Oral exam questions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question #** | **Field** | **Question** | **Answer** |
| 1 | **Dental Caries** | **Mention some of the methods used to measure dental caries.** | **- Proportion of first molars lost due caries (Hyatt 1920)**  **- Percentage of erupted permanent teeth affected by caries (Anisworth 1933)**  **- Count of number of teeth affected by caries (DMFT) (Klein and Palmer 1937 - Dean et al 1942)** |
| 2 | **Dental Caries** | **What does def index stands for?** | **def index:**  **- d: Decayed teeth**  **- e: Teeth indicated for extraction due to caries**  **- f : Filled teeth due to caries**  **Variation: df- which is greater def or df?** |
| 3 | **Dental Caries** | **What is Significant Caries index (SiC Index)?** | * **Significant Caries index (SiC Index):**   **- It is the mean DMF score for the third of population most affected by caries.**  **- It is usually used in conjunction with mean DMF score for the whole population**  **- Global goal for SiC in 2015 is 3.0 or less** |
| 4 | **Dental Caries** | **What are the limitations of DMFT index?** | * **DMF values are not related to the number of teeth at risk (consider the individual's age)** * **DMF index gives equal weight to missing, untreated decayed, and well-restored teeth** * **DMF index is invalid when teeth have been lost for reasons other than caries** * **DMF index can overestimate caries experience in teeth with “preventive restorations”** * **DMF data are of little use for estimating treatment needs** * **DMF index can not account for sealed teeth** |
| 5 | **Dental Caries** | **In the assessment of caries, European’s scale differs from N American caries scale. What is the difference?** | **European caries scale (D0-D3, D4) is based on WHO 1979 report. Its great benefit in clinical trial to follow progress of tooth decay. Dichotomous scale (N. America) is more reliable, but European scale could have adequate reliability if examiners are well trained on this scale.** |
| 6 | **Dental Caries** | **Does the epidemiological research support the use of an explorer or radiographs to detect dental caries** | * **Visual exam and/or tactile examination**   **- The use of explorer may break the surface of non-cavitated lesions.**  **- The use of explorer added little sensitivity to the diagnosis of caries.**  **-Use of radiographs in epidemiological studies is not acceptable for ethical reasons.** |