

**Common Clinical Pathology Lesions & NBDEII Review Questions**

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1. The condition depicted in **A** was discovered by the patient's hygienist. The patient is a moderate smoker. The most likely possibility to include in a differential diagnosis is:
  - A. nicotinic stomatitis
  - B. lichen planus
  - C. mucosal dysplasia
  - D. carcinoma *in-situ*
  
2. A patient states that for almost a year now she has had a rubbery, firm, painless nodule within the substance of the parotid gland that has increased in size over several months. The condition described is MOST likely a:
  - A. mucocele
  - B. lymph node
  - C. benign mixed tumor
  - D. sialolith
  
3. The MOST common location for a mucous retention swelling is the:
  - A. tongue
  - B. gingiva
  - C. lower lip
  - D. upper lip
  
4. A young boy has ulcers in his mouth, general malaise, and an oral temperature of 102°F. The MOST probable diagnosis is which of the following?
  - A. candidiasis
  - B. iron deficiency
  - C. herpetic stomatitis
  - D. vitamin B deficiency
  
5. The virus that causes acute herpetic gingivostomatitis is closely related to the virus that causes:
  - A. measles
  - B. chickenpox
  - C. mumps
  - D. rubella

6. The patient shown in **B** presents with these asymptomatic lesions on the face which have been present for years. This most likely represents which of the following conditions?

- A. shingles
- B. neurofibromatosis
- C. dermatosis papulosa nigra
- D. lupus erythematosus

7. Which of the following lesions has the greatest malignant potential?

- A. leukoedema
- B. lichen planus
- C. actinic keratosis
- D. white sponge nevus

8. The condition pictured in **C** is accompanied by a photomicrograph showing the histopathologic features of the lesion. What combination from below **BEST** describes the lesion clinically and histologically, respectively?

- A. lichen planus and mucosal dysplasia
- B. hairy leukoplakia and mucositis
- C. leukoplakia and mucosal dysplasia
- D. squamous cell carcinoma and mucosal dysplasia

9. Carcinoma *in situ*, or severe epithelial dysplasia, may exhibit each of the following **EXCEPT** one. Which one is the **EXCEPTION**?

- A. pleomorphism
- B. invasion
- C. hyperchromatism
- D. abnormal mitosis

10. Radiographic examination of a healthy 20-year-old woman discloses the asymptomatic lesion shown in **D**. The etiology of this lesion is most likely:

- A. inflammatory
- B. traumatic
- C. neoplastic
- D. developmental

11. The lesion depicted in **E** was discovered on routine examination by the patient's dentist. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. squamous papilloma
- B. lingual tonsil
- C. traumatic ulcer
- D. irritation fibroma

12. The patient shown in **F** was unaware of this palatal lesion until it was noticed by her dentist. Which of the following is the correct diagnosis?

- A. squamous cell carcinoma
- B. verrucous carcinoma
- C. squamous papilloma
- D. mucous extravasation phenomena

13. The lesion shown in **G** was first noticed years ago by this retired lifeguard. Since then, he reports it has slightly increased in size. Upon clinical examination, the lesion is soft and blanches slightly upon diascopy. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. melanotic macule
- B. amalgam tattoo
- C. focal melanosis
- D. varix

14. Which of the following cysts is the LEAST likely to be visible radiographically?

- A. nasopalatine
- B. lateral periodontal
- C. dentigerous
- D. nasolabial

15. The 46-year-old man depicted in **H** complains of 'cracked' lips that do not resolve with use of chapstick and have become more sensitive recently. Which of the following pharmacologic therapies would you recommend to help improve his condition?

- A. corticosteroid
- B. antihistamine
- C. antifungal
- D. antiviral

16. The gingival lesions shown in **I** were noticed by this immunocompromised patient a few days ago because of increasing pain in the area and 'bad breath' more recently. This likely represents which of the following conditions?

- A. cicatricial pemphigoid
- B. pemphigus vulgaris
- C. acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- D. chronic periodontitis

17. What is the most likely diagnosis for the asymptomatic lesion depicted in **J**?

- A. osteoma
- B. torus palatinus
- C. pleomorphic adenoma
- D. fibroma

18. The 18-year-old female shown in **K** complains of pain upon mastication that has increased over the past few days. She is likely experiencing which of the following conditions?

- A. pericoronitis
- B. acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- C. cicatricial pemphigoid
- D. erosive lichen planus

19. The successful treatment of the asymptomatic radiographic findings shown in **L** should involve the administration of antibiotics and endodontic therapy. This patient's periapical x-ray strongly suggests the presence of infection.

- A. Both statements are TRUE
- B. Both statements are FALSE
- C. The first statement is TRUE, the second is FALSE
- D. The first statement is FALSE, the second is TRUE

20. The highest incidence of fibrous gingival hyperplasia is related to:

- A. puberty
- B. diabetes
- C. leukemia
- D. medications

**List of Common Clinical Pathology Lesions:**  
**(Diagnoses from Powerpoint® presentation):**

**Powerpoint Slide #**

3. Desquamative Gingivitis
4. Lichen Planus (reticular)
6. Pleomorphic Adenoma (benign mixed tumor)
7. Nasolabial Cyst
8. Mucocele (mucous extravasation phenomena)
9. Herpes Labialis
10. Actinic Keratosis (solar keratosis)
11. Dermatitis Papulosa Nigra
12. Leukoplakia/Squamous Cell Carcinoma
13. Nasopalatine Duct Cyst (Incisive Canal Cyst)
14. Lingual Tonsils (normal anatomy)
15. Squamous Papilloma
16. Varix (varicose vein)
17. Angular Cheilitis (Candida infection)
18. ANUG
19. Palatal Torus
20. Pericoronitis
21. Periapical Cemento-Osseous Dysplasia
22. Denture Stomatitis
23. Nevus (mole)
24. Fordyce Granules (sebaceous glands)
25. Traumatic Ulcer
26. Idiopathic Osteosclerosis
27. Ephelides (freckles)
28. Dentigerous Cyst
29. Odontogenic Keratocyst histology
30. Ameloblastoma histology
31. Basal Cell Carcinoma with Linear Telangiectasia
32. Geographic Tongue (benign migratory glossitis)
33. Amalgam Tattoo
34. Seborrheic Keratosis
35. Inflammatory Papillary Hyperplasia
36. Actinic Lentigo (solar lentigo, age spot, liver spot)
37. Morsicatio Buccarum (cheek chewing, frictional keratosis)
38. Fibroma (traumatic)
39. Black Hairy Tongue
40. Melanotic Macule
41. Parulis (sinus tract)
42. Antral Pseudocyst (sinus mucocele)
43. Leukoedema
44. Aphthous Ulcer (canker sore)
45. Nicotinic Stomatitis (smoker's palate)
46. Fissured Tongue