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University Examinations 2023/2024

THIRD YEAR THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

CCM 3437: DENTAL HEALTH

DATE: APRIL 2024

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer *All* questions

Ensure that all your answers are properly numbered

Part A: Short Answer Questions – Answer questions following each other on the answer booklet

Part B: Long Answer Questions – Answer each question on the answer booklet

Part C: multiple Choice Questions (MCQ): Write the correct answer on the space provided in the answer booklet. Each MCQ is one mark

SECTION A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 marks)

1. A 78-year-old man presented to the clinic with a swelling on the lower jaw that has been there for 5 days. He claims to have taken antibiotics but the swelling has not resolved. He complains to also have developed pain in the chest that was not present initially. He was seen at another clinic and the attached investigation was done.



A)



B)

- a. Name the investigation shown (3 marks)
- b. Discuss abnormalities/ dental disease conditions you can identify and their management (10 marks)
- c. What other investigations would you request and their indication (5 marks)
- d. What are the possible differential diagnosis (2 marks)
- e. Discuss the treatment plan and management of the above patient (10 marks)
- f. Discuss factors that are likely to delay healing after treatment of the above patient (10 marks)

SECTION B: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. The oral cavity is often described as the window of the body through which various systemic manifest. Explain, giving examples (20 marks)
2. Oral squamous cell carcinoma is a malignant neoplasm arising from squamous oral epithelium. Describe its etiology, risk factors, signs and symptoms and treatment (20 marks)

**SECTION C: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (100 MARKS) INDICATE ONE
CORRECT ANSWER**

1. The following are parts of a tooth except;
 - a. Enamel
 - b. Bone
 - c. Dentine
 - d. Pulp

2. The following are abnormalities associated with the shape of teeth except;
 - e. Taurodontism.
 - f. Dilaceration.
 - g. Supplemental tooth.
 - h. Germination.

3. Cleft result from defective fusion of the various embryonic processes that form orofacial structures. Which of the following is true about the orofacial clefts;
 - a. Cleft lip- defective fusion of medial nasal process with the maxillary process.
 - b. Oblique cleft-can extend from lip to the eye. Median cleft of upper lip — defective fusion of the medial nasal processes. Very rare.
 - c. Environmental factors that could contribute to cleft lip
 - d. All of the above

4. The following are true concerning ankyloglossia/tongue tie except;
 - a. Short thick lingual frenulum that limits tongue movements.
 - b. Affects up to 4% of neonates and more common in boys.
 - c. Common in adults.
 - d. Normally need no treatment, but if it affects feeding, frenectomy can be done.

5. Gingivitis is clinically characterized by the following except,
 - a. Swelling
 - b. Redness
 - c. Mobility of teeth
 - d. Bleeding

6. Which of the following is not true concerning coronoid hyperplasia;
 - a. Unilateral or bilateral hyperplasia of coronoid process.

- b. Causes unknown, but could be hereditary or even due to tumours.
 - c. More common in males.
 - d. Does not affect jaw movements.
7. The periodontium comprises of the following except;
- a. Alveolar bone
 - b. Periodontal ligament
 - c. Pulp
 - d. Gingiva
8. Treatment of periodontitis includes;
- a. Oral hygiene instructions and extraction of teeth in advanced stages
 - b. Mouth exercises
 - c. Scaling and root planning to remove calculus deposits
 - d. Use of mouthrinses that contain chlorhexidine
9. Dermoid cysts are characterized by the following except;
- a. Common cyst lined with dermis with dermal adnexial structures.
 - b. Slow growing, painless rubbery, common in midline of floor of mouth, and could displace the tongue up or sideways.
 - c. Lined with orthokeratinised epithelium, keratin filled, and cyst wall has skin adnexiae such as sebaceous glands, hair follicle or sweat glands.
 - d. 80% are epidermoid and 15% are pilar.
10. Management of extrinsic staining can be done by;
- a. Veneers
 - b. Bleaching
 - c. Masking using composites
 - d. All of the above
11. The following are signs and symptoms of Hemophilia except;
- a. Shortened clotting time
 - b. History of severe prolonged bleeding following trivial injury
 - c. Episodes of hematuria and hematemesis
 - d. Hemarthrosis(usually in large joints)
12. Which of the following is not an oral manifestation of aplastic anaemia;
- a. Petechiae
 - b. Dyspnea

- c. Hematomas
 - d. Gingival bleeding
13. The following are major organisms responsible for caries except;
- a. Streptococcus mutans
 - b. Lactobacilli
 - c. Streptococci sanguis
 - d. Naisseria gonorrhoea
14. The following are consequences of dental caries except;
- a. Possible facial cellulitis requiring hospitalization.
 - b. Impacted third molar teeth.
 - c. Impaired language development.
15. Which of the following is not a clinical feature of polycythemia;
- a. Deep purplish in color mucosa
 - b. Osteomyelitis
 - c. Gingiva bleeds easily
 - d. Petechiae,echymosis and hematomas
16. The possible complications of dental treatment of a diabetic patient does not include;
- a. Increased susceptibility to infection
 - b. Temporomandibular dislocation
 - c. Poor wound healing
 - d. Insulin shock in insulin treated patients
17. Early childhood caries may be caused by the following, except;
- a. Inappropriate nursing habits (breast or bottle).
 - b. Prolonged breast feeding.
 - c. Falling asleep with pacifier covered with honey/jam.
 - d. Use of fluoridated toothpaste.
18. Treatment of early childhood caries include the following except;
- a. Cessation of deleterious habits.
 - b. Pulp therapy and buildups of restorable teeth.
 - c. Use of disclosing tablets.
 - d. Fluoride application.

19. The following radiographic assessments would help in detecting dental caries except;
- OPG
 - PA skull
 - IOPA
 - Bitewing
20. What oral manifestations may not be observed during therapy for oral cancer?
- Destruction of major salivary glands may result in hypersalivation.
 - The patient is prone to rampant caries and oral candidiasis.
 - They also are prone to osteoradionecrosis.
 - Mucositis during radiation therapy.
21. Which of the following is true about Chronic osteomyelitis?
- Inflammation around the crown of a partially erupted, impacted tooth.
 - Some patients may require hyperbaric treatment.
 - Transmitted from an infected mother to the fetus.
 - Systemic antifungal medications such as amphotericin B, ketoconazole, or itraconazole.
22. Which of the following is false about intraosseous ameloblastoma;
- Developing countries, tends to present about 10-15 years earlier i.e. 2nd - 4th decades of life.
 - Occurs mostly on the mandible than the maxilla.
 - As it enlarges the Patient may become aware of a gradually increasing facial deformity, expansion of the jaw-bone, usually bony hard, non-tender, and ovoid or fusiform in outline
23. The following are true about oral squamous cell carcinoma except;
- It is a malignant neoplasm arising from squamous oral epithelium.
 - It accounts for about 90% of all cancers of the oral cavity where the rest (10%) could arise from salivary glands, melanocytes (melanoma), antral epithelium, odontogenic epithelium or secondary (metastatic).
 - Tobacco use is a major risk factor for cancer. Harmful alcohol use, poor diet and physical inactivity are other main risk factors.
 - There is no risk of developing OSCC with use of smokeless tobacco such as betel quid (paan)

24. The following statement is true about salivary glands;
- a. The parotid gland is the smallest salivary gland.
 - b. Parotid ducts are adjacent to upper canines.
 - c. Submandibular glands are on each side of the frenulum of the tongue.
 - d. Sublingual glands are the largest of the salivary glands.
25. Which of the following is false concerning carcinoma of the lip?
- a. Make up 25-30% of all OSCC.
 - b. Far more common on lower lip than upper lip, but upper lip cancers more aggressive.
 - c. UV light and pipe smoking thought to play a role in etiology.
 - d. Metastasis to local mental of submandibular lymph node is very rare