

Questions as an exam models and correct answers for course 411 PDS

Exam Model I:

MCQ Part

Encircle the correct answer for the following questions (only one correct answer):

- 1) 30 years female pregnant patient, upon periodontal clinical examination, there was gingival bleeding on probing, edema and redness of gingival margin, and poor oral hygiene. Diagnosis of this case according to AAP 1999 periodontal diseases Classification is:
- a- Non-Plaque induced gingival disease or lesions.
 - b- Plaque induced gingival diseases associated with dental plaque only.
 - c- Plaque induced gingival disease modified by systemic factor.

Key answer is: c.

- 2) Periodontal attachment loss detect clinically:
- a- When there is recession only.
 - b- When there is recession and/or true pocket.
 - c- When there is radiographic alveolar bone loss.
 - d- When there is true pocket only.

Key answer is: b.

- 3) Periodontal attachment loss measure clinically from:
- a- Gingival margin to the base of the pocket.
 - b- CEJ to the gingival margin.
 - c- CEJ to the base of the pocket.

Key answer is: c.

- 4) 16 years boy, present clinically with attachment loss related to 1st Molars and Incisors only. Diagnosis of this case according to AAP 1999 periodontal diseases Classification is:
- a- Localized aggressive periodontitis.
 - b- Generalized aggressive periodontitis.
 - c- Generalized juvenile periodontitis.
 - d- Localized juvenile periodontitis.

Key answer is: a.

- 5) 40 years diabetic patient, present clinically with periodontal attachment loss and diagnosed as having periodontitis. According to AAP 1999 classification of periodontal diseases, the type of periodontitis in this case is:
- a- Aggressive periodontitis.
 - b- Chronic periodontitis modified by systemic condition.
 - c- Periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic disease.

Key answer is: b.

Short Notes Part

- 1) Enumerate the major periodontal diseases and conditions (not include the subclassifications) according to the AAP 1999 Classifications of periodontal diseases and conditions.

Key answer is:

- I- Gingival diseases.**
- II- Periodontitis.**
- III- Necrotizing periodontal diseases.**
- IV- Abscesses of the periodontium.**
- V- Periodontitis associated with endodontic lesions.**
- VI- Developmental or Acquired deformities and conditions.**

- 2) According to the AAP 1999 Classification of periodontal disease and conditions, what are the subclassifications types of periodontitis?

Key answer is:

Periodontitis can be subclassified into:

- a- Chronic periodontitis.**
- b- Aggressive periodontitis.**
- c- Periodontitis as a manifestations of systemic diseases.**

Exam Model II:

MCQ Part

Encircle the correct answer for the following questions (only one correct answer):

- 1) Planning of periodontal surgery best accomplished at:
 - a- Phase I therapy.
 - b- After phase I therapy and before re-evaluation.
 - c- After phase I therapy and during re-evaluation visit.
 - d- Can be planned at any phase of periodontal therapy.

Key answer is: c.

- 2) Most commonly used periodontal pack is/are:
 - a- Zinc oxide Eugenol pack.
 - b- Non Eugenol pack.
 - c- Coe-Pack.
 - d- Both b & c.

Key answer is: d.

- 3) On human jaws there are anatomical areas which can be used as a source for bone graft harvest for periodontal regenerative surgical procedure, of those areas is/are:
 - a- Premaxilla.
 - b- Maxillary Tubersity.
 - c- External oblique ridge of the mandible.
 - d- Maxillary Tubersity and External oblique ridge of the mandible.

Key answer is: d.

- 4) Periodontal surgery can be classified into many types, of those types is/are:
 - a- Periodontal flap surgery, periodontal plastic surgery, resective osseous surgery.
 - b- Transalveolar surgery, implant surgery, resective osseous surgery.
 - c- Gingival curettage, Periodontal flap, Surgical extraction.
 - d- Gingevectomy, Regenerative periodontal surgery, surgical closure of oro-antral fistula.

Key answer is: a.

Short notes Part

- 1) How to achieve hemostasis during periodontal surgery?

Key answer is:

Hemostasis during surgery can be achieved by followings:

- **Proper initial therapy which will take away the soft tissue inflammation and minimize bleeding during surgery.**
- **Full reflection of the periosteum.**
- **Good aspiration and suction as using endo tip suction.**
- **Removal of granulation tissue.**
- **Use of LA with vasoconstrictor as needed.**
- **Pressure with moist gauze.**

Exam Model III:

MCO:

Q.1 Adult patient present clinically with irregular thickness of buccal gingiva, a round diamond bur used to correct and establish a physiological gingival contour. The type of this procedure is/are:

- a- Gingivoplasty.
- b- Gingivectomy.
- c- Combined gingivoplasty & gingivectomy.
- d- None of the above.

Key answer is a

Q.2 Adult patient present clinically with broken crown on tooth # 25, the tooth indicated for PFM crown supported by post & core. To help this treatment plan a crown lengthening surgical procedure is indicated. On examination of the gingiva buccally to tooth # 25 the amount of keratinized gingiva (firm gingiva) is 1.5 mm. What type of periodontal surgical procedure can be used best to lengthen this tooth?

- a- Gingivectomy.
- b- Gingivoplasty.
- c- Periodontal flap and apically positioning of buccal gingiva.
- d- Combined gingivectomy & gingivoplasty.

Key answer is: c.

Short Notes

Q.3 Briefly describe healing after conventional gingivectomy?

Answer is:

- **Clot formation (initially after surgery).**
- **Granulation tissue replaced clot (1-3 days)**
- **Surface epithelization (12 to 36 hs).**
- **Maturation of Connective tissue & Epithelization (4th day to 7 weeks).**
- **Complete epithelial repair take about 1 month.**
Complete connective tissue repair take about 7 weeks.
- **So complete gingival repair takes about 2 months after the surgery.**

Q.4 Mention the name of three techniques of Gingivectomy? (No Description of the techniques) .

Answer is: any three of fives

- **1- Conventional gingivectomy (External gingivectomy) surgical technique.**
- **2- Flap procedure (Internal gingivectomy) surgical technique.**
- **3- Electrosurgery gingivectomy.**

- **4- Laser gingivectomy.**
- **5- Chemosurgery gingivectomy.**