

Saudi Board in Restorative Dentistry Program

SAUDI BOARD PART II FINAL WRITTEN EXAMINATION OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY, 2016

I Objectives

1. Determine the quantity and quality of specialty knowledge base ranked as competent, so that the individual can be used as a referral source for the specialty.
2. Using theoretical data, determine the candidate's ability to think logically, to solve problems, to apply basic medical and dental science to clinical problems, and to make judgments with valid comparisons.
3. Screen candidates for the purposes of being allowed to take the final clinical examination.

II Eligibility

1. Successful completion of the required period of residency training
2. Obtaining a training completion certificate issued by the local supervisory committee
3. Any candidate missed a maximum of three (3) months of training of the whole residency program are allowed to sit for the exam (written and clinical), and his/her results will be suspended till that missing period is done
4. Registering for the examination at least 1 month before the exam date

III General Rules

1. The Saudi Board Part II specialty written examination will be held once each year on a date published on the SCFHS website (normally towards the end of calendar year).
2. There shall be no re-sit exam.
3. A candidate would remain eligible for Saudi Board Part II exam for a period not longer than three years, provided they could prove they had been clinically active.

IV Exam Format

1. A Saudi Board Part II specialty written examination shall consist of two papers each with 100- 120 SBA multiple-choice questions .Ten unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.
2. If any other assessment format is used, the CAC must agree to its implementation (for example SAQ or MEQ formats).
3. The examination shall contain K2 type questions (interpretation, analysis, reasoning and decision making) and K1 type questions (recall and comprehension),
4. Clinical presentation questions including clinical histories, clinical finding and the patient approach. Diagnosis and investigation questions; including the possible diagnosis and diagnostic methods, management questions; including treatment and clinical management, either therapeutic or non-therapeutic, patient safety and complications of management. Health maintenance questions; including health promotion, disease prevention, risk factor assessment, Materials and Instruments questions; including dental material properties, usage, and selection and dental instruments and equipment used by the different specialties.
5. The examination shall include basic science, basic concepts and clinical topics relevant to restorative dentistry

V Examination Conduct and Duration:

The exam period shall be two hours for each 100 question paper, two and a half hours for each paper consisting of 120 questions.

VI Passing Score

1. The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination is less than 70%, the passing score can 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%. Negative marking is NOT allowed.
2. Alternatively, to set the passing score a standard setting method that is supported by published scientific evidence can be used, for which the Angoff method is recommended. The process to arrive to the passing score requires prior review and approval. If standard setting is used the above passing score regulation does not apply. See appendix 7 for more details.
3. To set a passing score using a standard setting method (b), the specialty examination committee must obtain approval of the process and passing score from the SCFHS Assistant General Secretary for Postgraduate Studies one month prior to exam administration.

VII Score Report

All score reports shall be issued by the SCFHS after approval of the SBRD exam committee within two weeks of the examination.

VIII Exemptions

SCFHS at present has no reciprocal arrangement with respect to this examination or qualification by any other college or board, in any specialty.

Blueprint outlines (Saudi Board Part II Final Examination R1-R3: Restorative Dentistry)

SECTION		Proportion
1	Basic Science	3-7%
2	Operative	13-17%
3	Cardiology	8-12%
4	Esthetic	8-11%
5	Endodontics	13-17%
6	Oral and Facial Pain and Pain Control	3-5%
7	Prosthodontics	13-17%
8	Occlusion	7-9 %
9	Implant	7-9%
10	Medically compromised patients	2-4%
11	Periodontal-Restorative Interrelationship	3-6%
12	Research and Ethics	2-3%
13	Patient Safety	1-2%
Total		100%

- Basic concepts questions, investigations & diagnosis questions, materials & instrument questions, prevention questions and Evidence Based Dentistry (literature review) questions are included in most of the sections.

Suggested Basic References

- **Contemporary Fixed Prosthodontics**
Stephen F. Rosenstiel
- **Fundamentals of Fixed Prosthodontics**
Herbert T. Shillingburg
- **Functional Occlusion From TMJ to Smile Design**
Peter E. Dawson
- **Philips' Science of Dental Material**
Kennth Anusavice
- **Contemporary of implant dentistry**
Carl Misch
- **Pathways of the Pulp**
Stephen Cohen
- **Endodontic**
John I ngle
- **Art & Science of Operative Dentistry**
Theodore M. Roberson
- **Fundamentals of Operative Dentistry – A Contemporary Approach**
James B Summit
- **Tooth – Colored Restoratives; Principles and Techniques**
Harry F. Albers
- **Smile Design: A Guide For Clinician, Ceramist, And Patient.**
Gerard J. Chiche.

Example Questions

Example of K1 MCQs:

1. Material that have been successfully used for management of root perforation:
 - a. MTA.
 - b. Hydroxyapatite with GI over it.
 - c. A&B
 - d. None of the above

Example of K2 MCQs

1. A 27 year-old Saudi female arrived to the clinic complaining from a sever continues pain in lower left side since last night, upon clinical examination IOE #36 OD amalgam ,#37 PFM crown.

Radiograph show:

#36 deep M caries, widening in PDL

#37 substandard RCT with normal perapical tissue.

Upon thermal and percussion test:

Sever respond #36

Normal respond #37

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Reversible pulpitis, normal apical tissue#36.
- B. Pulp necrosis, asymptomatic apical periodontitis #36.
- C. Irreversible pulpitis, symptomatic apical periodontitis #36.
- D. Pulp necrosis, symptomatic apical periodontitis #36.
- E. Irreversible pulpitis, chronic apical abscess #36.

EXAMPLES of ETHICS and RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. A 40 year-old schizophrenic patient needs replacement of multiple anterior teeth. Dentist discussed the procedure with the patient who understood the procedure. A written consent should be signed by:
 - a. patient only
 - b. patient does not need consent
 - c. patient's 1st relative only
 - d. both patient and 1st relative
2. Which of the following would be the main reason to consider research participants vulnerable?
 - a. Poorer than other participants
 - b. Unable to protect their interests
 - c. Persons with emotional distress
 - d. Mentally disabled or handicapped