



SAUDI DIPLOMA FAMILY DENTAL MEDICINE

Final Written Examination

Examination Format:

The Saudi subspecialty fellowship and diplomas final written examination shall consist of one paper with 80-120 Single Best Answer MCQs. Up to 10% unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.

Passing Score:

The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score must be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or 65% passing score whichever comes first. Under no circumstances can the passing score be reduced below 65%.


Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage
1	Management of medically compromised patients	24%
2	Restorative dentistry	15%
3	Endodontist	15%
4	Periodontics	12%
5	Pediatric dentistry	12%
6	Prosthodontics	12%
7	Oral surgery	10%
Total		100%

Note:

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to $\pm 5\%$ in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.
- Research, Ethics and Professionalism and Patient Safety are incorporated within the various domains.

Suggested References:

Dental Management of the medically compromised patient by James W. Little, Craig S. Miller, and Nelson L. Rhodus.

- Patient evaluation and risk assessment.
- Cardiovascular diseases.
- Pulmonary diseases.
- Gastrointestinal and liver disease.
- Genitourinary diseases.
- Endocrine and Metabolic diseases.
- Immunological disorder.
- Hematological and oncology diseases.
- Neurological, behavioral, and psychiatric diseases.
- Guide to Management of Common Medical Emergency in the Dental Office.

Oral Surgery:

Hand Book of Local Anesthesia by Stanley Malamed sixth edition

- Chapter 4: Clinical Action of Specific Agent.
- Chapter 10: Physical and Psychological Evaluation.
- Chapter 11: Basic Injection Technique.
- Chapter 13: Technique of Maxillary Anesthesia.
- Chapter 14: Technique of Mandibular Anesthesia.
- Chapter 15: Supplementary Injection Technique.
- Chapter 17: Local Complication.
- Chapter 18: Systematic Complication.

Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery by Hupp, Ellis, Tucker. Sixth Edition

- Chapter 7: Principle of Routine Exodontia.

Endodontics:

Book: ENDODONTICS: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE 5th ed 2015 By: Mahmoud Torabinejad

- Chapter 4: Pulp and periapical pathosis.
- Chapter 5: Diagnosis, treatment planning, and systemic considerations.
- Chapter 13: Endodontic instruments.
- Chapter 14: Internal anatomy.
- Chapter 15: Isolation, endodontic access, and length determination.
- Chapter 16: Cleaning and shaping.
- Chapter 18: Obturation.
- APPENDIX: Pulpal anatomy and access preparations.

Periodontology:

Clinical Periodontology, 13th edition, by Newman, Takei, Klokkevold & Carranza

- Chapter 3: Anatomy, Structure, and Function of the Periodontium.
- Chapter 5: Classification of Diseases and Conditions Affecting the Periodontium.
- Chapter 32: Periodontal Examination and Diagnosis.
- Chapter 34: Clinical Risk Assessment.
- Chapter 35: Determination of Prognosis.
- Chapter 36: The Treatment Plan.
- Chapter 50: Scaling and Root Planing.
- Chapter 52: Systemic Anti-infective Therapy for Periodontal Diseases.
- Chapter 64: Furcation.
- Chapter 74: Peri-implant Anatomy, Biology, and Function.

Pediatric dentistry:

Pediatric Dentistry: Infancy through Adolescence by Paul S. Casamassimo, Henery W. Field, Dennis J. McTigue, and Arthur Nowak

- Chapter 21: Restorative dentistry for the primary dentition.
- Chapter 22: Pulp therapy for the primary dentition.
- Chapter 25: Space maintenance in the primary dentition.
- Chapter 28: Local anesthesia and oral surgery.
- Chapter 33: Pulp therapy for the young permanent dentition.
- Chapter 34: Managing traumatic injuries in the young permanent dentition.

Restorative dentistry:

Sturdevant's Art and Science of Operative Dentistry - Seventh edition

- Chapter 1: Clinical significance of dental anatomy, histology, physiology, and occlusion.
- Chapter 2: Dental caries: etiology, clinical characteristics, risk assessment, and management.
- Chapter 3: Patient assessment, examination and diagnosis, and treatment planning.
- Chapter 4: Fundamental of tooth preparation.
- Chapter 5: Fundamental concepts of enamel and dentition adhesion.
- Chapter 6: Light curing of restorative materials.
- Chapter 7: Color and shade matching in operative dentistry.
- Chapter 8: Clinical technique for direct composite resin and glass ionomer restoration.
- Chapter 9: Additional conservative esthetic procedures.

Prosthodontics:

Prosthodontic treatment for edentulous patients 13th edition

- Chapter 8: Maxillary and Mandibular Substitutes for the Denture-Bearing Area.
- Chapter 9: The Dentures' Polished Surfaces, Recording Jaw Relations, and Their Transfer to an Articulator.
- Chapter 10: The Occlusal Surfaces: The Selection and Arrangement of Prosthetic Teeth.
- Chapter 11: The Try-in Appointment.
- Chapter 12: Prosthesis Insertion and Follow-up Appointments.

Contemporary Fixed Prosthodontics Fifth Edition

- Chapter 7: principles of tooth preparation.
- Chapter 8: The complete cast crown preparation.
- Chapter 9: The Metal-Ceramic crown preparation.
- Chapter 11: Tooth preparation for all-ceramic restorations.
- Chapter 12: Restoration of the endodontically treated tooth.
- Chapter 14: Tissue management and impression making.
- Chapter 15: Interim Fixed Restorations.
- Chapter 24: Metal-ceramic Restorations.
- Chapter 25: All-ceramic Restorations.
- Chapter 30: Luting Agents and cementation procedures.

Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.

Example Questions

Example of K2:

A 27-year-old woman presents complaining of severe continuous pain in the lower left side of her teeth since last night. Clinical examination reveals IOE #36 OD amalgam, #37 PFM crown (see reports).

Thermal and Percussion Tests:

Tooth #36 has a severe response and tooth #37 has a normal response.

Radiographic Findings:

Tooth #36 has deep mesial caries, widening in PDL, and tooth #37 has substandard RCT with normal periapical tissue.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of #36?

- A. Irreversible pulpitis, chronic apical abscess
- B. Pulp necrosis, symptomatic apical periodontitis
- C. Pulp necrosis, asymptomatic apical periodontitis
- D. Irreversible pulpitis, symptomatic apical periodontitis

Example of K1:

A 30-year-old patient presents with a broken post that needs to be removed for retreatment.

Which of the following kits is the most appropriate for removing the post?

- A. ParaPost
- B. Tunneling
- C. Masserran
- D. AutoMatrix