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**

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**Lingual**

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**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 (intraligamentary).
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.
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.