

Article: Apical Surgery on Fractured Roots: Case Reports.
Yoshitsugu Terauchi. p6

- 1 Which statement is correct:
- Success rates of modern endodontic treatments are lower than as those of implant surgery
 - When comparing implant and endodontic cases it was found that implants required more postoperative treatments to maintain them
 - Neither of the above
 - Both of the above
- 2 Attempts at removal of separated files usually result in the removal of a large amount of root dentin, which ends up reducing the root strength by:
- 40-50%
 - 30-40%
 - 20-30%
- 3 Maxillary first premolars show early mobility because of the:
- Conical roots
 - Flared roots
 - Tapered roots
- 4 The periodontal probings in Case 1 and Case were:
- Both 4-mm or less with no mobility
 - 4-mm and 3-mm or less respectively with no mobility
 - Both 3-mm or less with no mobility
- 5 The review of the 2 case reports revealed that the endodontic treatments failed because of:
- Endo-perio complications
 - Abnormally excessive force from occlusion
 - The infection that occurred subsequently after root fractures
 - All of the above

Article: Surface treatments for tooth-colored restorations.
Douglas A. Terry, Markus B. Blatz. p22

- 6 The 2 basic categories of contemporary adhesive cements include:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a Glass-ionomer cements | b Acrylic resin cements |
| c Composite resin cements | d a and b |
| e b and c | f a and c |
- 7 Which statement is correct:
- The self-adhesive resin cements require an initial separate acid etching or a separate adhesive application to the tooth structure
 - The self-adhesive resin cements do not require an initial separate acid etching or a separate adhesive application to the tooth structure
 - Neither of the above
 - Both of the above
- 8 Some of the various surface treatments that have been recommended for achieving these mechanisms of adhesion with different types of biomaterials include:
- Airborne-particle abrasion using alumina particles
 - Etching with hydrofluoric acid
 - Mechanical roughening of surface with a coarse diamond bur]
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- 9 Mechanical roughening of the internal surface of the inlay can be accomplished with small particle diamond burs or microetching with either:
- 30 µm aluminum oxide particles or 50 µm silanized silica-coated aluminum oxide particles
 - 50 µm aluminum oxide particles or 30 µm silanized silica-coated aluminum oxide particles
 - 30 µm silanized silica-coated aluminum oxide particles or 50 µm aluminum oxide particles
- 10 Which statement is correct:
- Microetching of aged composite resin with silica-coated aluminum oxide particles results in higher bond strengths compared to other surface treatments for intraoral repair of composites
 - Microetching of aged composite resin with silica-coated aluminum oxide particles results in lower bond strengths compared to other surface treatments for intraoral repair of composites
 - Neither of the above
 - both of the above

Article: Effect of repeated use on the shaping ability of Protaper Universal rotary files. Hani F. Ounsi et al. p30

- 1 The main concerns regarding reuse of nickel titanium instruments include:
- Their tendency to undergo cyclic fatigue
 - The potential of prion transmission
 - Both of the above
 - Neither of the above
- 2 This paper challenged the shaping ability of Protapers using:
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a Resin blocks | b Plastic blocks |
| c Dentin | |
- 3 Which statement is correct:
According to the authors, when treating an upper molar:
- Instruments will work more in the mesiobuccal canal than in the palatal canal
 - Instruments will work less in the mesiobuccal canal than in the palatal canal
 - Neither of the above
- 4 Factors that may influence instrument fatigue include:
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a Root canal anatomy | b Instrument design |
| c Operator experience | d a and c |
| e b and c | f a, b and c |
- 5 According to the authors, 9 or 12 uses of nickel titanium, rotary instruments would correspond to:
- 2-3 molars
 - 4-6 molars
 - 3-4 molars

Article: Histologic comparison of biologic width around teeth versus implants: The effect on bone preservation. Kazuto Makigusa. p52

- 6 The biologic width around natural teeth has been show to consist of approximately:
- 2mm of connective tissue, 2mm of epithelium, and 2mm or more of sulcular depth
 - 1mm of connective tissue, 1mm of epithelium, and 1mm or more of sulcular depth
 - 1mm of connective tissue, 2mm of epithelium, and 1mm or more of sulcular depth
- 7 The animals the author worked with whose masticatory function and mandibular morphology closely resembles that of humans were:
- | | | |
|--------|----------------|--------|
| a Dogs | b Snow monkeys | c Rats |
|--------|----------------|--------|
- 8 The origins of the three identified different blood supply routes to the gingival connective tissue attachment site are:
- From the periodontal ligament to the connective tissue, from the alveolar process to the periodontal ligament and then to the connective tissue, and from the alveolar process directly to the connective tissue
 - From the periodontal ligament to the the alveolar process, from connective tissue to the periodontal ligament and then to the alveolar process, and from the alveolar process directly to the periodontal ligament
 - From the connective tissue to the periodontal ligament, from the periodontal ligament to the alveolar process and then to the connective tissue, and from the periodontal ligament directly to the connective tissue
- 9 When implants replace teeth that have been lost, and a new biologic width develops after connection of conventional two-stage implants to abutments, the overall blood supply to the gingival connective tissue is reduced, due to the absence of:
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a The alveolar process | b a periodontal ligament |
| c Neither of the above | |
- 10 The inherent thinning of the ridge following the development of the biologic width around standard two-stage implants results in:
- An increase in cortical bone and reduction in cancellous bone..
 - An reduction in cortical bone and increase in cancellous bone
 - An reduction in cortical bone and reduction in cancellous bone