

Final Exam:

Biopsy:

- 1- the most commonly used technique for taking a biopsy :
 - **Conventional scalpel.**
 - Punch technique.
 - Co2 laser
- 2- A biopsy must be taken from a mucosal lesion:
 - As soon as possible
 - Following exclusion of local irritants and after an observation period of approximately 7- 10 days.
 - **Following exclusion of local irritants and after an observation period of approximately 15-20 days.**
- 3- A persistent oral lesion for more than 1 week with no change in the color or appearance:
 - Indicated for biopsy.
 - **Follow up after 1 week.**
 - Assure the patient not to worry.
- 4- The most preferable diagnostic biopsy for parotid gland :
 - Excisional biopsy.
 - Incisional biopsy.
 - **Fine needle aspiration biopsy.**
- 5- the appropriate biopsy for an ulcer :
 - Excisional biopsy
 - Incisional biopsy from the Center .
 - **Incisional biopsy from the margin .**
- 6- T or F : A benign tumor must always be totally excised (F)

(false : a hemangioma is not removed due to danger of severe hemorrhage, Neurofibromas for danger of sarcomatous mutation).

- 7- T or F: An intra-operative biopsy is useful fast with high quality sample (F)
(false: low quality)
- 8- The specimen sent to the pathologist together with a detailed report including patient personal data, history , clinical and radiographic characteristics .(T)
- 9- A biopsy must be taken from an infectious oral lesions (f)
- 10- A bone biopsy is quick easy procedure , can be done by a general dentist (f)

Ergonomics:

- 1- A dentist must follow certain positioning technique / techniques To minimize the MSD “ musculoskeletal disorder”:
- Maintain the low back curve.
 - Avoid static posture.
 - Alternate between standing and sitting
 - Reposition the feet.
 - Position patients at the proper height.
 - All the above
- 2- Stress can produce muscular pain and contraction especially in :
- sternocleidomastoid muscle .
 - Trapezius muscle.
 - Temporalis muscle .
 - All of the above.
- 3- The recommended dental unit delivery system is:
- Side delivery
 - Rear delivery
 - Split unit/cabinet delivery
 - Transthorax delivery
 - All of the above.
 - None of the above.

4- An applied science concerned with designing and arranging things people use so that the people and things interact most efficiently and safely also — called ?

- Ergonomics.
- Biotechnology.
- Human engineering.
- Human factors
- All of the above

5- The most frequently reported areas of pain by dr. alshawaf et al in female dental students and interns were :

- Lower back pain.
- Mid back pain.
- Shoulders.
- Upper back pain.

6- for maximum comfort the patient chair must have a fixed neck and head support (f)

(mobile n and h support)

7- Musculoskeletal disorders are characterized by the presence of discomfort, disability or persistent pain in the joints, muscles, vertebral bones. (F)

8- Stretches performed in the reverse direction of awkward PSPs may prevent muscle imbalances that can lead to pain and MSDs. (T)

9- Musculoskeletal disorders are caused or aggravated by repeated movements and prolonged awkward or forced body postures (T).

10-Dentists frequently assume a static posture, requiring more than 50% of body muscles to contract to hold the body motion-less. (T)

Geriatric Dentistry :

- 1- the oral mucosa in healthy older patient it is clinically appeared :
 - Dry thin smooth surface with the loss of elasticity and stippling
 - Indistinguishable from young person.
 - Fibrotic tissue

- 2- Dental plaque which carry's the cariogenic microorganisms increases in elderly patients due to :
 - diminished in salivary gland function .
 - disturbance in oral motor function.
 - Difficulty in performing oral hygiene.
 - All of the above

- 3- All these conditions occure in the tongue of older patients except;
 - Geographic tongue.
 - Black hairy tongue.
 - Hyperatrophy of filliform and fungiform papillae.
 - Fissured.Enlarged.

- 3- The most common pigmented oral lesion in elderly :
 - Normal physiologic pigmentation.
 - Nevi.
 - Melanotic macule.

- 4- some drugs have been reported to cause xerostomia such as :
 - a- Antihistamine
 - b- Antihypertensive.
 - c- Antidepressants
 - d- Insulin injection
 - e- All of the above.
 - f- A, b and c only.

5- Traumatic ulcer treated by :

- a- Elimination of the causative factors + analgesics + antibiotics (for immunocompromised patients)
- b- Elimination of the causative factors only.
- c- Non of the above

6- A smooth, shiny tongue indicate an excessive iron in the patient (F)

7-Typical sites for oral cancer are tongue, lips, buccal mucosa, floor of the mouth and posterior oropharynx.(T)

8- 90% of oral cancers are basal cell carcinoma .(F)

9- Lichenoid mucosal lesion caused by verity of medication commonly prescribed in older patients .(T)

10- If the patient isn't under medication or any systemic condition the age related changes of the glands will not have any effect on the secretion(T)

Head & Neck Cancer :

1- Radiation caries most commonly affect:

- a- Coronal third of the tooth .
- b- Middle third of the tooth .
- c- Gingival third of the tooth .

2- BRONJ (Bisphosphonate Related Osteoradionecrosis of the Jaw) best treated by :

- a- HBO .
- b- Resection of the necrotic bone .
- c- Antibiotics.
- d- All of the above

3- Side effect/effects of radiation therapy :

- a- oral mucositis
- b- Xerostomia
- c- Trismus
- d- Dentofacial abnormalities
- e- All of the above .

4- 30 years old female present in your clinic complain from an abscess and pain for 2 weeks in her lower anterior tooth . Medically the patient has a breast cancer and she is under the treatment of methotrexate and mitoxantrone (chemotherapy). CBC shows a marked decrease in neutrophil count of less than 1000/mm³ .A periapical radiolucent lesion seen in the periapical radiograph . how can you manage the case ?

- a- Extraction of the causative tooth .
- b- Antibiotics + RCT .
- c- No treatment .

5- Mucositis can be managed by :

- a- chlorhexidine mouthwash
- b- Antibiotics.
- d- Antihistamine
- e- NSAIDS
- f- All of the above.

6- Improving the oral hygiene can decrease the symptoms of mucositis (T)

7- In case of PRONJ a resection of necrotic bone is preferable (f).

8- Trismus may follow radiation therapy due to the fibrosis of muscles (T)

9- Osteoradionecrosis can be prevented by a pre-radiation dental examination and treatment .(T)

10-Carious Teeth in the zone of radiation must be extracted before the radiation therapy (F) .

