



- 1) Syndromes associated with congenital lip pits
  - 1)  Van der Woude's syndrome
  - 2)  Down syndrome
  - 3)  Apert syndrome
  - 4)  Gorlin syndrome
- 2) If the mass is painless, well circumscribed, soft or firm yet not indurated, and can be grasped and moved freely, could be considered as benign neoplastic, this statement is
  - 1)  TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE.
- 3) Characteristically produces a caseation necrosis of several nodes, resulting in a matted type of mass
  - 1)  SCC
  - 2)  TB
  - 3)  Tertiary syphilis
  - 4)  Cervicofacial actinomycosis
- 4) A combination of cheilitis granulomatosa, fissured tongue, and transient facial paralysis is seen in
  - 1)  TB
  - 2)  Melkerson-Rosenthal syndrome
  - 3)  Actinic keratosis
  - 4)  Down syndrome
- 5) It is a chronic superficial inflammatory disorder of the vermilion border of lips characterized by persistent scaling and flaking
  - 1)  Eczematous Cheilitis
  - 2)  Exfoliative Cheilitis
  - 3)  Plasma cell Cheilitis
  - 4)  Actinic cheilitis
- 6) A 53-year-old presents complaining of lip swelling for many months. She is otherwise healthy. What likely is the diagnosis?
  - 1)  Actinic cheilitis
  - 2)  Cheilitis exfoliative
  - 3)  Cheilitis granulomatosa
  - 4)  Chapping cheilitis
- 7) Pain that is produced by a stimulus that is not normally painful
  - 1)  Causalgia
  - 2)  Neuroalgia
  - 3)  Allodynia
  - 4)  Noceceptive
- 8) A patient with a tongue enlargement (Macroglossia), having a history of multiple myeloma, likely the cause of enlargement is
  - 1)  Iron deficiency anemia
  - 2)  Amyloidosis
  - 3)  Hemangioma
  - 4)  Neuroma
- 9) Paleospinothalamic tract is responsible to transmit the
  - 1)  Sharp pain
  - 2)  Slow pain





- 3) - Fast pain  
4) - Pain and fever
- 10) The lymph nodes are frequently described as stony hard in  
1)  Carcinoma  
2) - Lymphadenitis  
3) - Lymphoma  
4) - Possible in all of the choices
- 11) Plummer-Vinson syndrome is one of the manifestations of deficiency of  
1) - Vitamin B12  
2) - Folic acid  
3)  Iron  
4) - Calcium
- 12) Appears as non-ulcerating irregular indurations with an asymmetric pattern of alternating grooves with leukoplakia and smooth (atrophic) fields covering entire dorsum of the tongue  
1) - SCC  
2)  Syphilitic leukoplakia  
3) - Lingual TB  
4) - Diabetes mellitus
- 13) Pain is said to be chronic in nature when it lasts  
1) - Over 2 months  
2) - Over 2 weeks  
3) - Over a month  
4)  Over 3 months
- 14) Anorexia, weight loss, and other systemic symptoms when seen in association with neck swelling this indicates only to inflammatory process, this statement is  
1) - TRUE.  
2)  FALSE.
- 15) It is the subject's conscious perception of modulated nociceptive impulses that generate an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual damage  
1)  Pain  
2) - Neuralgia  
3) - Headache  
4) - Numbness
- 16) If patient cannot protrude the tongue, you should suspect  
1)  Carcinoma  
2) - Neurofibroma  
3) - Lipoma  
4) - Granular cell tumor
- 17) The term glossodynia is used to denote burning sensation of the tongue and glossopyrosis for painful tongue, this statement is  
1) - true  
2)  false
- 18) This lesion is not typical of the tongue and can also affect other areas of the oral cavity  
1) - Ankyloglossia  
2) - Median Rhomboid glossitis  
3) - Angular cheilitis  
4)  Erythema multiforme
- 19) Increased coating of the tongue could be caused by  
1)  Liquid diet





- 2) - Median rhomboid glossitis  
3) - Iron deficiency anemia  
4) - Pernicious anemia
- 20) A tumor located in the upper lateral neck adjacent to the angle of the mandible, it is firm and movable anteroposteriorly, yet cannot be manipulated in a superoinferior
- 1) - Ranula  
2)  Carotid body tumor  
3) - Actinomycosis  
4) - Scrofula
- 21) Major Functions of the Kidneys, except?
- 1) - Glomerular filtration and reabsorption  
2) - Excretion of nitrogenous end products of protein metabolism  
3)  All are correct  
4) - Maintenance of blood pressure by altering Na<sup>+</sup> excretion  
5) - Synthesis and activation of hormones as Erythropoietin
- 22) About Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), What is correct?
- 1) - CKD is structural or functional abnormalities of the kidney, with or without decreased GFR  
2)  GFR (90-120 ml/min/ 1.73 m<sup>2</sup>) indicate symptomatic renal failure  
3) - GFR (< 150 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>) indicate symptomatic renal failure  
4) - Classification of CKD based on GFR to 3 stages  
5) - All are correct
- 23) Oral Manifestations of renal failure and uremia?
- 1)  All of them  
2) - Uremic stomatitis mimic oral hairy leukoplakia  
3) - Odor of ammonia in the patient's breath  
4) - Metallic taste due to urea content in the saliva  
5) - Decreased salivary flow due to direct uremic involvement of salivary glands
- 24) In renal diseases, patient has mucosal petechiae and ecchymosis. What is the cause of bleeding tendency?
- 1) - normal thrombocyte function  
2) - increase in platelet factor III  
3)  none of them  
4) - anticoagulants not used during hemodialysis  
5) - all of them
- 25) Dental considerations in renal failure patients?
- 1) - Avoid or limit ascorbic acid, NSAIDs, cephalosporins  
2)  All of them  
3) - Dental treatment is best carried out on the day after dialysis  
4) - Precautions should be followed as incidence of Hepatitis B and C are higher  
5) - Midazolam is preferable because of the lower risk of thrombophlebitis
- 26) Radiographic manifestations of renal diseases patient, except?
- 1) - Demineralization of bone  
2)  Pulpal widening and calcification  
3) - Ground glass appearance  
4) - Giant cell lesions, "brown tumors"  
5) - Tooth mobility
- 27) The neurological supply of the tongue is provided by what?
- 1)  All are incorrect  
2) - The lingual nerve of the trigeminal nerve's maxillary division (CN V) provides the anterior two-thirds of the tongue with general and taste sensation.





- 3) - Taste afferents via the chorda tympani to the facial nerve (CN VIII) from the tongue's anterior two-thirds.
- 4) - The glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX) provides the posterior third of the tongue with general and taste sensation.
- 5) - The motor supply to the tongue muscles is provided by the hypoglossal nerve (CN XI).
- 28) Regarding the Lingual taste buds?
- 1) - Fungiform papillae are on anterior two-thirds of tongue innervated by the lingual nerve.
- 2) - Taste buds are located on the fungiform, filiform and circumvallate lingual papillae.
- 3) - All are correct
- 4)  All are incorrect
- 5) - Circumvallate papillae arranged in a V-shaped configuration on the posterior third innervated by the vagus nerve.
- 29) Regarding Taste disorders?
- 1) - Hypogeusia maybe due to damage of the lingual and glossopharyngeal nerve
- 2) - Ageusia maybe due to drugs such as captopril, or penicillamine.
- 3) - Phantom taste is unpleasant perception of taste giving metallic or rancid taste.
- 4)  All are incorrect
- 5) - Dysgeusia result from tumors putting pressure on the taste structure in the brain.
- 30) What is the method for Taste disorder Diagnosis?
- 1) - Chemogustometry
- 2) - electrogustometry
- 3) - symptoms using interviews and/or questionnaires
- 4)  All are correct
- 5) - Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and MRI
- 31) Most common local problems that Causes Taste disorders..., Except?
- 1) - All are correct
- 2)  Nutritional disorders and diseases affecting nutrition
- 3) - Upper respiratory and middle ear infections
- 4) - Some surgeries to the ear, nose, and throat
- 5) - Poor oral hygiene and periodontal disease
- 32) Drug-induced gingival overgrowth may be seen in:
- 1) - All of them
- 2)  Treatment with calcium channel blockers
- 3) - Treatment with nicorandil
- 4) - Treatment with ACE inhibitors
- 5) - Treatment with carbamazepine
- 33) Which of the following drugs can cause a brown discoloration of the oral mucosa?
- 1)  contraceptives
- 2) - Silver
- 3) - Betel nut
- 4) - antimalarials
- 5) - chloroquine
- 34) Which of the following has been recognized as a potential side effect with the oral contraceptive pill?
- 1) - Hypermelanosis of the oral mucosa
- 2)  All of them
- 3) - Increased risk of dry socket (alveolar osteitis)
- 4) - lichenoid drug eruptions
- 5) - None of them
- 35) Systemic medication can cause "recurrent aphthous ulceration", which drugs are implicated?





- 1) - NSAIDs
  - 2)  All of them
  - 3) -  $\beta$  adrenoceptor blockers
  - 4) - Captopril (an ACE 1 inhibitor)
  - 5) - Tacrolimus
- 36) Which of the following drugs has been most frequently associated with sialorrhoea?
- 1) - Carbamazepine
  - 2) - Pilocarpine
  - 3) - Iodine
  - 4) - Penicillamine
  - 5)  Clozapine
- 37) Which of the following induced grey or brownish yellow discoloration of teeth which only occurs during the formative stages of tooth development?
- 1) - Phenytoin
  - 2)  Tetracycline
  - 3) - Chlorhexidine
  - 4) - All of them
  - 5) - Ciprofloxacin
- 38) Systemic medication can cause “lichenoid drug eruptions”, Except ?
- 1) - Tetracycline
  - 2)  Aspirin
  - 3) - NSAIDs
  - 4) -  $\beta$  adrenoceptor blockers
  - 5) - Captopril (an ACE 1 inhibitor)
- 39) Drugs that are frequently cited as causing vesiculobullous lesions, except?
- 1) - Diuretics as Hydrochlorothiazide
  - 2)  Beta adrenoceptor blockers as Propranolol
  - 3) - Calcium channel blockers as Diltiazem
  - 4) - Analgesics as Diclofenac
  - 5) - Antibiotics as Clindamycin
- 40) Taste disorder possible consequences is excessive amounts of sugar in food, and a high sodium intake resulting in hypoglycemia, obesity, cardiovascular diseases, hypotension, and kidney disease.
- 1) - TRUE.
  - 2)  FALSE.

