Article: The link between periodontal health, periodontitis and systemic diseases – emerging insights and new advances for clinicians. Part 1. Van Zyl and Hartshorne, page 6

1. Which of the following statements regarding the oral microbiome is correct?
a   A community of microorganisms consisting of bacteria only
b   The microbiome occurs only on teeth
c   The microbiome diversity is lower at diseased compared to healthy sites
d   The oral microbiome consists of 7 different bacterial species

2. Which of the following statements regarding biofilm is true?
a   Is a genetic construct
b   Is a functional construct
c   Is a physical construct
d   Is a functional and physical construct

3. Which of the following statements regarding the oral ecosystem is true?
a   Teeth are the only ecological niches for microbial colonization
b. The oral microbiome is uniquely site specific at different niches
c   Saliva has several indigenous micro-organisms
d   Supragingival and subgingival microbial communities do not differ from each other

4. Porphyromonas gingivalis is considered as one of the most important pathogens associated with the initiation and progression of periodontal disease. (True or False)
a   True
b. False

5. Which of the following statements about periodontal health is true?
a   Dysbiotic microbial community
b   Controlled immune-inflammatory state
c. High diversity and richness
d   Predominant anaerobic

6. Modifiable factors driving dysbiosis include:
a   Reduced salivary flow   b   Diabetes.
c   Genetic predispositions   d   Poor oral hygiene

7. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
a   The only requirement to treat periodontitis is to kill the bad bacteria
b   Periodontitis is not caused by a single bacterial species
c   The oral microbiome influences nearly every aspect of human biology
d   Periodontal health shows low diversity and richness of oral microbiome

8. Which one of the following statements is the most accurate?
a   The only requirement to treat periodontitis is to kill the bad bacteria
b   Periodontitis is caused by a single aerobic spirochete bacterial species
c   Periodontal disease shows predominant anaerobic organisms
d   Periodontal disease reflects a controlled immune-inflammatory state with host response destroying the alveolar bone

9. Which one of the following statements is the most correct?
a   Periodontal disease shows 80% aerobic and 20% anaerobic bacteria in the periodontal pocket
b   P. Gingivalis dominates in periodontal health
c   A.a is the dominant species in adult periodontitis
d   Periodontal health indicates host-microbe synergism

10. Which one of the following statements is the most accurate?
a   Studies show that periodontal disease has a polymicrobial aetiology
b   P. Gingivalis used to be regarded as an important periodontal pathogen but not anymore
c   Periodontitis is mostly caused by viruses and anaerobic bacteria
d   Dysbiosis between host and microbiome is fundamental to protecting our health and preventing disease

Article: Treatment of mandibular first molars with atypical anatomy: a case report. Riznyk and Riznyk, page 20

11. The failure of endodontic treatment could be a result of:
a   Failure to recognize unusual canal configurations
b   Thorough debridement of the root canal space
c   Complete obturation
d   All of the above

12. Song et al reported the following percentage of endodontic failure in first lower molars due to missed root canal systems:.
a   50%
b   30%
c   15%

13. Studies indicate that a third canal in the mesial root of lower first molars can in:
a   3% of cases
b   9% of cases
c   18% of cases

14. Katoor et al reported that the incidence of a third canal in the distal root of lower first molars is:
a   0.2 - 3%
b   0.5 - 0.7%
c   0.9 - 1.1%

15. The following can be used to identify additional root canal systems in teeth endodontic treatment:
a   Intra-oral radiographs
b   Dental Operating Microscope
c   Methylene blue dye
d   CBCT
e   All of the above

Article: The cardinal role of chemical composition in abutment screw loosening - A literature review and analysis. Nunes, page 48

16. Which factor causes abutment screw loosening?
a   Excessive bending
b   Prosthetic design and occlusal table
c   Abutment screw alloy composition and tensile strength
d   All of the above

17. To prevent abutment screw loosening what should clinicians avoid?
a   Retightening freshly placed abutment screws
b   Pirate components that have better finished surfaces can result in more desirable preload and less screw loosening.
c   Conical I/A connection mechanisms that act as an anti-rotational device during functional loading
d   Narrowing the occlusal table, flattening cuspal inclination and moving the occlusal contact in line with implant location

18. Which factor make gold alloy abutment screws the material of choice to secure the implant-abutment connection?
a   they have a higher modulus of elasticity
b   they have greater preload values
c   they have a lower coefficient of friction and result in more stable implant-abutment connections.
d   All of the above

19. Which statement has been shown to be incorrect?
a   A basic implant system comprises of an implant crown, abutment screw, abutment, and implant
b   Screw loosening and screw fracture continues to be a common complication and is not improving.
c   Studies have shown that significant changes in the chemical composition on an alloy will not change its modulus of elasticity and tensile strength
d   The chemical composition of an abutment screw alloy stands paramount to its performance.

20. According to (Becker & Becker, 1995) what is the frequency in abutment screw loosening?
a   25%   b   38%
c   8%   d   5% and decreasing