

1. “You never get a second chance to make a _____.”
2. Thorough data gathering includes:
 - a. _____ and _____ information
 - b. Medical and dental _____
3. Comprehensive records for a new patient often includes:
 - a. X-Rays
 - b. _____ / scans
 - c. Maybe impressions/models
4. The new patient EXAM by the dentist often includes:
 - a. Dental _____
 - b. _____ charting
 - c. _____ screening
 - d. TMJ evaluation
 - e. Diagnosis
 - f. Treatment _____
5. Why is it not a good idea to schedule a cleaning appointment on the same day as a NEW PATIENT exam?

6. Use the patient’s _____ name unless you don’t know it – in that case use the commonly accepted formal etiquette and call them _____.
7. Can you think of a good “small talk” topic to discuss with the patients while taking them back to the operator? State your question/topic you feel comfortable to discuss with the new patient: _____

(Remind me to discuss this in class!!!)
8. Can you think of a good question to ask a new patient regarding their treatment or their first visit in your office that would be impressive to them, and make them feel welcome and like you care about their wellbeing? _____
9. Define baseline: _____
10. A predetermined set of x-rays is the ideal protocol for new patients. True False
Explain: _____
11. Why are PHOTOS so beneficial?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

12. A typical set of photos for a new patient includes _____ photos:
- Right and left buccal shot with the teeth in occlusion
 - _____ picture with the teeth in occlusion
 - _____ arch and _____ arch
13. What are you doing while the DDS is doing the clinical exam? _____
14. There are a lot of things the DDS should look for before looking at the teeth. True False
15. Body TISSUES can be soft or hard. True False
16. Define pathology: _____
17. Oral cancer is the _____ deadliest type of cancer! One person in the US dies from oral cancer _____ of _____.
18. Why does oral cancer often go undiagnosed?
- Dentists don't look!
 - Oral cancer is _____ (therefore it goes undetected until it is too late)
19. When detected at the _____ stages, oral cancer has an _____ survival rate.
20. Where is oral cancer most commonly found in the mouth? _____
21. Risk factors for oral cancer include:
- Age: _____
 - Gender: _____
 - Sunlight: _____
 - _____ + _____ together!!! Biggest factor!
22. White lesions are called _____
23. Red lesions are called _____
24. To PALPATE means to _____.
25. The virus that causes cold sores (fever blisters) is the _____ virus.
26. An overgrowth of bone is called _____. Under the tongue they are properly called submandibular tori. Tori is of great concern and often becomes cancerous. True False
27. Being tongue-tied is properly called _____. Let's break it apart:
- Prefix = _____ and means _____
 - Root word = _____ and means _____
 - Suffix = _____ and means _____
28. The oropharynx means the _____ of the throat.
29. What is the purpose of the uvula and the tonsils? _____
- They are part of our _____ system.
30. Torus palatinus is _____ tori.
31. Candidiasis is caused from a _____ infection.

Circle the one that is of greatest concern: more likely to be cancerous.

32. TMJ stands for _____
33. The MENISCUS is the name of the disc or cushion between the _____ bone and the mandible.
34. What is TMD? _____
35. There are two types of charting: _____ charting and _____ charting.
36. When charting, red usually means things that _____ and blue usually means things that have already been done.
37. The typical recall appointment is every _____ months. Some people need to be seen more often because they build _____ (or tartar) more quickly.
38. During the recall appointment, the patient will have their teeth cleaned by the _____ and a few _____ are taken (usually bitewings) and then the DDS will come into the office to do a quick exam. Many people call this a “check-up” appointment.
39. Scheduling a TA appointment – or emergency appointment includes the following steps:
- a. Determine if it is **really** an emergency
 - i. What would indicate that it is really an emergency? _____
 - ii. What would indicate that it can wait for the next exam appointment? _____
 - b. Schedule accordingly
 - c. _____ minute appointment
 - d. _____ x-rays of the area
 - e. Goal: get them out of _____, _____ and then _____!
40. True dental emergencies are USUALLY one of two things:
- a. An _____ tooth (infection)
 - b. A _____ tooth

NEXT UP: Dental Caries