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# Sample Questions

## Scientific Literature Appraisal Skills Component

This component consists of multiple-choice type questions forming approximately 20% of the total value of the 3 hour examination.

### Sample Question: 1

For a sign, test, or symptom that has a high specificity (i.e., over 95%)

- A. a positive result tends to rule in the diagnosis.
- B. a positive result tends to rule out the diagnosis.
- C. a negative result tends to rule in the diagnosis.
- D. a negative result tends to rule out the diagnosis.

### Sample Question: 2

In a randomized controlled trial

- A. blinding of subjects and examiners is rarely used.
- B. ethical considerations can be minimized using randomization.
- C. statistical analyses are often facilitated by reducing bias.
- D. resources required can be substantial.

### Sample Question: 3

Use the following table to compute the sensitivity of bitewing radiographs for interproximal caries.

	True Interproximal Caries		
Caries on Bitewings			
	Present	Absent	Total
Visible	50	25	75
Not visible	75	100	175
Total	125	125	250

- A.  $50/125 = 0.40$
- B.  $25/75 = 0.33$
- C.  $100/125 = 0.80$
- D.  $175/250 = 0.70$

## Diagnostic Sciences Component

This component consists of multiple-choice type questions forming approximately 50% of the total value of the 3 hour examination.

### Sample Question: 1

A positive Nikolsky's sign is a diagnostic feature of

- A. Lichen planus.
- B. Erythema multiforme.
- C. Pemphigus.
- D. Chronic marginal gingivitis.
- E. Lupus erythematosus.

### Sample Question: 2

Before performing surgery on a patient who is taking warfarin, which of the following should be evaluated?

- A. Bleeding time.
- B. Clotting time.
- C. Prothrombin time.
- D. Coagulation time.

### Sample Question: 3

Multiple supernumerary teeth are most commonly found in

- A. cherubism.
- B. cretinism.
- C. hypothyroidism.
- D. cleidocranial dysplasia.
- E. Down's syndrome.

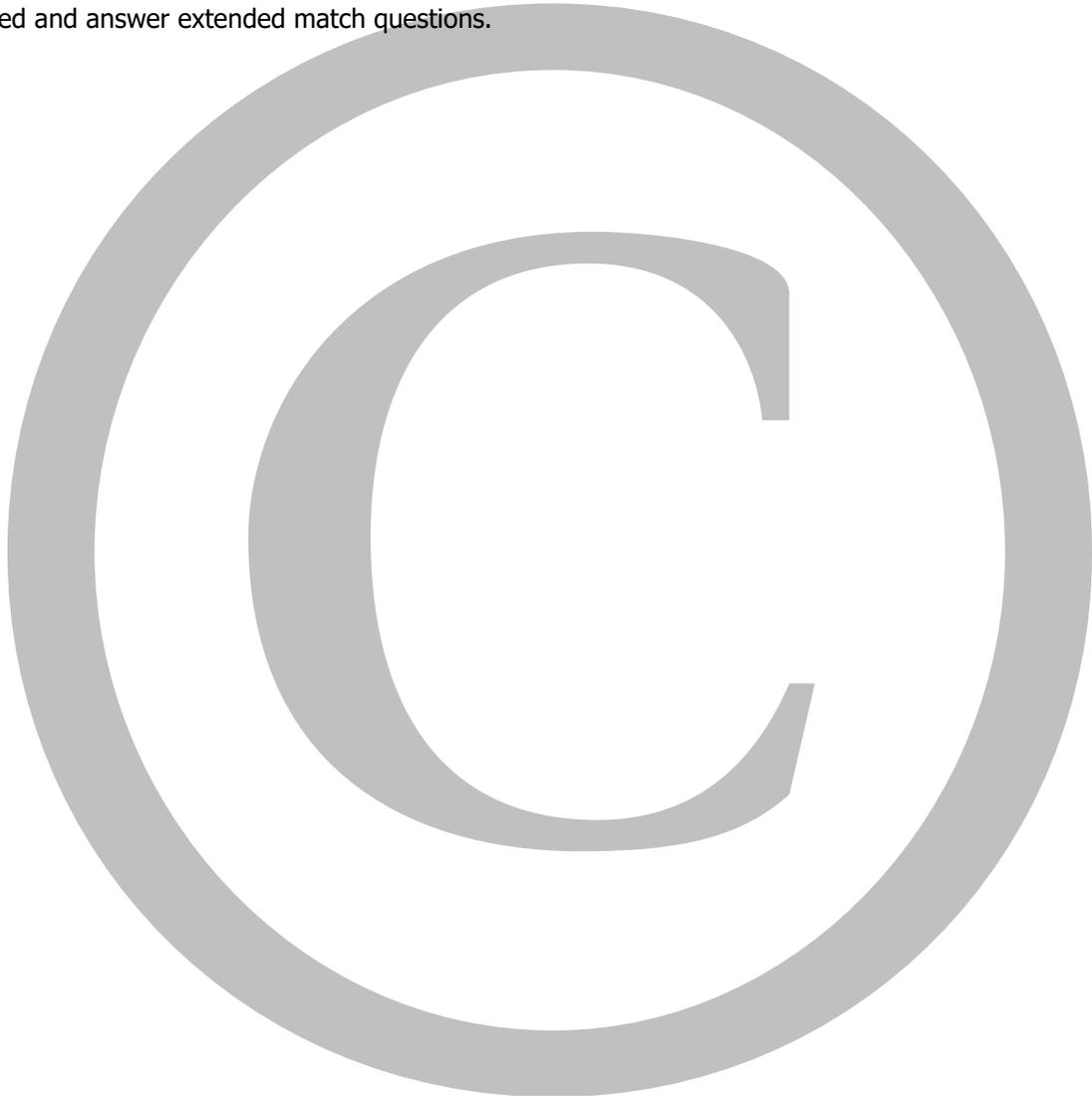
### Sample Question: 4

Which parameter is a CONTRAINDICATION for serial extraction?

- A. Crowding of 7mm or more per quadrant.
- B. Class I molar relationship.
- C. Skeletal deepbite.
- D. Class I skeletal relationship.
- E. Coordinated dental arches.

## Patient Management Component

This component forms approximately 30% of the total value of the 3 hour examination and consists of multiple-choice type questions with one or more correct answers or extended match questions. Questions may include photographs of radiographs; or, casts and models; or, patients and a patient case history. One or more responses may be correct and candidates are required to answer with the most appropriate response or responses. Each question will require the candidate to review the background information supplied and answer extended match questions.



## Sample Questions:

### Patient Information:

Age:	55	Blood Pressure:	80/60 mmHg
Gender:	Female	Pulse Rate:	60 bpm
Height:	160cm (5'3")	Respiration Rate:	8/min
Weight:	85kg (187lbs)	Temperature:	37°C (98.6F)

**Chief Complaint:** "I'm having trouble breathing."

**History of Chief Complaint:** "Just happened after the injection."  
Patient was given 3.6ml of lidocaine 2% 1:100,000

**Dental History:** Irregular visits due to anxiety.

### Medical History:

Significant Findings:

Current Medication:

Allergies: Multiple allergies to medication.

### Social/Family History:

Significant Findings: Smoker, 1 package/day for 35 years.

### Clinical Examination:

Significant Findings: See Photograph 1

Extraoral: Slight, bilateral swelling of neck and throat.

Intraoral: Rampant caries.



**Photograph 1**

**Sample Question: 1** (Select **ONE OR MORE** correct answers.)

The most likely differential diagnosis (diagnoses) for the patient's decrease in blood pressure, pulse and respiration is (are)

- A. a toxic reaction to the lidocaine.
- B. a toxic reaction to the epinephrine in the local anesthetic.
- C. an allergic reaction to the local anesthetic.
- D. incipient syncope.
- E. intravascular injection of local anesthetic.
- F. early anaphylaxis.
- G. impending adrenal insufficiency.
- H. multiple dental abscesses.

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

Which of the following is (are) appropriate for the initial management of this patient?

- A. Ensure airway is open by chin lift/head tilt.
- B. Administration of prednisone.
- C. Administration of epinephrine.
- D. Place patient in supine position.
- E. Warm compresses to forehead.
- F. Administer oxygen.
- G. Cold compresses to forehead.
- H. Monitor blood pressure and pulse rate.
- I. Call EMS (Emergency Medical Services).
- J. Administer diphenhydramine.

**Patient Information:**

Age:	52	Blood Pressure:	140/85 mmHg
Gender:	Male	Pulse Rate:	75 bpm
Height:	180cm (5'11")	Respiration Rate:	15/min
Weight:	80kg (176lbs)	Temperature:	37°C (98.6F)

**Chief Complaint:** "Sore under my upper lip."

**History of Chief Complaint:** Soreness has persisted for several months.

**Dental History:** Root canal was done 6 months ago.

**Medical History:** None

Significant Findings:

Current Medication:

Allergies:

**Social/Family History:** None

Significant Findings:

**Clinical Examination:** See Radiographs 22, 25, 30

Significant Findings:

Extraoral:

Intraoral:



25



22



30

**Sample Question: 1** (Radiograph 25)

The most likely diagnosis of the abnormality at the apex of tooth 1.2 is

- A. squamous cell carcinoma.
- B. central giant cell lesion.
- C. radicular cyst.
- D. periapical cemental osseous dysplasia.
- E. nasopalatine cyst.

**Sample Question: 2** (Radiograph 22)

The preferred treatment for this abnormality is

- A. endodontic retreatment.
- B. biopsy.
- C. no treatment.
- D. radiation treatment.

**Sample Question: 3** (Radiograph 30)

The type of restoration on tooth 1.1 is

- A. direct composite crown.
- B. full ceramic crown.
- C. porcelain-metal crown.
- D. porcelain veneer.