



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



"oral histology exam_collection" Final_2013Batch

1- stratum spinosum" , is has its name because of :
shrinking of this layer during preparation (spiny)

2- photo for PDL , and the question :
Are all the cells in this image have an ectomesenchymal in origin ?

ANS : No, because it has epithelial cells of malassez

3- Oral mucosa lack underlying minor salivary gland is :
gingival mucosa

4- Striated duct is formed by :
simple columnar epithelium

5- Structure for initiation of root development :
epithelial root sheath (of Hertwig)

6-Mitotic figures in :
stratum germinativum

7- Not characteristic of masticatory mucosa :
smooth and thin

8-Cell with clear cytoplasm in stratum spinosum :
antigen presenting cell

9- Why caries attack decrease with age ?
Answer: More Fluorapatite crystals would have been accumulated on the surface of enamel

10- Why teeth look yellower with age ?
Answer: Enamel becomes more translucent reflecting the underlying yellow dentine

11 – What are cell located in stratum basale (the pic is keratinized) :
melanocyte or Merkel's cells

12- The most differentiated cells in which layer in oral mucosa ?
stratum corneum

13- One of these is the characteristics of Condyle cartilage ?
the cartilage will still active until age of 20 (adult)

14 - From exterior to interior (pic shows layers of a tooth)
Mantle > Inter globular > Odontoblastic zone > Cell rich zone and pulp core

15 - "secondary cartilage" is has its name according to :
it appears after mickels cartilage (not the first formed cartilage in the tissue).

16 - submucosa of the posterior hard palate lateral to the midline contains :
mucous minor salivary glands

17 - one of the following ectodermal in origin :
enamel

18 -All the following are intralobular ducts, EXCEPT :
collecting ducts

19 - mixed salivary gland acini has :
serous demilunes

20 - All the following are differentiated follicular cells, EXCEPT :
cementoclasts

21 - dentinogenesis and amelogenesis both start at the future dentienamel junction

22 - inorganic material in the enamel is by weight : 88-90 % ?

FALSEbecause this percentage is by weight not volume .. so 95% is the truth answer .

23 - (45%) of the dentine by weight is inorganic ?
false (70 % by wieght & 50 % by volume)

24 - What is the site of ptrigoid compared with TMJ ?
anterior to it .

25 - Perikymata grooves occur as enamel striae reaching enamel surface

26 - Melanocytes located in stratum germinativum of keratinized and non-keratinized epithelium :
Merkel cells located in stratum germinativum of keratinized epithelium only

27 - intertubular dentine V.S intratubular dentine (what is the difference ?)
intertubular dentine lacks collagen (not sure)

**28 - cementocytes processes are oriented in the direction of the nutrition,
whereas the osteocytes processes are oriented in all directions .**

30- One of the following is correct regarding reactionary dentinogenesis:
Answer: Almost irresponsive to zinc oxide eugenol/ highly responsive to setting calcium hydroxide liners

31- One of the following is correct regarding reparative dentinogenesis:

Answer: forms at pulp exposure sites (Dentine bridges)/ formed by newly differentiated .

31- these are very very important to memorize :
in development of orofacial region , the branchial arches will differentiated to :

1st pouch

gives the **auditory tube**

(ends with a cavity that will become **the tympanic cavity** (which is the middle ear or the middle ear bones:malleus, incus, and stapes).

1st cleft

it deepens to become **the external auditory (acoustic) meatus** القناة السمعية الخارجية.

2nd pouch

it deepens to become **the palatine tonsil**

2nd cleft

there is NO 2nd cleft , its **OBLITERATED & disappeared**

32 - internal carotid artery is between :

3th and 4th brachial arches

33 - levator veli palatine from which arch ?

4th arch (because it is innervated by pharyngeal plexus of vagus nerve)

34- All of the following participate in shaping the tooth during development except :

Material exchange between SR and dental follicle

35- Which of the following is not from ectodermal origin ?

Cementoclasts (not sure)

36 -What is the muscle that grows between two archs ?

digastric muscle (1st & 2nd branchial arches for anterior and posterior bellies respectively)

37 –What happen during morphogenesis ?

Answer: involves differential division and movement of enamel organ cells

38- histogenesis is :

Answer: involves intracellular changes of tooth bud cells leading to the formation of dental hard tissues

39. One of the following statements is incorrect about the Meckel's cartilage:

Answer: acts as a scaffold for the body of the mandible to form endochondrally (intramembranously not endochondrally)

40. One of the following statements is correct about the Meckel's cartilage

Answer: its dorsal end ossifies forming the Malleus (1st ear ossicle)

41. True or False: a) First Branchial arch is lined with ectoderm externally and endoderm internally

False (no endoderm)

42. All of the following structures are derived embryologically from the Frontonasal process except:

Answer: Central portion of the lower lip (Philtrum of lip, midportion of nose, alae of nose and maxillary incisors are all derived from Frontonasal process)

43. True or False: In the early development of the head and neck region, stapedia artery is the artery of the second arch

Answer: True

44. All of the following structures are derived embryologically from the first branchial arch except:

Answer: Maxillary incisors (from Frontonasal process "no arch")

45- One of the following statements is incorrect about ectomesenchyme:

Answer: gives rise to enamel epithelial cells (arise from ectoderm)

46 -True or False: Fusion of the primary palate with the lateral palatine process/shelf starts posteriorly and terminates anteriorly

Answer: True

47. Endochondral ossification occurs at the following sites:

Answer: condylar process of the mandible

48. Intramembranous ossification occurs at the following sites:

Answer: body of the mandible

49. Before hard tissue formation, all of the following participate in protecting the 3D shape of the crown except:

Answer: exchange of substances between enamel organ and dental follicle

50. One of the following statements is incorrect about amelogenesis and dentinogenesis:

Answer: dentinogenesis involves maturation of the newly formed dentine

51. Before hard tissue formation, all of the following participate in protecting the 3D shape of the crown:

Answer: enamel organ remains avascular until enamel is deposited in all crown regions

52- True or False:

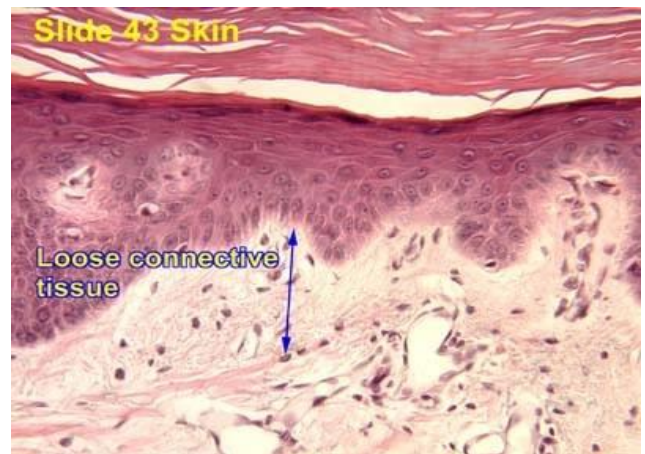
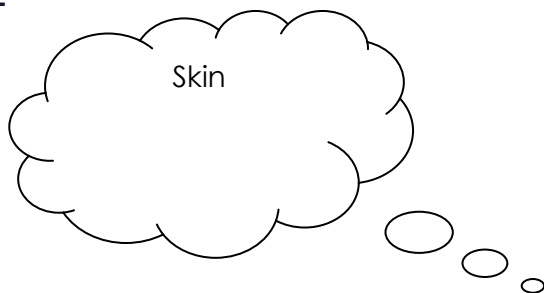
a) Dentine and enamel formation starts at the same time

b) Dentine and enamel formation starts at cusps tips and incisal edges

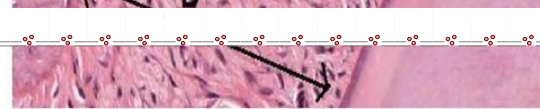
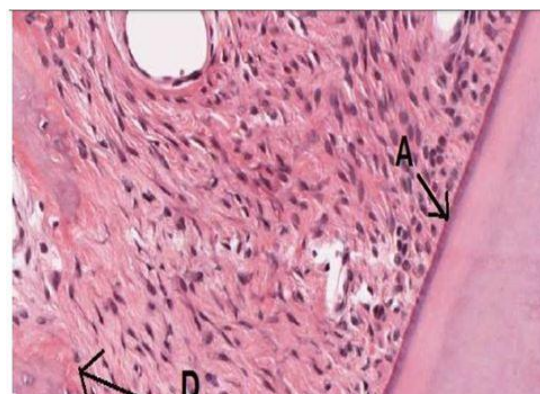
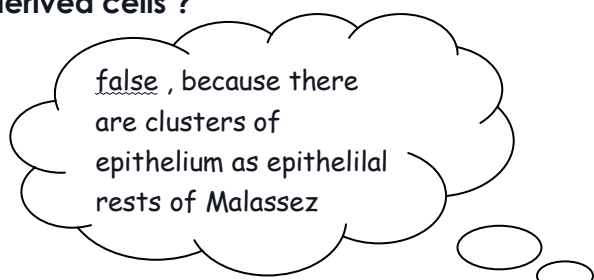
Answer : a) False b) True

Lab Questions

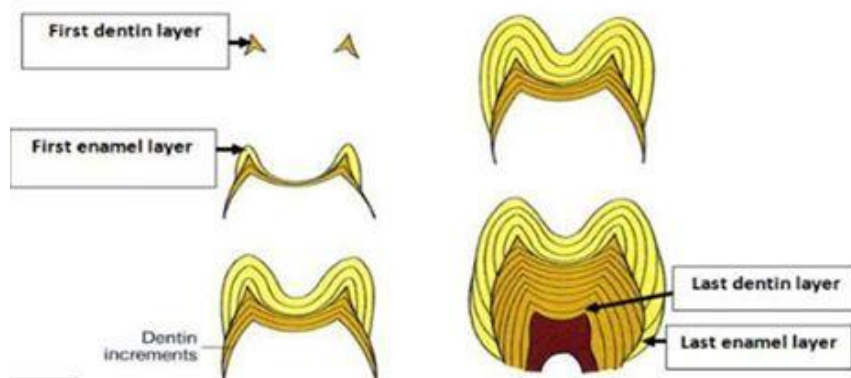
36 -



37 - D doesn't contain any ectodermally derived cells ?



38 - the order of the layers formation in dentinogenesis and amelogenesis



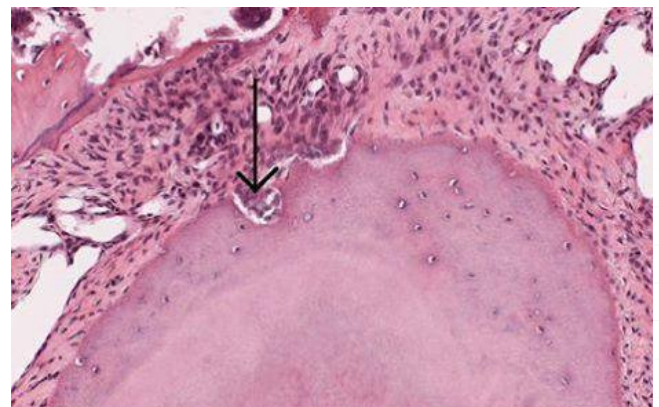
39 - This tooth is in the late bell stage ..

...
A : is the succssional lamina ,
located lingually
B: is the vestibular lamina ,
located labially
C: is Dental Follicle
D : is Dental papilla



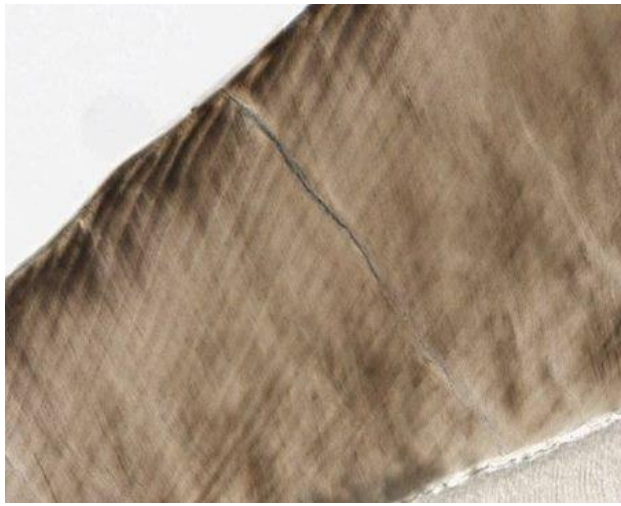
40 - What is the pointed structure ?

cementoclast



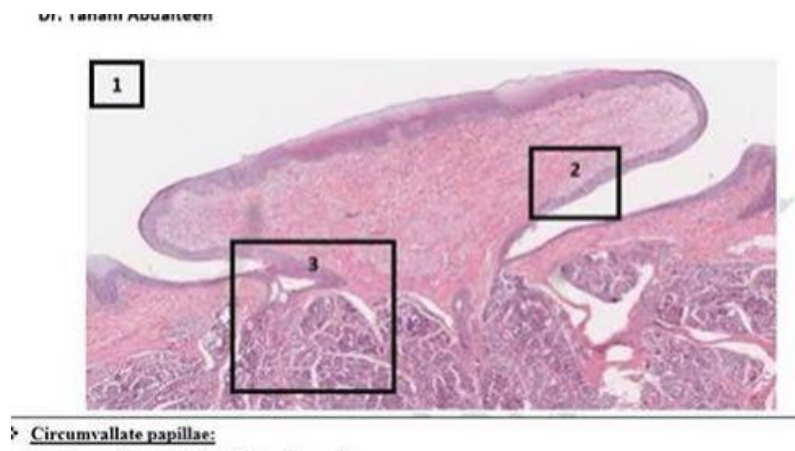
41 - How can we prepare for this slide under the microscope ?

-Inorganic material is preserved.
& Organic material appears dark.



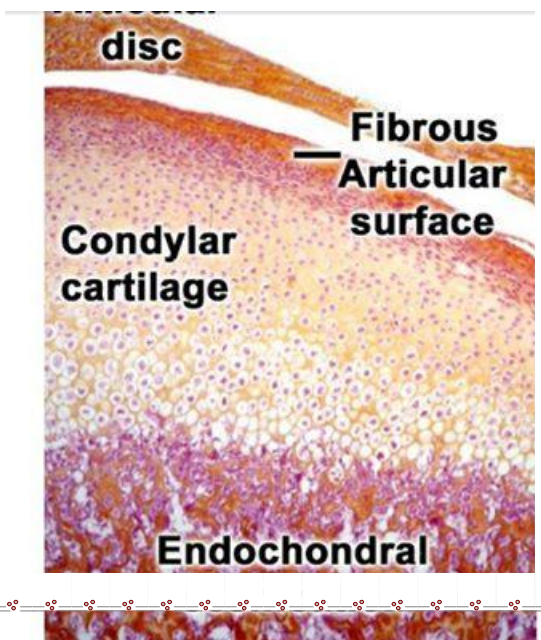
42 -

Von ebner gland

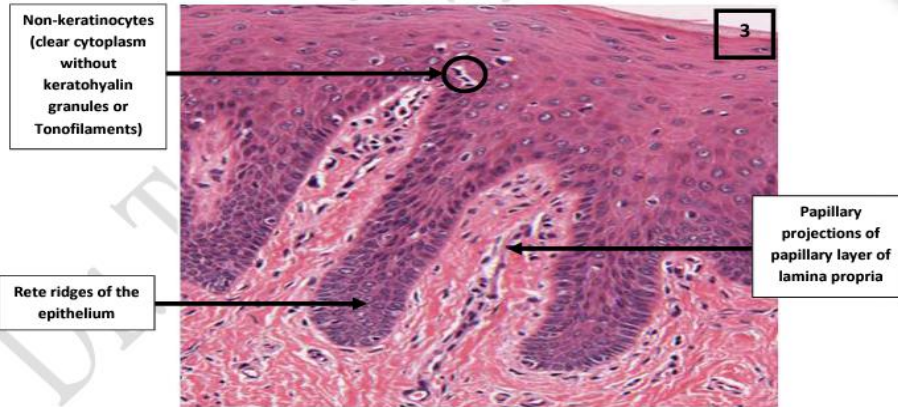


43- many questions asked about this photo :D
* The name of each layer &

This cartilage is for child or for adult ?
ANSWER : for child (small number of FAT CELLS in ENDOCHONDRIAL OSSIFICATION LAYER)



44- Focus on what written ☺



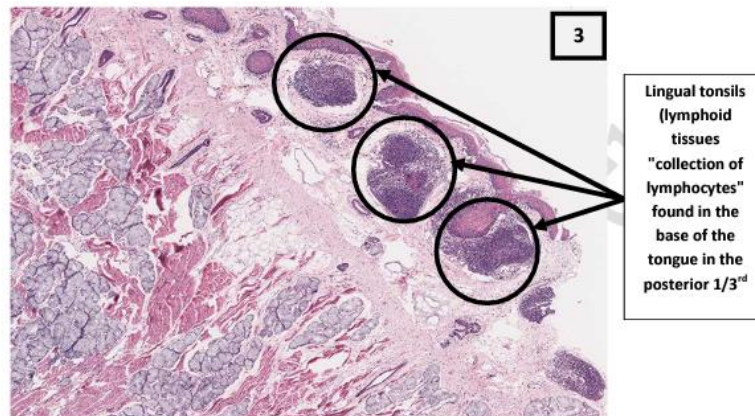
Non-keratinocytes
(clear cytoplasm
without
keratohyalin
granules or
Tonofilaments)

Rete ridges of the
epithelium

Papillary
projections of
papillary layer of
lamina propria

These non-keratinocytes are found in the **supra basal layer** and that's why they are probably **Langerhans cells** (antigen-presenting cell)

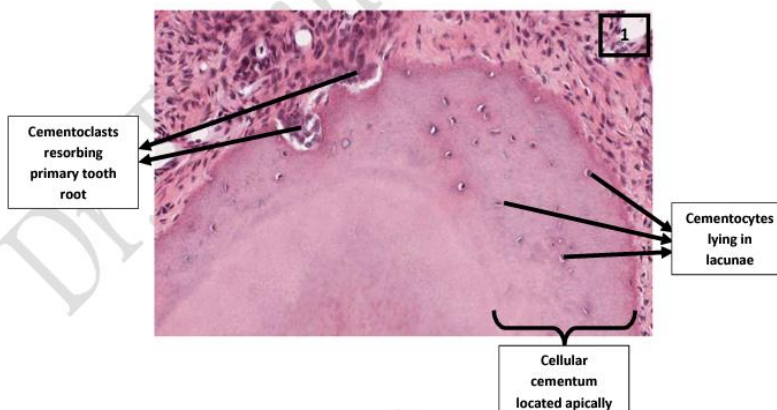
45 – This is Mucus minor salivary gland .



Lingual tonsils
(lymphoid
tissues
"collection of
lymphocytes"
found in the
base of the
tongue in the
posterior 1/3rd)

This section is taken from the posterior 1/3 of the tongue

46 –We had 2 questions about this photo ..

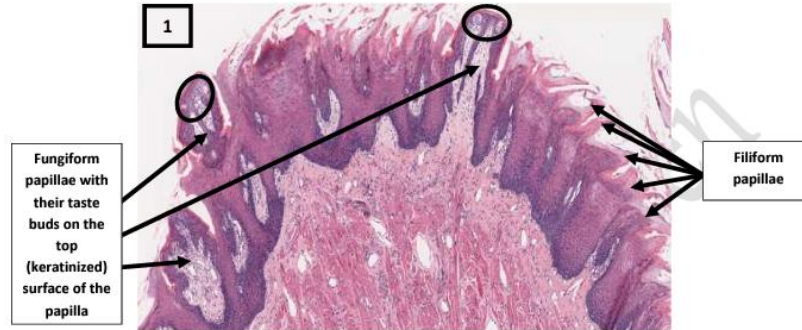


Cementoclasts
resorbing
primary tooth
root

Cementocytes
lying in
lacunae

Cellular
cementum
located apically

47 – Filiform papillae ..



This section is taken from the anterior 2/3s of the tongue



WAITE !! :D

*****THE SUPPER Q IN OUR EXAM WAS*****

Our (oral histology & embryology)book is edited by (reference book) >>
ANS : B.K.B.Berkovits G.R.Halland B.J.Moxhan

☺☺ PLEASE, Check this link ☺☺ there are VERY VERY VERY IMPORTANT SUMMARIES
FOR THE LAB

<https://onedrive.live.com/view.aspx?cid=59A105633BEA72B8&resid=59A105633BEA72B8%211379&app=WordPdf>

& this one for the theory material ;)

[http://www.mediafire.com/view/afx80dvu8pn1ra2/Dr.Tahani_Midterm_Questions\[1\].pdf](http://www.mediafire.com/view/afx80dvu8pn1ra2/Dr.Tahani_Midterm_Questions[1].pdf)

Don't worry

The exam will be good ... just put Trust in God ^__^

اللهم إني أستودعك ما قرأت وما حفظت وما تعلمت ،

فردده عند حاجتي إليك ، إنك على كل شيء قدير ، حسبنا الله ونعزم

لنكن خير أمة أخرجت
للناس ...

