

## CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 15.3

### Article: Masterclass in Prosthodontics: Aesthetic Rehabilitation Part I : Systematic patient evaluation – integrating biology, function and aesthetics. Julyan and Vorster, page 6

1. Which of the following statement/s are incorrect regarding patient evaluation in aesthetic rehabilitation:
  - a Temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) describe various clinical signs and symptoms involving the temporomandibular joints (TMJs), muscles of mastication, and the associated structures.
  - b TMDs are reported to be the most common cause of facial pain and can affect approximately 5%–32% of the population.
  - c A detailed examination of the stomatognathic system is necessary to identify possible TMD before embarking on any dental treatment. This typically include a detailed clinical interview with the patient and a physical examination to identify TMD signs and symptoms.
  - d None of the above
2. Which of the following statement/s are incorrect regarding the clinical interview to identify TMD signs and symptoms.:
  - a Osteoarthritis, fibromyalgia and other medical conditions might cause generalized pain or even dysfunction in TMD patients.
  - b Certain medications may lead to TMJ problems.
  - c Parafunctional habits like bruxism are not reported in patients with TMD.
  - d None of the above
3. Which of the following statement/s are incorrect regarding in assessing or establishing TMD pain
  - a The onset of the pain determines if the pain is chronic or acute in nature.
  - b TMD pain can be described as a shock-like pain, or even a burning pain which might be indicative of a neurological origin. A throbbing or dull pain can indicate inflammation of the TMJs.
  - c Muscle pain is normally acute and easy to localize. This can be aggravated by mastication or movement of the mandible.
  - d None of the above.
4. Which of the following statement/s are incorrect regarding clinical examination of the TMJs:
  - a The physical examination should include bilateral palpation of the lateral and posterior aspects of the TMJs, at rest and whilst performing opening and closing movements.
  - b Tenderness to palpation of the TMJ might indicate intracapsular pathology.
  - c The TMJ range of motion should be assessed by including the evaluation of the

maximum mouth opening. The normal interincisal distance should typically be between 85 to 95mm. This movement should happen in a straight line, as any mandibular deviation might indicate TMJ dysfunction.

- d None of the above
5. Which of the following statement/s are incorrect regarding smile analyses in aesthetic rehabilitation:
    - a The three major components of the smile analysis are the macro-, mini-, and micro aesthetic divisions.
    - b Midiaesthetics includes a closer assessment of missing teeth, gingival colour and contour, tooth shades, etc.
    - c The macroaesthetics evaluates the face in all three planes of space and the miniaesthetics focuses primarily on framework of the smile, which is bordered by the upper and lower lips, and includes assessments such as excessive gingival display on smile, inappropriate gingival heights, and midline deviations.
    - d None of the above.

### Article: Periodontal issues and orthodontics. Patel, page 34

6. Gingival hyperplasia can develop around orthodontic bands. How long after debonding does the condition typically resolve, according to the author?
  - a A few months
  - b A few weeks
  - c A few days
  - d A few hours
7. In the case report described, what was the patient's main complaint at presentation?
  - a Tooth sensitivity
  - b. Discoloured central incisors
  - c. Difficulty eating
  - d. A swelling on the UR6
8. What treatment had the patient undertaken in his teenage years?
  - a Endodontics
  - b. Orthodontics
  - c. Implants
  - d. Veneers
9. Total treatment time of the case was predicted to be:
  - a 12 months
  - b 15 months
  - c 18 months
  - d 24 months
10. Regarding orthodontic treatment for patients with active periodontal disease, what does the author advise?:
  - a No treatment should ever be carried out
  - b. Only a periodontist should carry out treatment
  - c. Only an orthodontist should carry out treatment
  - d. None of the above

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### Article: Endodontic access and beyond: part one. Barclay, page 14

11. What can compromise access?
  - a. Over-preparation
  - b Missed anatomy
  - c Poor angulation,
  - d All of the above
12. Which 3 teeth were used as examples in the case reflection described:
  - a Upper first molars
  - b Lower second molars
  - c Lower first molars
  - d Upper second molars
13. True or False: The walls of the pulp chamber are always concentric to the external surface of the tooth at the CEJ
  - a True
  - b False
14. According to the author, which are the primary categories of anatomical relationships:
  - a Relationships of orifices on the pulp-chamber floor
  - b Relationships of the pulp chamber to the clinical crown
  - c Both of the above
  - d Neither of the above
15. Which statement is incorrect:
  - a The orifices of the root canals are located at the junction of the walls and the floor, at the angles formed by the floor-wall junction, and at the terminus of the root developmental fusion lines
  - b The pulp-chamber floor is always lighter than the walls, helping to distinguish the floor from surrounding dentine
  - c Except for maxillary molars, the orifices of the canals are equidistant from a line drawn in a mesial-distal direction across the pulp-chamber floor

### Article: Endodontic access and beyond: part two. Barclay, page 48

16. In the context of the article, what does CEC stand for?
  - a. Conservative endodontic cavity
  - b Complex endodontic cavity
  - c Compromised endodontic cavity
  - d Common endodontic cavity
17. According to the author, many teeth requiring endodontic treatment exhibit loss of dentine due to:
  - a Decay
  - b Fractures
  - c Prior restorations
  - d All of the above
18. According to the author, the Truss access technique is best for:
  - a Moderately weakened teeth
  - b Teeth with minimal remaining structure
  - c Fracture-resistant teeth with complex anatomy
  - d Highly compromised molars
19. According to the author, MB2 is present in how many maxillary first molars?:
  - a 50%
  - b 75%
  - c 90%
  - d More than 90%
20. In the clinical scenario described, how many visible canals were located?
  - a One
  - b Two
  - c Three
  - d Four