Article: Dental cements: an overview. Robert A. Lowe. p6

1. According to the author, no cement will hold a restoration in place long-term when:
   a. Moisture control is difficult
   b. The preparation is grossly inadequate
   c. The preparation includes good resistance and retention form

2. Which of the following statements is true:
   The benefits of GI cement include:
   a. It can have a remineralization effect due to fluoride release
   b. It is extremely moisture tolerant
   c. It has a very thin film thickness
   d. None of the above
   e. All of the above

3. According to the author, which cement is excellent to use when moisture control is a problem?
   a. Resin cement
   b. RMGI cement
   c. GI cement

4. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
   Feldspathic porcelain laminate veneers
   a. Cannot be cemented without the use of totaletch resin cement techniques
   b. Can be cemented without the use of totaletch resin cement techniques
   c. Neither of the above

5. In Clinical case 2, the decision was made, in conjunction with the periodontal specialist, to splint the teeth because the premolar teeth:
   a. Had a history of endodontic treatment
   b. Showed severe attrition
   c. Had less than ideal crown-to-root ratios

Article: The agony and ecstasy of buying cone beam technology
Part 1: The Ecstasy. Dale A. Miles. p20

6. Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) was first introduced in:
   a. 2001
   b. 1988
   c. 1998

7. According to the author, CBCT the following tasks can assist which type of specialist: Space analysis, Impactions, Treatment “records”, Craniofacial anomaly assessment, TMJ evaluation, Supernumerary tooth assessment
   a. Periodontists
   b. Endodontists
   c. Orthodontists
   d. Prosthodontists

8. According to the author, the most widely adopted application for CBCT to date is:
   a. Periapical lesion assessment
   b. Third molar assessment
   c. Paranasal sinus assessment
   d. Implant site assessment

9. Which statement is false:
   a. Osteoarthritic changes can be seen in colour in three dimensions
   b. Synovial chondromatosis can only be seen with magnetic resonance imaging
   c. Rheumatoid arthritis can be seen in colour in three dimensions

10. In case 5 described, the patient demonstrated:
    a. A bilateral occurrence of synovial chondromatosis
    b. Osteoarthritic changes of the right TMJ condyle
    c. An impacted maxillary right cuspid and developing third molars

Article: A new bioactive cement for direct pulp capping. Till Dammaschke. P64

11. According to the author, the high pH of calcium hydroxide suspensions causes liquefaction necrosis at the surface of the pulp tissue. The pH of calcium hydroxide is:
    a. 9.5
    b. 12.5
    c. 10.5
    d. 11.5

12. Once mixed, the setting time for the new material Biodentine™ is approximately:
    a. 30 seconds
    b. 12 seconds
    c. 12 minutes
    d. 30 minutes

13. Which statement is true? In the case report described, tooth 15:
    a. Tested positive on CO2 snow sensitivity and negative on percussion.
    b. Tested negative on CO2 snow sensitivity and positive on percussion.
    c. Tested negative on both CO2 snow sensitivity and percussion.

14. Advantages of the new material, Biodentine™, over calcium hydroxide include:
    a. It is stronger mechanically
    b. It is less soluble
    c. It produces tighter seals
    d. None of the above

15. According to the author, in more than 50% of problem cases, direct capping fails within:
    a. The first six months
    b. The first five years
    c. The first two years

Article: Treatment of a dehiscence-type defect around a dental implant with a biodegradable membrane. Frank Bröseler. P70

16. According to the author, the most frequently used resorbable membranes used in dentistry today are made of:
    a. Synthetic polymers
    b. Collagen
    c. Neither of the above

17. After application, Membragel™ solidifies within:
    a. 5-10 seconds
    b. 15-30 seconds
    c. 20-50 seconds

18. An apicoectomy had been performed on the patient referred to in the Case Study because of:
    a. Root fracture
    b. Periapical periodontitis
    c. Pulp necrosis

19. After the placement of the bone level implant, a dehiscence-type alveolar bone defect was present, measuring approx:
    a. 2mm
    b. 3mm
    c. 4mm

20. The post-op clinical and radiological evaluation was performed at:
    a. 12 months
    b. 4.5 months
    c. 47 weeks
    d. 6 weeks