

Course No: DENT 3212  
Course Title: Periodontic 1  
Date: 17/01/2015  
No. of Questions: (4)  
Time: 2 hours  
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



Final Exam  
1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2014/2015  
Total Grade: 60

Instructor Name: Dr. Sadoo Khalaf  
Student No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
College Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. / Specialist: \_\_\_\_\_  
Using Dictionary (No)

---

---

**Question One: Choose The best Answer:**

---

---

1. NUG can best be diagnosed by
  - a) Clinical signs and symptoms
  - b) Bacteriological examination
  - c) Biopsy
  - d) Visual examination and palpation
  - e) All of the above
  
2. The predominant form of Polysaccharides produced by bacteria, and contribute to the organic portion of the plaque`s matrix is :
  - a) Levan
  - b) Dextran
  - c) Fructose
  - d) glucose
  
3. The initial bacteria colonizing the pellicle coated tooth surface are predominantly
  - a) Gram-negative facultative microorganisms
  - b) gram-positive facultative microorganisms
  - c) gram-positive anaerobic microorganisms
  - d) gram-negative anaerobic microorganisms
  
4. The two periodontal pathogens that have most thoroughly fulfilled Socransky's criteria are ;
  - a) Prevotella intermedia , Porphyromonas gingivalis
  - b) Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans , Porphyromonas gingivalis
  - c) Streptococcus sanguis , Actinomyces viscosus
  - d) Spirochetes , Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans
  
5. Which of the following cells migrate into the gingival sulcus in the maximum quantity as a result of plaque accumulation :
  - a) Monocyte
  - b) Fibroblast
  - c) Polymorphonuclear leukocytes
  - d) Plasma cells
  
6. NUG cannot occur in otherwise disease free mouths and in some cases local lymphadenopathy and a slight elevation of temperature may be present.
  - a) Both part of the statement are true
  - b) Both parts of the statement are false
  - c) Only the first part is true
  - d) Only the second part is true

**Course No: DENT 3212**  
**Course Title: Periodontic 1**  
**Date: 17/01/2015**  
**No. of Questions: (4)**  
**Time: 2 hours**  
**Using Calculator (No)**

**University of Palestine**



**Final Exam**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2014/2015**  
**Total Grade: 60**

**Instructor Name:** Dr. Sadoo Khalaf  
**Student No.:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Student Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**College Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Dep. / Specialist:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Using Dictionary (No)**

- 
7. Phenytoin induced gingival enlargement may occur in mouths without local irritant. The enlargement disappears in areas from which teeth are extracted
- Both part of the statement are true
  - Both parts of the statement are false
  - Only the first part is true
  - Only the second part is true
8. Vesicles of acute herpetic gingivostomatitis are commonly present on :
- Buccal mucosa and gingiva
  - Pharynx and vestibule
  - Hands and feet
  - Forehead and cheek
9. A characteristic of pseudopockets
- Apical migration of the J.E
  - Horizontal bone loss
  - Severe pain
  - Depth over 3 mm
  - Destruction of some adjacent transseptal fibres
10. Pregnancy associated gingivitis is accompanied by dramatic increases in levels of :
- P. intermedia
  - Streptococcus sanguis
  - F.nucleatum
  - T. forsythia
11. Gingival Abscess is:
- Easily treated with antibiotic
  - If not treated by opening and drainage complication could happen
  - It is a self limited and if permitted to progress it will rupture spontaneously
12. Psychosomatic factor play an important role in the etiology of :
- Necrotizing ulcerative Gingivitis
  - Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis
  - Aggressive periodontitis
  - a+c
  - Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
  - Marginal gingivitis
13. Bleeding on probing is indicative of
- Apical migration of the epithelial attachment
  - Occlusal trauma
  - Horizontal bone loss of the interproximal crest
  - Ulceration of the sulcular epithelium
  - Non of the above

**Course No: DENT 3212**  
**Course Title: Periodontic 1**  
**Date: 17/01/2015**  
**No. of Questions: (4)**  
**Time: 2 hours**  
**Using Calculator (No)**

**University of Palestine**



**Final Exam**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2014/2015**  
**Total Grade: 60**

**Instructor Name:** Dr. Sadoo Khalaf  
**Student No.:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Student Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**College Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Dep. / Specialist:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Using Dictionary (No)**

- 
14. The presence or absence of periodontal pocket can be reliably established by :
- Color of the gingiva
  - Radiographic examination
  - Probing
  - a+b
  - bleeding
15. Whitish-yellowish soft materials that covers areas of ulceration and necrosis of the gingival margin in ANUG is referred to as:
- Pyogenic membrane.
  - Pseudomembrane.
  - Materia alba.
  - Non of the above
16. In periodontal pocket, bone and connective tissue attachment are lost and pocket deepens during:
- Period of quiescence.
  - Period of exacerbation.
  - Period of inactivity.
  - Non of the above.
17. Pocket activity includes clinically all of the following Except:
- Bleeding spontaneously or by probing.
  - Painful when explored with a probe.
  - Predominance of gram -ve motile rods & spirochetes.
  - Presence of suppuration.
18. Periodontal pocket is generally painful when explored with a probe because of :
- Degeneration of epithelium.
  - Ulceration of inner aspect of pocket wall.
  - Suppurative inflammation of the inner wall.
  - None of the above.
19. In which stage of development of gingivitis plasma cells predominate:
- Initial stage.
  - Advanced stage.
  - Early stage.
  - Established stage
20. All of the following are factors predisposing to ANUG Except:
- Pericoronal flaps.
  - Deep periodontal pockets.
  - Traumatized gingiva.
  - Gingival recession.

Course No: DENT 3212  
Course Title: Periodontic 1  
Date: 17/01/2015  
No. of Questions: (4)  
Time: 2 hours  
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



Final Exam  
1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2014/2015  
Total Grade: 60

Instructor Name: Dr. Sadoo Khalaf  
Student No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
College Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. / Specialist: \_\_\_\_\_  
Using Dictionary (No)

21. The positive correlation between the presence of calculus and the presence of gingivitis is greater than the correlation between plaque and gingivitis. The surface plaque on calculus is thought to be the principle irritant in the periodontal pocket, not the calculus itself.
- Both statements are true.
  - Both statements are false,
  - The first statement is true, the second is false.
  - The first statement is false the second is true.
22. The width of attached gingiva is the distance between:
- Bottom of the gingival sulcus to MG junction.
  - Bottom of periodontal pocket to MG junction.
  - Both of the above are correct.
  - None of the above are correct.
23. Infrabony pocket is known as:
- Absolute or true.
  - Relative or true.
  - False or pseudo.
  - None of the above.
24. When gingival margin coincides with CEJ, probing of PD &AL are the same; while if GM is coronal to the CEJ the probing pocket depth is under estimated.
- First statement is true, and second is false.
  - First is false, and second is true.
  - Both statements are true.
  - Both statements are false.
25. Which of the following is a condition in which there is expansion of the marginal tissue coronally rather than an apical migration of epithelial attachment?
- The periodontal pocket.
  - The gingival pocket.
  - An infrabony pocket.
  - All of the above

**Question Two: Indicate which is True and which is False of the following statements:**

- Recession is the exposure of root surface by a coronal shift in the position of the gingiva. ( )
- Calculus it is an adherent calcified or calcifying mass that forms on the surface of natural teeth and dental appliances by mineralization of dental plaque. ( )
- Supra gingival calculus could be also called serumal calculus. ( )
- The current belief is that calculus is the principle etiologic factor in periodontal disease. ( )

Course No: DENT 3212  
Course Title: Periodontic 1  
Date: 17/01/2015  
No. of Questions: (4)  
Time: 2 hours  
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



Final Exam  
1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2014/2015  
Total Grade: 60

Instructor Name: Dr. Sadoo Khalaf  
Student No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
College Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. / Specialist: \_\_\_\_\_  
Using Dictionary (No)

5. Loose interproximal contacts, are most likely to result in food impaction. ( )
6. Gingivitis and gingival enlargement are often seen in mouth breathers. ( )
7. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (NUG) is a microbial disease of the gingiva in the context of an impaired host response. ( )
8. NUG or NUP usually leads to periodontal pocket formation because of the necrotic changes in the junctional epithelium. ( )
9. The specific plaque hypothesis states that all the plaque is pathogenic. ( )
10. Cementum is a specialised hard layer of calcified avascular ectodermal tissues which forms the outer covering of the anatomical root. ( )
11. The outside of all compact bone is covered by a thin connective tissue membrane called the periosteum. ( )
12. In horizontal bone loss the bone is reduced in height, but the bone margin is perpendicular to the tooth surface. ( )
13. Angular bone loss occurs when the pathway of inflammation travels directly into the periodontal ligaments space and usually accompanied by suprabony pocket. ( )
14. The mandibular first molars are the most common sites of furcation involvement and the maxillary molars are the least common sites. ( )
15. Chronic periodontitis is more Prevalent in adults and adolescents, but does not occur in children. ( )

**Question Three: Give a short note on 5 questions of the following:**

- 1- Alveolar bone proper
- 2- Difference between fenestration and dehiscence
- 3- Pathogenesis of pocket formation
- 4- The difference between suprabony and infrabony pocket
- 5- Biological width

Course No: DENT 3212  
Course Title: Periodontic 1  
Date: 17/01/2015  
No. of Questions: (4)  
Time: 2 hours  
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



Final Exam  
1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2014/2015  
Total Grade: 60

Instructor Name: Dr. Sadoo Khalaf  
Student No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
College Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. / Specialist: \_\_\_\_\_  
Using Dictionary (No)

**Question Four: Complete the Following:**

1) Periodontitis is:

.....  
.....  
.....

2) Dental plaque is:

.....  
.....  
.....

3) The most common acute gingival lesion are:

a..... c.....  
b.....

4) Modes of attachment of calculus to the tooth surface:

a..... c.....  
b..... d.....

5) Food impaction is defined as:

.....  
.....  
.....

**\*\*\*\*\*Optional Question\*\*\*\*\*:**

1) What is the differential diagnosis of isolated deep pocketing:

a..... c.....  
b..... d.....

End of Questions  
*Good Luck*