

MCQ on cleft lip and palate:

1- The average incidence of cleft lip & palate is:

- a- 1/7
- b- 1/70
- c- 1/700
- d- 1/7000

2- Nasal tone is a complication that may occur with :

- a- Material cleft lip
- b- Bilateral cleft lip
- c- Cleft alveolus.
- d- Cleft of the secondary palate.

3- The ideal timing for repair of cleft lip is:

- a- 3 weeks.
- b- 3 months.
- c- 9 months.
- d- 12 months

4- The followings may be a predisposing factors for cleft lip and palate except:

- a- Alcohol use during pregnancy.
- b- Anti-epileptics use during pregnancy.
- c- Folic acid us during pregnancy.
- d- Consanguinity.

5- The ideal timing for repair of cleft palate is:

- a- 3 weeks.
- b- 3 months.
- c- 1 year.
- d- 10 years.

6- Role of 10 in cleft lip repair include all of the following except:

- a- More than 10 pounds of weight.

- b- More than 10 weeks of age.
- c- More than 10 gm/dl of Hg.
- d- More than 10 thousands of WBC.

7- One of the disadvantages of prenatal diagnosis of cleft lip is:

- a- Parent education for cleft management.
- b- Preparation for neonatal care and feeding.
- c- High maternal anxiety.
- d- Opportunity to investigate other anomalies.

8- Congenital anomalies may be associated with cleft lip and palate includes:

- a- Congenital heart diseases.
- b- Vertebral anomalies.
- c- Renal anomalies.
- d- All of the above.

9- One type of complete cleft palate is:

- a- Tri – partite.
- b- Cleft uvula.
- c- Cleft soft palate.
- d- Intermaxillary cleft.

10- Complications that may occur with cleft palate include all of the followings except:

- a- Chest complications
- b- Visual complications.
- c- Dental complications.
- d- Speech complications.

Put (T) besides the correct sentence and (F) for the false sentence:

- a- Cleft lip is more common among males ()
- b- Cleft palate is more common among males. ()
- c- Unilateral cleft lip is less common than bilateral. ()
- d- Cleft lip is more common in the left side. ()
- e- Philtrum is the median depressed part of the upper lip. ()

Enumerate:

- 1- Types of cleft of the secondary palate.
- 2- Advantages of prenatal diagnosis of cleft lip and palate.
- 3- Complications of cleft palate.
- 4- Dental problems may be associated with cleft palate.
- 5- Congenital anomalies may be associated with cleft lip and palate.
- 6- Members of cleft management team.
- 7- Predisposing factors for cleft lip and palate.

MCQ on shock:

1- Hypovolemic shock is not caused by:

- a- Hemorrhage
- b- Blood transfusion
- c- Dehydration
- d- Burn

2- During shock we notice all of the following except:

- a- Subnormal temperature
- b- Hypertension
- c- Tachycardia
- d- Tachypnea

3- The most common organism which cause septic shock are the following except:

- a- E.colli
- b- Klepsiella
- c- Bacteroids
- d- Streptococci

4- Features of progressive shock include the following except:

- a- Hypotension
- b- Oligurea
- c- Alkalosis
- d- ARDS

5- Stages of severe shock requires loss of blood volume above :

a- 20 %

b- 30 %

c- 40 %

d- 50 %

6- Steroids play role in management of:

a- Traumatic shock

b- Septic shock

c- Hemorrhagic shock

d- Cardiogenic shock

7- Traumatic shock is caused by the following except:

a- Allergic exposure

b- Crush injuries

c- Burns

d- Major fractures

MCQ on jaw swellings

1. Which of the following is not an advantage of marsupialization?
 - A. Exposure of very little bone
 - B. Preservation of vital structure
 - C. Rapid healing
 - D. Conserve surgical sutures

2. An empty cavity in the mandible with no lining is most likely to be :
 - A. Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - B. Idiopathic bone cavity
 - C. Dentigerous cyst
 - D. Keratocyst

3. The cyst is deroofed and the surrounding periosteum is sutured to the margins of the cyst wall in:
 - A. Decortication
 - B. Marsupialization
 - C. Saucerization
 - D. Enucleation

4. Ameloblastoma is best managed by:
 - A. Chemotherapy
 - B. Radiotherapy
 - C. Gene Therapy
 - D. Surgical excision

5. The most appropriate method to differentiate between a dentigerous cyst and an ameloblastoma is through:
 - A. Radiographic examination
 - B. Aspiration cytology
 - C. Microscopic examination

- D. Clinical features

6. When treated with simple curettage, which odontogenic tumor is most likely to recur?

- A. Complex odontoma
- B. Compound odontoma
- C. Odontogenic myxoma
- D. Ameloblastic fibroma

7. Odontoma is treated by:

- A. Excision
- B. Resection
- C. Curettage
- D. Radiotherapy

8. Treatment of ameloblastoma:

- A. Excision of tumor
- B. Resection of the mandible along with the tumor
- C. Incisional biopsy and marsupialization
- D. No active treatment is necessary

9. Osteomyelitis of the jaw can be cured by:

- A. Resection
- B. Physiotherapy
- C. Sequestrectomy with antibiotic treatment
- D. Drainage

10. During development of the teeth, Ectodermal tissues will give rise to

- enamel.
- Dentin
- Pulp
- cementum

MCQ on salivary glands:

1-A 62 –years –old man undergoes excision of a cylindroma of the submandibular gland .He is most likely to have an injury to which of the following?

a- Maxillary branch of the trigeminal nerve

b- Lingual nerve

c- Vagus nerve

d- Floor of the maxilla

e- Frontozygomatic branch of the facial nerve

2- While shaving, a 45- years old teacher notices a marble-sized mass beneath his left ear.The mass is eventually excised , revealing which of the following benign parotid gland lesions?

a- Glandular hypertrophy , secondary to vitamin deficiency

b- Cystic dilation

c- Mikulicz's disease

d- Pleomorphic adenoma

e- Warthin's tumor (papillary cystadenoma)

3-Salivary gland stone most commonly involves:

a- Submandibular glands

b- Parotid glands

c- Sublingual glands

d- Lingual glands

4-Pleomorphic adenoma arises from:

a- Myoepithelial cells

b- Acinar cells

c- Connective tissue

d- Stem cells

5-Non- inflammatory, non-neoplastic enlargement of the salivary gland is termed as:

a- Sialadenitis

b- Sialosis

c- Ptyalism

d- Sialorrhea

6-A cyst occurs under the tongue, caused by obstruction of salivary gland. Such a cyst is called:

a- Mucocele

b- Ranula

c- Dermoid cyst

d- Dentigerous cyst

7-Which of the following parotid malignancy show perineuronal spread?

- a- Pleomorphic adenoma
- b- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- c- Warthin's tumor
- d- Ductal papilloma

8-The most common salivary gland malignant neoplasm in bones is:

- a- Pleomorphic adenoma
- b- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- c- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- d- Adenolymphoma

9-Mikulicz's disease is:

- a- An inflammatory disease
- b- Neoplastic disease
- c- An autoimmune disease
- d- Viral infection

10-Bimanual palpation technique is carried out for:

- a- Submandibular gland
- b- Sublingual gland
- c- Ranula
- d- Cervical lymph nodes when they are enlarged due to inflammation.

Give short account on:

1- Boundaries of parotid region?

2- Congenital anomalies of salivary glands?

3- Nerves associated to submandibular salivary gland?

4- Compare between pleomorphic adenoma and monomorphic adenoma of salivary glands?

5- Classification of salivary gland tumors?

6- Lines of management of sialolithiasis ?

7- Causes of swellings in parotid region?

8- Post-operative complications of parotid surgery?

9- Discuss sjogren's syndrome?

10- Causes of xerostoma?