

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 9.2.1

Article: Implant-prosthetic restorations – the challenge of creating an aesthetically pleasing smile in an edentulous patient. Petri, page 18

1. For patients desiring an alternative to complete dentures, which treatment option is becoming a frequent choice?
 - a Removable implant-supported overdentures
 - b Full-arch fixed bridge
 - c Cantilever bridge
2. Which statement is correct: In the case described, the overdenture was retained using:
 - a Bar attachments
 - b The double-crown method
3. How many implants were inserted to retain the overdenture prosthesis?
 - a Four
 - b Six
 - c Two
4. Which statement is correct. The primary telescope crowns were milled from:
 - a Lithium Disilicate
 - b Zirconia
 - c Gold
5. If the monomer concentration is reduced to less than 1% during the polymerisation process, the benefit to the patient is that the risk of allergies and irritation of the mucous membrane is virtually eliminated:
 - a True
 - b False

Article: Non-surgical endodontic retreatment of extensive periapical lesion. Ayón et al, page 28

6. Which of the following is not a cause of failure in endodontic treatment?
 - a Reinfection of the root canal by coronal leakage
 - b Foreign body reaction
 - c Failure to use calcium hydroxide as an interim dressing
 - d Extraradicular infection
7. Which is correct: The most widely used intracanal medication to date continues to be:
 - a Iodoform (CHI₃)
 - b Calcium hydroxide Ca(OH)₂
 - c Neither of the above
 - d Both of the above
8. In the case report described, the female patient was referred for treatment of?
 - a The mandibular lateral incisor
 - b The maxillary lateral incisor
 - c The maxillary central incisor
 - d The mandibular central incisor
9. Which statement is correct:
 - a Lesions of 10mm or more are considered apical lesions
 - b The mean diameter of granulomas or apical cysts range from 5-8mm
 - c The mean diameter of apical lesions range from 5-8mm
10. Which statement is correct. Surgical procedures come with many drawbacks, which include:
 - a Pain and discomfort
 - b Possible damage to adjacent vital teeth and anatomic structures
 - c Neither of the above
 - d Both of the above

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Article: Illustration of the different clinical applications of a nano-ceramic composite: A pictorial essay. van der Vyver et al, page 40

11. The advantages of using composite resin materials to restore anterior teeth include:
 - a aesthetics and functional results are controlled by the operator;
 - b minimally invasive restorative technique;
 - c the material is biologically compatible to the gingival tissues when it is properly placed and polished;
 - d minimal wear on opposing dentition;
 - e All of the above
12. SphereTECTM technology uses primary glass fillers with a mean size of
 - a 0.1 µm to create granulates in a mean size of 10 µm.
 - b 0.3 µm to create granulates in a mean size of 15 µm.
 - c 0.6 µm to create granulates in a mean size of 5 µm.
 - d 0.6 µm to create granulates in a mean size of 15 µm.
13. SphereTECTM one is characterized by:
 - a Difficult shade selection.
 - b Secure adaptation of the composite paste to cavity floor, walls and margins.
 - c Easy shaping of the cured composite into the desired anatomical form.
 - d Slow finishing and polishing procedure to achieve surface lustre.
14. Bulk fill composite (SDR®) is a
 - a High stress flowable base material can be placed in layers of up to 4 mm in thickness.
 - b Low stress flowable base material can be placed in layers of up to 6 mm in thickness.
 - c High stress flowable base material can be placed in layers of up to 8 mm in thickness.
 - d Low stress flowable base material can be placed in layers of up to 4 mm in thickness.
 - e None of the above
5. In these case reports the authors reported the following regarding the use of Ceram.x SphereTEC
 - a Low technique sensitivity
 - b High technique sensitivity
 - c Inadequate cavity wall adaption of material
 - d Difficult shaping of uncured material
 - b Enamel erosion
 - c Tooth sensitivity

Article: Minimally invasive treatment of the single dark tooth with vital bleaching. Patel et al, page 48

16. According to the author, what does PCO stand for?
 - a Periapical cyst obliteration
 - b Periapical canal obstruction
 - c Pulp canal obstruction
 - d Pulp canal obliteration
17. After smile analysis, instrumental assessments are made to clinically assess the colour and stain of a tooth. Which methods are used?
 - a Reflectance spectrophotometers
 - b Colourimeters
 - c Digital image analysis
 - d None of the above
 - e All of the above
18. What percentage of teeth with PCO progress into pulp necrosis with periapical disease showing on a radiograph?
 - a 2-12%
 - b 7-27%
 - c 15-32%
19. When fitting the trays, what would suggest a leaking margin?
 - a Excess whitening gel
 - b Loose fit
 - c Bubbling in the area
 - d Tight fit
20. According to the authors, what is the most common risk of vital tooth bleaching?
 - a Gingival irritation
 - b Enamel erosion
 - c Tooth sensitivity