The initial histological appearance of a successful apicectomy would show on a radiograph as
a) a radiolucent area.
b) woven bone.
c) cortical bone around surgical site.

Trauma from occlusion may
a) initiate marginal gingivitis.
b) result in purulent periapical periodontitis
c) affect the progression of periodontitis.

A periapical bacterial infection causes the most significant increase in
a) basophils.
b) neutrophils.
c) lymphocytes.

A patient experiences pain and some gingival swelling in the anterior segment of the mandible. The mandibular lateral incisor has a shallow restoration, is tender to percussion and gives a positive response to the electric pulp tester. There is some mobility. The most likely diagnosis is
a) acute periradicular abscess.
b) acute serous pulpitis.
c) lateral periodontal abscess.

Periapical infection from a mandibular second molar may not spread by direct extension to the
a) Submental triangle
b) sublingual space.
c) submandibular space

The predominant organism(s) associated with chronic (adult) periodontitis is/are
a) Prevotella intermedia and Porphyromonas gingivalis.
b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
c) Helicobacter pylori

A patient experiences an infection when symptoms appear quickly and severe. What type of infection is this?

a) Acute

b) Chronic

c)Latent

Indication for apical surgery is perforation of the apex

a) overfilling of the canal

b) underfilling of the entire canal

Which of the principles of mucoperiosteal flap design is wrong?

a) the base of the flap should be larger than the apex

b) the base of the flap should be smaller than the apex

c)flap design should ensure adequate blood supply

The removal of the apical segment removes poorly obturated canals, tissue left in the canal, or quite often an apical delta of accessory foramina containing remnants of necrotic tissue.

True

False

What flap design is most appropriate for preservation of the marginal and interdental gingiva?

A full mucoperiosteal flap involving the marginal and interdental gingiva

a submarginal rectangular flap

single sided (envelope) flap

What type of scalpel is best used for intraoral incision and drainage of periapical abscess?

A pointed no. 11 or no. 12 blade

Rounded no. 15 blade.

Dissecting chisel

What is the ideal angle of the apical bevel during apicoectomy?

a)A bevel as close to zero degrees as possible

b)A bevel of 45 degrees

c)A bevel over 45 degrees

The success of periapical surgery is closely related to orthograde root fills

a)True

b)False

The success rate for retrograde is higher than properly done orthograde fills.

a)True

b)False

The goal of apical surgery is to eliminate the source of periapical irritation emanating from the root canal, which perpetuates apical infection; to allow reformation of cementum around the apex, to reestablish a functioning periodontal ligament, to allow alveolar bone repair.

a)True

b)False