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| **Protecting All Children's Teeth Post-Test** | | |
|  | **Questions** |
| **1** | **The hard, thick substance of the tooth that surrounds the nerve is known as the:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Hydroxyapatite | | B. | Enamel | | C. | Cementum | | D. | Dentin | | E. | Pulp | |
| **2** | **Which of the following can lead to Xerostomia?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Crystal meth | | B. | Lupus | | C. | Antihistamines | | D. | All of the above | | E. | None of the above | |
| **3** | **Which term describes the surface of the back teeth, where biting and chewing take place?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Buccal | | B. | Occlusal | | C. | Mesial | | D. | Incisal | | E. | Distal | |
| **4** | **A healthy 15-month-old boy has been brought in for his 15-month routine visit. He was not premature. The parents are concerned because he has not yet erupted any teeth. Which is the most appropriate course of action?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Refer to a dentist for evaluation. | | B. | Obtain a panoramic X-ray of the teeth to ensure that they have developed normally. | | C. | Reassure the family. If the child appears normal, you are not concerned unless no teeth have erupted by 2 years of age. | | D. | Refer to an endocrinologist for evaluation, as delayed tooth eruption has a known association with several endocrinopathies. | | E. | Wait 3 months and refer to a dentist if no teeth have erupted by the 18-month routine visit. | |
| **5** | **How many primary (baby) teeth will a child eventually have?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 12 teeth | | B. | 18 teeth | | C. | 20 teeth | | D. | 28 teeth | | E. | 32 teeth | |
| **6** | **When do the primary (baby) teeth begin to erupt?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Around 6 months of age. | | B. | Around 9 months of age. | | C. | Around 12 months of age. | | D. | Around 18 months of age. | | E. | It varies from child to child. | |
| **7** | **Which of the following conditions can lead to hypodontia?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Ectodermal dysplasias. | | B. | Down syndrome. | | C. | Chemotherapy | | D. | Radiation therapy. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **8** | **Which of the following can be a cause of delayed tooth eruption?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Impacted teeth. | | B. | Dental infection. | | C. | Radiation therapy. | | D. | Dense gingival tissue. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **9** | **Which of the following is not a risk factor for the development of dental caries?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Infrequent professional dental care. | | B. | Frequent exposure to fermentable carbohydrates. | | C. | Malnutrition. | | D. | Presence of caries in immediate family members. | | E. | Inadequate exposure to fluoride. | |
| **10** | **Which is the first stage of Early Childhood Caries?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | White spots. | | B. | Enamel caries. | | C. | Plaque. | | D. | Pulpitis. | | E. | Dentine caries. | |
| **11** | **The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends referring a child to the dentist** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | by 1 year of age. | | B. | by 3 years of age. | | C. | when the child is developmentally ready. | | D. | when the child or parent complains of dental problems. | | E. | when abnormalities are noted on a physician's examination. | |
| **12** | **Which of the following helps to prevent or delay dental caries?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Improving oral hygiene. | | B. | Establishing a dental home. | | C. | Ensuring adequate fluoride. | | D. | Limiting snacks between meals. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **13** | **You have begun incorporating an oral health examination at well-child visits in your practice, beginning at 6 months of age. Part of that screening is to examine for evidence of early childhood caries (ECC). Which teeth does ECC typically affect first?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Mandibular incisors. | | B. | Mandibular molars. | | C. | Maxillary incisors. | | D. | Maxillary molars. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **14** | **It is more expensive to treat caries than it is to prevent them.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | True | | B. | False | |
| **15** | **Which of the following bacteria is the primary pathogen implicated in the development of dental caries?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Actinomyces sp. | | B. | Streptococcus mutans. | | C. | Streptococcus salivarius. | | D. | Streptococcus viridans. | | E. | Bacteroides sp. | |
| **16** | **Which of the following is the most important function of fluoride in caries prevention?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Fluoride negatively affects the acid producing capabilities of cariogenic bacteria. | | B. | Fluoride displaces sugars from the surface of the teeth. | | C. | Fluoride enhances remineralization of tooth enamel. | | D. | Fluoride inhibits demineralization of tooth enamel. | | E. | All of the above are equally important. | |
| **17** | **The development of caries is almost completely preventable by improved nutrition and oral hygiene and regular dental care.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | True | | B. | False | |
| **18** | **Children should be assisted in brushing their teeth until approximately what age?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 2 | | B. | 4 | | C. | 5 | | D. | 6 | | E. | 7 | |
| **19** | **Increased saliva production is a known risk factor for the development of caries.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | True | | B. | False | |
| **20** | **Which statement about flossing is true?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | It typically does not require supervision. | | B. | It is only necessary for adults. | | C. | It should begin when the teeth surfaces touch. | | D. | It should begin at 4 years of age in all children. | | E. | It is recommended twice a day for children. | |
| **21** | **Which of the following statements about dental sealants is true?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Sealants replace the need for fluoride use if applied properly. | | B. | Sealants should be applied to the primary molars after eruption. | | C. | Sealants are more expensive than just repairing the cavities. | | D. | Sealants are recommended for all children, regardless of caries risk. | | E. | Sealants are applied to the secondary molars at ages 6 and 12. | |
| **22** | **Which of the following is a symptom of moderate fluorosis?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Dark spots on the teeth. | | B. | A white opacity on more than 50% of the tooth. | | C. | Chalk-like, lacy markings on the enamel. | | D. | Brown, pitted, brittle enamel. | | E. | None of the above. | |
| **23** | **A family that you care for has well water as their primary source of drinking water. Regarding fluoride supplementation, your most appropriate course of action is to:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Recommend that the family have their well water tested for the concentration of fluoride before writing a prescription for supplements. | | B. | Prescribe fluoride supplements because well water is known to be suboptimally fluoridated. | | C. | Allow the parents to choose whether they would like fluoride supplements for their child. | | D. | Do not prescribe supplements because the concentration of fluoride in well water is usually higher than that in public water. | | E. | None of the above. | |
| **24** | **What is the most critical age of susceptibility to fluorosis of the permanent teeth?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The risk of fluorosis in the permanent teeth is equal across all ages. | | B. | Between 0 and 15 months of age. | | C. | Between 15 and 30 months of age. | | D. | Between 30 and 45 months of age. | | E. | Between 45 and 60 months of age. | |
| **25** | **What is the recommended age range for giving a child fluoride supplements?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 0 to 12 months. | | B. | 6 months and older. | | C. | Younger than 16. | | D. | Between 6 months and 16 years of age. | | E. | There is no specified age range for fluoride supplementation. | |
| **26** | **Which of the following oral health issues should health care professionals be aware of when examining the mouth of a child with special needs?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Oral-facial anomalies, such as cleft palate or micrognathia. | | B. | Malocclusion. | | C. | Gingival hyperplasia. | | D. | Dental caries. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **27** | **Based on the AAP risk group designations, by what age should children with special health care needs be referred to a dentist?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 3 months. | | B. | 6 months. | | C. | 9 months. | | D. | 12 months. | | E. | When the first tooth erupts. | |
| **28** | **Which of the following is a risk factor for caries in children with special needs?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Xerostomia from the use of certain medications. | | B. | A special diet that is often cariogenic. | | C. | Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease | | D. | Oral motor hypotonicity. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **29** | **You are examining a 2-year-old child with epilepsy who takes phenytoin for seizure control. On examination, you note gingival hyperplasia and discuss the impact of this on the child's oral health. You inform the family that the presence of gingival hyperplasia may put their child at risk for which of the following:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Increased likelihood of tooth-grinding. | | B. | Premature tooth loss. | | C. | Increased risk of tooth injury from oral trauma. | | D. | Severe gingivitis. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **30** | **What is the most common effect of a prolonged thumb-sucking habit?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Posterior open bite. | | B. | Upward movement of central incisors. | | C. | Temporomandibular Joint Disorder. | | D. | Maxillary constriction. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **31** | **The parents of a 24-month-old inquire about their daughter's thumb-sucking habit. What is the most appropriate reply?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Recommend they speak to the child's dentist and follow his or her recommendations. | | B. | Attempt to break the habit now to prevent damage to the erupting teeth, using a distasteful liquid applied to the thumb or a barrier method (eg, socks or gloves), especially at night. | | C. | Reassure that this is a normal habit and the child will stop on his own when he is ready. | | D. | Suggest that they try to substitute a pacifier for the thumb-sucking. | | E. | Reassure that this is a normal habit for this developmental age and intervention should be reserved until age 4. | |
| **32** | **Which of the following is most likely following intrusion of a primary tooth?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Re-eruption of the primary tooth. | | B. | Pulpal necrosis with possible root infection. | | C. | Damage to the underlying tooth and failure of permanent tooth to erupt. | | D. | Root resorption. | | E. | Fracture of the underlying permanent tooth. | |
| **33** | **What is the most common cause of a dental abscess?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Extension of the dental caries process into the pulp of the tooth. | | B. | Trauma to the tooth. | | C. | Facial cellulitis. | | D. | Ludwig's angina. | | E. | Bruxism. | |
| **34** | **Primary Herpetic Gingivostomatitis presents with significant lip and gum swelling, erythema, and bleeding.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | True | | B. | False | |
| **35** | **What is the first step when treating an abscess?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Extracting the abscessed tooth. | | B. | Determining the site of infection. | | C. | Administering intravenous antibiotics. | | D. | Hospitalizing the child. | | E. | Referring to a dentist for a root canal in an effort to save the tooth. | |
| **36** | **A child presents with fever, malaise, a sore throat, and cervical lymphadenopathy. What is the likely diagnosis?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Coxsackie Viral Infection | | B. | Strawberry Tongue | | C. | Oral Candidiasis | | D. | Primary Herpetic Gingivostomatitis | | E. | Temporomandibular Joint Disorder | |
| **37** | **Which of the following is a risk factor for oral trauma?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Hyperactivity. | | B. | Child abuse or neglect. | | C. | Substance abuse within the family. | | D. | Malocclusion. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **38** | **Which teeth are most commonly affected by oral injury?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Canines. | | B. | Molars. | | C. | Central mandibular incisors. | | D. | Central maxillary incisors. | | E. | There is no common pattern to oral injuries. | |
| **39** | **Which of the following is the proper management of an avulsed primary tooth?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | The tooth should be re-inserted immediately. | | B. | The tooth should not be re-inserted. | | C. | The tooth should be transported in water and the child rushed to a dentist or ER for re-insertion. | | D. | The tooth should be transported in milk and the child rushed to a dentist or ER for re-insertion. | | E. | None of the above. | |
| **40** | **A child presents with injury to the supporting structures of the tooth but no loosening or displacement. What type of injury does the child likely have?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Subluxation. | | B. | Lateral luxation. | | C. | Concussion. | | D. | Fracture. | | E. | Intrusion. | |
| **41** | **Which of the following medications can result in staining of the teeth that can be removed by a dental professional?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Fluoride. | | B. | Anti-depressants. | | C. | Penicillin. | | D. | Iron. | | E. | Tetracycline. | |
| **42** | **Which of the following is indicative of a geographic tongue?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | White lesions on the tongue. | | B. | Loss of filiform papillae on areas of the tongue that appear smooth, red, and shiny. | | C. | Yellowish-grey cysts. | | D. | Chronic cheek biting. | | E. | Erosions at the corner of the mouth. | |
| **43** | **A child presents with red, painless masses on the gingiva. What is the likely diagnosis?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Geographic Tongue. | | B. | Pyogenic Granuloma. | | C. | Aphthous Ulcer. | | D. | Morsicatio Buccarum. | | E. | Leukoplakia. | |
| **44** | **A healthy 12-month-old in your practice has a soft bluish 1 cm swelling on the floor of the left side of his mouth. He has been feeding and growing well. You diagnose a ranula. Your most appropriate course of action is to:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Refer for surgical excision. | | B. | Prescribe a 10-day course of oral antibiotics. | | C. | Observe for spontaneous resolution. | | D. | Drain the lesion. | | E. | None of the above. | |
| **45** | **Which of the following statements about Angular Cheilitis is incorrect?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Angular Cheilitis presents as erythema, fissures, and erosions at the corners of the mouth. | | B. | Angular Cheilitis may be triggered by lip-licking. | | C. | Angular Cheilitis is the result of the Herpes Simplex Virus (type 1). | | D. | Angular Cheilitis may be worsened by candidal or staph superinfection. | | E. | Angular Cheilitis may be the result of a vitamin deficiency. | |
| **46** | **A term newborn baby you are caring for is unable to extend its tongue past the tooth ridge and the tongue is notched at the tip. You diagnose ankyloglossia. In deciding whether to intervene, the most important factor is:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | How far the baby can extend his or her tongue. | | B. | None of the above because intervention is rare for newborns and recommended only in severe cases. | | C. | The input of a professional lactation consultant. | | D. | Parental input. This is an elective procedure and should be done only if the parents request it. | | E. | Breastfeeding success and maternal pain with latching. | |
| **47** | **A small jaw from hypoplasia of the mandible is known as** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Bony Tori. | | B. | Macroglossia. | | C. | Diastema. | | D. | Micrognathia. | | E. | Angular Cheilitis. | |
| **48** | **Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis typically presents with which of the following oral findings?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Premature tooth exfoliation. | | B. | Mucositis. | | C. | Hyperdontia. | | D. | Difficult tooth extraction. | | E. | Mucositis. | |
| **49** | **Which of the following clinical findings is not caused by chronic self-induced emesis (bulimia)?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Parotid gland enlargement. | | B. | Tonsillar enlargement. | | C. | Palatal petechiae. | | D. | Scarring of the dorsal aspect of the knuckles. | | E. | Enamel erosion of the maxillary incisors. | |
| **50** | **Which of the following is not a sign or symptom of periodontal disease?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Swollen gums. | | B. | Loose teeth. | | C. | Leukoplakia. | | D. | Gums that bleed easily. | | E. | Halitosis. | |
| **51** | **Which of the following recommendations should be given to patients with Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Rinsing the mouth with water or a diluted baking soda solution to neutralize the oral pH. | | B. | Medication. | | C. | Reflux precautions. | | D. | Dietary modifications. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **52** | **A 14-month-old child presents to your office for an initial visit. The family just moved to the United States from Serbia and the child is and has been exclusively breastfed with some addition of complementary foods. On physical examination, you note a frog leg position of the legs (hips and knees semi-flexed and the feet rotated outward) and the infant appears uncomfortable upon palpation of the legs. In addition, you note gingival swelling and petechiae. Which of the following vitamin deficiencies do you suspect clinically?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Vitamin A. | | B. | Vitamin C | | C. | Vitamin D. | | D. | Vitamin E. | | E. | Vitamin K. | |
| **53** | **What occurs first in the progression of gingivitis to periodontitis?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Infection spreads from the gingiva to the ligaments and bones that support the teeth. | | B. | Plaque and tartar accumulate at the gum line. | | C. | Inflammation leads to the formation of a pocket between the gums and the teeth. | | D. | The teeth become loose and eventually fall out. | | E. | None of the above. | |
| **54** | **Which of the following is a common symptom of gingivitis?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Chalky markings on the teeth. | | B. | Red, swollen gums that bleed easily. | | C. | Halitosis. | | D. | An inflamed tongue. | | E. | Yellowish-grey cysts. | |
| **55** | **Which of the following may be a sign of oral cancer?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Lump in the mouth. | | B. | Difficulty chewing, swallowing, or speaking. | | C. | Color changes in the mouth. | | D. | Change in the way the teeth fit together. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **56** | **What anticipatory guidance should be given to adolescents in regard to their oral health?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Encourage daily flossing. | | B. | Recommend fluoride supplementation for those not having access to fluoridated water. | | C. | Encourage fluoridated water intake. | | D. | Encourage fluoridated toothpaste use twice a day. | | E. | All of the above. | |
| **57** | **As a result of participating in this learning activity, do you intend to make a change in practice to provide better patient care?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Yes | | B. | No | |
| **58** | **Please describe what you will do differently in practice [performance]:**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **59** | **How will you accomplish this change in practice [competence]?**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **60** | **How would you rate your overall satisfaction with this presentation?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 1 Not satisfied | | B. | 2 | | C. | 3 Satisfied | | D. | 4 | | E. | Very Satisfied | |
| **61** | **How well did this presentation meet your educational expectations?**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 1 Did NOT meet expectations | | B. | 2 | | C. | 3 Met expectations | | D. | 4 | | E. | 5 Exceeded expectations | |