

**FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY TEAMS WITH  
FORENSIC DENTISTRY IN NASHVILLE!**  
DVD CE credit test for 7 hours for Tennessee Board approved

Please print, answer and fax to 615-329-8931 or mail to:  
Dr. Michael P. Tabor, 310 23<sup>rd</sup> Ave N. Nashville, TN 37203 Attn: Karen

1. Which of the following is NOT considered a reliable method of forensic identification?
  - A. Fingerprint
  - B. DNA
  - C. Dental records
  - D. Personal belongings
  
2. Ante mortem x-rays are useless if they are over 5 years old?

True or False
  
3. The most important factor in the reliability of dental remains for identification is:
  - A. Virtual indestructibility of human teeth
  - B. Dental records of any two individuals are unique
  - C. Filling materials do not decompose
  - D. All of the above
  
4. If #29 exists on the post mortem radiograph but is missing on the ante mortem records of the suspected decedent, then no definite opinion can be made?

True or False
  
5. Forensic anthropology is useful in all of the following except:
  - A. Time since death
  - B. Age determination
  - C. Sex determination
  - D. Dental material composition
  
6. The older the ante mortem records, the more likely they are to be inaccurate.

True or False
  
7. One of the most common ways forensic dentistry identifies it's decedents is by:
  - A. Comparing ante mortem to post mortem x-rays
  - B. Determining the specific type of composite resin in a tooth
  - C. Oral hygiene evaluation of the decedent
  - D. Comparing personal effects
  
8. Since DNA has been developed, dental records are not used as frequently.

True or False
  
9. If there are not ante mortem dental x-rays or records, then forensic odontology would have limited benefit.

True or False
  
10. If #19 has a gold crown on the decedent, and #19 on the ante mortem records has an occlusal amalgam present, then this ID can be excluded by process of an unexplainable discrepancy.

True or False