

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 8.5.1

Article: Removal of fractured endodontic instruments: A report of two cases. Jonker and Van der Merwe, page 6

- The reason why a root canal treatment is performed is:**
 - To eliminate microorganisms
 - Removal of necrotic or infected pulp tissues
 - Complete sealing of the root canal spaces
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- When considering the removal of fractured instruments, a clinician should:**
 - Be aware of complicating factors
 - Have access to specialized burs
 - Be financially rewarded
 - None of the above
- In Case Report 1, which size altered Gates Glidden bur was used to create the "staging platform"?**
 - Number 2
 - Number 3
 - Number 2 and 3
 - Number 4
- In Case Report 2, the following instrument was used to lift the fragment coronally:**
 - Artery forceps
 - Specialized ultrasonic tip
 - Size 30 Hedstrom file
 - Steiglitz fractured instrument retrieval forceps
- The creation of a "staging platform" to remove fractured instruments should only be considered in the following scenario:**
 - Fractured instrument 1-2 mm's beyond a curve
 - Multi-rooted teeth
 - Lower incisors
 - Where the fragment can be visualized

Article: Essential guidelines for using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) in implant dentistry. Part 3: Radiation dose, risks, safety, ethical and medico-legal considerations. Hartshorne, page 26

- Which of the following statements regarding 'biological risk from irradiation is age dependent' is correct?**
 - Highest biological risk is for the elderly
 - Highest biological risk is for children
 - The risk for small children is 3X the risk of an adult at 30 years of age
 - a and c
 - b and c
- Radiation protection in clinical practice is based on which of the following fundamental principles?**
 - Justification
 - Informed Consent
 - Optimization of radiation exposure
 - a and c
 - b and c
- Which of the following statements regarding effective radiation dose is correct:**
 - CBCT imaging results in lower effective radiation doses than MDCT protocols
 - CBCT effective radiation doses is 2-4 times less than a cephalometric X-ray
 - CBCT effective radiation dose is 40 times greater than a peri-apical X-ray image
- Dentists reading a CBCT scan are not obligated to read the entire scan that is included in the Field of view (FOV):**
 - True
 - False
- Which of the following statements regarding Field of View (FOV) is correct:**
 - Larger FOV reduces radiation dose to the patient
 - Reducing FOV to the actual region of interest gives a significant dose reduction
 - Larger FOV always gives better quality images

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE 8.5.2

Article: Class II Division 1 treatment using a two-phase approach – a case report. Julyan and Coetsee, page 44

- Class II Division 1 malocclusion results from discrepancies involving the maxilla and mandible. It can result from a::**
 - Retrusive mandible and/or a retrusive maxilla
 - Protrusive mandible and/or a retrusive maxilla
 - Retrusive mandible and/or a protrusive maxilla
 - Protrusive mandible and/or a protrusive maxilla
 - None of the above
- The first functional appliance developed was:**
 - William Clark's Twin Block
 - Norman Kingsley's bite jumping appliance
 - Robin's Monobloc
 - Andresen's Activator
- The objectives of the first phase of treatment of this patient included the following:**
 - Improve the facial appearance and self confidence
 - Reduce the enlarged overjet
 - Achieve Class I molar and canine relationships
 - Improve the deep bite
 - All of the above
- Successful treatment of Class II Division 1 cases can prevent:**
 - Possible trauma to maxillary incisors
 - Temporo-mandibular joint dysfunction
 - Poor psychosocial adaptation
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- True or False: The Twin Block appliance is composed of acrylic removable plates containing acrylic bite blocks that connect at 80 degrees when the patient closes his/her mouth.**
 - True
 - False

Article: Gold standard for chairside restorations. Kurbad, page 86

- According to the author, what are the basic requirements for chairside materials?**
 - Tooth-like esthetic characteristics
 - High strength
 - Easy and fast machining in the milling unit
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- The flexural strength of the blocks used initially in chairside restorations was:**
 - 140 MPa.
 - 120 MPa.
 - 185 MPa.
- Lithium disilicate was introduced to the market in:**
 - 1995
 - 2005
 - 2015
- According to the author, what is the preferred method for seating the restorations:**
 - Conventional cementation
 - Adhesive bonding
- Which statements are correct?**
 - Lithium disilicate is a material that cannot withstand unlimited forces
 - Single-component monolithic restorations are referred to as hybrid abutment crowns
 - The crystallization process takes 15 minutes in the best case when using the spray glaze
 - All of the above
 - None of the above