

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 9.1.1

Article: Clinical application of crosslinked gutta-percha core obturators. Van der Vyver, Vorster, page 6

1. According to Gutmann (2012) the minimum preparation size and taper needed in order for GuttaCore material to flow into canal intricacies during obturation are:
a ISO size 20 and 4% taper b ISO size 20 and 6% taper
c ISO size 25 and 4% taper d ISO size 25 and 6% taper
2. Which of the following obturation techniques according to Li et al (2014) showed the least interfacial gaps and void formation after obturation?
a Warm vertical b Cold lateral
c Carrier-based d A combination
3. Which of the following should aid/assist the clinician in selecting the correct size GuttaCore obturator after canal shaping:
a Fitting of GuttaCore obturators and confirming radiographically
b Using GuttaCore Verifiers
c Obtaining "tug-back" with GuttaCore on working length
d Using the tip size of the glide path preparation file in selecting the obturator
4. Which of the following contributes to the success of root canal treatment?
a Proper shaping on the canal b Disinfection of the root canal system
c Three-dimensional obturation d All of the above
e None of the above
5. The authors of these case presentations recommend the use of the ProTaper SX file in which of the following motions?
a "Pecking-motion" with apical pressure
b Brushing motion whilst applying apical pressure
c Backstroke brushing motion
d None of the above

Article: Using cross-polarised photography as a guide for selecting resin composite shade. Villavicencio-Espinoza et al, page 24

6. What are some of the benefits of direct resin veneer composites?
a Good mechanical properties b Excellent aesthetics
c Colour stability d All of the above
e None of the above
7. What term is used to describe the use of polarising filters associated with digital photography?
a Cross-digital photography b Cross-polarised photography
c Cross-polarised dentistry d Cross-digital imagery
8. Identify the factor not associated with optimum shade selection for matching restorative materials to natural teeth
a Reflection of light b Light source
c Shade guide type d Hydration of dentition
e Composition of restorative material
9. Which images of the maxillary anterior teeth do the authors recommend be taken, to better understand their colour?
a Against a black background
b Against a black background with shade guide
c Against black background and cured resin composites
d All of the above e None of the above
10. Which is correct: when taking digital photographs:
a The reflection of the flash on the enamel of the adjacent teeth may increase the hue
b The reflection of the flash on the enamel of the adjacent teeth may increase the chroma
c The reflection of the flash on the enamel of the adjacent teeth may increase the value

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 9.1.2

Article: Furcation perforation: current approaches and future perspectives. Farea, Husein, Parmeijer, page 44

11. Perforation accounts for the second greatest cause of endodontic failure in how many cases?
a 8.6% b 9%
c 9.6% d 10%
12. According to the literature, what factors depend on the prognosis of the tooth?
a The sealing ability or cytotoxicity of the repair materials
b The location and size of perforations
c The location and size of perforations
d None of the above e All of the above
13. Although MTA is considered the gold standard and material of choice for perforation repair, what are some of its disadvantages:
a Poor sealing ability
b Low resistance to compression
c The inability to degrade
d All of the above e B and C
14. Appropriate material selection, plus the use of a matrix are two factors which should be considered in the repair of perforations. The selection of repair materials should be based on which criteria? :
a Biocompatibility (be nontoxic and noncarcinogenic)
b Ability to induce osteogenesis and cementogenesis
c Perforation site accessibility
d A and B e All of the above
15. What was recommended by Lemon (1992) as an internal matrix:
a Amalgam placed with plaster of Paris
b Hydroxyapatite under amalgam
c 65% non-resorbable hydroxyapatite and 35% plaster of Paris

Article: Furcation perforation: current approaches and future perspectives. Farea, Husein, Parmeijer, page 44

16. Taneja, Kumari (2011) found which materials did not improve the sealing ability of MTA when used as internal matrices for furcation perforation repair
a Calcium sulfate and hydroxyapatite
b Collagen
c Hydroxyapatite and plaster of Paris
17. When used to seal a large furcation perforation, what did the authors report as having the highest dye absorbance:
a MTA-Angelus with internal matrix
b IRM without internal matrix
c Proroot MTA with/without internal matrix
18. Which statement is correct:
a Buccally located perforations are easier to repair than lingual or proximal lesions
b Lingual located perforations are easier to repair than buccal or proximal lesions
c Proximal lesions are easier to repair than buccal or lingual located perforations
19. Which statement is correct.
a MTA is preferable in subcrestal perforations
b Adhesive materials can be used in subcrestal perforations
c MTA is preferable in supracrestal perforations
20. According to the authors, which is generally preferable during surgical repair procedures:
a Resorbable membranes
b Non-resorbable membranes
c Both of the above