1. The most appropriate radiographic examination for a 4 year old without visible or clinically detectable caries or anomalies, and with open proximal contacts is:

A. maxillary and mandibular anterior occlusals.

B. a pair of posterior bite-wings.

C. maxillary and mandibular posterior periapicals.

D. no radiographic examination.

1. A radiographic examination of a 10 year old child reveals retention of deciduous teeth and presence of many unerupted supernumerary teeth. This is characteristic of:

A. cleidocranial dysplasia.

B. ectodermal dysplasia.

C. dentinogenesis imperfecta.

D. congenital hypothyroidism.

1. A 12 year old child presents with characteristic tetracycline discoloration of the maxillary and mandibular incisors and permanent first molars. The probable age at which this child received tetracycline therapy was:

A. 6 years.

B. 4 years.

C. 1 year.

D. before birth.

1. A single hypoplastic defect located on the labial surface of a maxillary central incisor is most likely due to a/an:

A. dietary deficiency.

B. endocrine deficiency.

C. tetracycline therapy.

D. trauma to the maxillary primary central incisor.

E. high fluoride intake.

1. In primary molars, radiographic bony changes from an infection are initially seen:

A. at the apices.

B. in the furcation area.

C. at the alveolar crest.

D. at the base of the developing tooth.

1. The facial and lingual walls of the occlusal portion of a Class II cavity preparation for an amalgam in deciduous teeth should:

A. be parallel to each other.

B. diverge toward the occlusal surface.

C. converge toward the occlusal surface.

D. not follow the direction of the enamel rods.

1. In a 4 year old child, the primary central incisor has discoloured following a traumatic injury. The treatment of choice is:

A. pulpotomy.

B. pulpectomy.

C. observation.

D. extraction.

1. The most appropriate treatment following the extraction of a first primary molar in a 4 year old child is:

A. regular assessment of arch development.

B. to perform space analysis.

C. insertion of a space maintainer.

D. extraction of the contra-lateral molar.

E. extraction of the opposing molar.