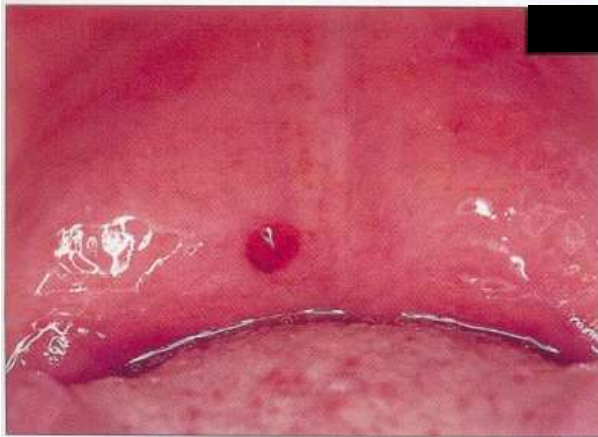
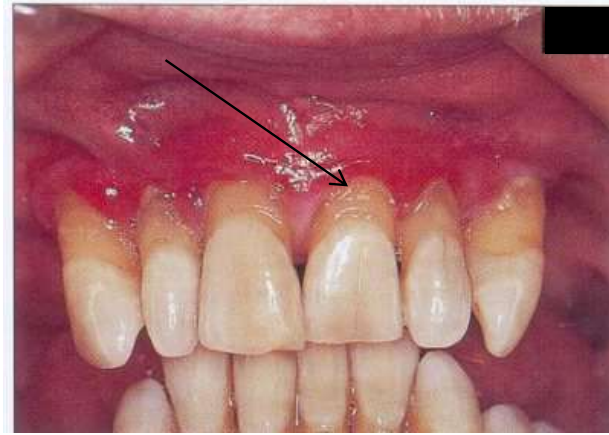
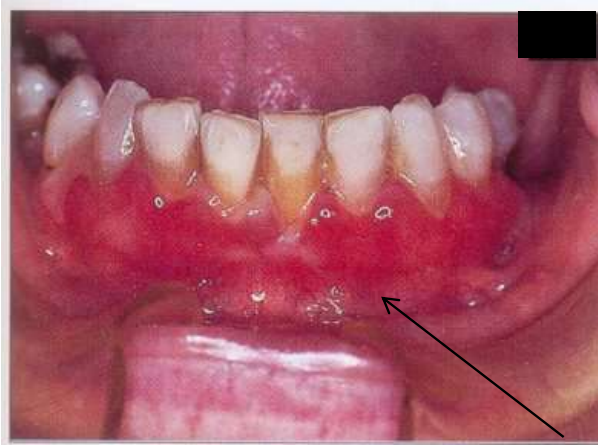
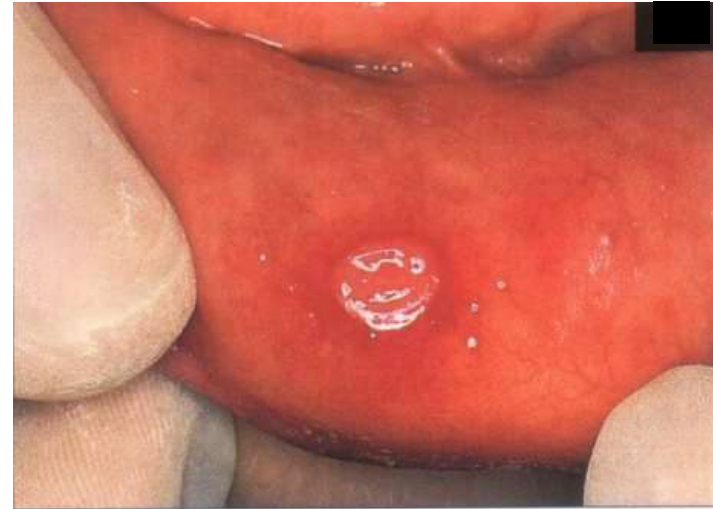


# Sample of Diagnosis Practical exam



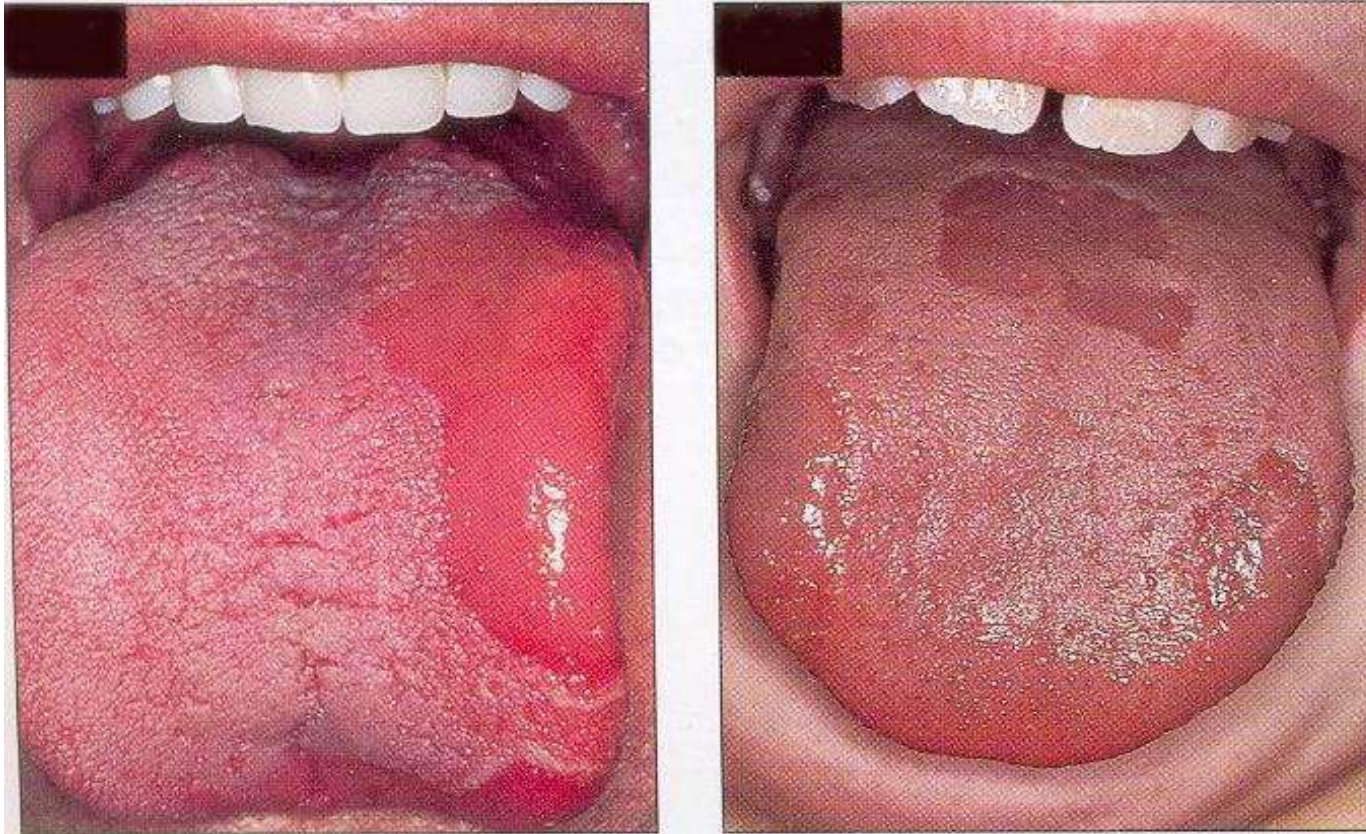
**Desquamative gingivitis associated with painful intraoral ulceration and eye lesion**

**What is the diagnosis of the case?**



**A single ulcer on a non keratinized mucosa that heals within 7 to 10 days**

**What is the diagnosis of the case?**

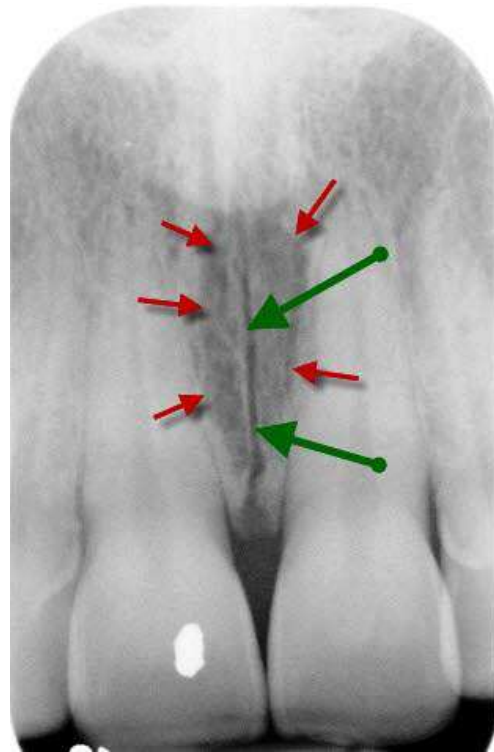


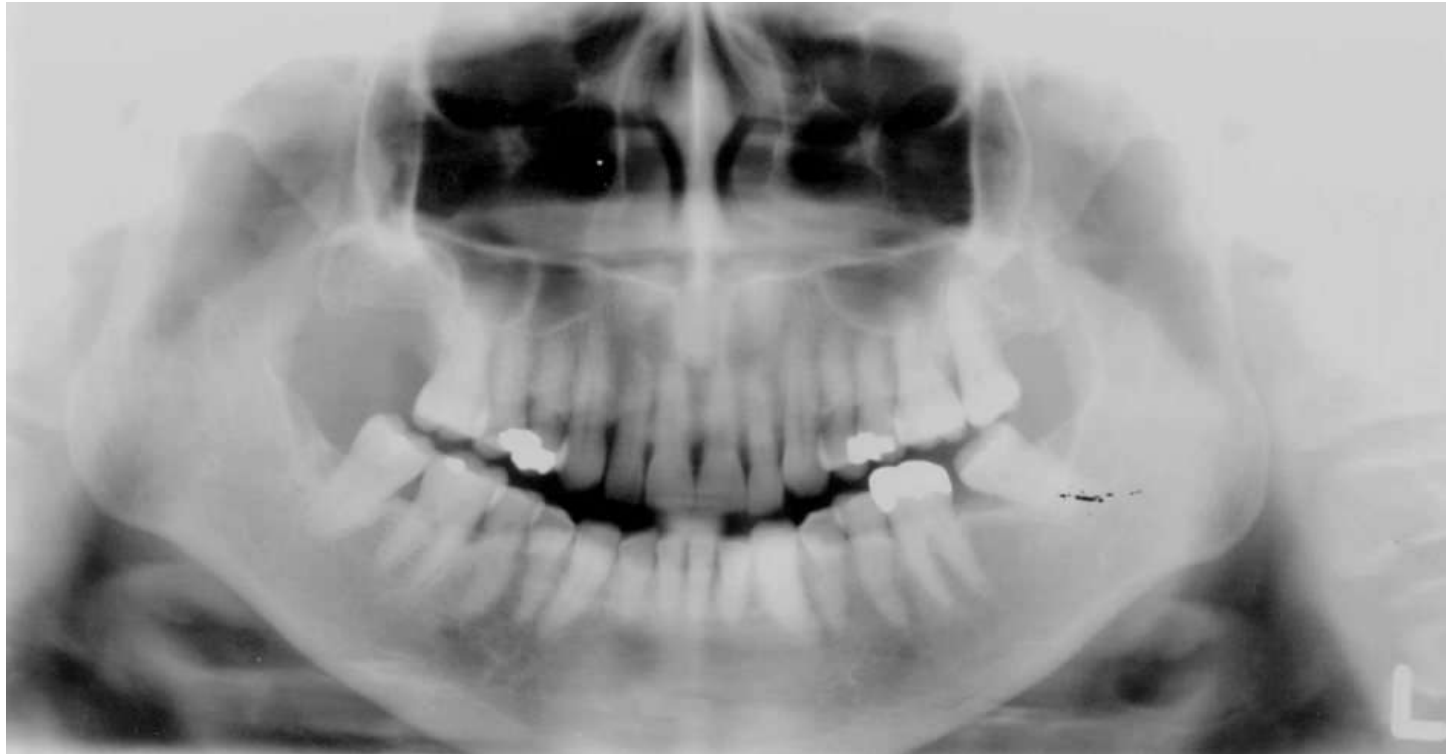
**Irregular, circinate, non indurated atrophic areas that gradually widen, change shape over the tongue  
What is the diagnosis of the case?**

# Sample of Oral Radiology Exam 2020

**A. The red arrows point to radiolucent area known as ?**

**B. The green arrows point to the radiolucent line known as ?**





**The technique error represented on this panoramic film is caused by:**

- A. Tipping the patient's head up too much**
- B. Tipping the patient's head down too much**
- C. Turning the patient's head to the side**
- D. Placing the front teeth too far forward**

- The type of this film is:**
- A) Periapical radiograph
  - B) Occlusal radiograph
  - C) Bitewing radiograph
  - D) Sagittal Cut CBCT

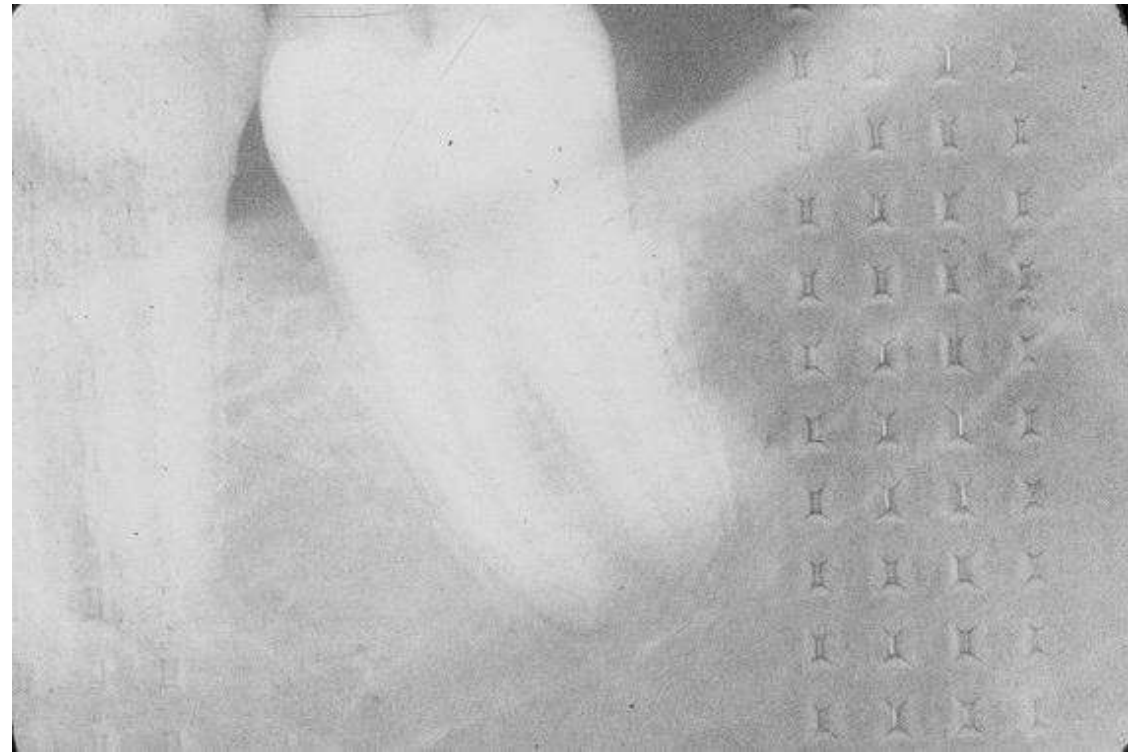


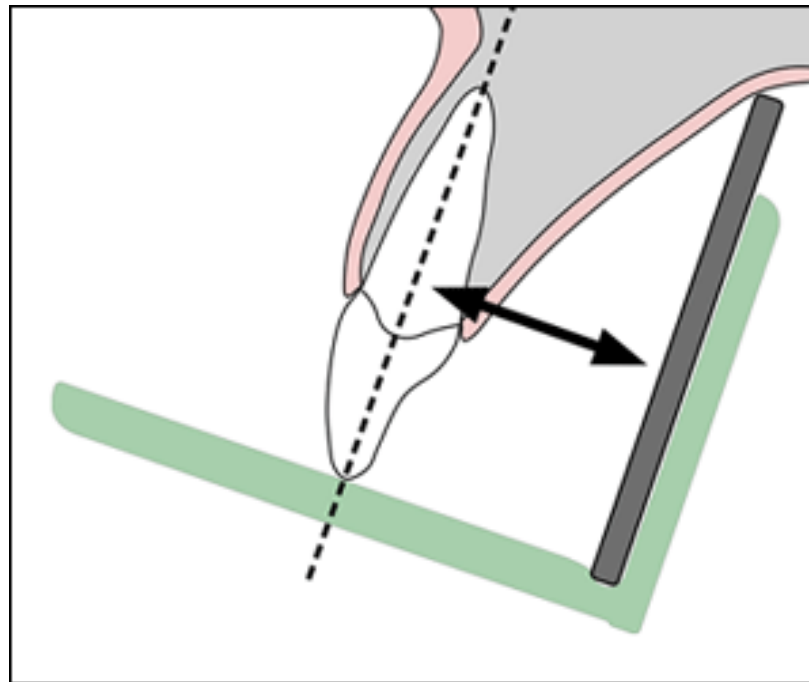


**The main cause of the periapical film error in the image is increase in Kvp of the machine.**

**True or false?**

•





**The film position in the above image is the ideal position for periapical film with bisecting angle technique? **True or False****

4th year Perio practical test sample 2020



**1. What is this instrument?**

Hoe scaler .A

Chisel .B

Sickle scaler .C

Curette .D



**2. At which angle the blade of it is bent?**

89 .A

99 .B

109 .C

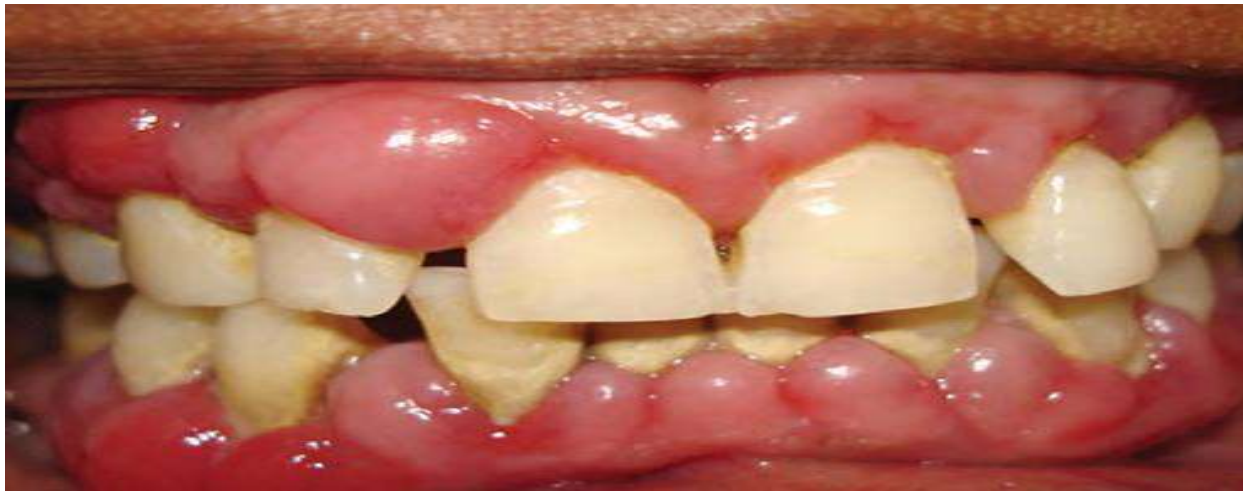
119 .D

3. Mention the different types of explorer?

- Explorer 23 .A
- Explorer 17 .B
- Explorer 3 .C
- Explorer 6 .D
- 3. 1 .E



healthy woman who visited her dentist with the -year-old40The given photograph is the clinical picture of a .complaint of discomfort and bad breath



4. What is the clinical condition

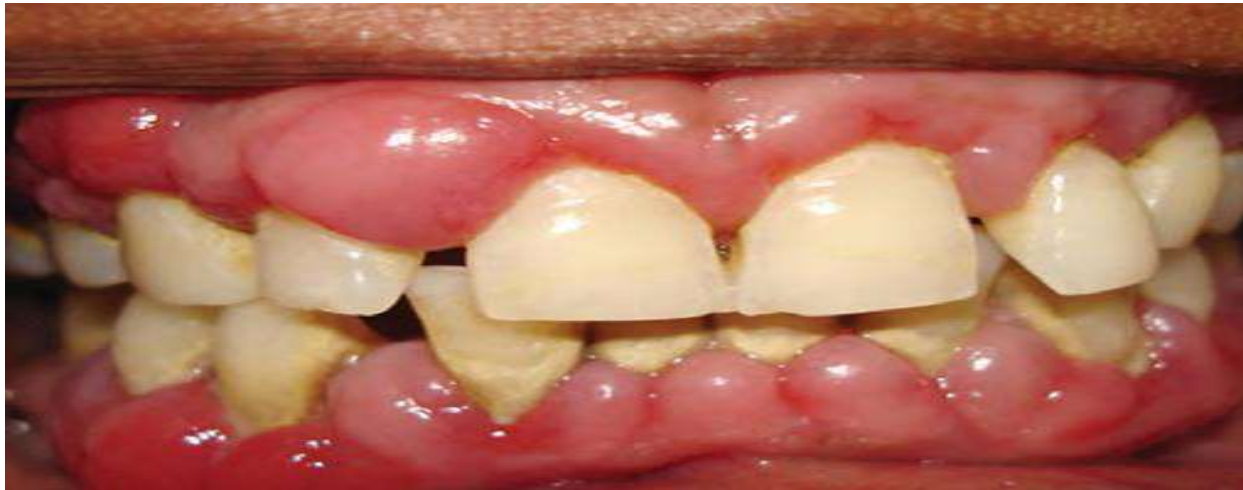
Inflammatory GE .A

Nephidipine induced GE .B

Generalized Periodontitis .C

Generalized gingivitis .D

-year-old woman who visited her dentist with the complaint 40The given photograph is the clinical picture of a .of discomfort and bad breath



this condition of 5. First surgical line of treatment

- Flap .A
- Gingivectomy .B
- Gingivoplasty .C
- Scaling and root planning .D



6. The arrow in diagram shows extent of the pocket. This kind of periodontal pocket is called what?



- A. Simple pocket
- B. Compound pocket
- C. Complex pocket
- D. Suprabony pocket

7. Identify the pathology.



- A. Dehiscence
- B. Fenestration
- C. Stillman's cleft
- D. McCall festoon



**8. When scaling is performed for the labial surface of maxillary anterior sextant , the operator position should be:**

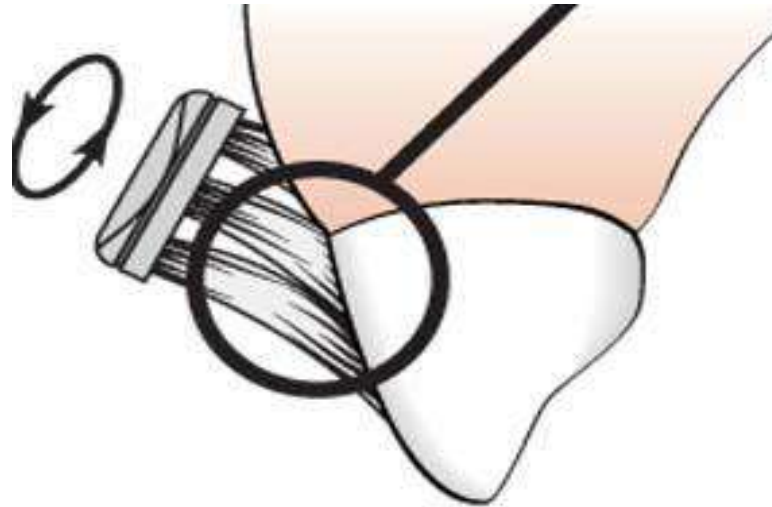
- A. Side or back
- B. Side or front
- C. Front



**9. In the same sextant, the finger rest applied in this figure is:**

- A. Intraoral conventional palm down
- B. Intraoral conventional palm up
- C. Extraoral palm down

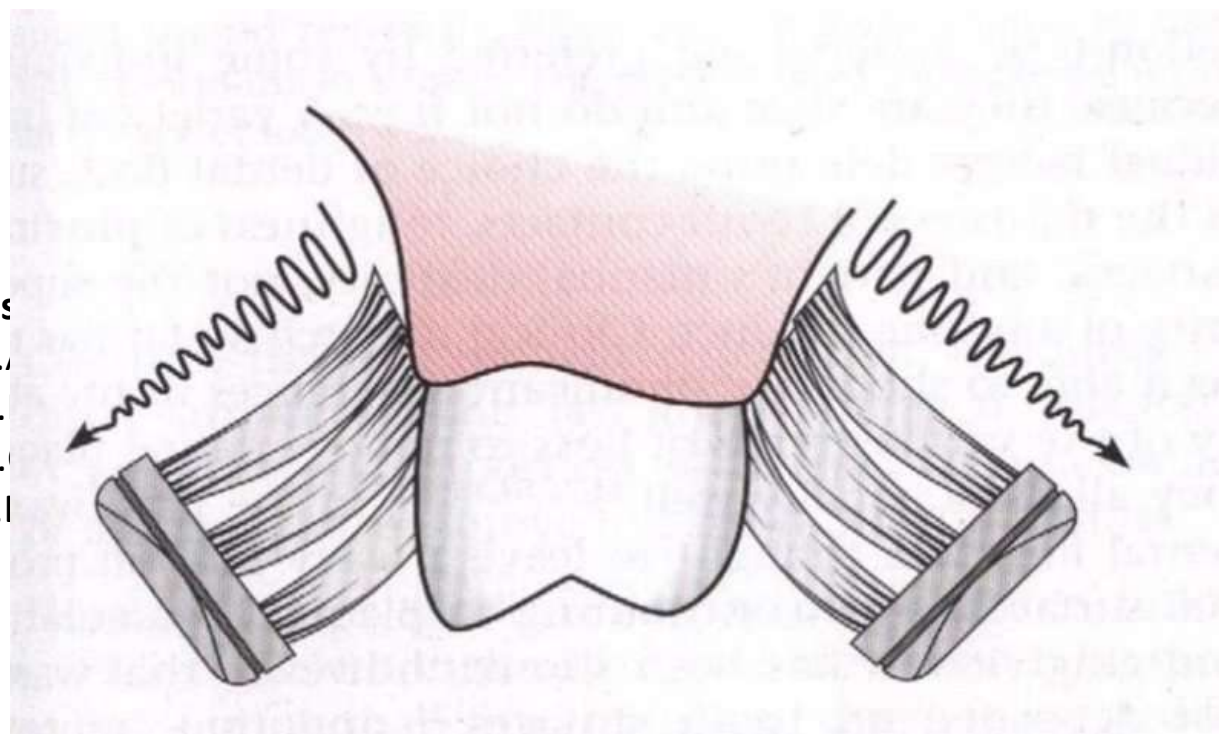
In the following diagram:



. This technique is:

- Charter technique .A
- Modified stillman technique .B
- Stillman technique .C
- Bass technique .D

- 11. This technique is**
- Charter technique .
  - Modified stillman technique .
  - Stillman technique .
  - Bass technique .



5th year Perio practical test sample 2020 (3)

**Sample of periodontology Qs  
fifth year 2020**





**1. What is this instrument?**

**Hoe scaler .A**

**Chisel .B**

**Sickle scaler .C**

**Curette .D**



**2. At which angle the blade of it is bent?**

**89 .A**

**99 .B**

**109 .C**

**119 .D**

### 3. Mention the different types of explorer?

Explorer 23 .A

Explorer 17 .B

Explorer 3 .C

Explorer 6 .D

3. \ .E



**4. Identify this instrument ?**

**A. Orban knife**

**B. Kirkland knife**

**C. Tanner carver**

**D. Jacquette scaler**



**5. Identify this instrument?**

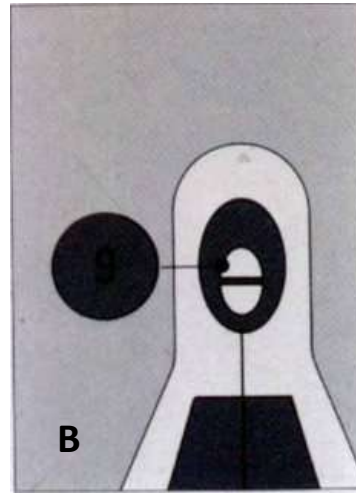
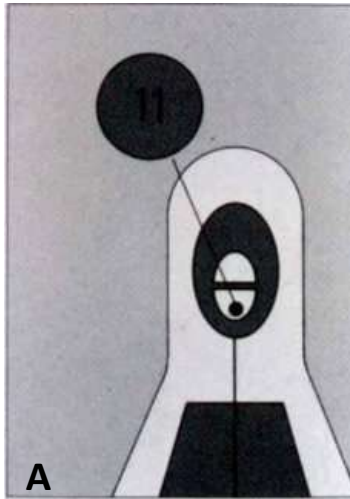
**A. Hoe Pliers**

**B. Scissors.**

**C. Tissue dissecting forceps**

**D. Needle holder.**





**6. Which of the following position of operator & patient is correct**

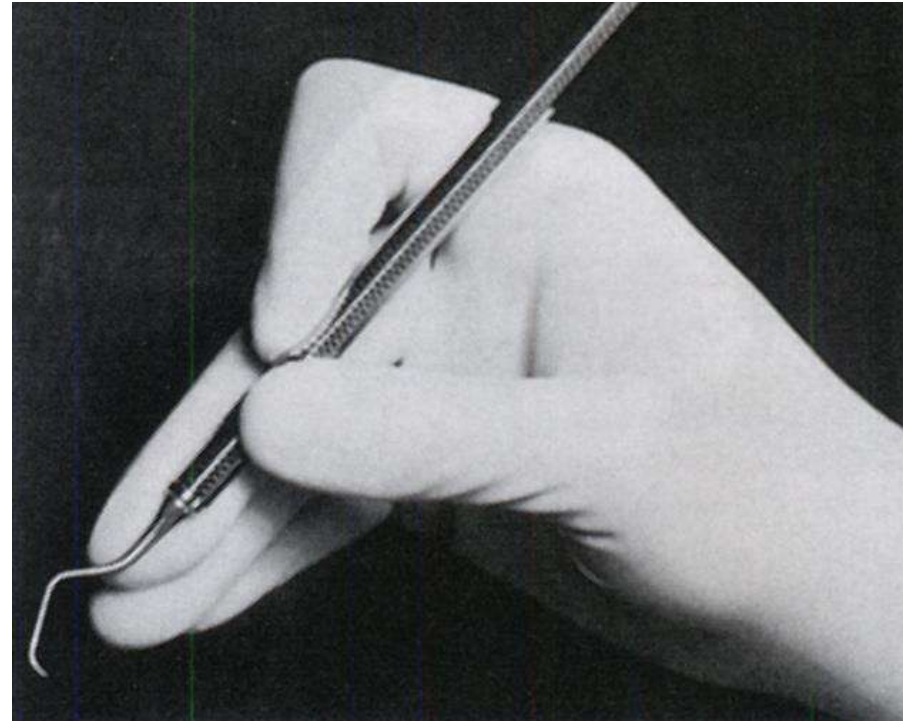
- A. A**
- B. B**
- C. C**
- D. All**

**7. Mention the type of Instrument grasp in the figure**

**A. Pen grasp**

**B. Modified pen grasp**

**C. Pulm thumb grasp**





- 8. When scaling is performed for the labial surface of maxillary anterior sextant , the operator position should be:**
- A. Side or back
  - B. Side or front
  - C. Front





**9. In the same sextant, the finger rest applied in this figure is:**

- A. Intraoral conventional palm down
- B. Intraoral conventional palm up
- C. Extraoral palm down

**10. Scaling stroke should be:**

- A. Short and powerful pull stroke**
- B. Moderate to light pull stroke**
- C. Moderate to light push stroke**
- D. A long pulling stroke**



**11. Root planning stroke should**

**be:**

- A. Short and powerful pull stroke**
- B. Moderate to light pull stroke**
- C. Moderate to light push stroke**
- D. A long light pull stroke**



-

**12. The given photograph is the clinical picture of a 40-year-old healthy woman who visited her dentist with the complaint of discomfort and bad breath.**

**What is the clinical condition**

**Inflammatory GE .A**

**Nephidipine induced GE .B**

**Generalized Periodontitis .C**

**Generalized gingivitis .D**



-

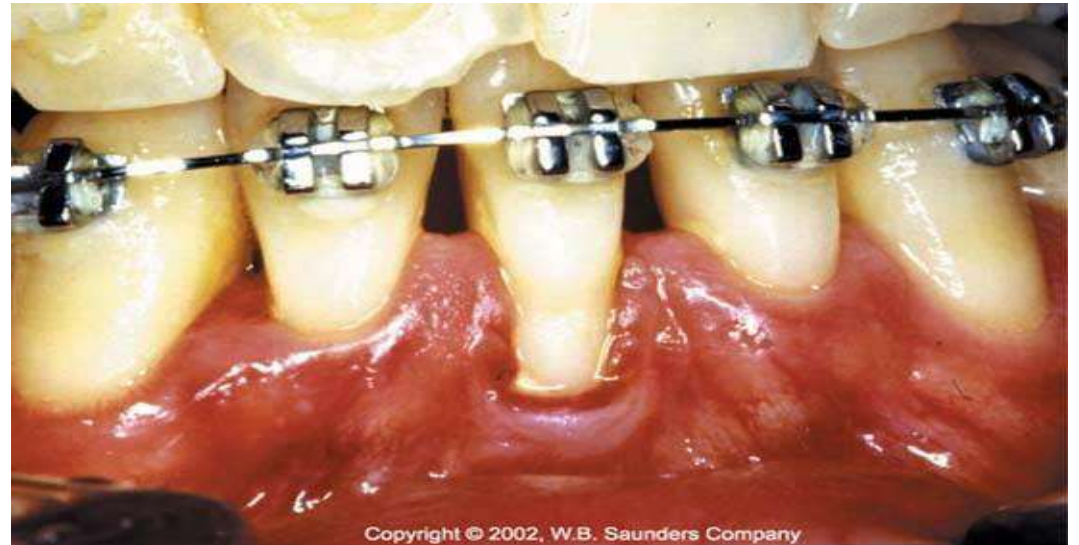
13. The given photograph is the clinical picture of a 40-year-old woman who visited her dentist with the complaint of discomfort and bad breath. this condition of First surgical line of treatment

- Flap .A
- Gingivectomy .B
- Gingivoplasty .C
- Scaling and root planning .D



**14. What is the most probable diagnosis?**

- A. Chronic desquamative gingivitis**
- B. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis**
- C. Plaque induced gingivitis**
- D. Herpetic gingivostomatitis**



A-25-year old patient who is committed to your periodontal supportive therapy program every 6 month showed up in your office a week of his last visit, he showed up again

**15. What is your most likely diagnosis?**

- A. Gingival abscess
- B. Periodontal abscess
- C. Pericoronitis
- D. Acute necrotizing gingivostomatitis



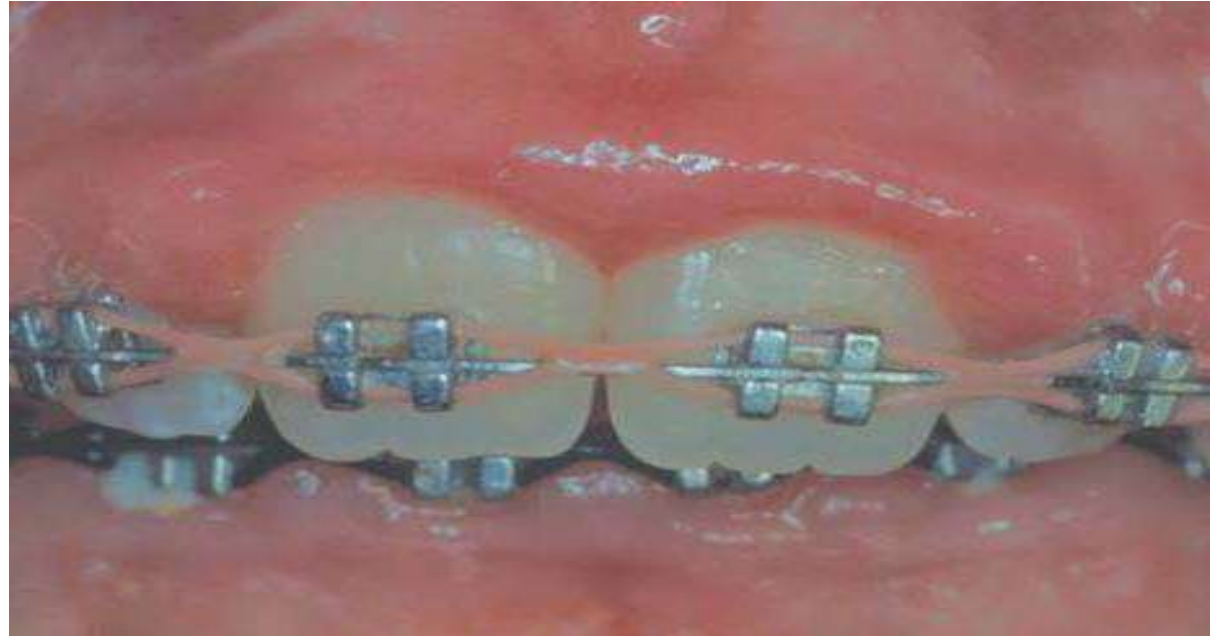
16. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. Chronic desquamative gingivitis

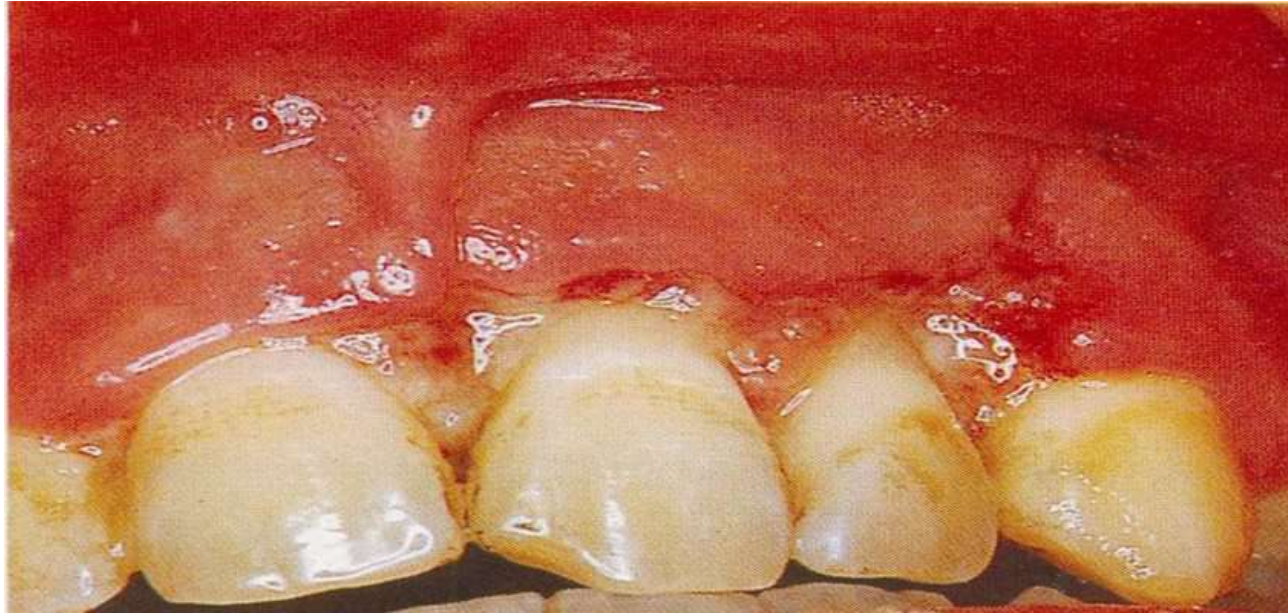
B. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis

C. Plaque induced gingivitis

D. Herpetic gingivostomatitis







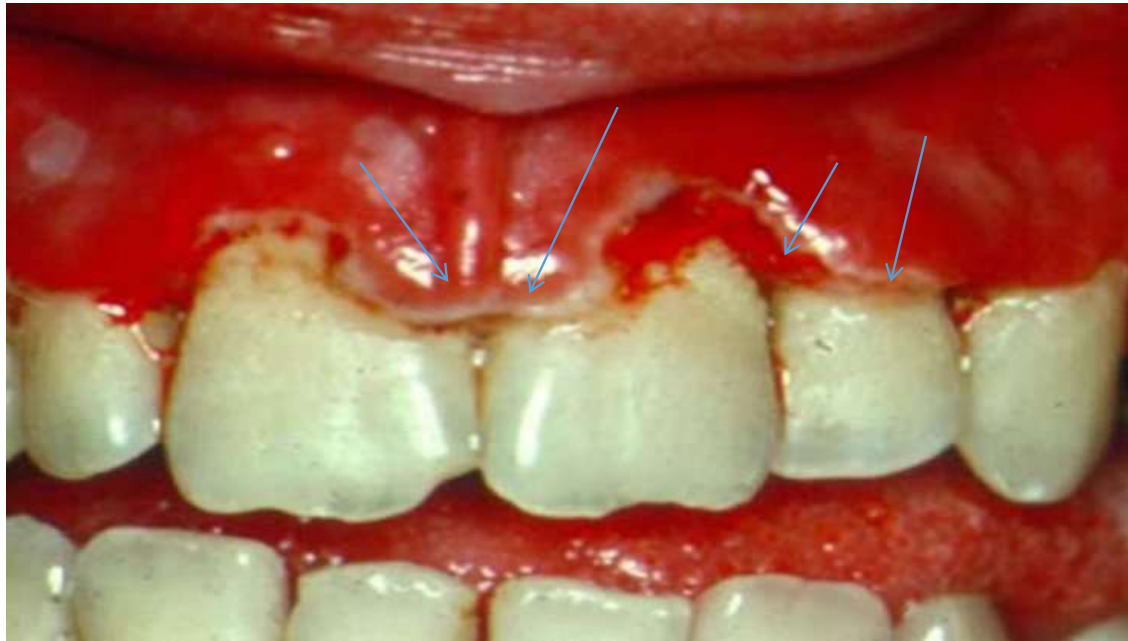
17. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Chronic desquamative gingivitis .A

Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis .B

Plaque induced gingivitis .C

Herpetic gingivostomatitis .D



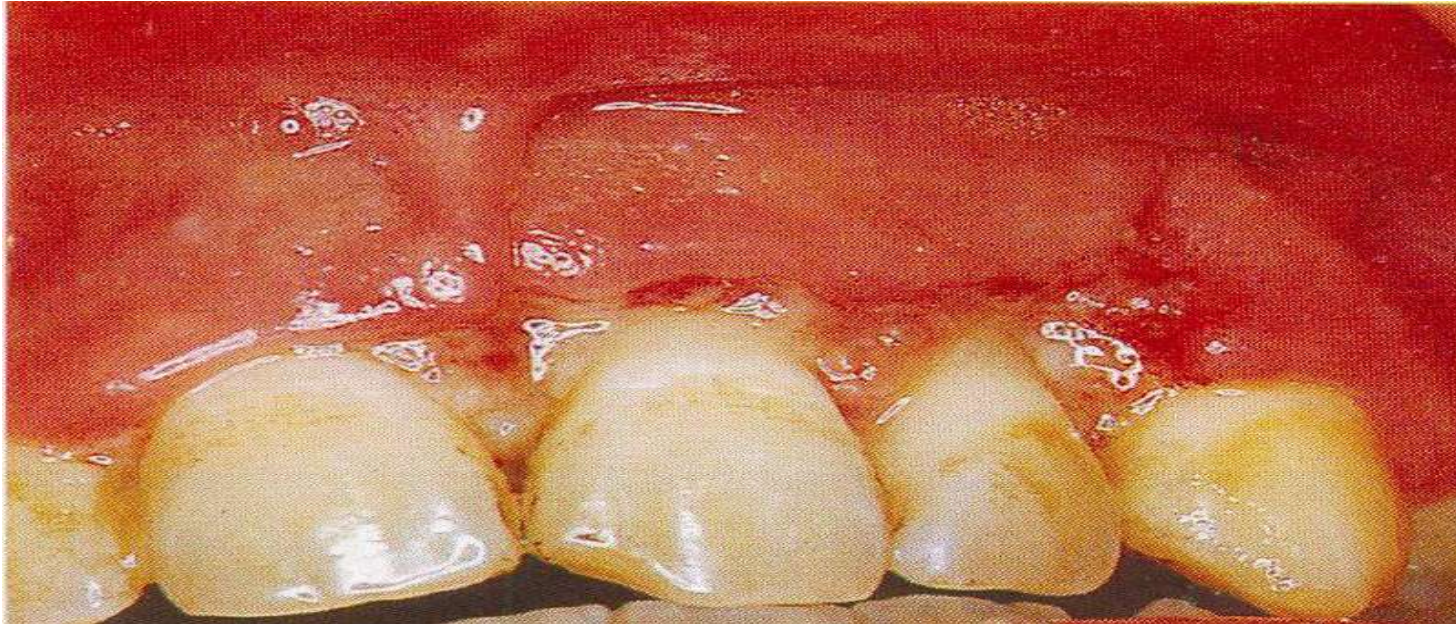
18. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Chronic desquamative gingivitis .A

Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis .B

Plaque induced gingivitis .C

Herpetic gingivostomatitis .D



**NUG**

**19. This patient presents with a history of spontaneous gingival bleeding & halitosis**

**What is the immediate treatment of this patient?**

**SRP .A**

**Antibiotic .B**

**Antiviral .C**

**Removal of the necrotic tissue .D**



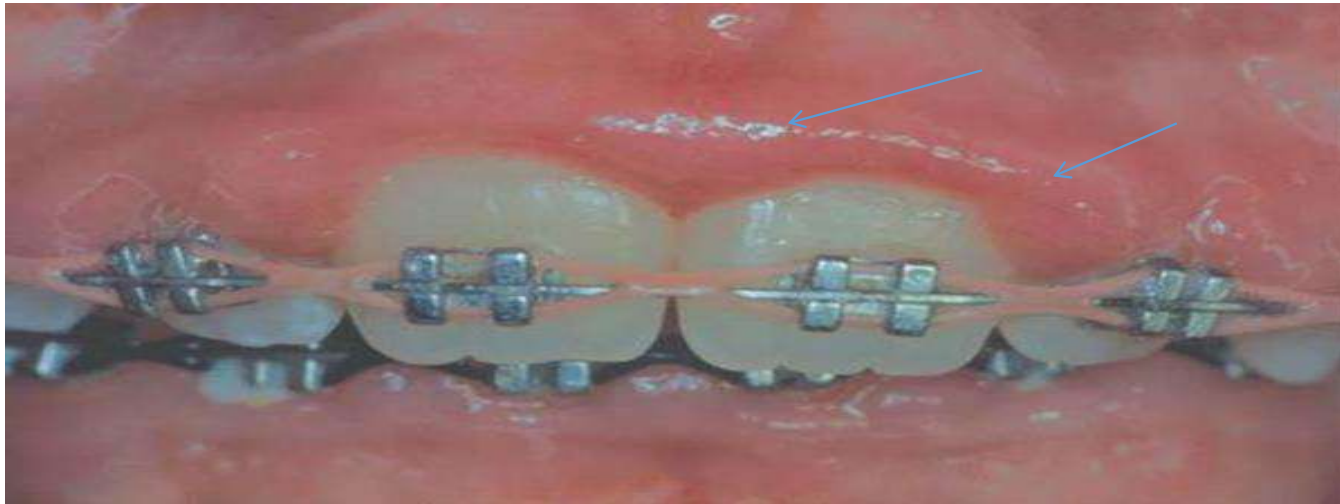
**20. What is the most probable diagnosis?**

**Chronic desquamative gingivitis .A**

**Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis .B**

**Plaque induced gingivitis .C**

**Herpetic gingivostomatitis .D**

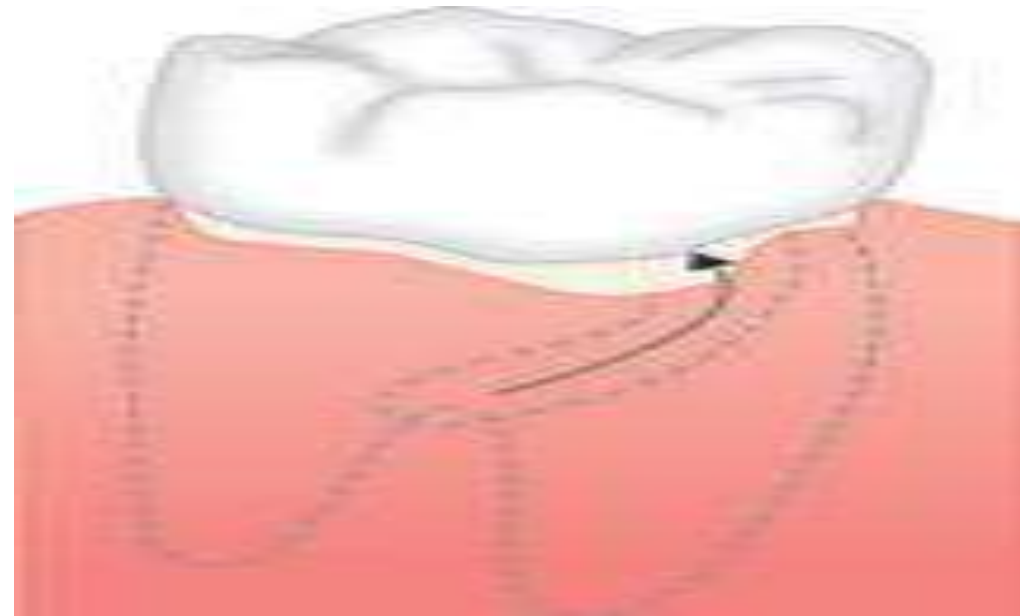


C

- 21. What is the most probable diagnosis?**
- A. Chronic desquamative gingivitis**
  - B. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis**
  - C. Plaque induced gingivitis**
  - D. Herpetic gingivostomatitis**

**22. The arrow in diagram shows extent of the pocket. This kind of periodontal pocket is called what?**

- A. Simple pocket**
- B. Compound pocket**
- C. Complex pocket**
- D. Suprabony pocket**



**23. Identify the pathology**

**A. Dehiscence**

**B. Fenestration**

**C. Stillman's cleft**

**D. McCall festoon**



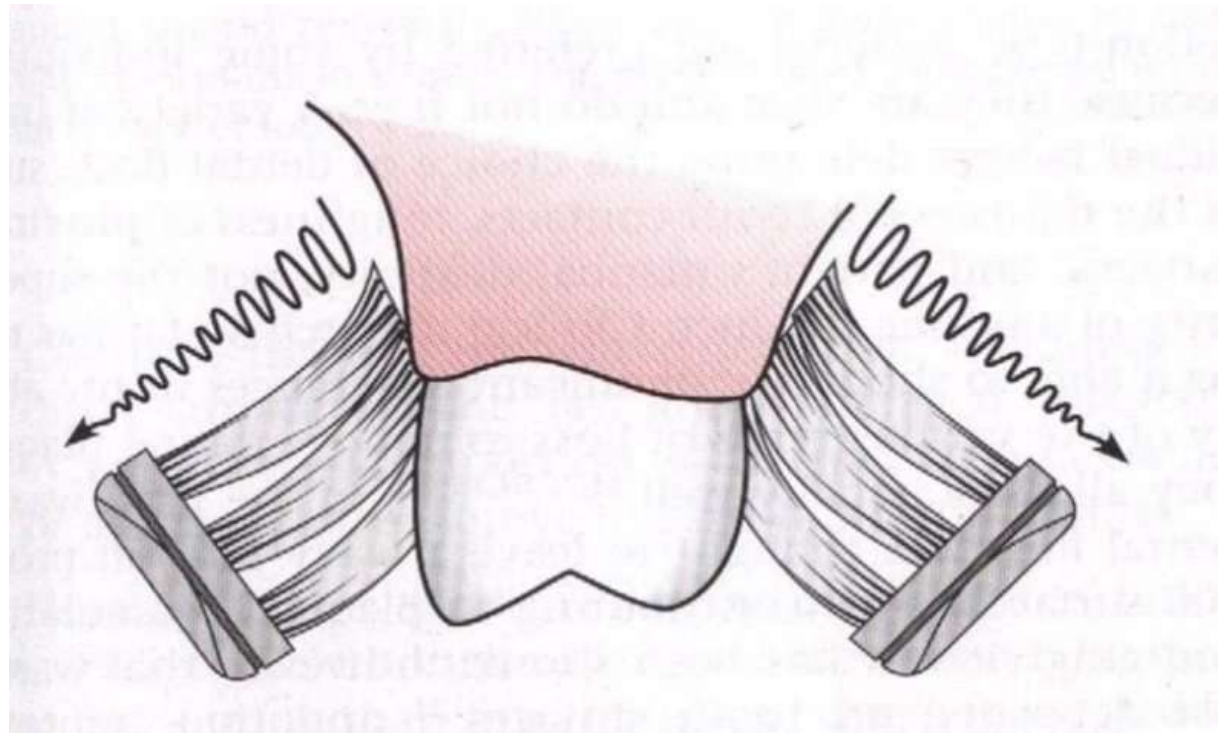
**24. This technique is:**

Charter technique .A

Modified stillman technique .B

Stillman technique .C

Bass technique .D





25. In the following diagram: This name of technique is:

- Charter technique .A
- Modified stillman technique .B
- Stillman technique .C
- Bass technique .D

