

MFDS 1 – Module1 - Final Exam - CoNNect Academy

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1. .Which of the following most likely to present at an advanced T stage after squamous cell carcinoma of Head and neck?

- A. Buccal mucosa
- B. Lateral of tongue
- C. Hard palate
- D. Lip
- E. Maxillary antrum

2. .Pt unconscious,,, After shouting for help what will u do?

- a) Start CPR
- b) Call 999
- c) Assess vital signs
- d) Bring emergency box
- e) Use AED

3. Which of the following drugs is mostly associated with Palatal erosion in upper central incisors :

- a)Omeprazole
- b)MOAI
- c)nicorandil
- d)cimeridine
- e)Amphotericin B

4. A 55-year-old obese, Asian gentleman complains of increasingly severe central, crushing chest pain and shortness of breath while he sits in Me waiting room. He tells you that he had a heart attack 1 year ago and this feels very similar and that he took his 75 mg aspirin this morning but missed his cholesterol lowering tablet last night. You suspect this gentleman is having a myocardial infarction (MI) and call an ambulance. Which of the following medications are known to decrease mortality during an acute MI?
- A. Aspirin 300
 - B. Morphine
 - C. GTN
 - D. ASPIRIN 81
5. Which one of the following muscles has facial nerve supply?
- A. Masseter
 - B. Sternocleidomastoid
 - C. Stapedius
 - D. Intrinsic muscles of the tongue
 - E. Lateral rectus
6. Which one of the following is not a trigger of recurrent aphthous ulcers {RAU)?
- A. Menopause
 - B. Streptococcus sanguis
 - c. Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - D. Phenytoin

7. Which of the following is a cause of gingival overgrowth (gingival hyperplasia)?
- A. Anaemia
 - B. Antidepressant medications
 - C. Immunosuppressive medications
 - D. Lichen planus
 - E. Sjogren syndrome
8. When a pt had an operation at which the patient's cervical branch of accessory nerve was cut, which muscles are affected?
- a) Geniohyoid & genioglossus ms
 - b) Anterior & Posterior belly of digastric ms
 - c) Trapezius ms
 - d) Stylopharyngeous ms
9. 1. Normal prothrombin time and elevated activated partial thromboplastin time is seen in
- a) Factor VIII deficiency (Haemophilia)
 - b) Thrombocytic purpura
 - c) Leukemia
 - d) Von Willebrand disease

10. Which one of the following is the correct BLS sequence in assessing an unresponsive patient?

- A. Assess for danger, check airway, breathing, circulation, call for help, call for ambulance
- B. Assess for danger, check responsiveness, call for help, assess airway, breathing, circulation, call 999, start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- C. Assess for danger, check responsiveness, call 999, assess airway, breathing, circulation, start CPR
- D. Assess for danger, check responsiveness, call 999, assess airway, breathing, circulation,
- E. Assess for danger, check responsiveness, call 999, assess airway, breathing, circulation, and give adrenaline

11. Which one of the following best describes congenital endocrine disease, which presents with macroglossia, puffy lips and cheeks with a peaches and cream complexion?

- A. Cushing's disease
- B. Addison's
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Hyperparathyroidism
- E. Acromegaly

12. A bone biopsy shows irregular Chinese characters. Which one of the following is the diagnosis?

- A. Paget's disease
- B. Giant cell granuloma
- C. Cherbuisim
- D. Fibrous dysplasia
- E. Osteogenesis imperfect

13. In which condition are antibodies directed against various proteins in the basement membrane zone, causing damage that results in the full thickness of the epithelium lifting off the submucosa?

- A. Angina bullosa haemorrhagica
- B. Dermatitis herpetiformis
- C. Linear IgA disease
- D. Pemphigoid
- E. Pemphigus

14. .For a patient with ulcer, the most common area in which the ulcer may change to malignancy is .

- a) Upper eye lid
- b) Lower eye lid
- c) Lower lip
- d) Upper lip
- e) Tongue

15. what type of hepatitis that doesn't become chronic:

- a) Hepatitis A
- b) Hepatitis B
- c) Hepatitis C
- d) Hepatitis E

16. A 25-year-old man present with fever, fatigue and a sore throat. On examination he is noted to have cervical lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly and macular—papular rash. Intra-orally there is a petechial rash on the palate and multiple small ulcers. Which one of the following is the correct diagnosis?

- A. HIV
- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Coxsackie virus infection
- D. Glandular fever
- E. Toxoplasmosis

17. You are taking a medical history from a 55-year-old woman who tells you she is on ramipril. What class of drug is ramipril?

- A. B-blocker
- B. Thiazide diuretic
- C. Loop diuretic
- D. Angiotensin II blocker
- E. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor

18. .Palatal petechiae are common in which one of the following conditions?

- A. Scurvy (vitamin C deficiency)
- B. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia
- C. ThromboCytopenia
- D. Sickle cell disease

19. Which one of the following is a syndrome of dysphagia and pain on mastication with elongated styloid processes?

- A. Eagle's syndrome
- B. Frey's syndrome
- C. Gardner's syndrome
- D. Gorlin—Goltz syndrome
- E. Crouzon's syndrome

20. Which one of the following lesions is regarded by many as a cyst is actually in the WHO classification as an odontogenic tumour?

- A. Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour
- B. Calcifying odontogenic cyst
- C. Keratocyst
- D. Odontogenic fibroma
- E. Radicular cyst

21. Which of the following hormones is released by the posterior part of the pituitary gland?

- A. ACTH
- B. FSH
- C. Oxytocin
- D. TSh

22. .Pt suffering from sinus pain & ear pain , unilateral ulcer on forehead , no clinical or radiographic findings .which type of viruses is the most suspected ?

- a) HSV1
- b) HSV2
- c) HSV3
- d) HSV4
- e) HSV5

23. The most Which of the following drugs cause Dry mouth :

- a)metronidazole
- b)Aspirin
- c)NSAID
- d)verapril
- e)bendrofluathazide

24. Which one of the following viruses is implicated in the development of squamous-cell carcinoma?

- A. Cytomegalovirus
- B. Epstein—Barr virus
- C. Herpes simplex virus 1
- D. Herpes simplex virus 2
- E. Human papilloma virus

25. Which of the following sites of presentation of oral squamous-cell carcinoma has the best prognosis

- A. Floor of mouth
- B. Hard palate
- C. Lip
- D. Retromolar pad
- E. Tongue

26. .The Nerve affected when the tongue deviated to the right side is :

- a) Right hypoglossal nerve
- b) right glossopharyngeal
- c) Vagus nerve
- d)left hypoglossal nerve
- e)left glossopharyngeal

27. Haemophilic man , his wife is health what is the percentage of their son to be haemophilic?

- a) 0%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%
- e) 100%

28. .Pt has taken Amoxicillin & developed skin rash , which type of hypersensitivity ?

- a) I
- b) II
- c) IV
- d) III

29. After administration of amoxicillin 3 gm as a prophylaxis for patient with prosthetic heart valve the patient complain of tingling and parathesia around his swollen lips and a wide spread rash .what is the specific mechanism of tingling and parathesia

- A. Releasing of heparin after degranulation of mast cell in anaphylaxis
- B. Releasing of histamine after degranulation of mast cell in anaphylaxis
- C. Releasing of prostaglandin after degranulation of mast cell in anaphylaxis
- D. Releasing of leukotriens after degranulation of mast cell in anaphylaxis

30. A 25- year- old man attends for review. He has clinical signs of Treacher– Collins syndrome, and the consultant is discussing the first and second pharyngeal arch syndromes. A junior dental student asks which cranial nerve develops with, and goes on to innervate, the second pharyngeal arch. Which is the single most appropriate response?

- A Abducens— VI
- B Facial— VII
- C Glossopharyngeal— IX
- D Mandibular branch of the trigeminal— V3
- E Vagus— X

31. A 33- year- old woman attends for extraction of the upper left second premolar. The clinical tutor asks the student to anaesthetize the patient using infiltrations prior to the procedure. Which nerves require anaesthetizing? (Select one from the options listed below.)

- A** Anterior superior alveolar nerve + middle superior alveolar nerve
- B** Middle superior alveolar nerve + greater palatine nerve
- C** Middle superior alveolar nerve + nasopalatine nerve
- D** P osterior superior alveolar nerve + greater palatine nerve
- E** P osterior superior alveolar nerve + lesser palatine nerve

32. A 73- year- old man has Paget's disease and develops trigeminal neuralgia in the lower jaw region. Compression of which single cranial foramen is most likely to be causing his neuralgia?

- A** Foramen lacernum
- B** Foramen ovale
- C** Foramen rotundum
- D** Foramen spinosum
- E** Stylomastoid foramen

33. A 25- year- old woman has an intraoral swelling that has been present for 2 days. The differential diagnosis for this swelling would differ, based on its location. Other than the gingiva, which location in the oral cavity would you be able to exclude salivary gland pathology from the differential diagnosis?

- A** Anterior hard palate
- B** Buccal sulcus
- C** Floor of the mouth
- D** Soft palate
- E** Tongue

34. A 45- year- old woman has a sore tongue. She has red atrophic areas on the dorsum and lateral border of the tongue with demarcated white borders. She says that the appearance has been inconsistent over time. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A Ankyloglossia
- B Geographic tongue
- C Glossodynia
- D Macroglossia
- E Median rhomboid glossitis

35. A medically fit and well 25- year- old woman has recurrent soreness under her tongue. She has approximately 20 ulcers, each of which is a couple of millimetres in diameter on the floor of her mouth. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A Crohn's disease
- B Herpetiform recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS)
- C Major RAS
- D Minor RAS
- E Traumatic ulcer

36. A 57- year- old woman has a dry mouth and dry eyes. Recent blood tests confirm anti- Ro and anti- La autoantibodies, and a labial gland biopsy demonstrates multiple dense foci of lymphocytic infiltrate in a 4 mm² area. She is otherwise fit and well, with no other medical conditions. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A Chronic bacterial sialadenitis
- B Primary Sjogren's syndrome
- C Sarcoidosis
- D Sicca syndrome
- E Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

37. A 39- year- old man attends the Maxillofacial Department with sweating on eating and flushing of the skin. He had a pleomorphic adenoma surgically removed from his right parotid approximately 2 weeks ago. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A Frey's syndrome
- B Graves' disease
- C Horner's syndrome
- D Melkersson– Rosenthal syndrome
- E Sicca syndrome

38. A 7- year- old girl with Down syndrome attends with her mother for a routine examination . The patient's mother has read that her child may have congenitally missing teeth and that they have an increased prevalence for periodontitis. You also note the girl has low- set ears, upward sloping palpebral fissures, brachycephaly, and a tendency for tongue protrusion. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A 45,XO
- B Trisomy 13
- C Trisomy 18
- D Trisomy 21

39. Which of the following genetic combinations is responsible for Turner syndrome?

- a) Trisomy 18
- b) Trisomy 21
- c) XO
- d) XX
- e) XXY

40. . A patient has a factor IX deficiency. What is the common name of this condition?

- a) Christmas disease
- b) Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy
- c) Easter disease
- d) Haemophilia
- e) Von Willebrand's disease

41. . Which of the following conditions is associated with anti-basement membrane autoantibodies?

- a) Erythema multiforme
- b) Herpes zoster
- c) Pemphigoid
- d) Pemphigus
- e) Stevens–Johnson syndrome

42. . Regarding pemphigus vulgaris, which one of the following is correct?

- a) Affects men more than women
- b) Has a high titre of antibodies to desmoglein 3
- c) Presents with subepithelial bullae
- d) Should be confirmed by Nikolsky's sign
- e) Skin involvement is absent

43. Which one of the following is correct concerning haemophilia A?

- a) Affects females more than males
- b) Affects 1:1000 individuals
- c) Is also known as Christmas disease
- d) Is an X-linked recessive disorder
- e) Is less common than haemophilia B

44. Which antibiotic associated with infectious mononucleosis or glandular fever

- a) Penicillin
- a) Ampicillin
- b) Tetracycline

45. 1 which test is the most reliable test to indicate the presence of active hepatitis:

- a) Hbs(surface)antigen
- b) Hbc(core)antigen
- c) Hbe antigen
- d) Antibody to HBs antigen

46. Patient who has WBC count of just over 100000 is most likely suffering from

- A. Leucopenia
- B. Leukaemia
- C. Polycythemia

47. Patient with haemophilia presents which of the following findings**

- A. Increased prothrombin time
- B. Increased bleeding time
- C. Increased clotting time
- E.increased partial thromboplastin time PTT

48. Which interleukin is most responsible for neutrophil chemotaxis?

- A. IL-1
- B. IL-4
- C. IL-8
- D. IL-15
- E. IL-20

49. . What is untrue about diabetes?

- A. Hypoglycaemia is more common than hyperglycaemia
- B. Insulin-dependent patients are of more concern than non insulin-dependent
- C. Adrenalin causes a decrease in the blood glucose level

50. Patient on Renal dialysis due to chronic renal failure suffered anemia. Which of the following would you expect to decrease?

- 1. Vitamin D
- 2. Vitamin B12
- 3. Iron
- 4. Folate
- 5. Vitamin K

51. . What is the extra cranial cause of nerve palsy?

- a. cerebral malignancy
- b. . MS
- c. . Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
- d. Ramsay hunt syndrome
- E. both c and d

52. . IgG and C3 are seen in:

- a. lichen planus
- b. pemphigoid
- c. erythema multiforme
- d. pemphigus vulgaris

53. Which is LEAST likely to cause bleeding after surgical operation

- A. Antibiotic therapy
- B. Poor surgical techniques
- C. Aspirin
- D. Codeine

54. . A young patient presented with rheumatic fever and suspected allergy to penicillin. The antibiotic of choice is

- A. Chloromycetin
- C. Buffered penicillin
- D. Erythromycin
- E. Achromycin

55. Patient with morphine coma; what is the medication of choice to reverse its act

- A. Bradykinin
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Amphetamine
- D. Naloxone

56. . A patient indicates that he takes methyldopa (Aldomet) he is being probably treated for

- A. Hypertension
- B. Angina pectoris
- C. Myocardial infection

57. The elimination half life of Diazepam is in the range of

- A. 2-5 hours
- B. 5-12 hours
- C. 12-30 hours
- D. 30-48 hours
- E. 48-96 hours

58. Patient very anxious long term treatment?

- A : fluxetin
- B: diazepam
- C: amitryptillin

59. Your patient is on Warfarin because of cardiac problem and u want to prescribe antibiotic. Which one of the following would the worst to potentiate effect of warfarin?

- 1. Amoxillcilin
- 2. Metronidazole
- 3. Clindamycin
- 4. Erythromycin
- 5. Cephalexin

60. . You want to prescribe topical antifungal to treat candida infection to a patient on warfarin which of the following would likely to affect warfarin?

- 1. Miconazole
- 2. Ketoconazole
- 3. Fluconazole
- 4. Itraconazole
- 5. clotrimazole

61. 25 yrs old female patient with history of Pernicious anaemia has swelling due to lower right first molar. You need to give antibiotic. Which of the following would u choose?

1. Amoxicillin 250 mg tds 3 dys
2. Metronidazole 200 mg tds 3 dys
3. phenoximethyl penicillin 500mg fds 5 dys
4. Clindamycin 300mg tds 3 dys
5. Tetracycline 250 mg tds 3 dys

62. final year dental student wants to do some research for her project and she surf internet about Antibiotic guardianship. What do u think she would find?

- 1.resistance of antibiotics
- 2.awareness of antibiotics
- 3.reduce the use of antibiotics
- 4.. didn't remember

63. . There is outbreak of diarrhea in hospital after antibiotics given. What should we do about it?

1. sensible use of antibiotics
2. prophylactic antibiotics
3. give probiotics
4. Didn't remember

64. Which medication is prescribed to overcome acute anxiety prior to dental treatment?

- A. Barbiturates
- B. Benzodiazepines
- C. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors
- D. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
- E. Tricyclic antidepressants

65. . Which of the following does not act by interfering with cyclooxygenase pathway of arachidonic acid
- A. Aspirin
 - B. Diclofenac
 - C. Ibuprofen
 - D. Dihydrocodeine
 - E. Paracetamol
66. Citalopram is use to treat?
- A. Depression
 - B. Management of focal seizure
 - C. Parkinson disease
 - D. Personality disorder
 - E. Schizoperia
67. . Which of the following is true regarding dabigatran?
- A. Competitively inhibiting action of Vitamin K
 - B. Medication delivered enterally (specifically inihibits clotting factors Xa)
 - C. Anticoagulant inhibits conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin X
 - D. Parental anticoagulant of choice for hospitalized patient
 - E. Prevent platelet aggregation in the early stages of haemostasis process
68. Patient had his history of epilepsy and presents to your practice with a painful dental abscess. She is currently on Carbamazepine. Which of the following antibiotic is contraindicated?
- a. Amoxicilin
 - b. Erythromycin
 - c. Clindamycin
 - d. Metrodinazone
 - e. Tetracycline

69. NSAIDs do not interact with

- a) Phenytoin
- b) Antihypertensive drugs
- c) Methotrexate
- d) Systemic Corticosteroids
- d) Fluoxetine

70. .What condition is a patient who presents with hyperplastic gingiva, pallor, lymphadenopathy and gingival haemorrhage most likely have?

- A. Anaemia
- B. Epstein—Barr virus
- C. Leukaemia
- D. Pemphigus
- E. Sjogren syndrome

71. Which one of the following is not true of herpetiform recurrent aphthous ulcers (RAU)?

- A. Age of onset 20—29 years
- B. number 10 to 100
- C. Size 1 to 2 mm
- D. Duration 10 to 30 days
- E. Affects a more select region of the oral cavity than minor aphthae's ulcer

72. Which one of the conditions below is associated with the calcification of the falx cerebri?

- A. Gorlin Goltz syndrome
- B. Crouzon's syndrome
- C. Apert's syndrome
- D. Paget's disease
- E. Gardner's syndrome

73. As you pass through the waiting room in your dental surgery, you notice a patient is having difficulty breathing. You bring him into your room and he tells you, in very short sentences, he suffers from asthma and has forgotten to take his inhaler this morning. You notice he is breathing very fast, his pulse is racing and his chest is not moving much. Although he is sitting upright, he appears quite tired and is becoming increasingly anxious. The nurse knocks on the door to ask why you are late to see your next patient. Which of the following would be the best next course of

- A. Talk to the patient and reassure him you think this will be better in a short while
- B. Ask the nurse to stay with the patient while you carry on seeing your other patients who are getting irritated by the delay.
- C. Leave the patient in your room alone while you discuss with the nurse about what to do next.
- D. Call the patient's mother and ask her to come and collect him
- E. Stay with the patient, administer high flow oxygen and ask the nurse to phone for an ambulance.

74. The most serious disadvantage to the parenteral route of administration, compared with the peroral route. is that it:

- (a) is less convenient to a patient
- (b) is more expensive to a patient
- (c) has greater severity of systemic reactions
- (d) has less rapid, predictable absorption
- (e) is painful on administration

75. Drugs are best absorbed when they are: Choose from (a). (b), (c), (d), and (e). 1. of high molecular weight

2 water soluble .

3. unionized

4. highly polar

5. lipid soluble

- (a) 1 and 2.
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4
- (e) 3 and 5

76. After a drug has been absorbed, an equilibrium is usually established at all of the following possible sites of distribution except· is:

- (a) nephrons
- (b) hepatic microsomal enzymes
- (c) urine
- (d) plasma and tissue fluids
- (e) fat binding and protein binding sites

77. . A drug that becomes plasma-protein bound ts:

- (a) available for biotransformation
- (b) easily excreted
- (c) more readily transported across cell membranes
- (d) pharmacologically active
- (e) pharmacologically inactive

78. - Full-denture patients with inflammation of the en-tire tissue-bearing area should probably be treated with:

- (a) neomycin
- (b) polymyxin B
- (c) amphotericin B
- (d) ampicillin
- (e) chloramphenicol

79. Permanent auditory nerve deafness is frequently associated with use of:

- (a) the streptomycins
- (b) chloramphenicol
- (c) the penicillins
- (d) the tetracyclines
- (e) polymyxin B

80. Pt is taking rivoroxaban drug, what postoperative complication you can expect?

- A) prolonged bleeding time
- B) bone necrosis •
- C) osteomyelitis •
- D) dry socket

81. Which of the following acts by reversibly competing with vitamin K for binding site with an enzyme essential for formation of clotting factors II, VII, IX, X by liver?

- A. Aspirin •
- B. Clopidogrel •
- C. Dabigatran •
- D. Heparin
- E. Warfarin

82. Pregnant and lactating mother with swelling in the mandibular region & submandibular lymphadenopathy she is allergic to penicillin, what type of antibiotic should you prescribe

- a) Clindamycin
- b) Co-amoxiclav
- c) Erythromycin
- d) Metronidazole
- e) Metronidazole and co-amoxclav

83. dose of miconazole as antifungal

- a) 100 mg once daily
- b) 150 mg twice daily
- c) 250 mg once daily
- d) 200 mg twice daily
- e) 50 mg once daily

84. The antibiotic of choice after traumatic avulsion

- : a) Amoxicillin
- b) Doxycycline
- c) Clindamycin
- d) Metronidazole combined with amoxicillin
- e) Erythromycin

85. -Endogenous morphine like substance which can control pain is known as**

- A. Bradykinins
- B. Peptides
- C. Prostaglandins
- D. Serotonins
- E. Enkephalins

86. -Which of the following adverse reaction of oral contraceptives is the most common and the most serious

- A. Hypotension
- B. Hepatotoxicity
- C. Uterine neoplasia
- D. Thromboembolism disorder
- E. Decreased resistance to infection

87. A patient who has been taking quantities of aspirin might show increased post operative bleeding because aspirin inhibits**

- A. Synthesis of thromboxane A2 and prevents platelet aggregation
- B. Synthesis of prostacyclin and prevents platelet aggregation
- C. Synthesis of prostaglandin and prevents production of blood platelets
- D. Thrombin and prevents formation of the fibrin network
- E. Increase the absorption of vitamin K and prevents synthesis of blood clotting factors

88. Which antibiotic administered in childhood may result in tooth discolouration

- A. Penicillin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Streptomycin

89. Which of the following penicillin are readily destructed by stomach acid

- A. Methicillin
- B. Cloxacillin
- C. Phenoxy methyl
- D. Penicillin G

90. Aspirin reduces pain by which of the following mechanism

- A. It is anti inflammatory by the release of histamine
- B. It blocks the cyclo-oxygenase pathway.

91. Which of the following is described as sharp, jabbing, electric, or shock-like pain located deep in the throat on one side

- a) Postherpetic neuralgia
- b) Trigeminal neuralgia
- c) Glossopharyngeal neuralgia

92. Perioral bloody crusted lesion, with intra oral ulcer, spared gingival , patient having problem with lungs , what is the most probable diagnosis ?

- a) erythema multiforme
- b) pemphigus vulgaris
- c) m.m pemphigoid
- d) lichen planus
- e) herpes labialis

93. Which drug affect on gamma butyric acid

- A. .Amytriptyline
- B. diazepam
- C. .citalopram
- D. paracetamol

94. A patient has a severe head injury and suffers damage to the foramen ovale. Which of the following nerves may be damaged?

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Hypoglossal nerve
- C. Mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve
- D. Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve
- E. Ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve

95. Which of the following muscles is supplied by the abducent nerve?

- A. Inferior rectus
- B. Lateral rectus
- C. Medial rectus
- D. Superior oblique

96. A patient had a superficial parotidectomy 4 weeks ago. They report that an area of their cheek on the same side becomes red and sweats at mealtimes. Which nerve has been damaged?
- A. Auriculotemporal branch of the trigeminal nerve
 - B. Buccal branch of the facial nerve
 - C. Mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve
 - D. Temporal branch of the facial nerve
 - E. Zygomatic branch of the facial nerve
97. A 65-year-old man has severe throbbing pain in his head. You eliminate the possible cause as toothache. It transpires that the pain is made worse when putting on his glasses and mastication increases the temporal pain. What investigation is diagnostic?
- A. Full blood count (FBC)
 - B. Computerized tomography (CT) brain
 - C. Orthopantomogram (DPG)
 - D. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
 - E. X—ray F. Dm
98. A fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) reported for a parotid tumour shows peri neural spread and Swiss-cheese appearance. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - B. Pleomorphic adenoma
 - C. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - D. Warthin tumour

99. According to 'ATLS' principles, which one of the following is a priority when first assessing a trauma patient?

- a) Airway and cervical spine immobilisation
- b) Airway control
- d) Cervical spine immobilisation
- e) None of the above

100. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment for a patient in ventricular fibrillation?

- a) 1 mg IV adrenaline 1:10 000
- b) 3 mg atropine IV
- c) CPR
- d) DC shock
- e) Intubation via an endotracheal tube

101. 13. During a cardiac arrest, you are asked to administer adrenaline intravenously between the second and third cycle of CPR. What is the correct IV dose?

- a) 0.5 mg 1:1000 adrenaline
- b) 1 mg 1:10 000 adrenaline
- c) 0.5 mg 1:10 000 adrenaline
- d) 5 mg 1:10 000 adrenaline
- e) 50 mg 1:10 000 adrenaline

102. Which of the following drugs is not required in the treatment of anaphylaxis?

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Chlorpheniramine
- c) Intravenous fluids
- d) Oxygen
- e) Prednisolone

103. 16. Which one of the following conditions or drug treatments can make a patient more prone to post-extraction bleeding?

- a) Controlled hypertension
- b) Long-term excess alcohol consumption
- c) Long-term steroids
- d) Previous radiotherapy to the jaws
- e) Type II diabetic

104. A patient presents to the Emergency Department having being assaulted. As yet he has not been seen by a doctor in the Emergency Department. His main complaint is of double vision, altered sensation over his cheek, nausea and a headache. Which one of the following is the next most appropriate step in his management?

- a) Fine cut coronal computerised tomography (CT) orbits
- b) Ophthalmological consultation
- c) Occipito-mental 30° plain film
- d) Primary and secondary advanced trauma life support (ATLS) survey
- e) Computerised tomography (CT) head to exclude intra-cranial injury

105. A patient presents with a submandibular swelling, drooling saliva, elevated tongue, pyrexia and tachycardia. Which one of the following would be your primary management?

- a) Computerised tomography (CT) scan of neck
- b) Orthopantomogram (OPG)
- c) Ultrasound scan
- d) ABC assessment and contact senior
- e) Commence broad spectrum iv antibiotics

106. Where is the orifice of the duct of the parotid gland located?

- a) At the hamular notch
- b) In proximity to the incisive papilla
- c) On the buccal mucosa near the maxillary second molar
- d) Slightly posterior to the mandibular central incisors
- e) Distal to the maxillary third molars on the palatal side

107. Concerned mother consult u about her son because of delayed eruption and x-ray show sclerosis of the bone. The patient has normal stature. What would be your diagnosis?

- 1. Achondroplasia
- 2. Paget disease
- 3. Osteopetrosis
- 4. Osteoporosis
- 5. Cleidocranial dysotosis

108. patient LL7 displaced and fractured mandible and multilocular radiolucency associated with unerupted LL8 what is your diagnosis?

- A. OKC
- B. ameloblastoma
- C. .radicular cyst
- D. Dentgerous cyst

109. Which one of the following vesiculobullous diseases would produce a basement membrane zone of immunofluorescence (indirect)?

- a) Bullous pemphigoid
- b) Pemphigus
- c) Dermatitis herpetiformis
- d) Linear IgA
- e) Erythema multiforme

110. Which one of the following lesions is not pre-malignant?

- a) Syphilitic leucoplakia
- c) Dyskeratosis congenital
- d) Patterson-Brown-Kelly syndrome
- e) Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

111. Which one of the following oncogenes has been shown to be important in squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)?

- a) p41
- b) p53
- c) RAS
- d) BRAC
- e) p-ANCA

112. Which one of the following is associated with syphilis?

- a) Snail tract ulcer
- b) Chancre
- c) Gomas
- d) Argyll Robertson pupils
- e) All the above

113. Which one of the following is the most common cause of recurrent oral ulceration?

- a) Aphthae
- b) Carcinoma/malignancy
- c) Infection
- d) Radiotherapy
- e) Trauma

114. Which one of the following is associated with gluten-sensitive enteropathy (coeliac disease)?

- a) Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
- b) Dermatitis herpetiformis
- c) Gonorrhoea
- d) Lichen planus
- e) Pemphigus

115. Which one of the following conditions is defined by the World Health Organization as 'a bright red velvety plaque that cannot be characterised clinically or pathologically as being due to any other condition'?

- a) Erythroplakia
- b) Leukoderma
- c) Leukoplakia
- d) Lichen planus
- e) Malignant melanoma

116. Which one of the following viruses can lie dormant in the trigeminal ganglion or basal ganglia of the brain before becoming reactivated following a secondary infection?

- a) Coxsackie virus
- b) Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- c) Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- d) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- e) Human papilloma virus (HPV)

117. Which condition is diagnosed with a positive Paul-Bunnell test result?

- a) Candida
- b) Herpangina
- c) HIV
- d) Infectious mononucleosis
- e) Histoplasmosis

118. For the management of which condition are systemic corticosteroids often indicated?

- a) Geographic tongue
- b) Lingual tori
- c) Mucocoele
- d) Pemphigus
- e) Recurrent aphthous ulceration

119. Which one of the following commonly causes macrocytic anaemia?

- a) Anaemia of chronic infection
- b) Chronic blood loss
- c) Sideroblastic anaemia
- d) Thalassemia
- e) Vitamin B12 deficiency

120. Osteoporosis is associated with which of the following:

- a) Addison's disease
- b) Hypergonadism
- c) Hypothyroidism
- d) Late-onset menopause
- e) Smoking)

121. A patient of yours has a coarse tremor. You recognise this as one of the symptoms of Parkinsonism. What other symptom would increase your suspicions?

- a) Labile mood
- b) Lid lag
- c) Panic attacks
- d) Rigidity of the limbs
- e) Uncontrolled fasciculations of muscles of facial muscles

122. Which one of the following results would lead to a diagnosis of concerning hyperglycaemia?

- a) Glycosuria
- b) Haematuria
- c) Ketonuria
- d) Proteinuria
- e) Urobilinogen

123. With regard to heart failure, which of the following is a classic clinical symptom?

- a) Chest pain
- b) Finger clubbing
- c) Palpitations
- d) Shortness of breath when climbing a flight of stairs
- e) Shortness of breath when lying flat/in the night

124. With regard to a normochromic macrocytic anaemia, which of the following results would be likely?

- a) Decreased mean cell volume (MCV)
- b) High haemoglobin
- c) Increased MCV
- d) Normal haemoglobin
- e) Normal MCV

125. A patient presenting with 'snail track' ulcers in their oral mucosa is likely to have which of the following:

- a) Actinomycosis
- b) Gonorrhoea
- c) Human papilloma virus
- d) Syphilis
- e) Tuberculosis

126. Which one of the following is not a member of the herpes virus family?

- a) Varicella zoster virus
- b) Cytomegalovirus
- c) Epstein–Barr virus
- d) Herpangina

127. Which organism causes syphilis?

- a) Clostridium perfringens
- b) Mycobacterium leprae
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Streptococcus pyogenes
- e) Treponema pallidum

128. Which organism causes gas gangrene?

- a) Clostridium perfringens
- b) Mycobacterium leprae
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Streptococcus pyogenes
- e) Treponema pallidum

129. An elderly woman presents with a headache and jaw pain during mastication. Her blood tests show a raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR). Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- a) Dental abscess
- b) Migraine headache
- c) Temporal arteritis
- d) Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
- e) Trigeminal neuralgia

130. which can affect directly ameloblast?

- A. amelogenesis imperfecta
- B. fluoride toxicity
- C. dentinogenesis imperfect

131. A patient has had a neck dissection as part of their treatment for an oral malignancy. They now have weakness of their trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles on that side, and are unable to shrug their shoulders equally. Which nerve has been damaged?

- A. Accessory nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Ulnar nerve
- E. Vagus nerve

132. A patient came after two days of extraction, complains he had pain for two days, examination showed localised swelling, no lymphadenopathy. What is the first line of treatment?

- A-Possible dry socket -irrigation and placement of sedative medicament
- B-Irrigation - curettage of socket, antibiotics and analgesics
- C-Irrigation and antibiotics
- D-Possible root piece or bone piece take IOPA x-ray and analgesics

133. What is true in treating a patient with secondary herpes simplex:

- A-Acyclovir inhibits viral transcription when applied in the prodromal phase
- B-Idoxuridine is better than acyclovir when applied topically
- C-Antivirals are contraindicated in immuno-compromised patient

134. Which one of the following is not a recognised cause of salivary gland enlargement?

- A. Bacterial infection
- B. Sarcoid
- C. Sjogren's syndrome
- D. Diabetes mellitis
- E. Sodium valproate

135. .Which odontogenic pathology would contain clear straw-coloured fluid?

- A. Ameloblastoma
- B. Odontomes
- C. Solitary bone cyst
- D. Dentigerous cyst
- E. Keratocyst

136. Which one of the following is not a complications of Pagets' disease?

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. congestive cardiac failure
- C. Cranial nerve defect
- D. Pathological fractures Bone
- E. pain

- 137. Behet syndrome is a rare condition originally described by a triad of oral ulceration, genital ulceration and which other symptom?**
- A. Anaemia
 - B. uveitis
 - C. Hypertension
- 138. Which one of the following is a common cause of swelling of the edentulous jaw in older patients?**
- A. Lateral radicular cyst
 - B. Residual cyst
 - C. Keratocyst
 - D. Lateral periodontal cyst
 - E. Eruption cyst
- 139. Ipsilateral rash malar, nose, upper lip, gingiva (**
- A. struge webber,
 - B. SLE
- 140. Which is not true in sickle cell anaemia?**
- A. Deformed cells with less oxygen transport capacity
 - B. Higher infarction risk
 - C. Have wide bone marrow spaces with narrow trabeculae in the alveolar bone of oral cavity
 - D. Resistant to malaria parasites
 - E. More common in mediterranean people

141. What is the reversal agent for a paracetamol overdose?

- a) Alkaline diuresisB
- c) Methionine
- d) N-acetylcysteine
- e) Naloxone

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142.What is the correct dose of aspirin for prophylaxis of cardiovascular events?

- a) 7.5 mg
- b) 75 mg
- c) 150 mg
- d) 300 mg
- e) 750 mg

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143. Which topically applied antibiotic can be applied to facial wounds to prevent infection and reduce scarring?

- a) Pencillin
- b) Erythromycin
- c) Chloramphenicol
- d) Metronidazole
- e) Fluconazole

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144.Which one of the following interacts with warfarin to decrease the patient's INR?

- a) Fluconazole
- b) Vitamin K
- c) Metronidazole
- d) Erythromycin
- e) Aspirin

145. A 62-year-old diabetic man who was started on diclofenac for postoperative pain develops abdominal pain and dark stools. On examination, he has melaena. By what mechanism has this drug caused his symptoms?

- a) Type-1 hypersensitivity reaction
- b) Cytotoxicity
- c) Induction of cyclo-oxygenase pathway
- d) Inhibition of PGE₂ and PGI₂ action of mucosae
- e) Induction of thromboxane

146. Sulphonamides are synergistic bacteriostatic agents because in bacteria they:

- a) Interfere with folinic acid production
- b) Inhibit RNA synthesis
- c) Inhibit DNA synthesis
- d) Inhibit cell wall synthesis
- e) Interfere with folate synthesis

147. Which one of the following drugs should not be given to asthmatic patients?

- a) Metronidazole
- b) Amoxicillin
- c) Ibuprofen
- d) Captopril
- e) Paracetamol

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148. The official name of a drug is generally used inter-changeably with the:

- (a) proprietary name
- (b) chemical name
- (c) brand name
- (d) trade name
- (e) generic name

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149.The mode of action of a drug may be defined as:

- (a) where the drug has its effect
- (b) how it produces its action
- (c) what effects the drug has
- (d) how the drug is distributed

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150.The Therapeutic Index is a measure of a drug's:

- (a) mean effective dosage
- (b) effectiveness against disease
- (c) usual therapeutic dose
- (d) margin of safety
- (e) potential for adverse side effects

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