

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 10.2.1

Article: Minimally invasive endodontics using a new single-file rotary system – Part 2. Van der Vyver et al, page 4

1. *Peri cervical dentine refers to the following:*
 - a 6mm coronal to the crestal bone and 4mm apical to the crestal bone
 - b 3mm coronal to the crestal bone and 6mm apical to the crestal bone
 - c 4mm coronal to the crestal bone and 6mm apical to the crestal bone
 - d 6mm coronal to the crestal bone and 2mm apical to the crestal bone
2. *Which of the following is considered paramount considering its effect on the longevity of endodontically treated teeth:*
 - a Dentine preservation
 - b Structural integrity
 - c Chemomechanical preparation techniques
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above
3. *According to Parashos and Messer (2006), what is the incidence of NiTi instrument separation during canal preparation?*
 - a 8%
 - b 2%
 - c 5%
 - d >10%
4. *Which of the following options are considered acceptable treatment options for the clinical management of fractured root canal instruments?*
 - a Bypassing the fractured instrument
 - b Removing the fractured instrument
 - c Leaving the fractured instrument in situ
 - d All of the above
5. *True or False: Leaving a fractured instrument in situ reduces the chance of healing in cases where an apical lesion is present.*
 - a True
 - b False

Article: Minimally invasive endodontics using a new single-file rotary system – Part 2. Van der Vyver et al, page 4

6. *True or False: Preparing a micro glide path prior to shaping with the TruNatomy Prime file is not indicated when using the TruNatomy preparation system*
 - a True
 - b False
7. *S-shaped canals are most often found in which of the following teeth:*
 - a Mandibular incisors
 - b Maxillary lateral incisors
 - c Maxillary first premolars
 - d Mandibular canines
8. *Radix Entomolaris refers to a third root located on which side of a mandibular molar*
 - a Buccal
 - b Lingual
 - c Both buccal and lingual
 - d None of the above
9. *True or False: Calcific metamorphosis is a possible complication after dental trauma. The absence of a root canal on conventional radiographs in these cases indicates the total absence of a root canal.*
 - a True
 - b False
10. *According to the authors, the new TruNatomy system has the following advantages*
 - a Dentine preservation
 - b Minimally invasive preparations
 - c Versatile with many clinical applications and advantages
 - d All of the above

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 10.2.2

Article: Dental malpractice and its liabilities: Ethical and legal considerations every dentist should know. Hartshorne & van Zyl, page 46

11. *Which of the following general statements are true? (More than one answer may be correct, select one)*
 - a The dental profession holds a special trust relationship with its patients
 - b Business/economic factors has impacted on the dentist-patient relationship
 - c Aesthetic procedures require low patient expectations and demands
 - d Dental malpractice claims are emotionally stressful, expensive and time consuming
 - e Patient rights have no impact on the dentist-patient relationship
12. *Which of the following statements regarding the principle of 'Autonomy' are true? (More than one answer may be correct, select one)*
 - a The patient has a right to participate in decision-making and treatment choices
 - b The principle of autonomy expresses the clinicians right to select treatment
 - c The final choice of treatment is dependent on the dentist skills and most profitable procedure
 - d Due consideration must be given to the patients needs, desires and financial abilities
 - e Complex treatment plans require more detailed descriptions and discussions
13. *Which of the following statements regarding informed consent are true? (More than one answer may be correct, select one)*
 - a Informed consent is an ethical and legal requirement
 - b Consent must be voluntary
 - c Consent must be in written format and signed by the patient
 - d The patient has a right to ask questions
 - e The dentists' best interests are always paramount
14. *The fundamental ethical principle of 'Non-maleficence' means the dentist has a duty to:*
 - a To do good
 - b To do no harm
 - c To exercise care
 - d To refrain from placing the patient at risk
 - e Non-disclosure of unavoidable risks
15. *The fundamental ethical principle of 'Beneficence' means the dentist has a duty to:*
 - a To promote or to do good
 - b To act in the patients' best interest
 - c To improve the patients' oral health
 - d To treat the patient fairly
 - e To respect the patients' rights

Article: Dental malpractice and its liabilities: Ethical and legal considerations every dentist should know. Hartshorne & van Zyl, page 46

16. *Dental malpractice is defined as the failure of a clinician to follow the accepted standards of care of his/her profession resulting in harm injury or loss. (True or False?)*
 - a True
 - b False
17. *Which of the following statements regarding standard of care are true? (More than one answer may be correct, select one)*
 - a What a reasonable dentist should be doing under similar circumstances while applying evidence-based care
 - b The standard of care differs between general practitioners and specialists
 - c The overall criteria for standard of care is whether it is in the patients' best interest
 - d Standard of care means practicing anecdotal-based dentistry
 - e Negative clinical outcomes and complications are proof of deviation from the standard of care
18. *Which of the following elements are required for proving negligence or malpractice?*
 - a The clinician had a duty or an obligation to the patient
 - b Patient dissatisfaction
 - c The clinician failed to conform to the required standard of care
 - d The harm suffered by the patient was a direct result of sub-standard care
 - e Damages sought are directly related to the harm caused
19. *Dental malpractice is commonly caused by:*
 - a Inadequate diagnostic testing
 - b Inadequate treatment planning
 - c Lack of informed consent
 - d Treatment errors
 - e All of above
20. *Malpractice claims and dental litigation can be prevented by:*
 - a Systematic and reasoned ethical decision-making
 - b Ensure that benefits always outweigh potential risks
 - c Inadequate documentation and record keeping
 - d Providing additional services beyond the patients' informed consent
 - e Referral to a specialist if you lack necessary training, training, experience or technical competence