

**Lectures one and two:**

**Definitions, models and philosophies & Development of Disability Awareness**

**Barriers to Provision of Oral Care & Legislation, guidelines and Policies**

Q. For the following statements please select appropriate according to the description

Options

- a. Dysphagia
- b. Dyspraxia
- c. Dyslexia
- d. Aphasia
- e. Dysarthria

Q1 Following stroke last year a 70 year old male lost the ability to produce or comprehend language this makes him very anxious accessing dental care.

Q2 62 year old female with multiple sclerosis has slow slightly slurred speech. She needs time to communicate but appears to have understanding.

Q3 A 16 year old autistic male with low support needs finds it challenging to perform oral hygiene due to motor co-ordination and manual dexterity. He also has issues with time management and organisation.

Q4. What is the current disability discrimination legislation followed in Northern Ireland?

(Choose the single best answer)

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

Equality Act 2010

Mental Capacity Act 2005

Human Rights Act 1998

Q. For the following statements please select appropriate according to the description

- a. Medical Model of Disability
- b. Social Model of Disability
- c. Psychosocial Model of Disability

#### d. International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

Q5. Model developed by World Health Organisation and takes into account environmental impact including barriers and facilitation

Q6. Rights based model developed by United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities

Q7. 30 year old non binary patient with cerebral palsy with mobility issues. Plan for physiotherapy to help with mobility so can access employment.

Q8. 30 year old non binary patient with cerebral palsy with mobility issues. Accessible buildings and manual handling adjuncts used to help facilitate employment.

#### Scenario:

A 68 year old male attending community dental service for routine dental care. Medical history includes Parkinson's. Involuntary movements are more settled after his medication at 10am. He has dysphasia and currently on level 6 diet, normal fluids. He is on oral nutritional supplements to maintain his weight. He is a wheelchair user but can transfer with assistance. He lives alone but his daughter visits regularly.

Q9. What barriers might he experience in receiving dental care?

Q10. What reasonable adjustments can be made to reduce barriers?

Q11. What should be the patient's individualised prevention plan?

Q12. What are health inequalities? What patient groups may face oral health inequalities?

Q13. What are the types of discrimination and give an example of each?

#### **Lecture three - Communication, Organising Care and Supporting the Patient**

Q1. What is patient centred care? Give an example of patient centred care in your own practice?

Q2. What non verbal communication methods may be used for the following patient groups?

- Learning disability
- Deaf or hearing impairment
- Sight impairment

Q3. What is clinical holding? What patient groups may require clinical holding?

Q4. What manual handling adjuncts are available? What are the considerations in a manual handling risk assessment?

#### **Lecture four - Pain and Anxiety Control & Conscious Sedation & General Anaesthetic**

Q1. What is the difference between oral pre-medication and oral sedation?

Q. For the following statements please select appropriate according to the description

- a. Intravenous sedation
- b. Modelling
- c. Positive reinforcement
- d. Tell Show Do
- e. General Anaesthetic

Q2. Any technique using equipment or drugs which produces a loss of consciousness in specific situations associated with medical or surgical interventions

Q3. A technique in which the use of a drug or drugs produces a state of depression of the central nervous system enabling treatment to be carried out, but during which verbal contact with the patient is maintained

Q4. Behavioural management technique where demonstration of the procedure is undertaken on another person, could be in clinic or using video

Q5. What are the indications, advantages and disadvantages for general anaesthetic?