

# Assessment of Clinical Judgement

## Examples for Diagnosis, Treatment Planning and Clinical Decision Making

**Using the information provided, answer questions \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ on the answer score sheet.**

**Patient:** John Doe  
123 Main Street  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Patient Information:**

Age:	Blood Pressure: /mmHg
Gender:	Pulse 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.)

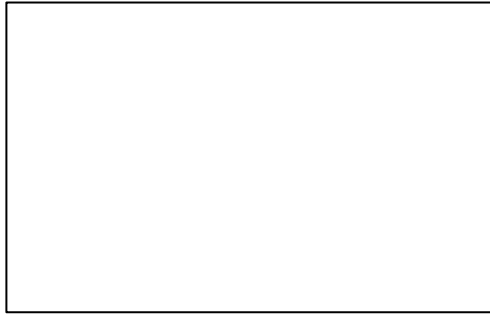
Which of the following should be included in the treatment plan for the management of this patient?

- A. Prophylactic antibiotics.
- B. Confirming that the patient's HbA1c level is less than 7%.
- C. Obtain a recent INR before a surgical procedure.
- D. Anxiolytic/sedative drug administration.
- E. Prophylactic nitroglycerin.
- F. Avoid NSAIDs.
- G. Avoid opioids.
- H. Avoid epinephrine.
- I. Minimize the use of epinephrine.
- J. Avoid local anesthetic.
- K. Stop current medication prior to appointment.
- L. Delay routine treatments.
- M. Treat at the end of the day.
- N. Must treat in a hospital facility.
- O. 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?

- A. Periapical radiograph(s).
- B. Bitewing radiograph(s).
- C. Panoramic radiograph.
- D. Tooth percussion.
- E. Application of pressure on individual cusps.
- F. Assessment of tooth mobility.
- G. Electric pulp testing.
- H. Thermal test(s).
- I. Evaluation of the occlusion.
- J. Selective local anesthesia.
- K. Blood testing.
- L. Microbial testing.
- M. Cytological smear.
- N. Incisional biopsy.
- O. 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?

- A. Linea alba.
- B. Fordyce's granules.
- C. Leukoedema.
- D. Leukoplakia.
- E. Frictional/traumatic keratosis.
- F. Mucosal burn.
- G. Lichen planus.
- H. Candidiasis.
- I. Hairy leukoplakia.
- J. Lupus erythematosus.
- K. White sponge nevus.
- L. Erythema migrans/geographic tongue.
- M. Mucous patches of secondary syphilis.
- N. Hairy tongue.
- O. 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?

- A. Aphthous ulcer(s).
- B. Herpes zoster.
- C. Traumatic ulcer(s).
- D. Recurrent herpes simplex.
- E. Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis.
- F. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
- G. Erythema migrans/geographic tongue.
- H. Herpangina.
- I. Amalgam tattoo.
- J. Erythroplakia.
- K. Squamous cell carcinoma.
- L. Cicatricial pemphigoid/benign mucous membrane pemphigoid.
- M. Pemphigus vulgaris.
- N. Erythema multiforme.
- O. 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?

- A. Stensen's duct orifice.
- B. Torus.
- C. Pyogenic granuloma.
- D. Mucocele.
- E. Hemangioma.
- F. Fibroepithelial polyp/traumatic fibroma.
- G. Traumatic neuroma.
- H. Papilloma/verruca vulgaris.
- I. Salivary gland adenoma.
- J. Granular cell tumour.
- K. Gingival cyst.
- L. Abscess.
- M. Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (denture stomatitis).
- N. Epulis fissuratum (inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia).
- O. 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?

- A. No treatment.
- B. Topical antimicrobial.
- C. Systemic antimicrobial.
- D. Topical corticosteroid.
- E. Systemic corticosteroid.
- F. Topical anesthetic.
- G. Systemic analgesic.
- H. Protective dressing.
- I. Eliminate etiological factor(s).
- J. Debridement.
- K. Incisional biopsy.
- L. Excisional biopsy.
- M. Medical evaluation.

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

**Vestibular**

<b>Tooth</b>						
<b>Probing depth</b>						
<b>Recession</b>						
<b>Bleeding on probing</b>						

**Lingual**

<b>Tooth</b>						
<b>Probing depth</b>						
<b>Recession</b>						
<b>Bleeding on probing</b>						

<b>Mobility</b>						
<b>Furcation</b>						

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

Which of the following condition(s) is/are consistent with this patient's periodontal findings?

- A. Healthy periodontal status.
- B. Drug-influenced gingival enlargement.
- C. Generalized aggressive periodontitis.
- D. Generalized chronic periodontitis.
- E. Localized aggressive periodontitis.
- F. Localized chronic periodontitis.
- G. Periodontal abscess.
- H. Gingivitis modified by systemic factors.
- I. Gingivitis associated with plaque only.
- J. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
- K. Necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis.
- L. Gingival manifestations of systemic disease.
- M. Endodontic – periodontic lesion.
- N. Root fracture.

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

Which of the following is/are appropriate for the management of this periodontal condition?

- A. Nonsurgical debridement.
- B. Systemic antimicrobial therapy.
- C. Extraction.
- D. Open flap debridement with apically positioned flap.
- E. Open flap debridement without apically positioned flap.
- F. Coronally positioned flap.
- G. Laterally positioned flap.
- H. Free (autogenous) gingival graft.
- I. Subepithelial connective tissue graft.
- J. Guided tissue regeneration.
- K. Bone graft.
- L. Gingivectomy/gingivoplasty.
- M. Distal wedge.
- N. Gingival curettage.

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

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

- A. Normal pulp.
- B. Reversible pulpitis.
- C. Symptomatic irreversible pulpitis.
- D. Asymptomatic irreversible pulpitis.
- E. Pulp necrosis.
- F. Normal apical tissues.
- G. Symptomatic apical periodontitis.
- H. Asymptomatic apical periodontitis.
- I. Acute apical abscess.
- J. Chronic apical abscess.

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

Which of the following would be/would have been appropriate to achieve anesthesia for \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Supraperiosteal/Paraperiosteal/Infiltration injection.
- B. Inferior alveolar nerve block.
- C. Incisive nerve block.
- D. Mental nerve block.
- E. Gow-Gates mandibular nerve block.
- F. Buccal nerve block.
- G. Periodontal ligament injection (intra-ligamentary).
- H. Intraosseous injection.
- I. Intrapulpal injection.
- J. Varizani/Akinosi technique.

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

**Question: 11** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)

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

- A. Acute asthmatic attack (bronchospasm).
- B. Upper airway obstruction.
- C. Mild allergic reaction.
- D. Anaphylaxis.
- E. Angina pectoris/myocardial infarction.
- F. Cardiac arrest.
- G. Cerebrovascular accident.
- H. Hyperglycemia.
- I. Hypoglycemia.
- J. Hyperventilation.
- K. Local anesthetic toxicity.
- L. Epinephrine reaction.
- M. Vasodepressor (vasovagal) syncope.
- N. Seizure disorder.

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

**Question: 12** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following is/are appropriate for the immediate management of this patient?

- A. No intervention necessary.
- B. Administer acetylsalicylic acid.
- C. Administer diphenhydramine.
- D. Administer epinephrine.
- E. Administer glucagon and/or oral glucose.
- F. Administer nitroglycerin.
- G. Administer oxygen.
- H. Administer salbutamol.
- I. Breathe into cupped hands.
- J. Head-tilt/chin-lift.
- K. Ventilate the patient and begin cardiac compressions.
- L. Abdominal thrusts.
- M. Finger sweeps.
- N. Use automated external defibrillator.
- O. Call emergency medical services.

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

<b>DR. Y. XXXXXXXX, D.D.S.</b> <b>100 ANYWHERE STREET</b> <b>ANYWHERE CITY, CANADA</b>	
<b>Date:</b> <u>June 3, 2018</u>	
<b>Name:</b>	<u>Marie Jones</u>
<b>Address</b>	<u>123 Main Street</u> <u>Ottawa, Ontario</u>
<hr/>	
<b>Rx</b>	
Amoxicillin 500 mg Dispense: 15 Label: Take 1 t.i.d. until complete	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO REPEAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	REPEAT _____ TIME(S).
<b>SIGNATURE:</b> <u>Y. XXXXXXXX</u> Dr. Y. XXXXXXXX, D.D.S.	

*Using the information provided, answer the following question.*

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

Which of the following would apply to this prescription?

- A. Acceptable prescription.
- B. Unacceptable prescription format.
- C. Drug name is spelled incorrectly.
- D. Drug is contraindicated.
- E. Life-threatening drug.
- F. Drug is not first choice for this indication.
- G. Incorrect strength of pill prescribed.
- H. Incorrect number of pills per administration.
- I. Excessive dosage per day.
- J. Excessive duration.
- K. Insufficient duration.
- L. Incorrect frequency.
- M. Repeat/no repeat selection is incorrect.
- N. Incorrect/ambiguous instructions.



**Question: 14** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

Which of the following facial characteristics does this patient have?

- A. Convex profile type.
- B. Straight profile type.
- C. Concave profile type.
- D. Retrognathic facial type.
- E. Orthognathic facial type.
- F. Prognathic facial type.
- G. Long lower face height.
- H. Normal lower face height.
- I. Short lower face height.
- J. Acute nasolabial angle.
- K. Obtuse nasolabial angle.
- L. Short upper lip.
- M. Incompetent lips.
- N. Everted (redundant) lips.

**Question: 15** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)

Which of the following dental occlusions does the patient have?

- A. Angle Class I.
- B. Angle Class II division 1.
- C. Angle Class II division 2.
- D. Angle Class II division 1 subdivision right.
- E. Angle Class II division 1 subdivision left.
- F. Angle Class II division 2 subdivision right.
- G. Angle Class II division 2 subdivision left.
- H. Angle Class III.
- I. Angle Class III subdivision right.
- J. Angle Class III subdivision left.

**Question: 16** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

This patient presents with

- A. no space discrepancy in the maxilla.
- B. no space discrepancy in the mandible.
- C. crowding in the maxilla.
- D. crowding in the mandible.
- E. spacing in the maxilla.
- F. 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: 17** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

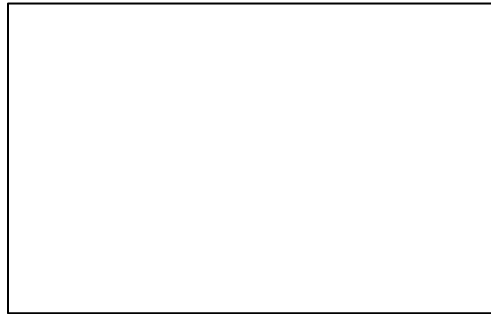
Based on the cephalometric values provided, the patient presents with

- A. a prognathic maxilla.
- B. a normally positioned maxilla.
- C. a retrognathic maxilla.
- D. a prognathic mandible.
- E. a normally positioned mandible.
- F. a retrognathic mandible.
- G. a flat (low) mandibular plane.
- H. a normal mandibular plane.
- I. a steep (high) mandibular plane.
- J. labially inclined maxillary incisors.
- K. normally inclined maxillary incisors.
- L. lingually inclined maxillary incisors.
- M. labially inclined mandibular incisors.
- N. normally inclined mandibular incisors.
- O. 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 OR MORE** correct answers.)

There is radiographic evidence of caries on the

- A. distal of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- B. mesial of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- C. distal of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- D. mesial of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- E. distal of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- F. mesial of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- G. distal of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- H. mesial of tooth \_\_\_\_.
- I. None of the above.

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

For tooth \_\_\_\_, the following condition(s) can be identified on the image.

- A. Bone loss on the mesial.
- B. Bone loss on the distal.
- C. Gingival overhang on the mesial of a restoration.
- D. Gingival overhang on the distal of a restoration.
- E. Calculus on the mesial root surface.
- F. Calculus on the distal root surface.
- G. Caries on the mesial.
- H. Caries on the distal.
- I. None of the above.

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

Which of the following is/are visible on the image?

- A. Caries.
- B. Calculus.
- C. Defective restoration.
- D. Foreign body.
- E. Periodontal bone loss.
- F. Root resorption.
- G. Retained primary tooth.
- H. Root fragment.
- I. Rarefying osteitis.
- J. Sclerosing osteitis.
- K. Attrition/abrasion.
- L. Hypercementosis.
- M. Root fracture.
- N. None of the above.

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

Which of the following is/are radiographically evident on tooth \_\_\_\_?

- A. Occlusal caries.
- B. Mesial caries.
- C. Distal caries.
- D. Root caries.
- E. Cervical burnout.
- F. Physiologic root resorption.
- G. Internal root resorption.
- H. External root resorption.
- I. Fractured tooth.
- J. Furcation radiolucency.
- K. Periapical radiolucency.
- L. Pulpal obliteration.
- M. Calculus.
- N. Attrition.
- O. Defective or inadequate restoration.

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

Which of the following is/are evident on the image?

- A. Osteosclerosis.
- B. Periapical osseous dysplasia.
- C. Retained root(s).
- D. Antral pseudocyst.
- E. Sclerosing osteitis.
- F. Supernumerary tooth/teeth.
- G. Foreign body.
- H. Osteoma.
- I. Traumatic bone cyst.
- J. Malignancy.

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

Which of the following is/are evident on the image?

- A. Hyoid bone.
- B. Antral septum.
- C. Cervical spine.
- D. Calcified lymph nodes.
- E. Calcified stylohyoid ligament.
- F. Ghost image.
- G. Sialolith.
- H. Odontoma.
- I. Zygomatic arch.
- J. External oblique ridge.
- K. Torus.
- L. Malignancy.

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

Which of the following describe(s) the endodontic treatment of tooth \_\_\_\_?

- A. Apical perforation.
- B. Lateral perforation/strip perforation.
- C. Apical transportation (zipping).
- D. Furcation perforation.
- E. Separated instrument (broken file).
- F. Ledge formation.
- G. Inadequate compaction (voids).
- H. Overfilled/extrusion.
- I. Underfilled.
- J. Acceptable.

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

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

- A. No complicating factors present.
- B. Presence of accessory canals/canal subdivision.
- C. Curved/atypical root morphology.
- D. Pulp stones/calcification of the pulp chamber.
- E. Calcification of root canal(s).
- F. Internal resorption.
- G. External resorption.
- H. Extensive restoration.
- I. Caries.
- J. Rotated or tipped tooth.
- K. Tooth fracture.
- L. Open apex.

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

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

- A. Hypercementosis.
- B. Root morphology.
- C. Ankylosis.
- D. Extensive caries.
- E. Proximity to adjacent tooth/teeth.
- F. Increased bone density.
- G. Impacted tooth.
- H. Isolated tooth.
- I. Extensive restoration.
- J. Endodontically treated tooth.
- K. Atrophic mandible/maxilla.
- L. Proximity to mandibular canal.
- M. Proximity to maxillary sinus.
- N. Associated pathological lesion.