“Cavitational Osteonecrosis” article by Warwick and Warwick:
1. Neurological Inducing Cavitation Osteonecrosis (NICO) is also referred to as
   __________.
   A. cavitation
   B. maxillofacial osteonecrosis
   C. Ratner bone cavities
   D. A & B
   E. all of the above

“Cavitational Osteonecrosis” article by Warwick and Warwick:
2. Which of the following are reasons NICO likely occurs?
   A. physical, bacterial, and toxic trauma
   B. predisposing factors such as blood clotting disorders, chemotherapy, and lupus
   C. risk factors such as smoking, pregnancy, and alcoholism
   D. A & B
   E. all of the above

“Cavitational Osteonecrosis” article by Warwick and Warwick:
3. The majority of cavitational lesions in the jaw tend to occur at __________ sites.
   A. 1st molar extraction
   B. 2nd molar extraction
   C. wisdom teeth extraction
   D. canine teeth extraction
   E. none of the above

“Cavitational Osteonecrosis” article by Warwick and Warwick:
4. NICO in the jaws may occur with men or women of any age; however, it tends to
   occur more commonly in __________.
   A. young men
   B. middle-aged men
   C. young women
   D. middle-aged women
   E. none of the above
“Hidden Pathogens in Root and Jawbone” Online Learning Video Activity:
5. Chronic ischemic bone disease is a process that creates diseased or dead bone marrow resulting from __________.
   A. an unresolved ear infection
   B. a traumatic brain injury
   C. a diminished (abrupt or chronic) blood flow
   D. a psychosomatic state

“Hidden Pathogens in Root and Jawbone” Online Learning Video Activity:
6. Ischemic bone disease most often impacts the __________.
   A. ear, nose, and throat
   B. fingers and toes
   C. neck and back
   D. hip, knees, and jaws

“Hidden Pathogens in Root and Jawbone” Online Learning Video Activity:
7. Neuralgia-Inducing Cavitational Osteonecrosis (NICO) is a jawbone version of ischemic osteonecrosis that always produces pain, which is a must-have symptom for proper diagnosis.
   A. True
   B. False

“Hidden Pathogens in Root and Jawbone” Online Learning Video Activity:
8. Treatment methods used for NICO (Neuralgia-Inducing Cavitational Osteonecrosis) include __________.
   A. surgical curettage and anticoagulation
   B. oxygen/ozone and lasers
   C. shockwave therapy and platelet-rich fibrin
   D. A & B only
   E. all of the above

“Hidden Pathogens in Root and Jawbone” Online Learning Video Activity:
9. This activity included mention that cone-beam computed tomography systems (CBCT) offer a new level of seeing beyond the x-ray and into the root of dental conditions.
   A. True
   B. False

“Incidence Levels and Chronic Health Effects Related to Cavitations” by Windham:
10. According to the author, on an X-ray, a cavitation can sometimes appear as the shadow of a tooth.
    A. True
    B. False
11. According to the author, cavitations can supply __________.
   - A. a breeding ground for bacteria
   - B. reservoirs of huge amounts of mercury and other toxins
   - C. stress to the body
   - D. A & B
   - E. all of the above

12. Types of conditions that cavitations have been most commonly related to are __________.
   - A. atypical facial neuralgia and trigeminal neuralgia
   - B. chronic sinusitis and phantom toothache pain
   - C. headaches, including migraines
   - D. all of the above
   - E. none of the above

13. Treatments successfully used for NICO include laser and ozone, but not surgery.
   - A. True
   - B. False

14. A review of the literature relating to the topic of Human Jawbone Osteonecrosis (JON) reveals that information has been researched and presented since the __________.
   - A. 1600’s
   - B. 1700’s
   - C. 1860’s
   - D. 1920’s

15. It is acknowledged that clinically observable and histologically confirmed cases of osteonecrosis pathology exist in almost all other bones in the human body, yet some clinicians still doubt that the same disease occurs in the alveolar processes of the human maxilla and / or mandible.
   - A. True
   - B. False
16. __________ has proven to be a reliable method of identifying and estimating the size and extent of intra-bony defects in the jaws.
   A. standard radiographic films commonly used in dentistry
   B. Cone-Beam Computed Tomography
   C. patient self-reporting about symptoms
   D. A & B
   E. all of the above

17. Some jawbone osteonecrosis (JON) lesions cause pain (hence the term neuralgia induced cavitation osteonecrosis [NICO] that describes a neuralgia component), and other JON lesions do not cause unprovoked pain, swelling, redness, or even fever.
   A. True
   B. False

18. Recent research by Lechner and von Baehr confirms that JON lesions have high levels of inflammatory chemical messengers primarily regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed, and secreted (RANTES) and fibroblast growth factor (FGF-2). RANTES has been implicated in __________.
   A. systemic illnesses
   B. acceleration of tumor growth
   C. inflammatory diseases
   D. A & B
   E. all of the above

19. Researchers have shown that JON is a disease of reduced __________.
   A. heart function
   B. brain function
   C. blood flow
   D. kidney function
   E. none of the above

20. The primary diagnoses of patients taking bisphosphates in reported cases of osteonecrosis of the jaws include __________.
   A. multiple myeloma and metastatic breast cancer
   B. metastatic prostate cancer and osteoporosis
   C. metastatic disease and Paget disease of bone
   D. A & B
   E. all of the above
21. The researchers summarize that more than half of all cases of jawbone osteonecrosis (60%) occur after _________.
   A. diagnosis of periodontal disease
   B. dentoavleolar surgery
   C. the development of a new cavity
   D. A & B
   E. all of the above

22. Reduction of pain and regression or even resolution of lesions of osteonecrosis have been observed in patients treated with antibiotics and mouth rinses, withdrawal of bisphosphonates, and removal of loose sequestra.
   A. True
   B. False

23. In the introduction, the authors note that the incidence of osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) is _________.
   A. decreasing
   B. staying the same
   C. increasing
   D. not being calculated

24. In this review, the researchers recognized inflammation/infection as an important component of osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) and found that in most the available literature, ONJ followed _________.
   A. an accident
   B. an overdose of fluoride
   C. tooth extraction
   D. lack of dental hygiene
“Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of The Jaw: A Review about Etiology, Risk Factors, Pathophysiology, and Treatment” article by Singhar et al.:

25. Treatments mentioned in this review include __________.
   A. surgical, antimicrobial mouth rinses, and antibiotics
   B. hyperbaric oxygen therapy, ozone therapy, and laser therapy
   C. nutritional support, vitamin E, and platelet-rich fibrin
   D. A & B only
   E. all of the above

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