Exam Details

- **Format**: 45 MCQs
- **Duration**: 60 minute examination
- **Date**: Thu 5/11/2026 at 9:00am
- **Required equipment:** Pencil and eraser
- **Locations:**
  - 500.211: 31 students
  - 500.G15 (KJG): 31 students
  - 500.115: 3 students

SND Module Outline
DMD3 DENT531

- Cardiovascular Disease and Dentistry (JYL)
- Respiratory Disease and Dentistry (DL)
- Renal Disease and Dentistry (DL)
- Gastrointestinal and Hepatic Disease, and Dentistry (DL)
- Haematological Conditions (JYL)
  - RBC - Anaemias
  - WBC - Immunocompromise, haematological malignancies
  - Platelets and Coagulation Cascade – Bleeding Disorders
- Endocrine Disease and Dentistry (DL)
- Mental Health and Psychiatric Conditions (DL)
- Musculoskeletal Disorders and Dentistry (JYL)
- Transplant Medicine (JYL)
  - Solid Organ
  - Haematopoietic Stem Cell and Bone Marrow Transplants
- HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C (JYL)
- Neurological Conditions 1&2 (DL)
- Geriatric Medicine and Dentistry 1 & 2 (JYL)
- H&N Cancer Workshop (JYL)
- Summary and Q&A

1. Cardiovascular Disease and Dentistry

Which of these is NOT a feature of stable angina:

A. Retrosternal chest discomfort, ache or tightness
B. May occur at rest
C. May radiate to arms, neck, back, shoulder and jaw
D. Lasts <10min if proving stimulus removed

KSA 37 - M... | Lecture Sc... | Case Prese... | Exam E...

2. Respiratory Disease and Dentistry

Sync: ↑ 45

Title

Asthma

COPD

OSA

Tuberculosis

Hyperventilation

Which of the following management strategies is recommended for dental patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

a. Advise NSAIDs for post-prodcedura pain management to avoid actue bronchoconstriction

B. Avoiding a horizontal positiong during treatment due to poor tolerannce

c. Routine administration of supplemental oxygen to prevent carbon dioxide retention

d. Inhaled corticosteroids reduce the risk of oral candidiasis during long-term use

3. Renal disease and dentistry

Which is the preferred analgesic to prescribe for a patient with end-stage renal disease following a dental extraction?

A. Diclofenac

B. Ibuprofen

C. Paracetamol

ENG

3. Renal Disease and Dentistry

Which is the preferred analgesic to prescribe for a patient with end-stage renal disease following a dental extraction?

A. Diclofenac

B. Ibuprofen

C. Paracetamol

D. Tramadol

4. Gastrointestinal and Hepatic Disease and Dentistry

Dental patients can have increased risk of GORD under certain circumstances/conditions. Which of the following is LEAST associated with GORD?

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Low fat diet
- C. Smoking
- D. Hiatus hernia

5. Haematological Conditions

Which of these is NOT an example of a medical condition that may impair haemostasis and require further evaluation before a dental procedure?

A. Von Willebrand disease
B. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
C. Glanzmann thrombasthenia
D. Controlled hypertension

5b. Haematological Conditions II: WBC immunocompromise + haematological malignancies

- Non-neoplastic disorders of white cells
  - Leukopenia
  - Reactive Leukocytosis
  - Reactive Lymphadenitis

- Neoplastic proliferations of white cells
  - *Leukaemias
  - *Myelodysplastic syndromes
  - *Myeloproliferative neoplasms
  - *Lymphomas: Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's
  - *Plasma cell neoplasms (e.g. multiple myeloma)
  - Histiocytic neoplasms
  - Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder

5c. Haematological Conditions III: Platelets and Coagulation Cascade (Bleeding Disorders)

- Physiology of haemostasis
- Clinical red flags
- Disorders of haemostasis
  - Focus on: haemophilia, von Willebrand's Disease
- Investigations and general management
- Dental Implications
  - Assessing peri-procedural bleeding risk (medical conditions, medications)
- Anti-thrombotic drugs
- Approach to managing bleeding risk in dental procedures
- Managing bleeding during or after oral surgery

6. Endocrine Disease and Dentistry

Which of the following is NOT advised when scheduling dental procedures for patients with diabetes mellitus?

A. Schedule the procedure in the morning, when endogenous cortisol is optimal

B. Consider the patient's usual meal times, aiming to minimise interruption to their routine

C. Aim to perform more treatment in each appointment to reduce appointment frequency, and hence number of interruptions to their routine

D. Consider the patient's usual medication regimen, aiming to minimise interruption to their routine

7. Mental Health and Psychiatric Conditions

Which is NOT characteristic of schizophrenia

A. Delusions

B. Hallucinations

C. Disorganised thinking

D. Meekness

8. Musculoskeletal Disorders and Dentistry

Which of the following drugs is NOT associated with increased risk of MRONJ?

- Romosozumab
- Denosumab
- Bevacizumab
- Trastuzumab

9. Transplant Medicine

Which of the below best describes an "allograft":

A. Organs/tissues that are transplanted within the same individual

B. Organs/tissues that are transplanted into a different person (human to human)

C. Organs/tissues that are transplanted from a donor of one species to a recipient of a different species (animal to human)

D. Organs/tissues that are transplanted between genetically identical individuals (e.g. identical twins)

10. HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C

Which of the following is NOT an oral feature of Hepatitis B?

A. Gingival bleeding

B. Ecchymoses

C. Discoloration of posterior palate

D. Oral hairy leukoplakia

11. Neurological Conditions 1 & 2

Which of the statements below is TRUE

- A. Patients that are PEG fed tend to have less calculus as they are nil by mouth
- B. Patients that are PEG fed tend to have less calculus as they produce less saliva
- C. Patients that are PEG fed tend to have more calculus as there is less oral clearance
- D. Patients that are PEG fed do not require dental review as they are nil by mouth

12. Geriatric Dentistry – Part 1 + 2

In groups, list:

- the effects of ageing on orofacial structures

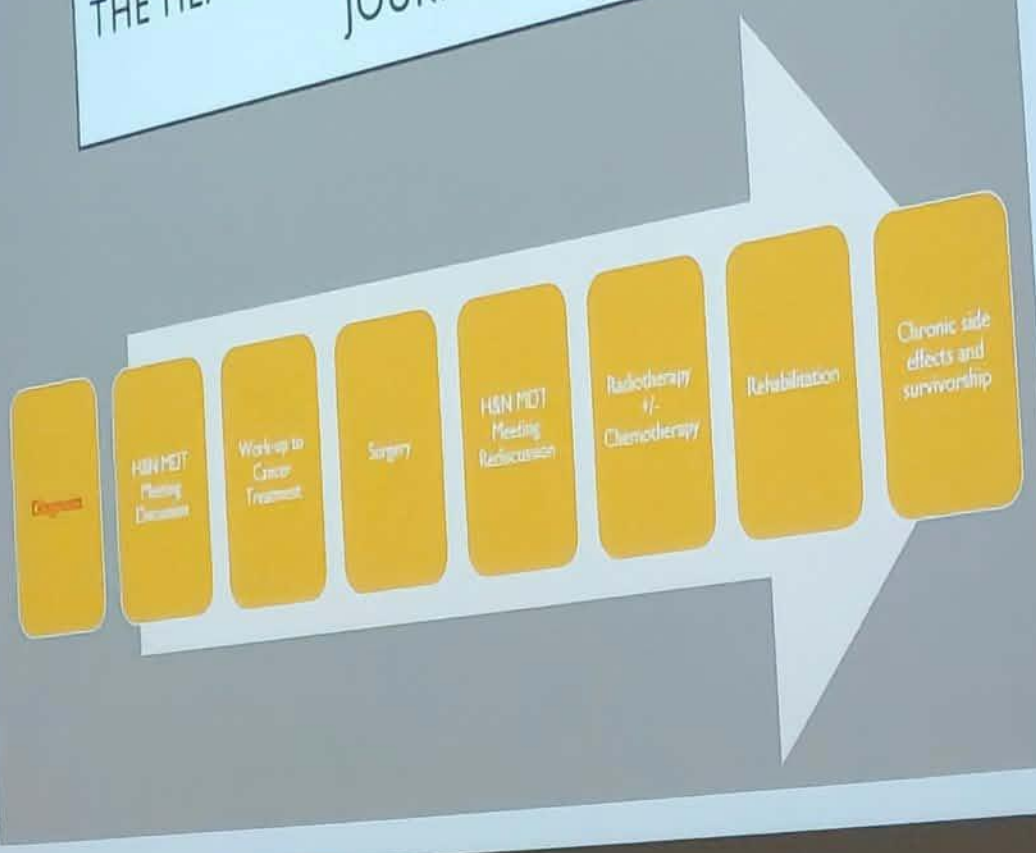
12. Geriatric Dentistry

Effects of ageing on orofacial structures:

- Muscular changes: decreased muscle tone, decreased bite force / masticatory efficiency
- Saliva: decreased production, alteration in composition
- Taste changes
- Mucosal thinning
- Dental pulp calcification, decreased pain perception
- Dentinal mineral changes – reduced strength, fracture toughness
- Attrition
- Bone: reduced jaw bone density, alveolar resorption

13. H&N Cancer Workshop

THE HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENT JOURNEY



13. H&N Cancer Workshop

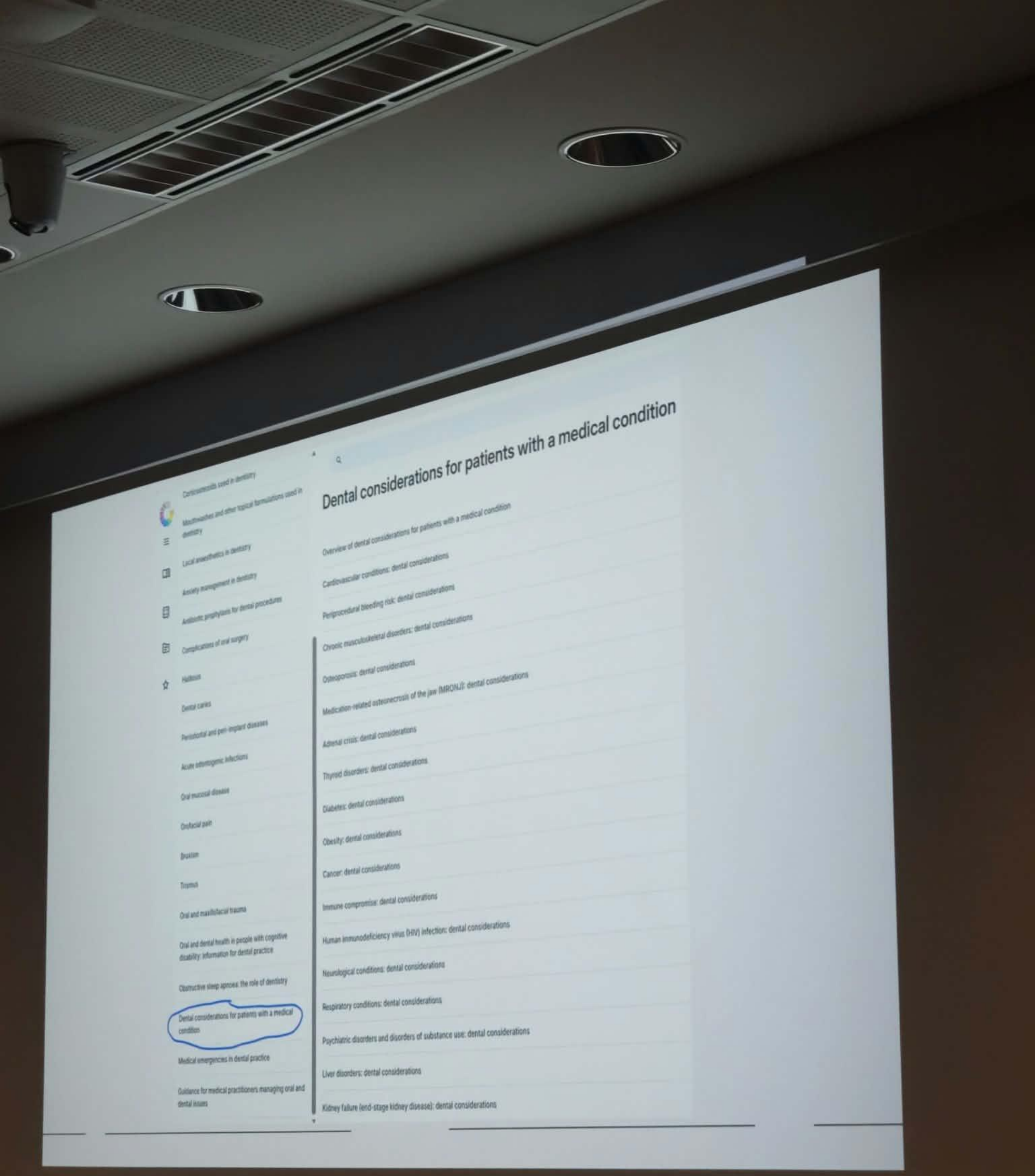
Which of following is NOT a side-effect/complication of head and neck radiation?

A. Osteoradionecrosis

B. Salivary gland hypofunction

C. Anaemia

D. Oral Mucositis


Corticosteroids used in dentistry
Mouthwashes and other topical formulations used in dentistry
Local anaesthetics in dentistry
Anxiety management in dentistry
Antibiotic prophylaxis for dental procedures
Complications of oral surgery
Halitosis
Dental caries
Periodontal and peri-implant diseases
Acute odontogenic infections
Oral mucosal disease
Orofacial pain
Bruxism
Trismus
Oral and maxillofacial trauma
Oral and dental health in people with cognitive disability: information for dental practice
Obstructive sleep apnoea: the role of dentistry
Dental considerations for patients with a medical condition
Medical emergencies in dental practice
Guidance for medical practitioners managing oral and dental issues
Dental considerations for patients with a medical condition
Overview of dental considerations for patients with a medical condition
Cardiovascular conditions: dental considerations
Perioprocedural bleeding risk: dental considerations
Chronic musculoskeletal disorders: dental considerations
Osteoporosis: dental considerations
Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ): dental considerations
Adrenal crisis: dental considerations
Thyroid disorders: dental considerations
Diabetes: dental considerations
Obesity: dental considerations
Cancer: dental considerations
Immune compromise: dental considerations
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection: dental considerations
Neurological conditions: dental considerations
Respiratory conditions: dental considerations
Psychiatric disorders and disorders of substance use: dental considerations
Liver disorders: dental considerations
Kidney failure (end-stage kidney disease): dental considerations