

Article: Masterclass in Endodontics: How to close an open apex with MTA. van der Vyver, Vorster and Potgieter, page 6

1. Which of the following is the treatment of choice in teeth presenting with a necrotic pulp with an open apex?
 - a. Apexogenesis
 - b. Pulpotomy
 - c. Apexification
 - d. None of the above
2. The obturation material of choice for single-visit apexification procedure in open apex cases is:
 - a. MTA
 - b. Gutta percha
 - c. Calcium Hydroxide
 - d. Tri-paste
3. True or False. A CBCT scan is very valuable to determine if and apex is open or not as well as to determine the location and angle the canal exit the root canal system
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. True or False. It is advised to pack MTA when apical size of immature tooth
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. When confirming the position where you will pack the first plug of MTA radiographically, the plugger should be approximately how many millimetres short of the radiographic apex?
 - a. 1 mm
 - b. 2 mm
 - c. 3 mm
 - d. 4 mm

Article: Biomimetic restorations. Welsh, page 10

6. What type of fracture was observed on the UL1?
 - a. Complicated horizontal fracture involving the pulp
 - b. Non-complicated oblique fracture involving enamel and dentine
 - c. Root fracture extending to the apex
 - d. Cusp fracture limited to enamel
7. What was the main reason the patient opted for a composite restoration over a ceramic alternative?
 - a. Ceramic restorations were not available at the practice
 - b. Composite restorations are more aesthetically pleasing
 - c. The patient wanted to avoid more tooth reduction
 - d. The fracture was too severe for a ceramic option
8. Which composite material was used for the enamel layer in this restoration?
 - a. Clearfil Majesty Flow
 - b. Estelite Asteria
 - c. Estelite Sigma Quick
 - d. EvereX Flow
9. What was the primary purpose of prescribing an Essix night guard for this patient?
 - a. To assist with sleep apnoea management
 - b. To prevent enamel erosion from acidic foods
 - c. Corrective treatment for the malocclusion, which could put the anterior teeth and restorations at risk.
 - d. To help retain orthodontic tooth movement
10. What was observed at the control appointment?
 - a. Complete rehydration of the teeth
 - b. Optimal integration of the restorations on UR1 and UL1
 - c. A traumatic anterior bite still present
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

Article: Aligner therapy and oral microbiome integrity. Al-Naher, page 46

11. What does the collection of microorganisms that live in the mouth typically include.
 - a. Viruses and protozoa
 - b. Fungi
 - c. Friendly and harmful bacteria
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

12. Effective hygiene management is necessary during aligner therapy to prevent problems in the mouth such as:
 - a. Gum disease
 - b. Plaque build-up
 - c. Tooth decay
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
13. Which recent study highlights promising results in controlling plaque levels, improving gingival health and reducing the prevalence of white spot lesions:
 - a. Kilian et al, 2016
 - b. Rouzi et al, 2023
 - c. Neither of the above
 - d. Both of the above
14. Which specific challenges in maintaining oral hygiene during aligner therapy are most common:
 - a. Some patients struggle with thorough cleaning due to time constraints
 - b. Some patients risk enamel wear through overbrushing
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. Neither of the above
15. Patients are recommended to remove aligners before drinking:
 - a. Tea and coffee
 - b. Water
 - c. Fruit juices
 - d. a and c
 - e. b and c

Article: An update on research and clinical guidelines in dentistry 2025. Hartshorne/Kotzé, page 50

(Please note: More than one answer can be correct)

16. Which of the following statements relating to worldwide antibiotics as immune modulators in periodontitis are TRUE?
 - a. Antibiotics may have a host modulating role
 - b. Systemic antibiotics does not reduce pocket depth
 - c. Antibiotics influences periodontal healing by modulating innate and adaptive immune response
 - d. Systemic antibiotics do not reduce the need for surgical intervention.
17. Which of the following statements relating to the treatment of periodontitis TRUE?
 - a. Periodontal pocket depth is a reliable predictor of disease progression
 - b. Surgical periodontal therapy remains the first-line treatment of periodontitis
 - c. Residual 4-5mm pockets should be managed with repeat subgingival instrumentation
 - d. Residual 6mm or greater pockets are indications for surgery.
18. Which of the following statements relating to the use of Biodentine vs MTA for pulpotomy in primary teeth are TRUE?
 - a. There is no difference in clinical or radiographic success between Biodentine and MTA
 - b. Both are safe and effective materials for pulpotomy in primary teeth
 - c. MTA is easier to use due to quicker setting and lower discolouration risk
 - d. Both materials demonstrate high overall success rates
19. Both vital and non-vital bleaching procedures appear safe and effective for children and adolescents when properly indicated (TRUE or FALSE?)
 - a. True
 - b. False
20. Which of the following statements relating to the use and efficacy of air powder water jet (APWJ) devices in non-surgical peri-implantitis treatment are TRUE?
 - a. Longer instrumentation time reduced residual biofilm more effectively
 - b. Extended instrumentation time with APWJ improves cleaning efficacy
 - c. Modified implant surfaces were completely decontaminated under any tested condition
 - d. Device and powder type are more important than implant surface characteristic and treatment duration

Answer forms can be downloaded from the website at:
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