1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of:
   a. Globulomaxillary cyst,
   b. Apical periodontal cyst,
   c. Primordial cyst,
   d. Nasoalveolar cyst
   e. Lateral Periodontal Cyst
   Key: a

2. Lesion that characteristically occurs on the alveolar ridges of infants is:
   a. Congenital lymphangioma
   b. Fordyce granules
   c. Bohn’s nodules
   d. White sponge nevus
   e. Retrusicuspid papilla
   Key: c

3. Features of familial multiple neurofibroma with café-au-lait spots of the skin are typical of:
   a. Von Recklinghausen’s disease of skin
   b. Peget’s disease of skin
   c. Hereditary ectodermal dysplasia
   d. Familial fibrous dysplasia
   e. Papillion Lefevre Syndrome
   Key: a

4. The chemical disintegration of enamel is referred to as:
   a. Abrasion
   b. Attrition
   c. Erosion
   d. Hypoplasia
   e. Pitting
   Key: c

5. Mottled enamel is produced by:
   a. Syphilis
   b. Febrile diseases
   c. Fluorine
   d. Acids
   e. Tuberculosis
   Key: c

6. The structures of enamel that are more resistant to the actions of acids are:
   a. Enamel cuticles
   b. Enamel lamellae
   c. Enamel rods
   d. Interprismatic substance of enamel
   e. Ameloblast
   Key: a
7. The most common route by which infection may reach the pulp is through:
   a. The blood stream
   b. Traumatic injuries
   c. Dental caries
   d. Erosion
   e. Periosteum
   Key: c

8. The cells responsible for root resorption are:
   a. Fibroblasts
   b. Cementoblasts
   c. Osteoblasts
   d. Osteoclasts
   e. Odontoblast
   Key: d

9. Dry socket is a form of:
   a. Osteomyelitis
   b. Osteitis
   c. Osteoma
   d. Periostitis
   e. Granuloma
   Key: d

10. Inflammation of the lips is referred to as:
    a. Stomatitis
    b. Glossitis migrican
    c. Cheilitis
    d. Vincent Angina
    e. Sialadenitis
    Key: c

11. Dens in dente occurs most commonly in the:
    a. Maxillary canines
    b. Mandibular premolars
    c. Mandibular second molars
    d. Maxillary lateral incisors
    e. All incisors
    Key: d

12. Paralysis of the tongue is referred to as:
    a. Ankyloglossia
    b. Glossoplegia
    c. Macroglossia
    d. Pyroglossia
    e. Geographic tongue
    Key: b

13. An abnormal disease in the flow of saliva is called:
    a. A: Ptyalism
    b. B: Trismus
    c. C: Xerostomia
    d. D: Salivation
    e. E: Sialadenitis
    Key: c
14. The cells most frequently found in a Granuloma are:
   a. A: Mast cells  
   b. B: Giant cells  
   c. C: Lymphocytes  
   d. D: Neutrophils  
   e. E: RBCs  
   Key: c

15. A cyst occurring under the tongue, caused by obstruction of a salivary gland duct, is called a:
   a. Follicular cyst  
   b. Dentigerous cyst  
   c. Ranula  
   d. Dermoid cyst  
   e. Epidermoid cyst  
   Key: c

16. The most common benign tumor occurring in the oral cavity is the:
   a. Papilloma  
   b. Adenoma  
   c. Fibroma  
   d. Hemangioma  
   e. Lipoma  
   Key: c

17. The most common malignancy found in the oral cavity is:
   a. Basal cell carcinoma  
   b. Transitional cell carcinoma  
   c. Melanoma  
   d. Squamous cell carcinoma  
   e. Adenocarcinoma  
   Key: d

18. The excessive formation of scar tissue is called:
   a. Fibroma  
   b. Myxoma  
   c. Keloid  
   d. Myoma  
   e. Carcinoma  
   Key: c

19. Failure of the tuberculum impar to retract prior to fusion of the lateral halves of the tongue results in:
   a. Median rhomboid glossitis  
   b. Cleft (bifid) tongue  
   c. Geographic tongue  
   d. Scrotal tongue  
   e. Sarcoma of tongue  
   Key: a
20. Atrophy of the pharyngeal, and gastric mucosa, koilonychia (spoon nails), and predisposition to oral carcinoma in postmenopausal women are features of:
   a. Iron deficiency anemia
   b. Pernicious anemia
   c. Sturge-Weber-Dimitri syndrome
   d. Plummer-Vinson syndrome
   e. Trisomy 21
   Key: d

21. Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum, which occurs almost exclusive in the parotid gland, is commonly called:
   a. Cylindroma
   b. Pleomorphic adenoma
   c. Warthin’s tumor
   d. Mikulicz’s disease
   e. Jaffy’s syndrome
   Key: c

22. A normal clot retraction time, which is independent of coagulation time, is indicative of a normal number of circulating:
   a. Platelets
   b. Lymphocytes
   c. Monocytes
   d. Red blood cells
   e. Neutrophils
   Key: a

23. The most likely diagnosis in a 23-year-old, mentally alert, male dwarf with disproportionate arm and leg to body growth, prominent forehead, and retracted maxilla is:
   a. Cretinism
   b. Pituitary dwarfism
   c. Acromegaly
   d. Achondroplasia
   e. Eagle’s syndrome
   Key: d

24. Osteosarcoma characteristically may develop in cases of:
   a. Osteopetrosis
   b. Osteogenisis imperfecta
   c. Acromegaly
   d. Osteitis deformans
   e. All of above
   Key: e

25. The blood of a patient with an acute infectious process would be expected to demonstrate:
   a. Lymphocytosis
   b. Leukocytosis
   c. Monocytosis
   d. Leukopenia
   e. Erythrocytosis
   Key: b
26. A biopsy would be of value in the diagnosis of oral lesions of:
   a. Amyloidosis
   b. Carcinoma in situ
   c. Tuberculosis
   d. Lichen planus
   e. All of above
   Key: e

27. In an early carious lesion, the first structure to show evidence of destruction is the:
   a. Enamel prism
   b. Cuticle
   c. Interprismatic substance
   d. Lamellae
   e. Dead tracts
   Key: c

28. The features of multiple skeletal radiolucencies reversed A/G ratio, Bence Jones protein in the urine, and solid plasma cell infiltrate in the biopsy in a 50-year-old man indicate a diagnosis of:
   a. Metastatic prostatic carcinoma
   b. Multiple myeloma
   c. Hyperparathyroidism
   d. Miliary Tuberculosis
   e. Basal cell Navi Syndrome
   Key: b

29. Histiocystosis X, sometimes referred to as non-lipid reticuloendotheliosis, includes:
   a. Letterer-Siwe disease
   b. Hand-Schuler-Christian disease
   c. Eosinophilic Granuloma
   d. Histiocytoma
   e. All of above
   Key: e

30. The irradiations to the head region do no cause:
   a. Xerostomia
   b. Osteoradionecrosis
   c. Radiation caries
   d. Interference with tooth development
   e. Ramsay Hunt syndrome
   Key: e

31. Features of multiple bone radiolucencies, hypercalcemia, hypophosphatemia, and loss of lamina dura and indicative of:
   a. Acromegaly
   b. Hyperparathyroidism
   c. Hypothyroidism
   d. Multiple myeloma
   e. Osteitis deformans
   Key: b
32. All the following developmental cysts of the jaws present as radiolucent lesions except:
   a. Median palatal cyst
   b. Nasopalatine duct cyst
   c. Nasoalveolar
   d. Globulomaxillary cyst
   e. Epidermoid cyst
   Key: e

33. Koplik’s spots are an early intraoral manifestation of:
   a. Varicella
   b. Variola
   c. Rubella
   d. AIDS
   e. Mumps
   Key: c

34. Vesicles or bullae of the mucous membrane or skin are seen in all the following except:
   a. Herpes simplex
   b. Herpes zoster
   c. Agranulocytosis
   d. Pemphigus
   e. SLE
   Key: c

35. White lesion of the oral mucosa are characteristic of the following except:
   a. Hyperkeratosis
   b. Leukoedema
   c. Lichen planus
   d. Medium rhomboid glossitis
   e. Acanthosis
   Key: d

36. A patient with oral moniliasis that does not respond to nystatin therapy should be evaluated for the following except:
   a. Diabetes insipidus
   b. Diabetes mellitus
   c. Hyperparathyroidism
   d. Malignant lymphoma
   e. Raised Ca+ in serum
   Key: a

37. The peak incidence of gingivitis in children occurs at ages:
   a. Birth-6 months
   b. 1-3 years
   c. 5-7 years
   d. 7-10 years
   e. 10-13 years
   Key: e
38. The classic triad of Hand-Schuler-Christian disease includes lesions of bone, exophthalmos and:
   a. Diabetes insipidus
   b. Hepatosplenomegaly
   c. Diabetes mellitus
   d. Albuminuria
   e. Hypothyroidism
   Key: a

39. Oral cytological smears are of no value in the diagnosis of:
   a. Oral cancer
   b. Primary intraoral herpes simplex
   c. Recurrent intraoral herpes simplex
   d. Herpes zoster
   e. Lipoma
   Key: e

40. The so-called “split papule,” an erosive lesion involving the commissure of the lips, is actually:
   a. An aphthous ulcer
   b. A traumatic ulcer
   c. A mucous patch
   d. A fever blister
   e. Koplik’s spot
   Key: c

41. The stigmata of congenital syphilis does not include:
   a. Saber shins
   b. Interstitial keratitis
   c. Eighth nerve deafness
   d. Rhagades
   e. Cleft lip
   Key: e

42. Intraoral carcinoma can not present clinically as:
   a. Ulcers
   b. Nodule
   c. Cauliflower-like growth
   d. Growth with fungating margins
   e. Abscess
   Key: e

43. The Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome is characterized by facial paralysis, Cheilitis granulomatosa, and:
   a. Black Hairy tongue
   b. Scrotal tongue
   c. Geographic tongue
   d. Bilid tongue
   e. White Hairy tongue
   Key: b
44. The “Ghon complex” is associated with:
   a. Primary of childhood tuberculosis
   b. The adrenogenital syndrome
   c. Uveoparotid fever or Heerfordt’s syndrome
   d. Histiocystosis
   e. AIDS
   Key: a

45. White, interlacing lines (striae of Wickham) on the buccal mucosa are a characteristic clinical feature of:
   a. Leukoplakia
   b. Lupus Erythematosus
   c. Lichen planus
   d. Psoriasis
   e. Carcinoma in situ
   Key: c