

Oral Dx & Radiology 9/29/05 **Student Test Report On Midt 1 A**

Course #: 329
 Course Title: Oral Dx
 Day/Time:

Instructor: Dr. D. Sawyer
 Description: Oral Diagnosis & Radiology
 Term/Year: Fall 2005

Student Name: [REDACTED]

Student ID: XXXXX2639

Code:

	Pass/Fail/No Pass	Raw	Objective	Exam#	Essay	Percent	Grade
MIDT 1	100.00	79.00	79.00	0		79.00%	C

Response Description:	<dash> correct response		<#> multiple marks		<space> no response					
	<alphabet> student's incorrect response		<*> bonus test item							
Test Items	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50
Test Key	D C C C B B D D B A C C E E A B B B C D D A A B B C C D B C D A C B B B D A B D									
Answers										
Test Items	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-100
Test Key										
Answers										

Remarks:

Student's Answer to Multiple Mark Question:

See the following table whenever or answer keys found on this test.

4. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the firmly adherent white lesion seen bilaterally in this 50 y.o. female patient? The lesion does **not** disappear when stretched.

A. Leukoedema
B. Leukoplakia
C. White sponge nevus
→ D. Lichen planus
E. Hairy leukoplakia

5. The bluish lesion observed on the lower lip of this young patient developed rapidly after she ran into a tree on her bike? This lesion is **most** likely which of the following?

A. A ranula
→ B. A mucocele
C. A labial melanotic macule
D. A nevus
→ E. A hemangioma

6. The smooth, firm, dome-shaped mass developed slowly in the palate of this 47 y.o. female patient. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this lesion?

→ A. Palatal torus
→ B. Benign salivary gland tumor
C. Mucocele
D. Squamous cell carcinoma
E. Papillary hyperplasia of the palate

7. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the bony-hard exophytic mass observed on the buccal gingiva of this patient?

A. Mandibular torus
B. Traumatic fibroma
C. Osseous choristoma
D. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
→ E. Exostosis

8. Which of the following questions would be **most helpful** in arriving at a clinical working diagnosis of the keratotic white lesion observed in the buccal mucosa of this patient?
- A. Did you place an aspirin in this area?
 - ☒ B. Do you use smokeless tobacco?
 - C. Do you chew your cheeks?
 - D. Do you smoke?
 - E. Are you pregnant?
9. The red lesion observed at the tip of the arrow is **most** likely which of the following?
- A. Erythema migrans
 - ☒ B. Median rhomboid glossitis
 - C. Nicotine stomatitis
 - D. A developmental defect of the tongue
 - E. The result of a Vitamin B deficiency
10. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the grayish-black lesions observed mesial and distal to the left mandibular second premolar?
- ☒ A. Amalgam tattoos
 - B. Basal cell nevi
 - C. Melanoma
 - D. Melanotic macules
 - E. Cui-à-lait spots
11. Which of the following is the **best** method of managing the lesion observed in the buccal vestibule of this elderly denture wearer?
- A. Surgical excision of the redundant tissue only
 - B. Remake reline the denture only
 - ☒ C. Remake reline the denture coupled with surgical excision of the redundant tissue
 - D. Radiation therapy
 - E. No treatment needed; observe periodically
12. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the soft, fluctuant, bluish swelling which arose rapidly in the right floor of the mouth?
- A. Oral melanotic macule
 - B. Hemangioma
 - ☒ C. Ranula
 - D. Melanoma
 - E. Melanocytic nevus

13. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the rough lesion observed in the palate of this patient?
- A. An ulcerated salivary gland neoplasm
 - B. A torus palatinus
 - C. A fibroma
 - D. A pyogenic granuloma
 - E. A papilloma
14. Which of the following should be included in the differential diagnoses of this red lesion of the maxillary gingiva alveolar ridge?
- A. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
 - B. Mucocoele
 - C. Pyogenic granuloma
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
15. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the reddish lesion observed in the palate of this denture wearer?
- A. Papillary hyperplasia
 - B. Multiple papillomas
 - C. Nicotine stomatitis
 - D. Verrucous carcinoma
 - E. Multiple salivary gland tumors
16. This patient complained of pain in maxillary first molar area after arriving at his orthodontist's office. He indicated he brushed his teeth "very well" so he would not get scolded for too much plaque by the assistant in charge of oral hygiene. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the lesion causing the pain?
- A. Marginal gingivitis
 - B. Traumatic ulcer
 - C. Aphthous ulcer
 - D. Herpetic ulcer
 - E. Chancre

17. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the lesion observed on the upper lip of this otherwise healthy patient, who stated that the lesion began as a small cluster of "blisters" 3 or 4 days ago?

- A. Aphthous ulcers
- ☒ B. Herpes labialis
- C. Chancres
- D. Traumatic ulcers
- E. Mucous patches

18. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the solitary, reddish, ulcerated lesion observed in this projected photograph?

- A. Traumatic fibroma
- ☒ B. Pyogenic granuloma
- C. Parulis
- D. Papilloma
- E. Pulp polyp

19. Which of the following would be **most** helpful in arriving at the correct diagnosis of the exophytic mass observed between teeth numbers 7 and 8?

- A. Surgical excision and microscopic examination of the mass
- B. Swab the mass and culture
- ☒ C. Take a periapical radiograph of the area
- D. Perform a Pap smear of the lesion
- E. Do a brush biopsy

20. Which of the following should be included in the differential diagnosis of the projected exophytic mass?

- A. Peripheral ossifying fibroma
- B. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
- C. Pyogenic granuloma
- ☒ D. All of the above
- E. A and C only

21. The lesion (s) observed on the dorsal surface of this tongue have a history of changing pattern. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Hairy tongue
- B. Median rhomboid glossitis
- C. Erythema multiforme
- D. Geographic tongue
- E. Fissured tongue

22. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this recurrent, solitary, ulcerative lesion, which in the past has healed in a "week or two"?

- ☒ A. Recurrent aphthous ulcer
- B. Recurrent herpes simplex ulcer
- C. Traumatic ulcer
- D. Ulcer associated with an odontogenic lesion
- E. An ulcer of erosive lichen planus

23. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the projected solitary, firm, smooth mass of the buccal mucosa?

- ☒ A. Traumatic (irritation) fibroma
- B. Peripheral ossifying fibroma
- C. Papilloma
- D. Hemangioma
- E. Lipoma

24. Which of the following is the correct statement concerning the malignant transformation rate of the projected lesion?

- A. About 10 % of these lesions undergo malignant transformation
- B. About 90 % of these lesions undergo malignant transformation
- C. About 50 % of these lesions undergo malignant transformation
- D. The lesion is already a malignant one
- ☒ E. Its malignant transformation potential is so low as to be about the same as that of the normal palatal mucosa

25. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this rapidly growing, indurated, brown, red, black lesion of the palate?
- A. Melanocytic nevus
 - B. Melanoma
 - C. Oral melanotic macule
 - D. Amalgam tattoo
 - E. Hematoma
26. The solitary, ulcerated, indurated lesion began less than a year ago in this 57 y.o. highway construction worker, who was a heavy smoker and drinker. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this lesion?
- A. Acinic cell carcinoma
 - B. Basal cell carcinoma
 - C. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - D. Fibrosarcoma
 - E. Osteosarcoma
27. The rough, brownish black lesion of this elderly patient's face had been present for several years now. On palpation of the lesion pieces of it "crumbled away" and were greasy. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this lesion?
- A. Keratoacanthoma
 - B. Basal cell carcinoma
 - C. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - D. Melanocytic nevus
 - E. Seborrheic keratosis
28. Lesions, such as the ones seen at the corners of the mouth, in this elderly female patient have been associated with which of the following?
- A. Deficiency of riboflavin
 - B. Loss of vertical dimension
 - C. Infection with *Candida albicans*
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only

29. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the white lesions, which could be removed easily with a tongue blade, observed in this diabetic patient?

- A. Aspirin burn
- ☒ B. Candidiasis, pseudomembranous type
- C. Leukoplakia
- D. Lichen planus
- E. Traumatic ulcers

30. Using the two projected photographs, what is the **most** likely diagnosis of the red lesion of the left labial mucosa?

- A. Hematoma
- ☒ B. Mucocele
- C. Hemangioma
- D. Labial melanotic macule
- E. Mucous cyst

Questions 31-100 Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer and indicate your answer on your scantron sheet.

31. All of the following lesions, except one, may be fluctuant on occasion. Which lesion would **not** be described as fluctuant?

- A. A ranula
- ☒ B. A papilloma
- C. An abscess
- D. A hemangioma
- E. A mucocele

32. Which of the following has been defined as a white patch or plaque on a mucous membrane that cannot be identified clinically as any other specific lesion?

- A. Leukomoid reaction
- B. Leukoedema
- ☒ C. Leukoplakia
- D. Leukemia
- E. Lichen planus

33. Which term may be defined as a focal area of color change which is **not** elevated nor depressed in relation to its surroundings?
- A. Papule
 - ☒ B. Nodule
 - C. Polyp
 - D. Macule
 - E. Sessile
34. Which of the following would be the **more common** location for minor salivary tumors?
- ☒ A. Junction of hard and soft palates
 - B. Buccal mucosa
 - C. Dorsal surface of the tongue
 - D. Floor of mouth
 - E. Gingiva
35. As a general rule, lesions with **smooth** surfaces originate from which of the following?
- A. From the surface epithelium
 - B. Only from bone
 - ☒ C. In the deeper tissues (below separate from the epithelium)
 - D. Only from salivary gland tissue
 - E. Only from muscle
36. Which of the following is the **most common** oral cancer?
- A. Osteosarcoma
 - ☒ B. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - C. Multiple myeloma
 - D. Fibrosarcoma
 - E. Fibroma
37. Which term describes the **earliest** presentation of most cases of asymptomatic oral cancer?
- A. Area of induration
 - B. Area of swelling
 - C. An ulcerated area
 - D. A leukoplakia
 - ☒ E. An erythroplakia

38. Which of the following is true of most cases of **primary** HSV, type 1 infection?
- A. Are confined to the hard palate
 - B. Seen most commonly on the ventral surface of the tongue
 - C. Associated with vesicles of the hands and feet
 - D. Are confined to the gingiva
 - ☒ E. Are subclinical with no symptoms
39. Which of the following is a predisposing condition to the development of oral candidiasis?
- A. Corticosteroid therapy
 - B. Xerostomia
 - C. Diabetes mellitus
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
40. Which of the following is true of epulis fissuratum?
- ☒ A. Is associated with ill-fitting dentures
 - B. Is a precancerous condition
 - C. Occurs most commonly on the lingual or palatal alveolar mucosa
 - D. Is caused by a bacterial infection
 - E. Is best treated with antifungal agents
41. Which of the following could result in a **red** lesion of the oral cavity?
- A. Atrophy or erosion of the oral mucosa
 - B. Frictional keratosis
 - C. Vascular dilatation from inflammation
 - D. All of the above
 - ☒ E. A and C only
42. Which of the following factors may play a role in the pathogenesis of xerostomia?
- A. Mouth breathing
 - ☒ B. Sjögren's syndrome
 - C. Local radiation therapy
 - D. All of the above
 - ☒ E. A and C only

43. All of the following are true of lichen planus **except**. Which one is the **exception**?
- A. Patients may have purple skin lesions that itch
 - B. If a malignant potential exists the risk is low
 - C. The keratotic white striations of this disease are known as Wickham striae
 - D. Most patients are middle-aged (or older) adults
 - ☒ E. The reticular form is usually symptomatic
44. Which of the following would **most likely** present with a **rough** surface?
- A. Verrucous carcinoma
 - B. Mucocele
 - C. Papilloma
 - D. All of the above
 - ☒ E. A and C only
45. Which of the following is a clinical feature commonly associated with the nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome?
- A. Skeletal anomalies such as **bird** rib
 - B. Odontogenic keratocysts
 - C. Mild ocular hypertelorism
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
46. Which of the following is the **most** common oral ulcer?
- A. Aphthous ulcer
 - B. Herpes simplex ulcer
 - ☒ C. Traumatic ulcer
 - D. Ulcer associated with odontogenic infection
 - E. Ulcer associated with cicatricial pemphigoid
47. Which of the following is **most** likely to mimic a mucocele during its early stage?
- A. Melanoma
 - B. Nevus
 - ☒ C. Low-grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - D. Oral melanotic macule
 - E. Smoker's melanosis

48. Fordyce granules represent focal collections of which of the following?
- A. Sweat glands
 - B. Salivary glands
 - ☒ C. Sebaceous glands
 - D. Blood vessels
 - E. Fat cells
49. Which of the following is a synonym for squamous cell carcinoma?
- A. Melanoma
 - B. Verrucous carcinoma
 - ☒ C. Epidermoid carcinoma
 - D. Basal cell carcinoma
 - E. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
50. 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 non-keratinized mucosa
 - C. Initial lesion begins as an area of erythema
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
51. All of the following are true of leukoedema **except one**. Which one is the **exception**?
- ☒ A. Predilection for the hard palate
 - B. Is more common in African-Americans than in Whites
 - C. Generally is asymptomatic
 - D. When stretch, it can disappear
 - E. Is not a precancerous lesion
52. Which of the following is the **most** common oral exophytic lesion according to your textbook?
- A. Papilloma
 - B. Fibroma
 - C. Mucocele
 - ☒ D. Torus and exostosis
 - E. Pyogenic granuloma

53. 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
54. Traumatic ulcers of the oral cavity may result from which of the following?
- A. Biting
 - B. Cotton roll injury
 - C. Pizza burn
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
55. Oral squamous cell carcinoma has a site predilection for which of the following?
- A. Tongue, dorsal surface
 - B. Buccal mucosa
 - C. Soft palate
 - D. Gingiva
 - ☒ E. Tongue, lateral border
56. 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
57. 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

58. 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
59. Which of the following lesions typically has a **rough** surface?
- ☒ A. Papilloma
 - B. Fibroma
 - C. Seborrheic keratosis
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
60. 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
61. Which of the following lesions are commonly painful?
- A. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - B. Acutely inflamed tissue
 - C. Infected cysts
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
62. Clinically, oral candidiasis can appear as which of the following?
- A. A white lesion
 - B. A red lesion
 - C. A red and white lesion
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only

63. 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 is eroded
 - C. The epithelial cells are edematous
 - D. The epithelium has a thick keratin layer
64. Which of the following conditions has been associated with Epstein-Barr virus?
- ☒ A. Oral hairy leukoplakia
 - B. Aphthous stomatitis
 - C. Lichen planus
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
65. 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
66. Which of the following are causes of xerostomia?
- A. Sjögren syndrome
 - B. Antihistamines
 - C. Postradiation changes
 - ☒ D. All the above
 - E. A and C only
67. 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

68. The oral papilloma is **most** closely associated with which of the following?

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

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

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

70. 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

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

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

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

- A. Intraoral lesions generally precede skin lesions
- B. No treatment is necessary
- C. Is associated with a positive Nikolsky sign (test)
- D. All of the above
- ☒ E. A and C only

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

- ☒ A. Intra-epithelial clefting is commonly seen
- B. Corticosteroids are the drugs of choice for treatment
- C. Patient should be sent to ophthalmologist to prevent ocular scarring
- D. May involve eyes, genitalia and oral mucosa
- E. Evidence suggests it is an autoimmune disease

74. Deficiency states reported to produce glossitis include which of the following?

- A. Plummer-Vinson syndrome
- B. Vitamin-B complex deficiencies
- C. Iron deficiency anemia
- ☒ D. All of the above
- E. A and C

75. 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

76. If extraoral signs and symptoms accompany recurrent aphthous stomatitis, which of the following disease entities should be considered foremost in the differential diagnosis?

- A. Addison disease
- ☒ B. Behcet syndrome
- C. Crohn disease
- D. Darier disease
- E. Epidermolysis bullosa

77. 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

78. The oral effects of smokeless tobacco include which of the following?
- A. Gingival recession
 - B. Oral cancer
 - C. Cervical (tooth) erosion
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
79. 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
80. All of the following lesions would be expected to have a **bony hard** consistency **except**. Which one is the **exception**?
- ☒ A. Maxillary tori
 - B. Exostoses
 - ☒ C. Myxoma
 - D. Osteoma
 - E. Osteosarcoma
81. All of the following lesions would be expected to have a **rough** surface **except**. Which one is the **exception**?
- A. Papilloma
 - ☒ B. Neurofibroma
 - C. Verrucous carcinoma
 - D. Seborrheic keratosis
 - E. Verrucae vulgaris
82. 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

83. Which of the following soft tissue lesions would have a **predilection** for patients **over the age of 40 years**?

- ☒ A. Metastatic carcinoma
- B. Acute leukemia
- C. Hemangioma
- D. All of the above
- E. A and C only

84. All of the following soft tissue lesions would have a **female** gender predilection **except**. Which one is the **exception**?

- A. Lichen planus
- B. Cicatricial pemphigoid
- ☒ C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Desquamative gingivitis
- E. Salivary gland tumors

85. 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

86. 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

87. 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 mucosa
 - D. Either kidney or lungs
 - E. Platelet and granulocyte levels
88. Which of the following is a type of slow-growing, superficial, low-grade carcinoma arising in the oral cavity?
- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - B. Basal cell carcinoma
 - ☒ C. Verrucous carcinoma
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
89. Which of the following lesions has a palatal site predilection?
- A. Nicotine stomatitis
 - B. Intraoral salivary gland neoplasms
 - C. Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only
90. All of the following are true of syphilis **except**. Which one is the **exception**?
- A. Ocular interstitial keratitis is part of Hutchinson triad
 - B. The secondary lesion of acquired syphilis of the oral cavity is called the mucous patch
 - C. Causative agent is *Treponema pallidum*
 - D. Systemic penicillin initiated during the primary stage usually eliminates the organism in several days
 - ☒ E. Oligodontia is a common finding in congenital syphilis
91. Which of the following should be considered in the differential diagnosis of palatal petechia?
- A. Trauma from severe coughing or vomiting
 - B. Infectious mononucleosis
 - C. Macular hemangioma
 - ☒ D. All of the above
 - E. A and C only

92. 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

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

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

94. 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

95. 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

96. Which of the following is described in your textbook as a red lesion with a keratotic (adherent) component?

- A. Candidiasis, pseudomembranous type
- ☒ B. Erosive lichen planus
- C. Aspirin burn
- D. Aphthous ulcer
- E. Radiation mucositis

97. Which of the following is a preferred site of occurrence of recurrent aphthous ulcers?

- ☒ A. Buccal mucosa
- B. Hard palate
- C. Gingiva
- D. All of the above
- E. A and C only

98. Which of the following must be considered when pigmented macules are found on the skin and oral mucosa?

- A. Addison disease
- B. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- C. McCune Albright syndrome
- ☒ D. All of the above
- E. A and C only

99. Which of the following disease entities is **most commonly** associated with café-au-lait spots?

- A. Nevroid basal cell carcinoma syndrome
- B. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
- ☒ C. Von Recklinghausen disease
- D. Gardner syndrome
- E. CREST syndrome

100. Which of the following is an example of an oral inflammatory hyperplastic lesion; that is one that is a reactive hyperplasia related to tissue injury?

- A. Addison disease
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Papilloma
- D. Neurofibroma
- ☒ E. Pyogenic granuloma