

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 7.6.1

Article: New clinical innovations to ensure predictable Class II posterior composite resin restorations.

Van der Vyver, Vorster, page 14

1. *What is the number one reason for composite failure according to Overton and Sullivan?*
 - a Incorrect placement technique
 - b Recurrent caries
 - c Material failure
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above
2. *Studies indicate the gingival margin of the proximal box in a Class II restoration as one of the most vulnerable interfaces. True or False?*
 - a True
 - b False
3. *Marginal leakage of composite restorations and subsequent gap formation can be prevented by which of the following:*
 - a Placement of a liner under composite restorations
 - b Placement of flowable bulk fill composite material
 - c Placement of flowable bulk fill composite materials in increments of up to a 4 mm thickness
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above
4. *Iatrogenic damage to adjacent teeth during class II cavity preparation can be prevented using the following:*
 - a WedgeGuard
 - b Interproximal wedges
 - c Matrix bands
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above
5. *True or False: literature shows that precontoured sectional matrices in combination with separating rings will result in the strongest interproximal contacts*
 - a True
 - b False

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6. *Curved matrix bands of the Palodent V3 sectional matrix system are available in the following sizes:*
 - a 0 - 3 mm
 - b 3 - 5 mm
 - c 3.5 - 7.5 mm
7. *The curved matrix bands of the Palodent V3 sectional matrix system results in contacts with the following characteristics:*
 - a Excellent marginal ridge contour
 - b Contact points the are wide and positioned at the same level as the adjacent contact point
 - c Structurally strong contacts with a low incidence of marginal fracture
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above
8. *SDR exhibits the following characteristics:*
 - a Excellent adaptation to the preparation walls
 - b Increased potential for void formation
 - c High stress flowable base material that can be placed in layers of up to 4 mm in thickness
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above
9. *Ceram.x Universal composite is characterized by:*
 - a Simple and controlled application
 - b Secure adaptation of the composite paste to cavity floor, walls and margins
 - c Easy shaping of the uncured composite into the desired anatomical form
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above
10. *True or False: The authors are of the opinion that gap formation and subsequent secondary caries formation at the gingival margin can also be a result of poor matrix management at the gingival margins of the cavity preparations.*
 - a True
 - b False

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 7.6.2

Article: Prosthetically driven techniques to compensate peri-implant soft tissue deficiencies. Belser et al, page 46

11. *According to the authors, main esthetic problems associated with peri-implant soft tissue deficits include:*
 - a Open interdental spaces,
 - b Imbalance of relative tooth dimensions
 - c Irregular course of the mucosal line
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above
12. *Which statement is correct: In one of the cases described, a minor soft tissue deficit was noted at both the mesial and distal papillary regions as well as on:*
 - a The mesiofacial aspect of the adjacent central incisor
 - b The distofacial aspect of the adjacent central incisor
13. *Which statement is correct: Major vertical soft tissue loss in the papillary area may logically call for more complex compensation techniques.*
 - a This is particularly true when dealing with high smile line patients
 - b This is particularly true when dealing with low or intermediate level smile line patients
14. *Which statement is correct: According to the authors, the presence of significant vertical peri-implant soft tissue deficiencies, the addition of pink ceramics may nowadays be considered:*
 - a A last resort
 - b A structured integral part of the implant-prosthetic treatment strategy
15. *Which statement is correct: it is recommended to achieve the goal by implementing only morphological design elements of the so-called white crown substrate*
 - a In cases of minor-to-moderate soft tissue deficiencies
 - b In cases of severe soft tissue deficiencies

Article: Introduction to clinical digital photography. Price, page 72

16. *What does DSLR stand for?:*
 - a Digital single-location reflex
 - b Digital single-lens reduction
 - c Digital single-lens reflex
 - d Digital single-location reduction
17. *Approximately how many Kelvins is natural daylight?*
 - a 4,000K
 - b 4,500K
 - c 5,000K
 - d 5,500K
18. *ISO is a measure of the sensor's sensitivity to light. Which statement is correct:*
 - a The lower the number, the less sensitive the sensor, but the less grainy (noisy) the image
 - b The higher the number, the less sensitive the sensor, but the less grainy (noisy) the image
 - c The lower the number, the less sensitive the sensor, but the more grainy (noisy) the image
19. *According to the author, If too large an aperture is selected for intraoral photography, the result is:*
 - a The anterior teeth will not be in focus
 - b Too much light will be in the frame
 - c The posterior teeth will not be in focus
20. *According to the author, accessories required to aid in the taking of high quality, reproducible clinical photographs include:*
 - a High quality intraoral dental mirrors
 - b Contrastors
 - c Retractors
 - d All of the above
 - e None of the above