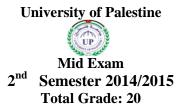
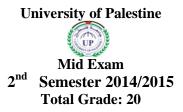
Course No: Course Title: Oral Pathology Date: 21/03/2015 No. of Questions: (5) Time: 90 minutes Using Calculator (No)



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

## **Question One:**

- 1. Most common malformation of head region is:
  - a. cleft lip and palate
  - b. hemangioma
  - c. preauricular cyst
  - d. malformation of ear
- 2. Most common type of cleft in males is:
  - a. unilateral cleft lip alone
  - b. unilateral cleft palate alone
  - c. unilateral cleft lip and palate
  - d. Bilateral cleft lip
- 3. A patient presents with small yellow spots, present bilaterally on buccal mucosa opposite to posterior teeth without any other associated complaint. Most probable diagnosis of the condition is:
  - a. Minor salivary gland
  - b. Fordyce's granules
  - c. Melanotic pigment
  - d. White sponge nevus
- 4. A patient presented with asymptomatic, smooth, circumscribed MASS in midline anterior to circumvallate papillae on the dorsum of tongue ,The most probable diagnosis of the condition is:
  - a. geographic tongue
  - b. hairy tongue
  - c. median rhomboid glossitis
  - d. lingual thyroid
- 5. In hairy tongue, there is hypertrophy of:
  - a. fungiform papillae
  - b. filiform papillae
  - c. foliate papillae
  - d. circumvallate papillae



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- 6. A patient present with an asymptomatic soft, fluctuant swelling of the angle of mandible anterior to sternocleido-mastoid muscle which he stated to be present since his childhood days. Aspiration of swelling shows yellow-brown fluid. Most probable diagnosis in the condition is:
  - a. thyroglossal duct cyst
  - b. salivary gland tumor
  - c. branchial cleft cyst
  - d. dentigerous cyst
- 7. Which of the following condition is characterized by generalized intestinal polyposis with pigmentation of face and oral mucosa:
  - a. Peutz-Jeghens syndrome
  - b. Dawn syndrome
  - c. Gardner syndrome
  - d. Neurofibromatosis
- 8. A 25-year al patient presents with an asymptomatic doughy soft, in the floor of the mouth:
  - a. ranula
  - b. dermoid cyst
  - c. none
  - d. branchial cyst.
- 9. Which of the following arises from epithelial rests of serres :
  - a. odontogenic keratocyst
  - b. radicular cyst
  - c. dentigerous cyst
  - d. traumatic boney cyst
- 10. Aconstant feature associated with radicular cyst is :
  - a. impacted tooth
  - b. missing tooth
  - c. non vital tooth
  - d. vital tooth
- 11. High recurrence rate of keratocyst is du to all factor except :
  - a. stallite cyst
  - b. difficulty of surgical removal
  - c. high recurrent rate
  - d. the cyst contain blood



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12. cyst resemble a cluster of grapes in x-ray lateral to the lower premolar:

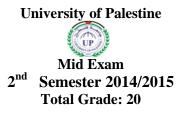
- a. gingival cyst of adult
- b. botroyid cyst
- c. dentigerous cyst
- d. OKC

13.which of the following soft tissue cyst resemble frogs belly:

- a. Ranula
- b. Dermoid cyst
- c. Thyoglossal tract cyst
- d. Branchial cyst
- 14. Fordyce granules can be classified as:
  - a. Salivery gland
  - b. Sebaceous gland
  - c. Sweat gland
  - d. Non of the above

15.Gardner,s syndrome (familial adenomatous polyposis) has the following clinical feature except:

- a.Multiple polyps in large intestine, specially the descending colon & rectum.
- b.Multiple osteomata & fibromata of the skull , jaw bones & oral mucosa
- c. Multiple epidermal or sebaceous cysts.
- d. Multiple dentigerous cyst
- 16. Down,s syndrome ) has the following clinical feature except:
  - a. macroglossia & macrognathia
  - b. Multiple congenital malformations of the heart.
  - c. multiple impacted teeth.
  - d. mental retardation.
- 17. micrognathia is a clinical feature of:
  - a. Pierre Robin syndrom
  - b. Acromegaly
  - c. Cleft lip and palat
  - d. Agnathia



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18. of the following odontogenic cyst which is not found at the apex of the tooth:

- a. Radicular cyst
- b. Apical abscess
- c. Stafen bony cyst
- d. Residual cyst

19. of the following which originated from a tooth germ that forms a cyst instead of a tooth :

- a. apical cyst
- b. primodial cyst
- c. dentigerous cyst
- d. aneurysmal cyst

20.the secondary palate is defined as :

- a. the structure anterior to incisive foramen
- b. the structure posterior to incisive foramen
- c. the premaxilla
- d. the soft palate

**Question Two:** 

## **Choose just 6 from 7 from the following and write a short note :**

- 1. Classification of cystic lesion.
- 2. Etiology of cleft lip.
- 3. Intra boney lesion contains blood.
- 4. Submucous cleft.
- 5. basal cell nevus syndrome (gorlin syndrome)
- 6. Pathogenesis of cystic lesion.
- 7. Macroglossia.

End of Questions Good Luck