



# Quiz

## Module 3: Oral Effects of Common Medications Prescribed for Long Term Care Residents

1. A resident who has dry mouth (xerostomia) may show signs of:
  - a. Difficulty in swallowing and speaking
  - b. Altered taste perception
  - c. Oral discomfort, burning sensation
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above
2. Residents with dry mouth (xerostomia) should:
  - a. Sip water frequently
  - b. Drink coffee three times a day
  - c. Sip soft drinks all day long to relieve dry mouth
  - d. Suck on cough drops to moisten his/her mouth
3. Antibiotics prescribed for a dental infection may cause:
  - a. Geographic tongue
  - b. Oral candidiasis
  - c. Gingivitis
  - d. Osteonecrosis



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4. A resident who takes an anticonvulsant such as Dilantin may have which intraoral condition?
  - a. Hairy tongue
  - b. Herpes simplex
  - c. Leukoplakia
  - d. Gingival enlargement
  
5. A caregiver observes a white, non-wipable plaque on the inside of a resident's left cheek which is also painful. The resident takes medication for high blood pressure and just completed taking a broad spectrum antibiotic for an infection. This lesion is most likely:
  - a. Aspirin burn
  - b. Trauma from cheek bite
  - c. Lichenoid drug reaction
  - d. Recurrent herpes simplex virus

## Enduring Smiles

Improving the Oral Health of Long Term Care Residents