

**ORAL DIAGNOSIS  
DEND 329**

**MIDTERM EXAMINATION**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**OCTOBER 2, 2003**

**STUDENT NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

**THIS EXAMINATION CONSISTS OF 75 QUESTIONS. PLEASE, FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH SECTION.**

**Questions 1-27 (One point each)** *Choose the best answer based upon the description and projection presented, and indicate your answer on your scantron sheet.*

1. Which of the following questions would provide information which would be most helpful in arriving at a diagnosis of the condition shown in this projection?
  - A. Are you or have you been on antibiotic therapy?
  - B. Do you use smokeless (chewing tobacco or snuff) tobacco?
  - ☒ C. Do you smoke a pipe?
  - D. Did you burn your palate with hot food or drink?
  - E. Did you dissolve an aspirin in your mouth?
  
2. The whitish lesion observe covering the buccal mucosa was present bilaterally in this 47 y.o. male patient. The lesion was firmly adherent and during examination disappeared upon stretching the mucosa. This lesion is most likely which of the following?
  - A. White sponge nevus
  - B. Leukoplakia
  - C. Lichen planus, reticular form
  - ☒ D. Leukoedema
  - E. Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia
  
3. The lingual swellings observed in this patient were bony hard in consistency. The patient indicates that have been present as "long as I can remember". These lesions are most likely which of the following?
  - A. Hemangiomas
  - B. Fibromas
  - C. Peripheral giant cell granulomas
  - D. Paruli (multiple parulis)
  - ☒ E. Tori

4. The abnormalities noted on the lingual surface of the tongue of this patient are most closely related to which of the following?

- ✓ B. Aging
- A. Chronic oral irritations/trauma  
C. Cardio-pulmonary disease  
D. Amalgam restorations  
E. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

5. Which of the following is the treatment of choice for the yellowish lesions observed on the buccal mucosa of this patient?

- ✓ E. None is require but periodic observation should occur
- A. Zocor, to eliminate the hyperlipidemia in this patient  
B. Surgical excision  
C. Antibiotic therapy  
D. Antifungal therapy

6. What is the most likely cause of the fissures seen at the commissures of this patient's mouth?

- ✓ C. Primary cause is overclosure and secondary cause is candidiasis
- A. Tobacco use  
B. Lip biting  
D. Allergy  
E. Congenital defect

7. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of the asymptomatic red lesion observed on the tongue of this 57 y.o. male, who smokes and drinks heavily?

- ✓ C. Erythema migrans
- A. Erythroplakia  
B. Hemangioma  
D. Iron deficiency anemia  
E. Median rhomboid glossitis

Varicosities?

8. The whitish lesions observed in this 63 y.o. diabetic female could be easily removed with a gauze pad? Which of the following would be first (most likely) in your list of differential diagnoses?

?   
 ☒ A. Candidiasis  
☒ B. Chemical burn  
☒ C. Lichen planus  
D. Mucous patch  
☒ E. Leukoplakia

9. The blue/gray/blackish areas mesial and distal to the mandibular second premolar had been present for several years without change in appearance. You observe no other such areas and the patient reports that she is in good health. These colored areas are most likely which of the following?

A. Melanomas  
☒ B. Amalgam tattoos  
C. Pigmented areas related to Addison's disease  
D. Hematomas  
E. Smoker's oral melanosis

10. This asymptomatic whitish lesion(s) of the buccal mucosa was observed bilaterally. They were could not be easily removed with a gauze pad and did not disappear upon stretching of the buccal mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Lichen planus  
☒ B. Leukoedema  
☒ C. Leukoplakia  
☒ D. Cheek-biting/chewing  
☒ E. White sponge nevus

11. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this dome-shaped, soft, fluctuant lesion which arose shortly after the patient was "hit in the mouth with a ball"?

A. Hemangioma  
B. Ranula  
C. Melanotic macule  
☒ D. Mucocele  
E. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

12. A history of changing patterns of appearance suggests a diagnosis of which of the following for these asymptomatic, red and white lesions of the dorsal surface of the tongue?

A. White hairy leukoplakia  
B. Median rhomboid glossitis  
☒ C. Erythema migrans  
D. Erythema multiforme  
E. Erythroplakia

13. The rough, red lesions observed in the palatal vault of this long-time denture wearer are best diagnosed as which of the following?

☒ A. Nicotine stomatitis  
☒ B. Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia  
☒ C. Verruca vulgaris  
☒ D. Hyperplastic candidiasis - white  
E. Verrucous carcinomas

- ? 14. This small, solitary, "warty" lesion had been present for several months with minimal increase in size. The lesion is most likely which of the following?

A. Fibroma  
☒ B. Verrucous carcinoma  
☒ C. Pyogenic granuloma  
☒ D. Papillary hyperplasia  
→ ☒ E. Papilloma

- ? 15. The patient first noticed this solitary, painful lesion soon after vigorously brushing her teeth prior to an orthodontic appointment? She had never had such a lesion before. The lesion is most likely which of the following?

☒ A. Herpes simplex gingivostomatitis ?  
☒ B. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis  
☒ C. Traumatic ulcer  
☒ D. Cicatricial pemphigoid  
☒ E. Erythema multiforme, minor type

16. This case consists of two slides. The patient related that skin and lip lesions appeared soon after he experienced a "tingling sensation" in the area. They began as "little blisters" he said which then ruptured and "scabbed over". He also shows you that he has painful lesions of his hard palate. These lesions are most consistent with a diagnosis of which of the following?
- ☐ A. Recurrent aphthous ulcers
  - ☒ B. Recurrent herpes simplex
  - ☐ C. Cicatricial pemphigoid
  - ☐ D. Erythema multiforme
  - ☐ E. Erosive lichen planus
17. The patient's chief complaint is this solitary, painful ulcer. He reports that he has had similar solitary lesions previously which have always healed in a "couple of weeks"? There is no evidence of chronic irritation or trauma. This lesion is most likely which of the following listed below?
- ☒ A. Recurrent aphthous ulcer
  - ☐ B. Recurrent herpes simplex ulcer
  - ☐ C. An ulcer of cicatricial pemphigoid
  - ☐ D. An ulcer of erythema multiforme
  - ☐ E. An ulcer of erosive lichen planus
18. This blue/purple lesion of the tongue has been present for several years. It is soft, fluctuant and can be emptied with digital pressure? Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this lesion?
- ☐ A. Mucocele
  - ☐ B. Melanoma
  - ☒ C. Hemangioma
  - ☐ D. Oral melanotic macule
  - ☐ E. Pigmented nevus
19. The solitary dome-shaped lesion of the buccal mucosa was firm, well-defined and had been present of at least a "year or two"? The history and appearance of this lesion is most consistent with a diagnosis of which of the following?
- ☐ A. Papilloma
  - ☒ B. Fibroma
  - ☐ C. Myxoma
  - ☐ D. Mucocele
  - ☐ E. Osseous choristoma

20. A radiograph of the area adjacent to this exophytic mass, show a radiolucency at the apex of the maxillary right central incisor. A yellowish-white fluid could be expressed from the red area on this mass. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this lesion?
- A. Pyogenic granuloma
  - B. Fibroma
  - ☒ C. Parulis
  - D. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
  - E. Pulp polyp
21. These asymptomatic, long-standing, firm, folds of tissue in the left vestibular region would most likely be which of the following?
- A. Fibroma
  - B. Fibrous hyperplasia
  - C. Epulis granulomatosum
  - ☒ D. Epulis fissuratum
  - E. Verrucous carcinoma
22. Which of the following would be the most likely diagnosis of this red, ulcerated, soft tissue mass arising from gingiva?
- A. Fibroma
  - B. Papilloma
  - C. Osteoma
  - ☒ D. Pyogenic granuloma
  - E. Epulis fissuratum
23. This solitary, firm, indurated lesion has "more than doubled in size over the last 9 months". The patient is a male in his late sixties, who smokes and is a "social drinker". Which of the following would be the most likely diagnosis of this lesion of the lateral border of the tongue?
- ☒ A. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - B. Basal cell carcinoma
  - C. Keratoacanthoma
  - D. Traumatic ulcer
  - E. Chancre

- Λ Σ Σ -

24. You observe this whitish, firm, adherent lesion of the buccal mucosa and vestibule. An affirmative answer to which of the following questions is most likely to lead to a more precise diagnosis?

☐ A. Do you use a mouthwash regularly?  
☒ B. Do you smoke cigarettes?  
☒ C. Are you on antibiotic therapy?  
☒ D. Do you place aspirin tablets in the involved region?  
☒ E. Do you use smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco or snuff)?

25. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this relatively slow-growing (18 months) progressive lesion of the skin?

A. Squamous cell carcinoma  
☒ B. Basal cell carcinoma  
C. Keratoacanthoma  
D. Melanoma  
E. Sebaceous cyst

26. This solitary, smooth, whitish lesion of the ventral surface on the tongue can not be removed easily with a tongue blade. Which of the following disease entities should be first (at the top) in your list of differential diagnoses?

☒ A. Lichen planus  
☒ B. Leukoedema  
☒ C. Leukoplakia  
☒ D. White sponge nevus  
☒ E. Verrucous carcinoma

27. According to the patient this firm, indurated, pigmented lesion of the oral mucosa has only recently appeared and is enlarging "rapidly". Which of the following disease entities should be first in your list of differential diagnoses?

A. Amalgam tattoo  
B. Oral melanotic macule  
C. Pigmented nevus  
☒ D. Melanoma  
E. Pigmented basal cell carcinoma

**Questions 28-75 (One point each) Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer and indicate your answer on your scantron sheet.**

28. Fordyce granules represent focal collections of which of the following?
- A. Salivary glands
  - ☒ B. Sebaceous glands
  - C. Sweat glands
  - D. Fat cells
  - E. Neurites
29. Which of the following is a synonym for epidermoid carcinoma?
- A. Basal cell carcinoma
  - B. Verrucous carcinoma
  - C. Osteosarcoma
  - ☒ D. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - E. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
30. Which of the following clinical features is more consistent with a diagnosis of **recurrent aphthous ulcers, minor type** rather than recurrent intraoral herpes simplex infection?
- ☒ A. Lesions usually occur singly
  - ☒ B. Lesions occur most frequently on keratinized mucosa
  - C. Initial lesion begins as a vesicle
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
31. All of the following are true of leukoedema **except one**. Which one is the exception?
- ☒ A. Predilection for buccal mucosa
  - ☒ B. Is more common in African-Americans than in Whites
  - ☒ C. Generally is asymptomatic
  - ☒ D. When stretch, it can disappear
  - ☒ E. Has a malignant transformation rate of approximately 10 %
32. Which of the following is the most common type of oral mucosal ulcer?
- A. Recurrent aphthous ulcers
  - B. Recurrent herpes ulcers
  - C. Ulcers resulting from odontogenic infections
  - ☒ D. Traumatic ulcers
  - E. Ulcers associated with cicatricial pemphigoid

33. Which of the following best defines a gingival parulis?

- A. An opening of an antral fistula
- ☒ B. A drainage site for a periapical infection
- C. A specific infection of the gingiva
- D. An epithelial hyperplasia
- E. A gingival fluid-filled cyst

34. Traumatic ulcers of the oral cavity may result from which of the following?

- A. Dentures
- B. Biting
- C. Cotton roll injury
- D. Pizza burn
- ☒ E. All of the above

35. Oral squamous cell carcinoma has a site predilection for which of the following?

- A. Buccal mucosa
- B. Floor of mouth
- ☒ C. Tongue, lateral border
- D. Gingiva
- E. Soft palate

36. The white appearance frequently noted in aspirin burn represents which of the following?

- A. Fibrin
- B. Keratin
- ☒ C. Necrotic or coagulated tissue
- D. Avascular connective tissue
- E. Pus

37. Which of the following clinical features may occur in both recurrent aphthous ulcers and intraoral herpes simplex ulceration?

- ☒ A. Pain
- ☒ B. Prodromal symptoms
- ☒ C. Healing in 1 to 2 weeks
- ☒ D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

38. Which of the following usually heal with scar formation?

- ☒ A. Minor aphthous ulcers
- ☒ B. Recurrent herpetic ulcers
- ☒ C. Traumatic ulcers
- D. All of the above
- ☒ E. None of the above

39. Which of the following is true of epulis fissuratum?

- A. Is thought to be fungal in origin
- ☒ B. Is most common in the palate
- C. Is commonly associated with HIV infection
- D. Is an immunologic reaction to acrylic monomer
- ☒ E. Is typically associated with the flange of an ill-fitting denture

40. Which of the following types of oral leukoplakia has the highest malignant transformation potential?

- A. Smooth, thin leukoplakia
- B. Smooth, thick leukoplakia
- C. Granular leukoplakia
- D. Thick, fissured leukoplakia
- ☒ E. Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia

41. Which of the following could result in a red lesion of the oral cavity?

- ☒ A. Atrophy or erosion of the mucosa
- ☒ B. Hyperkeratosis
- ☒ C. Vascular dilatation from inflammation
- D. All of the above
- ☒ E. A and C only

42. All of the following lesions could be fluctuant **except**. Which one is the **exception**?

- ☒ A. Abscess
- ☒ B. Mucocele
- ☒ C. Lymphangioma
- ☒ D. Fibroma
- ☒ E. Ranula

43. A lesion could appear white in the oral cavity for all of the following reasons except. Which one is the exception?
- ☒ A. The epithelium is thicker than normal due to hyperplasia
  - ☒ B. The epithelium has a thicker keratin layer
  - ☒ C. The epithelial cells are edematous
  - ☐ D. There is erosion of the epithelium
44. Which of the following conditions is associated with Epstein-Barr virus?
- ☒ A. Oral hairy leukoplakia
  - ☒ B. Burkitt lymphoma
  - ☒ C. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
  - ☒ D. Infectious mononucleosis
  - ☐ E. All the above
45. Which of the following is the most common salivary gland neoplasm?
- ☐ A. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - ☒ B. Pleomorphic adenoma
  - ☐ C. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
  - ☐ D. Basal cell adenocarcinoma
  - ☐ E. Warthin tumor
46. Which of the following are causes of xerostomia?
- ☒ A. Autoimmune chronic sialadenitis
  - ☒ B. Antihypertensive medications
  - ☒ C. Irradiation of salivary glands
  - ☐ D. All the above
  - ☐ E. A and C only
47. Which of the following is the most common location of mucocoeles?
- ☒ A. Lower labial mucosa
  - ☐ B. Upper labial mucosa
  - ☐ C. Gingiva
  - ☐ D. Hard palate
  - ☐ E. Floor of mouth

48. In general, all are true concerning pleomorphic adenomas (mixed tumors) **except**. Which one is the **exception**?

- ☒ A. Are not true neoplasms
- ☒ B. Intraorally, occur most commonly on the palate
- ☒ C. Are generally slow-growing
- ☒ D. Are the most common salivary gland tumors
- ☒ E. Occur in both major and minor salivary glands

49. Intraoral squamous cell carcinoma is **most** closely associated with which of the following?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Syphilis
- C. HPV
- ☒ D. Tobacco
- E. *Candida albicans*

50. Which of the following statements is true of lichen planus?

- ☒ A. The reticular form is usually painful
- ☒ B. Lesions frequently show light to dark brown pigmentation
- ☒ C. A lace-like pattern of white striations is usually present in all forms
- D. Is known to be caused by Epstein-Barr virus
- E. Is most common in younger males

51. Which of the following is the most common symptom of lichen planus involving the skin?

- A. Pain.
- B. Bleeding
- C. Crusting and oozing
- D. Blister formation
- ☒ E. Itching

52. Which of the following is true of pemphigus vulgaris?

- ☒ A. Frequently is drug induced
- ☒ B. Intraoral lesions generally precede skin lesions
- ☒ C. Is one of the mucocutaneous lesions which has a **negative** Nikolsky test
- ☒ D. Is usually painless
- ☒ E. Skin lesions are plaques covered by thin keratotic scales and striae of Wickham

53. All of the following may be true of benign mucous membrane (cicatricial) pemphigoid except. Which one is the exception?

- ✓ A. May produce blindness
- ✓ B. Shows sub-epithelial clefting
- ✓ C. Scarring and adhesions often occur
- ✓ D. May involve eyes, genitalia and oral mucosa
- ✗ E. Is caused by Epstein-Barr virus

54. Which of the following is the treatment of choice for cicatricial pemphigoid?

- ✗ A. Antiviral agents, particularly acyclovir
- ✓ B. Topical or systemic corticosteroids
- ✗ C. Antibiotics, with erythromycin being particularly effective
- D. Surgical excision
- E. Radiation therapy

55. Which of the following is the most common cause of death in someone dying from systemic lupus erythematosus?

- A. Brain abscesses
- B. Liver failure
- C. Overwhelming infection from skin infections
- D. Rupture of the spleen
- ✓ E. Renal failure

56. Which of the following is the term used to describe the classic skin lesions seen in erythema multiforme?

- ✓ A. Target lesions
- B. Vesicular/Bullous
- C. Striae of Wickham
- D. Seborrheic
- E. Papillary

57. A patient with painful, peeling gingiva may have which of the following disease entities?

- ✓ A. Erosive lichen planus
- ✓ B. Pemphigus vulgaris
- ✓ C. Cicatricial pemphigoid
- D. All of the above
- E. A and C only

58 Which of the following terms is defined as the act of tapping a part of the body to evaluate the quality of the echo produced?

- A. Auscultation
- B. Palpation
- C. Aspiration
- D. Vibration
- ☒ E. Percussion

59 Which of the following is often regarded as the **earliest** presenting sign of an asymptomatic intraoral cancer?

- A. Ulcer
- B. Swelling
- ☒ C. Erythroplakia
- D. Leukoplakia
- E. Induration

60 All of the following lesions would be expected to have a **bony hard** consistency **except**. Which one is the **exception**?

- ☒ A. Osteoma
- ☒ B. Torus mandibularis
- ☒ C. Exostoses
- ☒ D. Fibroma
- ☒ E. Osteosarcoma

61 All of the following lesions would be expected to have a **rough** surface **except**. Which one is the **exception**?

- ☒ A. Papilloma
- ☒ B. Keratoacanthoma
- ☒ C. Verrucous carcinoma
- ☒ D. Mucocele
- ☒ E. Verrucae vulgaris

62 All of the following lesions would be expected to be **painful** **except**. Which one is the **exception**?:

- ☒ A. An infected cyst
- ☒ B. An aphthous ulcer
- ☒ C. A pleomorphic adenoma
- ☒ D. An acutely inflamed tissue
- ☒ E. A traumatic ulcer

63. Which of the following soft tissue lesions would have a predilection for patients over the age of 40 years?
- ☒ A. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - ☐ B. Acute leukemia
  - ☒ C. Lichen planus
  - ☐ D. All of the above
  - ☒ E. A and C only
64. All of the following soft tissue lesions would have a female gender predilection except. Which one is the exception?
- ☒ A. Verrucous carcinoma
  - ☒ B. Cicatricial pemphigoid
  - ☒ C. Erythema migrans
  - ☐ D. Salivary gland tumors
  - ☒ E. Lipomas
65. If a red lesion persists for more than 14 days after all local trauma and infectious foci have been eliminated, the next step a clinician should take is to:
- ☐ A. Treat the lesion with corticosteroid so it will go away
  - ☐ B. Ask the patient to return in another 14 days to see if the lesion has resolved
  - ☒ C. See that a biopsy of the lesion is taken and submitted for pathological examination
  - ☐ D. Treat with an antifungal agent as it is most likely a candidiasis
  - ☐ E. Send the patient for radiation therapy as the lesion is obviously malignant
66. Which of the following is a method that has been used to treat oral hemangiomas/vascular malformations?
- ☒ A. Surgical removal with a scalpel
  - ☒ B. Sclerosing solutions
  - ☒ C. Embolization
  - ☒ D. Laser eradication
  - ☒ E. All of the above have been used in trained hands to treat oral hemangiomas
67. For a diagnosis of Stevens-Johnson syndrome to be made which of the following should be affected in addition to oral and skin lesions?
- ☐ A. Kidney and liver
  - ☐ B. Gastrointestinal tract and kidney
  - ☒ C. Either ocular or genital mucosae
  - ☐ D. Either kidney or lungs
  - ☐ E. Platelet and granulocyte levels

68. Oral effects of smokeless tobacco may include:

- ☒ A. Gingival recession
- ☒ B. Oral cancer
- ☒ C. Cervical erosion
- ☒ D. All of the above
- ☐ E. A and C only

69. All of the following are clinical features that recurrent aphthous ulcers and recurrent intraoral herpes simplex ulcers may have in common except. Which one is the exception?

- ☒ A. Fact that any age can be affected
- ☒ B. Heal in 1 to 2 weeks
- ☒ C. Lesions begin as primary ulcers
- ☒ D. Proneness to recur
- ☒ E. Prodromal symptoms

70. All of the following are true of syphilis except. Which one is the exception?

- ☒ A. Eighth cranial nerve deafness is part of Hutchinson triad
- ☒ B. Primary lesion of acquired syphilis is the chancre
- ☒ C. Causative agent is *Treponema pallidum*
- ☒ D. Systemic penicillin initiated during the primary stage usually eliminates the organism in several days
- ☒ E. Anodontia is a common finding in congenital syphilis

71. Which of the following should be considered in the differential diagnosis of palatal petechia?

- Trauma from severe coughing or vomiting
- ☒ B. Infectious mononucleosis
- ☒ C. Macular hemangioma
- ☒ D. All of the above
- ☐ E. A and C only

72. Which of the following are suspicious changes in nevi which may indicate a malignancy or malignant change?

- ☒ A. Asymmetry of lesion
- ☒ B. Irregular borders
- ☒ C. Color variegation
- ☒ D. All of the above
- ☐ E. A and C only

73. Which of the following is **least likely** to be included in the differential list for oral melanoma?

- ☒ A. Nevus
- ☒ B. Amalgam tattoo
- ☒ C. Superficial mucocele
- ☒ D. Oral melanotic macule
- ☒ E. Focal hemosiderin deposit

74. Differential diagnosis of **pseudomembranous** candidiasis would include all the following **except**. Which one is the **exception**?

- ☒ A. Mucous patch
- ☒ B. Aspirin burn
- ☒ C. Traumatic ulcer
- ☒ D. Leukoplakia
- ☒ E. Necrotic ulcer associated with systemic disease

75. Which of the following is the treatment of choice for an oral (squamous cell) papilloma?

- ☒ A. Antiviral drug therapy such as acyclovir since it is caused by HPV
- ☒ B. Antifungal drug therapy because of candidal overgrowth
- ☒ C. Surgical removal
- ☒ D. Radiation therapy
- ☒ E. Oral papillomas should be left alone as they undergo spontaneous remission