

Article: Clinical quandaries: Strategies for dealing with space closure following the loss of a central incisor. Philip Newsome, Siobhan Owen, David Reaney, p6

- 1 *Who compiled a list of criteria to help clinicians arrive at a final treatment decision in regard to an 'ideal candidate' for space closure?:*
- a Levine et al (1999) b Kokich et al (1984)
c Spear et al (2006) d Stenvick and Zachrisson (1993)
- 2 *What is NOT a solution for an unattractive triangular gingival cleft between the central and lateral incisors? strength by:*
- a Treat patients sooner rather than later
b Ensure that the lateral root is uprighted mesially as much as possible during the orthodontic phase of treatment
c Use of a pre-treatment diagnostic wax-up
d Stress the importance of excellent oral hygiene.
- 3 *Bony readaptation to tooth movement takes:*
- a 2-4 months b 3-6 months
c 4-8 months d 5-8 months
- 4 According to Spear et al (2006) the variety of clinical and non-clinical factors which should be taken into account in any aesthetic-oriented treatment-planning include:
- a The width of the lateral incisor and length of its root
b The nature of any malocclusion and cuspal interdigitation
c The size and shape of other teeth
d None of the above e All of the above
- 5 *Centre-line discrepancy is a result of:*
- a Mesial movement of the buccal segment following incisor loss
b The difference in cervical widths of the central and the narrower lateral
c Asymmetric tooth loss
d The presence of excess space following loss of the central

Article: Oral medicine for the General Practitioner: pain. Crispian Scully p18

- 6 *Sensory innervation of the mouth, face and scalp is from:*
- a The trigeminal nerve
b The maxillary nerve
c The mandibular nerve
d The facial nerve
- 7 *Which of the following statements is not correct? BMS is also known as:*
- a Glossomatosis
b Glossopyrosis
c Glossodynia
d Oral dysaesthesia
e Stomatodynia
- 8 *Trigeminal neuralgia occurs mainly in:*
- a The 20-40 year age group
b The 30-50 year age group
c The 40-60 year age group
d The 50-70 year age group
- 9 *Eagles Syndrome is due to:*
- a Birth injury
b Thyroid hormone deficiency
c An elongated styloid process
d A disorder of blood coagulation
- 10 *The condition neuralgia inducing cavitational osteonecrosis is due to:*
- a Trauma
b Disorders in blood coagulation
c Radiation
d Hereditary transmission

Article: Clinical factors related to implant stability. Tiziano Testori, p30.

- 11 *Full-arch immediate loading enables patients to function with non-removable implant prostheses within:*
- a One to two weeks of tooth extraction
b Three to four days of tooth extraction
c One to two days of tooth extraction
- 12 *For roughened implant surfaces, research has demonstrated that the tolerable range of micromotion is between:*
- a 50 and 150 µm b 75 and 150µ
c 100 and 150 µm
- 13 *In the study by O'Sullivan et al, the authors concluded:*
- a Cylindrical implants exhibited higher insertion torques than tapered implants, as well as significantly higher resonance-frequency values
b Tapered implants exhibited similar insertion torques to those of cylindrical implants, as well as no significantly differently resonance-frequency values
c Tapered implants exhibited higher insertion torques than cylindrical implants, as well as significantly higher resonance-frequency values
- 14 *The study by Trisi et al found that, In soft bone, it was not possible to achieve a peak insertion torque of more than:*
- a 25Ncm b 30Ncm
c 35Ncm d 20Ncm
- 15 *Among the conditions necessary to enable successful immediate occlusal loading, one of the most crucial is high primary stability for newly placed implants. According to the author, this can be achieved by, inter alia:*
- a Undersizing osteotomies and preparing these precisely for placement of tapered implants
b Two-handed guidance of the handpiece
c Matching the drilling sequence to the bone type
d Understanding the surgical instrumentation
e All of the above

Article: Advanced restorative techniques and the full mouth reconstruction: the use of gold copings in bridgework. Paul Tipton, p52.

- 16 *Another term for 'copings' is:*
- a Abutments
b Telescopic crowns
c Pontic
- 17 *The gold coping is a thin crown that is waxed directly onto the dies and usually cast in yellow gold and has a thickness of:*
- a 0.7mm
b 0.5mm
c 0.3mm
- 18 *It is unlikely that caries will occur under the bridgework because:*
- a Patients usually take better care of their oral health
b The tooth structure is removed
c The tooth structure is protected by the gold coping
- 19 *One of the major advantages of this style of bridgework is:*
- a The bridgework does not fall out of the mouth
b The flexibility it brings to a restoration
c Reduced risk of porcelain fracture
- 20 *Aesthetics can be compromised by this type of bridge because:*
- a Extra tooth preparation is required..
b There are two finish lines
c A bridge that shows excess opaque porcelain on the labial surface may result.
d All of the above
e None of the above