

Course No:DNTS3212  
Course Title: periodontology I  
Date: 20/11/2014  
No. of Questions:  
Time: 1hours  
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



Midterm Exam  
2014/2015  
Total Grade:

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

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**I-ENCIRCLE THE RIGHT ANSWER**

1-Gingival fluid is a :

- A-Transudate
- B-Exudate
- C-Can be either of the two
- D-Neither of the two

2-Which component makes up most of the structure of acellular cementum:

- A-Apical fibers
- B-Glycoprotein
- C-Sharpeys fibers
- D-Transseptal fibers

3-In diabetes mellitus cases ,there is :

- A-PMN chemotatic defect
- B-Reduced oxygen consumption in gingiva
- C-Increased production of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL1,TNF
- D-All of the above

4-Calculus :

- A-*Per se* is the cause of gingival inflammation
- B-Is always covered with a non mineralized layer of plaque
- C-Can be only supragingival
- D-Can be detected only by staining with iodine solution

5-The measurement of clinical depth of periodontal pocket:

- A-depend on force of introduction of periodontal probe
- B- the force must be more than 25 gm
- C- must perform with oblique direction with long axis of root
- D-does not depend on resistance of tissue

6-A periodontal pocket that is 6 mm deep and has the junctional epithelium located coronal to cemento-enamel junction (CEJ):

- A-A true periodontal pocket
- B-pseudo pocket
- C-an infrabony pocket
- D-Suprabony pocket

7-The predominant immunoglobulin in gingival fluid is:

- A-Ig A
- B-Ig G
- C-Ig M
- D-Ig E

8- The attached gingiva is :

- A-always stippled
- B-non keratinized
- C-resistant to masticatory stress and force
- D-resistant to inflammatory changes

9-Most unreliable feature during the diagnosis of gingivitis:

- A-colour of gingiva
- B-contour of gingiva
- C-stippling of gingiva
- D-bleeding on probing

10-Plaque index used to assess:

- A-Oral hygiene status
- B-Gingival inflammation
- C-Presence of pocket
- D-Clinical attachment level

11-The minimum width of attached gingiva to resist pulling of free gingiva is:

- A-2 mm
- B-3 mm
- C-5 mm
- D-7 mm

12-The normal depth of gingival sulcus in adult does not exceed :

- A-0,5mm
- B-1 mm
- C- 2 mm
- D- 3mm

13-The principle cell type of periodontal ligament is :

- A-fibroblasts
- B-osteoblasts
- C -Epithelial rest cells of malassez
- D-Cementoblasts

14-The transition from gingivitis to periodontitis:

- A-is always observed in longstanding cases
- B-depend on amount of plaque and calculus
- C-depend on host reaction to bacterial plaque
- D-depend on structure of gingival tissue

15-Which microorganism has 90% presence in localized aggressive periodontitis:

- A-spirochaetes
- B-streptococcus sangius
- C-P.intermedia
- D-Actinobacillus actinomycetecomitans

16-The space bounded by the tooth and free gingiva, and having the Junctional epithelium at its base is termed:

- A)Interdental groove
- B)Mucogingival junction
- C)Free gingival groove
- D)Gingival sulcus

17-Which of the following parameters are indicative of gingival health?

- A) Bleeding upon probing
- B) Gingival enlargement
- C) deep pockets
- D) Firm consistency of gingival margin

18-The oral mucosa consists of which of the following?

- A. Attached gingival
- B. Alveolar mucosa
- C. Free gingival margin
- D. All of the above

19-The alveolar bone proper is also termed as which of the following?

- A. Cribriform plate
- B- Bundle bone
- C- .Lamina dura
- D-all of the above

20-Periodontal attachment loss can be detected clinically:

- A-When there is recession only.
- B-When there is recession and/or true pocket.
- C-When there is radiographic alveolar bone loss.
- D-When there is true pocket only

21-13 years boy, present clinically with attachment loss related to 1stMolars and Incisors only. Diagnosis of this case according to AAP 1999 periodontal diseases Classification is:

- A-Localized aggressive periodontitis.
- B-Generalized aggressive periodontitis.
- C-Generalized juvenile periodontitis.
- D-Localized juvenile periodontitis.

23-Remodeling of the periodontal ligament and bone by fibroblasts, cementoblasts, osteoblasts, and osteoclasts is an example of ..... cellular function?

- A) Physical
- B) Formative
- C) Sensory
- D) Anatomical

24-Bleeding upon probing indicates which one of the following:

- A- Apical migration of junctional epithelium
- B- Ulcerated sulcular epithelium
- C- Loss of crestal bone
- D- Non of the above

25-The main microorganisms observed in chronic periodontitis is:

- A- gram-positive facultative aerobic bacteria
- B- gram- negative anaerobic and motile bacteria
- C- streptococcus sanguis and actinomysis viscosus
- D- all of the above

26- The microorganism that able to penetrate sulcular epithelium and proliferate in connective tissue of the gingiva is or are:

- A- actinobacillus actinomycetocommitans
- B- P.gingivalis
- C- both of the above
- D- neither of the above

**II- Wright true for correct statement and false for wrong statement**

- ( ) In periodontal health, the distance between the epithelial attachment to the crest of the alveolar bone remains relatively constant at 2.04 mm
- ( ) Probing depth is the distance from gingival margin to the base of sulcus while the clinical attachment level is the distance from fixed point like CEJ to the base of sulcus
- ( ) In the suprabony pocket, the lateral wall consist of soft tissue and bone
- ( ) Bleeding on probing is the good indicator for disease activity
- ( ) With radiograph dentist can measure bone loss and depth of periodontal pocket
- ( ) according to non specific plaque hypothesis, the pathogenesis of plaque depend on the presence of or increase in periodontal pathogenic microorganisms

**III- Fil in the blank the right answer**

The initial bacteria colonizing the pellicle coated tooth surface are predominantly gram-positive facultative microorganisms such as ..... while the secondary bacteria adheres to cells of bacteria already in the plaque mass such as .....

The main characteristic of mature plaque is.....

The microorganism that have most thoroughly fulfilled Socransky's criteria for periodontal pathogen .....

Mention the major periodontal diseases and conditions (not include the sub classifications) according to the AAP 1999 Classifications of periodontal diseases and conditions.

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Define and classify dental plaque and its composition?