



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-26 06:08

طب الفم1-الرابع -طب وجراحة الفم-كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان-درجة الامتحان (50)

داسماء الحوشبي & دمنية شمشير

- 1) Acute reactive ulcers appears clinically as :
 - 1) ☒ An ulcer with pain and swelling
 - 2) ☐ All of the answers
 - 3) ☐ An erythematous halo with firmness
 - 4) ☐ None of the answers
- 2) Herpes infection is self-limited infection except in :
 - 1) ☒ None of the above
 - 2) ☐ Organ transplant patients
 - 3) ☐ Patients undergoing chemotherapy
 - 4) ☐ HIV patients
- 3) Carcinoma of the oral cavity may develop de novo (de novo means):
 - 1) ☒ The cancer arise independently
 - 2) ☐ Cancer can invade the underlying tissues
 - 3) ☐ Cancer arise following another benign or pre-malignant condition
 - 4) ☐ Cancer can metastasis to another location
- 4) Many patients can develop secondary herpes without passing through primary infection, this is because of:
 - 1) ☒ Subclinical phase that the patient may pass through
 - 2) ☐ The latency
 - 3) ☐ Its localization of the lesion
 - 4) ☐ All of the answers
- 5) The mechanism involved in progression of oral cancer is:
 - 1) ☒ All of the answers
 - 2) ☐ increased neoplastic cell motility
 - 3) ☐ loss of cell cycle control
 - 4) ☐ Increased proliferation and reduced apoptosis and invasion and metastasis
- 6) Noma is :
 - 1) ☒ It is a destructive process of the orofacial tissue leading to necrosis in an immunocompromised host
 - 2) ☐ It is a rare multisystem inflammatory disease
 - 3) ☐ All of the answers
 - 4) ☐ It is an acute recurrent self-limiting, hypersensitivity reaction characterized by target skin lesions and/or ulcerative oral lesions
- 7) Paraneoplastic Pemphigus is caused by :
 - 1) ☒ Malignancy
 - 2) ☐ Infection
 - 3) ☐ Autoimmune disease
 - 4) ☐ None of the answers
- 8) Koplik's spots is seen in :
 - 1) ☒ Measels
 - 2) ☐ Chicken pox
 - 3) ☐ Herpangina
 - 4) ☐ Herpes infection
- 9) The reason behind developing several clinical picture in chickenpox (vesicular, pustular, then ulcerative) is due to :
 - 1) ☒ Viremia within the macrophage



- 2) - Latency of the virus
 - 3) - Contagiousness of the disease
 - 4) - All of the answer
- 10) Lymphonodular pharyngitis is a variant of :
- 1) + Herpangina
 - 2) - Hand foot and mouth disease
 - 3) - Measles
 - 4) - Zoster
- 11) The autoantibodies in Bullous Pemphigoid is directed against :
- 1) + All of the answers
 - 2) - None of the answers
 - 3) - hemidesmosomes
 - 4) - (BP230) and (BP180)
- 12) Subepithelial Bullous Dermatoses are all of the following except
- 1) + Pemphigus Vegetans
 - 2) - Mucous membrane pemphigoid,
 - 3) - Linear IgA disease,
 - 4) - Epidermolysis bullosa aquisita,
- 13) HSV2 remains latent in :
- 1) + lumbosacral ganglion
 - 2) - Trigeminal Ganglion
 - 3) - Dorsal root ganglia
 - 4) - All of the above.
- 14) The clinical features of primary herpetic gingivostomatitis is :
- 1) + fiery red gingiva, with erythema, vesicles, and ulcers can appear on any mucosal surface
 - 2) - vesicles that ulcerate on the vermillion border
 - 3) - vesicles that ulcerate on the hard palate and ginigva
 - 4) - all of the answers
- 15) Reactivation of herpes virus is due to
- 1) + All of the answers
 - 2) - exposure to sunlight
 - 3) - before a cold
 - 4) - trauma
- 16) Ramsay Hunt syndrome is a complication of :
- 1) + Herpes zoster
 - 2) - Pemphigus vulgaris
 - 3) - Herpes infection
 - 4) - None of the above
- 17) Gentle pressure on the mucosa in pemphigus vulgaris forms a bulla, this sign is called:
- 1) + Nikolsky sign.
 - 2) - Herman sign
 - 3) - Forchheimer sign
 - 4) - None of the answers
- 18) Symblepharon is :
- 1) + adhesions between the bulbar & palpebral conjunctiva
 - 2) - inversion of the eyelashes
 - 3) - Hoarseness of voice
 - 4) - None of the answers
- 19) Epidermolysis Bullosa may occur as a result of :



- 1) ☒ All of the answers
 - 2) ☐ basal cells
 - 3) ☐ hemidesmosomes
 - 4) ☐ anchoring connective tissue filaments
- 20) Epidermolysis Bullosa is a hereditary disease only not acquired:
- 1) ☒ FALSE.
 - 2) ☐ TRUE.
- 21) A patient came to the clinic suffering from aphthous-like ulceration, the history revealed the presence of genital ulceration and inflammation of the eyes, a laboratory test revealed the patient is HLA-b51 positive, what could be the diagnosis:
- 1) ☒ Behcet syndrome
 - 2) ☐ Mucous membrane pemphigoid
 - 3) ☐ Syphilis
 - 4) ☐ Lichen planus
- 22) Regarding necrotizing sialometaplasia :
- 1) ☒ There is squamous metaplasia of the ductal remnants
 - 2) ☐ The macrophages try to phagocytose the microorganisms
 - 3) ☐ malignant condition that requires immediate attention
 - 4) ☐ it is mediated by hypersensitivity reaction
- 23) minor erythema multiform is caused by :
- 1) ☒ herpes simplex viral infection
 - 2) ☐ drugs
 - 3) ☐ all of the answers
 - 4) ☐ none of the answers
- 24) Direct immunofluorescence of pemphigus vulgaris is seen as :
- 1) ☒ Fish-net like
 - 2) ☐ Linear
 - 3) ☐ Granular
 - 4) ☐ All of the answers
- 25) Herpes viruses are :
- 1) ☒ Double stranded DNA
 - 2) ☐ Single stranded RNA
 - 3) ☐ Double stranded RNA
 - 4) ☐ Single stranded DNA
- 26) Clusters of ectopic sebaceous glands . Most commonly observed on lips and buccal mucosa ,Appear as yellow lobules in clusters this lesion is :
- 1) ☒ Fordyce Granules
 - 2) ☐ Torus Palatinus
 - 3) ☐ Mandibular Tori
 - 4) ☐ Melanin Pigmentation
- 27) Exophytic mucosal masses in posteriolateral surface of the tongue , that may exhibit folds and crypts . As with any lymphoid tissue, these can become enlarged and tender secondary to inflammation:
- 1) ☐ Retrocuspid Papilla
 - 2) ☒ Lingual Tonsil
 - 3) ☐ Lingual Varicosities
 - 4) ☐ Linea Alba
- 28) Nodular mass that is either pedunculated or sessile usually of the interdental papillae Occurs exclusively on the GINGIVA, and appears red to pink . Histology: it is Fibrous proliferation associated with formation of mineralized product. This lesion is :



- 1) - Inflammatory Papillary Hyperplasia
 - 2) - Pyogenic Granuloma
 - 3) - Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma
 - 4) + Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
- 29) Red/blue lesions that occur in skin, lips, tongue and buccal mucosa; The lesion blanches when compressed. Most common in Head and Neck (60% of cases), and most common tumors of infancy: this lesion is:
- 1) - Traumatic Neuroma
 - 2) + Hemangioma
 - 3) - Schwannoma
 - 4) - Neurofibroma
- 30) The following are predisposing factors for oral candidiasis except :
- 1) - Marked changes in oral microbial flora (due to the use of antibiotics [especially broad-spectrum antibiotics])
 - 2) - Chronic local irritants (dentures and orthodontic appliances)
 - 3) - Administration of corticosteroids.
 - 4) + All are true
- 31) 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
- 32) Nystatin susp . Is used in treatment of :
- 1) - severe Bacterial infections
 - 2) - severe Fungal infections
 - 3) + mild fungal infections
 - 4) - All
- 33) A drug used for ulcerative and inflammatory oral lesions is :
- 1) + Triamcinolone
 - 2) - itraconazole
 - 3) - Miconazole
 - 4) - Nystatin
- 34) Reticular form of lichen planus is characterised by
- 1) - bulla and ulcers
 - 2) - ulcers
 - 3) - white patch
 - 4) + Wickham striae
- 35) 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
- 36) This lesion is strongly associated with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
- 1) - Lichen planus
 - 2) - Idiopathic leukoplakia
 - 3) + Oral hairy leukoplakia
 - 4) - White sponge nevus



- 37) This lesion tends to resemble leukoplakia clinically and can be differentiated by therapeutic diagnosis
- 1) - Drug-induced oral ulcerations
 - 2) ☒ Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
 - 3) - pseudomembranous candidiasis
 - 4) - Pemphigoid.
- 38) Orifices of palatal minor salivary glands appear as umbilicated nodules with red centers appear in
- 1) - Erythroplakia
 - 2) - smokers melanosis
 - 3) ☒ Nicotinic stomatitis
 - 4) - smokeless tobacco induced keratosis
- 39) Denture sore mouth is a
- 1) - Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
 - 2) ☒ Chronic atrophic candidiasis
 - 3) - Pseudomembranous candidiasis
 - 4) - None
- 40) A white colored type of leukoplakia:
- 1) - spikeled leukoplakia
 - 2) ☒ Homogeneous leukoplakia
 - 3) - Non Homogeneous leukoplakia
 - 4) - Erythroplakia
- 41) The following is premalignant lesion
- 1) - Erythroplakia
 - 2) - Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia
 - 3) - Actinic keratosis (cheilitis)
 - 4) ☒ All above
- 42) (Civatte bodies) are present in the histopathology of
- 1) ☒ ORAL LICHEN PLANUS
 - 2) - Erythema multiforme
 - 3) - LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS
 - 4) - ALLERGIC REACTIONS
- 43) Erosive lichenplanus : This term is used for lesions that is immune mediated and is associated with Wickham striae only :
- 1) - . TRUE
 - 2) ☒ .FALSE
- 44) Leiomyoma is :
- 1) ☒ benign neoplasms of smooth muscle
 - 2) - benign neoplasms of skeletal muscle
 - 3) - it is painful
 - 4) - a malignant tumor
- 45) Fluconazole is used for the following :
- 1) - Any oral ulcerative lesion
 - 2) ☒ for severe fungal infection
 - 3) - For severe viral infections
 - 4) - for oral abscess
- 46) Erythroplakia , is the following except :-
- 1) - it is less common than leukoplakia
 - 2) ☒ Rarely Erythroplakia 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 age



- 47) Rare pigmented neoplasm that occurs during the first year of life , striking predilection for the anterior maxilla (almost 2/3 of cases) occurs as a rapidly expanding mass that is black or blue in color :
- 1) - Neurofibroma
 - 2) ☒ + Melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy
 - 3) - Granular cell tumor
 - 4) - Congenital epulis
- 48) A Drug used for fungal oral infections :
- 1) - Triamcinolone
 - 2) - Dexamethasone mouth wash
 - 3) - clobetasol ointment
 - 4) ☒ + Miconazole oral gel
- 49) Mostly this lesion is a precursor of oral squamous cell carcinoma
- 1) - Leukoplakia
 - 2) ☒ + Erythroleukoplakia
 - 3) - Mucous membrane pemphigoid
 - 4) - Atrophic lichen planus
- 50) Pseudomembranous candidiasis is an acute Hypertrophic fungal infection This statement is
- 1) ☒ + .True
 - 2) - .false