

1. Staub™Cranial is ;
  - a. A new cad-cam milling system.
  - b. A new articulator.
  - c. A jig for making dentures.
  - d. A mathematical approach to proper placement of teeth.
2. Restorations should be fabricated based on cranial reference points and mathematical calculations.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. How can set reference points in the mouth aide in proper tooth placement?
  - a. They can't.
  - b. Ridge resorption and bone loss prevent accurate measurement of reference points.
  - c. Patient specific measurements of set points allow for accurate mathematical calculation of tooth placement.
  - d. They are not reliable to determine proper tooth placement.
4. With a proper master impression that has anatomically stable reference points a Technician can easily identify these points, then mathematically calculate the patient specific tooth placement.
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. How can we make dentures easier?
  - a. We can't!
  - b. It will always be long and tedious.
  - c. Specialists are the only ones that should do dentures.
  - d. A wax bite block on the maxillary arch is no longer necessary and the normal six to seven step procedure is reduced to just three if mathematical procedures are followed.
6. When set reference points are calculated correctly centric position and over all vertical dimension cannot be calculable.
7. Staub™Cranial technology eliminates the need for skilled technicians.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. What are the cranial reference points used in this technique?
  - a. Buccal, lingual, mesial, and distal.
  - b. Lingual frenum, buccal frenum, and fovia palatina.
  - c. Alveolar ridge, buccal vestibule, and labial vestibule.
  - d. Incisive papilla, hamular notch area, and the free gingival attachment on the
  - e. labial portion of the alveolar process.
9. Are there reference points on the mandible?
  - a. No, only on the maxilla.
  - b. If the mandibular ridge has resorbed the reference points are not visible.
  - c. It is not necessary to locate reference points.
  - d. Yes, they are located on the retro molar pads, the midline of the arch, and the free gingival attachment on the labial portion of the alveolar process.
10. What applications can the Staub™Cranial technique be used for in the lab.
  - a. Designing metal or ceramic frameworks.
  - b. Diagnostic wax ups and temporary crowns.
  - c. Implant placement and surgical stints.
  - d. All of the above.

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