

# ACJ<sup>©</sup> Sample Questions and Answers

The National Dental Examining Board of Canada

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# Assessment of Clinical Judgement™

## Format of Questions

Some questions have one correct answer, indicated by the direction (Select **ONE** correct answer). Select the answer that is most likely to be correct.

Some questions are identified by the direction "Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers". These questions can have one correct answer or multiple correct answers. For ease of reading, the plural formulation is used for all questions which can have ONE or MORE correct answers.



## Sample Questions on Diagnosis, Treatment Planning and Clinical Decision Making

|                                                |    |                   |      |
|------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------|------|
| <b>Patient Information:</b>                    |    |                   |      |
| John Doe<br>123 Main Street<br>Ottawa, Ontario |    |                   |      |
| Age:                                           |    | Blood Pressure:   | mmHg |
| Sex:                                           |    | Heart Rate:       | bpm  |
| Height:                                        | cm | Respiration Rate: | /min |
| Weight:                                        | kg | Temperature:      | °C   |
| <b>Chief Complaint:</b>                        |    |                   |      |
| <b>History of Chief Complaint:</b>             |    |                   |      |
| <b>Dental History:</b>                         |    |                   |      |
| <b>Medical History:</b>                        |    |                   |      |
| Significant Findings:                          |    |                   |      |
| Current Medication:                            |    |                   |      |
| Allergies:                                     |    |                   |      |
| <b>Social/Family History:</b>                  |    |                   |      |
| Significant Findings:                          |    |                   |      |
| <b>Clinical Examination:</b>                   |    |                   |      |
| Significant Findings:                          |    |                   |      |
| Extraoral:                                     |    |                   |      |
| Intraoral:                                     |    |                   |      |

**Question: 1** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

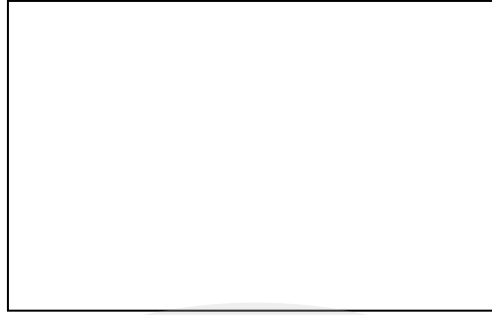
Which of the following should be included in the treatment plan for the management of this patient?

- ☐ Prophylactic antibiotics.
- ☐ Confirm the patient's HbA1c level.
- ☐ Obtain a current INR before a surgical procedure.
- ☐ Anxiolytic/sedative drug administration.
- ☐ Prophylactic nitroglycerin.
- ☐ Avoid NSAIDs.
- ☐ Avoid opioids.
- ☐ Avoid epinephrine.
- ☐ Minimize the use of epinephrine.
- ☐ Avoid local anesthetic.
- ☐ Stop current medication prior to appointment.
- ☐ Delay routine treatments.
- ☐ Treat at the end of the day.
- ☐ Must treat in a hospital facility.
- ☐ None of the above.

**Question: 2** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

In addition to periodontal probing and palpation, which of the following is/are indicated to establish a diagnosis for this patient?

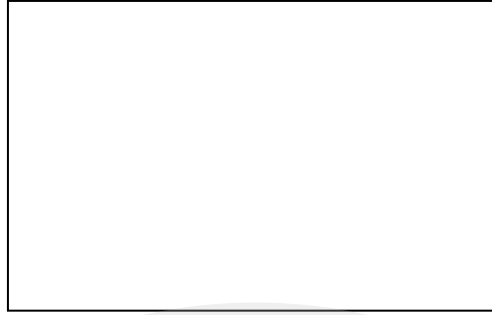
- ☐ Periapical radiograph.
- ☐ Bitewing radiograph.
- ☐ Panoramic radiograph.
- ☐ Tooth percussion.
- ☐ Application of pressure on individual cusps.
- ☐ Assessment of tooth mobility.
- ☐ Electric pulp testing.
- ☐ Thermal test.
- ☐ Evaluation of the occlusion.
- ☐ Selective local anesthesia.
- ☐ Blood testing.
- ☐ Microbial testing.
- ☐ Cytological smear.
- ☐ Incisional biopsy.
- ☐ Excisional biopsy.



**Question: 3** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for the entity shown in the image?

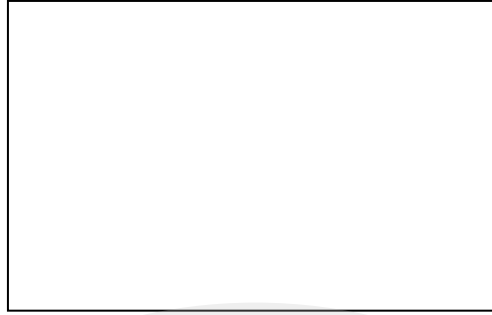
- ☐ Linea alba.
- ☐ Fordyce granules.
- ☐ Leukoedema.
- ☐ Leukoplakia.
- ☐ Frictional/traumatic keratosis.
- ☐ Mucosal burn.
- ☐ Lichen planus.
- ☐ Candidiasis.
- ☐ Hairy leukoplakia.
- ☐ Lupus erythematosus.
- ☐ White sponge nevus.
- ☐ Geographic tongue.
- ☐ Mucous patches of secondary syphilis.
- ☐ Hairy tongue.
- ☐ Verrucous carcinoma.



**Question: 4** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for the entity shown in the image?

- ☐ Aphthous ulcer.
- ☐ Herpes zoster.
- ☐ Traumatic ulcer.
- ☐ Recurrent herpes simplex.
- ☐ Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis.
- ☐ Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
- ☐ Geographic tongue.
- ☐ Herpangina.
- ☐ Amalgam tattoo.
- ☐ Erythroplakia.
- ☐ Squamous cell carcinoma.
- ☐ Mucous membrane pemphigoid.
- ☐ Pemphigus vulgaris.
- ☐ Erythema multiforme.
- ☐ Smoker's melanosis.

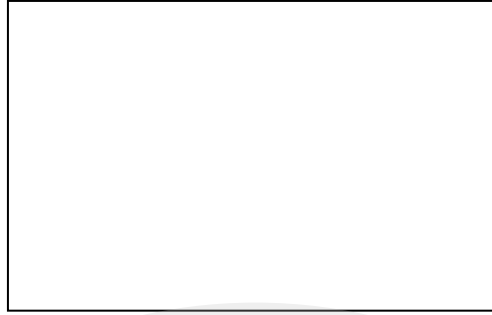


**Question: 5** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for the entity shown in the image?

- ☐ Torus.
- ☐ Pyogenic granuloma.
- ☐ Mucocoele.
- ☐ Hemangioma.
- ☐ Fibroepithelial polyp/traumatic fibroma.
- ☐ Traumatic neuroma.
- ☐ Papilloma/verruca vulgaris.
- ☐ Salivary gland adenoma.
- ☐ Granular cell tumour.
- ☐ Gingival cyst.
- ☐ Abscess.
- ☐ Denture stomatitis.
- ☐ Epulis fissuratum/inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia.
- ☐ Squamous cell carcinoma.





**Question: 6** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following should be included in the management of the entity shown in the image?

- ☐ No treatment.
- ☐ Topical antimicrobial.
- ☐ Systemic antimicrobial.
- ☐ Topical corticosteroid.
- ☐ Systemic corticosteroid.
- ☐ Topical anesthetic.
- ☐ Systemic analgesic.
- ☐ Protective dressing.
- ☐ Eliminate etiological factor.
- ☐ Debridement.
- ☐ Incisional biopsy.
- ☐ Excisional biopsy.
- ☐ Medical evaluation.

**Additional Information:** Such as case synopsis, examination information or a periodontal chart.

| Vestibular          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Tooth               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |  |
| Probing depth       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| Recession           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| Bleeding on probing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |

| Lingual             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Tooth               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |  |
| Probing depth       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| Recession           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| Bleeding on probing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |

|           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Mobility  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Furcation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |

**Question: 7** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following describe the diagnosis for this patient?

- ☐ Clinical gingival health.
- ☐ Intact periodontium.
- ☐ Reduced periodontium in a stable periodontitis patient.
- ☐ Reduced periodontium in a non-periodontitis patient.
- ☐ Gingivitis associated with dental biofilm alone.
- ☐ Gingivitis mediated by systemic or local risk factors.
- ☐ Drug-influenced gingival enlargement.
- ☐ Periodontitis.
- ☐ Periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic disease.
- ☐ Necrotizing gingivitis.
- ☐ Necrotizing periodontitis.
- ☐ Necrotizing stomatitis.
- ☐ Periodontal abscess.
- ☐ Endodontic-periodontic lesion.

**Question: 8** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following should be included in the periodontal diagnosis for this patient?

- ☐ Clinical gingival health.
- ☐ Gingivitis.
- ☐ Periodontitis.
- ☐ Intact periodontium.
- ☐ Reduced periodontium.
- ☐ Non-periodontitis patient.
- ☐ Stable periodontitis patient.
- ☐ Stage I.
- ☐ Stage II.
- ☐ Stage III.
- ☐ Stage IV.
- ☐ Grade A.
- ☐ Grade B.
- ☐ Grade C.
- ☐ Localized.
- ☐ Generalized.
- ☐ Molar/incisor pattern.

**Question: 9** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

The management of this periodontal condition includes which of the following?

- ☐ Nonsurgical debridement.
- ☐ Locally applied antimicrobial therapy.
- ☐ Systemic antimicrobial therapy.
- ☐ Gingivectomy.
- ☐ Open flap debridement with apically positioned flap.
- ☐ Open flap debridement without apically positioned flap.
- ☐ Osseous resective surgery.
- ☐ Distal wedge.
- ☐ Guided tissue regeneration.
- ☐ Bone graft/bone replacement graft.
- ☐ Gingival curettage.
- ☐ Coronally positioned flap.
- ☐ Laterally positioned flap.
- ☐ Free autogenous gingival graft.
- ☐ Subepithelial connective tissue graft.
- ☐ Extraction.
- ☐ None of the above.

**Question: 10** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following describe an appropriate diagnosis for tooth \_\_\_\_?

- ☐ Normal pulp.
- ☐ Reversible pulpitis.
- ☐ Symptomatic irreversible pulpitis.
- ☐ Asymptomatic irreversible pulpitis.
- ☐ Pulp necrosis.
- ☐ Normal apical tissues.
- ☐ Symptomatic apical periodontitis.
- ☐ Asymptomatic apical periodontitis.
- ☐ Acute apical abscess.
- ☐ Chronic apical abscess.

**Question: 11** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following would be appropriate to achieve anesthesia for the extraction of tooth \_\_\_\_?

- ☐ Supraperiosteal/Paraperiosteal/Infiltration injection.
- ☐ Inferior alveolar nerve block.
- ☐ Incisive nerve block.
- ☐ Mental nerve block.
- ☐ Gow-Gates mandibular nerve block.
- ☐ Buccal nerve block.
- ☐ Periodontal ligament injection (intraaligamentary).
- ☐ Intraosseous injection.
- ☐ Intrapulpal injection.
- ☐ Varizani/Akinosi technique.

**Additional Information:** *Such as case synopsis, examination information or a periodontal chart.*

**Question: 12** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)

This patient's signs and symptoms are most consistent with which one of the following?

- ☐ Acute asthmatic attack.
- ☐ Upper airway obstruction.
- ☐ Mild allergic reaction.
- ☐ Anaphylaxis.
- ☐ Angina pectoris/myocardial infarction.
- ☐ Cardiac arrest.
- ☐ Cerebrovascular accident.
- ☐ Hyperglycemia.
- ☐ Hypoglycemia.
- ☐ Hyperventilation.
- ☐ Local anesthetic toxicity.
- ☐ Epinephrine reaction.
- ☐ Syncope.
- ☐ Seizure disorder.

**Additional Information:** Such as case synopsis, examination information or a periodontal chart.

**Question: 13** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

The immediate management of this patient would include which of the following?

- ☐ No intervention necessary.
- ☐ Administer acetylsalicylic acid.
- ☐ Administer diphenhydramine.
- ☐ Administer epinephrine.
- ☐ Administer glucagon and/or oral glucose.
- ☐ Administer nitroglycerin.
- ☐ Administer oxygen.
- ☐ Administer salbutamol.
- ☐ Breathe into cupped hands.
- ☐ Head-tilt/chin-lift.
- ☐ Ventilate the patient and begin cardiac compressions.
- ☐ Abdominal thrusts.
- ☐ Finger sweeps.
- ☐ Use automated external defibrillator.
- ☐ Call emergency medical services.



**Additional Information:** Such as case synopsis, examination information or a periodontal chart.

**DR. Y. XXXXXXXX, D.M.D.**  
**100 ANYWHERE STREET**  
**ANYWHERE CITY, CANADA**

**Date:** November 10, 2024

**Name:** John Doe

**Address:** 123 Main Street  
Ottawa, Ontario

**R<sub>x</sub>**

*Amoxicillin 500 mg*  
*Disp: 15 (fifteen)*  
*Sig: Take 1 t.i.d. until complete*

☒

NO REPEAT

☐

REPEAT \_\_\_\_\_ TIMES

SIGNATURE:

Y. XXXXXXXX

Dr. Y. XXXXXXXX, D.M.D.

Using the information provided, answer the following question.

**Question: 14** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)  
Which of the following would apply to this prescription?

- ☐ Acceptable prescription.
- ☐ Drug name is spelled incorrectly.
- ☐ Drug is contraindicated.
- ☐ Life-threatening drug.
- ☐ Drug is not first choice for this indication.
- ☐ Incorrect strength of pill prescribed.
- ☐ Incorrect number of pills per administration.
- ☐ Excessive dosage per day.
- ☐ Excessive duration.
- ☐ Insufficient duration.
- ☐ Incorrect frequency.
- ☐ Repeat/no repeat selection is incorrect.

Using the information provided, answer the following question.

**Question: 15** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following facial characteristics does this patient have?

- ☐ Convex profile type.
- ☐ Straight profile type.
- ☐ Concave profile type.
- ☐ Retrognathic facial type.
- ☐ Orthognathic facial type.
- ☐ Prognathic facial type.
- ☐ Long lower face height.
- ☐ Normal lower face height.
- ☐ Short lower face height.
- ☐ Acute nasolabial angle.
- ☐ Obtuse nasolabial angle.
- ☐ Short upper lip.
- ☐ Incompetent lips.
- ☐ Everted (redundant) lips.

**Question: 16** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)

Which of the following dental occlusions does the patient have?

- ☐ Angle Class I.
- ☐ Angle Class II division 1.
- ☐ Angle Class II division 2.
- ☐ Angle Class II division 1 subdivision right.
- ☐ Angle Class II division 1 subdivision left.
- ☐ Angle Class II division 2 subdivision right.
- ☐ Angle Class II division 2 subdivision left.
- ☐ Angle Class III.
- ☐ Angle Class III subdivision right.
- ☐ Angle Class III subdivision left.

**Question: 17** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

This patient presents with

- ☐ no space discrepancy in the maxilla.
- ☐ no space discrepancy in the mandible.
- ☐ crowding in the maxilla.
- ☐ crowding in the mandible.
- ☐ spacing in the maxilla.
- ☐ spacing in the mandible.

**Additional Information:** Such as case synopsis, examination information or a periodontal chart.

The patient's cephalometric values are:

|                                           |                      |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| SNA =                                     | (mean = 81 degrees)  |
| SNB =                                     | (mean = 79 degrees)  |
| Mandibular plane angle =                  | (mean = 32 degrees)  |
| Maxillary incisors to palatal plane =     | (mean = 112 degrees) |
| Mandibular incisors to mandibular plane = | (mean = 90 degrees)  |

**Question: 18** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Based on the cephalometric values provided, the patient presents with

- ☐ a prognathic maxilla.
- ☐ a normally positioned maxilla.
- ☐ a retrognathic maxilla.
- ☐ a prognathic mandible.
- ☐ a normally positioned mandible.
- ☐ a retrognathic mandible.
- ☐ a flat (low) mandibular plane.
- ☐ a normal mandibular plane.
- ☐ a steep (high) mandibular plane.
- ☐ labially inclined maxillary incisors.
- ☐ normally inclined maxillary incisors.
- ☐ lingually inclined maxillary incisors.
- ☐ labially inclined mandibular incisors.
- ☐ normally inclined mandibular incisors.
- ☐ lingually inclined mandibular incisors.

# Assessment of Clinical Judgement™

## Sample Questions on Radiographic Interpretation



**Question: 1** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

There is radiographic evidence of caries on which of the following?

- ☐ Distal of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Mesial of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Distal of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Mesial of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Distal of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Mesial of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Distal of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Mesial of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ None of the above.

**Question: 2** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

For tooth \_\_\_\_, which of the following can be identified on the image?

- ☐ Bone loss on the mesial.
- ☐ Bone loss on the distal.
- ☐ Gingival overhang on the mesial of a restoration.
- ☐ Gingival overhang on the distal of a restoration.
- ☐ Calculus on the mesial.
- ☐ Calculus on the distal.
- ☐ Caries on the mesial.
- ☐ Caries on the distal.
- ☐ None of the above.

**Question: 3** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following can be identified on the image?

- ☐ Caries.
- ☐ Calculus.
- ☐ Defective restoration.
- ☐ Foreign body.
- ☐ Periodontal bone loss.
- ☐ Root resorption.
- ☐ Retained primary tooth.
- ☐ Root fragment.
- ☐ Rarefying osteitis.
- ☐ Sclerosing osteitis.
- ☐ Attrition/abrasion.
- ☐ Hypercementosis.
- ☐ Root fracture.
- ☐ None of the above.

**Question: 4** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

For tooth \_\_\_\_, which of the following can be identified on the image?

- ☐ Occlusal caries.
- ☐ Mesial caries.
- ☐ Distal caries.
- ☐ Root caries.
- ☐ Cervical burnout.
- ☐ Physiologic root resorption.
- ☐ Internal root resorption.
- ☐ External root resorption.
- ☐ Fractured tooth.
- ☐ Rarefying osteitis.
- ☐ Sclerosing osteitis.
- ☐ Pulpal obliteration.
- ☐ Calculus.
- ☐ Attrition.
- ☐ Defective restoration.

**Question: 5** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following can be identified on the image?

- ☐ Osteosclerosis.
- ☐ Periapical osseous dysplasia.
- ☐ Retained root(s).
- ☐ Antral pseudocyst.
- ☐ Sclerosing osteitis.
- ☐ Supernumerary tooth/teeth.
- ☐ Foreign body.
- ☐ Osteoma.
- ☐ Traumatic bone cyst.
- ☐ Malignancy.



**Question: 6** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following can be identified on the image?

- ☐ Hyoid bone.
- ☐ Antral septum.
- ☐ Cervical spine.
- ☐ Calcified lymph nodes.
- ☐ Calcified stylohyoid ligament.
- ☐ Sialolith.
- ☐ Odontoma.
- ☐ Zygomatic arch.
- ☐ External oblique ridge.
- ☐ Torus.
- ☐ Malignancy.

**Question: 7** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following describe the endodontic treatment of tooth \_\_\_\_?

- ☐ Apical perforation.
- ☐ Lateral perforation.
- ☐ Apical transportation.
- ☐ Separated instrument.
- ☐ Ledge formation.
- ☐ Inadequate density of obturation.
- ☐ Over-instrumentation.
- ☐ Under-instrumentation.
- ☐ Overfilled/extrusion.
- ☐ Short obturation.
- ☐ Untreated canal.
- ☐ Inappropriate obturation material.
- ☐ Acceptable.
- ☐ Not successful.

**Question: 8** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following may complicate the root canal treatment on tooth \_\_\_\_\_?

- ☐ No complicating factors present.
- ☐ Presence of accessory canals/canal subdivision.
- ☐ Curved/atypical root morphology.
- ☐ Pulp stones/calcification of the pulp chamber.
- ☐ Calcification of root canal(s).
- ☐ Internal resorption.
- ☐ External resorption.
- ☐ Extensive restoration.
- ☐ Caries.
- ☐ Rotated or tipped tooth.
- ☐ Tooth fracture.
- ☐ Open apex.

**Question: 9** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following may complicate the extraction of tooth \_\_\_?

- ☐ Hypercementosis.
- ☐ Root morphology.
- ☐ Ankylosis.
- ☐ Extensive caries.
- ☐ Proximity to adjacent tooth/teeth.
- ☐ Increased bone density.
- ☐ Impacted tooth.
- ☐ Isolated tooth.
- ☐ Extensive restoration.
- ☐ Endodontically treated tooth.
- ☐ Atrophic mandible/maxilla.
- ☐ Proximity to mandibular canal.
- ☐ Proximity to maxillary sinus.
- ☐ Associated pathological lesion.