

## Oral pathology

1. Microdontia involving only a single tooth is most likely to affect the -----.
  - a. Maxillary lateral incisor.
  - b. Mandibular canine .
  - c. Mandibular second premolar.
  - d. Maxillary first premolar.
  
2. Which of the following is true for mumps -----.
  - a. May be unilateral or bilateral.
  - b. Parotid gland is usually.
  - c. Attrition.
  - d. None of the above.
  
3. The grayish discoloration of the ulcerated lesions of acute necrotizing gingivitis, represents -----.
  - a. Accumulated microorganisms.
  - b. A pseudomembrane of necrotic mucosal tissue.
  - c. Accumulation of food debris.
  - d. Chromogenic bacteria which secondarily infect the lesions.
  
4. Median rhomboid glossitis is due to -----.
  - a. Atrophy of the filiform papillae of tongue .
  - b. Failure of the tuberculum impar to retract before fusion of lateral halves of the tongue .
  - c. Superimposition of a fungal infection on to an already inflamed tongue.
  - d. Degeneration of filiform and fungiform papillae of the tongue.
  
5. Multiple bony exostoses are usually present on the -----.
  - a. Buccal surface of the mandible.
  - b. Buccal surface of the maxilla.
  - c. Lingual surface of the maxilla.

- d. Lingual surface of the mandible.
6. Which tooth is most commonly involved in pericoronitis -----.
- Maxillary second molar.
  - Mandibular third molar.
  - Mandibular second molar.
  - Maxillary third molar.
7. Which of the following is a physiological process -----.
- Abrasion.
  - Erosion.
  - Attrition.
  - None of the above.
8. The most common type of dentigerous cyst is -----.
- Circumferential.
  - Lateral.
  - Paradental.
  - Central.
9. A dermoid cyst primarily occurs -----.
- As a bulge in the anterior floor of the mouth.
  - In the maxillary anterior vestibular fornix.
  - At the side of the neck on the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.
  - In the midline of the neck or base of tongue.
10. Which of the following is most commonly associated with leukoplakia -----.
- Syphilis.
  - Smoking.
  - Galvanism.
  - Sharp cusps.

11. Actinomycosis most commonly occurs in the -----.
- Lungs.
  - Cervicofacial region.
  - Anal region.
  - Intestines.
12. The virus which causes herpes zoster also causes -----.
- Rabies.
  - Poliomyelitis.
  - Common cold.
  - Chicken pox.
13. Fordyce spots are -----.
- Overgrown sweat glands.
  - Displaced oil glands.
  - Misplaced salivary glands.
  - A visual phenomenon.
14. Which of the following vitamins is associated with pernicious anemia -----.
- C .
  - B 12.
  - B 6.
  - B 2.
15. A small blister of less than 0.5 cm size and filled with a clear fluid is referred to as a -----.
- Pustule.
  - Vesicle.
  - Nodule.
  - Bulla .
16. What is the appropriate term for a flat, circumscribed discoloration of skin or mucosa that may vary in shape or size -----.

- a. Macule.
  - b. Papule.
  - c. Nodule.
  - d. Epulis.
17. Which of the following antibiotics administered during childhood may result in permanent intrinsic staining of teeth -----.
- a. Gentamycine.
  - b. Penicillin.
  - c. Tetracycline.
  - d. All of the above.
18. The most common odontogenic cyst is -----.
- a. Dentigerous cyst.
  - b. An apical periodontal cyst.
  - c. An eruption cyst.
  - d. A primordial cyst.
19. Which of the following papillae of the tongue are considered constant anatomic features of that area -----.
- a. Foliate.
  - b. Filiform.
  - c. Circumvallate.
  - d. Fungiform.
20. Attrition usually occurs on which surface of teeth -----.
- a. Occlusal.
  - b. Lingual.
  - c. Buccal.
  - d. Proximal.
21. The teeth most frequently involved in dense-in-dente, are -----.
- a. Mandibular first premolars.
  - b. Maxillary lateral incisors.
  - c. Maxillary first premolars.

d. Mandibular lateral insicors.

22. Black hairy tongue is due to -----.

- a. Hypertrophy of the filiform papillae.
- b. Infection by candida albicans.
- c. Atrophy of the dorsum of the tongue.
- d. Enlargement of the fungiform papillae.