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Assessment of Clinical Judgement

Examples for Diagnosis, Treatment Planning and Clinical Decision Making

Patient Information:			
John Doe 123 Main Street Ottawa, Ontario			
Age:		Blood Pressure:	mmHg
Gender:		Heart Rate:	bpm
Height:	cm	Respiration Rate:	/min
Weight:	kg	Temperature:	°C
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.)

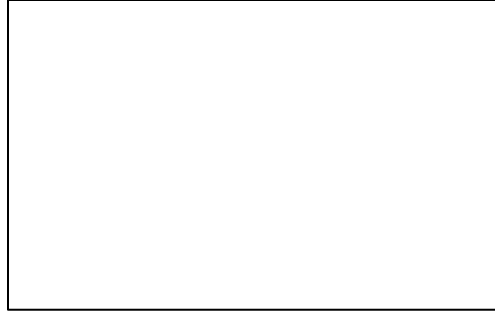
Which of the following should be included in the treatment plan for the management of this patient?

- 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?

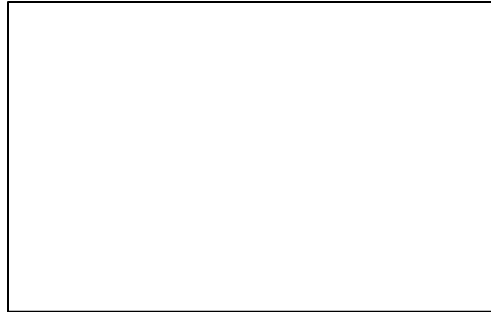
- Periapical radiograph(s).
- Bitewing radiograph(s).
- Panoramic radiograph.
- Tooth percussion.
- Application of pressure on individual cusps.
- Assessment of tooth mobility.
- Electric pulp testing.
- Thermal test(s).
- Evaluation of the occlusion.
- Selective local anesthesia.
- Blood testing.
- 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?

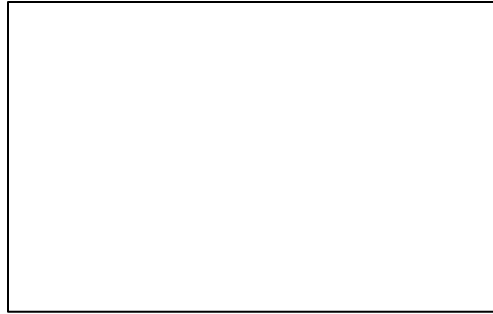
- Linea alba.
- Fordyce granules.
- Leukoedema.
- Leukoplakia.
- Frictional/traumatic keratosis.
- Mucosal burn.
- Lichen planus.
- Candidiasis.
- Hairy leukoplakia.
- Lupus erythematosus.
- White sponge nevus.
- Erythema migrans/geographic tongue.
- Mucous patches of secondary syphilis.
- Hairy tongue.
- 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?

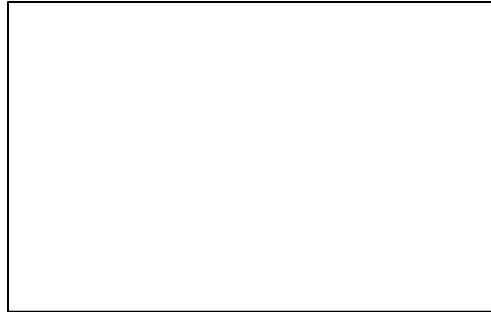
- Aphthous ulcer(s).
- Herpes zoster.
- Traumatic ulcer(s).
- Recurrent herpes simplex.
- Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis.
- Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
- Erythema migrans/geographic tongue.
- Herpangina.
- Amalgam tattoo.
- Erythroplakia.
- Squamous cell carcinoma.
- Cicatricial pemphigoid/benign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

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(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 (intraalveolar).
- 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. XXXXXXX, D.D.S.
100 ANYWHERE STREET
ANYWHERE CITY, CANADA

Date: June 3, 2018

Name: Marie Jones
Address 123 Main Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Rx

Amoxicillin 500 mg
Dispense: 15
Label: Take 1 t.i.d. until complete

- NO REPEAT
 REPEAT _____ TIME(S).

SIGNATURE: Y. XXXXXXX
Dr. Y. XXXXXXX, 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.)

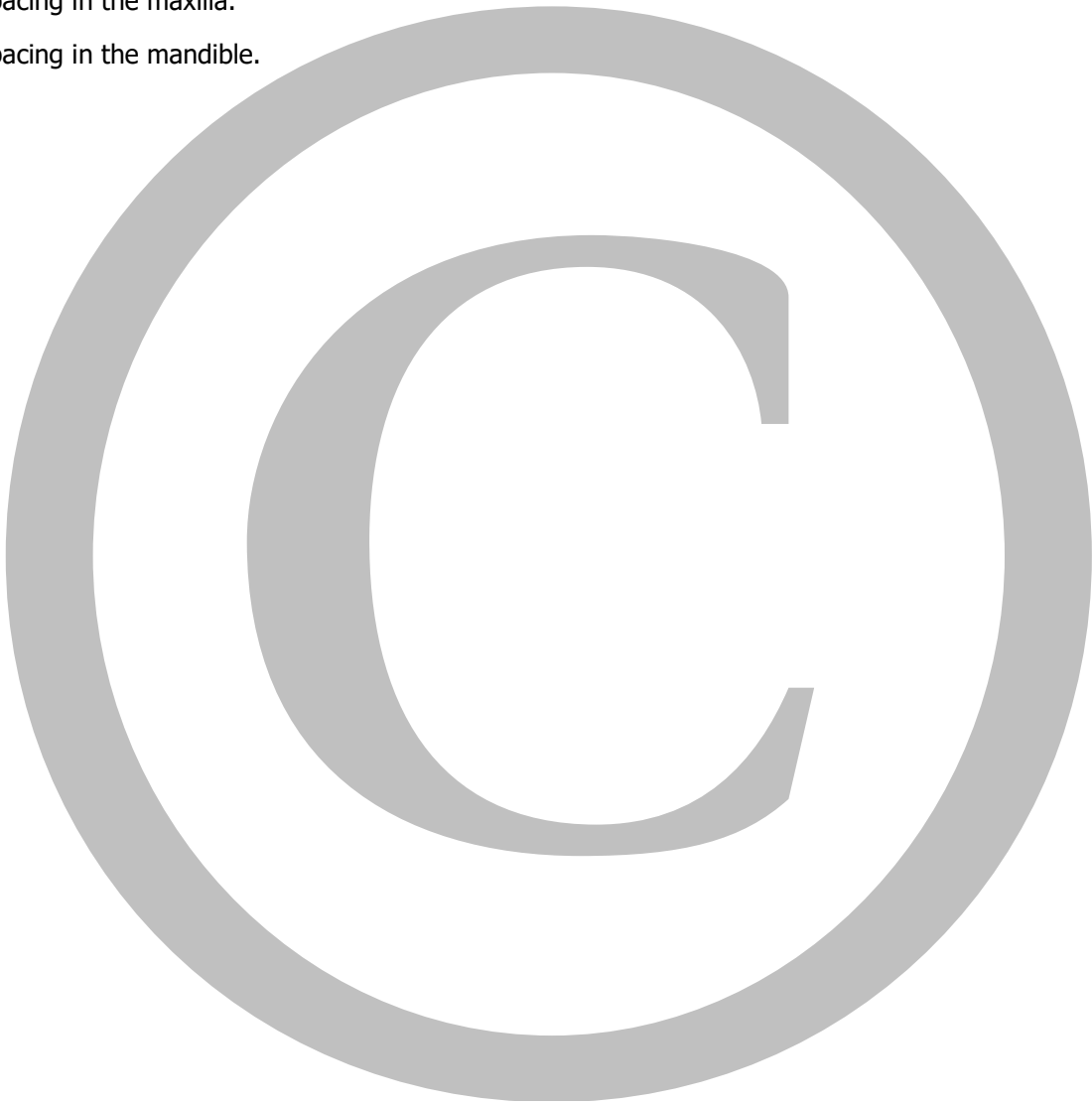
Which of the following dental occlusions does the patient have?

- 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.

Assessment of Clinical Judgement

Examples for Radiographic Interpretation

Using the image, answer the following question on the answer score sheet.

Question: 1 (Select **ONE**
There is radiographic

- 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.

OR MORE correct answers.)
evidence of caries on the

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.