



## RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY V (D553)

### Quiz #3 December 2, 2011 Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. The *accelerated* loss of alveolar bone in the maxillary anterior region under a conventional removable complete denture, which occludes only with natural mandibular anterior teeth or a mandibular complete denture with implant support in the anterior region is called **combination** syndrome.
2. In his paper *Clinical morbidity and sequelae of treatment with complete dentures* (JPD 1998), Carlsson cites compelling scientific evidence that proves the condition described in the previous question is endemic and highly predictable. Circle one: T **F**
3. According to the review articles by Mazurat and Mazurat (*Discuss before fabricating: communicating the realities of partial denture therapy*, JCDA 2003), a barrier to identifying valid principles for RPD therapy is that very few rigorous prospective clinical studies have been published that focus specifically on RPD design variables and treatment outcomes. Circle one: **T** F
4. The two anatomic structures that are best suited to support a mandibular removable complete denture in the posterior area are the retro-molar pads and the **buccal shelves**.
5. In their narrative review of "the realities of partial denture therapy" (JCDA 2003), Mazurat and Mazurat present evidence that patients who have 20 occluding teeth and are missing all molars may *not* always be good candidates for RPD treatment. Circle one: **T** F
6. For most patients, the posterior border of a removable maxillary complete denture should fall (circle one)
  - a. on the hard palate
  - b. on the soft palate**
  - c. at the junction between the hard and soft palates
  - d. directly over the fovea palatina
7. According to the best available evidence reviewed by Mazurat and Mazurat (JCDA 2003), patients are more motivated to wear and are more likely to be satisfied with clasp-retained RPDs if the prostheses (circle **ALL** that apply)
  - a. replace anterior teeth**
  - b. make a significant improvement in masticatory ability**
  - c. conform to the highest international standards of RPD design
8. Which of the following elements of a mandibular Kennedy Class III RPD contribute to the **support** of the prosthesis? (Circle **ALL** that apply)
  - a. circumferential clasps
  - c. rests**
  - b. guide plates
  - d. direct retainers
9. The "RPI" clasp has been advocated for distal extension RPD cases primarily because it **is stress releasing (when the patient occludes on the denture base)**.
10. Research cited by Allen and McMillan (*A review of the functional and psychosocial outcomes of edentulousness treated with complete replacement dentures*, JCDA 2003) indicates that the pathogenesis of alveolar ridge resorption following tooth extraction is unclear and the rate of bone loss is often unpredictable. Circle one: **T** F
11. With a maxillary edentulous occlusion rim in the mouth, saying the name "Emma" may help position the mandible (circle one)
  - a. at the vertical dimension of occlusion
  - c. at the vertical dimension of rest**
  - b. in centric relation
  - d. in balance with the inter-pupillary line
12. In addition to a Candida infection, mechanical and bacterial irritation may be cofactors in the etiology of denture stomatitis. Circle one: **T** F

13. Which of the following are cited as reasons for employing the altered cast technique, especially for Kennedy Class I and II RPDs (OLM3.8)? (Circle **ALL** that apply.)
- a. **maximizes the area of soft tissue support for the denture base**
  - b. **eliminates points of soft tissue compression (it involves a “mucostatic” impression)**
  - c. eliminates the risk of residual ridge resorption
  - d. reduces the number of patient visits prior to delivery of the denture
14. Which of the following factors that influence RPD design can be assessed – at least in part – by viewing accurately mounted study casts? (Circle **ALL** that apply.)
- a. **relationship of the teeth to the edentulous spaces**
  - b. **irregularities of the existing occlusal plane**
  - c. **undercuts of soft and hard tissue**
  - d. amount of easily displaceable tissue over the ridges
15. The “Cupid’s bow” pattern of the posterior palatal seal of a maxillary removable complete denture corresponds to the location of compressible glandular tissue in the palate anterior to the vibrating (“ahh”) line.  
Circle one: **T** F
16. According to the lecture presentation, the main benefit of using anatomic (33<sup>0</sup>) teeth for removable complete dentures is **natural esthetics**.
17. “How long have you been wearing this denture?” “Is this your first denture or have you had others?” A good reason for asking these questions when evaluating a new patient is that they help gauge the person’s level of experience with removable dentures and overall tolerance of denture therapy. Circle one: **T** F
18. Patients who receive removable partial denture treatment would benefit from shorter recall intervals because wearing RPDs is associated with (circle **ALL** that apply)
- a. **increased caries risk**
  - b. **alveolar bone resorption**
  - c. over-eruption of abutment teeth
  - d. severe attrition of opposing natural teeth
19. A list of reasonable management strategies to limit residual ridge resorption should include (circle **ALL** that apply)
- a. **maintaining natural teeth as long as possible**
  - b. **employing implants for prosthesis support**
  - c. prescribing systemic corticosteroid therapy
  - d. avoiding over-dentures
20. Denture stomatitis is a painful condition for most patients. Circle one: T **F**
21. When freely-movable unsupportive hyperplastic tissue replaces resorbed alveolar bone under a removable complete denture, the condition is known as **flabby ridges**. (not fibrous hyperplasia)
22. The evaluation of abutment teeth for RPDs is similar to the evaluation of FPD abutments in that both require an assessment of (circle **ALL** that apply)
- a. **structural integrity**
  - b. **periodontal health and stability**
  - c. **caries risk**
  - d. **occlusal relationships**
23. Research that attempts to gauge acceptance of treatment outcomes indicates that elderly experienced denture wearers are more likely to accept functional limitations from their dental prostheses compared to younger first-time denture wearers. Circle one: **T** F
24. Which of these measurements is greatest? (Circle one.)
- a. VDO
  - b. **VDR**
  - c. FWS (freeway space)
25. Which statement about removable complete denture occlusion is strongly “evidence-based”? (Circle one.)
- a. completely balanced occlusion permits the most efficient chewing
  - b. lingualized occlusion produces the best ratings of patient satisfaction
  - c. occlusion must be set up with the TMJs in CR, because CR is the only repeatable max/mand relationship
  - d. **none of the above**