MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The attached gingiva is demarcated from alveolar mucosa by the:
a. Gingival sulcus.
b. Marginal groove.
c. Unattached gingiva.
d. Mucogingival junction.

ANS: D
The demarcation line between the attached gingiva and the mucosa is called the mucogingival junction.

PTS: 1

2. The name of the structure that surrounds the tooth and creates a cuff or collar of epithelium extending approximately 1.5 mm is:
a. Stippled gingiva.
b. Free gingival groove.
c. Free attached gingiva.
d. Free marginal gingiva.

ANS: C
The free marginal gingiva creates a cuff of tissue around the tooth.

PTS: 1

3. The slight depression in the gingiva appearing between the buccal and lingual interdental papillae is called the:
a. Col.
b. Gingival space.
c. Gingival groove.
d. Embrasure space.

ANS: A
The col is the slight depression at the top of the interdental papilla.

PTS: 1

4. The histologic sulcus depth in healthy gingiva is approximately:
a. 1 mm to 3 mm.
b. 2 mm to 5 mm.
c. 3 mm to 4 mm.
d. 3 mm to 5 mm.

ANS: A
The histologic depth of the sulcus in health is 1 to 3 mm.

PTS: 1

5. The functions of the dentogingival unit (junctional epithelium, attached fibers, and connective tissue) are considered to be all of the following EXCEPT one. Which is the EXCEPTION?
a. Protecting the periodontal ligament
b. Protecting the junctional epithelium

c. Supporting the junctional epithelium
d. Maintaining the free marginal gingiva
e. Maintaining the tone of the attached gingiva

ANS: E
The tone of the attached gingiva is related to the absence of inflammation in the tissue.

PTS: 1

6. The principal fiber bundles in the connective tissue that run from the cementum to the alveolar crest and protect the periodontal ligament are called the:
a. Circular group.
b. Transseptal group.
c. Dentoperiosteal group.
d. Alveologingival group.

ANS: C
Dentoperiosteal fibers are thought to protect the periodontal ligament.

PTS: 1

7. Sharpey's fibers course through the periodontal ligament. They provide the brush-like attachment of the periodontal ligament fibers to the cementum and bone.
a. Both statements are TRUE.
b. Both statements are FALSE.
c. The first statement is TRUE, and the second is FALSE.
d. The first statement is FALSE, and the second is TRUE.

ANS: A
Both statements are true. Sharpey's fibers are the brush-like connections of the periodontal ligament fibers to bone and cementum.

PTS: 1

8. Cementum contains all of the following elements EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
a. Cementocytes
b. Cementoblasts
c. Nerve endings
d. Hydroxyapatite
e. Sharpey's fibers

ANS: C
Cementum does not contain nerve endings.

PTS: 1

9. The alveolar process is defined as the bone that:
a. Makes up the lamina dura.
b. Makes up the cribriform plate.
c. Forms the dense compact bone of the tooth sockets.
d. Extends from the mandible and maxilla to surround the teeth.

e. Permits the passage of blood vessels and nerves to the apex of the tooth.

ANS: D
The alveolar process is the bone that extends from the jaws and surrounds the teeth.

PTS: 1

10. The alveolus (plural form is alveoli) is the:
a. Lamina dura.
b. Tooth socket.
c. Lamina propria.
d. Cribriform plate.
e. Alveolar process.

ANS: B
The alveolus is the term used to describe the tooth socket.

PTS: 1

11. Effector molecules perform all of the following functions EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
a. Decrease the immune response
b. Cause cell-to-cell communication
c. Cause the production of antibodies
d. Stimulate systems to eliminate foreign substances

ANS: A
Effector molecules increase the immune response.

PTS: 1

12. Hypersensitivity reactions:
a. Are not life-threatening.
b. Cause no tissue damage.
c. Are only localized in nature.
d. Can be delayed or immediate.

ANS: D
Hypersensitivity reactions are very serious and can be delayed or immediate.

PTS: 1

Please use the description to answer the following questions.
The dental hygienist examined the patient and described the gingiva as coral pink with redness in the marginal gingiva, demonstrating loss of stippling. When the tissue was depressed gently using the back of the periodontal probe, it was slightly depressible. The hygienist also noted some “freckle-like” splotches on the gingiva.

13. The redness in the gingiva is the result of:
a. Melanin in the tissue.
b. Unusual tissue growth.
c. Inflammatory response.
d. Gingival fluid seeping into the tissue.

ANS: C
Redness in the gingival tissue beyond the normal range of color is caused by the inflammatory response.

PTS: 1

14. The loss of stippling is the result of:
a. Melanin in the tissue.
b. Swelling in the tissue.
c. Unusual tissue growth.
d. Gingival fluid seeping into the tissue.

ANS: B
Swelling causes the loss of stippling through the filling of the intercellular spaces with fluid and other cellular material.

PTS: 1

15. The “freckle-like” splotches on the gingiva are the result of:
a. Melanin in the tissue.
b. Swelling in the tissue.
c. Unusual tissue growth.
d. Gingival fluid seeping into the tissue.

ANS: A
Melanin is the pigment in the gingiva that creates the freckle-like blotches.

PTS: 1