

ORA W 1

Tooth development begins:

- A. At the apical aspect.
- B. Centrally and progresses peripherally.
- C. At the larteral margins and progresses apically and centrally.
- D. At the cusp tips and proceeds apically.
- E. At the apical aspect of the cap stage tooth bud and progresses apically and occlusally.

Ten Cate AR. Development of the tooth and its supporting structures. In: Ten Cate, AR ed. Oral histology: development, structure, and function, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1998; 87-92.

## ORA W 2

In a 3 year old horse, the lucent appearance of the apical portion of the 307 is most likely a result of:

- a. Demineralization from infection.
- b. Demineralization from delayed development and subsequent inflammation from the eruption process.
- c. Lack of mineralization as a result of defective blast cell activity.
- d. Lack of mineralization as a result of loss of odontoblast cells.
- e. Normal mineralization process which does not terminate until up to a year or so after tooth eruption.

Hoppe KA, Stover SM, Pascoe JR, Amundson R. Tooth enamel biomineralization in extant horses: implications for isotopic microsampling. *Palaeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 2004; 206; 355-365. Referenced in: Klugh DO. Embryology. In Klugh DO, ed. *Principles of equine dentistry*. London: Manson, 2010. 49-56.

ORB W 1

A 2010 study published by White and Dixon (2010) looked at the thickness of subocclusal of dentine above the pulp horns of cheek teeth. Which **ONE** of the following statements is correct concerning their findings :

- a. Subocclusal dentine of less than 5mm thickness was present in some normal teeth
- b. Maxillary cheek teeth had significantly thicker subocclusal dentine than mandibular cheek teeth
- c. Subocclusal secondary dentine thickness increased significantly with age
- d. Subocclusal dentine thickness was constant above all pulp horns within the same cheek tooth
- e. The mean subocclusal dentine thickness in maxillary cheek teeth of all ages is circa 15mm

Ref

White, C., & Dixon, P. M. (2010). A study of the thickness of cheek teeth subocclusal secondary dentine in horses of different ages. *Equine veterinary journal*, 42, 119-123

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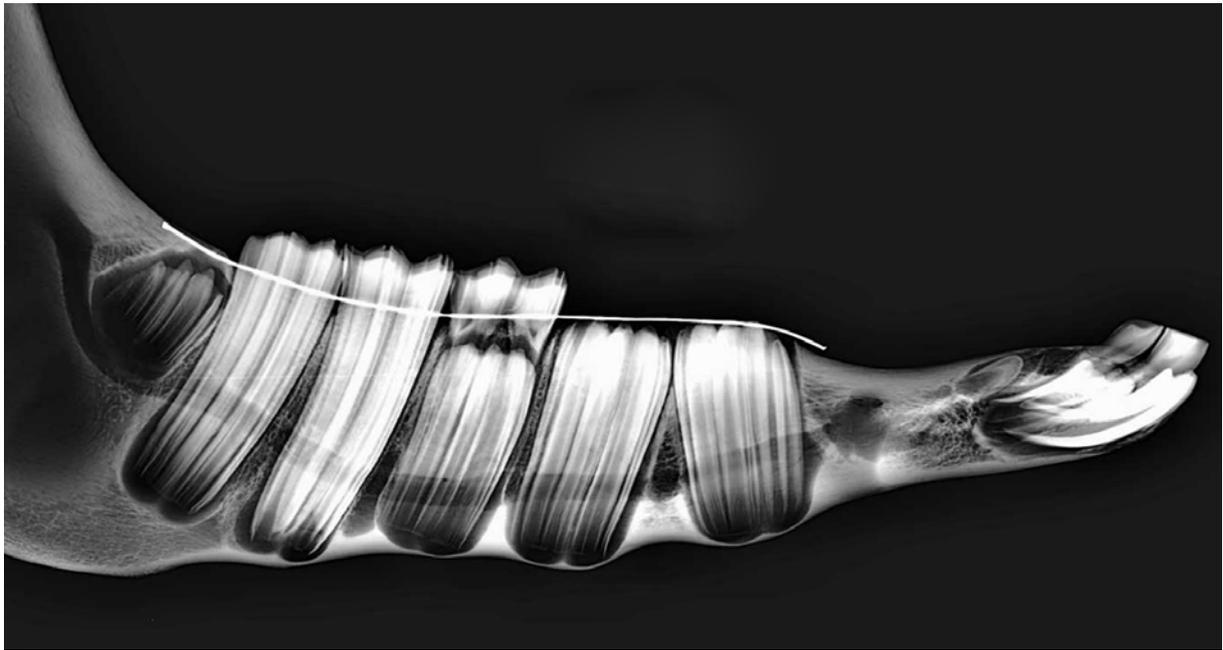


This image was obtained with the cheek teeth in apposition. Which of the following statements is most accurate concerning these incisors?

- a) This slope mouth is most likely due to a primary cheek tooth problem.
- b) This slope mouth is most likely due to an underlying craniofacial developmental abnormality.
- c) This slope mouth is most likely due to a fracture of the premaxilla (incisive bone).
- d) These incisors should be treated by making all of equal height in a single session.
- e) These incisors should be treated by making all of equal height over 3 to 4 sessions.

Deorey MS. A Retrospective Evaluation of 204 Diagonal Incisor Malocclusions in the Horse, *J Vet Dent*, Vol. 24, no. 3, p. 145-149, 2007.

Dixon, PM, du Toit N and Dacre IT (2010) *Equine Dental Pathology: Equine Dentistry* (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)  
Editors Easley, KJ, Dixon, PM and Scumacher JS Elsevier Saunders



Which of the following ages best describes the pony mandible shown in the radiograph?

- a. 1 years
- b. 2 years
- c. 3 years
- d. 4 years
- e. 5 years

Dixon P M and Copeland A N (1993). The radiological appearance of mandibular cheek teeth in ponies of different ages. *Equine Veterinary Education* 5, 317-323.



Which of the following options gives the best reason for the development of overlong tooth 311 in this specimen?

- a) Maxillary Brachygnathia
- b) Developmental displacement of 211
- c) Developmental displacement of 210
- d) Palatal displacement of 209 and rostral (mesial) drifting of 210 and 211
- e) Supernumerary teeth

Dixon, PM, du Toit N and Dacre IT (2012) Equine Dental Pathology: In: Equine Dentistry (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition) Editors Easley, KJ, Dixon, PM and Schumacher JS, Elsevier Saunders

ORC B 1



Which of the following pieces of dental equipment would be most useful to examine the cheek teeth of this horse?

- a) A Swales gag
- b) A Butler gag
- c) A Haussmann gag with gum plates
- d) A Varnell's gag
- e) A metal spool gag

Ref. Easley and Tremaine (2011) Oral and Dental Examination. In: Equine Dentistry (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition) Editors Easley, KJ, Dixon, PM and Schumacher JS Elsevier Saunders