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# Assessment of Clinical Judgement

Examples for Diagnosis, Treatment Planning and Clinical Decision Making

## Patient Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
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<tr>
<td>123 Main Street</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa, Ontario</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood Pressure:</td>
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<td>Gender:</td>
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<td>Height:</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Temperature:</td>
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## Chief Complaint:


## History of Chief Complaint:


## Dental History:


## Medical History:

- Significant Findings:
- Current Medication:
- Allergies:

## Social/Family History:

- Significant Findings:

## Clinical Examination:

- 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.
- [ ] Confirming that the patient’s HbA1c level is less than 7%.
- [ ] Obtain a recent 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(s).
- [ ] Bitewing radiograph(s).
- [ ] Panoramic radiograph.
- [ ] Tooth percussion.
- [ ] Application of pressure on individual cusps.
- [ ] Assessment of tooth mobility.
- [ ] Electric pulp testing.
- [ ] Thermal test(s).
- [ ] 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 above photograph?

○ Linea alba.
○ Fordyce granules.
○ Leukoedema.
○ Leukoplakia.
○ Frictional/traumatic keratosis.
○ Mucosal burn.
○ Lichen planus.
○ Candidiasis.
○ Hairy leukoplakia.
○ Lupus erythematosus.
○ White sponge nevus.
○ Erythema migrans/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 above photograph?

- Aphthous ulcer(s).
- Herpes zoster.
- Traumatic ulcer(s).
- Recurrent herpes simplex.
- Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis.
- Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
- Erythema migrans/geographic tongue.
- Herpangina.
- Amalgam tattoo.
- Erythroplakia.
- Squamous cell carcinoma.
- Cicatricial pemphigoid/benign 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 above photograph?

- Stensen’s duct orifice.
- Torus.
- Pyogenic granuloma.
- Mucocele.
- Hemangioma.
- Fibroepithelial polyp/traumatic fibroma.
- Traumatic neuroma.
- Papilloma/verruca vulgaris.
- Salivary gland adenoma.
- Granular cell tumour.
- Gingival cyst.
- Abscess.
- Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (denture stomatitis).
- Epulis fissuratum (inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia).
- Squamous cell carcinoma.
Question: 6  (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following is/are indicated for the management of the entity shown in the above photograph?

- No treatment.
- Topical antimicrobial.
- Systemic antimicrobial.
- Topical corticosteroid.
- Systemic corticosteroid.
- Topical anesthetic.
- Systemic analgesic.
- Protective dressing.
- Eliminate etiological factor(s).
- Debridement.
- Incisional biopsy.
- Excisional biopsy.
- Medical evaluation.
### Vestibular

<table>
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<th>Probing depth</th>
<th>Recession</th>
<th>Bleeding on probing</th>
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<tr>
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### Lingual

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<tr>
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<th>Probing depth</th>
<th>Recession</th>
<th>Bleeding on probing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Mobility


### Furcation


**Additional Information:** Such as case synopsis, examination information or a periodontal chart.
Question: 7  (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following describe(s) the diagnosis(es) 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 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.
Question: 9  (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following is/are appropriate for the management of this periodontal condition?

- Nonsurgical debridement.
- Systemic antimicrobial.
- 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(s) 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/would have been appropriate to achieve anesthesia for ____________?

- 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 (intraligamentary).
- 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.
- Vasodepressor (vasovagal) syncope.
- Seizure disorder.
Additional Information: Such as case synopsis, examination information or a periodontal chart.

Question: 13 (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following is/are appropriate for the immediate management of this patient?

- 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. XXXXXX, D.D.S.**

**100 ANYWHERE STREET**

**ANYWHERE CITY, CANADA**

**Date:** June 3, 2018

**Name:** Made Jones

**Address:** 123 Male Street

Ottawa, Ontario

---

**Rx**

Amodicillin 500 mg

Dispense: 15

Label: Take 1 t.i.d. until complete

**SIGNATURE:** Y. XXXXXX

Dr. Y. XXXXXX, D.D.S.
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.
- □ Unacceptable prescription format.
- □ 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.
- □ Incorrect/ambiguous instructions.
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.
Question: 1 (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
There is radiographic evidence of caries on the

☐ 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 ___, the following condition(s) 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 root surface.
- Calculus on the distal root surface.
- Caries on the mesial.
- Caries on the distal.
- None of the above.

Question: 3  (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following is/are visible 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.)
Which of the following is/are radiographically evident on tooth ____?

- Occlusal caries.
- Mesial caries.
- Distal caries.
- Root caries.
- Cervical burnout.
- Physiologic root resorption.
- Internal root resorption.
- External root resorption.
- Fractured tooth.
- Furcation radiolucency.
- Periapical radiolucency.
- Pulpal obliteration.
- Calculus.
- Attrition.
- Defective or inadequate restoration.

Question: 5 (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following is/are evident 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 is/are evident on the image?

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

**Question: 7** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)
Which of the following describe(s) the endodontic treatment of tooth ___?

- □ Apical perforation.
- □ Lateral perforation/strip perforation.
- □ Apical transportation (zipping).
- □ Furcation perforation.
- □ Separated instrument (broken file).
- □ Ledge formation.
- □ Inadequate compaction (voids).
- □ Overfilled/extrusion.
- □ Underfilled.
- □ Acceptable.
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.