



Quiz Answers

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