NOVEMBER 2017 JADA CE WORKSHEET
This worksheet gives readers the opportunity to review November JADA CE questions before taking the CE tests online. To take the JADA CE tests, please go to http://jada.ada.org/ce/home and enter your answers online.

CE ARTICLE 1—PAGES 788-796
Impression evaluation and laboratory use for single-unit crowns: findings from The National Dental Practice-Based Research Network

1. Of the following race groups used in the study, which 1 had the highest percentage of participating dentists with a tendency to reject the photographed impressions as unacceptable?
   a. White
   b. Black or African American
   c. Asian
   d. Other

2. Each of the following characteristics was associated with a significantly higher percentage of dentists having a tendency to reject the photographed impressions, except which 1?
   a. female
   b. Hispanic ethnicity
   c. more than 15 years since dental school graduation
   d. burdened by practice busyness

3. Which 1 of the following impression techniques was associated with the largest percentage of participating dentists reporting a crown remake rate of less than 2%?
   a. optical impression only
   b. ultra-light body impression material
   c. light body impression material
   d. medium body impression material

4. What percentage of dentists who did not use dual-arch (triple-tray) impression techniques reported a crown remake rate of less than 2%?
   a. 69%
   b. 61%
   c. 53%
   d. 47%

CE ARTICLE 2—PAGES 814-824
Intrapocket topical anesthetic versus injected anesthetic for pain control during scaling and root planing in adult patients: systematic review and meta-analysis

1. What was the result of the overall meta-analysis, with studies at unclear and low risk of bias, for the standardized difference in mean pain intensity?
   a. moderate, significant effect size favoring topical anesthetic
   b. moderate, significant effect size favoring injectable anesthetic
   c. small, significant effect size favoring topical anesthetic
   d. no significant difference between topical and injectable anesthetic

2. What was the overall risk of developing pain for patients receiving injectable anesthetic?
   a. 70.1 (95% confidence interval [CI], 49.3 to 89.2)
   b. 55.2 (95% CI, 46.5 to 63.6)
   c. 48.3 (95% CI, 34.9 to 52.7)
   d. 33.3 (95% CI, 28.1 to 36.5)

3. What was the odds ratio (OR) for needing rescue analgesia among patients receiving topical anesthetic?
   a. OR, 14.355 (95% CI, 3.45 to 59.72)
   b. OR, 11.1 (95% CI, 8.42 to 19.88)
   c. OR, 7.09 (95% CI, 2.09 to 9.47)
   d. OR, 2.39 (95% CI, 0.85 to 6.72)

4. What was the result of the meta-analysis, with the 4 studies at low risk of bias, for patient preference between the 2 analgesia methods?
   a. moderate, significant effect size favoring topical anesthetic
   b. moderate, significant effect size favoring injectable anesthetic
   c. small, significant effect size favoring topical anesthetic
   d. no significant difference between topical and injectable anesthetic

CE ARTICLE 3—PAGES 825-833
The relationship between education debt and career choices in professional programs: the case of dentistry

1. What percentage of 2012 graduates in this study’s sample had joined a dental management service organization (DMSO) practice?
   a. 17.4%
   b. 15.7%
   c. 10.1%
   d. 7.8%

2. In the provider type career choice multinomial logit model, which 1 of the following factors was associated with the smallest relative risk, indicating it had the least influence on a dentist’s choice to join a DMSO practice?
   a. female dentist
   b. private school graduate
   c. total educational debt
   d. African American dentist

3. In the dental specialty career choice model, which 1 of the following factors had the least influence on a choice to pursue the specialty of pediatric dentistry?
   a. African American dentist
   b. Asian dentist
   c. female dentist
   d. total educational debt

4. Which 1 of the following factors was not statistically significantly related to participation in public insurance programs?
   a. total educational debt
   b. DMSO dentist
   c. pediatric dentist
   d. rural dentist

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