

1. **After flap reflection, where can you replace the flap on the tooth?**

- A. At the same level on the tooth ("replaced flap")
- B. At a higher level on the tooth ("coronally placed flap")
- C. At a lower level on the tooth ("apically placed flap")
- \*D. All of the above

2. **When periodontal flaps are positioned during surgery so that periodontal pockets are reduced or eliminated by suturing lower (apical) on the tooth, it is referred to as:**

Apically Positioned Flaps

3. **The primary purpose of "Open Flap Surgery" is:**

Access to the roots for scaling and root planning

4. **Coronally Placed Flaps may have several objectives. What are the objectives?**

- A. Root Sensitivity
- B. Caries Prevention
- C. Esthetics
- D. \*All of the above

5. **Resective periodontal surgery has several synonyms. Which of the following reflect resection?**

- A. Osseous Surgery
- B. Apically positioned flaps
- C. APF
- D. \*All of the above

6. **Among the medical contraindications for periodontal and implant surgery are conditions influencing wound healing. These diseases include:**

- A. Connective tissue diseases
- B. Diabetes mellitus, HgB A 1 C above 7.0
- C. Steroid medications
- D\*. All of the above

7. **Pseudopockets generally are associated with the following:**

- A. Radiographic bone loss
- B. Infrabony defects
- C. Bone regeneration
- D. \* None of the above

8. **Why is it recommended to “Always have a sterilized back-up surgical kit”?**

- A. Infection controlled maintained if you drop an instrument
- B. You will not have to interrupt the surgery
- C. Patient peace of mind
- D. \* All of the above

9. **Incision design is the first step for successful periodontal surgical outcomes. Which incision is primarily used for esthetic crown lengthening?**

Submarginal

10. **Preprocedural antimicrobial rinsing of the oral cavity by patients is recommended for all periodontal and implant surgeries. In fact, pre-rinsing should be used before all dental procedures. Why?**

- A. Reduces risk of IE (formerly “SBE”) (Pts)
- B. Reduces airborne oral microbes (Staff)
- C. \*Both A and B

11. **Which of the following flap designs is used for the main purpose of gaining access to the root surfaces for better instrumentation?**

Modified Widman

12. **A patient presents with tooth #19 needing a crown lengthening prior to crown placement. What kind of flaps are best for this type of procedure?**

Apically positioned flap with full thickness reflection

13. **How many incisions are involved in a Modified Widman flap?**

3

14. **Which of the following flap designs should include vertical incisions?**

Apically positioned

**15. What is the first incision made in a Modified Widman flap?**

Internal bevel

**16. What is the best periodontal pocket treatment on the distal of a mandibular 2<sup>nd</sup> molar with deficient keratinized attached gingiva (no 3<sup>rd</sup> molar present)?**

Triangular-shaped distal wedge

**17. There is not enough fibrous keratinized attached gingiva present on the distal of the last maxillary molar making it easier to thin the flaps after it's slightly free when performing a distal wedge.**

First statement is false and the second one is true

**18. According to Behnia et al. in 2000, what percent of the time can the lingual nerve be found in the retromolar area?**

<1%

**19. Which of the following best describes a Modified Widman flap?**

Full thickness and nondisplaced

**20. What's the main purpose of an apically positioned flap?**

Pocket eradication

**21. The periosteal elevator is used during periodontal surgery to do each of the following except one. Which one is the exception?**

Luxate the teeth

**22. Which of the following drugs can cause gingival overgrowth?**

Phenytoin, Procardia, cyclosporine

**23. The base of the incision in the external bevel gingivectomy technique is located**

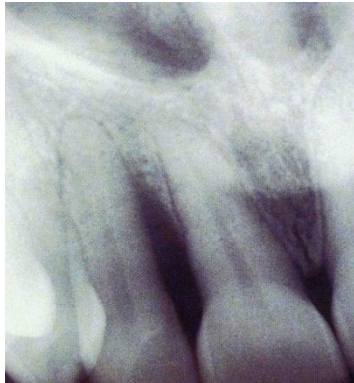
above the mucogingival junction

**24. Each of the following osseus defects would be classified as an infrabony defect except one. Which one is the exception?**

dehiscence

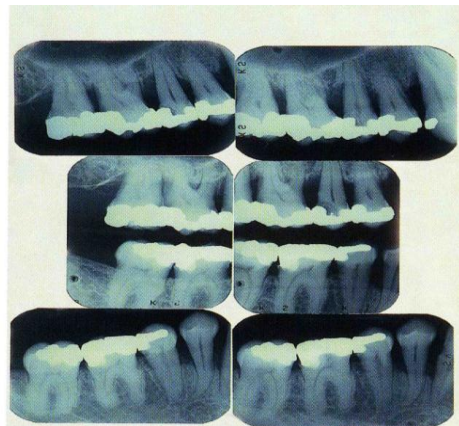
**25. The radiograph of the lateral incisor demonstrates which of the following?**

infrabony pocket



**26. Which of the following is the most likely periodontal diagnosis of this 65 year old female who has smoked 15 cigarettes per day for 35 years, probing pocket depths 5-7 mm, generalized 2-3 mm of recession?**

Generalized severe periodontitis



**27. An apically displaced flap is generally impossible in which of the following areas?**

Maxillary palatal

**28. For patients taking medications that cause gingival overgrowth improving a patient's oral hygiene and reducing inflammation in gingival tissues by non-surgical means does have an impact on the unwanted effect, but there are still patients who develop the overgrowth irrespective of their oral hygiene or periodontal condition.**

Both statements are true.

**29. Tissue typing is used for bone marrow and organ transplantation, there is a correlation between the HLA- Human Leukocyte Antigens phenotype and the appearance of the gingival overgrowth. Which of the following are true?**

HLA- DR2 phenotype- 50% of renal transplant recipients with this allele on cyclosporine have gingival overgrowth

HLA- B37 phenotype is associated with more severe gingival overgrowth

**30. If a patient is typed with the HLA- DR 1 phenotype , what effect does that have on the amount of gingival overgrowth?**

Seems to have a protective role against overgrowth induced by cyclosporine

**31. Which of the following conditions would not be an indication for use of the external bevel gingivectomy?**

Intrabony pockets

**32. Regarding the internal bevel gingivectomy technique, which of the following is false?**

The incision is directed at a 45 degree angle to the junction of the epithelium and connective tissue attachment

**33. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the internal bevel technique gingivectomy?**

Possible papillary and marginal flap necrosis due to compromised blood supply

**34. Used inappropriately the external bevel technique gingivectomy can cause which of the following problems?**

- A. creates an inadequate zone of attached gingiva
- B. gives an unesthetic result
- C. alters phonetics
- D. exposes bone
- \* E. all of the above

**35. The incision for an external bevel gingivectomy includes all of the following except?**

Is made at a 95 degree angle to the tooth.

**36. What occurs if you fail to bevel the incision when you perform an external bevel gingivectomy?**

- A. It leaves a broad fibrous plateau that takes longer to develop a physiologic contour
- B. It will allow for more plaque and food accumulation
- C. It causes pockets to form again more readily
- D. \*All of the above

**37. What are the main advantages to using the electrosurgery or a laser to perform an external bevel gingivectomy?**

Controls hemorrhage

Cutting and coagulation may both be performed when utilizing a unit

**38. Regarding recurrence rate after a gingivectomy procedure using the internal bevel technique with patients taking cyclosporine, Pilloni et al in a 1998 study revealed which of the following are true?**

Return rate was slower with the flap than with the external bevel technique

**39. Considering variations in healing between individuals depending on the size of the wound, Healing after an external bevel gingivectomy includes which of the following are true?**

- A. 5-14 days for surface epithelialization to be complete
- B. Complete epithelial repair takes about a month
- C. Complete repair of the connective tissue is about 7 weeks
- D. \*All of the above

**40. The biologic width consists of which of the following periodontal structures:**

- A. junctional epithelium and supracrestal connective tissue
- B. supracrestal connective tissue and alveolar crest
- C. junctional epithelium, supracrestal connective tissue and alveolar bone
- D. alveolar crest fibers, horizontal fibers, oblique fibers, apical fibers

**41. An upper first molar is in need of crown lengthening procedure. Which of the following is an important limitation for a surgical procedure aimed at removing alveolar bone in the distal interproximal aspect of this tooth:**

Exposure of the distal furcation entrance opening of the first molar.

**42. Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding crown lengthening procedures?**

Gingivectomy should be performed when the biological width is not violated.

**43. Which of the following situations are more prone to gingival recession as a result of a dental restoration which violates the tooth biologic width?**

presence of highly scalloped gingival tissue form  
presence of thin gingiva

**44. When less than 3 mm of soft tissue is present between the alveolar bone crest and the gingival margin, and there is a need to perform clinical crown lengthening on a tooth, which of the following procedures are indicated?**

full thickness mucoperiosteal flap with osseous recontouring

**45. In osseous resective surgery on interproximal periodontitis lesions, the purpose of removing tooth-supporting alveolar bone on the facial and lingual surfaces of teeth is to:**

Create positive osseous architecture

**46. Ostectomy in osseous surgery involves removal of bone attached to tooth surfaces. Ostectomy in osseous surgery is most indicated for removal of deep (5+ mm) interproximal intrabony defects.**

The first statement is true, but the second statement is false.

**47. In osseous surgery to treat periodontitis lesions, lingual/palatal “ramping” is used when:**

a small interproximal infrabony defect incompletely extending across the interproximal area is mainly towards the lingual/palatal portion.

**48. Osseous periodontal surgery initially provides better post-treatment probing depth reductions than modified Widman flap surgery. Osseous periodontal surgery enhances long-term performance of patient plaque control procedures significantly better than modified Widman flap surgery.**

The first statement is true, but the second statement is false.

**49. Aims of osseous periodontal surgery in treatment of periodontitis patients includes which of the following?**

Changing the contour of underlying alveolar bone to influence gingival tissue contour.

**50. Which of the following clinical findings has the greatest influence on the type of incisions to use in periodontal flap surgery?**    amount of attached gingiva

