar and canine occlusion
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   d. None of the above
   e. All of the above

10. According to Malik et al, 2013, the recommended minimum number of hours per day aligners should be worn is:
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15. After the patient’s acceptance, which teeth were prepared for porcelain veneers:
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   b. Right and left central incisors

16. What is the author’s definition of a mock-up?
   a. A diagnostic wax model
   b. A ‘preview’ produced from plaster
   c. A ‘preview’ produced from composite

17. When should a clinician implement the mock-up phase of the treatment process?
   a. Immediately following treatment planning
   b. Prior to corrections on the diagnostic wax model
   c. Following the validation of the diagnostic wax-up

18. When ordering the wax-up, the dentist should inform the dental technician that he expects:
   a. Shape, position and shade
   b. Shape and shade
   c. Shape and position
   d. Position and shade

19. What do the benefits of producing a mock-up include?
   a. They offer a preview of the intended aesthetic and functional results
   b. They allow the patient to make an educated decision on the final result
   c. They provide the dental technician with more information than a diagnostic wax model
   d. None of the above
   e. All of the above

20. Which of the following is not mentioned as a limitation of mock-ups:
   a. Dentists who do not use self-curing composites for temporary restorations could also view this as an additional cost factor.
   b. Production of a mock-up requires a certain degree of dexterity
   c. Their use can prolong treatment time
   d. The technique requires preparation, retention, bonding and anaesthesia.