

Council of Interstate Testing Agencies, Inc



Council of Interstate Testing Agencies, Inc
1003 High House Road, Suite 101
Cary, North Carolina 27513
Phone: (919) 460-7750 • Fax: (919) 460-7715
info@citaexam.com • <http://www.citaexam.com>

2012

Periodontal Candidate Examination Manual

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Every effort has been made to ensure that this manual is accurate, comprehensive, clear and up-to-date. In the rare instances when examination related instructions need to be updated or clarified during the examination year those changes will be posted on CITA's website (<http://www.citaexam.com> "Examination Manuals"). There will also be other test related material sent to candidates directly by the CITA office.

All candidates who take the CITA examination are responsible for reading and understanding the CITA examination manual(s), any website documented changes to the published CITA manual(s) and for reviewing and understanding all other material provided by CITA. If, in reviewing any CITA provided material, questions arise, it is the candidate's responsibility to resolve those questions by directing them to the CITA office at the earliest possible date. For candidate's convenience, CITA's address, e-mail address, telephone number, website and facsimile number appear below.

Prior to taking a CITA examination, each candidate will be required to sign forms certifying that he/she has reviewed the CITA manual, viewed the on-line candidate tutorials, read other material provided by CITA and that he/she has addressed and resolved all questions prior to the date of the examination.

It is also extremely important that candidates maintain a current mailing address with CITA. This is the only way to ensure that there will be a timely receipt of important material such as the pre-examination confirmation package or the post examination notification of test results. Any changes of address must be submitted in writing and sent by fax, email or hardcopy to the address indicated below:

Address

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Administration of the CITA Periodontal Examination



The Periodontal Candidate Examination Manual contains information relative to the administrative elements and criteria employed during the CITA periodontal examination process. The candidate should read and understand all aspects of the administration of the CITA periodontal examination prior to taking the examination. CITA examiners and staff are available to clarify the instructional materials presented in this manual; however, they will not provide guidance in materials or areas that should be inherent in the understanding of manual content.

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PART I EXAMINATION ASSIGNMENTS AND SCHEDULING
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1. Examination Assignments and Scheduling

Candidates will be informed as to the date on which they are to complete the Periodontal Part of the CITA examination and will be informed of their assignment within three (3) weeks in advance of the examination date. Candidates should note that the Periodontal Examination has specific time restraints for each examination, and all procedures for each examination must be completed within the allotted time for that examination. The following schedule is an example of the administration of the periodontal examination; however, examination schedules are not finalized until after the examination application deadline. Each candidate’s actual schedule will be mailed to the candidate within three (3) weeks of the examination date

Time	Assignment
2:30 PM – 3:00 PM	Patient Set-up Periodontal Examination (candidates allowed into 3 rd and 4 th Floor Clinics)
3:00 PM – 3:30 PM	Patient Approval Periodontal Examination
3:30 PM – 4:00 PM	Periodontal Treatment Begins Initial Submission to Grading Area
4:00 PM – 6:00 PM	Examination (1 ½ hours) Supragingival & Subgingival Scaling, Polish, and Probing.

In scheduling patients and planning time utilization, the candidate should consider the fact that the time allowed for completion of the Periodontal Examination **INCLUDES THE TIME DURING WHICH PATIENTS WILL BE AT THE GRADING STATION** and thus should plan their time accordingly.

The Periodontal Examination must be taken at the candidate’s assigned time. **NO RESTORATIVE PROCEDURES MAY BE PERFORMED DURING THE PERIODONTAL EXAMINATION**, even if the candidate completes the Periodontal Examination prior to the specified completion time. Only those candidates who are participating in the Periodontal Examination will be allowed on the clinic floor during the assigned time for their periodontal group. The time designated for the Periodontal Examination **CANNOT** be used to extend the time of the Restorative Examination.

2. Examination Schedule Changes

The examination assignment schedule is considered final when issued and mailed to the candidate. Requests for a change will not be considered or made once the schedule has been distributed. Dental school personnel do not have the authority to accept a candidate for an examination at their site or to make any assignment changes within an examination series. Such arrangements

concluded between dental school personnel and a candidate may preclude the candidate from being admitted to the examination, as well as result in forfeiture of all fees. CITA's Chief Examiner is the only authorized individual who may consider a request for a schedule change. If unusual circumstances warrant such a change and space is available, it is the decision of CITA's Chief Examiner whether to approve such a request. This decision is made on-site on the day of examination, and prior requests are neither accepted nor considered.

3. Timely Arrival

It is the candidate's responsibility to determine their travel and time schedules to ensure they can meet all CITA's time requirements. The candidate and his/her auxiliary are expected to arrive at the examination site at the designated time stipulated in the published schedule for that particular examination. Failure to follow this guideline may result in failure of the examination currently being taken by the candidate.

4. Registration for the Periodontal Examination

Candidates **MUST** be present for registration between 7:15 a.m. – 7:30 a.m. Upon registration the candidate may receive additional examination materials or specific instructions relative to the site at which the examination is being held. Candidates who do **NOT** attend the registration and/or are **NOT** registered between 7:15 a.m. – 7:30 a.m. **WILL NOT** be allowed to participate in the examination. Registration of candidates will be closed promptly at 7:30 am and no additional candidates will be registered after that time. **THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS.**

In order to receive an examination packet and be admitted to orientation, the candidate **MUST** present a government-issued photo identification (e.g., valid driver's license, military identification card, passport) or a school-issued identification card along with a completed Examination Preparation & Orientation, Incident Disclaimer and Radiograph Verification/Follow-Up Care Forms. Candidates who do not have the required identification and completed forms **WILL NOT** be admitted to the examination. Extra forms will be available in the room designated for Registration between 7:15 a.m. and 7:45 a.m.

Following Registration the Chief of the examination may introduce the CITA staff, the other Co-Chiefs, and Clinic Floor Examiners who will be working at the testing site. The Chief or their designee may make other announcements relative to the examination. Announcements will typically conclude at 7:45 a.m. so that candidates may find their respective clinics; however, candidates will not be allowed into the clinic to begin Set-Up for the Periodontal examination until the appointed Set Up time for the Periodontal portion of the Examination.

Examples of examination schedules are available on the CITA website at <http://www.citaexam.com> to view prior to the examination.

PART II STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

1. Maintaining Professional Standards

As a participant in an examination to assess professional competency, each candidate is expected to maintain professional standards before, during and after the examination. The candidate's conduct and patient treatment standards will be observed during the examination. Failure to maintain appropriate conduct and/or standards may result in point penalties, failure, and/or dismissal from the examination. Each candidate will be expected to conduct himself/herself in an ethical, professional manner and maintain a professional appearance at all times.

Candidates are prohibited from using any study or reference materials during the examination except for CITA approved materials. Any substantiated evidence of falsification or intentional misrepresentation of application requirements, collusion, dishonesty, and use of unauthorized assistance or intentional misrepresentation during registration, pre-examination, or during the course of the examination, **SHALL AUTOMATICALLY RESULT IN DISMISSAL FROM AND FAILURE OF THE ENTIRE EXAMINATION**, as well as forfeiture of all examination fees for the current examination.

Furthermore, the candidate cannot apply for re-examination for one (1) full year from the time of the infraction. Additionally, all state dental boards will be notified of any candidate cited for dishonesty during the examination process. In some states, candidates failed for dishonesty may be permanently ineligible for licensure.

The standards itemized in this section apply to all relevant portions of the examination. Failure to adhere to these standards may result in failure of the examination procedure in progress, failure of the entire examination currently being taken by the candidate (e.g., Part I, Part II, Part III, Part IV, or Part V), point deductions from the candidate's overall score on the examination currently being taken by the candidate, forfeiture of examination fees, or withholding of final examination results by CITA until the candidate complies with the examination requirements set forth in this manual.

In addition, a candidate's conduct prior to and after an examination which does not reflect the level of professionalism expected of a licensed dentist can constitute just cause for CITA providing a summary of relevant facts to a state licensure board or boards. Examples of situations where such an action might be appropriate include a candidate making inappropriate comments about classmates, instructors, school personnel or others associated with the educational or testing environment or a candidate's misrepresentation of information about why the candidate was unsuccessful in taking the examination.

2. Use of Auxiliary Personnel

Auxiliary personnel **are** permitted to assist at chairside during the periodontal examination. Dentists and dental hygienists (licensed or unlicensed), fourth year dental students, final year dental hygiene students, dental technicians, employees of the School where the examination is being administered and expanded duty auxiliaries (if providing services normally done by a dentist) may not act as chairside assistants during the patient-based examinations. Auxiliaries



are not permitted to function as expanded duty assistants. For each clinical procedure, the candidate must list the name of his/her assistant on the Progress Form, and candidates are responsible for the conduct of their auxiliaries during the examination. Failure to follow this guideline will result in failure of the examination currently being taken by the candidate.

Candidates will be required to submit to the CITA office within three (3) weeks of the examination, a completed Dental Assisting Form and two (2) passport-size photographs of their assistant(s) taken within the last six (6) months at a local post office, drug store or similar venue.

Photographs of assistants are used both for identification and security purposes. Therefore photographs must be consistent with the appearance of the assistant at the time of the examination. To insure this, the following rules apply:

- a. The photograph must reflect full facial exposure and assistants must appear for the examination with full facial exposure.
- b. Mustaches and beards are acceptable for male assistants as long as the photograph is reflective of the assistant's facial condition at the time of the examination.
- c. Hair length for male and female assistants must be basically consistent in length and color between the photograph and appearance at the examination.
- d. Cosmetics are acceptable for female assistants on both the photograph and at the examination as long as the photograph readily permits identification of the assistant at the examination.
- e. Dark sunglasses will not be permitted on either the photograph or at the examination. Transitional lenses are permitted.

The Dental Assisting Form can be downloaded from the CITA website at (<http://www.citaexam.com>). All auxiliary personnel will be required to have a CITA issued identification badge and will be required to wear the badge at all times while on the clinic floor. The badge will be provided in the candidate examination packet on the day of the scheduled examination. Failure to timely provide or comply with the items listed above will result in the assistant being prohibited from participating in the examination.

3. **Assigned Procedures and Teeth**

Once the teeth selection has been evaluated and the treatment grid accepted the treatment procedure must be carried to completion on the approved teeth with no substitutions or alterations to the treatment selection permitted. Substituting teeth, or changing listed surfaces containing calculus during the periodontal examination is strictly prohibited. **FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS GUIDELINE WILL RESULT IN FAILURE OF THE EXAMINATION CURRENTLY BEING TAKEN BY THE CANDIDATE.**

4. **Use of Electronic Equipment**

The use of cellular telephones, pagers, CDs, radios (with or without earphones) and other electronic equipment by candidates, patients or assistants is prohibited within the treatment areas. **ALL CELLULAR TELEPHONES MUST BE TURNED OFF AND STORED WITH PERSONAL BELONGINGS.** In addition, the use of electronic recording devices by the candidate during any part of the examination and the taking of photographs by anyone other than personnel specifically authorized to do so by CITA, during the treatment or evaluation procedures, is prohibited. Failure to follow these guidelines will result in failure of the examination currently being taken by the candidate.

5. **Use of Innovative Technology**

New and innovative technologies are constantly being developed and marketed in dentistry. However, until such time as these innovations become the standard of care and are readily available to all candidates at all testing sites, the use of such innovative technologies, unless expressly authorized elsewhere in this manual, will not be allowed in this examination. Failure to adhere to this guideline will result in failure of the examination currently being taken by the candidate.

6. **Use of Radiographs**

Appropriate radiographs must meet the requirements as published in this manual. Any alteration of radiographs or digital prints will result in failure of the examination currently being taken by the candidate.

7. **Misappropriation or Damage of Equipment, Instruments or Supplies**

No equipment, instruments, or supplies shall be removed from the examination site without written permission. Nonpayment of fees for rental of space or equipment will be treated as misappropriation of equipment. Violation of this standard will result in failure of the examination currently being taken by the candidate.

8. Materials and Records

The published standards, guidelines, and requirements for the examination must be adhered to at all times during the conduct of the examination. Examination materials distributed by CITA may **NOT** be removed from the examining area, nor may the forms or candidate performances be reviewed by unauthorized personnel. **ALL REQUIRED EXAMINATION RECORDS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE CHECK-OUT STATION BEFORE THE EXAMINATION IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE.** No written materials, other than this manual, forms provided by CITA and any material obtained from the CITA website, are allowed in operatory areas. **POSSESSION OF UNAUTHORIZED RECORDS, CHARTINGS OR FORMS WILL RESULT IN DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION.**

9. Examination Procedures and Timeframes

All examination procedures shall be completed within the specified timeframe in order for the examination to be considered complete. Any examination procedures performed outside the assigned time schedule will be cause for dismissal from the examination. Treatment procedures may not be initiated prior to the established starting time(s) and must be completed by the established completion time(s). **VIOLATION OF THIS STANDARD WILL RESULT IN DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION.**

10. Examination Security

All security measures established by CITA must be followed at all times during any examination. Failure to do so will result in failure of the examination.

11. Examination Preparation

All candidates who take the CITA examination are responsible for reading and understanding the CITA examination manual(s), any website documented changes to the published CITA manual(s), and for reviewing and understanding all other material provided by CITA, including the on-line candidate tutorial presentations. Candidates are also responsible for addressing any questions that they have regarding such material by directing those questions to the CITA office.

Failure of a candidate to review and master the guidelines provided by CITA to the point that such failure has a significant adverse impact upon that candidate's ability to efficiently and effectively take the CITA examination will be considered unprofessional conduct. Such a gross lack of preparation and the resultant failure to follow instructions or directions is cause for dismissal and failure of the examination and, in some instances, may raise issues of the candidate's character and fitness for licensure. In those instances when such conduct is considered unprofessional, CITA reserves the right to report such conduct to the appropriate state licensure board or boards.

12. Examiner Instructions

Failure to follow instructions or directions from examiners will be considered unprofessional conduct and is cause for dismissal and failure of the examination. Additionally, the candidate shall be denied re-examination by CITA for one (1) full year from the time of the infraction.

13. Actions Resulting in Dismissal from and/or Failure of the Examination

In addition to standards of conduct outlined above and elsewhere in this manual, the following is provided as a quick reference guide for candidates as, although not an all-inclusive list, examples of behaviors that will result in dismissal from and/or failure of the examination currently being taken by the candidate:

- Failure to follow examination guidelines, protocols, and/or exam administrative procedures, as may be published in the candidate manual or as may be provided at the examination site
- Using unauthorized equipment at any time during the examination process
- Working in an unassigned clinic, operatory or laboratory space
- Altering examination and patient records or radiographs
- Performing required examination procedures outside the allotted examination time period
- Failure to follow the published time limits and/or complete the examination within the allotted time period
- Receiving assistance from another practitioner, including, but not limited to, another candidate, dentist, university/dental school representative, etc.
- Failure to recognize or respond to systemic conditions that potentially jeopardize the health of the patient and/or total disregard for patient welfare, comfort, and safety, which also may include evidence of the candidate's complete lack of skill and dexterity to perform the required procedure
- Misinformation or missing information that would endanger the patient, candidate, auxiliary personnel, or examiners
- Unauthorized use or possession of materials, documents or forms not approved by CITA or any other form of cheating
- Unprofessional, rude, abusive, uncooperative, or disruptive behavior toward other candidates, patients and/or examination personnel
- Misappropriation or thievery during the examination

- Noncompliance with anonymity requirements
- Noncompliance with established guidelines for asepsis and/or infection control
- For the purpose of this examination, charging patients for services performed
- Use of cellular telephones, pagers, or other electronic equipment in treatment areas
- Use of electronic recording devices during any part of the examination, as well as the taking of photographs during the evaluation of treatment procedures
- Submission of candidate photographs that differ substantially from the candidate's appearance at the examination. Stated differently, a candidate can be dismissed from the examination if his/her appearance differs so significantly from the photograph submitted with his/her application that the candidate's identification badge cannot easily be used by those administering the examination to verify candidate identity at examination stations.



PART III GUIDELINES

1. Analgesia

The administration of inhalation analgesia or parenteral sedation is not permitted for any clinical procedures.

2. Anesthetic Record

An anesthetic record is included on the candidate's Periodontal Progress Form. At the time of the starting check for the periodontal procedure, the anesthetic information must be indicated on the record if anesthesia is to be administered. The record requires the following information:

- The “Types of Injection” portion pertains to the specific block and/or infiltration administered.
- The “Anesthetic (s)” portion relates to the brand and/or generic name of the anesthetic used.
- Vasoconstrictor absence or concentration, if present, must be specified.
- The “Quantity (cc.)” portion is specific to volume. If more than two (2) carpules (approximately 3.6 cc.) of local anesthetic are needed during any clinical procedure, the candidate must request approval from the Clinic Floor Examiner who will document and initial the request. This protocol must be followed for each subsequent carpule. An aspirating syringe and proper aspirating technique must be used for the administration of local anesthesia.

ANESTHETIC RECORD	
Type(s) of Injection:	<input type="checkbox"/> Infiltration <input type="checkbox"/> Block
Anesthetic(s)	
Vasoconstrictor:	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 1:50,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1:100,000
Quantity (cc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 1.8 cc <input type="checkbox"/> 3.6 cc
Initial Anesthetic Approval	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> EXAMINER #

If no anesthetic will be administered, candidates must check the box on the Progress Form indicating that fact.

3. Anonymity

For the periodontal examination, the anonymous testing procedures for this examination shall exclude the possibility that any person who is involved with the grading of any examination may know, learn of, or establish the identity of a candidate, or correlate the patient or work-product graded, or to be graded, to a particular candidate. The candidate's name and school information must not appear on any examination forms, materials, or instruments.

Grading examiners will be physically isolated from the candidates in a separate area of the clinic, and the movement of patients from the clinical area to the grading area shall be controlled by the use of CITA or school personnel. All examination forms and materials are identified by the candidate's identification number which is assigned prior to the examination. In addition to the efforts taken by CITA, it is also each candidate's duty to help maintain his/her anonymity. As such, candidates should be attentive to safeguarding their identity in all discussions or use of ancillary materials that may be in their possession.

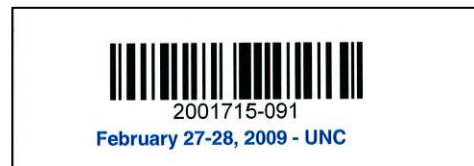
4. **Authorized Personnel**

Only authorized personnel will be allowed in the examining and clinic areas. Only the patient, candidate, chairside assistant, and interpreter (if necessary) are allowed in the operatory during the periodontal examination.

No visitors such as family members, relatives and/or well wishers are allowed in the clinics or waiting room. **Waiting room space is limited and is needed for back up patients, as well as parents and guardians for minor age children.**

5. **Barcode Labels**

Each candidate will receive a unique identification number which will be bar-coded. At registration, the candidate will receive an examination packet containing, among other items, 2 sheets of identifying barcode labels which will be used during the course of the examination to identify the candidate's evaluation forms, patient napkins and/or other candidate materials.



6. **Clinic Attire**

Clinic attire that meets CDC and OSHA standards must be worn in clinic areas. No bare arms or legs or open-toed shoes are allowed in the clinic areas. Laboratory coats, laboratory jackets, and/or long-sleeve protective garments are all acceptable. Color and style are not restricted. There must be no personal or school identifying information on any clinic attire. The only acceptable identification is the candidate identification badge. The candidate identification badge should be worn at all times when in the clinic and/or at the examination facility.

7. **Communications with Patients and Auxiliary Personnel**

Candidates may communicate with their patient in either English or another language. However, all communications with auxiliary personnel must be in English. In communicating with a patient directly or through an interpreter and in

communicating with an interpreter or auxiliary personnel candidates are expected to conduct themselves in a professional manner. Unprofessional, rude, abusive, uncooperative or disruptive behavior toward those persons will not be tolerated and **MAY BE CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION** .

8. Communications with Examiners and Examination Staff

At various times during the conduct of the CITA examination, candidates may find it necessary to communicate with examiners, examination officials and/or examination staff. All such communications must be in English.

It is imperative that all candidates understand that the demeanor they display in communications with examiners, examination officials and examination staff is to be on the level of professionalism expected of licensed professionals. Therefore, unprofessional, rude, abusive, uncooperative, or disruptive behavior toward CITA examiners, examination officials, examination staff or other candidates will not be tolerated and **MAY BE CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION**.

In addition, candidates should understand that discussions, arguments or confrontations of any nature are often at the expense of treatment time and, when prolonged, can be found by Examination Officials to constitute a gross disregard for the patient's welfare, comfort, and safety and **MAY BE CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION**.

9. Critical Errors

Critical errors are those errors which could lead to patient injury, may jeopardize the overall prognosis of the treatment, or reflect a general lack of preparedness, concern for the patient, or unacceptable level of competence of the examination materials at hand. Such errors are given special consideration by the examiners.

Candidates who receive a critical error will receive a score of zero (0) for that procedure and no points will be given for that examination Part and will result in a failure for that examination Part.

The following are considered critical errors in the Periodontal Examination:

- Four (4) or more errors in calculus detection
- Failure to remove four (4) or more surfaces of calculus from the twelve (12) assigned surfaces during the Periodontal Examination
- Combination of four (4) or more errors in calculus detection/calculus removal
- Laceration or damage that requires suturing and/or periodontal packing
- Damage to four (4) or more areas of hard or soft tissue within or near the treatment selection or any instance of severe damage to the lips or mucosa

10. Disclosing Solution

The use of disclosing solution by candidates and examiners is **NOT** permitted.

11. Equipment Failure

In cases of equipment failures, the Chief Examiner or Clinic Floor Examiner must be notified immediately so the malfunction may be corrected. No additional time is granted to the candidate for any equipment failures encountered during the examination UNLESS it is equipment that is provided by the facility and/or CITA. CITA will not be responsible for equipment or instrument malfunction for equipment and/or instruments brought to the examination by candidates. Should a candidate believe that a time extension is warranted due to failure of CITA or school equipment, they should notify a Clinic Floor Examiner immediately. Failure to notify a Clinic Floor Examiner at the time of the failure will nullify any and all obligations of CITA for consideration of the candidate's request for time extension.

12. Evaluation Grade Sheets and Procedures

Evaluation forms for each procedure tested will be provided by CITA. Candidate performance will be evaluated by three (3) independent examiners, and candidates are not assigned to specific examiners. The performance criteria and the standards by which the examination is conducted are discussed throughout this manual.

13. Follow-Up Care

In the event that treatment provided during the examination is of unsatisfactory nature such that further treatment is required, arrangements must be made for the patient to receive follow-up care. A Dental Patient Notification Form will be provided to ensure a record is maintained of the patient's needs. **THE CANDIDATE SHOULD GIVE PRIOR CONSIDERATION TO WHAT ARRANGEMENTS MIGHT NEED TO BE MADE FOR HIS/HER PATIENTS TO RECEIVE FOLLOW-UP CARE. SUCH ARRANGEMENTS WOULD INCLUDE WHO WILL PROVIDE THE TREATMENT AND BE FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH TREATMENT.**

14. Identification Badges

During the examination, candidate identification badges must be worn on the OUTSIDE of the clinic gowns so they can be viewed at all times. The badge will have a candidate picture and an identification number bar-coded on the front of the badge. This badge will be provided during registration just prior to the examination.



15. Infection Control Standards

During all patient-based procedures, the candidate, as well as the assisting dental auxiliary, must follow all infection control protocols as outlined in this manual. These protocols must begin with the initial setting up of the unit, continue throughout the examination, and include the final cleanup of the operatory. The operatory and/or operating field must remain clean and sanitary in appearance. It is the candidate's responsibility to ensure that both the candidate and his/her auxiliary fully comply with these protocols.

16. Instruments and Equipment

All necessary materials and instruments for the clinical procedures, other than the operating chair, light, and dental unit, must be provided by the candidate. All equipment must be compatible with equipment at the testing site, information about which is provided by the testing site and is available on CITA's website (<http://www.citaexam.com> under the heading "Candidates/Dental/Forms"). Arrangements for rental handpieces and/or other equipment may be made through the testing site, if such equipment is available. Sonic/ultrasonic instruments are permissible, but they must be furnished by the candidate along with the appropriate connection mechanisms. Air-abrasive polishers are **NOT** permissible. It is the responsibility of the candidate to arrange for his/her own handpiece, sonic/ultrasonic, and all other equipment necessary to complete the clinical examination. It is suggested that all candidates check well in advance with the dental school's site coordinator concerning equipment requirements at the testing site. The following instruments and equipment are specifically **REQUIRED** and must be provided by the candidate for this examination:

- Unscratched, untinted front-surface, non-disposable mouth mirror



- Periodontal Probe PCV-12 HU-Friedy PH-6 Color Vue



- ODU #11/12 explorer



- Patient eye protection (personal eyewear is acceptable)
- Patient napkin holder (chain, self-adhesives, clips, etc.)
- 2 x 2 gauze
- Sealed container (such as Tupperware), no larger than 10" x 6" x 3.5", for transporting instruments.



The candidate should be aware that mouth mirrors which are clouded, tinted, or unclean will be rejected. Furthermore, a candidate's performance will not be evaluated without the proper instruments.

Candidates are not limited to the items outlined above but all instruments must be properly sterilized in order to be used.

17. Interpreters

Candidates can employ the services of an interpreter for their patients who do not speak English or who are hearing impaired with a hearing loss which cannot be corrected. (This is particularly important when the patient has a history of medical problems or is on medications.) Interpreters may be related to a patient, but in all cases an interpreter must be at least eighteen (18) years old (nineteen (19) years old in Alabama and twenty one (21) years old in Puerto Rico).

Candidates may not share an interpreter during each Part of the examination. All interpreters that are utilized by a candidate during the course of the examination will be required to wear a photo identification badge. Three (3) weeks prior to the scheduled examination, candidates will be required to submit to the CITA office an "Interpreter Form", that states the candidate's name, interpreter's name and contact information and the candidate's patient's name along with two (2) passport size photographs taken within the last six (6) months at a local post office, drug store or similar venue. Interpreters will be required to wear the identification badge at all times while on the clinic floor and assisting the patient in the grading station. An interpreter will not be permitted to assist a candidate and his/her patient if he/she does not have a CITA issued photo identification badge.

Candidates are responsible for the conduct of their interpreter during the examination. While there is no strict dress code for interpreters, candidates must be mindful of the fact that the examination site is a professional setting and all personnel should be appropriately dressed. Inappropriate dress would include short shorts, tank tops and/or halter-tops.

Candidates should also be mindful of the fact that CITA is committed to providing a safe and secure examination site. Therefore, CITA requires that:

- All interpreters must appear for the examination with full facial exposure.
- Mustaches and beards are acceptable for male interpreters as long as the photograph is reflective of the interpreter's facial condition at the time of the examination.
- Cosmetics are acceptable for female interpreters on both the photograph and at the examination as long as the photograph readily permits identification of the interpreter at the examination.
- Dark sunglasses will not be permitted at the examination. Transitional lenses are permitted.
- Coats, jackets, and other bulky clothing will not be permitted in the clinic area.
- Interpreters may be asked to stand outside the grading area operatory during Examiner grading.

Faculty members, candidate assistants, dentists and dental hygienists (licensed or unlicensed), fourth year dental students, and final year dental hygiene students may not act as interpreters during the patient-based examinations.

The Interpreter Form can be downloaded from the CITA website at (<http://www.citaexam.com>) or obtained by contacting the CITA office. All interpreters will be required to have a CITA issued identification badge and will be required to wear the badge at all times while on the clinic floor. The badge will be provided in the candidate examination packet on the day of the scheduled examination. Failure to timely provide or comply with the items listed above will result in the interpreter being prohibited from participating in the examination.

18. Medical History

The candidate shall accurately complete the Medical Health History Form prior to the examination. The Medical Health History Form is contained in the Progress Folder which is mailed to the candidates prior to the examination. A medical health history that reflects the patient's current health must be presented to the examiners at the time of patient check-in. The blood pressure reading **MUST** be taken on the day of the examination. In addition, on the day of the examination the candidate also must update all medications, supplements, or pills consumed within the last twenty-four (24) hours. If a patient requires antibiotic premedication, it must be documented on the Progress Form before patient check-in. The patient's health status must be acceptable for treatment. If conditions indicate an alteration in treatment procedures or a need to consult the patient's physician, the candidate must obtain the necessary written clearance before the patient is accepted.

7531015327 MEDICAL HEALTH HISTORY FORM	
Patient Name: _____	
Birthdate: _____	Date Form Completed: _____
Blood Pressure on day of exam (right arm sitting): _____	
INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PATIENT: Answer the following questions as completely and accurately as possible. All information is CONFIDENTIAL . Please circle "yes" or "no" to all questions, and write in your answers as appropriate.	
1. Are you under the care of a physician at this time? If yes, for what condition? _____	YES NO
2. Has a physician treated you in the past six months? If yes, for what condition? _____	YES NO
3. Are you allergic to any medicines, drugs, latex or other substances? If so, please specify: _____	YES NO
4. Are you taking, or have you taken, any diet drugs such as Ponderin (flurazepam), Flexin (phenfluramine) or Adipex (phentermine)? If so, please list: _____	YES NO
5. Do you have or have you had any of the following diseases/problems?	
A. Abnormal bleeding	YES NO
B. Asthma	YES NO
C. Heart Condition	YES NO
D. Heart Valves Damaged or Replaced	YES NO
E. Heart murmur	YES NO
F. High cholesterol	YES NO
G. Inborn heart defects	YES NO
H. High blood pressure	YES NO
I. Mitral valve prolapse	YES NO
J. Unusual menstruation	YES NO
K. Cancer/chemotherapy/radiation	YES NO
L. Rheumatic Heart Disease	YES NO
M. Diabetes (all types)	YES NO
N. Active Tuberculosis	YES NO
O. Kidney/renal disease	YES NO
P. Hepatitis/Jaundice (all types)	YES NO
Q. Epilepsy/seizures	YES NO
R. Joint replacement	YES NO
S. Stroke	YES NO
T. Thyroid problems	YES NO
Please explain any YES answers:	
6. Do you have any disease, condition, or problem not listed above that would pose a significant risk to the health or safety of yourself or others during the performance of dental procedures? YES NO If yes, please explain: _____	
*7. There are some drugs that interact with local anesthetics and can put you at risk. Please list any premedication, medications, pills, or drugs which you are currently taking both prescription and nonprescription especially anything you have consumed within the last 24 hours. _____	
8. Have you ever taken drugs such as Boniva or Fosamax for Osteoporosis? YES NO If yes, please explain: _____	
WOMEN ONLY: Are you pregnant? YES NO If yes, what is the expected due date? _____	
I certify that I have read and understand the above. I acknowledge that I have answered these questions accurately and completely. I will not hold CITA responsible for any action taken or not taken because of errors I may have made when completing this form.	
PATIENT SIGNATURE _____	DATE SIGNED _____
All items marked with an asterisk must be completed the DAY OF THE EXAMINATION!	

19. Partial Treatment Plan

It must be recognized that in many instances the treatment provided during a clinical examination represents only a portion of the care that is appropriate for the patient within a comprehensive treatment plan. The patient must be advised that only a portion of his/her individual treatment plan can be completed during the clinical examination and that further periodontal care will likely be required either before or after the examination is completed. Patients also should be apprised of this fact as is stipulated on the Treatment Consent Form they are required to sign prior to the examination.

20. Patient Selection

For the Periodontal Examination, candidates must furnish their own patient.

Patient selection and management is an important part of the examination and part of candidate assessment. Since Patient Selection and Oral Assessment are gradable aspects of the examination, **they must be completed independently, without the assistance of faculty, dentists, dental students, dental hygienists or dental hygiene student colleagues.**

The solicitation of expertise, advice or consultation with dental or dental hygiene educators, dentists, dental students, dental hygienists, or dental hygiene student colleagues is considered a breach of examination protocol and unprofessional conduct, and as such, **MAY SUBJECT THE CANDIDATE TO DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION.**

21. Patient Acceptability

In selecting a patient, candidates should remember that in the clinical examination setting it is necessary that both the candidate and examining personnel be able to monitor the patient at all times. Therefore, CITA will not accept a patient whose face, neck, temples and ears are not fully visible at all times. Such visibility is necessary (1) for detection of acute conditions which might be identified on observation, (2) to monitor possible allergic reactions and (3) for other similar purposes generally recognized in the profession.

Unacceptable patients will be dismissed, and to continue with the examination, the case acceptance criteria must be corrected on the previously submitted patient or an acceptable back-up patient must be approved. Candidates must advise their patients of the time required to participate in this examination. No extra time will be given in the event a patient is deemed unacceptable.

Patients will not be accepted for the examination unless they meet all of the following criteria:

- The minimum patient age is sixteen (16) years. For minors under the age of eighteen (18), a parent or guardian must provide identification, written consent for treatment, and be available in the waiting area during treatment. For Alabama written consent is required for minors under the

age of nineteen (19) and for Puerto Rico written consent is required for minors under the age of twenty one (21).

- Dentists, dental hygienists, dental students, and dental hygiene students are **NOT** acceptable as patients for this examination.
- Dental Assistants may be used as patients for this examination.
- Candidates **must not** present a patient with:
 - Class III furcations or mobility
 - Orthodontic brackets or bonded retainers in the treatment selection
 - Implants included in the Treatment Selection
 - Partially erupted teeth in the Treatment Selection
 - Retained deciduous teeth in the Treatment Selection
 - Severely decayed teeth in the Treatment Selection
 - Teeth in the Treatment Selection which are severely fractured
- Patients should have a blood pressure reading of 159/94 or below to proceed without medical clearance. Patients with a blood pressure reading between 160/95 and 179/109 are accepted **ONLY** with written clearance from the patient's physician. Patients with a blood pressure reading of 180/110 or greater will **NOT** be accepted for this examination, even if a consult from a physician authorizes treatment.
- Candidates who are sharing a patient with a need for antibiotic prophylaxis **MUST** treat the patient on the same clinical day. Treatment of the same patient on subsequent clinical days will not be permitted.
- Patients must not have had a heart attack, stroke, or cardiac surgery within the past six (6) months.
- Patients must not have active tuberculosis (TB). A patient who has tested positive for TB, or who is being treated for TB but does not have the clinical symptoms, is acceptable.
- Patients must not have any condition or medication/drug history that might be adversely affected by the length or nature of the examination procedures.
- Patients must not have a known latex allergy.
- Patients must not have undergone I.V. Bisphosphonate therapy.
- Patients must obtain premedication with a written statement from their physician in the case of any significant medical problems that the American Heart Association classifies as moderate-to-high risk. Written clearance and/or antibiotic premedication from a physician or dentist are

specifically required for the conditions listed below. The medical clearance must indicate the specific medical concern and must be attached to the Medical Health History Form on the day of the examination. If this clearance and/or verification of premedication is not available, the patient will not be accepted for treatment. Furthermore, the medical clearance **MUST NOT** contain the candidate's name anywhere in the document.

- The patient's medical clearance, if necessary, must include:
 - ❖ A legible statement from a physician written within thirty (30) days of the examination clearly stating the medical concern
 - ❖ A positive statement of how the patient should be managed
 - ❖ The physician's signature, printed or typed name, address and telephone number
- Candidates must obtain written medical clearance for patients who have taken Dexfluramine, Fenfluramine, Adipex, Pondimin or Redux.
- Candidates must obtain written medical clearance and/or antibiotic prophylaxis, if necessary, for all patients who respond "yes" to question numbers 5.C., 5.D., 5.E., 5.G., 5.H., 5.J., 5.R., or 5.S. on their Medical Health History Form. These items are summarized in the following table:

5.C.: Heart Condition	5.D.: Heart Valves—Damaged or Replaced
5.E.: Heart Attack	5.G.: Inborn Heart Defects
5.H.: Infective Endocarditis	5.R.: Joint Replacement
5.J.: Unshielded Pacemaker	5.S.: Stroke

- Candidates must obtain written medical clearance for patients reporting a disease, condition, or problem not listed on the Medical Health History Form that would pose a significant risk to their own health or safety or others during the performance of dental procedures.
- For the purposes of this examination, CITA has adopted the current American Heart Association guidelines for antibiotic coverage. Antibiotic Prophylaxis is recommended for the prevention of infective endocarditis subsequent to the conditions listed below:
 - a. Prosthetic cardiac valve or prosthetic material used for cardiac valve repair
 - b. Previous infective endocarditis
 - c. Congenital heart disease (CHD)
 - i. Unrepaired cyanotic CHD, including palliative shunts and conduits
 - ii. Completely repaired congenital heart defect with prosthetic material or device, whether placed by surgery or by catheter intervention during the first 6 months after the procedure

- iii. Repaired CHD with residual defects at the site or adjacent to the site of a prosthetic patch or prosthetic device (which inhibit endothelialization)
- d. Cardiac transplantation recipients who develop cardiac valvulopathy

Except for the conditions listed, antibiotic prophylaxis is no longer recommended for any other form of congenital heart disease.

22. **Radiographs**

Patients for the periodontal examination must have:

- A complete full-mouth radiographic series of films or images that reflect the **CURRENT CLINICAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENT'S MOUTH** and have been taken within two (2) years; and
- Horizontal or Vertical Bitewings that reflect the **CURRENT CLINICAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENT'S MOUTH**, have been exposed within six (6) months, and must extend 2.0 mm beyond the most distal posterior tooth and record on the distal most aspect, at least 2.0 mm of the crest of the alveolar bone.

The radiographs must be of diagnostic quality. Panoramic type radiographs are NOT ACCEPTABLE. The radiographs (films and images) must be mounted according to ADA guidelines (convexity up) and the mounts must be marked "R" and "L" to represent the patient's right and left sides.

Additionally, the radiographs must be properly identified with the candidate's number, the patient's name, and the date of exposure. The radiographs will be returned to the candidate at the end of the examination.

The radiographs must demonstrate sufficient contrast to clearly reveal hard and soft tissues and pathological conditions. Initial and subsequent submissions of radiographs (film or digital prints) of poor quality will result in point deductions. Patient selection will be rejected if subsequently required retake radiographs (film or digital) are not of diagnostic quality. For candidates sharing a patient, both may use radiographs prepared prior to the beginning of the examination day.

a. Digital Radiographs

Although conventional radiographs are CITA's preferred radiographic method for this examination, digital radiographs may be accepted if they are presented in a standardized format as specified below:

For the periodontal examination, the complete full-mouth series of digital images must be printed on 8½" x 11" premium quality photographic paper if the imaging software will allow. Otherwise, the images must be on no more than two sheets of 8½" X 11" premium quality photographic paper. **The patient's name, date of exposure, and candidate's identification number must be written on the page.** The films or digital images must be of diagnostic quality.

b. Post-Operative or Additional Radiographs

Post-operative radiographs are **NOT** required. However, additional or post-operative radiographs may be requested at any time during the conduct of the examination **and at the discretion of any examiner.**

23. Penalty Deductions

Throughout the examination, the candidate's professional conduct and clinical performance will be evaluated. A number of considerations will weigh in determining the candidate's final grades and, as noted elsewhere in this manual, penalties may be assessed for violation of examination standards or for procedural errors.

24. Photography

Oral photographs may be taken randomly during the examination by an authorized photographer retained by CITA. The purpose is to capture a broad representation of actual procedures which can be used for examiner calibration exercises and student remediation. The photographs will include no identification of either the patients or candidates.



25. Premedication Record

Patient's Name:	<input type="text"/>
Assistant's Name:	<input type="text"/>
PRETREATMENT MEDICATION (If Required)	
Medication(s) (Brand/Generic Name)	<input type="text"/>
Dosage/When Taken	<input type="text"/>

A record must be noted for every patient who requires premedication prior to or during the course of the examination. For the periodontal examination there is a place on the Progress Form to record the type and dosage of the medication administered.

In addition to premedication, **ALL MEDICATIONS TAKEN WITHIN THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR (24) HOURS**, both prescribed and over-the-counter, must be recorded.

26. Progress Forms

During the examination, a color-coded Progress Form will be utilized which will contain a record of the treatment and examiner numbers for all completed and approved portions of the examination. A **BLACK OR BLUE BALL-POINT PEN** should be used for all notations on the Progress Form.

27. Role of the Clinic Floor Examiner

During the conduct of the periodontal examination, the Clinic Floor Examiner is responsible for checking the candidate's identification badge and proctoring adherence to infection control protocols and proper patient management. If any problems arise during the examination, the candidate should immediately notify

the Clinic Floor Examiner. Additionally, the Clinic Floor Examiner is present to aid in any emergencies which may occur.

28. Treatment Consent

In order for a patient to be acceptable for the clinical portions of the examination, the candidate must complete a Treatment Consent Form for each patient before any patient-based procedures are initiated. The forms are included in the candidate's Progress Form and should be completed prior to the examination date; however, they must be presented to the examiners at the time of patient check-in. Patients under the age of legal consent for the state in which the examination is being administered (in most states this would be 18 years of age) must have the Treatment Consent Form signed by a parent or guardian. For Alabama written consent is required for minors under the age of nineteen (19) and for Puerto Rico written consent is required for minors under the age of twenty one (21). This form must be completed for each clinical patient.

A sample of a 'DENTAL AMALGAM TREATMENT CONSENT FORM'. The form includes fields for Patient Name, Address, and City/State/Zip Code. It lists procedures to be performed: a) Patient Assessment (Clinical History), b) Antigen Preparation and Restoration as required for examination, and c) Radiographs as required for examination. The form contains several paragraphs of consent text, including a statement that the candidate may not be a licensed dentist and that the candidate understands the risks and possible complications. It also includes a section for the patient's signature and date, and a section for the parent or guardian's signature and date.

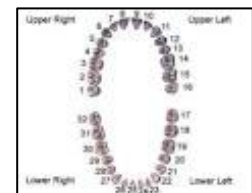
If the patient being presented is under the age of legal consent for which the state in which the examination is being administered, the candidate **MUST** submit with the completed Treatment Consent Form, documentation verifying that the individual is the parent and/or legal guardian of the patient being presented. Documentation may be a copy of a driver's license, government issued ID, legal document, etc. **Failure to provide appropriate documentation will result in the patient NOT being accepted for the examination.**

29. Treatment Selection

Candidates must make treatment selection decisions independently (without the assistance of faculty and/or colleagues). The candidate must provide a treatment selection that fulfills examination requirements for each procedure. Treatment selections must be presented during the time allotted in the examination schedule with sufficient time available to complete the treatment by the examination deadlines.

30. Tooth Numbering System

The tooth numbering system 1-32 will be used throughout the examination. In this system, the maxillary right third molar is number 1 and mandibular left third molar is number 17.



PART IV EXAMINATION SCORING METHOD

1. Examiners

Candidates will be evaluated by examiners primarily from the jurisdictions which comprise CITA. These examiners may be members of the various state boards of dentistry, or they may have been selected by their board to serve as examiners. In addition, there are frequently observers at CITA examinations who may be faculty members from other schools, new CITA examiners, or examiners from other CITA member states. Such observers are authorized to participate in calibration exercises, monitor all portions of the examination, and/or evaluate patients from time-to-time; however, observers neither assign grades nor participate in the grading process.

2. Examination Scoring System

CITA's examination scoring system was developed in consultation with a number of measurement specialists and subject matter experts in the field of dentistry, as well as a number of publications on the licensure examination process. The scoring system is criterion-referenced, and it is based on an analytical scoring model where each set of specified criteria is evaluated by three independent graders. The examination is conjunctive, inasmuch as its content is divided into five (5) Parts containing related skill sets.

Competence must be demonstrated on each of the five (5) Parts of the CITA examination. In addition, a compensatory scoring system is used within Parts II, III, IV and V to compute the final score for that Part. A score of seventy-five (75) or greater is required to successfully complete each Part (Parts II, III, IV & V). Each of the Parts (Parts I, II, III, IV & V) must be successfully completed to achieve "CITA Status". Parts II, III, IV and V are based on a 100-point scale.

IF ALL SECTIONS OF AN EXAMINATION (PARTS II-V) ARE NOT TAKEN, A SCORE OF "0" WILL BE RECORDED FOR THAT EXAMINATION.

3. Periodontal Scoring Rubric

The Periodontal portion of the CITA examination is based on a point deductive system. Patients are evaluated independently by three (3) different examiners. In those instances where the three (3) examiners' ratings are not in agreement, the rating given by the majority of the Examiners is used for the final scoring decision. Any error that is confirmed by two (2) or more of the examiners **WILL RESULT IN POINT DEDUCTIONS FROM THE OVERALL SCORE.**

The candidate is required to submit a treatment/patient selection containing at least six (6) and no more than eight (8) teeth which exhibit twelve (12) surfaces

of explorer-detectable subgingival calculus. Candidates are strongly encouraged to utilize teeth within the same quadrant and in no event shall the candidate utilize more than two quadrants when selecting those teeth. The twelve surfaces of calculus which will be identified in the treatment grid will therefore, be limited to one (1) quadrant or at most two (2) quadrants as specified above. **The Patient Selection** procedure is evaluated based on whether the patient meets the published examination requirements. Candidates will be evaluated on paperwork completion, adherence to radiographic requirements, the presence of required instruments, proper recording of the patient's blood pressure and health history, as well as the treatment selection proposed by the candidate.

In the **Treatment Presentation** procedure, the patient is submitted to the grading Area following paperwork acceptance and the patient is evaluated as to the Oral Assessment, the absence or presence of calculus on the proposed surfaces, an assignment of teeth to be evaluated for supragingival plaque, stain and tartar removal, and a periodontal probing assignment is made by the Grading Area Examiners.

The last portion of the Periodontal examination involves **Treatment Evaluation**, during which time the patient is evaluated for Supragingival Plaque/Stain Removal, Subgingival Calculus removal, Periodontal Probing Depth measurements and overall Tissue Management.

The candidate is required to remove the supragingival plaque, stain and calculus from all teeth contained in the quadrant(s) which have been listed on the treatment grid by the candidate. From the quadrant, or at most two quadrants, articulated by the teeth selected in the treatment grid, the examiners in the grading area will then identify five (5) teeth for evaluation of supragingival deposit removal. Those teeth which have been identified for supragingival deposit removal will be listed on the candidate's Treatment Evaluation Grading Area request form, which is returned to the candidate subsequent to the patient's treatment evaluation conducted in the grading area during the second evaluation session.

For each error in **EITHER** Calculus Detection or Calculus Removal, the candidate will receive point deductions assigned for that assessment. For the Treatment Presentation procedure, the candidate's performance is evaluated as to whether calculus is presented on the selected surfaces and for proper completion of the Oral Assessment. For the Treatment Evaluation procedure, the candidate's performance is evaluated as to whether calculus, determined originally present on selected surfaces, has been removed, whether plaque/stain also has been removed from the five teeth assigned to be graded, and whether pocket depth measurements were accurate +/- 1.0 mm on the designated teeth.

4. Examination Content and Scoring

The Periodontal Examination consists of three procedures, (a) Patient Selection (b) Treatment Presentation; and (c) Treatment Evaluation. Candidates must complete the entirety of the Periodontal Examination within the allotted three and one half hour clinic period.

a) Patient Selection

The **Patient Selection** portion of the examination will begin thirty minutes after the Set Up period. The Patient Selection procedure is evaluated based on whether the patient meets the published examination requirements regarding patient selection and the proper completion of **all** required patient paperwork.

Failure to properly complete all paperwork and/or present teeth and/or calculus which comports with published criteria will result in patient rejection and penalty point assessments as outlined in **Table 1** on the subsequent page.

Failure to successfully complete the Patient Selection portion of the Periodontal Examination per the published guidelines and requirements will result in the termination of the candidate's participation in the examination.

The patient's blood pressure must be taken the day of the examination. Failure to take and record the patient's blood pressure the day of the examination will result in penalty points being assessed to the candidate. Listing the patient's blood pressure on the health history, and not taking the blood pressure on the day of the examination, is a breach of examination protocol and **MAY BE CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION.**

In addition, the candidate is required to present all required instruments necessary for the examination during the Patient Selection Evaluation and treatment evaluation in the Grading Area. Failure to submit the required instruments to the grading area when submitting a patient for Treatment Selection and/or Treatment Evaluation is a five (5) point penalty per occurrence.

Table I Treatment Selection Rejection Point Deduction		
TREATMENT SELECTION ERRORS	Point Deductions	Penalty points are assessed for treatment selections that do not meet the described criteria.
First Rejection	6	Six (6) points for the first rejection
Second Rejection	8	Eight (8) points for the second rejection
Third Rejection	12	Twelve (12) points for the third rejection

b) Treatment Presentation

In the **Treatment Presentation** procedure, points are deducted from the candidate's score for calculus detection errors and for errors in the assessment of the patient in the Intra/Extra Oral Examination. Failure to properly define existing patient extra/intra oral conditions, and/or to improperly list calculus on surfaces of teeth submitted in the Treatment Selection Evaluation Form grid, will result in the loss of points as itemized in **Table II** on the subsequent page.

Table II Periodontal Examination Scoring- Treatment Presentation		
EVALUATED ITEM	Points	CLARIFICATION
Oral Evaluation	5	1 point deducted for each Intra/Extra-Oral Structure that is evaluated and described incorrectly
Calculus Detection	24	2 points deducted for each of the 12 required surfaces that are improperly identified

c) Treatment Evaluation

For the **Treatment Evaluation** procedure, the candidate's performance is evaluated as to whether calculus, originally determined to be present on selected surfaces, has been removed, and whether supragingival deposits (calculus, plaque and stain) have also been removed from the assigned teeth, and whether pocket depth measurements as recorded by the candidate were accurate +/- 1.0 mm on the designated teeth. Each error in subgingival calculus removal, supragingival deposit removal and probing depth measurements will result in the loss of points as itemized in **Table III** below.

In addition the candidate will be evaluated as to whether the adjacent tissues have been properly managed and are free of trauma beyond that which may be typical of the procedure rendered. Gross Tissue damage to adjacent tissues or to the lips and/or facial structures is a Critical Error and will result in failure of the examination.

Failure to successfully complete the Patient Selection portion of the Periodontal Examination per the published guidelines and requirements will result in the termination of the candidate's participation in the examination.

Table III Periodontal Examination Scoring- Treatment Evaluation		
EVALUATED ITEM	POINTS	CLARIFICATION
Periodontal Probing	8	1/3 point for each incorrectly measured pocket depth
Subgingival Calculus Removal	48	4 points deducted for each of the 12 required surfaces that are unacceptably debrided of subgingival accretions
Supragingival Deposit Removal	15	3 points deducted for each of the five teeth that are not free of all supragingival accretions

Candidates will not be notified of performances or critical errors which result from calculus detection, and/or calculus removal errors during the course of the examination, nor will they be dismissed from the examination based on detection/removal errors.

The table below summarizes the point scoring system for the periodontal treatment selection and treatment evaluation of the Periodontal Examination.

Table IV Periodontal Examination Scoring		
EVALUATED ITEM	Points	CLARIFICATION
Oral Evaluation	5	1 point deducted for each Intra/Extra-Oral Structure that is evaluated and described incorrectly
Periodontal Probing	8	1/3 point deducted for each incorrectly measured pocket depth
Calculus Detection	24	2 points deducted for each of the 12 required surfaces that are improperly identified
Subgingival Calculus Removal	48	4 points deducted for each of the 12 required surfaces that are unacceptably debrided of subgingival accretions
Supragingival Deposit Removal	15	3 points deducted for each of the five teeth that are not free of all supragingival accretions
TOTAL	100	

5. Infection Control

During all procedures, the candidate must follow all infection control regulations of the state wherein the examination is being administered and in accordance with the “*Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings—2003*” (CDC MMWR: December 19, 2003, Vol. 52, No. RR-17), as published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). These procedures must begin with the initial setting up of the unit, continue throughout the examinations, and include the final cleanup of the operatory. Infection control will be monitored by the Clinic Floor Examiners. The following point deductions will be applied for infection control violations:

INFECTION CONTROL INFRACTIONS	POINT DEDUCTION
Gross asepsis; operatory area is grossly unclean, unsanitary, or offensive in appearance	100 Points
Failure to dispose of potentially infectious materials and clean the operatory after individual examinations	20 Points
Minor violation of infection control or disease barrier technique	5 Points

6. Patient Management and Treatment

A candidate may be dismissed from the examination for breaches in examination protocol, misrepresentation of blood pressure readings, unprofessional conduct, and/or violations of barrier and infectious disease control which may place patients, staff, examiners or other candidates at risk.

At all times during the conduct of any examination, candidates and their auxiliary personnel are expected to treat patients in an ethical manner and exhibit the proper concern for their safety, comfort, and welfare.

TABLE V PATIENT MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT INFRACTION	POINT DEDUCTION
Improper management of significant medical history or pathological condition	100 Points
Third rejection or no follow-up submissions for improper treatment selection	26 Points
Poor patient management and/or disregard for the patient's welfare or comfort	20 Points
Administration of anesthetic before approval of tooth selection or periodontal assignment by examiners	10 Points
Improper operator/patient position	5 Points
Improper submission of required instruments	5 Points

7. Critical Errors

Three (3) examiners independently evaluate all rated treatment criteria for the examination, and the examiners' agreements are translated by scoring algorithm into a numerical score. **Candidates who have errors in calculus detection will receive an error in calculus removal for those corresponding surfaces.** Therefore, four (4) errors in Calculus detection will result in four (4) errors in calculus removal. Critical Errors are listed in **Table VI** on the subsequent page.

For purposes of this examination, it has been determined that four (4) or more errors in calculus detection; OR failure to remove four (4) or more surfaces of calculus from the twelve (12) assigned surfaces; OR a combination of four (4) or more errors in calculus detection and/or calculus removal will result in an automatic failure of Part IV and a grade of "0" will be assigned.

In addition, damage to adjacent soft and hard tissues is evaluated. Damage to four (4) or more areas of hard or soft tissue within or near the treatment selection or any instance of severe damage to the lips or mucosa will be considered a Critical Error and result in failure of the Periodontal portion of the examination.

TABLE VI CRITICAL ERRORS	
CRITICAL ERRORS	Critical Errors will result in failure of the Periodontal Portion of the Examination
Detection Errors	Four or more errors in calculus detection
Calculus Removal Errors	Four of more errors in calculus removal
Combination Detection/Removal	A combination of four or more errors in detection and/or calculus removal
Tissue Damage	Four or more areas of tissue damage adjacent to treatment areas
Tissue Damage	Gross damage to the adjacent tissue, and/or lips, tongue or other oral structures

PART V ADMINISTRATION

1. Treatment Criteria Overview

The table below depicts the aforementioned treatment criteria for each periodontal procedure:

PATIENT SELECTION AND DOCUMENTATION
Patient Selection
Completion of Patient Forms
Blood Pressure Recorded
Radiographs Reviewed
Required Instruments Present
Subgingival Calculus Notation
Teeth Selection Meets Criteria
Presence of Explorer Detectable Calculus Defined
TREATMENT PRESENTATION
Oral Assessment
Oral/Soft Tissue Examination
Presence Explorer Detectable Calculus
TREATMENT EVALUATION
Calculus Removal
Absence of Subgingival Calculus
Absence of Supragingival Calculus
Plaque and Stain Removal
Absence of Visually Evident Plaque or Stain
Pocket Depth Measurements
Probing Measurements
Tissue and Treatment Management
Soft Tissue Trauma
Hard Tissue Trauma

Subgingival Calculus

- Of the twelve (12) subgingival surfaces, at least eight (8) surfaces must be on posterior teeth; four (4) of these posterior surfaces must be interproximal.
- The candidate must indicate the presence of subgingival calculus on the selected tooth surfaces by placing an “X” in the appropriate box on the Treatment Selection Evaluation Form.
- Subgingival calculus must be present on each tooth listed in the treatment selection grid and be charted for removal (mesial, facial, distal, or lingual).
- If subgingival calculus is on the line angles of the tooth, it must be marked on the interproximal surface; e.g., a deposit on the disto-facial line angle would be marked on the distal.

Probing Depths

- There must be two (2) pockets of 5 millimeters or more, among the teeth selected for treatment; however, it is recommended that the teeth selected for **treatment not have pocket depths exceeding six (6) millimeters.**
- Although the two (2) pockets of 5 millimeters or more must be on teeth within the treatment selection, it is not required that the root surfaces of those pockets have subgingival calculus that is marked as one of the surfaces selected for treatment.

3. Subgingival Calculus Detection

The presence of explorer-detectable subgingival calculus on the twelve (12) surfaces of the selected teeth must be accurately recorded. **Only twelve (12) surfaces of subgingival calculus should be recorded.** Explorer-detectable subgingival calculus is defined as a distinct deposit of calculus which one can feel with a #11/12 explorer as it passes over the calculus.

Qualified deposits may exhibit such characteristics as:

- a definite “jump” or “bump” felt by the explorer, with the rough surface characteristic of calculus
- ledges or ring formations
- spiny or nodular formations

Qualified deposits must be apical to the gingival margin and may occur with or without associated supragingival deposits.

4. Scaling

The subgingival surfaces of the selected teeth must be smooth, with none of the selected deposits detectable with an #11/12 explorer. Air may be used to deflect the tissue to locate areas for tactile confirmation.

5. Pocket Depth Measurement

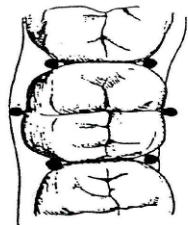
Pocket depths are accurately assessed and recorded on four (4) assigned teeth. Teeth assigned for probing will be teeth that are in the Treatment Selection Grid and will include at least two (2) posterior teeth.

Probing of the gingival sulcus and/or periodontal pockets must be accurate within +/- 1.0 mm on all root surfaces of the four (4) assigned teeth.

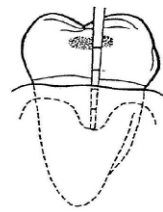
The probe should be positioned as follows:

- The probe should be parallel to the root surface and the long axis of the tooth (except interproximally).
- **Interproximally, the probe should be positioned with the shank against the contact point and the tip angled slightly into the col so it is directly beneath the contact area.** If a tooth is not in contact, the probe should be placed at the midpoint of the proximal surface and the same measurement recorded for both facial and lingual aspects. Facial and lingual measurements should be made at the midpoint of the tooth.
- The upper portion of the probe is stabilized in contact with the greatest convexity of the coronal portion of the tooth.
- The tip is positioned at the depth of the sulcus at the soft-tissue attachment, using light pressure.

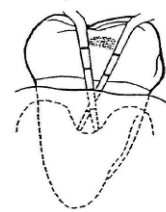
The illustrations that follow depict the placement of the probe, from both the occlusal and interproximal perspectives:



*Probe Positions
from Occlusal*



*Probing When
No Contact*



*Interproximal
Angulation*

6. Supragingival Calculus, Plaque and Stain Removal

All supragingival calculus, plaque, and stain must be removed from the coronal surfaces of the teeth within those quadrant(s) which are encompassed by the teeth which have been listed in the treatment grid by the candidate so that the non-decalcified surfaces are visually clean when air-dried and tactilely smooth upon examination with a #11/12 explorer. As previously noted, the use of disclosing solution is NOT permitted.

7. Oral Examination

The Oral Assessment Form should NOT be completed prior to the examination. Candidates will be required to complete the Oral Assessment examination **after** their patient has been approved.

Performance Criteria and Minimal Competency Level

The candidate must record the condition and location of any tissue or feature which demonstrates those significant findings that are identified on the form and described below: (see Glossary for definition of terms).

EXTRA-ORAL

- (1) Examine and palpate the HEAD, FACE and NECK for any lesions, asymmetry, swelling, infected facial piercings or palpable nodules, which may include a raised mole.
- (2) Palpate LYMPH NODES for any evidence of tenderness, hardness, non-mobility or enlargement.
- (3) Examine the function of the TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT for evidence of discomfort, restricted opening, audible or palpable symptoms.

The image shows a portion of the 'DENTAL ORAL ASSESSMENT FORM'. The 'EXTRA-ORAL' section is highlighted in yellow. It includes a table with columns for 'Findings' and 'Record Condition and Location'. The table contains four rows of assessment criteria, each with a checkbox for 'No Abnormalities'.

Findings	Record Condition and Location
A. Head, Face, Neck and Lymph Nodes Palpate, asymmetry, swelling, infected facial piercings, palpable nodules, raised mole, tenderness, hardness, non-mobility or enlargement.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Abnormalities
B. TMJ Assess for audible or palpable symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Abnormalities
C. Temporomandibular Joints Palpate, discomfort, restricted opening, audible or palpable symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Abnormalities
D. Tongue Palpate, discomfort, restricted opening, audible or palpable symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Abnormalities

INTRA-ORAL

Soft Tissue

- (1) Examine and palpate the ORAL MUCOSA/ALVEOLAR RIDGE/LIPS for lesions, chemical or physical irritation, exostosis, amalgam tattoo, swelling, intraoral piercings, hematoma, or palpable nodules. Presence of any of these shall be noted.
- (2) Examine and palpate the PALATE and ORAL PHARYNX (including tonsillar pillars). Note the presence of tori, lesions and hematoma, including chemical/physical irritation.
- (3) Examine the TONGUE. Note the presence of hairy tongue, fissured tongue, loss of papilla, geographic tongue, glossitis, piercings, or lesions.

The image shows another portion of the 'DENTAL ORAL ASSESSMENT FORM'. The 'INTRA-ORAL' section is highlighted in yellow. It includes a table with columns for 'Findings' and 'Record Condition and Location'. The table contains four rows of assessment criteria, each with a checkbox for 'No Abnormalities'.

Findings	Record Condition and Location
A. Head, Face, Neck and Lymph Nodes Palpate, asymmetry, swelling, infected facial piercings, palpable nodules, raised mole, tenderness, hardness, non-mobility or enlargement.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Abnormalities
B. TMJ Assess for audible or palpable symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Abnormalities
C. Temporomandibular Joints Palpate, discomfort, restricted opening, audible or palpable symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Abnormalities
D. Tongue Palpate, discomfort, restricted opening, audible or palpable symptoms.	<input type="checkbox"/> No Abnormalities

- (4) Examine the FLOOR of the MOUTH. Note the appearance of ankyloglossia, tori, hematoma, lesions and amalgam tattoo.

Candidate Instructions

Any significant findings as identified above should be described and the **location** identified in a one-line comment or with checkmarks, if so provided. If the tissue or feature demonstrates no significant findings, check “no observation” in the box provided. The form should be completed in blue/black ink. Example of significant finding description and location:

- *“Small, fibrous nodule on buccal mucosa, adjacent to left commissure.”*

8. Tissue Condition

Hard and soft tissue adjacent to all teeth in the selected treatment selection and additional teeth will be evaluated. In addition, trauma to the lips or oral mucosa will be considered tissue trauma. The candidate must effectively utilize sonic/ultrasonic or hand instruments, polishing cups, and dental floss so that no unwarranted hard/soft tissue trauma (abrasions, lacerations or ultrasonic burns) occurs as a result of the procedure. Acceptable performance will have been demonstrated if 100% of all tissue surfaces exhibit no unusual mechanical damage.

9. Forms

a. Treatment Selection Worksheet

This worksheet is used by the candidate prior to and the day of the examination to note and record teeth numbers, pocket depths and surfaces of teeth where calculus resides. This form is for the **candidate’s use only** and will not be submitted to the Grading Station.

b. Treatment Selection Form

The candidate must accurately transfer the information from the Treatment Selection Worksheet to the Treatment Selection Form (1) (prior to Patient Selection evaluation. Before sending the patient to the Grading Area for Treatment Presentation evaluation, the grid information **MUST** be transferred to the three (3) Treatment Evaluation Forms. This must include the six (6) to eight (8) selected tooth numbers (in ascending order) and the twelve (12) selected surfaces (marked with an “X”) with subgingival calculus which is to be removed. Each of the selected teeth must have at least one (1) surface of subgingival calculus selected for removal.

c. Oral Assessment Form

The candidate should note any observations of the Head, Face and Neck as listed on the form. The candidate should also note the presence of any intra oral conditions as listed on the form. If the candidate does not observe any of the

listed conditions, the candidate should place a check mark in the “no observation” box.

d. Treatment Evaluation Form

This form will be used by the Examiners in the Grading Station to record any errors in calculus removal, plaque/stain removal, hard or soft tissue damage, and to note any errors in pocket depth measurement.

e. Patient Medical Health History Form

This form is part of the Periodontal Progress Form and is used by the candidate to record the health and medical history of the patient. All notations regarding the patient’s medical history must be made on the Medical History Form. The patient’s current blood pressure must be taken by the candidate, and the required records should be reviewed for accuracy and completeness.

f. Patient Consent Form

This form is part of the Periodontal Progress Form and is reviewed and signed by the patient.

g. Instructions to Candidate Form

This form is used by the Examiners to notify the candidate of the need for any additional action or requirement.

h. Dental Notification Form

This form is reviewed by the patient and signed by the patient should there be a need for patient follow up care. The Chief, Co-Chief or CFE will complete this form and leave a copy with the candidate and the patient.

i. Progress Form

The candidate should fill out the Progress Form and refer to this form for paperwork/patient approval and/or rejection.

j. Grading Station Request Forms

The candidate will need to fill out the appropriate Grading Station Request Form each time his/her patient is sent to the grading station for evaluation.

k. Radiograph Verification Form

This form is provided to the candidate in the confirmation packet and will need to be completed and turned in at registration the day of the examination. This form verifies that the radiographs presented during the examination are of the patient being presented for approval.

I. Follow-Up Care Form

This form is provided to the candidate in the confirmation packet and is part of the Radiograph Verification Form and will need to be completed and turned in at registration the day of the examination. The candidate must indicate who or what facility will provide follow-up care for the patient, in the event that follow-up care is required.

10. Procedural Aspects

a. Presenting Paperwork for Approval

Candidates are allowed thirty (30) minutes to set up their operatories, take any necessary radiographs, obtain all supplies, instruments and/or equipment from the academic institution, record the patient's blood pressure, and complete all necessary paperwork including the health history and treatment consent form.

When the Periodontal Progress Folder (Progress Form, Medical Health History Form and Treatment Consent Form) is completed and the treatment grid information from the Treatment Selection Worksheet has been properly transferred to the Treatment Selection Form, the candidate's paperwork is ready for approval.

CANDIDATES ARE NOT TO COMPLETE THE ORAL ASSESSMENT FORM or TREATMENT EVALUATION FORM AT THIS TIME.

The candidate must have the required instruments displayed in a conspicuous place in open view for the Examiner to confirm. **Examiners will not remove lids, or open containers to verify instruments. It is the candidate's responsibility to have their instruments accessible to the Examiners.**

b. Presenting Instruments for Approval

Candidates must have displayed on an opened instrument tray the following instruments:

- PCV-12 HuFriedy PH-6 Color Vue probe



- ODU #11/12 Explorer



- A clean, metal, unscratched front surface mouth mirror



Paperwork will NOT be approved until the proper instruments are presented to the examiners.

The Chief Examiner or a Clinic Floor Examiner will clear all candidates from the clinic in accordance with the published time indicated on the examination schedule. Once the clinic is cleared, the candidate's paperwork and selection grid will be evaluated.

c. Candidate Paperwork/Instrument Approval

The examiners will check to ensure that all paperwork is completed correctly, required instruments are present and that the patient selected meets examination guidelines.

The Examiner will then evaluate the Treatment Selection Form and confirm that there are six (6) to eight (8) teeth with twelve (12) surfaces of subgingival calculus which have been charted properly on the Treatment Selection Form and are contained within at least one (1) but no more than two (2) quadrants. The candidate must have listed two (2) teeth from the treatment grid that have pocket depths at least 5 mm or more.

 A screenshot of a 'DENTAL TREATMENT SELECTION FORM'. The form is divided into several sections:

- Header:** Includes fields for Candidate #, Unit #, Office Use Only, and Candidate Identification Number.
- Section A: Patient Selection Evaluation** - A grid for recording patient information.
- Section B: Treatment Selection Approved/Rejected** - A section for recording treatment decisions.
- Section C: Pocket Depth Measurement Assignment** - A section for recording pocket depth measurements.
- Section D: Intra-Extra Oral Examination** - A section for recording examination findings, including:
 - A:** Visible, unattached, spreading, mobile, loose, protruding, friable, tender, or soft tissue.
 - B:** Discoloration, colorless or papillary.
 - C:** Texture, character, attachment, distribution, location, severity, and extent of plaque, gingivitis, periodontitis, abscess, furcation, perforation, mobility, stability.
 - D:** Early stages, advanced stages, loss of papilla, gingivitis, periodontitis, abscess, furcation, perforation, mobility, stability.
 - E:** All, visible, palpable, and/or radiographic evidence of infection and/or periodontitis, abscess, furcation, perforation, mobility, stability.
- Section E: Treatment Evaluation** - A section for recording the final evaluation.

After all candidates' paperwork has been evaluated, candidates will be allowed to re-enter the clinic, at which time they will be informed as to the acceptance or rejection of their paperwork or patient. If the paperwork or patient has been rejected, an Instructions to Candidate Form will have been issued and the candidate will be required to correct the deficiency or submit another patient for approval. **No more than three (3) treatment selections may be submitted.**

The candidate's score will be reduced for each unacceptable treatment selection. If a third treatment selection is rejected, the cumulative point deduction for those three rejections **WILL RESULT IN FAILURE AND DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION.**

If neither a second nor a third treatment selection is presented after the first rejection, the candidate may not continue with that treatment procedure and will receive a score of "0" for that portion of the examination.

d. Grading Station Paperwork Review

Upon re-entering the clinic, candidates will have thirty (30) minutes to complete the Oral Assessment Form and transfer the treatment selection information from the Treatment Selection Form to the Treatment Evaluation Form and present to the Grading Area Check-In Station for review and confirmation that the necessary paperwork has been completed for submission of the candidate's patient to the Grading Area. When the paperwork has been reviewed at the Grading Area Check-In Station, if complete, the candidate will receive a Paperwork Acceptance card and they should then return to their operatory. Candidates are NOT to bring their patients to the Check-In Station!

An assistant will come to the candidate's operatory and escort their patient to the Grading Area when there is a chair available in the Grading Area for the initial patient assessment. At the initial patient assessment, Examiners will evaluate the Extra/Intra Oral Exam Assessment, Calculus Detection, and will make an assignment for the teeth which the candidate will probe for the probing aspect of the examination. These assessments are made in the Grading Station by the Examiners on the Treatment Selection Evaluation form.

e. Patient Submission

In order to be guaranteed the full one and one half (1 ½) hours of patient treatment time, the candidate must be in line to receive paperwork review and validation, within the thirty minute period. **This will include candidates who may have had their patients rejected or who may need to correct items and/or paperwork on their existing patient.**

The Candidates will be listed by the Check-In Station on a first come basis. Candidates are NOT to bring their patients to the Check-In Station.

Candidates who have received a Paperwork Acceptance card, and have submitted their paperwork for validation within the thirty minute allotted time will be assigned the full one and one half (1 ½) hours of patient treatment time and will be given a Finish Time accordingly. It is the candidate's sole responsibility to track the time remaining in their assigned finish time.

Any candidate who has not presented to the Patient Check-In Station within the thirty (30) minutes permitted, may present their paperwork for review to the Check In Station after the thirty minute period; however, the candidate's patient will be evaluated after those candidates who have submitted their patient within the allotted time line. Regardless of when the patient returns from the Grading Area, the assigned Finish Time will not extend beyond the published clinic period.



Candidates may NOT, under any conditions submit a patient to the Grading Station with less than one (1) hour of time remaining in the published clinic period, or the announced clinic period end time, if altered at the testing site by the Chief Examiner.

Candidates are encouraged to refer to the Candidate Tutorial Booklet received in the confirmation packet for instructions on submitting paperwork for review and validation. A CITA staff representative will check all paperwork and materials and will give the candidate a “Paperwork Acceptance” card. The candidate will then be instructed to return to their operatory and a CITA staff representative and/or assistant will retrieve the patient from the operatory, along with the paperwork and instruments, and will escort the patient to the grading station. Candidates are NOT to bring their patients to the Check-In Station.

Please note that the Treatment Selection Form will NOT be returned to the candidate after the patient has been submitted to the Grading Station; therefore, it is IMPERATIVE the candidate transfers the information from the Treatment Selection Form to the Treatment Evaluation Forms BEFORE sending their patient to the Grading Station. The Treatment Evaluation form(s) must be completed by placing barcodes on all three sheets. Candidates MUST not transfer the information UNTIL their patient and paperwork have been approved.

The following items must be sent with the patient to the Grading Station:

- Completed Treatment Selection Grading Room Request Form
- Completed Treatment Selection Form
- Completed Progress Form
- Completed Oral Assessment Form
- Pre-operative radiographs
- Required instruments presented in a sealable container no larger than 10” x 6” x 3.5”
- Patient protective eyewear (personal eyewear is acceptable)
- 2 x 2 gauze

f. Grading Station Evaluation (First Trip)

The initial examiner will verify that there are four (4) teeth which are suitable to be probed and will make the pocket depth measurement assignment on the Treatment Selection Grading Room Request Form.

Teeth assigned for probing will be the same teeth as in the Treatment Selection Grid and will include at least two (2) posterior teeth. The Examiner will also evaluate the patient for subgingival calculus detection errors.

For purposes of this examination, it has been determined that four (4) or more errors in calculus detection will result in an automatic failure of Part IV and a grade of “0” will be assigned and reported in the candidate’s final score report.

Time spent in the grading station will vary depending on many factors; however, all candidates will receive one and one half (1 ½) hours of patient treatment time subsequent to the patient being returned from the Grading Station, provided they that have submitted their patient to the grading area Check-In Station within the allotted thirty(30) minute time period. **Unless specifically notified otherwise by a CITA Clinic Floor Examiner, the Examination Chief or Co-Chief(s), all treatment must be completed by the end of the assigned examination time period.** The finish time will be assigned on the Treatment Selection Grading Room Request Form and Periodontal Progress Form in the box denoted “Finish Time.”

The finish time noted on the Treatment Selection Grading Room Request Form and Progress Form is the official Finish Time and will be the time the candidate has for completing treatment of the patient. Any question regarding the candidate’s finish time should only be addressed to the Clinic Floor Examiner, Chief or Co-Chief(s). Any changes to a candidate’s finish time will be made to the candidate’s Progress Form and the Treatment Selection Grading Room Request Form.

g. Completion of Treatment Evaluation Procedure

When the patient is returned to the candidate from the Grading Station, as previously mentioned, the candidate’s finish time will be recorded on the Progress Form and Treatment Selection Grading Room Request Form. The finish time will also be posted on a post-it-note that is given to the candidate and will need to be displayed outside of the candidate’s operatory.

The probing depth assignments will be recorded on the Treatment Selection Grading Room Request Form and the candidate will need to be sure to record the pocket depths for the four (4) assigned teeth in the appropriate areas on the Treatment Evaluation Forms. During the clinical examination, the assigned teeth must be probed and all readings recorded by the candidate on the Treatment Evaluation Forms. Treatment should be commenced and continue until it is completed or until the designated finish time.

Candidates **SHALL SCALE ALL SUBGINGIVAL SURFACES** on the six (6) to eight (8) selected teeth, but only the twelve (12) surfaces selected will be evaluated for calculus removal.

Supragingival calculus, plaque, and stain must be removed from ALL surfaces of the teeth within those quadrant(s) which are articulated by the teeth which have been listed in the treatment grid by the candidate as five (5) of these teeth will be selected by the initial examiner and graded by three (3) independent examiners as part of the supragingival deposits (calculus, plaque and stain) removal assessment.

By the stipulated completion time, each candidate should have completed the six (6) sulcus/pocket measurements on each of the four (4) assigned teeth and recorded such findings in millimeters (mm) on the Treatment Evaluation Forms.

While there is NOT a penalty to the candidate for scaling other teeth in the arch and/or patient's mouth, scaling and polishing areas other than those listed on the treatment selection form is at the sole discretion of the candidate.

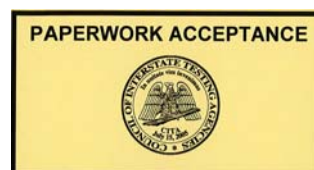
At the end of the candidate's assigned finish time, it is the candidate's responsibility to cease all clinical treatment. The candidate will need to put all instruments and hand-pieces down and sit his/her patient in an upright position and prepare the patient to be sent to the Grading Station for Treatment Evaluation.

NOTE: IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH CANDIDATE TO MANAGE THEIR TIME, AND TO TRACK THE TIME THEY HAVE REMAINING UNTIL THEIR FINISH TIME. CANDIDATES WILL NOT BE NOTIFIED OF THE TIME THEY INDIVIDUALLY HAVE REMAINING IN THE CLINIC.

FAILURE TO CEASE CLINICAL TREATMENT AT THE ASSIGNED FINISHED TIME WILL RESULT IN FAILURE OF PART IV.

h. Grading Station Evaluation (Second Trip)

Once the candidate has completed all treatment and is ready to have their patient evaluated, the candidate will then need to submit to the Check-In Station the required paperwork and materials. Candidates are NOT to bring their patients to the Check-In Station. Candidates are encouraged to refer to the Candidate Tutorial Booklet received in the confirmation packet for instructions on submitting paperwork. A CITA staff representative will check all paperwork and material and will give the candidate a "Paperwork Acceptance" card. The candidate will then be instructed to return to their operatory and a CITA staff representative and/or assistant will retrieve the patient from the operatory, along with the paperwork and instruments, and will escort the patient to the grading station.



The following items must be sent with the patient to the Grading Station:

- Completed Treatment Evaluation Grading Room Request Form
- THREE (3) Completed Treatment Evaluation Forms with barcode labels
- Completed Progress Form
- Pre-operative radiographs
- Required instruments in a sealable container, which is no larger than 10" x 6" x 3.5"
- Protective patient eyewear (personal eyewear is acceptable)
- 2 x 2 gauze

A screenshot of a digital "TREATMENT EVALUATION FORM". The form is divided into several sections: "A. Treatment Evaluation" with a grid for recording data; "B. Sign Original Deposit" with a section for "Sign Original Deposit"; and "C. Pocket Depth Measurements" with a grid for recording measurements. At the top, there are fields for "Candidate ID", "Candidate Submission Number", and "TEST SITE". A "CITACal Error!" message is visible in the center, stating: "Change to Test All of these areas of error will result in a test failure. Candidate selection or any instance of error change in the test procedure." At the bottom, there is a section for "EXAMINER 1" with a signature line and a date field. The form is titled "TREATMENT EVALUATION FORM" and includes a copyright notice at the bottom: "Copyright © 2012 Council of Interstate Testing Agencies, Inc. All rights reserved."

The patient must be wearing a **CLEAN** napkin when sent to the Grading Station. While the patient is being evaluated, the candidate must clean and disinfect their operatory.

i. Examiner Evaluation

The initial Examiner will assign the teeth to be evaluated for the supragingival calculus, plaque and stain removal from the teeth within those quadrant(s) which are articulated by the teeth which have been listed in the treatment grid by the candidate. The initial Examiner, along with two (2) other independent examiners, will:

- 1) Evaluate subgingival calculus removal from the selected teeth surfaces
- 2) Evaluate supragingival deposits removal (calculus, stain, and plaque removal) from the surfaces on the assigned teeth
- 3) Grade pocket depth measurements on the four assigned teeth
- 4) Evaluate overall tissue condition

The determinations made by the three examiners will be entered on the Treatment Evaluation form.

11. Examination Completion Following Examiner Evaluation

Once the patient is returned from the Grading Station, the candidate should check the paperwork to see that all forms have been completed and to note the presence or absence of an Instructions to the Candidate Form which may need to be reviewed with the patient prior to patient dismissal.



The Clinic Floor Monitor **MUST** review with the candidate all paperwork and place their Examiner Number on the Progress Form and give a "Patient Dismissal" card to the candidate prior to final patient dismissal.

12. Periodontal Check-Out Procedure

Candidates are encouraged to refer to the Candidate Tutorial Booklet for instructions on the check-out process. The items specified below should be enclosed in the **original Candidate packet** and turned-in at the Check-Out Station in the following order:

1. Identification Badge without the badge holder (if the candidate is NOT taking the Manikin Examination)
2. Assistant Badge without the badge holder (if it is the last examination Part for the candidate)

3. Progress Form
4. Treatment Selection Grading Room Request Form
5. Treatment Evaluation Grading Room Request Form
6. Any Treatment Selection Forms from patient rejections
7. Any extra forms
8. Any yellow Instructions to Candidate Forms

PART VII

GLOSSARY OF WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES

The following information provides definitions and/or descriptions of words, terms or phrases used by CITA for purposes of examining and evaluating candidates for dental licensure. Furthermore, this information should assist not only candidates with their understanding of the criteria and procedures for this examination, but also examiners in making consistent evaluations of candidate performance.

The words, terms or phrases have been collected from many sources, including, but not limited to, CITA's evaluation criteria, various evaluation forms, and information appearing elsewhere in this manual. Other similar items not found in the foregoing sources have been included, inasmuch as they also may be used by examiners or candidates during the course of the examination. The definitions or descriptions for the words, terms or phrases were derived from dictionaries, dental dictionaries, operative dentistry textbooks, glossaries from dental schools, operative dentistry technique or procedure manuals. The periodontal terms were taken from the "*Glossary of Periodontic Terms*" published by the American Academy of Periodontology.

TERM	DEFINITION
Abfraction	The deep V-shaped groove usually noted at the CEJ which is caused by bruxism. This may be visible or below the gingival margin.
Abrasion	Abnormal wearing of tooth substance or restoration by mechanical factors other than tooth contact.
Abutment	A tooth used to provide support or anchorage for a fixed or removable prosthesis.
Acrylic Resin	Synthetic resin derived from acrylic acid used to manufacture dentures/denture teeth and provisional restorations
Adjustment	Selective grinding of teeth or restorations to alter shape, contour, and establish stable occlusion
Angle	A corner; cavosurface angle : angle formed between the cavity wall and surface of the tooth; line angle : angle formed between two cavity walls or tooth surfaces.
Apical	The tip, or apex, of a root of a tooth and its immediate surroundings.
Attached Gingiva	The portion of the gingiva that extends apically from the base of the sulcus to the mucogingival junction.
Attrition	Loss of tooth substance or restoration caused by mastication or tooth contact.

TERM	DEFINITION
Axial Wall	An internal cavity surface parallel to the long axis of the tooth.
Base	Typically a replacement material for missing dentinal tooth structure, used for bulk buildup and/or for blocking out undercuts. Examples include ZOE B&T, IRM, glass ionomer cement and zinc-phosphate cement.
Bevel	A plane sloping from the horizontal or vertical that creates a cavosurface angle which is greater than 90°.
Bonding Agent	See “ <i>Sealers.</i> ”
Bridge	Permanently fixed restoration that replaces one or more missing natural teeth.
Build Up	A restoration associated with a cast restoration, which replaces some, but not all, of the missing tooth structure coronal to the cemento-enamel junction; the buildup provides resistance and retention form for the subsequent cast restoration; also called Pin Amalgam Build Up (PABU) or Foundation.
Calculus	A hard deposit attached to the teeth, usually consisting of mineralized bacterial plaque.
Caries	An infectious microbiological disease that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the calcified tissues of the teeth. The diagnosis of dentinal caries is made by tactile sensation with light pressure on an explorer described as (1) a defect with a soft, sticky base, or (2) a defect that can be penetrated and exhibits definite resistance upon withdrawal of the explorer.
Cavity Preparation	Removal and shaping of diseased or weakened tooth tissue to allow placement of a restoration.
Cavosurface Margin	The line angle formed by the prepared cavity wall with the unprepared tooth surface; the margin is a continuous entity enclosing the entire external outline of the prepared cavity; also called the cavosurface line angle.
Cemento-enamel Junction	Line formed by the junction of the enamel and cementum of a tooth.
Centric Occlusion	That vertical and horizontal position of the jaws in which the cusps of the maxillary and mandibular teeth interdigitate maximally.
Centric Relation	That operator guided position of the jaws in which the condyles are in a rearmost and uppermost position in the fossae of the temporomandibular joint.
Contact Area	The area where two adjacent teeth approximate.
Convenience Form	The shape or form of a cavity preparation that allows adequate observation, accessibility, and ease of operation in preparing and restoring the cavity.

TERM	DEFINITION
Convergence	The angle of opposing cavity walls which, when projected in a gingival to occlusal direction, would meet at a point some distance occlusal to the occlusal or incisal surface.
Core	A restoration associated with a cast restoration which replaces ALL coronal tooth structure and is usually associated with a post of one type or another; the core provides resistance and retention form for the subsequent cast restoration.
Crown	Cast-metal restoration or porcelain restoration covering most of the surfaces of an anatomical crown.
Cusp (Functional)	Those cusps of teeth which by their present occlusion provide a centric stop which interdigitates with a fossa or marginal ridge of an opposing tooth/teeth.
Cusp (Non-Functional)	Those cusps of teeth which by their present occlusion DO NOT provide a centric stop which interdigitates with a fossa or marginal ridge of an opposing tooth/teeth.
Debris	Scattered or fragmented remains of the cavity preparation procedure; all debris should be thoroughly removed from the preparation before the restoration is placed.
Defective Restoration	Any dental restoration which is judged to be causing or is likely to cause damage to the remaining tooth structure if not modified or replaced.
Dentin	Calcified tissue surrounding the pulp and forming the bulk of the tooth.
Deposits--Subgingival	Deposits which are apical to the gingival margin.
Deposits--Supragingival	Deposits which are coronal to the gingival margin.
Divergence	The angle of opposing cavity walls which, when projected in an occlusal to gingival direction, would meet at a point some distance gingival to the crown of the tooth.
Embrasure	A "V" shaped space continuous with an interproximal space formed by the point of contact and the subsequent divergence of these contacting surfaces in an occlusal (incisal), gingival, facial or lingual direction.
Enameloplasty	The selected reshaping of the convolutions of the enamel surface (fissures and ridges) to form a more rounded or "saucer" shape to make these areas more clean able, finish able, and allow more conservative cavity preparation external outline forms.
Erosion	Abnormal dissolution of tooth substance by chemical substances; typically involves exposed cementum at the CEJ.
Exposure	<i>See "Pulp Exposure."</i>
Fissure	A developmental linear fault in the occlusal, buccal or lingual surface of a tooth, commonly the result of the imperfect fusion of adjoining enamel lobes.
Flash	Excess restorative material extruded from the cavity preparation extending onto the unprepared surface of the tooth.

TERM	DEFINITION
Foundation	See <i>“Build Up.”</i>
Gingival Recession	The visible apical migration of the gingival margin, which exposes the CE junction and root surface.
Gingival Wall	An internal cavity surface perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth near the apical or cervical end of the crown of the tooth or cavity preparation.
Gingivitis	Inflammation of the gingiva.
Glass Ionomer	Material containing polyacrylic acid and aluminosilicate glass that that can be used as restorative, lining or luting material.
Grainy	The rough, perhaps porous, poorly detailed surface of a material.
III-Defined	A cavity preparation which, while demonstrating the fundamentals of proper design, lacks detail and refinement in that design.
Infra-Occlusion	A tooth or restoration which lacks opposing tooth contact in centric when such contact should be present.
Interproximal Contact	The area of contact between two adjacent teeth; also called proximal contact.
Isthmus	A narrow connection between two areas or parts of a cavity preparation.
Keratinized Gingiva	In healthy mouths, this includes both the free marginal and attached gingiva which are covered with a protective layer of keratin; it is the masticatory oral mucosa which withstands the frictional stresses of mastication and toothbrushing; and provides a solid base for the movable alveolar mucosa for the action of the cheeks, lips and tongue.
Line Angle	The angle formed by the junction of two surfaces; in cavity preparations there can be internal and external line angles which are formed at the junction of two cavity walls.
Line of Draw	The path or direction of withdrawal or seating of a removable or cast restoration.
Liner	Typically, a material placed between dentin and a dental restoration to provide protection to the dentin and/or pulp. Examples of liners include Gluma, Vitrebond, Dycal and Cavitec.
Liner - Treatment	An appropriate dental material placed in deep portions of a cavity preparation to produce desired effects on the pulp such as insulation, sedation, stimulation of odontoblasts, bacterial reduction, etc.; also called therapeutic liner.
Long Axis	An imaginary straight line passing through the center of the whole tooth occlusoapically.
Marginal Deficiencies	Failure of the restorative material to properly and completely meet the cut surface of the cavity preparation; the marginal discrepancy does not exceed 0.5 mm, and the margin is sealed; may be either voids or under-contour.

TERM	DEFINITION
Marginal Excess	Restorative material which extends beyond the cavosurface margin of the cavity walls; marginal excess may or may not extend onto the unprepared surface(s) of the tooth; see also “ <i>over-contoured</i> ,” “ <i>flash</i> ,” “ <i>over-extension</i> .”
Mobility	The degree of looseness of a tooth.
Occluso-Axial Line Angle	In a casting preparation, the angle formed by the junction of the prepared occlusal and axial (lingual, facial, mesial, distal) surfaces.
Open Margin	A cavity margin or section of margin at which the restorative material is not tightly adapted to the cavity preparation wall(s); margins are generally determined to be open when they can be penetrated by the tine of a sharp dental explorer
Outline Form (External)	The external boundary or perimeter of the area of the tooth surface to be included within the outline or enamel margins of the finished cavity preparation.
Outline Form (Internal)	The internal details and dimensions of the finished cavity preparation.
Over-Contoured	Excessive shaping of the surface of a restoration so as to cause it to extend beyond the normal physiologic contours of the tooth when in health.
Over-Extension (Preparation)	The placement of final cavity preparation walls beyond the position required to properly restore the tooth as determined by the factors which necessitated the treatment.
Over-Extension (Restoration)	Restorative material which extends beyond the cavosurface margin of the cavity walls; marginal excess may or may not extend onto the unprepared surface(s) of the tooth; see also “ <i>Over-Contoured</i> ,” “ <i>Flash</i> ,” “ <i>Marginal Excess</i> .”
Overhang (Restoration)	The projection of restorative material beyond the cavosurface margin of the cavity preparation but which does not extend on to the unprepared surface of the tooth; also, the projection of a restoration outward from the nominal tooth surface; see also “ <i>Flash</i> .”
Path of Insertion	The path or direction of withdrawal or seating of a removable or cast restoration; see “ <i>Line of Draw</i> .”
Periapical	Area around the root end of a tooth.
Periodontitis	Inflammation of the supporting tissues of the teeth; usually a progressively destructive change leading to loss of bone and periodontal ligament; an extension of inflammation from gingiva into the adjacent bone and ligament.
Pits (Surface)	Small voids on the polished surface (but not at the margins) of a restoration.
Polishing (Restoration)	The act or procedure of imparting a smooth, lustrous, and shiny character to the surface of the restoration
Pontic	The suspended portion of a fixed bridge that replaces the lost tooth or teeth.

TERM	DEFINITION
Porous (Restoration)	To have minute orifices or openings in the surface of a restoration which allow fluids or light to pass through.
Provisional Restoration	Any restoration, which by its intent, is placed for a reduced period of time or until some event occurs; any restorative material can be placed as a provisional restoration; it is only the intent or the restoration and not the material which determines the provisional status.
Pulp Cap (Direct)	The technique of placing a base (usually a calcium hydroxide material) over the exposed pulp to promote reparative dentin formation and the formation of a dentinal bridge across the exposure; the decision to perform a pulp cap or endodontics and the success of the procedure is determined by the conditions under which the pulp was exposed.
Pulp Cap (Indirect)	The technique of deliberate incomplete caries removal in deep excavation to prevent frank pulp exposure followed by basing of the area with a calcium hydroxide material to promote reparative dentin formation; the tooth may or may not be re-entered in 6-8 weeks to remove the remaining dentinal caries.
Pulp Exposure (Carious)	The frank exposure of the pulp through clinically carious dentin.
Pulp Exposure (General)	The exposure of the pulp chamber or former pulp chamber of a tooth with or without evidence of pulp hemorrhage.
Pulp Exposure (Irreparable)	Generally, a pulp exposure in which most or all of the following conditions apply: the exposure is greater than 0.5 mm; the tooth had been symptomatic; the pulp hemorrhage is not easily controlled; the exposure occurred in a contaminated field; the exposure was relatively traumatic.
Pulp Exposure (Mechanical) (Unwarranted)	The frank exposure of the pulp through non-carious dentin caused by operator error, misjudgment, pulp chamber aberration, etc.
Pulp Exposure (Reparable)	Generally, a pulp exposure in which most or all of the following conditions apply: the exposure is less than 0.5 mm; the tooth had been asymptomatic; the pulp hemorrhage is easily controlled; the exposure occurred in a clean, uncontaminated field; the exposure was relatively atraumatic.
Pulpal Wall	An internal cavity surface perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth; also pulpal floor.
Pulpoaxial Line Angle	The line angle formed by the junction of the pulpal wall and axial wall of a prepared cavity.
Pulpotomy	The surgical amputation of the vital dental pulp coronal to the cemento-enamel junction in an effort to retain the radicular pulp in a healthy, vital state.
Resistance Form	The features of a tooth preparation that enhance the stability of a restoration and resist dislodgement along an axis other than the path of placement.

TERM	DEFINITION
Retention Form	The feature of a tooth preparation that resists dislodgment of a crown in a vertical direction or along the path of placement.
Root Planing	A definitive treatment procedure designed to remove cementum or surface dentin that is rough, impregnated with calculus, or contaminated with toxins or microorganisms.
Scaling	Instrumentation of the crown and root surfaces of the teeth to remove plaque, calculus, and stains from these surfaces.
Surface Sealant Composite Resin Restoration Coating	After polishing, the application of the unfilled resin (bonding agent) of the composite resin system to the surface of the restoration to fill porosities or voids in the body of the restoration or at the margins or to provide a smooth surface to the restoration followed by curing.
Sealers	Cavity sealers provide a protective coating for freshly cut tooth structure of the prepared cavity; Varnish: A natural gum, such as copal rosin, or a synthetic resin dissolved in an organic solvent, such as acetone, chloroform, or ether; examples include Copalite, Plastodent, Varnish, and Barrier; Resin Bonding Agents: Include the primers and adhesives of dentinal and all-purpose bonding agents; examples include All-Bond 2, Scotchbond MP+, Optibond, ProBond, Amalgambond, etc.
Shade (Restoration)	The color of a restoration, as defined by hue, value, and chroma which is selected to match as closely as possible the natural color of the tooth being restored.
Shoulder Preparation	A shelf cut around the tooth as for a porcelain jacket crown.
Sound Tooth Structure	Enamel that has not been demineralized or eroded; it may include proximal decalcification that does not exceed ½ the thickness of the enamel and cannot be penetrated by an explorer
Stain - Extrinsic	Stain which forms on and can become incorporated into the surface of a tooth after development and eruption; these stains can be caused by a number of developmental and environmental factors.
Stain - Intrinsic	Stain which becomes incorporated into the internal surfaces of the developing tooth; these stains can be caused by a number of developmental and environmental factors.
Sonic Scaler	An instrument tip attached to a transducer through which high frequency current causes sonic vibrations (approximately 6,000 cps). These vibrations, usually accompanied by the use of a stream of water, produce a turbulence which in turn removes adherent deposits from the teeth.
Sterilization	A heat or chemical process to destroy microorganisms.

TERM	DEFINITION
Supra-Occlusion	A tooth or restoration which has excessive or singular opposing tooth contact in centric or excursions when such contact should not be present and should be balanced with the other contacts in the quadrant or arch.
Taper	To gradually become more narrow in one direction
Temporary Restoration	See " <i>Provisional Restoration.</i> "
Tissue Trauma	Unwarranted iatrogenic damage to extra/intraoral tissues resulting in significant injury to the patient such as lacerations greater than 3.0 mm, burns, amputated papilla, or large tissue tags.
Ultrasonic Scaler	An instrument tip attached to a transducer through which high frequency current causes ultrasonic vibrations (approximately 30,000 cps); these vibrations, usually accompanied by the use of a stream of water, produce a turbulence which in turn removes adherent deposits from the teeth.
Uncoalesced	The failure of surfaces to fuse or blend together such as the lobes of enamel resulting in a tooth fissure.
Under-Contoured	Excessive removal of the surface of a restoration so as to cause it to be reduced beyond the normal physiologic contours of the tooth when in health.
Undercut	Feature of tooth preparation that retains the intra-coronal restorative material; an undesirable feature of tooth preparation for an extra-coronal restoration.
Under-Extension (Preparation)	Failure to place the final cavity preparation walls at the position required to properly restore the tooth as determined by the factors which necessitated the treatment.
Under-Extension (Restoration)	Restorative material which fails to extend to the cavosurface margin of the cavity walls thereby causing exposure of the prepared cavity wall.
Undermined Enamel	During cavity preparation procedures, an enamel tooth surface (particularly enamel rods) which lacks dentinal support; also called unsupported enamel.
Unsound Marginal Enamel	Loose or fragile cavosurface enamel that is usually discolored or demineralized, which can be easily removed with hand instruments when mild to moderate pressure is applied.
Varnish	See " <i>Sealers.</i> "
Void(s)	An unfilled space within the BODY of a restoration or at the restoration margin which may or may not be present at the external surface and therefore may or may not be visible to the naked eye.

