Special Care Dentistry Association/American Association of Hospital Dentists

SCDA/AAHD

Hospital Dentistry
Post Test for Residents

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General Practice Residency Program
Outcomes Assessment Examination

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Note: Please be aware that on some pages the questions or answers may carry over to the next page.
SECTION 1  Hospital Administration and Organization

1. Of the following documents, which delineate the requirements for membership application to the hospital medical staff?

   1. Medical Staff by-laws
   2. Hospital Rules and Regulations
   3. Departmental regulations
   4. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations
   5. Board of Trustees rules and regulations

2. Which of the following individuals must approve an application for hospital staff membership?

   a. Department Chairman
   b. Credentials Committee
   c. Medical Executive Committee
   d. Board of Trustees

   1. (a) and (b)
   2. (a) and (c)
   3. (a), (b) and (c)
   4. (a), (b) and (d)
   5. All of the above

3. The Chief of Dentistry tells you that in order to maintain your clinical privileges, you must take Emergency Room call twice a month.

   a. This is improper and cannot be enforced
   b. This is proper and can be enforced
   c. This authority is defined in the Hospital Rules and Regulations
   d. This authority is subject to majority consensus of the Dental Department

   1. (a) and (c)
   2. (a) and (d)
   3. (b) and (c)
   4. (b) and (d)
   5. (c) and (d)
4. JCAHO:

a. Establishes standards for the operation of hospitals
b. Is a subcommittee of the ADA, and, as such, establishes standards for GPR programs
c. Is required by law to accredit all hospitals
d. Has dental representation

1. (a) and (c)
2. (a) and (d)
3. (b) and (d)
4. (a), (c) and (d)
5. All of the above

5. Which of the following performed in a hospital require formal approval through hospital credentialing processes?

a. Consultations
b. Emergency care in the ER
c. General dentistry in the OR
d. General dentistry in the hospital dental clinic
e. Conscious sedation in the hospital dental clinic

1. (a) and (c)
2. (b) and (c)
3. (c), (d) and (e)
4. (b), (c), (d) and (e)
5. All of the above

SECTION 2 Infection Control

6. A written Hazard Communication Program for employees:

a. Lists all hazardous chemicals present in the office
b. Describes the labeling system used for hazardous chemicals
c. Describes how to obtain MSDS
d. Tells how employees are informed and trained

1. (a) and (b)
2. (a) and (c)
3. (a), (b) and (c)
4. (a), (b) and (d)
5. All of the above
7. Ideal aseptic technique would include:

a. Sterilization of all instruments
b. Proper disposal of infectious waste
c. Use of unit dose supplies rather than multiple dose supplies
d. Adherence to universal precautions
e. Special infection control measures for known infectious patients
f. Washing gloves between patients

1. (a), (b) and (d)
2. (a), (c) and (d)
3. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
4. (a), (b), (d) and (e)
5. All of the above

8. According to the ADA, which of the following chemical solutions can be used to sterilize instruments?

1. Iodophor
2. Glutaraldehyde
3. Quaternary ammonium compounds
4. Phenol
5. Isopropyl alcohol

9. The MOST effective monitoring device for insuring complete sterilization of instruments is:

1. Paper strip preparation containing bacterial spores
2. Autoclave tape that changes color
3. An ampule containing vegetative bacteria
4. An ampule containing attenuated Hepatitis B virus
5. Litmus paper

10. Sterilization is accomplished by physical or chemical processes which:

1. Destroy vegetative microorganisms excluding bacterial and fungal spores
2. Destroy or eliminate all forms of life
3. Destroy pathogens on living tissue and inanimate objects
4. Reduce bacterial counts to levels judged to be acceptable to public health departments
5. Attenuate bacteria and viruses
SECTION 3  Physical Evaluation/Diagnosis and Medical Risk Assessment

11. Prior to undergoing dialysis, a patient with severe renal failure typically has which of the following combinations of chemistry and/or hematology profiles?

   a. BUN 4.0 mg/dl and Creatinine 80 mg/dl
   b. BUN 16 mg/dl and Creatinine 0.8 mg/dl
   c. BUN 80 mg/dl and Creatinine 4.0 mg/dl
   d. Hb 14 g/dl and HCT 42%
   e. Hb 8 g/dl and HCT 24%

   1. (a) and (d)
   2. (a) and (e)
   3. (b) and (d)
   4. (b) and (e)
   5. (c) and (e)

12. Orthopnea is a DIRECT symptom/sign of:

   1. Hypertension
   2. Left heart failure
   3. Right heart failure
   4. Acute myocardial infarction
   5. Ventricular septal defect

13. Which of the following are considered ROUTINE screening tests for disorders of hemostasis?

   a. Prothrombin time/INR
   b. Partial thromboplastin time
   c. Bleeding time
   d. Platelet count
   e. Hemoglobin and hematocrit

   1. (a), (b) and (e)
   2. (b), (c) and (e)
   3. (c), (d) and (e)
   4. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
   5. All of the above
14. Clinical and lab findings in ACUTE disseminated intravascular coagulation include:

a. Thrombotic events from excessive coagulation  
b. Consumption and depletion of platelets and clotting factors  
c. Decreased PT/INR and PTT  
d. Thrombocytosis  
e. Severe bleeding tendency

1. (b) and (c)  
2. (b) and (e)  
3. (a), (c) and (d)  
4. (b), (c) and (d)  
5. All of the above

15. What laboratory test is MOST commonly used as a screening test for syphilis?

1. RPR or VDRL  
2. FTA  
3. MHA-TP  
4. Treponema Immobilization  
5. PPD

16. Asymmetric protrusion of the tongue suggests a lesion of which cranial nerve?

1. VII  
2. IX  
3. X  
4. XI  
5. XII

17. Which of the following tests should be ordered if a deficiency in the intrinsic coagulation pathway is suspected?

1. Prothrombin time/INR  
2. Partial thromboplastin time  
3. Platelet count  
4. Bleeding time  
5. Tourniquet test
18. Jugular venous distention can best be evaluated with the patient in the following position:

1. Supine
2. HOB elevated 30 degrees
3. Sitting upright
4. Prone
5. Trendelenburg

19. Clinical findings suggestive of endocarditis include:

a. Low grade fever
b. Malaise
c. Pallor/anemia
d. Petechia of skin or mucous membranes

1. (a) and (b)
2. (a) and (c)
3. (a), (b) and (d)
4. (b), (c) and (d)
5. All of the above

20. Jaundice can be observed clinically by examination of the

a. sclera
b. skin
c. oral mucosa

1. (a) only
2. (b) only
3. (c) only
4. All of the above

SECTION 4 Pharmacology

21. Which of the following provides a collagen matrix for clot formation?

1. Topical thrombin
2. Avitene powder
3. Amicar
4. Gelfoam
5. Surgicel
22. Which of the following helps prevent fibrinolysis?

1. DDAVP/Desmopressin
2. EACA/Amicar
3. Cryoprecipitate
4. Collagen
5. Factor VIII concentrate

23. Which of the following are antibiotics of choice for penicillin-allergic patients with serious orofacial infections of odontogenic origin?

1. Clindamycin or metronidazole
2. Amoxicillin and clavulanate potassium (Augmentin)
3. Cephalexin or Erythromycin
4. Tetracycline or Cefazolin
5. Ticarcillin and clavulanate potassium (Timentin)

24. Benzodiazepines act by

1. inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis
2. potentiating gamma amino butyric acid (GABA)
3. inhibiting mu opioid receptors
4. selectively blocking serotonin re-uptake
5. direct depression of brain activity, particularly in the reticular activating system

25. Which of the following medications are used to specifically combat HIV?

a. Indinavir
b. AZT/zidovudine
c. 3TC/lamivudine
d. Metronidazole
e. Acyclovir

1. (a), (b) and (c)
2. (a), (c) and (e)
3. (a), (d) and (e)
4. (b), (c) and (d)
5. All of the above
26. A local anesthetic containing epinephrine may be contraindicated for a patient with:

1. Hyperthyroidism
2. Hypothyroidism
3. Hyperparathyroidism
4. Hypoparathyroidism
5. Addison’s disease

27. Patients taking birth control pills should be advised that contraception control might be decreased when taking which of the following antibiotics?

a. Tetracycline or penicillin
b. Ampicillin or cephalosporins
c. Metronidazole
d. Clindamycin or vancomycin

1. (a) only
2. (b) only
3. (b) and (c)
4. (c) and (d)
5. All of the above

28. Which of the following drugs most commonly cause gingival hyperplasia:

a. Dilantin
b. Prednisone
c. Cyclosporin
d. Nifedipine
e. Imuran

1. (a), (b) and (d)
2. (a), (b) and (e)
3. (a), (c) and (d)
4. (a), (d) and (e)
5. All of the above

29. Which of the following anti-hypertensive agents are commonly associated with potassium depletion?

a. Captopril
b. Furosemide
c. Verapamil  
d. Hydrochlorothiazide  

1. (a) and (c)  
2. (b) and (c)  
3. (b) and (d)  
4. (b), (c) and (d)  
5. All of the above  

30. Which of the following drugs is not used in the treatment of asthma?  

1. Fluticasone  
2. Albuterol  
3. Theophylline  
4. Propranolol  
5. Cromolyn sodium  

**SECTION 5  Pathology**  

31. Oral mucositis can result as a complication of which of the following cancer treatments?  

a. Chemotherapy for breast cancer  
b. Radiation therapy for oral squamous cell  
c. Surgical excision of laryngeal carcinoma  
d. Bone marrow transplantation for leukemia  

1. (a) only  
2. (a) and (b)  
3. (a), (b) and (d)  
4. (a), (c) and (d)  
5. All of the above  

32. A malignant lesion of the lower lip would initially drain to which lymph node region?  

1. Preauricular  
2. Submandibular  
3. Submental  
4. Anterior cervical  
5. Supraclavicular
33. During an oral examination, a 3 x 4 cm, dense, sharply outlined, raised keratotic patch is found on the floor of the mouth and the alveolar ridge. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate method for determining the definitive diagnosis of this lesion? Perform:

1. An incisional biopsy
2. A cytologic smear
3. The toluidine blue test
4. An excisional biopsy
5. Brush Biopsy Kit

34. Which type of candidal infection is characterized by soft white slightly elevated plaques which can be wiped away:

1. Actinomyces
2. Actinobacillus
3. Candida albicans
4. Tuberculosis
5. Herpes simplex virus

35. Oral lesions of viral etiology seen in HIV-seropositive individuals include lesions associated with:

a. Cytomegalovirus
b. Herpes simplex virus
c. Hepatitis B virus
d. Epstein-Barr virus
e. Human papilloma virus

1. (a) and (b)
2. (b) and (d)
3. (b), (c) and (d)
4. (a), (b), (d) and (e)
5. (b), (c), (d) and (e)

36. The high risk of post-operative bleeding in a dental patient with thrombocytopenic purpura is due to a decreased amount of:

1. Platelets
2. WBC
3. RBC
4. Fibrinogen
5. Prothrombin
37. Target or “Bulls-eye” lesions of the skin are associated with which of the following oral conditions?

1. Lichen planus
2. Erythema multiforme
3. Pemphigus vulgaris
4. Discoid lupus erythematosus
5. Benign mucous membrane pemphigoid

38. A patient presents with bilateral ulcerative lesions of the palate of several days’ duration. The differential diagnosis should include all of the following EXCEPT:

1. Herpes simplex virus type I
2. Herpes simplex virus type II
3. Coxsackie viral infection
4. Herpes zoster
5. Aphthous stomatitis

39. Clinical findings associated with Primary Sjogren’s Syndrome may include which of the following:

a. xerostomia
b. enlarged salivary glands
c. rheumatoid arthritis
d. xerophthalmia

1. (a) and (b)
2. (a) and (c)
3. (a), (b) and (d)
4. (b), (c) and (d)
5. All of the above

40. A 25-year-old gravid female presents with a 5x7mm raised, non-tender, magenta colored lesion at the interproximal gingival margin located between teeth numbers 11 and 12. This lesion is most likely a:

1. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
2. Peripheral ossifying fibroma
3. Papilloma
4. Pyogenic granuloma
5. Kaposi’s sarcoma
SECTION 6  Medically Complex Patients

41. A 73-year-old male with severe liver disease presents with multiple ecchymosis of the skin and mucous membranes. The most likely diagnosis is:

   1. Factor VIII deficiency
   2. Vitamin C deficiency
   3. Thrombocytopenia
   4. Bacterial endocarditis
   5. Kaposi’s sarcoma

42. Which of the following is generally NOT associated with asthma?

   1. Hyperresponsive airways
   2. Mucus plugging
   3. Destruction of alveolar septal walls
   4. Bronchospasms
   5. Wheezing

43. Which of the following conditions poses the GREATEST risk for infective endocarditis after tooth extraction?

   1. Prolapsed mitral valve without regurgitation
   2. Patent ductus arteriosus
   3. Coronary artery bypass graft
   4. Prosthetic tricuspid valve
   5. Indwelling pacemaker

44. Which of the following are TRUE?

   a. Porcine valves require antibiotic prophylaxis prior to invasive dental procedures.
   b. Improving a patient’s oral hygiene may be more important than antibiotic prophylaxis in preventing endocarditis secondary to oral bacteremias.
   c. Innocent or functional murmurs usually result from flow turbulence.
   d. Oral bacteremias can occur during tooth brushing and chewing.
   e. Extraction-induced bacteremias usually last six hours.

   1. (a) and (e)
   2. (c) and (d)
   3. (b), (c) and (d)
   4. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
   5. All of the above
45. Which of the following conditions would not require antibiotic prophylaxis prior to dental treatment?

1. Ventricular septal defect
2. Mitral valve prolapse with regurgitation
3. Prosthetic heart valve
4. History of endocarditis
5. Recent myocardial infarction

46. For which of the following diseases do hemophiliacs carry an INCREASED risk?

a. AIDS
b. Hepatitis B infection
c. Hepatitis C infection
d. Hepatitis A infection
e. Systemic Lupus erythematosus

1. (a), (b) and (c)
2. (a), (b) and (d)
3. (a), (c), (d) and (e)
4. (b), (c), (d) and (e)
5. All of the above

47. Which of the following diseases may lead to abnormal bleeding due to reduction in clotting factors?

a. Chronic alcoholism
b. Hepatitis B infection
c. Hepatic cancer
d. Pancreatitis
e. Leukemia

1. (a) and (d)
2. (b) and (c)
3. (a), (b) and (c)
4. (a), (c) and (e)
5. All of the above
48. The clotting factor deficient in hemophilia B is:

1. Factor VII
2. Factor VIII
3. Factor IX
4. Factor X
5. Factor XI

49. Hashimoto’s disease involves which of the following?

1. Parathyroid gland
2. Adrenal cortex
3. Thyroid gland
4. Pituitary gland
5. Adrenal medulla

50. Which of the following diseases is not treated with chronic glucocorticosteroid administration?

1. Asthma
2. CHF
3. Ulcerative colitis
4. Hematologic cancers
5. Systemic lupus erythematosus

51. An IV drug abuser would be considered at increased risk for:

a. Hepatitis B
b. HIV infection
c. Bacterial endocarditis
d. Herpes simplex type II

1. (a) and (b)
2. (b) and (d)
3. (a), (b) and (c)
4. (a), (b) and (d)
5. All of the above
52. In planning oral surgery for patients who are chronic alcohol abusers, one should:

   a. Check PT/INR, PTT, and BT prior to surgery  
   b. Avoid medications that are irritants to gastric mucosa  
   c. Avoid CNS depressants  
   d. Avoid the administration of agents metabolized in the kidneys  
   e. Order an EKG prior to surgery

1. (a) and (d)  
2. (c) and (e)  
3. (a), (b) and (c)  
4. (b), (c) and (e)  
5. All of the above

53. Which of the following must be considered for a patient following renal transplantation?

   a. Increased risk of malignancy  
   b. Antibiotic prophylaxis  
   c. Immunosuppression  
   d. Stress tolerance  
   e. Bleeding tendency

1. (c) and (d)  
2. (a), (c) and (e)  
3. (c), (d) and (e)  
4. (a), (b), (c) and (d)  
5. All of the above

54. Which of the following statements concerning the dental management of the hemodialysis patient are true?

   a. The best time for dental therapy is the day after dialysis.  
   b. Monitoring the blood pressure on each patient is important to assess patient stability.  
   c. Increased risk for hepatitis B and C transmission should be considered.  
   d. The blood pressure cuff should not be placed on the arm with the A-V access port.  
   e. Increased bleeding tendencies may be present.

1. (a), (b) and (d)  
2. (a), (b) and (e)  
3. (b), (c) and (d)  
4. (a), (b), (c) and (d)  
5. All of the above
55. Hypertension is a causative factor in which of the following diseases?
   
   a. CVA  
   b. CHF  
   c. ESRD  
   d. Diabetes  
   e. Cirrhosis  

   1. (b) only  
   2. (a) and (b)  
   3. (a), (b) and (c)  
   4. (a), (b), (c) and (d)  
   5. All of the above

56. Management considerations for patients with sickle cell anemia undergoing routine restorative dentistry procedures include all of the following EXCEPT:

   1. The frequency and severity of vaso-occlusive crisis  
   2. Prophylactic antibiotics  
   3. Obtaining a hemoglobin and hematocrit  
   4. Aspirin should be avoided  
   5. Nitrous oxide and oxygen sedation is contraindicated

57. All of the following are true regarding TIA’s EXCEPT:

   1. May proceed a stroke  
   2. Are completely reversible  
   3. Are significant risk factors for a CVA  
   4. Will be evident on a CT scan  
   5. May require anti-platelet therapy

58. Which of the following are common findings in chronic bronchitis?

   a. Barrel chested  
   b. Chronic productive cough  
   c. Polycythemia  
   d. Destruction of alveolar septal walls  

   1. (a) and (b)  
   2. (b) and (c)  
   3. (b) and (d)  
   4. (c) and (d)  
   5. All of the above
59. Complications associated with organ transplants may include:

a. Sepsis
b. Organ rejection
c. Increased risk of malignancies
d. Infectious disease transmission

1. (a) and (b)
2. (b) and (d)
3. (a), (b) and (d)
4. (b), (c) and (d)
5. All of the above

60. All of the following are TRUE concerning osteoradionecrosis of the mandible EXCEPT:

1. Antibiotics may be indicated
2. Frequently occurs with radiation dose of 4500 cGy
3. Hyperbaric oxygen may be indicated
4. Removable dental prosthetic devices should be removed
5. Necrotic bone should be resected

SECTION 7 OR Protocol and Patient Management

61. Which of the following factors must be explained to the patient in keeping with the principle of informed consent?

a. The risks of the proposed treatment
b. The approximate cost of treatment
c. The alternatives to the proposed treatment
d. The risks of no treatment at all
e. The credentials of the practitioner to perform the procedure

1. (a) and (d)
2. (a), (c) and (d)
3. (a), (d) and (e)
4. (b), (c), (d) and (e)
5. All of the above
62. A preoperative assessment of a (ASA I) healthy 20-year-old dental surgical patient anticipating a general anesthesia must include:

a. An EKG
b. A urinalysis
c. A chest x-ray
d. Serum electrolytes
e. A medical history and physical exam

1. (e) only
2. (c) and (e)
3. (b), (c) and (e)
4. (a), (b), (c) and (e)
5. All of the above

63. An operative dictation should include which of the following?

a. Name of the procedure
b. Preoperative diagnosis
c. Postoperative diagnosis
d. Detailed anesthesia records
e. Detailed description of the procedure

1. (a), (b) and (d)
2. (b), (c) and (d)
3. (a), (b), (c) and (e)
4. (a), (c), (d) and (e)
5. All of the above

64. Postoperative fever occurring within the first 12-24 hours after multiple dental restorations under general anesthesia is MOST likely due to:

1. Atelectasis
2. Aspiration pneumonia
3. Oral wound infection
4. Urinary tract infection
5. Sepsis

65. Regarding consent for a surgical procedure for a moderately mentally handicapped 30-year-old female, which of the following would apply?

a. Her written consent is valid if she is physically capable of signing the form
b. The legal guardian can sign the consent form
c. The patient’s sister (50 years old) may give consent if the legal guardian cannot be contacted
d. The hospital administrator can give consent under certain circumstances in the absence of a guardian
1. (a) only
2. (b) and (c)
3. (b) and (d)
4. (a), (b) and (d)
5. (b), (c) and (d)

SECTION 8 Anesthesia and Conscious Sedation

66. Which of the following drugs is used to relax skeletal muscles for intubation preceding a general anesthetic?

1. Phenothiazine
2. Acetylcholine
3. Chlorzoxazone
4. Succinylcholine
5. Sodium Pentothal

67. The MOST common cause of unilateral lung sounds on the right side after endotracheal intubation is:

1. Intubation of the esophagus
2. Intubation of the right mainstem bronchus
3. Overinflation of the cuff, causing a blocked endotracheal tube
4. Laryngospasm secondary to tube insertion
5. Spontaneous pneumothorax

68. Naloxone (Narcan) will reverse the action of:

1. Meperidine
2. Midazolam
3. Methohexital
4. Atropine
5. Diazepam

69. Which of the following types of monitoring devices most effectively helps evaluate the presence of respiratory depression associated with the use of narcotic/benzodiazapine conscious sedation?

1. EKG monitor
2. Pulse oximeter
3. Automated blood pressure monitor
4. Continuous pulse monitor
5. Pre-cordial stethoscope
70. Signs and/or symptoms of nitrous oxide over-sedation include:

a. Bronchospasm
b. Nausea and vomiting
c. Loss of consciousness
d. Muscle cramping

1. (a) and (b)  
2. (b) and (c)  
3. (c) and (d)  
4. (a), (b) and (c)  
5. All of the above

SECTION 9   Medical/Dental Emergencies

71. Which of the following signs and symptoms is not consistent with hypoglycemia?

1. Mood and behavior changes  
2. Sweating  
3. Intense thirst  
4. Acetone breath  
5. Tachycardia

72. Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding acute adrenal crisis?

a. Patients who have a history of chronic (months-years) supraphysiologic glucocorticosteroid therapy are at risk. 

b. Patients who have a history of ultra-short (1-3 days) supraphysiologic glucocorticosteroid therapy are at risk. 

c. Signs and symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, hypertension, weakness, headache and fever. 

d. Emergency treatment includes the administration of supplemental glucocorticosteroids and medical attention. 

e. Acute adrenal crisis can be prevented by increasing a patient’s glucocorticosteroid dose prior to a stressful dental procedure.

1. (a), (c) and (d)  
2. (b), (d) and (e)  
3. (a), (c), (d) and (e)  
4. (b), (c), (d) and (e)  
5. All of the above
73. A 30-year-old woman presents to the hospital clinic with acute odontogenic pain in the lower anterior region. Her medical history is significant for pregnancy of two months duration. The dental evaluation should consist of:

1. Soft tissue and hard tissue exam and full-mouth radiographs
2. Soft tissue and hard tissue exam and panoramic radiograph
3. Soft tissue and hard tissue examination with appropriate radiograph(s) only
4. Soft tissue and hard tissue exam with no radiographs
5. Deferral of the exam until the end of the pregnancy

74. Acute emergency treatment for patients experiencing a stroke includes all the following except:

1. Administering supplemental oxygen
2. Immediate neurological assessment
3. Trendelenburg positioning of the patient
4. Obtaining vital signs
5. Activating E.M.S.

75. Which of the following drugs is the agent of choice in terminating most tonic-clonic seizures?

1. Epinephrine
2. Phenobarbital
3. Diazepam
4. Atropine
5. Phenytoin

76. Which of the following is the drug of choice for the treatment of respiratory distress immediately following the administration of IV Penicillin?

1. Atropine
2. Epinephrine
3. Methylprednisolone
4. Diphenhydramine
5. Isoproterenol inhaler
77. Following an inadvertant intravascular injection of 2% lidocaine with 1:100,000 epinephrine, which of the following early adverse reactions may be observed?

a. Hypertension  
b. Tachycardia  
c. Bradycardia  
d. Hypotension  
e. Excitability

1. (a), (b) and (c)  
2. (a), (b) and (e)  
3. (a), (c) and (e)  
4. (b), (d) and (e)  
5. (c), (d) and (e)

78. All of the following are true about Ludwig’s Angina EXCEPT that it:

1. Is treated with p.o. Penicillin VK  
2. Involves the sublingual, submandibular, and submental spaces  
3. May spread to the lateral pharyngeal and retropharyngeal spaces  
4. May spread to the mediastinum via the fascial planes in the neck  
5. May originate from odontogenic infection of any of the mandibular teeth

79. An acute myocardial infarction can be differentiated from acute anginal attack by:

1. PVC’s are seen only in acute MI  
2. EKG is always abnormal in acute MI  
3. SOB only found in acute MI  
4. Sublingual nitroglycerine is not effective in acute MI  
5. Pain is always present in acute MI

80. A traumatically avulsed tooth with no alveolar process fracture appropriately reimplanted should remain splinted for:

1. Splinting not indicated after reimplantation  
2. 24 to 48 hours  
3. 7 to 14 days  
4. 4 to 6 weeks  
5. 2 to 3 months
The next 4 questions refer to the following clinical case. (#81–#84)

A 28-year-old white male office clerk presents to the hospital dental clinic for a routine visit. Oral examination reveals scattered, easily removable white plaque-like lesions with an underlying large maculopapular hemorrhagic area on the hard palate.

81. Which of the following systemic diseases should be considered highest in the differential diagnosis?

   a. Leukemia
   b. Syphilis
   c. Idiopathic thrombocytopenia
   d. AIDS
   e. NIDDM

   1. (a) and (b)
   2. (a) and (d)
   3. (b) and (d)
   4. (c) and (e)
   5. (d) and (e)

82. If this patient has HIV/AIDS the most common oral manifestation would be:

   1. Oral hairy leukoplakia
   2. Candidiasis
   3. Linear gingival erythema
   4. Histoplasmosis
   5. Kaposi’s sarcoma
83. If the patient is HIV+ with a CD4 count 15 cell/mm3 and has oropharyngeal candidiasis, which of the following is the systemic drug of choice?

1. Clotrimazole
2. Nystatin
3. Fluconazole
4. GriseofulvinMetronidazole

84. Excluding BE precautions, an HIV/AIDS patient should be premedicated for an invasive procedure if the:

1. CD4 lymphocyte <200
2. CD4 lymphocyte <50
3. Absolute neutrophil count<500
4. Absolute neutrophil count <750

The next 4 questions refer to the following case. (#85-#88)

A 53-year-old male patient presents to the hospital dental service for care, which will consist of periodontal and crown and bridge therapies. The medical history is significant for a prosthetic (non-porcine) mitral valve replacement 5 months ago. In updating the patient’s medical history, you find that the patient has no other cardiovascular disease, but is taking medication for his prosthetic heart valve.

85. Which of the following medications is the patient most likely taking?

1. Nitroglycerin
2. Heparin
3. Vitamin K
4. Warfarin
5. ASA

86. This patient’s medical risk assessment is:

1. ASA 1
2. ASA 2
3. ASA 3
4. ASA 4
5. ASA 5
87. The patient requires periodontal surgery. You decide to treat the patient on an ambulatory basis. Before doing so, which of the following lab tests would be most helpful?

1. CBC
2. Platelet count
3. BT
4. PT/INR
5. PTT

88. After determining that this patient is allergic to penicillin, which of the following parenteral drug regimens would be most appropriate for antibiotic prophylaxis?

1. Clindamycin
2. Ampicillin and Gentamicin
3. Erythromycin
4. Amoxicillin
5. Tetracycline

The next four questions refer to the following case. (#89-#92)

A 45-year-old black female presents to the dental clinic with a cc: `I need a check-up prior to my kidney transplant’. The patient’s PMH is significant for HTN, ESRD, and IDDM. This patient receives hemodialysis on a MWF schedule.

89. Upon oral examination which of the following would the patient most likely present with?

a. Candidiasis
b. Periodontal disease
c. Xerostomia
d. Gingival pallor
e. Geographic tongue

1. (b) and (e)
2. (a), (b) and (c)
3. (a), (c) and (e)
4. (b), (c) and (d)
5. All of the above
90. The treatment plan will consist of multiple extractions followed by the fabrication of RPD’s. Which of the following factors are TRUE regarding the extraction appointment?

a. Treatment should be scheduled on the day of dialysis.
b. Values for BUN and creatinine should be obtained.
c. Values for H&H, BT and Platelet count should be obtained.
d. Treatment should be scheduled on a non-dialysis day.
e. Patient should be NPO for the extraction appointment.

1. (a) and (c)
2. (c) and (d)
3. (a), (b) and (e)
4. (b), (c) and (d)
5. (b), (d) and (e)

91. Anemia in ESRD patients is most commonly due to:

1. Increased erythrocytes
2. Platelet loss during hemodialysis
3. Uremic toxicity
4. Increased BUN and creatinine
5. Decreased erythropoietin

92. All of the following are TRUE regarding patients who are S/P renal transplant EXCEPT:

1. Patients may be prone to increased bleeding.
2. Oral hygiene maintenance is critical.
3. Risk of infection is increased.
4. Patients may need antibiotic prophylaxis
5. Patients may need steroid supplementation.

The next three questions refer to following case. (#93-#95)

A 24-year-old male presents for third molar extraction under IV sedation. Agents to be used include IV meperidine and midazolam.
93. Asking the patient to be NPO prior to the procedure will:

1. Decrease recovery time
2. Enhance drug absorption
3. Reduce the risk of aspiration
4. Increase the duration of sedative effects
5. Reduce the risk of allergy to sedative medications

94. Following the administration of 50 mg of meperidineIV, the patient becomes apneic and unresponsive to verbal and physical stimulation. Which of the following comes next in the management of this patient?

a. Open the airway
b. Administration of O2 by nasal cannula
c. Administration of O2 by positive pressure
d. Administration of naloxone

1. (a) and (b)
2. (a) and (c)
3. (a) and (d)
4. (a), (c) and (d)
5. (a), (b) and (d)

95. Discharge criteria that should be considered include:

1. Ability to maintain baseline oxygen saturation on room air
2. Ability to maintain baseline level of consciousness
3. Presence of appropriate escort
4. Ability to move all extremities
5. All of the above

The next five questions refer to the following case. (#96-#100)

A 66-year-old male suffered a severe Left CVA and was admitted to your hospital. You are called to consult regarding a toothache.

96. Which one of the following signs and symptoms would you most likely see?

1. Language and speech problems
2. Quick impulsive behavior
3. Spatial perceptual deficits
4. Neglect of left side
5. Paraplegia
97. In transferring this patient into your dental chair, you notice he is drooling from the right corner of his mouth. This is most likely due to:

1. Hypersalivation
2. Facial paralysis
3. Medication side effects
4. Reflex neural stimulation
5. Inadequate physiotherapy

98. What is the main risk involved in providing routine restorative dental procedures in this patient?

1. Anaphylaxis
2. Myocardial infarction
3. Excessive bleeding
4. Recurrent CVA
5. Infective endocarditis

99. Decay is extensive in one tooth requiring extraction. The patient experiences post-operative bleeding. This is most likely due to which of the following medications he is taking:

1. Phenytoin
2. Digoxin
3. EC-ASA
4. Verapamil
5. Cimetidine

100. In treatment planning this patient for removable partial dentures what is the main factor to be considered?

1. Cost of the appliances
2. Decreased gag reflex
3. Excessive salivation
4. Prolonged adjustment period to wearing prosthesis
5. Ability to remove and clean prosthesis