

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

University of Palestine



Mid Exam
2nd Semester 2014/2015
Total Grade: 20

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:
- thyroglossal duct cyst
 - salivary gland tumor
 - branchial cleft cyst
 - dentigerous cyst
7. Which of the following condition is characterized by generalized intestinal polyposis with pigmentation of face and oral mucosa:
- Peutz-Jeghens syndrome
 - Dawn syndrome
 - Gardner syndrome
 - Neurofibromatosis
8. A 25-year al patient presents with an asymptomatic doughy soft, in the floor of the mouth:
- ranula
 - dermoid cyst
 - none
 - branchial cyst.
9. Which of the following arises from epithelial rests of serres :
- odontogenic keratocyst
 - radicular cyst
 - dentigerous cyst
 - traumatic boney cyst
10. Aconstant feature associated with radicular cyst is :
- impacted tooth
 - missing tooth
 - non vital tooth
 - vital tooth
11. High recurrence rate of keratocyst is du to all factor except :
- stallite cyst
 - difficulty of surgical removal
 - high recurrent rate
 - 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. botryoid cyst
- c. dentigerous cyst
- d. OKC

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

- a. Ranula
- b. Dermoid cyst
- c. Thyroglossal tract cyst
- d. Branchial cyst

14. Fordyce granules can be classified as:

- a. Salivary 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. primordial 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