

Article: The use of an Er:YAG laser in periodontal surgery. Frank FW Yung p28

- 1 *The use of lasers has replaced other modalities in many instances in the fields of:*
- a Otolaryngology
 - b Ophthalmology
 - c Dermatology
 - d None of the above
 - e All of the above
- 2 *The Er:YAG laser has a wavelength of:*
- a 1064nm
 - b 2120nm
 - c 2940nm
- 3 *Which statements are true: Concerns of 's wavelength include:*
- a The Er:YAG laser has been shown to be effective in removing root-bound calculus without damage to the cementum and dentine
 - b The Er:YAG laser's radiation has been found to be strongly absorbed by many pathogenic bacteria that are related to periodontal infections
 - c The Er:YAG laser's radiation cannot be absorbed by many pathogenic bacteria that are related to periodontal infections
 - d a and b
 - e None of the above
- 4 *Which statement is false. After the laser treatments:*
- a One of the patients was prescribed a course of antibiotics.
 - b There was no report of air emphysema at any of the surgical sites
 - c All patients complained of sensitivity to temperature,
- 5 *The study of the possible biostimulation effects of this radiation was undertaken by:*
- a Ando et al, 1996
 - b Stern, Everett, Robicsek, 1965
 - c Pourzarandian et al, 2005
 - d Ishikawa et al, 2004

Article: Flowable composites: Aesthetics for tots and teens. Fred S. Margolis p28

- 6 *Indications for flowable composites include:*
- a Minimally invasive Class I, II and III restorations
 - b Class VI restorations in nonstress bearing areas
 - c Splinting fractured and mobile teeth (post-trauma or periodontal involvement)
 - d None of the above
 - e All of the above
- 7 *The percentage of the pediatric dentists who always use a flowable composite or a combination of flowable composite and "packable" composite/flowable composite combination is:*
- a 10%
 - b 30%
 - c 50%
- 8 *The study by Sadeghi and Lynch showed that when flowable composites were used as a liner:*
- a Both the packable and the nanofilled composite materials had significantly more microleakage than when flowable liners were not used
 - b Both the packable and the nanofilled composite materials had no significant difference in microleakage than when flowable liners were not used
 - c Both the packable and the nanofilled composite materials had significantly less microleakage than when flowable liners were not used
- 9 *When Yazici, et a studied the effects of different light-curing units on the microleakage of flowable composite resins, they found that:*
- a All the Class V restorations restored with flowable composites exhibited marginal leakage of the enamel
 - b None of the Class V restorations restored with flowable composites exhibited marginal leakage of the enamel
 - c There was no significant difference exhibited between the flowable composites tested on the dentin margins
 - d There were significant differences exhibited between the flowable composites tested on the dentin margins
 - e a and d
 - e b and c
- 10 *When Yazici, et a studied the effects of different light-curing units on the microleakage of flowable composite resins, they found that:*
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 - e a and d
 - e b and c