

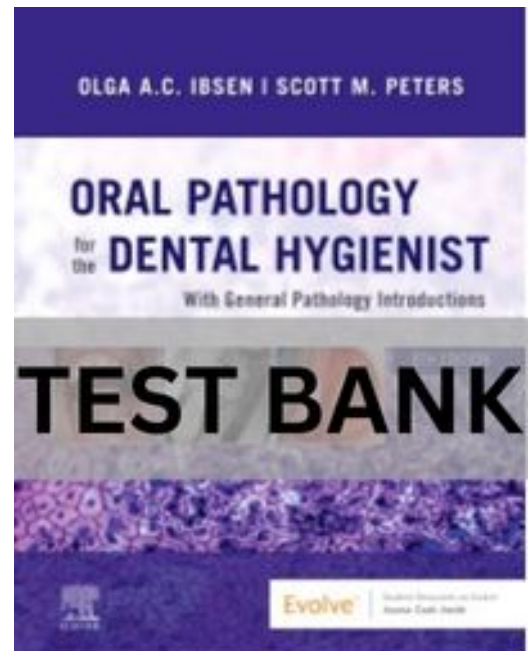
# Oral Pathology for the Dental Hygienist 8th Edition Test Bank

## Chapter 01: Introduction to Preliminary Diagnosis of Oral Lesions

Ibsen: Oral Pathology for the Dental Hygienist, 8th Edition

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE



1. Which vocabulary word is used to describe a segment that is part of the whole?
  - a. Bulla
  - b. Pedunculated
  - c. Lobule
  - d. Macule

ANS: C

A lobule is described as a segment or lobe that is part of a whole. Bulla is a circumscribed, elevated lesion, more than 5 mm in diameter, containing serous fluid and looks like a blister. Pedunculated describes a lesion that is attached by a stemlike or stalklike base, similar to that of a mushroom. Macule is a flat area usually distinguished by a color different from that of surrounding tissue. A freckle is an example of a macule.

REF: Vocabulary, Clinical of Soft Tissue Lesions, page 1

OBJ: 1

2. A lesion with a sessile base is described as
  - a. an ulcer.
  - b. stemlike.
  - c. pedunculated.
  - d. flat and broad.

ANS: D

*Sessile* describes the base of a lesion that is flat and broad. An ulcer is a break in the surface epithelium. A stemlike lesion is referred to as *pedunculated*. A pedunculated lesion is stemlike or stalk-based (similar to a mushroom).

REF: Vocabulary, Clinical Appearance of Soft Tissue Lesions, page 1

OBJ: 1

3. Which condition is *not* diagnosed through clinical appearance?

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- a. Mandibular tori
- b. Fordyce granules
- c. Black hairy tongue
- d. Compound odontoma

ANS: D

The compound odontoma is initially identified radiographically as a radiopaque area in which tooth structure can be identified. No clinical component exists. Mandibular tori are identified clinically as areas of exostosis on the lingual aspects of mandibular premolars. Fordyce granules are yellow clusters of ectopic sebaceous glands diagnosed through clinical appearance. Black hairy tongue is diagnosed clinically. The filiform papillae on the dorsal tongue elongate and become brown or black. Causes include tobacco, alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, chemical rinses, antibiotics, and antacids.

REF: Radiographic Diagnosis, page 9      OBJ: 3

4. Another name for erythema migrans is
- a. median rhomboid glossitis.
  - b. geographic tongue.
  - c. cobblestone tongue.
  - d. scrotal tongue.

ANS: B

Geographic tongue is another name for erythema migrans. Median rhomboid glossitis, once thought to be developmental but currently research indicates it is associated with a chronic fungal infection from *Candida albicans*. Cobblestone tongue is observed in a patient with Sjogrens syndrome, an autoimmune condition. Scrotal tongue is another name for fissured tongue.

REF: Geographic Tongue, page 24      OBJ: 4

5. This bony hard, radiopaque structure in the midline of the hard palate is diagnosed through clinical diagnosis. It is genetic in origin and inherited in an autosomal dominant manner. You suspect:



- a. median palatal cyst.
- b. torus palatinus.
- c. pleomorphic adenoma.
- d. incisal canal cyst.

ANS: B

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Torus palatinus is radiopaque, developmental, bony hard, and found on the midline of the hard palate. Medial palatal cyst is a rare fissural cyst that appears as a radiolucency in the midline of the hard palate. Pleomorphic adenoma is a benign salivary gland tumor, unilaterally found on the posterior palate and associated with the parotid gland. Incisal canal cyst is usually a heart shaped radiolucency found at the apices of the maxillary centrals.

REF: Torus Palatinus, page 21

OBJ: 3

6. The gray-white opalescent film seen on the buccal mucosa of 85% of black adults is a variant of normal that requires no treatment and is termed
- linea alba.
  - leukoedema.
  - leukoplakia.
  - white sponge nevus.

ANS: B

Leukoedema is a diffuse opalescence most commonly seen on the buccal mucosa in black individuals. Linea alba is a “white line” that extends anteroposteriorly on the buccal mucosa along the occlusal plane. It is most prominent in patients who have a clenching or grinding habit. *Leukoplakia* is a clinical term for a white lesion, the cause of which is unknown. White sponge nevus is a genetic (autosomal dominant) trait. Clinically, it is characterized by a soft white, folded (or *corrugated*) oral mucosa. A thick layer of keratin produces the whitening.

REF: Leukoedema, page 23

OBJ: 3

7. Which condition responds to therapeutic diagnosis?
- Angular cheilitis
  - Amelogenesis imperfecta
  - Leukoplakia
  - Linea alba

ANS: A

Angular cheilitis is associated with *Candida albicans* and responds to treatment with antifungals. Amelogenesis imperfecta is genetic and diagnosed through clinical, historical and radiographic features. Leukoplakia is purely a clinical term to describe a white lesion with unknown cause. Biopsy and microscopic examination are necessary to establish a diagnosis. Linea alba is considered a variant of normal and diagnosis is made through clinical diagnosis.

REF: Therapeutic Diagnosis, page 19

OBJ: 2

8. The gingival enlargement in this patient is caused by a calcium channel blocker. Which one of the following medications is the cause?

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- a. Dilantin
- b. Nifedipine
- c. Tetracycline
- d. Cyclosporine

ANS: B

Nifedipine is a calcium channel blocker that causes gingival enlargement. Dilantin is an anticonvulsant medication used to control seizures and other neurologic conditions that does cause gingival enlargement. Tetracycline is an antibiotic responsible for discoloring teeth. Cyclosporine is an immunosuppressant drug that also causes gingival enlargement, and is used to prevent rejection of organ transplants.

REF: Historical Diagnosis, Fig. 1.38B, page 17

OBJ: 2

9. Radiographic features, including cotton-wool radiopacities and hypercementosis, are especially helpful in the diagnosis of
- a. Paget disease.
  - b. dentinogenesis imperfecta.
  - c. anemia.
  - d. diabetes.

ANS: A

Paget disease is a chronic metabolic bone disease. Radiographically, cotton-wool radiopacities and hypercementosis are characteristic features. Dentinogenesis imperfecta is a genetic condition involving a defect in the development of dentin. Anemia, a decrease in red blood cells, requires blood tests to determine the etiologic factors. Diabetes is a chronic disorder of carbohydrate metabolism characterized by abnormally high blood glucose levels.

REF: Laboratory Diagnosis, Fig. 1.41, pages 16, 18

OBJ: 3

10. Which one of the following is recommended when diagnosing lingual thyroid?
- a. Biopsy
  - b. Thyroid scan
  - c. Clinical location
  - d. FMS

ANS: B

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Thyroid scan is the safest way to determine the presence of thyroid tissue on the posterior tongue. Biopsy is not recommended because of bleeding complications. Clinical location is helpful but does not definitively determine the presence of thyroid tissue. An FMS will not contribute anything in determining the presence of thyroid tissue.

REF: Vocabulary, Radiographic Terms Used to Describe Lesions in Bone, page 24

OBJ: 4

11. Which condition is diagnosed through clinical appearance?
- Fordyce granules
  - Unerupted mesiodens
  - Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia
  - Traumatic bone cyst

ANS: A

Fordyce granules are diagnosed on the basis of their clinical appearance. They are ectopic sebaceous glands seen on the lips and buccal mucosa. Clinically, they appear as yellow lobules in clusters and are considered a variant of normal. Unerupted mesiodens requires a radiographic image for diagnosis. Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia requires a radiographic image, specific patient history, and a pulp test to evaluate tooth vitality. Traumatic bone cyst requires a radiographic image and surgical intervention to establish a diagnosis.

REF: Clinical Diagnosis, page 6 | Fordyce Granules, page 21      OBJ: 3

12. Retrocuspid papilla are located on the
- palate.
  - ventral tongue near caruncles.
  - gingival margin on the lingual of mandibular canines.
  - anterior to the circumvallate papilla.

ANS: C

Retrocuspid papilla are located on the gingival margin on the lingual of mandibular canines. The palate has nothing to do with retrocuspid papilla. The tongue, dorsal or ventral aspects will never have the retrocuspid papilla.

REF: Retrocuspid Papilla, page 23      OBJ: 3

13. Which condition is *not* considered a variant of normal?
- Fordyce granules
  - Leukoedema
  - Linea alba
  - Pyogenic granuloma

ANS: D

Pyogenic granuloma is a reactive inflammatory response to injury. It is not a variant of normal. Fordyce granules are seen in more than 80% of adults over 20 years of age and are considered a variant of normal. Leukoedema is observed in about 85% of black individuals and is considered a variant of normal. Linea alba is located on the buccal mucosa along the occlusal plane of the teeth. It is most prominent in patients who have a clenching or bruxism habit. It is so common that it is considered a variant of normal.

REF: Box 1-1, Case Study, page 20 | Variants of Normal, pages 21, 23

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OBJ: 3

14. When antifungal therapy is used to treat angular cheilitis, which diagnostic process is being applied?
- Microscopic
  - Laboratory
  - Surgical
  - Therapeutic

ANS: D

Therapeutic diagnosis is used here in the treatment and management of angular cheilitis, which is most commonly a fungal condition. A careful patient history should be obtained to rule out a contributory nutritional deficiency. Microscopic diagnosis requires a biopsy. Laboratory diagnosis involves the use of clinical laboratory tests, including blood chemistries and urinalysis. Surgical diagnosis requires surgical intervention.

REF: Therapeutic Diagnosis, page 19      OBJ: 3

15. A lesion with a stemlike base is described as
- sessile.
  - macular.
  - pedunculated.
  - lobulated.

ANS: C

*Pedunculated* means the lesion has a stemlike or stalklike base similar to that of a mushroom. A sessile base is broad and flat. A macular lesion is flat, does not protrude, and is distinguished by its color. A freckle is an example of a macule. *Lobulated* means the lesion consists of lobules making up the whole.

REF: Vocabulary, Clinical Appearance of Soft Tissue Lesions, page 1

OBJ: 1

16. A small, circumscribed lesion, usually less than 1 cm in diameter, that is elevated or protrudes above the surface of normal surrounding tissue is termed a
- papule.
  - macule.
  - nodule.
  - bulla.

ANS: A

A papule is a small circumscribed lesion usually less than 1 cm in diameter, that is elevated or protrudes above the surface of normal surrounding tissue. A macule is flat and does not protrude above the surface of normal tissue but does have a difference in color than that of surrounding tissue. A freckle is an example of a macule. A nodule is a palpable solid lesion up to 1 cm in diameter found in soft tissue. A bulla is a circumscribed elevated lesion that is more than 5 mm in diameter, usually containing serous fluid and looks like a blister.

REF: Vocabulary, Clinical Appearance of Soft Tissue Lesions, page 1

OBJ: 1

17. Which condition is considered a genetic/inherited disorder?
- Linea alba

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- b. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- c. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- d. Internal resorption

ANS: B

Amelogenesis imperfecta is an inherited disorder affecting the development of the ameloblasts. There are several variants of this condition. Linea alba is a variant of normal found on the buccal mucosa, along the occlusal plane. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis is a condition of the gingiva caused by anaerobic bacteria and characterized by punched papilla, ulcerations in the sulcus, foul odor and metallic taste. Internal resorption is an inflammatory response in the pulp leading to the periodontal ligament.

REF: Historical Diagnosis, pages 13, 15    OBJ: 2

18. All of the following are characteristics of periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia except one. Which one is the exception?
- a. Teeth are vital
  - b. More common in Asians
  - c. More common in black females
  - d. Mid-thirties

ANS: B

Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia is NOT common in the Asian population. Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia is found most often in black females in their 30's. All teeth are vital and no treatment is necessary.

REF: Geographic Tongue, page 16    OBJ: 2

19. Stafne bone cyst contains which of the following?
- a. Salivary gland tissue
  - b. An empty void
  - c. Inflammatory cells
  - d. An epithelium lined cyst with serous fluid

ANS: A

Stafne bone cyst contains salivary gland tissue entrapped in the lingual aspect of the posterior mandible. An empty void describes the contents of a traumatic bone cyst. There are no inflammatory cells in Stafne bone cyst. Stafne bone cyst is considered a pseudocyst since there is no epithelial lining.

REF: Surgical Diagnosis, page 19    OBJ: 2

20. Which papillae elongate in the condition black hairy tongue?
- a. Circumvallate
  - b. Foliate
  - c. Filiform
  - d. Fungiform

ANS: C

Filiform papillae are the papillae that elongate and discolor in black (or white) hairy tongue. The circumvallate papillae are on the posterior dorsal tongue and never elongate. Foliate papillae are on the posterior lateral borders and do not elongate. Fungiform papillae on the dorsal tongue are erythematous in color and do not elongate.

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REF: Hairy Tongue, page 25

OBJ: 4

21. Diagnosis of anemia is best accomplished through which examination?
- Laboratory tests
  - Evaluation of the color of the gingiva
  - Bleeding on probing
  - Patient medical history

ANS: A

Laboratory blood tests provide the best information with which to diagnose anemia. Although the color of the gingiva may be a clinical sign, a diagnosis of anemia, or more specifically the type of anemia, must be made through laboratory testing. Bleeding on probing is not useful in the diagnosis of anemia. The patient's medical history may be helpful in the diagnosis of anemia, but it is only contributory. The final diagnosis comes from appropriate laboratory tests.

REF: Laboratory Diagnosis, page 16

OBJ: 3

22. A radiolucency that "scallop around the roots of teeth" is often used to describe which condition?
- Traumatic bone cyst
  - Stafne bone cyst
  - Lingual mandibular bone concavity
  - Median palatine cyst

ANS: A

*Scalloping around the roots* is a term often used to describe the radiographic appearance of a traumatic bone cyst. A Stafne bone cyst usually presents as an oval radiolucency anterior to the angle of the ramus and inferior to the mandibular canal. A lingual mandibular bone concavity is the same lesion as a Stafne bone cyst. A median palatine cyst is a developmental cyst that presents as a unilocular radiolucency found in the midline of the hard palate.

REF: Vocabulary, Radiographic Terms Used to Describe Lesions in Bone, page 4

OBJ: 3

23. Red flat areas of the dorsal tongue with yellow-white borders best describe which of the following conditions?
- Median rhomboid glossitis
  - White coated tongue
  - Erythema migrans
  - Oral hairy leukoplakia

ANS: C

Erythema migrans, also referred to as benign migratory glossitis or geographic tongue, appears as flat red areas of the tongue with surrounding yellow-white borders. Median rhomboid glossitis is a form of candidiasis that manifests as a red, rhomboidal shaped patch on the mid-dorsal tongue. White coated tongue is the result of elongation of the filiform papilla. Oral hairy leukoplakia is a white, non-removable lesion of the lateral tongue caused by Epstein Barr Virus.

REF: Erythema Migrans (Geographic Tongue), page 24

OBJ: 2



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24. *Candida albicans* is the etiologic agent for all of the following except one. Which is the EXCEPTION?
- Denture stomatitis
  - Median rhomboid glossitis
  - Angular cheilitis
  - Erythema migrans

ANS: D

Erythema migrans is unrelated to candidal infection. *Candida albicans* is a fungal organism which is implicated in the development of denture stomatitis, median rhomboid glossitis, and angular cheilitis.

REF: Median Rhomboid Glossitis (Central Papillary Atrophy), page 24

OBJ: 4

25. Which term is used to describe a radiographic lesion with borders that are specifically defined, revealing the exact margins and extent of the lesion?
- Unilocular
  - Well circumscribed
  - Diffuse
  - Multilocular

ANS: B

*Well circumscribed* defines a lesion with borders that are specifically defined and in which one can see the exact margins and extent of the lesion. *Unilocular* means having one compartment or unit that is well defined (as in a radicular cyst). *Diffuse* describes a lesion with borders that are not well defined. Multilocular lesions are described radiographically as resembling “soap bubbles” (i.e., a lesion with many lobes beyond the confines of one distinct area).

REF: Vocabulary, Radiographic Terms Used to Describe Lesions in Bone, page 4

OBJ: 1

26. Fordyce granules
- are ectopic sebaceous glands.
  - are seen on the dorsal surface of the tongue.
  - require antibiotic treatment.
  - are lesions that require biopsy for diagnosis.

ANS: A

Fordyce granules are ectopic sebaceous glands. Fordyce granules are seen on the buccal and labial mucosa, not the dorsal tongue. Fordyce granules require no treatment. Fordyce granules are diagnosed through clinical appearance. Biopsy is not necessary.

REF: Fordyce Granules, page 21

OBJ: 4

27. The base of this lesion is correctly described as

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- a. pedunculated.
- b. lobule.
- c. bulla.
- d. sessile.

ANS: D

The base of this lesion is sessile, or broad and flat. A pedunculated lesion has a stemlike base similar to that of a mushroom stem. A lobule is a segment or lobe that is part of the whole. A bulla usually contains serous fluid and looks like a blister.

REF: Vocabulary, Clinical Appearance of Soft Tissue Lesions, Fig. 1.3, pages 1, 2

OBJ: 1

28. This torus palatinus is correctly described as



- a. bullous.
- b. papular.
- c. lobulated.
- d. nodular.

ANS: C

This torus palatinus is lobulated (i.e., lobes that are fused together). Bullous lesions contain serous fluid and resemble blisters. A papule is a soft tissue lesion that is elevated above the surface of normal surrounding tissue. A nodule is a palpable solid lesion found in soft tissue.

REF: Vocabulary, Clinical Appearance of Soft Tissue Lesions, Fig. 1.1, pages 1, 2

OBJ: 1

29. A 70-year-old male with a history of significant restorative dental work at a different office presents to you for care. On intraoral examination, you observe a flat, grey-colored lesion of the left mandibular alveolar ridge. What is the best diagnosis?
- a. Amalgam tattoo