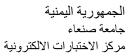


قائمة الاسئلة

oral medicine-Level 5

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- 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-Rosenthel 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 exofolative
 - 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) Noceiceptive
- 8) A patients with a tongue enlargement (Macroglossia), having a history of multiple myeloma, likely the cause of enlargement is
 - 1) Iron deficiency anemia
 - 2) + Amylodosis
 - 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-Vinsion 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 milletus
- 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) Neurelemoma
 - 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

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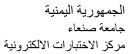
- 2) Median rhomboid glossitis
- 3) Iron deficiency anemia
- 4) Pernicious anemia
- A tumor located in the upper lateral neck adjacent to the angle of the mandible, it is firm and movable anteroposteriorly, yet cannot be manipulated in a superoinferior
 - 1) Ranula
 - 2) + Carotid body tumor
 - 3) Actinomycosis
 - 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+ excretion
 - 5) Synthesis and activation of hormones as Erythropoietin
- 22) About Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), What is correct?
 - CKD is structural or functional abnormalities of the kidney, with or without decreased GFR
 - 2) + GFR (90-120 ml/min/ 1.73 m 2) indicate symptomatic renal failure
 - 3) GFR (< 150 ml/min/1.73 m 2) 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.

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- Taste afferents via the chorda tympani to the facial nerve (CN VIII) from the tongue's anterior twothirds.
- 4) The glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IIX) 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
- 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?

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- 1) NSAIDs
- 2) + All of them
- 3) β 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
- 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) β 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
- 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.