

Open Mouth, Open Mind: Expanding the Role of Primary Care Nurse Practitioners

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INSTRUCTIONS

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5. Tests will be accepted until October 31, 2017.

OBJECTIVES

Based on the content of the article, you will be able to:

1. Summarize the definition and epidemiology of early childhood caries.
2. Analyze the most current evidence-based recommendations for prevention of early childhood caries.
3. Utilize risk factors for early childhood caries to guide oral health education for families.
4. Identify signs of early childhood caries indicating the need for referral to a dentist.
5. Promote the integration of fluoride varnish use into the primary care setting.

Contact hours: 1.0

Passing score: 70%

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CE TEST QUESTIONS

1. What is early childhood caries (ECC)?
 - A. White spots on a child's teeth that are caused by excessive fluoride
 - B. An infectious, chronic disease
 - C. Brown cavities in children from birth to adolescence
 - D. Dental decay caused by a lack of fluoride in a child's diet

2. According to the most recent recommendation by the American Academy of Pediatrics, fluoride varnish should be applied to:
 - A. All infants and children who are considered socioeconomically challenged
 - B. Only to an infant or child who has cavitation of dental enamel
 - C. All infants and children who are at high risk for developing ECC
 - D. All infants and children at every well-child visit beginning with eruption of the first primary tooth
3. Which of the following risk factors for ECC can be modified?
 - A. Drinking water that has 0.4 mg/L of fluoride
 - B. Poor socioeconomic status
 - C. Minority groups, such as African American or Mexican American
 - D. Previously repaired cavities in a child
4. When should a child's caregiver be instructed to establish a dental home for the child?
 - A. When the child is able to cooperate around age 3
 - B. Just prior to starting kindergarten
 - C. Within 6 months of first tooth eruption, but no later than 12 months
 - D. Age 18-24 months
5. The first sign of ECC is:
 - A. The appearance of white spots on the surface of the tooth, often along the gum line
 - B. Yellow or brown spots with some enamel abnormalities
 - C. A darkened tooth with a visible cavity upon examination
 - D. One or more teeth with brown spots and enamel defects
6. Which of the following statements about ECC is correct?
 - A. White spots on the teeth at the gum line are not considered ECC and do not need fluoride varnish application
 - B. ECC is preventable, and if diagnosed early it can be reversed
 - C. Once a child has been diagnosed with ECC, a dental referral is not necessary if fluoride varnish is applied
 - D. Risk assessment tools can predict which child is most likely to develop ECC
7. Sequelae from ECC can include which of the following?
 - A. Speech problems
 - B. Loss of family income
 - C. Infection and facial cellulitis
 - D. All of the above
8. Caregivers of children younger than 3 years should be instructed to:
 - A. Have the child brush twice daily with nonfluoridated toothpaste
 - B. Brush the child's teeth twice daily with a pea-sized amount of fluoridated toothpaste
 - C. Brush the child's teeth twice daily with a "smear" or "rice-sized" amount of fluoridated toothpaste
 - D. Brush the child's teeth twice daily using non-fluoridated toothpaste to decrease systemic effects of fluoride
9. ECC is a bacterial infection most commonly caused by which of the following bacteria?
 - A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
 - B. *Streptococcus viridans*
 - C. *Streptococcus salivarius*
 - D. *Streptococcus mutans*
10. When applying fluoride varnish, remember to:
 - A. Dry the teeth completely because varnish will not set up if in contact with saliva
 - B. Apply the varnish to the back teeth if the child is not cooperative because these teeth are more prone to developing cavities as a result of their deep crevices
 - C. Refer all children with white spots, which are early signs of ECC, to a dentist after varnish application
 - D. Have the caregiver use only nonfluoridated toothpaste for routine dental care