COMPREHENSIVE PERIODONTICS FOR THE DENTAL HYGIENIST 4TH EDITION WEINBERG TEST BANK

TEST BANK
NURSING TEST BANKS
Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following sources represents where epidemiologic information about periodontal disease comes from?
   A) Gallup poll
   B) Election poll
   C) Population survey
   D) Individual survey
   E) Phone survey
   Answer: C

2) The definition of extent of periodontal disease is
   A) amount of periodontal disease involvement.
   B) rate of new cases occurring within a year.
   C) number of individuals in a population having the disease.
   D) number of diseased teeth or sites per individual.
   E) number of risk factors present in an individual.
   Answer: D

3) Which of the following statements defines an index?
   A) Numerical expression of values used to describe a condition
   B) Rate of old and new cases occurring within a year
   C) Number of individuals in a population presenting with the disease
   D) Number of diseased teeth or sites per individual
   E) Number of risk indicators present in an individual
   Answer: A

4) All of the following indices are used in periodontics except one. Which one is the exception?
   A) Bleeding
   B) Plaque
   C) Calculus
   D) Suppuration
   E) Gingival inflammation
   Answer: D

5) The primary purpose of using an index in medicine/dentistry is to
   A) standardize and reproduce data collected.
   B) make data collection more efficient.
   C) supplement clinical data with the patient’s medical history.
   D) formulate a surgical treatment plan.
   Answer: A
6) All of the following are criteria for using indices except one. Which one is the exception?
A) Ease of use
B) Quick to perform
C) Must have validity
D) Has sensitivity
E) Measures multiple items
Answer: E

7) Plaque indices are used in private practice to measure
A) oral cleanliness.
B) degree of tooth mobility.
C) periodontal destruction.
D) attachment loss.
Answer: A

8) Which of the following inflammation indices is used in national epidemiologic surveys, including the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1971–1974)?
A) Sulcus Bleeding Index (Mühlemann and Son 1971)
B) Gingival Index (GI) (Löe 1967)
C) Periodontal Index (PI) (Russell 1967)
D) Calculus Index of the National Institute of Dental Research (Miller et al. 1987)
E) Periodontal Screening and Recording (PSR)
Answer: C

9) Which of the following is measured using an index of periodontal destruction?
A) Total disease destruction
B) Disease severity
C) Risk factors for disease
D) Degree of calculus and plaque
E) Bleeding severity
Answer: B

10) Which of the following indices was previously used but later modified to the Periodontal Screening and Recording (PSR) system?
A) Periodontal Index (PI)
B) Gingival Index (GI)
C) Turesky Modification of the Quigley-Hein Index
D) Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN)
Answer: D

11) The prevalence of advanced periodontitis in the population was found to be
A) 5%.
B) 10%.
C) 15%.
D) 35%.
E) >50%.
Answer: C
12) When compared with earlier national surveys, gingivitis has declined in the United States because of increased awareness of oral hygiene as part of a daily personal hygiene routine.
A) Both statement and reason are correct.
B) Both statement and reason are incorrect.
C) The statement is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
D) The statement is incorrect, but the reason is correct.
Answer: A

13) Which of the following statements was summarized from the NHANES III study?
A) Females had better periodontal health than males.
B) Older individuals had more periodontal disease.
C) Gingivitis was occurring in overall high rates.
D) Aggressive periodontitis was very common.
Answer: A

14) Which of the following studies is used to determine the natural progression of periodontal diseases?
A) Cross-sectional
B) Longitudinal
C) Split mouth
D) Crossover
Answer: B

15) Which of the following factors is considered to be a risk indicator for periodontal disease?
A) Plaque
B) Smoking
C) Aging
D) Diabetes mellitus
Answer: C

16) Which of the following statements is true about risk factors?
A) Their presence decreases the probability of getting the disease.
B) They definitively cause the disease.
C) They may not be causal.
D) All are not modifiable.
Answer: C

17) The definition of prevalence is
A) the number of individuals in a population having the disease.
B) the severity of periodontal disease involvement.
C) the number of diseased teeth in an individual.
D) the number of markers present.
Answer: A
18) Which of the following statements is true about periodontitis when comparing the NHANES III study and the newer NHANES (1999–2000)?
A) Severity has increased.
B) Prevalence has increased.
C) Prevalence has decreased.
D) Extent has increased.
Answer: C

19) Comparing the NHANES III with the more recent NHANES, the percentage of bleeding has
A) decreased.
B) increased double.
C) increased triple.
D) remained the same.
Answer: A

20) The overall prevalence of periodontitis for the NHANES III was 7.3%, while for the NHANES 1999–2000 it was
A) 1%.
B) 2.5%.
C) 4.2%.
D) 10.3%.
Answer: C

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1) Epidemiologic research is used to detect the underlying patterns of a ________.
Answer: disease

2) ________ is defined as the rate of new cases occurring within a certain period of time.
Answer: Incidence

3) Epidemiologic studies focus on ________ rather than individuals.
Answer: populations

4) ________ measure disease outcomes and so measure past disease.
Answer: Indices

5) ________ is the proportion or number of individuals in a population having the disease.
Answer: Prevalence
Critical Thinking Questions

Discuss the topics in epidemiology of periodontal diseases. Then write a synopsis of the discussion on a separate sheet of paper.

1) Define epidemiology.
Answer: Epidemiology is defined as the study of health and disease in the human population. It requires knowing the distribution and occurrence of the disease. The rationale for the study of epidemiology is to identify events and risk factors in populations that lead to disease so that future health problems can be anticipated.

2) Discuss the significance of indices.
Answer: Indices are tools designed to quantify and simplify the disease assessment. An index (singular of indices) is a numerical expression of values used to describe a specific condition. Epidemiology is used to identify disease patterns, and indices are the measurement systems used for collecting the necessary data to evaluate these disease patterns. An index is used so that standardized data is collected and this data can be reproduced by another clinician. Indices measure disease outcomes and so measure past disease.

3) Describe the role of indices in private practice.
Answer: In clinical practice, treatment plans are formulated based on full-mouth data collection. When a dental hygienist supplements a patient's clinical examination with index scores to monitor patient conditions over time, these data, along with information obtained from population surveys, can help the clinician predict future disease progression and establish a prognosis for the individual patient.

4) Discuss how the prevalence of periodontal diseases is determined.
Answer: Prevalence is defined as the proportion or number of individuals in a population having the disease (old and new) at a given time. National surveys have helped build knowledge of the prevalence of periodontal diseases in the United States.

5) Define risk factors and risk indicators for periodontal diseases.
Answer: Risk indicators are demographic, behavioral, and socioeconomic characteristics that are associated with disease but are not considered the cause of the disease. For example, aging is a risk indicator for periodontal disease, but does not cause the disease. With increasing age, the prevalence of periodontal disease increases, but the aging process is not responsible for the disease. It is important to understand that risk factors are associated with a disease but do not necessarily cause the disease (e.g., diabetes). Identifying causal relationships may help some oral diseases. Risk factors may be modifiable or nonmodifiable. Modifiable risk factors are usually environmental or behavioral in nature, such as smoking, whereas nonmodifiable risk factors are usually intrinsic to the individual and therefore not easily changed, such as age. Nonmodifiable risk factors are also referred to as determinants. Examples of risk factors that may increase the prevalence of periodontal diseases include dental plaque, smoking, and diabetes mellitus.
6) Discuss incidence and periodontal disease progression.
Answer: Incidence is defined as the rate of new cases occurring within a certain period of time. Disease prevalence and incidence can only be understood by looking at a large number of individuals within a population, thus longitudinal studies are necessary.

Case Study Questions

Case Study 2.1
A study looking at the periodontal condition of a certain group of subjects is being conducted in the dental school. Fifty subjects are included in the study. The material and methods includes a complete gingival and periodontal examination. Certain indices will be performed. Also, many patients have periodontitis, which may be a risk factor for certain medical conditions.

1) Why is it important to perform indices during a clinical study?
Answer: Indices are used in epidemiological studies so that clinical measurements can be reproducible by other investigators.

2) Explain the importance of risk factors in this study. Are risk factors causal?
Answer: Risk factors may or may not be causal. A risk factor that does not cause a disease is called a marker of disease because it marks the increased probability of disease. Even though a risk factor may not cause the disease, it is important to identify potential causal relationships so that oral disease can be prevented if a risk factor is modifiable. Note that when the term risk factor is used throughout this textbook, it is referring to factors that predispose an individual to periodontal disease.
Matching Questions

Match the statement in Column A with the correct definition or statement in Column B.

A) Silness and Löe Plaque Index  
B) NHANES III  
C) Risk factor  
D) Severity  
E) Index

1) Index that scores plaque thickness and is used in research  
2) National survey that reported on different aspects of the prevalence of periodontal diseases  
3) Characteristics that cause the disease  
4) Measures past disease activity  
5) Degree or amount of periodontal disease involvement

Answers: 1) A; 2) B; 3) C; 4) E; 5) D