


Course No: DNTT 3128  
Course Title: Cl. Periodontology II  
Date: 25/05/2015  
No. of Questions: (4)  
Time: 2 hours  
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine  
  
Final Exam  
2<sup>nd</sup> Semester 2014/2015  
Total Grade: 60

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

**Question One: Choose the best answer:**

**1. Deep, crater like depression lesions, mostly located in interdental areas are found in:**

- a. Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
- b. Refractory periodontitis.
- c. Localized juvenile periodontitis.
- d. Aggressive periodontitis.

**2. The localized aggressive periodontitis are mostly found in:**

- a. Canine and first premolar.
- b. Second molars and incisors.
- c. First molars and incisors.
- d. Second molar and canine.

**3. Bacteria considered to be pathogenic in aggressive periodontitis is/are:**

- a. A. actinomycetemcomitans.
- b. Capnocytophaga.
- c. Peptostreptococcus micros
- d. Both A and B.

**4. Curved Naber's probe is usually used to:**

- a. Locate subgingival deposits.
- b. Measure depth of periodontal pocket.
- c. Evaluate horizontal component of furcation areas.
- d. None of the above.


**5. The finger rest established on the tooth surfaces adjacent to the working areas is known as:**

- a. Finger on finger rest.
- b. Conventional finger rest.
- c. Cross arch rest.
- d. Palm up finger rest.

**6. Which of the following periodontal diseases that has a local factors that is inconsistent with the severity of the disease :**

- a. ANUG.
- b. Chronic periodontitis.

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- c. Aggressive periodontitis.
- d. Periodontal abscess.

**7. The most common clinical sign of trauma to the periodontium from occlusion is:**

- a. Tooth pain.
- b. Increased tooth mobility.
- c. Sensitivity to percussion.
- d. Tooth wear.

**8. Trauma from occlusion resulting from reduced ability of the tissue to resist the occlusal forces is known as:**

- a. Primary trauma from occlusion.
- b. Secondary trauma from occlusion.
- c. Acute trauma from occlusion.
- d. Chronic trauma from occlusion.

**9. The most common cause of bone destruction in periodontal disease is:**

- a. Bone necrosis.
- b. Chronic inflammation.
- c. Trauma from occlusion.
- d. All the above.

**10. The bone destructive pattern is angular in:**

- a. Infra-bony pocket.
- b. Supra-bony pocket.
- c. Bot of the above.
- d. None of the above.


**11. Periodontal destruction is considered moderate when:**

- a. 3-4 mm of CAL has occurred in chronic periodontitis.
- b. 1-2 mm of CAL has occurred in chronic periodontitis.
- c. 5-6 mm of CAL has occurred in chronic periodontitis.
- d. 0-1 mm of CAL has occurred in chronic periodontitis.

**12. Leukemic gingival enlargement occurs:**

- a. In edentulous areas.
- b. In chronic leukemia.
- c. In old ages.

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d. By dense cellular accumulation in the connective tissue.

**13. There is partial or complete loss of lamina dura in:**

- a. Hypoparathyroidism.
- b. Hyperparathyroidism.
- c. Hypervitaminosis D.

**14. Average human biological width:**

- a. 0.5 mm
- b. 1 mm
- c. 2 mm
- d. 3mm

**15. The bacteria that are thought to be the most influential in causing periodontitis are all except:**

- a. P. Gingivalis
- b. S. mutans
- c. T. Denticola
- d. A. actinomycetemcomitans

**16. What is the first cellular line of defense of the body against the perio-pathogens?**

- a. Epithelial cell barrier
- b. PMN
- c. Bacteriocins
- d. Hemolysis


**17. Periodontal attachment loss is measured by using a periodontal probe and a fixed reference point, such as the:**

- a. Cementoenamel junction (CEJ).
- b. Dentinoenamel junction (DEJ).
- c. Height of gingival margin.
- d. Sulcular depth.

**18. Wound healing is adversely affected by:**

- a. Diabetes.
- b. Pregnancy.
- c. Down's syndrome.

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d. Osteoporosis.

**19. Which of the following is not a significant risk factor for periodontal diseases:**

- a. Diabetes.
- b. Smoking.
- c. Aging.
- d. Poor oral hygiene.

**20. Significant serum antibody response to specific organism is found in:**

- a. Localized form of chronic periodontitis.
- b. Generalized form of chronic periodontitis.
- c. Localized form of aggressive periodontitis.
- d. Generalized form of aggressive periodontitis.

**21. Which of the following systemic diseases does not show periodontitis as its manifestation:**

- a. Diabetes mellitus.
- b. Leukemia.
- c. Down's syndrome
- d. Lichen planus.

**22. Episodic periodontal destruction is a pronounced feature of:**

- a. Localized form of chronic periodontitis.
- b. Generalized form of chronic periodontitis.
- c. Localized form of aggressive periodontitis.
- d. Generalized form of aggressive periodontitis.


**23. For periodontal disease; smoking is:**

- a. Risk factor.
- b. Prognostic factor.
- c. Both of the above.
- d. None of the above.

**24. True leukemic gingival enlargement occurs in:**

- a. Acute leukemia.
- b. Chronic leukemia.
- c. Both of the above.
- d. None of the above.

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**25. 16 years boy, present clinically with attachment loss related to 1<sup>st</sup> Molars and incisors only.**

**Diagnosis is:**

- a. Localized aggressive periodontitis.
- b. Generalized aggressive periodontitis.
- c. Generalized chronic periodontitis.
- d. Localized chronic periodontitis.

**26. Without treatment; which of the following periodontal condition has the poorest prognosis:**

- a. Gingivitis.
- b. Occlusal traumatism.
- c. Chronic periodontitis.
- d. Aggressive periodontitis.

**27. Unilateral mastication will lead to:**

- a. Greater accumulation of plaque on the unused side.
- b. Greater accumulation of plaque on the used side.
- c. A greater degree of periodontal disease on the used side.
- d. Heavier or more dense bone support on the unused side.

**28. Which of the following periodontal factors cannot be determined through a radiographic evaluation alone:**

- a. Height or contour of bone on the facial and lingual surfaces of the teeth.
- b. Presence or absence of periodontal pocket.
- c. Presence or absence of occlusal trauma.
- d. All of the above.

**29. Bruxism is a pathologic manifestation of:**

- a. Erosion.
- b. Abrasion.
- c. Attrition.
- d. Resorption.

**30. An emotional factor is often part of the etiology in:**

- a. Chronic periodontitis.
- b. Acute periodontal abscess.
- c. Necrotising ulcerative gingivitis.

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d. Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis.

### Question Two: Complete:

1. Oral radiographic evidence of hyperparathyroidism are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. An early sign of leukemia \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Mild periodontitis has \_\_\_\_\_ mm of clinical attachment loss.
4. After phase I therapy; the periodontal tissues require \_\_\_\_\_ to heal sufficiently to be probed accurately.
5. Pathologic migration is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Brown tumor is a radiolucent cystlike spaces found in patients with \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Drifting differs from pathologic migration in that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Question Three: True or False:

1. ( ) Puberty gingivitis cannot be prevented even with proper oral hygiene measures.
2. ( ) Pregnancy is a secondary modifying factors ,but it does alter healthy gingiva
3. ( ) Collagen cross-linked by AGE formation, makes it less soluble and less likely to be normally repaired or replaced
4. ( ) Gingival changes are mainly due to increased levels of progesterone.
5. ( ) Primary trauma from occlusion occurs with normal occlusal forces applied to normal supporting structures.
6. ( ) Trauma from occlusion leads to a widened periodontal ligament and horizontal bony defects.
7. ( ) Trauma from occlusion is reversible.
8. ( ) a 7 mm AL has been commonly used as a guideline for identifying candidates for referral to a periodontists.

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**Question Four: Answer all of the following questions:**

- 1) Mention phases of periodontal therapy and what are the preferred sequence?**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) What are the local factors that have to be managed and eliminated during phase one therapy?**
  - i) .....
  - ii) .....
  - iii) .....
  - iv) .....
  - v) .....
  
- 3) Oral and periodontal manifestations of leukemia may include:**
  - i) .....
  - ii) .....
  - iii) .....
  - iv) .....
  
- 4) What is the rationale behind 5mm standard for case referral?**

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5) Enumerate condition or diseases where the lamina dura could be lost:

- i) .....
- ii) .....
- iii) .....
- iv) .....

6) Slow wound healing & susceptibility to infection in periodontal surgery due to:

- i) .....
- ii) .....

7) Periodontal changes that could be associated with diabetes mellitus:

- i) .....
- ii) .....
- iii) .....

8) What are the possible oral manifestation of diabetes mellitus?

- i) .....
- ii) .....
- iii) .....
- iv) .....
- v) .....

End of Questions  
*All the best*  
*Periodontology department*