



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-09 06:19

امراض النسيج الداعمة للأسنان [الرابع-طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان-كلية طب الأسنان-درجة الامتحان (50)]

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- 1) Which of the following is a primary defense mechanism of the gingiva
 - 1) - Enamel formation
 - 2) + Saliva and gingival crevicular fluid
 - 3) - Dentin hypersensitivity
 - 4) - Plaque accumulation
- 2) What role does saliva play in gingival defense
 - 1) - Increases plaque formation
 - 2) + Neutralizes acids and provides antimicrobial agents
 - 3) - Hardens calculus deposits
 - 4) - None of the above
- 3) Which immunoglobulin is primarily found in the gingival crevicular fluid
 - 1) + IgA
 - 2) - IgG
 - 3) - IgM
 - 4) - IgE
- 4) The new classification of periodontitis is based on which two main factors
 - 1) + Staging and grading
 - 2) - Depth and width of pockets
 - 3) - Color and texture of gingiva
 - 4) - None of the above
- 5) What does "CAL" stand for in the severity assessment of periodontitis
 - 1) + Clinical Attachment Loss
 - 2) - Calculus Assessment Level
 - 3) - Chronic Alveolar Lesion
 - 4) - None of the above
- 6) Which grade of periodontitis progresses at a rapid rate
 - 1) - Grade A
 - 2) - Grade B
 - 3) + Grade C
 - 4) - Grade D
- 7) Localized" periodontitis is classified when it affects
 - 1) - More than 30% of teeth
 - 2) + Less than 30% of teeth
 - 3) - Only anterior teeth
 - 4) - None of the above
- 8) What is the primary purpose of scaling and root planing
 - 1) + Remove plaque and calculus below the gumline
 - 2) - Strengthen enamel
 - 3) - Whiten teeth
 - 4) - None of the above
- 9) Which instrument is commonly used for scaling
 - 1) + Curette
 - 2) - Dental mirror
 - 3) - Amalgam carrier
 - 4) - None of the above



- 10) Root planing is primarily performed to
- 1) - Reduce tooth sensitivity
 - 2) ☒ Smooth root surfaces and remove infected cementum
 - 3) - Extract the tooth
 - 4) - Create a space for dental implants
- 11) What is a common complication of scaling and root planing
- 1) - Increased plaque accumulation
 - 2) ☒ Transient tooth sensitivity
 - 3) - Tooth decay
 - 4) - Enamel loss
- 12) Ultrasonic scalers are preferred in scaling because
- 1) - They use high-frequency vibrations to break up calculus
 - 2) - They cause minimal pain
 - 3) - They flush bacteria with water spray
 - 4) ☒ All of the above
- 13) Which of the following is a contraindication for scaling and root planing
- 1) ☒ Healthy gingiva
 - 2) - Advanced periodontitis
 - 3) - Presence of dental implants
 - 4) - None of the above
- 14) Desquamative gingivitis is a clinical term and a diagnosis.
- 1) - True.
 - 2) ☒ False.
- 15) A thorough clinical history is mandatory to begin the assessment of desquamative gingivitis.
- 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 16) Nikolsky's sign is characterized by blister formation or peeling of the skin or mucosa when horizontal tangential pressure is applied to clinically normal tissues. This sign is typically seen in vesiculobullous diseases such as pemphigus vulgaris and mucous membrane pemphigoid.
- 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 17) An incisional biopsy is the best strategy for beginning the microscopic and immunologic evaluation.
- 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 18) Scaling is the process by which biofilm and calculus are removed from both supragingival and subgingival tooth surfaces with deliberate attempt is made to remove tooth substance along with the calculus.
- 1) - True.
 - 2) ☒ False.
- 19) Root instrumentation (root planing) is the process by which residual embedded calculus, biofilm, and portions of contaminated root surface are removed to produce a clean, smooth, hard surface to establish a new homeostatic biofilm.
- 1) ☒ True.
 - 2) - False.
- 20) Gracey curettes also differ from universal curettes in that the blade is at a 90-degree angle to the lower shank.
- 1) - True.
 - 2) ☒ False.
- 21) The term offset blade is used to describe Gracey curettes because they are angled approximately 90 degrees from the lower shank.
- 1) - True.



- 2) ☒ False.
- 22) Gingival pocket is formed by gingival enlargement with destruction of the underlying periodontal tissues.
- 1) ☐ True.
- 2) ☒ False.
- 23) Supra-bony pocket is in which the bottom of the pocket is coronal to the underlying alveolar bone.
- 1) ☒ True.
- 2) ☐ False.
- 24) Complex pocket involves more than one tooth surface. The base and the orifice of the pocket are located on the same involved tooth surface. It is also known as spiral pocket. Pocket originates on one tooth surface and twists around the tooth to involve one or more additional surfaces.
- 1) ☐ True.
- 2) ☒ False.
- 25) The x-ray is the only accurate method of detecting and measuring periodontal pockets.
- 1) ☐ True.
- 2) ☒ False.
- 26) The word pathogenesis is defined as the origination and development of a disease.
- 1) ☒ True.
- 2) ☐ False.
- 27) The pathogenesis of a disease is the mechanism by which a causative factor (or factors) causes the disease.
- 1) ☒ True.
- 2) ☐ False.
- 28) Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are cell surface receptors that recognize microbe-associated molecular patterns (MAMPs), which are conserved molecular structures located on pathogens.
- 1) ☒ True.
- 2) ☐ False.
- 29) Osteoprotegerin (OPG) is the stimulator of RANKL and functions as a decoy receptor— that is, it binds to RANKL and prevents it from interacting with RANK.
- 1) ☐ True.
- 2) ☒ False.
- 30) A 51 year-old male arrived at the clinic with the following signs: spontaneous gingival hemorrhage a gray, pseudomembranous slough on the craters in interdental papillae . The treatment of this case entails -
- 1) ☐ The alleviation of the acute symptoms.
- 2) ☐ Elimination of periodontal disease.
- 3) ☒ All of the above.
- 4) ☐ None of the above.
- 31) When we want to do scaling for a 24 year-old male patient in proximal surface of mandibular posterior teeth of the instrument should be parallel to the long axis .
- 1) ☐ The handle.
- 2) ☐ The blade.
- 3) ☒ The strokes.
- 4) ☐ The shank.
- 32) The mechanical debridement alone in the treatment of aggressive periodontitis is insufficient to eliminate bacteria, so the systemic is required.
- 1) ☐ Erythromycin.
- 2) ☒ Tetracycline.
- 3) ☐ Metronidazole.
- 4) ☐ Streptomycin.
- 33) A 41 year-old adult came to the clinic with plaque and calculus on the maxillary posterior teeth for optimal access, angulation and adequate stabilization during scaling should be



established.

- 1) - The palm-up fulcrum.
 - 2) - The modified pen grasp.
 - 3) - The palm-down fulcrum.
 - 4) ☒ All of the above.
- 34) Which one of the following characteristics of necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis patients is not correct ?
- 1) - Heavy smokers.
 - 2) - Poor nutrition.
 - 3) ☒ Work with adequate rest.
 - 4) - All of the above
- 35) Destructing bacteria and host tissue by inflammatory mediators is known as-
- 1) ☒ a.Bystander damage
 - 2) - b.Apoptosis (Suicide).
 - 3) - c.Biological damage.
 - 4) - Both (A) and (C).
- 36) On the upper jaw when there is a heavy calculus, which can be established from the following for instrument activation?
- 1) - The lower third of the blade not adapted to the tooth surface.
 - 2) - The angulation is more than 90 degrees.
 - 3) - The Lateral pressure is light.
 - 4) ☒ None of the above.
- 37) When the subgingival scaling and curettage is carried out in the first visit of necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis treatment the infection may be extended to-
- 1) - The buccal mucosa.
 - 2) - The floor of the mouth.
 - 3) ☒ The blood stream.
 - 4) - The lingual mucosa.
- 38) A 18 year-old girl, attended to clinic with plaque and calculus on the lingual surface of the lower incisors, the patient should be asked to slightly for instrumentation.
- 1) - Raise the chin.
 - 2) ☒ Low the chin.
 - 3) - Raise the head.
 - 4) - Low the head.
- 39) Which of the following acute gingival diseases is contagious diseases?
- 1) ☒ a.Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis.
 - 2) - b.Acute ulcerative gingivitis.
 - 3) - c.Pericoronitis.
 - 4) - Both (A) and (B).
- 40) Which of the following enzymes break down and destroy (Ig) and complement?
- 1) - Phospholipase.
 - 2) - Hyaluronidase.
 - 3) ☒ Proteases.
 - 4) - Collagenases.
- 41) Biochemical test can be used to assess smoking status ,including all of the following except-
- 1) - Exhaled carbon monoxide.
 - 2) - Measurement of cotinine in urine.
 - 3) - Measurement of cotinine in saliva.
 - 4) ☒ Exhaled carbon dioxide.
- 42) If an e-cigarettes smoker came to the clinic and he had peri-implantitis , clinical evaluation will show



- compared to non-smokers.
- 1) - Less bleeding on probing .
 - 2) ☒ Greater probing depth .
 - 3) - Less attachment loss.
 - 4) - All of the above.
- 43) The lesion becomes a destructive lesion during the transition from gingivitis to periodontitis, When it become a lesion predominated by –
- 1) - PMNs.
 - 2) - T cells.
 - 3) - Plasma cells.
 - 4) ☒ None of the above.
- 44) Which of the following statement about the effects of smoking on periodontal health is not correct?
- 1) - Increase of gingival crevicular fluid flow .
 - 2) - Increase of gingival inflammation.
 - 3) ☒ Increase level of IgG and IgA.
 - 4) - Decrease bleeding on probing.
- 45) Cytolethal distending toxins which suppress PMNs and kill B and T lymphocytes release by-
- 1) - Porphyromonas gingivalis
 - 2) ☒ Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans .
 - 3) - Fusobacterium nucleatum.
 - 4) - Prevotella intermedia
- 46) Which one of the following is not correct in change of the composition of bacterial plaque during the transition from gingivitis to periodontitis?
- 1) ☒ Increase in cocci.
 - 2) - Increase in motile organisms
 - 3) - Increase of spirochetes.
 - 4) - All of the above.
- 47) Which of the following ways sure to determine the presence and configuration of vertical osseous defects?
- 1) - a.Radiographic evaluation.
 - 2) ☒ b.Surgical exposure.
 - 3) - c.Clinical examination.
 - 4) - Both (A) and (C).
- 48) A 25 year-old female patient arrived at the clinic. After a clinical examination of periodontal tissues, severe periodontal destruction is detected, which of the following drugs slows bone loss in naturally occurring periodontal disease?
- 1) - a.Tetracycline
 - 2) - b.Metronidazole.
 - 3) ☒ c.Ibuprofen.
 - 4) - Both (A) and (B).
- 49) A 51 year-old male current smoker (more than 100 cig. in his life and still smoking) , Which of the following effects of smoking is not correct ?
- 1) - Increase levels IL-8 .
 - 2) - Increase levels TNF α .
 - 3) - Increase levels IL-6 .
 - 4) ☒ Increase levels of GSH-Px.
- 50) The second maxillary molar had a mesial caries. You restored this tooth with an amalgam filling . The presence of painful vesicles on the mucosa away from the site of dental treatment later may be a diagnostic clue of-
- 1) - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis.



- 2) + Secondary herpetic stomatitis.
- 3) - Necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis.
- 4) - Secondary Herpes labialis.