**Oral pathology I**

**1) Which are the odontogenic tumors histological groups**

a) osteogenic

b) epithelial

c) vascular

d) mesenchymal

e) mixed

**2) Which of the following statements characterize ameloblastoma:**

a) benign tumor

b) benign, locally invasive tumor

c) located in maxilla (incisors)

d) located in mandible (the ascending branch)

e) located in mandible (molar region)

**3) Which are the histological forms of ameloblastoma:**

a) follicular

b) alveolar

c) plexiform

d) papillary

e) tubular

**4) Which are the microscopic characteristic signs of follicular ameloblastoma:**

a) diffuse grow

b) stellate and polygonal cells in the centre

c) cubic or cylindrical cells in the centre

d) polygonal and stellate cells at the periphery

e) cubic or cylindrical cells at the periphery

**5) Which of the following are odontogenic epithelial tumors:**

a) ameloblastoma

b) odontoma

c) odontogenic myxoma

d) adenomatoid tumor

e) ameloblastic fibroma

**6) Which are the clinical-anatomical forms of ameloblastoma:**

a) villous

b) cystic

c) nodular

d) diffuse

e) solid

**7) Which are the benign tumors of odontogenic mesenchyme:**

a) dentinoma

b) ameloblastic fibroma

c) myxoma

d) cementoma

e) ameloblastoma

**8) Which are the cementoma histological variants:**

a) compound odontoma

b) basal-cell ameloblastoma

c) cementifying fibroma

d) mixed cementoma

e) gigantiform cementoma

**9) Which of the following are the mixed odontogenic tumors:**

a) ameloblastic fibroma

b) ameloblastic fibro-odontoma

c) adenomatoid tumor

d) odontoameloblastoma

e) odontogenic myxoma

**10) Which of the following are the pseudotumoral jaw disorders:**

a) osteoblastoclastoma

b) chemodectoma

c) cherubims

d) epulis

e) fibrous dysplasia

**11) Which of the following are the fibrous dysplasia types and its preponderant location:**

a) monostotic

b) polyostotic

c) intraosseous

d) mandible

e) maxilla

**12) The following are fibrous dysplasia histological characteristics, EXCEPT:**

a) bone destruction

b) melanin deposits

c) replacement by fibrous tissue

d) osteoid tissue formation

e) cysts formation

**13) Inflammatory diseases of jaw are the following except:**

a) osteitis

b) periostitis

c) periodontitis

d) osteomyelitis

e) odontogenic infection

**14) Which are periostitis morphological forms:**

a) catarrhal

b) fibrinous

c) serous

d) purulent

e) fibrous

**15) The morphological picture of jaw osteomyelitis includes the following EXCEPT:**

a) cavity filled with pus

b) pyogenic membrane

c) granulation tissue

d) bone sequesters

e) mucus excess

**16) The odontogenic infection complications are the following EXCEPT:**

a) sepsis

b) sinusitis

c) thrombophlebitis

d) orhitis

e) mediastinitis

**17) Which is the complication of jaws chronic osteomyelitis:**

a) pericarditis

b) pleuritis

c) amyloidosis

d) pneumonia

e) chronic hepatitis

**18) Which are the jaws cysts variants:**

a) serous

b) fibrinous

c) mucinous

d) follicular

e) radicular

**19) Radicular cyst morphological signs include the following, EXCEPT:**

a) it is 0.5-3.0 cm in diameter

b) it is covered by squamous epithelium

c) bone sequesters

d) the wall is fibrous

e) it contains inflammatory infiltration

**20) Epithelial cells of epithelial granuloma may originate in:**

A. Epithelial rests of Malassez

B. sinus mucosa

C. oral mucosa in the case of fistulas

D. tooth pulp

E. alveolar bone

**21) Phlegmon is a diffuse suppuration which is characterized by:**

A. presence of fibrin collection

B. presence of necrotic tissue due to the purulent lysis

C. body temperature is not changed;

D. blood leukocyte level is normal;

E. polyuria appears constantly.

**22) In the abscess of the vestibular space, the subperiosteal phase is dominated by:**

A. congestion of teguments

B. high fever

C. congestion of mucosa corresponding to causal tooth

D. deep pain

E. heavily altered general condition

**23) Mouth floor phlegmon can cause:**

A. septic thrombosis of the cranial sinuses

B. septic meningitis

C. facial nerve paresis;

D. acute mediastinitis

E. pulmonary gangrene

**24) Necrotizing fasciitis:**

A. refers to a severe soft tissue suppuration

B. is determined exclusively by anaerobic flora

C. entry gate can always be easily detected

D. debuts with specific clinical manifestations

E. entry gate cannot be always easily detected

**25) Osteoperiostitis:**

A. it is a localized bone inflammatory reaction

B. differential diagnosis is made with osteomyelitis

C. the diagnosis is based only on pathological examination

D. treatment consists of sequestrectomy

E. it is a generalized bone inflammatory reaction

**26) Mouth floor phlegmon:**

A. it is also called Ludwig’s angina

B. the purulent process includes submandibular, sublingual and submental spaces

C. purulent process can be extended towards laterocevical space

D. pathological focus is most commonly located in the pterygomandibular space

E. primary foci are septic dentoparodontal processes or suppurative pericoronitides of superior wisdom teeth

**27) Acute purulent adenitis is characterized by:**

A. diffuse collection

B. well defined collection

C. periadenitis at the periphery

D. the coverings teguments are congested

E. not altered general condition

**28) The maxillary sinus:**

A. It is an annex of the nasal cavity

B. it opens in the superior meatus

C. it opens in the middle meatus

D. it opens in the inferior meatus

E. It is involved in nonspecific immune defense

**29) Mucosa that covers the maxillary sinus wall is:**

A. formed of epithelium with ortokeratosis

B. formed of epithelium with parakeratosis

C. consists of a ciliated cylindrical epithelium

D. consists of a multistratified epithelium

E. consists of a respiratory epithelium

**30) In acute maxillary sinusitis, mucosal inflammatory process goes through three successive stages, identify them:**

A. tumor, calor and dolor

B. congestive, catarrhal and purulent

C. margination of phagocytes, diapedesis of phagocytes and phagocytosis

D. exudative, granulation and epithelialization

E. vascular permeability, phagocytosis and cytotoxicity

**31) Chronic maxillary sinusitis mucosa is:**

A. congested

B. hyperplasia

C. atrophied

D. polypoid and cystic

E. extremely altered

**32) Brachial cyst:**

A. It is laterocervical lymphadenopathy

B. It is cervical manifestation of Hodgkin lymphoma

C. Differential diagnosis with laterocervical lipoma must be done

D. Intraoral surgical approach

E. Can subject malignant transformation

**33) Thyroglossal duct cysts:**

A. It is also called median neck cyst

B. Appears only in childhood

C. It fistulizes tegumental

D. It appears in the upper laterocervical 1/3

E. differential diagnosis with a lipoma must be done

**34) Sebaceous cyst:**

A. It originates in the dermis fat cells

B. It arises by blockage of the salivary glands secretion

C. It originates at hair follicle level

D. It frequently appears on cervicofacial skin

E. Cystic cavity is filled with sebum

**35) Epulis fissuratum:**

A. It is a malignant tumor of the oral cavity

B. It appears in mobile prosthesis wearers

C. It is located on jugal mucosa

D. Mucosal covering membrane may be clinically unremarkable

E. A malignant tumor can be easily suspected

**36) Pyogenic granuloma localized on jugal or lingual mucosa, is also known as:**

A. fibrous epulis

B. granulomatous epulis

C. angiogranulomatos epulis

D. botryomycoma

E. papillomatous hyperplasia

**37) Giant cell peripheral granuloma:**

A. It is associated with [hyperparathyroidism](https://www.google.co.uk/search?espv=2&biw=1220&bih=799&q=hyperparathyroidism&spell=1&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjG1cCP_rLQAhWFKCwKHVEcDMcQvwUIGCgA)

B. It is prevalent in males

C. it appears more frequently in young ages

D. It is located palatal

E. It is also called giant cell epulis