ASSESSMENT OF CLINICAL JUDGEMENT
Examples for Diagnosis, Treatment Planning and Clinical Decision Making

Using the information provided for Patient ____, answer questions ___ to ___ on the answer score sheet.

Patient __________

Patient Information:
- Age: ____________________ Blood Pressure: /mmHg
- Gender: ____________________ Pulse Rate: bpm
- Height: cm (ft/in) ____________________ Respiration Rate: /min
- Weight: kg (lbs) ____________________ Temperature: °C (°F)

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.)
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: 2** (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following should be included in the treatment plan for the management of this patient?

A. No special consideration needed.
B. Prophylactic antibiotics.
C. Short appointment.
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. Adjust current medication.
L. Stop current medication prior to appointment.
M. Delay routine treatments.
N. Treat at the end of the day.
O. Must treat in a hospital facility.
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/hyperkeratosis with or without dysplasia.
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. Mucosal burn.
J. Lichen planus.
K. Squamous cell carcinoma.
L. Cicatricial pemphigoid/benign mucous membrane pemphigoid.
M. Pemphigus vulgaris.
N. Erythema multiforme.
O. Lupus erythematosus.

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 correct answer.)
Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for the entity shown in the above photograph?

A. Physiologic/racial pigmentation.
B. Erythroplakia.
C. Candidiasis.
D. Smoker’s melanosis.
E. Lichen planus.
F. Erythema migrans/geographic tongue.
G. Kaposi’s sarcoma.
H. Hemangioma.
I. Lupus erythematosus.
J. Radiation mucositis.
K. Amalgam tattoo.
L. Melanoma.
M. Melanotic macule/nevus.
N. Mucocele.
O. Varicosity/Varicosities.

Question: 7 (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. Observe and reassess in 2 weeks.
C. Topical antimicrobial.
D. Systemic antimicrobial.
E. Topical corticosteroid.
F. Systemic corticosteroid.
G. Topical anesthetic.
H. Systemic analgesic.
I. Protective dressing.
J. Eliminate etiological factor(s).
K. Debridement.
L. Incisional biopsy.
M. Excisional biopsy.
N. Medical evaluation.
Vestibular

Tooth
- Probing depth
- Recession
- Bleeding on probing

Lingual

Tooth
- Probing depth
- Recession
- Bleeding on probing

Mobility

Furcation

Question: 8 (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following conditions 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. Vertical root fracture.
O. Horizontal root fracture.
**Question: 9** (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 alone.
E. Open flap debridement with 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.

**Additional Information: Patient ____**

**Question: 10** (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following describes an appropriate diagnosis for tooth ___?

A. Normal pulp.
B. Reversible pulpitis.
C. Irreversible pulpitis.
D. Necrotic pulp.
E. Acute periradicular periodontitis.
F. Acute periradicular abscess.
G. Chronic periradicular periodontitis.
H. Chronic periradicular abscess (suppurative periradicular periodontitis).
I. Vertical root fracture.
J. Horizontal root fracture.
K. Hyperplastic pulpitis.
L. Endodontic – periodontic lesion.
Question: 11 (Select ONE correct answer.)
What is the most likely diagnosis for this patient’s pain?

A. Pericoronitis.
B. Alveolar osteitis (dry socket).
C. Irreversible pulpitis.
D. Reversible pulpitis.
E. Acute periradicular periodontitis.
F. Acute periradicular abscess.
G. Periodontal abscess.
H. Tooth fracture.
I. Temporomandibular disorder.
J. Trigeminal neuralgia.
K. Atypical facial pain.
L. Maxillary sinusitis.

Question: 12 (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
More than one antibiotic may be acceptable in any given clinical situation. Which of the following antibiotics would be acceptable for the management of __________?

A. No antibiotic is indicated.
B. Amoxicillin.
C. Cephalexin.
D. Clarithromycin.
E. Clindamycin.
F. Doxycycline.
G. Erythromycin.
H. Metronidazole.
I. Penicillin V.
J. Tetracycline.
**Additional Information: Patient ____**

**Question: 13** (Select ONE correct answer.)
This patient needs an antibiotic for _______________. Which of the following would be the most appropriate?

A. Amoxicillin.
B. Cephalexin.
C. Clarithromycin.
D. Clindamycin.
E. Doxycycline.
F. Erythromycin.
G. Metronidazole.
H. Penicillin V.
I. Tetracycline.

**Additional Information: Patient ____**

**Question: 14** (Select ONE correct answer.)
In the event that this patient needs an antibiotic for _______________, which of the following would be the most appropriate?

A. Amoxicillin.
B. Cephalexin.
C. Clarithromycin.
D. Clindamycin.
E. Doxycycline.
F. Erythromycin.
G. Metronidazole.
H. Penicillin V.
I. Tetracycline.
Question: 15 (Select TWO correct answers.)
Which of the following would be an appropriate dosage and frequency for a prescription of ___________ for this patient?

A. 100mg.
B. 150 – 300mg.
C. 250 – 500mg.
D. 300 – 600mg.
E. qd.
F. bid.
G. tid.
H. qid.
I. q4h.

Question: 16 (Select ONE correct answer.)
This patient needs an analgesic. What would be the maximum recommended daily dosage for _________________?

A. 40mg.
B. 60mg.
C. 360mg.
D. 1250mg.
E. 2400 – 3200mg.
F. 4000mg.
G. None of the above.

Question: 17 (Select ONE correct answer.)
In the event that this patient needs an analgesic, what would be the maximum recommended daily dosage for _________________?

A. 40mg.
B. 60mg.
C. 360mg.
D. 1250mg.
E. 2400 – 3200mg.
F. 4000mg.
G. None of the above.
**Question: 18** (Select **TWO** correct answers.)
Which of the following would be an appropriate **dosage and frequency** for a prescription of ____________ for this patient?

A. 5 -10mg.
B. 10mg.
C. 30 – 60mg.
D. 250mg.
E. 325 – 1000mg.
F. 400mg.
G. q4 – 6h.
H. q6 – 8h.
I. q12h.

**Additional Information: Patient ____**

**Question: 19** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)
This patient needs an analgesic for _______________. Which of the following would be appropriate?

A. Acetaminophen.
B. Acetylsalicylic acid.
C. Codeine.
D. Ibuprofen.
E. Ketorolac.
F. Meperidine.
G. Naproxen.
H. Oxycodone.
Additional Information: Patient ____

Question: 20 (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
In the event that this patient needs an analgesic for _______________, which of the following would be appropriate?

A. Acetaminophen.
B. Acetylsalicylic acid.
C. Codeine.
D. Ibuprofen.
E. Ketorolac.
F. Meperidine.
G. Naproxen.
H. Oxycodone.

Question: 21 (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. Infraorbital nerve block.
C. Posterior superior alveolar nerve block.
D. Nasopalatine nerve block.
E. Greater palatine nerve block.
F. Maxillary nerve block (greater palatine canal approach).
G. Maxillary nerve block (high tuberosity approach).
H. Periodontal ligament injection (intraligamentary).
I. Intraosseous injection.
J. Intrapulpal injection.
**Question: 22** (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.

**Question: 23** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)
Which of the following would be the maximum number of cartridges of _________ that could safely be given to this patient at one time?

A. 0.
B. 1.
C. 2.
D. 3.
E. 4.
F. 5.
G. 6.
H. 7.
I. 8.
J. 9.
K. 10.
L. 11.
M. 12.
N. 13.
O. 14.
Question: 24 (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 (diabetic coma).
I. Hypoglycemia (insulin shock).
J. Hyperventilation.
K. Local anesthetic toxicity.
L. Epinephrine reaction.
M. Vasodepressor (vasovagal) syncope.
N. Seizure disorder.

Question: 25 (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: 26 (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: 27 (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: 28 (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following reflect the overjet, overbite and midline relationships for this patient?

A. Negative overjet.
B. Normal overjet.
C. Excessive overjet.
D. Negative overbite.
E. Normal overbite.
F. Excessive overbite.
G. Maxillary midline coincident with the mandibular midline.
H. Maxillary midline to the left of the mandibular midline.
I. Maxillary midline to the right of the mandibular midline.

Question: 29 (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: Patient ____

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: 30** (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.

**Question: 31** (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)

What type of crossbite does this patient have?

A. Bilateral posterior crossbite with a functional shift.
B. Bilateral posterior crossbite without a functional shift.
C. Unilateral posterior crossbite with a functional shift.
D. Unilateral posterior crossbite without a functional shift.
E. Anterior crossbite with a functional shift.
F. Anterior crossbite without a functional shift.
Question: 32  (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
The patient presents with

A. a maxillary Bolton discrepancy.
B. a mandibular Bolton discrepancy.
C. late eruption.
D. early eruption.
E. an abnormal midline diastema.
F. a normal midline diastema.
G. over-retained primary teeth.
H. supernumerary teeth.

Question: 33  (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following is/are appropriate interceptive orthodontic treatment(s) for this patient?

A. No treatment at this time.
B. Interproximal discing of one or more primary canines.
C. Interproximal discing of one or more primary molars.
D. Extraction of one or two primary maxillary canines.
E. Extraction of one or two primary mandibular canines.
F. Extraction of one or more primary maxillary molars.
G. Extraction of one or more primary mandibular molars.
H. Space maintenance in the maxillary arch.
I. Space maintenance in the mandibular arch.
J. Space regaining in the maxillary arch.
K. Space regaining in the mandibular arch.
L. Habit breaking appliance.
M. Posterior bilateral maxillary arch expansion incorporating habit control.
N. Posterior bilateral maxillary arch expansion.
O. Anterior crossbite correction.
**Question: 34** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)
The appliance(s) shown in the photograph will result in the following movements of tooth ____?

A. Mesial root tipping.
B. Distal root tipping.
C. Mesial crown tipping.
D. Distal crown tipping.
E. Buccal (labial) crown rotation.
F. Lingual crown rotation.
G. Extrusion.
H. Intrusion.
I. Distal translation.
J. Mesial translation.

**Question: 35** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)
The removable orthodontic appliance shown in the photograph is designed to

A. incline incisors labially.
B. incline incisors lingually.
C. move posterior teeth mesially.
D. move posterior teeth distally.
E. advance the mandible.
F. prevent space loss.
G. advance the maxilla.
H. expand the maxillary arch.
I. gain arch space.
J. eliminate a habit.

**Question: 36** (Select **ONE** correct answer.)
What is the most appropriate orthodontic appliance that is the most appropriate to treat the patient’s malocclusion?

A. Maxillary Hawley with springs.
B. Palatal expander.
C. Functional appliance.
D. Space maintainer.
E. Anterior biteplate.
F. Posterior biteblock.
G. Habit breaking appliance.
H. Retainer.
Question: 37  (Select ONE correct answer.)
What is the most appropriate type of occlusal appliance for this patient?

A. Anterior biteplate.
B. Posterior biteblock.
C. Full coverage biteplane.

Question: 38  (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Which of the following etiological factors may explain the interdental spacing seen in the patient?

A. Normal development.
B. Thumbsucking.
C. Large frenum.
D. Mesiodens.
E. Incisive canal cyst.
F. Missing permanent lateral incisor(s).
G. Peg lateral incisor(s).
H. Ectopic eruption of permanent teeth.

Question: 39  (Select ONE correct answer.)
When should orthodontic treatment be initiated for the patient?

A. Immediately.
B. During the primary dentition.
C. During the mixed dentition (after eruption of the first permanent molars and incisors).
D. During the late mixed dentition prior to pubertal growth spurt.
E. Immediately following the eruption of the permanent second molars.

Question: 40  (Select ONE OR MORE correct answers.)
Treatment of the mandibular arch of this patient with fixed orthodontic brackets will result in

A. incisors inclined lingually.
B. incisors inclined labially.
C. decreased arch length.
D. increased arch length.
E. no change in arch length.
F. intrusion of premolars.
G. extrusion of premolars.
**Question: 41**  (Select **ONE** correct answer.)
At this time, the most appropriate management for this patient is

A. reassess in 9 to 12 months.
B. a habit breaking appliance.
C. space maintenance.
D. a frenectomy.
E. to close the space by orthodontic treatment.
F. to close the space by prosthodontic treatment.
G. to extract primary canine(s).

**Question: 42**  (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)
What record(s) would be necessary to establish an orthodontic diagnosis for this patient?

A. Facial and intra-oral photographs.
B. Models.
C. Panoramic radiograph.
D. Periapical radiograph(s).
E. Lateral cephalometric radiograph(s).
F. Antero-posterior cephalometric radiograph.
G. Hand-wrist film(s).
H. Cone-beam CT(s).