Periodontology

Mcq training exam model

Forth year old template

1. Which of . the following conditions require antimicrobials as adjunctive therapy:

A. Periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic disease

 B. Aggressive periodontitis

C. Advanced chronic periodontitis

D. All of the above

 2. Which of the following methods will provide greater concentrations of antimicrobials in periodontal pockets:

A. Systemic administration orally

B. Systemic administration parenterally

C. Local. administration inside the pocket

 D. Topical application on gingiva

3. Tetracyclines are very useful in controlling periodontal destruction because they reduce:

 A. Bone and collagen destruction

B. Periodontal pathogens

 C. Both of the above

 D. None of the above

4. Which of the following drugs is not used locally in treating periodontal disease:

 A. Tetracycline

B. Doxycycline

 C. Chlorhexidine

 D. Amoxycillin

5. Augmentin is more effectively used against:

A. Anaerobic organisms ,

 B. Gram-negative organisms

C. Penicillinase producing organisms

D.Fungi

6. Which of the following drugs is used for host modulation in treating periodontal disease:

A. Doxycycline

B. Amoxycillin

C .Tetracycline

 D. Metronidazole

 7. Which . of the following antibiotics is .usually used, in the form of subgingivally placed· fibres, in the treatment of periodontitis:

A. Clindamycin

B. Tetracycline

C. Metronidazole .

D. Augmentin

8. Which of the following can be used both systemically and locally in treating periodontitis:

A. Doxycycline

B. Minocycline

 C. Metronidazole

D. all of the above

9. Which of the following antibiotics is· more effective against gram- negative organisms and promotes health associated flora in the treatment of periodontal disease: ·

A. Amoxycillin

 B. Tetracyline

C. Metronidazole

 D. Ciprofloxacin

10. Which of the following can concentrate at sites of periodontal inflammation:

A. Amoxycillin

B. Azithromydn

C. Metronidazole

D. Clindamycin

11. Which of the following antibiotics is effective against anaerobic periodontal pathogens:

A. Clindamycin

B. Metronidazole

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above·

12.The minimum number of intraoral periapical radiographs to be. taken for radiographic survey of periodontium:

   A. 10

   B. 14

   c. 17

   D. 21

13. In UCLA periodontal chart blue colour is used to indicate:

A. Bleeding on probing

B. Defective restorations

C. Caries

D. Existing restorations

14. Periodontal screening and recording method is designed for:

 A. General dental practitioners

B. Periodontists

 C. General medical practitioners

 D. All of the above

 15. The gingival abscess is seen in:

A. Marginal gingiva

B. Attached gingiva

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above

16. The number of sites that are examined for each "tooth in PSR:

A. One

 C. Four

B. Two

 D. Six

17. Code 4 in PSR indicates the need for:
 A. Oral hygiene improvement
 B. Scaling
 C. Periodontal surgery
 D. Periodontal charting

18. Which of the following radiographs is essential for periodontal diagnosis and treatment planning:
A. Intraoral full mouth series
B. Orthopantomograph
 C. Panoramic radiograph·
D. Any of the above

 19. Halitosis is caused by putrifaction of:
A. Carbohvdrates
B. Proteins
 C. Lipids
D. All of the above

20. Which of the following doesn't cause lymph nodal enlargement:
 A. Plaque induced gingivitis
B. ANUG
C. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
 D. Pericoronitis

21. Physiological tooth mobility is greatest in:
 A. Mornings
 B. Afternoons
 C. Evenings
D. Nights

22. Teeth that show highest mobility:
 A. Incisors
B. Canines
C. Premolars
D. Molars

23. Abnormal tooth mobility most often occurs in:
A. Mesiodistal direction
B. Faciolingual direction
C. Vertical direction
D. None of the above

24. Tooth mobility is increased during:
 A. Puberty
B. Pregnancy
C. Ovulation
D. Menopause

1 D	9 D	17 D	
2 C	10 B	18 A	
3 C	11 C	19 B	
4 D	12 B	20 A	
5 C	13 D	21 A	
6 A	14 A	22 A	
7 B	15 A	23 B	
8 D	16 D	24 B	