

Essential Role - Questions

1. Poor oral health for the very young child is mostly determined by the:
 - A. Lack of knowledge of and child care habits by their caregivers.
 - B. Lack of experience by general dentists.
 - C. Lack of oral health education for medical health professionals (e.g. pediatricians).
 - D. Lack of timely dental visits.
 - E. All of the above.

2. The CDC, AAP, AAPD and ADA recommend the first child dental visit happens:
 - A. By school age
 - B. By preschool age
 - C. By the child's first birthday.
 - D. These organizations do not agree on the timing for child's first dental visit.
 - E. None of the above.

3. The primary dentition is important to:
 - A. Maintain jaw space for the adult dentition
 - B. Nutrition
 - C. Speech
 - D. Jaw growth
 - E. Social competence, confidence and quality of life (child and caregiver)
 - F. All of the above.

4. The dentition begins development:
 - A. In the first trimester of fetal development
 - B. At the beginning of the second trimester of fetal development.
 - C. In the last trimester of fetal development.
 - D. In the first months after birth.

5. Which of the following statements are true?
 - A. Each primary tooth should be replaced by an adult tooth and the pattern of replacement is highly variable.
 - B. In general, the mandibular tooth for each tooth type emerges before the corresponding maxillary tooth.
 - C. Eruption of the primary dentition is usually completed by three years of age.
 - D. Eruption (order) of the primary dentition is very variable.
 - E. All of these statements are true.

6. The primary purpose for the "early (before age one) dental visit" is to:
 - A. Prevent dental trauma.
 - B. Prevent bite problems.
 - C. Prevent plaque infection (tooth decay).
 - D. None of the above.
 - E. All of the above statements are true

7. Primary risk concerns for caries are:
 - A. Cariogenic oral flora, lack of fluoride dentifrice use, developmental delay.
 - B. Frequent dietary carbohydrates, available enamel (tooth) surfaces, lack of oral effective cleansing.
 - C. Fermentable carbohydrates, overindulgent caregiver, lack of fluoride through supplementation or in drinking water.
 - D. None of the above combinations are primary risk concerns for acid production for caries.

8. It is important to accomplish to interview the caregiver before examining the very young child because.
 - A. The caregiver should be able to provide all of the significant health and social history essential for risk assessment of the child's oral health.
 - B. The caregiver will give the provider the best opportunity to anticipate hygiene and tooth decay concerns for the child.
 - C. The interview provides the best means to prepare the caregiver for the child's response to the examination.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. None of the above.

9. The most important goal of the child's clinical examination for the caregiver is:
 - A. To have the caregiver critically view their child's teeth and oral soft tissues with the provider.
 - B. To experience their child's uncooperative behavior.
 - C. To be able to do the dental examination like the health provider.
 - D. To learn how to apply fluoride varnish.

10. Situations that may increase the risk for Early Childhood Caries include:
 - A. A caregiver who is anxious about their child's difficulty with sleep and feeding.
 - B. A child who has a chronic illness or developmental delay.
 - C. A father with poor oral health who is the primary caregiver for an infant.
 - D. A child whose parents are separated and there is significant stress (guilt) regarding child-care.
 - E. All of the above.

11. Advantages of the Knee-knee position for examining this child include:

- A. The caregiver can critically view their child's oral health.
- B. The provider can explain the child's oral findings as the caregiver watches.
- C. The caregiver can gain confidence about how their child's uncooperative behavior can be managed for oral cleansing.
- D. The child can be safely supported for the examination or oral cleansing by caregivers.
- E. All of the above.



12. The primary purpose of questioning caregivers regarding their child's fluoride intake from dentifrice, dietary and vitamin supplementation is:

- A. To prevent fluoride toxicity.
- B. To prevent disturbances in development of the adult teeth that can produce esthetic concerns.
- C. To prevent gastric insult.
- D. None of the above.
- E. All of the above.

13. Digit and pacifier habits for young children increase their risk for:

- A. Dental crowding.
- B. Dental spacing.
- C. Crossbites of the posterior teeth.
- D. Underbites (upper incisor teeth occluding behind the bottom front incisor teeth).
- E. All of the above.


14. This 30 month old child's tooth has been discolored for many months and the caregiver reports that the child had a dental visit about 6 months ago. What recommendations would be appropriate:



- A. Keeping the child on a soft diet if the child complains that the tooth (or teeth) hurt.
- B. Regularly lift the child's lip to observe the soft tissues above the teeth for changes in color.
- C. Restrict the child's play environment.
- D. Observe for changes in mood, sleep or eating habits.
- E. B and D

15. Pediatric medical providers should be concerned about the oral health of infants and toddlers who:
- A. Have special needs or require frequent oral medications or inhalers for asthma.
 - B. Have older siblings who have experienced tooth decay.
 - C. Caregivers who are anxious about feeding their child or providing oral hygiene for their child.
 - D. Require frequent nutritional supplements for weight gain.
 - E. All of the above.


16. This two year old child presents to you, her family having recently moved to your community. What questions would be appropriate to ask the caregiver?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Is your child drinking “closed” containers with juice, milk or any sugars liquids? B. Are you cleaning their teeth at least morning and before bed? C. What foods are your child eating in-between meals? D. Was your child on oral medications frequently? E. All of the above. 	
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17. In the above situation, the caregiver is very concerned that her child gets lots of “natural” juice to drink as “she is always thirsty”. What strategy may be best accepted by this caregiver?

- A. Eliminate all “closed” containers (i.e. sippy cups, sports bottles etc) from the child’s use.
- B. Purchase a “sports” bottle and gradually dilute all juices with water over two weeks until the container is all water. Have her drink mild only from an “open” cup.
- C. Immediately use only water in the containers.
- D. Only use a “sports drink” in the containers.

18. This 22 month old child has developmental delay and requires pureed foods nutritional supplement for their diet The caregiver is anxious about cleaning their child’s teeth. Your examination confirms that her oral hygiene (note inflamed gingiva and gauze test) is poor. What approach would help this caregiver and child?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Discuss the harm of plaque (on the gauze) to the child’s gingival inflammation and decay. B. Confirm appropriate positioning to provide home care. C. Recommend frequent oral cleansing after feedings. D. Provide RX for fluoride dentifrice to be applied at evening cleansing. E. Apply fluoride varnish. F. All of the above. 	
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19. In the above situation, it would be appropriate that:
- A. Your staff contacts the caregiver in a week to confirm that your recommendations are being followed.
 - B. Your staff asks if the caregiver feels more confident about their child care.
 - C. Repeat the gauze test at the child's next visit and confirm that the child's risk has been lowered.
 - D. All of the above.
20. Which of the following habits would you expect to be associated with the cross bite observed with this three year old child? Their maxillary incisors are positioned behind the mandibular incisors when the bite is closed.



- A. Thumb or digit habit.
- B. Bottle habit.
- C. Pacifier habit
- D. None of the above.
- E. All of the above.

Answers:

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. E
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. E
- 7. B
- 8. D
- 9. A
- 10. E
- 11. A
- 12. B
- 13. C
- 14. E
- 15. E
- 16. E
- 17. B
- 18. A
- 19. a
- 20. D