

PROSTHODONTIC Boards Simulation Skill Assessment: Fixed Partial Denture & Anterior All-Ceramic Crown Preparations		Date:		Seat # (Preclinical):	
		Name:			
	I (SATISFACTORY)	II (-5 points)	III (-10 points)	IV (FAIL)	
Prepared Cast Metal Crown Abutment #19					
Walls & Taper	Smooth walls & margins.	Slight roughness of walls and/or margins.	Poorly defined and moderately rough walls and/or margins.	Unfinished and extremely rough walls and/ or margins	
	Taper is adequate (6 to 8 °).	Taper is <6 degrees or slightly excessive (>8-12°)	There is no taper or excessive taper (>12-16 °)	Taper is grossly over-reduced (>16 °), or there is an UNDERCUT	
Path of Insertion	Varies less than 10 degrees from parallel to long axis of tooth	Deviates 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees from long axis of tooth	Deviates 20 degrees to less than 30 degrees from long axis of tooth	Deviates 30 degrees or more from long axis of tooth	
External outline &	The cervical finish line is placed 0.5 mm occlusal to the CEJ/gingival shroud.	The cervical finish line is under-extended, up to 1 mm above the CEJ/crest of the gingival shroud, or at the level of the CEJ	The cervical finish line is over-extended, 0.5 mm below the CEJ/crest of the gingival shroud, or 1-1.5mm occlusal	The cervical finish line is over-extended, more than 0.5 mm causing damage, or under-extended > 1.5mm	
	Cervical bevel , when used is 0.5mm to 1mm in width and is well-defined	Cervical bevel, when used is greater than 1mm but does not exceed 1.5mm, and lacks some definition	Cervical bevel, when used is less than 0.5mm or greater than 1.5mm, and has poor definition	Cervical bevel, has no continuity or greater than 2.0mm	
Internal Form	Reduction of occlusal wall is optimally 1.5mm , Line angles, Cusp tips rounded	The occlusal wall ±.5mm from optimal, Line angles, Cusp tips not completely rounded	The occlusal wall ±1mm from optimal, Line angles, Cusp tips minimally rounded	The occlusal wall grossly over/under-reduced: >3mm, <0.5mm, Sharp angles	
	Sufficient axial tissue removal for convenience,retention &resistance: 1.5mm	The axial walls slightly under/over-reduced .5mm from optimal, slightly rough	The axial walls significantly under/over-reduced 1mm from optimal,	The axial walls grossly over/under-reduced: >2.5mm, <0.5mm, Sharp angles	
	Marginal finish line uniform and adequate for restoration design, 0.5mm	Marginal finish line width varies slightly, but not more than 1mm variation	Marginal finish line width varies significantly in width but not more than 1mm variation	Marginal finish line not present or less than .5mm or more than 2.5mm	
Prepared Porcelain Fused to Metal Abutment (PFM) #21					
Walls & Taper	Smooth walls & margins.	Slight roughness of walls and/or margins.	Poorly defined and moderately rough walls and/or margins.	Unfinished and extremely rough walls and/ or margins	
	Taper is adequate (6 to 8 °).	Taper is <6 degrees or slightly excessive (>8-12°)	There is no taper or excessive taper (>12-16 °)	Taper is grossly over-reduced (>16 °), or there is an UNDERCUT	
Path of Insertion	Varies less than 10 degrees from parallel to long axis of tooth	Deviates 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees from long axis of tooth	Deviates 20 degrees to less than 30 degrees from long axis of tooth	Deviates 30 degrees or more from long axis of tooth	
External outline &	The cervical finish line is placed 0.5 mm occlusal to the CEJ/gingival shroud	The cervical finish line is under-extended, up to 1 mm above the CEJ/crest of the gingival shroud, or at the level of the CEJ	The cervical finish line is over-extended, 0.5 mm below the CEJ/crest of the gingival shroud, or 1-1.5mm occlusal	The cervical finish line is over-extended, more than 0.5 mm causing damage, or under-extended > 1.5mm	
	Cervical bevel , when used is 0.5mm to 1mm in width and is well-defined (Lingual must be prepared for a metal margin)	Cervical bevel, when used is greater than 1mm but does not exceed 1.5mm, and lacks some definition	Cervical bevel, when used is less than 0.5mm or greater than 1.5mm, and has poor definition	Cervical bevel, has no continuity or greater than 2.0mm	
Internal Form	Reduction of occlusal wall is optimally 2mm , Line angles, Cusp tips rounded	The occlusal wall ±.5mm from optimal, Line angles, Cusp tips not completely rounded	The occlusal wall ±1mm from optimal, Line angles, Cusp tips minimally rounded	The occlusal wall grossly over/under-reduced: >3mm, <0.5mm, Sharp angles	
	Sufficient axial tissue removal for convenience,retention &resistance: 1.5mm	The axial walls slightly under/over-reduced .5mm from optimal, slightly rough	The axial walls significantly under/over-reduced 1mm from optimal,	The axial walls grossly over/under-reduced: >2.5mm, <0.5mm, Sharp angles	
	Shoulder width uniform and adequate for restoratr design, B:1.5mm,L:1mm&Bevel	Shoulder width varies slightly, but not more than .5mm variation	Shoulder width varies significantly in width but not more than 1mm variation	Shoulder not present or less than .5mm or more than 2.5mm	
FPD	Line of draw without rotation, allowing for full seating of FPD	Path of insertion requires slight altering to allow for full seating	Angulations do not allow seating, Coronal tooth structure must be removed	No line of draw, removal of apical 2/3 rd s tooth structure required	

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Skill Assessment: Fixed Partial Denture & Anterior All-Ceramic Crown Preparations						
		I (SATISFACTORY)	II (-5 points)	III (-10 points)	IV (FAIL)	
All-Ceramic Crown #9						
Walls & Taper	Smooth walls & margins.	Slight roughness of walls and/or margins.	Poorly defined and moderately rough walls and/or margins.	Unfinished and extremely rough walls and/ or margins		
	Taper is adequate (6 to 8 °).	Taper is <6 degrees or slightly excessive (>8-12°)	There is no tape or excessive taper (>12-16 °)	Taper is grossly over-reduced (>16 °), or there is an UNDERCUT		
Path of Insertion	Varies less than 10 degrees from parallel to long axis of tooth	Deviates 10 degrees to less than 20 degrees from long axis of tooth	Deviates 20 degrees to less than 30 degrees from long axis of tooth	Deviates 30 degrees or more from long axis of tooth		
External outline &	The cervical finish line is placed 0.5 mm occlusal to the CEJ/gingival shroud	The cervical finish line is under-extended, up to 1 mm above the CEJ/crest of the gingival shroud, or at the level of the CEJ	The cervical finish line is over-extended, 0.5 mm below the CEJ/crest of the gingival shroud, or 1-1.5mm occlusal	The cervical finish line is over-extended, more than 0.5 mm causing damage, or under-extended > 1.5mm		
	Lingual wall height is optimally 2mm	Line angles not completely rounded Marginal Ridge not reduced sufficiently	Lingual wall height is less than 1.5mm, Line angles minimally rounded	Lingual wall height is less than 1.0mm Cervical Margin is beveled, Sharp angles		
Internal Form	Optimal incisal reduction is 2.0mm , Line angles rounded	The incisal reduction over/under-reduced: not >2.5mm, or <1.5mm	The incisal reduction over/under-reduced: >3.0mm, <1.5mm	The incisal reduction grossly over/under-reduced: >4mm, <1.0mm		
	Sufficient axial tissue removal for convenience,retention &resistance: 1.5mm	The axial walls slightly under/over-reduced .5mm from optimal, slightly rough	The axial walls significantly under/over-reduced 1mm from optimal,	The axial walls grossly over/under-reduced: >3.5mm, <0.5mm, Sharp angles		
	Cervical margin uniform and adequate for restoration design, 1mm Shouldr/Chamfr	Cervical margin width is greater than 1mm but does not exceed 1.5mm	Cervical margin width is greater than 1.5mm, or less than 1.0mm	Cervical margin width is greater than 2.0mm, or less than 0.5mm		