



قائمة الاسئلة

طب الفم المستوى الرابع - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

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- 1) A pregnant women complained from A very soft penduculated mass on the gingivae from the distal part of the upper left first premolar to the first molar. It was very soft, red in color and sensitive, and was bleeding easily, It didnt cause any serious problems , the lesion developed gradually and reaching its biggest site at the last month of pregnancy and began to decrease slowly within the next three months after her delivery. No other similar lesions were found within her mouth, other mucosae or skin. Regional or systemic lymphadenopathy was not recorded.
 - 1) - Kaposi's sarcoma
 - 2) - Gingival hemangioma
 - 3) - Peripheral giant cell granuloma
 - 4) Pyogenic granuloma
- 2) _A pregnant women complained from A very soft penduculated mass on the gingivae from the distal part of the upper left first premolar to the first molar. It was very soft, red in color and sensitive, and was bleeding easily, It didnt cause any serious problems , the lesion developed gradually and reaching its biggest site at the last month of pregnancy and began to decrease slowly within the next three months after her delivery. No other similar lesions were found within her mouth, other mucosae or skin. Regional or systemic lymphadenopathy was not recorded.The treatment of the case above is:
 - 1) - It is better to delay treatment to after delivery
 - 2) - Conservative surgical excision
 - 3) - Any irritation must also, must be removed
 - 4) All may be done
- 3) An old patient complaining from a papillary lesion developed under the denture on the hard palate . It Started at the palatal vault then advanced lesions covered the entire palate, which is pebbly or papillary and appears erythematous.What is this condition
 - 1) - Nicotinic stomatitis
 - 2) - Inflammatory Fibrous hyperplasia
 - 3) - Epulis Fissuratum
 - 4) Inflammatory Papillary Hyperplasia
- 4) Nystatin susp . Is used in treatment of :
 - 1) - Bacterial infections
 - 2) Fungal infections
 - 3) - Viral infections
 - 4) - All
- 5) A drug used for ulcerative and inflammatory oral lesions is :
 - 1) Triamcinolone
 - 2) - itraconazole
 - 3) - Miconazole
 - 4) - Nystatin
- 6) Is a tumorlike growth of microscopically normal tissue in an abnormal location
 - 1) - lymphangioma
 - 2) - Vascular malformations
 - 3) - Congenital epulis
 - 4) Choristoma
- 7) Wickhams striae is found in
 - 1) Reticular form of lichen planus
 - 2) - Popular form of lichen planus





- 3) - Bullous form of lichen planus
4) - Erosive form of lichen planus
- 8) This lesion was present at birth and became more intense at puberty. as asymptomatic bilateral symmetric white, soft, velvety thick White plaques on the buccal mucosa and ventral surface of the tongue,
1) - Candidiasis
2) - Traumatic lesions seen in cheek chewing
3) - Oral hairy leukoplakia
4) White sponge nevus
- 9) This lesion is strongly associated with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
1) - Lichen planus
2) - Idiopathic leukoplakia
3) Oral hairy leukoplakia
4) - White sponge nevus
- 10) This lesion tends to resemble leukoplakia clinically and can be differentiated by therapeutic diagnosis
1) - Drug-induced oral ulcerations
2) - Erythema multiforme
3) Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
4) - Pemphigoid.
- 11) Red/blue lesions that occur in skin, lips, tongue and buccal mucosa; The lesion doesn't blanch when compressed (negative diascopy test)
1) - Lymphangioma
2) - Hemangioma
3) Hematoma
4) - Lipoma
- 12) Erythroplakia , all are true except:
1) It is more common than leukoplakia
2) - Most lesions are precursors of oral squamous cell carcinoma.
3) - Majority of Erythroplakia have high frequency of premalignant and malignant changes.
4) - Occurs more frequently in old patients
- 13) NSAID is contraindicated with
1) - Patient with hypersensitivity to penicillins
2) Patient with history of asthma
3) - Acute oral candidiasis
4) - All
- 14) Orifices of palatal minor salivary glands appear as umbilicated nodules with red centers in
1) - Erythroplakia
2) - oral thrush
3) Nicotinic stomatitis
4) - lichen planus
- 15) Denture sore mouth is a
1) - Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
2) Chronic atrophic candidiasis
3) - Pseudomembranous candidiasis
4) - None
- 16) A mixed red-and white type of leukoplakia:
1) - Verrucous leukoplakia
2) - Homogeneous leukoplakia
3) Nodular leukoplakia
4) - Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia





- 17) The following are premalignant lesions except
- 1) - Erythroplakia
 - 2) - Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia
 - 3) + oral lichen planus
 - 4) - Actinic keratosis (cheilitis)
- 18) (Civatte bodies) are present in the histopathology of
- 1) + ORAL LICHEN PLANUS
 - 2) - Erythema multiforme
 - 3) - LUPUS ERYTHEMATOUS
 - 4) - ALLERGIC REACTIONS
- 19) About Physiologic pigmentation all are true except :
- 1) + Pigmentation is due to increase in melanocytes number and size
 - 2) - It may become more pronounced in areas of chronic trauma or inflammation, such as along the occlusal bite line of the buccal mucosa.
 - 3) - It is observed much more frequently in darker skinned individuals
 - 4) - It is usually symmetrical in shape
- 20) Asymptomatic exophytic mucosal colored masses that may exhibit folds and crypts at posterolateral surface of the tongue. As with any lymphoid tissue, these can become enlarged and tender secondary to inflammation:
- 1) - Lingual Thyroid Nodule
 - 2) - Ectopic sebaceous glands
 - 3) - Lingual Varicosities
 - 4) + Lingual Tonsils
- 21) The endogenous pigmentation include all except :
- 1) + Chromogenic bacteria
 - 2) - Hemoglobin
 - 3) - Melanin
 - 4) - Bilirubin
- 22) Vesiculobullous diseases are a distinct group of oral disorders characterized by the formation of :
- 1) + Bullae
 - 2) - Macule
 - 3) - Initially ulcer
 - 4) - None of the above
- 23) firmness, seen with chronic reactive ulcers are due to :
- 1) + Scar formation
 - 2) - Malignant transformation
 - 3) - Acanthosis
 - 4) - All of the answers
- 24) Melanin is derived from :
- 1) + Tyrosine
 - 2) - Arginine
 - 3) - Serotonin
 - 4) - Dopamine
- 25) The systemic herpes simplex infection is the result of :
- 1) + Initial infection
 - 2) - Viral reactivation
 - 3) - All of the answers
 - 4) - None of the answers
- 26) The most important treatment for traumatic ulcer is :





- 1) Removal of the cause
 - 2) topical lidocaine
 - 3) topical corticosteroid
 - 4) sodium bicarbonate
- 27) Oral melanotic macule may represent:
- 1) All of the answers
 - 2) An intraoral freckle
 - 3) A post-inflammatory pigmentation
 - 4) When multiple consider Peutz-Jeghers syndrome or Addison's disease
- 28) Ramsay Hunt syndrome is characterized by :
- 1) Bell's palsy with ipsilateral vesicles
 - 2) Ocular inflammation with bilateral vesicles
 - 3) Facial paralysis with bilateral vesicles
 - 4) None
- 29) Necrotizing sialometaplasia is due to
- 1) Trauma-induced ischemic necrosis of a minor salivary gland
 - 2) It is a premalignant lesion
 - 3) It requires invasive surgical procedure
 - 4) All
- 30) Weakness, fatigue, salt craving with mucosal pigmentations are signs and symptoms of :
- 1) Addison's disease
 - 2) Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome
 - 3) Cushing's Disease
 - 4) Laugier-Hunziker Pigmentation
- 31) Necrosis of tissue in an immunocompromised patient by anaerobic bacteria causes :
- 1) cancrum oris
 - 2) HIV
 - 3) Acute ulcerative gingivitis
 - 4) All if the answers
- 32) The following disease may be seen in infancy :
- 1) Epidermolysis bullosa
 - 2) Pemphigus vulgaris
 - 3) Mucous membrane pemphigoid
 - 4) Bullous pemphigoid
- 33) A mucocutaneous rash may be seen early, saddle nose, saber shin are signs of :
- 1) Congenital syphilis
 - 2) T.B
 - 3) Fungal infection
 - 4) None of the answers
- 34) A flaccid bulla is seen in
- 1) Pemphigus vulgaris
 - 2) Mucous membrane pemphigoid
 - 3) Pemphigus Vegetans
 - 4) None of the answers
- 35) Café au lait spots in prepubertal age are :
- 1) 0.5 cm diameter
 - 2) 0.5 mm diameter
 - 3) 1.5 mm in diameter
 - 4) 1.5 cm diameter





- 36) Café au lait spots in postpubertal age are :
- 1) 1.5 cm diameter
 - 2) 0.5 cm diameter
 - 3) 1.5 mm diameter
 - 4) 0.5 mm diameter
- 37) Paraneoplastic Pemphigus is :
- 1) All of the answers
 - 2) A severe variant of pemphigus
 - 3) Associated with an underlying neoplasm
 - 4) Characterized by severe blistering & erosions of the mucous membranes and skin.
- 38) Behçet's syndrome is best diagnosed by :
- 1) Point system
 - 2) Hematologic test
 - 3) Immune test
 - 4) Exclusion
- 39) The etiology of recurrent aphthous ulcer include:
- 1) All of the answers
 - 2) focal immune dysfunction
 - 3) Neurogenic inflammation
 - 4) Focal release of cytokines
- 40) A macule that appears on the radiograph is :
- 1) Amalgam tattoo
 - 2) Melanocytic macule
 - 3) Blue nevus
 - 4) None of the answer

