



قائمة الاسئلة

20) امراض النسيج الداعمة للاسنان I المستوى الرابع -طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الفترة الخامسة- درجة الامتحان

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- 1) Q1. Which one of the following is completely reversible with the mechanical removal of dental biofilm ?
  - 1) - A. Periodontitis.
  - 2) + B. Gingivitis.
  - 3) - C. Periodontal abscess.
  - 4) - D. Gingival recession.
- 2) Q2. The stabilize of gingival fibroblast population during inflammation by delaying their death via mechanism-blocking
  - 1) - A. Proliferation.
  - 2) - B. Adhesion.
  - 3) - C. Secretion.
  - 4) + D. Apoptosis
- 3) Q3. The responsible for connective tissue breakdown after gingivitis occurrence are-
  - 1) - A. Prostaglandins.
  - 2) - B. Interferons.
  - 3) + C. Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs).
  - 4) - D. Interleukins.
- 4) Q4. The earliest signs of gingivitis are commonly seen in –
  - 1) + A. Papillae
  - 2) - B. Gingival margin.
  - 3) - C. Attached gingival.
  - 4) - D. (B) and (C).
- 5) Q5. Demarcation between alveolar mucosa & attached gingiva is obliterated as alveolar mucosa is also affected by inflammation in -
  - 1) - A. Generalized marginal gingivitis.
  - 2) - B. Localized diffuse gingivitis.
  - 3) - C. Generalized papillary gingivitis.
  - 4) + D. Generalized diffuse gingivitis
- 6) Q6. When the patient presenting with a BOP score 22 % , the clinical diagnosis of plaque induced gingivitis is-
  - 1) - A. Localized mild grade 1.
  - 2) + B. Localized moderate grade 2
  - 3) - C. Localized mild grade 3.
  - 4) - D. Localized moderate grade 4.
- 7) Q7. Which one of the following is non-plaque induced gingivitis.
  - 1) + A. Plasma cell gingivitis.
  - 2) - B. Pregnancy gingivitis.
  - 3) - C. Pubertal gingivitis.
  - 4) - D. All of the above.
- 8) Q8. All of the following gingival diseases are plaque induced gingivitis except gingivitis with-
  - 1) - A. Hyperglycemia.
  - 2) - B. Smoking.
  - 3) - C. Nutritional factors.
  - 4) + D. Streptococcus.
- 9) 1. The site of Localized Aggressive periodontitis is localized to first molars \ incisors.
  - 1) - a) It affects not less than two permanent teeth (one of them is the first molar).





- 2) - b) It affects not more than two permanent teeth other than first molar and incisors.  
3) + c) All  
4) - d) None
- 10) 2. Generalized Aggressive Periodontitis  
1) - a) It affects at least two permanent teeth other than first molar and incisors.  
2) + b) It affects at least three permanent teeth other than first molar and incisors.  
3) - c) It affects at least four permanent teeth other than first molar and incisors.
- 11) 3. Aggressive periodontitis is a disease of the periodontium occurring in otherwise unhealthy individuals which is characterized by rapid loss of the alveolar bone.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 12) 4. Specific tests are especially indicated when the misdiagnosis of disease in the presence of disease could harm a person emotionally, physically, or financially.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 13) 5. Cross sectional studies are referred to as:  
1) + a) Prevalence  
2) - b) Incidence  
3) - c) All  
4) - d) None
- 14) 6. The sensitivity of a test is the proportion of subjects with the disease who test negative.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 15) 7. The matt texture of healthy gingival is not examined on dryness.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 16) 8. The stippling is only present in a bout:  
1) - a) 30% of adults.  
2) + b) 40% of adults.  
3) - c) 50% of adults.
- 17) 9. The Marginal gingival is covered by a keratinized epithelium, with minute depressions and elevations, giving the surface an orange-peel appearance (Stippling).  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 18) 10. In posterior teeth, the interdental papilla is pyramidal form.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 19) 11. No bleeding on probing in healthy gingival with a deep gingival sulcus.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 20) 12. The Col is covered by non-keratinized epithelium which is a powerful barrier against bacterial insult.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 21) 13. If there is Diastema, the interdental gingival is flat or rounded with Col region.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False
- 22) 14. The accurate method of detecting and measuring periodontal pockets is the radiograph.  
1) - a) True  
2) + b) False





- 23) 15. Gingival stippling seen due to :
- 1) - a) Gingival inflammation.
  - 2) - b) Deep pocket with systemic disease.
  - 3)  c) Maximum interdigitating between epithelium and connective tissue.
- 24) 16. Grade I of the gingival enlargement as following:
- 1) - a) Enlargement involves papilla and marginal gingiva.
  - 2) - b) Enlargement involves papilla, marginal gingiva and attached gingiva.
  - 3) - c) All.
  - 4)  d) None.
- 25) 17. Increase in size of the gingiva is a common feature of gingival disease and accepted current terminology for this condition is:
- 1)  a) Gingival enlargement or gingival overgrowth.
  - 2) - b) Hypertrophic gingivitis or gingival hyperplasia.
  - 3) - c) All
  - 4) - d) None
- 26) 18. .... is defined as occlusal force that exceeds the reparative capacity of the periodontal attachment apparatus, which results in occlusal trauma and/or causes excessive tooth wear (loss).
- 1)  a) Excessive occlusal force
  - 2) - b) Occlusal trauma
  - 3) - c) All
  - 4) - d) None
- 27) 19. .... is a term used to describe injury resulting in tissue changes within the attachment apparatus, including periodontal ligament, supporting alveolar bone and cementum, as a result of occlusal force(s).
- 1) - a) Excessive occlusal force
  - 2)  b) Occlusal trauma
  - 3) - c) All
  - 4) - d) None
- 28) 20. Clinical attachment loss (CAL) occurs when the collagen fibers of the periodontal ligament attach to the cementum on the root surfaces of teeth, causing the gingiva to migrate toward the roots of the teeth, exposing the roots and eventually causing the affected tooth to loosen, migrate, or fall out.
- 1) - a) True
  - 2)  b) False
- 29) 21. Gingivitis is the .....stage of gum disease.
- 1)  a. Earliest
  - 2) - b. Final
  - 3) - c. None
- 30) 22. Treatment of gingivitis include regular dental cleanings and improved oral hygiene at home between visits.
- 1)  a. True
  - 2) - b. False
- 31) 23. Periodontitis characterized by:
- 1) - a. Clinical attachment loss.
  - 2) - b. Periodontal pockets.
  - 3) - c. Gingival bleeding.
  - 4)  d. All above
- 32) 24. .... consists of mineralized bacterial plaque that forms on the surfaces of natural teeth and dental prosthesis .
- 1) - a. Dental plaque





- 2)  b. Calculus  
3)  c. Caries
- 33) 25. Mutan is a bacterial source responsible for .....
- 1)  a. Energy  
2)  b. Adhesion
- 34) 26. Local factors of periodontal diseases are .
- 1)  a. Endocrine disorders  
2)  b. Caries  
3)  c. Malocclusion  
4)  d. B and C
- 35) 27. Oral complications of diabetes may not include increase the incidence of infection .
- 1)  a. True  
2)  b. False
- 36) 28. Non sex hormones like :
- 1)  a. Estrogen  
2)  b. Thyroxine  
3)  c. Testosterone  
4)  d. None
- 37) 29. Estrogen has ..... effects on the metabolism of collagen and angiogenesis .
- 1)  a. Inhibit  
2)  b. Stimulates  
3)  c. None
- 38) 30. Gingival bleeding may happen during :
- 1)  a. Puberty  
2)  b. Pregnancy  
3)  c. Menopause  
4)  d. All above
- 39) 31. Hyperthyroidism speeds up the body's metabolism.
- 1)  a. True  
2)  b. False
- 40) 32. RBC responsible for :
- 1)  a. Normal hemostasis  
2)  b. Nutrient supply  
3)  c. Cellular defense

