

## Chapter 2: Orofacial Injury and Reactive Disorders

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following is best classified as a *physical* trauma?  
A. Surgical trauma  
B. Infection  
C. Exposure to a caustic agent  
D. Burn
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The response to a stimulus in which there is an increase in the size of an *organ* or *tissue* due to an increase in the number of cells is known as:  
A. Hypertrophy  
B. Hyperplasia  
C. Dystrophy  
D. Aplasia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. An increase in size of a body part or tissue due to the increase in the size of individual cells is known as:  
A. Hyperplasia  
B. Metaplasia  
C. Hypertrophy  
D. Atrophy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Increased size of the shoulder muscles in a weight-lifter is an example of:  
A. Pathological hypertrophy  
B. Pathological hyperplasia  
C. Physiological hyperplasia  
D. Physiological hypertrophy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Loss of filiform papillae on the tongue following a long-standing fungal infection is considered an example of:  
A. Pathological atrophy  
B. Physiological aplasia  
C. Pathological metaplasia  
D. Physiological atrophy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The transformation of the normal ciliated columnar epithelium of the respiratory tract to stratified squamous epithelium in response to the stress of chronic exposure to tobacco smoke is an example of:  
A. Anaplasia  
B. Metaplasia  
C. Neoplasia  
D. Desmoplasia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Melanocytes are located in which layer of the epithelium?  
A. Keratin layer

- B. Granular layer
- C. Spinous layer
- D. Basal layer

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Hemosiderin is a pigment derived from hemoglobin and contains:
- A. Ferric oxide
  - B. Ferric sulphate
  - C. Copper chloride
  - D. Silver dibromide
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Restriction in blood supply generally due to damaged blood vessels is called:
- A. Necrosis
  - B. Ischemia
  - C. Hypoplasia
  - D. Hyperplasia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Hypoxic damage of the kidney is a classic example of:
- A. Fibrinoid necrosis
  - B. Caseous necrosis
  - C. Coagulative necrosis
  - D. Liquefactive necrosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Tissues take on a “cheese-like” appearance in which of the following forms of necrosis?
- A. Fat necrosis
  - B. Liquefactive necrosis
  - C. Coagulative necrosis
  - D. Caseous necrosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The process of programmed or planned cell death is called:
- A. Apoptosis
  - B. Aplasia
  - C. Atrophy
  - D. Anaplasia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Free radicals can form after exposure to all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Radiation
  - B. Antioxidants
  - C. Tobacco smoke
  - D. Environmental toxins
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Metastatic calcification is associated with all EXCEPT:
- A. Renal failure
  - B. Vitamin D disorders
  - C. Hypothyroidism
  - D. Hypercalcemia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Senescence refers to the:
- A. Free radical formation leading to cell death
  - B. Areas of necrosis when blood calcium levels are elevated

- C. Areas of necrosis when blood calcium is at normal levels
- D. Fixed number of normal divisions before cells die

- \_\_\_ 16. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of chronic inflammation?
- A. Proliferation of cells
  - B. Vasoconstriction
  - C. Neovascularization
  - D. New connective tissue
- \_\_\_ 17. Which of the following is NOT one of the cardinal signs of inflammation?
- A. Heat
  - B. Swelling
  - C. Infection
  - D. Pain
- \_\_\_ 18. An abnormally large amount of leakage of fluid from the bloodstream into the surrounding tissues causing tissue distortion is known as:
- A. Agglutination
  - B. Opsonization
  - C. Migration
  - D. Edema
- \_\_\_ 19. Narrowing of blood vessels and signal transmission between nerve cells is facilitated by:
- A. Serotonin
  - B. Plasma proteases
  - C. Histamine
  - D. Thrombin
- \_\_\_ 20. Kallidin is a blood protein that serves to dilate blood vessels and is part of the:
- A. Central nervous system
  - B. Kinin system
  - C. Fibrinolytic system
  - D. Complement system
- \_\_\_ 21. Which of the following converts fibrinogen to fibrin to assist in clot formation?
- A. Serotonin
  - B. Heparin
  - C. Thrombin
  - D. Bradykinin
- \_\_\_ 22. Which of the following best describes how polymorphonuclear leukocytes (neutrophils) stain?
- A. They lack staining.
  - B. They stain red.
  - C. They stain blue.
  - D. They stain brown.
- \_\_\_ 23. Neutrophils, considered the first line of defense in acute inflammation, comprise what percentage of circulating leukocytes?
- A. 30%–40%

- B. 50%–70%
- C. 5%–10%
- D. 20%–25%

- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Eosinophils form the first line of defense against parasites using:
- A. IgG receptors
  - B. IgM receptors
  - C. IgE receptors
  - D. IgA receptors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which of the following are the precursor cells for mast cells?
- A. Eosinophils
  - B. Neutrophils
  - C. Macrophages
  - D. Basophils
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Macrophages present in connective tissue are also known as:
- A. Histiocytes
  - B. Neutrophils
  - C. Platelets
  - D. Erythrocytes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Platelets make an important contribution in injury, inflammation, and repair by playing a role in all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Binding immune complexes
  - B. Production of antibodies
  - C. Enhancing vascular permeability
  - D. Coagulation cascade
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Corticosteroids are produced by the adrenal gland in response to stress. Which of the following is NOT a function of this hormone?
- A. Increases blood glucose
  - B. Aids in carbohydrate metabolism
  - C. Activates the immune system
  - D. Suppresses the immune system
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Formation of tiny new vascular channels to aid in reconstruction after injury is known as:
- A. Fibrinolysis
  - B. Anticoagulation
  - C. Lymphadenopathy
  - D. Neovascularization
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. The most common location in the oral cavity for a pyogenic granuloma is on the:
- A. Gingiva
  - B. Tonsillar pillars
  - C. Anterior tongue
  - D. Junction of hard and soft palate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Healing associated with a paper cut is commonly classified as healing by:

- A. Primary intention
- B. Secondary intention
- C. Tertiary intention
- D. Subtraction

- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Surgical and trauma cases where there is removal of significant portions of tissue without infection result in what type of healing?
- A. Primary intention
  - B. Approximate intention
  - C. Secondary intention
  - D. Tertiary intention
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Wounds infected with microorganisms result in what type of healing?
- A. Primary intention
  - B. Extravasation
  - C. Secondary intention
  - D. Tertiary intention
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Hyperkeratotic lesions appear white due to absorption of:
- A. Moisture
  - B. Hemosiderin
  - C. Serum
  - D. White blood cells
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Linea alba is a specific form of frictional keratosis that is seen as a thin, slightly raised white keratotic line on the:
- A. Hard palate
  - B. Buccal mucosa
  - C. Floor of the mouth
  - D. Tongue
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Morsicatio labiorum is a form of frictional keratosis caused by habitual chewing or nibbling on the:
- A. Tongue
  - B. Buccal mucosa
  - C. Lips
  - D. Hard palate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Amalgam tattoos in the mouth can be a result of all the following EXCEPT:
- A. Placement or removal of amalgam restorations
  - B. Fracture of dental amalgams via trauma or tooth extraction
  - C. Endodontic treatment that involved placing amalgam at the apex of the tooth
  - D. Accidental implantation of graphite from a pencil
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Oral postinflammatory pigmentation is associated with which of the following disorders?
- A. Oral lichen planus
  - B. Tetanus
  - C. Polio
  - D. Herpes simplex

- \_\_\_ 39. Melanoacanthosis is seen almost exclusively in people of which descent?  
A. Caucasian  
B. Asian  
C. African  
D. Latino
- \_\_\_ 40. Smoker's melanosis is a condition of excessive melanin pigmentation found in the gingiva of what percentage of smokers?  
A. 5%  
B. 10%  
C. 15%  
D. 20%
- \_\_\_ 41. The best method to diagnose any pigmented lesion other than amalgam tattoo is:  
A. Biopsy  
B. Cytological smear  
C. Brush biopsy  
D. Radiographs
- \_\_\_ 42. A common intraoral site for traumatic ulcers is the:  
A. Hard palate  
B. Lateral border of the tongue  
C. Attached gingiva  
D. Floor of the mouth
- \_\_\_ 43. Chronic traumatic ulcers called traumatic ulcerative granuloma develop raised, rolled borders and often mimic:  
A. Pyogenic granulomas  
B. Frictional keratosis  
C. Oral cancer  
D. Lichen planus
- \_\_\_ 44. Anesthetic necrosis is an unusual traumatic ulceration seen in patients who receive an anesthetic injection for dental procedures and typically occurs adjacent to the:  
A. Mental foramen  
B. Incisive foramen  
C. Mandibular foramen  
D. Greater palatine foramen
- \_\_\_ 45. Patients who misuse tablets or powders that contain acetylsalicylic acid by placing them directly on their oral tissues may experience an ulceration that is best described as a(n):  
A. Chemical burn  
B. Electric burn  
C. Thermal burn  
D. Idiopathic burn
- \_\_\_ 46. Erythema migrans (geographic tongue) commonly affects the:  
A. Fungiform papillae

- B. Filiform papillae
- C. Circumvallate papillae
- D. Foliate papillae

- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. Granuloma gravidarum are pyogenic granulomas observed in:
- A. Elderly women
  - B. Children and adolescents
  - C. Infants
  - D. Pregnant women
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. Verruciform xanthoma is a form of epithelial hyperplasia frequently misdiagnosed clinically as a:
- A. Papilloma
  - B. Pyogenic granuloma
  - C. Fibroma
  - D. Traumatic eosinophilic ulceration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. The calcification present in peripheral ossifying fibromas is primarily deposited by:
- A. Cementoblasts
  - B. Osteoblasts
  - C. Ameloblasts
  - D. Osteoclasts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. Which of the following may produce resorption of underlying bone with a cupped pattern observed radiographically?
- A. Pyogenic granuloma
  - B. Operculum
  - C. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
  - D. Epulis granulomatosa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. Three of the following lesions all have similar clinical features in the oral cavity. Which of the following is NOT one of The Three Ps?
- A. Pyogenic granuloma
  - B. Epulis granulomatosa
  - C. Peripheral ossifying fibroma
  - D. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. Epulis granulomatosa is always associated with:
- A. A nonhealing extraction site
  - B. A healing extraction site
  - C. Chronically infected teeth
  - D. Nonvital teeth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. Erupting teeth may be partially covered by a flap or hood of fibrotic tissue known as an operculum. This phenomenon is most often seen with:
- A. Maxillary incisors
  - B. Mandibular premolars
  - C. Maxillary premolars
  - D. Mandibular molars

- \_\_\_ 54. All the following medications are implicated in drug-induced gingival hyperplasia EXCEPT:
- A. Aspirin
  - B. Phenytoin
  - C. Cyclosporin
  - D. Nifedipine
- \_\_\_ 55. Mucous extravasation phenomenon of the minor salivary glands is most commonly referred to as a:
- A. Pyogenic granuloma
  - B. Mucocele
  - C. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
  - D. Ranula
- \_\_\_ 56. Superficial mucoceles are typically caused by:
- A. Blockage of salivary duct
  - B. Rupture of salivary duct
  - C. Dilatation of salivary duct
  - D. Mucosal inflammation
- \_\_\_ 57. Salivary gland duct cyst is a mucous retention phenomenon. It is also called:
- A. Sialocyst
  - B. Sialoliths
  - C. Sialogogues
  - D. Sialorrhea
- \_\_\_ 58. Cysts of Blandin-Nuhn are located on the:
- A. Labial lip mucosa
  - B. Anterior ventral surface of the tongue
  - C. Anterior dorsal surface of the tongue
  - D. Posterior floor of the mouth
- \_\_\_ 59. What percentage of necrotizing sialometaplasia is associated with minor salivary glands in the posterior hard palate region?
- A. 10%
  - B. 40%
  - C. 75%
  - D. 90%
- \_\_\_ 60. Sialoliths obstructing the Wharton's duct are present in which salivary gland?
- A. Sublingual
  - B. Parotid
  - C. Glands of Blandin-Nuhn
  - D. Submandibular
- \_\_\_ 61. Noninflammatory salivary gland enlargement generally associated with underlying systemic factors including endocrine disorders such as diabetes is known as:
- A. Sialadenosis
  - B. Sialolithiasis
  - C. Sialorrhea



D. Benign sialometaplasia

- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. All the following are associated with denture stomatitis EXCEPT:
- A. Poor denture hygiene
  - B. Adenomatoid hyperplasia
  - C. Candida albicans infection
  - D. Allergic reaction to denture material
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia is a form of denture stomatitis that most frequently occurs:
- A. As an allergic response to cinnamon or mint flavorings
  - B. On the soft palate
  - C. In association with an ill-fitting lower denture
  - D. On the hard palate under complete upper or partial dentures
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Ill-fitting dentures can result in all the following EXCEPT:
- A. Sialadenosis
  - B. Fibroepithelial polyp
  - C. Epulis fissuratum
  - D. Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis is typically present in molars of children with:
- A. Premature closure of the apical foramen
  - B. Immature root formation (open apical foramen)
  - C. Pulpal necrosis
  - D. Pulp stones
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. An abnormal channel originating deep within tissues and extending to the epithelial or mucosal surface is known as a(n):
- A. Sinus tract
  - B. Ulcer
  - C. Fibroepithelial polyp
  - D. Parulis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. In the maxilla, an untreated dental abscess can spread to the cavernous sinus of the brain and result in a life-threatening condition known as:
- A. Orofacial fistula.
  - B. Ludwig's angina
  - C. Infarction of Thoreau
  - D. Cerebral infarction
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Ludwig's angina is generally associated with an infection in the:
- A. Mandibular arch
  - B. Maxillary arch
  - C. Hard palate
  - D. Soft palate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Apical scars most often occur as radiolucent lesions around the apices of teeth with a history of:
- A. Pulpal necrosis
  - B. Root end resection and fill

- C. Abscess
- D. Cellulitis

- \_\_\_ 70. Apical and lateral radicular cysts are commonly indicative of:
- A. Apical scar formation
  - B. Abscess
  - C. Nonvital teeth
  - D. Space infections
- \_\_\_ 71. Denticles are comprised of dentin with tubules surrounded by:
- A. Ameloblasts
  - B. Cementoblasts
  - C. Fibroblasts
  - D. Odontoblasts
- \_\_\_ 72. Localized areas of bone sclerosis or scarring adjacent to teeth with large caries or extensive restorations are known as:
- A. Bony sequestra
  - B. Condensing osteitis
  - C. Osteoradionecrosis
  - D. Ankylosis
- \_\_\_ 73. Osteomyelitis can result from all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Dental infections
  - B. Radiation therapy
  - C. Subpointine hyperostosis
  - D. Neoplastic conditions
- \_\_\_ 74. A fragment of necrotic bone surrounded by vital bone is known as:
- A. Periostitis
  - B. A sequestrum
  - C. Osteomyelitis
  - D. An involucrum
- \_\_\_ 75. Fusion of cementum on tooth roots to the surrounding alveolar bone is called:
- A. Ankylosis
  - B. Condensing cementitis
  - C. Ankyloglossia
  - D. Sclerosis
- \_\_\_ 76. Early lesions of cemento-osseous dysplasia often mimic periapical pathology. The difference is that in cemento-osseous dysplasia:
- A. Dental abscess is the most prominent feature.
  - B. The teeth are vital.
  - C. Osteomyelitis does not occur.
  - D. Ankylosis is the most prominent feature.
- \_\_\_ 77. All the following are stages in cemento-osseous dysplasia EXCEPT:
- A. Maturation stage

- B. Osteolytic stage
- C. Cementoblastic stage
- D. Osteoblastic stage

- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. Periapical cemental dysplasia is:
- A. A large cemento-osseous dysplasia
  - B. A serious disorder with possible severe health consequences
  - C. Closely resembles bone cancer.
  - D. Located around the roots of the mandibular anterior teeth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. Cemento-osseous dysplasia involving two or more quadrants is known as:
- A. Florid cemento-osseous dysplasia
  - B. Focal cemento-osseous dysplasia
  - C. Peripheral cemento-osseous dysplasia
  - D. Periapical cemental dysplasia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. Bisphosphonate therapy is used in the treatment of all of the following bone-related conditions EXCEPT:
- A. Paget disease
  - B. Periapical cemental dysplasia
  - C. Osteoporosis
  - D. Multiple myeloma
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Bisphosphonates attempt to preserve bone by:
- A. Stimulating osteoblasts to lay down new bone
  - B. Preventing osteoclasts from laying down new bone
  - C. Interfering with osteoclasts that normally resorb old bone
  - D. Interfering with osteoblasts that normally resorb old bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Central giant cell granuloma is associated with large numbers of multinucleated giant cells. Which of the following can present with an identical microscopic appearance?
- A. Hyperparathyroidism
  - B. Pituitary adenoma
  - C. Paget disease
  - D. Hypothyroidism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Renal osteodystrophy:
- A. Results in kidney stones and thick strong bones
  - B. Occurs in patients with end-stage kidney disease
  - C. Reduces jaw size due to bone remodeling
  - D. Produces few complications and is rarely a serious condition
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Postsurgical hyperostosis:
- A. Occurs as a result of osteoblast stimulation in the periosteum
  - B. Occurs as a result of osteoclast stimulation in the periodontal ligament
  - C. Is comprised of abnormal dysplastic bone
  - D. Is most often a serious complication of tooth extraction
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Traumatic bone cavity, previously known as traumatic bone cyst, is not a true cyst because it:

- A. Is not associated with a tooth
- B. Does not have an epithelial lining
- C. Is not associated with pulpal necrosis
- D. Is asymptomatic and does not enlarge

- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Which of the following resembles a blood-soaked sponge, and is associated with an increase in venous pressure and rupture of the local vascular network?
- A. Traumatic bone cavity
  - B. Postsurgical hyperostosis
  - C. Aneurysmal bone cyst
  - D. Central giant cell granuloma
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. What type of tooth wear occurs as a result of tooth-to-tooth contact?
- A. Erosion
  - B. Abfraction
  - C. Abrasion
  - D. Attrition
- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Loss of tooth hard tissue due to chemical exposure is called:
- A. Erosion
  - B. Attrition
  - C. Abrasion
  - D. Abfraction
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Gastrointestinal reflux, vomiting during pregnancy, and bulimia can lead to:
- A. Abfraction
  - B. Erosion
  - C. Attrition
  - D. Abrasion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Cysts and tumors adjacent to teeth can lead to:
- A. Internal resorption
  - B. Attrition of teeth
  - C. External resorption
  - D. Abfraction

## Chapter 2: Orofacial Injury and Reactive Disorders

### Answer Section

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
2. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
3. ANS: C                      PTS: 1
4. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
5. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
6. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
7. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
8. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
9. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
10. ANS: C                     PTS: 1
11. ANS: D                     PTS: 1
12. ANS: A                     PTS: 1
13. ANS: B                     PTS: 1
14. ANS: C                     PTS: 1
15. ANS: D                     PTS: 1
16. ANS: B                     PTS: 1
17. ANS: C                     PTS: 1
18. ANS: D                     PTS: 1
19. ANS: A                     PTS: 1
20. ANS: B                     PTS: 1
21. ANS: C                     PTS: 1
22. ANS: A                     PTS: 1
23. ANS: B                     PTS: 1
24. ANS: C                     PTS: 1
25. ANS: D                     PTS: 1
26. ANS: A                     PTS: 1
27. ANS: B                     PTS: 1
28. ANS: C                     PTS: 1
29. ANS: D                     PTS: 1
30. ANS: A                     PTS: 1
31. ANS: A                     PTS: 1
32. ANS: C                     PTS: 1
33. ANS: D                     PTS: 1
34. ANS: A                     PTS: 1
35. ANS: B                     PTS: 1
36. ANS: C                     PTS: 1
37. ANS: D                     PTS: 1
38. ANS: A                     PTS: 1

39.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
40.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
41.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
42.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
43.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
44.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
45.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
46.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
47.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
48.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
49.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
50.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
51.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
52.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
53.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
54.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
55.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
56.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
57.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
58.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
59.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
60.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
61.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
62.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
63.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
64.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
65.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
66.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
67.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
68.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
69.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
70.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
71.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
72.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
73.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
74.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
75.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
76.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
77.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
78.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
79.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
80.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
81.	ANS: C	PTS: 1

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| 82. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 83. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 84. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 85. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 86. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 87. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 88. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 89. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 90. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 |