

SDL multiple choice questions

ULCERATION

Which dermatoses with an immunological basis can be classified as discoid or systemic?

- a) Lupus erythematosus
- b) erythema multiforme
- c) lichen planus
- d) psoriasis

What is the most common form of Epidermolysis bullosa?

- a) dystrophic epidermolysis
- b) epidermolysis simplex
- c) junctional epidermolysis
- d) Hemidesmosomal epidermolysis bullosa

Which of the following is true?

- a) Mucous membrane pemphigoid results in the formation of intra-epithelial bullae
- b) Pemphigus vulgaris may have ocular involvement
- c) Biopsy of pemphigus vulgaris will show a sub-epithelial split, aligning with sub-epithelial bullae that presents in this condition
- d) Nikolsky's sign is present in both Mucous membrane pemphigoid and pemphigus vulgaris
- e) None of the above

NORMAL MUCOSA AND HYPERPLASIA

Which of the following statements is false

- a) The function of the Submucosa is to connect the epithelium to underlying connective tissue
- b) The hard palate and attached gingiva are at high risk of trauma and so epithelium at these sites is thick and has a greater keratinisation compartment
- c) Oral mucosa may respond to mechanical trauma via both Atrophy AND hyperplasia
- d) Desmosomes attach one keratinocyte to an adjacent keratinocyte

What is this condition?

- a) Fibrous Epulis
- b) Giant cell epulis
- c) Fibro-epithelial polyp
- d) Polygenic granuloma
- e) Papillary Hyperplasia of the palate



EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA

Which of the following statements is false?

- a) Slight degrees of epithelial dysplasia = no great danger for the patient
- b) Moderate dysplasia = needs close monitoring
- c) Severe dysplasia = minimal risk of the development of cancer
- d) All of the above

Which of the following is not a histological change that may be noticed in epithelial dysplasia?

- a) Increased number of mitotic figures
- b) Nuclear hyperchromatism
- c) Irregular epithelial stratification
- d) Loss of polarity of the basal cells
- e) Decreased nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio

EPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA

Which of the following statements concerning the epidemiology of OMSCC is false?

- a) represents 90% of oral cancers
- b) typically seen in older men
- c) common amongst middle aged women
- d) typically affects the lip or lateral and posterior parts of the tongue and floor of the mouth

What is a histological feature of benign epithelial tumours?

- a) epithelial pearl
- b) marked epithelial hyperplasia
- c) nuclear hyperchromatism
- d) loss of basement membrane

Which of the following investigations is not a special test indicated to assess for OMSCC?

- a) radiography
- b) endoscopy
- c) biopsy
- d) colonoscopy