

DIPLOMA OF PRIMARY CARE  
DENTISTRY

-RCSI-

PART – 1

CLINICAL SKILLS

PART 2: QUESTIONS

## QUESTIONS:

1. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate initial course of action in an 80-year-old man presenting with an ulcerated lesion in the anterior denture-bearing region?
  - a. Construct new dentures
  - b. Easing of dentures
  - c. Excisional biopsy
  - d. Incisional biopsy
  - e. Urgent referral to maxillofacial unit
  
2. Which area of the mouth is most commonly affected by burning mouth syndrome?
  - a. Hard palate
  - b. Lips
  - c. Retromolar region
  - d. Soft palate
  - e. Tongue
  
3. Which one of the following is most commonly associated with an oral diagnosis of Crohn disease?
  - a. Clusters of ulceration.
  - b. Dysaesthesia of the tongue
  - c. Mucosal blistering
  - d. Mucosal tags
  - e. Swollen lips
  
4. Which one of the following medications is most likely to be associated with a dry mouth?
  - a. Aspirin
  - b. Atenolol
  - c. Bendroflumethazide
  - d. Captopril
  - e. Nicorandil
  
5. A patient presents with angular cheilitis, and you decide to perform some haematological investigations. Which one of the following tests is not relevant to angular cheilitis?
  - a. Full blood count
  - b. Fasting venous glucose
  - c. Vitamin B12
  - d. Liver function tests
  - e. Ferritin

6. Which one of the following drugs is inappropriate for the treatment of angular cheilitis?
  - a. Aciclovir
  - b. Nystatin
  - c. Miconazole
  - d. Fluconazole
  - e. Amphotericin
  
7. Target lesions are associated with which one of the following conditions.
  - a. Stevens- Johnson syndrome
  - b. Major aphthous stomatitis
  - c. Pemphigus
  - d. Pemphigoid
  - e. Syphilis
  
8. What is the male to female ratio of the prevalence of recurrent aphthous ulceration/stomatitis?
  - a. 3:1
  - b. 2:1
  - c. 1:1
  - d. 1:2
  - e. 1:3
  
9. What is the best treatment for mumps?
  - a. Aciclovir
  - b. Prednisolone
  - c. Augmentin
  - d. Clarithromycin
  - e. Nothing
  
10. What is the male to female ratio of patients with 'burning mouth syndrome'?
  - a. 7:1
  - b. 3:1
  - c. 1:1
  - d. 1:3
  - e. 1:7
  
11. What is the mean age of presentation in burning mouth syndrome?
  - a. 18 years
  - b. 25 years
  - c. 40 years
  - d. 60 years
  - e. 80 years

12. A child of 14 months presents with blood-crusted lips, pyrexia and widespread oral ulceration. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Teething
  - Traumatic injury
  - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
  - Hand, foot and mouth
  - Human papilloma virus
13. Which one of the following does not cause the reactivation of herpes simplex infection?
- Stress
  - Sunlight
  - Immunosuppression
  - Local trauma
  - Dental caries
14. A 12-year-old child who has had chickenpox previously presents with vesicles in and around his left ear, hearing loss and some facial nerve weakness. What is the diagnosis?
- Herpes simplex 1 reactivation
  - Herpes simplex 2 reactivation
  - Ramsay-Hunt syndrome
  - Coxsackie viral infection
  - Infectious mononucleosis
15. What is the usual prescription of aciclovir given to patients with acute herpes simplex infection?
- 200 mg twice daily for 5- 10 days
  - 200 mg three times daily for 5- 10 days
  - 200 mg four times daily for 5- 10 days
  - 200 mg five times daily for 5- 10 days
  - 200 mg six times daily for 5- 10 days
16. A 70-year-old patient presents with systemic upset, a unilateral headache around the temporal region, and a severe cramp-like pain when the patient begins to chew. They have never had any symptoms like this before. What is your diagnosis?
- Paroxysmal facial hemicrania
  - Giant cell arteritis
  - Periodic migrainous neuralgia
  - Salivary calculi
  - Trigeminal neuralgia
17. What would be the best blood test to aid your diagnosis in the previous question?
- Full blood count
  - Liver function tests
  - Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
  - Vitamin B12
  - International normalised ratio (INR)

18. A 15-year-old patient presents with pyrexia, sore throat and bilateral parotitis. However, on palpation of the parotids the saliva is clear, and there is no xerostomia. What is your most likely diagnosis?
- Measles
  - Mumps
  - Bacterial parotitis
  - Sjogren's disease
  - Cytomegalovirus
19. Which one of the following viruses is associated with Kaposi's sarcoma?
- Human herpes virus 1
  - Human herpes virus 2
  - Varicella zoster virus
  - Cytomegalovirus
  - Human herpes virus 8
20. A patient presents with a unilateral, electric shock-like pain along the course of the mandible. He says it happens when he shaves, and it is the worst pain he has ever had. What is your likely diagnosis?
- Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
  - Trigeminal neuralgia
  - Dental abscess
  - Parotitis
  - Paroxysmal facial hemicrania

<b>1</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>2</b>	E	12	C
<b>3</b>	D	13	E
<b>4</b>	C	14	C
<b>5</b>	D	15	D
<b>6</b>	A	16	B
<b>7</b>	A	17	C
<b>8</b>	C	18	B
<b>9</b>	E	19	E
<b>10</b>	E	20	B

21. Which one of the following nerves is most likely to be affected in a patient presenting with deviation of the tongue, on protrusion, to the side of a recent submandibular gland excision?
- Accessory
  - Facial
  - Hypoglossal
  - Trigeminal
  - Vagus
22. Which of the following tumours is the most commonly malignant tumour of parotid gland?
- Adenocarcinoma
  - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
  - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
  - Pleomorphic adenoma
  - Squamous cell carcinoma
23. Which one of the following medications is most likely to complicate the extractions of retained incisor roots?
- Azathioprine
  - Allopurinol
  - Metformin
  - Propranolol
  - Zoledronate
24. Which one of the following best describes the risk of permanent nerve damage after removal of a mandibular third molar?
- 0.3%
  - 3%
  - 6%
  - 9%
  - 12%
25. Which one of the following is not a complication of removal of mandibular wisdom teeth?
- Dry socket
  - Anaesthesia of the inferior dental nerve
  - Paraesthesia of the facial nerve
  - Paraesthesia of the lingual nerve
  - Trismus
26. Which is the correct acronym for a common treatment of a fractured mandible?
- OTIF
  - ORIF
  - RIMA
  - LIMA
  - OSIM

27. Which is the resorbable suture of choice when suturing intra-orally after a surgical extraction?
- Black silk suture 3/0
  - Polypropylene 3/0
  - Vicryl 3/0
  - Prolene 3/0
  - Catgut 3/0
28. An incisional biopsy is indicated in which one of the following lesions?
- Squamous cell carcinoma
  - Fibroepithelial polyp of the lip
  - Buccal haemangioma
  - Palpable submandibular gland lump
  - Amalgam tattoo
29. After repair of an oroantral fistula, Which one of the following is unnecessary?
- Analgesia
  - Antibiotics
  - Ephedrine nasal spray/drops
  - Steam inhalations
  - Referral to ENT team
30. Which one of the following is not a common sign of a fractured zygoma?
- Subconjunctival haemorrhage with no visible boundary
  - Diplopia
  - Paraesthesia of the infra-orbital nerve
  - Epistaxis
  - Anosmia
31. Which one of the following statements regarding the temporomandibular joint is correct?
- The disc attaches to the capsule anteriorly
  - The articular surface of the disc is made of hyaline cartilage
  - The articular surfaces are covered with hyaline cartilage
  - The articular surfaces are covered with fibrocartilage
  - The middle region of the disc is the most vascular region
32. Which one of the following statements regarding the temporomandibular joint is incorrect?
- The temporomandibular joint is related to the lateral aspect of the joint
  - The sphenomandibular ligament is an embryological remnant of Meckel's cartilage
  - The sphenomandibular ligament extends from the spine of the sphenoid to the lingula
  - The stylohyoid ligament extends from the tip of the styloid process to the angle of the mandible
  - The stylomandibular ligament is a remnant of the deep cervical fascia as it passes lateral to the parotid gland.

33. Which one of the following is not a risk factor for oral cancer?
- Smoking
  - Alcohol
  - Previous trauma to the site
  - Social deprivation
  - Betel nut chewing
34. Which one of the following is an indication for extraction of a lower wisdom tooth?
- Anterior crowding
  - The tooth is distoangular in position
  - The patient has had two episodes of pericoronitis
  - To 'balance' the extraction of one tooth on one side of the mandible by extracting the wisdom tooth on the other side of the mandible
  - To appease a patient who has atypical facial pain
35. Which one of the following statements regarding the submandibular gland is incorrect?
- It is the second largest salivary gland
  - It empties via Wharton's duct
  - It has a duct closely related to the lingual nerve
  - It produces entirely serous saliva
  - It is most commonly affected by salivary calculi
36. Xerostomia does not:
- Occur after radiotherapy
  - Occur in patients with Sjögren's disease
  - Occur during panic attacks
  - Cause an increase in root caries
  - Occur when taking pilocarpine
37. Which one of the following statements regarding the maxillary sinus is incorrect?
- It develops by pneumatization
  - It is the largest of the paranasal sinuses
  - When fully grown it is pyramidal in shape
  - It is lined by pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium
  - It drains via the ostium into the inferior meatus of the nose
38. Which one of the following methods of treatment is inappropriate for the reduction of a fractured mandibular angle in a dentate patient?
- Inter-maxillary fixation (IMF) with a Gunning splint
  - IMF using arch bars
  - IMF using eyelet wires
  - IMF using mini plates and monocortical non-compression screws
  - IMF using Leonard's buttons



39. What is the most common cause of a fractured mandible?

- a. Road traffic accidents
- b. Inter-personal violence
- c. Sporting injury
- d. Industrial accidents
- e. Iatrogenic following wisdom tooth extraction.

40. What is the correct treatment for an asymptomatic torus palatinus?

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Excision
- c. Incisional biopsy
- d. Excisional biopsy
- e. None of the above

21	C	31	D
22	C	32	E
23	E	33	C
24	B	34	C
25	C	35	D
26	B	36	E
27	C	37	E
28	A	38	A
29	E	39	B
30	E	40	E

41. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate autoclave regimen to adequately sterilise the forceps after the removal of a mandibular molar?
- 110°C for 8 min
  - 112°C for 15 min
  - 115°C for 8 min
  - 115°C for 15 min
  - 121°C for 15 min
42. You are designing an occlusal rest seat on the mandibular first premolar for a partial cobalt-chrome denture. Which one of the following best describes the optimal depth to which the marginal ridge should be reduced?
- 0.5 mm
  - 1.5 mm
  - 2.5 mm
  - 3.5 mm
  - 4.5 mm
43. Which of the following metals reduces the amount of creep in an amalgam restoration the most?
- Aluminium
  - Copper
  - Iron
  - Manganese
  - Vanadium
44. Which of the following is used to increase wetting in dentine bonding systems?
- Acetone
  - Carbon tetrachloride
  - H<sub>2</sub>O
  - Methyl methacrylate
  - Phosphoric acid
45. What does an enamel bonding agent consist of?
- Unfilled resin
  - Filled resin
  - A mixture of resins, acetone and ethanol
  - Wetting agents or resins
  - Prime and bond mixture
46. Etched enamel does not need 'wetting' before the enamel bonding agent is applied. Why is 'wetting' not required?
- Etched enamel has high surface free energy
  - Etched enamel has low surface free energy
  - The enamel bonding agent has a low surface tension
  - The negative charge in the enamel bonding agent is attracted to the positive calcium ions in the etched enamel
  - The negative charge in the enamel bonding agent is attracted to the positive fluoride ions in the etched enamel

47. What is the bond strength achievable using enamel bonding agents on etched enamel (1 MPa = 1 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>)
- 0.1 MPa
  - 5 MPa
  - 30 MPa
  - 80 MPa
  - 250 MPa
48. What is the approximate stress caused by the polymerisation contraction of composite when it is setting?
- 0.1 MPa
  - 5 MPa
  - 30 MPa
  - 80 MPa
  - 250 MPa
49. Which one of the following is not an advantage of an enamel bonding agent over a dentine bonding agent?
- Decreased marginal leakage
  - Better colour stability
  - Increased bond strength
  - Easier to apply
  - Decreased moisture sensitivity
50. Which one of the following statements is correct about a dentine primer?
- It etches dentine
  - It increases the surface free energy (wets) dentine
  - It removes the smear layer
  - It bonds to composite
  - It conditions the dentine
51. Which one of the following is true about a dentine 'conditioner'?
- It thinly coats collagen fibrils with resin
  - It thickly coats collagen fibrils with resin
  - It bonds to composite
  - It raises the surface free energy of dentine
  - It removes the smear layer
52. The usual enamel bonding agent resin is:
- HEMA (hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
  - Bis-GMA (bisphenol A glycidyl methacrylate)
  - PENTA (phosphonated penta-acrylate ester)
  - Dimethylmethacrylate
  - Polymethyl methacrylate

53. The solvent which is used to aid dentine wetting in dentine bonding systems is:
- Water
  - Ethanol or acetone
  - CCl<sub>4</sub> (Carbon tetrachloride)
  - Ethylene
  - A low-molecular-weight resin
54. The number of steps in dentine bonding is:
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - Varies
55. What is the bond strength between dentine and composite when dentine bonding agents are used?
- 1 MPa
  - 5MPa
  - 100 MPa
  - 500 MPa
  - 1000 MPa
56. Which one of the following statements is true about the resin in a dentine bonding agent primer?
- It is hydrophilic
  - It is hydrophobic
  - It is viscous
  - It has a high molecular weight
  - It has high surface tension
57. What is the percentage of copper in a high copper dental amalgam alloy?
- 2-12%
  - 12-32%
  - 32-52%
  - 52-70%
  - 70+%
58. Zinc is often used to improve the properties of amalgam. What happens to a zinc-containing low copper alloy if moisture gets into it ?
- The alloy corrodes
  - The alloy contracts
  - The alloy is reduced
  - The alloy expands
  - None of the above

59. What happens to a zinc-containing high copper alloy if moisture gets into it?

- a. The alloy corrodes
- b. The alloy contracts
- c. The alloy is reduced
- d. The alloy expands
- e. None of the above

60. Why is tin added to amalgam?

- a. It decreases the reaction rate and gives adequate working time
- b. It decreases corrosion
- c. It scavenges water molecules
- d. It increases filling strength
- e. It decreases setting time

<b>41</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>42</b>	B	52	B
<b>43</b>	B	53	B
<b>44</b>	A	54	E
<b>45</b>	A	55	B
<b>46</b>	A	56	B
<b>47</b>	C	57	B
<b>48</b>	B	58	D
<b>49</b>	E	59	E
<b>50</b>	B	60	A

61. How many times a year should a child with high caries risk have fluoride applied to his or her teeth?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 6
62. If a child has an overjet of 11 mm, which category of index of orthodontic treatment need (IOTN) would this demonstrate?
- 1
  - 3
  - 5
  - 7
  - 9
63. A 14-year-old child attends your practice and requests tooth whitening. What should you do?
- Agree to the treatment because the child is Gillick competent
  - Refuse to treat the child because she is aged 14 years
  - Discuss the request with the parents alone
  - Discuss the request with the parent and child, and obtain permission from both
  - Ask another dentist to witness the child's request and, if he or she is in agreement, proceed with treatment
64. Evidence from which one of the following study designs would most support the use of fluoridation in the water supply?
- Case-control study
  - Cross-sectional study
  - Cohort study
  - Randomised controlled trial
  - Systematic review
65. What is the definition of subluxation?
- The loss of a tooth from the socket which is then replaced within that socket
  - The loosening of the tooth within the socket without any displacement
  - Injury to the supporting tissues of a tooth without displacement
  - Injury to the supporting tissues of a tooth with displacement
  - Trauma causing fracture of the alveolar bone leading to displacement
66. A Class II division 2 malocclusion as defined by Angle is:
- The lower arch should be at least one-half cusp width posterior to the upper and the upper central incisors should be proclined
  - The upper arch should be at least one-half cusp width posterior to the upper and the upper central incisors should be retroclined
  - The upper arch should be at least one-half cusp width posterior to the upper and the upper central incisors should be proclined

- d. The lower arch should be at least one-half cusp width too far forward to the upper and the upper central incisors should be retroclined
- e. The lower arch should be at least one-half cup width posterior to the upper and the upper central incisors should be retroclined

67. Which one of the following may be a sign that a child has been wearing their orthodontic appliance?

- a. The acrylic still has a glossy sheen
- b. Poor speech
- c. The springs are loose at the review appointment
- d. The child is having difficulty inserting their appliance
- e. There is no change in the occlusion

68. A panicking mother informs you that her 3-year-old child's upper central deciduous incisor had avulsed. What advice would you give her?

- a. Store the tooth in milk and bring the child to the surgery immediately
- b. Store the tooth in cold water and bring the child to the surgery
- c. Tell the mother to try to reinsert the tooth into the socket, apply pressure and attend the surgery
- d. Attend the surgery immediately with the tooth, but no special precautions for storage of the tooth
- e. Store the tooth in chlorhexidine mouthwash and attend the surgery immediately

69. What is the material of choice for a devitalising pulpotomy?

- a. Calcium hydroxide
- b. Formocresol
- c. Ferric sulphate
- d. Beechwood creosote
- e. Tranexamic acid

70. A 9-year-old child requires extraction of her upper right first permanent molar under local anaesthesia. Her medical history is unremarkable except that she had rheumatic fever at 3 years of age and a chest infection 4 months ago, which was treated with penicillin. What is the correct precaution for this child?

- a. No antibiotics required for prophylaxis
- b. 600 mg clindamycin orally 1 hour pre-operatively
- c. 750 mg amoxicillin orally 1 hour pre-operatively
- d. 3 g amoxicillin orally 1 hour pre-operatively
- e. 3 g amoxicillin intravenously 1 hour pre-operatively

71. A 13-year-old child presents with a retained upper left deciduous canine. The successor is not palpable. What would be the most appropriate investigations?

- a. Orthopantomogram (OPG) and periapical radiograph
- b. Periapical radiograph
- c. Vitality test of the deciduous canine
- d. OPG
- e. Lateral cephalogram

72. Which one of the following defines the Frankfort plane?
- Distance between the upper and lower incisors in the vertical plane.
  - Line joining porion (superior aspect of external auditory meatus) with orbitale (lowermost point of bony orbit).
  - Distance between the upper and lower incisors in the horizontal plane.
  - Line joining nasion (most anterior point on fronto-nasal suture) with orbitale (lowermost point of bony orbit).
  - Line joining porion (superior aspect of external auditory meatus) with nasion (most anterior point on fronto-nasal suture)
73. Which one of the following does not cause staining of teeth?
- Porphyria
  - Products of pulpal necrosis
  - Cefotaxime
  - Chlorhexidine
  - Tetracycline
74. A patient presents with an increased overjet of 7 mm, an anterior open bite of 5 mm, and a lower left second permanent molar partially erupted and impacted against the first permanent molar. Which Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN) category would the patient fall into?
- 1 (none)
  - 2 (little)
  - 3 (moderate)
  - 4 (great)
  - 5 (very great)
75. Which one of the following defines the mandibular plane?
- Porion to orbitale
  - Posterior nasal spine to anterior nasal spine
  - Gonion to menton
  - Porion to menton
  - Gonion to porion
76. An anxious mother presents to your surgery with her 4-month-old child who is febrile, has cervical lymphadenopathy, and a combination of vesicles and ulcers on the gingivae and oral mucosa. What is your diagnosis?
- Teething
  - Dentoalveolar abscess
  - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
  - Impetigo
  - Traumatic ulceration



77. A child presents with a mid-third root fracture of his upper right permanent central incisor. You choose to splint this tooth, and the mother asks 'For how long will the splint be on the teeth?' You reply:
- 1 week
  - 1 month
  - 2-3 months
  - 6 months
  - 1 year
78. Which one of the following statements regarding how deciduous molars differ from permanent molars is correct?
- Deciduous molars have thinner enamel, a less bulbous crown and larger pulp horns than permanent molars
  - Deciduous molars have thinner enamel, a more bulbous crown and smaller pulp horns than permanent molars
  - Deciduous molars have thinner enamel, a less bulbous crown and smaller pulp horns than permanent molars
  - Deciduous molars have thicker enamel, a less bulbous crown and larger pulp horns than permanent molars
  - Deciduous molars have thinner enamel, a more bulbous crown and larger pulp horns than permanent molars
79. A failure of fusion of which of the following leads to formation of a cleft lip?
- Lateral palatal shelves and the primary nasal process
  - Maxillary processes and the median nasal process
  - Maxillary processes and the lateral palatal shelves
  - Mandibular processes and the maxillary processes
  - Lateral palatal shelves and the median nasal processes
80. Patients with a cleft palate often have which skeletal relationship?
- Class I
  - Class II division 1
  - Class II division 2
  - Class II division 1 or class II division 2
  - Class III 4.24

61	D	71	A
62	C	72	B
63	D	73	C
64	E	74	D
65	B	75	C
66	E	76	C
67	C	77	C
68	D	78	E
69	C	79	B
70	A	80	E

81. A patient who has had bisphosphonate treatment intravenously for multiple myeloma presents with an asymptomatic root-filled, mandibular, first premolar with a periapical radiolucency. How should you proceed?
- Extract the tooth under local anaesthetic at the general dental practice
  - Extract the tooth under local anaesthetic in a hospital setting
  - Extract the tooth under general anaesthetic in a hospital setting
  - Re-do the root canal treatment
  - Observe the tooth over the next 6 months, and take another radiograph
82. Which of the following is an odontogenic cyst of developmental origin?
- Aneurysmal bone cyst
  - Epidermoid cyst
  - Lateral periodontal cyst
  - Nasopalatine cyst
  - Residual cyst
83. Which one of the following best represents the time (in days) taken for a Vicryl suture to resorb?
- 5
  - 15
  - 25
  - 35
  - 45
84. A 7 year old presents with horizontal linear grooves on the tips of the mandibular and maxillary incisors. What is the most likely cause?
- Amelogenesis imperfecta
  - Childhood illness
  - Dentinogenesis imperfecta
  - Hyperfluorosis
  - Osteogenesis imperfecta
85. Which one of the following statements regarding carcinoma of the lip is true?
- It is commoner on the lower lip
  - It is often caused by chewing betel nut
  - It has a worse prognosis than intra-oral carcinoma
  - It is caused principally by alcohol consumption
  - It occurs in patients with oral submucous fibrosis
86. Which one of the following is not a microscopic feature of epithelial dysplasia?
- Atypical mitosis
  - Hyperkeratinisation
  - Loss of cellular polarity
  - Altered nuclear/cytoplasmic ratio
  - Loss or decrease in intercellular adherence

87. Which one of the following statements regarding oral cancer is false?
- It accounts for 2% of all cancers in the UK
  - It is more common in men
  - Smoking and alcohol have a synergistic effect
  - Betel nut is safer than smoked tobacco
  - It may arise from white patches
88. Who proposed in 1889 the acidogenic theory, which is recognised as the correct description of the cause of dental caries?
- Miller
  - Clarke
  - Jones
  - Brody mail.
  - Smith
89. Which bacterium is most commonly isolated from root caries?
- Lactobacillus
  - Actinomyces
  - Streptococcus mutans
  - Streptococcus mitior
  - Clostridium
90. Which one of the following epidemiological studies involved the elimination of sucrose and white bread from the diet in an Australian children's home with the subsequent fall in caries in this population during their stay?
- Vipeholm study
  - Hopewood House study
  - Turku xylitol study
  - Tristan da Cunha study
  - Hereditary fructose intolerance study
91. Which one of the following histopathological zones is the advancing edge of caries in enamel?
- Zone of sclerosis
  - Translucent zone
  - Surface zone
  - Dark zone
  - Zone of destruction
92. Which one of the following histopathological zones is the advancing edge of the carious lesion in dentine?
- Zone of sclerosis
  - Dark zone
  - Surface zone
  - Zone of demineralisation
  - Zone of destruction

93. What is chronic hyperplastic pulpitis more commonly known as?
- Acute pulpitis
  - Pulp polyp
  - Chronic pulpitis
  - Acute periapical periodontitis
  - Chronic periapical periodontitis
94. Which one of the following is a non-odontogenic cyst?
- Odontogenic keratocyst
  - Dentigerous cyst
  - Eruption cyst
  - Radicular cyst
  - Nasopalatine cyst
95. Which one of the following cysts is an inflammatory odontogenic cyst?
- Odontogenic keratocyst
  - Dentigerous cyst
  - Eruption cyst
  - Radicular cyst
  - Gingival cyst
96. Which one of the following cysts is derived from the root sheath of Hertwig and has the rests of Malassez as an epithelial residue?
- Odontogenic keratocyst
  - Dentigerous cyst
  - Eruption cyst
  - Radicular cyst
  - Gingival cyst
97. Where are you most likely to find a radicular cyst?
- Maxillary central incisor region
  - Mandibular central incisor region
  - Mandibular premolar region
  - Maxillary premolar region
  - Mandibular third molar region
98. Which one of the following cysts is most likely to recur?
- Odontogenic keratocyst
  - Dentigerous cyst
  - Eruption cyst
  - Radicular cyst
  - Gingival cyst

99. Which one of the following non-odontogenic cysts is typically found as a firm mass 2-4 cm in diameter, mostly below the level of the hyoid, occasionally gets infected, and is developmentally related to the foramen caecum?
- Lymphoepithelial cyst
  - Nasopalatine cyst
  - Nasoalveolar cyst
  - Thyroglossal duct cyst
  - Dermoid cyst
100. Which one of the following is not a physical cause of non-carious tooth surface loss?
- Fracture
  - Attrition
  - Abrasion
  - Vomiting
  - Iatrogenic

<b>81</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>82</b>	C	92	A
<b>83</b>	D	93	B
<b>84</b>	B	94	E
<b>85</b>	A	95	D
<b>86</b>	B	96	D
<b>87</b>	D	97	A
<b>88</b>	A	98	A
<b>89</b>	B	99	D
<b>80</b>	B	100	D

101. A cohort study was performed to see the outcomes of two different periodontal interventions. What level of evidence would apply to this study?
- Level Ia
  - Level IIb
  - Level IIIb mal
  - Level IVa
  - Level V
102. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate way to clear a periodontal probe of potential prions found in a patient with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease?
- Gamma radiation
  - Incineration
  - Soap and water
  - Sodium hypochlorite
  - Vacuum autoclave
103. After establishing drainage, which one of the following is the most appropriate first-line antimicrobial for a patient with a lateral periodontal abscess, lymphadenopathy and pyrexia?
- Amoxicillin
  - Co-amoxiclav
  - Chloramphenicol
  - Erythromycin
  - Metronidazole
104. A 4-year-old child presents with spontaneous bleeding of the gingivae. What is the likely diagnosis?
- Gingivitis
  - Gingival hyperplasia
  - Leukaemia
  - Lymphoma
  - Vitamin
  - Deficiency
105. Which one of the following statements best describes the diagnosis of peri-implantitis?
- Bleeding on probing has a low sensitivity and low specificity
  - Implant mobility has high sensitivity and high specificity
  - Probing depth has a low sensitivity and high specificity
  - Pus expelled on digital pressure has high sensitivity and high specificity.
  - Radiographic bone loss has a high sensitivity and low specificity

106. Which one of the following bacterial species is not associated with adult periodontitis?
- Fusobacterium nucleatum
  - Bacteroides forsythus
  - Porphyromonas gingivalis
  - Shigella sonnei
  - Prevotella intermedia
107. When looking at the notes of a patient, you see annotation for a Basic Periodontal Examination (BPE). What does a score of 3 mean on this particular index?
- Gingival bleeding, no overhangs or calculus, pockets > 3.5 mm
  - Pockets within colour-coded area, 4.5-6.5 mm
  - Colour-coded area disappears, pockets > 5.5 mm
  - Pockets within colour-coded area, 3.5-5.5 mm
  - Colour-coded area disappears, pockets > 5.5 mm
108. Which one of the following statements regarding acute necrotising ulcerative gingivitis (ANUG) is true?
- It is caused by Gram-positive anaerobic bacteria
  - It is characterised by chronic onset
  - It affects non-smokers more than smokers
  - It is caused by acid fast bacilli
  - It is characterised by interproximal necrosis
109. Correct treatment of a patient with ANUG is:
- 20% chlorhexidine mouthwashes twice daily
  - Amoxicillin 500 mg three times daily for 5 days and 20% chlorhexidine mouth washes twice daily
  - Erythromycin 250 mg four times daily for 5 days and 20% chlorhexidine mouthwashes twice daily
  - Scaling and oral hygiene instruction
  - Metronidazole 400 mg three times daily for 5 days and hydrogen peroxide mouthwash twice daily
110. Which one of the following statements about tooth mobility is incorrect?
- Movement of a crown of the tooth in the horizontal plane of less than 0.2 mm is considered normal.
  - Grade 1 means movement of the crown of a tooth in the horizontal plane is 0.2-1 mm.
  - Grade 2 means movement of the crown of a tooth in the horizontal plane is greater than 1 mm
  - Grade 3 means movement of the crown of a tooth in the horizontal plane is greater than 3 mm.
  - Grade 3 means movement of the crown of a tooth in the vertical plane

111. Which one of the following clinical conditions predisposes patients with impaired/defective neutrophil function to severe periodontitis?
- Patterson-Brown-Kelly syndrome
  - Chediak-Higashi disease
  - Hypothyroidism
  - Hyperthyroidism
  - Gardner's syndrome
112. Which one of the following is associated with abnormal collagen formation leading to periodontal disease?
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus
  - Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome
  - Hypophosphatasia
  - Type 2 diabetes mellitus
  - Hyperphosphatasia
113. What is the name of the probe shown in the figure?
- Briault's
  - Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)
  - World Health Organization (WHO)
  - Williams
  - Florida
114. In juvenile periodontitis, which bacterium is the recognised aetiological agent?
- Porphyromonas gingivalis
  - Prevotella intermedia
  - Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans
  - Borrelia burgdorferi
  - Fusobacterium intermedium
115. Which teeth are most commonly affected in juvenile periodontitis?
- Incisors and first permanent molars
  - Incisors and canines
  - Canines and premolars
  - Premolars and first permanent molars
  - Canines and first permanent molars
116. For which teeth/surfaces would you use a Gracey no 1 or no 2 curette when scaling?
- All teeth
  - All surfaces of anterior teeth
  - Mesial surfaces of anterior teeth
  - All surfaces of posterior teeth
  - Mesial surfaces of posterior teeth





117. What pressure should be used when probing for BPE?
- 5g
  - 25 g
  - 75 g
  - 150 g
  - 500 g
118. Which one of the following statements regarding dental calculus is:
- It is mineralised dental plaque
  - It is composed of hydroxyapatite
  - It is the primary cause of periodontitis
  - The outer surface remains covered by a layer of plaque
  - It forms when plaque is mineralised from calcium and phosphate ions
119. What is the active component of Elyzol, a topical antimicrobial placed in deep periodontal pockets?
- Tetracycline
  - Amoxicillin
  - Clindamycin
  - Erythromycin
  - Metronidazole
120. After a course of periodontal treatment, how long should you wait to perform a six-point pocket examination to see if there has been any improvement?
- Immediately after treatment has finished
  - 1 week
  - 1 month
  - 3 months
  - 6 months

101	B	111	B
102	B	112	C
103	E	113	D
104	C	114	C
105	D	115	A
106	D	116	B
107	D	117	B
108	E	118	C
109	E	119	A
110	D	120	D

121. Which of the following drugs is likely to cause gingival enlargement?
- Amlodipine
  - Bisoprolol
  - Candesartan
  - Nicorandil
  - Propranolol
122. Bisphosphonates affect which cell most commonly?
- Cementoblast
  - Chondroblast
  - Fibroblast
  - Osteoblast
  - Osteoclast
123. Which of the following drugs is associated with altered taste as a side effect?
- Amoxicillin
  - Co-amoxiclav
  - Chloramphenicol
  - Flucloxacillin
  - Metronidazole
124. The upper limit of the safe dosage of lidocaine without adrenaline in a 50-kg woman is:
- 100 mg
  - 150 mg
  - 200 mg
  - 250 mg
  - 300 mg
125. The speed of onset of a local anaesthetic is most closely associated with which of the following?
- Lipid binding
  - pKa
  - Protein binding
  - Volume
  - Weight of patient
126. A patient with candidiasis returns to your surgery extremely upset. His INR (international normalised ratio) has altered greatly since you prescribed him a medication. Which of the following medications is likely to cause this issue?
- Clotrimazole
  - Erythromycin
  - Ketoconazole
  - Miconazole
  - Nystatin

127. Which one of the following statements regarding paracetamol is true?
- It is excreted unchanged by the kidney
  - The maximum recommended daily dose in an adult is 4 g
  - It is not antipyretic
  - It inhibits coughing
  - It should not be given in patients allergic to aspirin
128. Which one of the following drugs cannot be used in pregnancy?
- Tetracycline
  - Paracetamol
  - Nystatin
  - Lidocaine
  - Penicillin
129. Which one of the following is not a recognised effect of orally administered steroids?
- Weight loss
  - Osteoporosis
  - Hyperglycaemia
  - Mental disturbances
  - Immunosuppression
130. Which one of the following statements is not true?
- Carbamazepine leads to abnormal liver function tests
  - Flumazenil is a benzodiazepine antagonist
  - Benzodiazepines are commonly used anxiolytics
  - Benzodiazepines are used in the treatment of epilepsy
  - Carbamazepine is a benzodiazepine
131. Which one of the following statements is correct about local anaesthetics?
- The most commonly used local anaesthetic in dental surgeries is 0.2% lidocaine with 1:80 000 adrenaline
  - Lidocaine must be stored below 5 °C
  - Lidocaine has a longer lasting effect than bupivacaine
  - Lidocaine without adrenaline has a longer lasting effect than lidocaine with adrenaline
  - 3% prilocaine with 0.03 IU/ml felypressin is a commonly used dental anaesthetic
132. Which one of the following statements is correct about lidocaine?
- A 2.2 ml cartridge of 2% lidocaine contains 4.4 mg of lidocaine
  - Lidocaine and prilocaine are esters
  - Esters are more likely to cause an allergic reaction than amides
  - Amide local anaesthetics are metabolised by the liver
  - Prilocaine is more toxic than lidocaine

133. Which one of the following is not an anti-fungal drug?
- Miconazole
  - Fluconazole
  - Aciclovir
  - Nystatin
  - Itraconazole
134. Regarding penicillin, which one of the following statements is incorrect?
- Penicillin is the antibiotic of choice for anaerobic infections
  - It works by interfering with bacterial cell wall synthesis
  - It is bactericidal
  - It is antagonistic to tetracycline
  - It frequently causes allergic reactions
135. Which one of the following drugs can be prescribed safely in pregnancy?
- Metronidazole
  - Paracetamol
  - Prilocaine
  - Miconazole
  - Methotrexate
136. Which one of the following drugs does not induce gingival hyperplasia?
- Nifedipine
  - Carbamazepine
  - Phenytoin
  - Diltiazem
  - Ciclosporin
137. Patients who take warfarin should always:
- Carry a purple warning card
  - Have a therapeutic range of international normalised ratio (INR) between 2 and 3
  - Stop all anti-coagulants 3 days prior to tooth extractions
  - Have their blood regularly monitored to measure their INR
  - Wear a MedicAlert bracelet
138. Which of the following statements regarding tetracyclines is true?
- They are narrow spectrum antibiotics
  - They are absorbed better when taken with milk
  - They may be used as a mouthwash in a dose of 45 mg dissolved in a little water and held in the mouth
  - They cause intrinsic staining of teeth
  - They cause extrinsic staining of teeth

139. Which one of the following is a sign or a symptom of lidocaine overdose?
- Light headedness
  - Tachycardia
  - Rash
  - Hypertension
  - Hyperventilation
140. Which one of the following does not always need to be included on a prescription?
- The prescriber's signature
  - The date of the prescription
  - The dose of the drug in words
  - The name and address of the prescriber
  - The address of the patient

121	A	131	E
122	E	132	C
123	E	133	C
124	B	134	A
125	C	135	B
126	D	136	B
127	B	137	D
128	A	138	D
129	A	139	A
130	E	140	C

141. What is the risk of developing a fatal radiation-induced malignancy after having had a bitewing radiograph taken?
- 1 in 2000
  - 1 in 200 000
  - 1 in 2000 000
  - 1 in 20 000 000
  - 1 in 200 000 000

142. Which of the following has the greatest impact on reducing the amount of radiation to which a patient will be exposed during the taking of a periapical radiograph?
- The size of the film
  - The use of a film holder
  - The use of circular collimation
  - The use of rectangular collimation
  - The use of a lead apron

143. Under the Ionising Radiation (medical exposure) Regulations (IR[ME]R) 2000, which one of the following best describes the three roles that a qualified dental practitioner is automatically entitled to take on?
- Medical physics expert, operator, referrer
  - Medical physics expert, practitioner, radiation protection adviser
  - Radiation protection adviser, referrer, practitioner
  - Radiation protection adviser, practitioner, operator
  - Referrer, practitioner, operator

144. Which one of the following statements is the correct diagnosis for the condition shown in the X-ray?
- Fractured left body of mandible
  - Fractured right body of mandible
  - Fractured left angle of mandible
  - Fractured right angle of mandible
  - Fractured right ramus of mandible



145. Which one other X-ray should be taken for the previous case?
- Occipito-mental (OM) 0°
  - OM 30°
  - OM 50°
  - Postero-anterior (PA) mandible
  - Antero-posterior (AP) mandible

146. If the patient had a 'bucket handle' fracture, what would the fracture be?
- A unilateral condylar fracture
  - A bilateral condylar fracture
  - A unilateral body of mandible fracture
  - A bilateral parasymphysial fracture
  - A fracture of the angle of the mandible and a contralateral condylar fracture
147. Post-operatively, the patient in the past question has anaesthesia of a very small circular area on the chin. However, they have full sensation of the lip. Which one of the statements below correctly explains this deficit in sensation?
- The lingual nerve has cross-over with the inferior dental nerve leading to an anomaly in sensation
  - The nerve to stylohyoid has been damaged
  - The marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve has been damaged
  - The mental nerve has been damaged
  - A few aberrant nerve fibres from the nerve to mylohyoid have been stretched during retraction leading to anaesthesia of the chin

148. Which one of the following statements is the correct diagnosis for the condition shown in the X-ray?
- Fractured mandible
  - Fractured nasal bones
  - Fractured maxilla
  - Fractured zygoma
  - Le Fort II fracture



149. What other X-rays should be taken for the patient in the past question?
- OM 0°
  - OM 50°
  - Reverse Towne's
  - PA mandible
  - AP mandible
150. When a patient has a fractured zygoma, which nerve is commonly damaged, leading to a paraesthesia or anaesthesia?
- Inferior dental nerve
  - Facial nerve
  - Infraorbital nerve
  - Supraorbital nerve
  - Supratrochlear nerve

151. Which eponymous hook is commonly used to reduce the fracture in the patient in the past question?
- Barnes
  - Gillies
  - Howarth
  - Bowdler-Henry
  - McIndoe

152. Which one of the following is not a complication of a fractured zygoma?
- Diplopia
  - Infraorbital nerve paraesthesia
  - Trismus
  - Subconjunctival haemorrhage
  - Facial nerve palsy

153. What is unusual about this X-ray?
- There is a dentigerous cyst present
  - There is a supernumerary present in the maxillary arch
  - There is a supernumerary present in the mandibular arch
  - There is a three rooted mandibular first molar
  - There is nothing unusual

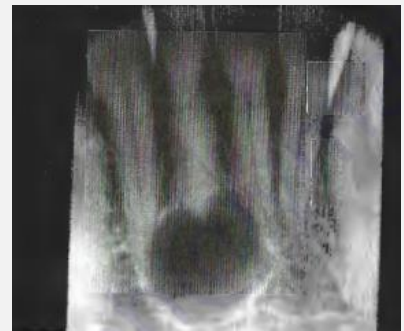


154. Which one of the following things would you not warn the patient about when consenting for extraction of the supernumerary, the mandibular first molar and mandibular third molar?
- Paraesthesia/anaesthesia of the inferior dental nerve
  - Paraesthesia/anaesthesia of the lingual nerve
  - Paraesthesia/anaesthesia of the facial nerve
  - Pain, swelling and bruising
  - Antibiotics given may interfere with the contraceptive pill
155. Which one of the following radiographic features would not suggest that the patient would be at high risk of damage to their inferior dental (ID) nerve during the removal of a mandibular third molar?
- Loss of the tramlines of the ID canal
  - Deviation of the tramlines of the ID canal
  - Widening of the tramlines of the ID canal
  - Narrowing of the tramlines of the ID canal
  - Radiolucent band across the tooth



156. What is the radiation exposure when taking an OPG?
- 0.001 mSv
  - 0.01 mSv
  - 0.1 mSv
  - 1.0 mSv
  - 10.0 mSv
157. Which of the following is the most commonly associated pathology with wisdom teeth?
- Pericoronitis
  - Mesioangular impaction
  - Distoangular impaction
  - Horizontal impaction
  - Cystic change

158. Which type of cyst is present on the X-ray below?
- Eruption cyst
  - Odontogenic keratocyst
  - Dentigerous cyst
  - Apical periodontal cyst
  - Lateral periodontal cyst



159. What other X-ray may be appropriate when assessing cysts in the mandible?
- PA mandible
  - AP mandible
  - OM0°
  - Lower occlusal
  - Reverse Towne's
160. Which syndrome is associated with odontogenic keratocysts?
- Gorlin-Goltz
  - Peutz-Jeghers
  - Gardner's syndrome
  - Apert's syndrome
  - Horner's syndrome

141	D	151	B
142	D	152	E
143	E	153	E
144	C	154	C
145	D	155	C
146	D	156	B
147	E	157	A
148	D	158	D
149	A	159	D
150	C	160	A

161. A 32-year-old woman presents with a fractured, vital, maxillary, second premolar with only the palatal cusp remaining. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate restoration?
- Composite restoration
  - Porcelain-bonded crown
  - Porcelain inlay
  - Porcelain onlay
  - Porcelain jacket crown
162. An 80-year-old patient is complaining that her 20-year-old complete dentures are very worn. On examination you note that the polished surfaces are satisfactory and the freeway space is 4 mm. Which one of the following would be the most appropriate treatment option?
- Copy dentures
  - Implant retained maxillary and mandibular dentures
  - Implant retained mandibular denture and conventional maxillary denture
  - New conventional complete/composite dentures
  - Reline of existing dentures
163. A patient is referred to the oral surgery department with an apical area on a maxillary central incisor that has a post crown, but no root canal treatment. What is the appropriate course of treatment?
- Oral antibiotics
  - Extraction under local anaesthetic
  - Retrograde root canal treatment with amalgam
  - Retrograde root canal treatment with MTA (mineral trioxide aggregate)
  - Orthograde root canal treatment
164. Which one of the following cannot be changed during construction of a set of complete dentures?
- Condylar guidance angle
  - Curve of Spee
  - Cuspal angle
  - Freeway space
  - Path of insertion
165. What is the file used to explore the apical third of a canal called?
- Searcher
  - Seeker
  - Finder
  - Endodontic explorer
  - Endodontic probe

166. The file used to explore the apical third of a tooth is usually:
- Size 3-5
  - Size 8-10
  - Size 15-20
  - Size 25-30
  - Size 40-50
167. Which one of the following are you not looking for when you are exploring the apical third of a canal?
- Hypercementosis
  - Branches
  - Lateral canals
  - Internal root resorption
  - Obstruction
168. The root canal you are working on is curved, and you have pre-curved the file accordingly. How can you best tell the direction the file is pointing within the root?
- By mentally noting which direction the file is curved when inserting it
  - By looking at the position of the number on the side of the file
  - By cutting a notch on the rubber stop
  - By taking an intraoral periapical (IOPA) radiograph
  - By tactile sensation
169. If a canal is narrow, which one of the following can be used to make exploration easier?
- Water
  - Bleach
  - EDTA
  - Calcium hydroxide
  - Ferric sulphate
170. In a straight-canal tooth, how much should the apical 1 mm be prepared to?
- The size of the first file which binds in that region
  - Two to three sizes larger than the first file which binds within that region
  - A size 30 file
  - A size 40 file
  - Depends on the tooth
171. In the apical third of a tooth what percentage of canals are curved?
- 5%
  - 30%
  - 60%
  - 90%
  - 100%

172. What technique is usually used for the production of an apical flare with hand files?
- Crown down
  - Step down
  - Tug back
  - Step back
  - Step up
173. To create an apical flare, larger files are used at decreasing lengths. How much difference should there be between the lengths?
- 0.5 mm
  - 1 mm
  - 1.5 mm
  - 2 mm
  - 3 mm
174. What is the master apical file?
- A file used to measure the length of the root
  - A file used to clear debris from the apical region
  - The first file which binds at the working length
  - The file used to set the final diameter of the apical region preparation
  - The file used to remove pulp material from the canal
175. What is patency filing?
- A small file is pushed through the apex to keep it clear of debris
  - A small file is used circumferentially on canal walls to prevent lateral canals getting blocked
  - A nickel titanium rotary file is used to remove debris from the canal, keeping it clear
  - A small file is used with bleach to clean the canal
  - A small file is used to open the coronal part of the canal
176. Which of the following features is the most important in giving a canal resistance form?
- Apical stop
  - Apical seat
  - Open apex
  - Natural anatomy
  - Tapering of canal walls
177. A canal is prepared apically to a size 50 file. No files between size 30 and 50 can pass beyond the length. What type of apical preparation is this?
- Apical stop
  - Apical seat
  - Open apex
  - Closed apex
  - Apical stricture

178. Which one of the following would you not use to make an apical flare?
- K-flex
  - Ni-Ti rotary
  - GT (Greater Taper)
  - X-files
  - Hand files
179. Which one of the following is not relevant with regard to using rubber dam?
- Latex allergy
  - Sleep apnoea
  - Claustrophobia
  - Sinusitis
  - Emphysema
180. Which one of the following is not a function of rubber dam with regard to endodontics?
- Decreases salivary contamination
  - Increases visibility
  - Contains excess irrigants
  - Makes pulpal access easier
  - Decreases medico-legal liability

161	D	171	D
162	A	172	D
163	E	173	B
164	A	174	D
165	B	175	A
166	B	176	E
167	A	177	A
168	C	178	D
169	C	179	B
170	B	180	D

The End  
Good Luck