INSTRUCTIONS: Each question below shows five suggested responses. Select ONE BEST response to each question

1. A 16 years old female attends your dental practice for an appointment. She is fit and healthy but has a phobia of dental injections. During administration of an inferior dental nerve block she becomes unwell and faints. What do you think is the most likely cause?
   A. Addisonian crisis
   B. Cerebrovascular accident
   C. Hypoglycemic shock
   D. Myocardial infarction
   E. Vasovagal attack
   Key: E

   Topic Specification: Medical Emergencies
   Book Reference: SCULLY, C ; CAWSON, RA Medical Problems in Dentistry (5th Ed)

2. A 60 Y old male with a history of Insulin-dependant Diabetes Mellitus loses consciousness during the course of dental treatment. What do you think is the most likely cause?
   A. Addisonian crisis
   B. Anaphylaxis
   C. Hyperglycemia
   D. Hypoglycemia
   E. Ketoacidosis
   Key: D

   Topic Specification: Medical Emergencies
   Book Reference: SCULLY, C ; CAWSON, RA Medical Problems in Dentistry (5th Ed)

3. A 45 Y old female develops acute anaphylaxis following administration of amoxicillin. Which one of the following drugs would be the most appropriate first line therapy?
   A. Adrenaline
   B. Chlorpheniramine
   C. Diazepam
   D. Hydrocortisone
   E. Salbutamol
   Key: A

   Topic Specification: Medical Emergencies
   Book Reference: SCULLY, C ; CAWSON, RA Medical Problems in Dentistry (5th Ed)

4. A 4 Y old, child presents with fever, gingival bleeding and extensive oral ulceration in his mouth. His medical history is unremarkable. What would be your most likely diagnosis:
   A. Candidal infection
   B. Herpes Simplex infection
   C. Herpes Zoster infection
   D. Paramyxovirus infection
   E. Recurrent Aphthous ulceration
   Key: B

   Topic Specification: Infections (Viral)
5. A 60 Y old male presents with unilateral facial paralysis, cutaneous lesions of external auditory meatus hearing defects, and vertigo. What would be your most likely diagnosis:
   A. Bell's palsy
   B. Melkersson Rosenthal syndrome
   C. Moebius syndrome
   D. Ramsay Hunt syndrome
   E. Trigeminal neuralgia
   Key: D

   Topic Specification: Infections (Viral)

6. A 60 Y old female presents with recurrent oral and corneal ulceration. Her biopsy specimen reveals sub-epithelial bullae. What is your most likely diagnosis:
   A. Candidal infection
   B. Lichen Planus
   C. Mucous membrane pemphigoid
   D. Pemphigus vulgaris
   E. Squamous cell carcinoma
   Key: C

   Topic Specification: Vesiculobullous Diseases

7. A 55 Y old female presents with severe, electrical and shocking pain in her right cheek triggered by light touch. Clinical examination does not reveal any local cause. Which drug is most likely to be effective for her?
   A. Baclofen
   B. Carbamazepine
   C. Ergotamine
   D. Paracetamol
   E. Sumatriptan
   Key: B

   Topic Specification: Orofacial Pain

8. Which one of the following is the least likely indication for antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent bacterial endocarditis
   A. Congenital heart disease
   B. Diabetes mellitus
   C. Previous history of endocarditis
   D. Rheumatic fever
   E. Valvular heart disease
   Key: B

   Topic Specification: Oral Manifestations of Systemic Disease(Cardio-vascular diseases)
   Book Reference: SCULLY, C ; CAWSON, RA Medical Problems in Dentistry (5th Ed)
9. A 55 Y old edentulous female presents with an erythematous patch on her palate. She wears complete dentures and has a history of Insulin Dependant Diabetes Mellitus. You make a diagnosis of Denture stomatitis. Which drug is most likely to be effective for her?
A. Augmentin
B. Hydrocortisone
C. Ibuprofen
D. Miconazole
E. Phenytoin
Key: D

Topic Specification: Fungal Infections

10. A 35 Y old female presents with clicking in her right temporomandibular joint for the last six months. She does not have any pain or limitation of her mouth opening. Clinical examination does not reveal odontogenic cause. What does this condition most likely represent?
A. Ankylosis of temporomandibular joint
B. Fracture of the mandibular condyle
C. Internal derangement of temporomandibular joint
D. Myofascial pain
E. Rheumatoid arthritis
Key: C

Topic Specification: Temporomandibular joint Disease

11. Which one of the following conditions is least likely to be associated with immunosuppression
A. Acromegaly
B. Agammaglobulinemia
C. Anemia
D. Diabetes mellitus
E. Leukemia
Key: A

Topic Specification: Immunity
Book Reference: SCULLY, C ; CAWSON, RA Medical Problems in Dentistry (5th Ed)

12. Bone pain, renal calcinosis, and giant cell jaw lesions are most likely to be seen in which one of the following disorders?
A. Acromegaly
B. Fibrous dysplasia
C. Hyperparathyroidism
D. Hyperthyroidism
E. Paget's disease
Key: C

Topic Specification: Oral Manifestations of Systemic Disease (Endocrine Disturbances)
Book Reference: SCULLY, C ; CAWSON, RA Medical Problems in Dentistry (5th Ed)
13. A 55 Y old female presents with a non-healing ulcer on the lateral border of her tongue. The ulcer has not responded to local measures. You suspect a squamous cell carcinoma. Which type of investigation would you perform for her?
A. Excisional biopsy  
B. Exfoliative cytology  
C. Immunofluorescence  
D. Incisional biopsy  
E. Needle aspiration  

Key: D

Topic Specification: Methods of Investigation  

14. Which one of the following statements regarding cluster headaches is least likely to be true?
A. Affects mid-face & circum-orbital areas  
B. Causes nasal stuffiness & facial flushing  
C. May mimic anterior maxillary tooth ache  
D. Mostly affects elderly females  
E. Pain usually lasts for 15-30 minutes  

Key: D

Topic Specification: Oro-Facial pain  
Book Reference: SCULLY, C ; CAWSON, RA Medical Problems in Dentistry (5th Ed)

15. A 45 Y old female presents with a 6 months history of recurrent mealtime swelling and pain in her right submandibular region. Clinical examination does not reveal any dental abnormality. What is the most likely cause of her symptoms?
A. Lymphadenitis  
B. Sialolithiasis  
C. Sialometaplasia  
D. Sialorrhea  
E. Xerostomia  

Key: B

Topic Specification: Salivary Gland Disease  

16. Which one of the following terms is most appropriate to describe pain occurring at the site of nerve injury?
A. Analgesia  
B. Anesthesia  
C. Causalgia  
D. Hypesthesia  
E. Paresthesia  

Key: C

Topic Specification: Oro-Facial Pain  
Book Reference: SCULLY, C ; CAWSON, RA Medical Problems in Dentistry (5th Ed)
17. A 40 Y old gentleman with a 6 months history of trauma to his face and complains of slight burning in his temporal area accompanied by increased sweating. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Bell's palsy
   B. Cluster headache
   C. Frey’s syndrome
   D. Postherpetic neuralgia
   E. Trigeminal neuralgia
   **Key: C**

   **Topic Specification:** Salivary Gland Disease  
   **Book Reference:** LAMEY, PJ; LEWIS, MAO A Clinical Guide to Oral Medicine (3rd Edition) BDJ London,

18. A 55 Y old male presents with hemorrhagic crusting of his lips following a course of antibiotic therapy. He does not have any systemic manifestations. What would be your most likely diagnosis?
   A. Anaphylaxis
   B. Bechet’s syndrome
   C. Erythema multiforme
   D. Lichen Planus
   E. Pemphigus vulgaris
   **Key: C**

   **Topic Specification:** Vesiculobullous Diseases  
   **Book Reference:** LAMEY, PJ; LEWIS, MAO A Clinical Guide to Oral Medicine (3rd Edition) BDJ London,

19. A 25 Y old female with a history of betel quid chewing presents severe limitation of mouth opening. Clinical examination reveals palpable white fibrotic bands in her buccal mucosa bilaterally. What would be your most likely diagnosis?
   A. Oral submucous fibrosis
   B. Lichen planus
   C. Temporomandibular joint ankylosis
   D. Scleroderma
   E. Verrucous carcinoma
   **Key: A**

   **Topic Specification:** Oral Cancer and Precancer  
   **Book Reference:** LAMEY, PJ; LEWIS, MAO A Clinical Guide to Oral Medicine (3rd Edition) BDJ London,

20. Which one of the following conditions is least likely to be associated with an increased risk of oral cancer
   A. Actinic cheilosis
   B. Erythroplakia
   C. Leukoedema
   D. Leukoplakia
   E. Plummer Vinson syndrome
   **Key: C**

   **Topic Specification:** Oral Cancer and Precancer  
   **Book Reference:** LAMEY, PJ; LEWIS, MAO A Clinical Guide to Oral Medicine (3rd Edition) BDJ London,
21. Perioral melanin pigmentation and intestinal polyps are most likely to be seen in which one of the following conditions?
   A. ACTH therapy
   B. Addison disease
   C. Gorlin Coltz Syndrome
   D. Neurofibromatosis
   E. Peutz Jegher's syndrome
   **Key: E**

**Topic Specification:** Oral Pigmentation

**Book Reference:** LAMEY, PJ; LEWIS, MAO A Clinical Guide to Oral Medicine (3rd Edition) BDJ London,