

**Oral Diagnosis 09/28/06**  
**Student Test Report On Midt 1 A**

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

Instructor: Dr. D. Sawyer  
Description: Oral Dx & Radiology  
Term/Year: Fall 2006

Student Name: 

Student ID: 

Code:

	Possible Pts.	Raw	Objective	Exam#/Essay	Percent	Grade
MIDT 1:	100.00	88.00	88.00	0	88.00%	B

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
Answers	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-,-	D,-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-,B	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,-,B,-	-,-,-,A,-	-,-,-,-,-
Test Items:	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-100
Answers	-,-,-,-,-	D,-,-,-,E,-	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,D,-,-	-,-,-,-,-	-,-,A,-,-	E,-,-,-,-	-,-,-,-,-	D,-,D,-,D	-,-,-,-,-

Remarks:

Student's Answer to Multiple Mark Question:

No multiple mark answers or answer keys found on this test

**ORAL DIAGNOSIS  
DEND 329**

**SEPTEMBER 28, 2006  
MIDTERM EXAMINATION**

**NAME** G. FITZNER  
**STUDENT NO.** 819

**THIS EXAMINATION CONSISTS OF 100 QUESTIONS. PLEASE, FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH SECTION.**

**Questions 1-40.** *Choose the best answer based upon the description and projection(s) presented, and indicate the answer on your scantron sheet.*

1. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this ulcerated lesion which had been present for over a year in this elderly man?
  - A. Keratoacanthoma
  - B. Basal cell carcinoma
  - C. Seborrheic keratosis
  - ✓ D. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - E. Melanoma
  
2. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this solitary, asymptomatic, adherent lesion?
  - A. Leukoplakia
  - ✓ B. Leukoedema
  - ✓ C. White sponge nevus x
  - D. Lichen planus
  - E. Pseudomembraneous candidiasis
  
3. Using the two projected photographs, this patient **most** likely has which of the following conditions?
  - A. Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome
  - B. McCune-Albright syndrome
  - C. Sturge-Weber syndrome
  - D. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
  - E. Neurofibromatosis

4. The exophytic mass observed in this photograph was bony hard and had been present for "many" years. Which of the following statements is true of this lesion?
- A. It's etiology is unknown although both genetic and environmental factors have been associated with this lesion
  - ☒ B. It is among the most common exophytic lesions
  - ☒ C. It generally requires no treatment except when it effects the fabrication of a dental prosthesis
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
5. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the asymptomatic, soft, fluctuant swelling observed in this projected photograph. A radiograph show no bony involvement.
- ☒ A. "Globulomaxillary" cyst
  - B. Incisive canal cyst
  - C. Nasoalveolar cyst
  - ☒ D. Odontogenic abscess
  - ☒ E. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
6. The solitary, firm mass observed in this photograph had been present for at least two years and was believe to be very slowly enlarging. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this swelling?
- A. Papilloma
  - B. Lipoma
  - C. Osteoma
  - D. Hemangioma
  - E. Fibroma/fibrous hyperplasia
7. This asymptomatic, soft, ulcerated mass arose rather rapidly in middle-aged female patient. Which of the following would be the **most** likely diagnosis of this lesion?
- ☒ A. Lipoma
  - ☒ B. Fibroma
  - ☒ C. Exostosis
  - ☒ D. Pyogenic granuloma
  - E. Epulis fissuratum

8. The condition observed on the buccal mucosa of this adult patient represent which of the following?
- A. Sweat glands
  - ☒ B. Sebaceous glands
  - C. Focal collections of lymphoid tissue
  - D. Focal collections of minor salivary glands
  - E. Focal collections of adipose tissue
9. The condition observed in this projected photograph can be associated with which of the following causes?
- A. Acromegaly ✓ *large ~~thick~~ tongue*
  - B. Cretinism
  - C. Down syndrome ✓
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
10. Which of the following statements is true for this bony hard, exophytic mass observed in the projected photograph?
- A. Bilateral involvement occurs in the majority of cases
  - B. Lesions such as this one can usually be observed on periapical and occlusal radiographs
  - C. No treatment is necessary but surgical removal may be necessary to accommodate a lower denture
  - D. All of the above *mandibular torus*
  - E. A and C only
11. Which of the following should be considered as a cause of the **generalized** condition observed in this projected photograph?
- A. Certain medications such as dilatin, cyclosporine and calcium channel blockers
  - B. Mouth breathing
  - C. Leukemia *leukemia*
  - D. All of the above *gingival hyperplasia*
  - E. A and C

12. The lesion shown in the two projected photographs has been present for several years with little, if any, change in its appearance. This lesion is **most** likely to be which of the following?
- A. An abscess ✕
  - B. A mucocele ✕
  - C. A hemangioma ✕
  - D. A hematoma ✕
  - E. An erythroplakia —
13. This patient came into the admitting clinic complaining of pain and soreness of the floor of his mouth. The patient noted it was more painful around mealtime. Palpation of the area revealed a hard area. This lesion is **most** likely which of the following?
- A. A calcified lymph node
  - B. A sialolith
  - C. An avulsed tooth
  - D. An example of calcinosis cutis (mucosa) as part of CREST syndrome
  - E. Calcific metamorphosis
14. This soft exophytic mass had been present for several months with minimal change in size and no change in appearance. This lesion is **most** likely which of the following?
- A. Papilloma
  - ✕ B. Verrucous carcinoma
  - C. Verruciform xanthoma
  - ✕ D. Papillary hyperplasia
  - ✕ E. Hairy leukoplakia
15. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the smooth, soft and fluctuant mass observed in the floor of this patient's mouth?
- A. Mucocele ✕
  - B. Dermoid cyst ✕
  - C. Lipoma
  - D. Abscess ✕
  - E. Ranula .

16. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the mass observed in this denture wearer?
- A. Papillary hyperplasia •
  - B. Papilloma ×
  - C. Mucous retention phenomenon
  - D. Pyogenic granuloma ×
  - E. Epulis fissuratum •
17. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the recurrent palatal lesions observed in this patient?
- ✗ A. Aphthous ulcers
  - × B. Traumatic ulcers
  - C. Herpetic ulcers
  - D. Necrotizing sialometaplasia
  - E. Herpangina
18. The lesion(s) observed on the lingual surface of the tongue is/are **most** closely associated with which of the following?
- ✓ A. Aging – *Varicosities*
  - B. Irritable bowel syndrome
  - C. Cardiovascular disease •
  - D. Diverticulosis
  - E. Emphysema and other respiratory diseases
19. The white lesions observed in this elderly diabetic were easily removed with a gauze pad. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this condition?
- A. Thermal burns
  - B. Mucous patch of secondary syphilis
  - C. Sloughing traumatic lesion
  - D. Pseudomembraneous candidiasis •
  - E. Mouthwash reaction

20. The condition observed in this projections has been **frequently associated** with which of the following?
- A. Geographic tongue  
 B. Behçet syndrome  
 C. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome  
 D. All of the above  
 E. A and C only
- Fissured tongue.*
21. This exophytic mass was described as soft and almost fluctuant. It is **most** likely which of the following?
- A. Fibroma ✕  
 B. Lipoma ✓  
 C. Mucocele  
 D. Neuroma  
 E. Epulis fissuratum ✕
22. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this condition which has a history of “moving around” and disappearing only to reappear?
- A. Median rhomboid glossitis ✕  
 B. Hairy leukoplakia ✕  
 C. Erythema multiforme ✓  
 D. Hairy tongue ✕  
 E. Erythema migrans ✓
23. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the condition observed in this long-time denture wearer?
- A. Papillary hyperplasia  
 B. Epulis fissuratum  
 C. Papilloma  
 D. Verrucous carcinoma  
 E. Verruca vulgaris

24. Prior to the development of a rash and ulceration, this patient experienced pain in the involved area. This patient had only the lesions shown. The **most** likely diagnosis of this condition is which of the following?
- A. Recurrent herpes ✕  
B. Herpes zoster • *on forehead, cheek.*  
C. Erythema multiforme  
D. Systemic lupus erythematosus  
E. Recurrent aphthous ulcers
25. This whitish lesion of the buccal mucosa was seen bilaterally and dissipated when stretched. It is **most** likely which of the following?
- A. Linea alba  
B. Leukoplakia  
C. Leukoedema •  
D. Lichen planus  
E. Hyperplastic candidiasis
26. This Case student came to the Admitting Clinic concerning the ulcerated/crusted lesions on his lip. He indicated there was a “tingling” sensation prior to the appearance of little “blisters” which then ruptured. The **most** likely diagnosis of his condition is which of the following?
- A. Varicella  
B. Recurrent herpes labialis •  
C. Herpes zoster  
D. Behçet syndrome  
E. Herpangina
27. This pigmented area has been present on the lip with no appreciable change in size, shape or color for over two years. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this lesion?
- A. Amalgam tattoo  
B. Hematoma ✕  
C. Labial melanotic macule ~  
D. Pigmented basal cell carcinoma ~  
E. Melanoma ~



28. The dome-shaped mass observed in this projected photograph arose soon after the patient was involved in a fight at a local tavern. It is soft and fluctuant and does not blanch on pressure. It is **most** likely which of the following?
- A. Early hematoma
  - B. Hemangioma
  - C. Blue nevus
  - D. Varix
  - E. Mucocele
29. What is the **most** likely diagnosis of the condition involving this patient's palate?
- A. Papillary hyperplasia
  - ✓ B. Nicotine stomatitis (pipe smoker's palate)
  - C. Erythroleukoplakia
  - D. Pizza burn
  - E. Candidiasis
30. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of the brown/black, elevated lesion observed in this photograph? The lesion had been present for at least two years with minimal change in size and no change in color.
- ✗ A. Amalgam tattoo
  - ✗ B. Melanoma
  - ✗ C. Hematoma
  - D. Pigmented nevus
  - ✗ E. Hemangioma
31. Which of the following have **commonly** been associated with the development of the lesion(s) observed in this projected photograph?
- A. Avitaminosis
  - B. Loss of vertical dimension ✓
  - C. Candidal infection ✓
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
- buccal
- angular cheilitis.

32. Which of the following questions would help confirm the suspected diagnosis of this white adherent lesion?
- A. Do you use smokeless tobacco?
  - ✗ B. Did you place an aspirin in the region of this lesion?
  - ✗ C. Do you smoke a pipe?
  - ✗ D. Did you burn or otherwise traumatize your mouth in this area?
  - ✗ E. Do you drink a lot of alcohol?
33. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of this red and white, ulcerated lesion that was also observed involving the other buccal mucosa and tongue?
- A. Lichen planus, erosive type •
  - B. Leukoedema ✗
  - C. Candidiasis ✗
  - D. Leukoplakia ✗
  - E. Erythroleukoplakia •
34. The pigmented lesion seen both mesially and distally to the premolar tooth has been present and unchanged for over three years. It is **most** likely which of the following?
- A. Physiological pigmentation
  - B. Melanocytic nevus
  - C. Amalgam tattoo
  - D. Smoker's melanosis
  - E. Melanoma
35. This red lesion of the tongue is **most** closely associated with which of the following?
- A. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection ✗
  - B. Alcohol and tobacco abuse ✗
  - C. Premature birth
  - D. Food allergy
  - E. *Candida albicans* infection ✗
36. The clinical appearance of this tongue is usually associated with which of the following conditions?
- A. Median rhomboid glossitis ✗
  - B. Hairy tongue ✗
  - C. Erythema migrans ✗
  - D. Riboflavin deficiency or Plummer-Vinson syndrome
  - E. Granular cell tumor

Median Rhomboid

Atrophic Glossitis

37. Factors associated with this condition include which of the following?
- A. Antibiotic therapy
  - B. Heavy smoking
  - C. Poor oral hygiene
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
- Black hairy tongue*
38. The projected exophytic mass grew rapidly and was indurated. The patient was a Vietnam veteran, who smoked and drank heavily. The **most** likely diagnosis of this mass is which of the following?
- A. Traumatic ulcer
  - B. Basal cell carcinoma
  - C. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - D. Melanoma
  - E. Fibrosarcoma
39. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis of these bony-hard exophytic lesions of the alveolar mucosa?
- A. Tori
  - B. Endosteal osteomas
  - C. Multiple fibromas
  - D. Traumatic neuromas
  - E. Exostoses
40. The projected white lesions were seen bilaterally involving the buccal mucosa but also involved the tongue. The lesions were markedly adherent and did not disappear when stretched. Which of the following is the **most** likely diagnosis?
- A. Leukoplakia
  - B. Leukoedema
  - C. White sponge nevus
  - D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
  - E. Lichen planus
- reticular lichen P*

**Questions 41-100.** Multiple choice questions. Choose the **best** answer and indicate your answer on your scantron sheet.

41. A list of differential diagnoses for melanoplakia would include which of the following?
- A. Smoker's melanosis
  - B. Addison disease ✓
  - C. Peutz-Jegher syndrome
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
42. Café au lait spots are common in which of the following disease entities?
- A. McCune-Albright syndrome ✓
  - B. Behçet syndrome
  - C. Chloasma gravidarum
  - D. Darier disease
  - E. Albers-Schönberg disease
43. Which of the following has been defined as a shallow crater in the epithelial surface that appears on clinical examination as a very shallow erythematous area with only superficial damage?
- A. Ulcer ✓
  - B. Erosion ✓
  - C. Pit
  - D. Fissure
  - E. Crevice
44. According to your textbook, which of the following is a short-term ulcer(those persisting < 3 weeks)?
- A. Aphthous ulcer ✓
  - B. Squamous cell carcinoma ✗
  - C. Chancre
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only

45. Which of the following lesions would be classified as a red and white lesion with a **keratotic** component?
- A. Aphthous ulcer ✗
  - ☒ B. Erythroleukoplakia ✗
  - C. Chemical burn ✗
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
46. Which of the following lesions would be classified as a red and white lesion with a **necrotic** component?
- A. Aphthous ulcer
  - B. Erythema migrans
  - C. Pseudomembraneous candidiasis
  - D. All of the above
  - ☒ E. A and C only
47. The oral effects of smokeless tobacco include which of the following?
- ☒ A. Gingivitis
  - ☒ B. Cervical erosion
  - C. Oral cancer
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
48. Which of the following is a type of slow-growing, superficial, low-grade carcinoma of the oral cavity?
- A. Keratoacanthoma ✗
  - B. Basal cell carcinoma ✗
  - ☒ C. Verrucous carcinoma
  - D. Melanoma
  - E. Squamous cell carcinoma ✗
49. Behçet syndrome often involves which of the following?
- A. Oral cavity and skin •
  - B. Genital region
  - C. Eyes •
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only

50. Which of the following disease entities typically shows deposits of immunoglobulins and complement along the basement membrane zone with a direct immunofluorescent test?
- A. SLE
  - B. Erosive lichen planus
  - C. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - D. Erythema multiforme
  - ☒ E. Cicatricial pemphigoid
51. Which of the following is a predisposing condition to oral candidiasis?
- ☒ A. Sjögren syndrome
  - ☒ B. Diabetes mellitus
  - ☒ C. Long-term steroid therapy
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
52. Which of the following is an example of an inflammatory hyperplastic lesion according to your textbook?
- ☒ A. Pyogenic granuloma
  - B. Papilloma
  - ☒ C. Lipoma
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
53. Which of the following lesions typically has a smooth surface?
- A. Papilloma ☒
  - ☒ B. Fibroma
  - C. Seborrheic keratosis
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
54. Which of the following is defined as a flat lesion that occurs as the result of a localized color change?
- A. Papule
  - B. Erosion
  - ☒ C. Macule
  - D. Wheal
  - E. Plaque

55. Which of the following statements is true of geographic tongue?

- ☐ A. Is a synonym is median rhomboid glossitis
- ☐ B. Is an autosomal dominant disease
- ☐ C. Affects 20-25% of the population
- ☐ D. Frequently undergoes malignant change
- ☒ E. Is usually asymptomatic

56. Which of the following statements is true of lingual varices?

- ☒ A. Are pathological dilations of arterioles
- ☒ B. Are most common on the ventral surface of the tongue
- ☒ C. Often are an indication of coronary heart disease
- ☒ D. All of the above
- ☐ E. A and C only

57. Which of the following is true of leukoedema?

- ☒ A. Predilection for buccal mucosa
- ☒ B. Is more common in Caucasians
- ☒ C. Generally is asymptomatic
- ☐ D. All of the above
- ☒ E. A and C only

58. Which of the following is the **most** common type of ulcers?

- ☐ A. Aphthous
- ☐ B. Herpes
- ☒ C. Traumatic
- ☐ D. Those associated with odontogenic infection
- ☐ E. Those associated with a squamous cell carcinoma

59. The site with the best prognosis for oral/paraoral epidermoid carcinoma is which of the following?

- ☐ A. Buccal mucosa
- ☐ B. Hard palate
- ☐ C. Tongue
- ☐ D. Lip
- ☒ E. Gingiva

60. The white appearance frequently noted in aspirin burn represents which of the following?
- A. Fibrin
  - ☒ B. Necrotic or coagulated tissue
  - C. Keratin
  - D. Connective tissue
  - E. Pus
61. Persons with basal cell nevus syndrome often manifest which of the following?
- ☒ A. Multiple odontogenic keratocysts
  - B. Hemangiomas of the skin
  - ☒ C. Relatives with the same condition
  - D. All of the above
  - ☒ E. A and C only
62. Which of the following is commonly associated with von Recklinghausen disease?
- ☒ A. Multiple impacted and supernumerary teeth
  - B. Multiple osteomas of the jaws
  - ☒ C. Café au spots
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
63. Approximately, what percentage of the oral erythroplakias (erythroplasia) will be premalignant or malignant upon initial examination?
- A. 10%
  - B. 25%
  - C. 50%
  - D. 75%
  - ☒ E. 90%
64. Which of the following statements is true of recurrent (minor) aphthous ulcers?
- ☒ A. Begin as small vesicles
  - ☒ B. Found most frequently on keratinized mucosa
  - ☒ C. Normally heal in 10 to 14 days with no scarring
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only



65. Squamous cell carcinoma may present in the mouth as which of the following?
- ☒ A. A white lesion
  - ☐ B. An asymptomatic lesion
  - ☐ C. A red lesion
  - ☐ D. A red and white lesion
  - ☒ E. All of the above
66. Which oral lesion has the **greatest** malignant potential?
- ☐ A. A white patch on an edentulous ridge
  - ☐ B. An ulcer caused by an overextended denture border
  - ☒ C. A velvety red patch of no known cause
  - ☐ D. A cluster of Fordyce's granules
  - ☐ E. An aphthous ulcer
67. Which of the following is **not** a common clinical feature of a **benign** neoplasm?
- ☒ A. Slow growth
  - ☐ B. Freely movable
  - ☒ C. Encapsulated
  - ☒ D. Localized to one area
  - ☒ E. Indurated and ulcerated
68. Oral hairy leukoplakia is clinically significant because of which of the following?
- ☐ A. It is extremely painful
  - ☐ B. It develops into cancer
  - ☒ C. It helps predict AIDS
  - ☒ D. It is a sign of Burkitt's lymphoma
  - ☐ E. It predicts a good prognosis for the patient
69. Which of the following lesions would **not** typically be fluctuant?
- ☒ A. Abscess
  - ☒ B. Mucocele
  - ☒ C. Lymphangioma
  - ☐ D. Kaposi sarcoma
  - ☐ E. Ranula

70. What conditions are associated with Epstein-Barr virus?
- A. Infectious mononucleosis
  - B. Oral hairy leukoplakia
  - C. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
71. Which of the following is the **most** common salivary gland neoplasm?
- A. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
  - ☒ B. Pleomorphic adenoma
  - C. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
  - D. Warthin tumor
  - E. Polymorphous low-grade carcinoma
72. Which of the following is the site predilection of the mucocoele?
- ☒ A. Lower labial mucosa
  - B. Upper labial mucosa
  - C. Floor of mouth
  - D. Hard palate
  - E. Gingiva
73. Which of the following is the **most** common symptom of lichen planus of the **skin**?
- A. Bleeding
  - B. Pain
  - C. Crusting and oozing
  - D. Itching
  - E. Blister formation
74. Which of the following is **not** true of lichen planus?
- A. Has a female predilection
  - ☒ B. Site predilection is the buccal mucosa
  - ☒ C. Some subtypes may be painful; others asymptomatic
  - ☒ D. Is associated with extensive usage of carbonated beverages
  - E. May produce a small increased risk of oral cancer

75. Which of the following is true of pemphigus vulgaris?
- A. Frequently is drug induced
  - ✓ B. Intraoral lesions often precede skin lesions
  - C. Is one of the mucocutaneous lesions which has a negative Nikolsky sign
  - D. Is usually painless
  - E. Skin lesions are plaques covered by thin keratotic scales
76. Which of the following is true of cicatricial pemphigoid?
- ✓ A. May produce blindness
  - ✓ B. Has viral etiology
  - ✓ C. May involve eyes, genitalia and oral mucosa
  - D. All of the above
  - ⓔ A and C only
77. Which of the following is the **most** common cause of death from systemic lupus erythematosus?
- A. Brain abscesses
  - B. Liver necrosis
  - C. Skin infections
  - C. Spleen infarction
  - ⓔ Kidney failure
78. **Lip** lesions of erythema multiforme are **best** described as which of the following?
- ⓔ A. Target lesions
  - B. Swollen and edematous
  - C. Bloody and crusted
  - D. Crops of vesicles and ulcers
  - E. Inverted and dry
79. A patient with painful, peeling gingiva (desquamative gingivitis) may have which of the following?
- ✓ A. Erosive lichen planus
  - ✓ B. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - ✓ C. Cicatricial pemphigoid
  - ⓔ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only

80. Which of the following soft tissue lesions would have a predilection for patients **over** the age of 40 years?
- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - B. Leukoplakia
  - C. Lichen planus
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
81. Which of the following would have a **male** gender predilection?
- ☒ A. Pyogenic granuloma
  - B. Verrucous carcinoma
  - C. Cicatricial pemphigoid
  - D. Lichen planus
  - ☒ E. Geographic tongue
82. Which of the following is a method advocated for the treatment of oral hemangiomas?
- ☒ A. Surgical removal
  - ☒ B. Sclerosing solutions
  - ☒ C. Embolization
  - D. Radiation therapy
  - ☒ E. All of the above have been used in trained hands to treat oral hemangiomas
83. The diagnostic list for palatal petechiae would include which of the following?
- ☒ A. Trauma from severe coughing and vomiting
  - ☒ B. Blood dyscrasias
  - ☒ C. Prodromal sign of infectious mononucleosis
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
84. Suspicious changes in nevi which may indicate a malignancy or malignant change would include which of the following?
- A. Asymmetry
  - ☒ B. Smooth borders
  - C. Color variegation
  - D. All of the above
  - ☒ E. A and C only

85. A pathologic pathway connecting the oral cavity and the maxillary sinus is best termed which of the following?
- ☒ A. Oroantral fistula
  - B. Oroantral pit
  - C. Oroantral sinus
  - D. Antral duct
  - E. Oroantral abscess
86. Which of the following is the site of predilection for oral squamous cell carcinoma?
- A. Alveolar mucosa
  - B. Buccal mucosa
  - C. Floor of mouth
  - D. Palate
  - ☒ E. Tongue
87. Which of the following are true of oral lymphoepithelial cysts?
- A. Are very firm when palpated
  - ☒ B. Intraorally occur in tonsillar area, floor of mouth and ventral surface of the tongue
  - x C. Are often ulcerated
  - x D. Occur only in females
  - ✓ E. Are hereditary
88. The prognosis of oral squamous cell carcinoma is dependent upon which of the following?
- ✓ A. Size of the primary lesion
  - ✓ B. Location of the primary lesion
  - C. Histologic grade of the primary lesion
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
89. Calcium channel blockers affect the gingiva in which of the following ways?
- ☒ A. Stimulating fibrous hyperplasia
  - B. Producing a white pseudomembrane
  - C. Inhibiting the inflammatory response
  - D. Inducing generalized calcifications
  - E. Coagulating the protein of the epithelial cells

90. Most mucoceles are caused by which of the following?
- A. Mucous gland obstruction
  - ☒ B. Mucous duct breakage and spillage
  - C. Mucous gland hyperplasia
  - D. Hemorrhage into mucous glands
  - E. Hamartomatous ductal formations
91. Which of the following is a common characteristic of a **high-grade** mucoepidermoid carcinoma?
- A. Numerous cystic spaces (>than 20% of lesion)
  - ☒ B. Necrosis, invasion and numerous mitotic figures
  - ☒ C. Often resembles a mucocele clinically
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
92. Which of the following is the **most** common site of an intraoral salivary gland neoplasm?
- A. Alveolar mucosa
  - B. Buccal mucosa
  - ☒ C. Palate
  - D. Tongue
  - E. Floor of mouth
93. Plummer-Vinson syndrome predisposes the patient to which of the following?
- A. Oral and esophageal cancer
  - B. Enamel hypoplasia
  - C. ANUG
  - ☒ D. Gingival hyperplasia
  - E. Marked caries
94. Which of the following is a swelling which contains **effused** blood?
- A. Hemangioma
  - B. Mucocele
  - C. Varicosity
  - D. Aneurysm
  - ☒ E. Hematoma

95. Currently, which of the following is considered to be an oral precancerous lesion/condition?
- A. Leukoplakia
  - B. Nicotine stomatitis
  - C. Oral submucous fibrosis
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
96. According to your textbook, basic tissue changes or causes that produce abnormal red conditions may include which of the following?
- ☒ A. Vascular dilatation
  - ☒ B. Inflammation
  - C. Marked increase in hemoglobin concentration of the circulating blood
  - ☒ D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
97. Which of the following is **most** closely associated with erythema multiforme?
- A. Butterfly rash
  - B. Wickham striae
  - ☒ C. Target lesions
  - D. Munro abscesses
  - E. Symblepharons
98. Which of the following is true of the oral papilloma?
- ☒ A. Has been associated with HPV infection
  - ☒ B. Often undergo malignant change
  - ☒ C. Has a smooth surface
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and C only
99. Which of the following is **most** commonly associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?
- ☒ A. Supernumerary teeth
  - B. Multiple papillomas
  - C. Multiple OKCs
  - ☒ D. Port-wine stain or nevus flammeus
  - E. Melanotic spots on the oral mucosa

100. Which of the following appears to be **most** closely associated with the development of oral leukoplakia and oral cancer?
- A. Alcohol
  - B. HPV
  - C. EBV
  - D. *Candida albicans*
  - E. Tobacco —