

**BDS THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007  
ORAL PATHOLOGY (MCQs)  
MODEL PAPER**

- 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. Retrocuspid 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**

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MODEL PAPER**

7. **The most common route by which infection may reach the pulp is through:**
- The blood stream
  - Traumatic injuries
  - Dental caries
  - Erosion
  - Periosteum
- Key: c**
8. **The cells responsible for root resorption are:**
- Fibroblasts
  - Cementoblasts
  - Oesteoblasts
  - Osteoclasts
  - Odontoblast
- Key: d**
9. **Dry socket is a form of:**
- Osteomyelitis
  - Osteitis
  - Osteoma
  - Periostitis
  - Granuloma
- Key: d**
10. **Inflammation of the lips is referred to as:**
- Stomatitis
  - Glossitis migrans
  - Cheilitis
  - Vincent Angina
  - Sialadenitis
- Key: c**
11. **Dens in dente occurs most commonly in the:**
- Maxillary canines
  - Mandibular premolars
  - Mandibular second molars
  - Maxillary lateral incisors
  - All incisors
- Key: d**
12. **Paralysis of the tongue is referred to as:**
- Ankyloglossia
  - Glossoplegia
  - Macroglossia
  - Pyroglossia
  - Geographic tongue
- Key: b**
13. **An abnormal disease in the flow of saliva is called:**
- A: Ptyalism
  - B: Trismus
  - C: Xerostomia
  - D: Salivation
  - E: Sialadenitis
- Key: c**

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- 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**

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20. **Atrophy of the, pharyngeal, and gastric mucosa, koilonychias (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 retruded 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. Osteogenesis 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**

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26. **A biopsy would be of value in the diagnosis of oral lesions of:**
- Amyloidosis
  - Carcinoma in situ
  - Tuberculosis
  - Lichen planus
  - All of above
- Key: e
27. **In an early carious lesions, the first structure to show evidence of destruction is the:**
- Enamel prism
  - Cuticle
  - Interprismatic substance
  - Lamellae
  - 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:**
- Metastatic prostatic carcinoma
  - Multiple myeloma
  - Hyperparathyroidism
  - Miliary Tuberculosis
  - Basal cell Navi Syndrome'
- Key: b
29. **Histiocytosis X, sometimes referred to as non-lipid reticuloendotheliosis, includes:**
- Letterer-Siwe disease
  - Hand-Schuler-Christian disease
  - Eosinophilic Granuloma
  - Histiocytoma
  - All of above
- Key: e
30. **The irradiations to the head region do no cause:**
- Xerostomia
  - Osteoradionecrosis
  - Radiation caries
  - Interference with tooth development
  - Ramsay Hunt syndrome
- Key: e
31. **Features of multiple bone radiolucencies, hypercalcemia, hypophosphatemia, and loss of lamina dura and indicative of:**
- Acromegaly
  - Hyperparathyroidism
  - Hypothyroidism
  - Multiple myeloma
  - Osteitis deformans
- Key: b

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MODEL PAPER**

- 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: c**
- 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. Ancanthosis
- Key: d**
- 36. A patient with oral moniliasis that does not respond to nystatin therapy should be evaluated for the following except:**
- a. Diabetes inspidus
  - b. Diabetes mellitus
  - c. Hyperparathyroidism
  - d. Malignant lymphoma
  - e. Raised Ca<sup>+</sup> 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**

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- 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. Bifid tongue
  - e. White Hairy tongue
- Key: b**

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**44. The “Ghon complex “is associated with:**

- a. Primary of childhood tuberculosis
- b. The adrenogenital syndrome
- c. Uveoparotid fever or Heerfordt’s syndrome
- d. Histiocytosis
- 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**