

DIPLOMA OF PRIMARY CARE
DENTISTRY

-RCSI-

TEST BANK

Head foramen:

1. Foramen Magnum:

- Location: Base of the skull, connecting the cranial cavity with the vertebral canal.
- Passes: Spinal cord, meninges, vertebral arteries, and spinal accessory nerves.

2. Optic Canal (Optic Foramen):

- Location: Located in the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.
- Passes: Optic nerve (CN II) and ophthalmic artery.

3. Superior Orbital Fissure:

- Location: Between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.
- Passes: Oculomotor nerve (CN III), trochlear nerve (CN IV), ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve (CN V1), abducens nerve (CN VI), and ophthalmic veins.

4. Foramen Rotundum:

- Location: Located in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.
- Passes: Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve (CN V2).

5. Foramen Ovale:

- Location: Also in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.
- Passes: Mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve (CN V3), accessory meningeal artery, and lesser petrosal nerve.

6. Foramen Spinosum:

- Location: Located posterior and lateral to the foramen ovale.
- Passes: Middle meningeal artery and vein, meningeal branch of mandibular nerve (CN V3).

7. Jugular Foramen:

- Location: Between the temporal and occipital bones.
- Passes: Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX), vagus nerve (CN X), accessory nerve (CN XI), internal jugular vein, and meningeal branches.

8. Internal Acoustic Meatus:

- Location: Located on the posterior surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone.
- Passes: Facial nerve (CN VII), vestibulocochlear nerve (CN VIII), and labyrinthine artery

Questions:

1. What is the most important aetiology of caries?
 - a. Lactobacilli
 - b. P. gingivalis
 - c. Streptococcus mutans
 - d. Actinomyces israeli
2. What bacteria is associated with dentine caries?
 - a. Streptococcus mutans
 - b. Lactobacilli
 - c. P. gingivalis
 - d. A.A (Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans)
3. Which pathogen is linked to aggressive periodontitis?
 - a. Streptococcus mutans
 - b. Lactobacilli
 - c. P. gingivalis
 - d. T.P (Treponema pallidum)
4. Syphilis is caused by which organism?
 - a. Actinomyces Israeli
 - b. P. gingivalis
 - c. T.P (Treponema pallidum)
 - d. Streptococcus milleri
5. What bacteria is responsible for root caries?
 - a. Actinomyces Israeli
 - b. P. gingivalis
 - c. Lactobacilli
 - d. Streptococcus milleri
6. Which bacteria is associated with juvenile periodontitis?
 - a. Lactobacilli
 - b. P. gingivalis
 - c. A.A (Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans)
 - d. Streptococcus mutans
7. What is the primary bacteria involved in dental abscess?
 - a. Actinomyces Israeli
 - b. Streptococcus milleri
 - c. P. gingivalis
 - d. T.P (Treponema pallidum)

- ▽ Aggressive and juvenile periodontitis are similar, it is caused by A.A mainly but P.gingivalis may also be associated.
- ▽ ANUG Caused by gram negative bacteria: P. intermedia, Fusobacteria, Selenomonas , Treponema (spp).

8. Which of the following children should receive a fluoride supplement of 0 mg?
 - a. Child under 6 months
 - b. Child living in a fluoridated area with 0.6 ppm or more
 - c. Patient age 6 months to 3 years in a fluoridated area with 0.3-0.6 ppm
 - d. All of the above
9. A fluoride supplement of 0.25 mg is recommended for:
 - a. Patient age 3-6 years in a fluoridated area with 0.6-0.3 ppm
 - b. Patient age 6-16 years in a fluoridated area with 0.3-0.6 ppm
 - c. Patient age 3-6 years in a fluoridated area with less than 0.3 ppm
 - d. Patient age 6-16 years in a fluoridated area with less than 0.3 ppm
10. A fluoride supplement of 0.5 mg is recommended for which of the following patients?
 - a. Patient age 3-6 years in a fluoridated area with less than 0.3 ppm
 - b. Patient age 6-16 years in a fluoridated area with 0.3-0.6 ppm
 - c. Patient age 6 months to 3 years in a fluoridated area with 0.3-0.6 ppm
 - d. Both A and B
11. Which patient should receive a fluoride supplement of 1 mg?
 - a. Patient age 3-6 years in a fluoridated area with less than 0.3 ppm
 - b. Patient age 6-16 years in a fluoridated area with 0.3-0.6 ppm
 - c. Patient age 6-16 years in a fluoridated area with less than 0.3 ppm
 - d. Patient age 6 months to 3 years in a fluoridated area with less than 0.3 ppm
12. Which of the following impression materials is mucostatic?
 - a. Zinc oxide eugenol
 - b. Heavy body silicone
 - c. Impression plaster
 - d. Impression compound
13. Which of the following impression materials is mucocompressive?
 - a. Alginate
 - b. Light body elastomer
 - c. Agar
 - d. Zinc oxide eugenol
14. Which technique is recommended for a resorbed ridge?
 - a. Open window technique
 - b. Admixed technique
 - c. Elastomer technique
 - d. Polyether technique
15. Which technique is used for a flabby ridge?
 - a. Admixed technique
 - b. Open window technique
 - c. Closed mouth technique
 - d. Single stage technique

16. Which impression material is recommended for a patient with a dry mouth who is edentulous?
- Agar
 - Alginate
 - Elastomeric
 - Heavy body silicone
17. Which impression material is recommended for deep undercuts?
- Zinc oxide eugenol
 - Elastomer
 - Impression compound
 - Light body elastomer
18. Which impression material is recommended for a patient with a gag reflex?
- Alginate
 - Agar
 - Impression plaster
 - Elastomer
19. Which impression material is recommended for implants?
- Hydrocolloid
 - Polyether
 - Alginate
 - Impression plaster
20. Which impression materials are recommended for removable partial dentures (RPD)?
- Agar and Alginate
 - Zinc oxide eugenol and Impression compound
 - Heavy body silicone and Impression plaster
 - Elastomer and Polyether

Q	A	Q	A
1	C	11	C
2	B	12	C
3	C	13	D
4	C	14	B
5	A	15	B
6	C	16	C
7	B	17	B
8	D	18	D
9	A	19	B
10	D	20	A

21. Which structures pass through the optic canal?
- Optic nerve and ophthalmic vein
 - Optic nerve and ophthalmic artery
 - CN III, IV, VI
 - V1 (frontal, nasociliary, lacrimal)
22. Which structures pass through the foramen spinosum?
- Middle meningeal artery and vein, Meningeal nerve from V1
 - CN III, IV, VI, V1
 - V2
 - V3 (sensory and motor)
23. Which structure passes through the foramen rotundum?
- V1
 - V2
 - V3
 - CN III, IV, VI
24. Which structures pass through the foramen ovale?
- CN III, IV, VI
 - V2
 - V3 (sensory and motor), Lesser petrosal nerve, Accessory meningeal artery, Emissary vein
 - Internal carotid artery
25. Which structures pass through the superior orbital fissure?
- CN II, ophthalmic artery
 - CN III, IV, VI, V1 (frontal, nasociliary, lacrimal), Superior ophthalmic vein
 - V2
 - V3
26. Which structures are associated with the cavernous sinus?
- CN III, IV, VI, V1, V2, Internal carotid artery
 - CN II, ophthalmic artery
 - CN VII, VIII
 - CN IX, X, XI, XII
27. Which of the following antihypertensive drugs are known to cause oral lichenoid reactions? (Select all that apply)
- Beta blockers
 - Thiazide diuretics
 - Captopril
 - Lisinopril

28. Which category of drugs is known to cause oral lichenoid reactions besides antihypertensives? (Select all that apply)
- Antihyperglycemics
 - NSAIDs
 - Antibiotics
 - Antidepressants
29. Which of the following drugs are known to cause oral lichenoid reactions? (Select all that apply)
- Penicillamine
 - Allopurinol
 - Gold
 - Hydroxychloroquine
30. Which of the following drugs is used for its antihypertensive properties and is known to cause oral lichenoid reactions?
- Methyldopa
 - Hydrochlorothiazide
 - Propranolol
 - Lisinopril
31. Identify the NSAIDs that can cause oral lichenoid reactions.
- Ibuprofen
 - Aspirin
 - Naproxen
 - All of the above
32. Which of the following statements about radicular cysts is true?
- Origin from dental lamina
 - May predispose to residual cyst
 - Show high recurrence rate
 - Developmental cyst type
 - May cause adjacent root resorption
33. Which of the following statements about the maxillary sinus is true?
- Present at birth
 - Pyramidal in shape
 - Lined by pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium
 - Opens into middle meatus
 - Drained into sub mandibular nodes
34. What are the branches of the external carotid artery? Select all that apply.
- Superior thyroid artery
 - Inferior thyroid artery
 - Subclavian artery
 - Lingual artery
 - Superficial temporal artery

35. Which of the following interfere with the setting reaction of resin composite? Select all that apply.
- ZnO
 - Eugenol
 - Zn polycarboxylate
 - Calcium hydroxide
 - Kalzinol
36. Which health care workers should complete 75 CPD hours in a 5-year duration?
- Dentist
 - Dental therapist
 - Dental hygienist
 - Dental nurse
 - Clinical dental technician
37. What is the critical pH value for enamel caries?
- 4.5
 - 5.5
 - 6.5
 - 7.5
 - 2.5
38. What is the therapeutic range for Warfarin?
- 1-2
 - 2-3
 - 3-4
 - 2-4
 - 4-5
39. What is the maximum undercut size for Co/ Cr clasp?
- 2.5
 - 3.5
 - 4.5
 - 5.5
 - 6.5
40. Below which anesthetic solution has longer period of action?
- Lidocaine
 - Bupivacaine
 - Articaine
 - Prilocaine
 - Procaine

Q	A	Q	A
21	B	31	D
22	A	32	B
23	B	33	C
24	C	34	A,D,E
25	B	35	B,E
26	A	36	A
27	A,B,C	37	B
28	A,B	38	D
29	A,B,C,D	39	A
30	A	40	B

41. Below which facial bone fracture is the most commonly fractured bone in oro facial region?
- Zygoma
 - Maxilla
 - Ethmoid
 - Mandible
 - Nasal
42. Which of the following statements about amalgam restoration is true?
- Gamma 2 phase is eliminated in Cu rich Amalgam
 - Minimum depth of 2mm is essential to reduce Amalgam fracture
 - Patients may show type IV hypersensitivity reactions
 - Spheroidal particles give more fluid mix
 - Pre encapsulated mixing causes more Hg spillage
43. Which of the following conditions may be caused by decreased occlusal vertical dimension (OVD)?
- Poor esthetics
 - Angular cheilitis
 - Poor denture retention
 - Denture stomatitis
 - Increased freeway space
44. Which of the following factors may predispose to localized alveolar osteitis?
- Smoking
 - Oral contraceptive pills
 - Repeated local anesthesia
 - Warfarin therapy
 - Transalveolar extractions.
45. Which of the following conditions may present with oral ulcers?
- Coeliac disease
 - Crohn's disease
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Behcet's disease
 - HIV

46. Which of the following statements about functional appliances is true?
- Should start at pubertal growth spurt
 - Do not need retention period
 - Only available as removable appliances
 - Need well patient's compliance
 - Bionator stimulates maxillary growth
47. Regarding Asthma;
- may aggravate by hyperventilation.
 - Inspiration is more affected
 - Corticosteroids is more important in acute asthma management
 - NSAIDs may causes acute episodes
 - Beta agonists are important in long term management
48. Regarding Diabetes Mellitus:
- Type I is more prevalent than II
 - Predispose to chronic periodontitis
 - Type II Diabetic patients more prone to Diabetic Ketoacidosis than type I patients
 - Poor glycemic control causes kidney damage
 - Hypoglycemia is a known complication patient with Insulin therapy.
49. A pregnant woman:
- Who faints should be placed in the supine position
 - With dental pain should be prescribed paracetamol rather than an NSAID
 - Who suffers a fracture of her mandible should have reduction and fixation carried out using a conscious sedation technique and local anaesthesia rather than general anaesthesia
 - May develop an aggravation of gingivitis or a pyogenic granuloma at the gingival margin
 - Should not work in an environment where she might be exposed to nitrous oxide
50. Burning mouth syndrome:
- More common in male gender
 - May occur as bilaterally
 - Tricyclic anti depressants may important in pain management
 - Patients May complaint of altered taste sensation
 - May experience visual aura
51. The tongue may:
- Become enlarged in amyloidosis
 - Show migratory glossitis as an indicator of systemic disease.
 - Develop a lozenge-shaped red patch on the midline dorsal mucosa as a result of candidiasis
 - Become smooth and red as a result of sickle cell anaemia
 - Become covered by pigmented hyperkeratotic filiform papillae in Peutz Jeghers syndrome.

52. Below which clotting factor is not affected by action of Warfarin?
- II
 - VII
 - IX
 - X
 - VIII
53. The cavo surface angle for an Amalgam restoration is:
- 10
 - 30
 - 90
 - 100
 - 50
54. Which active component is commonly used to move a tooth mesio distally within the arch?
- T spring
 - Palatal finger spring
 - Robert's retractor
 - Labial bow
 - None of the above
55. In the absence of oral hygiene measures, gingival inflammation is detectable at:
- 2 hrs
 - 12 hrs
 - 24 hrs
 - 48 hrs
 - 72 hrs
56. Which of the following lesion is not a multi locular radiolucent lesion?
- Ameloblastoma
 - Central giant cell granuloma
 - OKCT
 - Stafne's bone cavity
 - Aneurysmal bone cyst
57. Regarding Plummer Wilson syndrome?
- Microcytic hypochromic anaemia is a feature
 - Potential to malignant transformation
 - May have intestinal polyps
 - May have facial nerve palsy
 - Patients have atrophic glossitis
58. Craniosynostosis may be a feature of:
- Aperts syndrome
 - Crouzon syndrome
 - Gorlin goltz syndrome
 - Down's syndrome
 - Papillae lefevre syndrome
59. Regarding Sjogren's syndrome:

- a. Predominant in male gender
- b. Always associated with secondary connective tissue disorder
- c. May predispose to a malignancy
- d. Lymphocytes mediated destruction of salivary acini
- e. Atropine May be indicated

60. Below which condition/s may predispose to periodontal disease?

- a. Hyperphosphatasia
- b. Scurvy
- c. Chediak higashi syndrome
- d. Ehler Danlos syndrome
- e. Ectodermal dysplasia

Q	A	Q	A
41	E	51	A,C
42	A	52	E
43	A	53	C
44	A,B,E	54	B
45	A,B,C,D,E	55	D
46	A,D	56	D
47	A,D,E	57	A,B,E
48	B,D,E	58	A,B
49	B,D,E	59	C,D
50	B,C,D	60	B,D

61. Below which May cause midline neck swellings?

- a. Dermoid cyst
- b. Thyroglossal duct cyst
- c. Cervical lymphadenopathy
- d. Goiter
- e. Layngocele

62. How long should you carry on with BLS?

- a. Until the patient shows sign of life
- b. Until you call 999
- c. Until you are exhausted
- d. Until help arrives
- e. Until your clinic time is up

63. A patient who is known diabetic comes to your clinic to replace his missing right upper central incisor. The tooth was lost about 6months ago during a road traffic accident. Patient says he clenches his teeth in the night and what is/are treatment options are most suitable with this case?

- a. Removable Co/Cr partial denture
- b. Single tooth implant-retained crown
- c. Conventional fixed bridge
- d. Resin bonded bridge
- e. Orthodontic space closure

64. In below which conditions patients experience sudden collapse with spontaneous recovery?
- Vasovagal syncope
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Cardiac arrhythmias
 - Cardiac arrest
 - Stroke
65. A 45 year old male patient presents at your clinic with the complaints of lump in the gum. What would be the possible diagnosis?
- Pyogenic granuloma
 - Central giant cell lesion
 - Pregnancy opals
 - Cementoossifying lesion
 - Fibrous epulis
66. Indirect retention can be provided by?
- Clasps
 - Rests
 - Major connectors
 - Proximal plates
 - Guiding planes
67. Sensory supply to the face is derived by:
- Supra trochlear nerve
 - Infra orbital nerve
 - Auricular temporal nerve
 - Great auricular nerve
 - Mental nerve
68. A patient complaints of lower lip numbness following lower 3rd molar extraction. What would be the cause/ causes?
- Inferior alveolar nerve damage
 - Mental nerve damage
 - Lingual nerve damage
 - Angel fracture of the mandible
 - Large hematoma formation at the surgical site
69. Regarding root resorption?
- External root resorption may occur in a vital tooth
 - Internal root resorption may occur in a non-vital tooth
 - External root resorption may be visible as a pink spot
 - Internal root resorption may be visible as a pink spot
 - Internal root resorption is most common type in orthodontically treated teeth

70. Regarding oro-antral fistula? (OAF)
- About 10% of all upper molar extractions undergo fistula formation
 - High incidence with Advanced age
 - Buccal advancement flap shows 90% success rate.
 - Buccal fat pad can be used as an alternative to the buccal advancement flap
 - OAF May predispose to acute maxillary sinusitis
71. Regarding periodontal surgery;
- Indicated in patients with poor plaque control
 - Guided tissue regeneration shows increased success rates in one wall infra bony defects
 - Gingivectomy eliminates true pockets
 - Modified widman flap can be used to contour osseous defects
 - There may be post operative gingival recession following surgical debridement
72. Which of the following statements about 2.2% fluoride (F) varnish application are correct?
- F varnish is contraindicated in patients who have ulcerative gingivitis
 - F varnish is contraindicated in children who have caries-free deciduous teeth
 - F varnish is contraindicated in children who use toothpaste containing 1500 parts per million (ppm)
 - F varnish is contraindicated in children who have contact dermatitis to iodine
 - F varnish is contraindicated in patients with amelogenesis imperfecta
73. With regard to the scope of practice of different healthcare professionals:
- Clinical dental technicians (CDTs) provide complete dentures direct to patients
 - CDTs provide partial dentures direct to patients
 - Dental technicians may provide repairs to dentures only if it prescribed by a dentist
 - Dental therapists carry out all items of dental treatment direct to patients
 - Orthodontic therapists always work under prescription from a dentist
74. Which of the following procedures may be undertaken by a registered dental nurse provided that they have been appropriately trained?
- Record dental charting and oral tissue assessment carried out by other registrants
 - Process dental radiographs
 - Take intra- and extraoral photographs
 - Take shades
 - Take radiographs
75. The cusp or trait of Carabelli is normally found on which of the following tooth/teeth?
- Mandibular primary first molars
 - Mandibular secondary/permanent first molar
 - Maxillary first premolars
 - Maxillary primary/deciduous second molar
 - Maxillary secondary/permanent first molars

76. In maxillary third molars which cusp or cusps are frequently absent?
- Carabelli
 - Distobuccal
 - Distopalatal
 - Mesiobuccal
 - Mesiopalatal
77. Which of the following statements are true regarding sterilisers that are commonly used in the dental environment?
- Type B sterilisers incorporate a vacuum stage and so can be used for packaged and hollow instruments.
 - Type B sterilisers are non-vacuum sterilisers and are unsuitable for packaged or hollow instruments,
 - Type N sterilisers incorporate a vacuum stage and so can be used for packaged and hollow instruments.
 - Type N sterilisers are non-vacuum sterilisers and are unsuitable for packaged or hollow instruments.
 - Type S sterilisers are designed to process specific load types and hence should only be used for the appropriate load.
78. Deposition of local anaesthetic solution close to the left lingula of the mandible is likely to anaesthetise the:
- Left side of the anterior aspect of the tongue
 - Labial gingivae on the left
 - Buccal gingivae of the left lower molars
 - Left side of the posterior third of the tongue
 - Pulp of the lower molars on the left
79. Clinical records for adults should be kept for:
- 3 years
 - 5 years
 - 7 years
 - 11 years
 - 15 years
80. Which of the following are essential features of cariogenic bacteria:
- Ability to attach to the smooth surface of a tooth
 - Ability to produce acid with an appropriate pH ($\text{pH} > 6$) to decalcify tooth substance
 - Ability to survive in stagnant areas
 - Ability to form insoluble glucans
 - Ability to metabolise sugar alcohols (polyols)

Q	A	Q	A
61	A,B,C,D,E	71	D,E
62	A,C,D	72	A
63	A,C	73	A,E
64	A,C	74	B,C,D
65	A,B,D,E	75	D,E
66	B,C,D	76	A,C
67	A,B,C,D,E	77	A,D
68	A,D,E	78	A,B,C,E
69	A,C,D	79	D
70	B,C,D,E	80	A,D

81. Which of the following statements are true regarding the various types of diabetes mellitus?
- A Type 2 is commonly caused by destruction of the pancreatic islet cells leading to insulin insufficiency.
 - Type 2 diabetes is often associated with obesity.
 - The onset of type 1 diabetes is usually in younger patients (less than 30 years).
 - Gestational diabetes is always controlled by diet alone.
 - Patients with type 1 diabetes are more likely to get ketosis than those with type 2 diabetes
82. Anaphylaxis:
- Is caused by an acute-type intravenous allergic response
 - Results in acute hypertension, bronchospasm and urticaria
 - Is managed by laying the patient flat and maintaining the airway
 - Is managed by giving 0.5 ml of 1:1000 adrenaline (epinephrine) intravenously
 - Is managed by giving oxygen
83. Pregnant women:
- Can present with an epulis
 - Rarely get gingivitis
 - May become hypotensive when supine
 - Can take aspirin safely
 - Must always be given prilocaine (Citanest) and felypressin as a local anaesthetic
84. Regarding vitamin deficiency:
- Vitamin A deficiency causes scurvy
 - Vitamin C deficiency causes beri beri
 - Vitamin D deficiency results in skeletal decalcification
 - Vitamin D deficiency in children causes rickets
 - Vitamin D deficiency in children causes delayed tooth eruption
85. Which of the following drugs commonly cause lichenoid reactions?
- Gold
 - Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 - β -Blockers
 - Carbamazepine
 - Oral hypoglycaemics

86. Regarding aphthous ulcers:
- They are more common in males
 - The herpetiform-type are more common in males
 - Haematinic deficiencies are detected in approximately 50% of cases
 - They can be associated with cessation of smoking
 - They are often helped by the used of antidepressants
87. Which of the following conditions can be associated with oral mucosal disease?
- Crohn's disease
 - Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Peutz–Jeghers syndrome
 - Bowen's disease
88. Which of the following are treatments for dry mouth?
- Pilocarpine
 - Salivary substitutes based on carboxymethylcellulose
 - Mucin-based salivary substitutes
 - Atropine
 - Hyoscine
89. Which of the following are features of Gorlin–Goltz syndrome (basal cell carcinoma/jaw cyst syndrome):
- Absence of clavicles
 - Calcified falx cerebellum
 - Frontal and parietal bossing
 - Multiple dentigerous cysts
 - Multiple basal cell haemangiomas
90. In syphilis:
- A primary chancre in the oral cavity may appear about 3–4 weeks after infection
 - The primary chancre is also known as a snail track ulcer
 - The primary chancre often heals after 2 months with severe scarring
 - The secondary stage usually occurs 1–4 months after the primary infection
 - The tertiary stage involves the appearance of well-defined, rounded areas known as mucous patches
91. Hairy leukoplakia:
- Only ever occurs in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive patients
 - Is caused by candidal infection of the oral mucosa
 - Commonly affects the dorsum of the tongue
 - Is a premalignant condition
 - Has koilocyte-like cells in the prickle cell layer

92. With respect to salivary gland tumours:

- a. Pleomorphic adenomas usually undergo malignant change
- b. Pleomorphic adenomas may contain fibrous, myxoid and elastic tissue
- c. Mucoepidermoid carcinomas have a characteristic 'Swiss cheese' pattern
- d. Acinic cell carcinomas commonly spread along nerve sheaths
- e. Adenoid cystic carcinomas have a poor prognosis

93. Regarding hyperparathyroidism:

- a. It is characterised by raised plasma calcium levels
- b. It presents with giant cell lesions
- c. Jaw lesions are commonly present
- d. Patients may present with enlargement of the skull
- e. It is most commonly secondary to chronic renal failure (CRF)

94. Which of the following are true of cherubism?

- a. It is a rare genetic defect of osteoclastic activity
- b. It is commoner in males
- c. The middle third of the face is usually hypoplastic
- d. Presents with lesions also known as Brown's tumours
- e. Regression of the disease occurs

95. Regarding odontomes:

- a. They are hamartomas
They usually present around the age of 30 years
They can undergo malignant transformation
They most commonly present in the anterior maxilla
The lesion is composed of cementum embedded in fibrous tissue and a surrounding capsule

96. You wish to extract a lower first molar tooth from a patient whose medical history reveals that he has a cardiac stent and takes dipyridamole and low-dose aspirin daily. Which of the following precautions are necessary?

- a. Preoperative INR blood test
- b. Ask the patient to stop taking both the aspirin and the dipyridamole for 72 hours before the procedure
- c. Ask the patient to stop taking both the aspirin and the dipyridamole for 7 days before the procedure
- d. Ask the patient to stop taking the dipyridamole for 72 hours before the procedure
- e. Use local haemostatic measures after removing the tooth

97. Which of the following muscles open(s) the mouth?

- a. Masseter muscle
- b. Temporalis muscle
- c. Lateral pterygoid muscle
- d. Digastric muscle
- e. Medial pterygoid muscle

98. Which of the following are common signs and symptoms of a fracture of the zygomatic arch?
- Limitation of mouth opening
 - Deviation of the mandible on opening to the ipsilateral side
 - Deviation of the mandible on opening to the contralateral side
 - Diplopia
 - Epistaxis
99. Which of the following is true with regard to anterior open bites (AOBs)?
- Asymmetrical AOB is commonly associated with digit sucking
 - Digit sucking is commonly associated with symmetrical AOB with associated posterior cross-bite
 - An AOB of skeletal aetiology is associated with an increase Frankfort–mandibular plane angle
 - An AOB due to digit sucking can usually resolve spontaneously in the early mixed dentition stage
 - An AOB in permanent dentition cannot be treated with orthodontics alone
100. Which of the following could cause a crossbite?
- Thumb-sucking habit
 - Skeletal discrepancy
 - Cleft lip and palate
 - Amelogenesis imperfecta
 - Osteogenesis imperfecta

Q	A	Q	A
81	B,C,E	91	E
82	C,E	92	B
83	A,C	93	A,E
84	C,D,E	94	A,E
85	A,B,C,E	95	A,D
86	D	96	E
87	A,C	97	C,D
88	A,B,C	98	A,B
89	C	99	C,D
90	A,D	100	A,B,C