Blood- Brain Barrier: how is the epithelium here??

- Temporomandibular ligament insertion.

- Diference between Hyaline and Osteon.

- Digastric muscle helps Lateral Pterygoid with protrussion???

- External Auditory Meatus: from which Brachial Arch???

- PPD test, interpretation

- Penicilin Allergic reaction: Hypersensitivity I with Ig G????

Hypersensitivity I with Ig E was not an option : (

- Which is the Hormone with longest duration??? Thyrosine???

- IL 1, where is stx???

- ACH and GABA needs what for stx?

- Secretin, where is stx?

- Somastotatin, where is stx???

- Somatotropin/ Somatropin???

- What is coomon between Pancreas and Parotid???

- Inhibition of Insulin??

- Aplasia, Dysplasia, Atopia???

- Predisposing factor for Breast Cancer.

- Prostata Carcinoma, what is high?

- Megaloblastic Anemia??? Why???

- DEJ, when is the formation?? bud, cap, bell???

- Vit K helps to what??? Prothrombin? Trrombin? Fibrinogen?

- Capillarie circulation is slow, why???

- Granulosa cell is in female as what is male: Speematogonia, Oogonia, Spermatocite???

- Influence of Ant. guidance on Posterior Tooth Morphology:

When articular eminesce goes steeper, when Overjet, Overbite increas, molars get longer or shorter???

- Best way of sterilization to maintain sharp instruments??? Burs, how to reuse them???

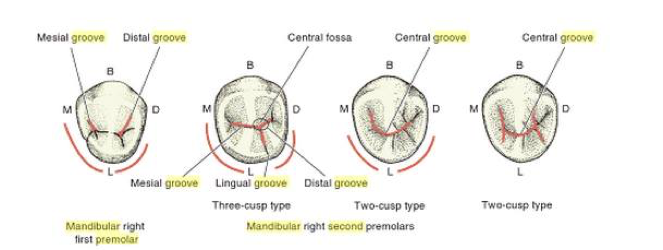
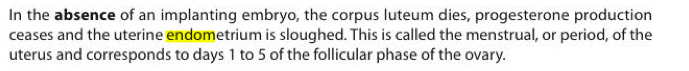
- Autonomy right of the patient and Benefecence???

- Edema, Shock, Left and Right heart complications, many questions about this.

- In Healthy Gingival sulcus, can you find S. mutans????

* 1. Alzheimer’s testlet and patient has depression also and takes medication for it: b. T/F is patient’s depression from the causes of his Alzheimer’s--- TRUE coz AD is assoc. with depression & anxiety.
* c. T/F something about effect or deficiency of serotonin in Alzheimer’s--- Serotonin (5-HT) & Ach both have role in COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT in AD…..
* d. While extracting you break marginal ridge what do you do? i. Smoothen and continue in order to avoid soft tissue injury--- This seems correct. ii. stop and ask consent from spouse “has power of attorney” iii. inform patient iv. something about insurance company
* 2. POLYMYALGI RHEUMATICA testlet, patient has normocytic anemia also and arthritis in knee and hip, takes NSAIDs for TMJ pain : a. In a following visit patient shows bleeding around centrals, this is from: b. Polymyalgia, the medication the patient is taking, anemia, the TMJ disorder---Medication (NSAIDs like Aspirin n ibuprofen often cause bleeding)
* 3. Amelogenisis imperfect due to: missense in something, nonsense, 9 base pair deletion in exon of something, 9 pair substitution, silent mutation…. I can’t really remember in detail, just look up genetic cause.---- Mis-sense mutation (also seen in Sickle cell anemia)
* 4. Doing endo on upper 1st molar, most commonly: 1 DB, 2 MB, 1 palatal OR 1 DB, 1 MB, 1 palatal ? and other false choices of course--- MB-2, DB-1, Palatal-1
* 5. Site specific restriction sequence on multiplying DNA : 5’AGCT3’ , 5’GCTA3’… I’m not even sure of these 2 options and not 100% sure of the question, just look up this kind of thing--- IDK
* 6. During yawning what ligament is taut and functions/aids in movement of condyle downward and forward : stylomandibular, oblique fibers of tempromandibular ligament, medial discal, lateral discal--- not sure but I think its TM lig.—oblique fibers.
* 7. Inactivate polio virus believed to be better than attenuated because: no chance of re-virulent, doesn’t need special skill in administration, causes gastric immunity or something like this, I chose 1st option because inactivated is killed--- 1. No chance of re-virulence--- the live attenuated (oral-sabin) causes a disease called VAPP-vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis due to re-activation of d attenuated virus in vaccine….for this reason now a days Inactivated (killed) polio vaccine (injectable-salk) is preferred over d oral-Sabin
* 8. Very easy question in testlet: on examining radiograph upper right and lower left 3rd molars need extraction, how would you refer this to the surgeon? Teeth 1,17 or 16,32--- upper right 3rd molar 1 ; lower left 3rd molar is 17…..so “1,17” (answer)
* 9. Unique to bone: Elaunin, osteocalcin, collagen type 1--- Osteocalcin (most closest answer)—found in both bone n Dentin ; Eluanin—in PDL ; Collagen type 1—Bone,skin,vasculature,etc
* 10. At high altitude atmospheric pressure of oxygen is 250 mmhg partial pressure oxygen in blood is 5 mmhg, 50 mmhg, 100 mmhg--- Atm. Pressure X Fraction of O2 in air (21% = 250 X 21/100 = 52.5 (approx. 50mmHg)= 50 mmHg (answer)
* 11. Positive th BCG in all except. Previous vaccination, M tuberculosis, M leprae, M bovis---     M.Leprae
* 12. On left working movement, shape of right glenoid fossa affects/ influences which mandibular molar grooves ?? ….. right 2nd molar facial, right 1st molar distofacial, left 2nd molar facial, right 1st molar lingual---- IDK
* 13. When extracting upper left 2nd molar, in consent form you list all possible side effects or complications possible, excessive bleeding, fracture DB root, perforation of sinus, fracture of tooth # 3 ……. Last one is the answer, they’re testing that you know numbers of teeth--- option wid tooth # 3 in it seems correct as it has no relation wid left upper 2nd molar.
* 14. 2 questions about twist of mandibular lateral’s crown--- Distolingually tilted incisal edge.
* 15. Maxillary artery travels through all of the following except? Can’t remember but only 1 was left after exclusion,,,, know this type of questions very well --- Options required
* 16. On forming of restoration of lingual cusps of mandibular molar.. interference may occur during mesiotrusive, laterotrusive, retrusion, protraction--- Laterotrusive
* 17. All present in parotid gland except : facial artery
* 18. If infundibular stalk cut but NOT hypophyseal portal system which decreases ? ADH & Oxytocin
* 19. Distincisal angle of lower central occludes with. Lingual fossa
* 20. Disto incisal boundary/line of the canine can be called: distoincisal cusp angle, distal proximal surface.. other false options---Disto-incisal Cusp Angle seems more correct
* 21. Mandibular 2nd premolar of 3 cusps shows--- 3 pits
* 22. Mandibular 2nd premolar of 3 cusps has : fusion of cental and lingual grooves, buccal and lingual grooves, central and buccal grooves---- Central & Lingual Grooves
* 23. Which tooth would need to separate cavities MO and DO ?--- mand 1st premolar
* 24. Labial and lingual surfaces of roots are convex in : max canine, man canine, both canine, none of the canines---- both Canines
* 25. On making restorations be careful of concavities on--- mesial of max 1st pm and distal of max 1st molar 26. Which of the following doesn’t show latency: rhinovirus, HPV, HIV, HZV, CMV--- Rhinovirus seems correct
* 26. AIDs is all but except: secondary immunodeficiency, affects CD4 cells, CD4 test of low significance, most problems due to opportunistic pathogens---- CD-4 test low significance—is false statement.
* 27. On opening mouth there is a deviation towards left this is due to fault in : translation of right/ left condyle .Rotation right/left condyle which of the 4 ---translation of left condyle
* 28 What tooth erupts after all succedaneous teeth have erupted ? mand 2nd molar.
* 29. On overcontouring incisolabial restoration on upper central incisor what happens? In overbite, dec overjet, nothing.---overbite increases
* 30-which duct of saliary gland is similar to kidney ---striated duct
* 31. what innervate sternohyoid --- Ansa cervicalis c1-c3
* 32-what ligament attached to eminence and disc then condyle (no temperombd lig among choices ) ----Capsular Ligament
* 33-all have tase bud except --- Filiform
* 34-what innervate palmar surface --- Median & Ulnar
* 35-type of cell in pct --- Brush border cell with Microvilli
* 36-tip of the tongue drain initially into ---Submental Lymph nodes
* 37-patient with spinal resection or damage at t4 on a 2 hour dental appointment dentist fears of uncontrolled urination, uncontrolled deification, muscle spasticity. --Muscle spasms
* 38.due to stroke paralyzed muscles under the eye , all other muscle are functioning, the damage in ipsilateral cortex ,contralateral corrtex. ----ipsilateral (guessing)
* 39.face is formed by -1st and 2nd branchial arches -1st branch and frontonasal process -2nd and fronto. -----Among these 1st br. Arch + frontonasal process is most appropriate
* 40 alcoholic patient shows up intoxicated with the smell of alcohol in her breathe: perform treatment, don't preform treatment and make dental assistant drive her hom, don't preform treatment and call patient's emergency contact to drive her home. ----last option
* 41.emergency airway done outside operation theater A)Cricothyroid membrane,Thyrohyoid membrane,Between 2 tracheal rings,Other options I don't remember!
* 42.organism not having a carbohydrate capsule??Strep.pneumoniah.influenza,bortella pertussis,M.tb
* 43.blood supply of condyle? superficial temporal artery,inferior alveolar artery and condylar vessel,masseteric a,maxillary a
* 44.which is the most faciolingual diameter of mand 2nd mola,rmiddle,distal,mesial,junc of middle and distal
* 55.which of the following are made from just one bone?,Jugular forame,Sup.orbital fissur?Post nasal spine
* 56.cross section of PM1 at CEJ is irregularly ovoid with concavity on which side,Mesial ,Distal,Both mesial and distal
* 57.temoralis post fiber function,closing mouth,opening mouth,retrusion
* 58.cheek bite case on right side so what are the involved centric cusp kind of ques,3 lingual 30 buccal ,3 buccal 30 lingual,3 buccal 30 buccal,3 lingual 30 buccal
* 59.hepatocyte and pancreatic acinar cells origin?,Endoderm,Mesoderm,Neural crest,Ectoderm
* 60,treponema pallidum special characteristic? Visualized by dark field microscopy
* 61.intracellular orgainism? viruses
* 62.celiac trunk branches

| * [left gastric artery](http://left_gastric_artery) | * esophageal branch, stomach branch |
| --- | --- |
| * [common hepatic artery](http://common_hepatic_artery) | * [proper hepatic artery](http://proper_hepatic_artery), [right gastric artery](http://right_gastric_artery), [gastroduodenal artery](http://gastroduodenal_artery) |
| * [splenic artery](http://splenic_artery) | * [dorsal pancreatic artery](http://dorsal_pancreatic_artery), [short gastric arteries](http://short_gastric_arteries), [left gastro-omental artery](http://left_gastro-omental_artery), [greater pancreatic artery](http://greater_pancreatic_artery) |

* 63.inferior phrenic artery not part of abd.aorta branches if not from aorta, inferior phrenic branches off of celiac aretery or renal artery.
* 64.testerone produced by-leydig cell
* 65.spermatozoa stored where? ependidymis
* 66.thymoma-myasthenia gravis
* 67.positve chronotropic examples
* Most [Adrenergic agonists](http://adrenergic_agonists),[Atropine](http://atropine),[Dopamine](http://dopamine),[Epinephrine](http://epinephrine),[soproterenol](http://isoproterenol),[Milrinone](http://milrinone),[Theophylline](http://theophylline)[[1]](http://chronotropic#cite_note-pmid9236443-1)
* side note -
* chrotrpes- alter heart rate
* ionotropes- alter force of contraction
* dermatropes- alter av conduction
* 68.ulnar nerve weakest in which area?elbow
* 69.tricep nerve supply-radial n
* 70 biceps brachii nerve supply-musculocutaneous n
* 71.insulin-cellular uptake of glucose
* 72.melanocyte-neural crest origin
* 73.apotosis
* 74.common colon cancer-vilous adenoma
* 75.pt had hypertension and asthma his lung diseast would get worsen in all cases except-exercise
* 76.during dental treatment because of using hypertensive drugs-orthostatic hypotension
* 77.loss of accommodation in a vision increased with age-presbyopia
* 78.blood flow velocity is-indirectly proportional to the capillary cross sec area
* 79.lacrimal gland nucleus-superior salivatory
* 80.numerous mitochondria-striated ducts
* 81.linkages in carbohydrate-alpha 1,4
* 82.diagnostic for HIV-ELISA
* 83.autosomal dominant gene 50%will be expressed in what percent in offspring 25%
* 84.angiopathy in insulin dependent pt is due to
* 86.all are part of renal medulla  except –glomerulus
* 87.Na transport in asc limb of henle-to control Cl excretion
* 88.first step of urea cycle-mitochondria
* 89.shock-no edema
* 90.shock-doesn’t cause, GIT bleeding
* 91.lots of ques bout epithelium
* 92.which tonsil has pseudostratified ciliated columnar epi…pharyngeal tonsil
* 93.most variable stage of cell cycle-G1
* 94.where does DNA replication occur in cell cycle-S phase
* 95.O2 conc in arterial blood is most close to O2 of alveoli
* 96.adrenal medulla cancer-pheochromocytoma
* 97.adrenal medulla origin-neural crest
* 98.fine touch receptor-meissner corpuscle
* 99.smooth muscle-uses calmodulin
* 100.which band shortens during contraction-I and H band
* 101.achalasia-LES dysfunction
* 102.lots of occlusion ques
* 103.tooth  morphology of primary teeth
* 104.what won't cause atrophy—excessive hormonal use
* 105.blood supply and nerve supply of teeth
* 106.tmj compartments
* 107.translation and rotation
* 108.definition of centric relation…very confusing
* 109.posselts envelope—most inferior postion depicts what
* 110.curve of spee,Wilson and monsoon(compensating curves)
* 111.occlusion the Kaplan tabular column---6-7 ques from it
* 112.pain in the upper right quadrant-related to liver
* 113.disadv of electronic microscope..
* 114.tooth bud of permanent in 3 yr old is present-between the roots
* 115.External carotid artery-superficial cervical lymph node
* 116.nerve passing throu thyrohyoid memb-internal br of sup laryngeal N
* 117.skeletal muscle-multinucleated nuclei
* 118.dens in dente—maxillary lateral incisor
* 119.tomes fibers present where
* 120.centric cusp
* 121.fracture after 5 yrs would have –remodelled bone
* 122.ovary removal surgery
* 123.hexokinase glucokinase difference
* 124.radiolucent vertical line between central incisors-intermaxillary suture
* 125.testlets—asthma hypertension
* 126.old lady with tomato allergy
* 127.firefighter wants implants
* 128.accident case with mobile anterior centrals with bruises all over eye and face
* 129.lady on oral contraceptives with lots of ulcer all over palate,buccal mucosa no cavity but tender tmj
* 130.agar for fungi-sabouraud medium
* 131.sterlization for heat sensitive –ethylene oxide
* 132.Y shape PM-does it have a lingual groove
* 133.sharp shooting pain-A delta
* 134.IgG in periodontal disease
* 135.portal vein drainage?
* 136.somatostatin effect on growth hormone
* 137.unilateral contraction of lat pterygoid muscle
* 138.which ligament prevents lateral displacement of disc?
* 139.which muscle hooks around hamulus
* 140.tertiary struc AA-cysteine
* 141.common in alzeimer,cerebrovascular accident,Parkinson?...senile dementia was in the option???!! Along with paralysis don’t rememeber the other options
* 142.lots of proximal contact ques..
* 143.what happens when proximal contact increases-decreases the embrasure
* 144.what is not in normal flora-B.pertusis
* 145.temporalis origin and insertion
* 146.tomes granule present where
* 147.osteoporosis treatment
* 148.I 8 10 EGGS at 12----3 qus from this
* 149.most common metaplasia-in lung
* 150..ectoderm endoderm mesodermal neural crest derivative –10 ques
* 151.graves disease…tsh less and t3 and t4 increases
* 152.A=30%T=20% G=60% what is the value of G in the complementary strand?
* 153.Purine =pyrimidine(a+g=t+c)
* 154.pyelonephritis
* 155.red infarct-lung
* 156.common cause of infarction?
* 157.between hyoglossus and mylohyoid you won't find lingual artery
* 158.fluoride conc problem..you have to multiply the value with 10,000(.05%x10000=500 ppm)
* 159.what is irreversible?-karyolysis
* 160.midbrain from mesencephalon
* 161.difference between small intestine and large intestine-no villi in large intestine was in option
* 162.what becomes latent in macrophages??
* 163.colon cancer-recto sigmoid most common location
* 164.most commonly metastasize to bone-prostate and breast cancer
* 165.macrostomia-failed union of maxillary and mandibular process
* 166.falx cerebri separate between two hemisphere contains superior and inferior sagittal sinuses
* 167.tightest cell –cell junction-zona occludens
* 168.eruption of permanent mandibular canine…..and 5-6 eruption ques easy ones
* 169.comparison of lower central incisor and lateral incisor..dimensions…MD and FL and root length
* 170.canine lingual morphology 2-3 ques
* 171.what type of joint is TMJ?
* 172.lots of lateral pterygoid ques
* 173.esophagus what type of epithelium
* 174.edinger westphal nuclei
* 175.cerebellum main function-voluntary movement
* 176.dilantin effect on oral cavity
* 177.knee jerk reflex-monosynaptic
* 178.cusp to fossa ques 5-6
* 179.what factor is most imp to have a high GFR?...hydrostatic pr of blood vessel was in the options
* 180.less K extracellularly-hyperpolarization
* 181.myenteric plexus and submucosal plexus concerned with parasym nervous sys ,sympathetic nervous sy ,not concerned with autonomic nervous sys
* 182.type of saliva by parasympathetics-thin and watery
* 183.what in urine is abnormal-uric acid
* 184.acidosis-hypoventilation
* 185.one PO2 ques-like 100%O2 shouldn’t be given to a already stimulated respiraton case..what would it cause? O2 poisoning,increased dumping of PCO2 into the tissue,stopping of respiration
* 186.ethic 2-3 ques
* 187.many height of contour and proximal contact ques
* 188.tooth inclines 2-3 ques
* 189.infrahyoid muscle-strap muscles
* 190.which principle fiber if distorted will not cause mobility---in options all the fibers of PDL were given…!!
* 191.peritubular dentin is hypermineralized
* 192.trophic hormones..parathyroid in not one
* 193.phosphoglycerate kinase function
* 194.thyroid gland blood supply?Superior thyroid artery and thyrocervical trunk(was in the option).
* 195.pterygopalatine fossa connects with the nasal cavity by-sphenopalatine artery
* 196.type 1 hypersensitivity—the structure of immunoglobulin(Y-in first aid)…read that ..where Antigen attache where antigen presenting cells attach…the Fc portion and F ab portion.
* 197.candida albican-normal flora
* 198.restriction endonucleases cuts ?single stranded Dna,double stranded DNA ,RNA
* 199.azygous vein
* 200.eye muscle function
* 201.right ventricle goes into what circuit—pulmonary trunk
* 202.macula densa seen where-DCT
* 203.alanine transaminated from –pyruvate
* 204.swallowing initiated by-
* 205-smallest part in DNa if altered mutation can happen ... Base , nucleotide , triple , codon
* 206.what is the must precise way to distinguish bet homogeneous bacteria ? Agglutination , DNA , microscopic
* 207. endonuclease work on ? Single DNA , double DNA
* 208.what is real about asthma ? Pollens not effect asthma. , vasoconstriction of b v worsen symptoms , b2 adrenergic agonist improve bronchodilation.
* 209 which cusp of #3 pass through distal fossa or distal mr of 30 during laterotrusive DL
* 210. in allergy Ige bind to ? mast cell at fc. , mast cell at fab.
* 211.in general in all delayed type hypersensitivity ? Complement activated , T cell activated.
* 212. which tooth structures organic components look alike ? Calculus & d. , calculus & cementum
* 213.mid palate ulcer surrounded by which ( 4 pick ) ? Basal , keratinzed , squamous , columnar , cuboidal
* 214.substrate level phosphorylation enzyme ? Phosophglycerate kinase
* 215.gingival ulcer biopsy , which types of cell in epi surround ulcer ? Basal , orthokeratinuzed , parakeratinized, dendritic , squamous
* 216.In first step of urea cycle Nh4 react w ? Co2.
* 217.noncomplicted 2dry wound healing in 3 days what will you not fined ? Fibroblasts , capillary proliferation , squamous cells , fibrin clot
* 218.not in medulla ?
* 219.common cause of kidney failure ? DM
* 220. esophagus varies result in ? Hemetmesis , achalesia , esophagus reflex.
* 221.exogenous stain ?
* 222.old lady in dental chair & complaining not felling well & fruty smell ( dm2 & take insulin, depression medication ) ? Hyperglycemia , heart attack , halitosis
* 223.glucagon in first aid ? Provide glucose , provide insulin to body , help by inhancing gluconeogenesis
* 224.tropes from ant pituitary gland stimulate all except ? Seminiferous vescicles , parathyroid , islet of langerhans , endometrium.
* 225. phosphorous mutase system of strep mutans work ? Form mutan
* 226.cAmp affecting gluconeogenesis by ? Activating protein kinase , dont remember other choices
* 227.father noticed there is new tooth erupted in his child mouth ( age 18 months ) ? Mand canine.
* 228.pasturization kill ? Bacillus anthrax , mycobacterium Tb , non spore forming bacteria
* 229.in ideal canine guided occ which part of canine more destructed ? Cingulum, mmr, DMR , cusp tip.
* 230. glucokinase vs hexokinase ? Glucokinase has higher km , g6p stimulate glucokinase but inhibit hexokinase.
* 231.What does not cause Uterine Cervix cancer? Low socioeconomic state, Multiple sexual partners and a circumcised partner? Circumcised
* 232.What Is common in type 1 and type 4 hypersentivity? Complement system
* 233.Calcitonin effect on Ca and Phosphate? Decrease in Ca decrease in Phosphate
* 244.Intitial stage of HIV? Something to do on a cellular level? Can medicines act on it at this stage, is it non specific about its attack on cells? Some other options
* 245.Serous demiliunes present in? Parotid
* 246.Person has pain in left Side of TMJ and a lot of noise heard in the left ear which nerve is affected? Trigeminal, trigeminal and vestibulochochlear?
* 247.Superior orbital fissure formed by which two part of bones??
* 248.-Unilateral cleft lip formed by failed of union of which 2 process?
* 249.Philthrum of lip formed by what?
* 250.Person injected in needle breaks in Mandibular foramen where will it be seen?  Pterygomandibular space
* 251.Stages of fracture bone! Do that well it came thrice
* 252.Nonstandard amino acid? Hydoxyproline, adenine, gylcine? Hydroxyproline (not sure)
* 253.What Is not part of temporal bone? Ovale
* 254.What goes between superior and middle constrictor? CN 9
* 255.What forms anterior pillar of fauces? Palatogolssal
* 256.What is not caused by shock? GI bleeding
* 257.Which collagen is in higher amounts in pdl but not in bone or dentin? 1,2,3,5,7?
* 258.Which layers of epidermis does not have tonofilaments n something else? Basale
* 259.Frank starlin law of resistance? What increases it? Viscosity, increasing radius?
* 260.DNa gyrase inhibitor?
* 261.What causes increased amount of fluoride on enamel? Discoloration, increases crystal?
* 262.hemophilia A factor? Factor 8
* 263.50 dominant question what percentage in offspring? 25
* 264.scar in the middle passing in anterior sternocledomastoid? What prior survey been done? Thyroid,carotid don't remember correctly.
* 265.what causes decrease in plasma osmalility? adh, angiotensin, vasopressin, isotonic solution
* 266.adh acts on? Distal,collecting duct, proximal?
* 267.juxtagolmerual cells present in? Proximal, bowans, distal? Bowans
* 268.internal laryngeal pierces? Thyroid, corctiothyroid?
* 269.need to incise the floor of mouth which never should be anesthetized? Lingual, inferior alveolar, mental?
* 270.needle breaks in mouth while injecting should inform patient by which ethic? Veracity
* 271.adduct scapula?which muscle
* 272.anesthetiza acts on what system.? Limbic, reticular? Reticular
* 273.gag afferent? CN 9
* 274.lubrication in mouth? Mucin, amylase and something
* 275.Rhumstoid arthrrtits? Clubbing of digits or ulnar deviation?
* 276.VPM – face
* 277.etromandibular vein? Maxillary and superficial temporal
* 278.Lysosomes related syndromes? Which is not? Tay Sachs, Von will brand, gauchar
* 279.what is not an accident injury to brain? Thrombus, annerysum other option don't remember
* 280.to meet the increased demand of oxygen by mycardium what happens? Increase oxygen content, increase arterial pressure?
* 281.myoglobin - hyperbolic curve
* 282.episodic bronccho construction due to extrinsic stimuli – asthma
* 283.in the triangle formed from Incisal view of max central which side form short arm of triangle? Disto, medial or lingual . Distal is answer..
* 284.lateral excrusion by ? Superior head or Inferior head of lateral pterygoid? Inferior
* 285. Endogenous carbohydrate- Cholic
* 286. what happenes to the repiratory tract as u go down EXCEPT ? Decrease in sub mucous gland, ciliated cells decrease, cartilage disappears?
* 287. What would dentist do with a child abuse case? Inform child care services or call her school to get more evidence?I inform child services
* 288.What causes nongonnococcal urethritis? Chlamydia or streponemma
* 289. What causes rice water stools, fever ?Typhoid, cholera?
* 290.Testlet about woman with hypothyroid what causes burning mouth? Medication, hysterectomy, hypothyroid ?
* 291. Patient with HIV wants to get implant and needs information? What would dentist do provide him information? Or provide information but advise him how it's not advisable knowing his HIV?
* 292.Epithelium of intercalated salivary glands? Simple cuboidal
* 293.The question about bicarbonate and carbonic ratio being 10:1? Uncompensated aklalosis or acidosis? Uncompensated alkalosis
* 294.What are aquaporins?
* 295.Where does the stenson duct open but max 2 molar wasn't in option instead 1 max molar. So I picked 1 max molar as it’s the closest
* 296.One really weird question that a growth medium has protein glycerol and something else if u put alanine what will happen to it. Alanine will be synthesized? Protein will synthesize ? Both or none?
* 297.Amyloidosis? Don’t remember options
* 298. Increased level of cortisol effect on body? Over weight and hyperglycemia
* 299.Taysacs – pg
* 300.Thumb –median nerve
* 301.Face – vp
* 302.face – frontal n 2nd pharyngea
* 303. TMJ – 6 qu
* 304.colletral lingament origin
* 305.stylomandibular ligament- limits excess protrusio
* 306.yawing- temporomandibula
* 307. all are in tmj except
* 308.posterior part of temporal excessive retrusio
* 309.which foramen vestibule trochlear n facial passe
* 310.pain in tmj-auricul
* 311.which is not seen in oralcavity-stratum lucidu
* 312.what is the something seen in bone- elunin,osteoclast,2 more r option
* 313.HOC 4 question
* 314.occlusion paper very im
* 315.lateral movement 2 qu
* 316.low cholesterol inhibits HMG co A reductac
* 317 straited ducts are seen in kidney n salivary gland
* 318.which is not seen serratus anterio
* 319.mandibular central 2 qu
* 320.diff btw mand cental n latera
* 321.max canine not present what happen to occlusion on latero retrusive movemen
* 322.max n man premolars 4 qu
* 323.alzhimers, DM2, hepatitis C, sjogrens,Fracture,TMj are case studies very eas
* 324.systemic lupus erythematous one qu
* 325.alzhimers senile dementia n amyloid plaque both are tru
* 326.Hepatitis c no carrier state false chronic tru
* 327.sodium is from which aldosterone
* 328.some thing about zona occludens glucose
* 329.dextran of glycoside consists of what in plaque-glucose 1
* 330. fumarase attaches to urea cycle to no tca in options
* 331.glucolysis 1 que all steps which is not occur in fumarat
* 332.water sprinkles- from cooler something
* 333.Cytotoxic t cells-cd4 cd8 mhc
* 334.250 mg-50m
* 335.before 1 month fracture-woven bon
* 336.liver 8 que every thing in previous que files so don’t worry
* 337.most common vaccine-DP
* 338.why live vaccine is better than inactive vaccine in poli
* 339. What is used to treat candida albicans? Clotrimazo
* 340. Which of these drugs inhibit DNA dependent RNA  polymerization? Rifampin
* 341. External jugular vein runs with-greater auricular nerve
* 342. what is present btw central incisors- mesiodens
* 343. non keratinized epithelium seen in ventral surface of tongue
* 344. 2 questions on testlets about patient who had dry mouth and what was the cause of it. Medications
* 345. purely mucous palatin
* 346. Which neurotransmitter is seen in pain? Substance P
* 347.Parafolicular of thyroid--- thyroxine False statement
* 348. T helper secrete which types of IL IL 4 & 6 I think check that plz
* 349.Normal flora in oral, git , vagina is 4 weired optiond don’t remember them
* 350.which stage when oral cavity has the a lot of anaerobic microorganism? After eruption of teeth
* 351.05 fluoride will give ---> 500 ppm
* 352.Which is not between hyo & Mylohyoid
* 353.Which cell has highest mitotic during bone development I chosed osteoblast I think its wrong.
* 354. What cell is not in oral cavity Answer Granular but I choesed other thing
* 355.low Carbohydrate diet we relay on too low .?!
* 356. malonyl CoA in cytosol
* 357. from where we get methyle group in choline synthesis?! Methionine I think
* 358.hormones with intracellular receptors? Insuline and thyroxine and 2 other u bave to pick one
* 359.How IL-1 & TNF influence the body?
* 360.The similarity B/w Stp pneumonia & cryptococcus neoformans ?!
* 361.what enzyme seal new fragments to DNA ?
* 362.what is the characteristic of middle size arteries
* 363. a married girl with painful ulcers in her mouth ...she has done surgery and taken out her ovaries
* 364.MOA of tetracycline
* 365.Wear facet
* 366 Hiv diagnosis by Linkage of peptidoglycan
* 367.Lacrimal gland nucleous
* 368.Presbyopia ( loss of cision wz age)
* 369.Achalasia def
* 370.What wont cause atrophy
* 371.Dense in dentine
* 372.Diff beween hexo and Glucokinase
* 373.Intermaxillary suture
* 374.Clavicle fracture after 5 years
* 375.Colon canser most commin in
* 376.Macrostomia due to
* 377.Knee jerk reflex
* 378.Falxcerebri attach to
* 379.Hypokalemia lead to hyperpolarization
* 380. Most mineralized dentin in
* 381. Which is not infrahyoid muscle
* 382.Biceps supply
* 383. Triceps supply
* 384.Tight junction
* 385.Hepatocyte origin
* 386.Organic of which are similar – I don’t know I put cementum and bone
* 387.cAMP function
* 388. Which is intracellular organism
* 401. Chief cells dat secrete hormone are present in— Hypophysis,Stomach ,Parathyroid,Thyroid
* 402. Infection of eyes n nasopharynx caused by Chlamydia—Ophthalmia,Ophthalmitis,Trachoma,Ophthalmoplagia
* 403. Uncontrolled diarrhea initially causes—Hyperkalemia,Respiratory acidosis,Increase in Na+
* 404. Increase in ACTH causes—weight gain n hyperglycemia,weight loss n hypertension,weight loss n hypotensionexcess hairs n hypopigmentation
* 405. Xenograft—Pig to pig,Pig to Human,Twin pigs
* 406. Superior cervical ganglion—First thoracic to fourth thoracic,First cervical to sixth cervical,First thoracic to Eight thoracic,First lumbar to second lumbar
* 407.  Lining of Stomach epithelium—,simple cuboidal,simple columnar,stratified columnar,stratified cuboidal
* 408. Pitch of sound determined by—,True vocal cords,False vocal cords,Amplitude,Frequency,Intensity
* 409. Which sub-division of pre-tracheal fascia is posterior to pharynx—,Prevertebral fascia,Carotid,sheath,Buccopharyngeal fascia,Retropharyngeal fascia
* 410.  Transduction of taste via Taste receptors occurs through which stimulus—,TTX K+,TTX sensitive to Na+,TTX inhibited by Na+,G-protein coupled receptor
* 411. Increased condylar guidance—,Increased height of inclines of cusps,Decreased height of inclines of cusps,No affect on cusp inclines
* 412. Angiotensin I to angiotensin II conversion inhibits— ??
* 413. Thoracolumbar region--??
* 414. Aldosterone—5-6 Qs
* 415. Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone—3 Qs
* 416. Glucagon stimulates—Gluconeogenesis
* 417. Lack of Insulin— some pathways in options (bit indirect)
* 418. Nerve providing general senses to anterior 2/3 of tongue passes thru which str. –,Pterygopalatine fossa,Pterygomaxillary fissure,Infratemporal fossa,Foramen rotundum
* 419. HCV- no carrier state was false statement
* Mechanisms of action of following drugs→
* 420. Digitalis
* 421. Diuretics
* 422. Omeprazole
* 423. ACE inhibitors
* 424. Statins
* 425. Beta blockers
* 426. Aspirin
* 427. Tetracycline
* 428. Aminoglycosides
* 429. Clindamycin
* 430.  Bacteria with polypeptide capsule—Bacillus anthracis
* 31.
* 432. Which premolar has buccal cusp tip mesial to d long axis of the teeth—,Mandibular first Pm.Max 1st Pm,Max 2nd PM,Mand 2nd PM
* 433. Dimples in cervical 3rd of first molars n middle thirds of incisors is seen in which condition—,Adrenal insufficiency,TB,Congenital syphilis,Fluorosis,Hyperparathyroidism
* 434. Dystrophic calcification
* 435. Metastatic calcification
* 436. Which combination is false—,Caseous necrosis—TB,Fibrinous necrosis—Immunity ds,Gummatous necrosis—some weird stuff,Coagulation necrosis—Infarction
* 437.  Na and K transport is what type of transport
* 438. Max 1st Moral root canals
* 439. which is the only tooth wider lingually than buccaly
* 440. among the roots below which is the longest:
* 441.  cAMP function – protein kinase A
* 442. 1 month old fracture – woven bone
* 443 ext aud meatus – 1st cleft
* 444 in the hard palate, the epithelium is parakeratinised stratified epithelium and the sub mucosa contains nerve, bv and mucous gland ,ans – both true
* 445 pencillin allergy – urticarial – type 4 t cells
* 446 another qn on penicillin allergy – type 1 Ige
* 447 posterior palate taste sensation
* 448 most superior part of larynx
* 449 portal drains which organs
* 450 which artery involved in stroke
* 451 blood brain barrier due to which type of capillaries
* 452 arachnoid vili sends csf to – ventricular linings’
* 453 vertebral artery foramen
* 454. fetal circulation – blood flow between the arteria – foramen ovale
* 455. function of di gastric
* 456. structures present in parotid gland
* 457. sensory supply of face over a patch below zygomatic arch
* 458. Light palpation of  maxillay buccal vestibule causes sharp shooting pain which resolves in 5 seconds – trigeminal neuralgia case
* 459. floor of the mouth – epitheium
* 460. phagocytes – synovial membrane tmj
* 461. nutrition – synovial fluid
* 462. right dental pain – left side parietal lobe
* 463. left side facial pain below zygomatic arch – right contralateral cerebral cortex lesion
* 464. contact dermatitis – type 4
* 465. sweat gland – which type of secretion
* 466. allergic rash – which cell present mostly
* 467. non keratinized epithelial lining around a sac – cyst
* 468. bacteria invades the blood while dental procedure – bacteremia
* 469. paralysis of muscle just below eye – which nerve involved
* 470. 16 yrs old patient said not to tell her mom abt oral contra pills . which 2 ethicla principles in conflict
* 471. supinator of radio ulnar joint
* 472.  inflammatory exudate cells exists blood vascular system at – ,opt: capillary/meta capillary/ arteriols/ post capillary venules
* 473. deep vein thrombosis – emboli
* 474. mesial and distal contacts of central incisor, lateral incisor, canine
* 475 PM lingual / buccal cusp comparision
* 476 1st pm 2nd pm crown outline diff
* 477 number of pulp horns in mand 1st molar at eruption – 5
* 478 nerve in anterior part of the wrist: median
* 479 sturcture not passing thru jugular foramen – hypoglossal xii nerve
* 480 foramen present in sphenoid bone – ovale and rotundum
* 481. Pain sensation from teeth-- ,Nucleus caudalis,Nucleus interpolaris,Nucleus oralis
* 482. Proprioception—mesenceph.
* 483. B/w superior n middle constrictors—stylopharyngeus
* 484. Dental burs sterilization without corrosion—Dry heat
* 485. Heat sensitive articles—Ethylene Oxide
* 486. Implantation stage—Blastocyst
* 487. Difference b/w rickettsia n virus
* 488. Difference b/w bone n cartilage
* 489. what is not seen in a five yr healed bone—,Lamella,Howship’s lacunae,Trabeculae
* 490. Osteum of maxillary sinus found in—Middle meatus
* 491. Maxillary sinus infection posteriorly spreads to—pterygopalatine fossa492. Right maxillary sinus infection spreads to—Right ethmoidal sinus
* 493. Dog artery grafted to aorta of man—many options were there I went wid SBP n PP increases n DBP unaffected….
* 494. Ansa cervicalis—Infrahyoids
* 495. Respiratory epithelium—Pseudostr ciliated columnar with Goblet cells
* 496. What is not transferred during Tranduction—Genes to genes,Small DNA segments,Viral genome,Plasmid
* 497. Atrioventricular vessels after supplying goes into what structure—Right atrium ,Right ventricle,Crista galli,Pulmonary artery
* 498. What wud u wont instruct ur lab technician for fabricating a full crown for tooth 3— choose any 3,Both mesial n distal marginal ridges on same height,ICP for ML cusp,Lingual HOC on cervical third,Oblique ridge b/w MB n DL,Lingual HOC on middle third,Oblique ridge b/w ML n DB (8 options were there to choose from
* 499. Less amount of which taste substance will pose greatest affect—sour,sweet,bitter,salty ,umami
* 500. Leukoplakia—hyperplasia
* 501. what wud not cause muscle wasting/atrophy—,Less function ,Overstimulation by hormones,Aging,Pressure
* 502. Sympathetic stimulation ll NOT cause— Constriction of pupil
* 503. Umami—Glutamate
* 504. Most numerous n keratinized papillae—Filiform
* 505. How ll warfarin act on d system—Inhibits Platelet aggregation,Inhibits prothrombin,Vasoconstriction
* 506. By which test wud u know warfarin is functional in d body—PTT,BT,CT,PT
* 507. IL2 n TNF released from—Activated macrophages
* 508. Which enzyme causes oxidative decarboxylation—Orinithine Decarboxylase was d only option wid decarboxylase in it,so I opted dat…dunno its correct or not….al other options were lyases, carboxylases n hydrogenases.
* 509. Nitrogen supply to Urea cycle— Carbamoyl phosphate n aspartate
* 510. Which is not a systemic fungal Ds—Histoplasmosis,Blasto,Coccydio-,Tricho.
* 511. Muscle that causes mandible to move from side to side—Temporalis,Massester,Medial pterygoid,Lateral pterygoid (superior head)
* 512. Group A streptococci after pharyngitis causes—
* 513. Eruption sequence of primary dentition
* 514. Histamine H2 antagonists acts on which cells of gastric mucosa—Chief cells,Parietal cells,I cells,D cells.
* 515.Retroperitoneal organs- choose which one is or isn’t from given options
* 516.Couple questions on contents of foramen. Also one Qn had contents given, we have to choose name of foramen
* 517.Know the branches of external carotid artery, maxillary artery
* 518.Location of tracheostomy site
* 519.Qn on circle of willis- what is not a part of it
* 520.Know Tcells, B cells functions, MHC1&2 complexes
* 521.Which viruses are enveloped non enveloped
* 522.Qns on disease causing viruses- at least 4 qns
* 523.Innervation of palatoglossus, palatopharyngeus
* 524.Know the formation of midface /developmental
* 525.Innervation of tongue- know it thoroughly
* 526.I had 3-4 qns on DNA replication-especially enzymes
* 527.Also mathematical qn to find the number of purines/pyrimidines with given quantity of base pair.
* 528.Muscles that make sling of mandible
* 529.4-6 questions on TMJ- innervation, vascular supply, movements
* 530.Travelers diarhoea-E.coli.
* 531.Collagen types 1&2 forms what
* 532.Diaphragm perforations-know that well
* 533.Know the essential/non essential aminoacids
* 534.Function of hexokinase, glucokinase
* 535.Qs on gas sterilization/ethylene dioxide. Also question on sterilization Vs disinfection
* 536.Competitive and non competitive inhibition, allosteric enzymes
* 537.Hormones secreted from anterior/post pituitary
* 538.Portal system of hypothalamus
* 539.Qn on Calculate % to ppm of fluoride
* 540.Primary dentition= primary teeth resembling permanant teeth
* 541.Eruption sequence question
* 542.Injury to lateral pterygoid, -mandible deviates to which side?
* 543.Nerve fiber type in pulp
* 544.Know the trigeminal nuclei
* 545.Know the adrenal glands- which part secretes what
* 546.Salivary glands mucus/serous. Intercalated ducts presence-for what, also which gland has mucus/serous secretion
* 547.Border of posterior triangle
* 548.Some question on azygous vein
* 549.Know branches of abdominal aorta
* 550.Nerves responsible for gag reflex
* 551.falx cerebri
* 552.Most prevalent pdl fibres
* 553.What happens to action potential if potassium is less around free nerve ending
* 554.Muscle contraction and length of bands-know which band shortens, which stays constant.
* 555. Amino acid that is purely ketogenic: LEUCINE and LYSINE
* 556. Anticodon is found on: tRNA
* 557.The arteries in the pulp are most similar to those in which other organ: cranium/brain
* 558.Muscle of the fauces: palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus
* 559. Girl has to give a speech so how do you numb #22 without affecting tongue: mental block
* 560 Method of action of anti-cancer drug, fluorouracil: aka suicide inhibitor which inhibits thymidylate synthethase
* 561.Hallmark of autoimmune: hashimotos
* 562.Question on Howship’s lacuna: didn’t say osteoclast but “multi-nucleated giant cell” which I think is another term for it
* 563.Type of epithelium in buccal vestibule: non-keratinized ● Only the masticatory mucosa (hard palate or free gingiva) is KERATINIZED
* 564.Salivary gland with highest resting-volume secretion: submandibular gland
* 565.Difference between shigella and salmonella: Shigella causes dysentry and Salmonella causes typhoid fever; however, they are both gram negative bacteria
* 566.What innervates biceps brachii: musculocutaneous
* 567.triceps innervated by radial nerve
* 568.Fusion of roots of neighboring teeth that were once separate: CONCRESCENCE
* 569.How do you dilate the pupil: epinephrine
* 570.What type of lipid is not incorporated into membrane: triacylglycerol
* 571.Thymus gland comes from: third pharyngeal pouch
* 572.What adducts the scapula: Ans: Rhomboid minor
* 573.Root canal on tooth #3... which nerves are you affecting: posterior and middle superior alveolar (MB root is ONLY supplied by latter)
* 574.Most significant outcome of thrombosis: infarction
* 575.Most common root to have a second canal: mesiofacial of first molar
* 576.Most common artery involved in epidural hematoma: middle meningeal artery
* 577.Order of making active calcium: skin, liver, kidney
* 578.Gomphosis: teeth and alveolar bone
* 579.Most likely tooth to have 3 cusps: maxillary 2nd molar and in another version, it’s mand 2nd PM  39.)Hardest parts of teeth to scale: distal of maxillary first molar and mesial of maxillary first premolar (and in another version, distal of Max Lateral Incisor)
* 580.Blood cells seen in allergic infection (rash): eosinophils
* 581.Know the plasma oncotic, hydrostatic and all those pressures – had a question about which ones keeps fluid in the cell,plasma oncotic: pull into the plasma ,plasma hydrostatic: push out of the plasma
* 582.Maxillary sinus drains to: middle meatus
* 583.Most swallows throughout day occur... Ans: always between meals
* 584.Hering-Brurer reflex: stretch reflex; used to prevent over-inflation of the lungs
* 585.Most common immunoglobulin in secretions: IgA They ask mucosa rather than secretion
* 586.Not a part of the thoracic cage: clavicle
* 587.Vitamins needed for proper bone development: A & D
* 588.What is the term for bone that invades scar tissue: Fibroplasia
* 589.Only type of cellular change that is not premalignant: aplasia
* 590.What inserts into coronoid process: temporalis
* 591.Substrate for thrombin: fibrinogen
* 592.Southern blot identifies: DNA ● Memorize “SNOW DROP”-->Southern, Northern, o, Western; DNA, RNA, o, and Protein (respectively)
* 593.Tooth likely to have only one pulp horn: mandibular 1st PM or canine?
* 594.)What causes striations in ducts: infoldings of membrane to compartmentalize mitochondria
* 595.Most variable cell phase: G1
* 596.Testlet: chin deviates to one side and dude was slapped in the right face: due to fracture of right condyle
* 597.Dude flinches and you nick the dorsal part of tongue: deep lingual artery
* 598.Foramen ovale and rotundum found in which bone? Ans: Sphenoid
* 599.Which of the following is not a GAG or has no GAG’s – can’t remember but answer was obvious (just know the heparin, heparin sulfate, hyaluronate, etc.)
* 600.Bacteria most implicated in root caries: actinomyces
* 601.Acid-fast bacteria: resist the decolorization of the agent ● Mycobacterium TB is an example of an acid fast bacteria
* 602.Know the difference between Edinger-Westphal Nucleus and Ciliary ganglion, Edinger-Westphal nucleus: parasympathetic nucleus of CN III ,Ciliary ganglion: postgang parasymp ganglion for CN III
* 603.Most common cause of eye infection: chlamydia trachomatis
* 604. When canines touch in latero-trusive movement: mutually-protected occlusion ● laterotrusive: working side and mediotrusive: non-working side
* 605. Infection on tooth number 19 drains to: I put deep cervical nodes
* 606. Medial to the hyoglossus: idk, I put lingual artery
* 607.Occlusal table accounts for how much of occlusal outline? 50-60%
* 608.Mandibular primate space is located between which teeth? Canine & first molar
* 609.Insulin reacts with what kind of receptor? Tyrosine Kinase
* 610.Cells held together by hemidesmosomes: stratum basale Stratum basale also is the stratum that has the most mitotic activity and
* 611. where you can find melanocytes
* 612. Cells communicate to each other via what type of junctions? Ans: Gap Junction
* 613. What makes up the floor of the mouth? Geniohyoid (I PUT MYLOHYOID!!
* 614.  Most common place to find lung cancer: bronchiolar epithelium
* 615. What is left in the lungs after maximal expiration? Residual volume
* 616. Tooth that commonly requires separate MO and DO restorations? Mandibular first premolar
* 617.Hemophilia A is due to a deficiency in which part of the clotting cascade? Factor VIII
* 618.What is common to all anemias? Decreased Ability to deliver oxygen to the tissues
* 619. Sensory nerve involved in very bad gag reflex? Glossopharyngeal
* 620.What is biotin needed for? Pyruvate Carboxylase
* 621. What does an increase in ADH cause? Increase in sodium retention,ADH is only active against distal tubules ,collecting ducts; adjust blood volume/pressure , Aldosterone is active on the rest of the tubules;adjust Na+ ions
* 622.Most likely result of esophageal varices: hematemesis
* 623. Premolar likely to have 3 pits: mandibular second (can have 3-cusps)
* 624.What innervates the diaphragm? Phrenic nerve
* 625.Most common bacteria in osteomyelitis? Staph aureus
* 626.Enzyme found in tears, saliva and eggs? Lysozyme
* 627.Girl on birth control will have what abnormal finding in blood? Low LH (since there would be low GnRH)
* 628.Which vitamin deficiency has diarrhea, dementia, dermatitis and death? Niacin or Vit B3
* 629.tip of tongue is drains into submental nodes
* 630.Auriculotemporal nerve innervates TMJ
* **Veronica**
* 1 Which disease can be treated successfully with tetracycline?
  + a. malaria
  + b. influenza
  + c. common cold
  + d. infectious hepatitis
  + **e. rock mountain spotted fever**
* Which represents the broad fold that connects the jejunum and ileum wiht the posterior abdominal wall?
  + **a. mesentery**
  + b. lesser omentum
  + c. greater omentum
  + d. ligamentum teres
  + e. falciforms ligament
* The parasympathetic components in the nerve of the pterygoid canal come from the
  + a. superior cervical ganglion
  + b. otic ganglion
  + **c. greater petrosal nerve**
  + d. deep petrosal nerve
  + e. glossopharyngeal
* What best represents the pathogenesis of jaundice in patients with hepatitis A
  + a. massive hemolysis
  + b. portal hypertension
  + **c. damage tot liver cells**
  + d. massive fibrosis of the liver
  + e. obstruction of main bile ducts
* When epithelial cells have a specialized free surface that is characterized by the microvilli, the cell possess.
  + a. cilia only
  + b. either pseudopodia or cilia
  + c. either cilia or a brush border
  + **d. either a striated or a brush border**
* Abnormalities in cell growth that cause smaller than normal cells, tissues
  + **a. atrophy and hypoplasia**
  + b. metaplasia and anaplasia
  + c. anaplasia and hypoplasia
  + d. atrophy and metaplasia
  + e. anaplasia and dysplasia
* Detergents kill bacteria by interfering with the function of the cell
  + a. wall
  + b. capsule
  + **c. membrane**
  + d. ribosome
  + e. chromosome
* What molecule requieres a membrane carrier protein to crosss the plama membrane
  + a. methanol
  + b. glycerol
  + **c. glycine**
  + d. lidocaine
  + e. albumin
* In transduction, DNA is tranferred from donor cell to recipent cell by
  + a. a plasmid
  + b. an episome
  + **c. a bacteriophage**
  + d. purified nucleic acid
* Which is found beneath the inferior concha?
  + a. vestibule
  + b. hiatus semilunaris
  + c. sphenoethmoidal recess
  + d. ostium of the maxillary sinus
  + **e. opening of the nasolacrimal duct**
* Which attribute is true about myoglobin?
* a. exhibit quaternary structure
  + b. uses salt bridges to increase or decrease its oxygen saturation
  + **c. exhibits a hyperbolic oxygen saturation curve**
  + d. carries oxygen within erythocytes
  + e. exhibits cooperativity in oxygen binding
* Gingival connective tissue fibroblasts are capable of
  + a. melanin synthesis
  + **b. collagen degradation** they can also remove collagen
  + c. heparin synthesis
  + d. giant cell formation
  + e. keratin synthesis
* Which determinant of occlusal morphology will allow for taller posterior csups?
  + a. more acute curve of Spee
  + b. shallower condylar guidance
  + c. greater immediate side shift
  + **d. greater vertical overlap of anterior teeth**
  + e. greater horizontal overlap of anterior teeth
* Each of the following arteries is part of the Circle of Willis EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
  + **a. basilar**
  + b. internal carotid
  + c. anterior cerebral
  + d. posterior cerebral
  + e. anterior communicating
* A childhood disease characterized by ...... eruption is associated with defficiency of
  + a. oxytocin
  + b. growth hormone
  + **c. thyroid hormone**
  + d. testosterone
  + e. mineralocorticoids
* 16.- Which nerve supplies sensation for the larynx below the true vocal folds
* a. hypoglossal
* b. accessory
* c. ansa cervicalis
* d. internal laryneal
* **e. inferior laryngeal**
* 17.- What is the role of cyclin proteins in the cell cycle?
* a. inhibits the activity of the caspases
* **b. activates the cyclin- dependent kinases**
* c. binds to tumor suppresor gene products
* d. binds to and activates cyclin-dependent inhibitors
* e. prevents the binding of cyclin- dependent kinases to DNA
* 18.- Which diseaseis mediated by a defective ability to breakdown sphingolipids?
* a. diabetes mellitus
* **b. Tay-Sachs disease**
* c.
* d. Earl-Danlos Syndrome
* e. hemolyisis bullosa
* 19.- The crown of primary maxillary first molar bears the closest resemblance to the crown of
* a. maxillary first molar
* b. primary mandibular first molar
* **e. maxillary second premolar**
* 20.- The virus most likely to pass the placenta and produce congenital defect in the fetus is
* a. mumps
* **b. rubella**
* c. rubeola
* d. variola
* e. varicella
* 21.- Each of the following is required in translation EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
* a. mRNA
* b. Ribosomal RNA
* c. Amino acyl-tRNA
* **d. deoxynucleotide triplet**
* e. 30S and 50S subunits of ribosome
* 22.- A drug that activates alpha-1 receptors would
* a. contract smooth muscle in the bronchi
* b. relax blood vessels in the oral mucosa
* c. increase peristalsis of small intestines
* **d. increase mean arterial pressure**
* e. induce total peripheral resistance
* 24.- Patient exhibited a mutually-protected occlusion on her left side, and the maxillary left canine is removed, then the patient would
* a. group function occlusion on only the posterior teeth
* **b. with lateral guidance forces in the remain anterior teeth and possibly some posterior**
* c. canine- protected occlusion
* d. group - function occlusion on the anterior teeth
* 25.- During protein syntehsis, the antiocdon forms complementary hydrogen
* a. DNA
* b. mRNA
* **c. tRNA**
* d. protein
* e. N-formyl methionine
* 26.- An osmotically active agent that becomes
* a. inhibit ADH secretion
* **b. promote hypertension**
* c. promote edema formation
* d. enhance glomerular filtration
* e. enhance glucose re-uptake in the proximal tubule
* 27.- Breat lump for which womenseek evaluation turn out to be
* a. carcinoma
* b. fibroadenomas
* **c. fibrocystic disease**
* d. Paget disease of the breast
* 28.-Hyperventilation alters the acid-base balance of arteries
* a. increasing CO2 and increasing pH
* b. increasing CO2 and decreasing ph
* c. decreasing CO2 and decreasing pH
* **d. decreassing CO2 andincreasing pH**
* 29.- Which portion of the temporomandibular join is the most sensitive to painful
* **a. articular capsule**
* b. articular surface
* c. condylar surface
* d. synovial epithelium
* 30.- Each of the following cell types might exhibit more than one nucleus EXCEPT. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
* a. osteoclasts
* b. liver cells
* **c. smooth muscle fibers**
* d. skeletal muscle fibers
* e. transitional epithelial cells
* 31.- In which anterior relationship will the posterior teeth be the most likely to become a guiding factor for protrusive movement?
* Horizontal overlap Vertical overlap
* a. large deep
* **b. large** **shallow**
* c. small deep
* d. small shallow
* 32.- Which enzyme is associated with phosphorylation of ADP at the substrate level
* a. hexokinase
* **b. pyruvate kinase**
* c. phosphoglucomutase
* d. fructose diphosphate phosphatase
* e. glyceraldehyde-3- phosphate dehydrogenase
* 33.- When an enzyme converts a substrate into a reactive inhibitor that im enzyme, this inhibition is referred to as
* **a. suicide?**
* b. end-point
* c. allosteric
* d. competitive
* e. noncompetitive
* 35.- A generator potential acts to
* a. increase action potential velocity along an axon
* b. release neurotransmitter from motornerve endings
* c. produce an excitatory post synaptic potential in sensory nerve endings
* **d. increase action potential frequency in response to increased stimulus intensity**
* 36.- If a foreign antigen enters the body through the skin, which portion of the lymphoid system is the antigen most likely to reach first?
* a. liver
* b. spleen
* c. thymus
* **d. lymph nodes**
* e. mucosal-associated lymphoid tissue
* 37.- Which substances are essential for the digestion of triglycerides?
* a. saliva, amylase
* **b. bile salts, lipase**
* c. bicarbonate, protease
* d. hydrochloric acid, pepsin
* 39.- In myasthenia gravis autoantibodies are directed against
* a. sarcomere
* b. myofascia
* c. myocyte nucleus
* d. sarcolemmal membrane
* **e. acetylcholine receptor**
* 40.- What easily traverse the mucosa by moving along or across the plasma membrane?
* a. ions
* b. proteins
* c. proteoglycans
* d. lipophobic compounds
* **e. lipid soluble compounds**
* 41.- What bacterial genus is mos commonly found on the skin
* a. candida
* b. brucella
* c. bacillus
* d. streptococcus
* **e. staphylococcus**
* 42.- The dorsal root and cranial verve ganglia are the sites of
* a. synaptic terminations of afferent neurons
* b. autonomic preganglionic cell bodies
* c. cell bodies of afferent neurons
* **d. cell bodies of effrent neurons?**
* e. cell bodies of interneurons
* 43.- Each of the following is a histologic feature of malignant growth EXCEPT one. Which is the EXCEPTION?
* **a. aplasia**
* b. anaplasia
* c. pleomorphism
* d. hyperchromatism
* e. abnormal mitosis
* 44.- The stabilization or positioning of the condylar head and disk during closing is performed by the
* a. inferior head of the temporalis muscle
* b. superior head of the gastric muscle
* c. inferior head of the lateral pterygoid muscle
* **d. superior head of the lateral pterygoid muscle**
* 45.- The instrinsic factor for viamin B12 absorption is produced in the
* a. liver
* **b. stomach** parietal cells
* c. pancreas
* d. duodenum
* e. lacteals
* 46.- Antidiuretic hormone promotes the retention of water by increasing
* a. active transport of water in the proximal tubule
* b. active transport of Na in the descending loop on Henle
* c. active transport of Cl in the distal tubule
* **d. permeability of the collecting ducts to water**
* 47.- Which immunoglobuling domains are involved in antigen binding?
* a. CH2 and VL
* b. CH2 and CH3
* c. two CH3 domains
* d. VHVL
* e. only VH1
* 48.- Metastatic tumor within supraclavicular Vichow nodes most likely indicates a primary cancer of which site?
* a. larynx
* b. breast
* **c. stomach**
* d. skin of the head and neck
* 49.- Neuroendocrine cells in the conduction portion of the respiratory system are involved in whch function?
* a. localized control of mucus secretion
* b. localized control of surfactant release
* **c. localized control of smooth muscle tone?**
* d. participation in water balance and secretion
* e. secretion of substances which inhibit alveolar macrophages
* 50.- Which describes how veins of the hepatic portal system differ from veins which drain into the inferior vena cava?
* **a. absence of valves**
* b. thickness of their walls
* c. type of endothelial lining
* d. thickness of tunica intima
* e. relative amount of smooth muscle in their walls
* 51.- The epithelial (Hertwig's) root sheath is an extension of the
* a. enamel cord
* **b. cervical loop**
* c. dental lamina
* d. dental papilla
* e. stratum intermedium
* 52.- During the process of inflammation, which serum complement fraction results in vasodilation?
* **a. C3a**
* b. C2
* c. C9
* d. C1a
* e. C789
* 53.- Which process describes the most common cause of physiologic enlargement of muscle due to excercise?
* a. dysplasia
* b. hyperplasia
* c. fibroplasia
* **d. hypertrophy**
* e. edema
* 54.- Where is the distal proximal contact of a maxillary canine?
* a. incisal third
* **b. middle third?**
* c. cervical third
* d. same third as the mesial contact
* e. junction of the incisal and middle thirds
* 55.- Select the sequence of the cartilaginous zones of the epiphyseal plate, begining at the epiphysial and progressing toward the diaphysis.
* a. resting cartilage, hypertrophy, proliferation, ossification, calcification
* **b. resting cartilage, proliferation, hypertrophy, calcification, ossification**
* c. ossification, hypertrophy, calcification, proliferation, resting cartilage
* d. ossification, hypertrophy, calcification, proliferation, resting cartilage
* e. ossification, proliferation, hypertrophy, resting cartilage, calcification
* 56.- The normal blood bicarbonate-carbonic acid ratio is 20:1. A patient wth a 10:1 ratio is in
* a. compensated alkalosis
* b. compensated acidosis
* c. uncompensated alkalosis
* **d. uncompensated acidosis**
* 57.- When compared with maxillary first premolars, the central developmetal groove of maxillary second premolars is.
* a. longer with fewer supplementary grooves
* b. shorter with fewer supplementary grooves
* c. longer with multiple supplementary grooves
* **d. shorter with multiple supplementary grooves**
* 58.- Which is the portion of the pulp cavity found mainly in the anatomical crown of the tooth?
* a. pulp apex
* b. pulp canal
* c. pulp matrix
* **d. pulp chamber**
* e. central pulp
* 59.- Which statement best described the coactivation concept for muscle spindles?
* a. muscle spindle is activated by Golgi tendon organ
* b. relaxation of antagonistic muscle when the opposing muscle contracts
* c. primary and secondary sensoty endings detect changes in length of muscle at the same time
* **d. alpha and gamma motoneurons respectively increase contractionin extrafusal and intrafusal muscle fibers**
* 60.- Equal bilateral contractions of the inferior lateral pterygoid muscles will cause the chin to move which direction
* a. retrude
* b. elevate
* **c. protrude**
* d. lateral excursion
* 61.- Enamel formation is normally complete in the maxillary canine at
* a. 6 months prenatal
* b. birth
* c. 4-5 months
* d. 3-4 years
* **e. 6-7 years**
* 62.- Which muscle is responsible for the formation of the arch just anterior to the palatine tonsils?
* a. styloglossus
* **b. palatoglossus**
* c. stylopharyngeous
* d. palatopharyngeous
* e. salpingopharyngeus
* 63.- How may oriffice(s) is/are normally observed on the floor of a maxillary second molar pulp chamber?
* a. 1
* b. 2
* **c. 3**
* d. 4
* e. 5
* 64.- Which are Class II antigen presenting cells?
* **a. B cells and dentritic cells**
* b. dendritic cells and T cells
* c. macrophages and NK cells
* d. langerhands cells and T cells
* 65.- Which disease is most often characterized by hyphae growing in and around vessels?
* a. candidiasis
* **b. mucomycosis**
* c. blastomycosis
* d. histoplasmosis
* e. coccidiodomycosis
* 66.- The auriculotemporal nerve was anesthetized and all of the pain that the paient had perceived disappeared. Which represents the actual source of the stimulus that caused the pain?
* **a. internal derangement of the temporomandibular joint**
* b. referred pain form the muscle of mastication
* c. referred pain form the muscle of the neck
* d. referred pain from the maxillary sinusl
* e. referred pain form the teeth
* 67.- Each of the following is secreted by the adrenal glands EXCEPT one. Which one is the EXCEPTION?
* **a. glucagon**
* b. epinephrine
* c. aldosterone
* d. corticosterone
* e. norepinephrine
* 68.- What is true for smooth muscle?
* a. does not contain mysosin filaments
* b. contains no sarcoplasmic reticulum
* c. innervated by somatic motor neurons
* **d. cells may be electrically coupled**
* e. contraction is activated by binding of calcium to troponin
* 69.- Preganglionic sympathetic fibers to the head have their cell bodies of origin in the
* a. paravertebral ganglia
* b. cervicothoracic ganglia
* c. superior cervical ganglia
* d. gray rami communicates of the thoracic region
* **e. intermediolateral horns of the thoracic spinal cord**
* 70.- Odontoblast are derived from which embryonic cells?
* a. enamel organ
* b. dental lamina
* **c. dental papilla**
* d. stratum intermedium
* e. dental sac (follicle)
* REMEMBER Q 8/11/15
* Which cusp of mandibular 2nd molar is larger than mandibular 1st molar? DB
* 0.05% of Fluoride in solution equal ppm? **500**
* Simple conversion of fluoride ppm to % solution---\_\_\_ppm X 0.0001= \_\_\_%  fluoride in solution.
* Simple conversion of  % fluoride in solution to ppm--\_\_\_% fluoride X 10,000=\_\_\_\_ppm.
* Which structure do not pass between hyoglossus and mylohyoid?
* 1.  Lingual artery runs forward between the [Genioglossus](http://genioglossus) and Mylohyoideus
* 2.  Lingual nerve
* Submandibular Duct
* Other I forgot
* Largest and sharpest cusp of primary mandibular 2nd molar? MB
* Guidance for laterotrusive movement? 1) Canine guidance 2) Premolar 3) Canine and Premolar both
* Tertiary structure of protein formed by 1) Lysine 2) Leucine 3) Cysteine 4) Proline
* Ulnar nerve most susceptible to injury at which place?- Elbow
* Biceps supplied by which nerve?
* **musculocutaneous nerve** together with coracobrachialis and **brachialis**
* Right posterior intercostal vein drain in which structure? Azygos vein
* Ventral part of tongue supplied by which nerve? Lingual Nerve
* Structure pass through pterygopalatine fossa exit through which part of skull? 1) Foramen Ovale  2) Spinosum 3) Rotundum 4) Pterytymapnic ?
* In case scenario, ovary is removed from patient what is known as process?
* Oophorectomy
* Direct branch of celiac artery?
* Originates from the abdominal aorta just below the diaphragm and branches into the left gastric artery and the common hepatic artery and the splenic artery
* In case scenario, there is lesion on particular side, they ask which nerve block should require for biopsy?
* Ask about radiolucent lesion in particular teeth area? Like maxillary sinus in maxillary posterior teeth. Interemaxillary suture between maxillary incisors.
* Root canal and root in particular tooth
* Lateral excursion movement scenario
* Which tooth erupts at 14 month of age? Max Prim Molar
* Disease caused by which intracellular parasite?- Lymphogranuloma venourum ( caused by chlamydia ) other option not know
* [Obligate intracellular parasites](http://obligate_intracellular_parasite) (e.g. [Chlamydophila](http://chlamydophila), [Ehrlichia](http://ehrlichia), [Rickettsia](http://rickettsia)) have the ability to only grow and replicate inside other cells. Even these intracellular infections may be [asymptomatic](http://asymptomatic), requiring an [incubation period](http://incubation_period). An example of this [*Rickettsia*](http://rickettsia) which causes [typhus](http://typhus). Another causes [Rocky Mountain spotted fever](http://rocky_mountain_spotted_fever).
* Chlamydia is a phylum of intracellular parasites. These pathogens can cause [pneumonia](http://pneumonia) or [urinary tract infection](http://urinary_tract_infection) and may be involved in [coronary heart disease](http://coronary_heart_disease).[[5]](http://pathogenic_bacteria#cite_note-5)
* Other groups of intacellular bacterial pathogens include: [*Salmonella*](http://salmonella), [*Neisseria*](http://neisseria), [*Brucella*](http://brucella), [*Mycobacterium*](http://mycobacterium), [*Listeria*](http://listeria), [*Francisella*](http://francisella), [*Legionella*](http://legionella), and [*Yersinia pestis*](http://yersinia_pestis). These can exist intracellularly, but can exist outside of host cells.
* Most common colon cancer? Rectosigmoidal
* Intermediate product in urea cycle :Ornithine
* Liver and Pancreas develop from? 1) Ectoderm 2)Mesoderm 3)Endoderm
* U shaped Mandibular 2nd Premolar similar to which Maxillary premolar? M2P
* Pulp horn in each teeth
* Saliva under control of parasympathetic control? 1)Watery  2) Thick
* Heat sensitive material: sterilization by EtO
* Common between Cryptococcus neoformus and Hemophillus Influenza
* 1)Gm +ve 2) Gm –ve 3) Capsulated 4) Fungi
* Encapsulated receptor responsible for fine touch
* Meisneer 2) Merkel 3) Free nerve ending
* In case scenario, patient is on Dilantin sodium, gingival enlargement caused by:
* Pronounced hyperplasia of the connective tissue and epithelium
* In order to reduce patient weight, patient is advised to take low carbohydrate diet, what level will be low in patient 1) Insulin 2) Beta oxidation  Other options I forgot. I have selected insulin because it’s level is lower during less blood sugar. It prevent beta oxidation and we can’t utilize excess fat of patient in order to reduced weight.
* Essential fatty acid have which of the following characteristics?1) Saturated 2)Odd carbon 3) More than one double bond
* Most numerous papilla on the tongue Filliform
* Which constitute in urine is considered as abnormal
* Urea 2) Sodium 3) Albumin 4) Ammonia 5) Uric acid
* Questions In my test
* Bacteria in teeth? ( s Mutans)
* patient have pain in tooth and he had pain in the stomach the doctor gaive him amoxicillin
* amoxicillin is given for treatment of H.pylori
* 1.Radial nerve supply which muscle .(triceps brachiosaurus)   
  2.root most likely to have nun less than nun of cusp.(man first molar)  
  3.content between mylohoid and hyglosos.(submandibular duct)  
  4.hypothenar muscle nerve supply.(ulnar nerve)   
  5.which Ig is most common in periodontal disease.(IgG)  
  6.how many pulp horns in newly erupted m 1 molar.(5)  
  7.infaction from the skin of the mandibular angel will drain into.(submandibular lymph nodes)  
  8.skin graft in mouth will get rejected by wich type hypersensitivity what cell are involved. (Type 4 cytotoxic T cell)  
  9.most common sequela of deep vein thrombosis.(embolism)  
  10.somthing oral mucous I pot SCC.  
  11.something the lung I pot SCC.  
  12.semilunes in mucous gland are.(serous structures)  
  13.mod of action for aminoglycosides antibiotic.(binds to 30s subunit )  
  14.difference between rickettsia and viruses.  
  15.Wich have long period I pot hipatites B   
  16.oxygen pressure in mt evearest (50)  
  18.sothing about 50% I pot (25%)  
  17.PPD positive for what.(m laber)   
  19.xerostomia.(mediation)  
  20.systolic and diastolic.  
  21.what Chanales are responsible for absolute refractory period.(Na)  
  22.linkage of carbohydrates.(alpha 1.4)   
  23.so many questions about canine.  
  24.so many questions on TMJ.  
  25.A lot stuff in biochemistry can't remember.  
  26.MB cusp MB groove first class angel  
  27.third class angel in max lateral incisors   
  28.primary mand 1 molar which cusp larger and other questions which sharpest.  
  29.what is surce phagocyte in TMJ .(synovial membrane)  
  30.which cusp smolest in mand 1 molar (d)   
  31.tetrary st which AA be present.(cystine)   
  32.common in parkinosons and Alzheimer's and I don't remember what else.(dementia)  
  33.T F questions Alzheimer's is common in dementia (t) and it's in 50 years (f)   
  34.something in open mouth with trismus (30 mm)  
  35.something in breast cancer all except (feeding)  
  36. Howships lacuna.(osteoblasts)   
  37.external acoustic meatus come from.(1st pharyngeal pouch)   
  38.abdominal aorta.(inferior phrenic)   
  39.not involved with collagen.( vit K)  
  40.most variable cell phase (G1)  
  And DNa replication (s phase)
* 41.translation for (TMJ upper)  
  42.rotation for (TMJ lower)  
  43.amino acid (prostat cancer)
* 44.defferant between primary and permanent teeth.(primary more wit)  
  45.primary toot in maxillary first resemble in.(permanent 2nd pm)   
  46.acid phosphate PSA.(prostat cancer)  
  47.trifurceted tooth.(I pot max 1st pm)
* Note read 2014 file verey good before the test you need a more time for 2014 to finish it good luck to all
* 1. Retroperitoneal organs- choose which one is or isn’t from given options
* 2. Couple questions on contents of foramen. Also one Qn had contents given, we have to choose name of foramen
* 3. Know the branches of external carotid artery, maxillary artery
* 4. Location of tracheostomy site
* 5. Qn on circle of willis- what is not a part of it
* 6. Know Tcells, B cells functions, MHC1&2 complexes
* 7. Which viruses are enveloped non enveloped
* 8. Qns on disease causing viruses- at least 4 qns
* 9. Innervation of palatoglossus, palatopharyngeus
* 10. Know the formation of midface /developmental
* 11. Innervation of tongue- know it thoroughly
* 12. I had 3-4 qns on DNA replication-especially enzymes
* 13. Also mathematical qn to find the number of purines/pyrimidines with given quantity of base pair.
* 14. Muscles that make sling of mandible
* 15. 4-6 questions on TMJ- innervation, vascular supply, movements
* 16. Travelers diarhoea-E.coli
* 17. 3-4 questions on fungi- I don’t think I could answer any.
* 18. Collagen types 1&2 forms what
* 19. Diaphragm perforations-know that well
* 20. Know the essential/non essential aminoacids
* 21. Function of hexokinase, glucokinase
* 22. Qn on gas sterilization/ethylene dioxide. Also question on sterilization Vs disinfection
* 23. Competitive and non competitive inhibition, allosteric enzymes
* 24. Hormones secreted from anterior/post pituitary
* 25. Portal system of hypothalamus
* 26. Qn on Calculate % to ppm of fluoride
* 27. Primary dentition= primary teeth resembling permanant teeth
* 28. Eruption sequence question
* 29. 4-5 questions on working and non working contacts
* 30. Injury to lateral pterygoid, -mandible deviates to which side?
* 31. Nerve fiber type in pulp
* 32. Know the trigeminal nuclei
* 33. Know the adrenal glands- which part secretes what
* 34. Salivary glands mucus/serous. Intercalated ducts presence-for what, also which gland has mucus/serous secretion
* 35. Border of posterior triangle
* 36. Some question on azygous vein
* 37. Know branches of abdominal aorta
* 38. Nerves responsible for gag reflex
* 39. Qn on falx cerebri
* 40. Most prevalent pdl fibres
* 41. What happens to action potential if potassium is less around free nerve ending
* 42. Muscle contraction and length of bands-know which band shortens, which stays constant.
* 1.urea cycle intermediate.
* 2.embryonicaly basal plate gives to ?
* 3. intercalated duct epithelium?
* 4.serous demilunes present in ?
* 5.myasthenia gravis disease acts on which receptor?
* 6.epitheilum of attached gingiva?
* 7.inervation of triceps
* 8.fusion of roots tht were once seperated?
* 9.fungus that wraps around vessels ?
* 10.what adducts scapula?
* 11.nephrolithiasis
* 12.common missing tooth in mouth
* 13.bordtella pertusis vaccine
* 14.gomphosis
* 15.order of making active calcium
* 16.25-hydroxycalciferol to 1-25 dihydroxycalciferol takes place in
* 17.which cells dominate in parasitic infection?
* 18.queston on hydrostatic and oncotic pressures
* 19. heart located in which mediastinum
* 20.maxillary sinus drains into which meatus?
* 21. whats below inferios meatus?
* 22.southern blot for wat identification?
* 23.tooth likely to hav one pulp horn
* 24.vit k def
* 25.posslets envelope rest postion
* 26. many qs on tmj and movements. b perfect in it
* 27.many dental anatomy qs so make sure in and out
* 28.acid fast bacteria
* 29.arterial supply to dorsal part of tongue
* 30 pain to tmj
* 31.difrnc betwen mand central and lateral
* 32.what s not found in sphenoid bone
* 33.VPM
* 34.medial to hypoglossus
* 35.laterotrusiv and mesiotrusive
* 36. two qs on working and non working cusps
* 37.movement of glucose into cells via whch receptors
* 38.keratohyaline granules seeen in whch layer?
* 39.main mineral in bones
* 40. Q FEVER caused by which organism>?
* 41.which nerve exits thru foramen rotundum?
* 42.heamopilia A caused by whch factor deficiency/?
* 43.difrnce betwen juxtglomerular nephrons and cortical nephrons?
* 44.bad reflux caused by which nerve
* 45.erosion on lingual of teeth caused by ?"
* 46.excess ACTH leads to ?
* 47.zona fasiculata secretes wat harmones?
* 48.mesial marginal developmental groove seen in?
* 49. cusp placed distaly in which premolar?
* 50.whch incisor has mesial and distal HOC?
* 51.bifurcated root seen in whch tooth commonly?
* 52.which ligament prevents tmj from yawning?
* 53.increase in verical overlap can be due to wat type of cusps?
* 54.afferent and effernet seen in lymph nodes
* 55 which lingual papilae are numerous?
* 56.carotid sinus controls wat?
* 57.unilateral cleft lip caused due to ?
* 58. unami taste neurotransimitter?
* 59.the retrodiscal tissue gets its supply from?
* 60.peritubular dentin?
* 61.mesencephalic nucleus
* 62.retromandibular vein formed by whch two veins ?
* 63.lateral ptergoids together protrude or retrude th tmj?
* 64.whn pt opens mouth wide wr s disc position?
* 65.q on translation
* 66 .microb mostly afecting skin ?
* 67 bruners glands located in?
* 68.asda q whch ans ws codominance
* 69.beta 2 adrenergic
* 70.secretory IgA function?
* 71. difrnc betwn primary n permanent max lateral incisor?
* 72.substrate level phosphorylation enzyme?
* **onfirmed answers**
* **July 10th 2015**
* **1.     type 1 diabetes is a) autoimmune b)degenerative C) deficiency**
* **2.     which is most affect the genital infection A) HSV 1 B) varicella zoster C)Epstein barr virus not remember the rest (maybe HSV 2)**
* **3.     measles and mumps which type of RNA virus a) oxomyxo B) para C) arbo D) rhabdo**
* **4.     case : graves disease occur in the thyroid due to defect in? With Graves' disease, the immune system makes antibodies that act like TSH, causing the thyroid to make more thyroid hormone than your body needs. This is called an overactive thyroid or hyperthyroidism.**
* **5.     defect on the external auditory meatus in the fetus development due to defect in a) the 1st pharyngeal pouch b) 2nd pharyngeal pouch c)1st pharyngeal arch d) 2nd pharyngeal arch**
* **6.     when we do laboratory test for the case graves ,, we will found ,, an) elevated TSH , T4 and t3 B) elevate TSH and t4 and decrease T3 c) decreased TSH and elevated t4 and t3**
* **7.     defect on the external auditory meatus in the fetus development due to defect in a) the 1st pharyngeal pouch b) 2nd pharyngeal pouch c)1st pharyngeal arch d) 2nd pharyngeal arch**
* **8.     which is not neuroectoderm from the following a) enamel B) dentin C) cementum d) PDL e) pulp**
* **9.     the bronchial surround by which type of epithelium ?  a) ciliated pseudostratified columnar B) simple columnar**
* **TRACHEA-->The respiratory mucosa is made up of the epithelium and supporting lamina propria). The epithelium is tall columnar pseudostratified with cilia and goblet cells.**
* **Bronchiole → An epithelium that progresses from ciliated pseudostratified columnar to simple cuboidal (respiratory bronchioles)**
* **10.  which is not a component of the organelles a) centrioles B) lysosomes C)golgi**
* **11.  which type of bacteria cause block of the neurotransmitter a) clostridum Boultim B) clostridum perfringens c)corynebacteria d) clostridium tetany**
* **12.  hepatitis C is a) RNA b) DNA B) naked .. (fyi: hep C is a flavivirus with an envelope)**
* **13.  after used of the first lysosomal vacuole the Golgi will make the second lysosomal due to**
* Primary lysosomes are freshly synthesised by the golgi-apparatus. These vesicles that contain lysosomal enzymes from ER. When swallowing further substances primary lysosomes transform into secondary lysosomes.
* **14.   PPD test is positive in all except A)BCG  B) M tubercolusis   C)M leprae D) M bovis**
* **15.  which tooth on the primary resemble the crown of perm premolar and roots of the molar ? Primary Max 1st molar**
* **16.  largest cusp in primary mandibular molar MB**
* **17.  apoptosis mean i don't reme the answers was too long but no programmed cell death in the answer :S**
* Apoptosis can be induced either by a stimulus, such as irradiation or toxic drugs, or by removal of a repressor agent. The cells disintegrate into membrane-bound particles that are then eliminated by phagocytosis. Also called programmed cell death
* **18.  liver and pancreas are derived from? A.ectoderm B.mesenchyme C. endoderm**
* **19.  the blood flow moving from the arterioles to venules relation to the flow of the blood in the aorta is a) equal B) same C) more D) less**
* **20.  defect on the arterial wall necrosis due to A) liquefaction (brain) B)caseous (TB) d) coagulation (any tissue except for brain) d) fibrinous (vessels)**
* **21.  esophageal start at the level of a) lower of the cricoid B)sternal angle C) lower of the hyoid bone ,,** (fyi: starts at C6 ends at T10)
* **22.  attrition of the lingual teeth of a dead boy found this is due to ? a)attrition B)erosion C)abrasion**
* **23.  Denaturation of lipoprotein causes breakdown of what A) hydrogen bond B)covalent bond ( covalent ex: peptide and disulfide bonds) C)peptide bond**
* Deck 142- biochem-- denatures hydrophobic interactions
* **24.  at which level of the spinal cord tap we can get anesthesia ? a) L3- L4 b) t12-s1 c) L2-l3**
* **25.  the ligamentum teres in the fetus in the form of ? A) ductus arteriosum b) umbilical artery c) umbilical vein**
* **26.  which cell involves most mitosis in bone? A) osteoblast, B) osteoclast, C) osteocyte, D)progenitor cell (osteogenic**
* **27.  the circumduction of the arm movement by which nerve Axillary**
* **28.  the gastrointestinal most common cancer ,, VilLous adenoma**
* **29.   the action of the fluorouracil and the answers was soooo strange**
* is a drug that is a pyrimidine analog which is used in the treatment of cancer. It is a suicide inhibitor and works through irreversible inhibition of thymidylate synthase. It belongs to the family of drugs called the antimetabolites.
* **30.  fracture of the middle cranial nerve will affect the A) frontal b) parietal C) temporal D) occipital**
* **31.  tidal volume Q but i don't reme the choices and another about the vital capacity**
* **Tidal volume:** that volume of air moved into or out of the lungs during quiet breathing =500 ml.
* **Vital capacity** is the maximum amount of air a person can expel from the lungs after a maximum inhalation. It is equal to the sum of inspiratory reserve volume, tidal volume, and expiratory reserve volume. VC= IRV+TV+ERV
* **32.  the low tension of the O2 in the heart due to A) carotid sinus B)carotid bodies C) aortic Sinus ,,**
* carotid body = O2,CO2 ---- carotid sinus=blood pressure
* **33.  the inter-proximal contact area decrease during the 60 age why ? attrition**
* **34.  the retromolar pad form from a) the mylohyoid to the lingual like that b) the styloid bone to the don't remem C) styloid bone to the angle of the mandible**
* **From WEB: a mass of soft tissue, usually pear-shaped, that marks the distal termination of the mandibular residual ridge. It is composed of mucous glands and fibers of the buccinator muscle, the pterygomandibular raphe, the superior constrictor muscle, and the temporal tendon.**
* **35.  keratin granules found on the surface of the keratinized eipth found on a)stratum granulosum B) spinosum ,,**
* **37.  the nerve supply the middle of the upper lip ? labial nerve of infraorbital nerve of maxillary nerve**
* **38.  which muscle protrude the hyoid bone ? geniohyoid**
* **39.  the capsule of the TMJ made during the fetal life from a) hyaline b)fibrous c) fibrocartilage .**
* **it says fibrocartilage for joint, fibrous for capsule on DD anatomy section**
* **40.  the alveologingival make from ,, and i don't remember the options & i got 2 Question direct about the guiding and supporting tooth which ?**
* **41.  esophagus varices due to a) esophageal cancer , B)hypertension i don't remember the other but there's no liver cirrhosis, maybe alcoholism--->portal hypertension????**
* **42.  presence of the mamelon until age 18 it will be ,, a)occlusion B)age ,, and i don't reme the rest maybe malocclusion or anterior open bite**
* **43.  to inhibit the smooth muscle contraction we will affect A) action b)mysion c) troponin I d)tropomyosin e)troponin S**
* **44.  to make the cardiac muscle contract we will A) increase the CA influx B) release the ca from the sarcoplasmic reticulum**
* only skeletal muscles use calcium from SR
* **45.  the saliva secretion contain most immunoglobulin a) IgA B) IgM C) IgG D)sIgA e)IgE**
* **46.  if we get cross section on the mandibular central incisor the mid root cross section a) mesiodistal constricted B) buccolingual constricted C) oval D) round**
* **47.  9) pons and midbrain located in )diencephalon B) mesnchepalin C)telenchephalin D)rhodnchephalin**
* **Midbrain is mesencephalon**
* **pons+medulla+cerebellum =Rhombencephalon**
* **Midbrain (mesencephalon)**
* **Medulla (myelencephalon)**
* **Pons (metencephalon)**
* **48.  umami taste bud produced by ,, glutamate**
* **49.  the Y shape cusps on the lower second premolar form the largest to the smallest--->buccal, mesiolingual---distolingual**
* **B> ML>DL cusps**
* **50.   crescent shape occlusal surface in which teeth ? mandibular 2nd PM**
* **51.  DNA fingerprint A)western blot, B) northern blot, C ) restriction enzymes ,,,**
* **Southern blotting is a technique for detecting specific DNA fragments in a complex mixture. The technique was invented in mid-1970s by Edward Southern. It has been applied to detect Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) and Variable Number of Tandem Repeat (VNTR) Polymorphism. The latter is the basis of DNA fingerprinting.**
* **(fyi: RNA is northern blot)**
* **52.  the visceral layer of the bowman's capsule contain of A) juxtaglomerular cells ,, i don't remember the others**
* **made up of epithelial layers called podocytes**
* **53.  the body of the hyoid originate from where  A) 1st pharyngeal pouch B) 2nd pharyngeal pouch C) 2nd pharyngeal arch (upper part of the body) d) 3rd pharyngeal arch (lower part of the body) E) 3rd pharyngeal pouch**
* **54.  which tooth antagonist with only one tooth A) #27 B)#26 C)#25 d) #23**
* **mandibular central incisors or maxillary 3rd molars**
* **55.  Crypts of Lieberkuhn located in the small intestine in which a) mucosa B)submucosa C)muscularis mucosa d) goblet cells as i remember**
* **56.  Which of the following is not a glycopeptide ? FSH, LH, TSH, GH, hcg**
* **GH and ACTH = corticosteroids**
* **57.  A question about a child who does not have neither b lymphocyte or t lymphocyte?**
* Severe combined immunodeficiency, SCID
* **58.  n secretory stage of endometrium , the ovary will be in which stageA) Luteal stage B) Follicular stage.**
* **the second half of the menstrual cycle after ovulation; the corpus luteum secretes progesterone which prepares the endometrium for the implantation of an embryo; if fertilization does not occur then menstrual flow begins**
* **59.  abscess in *lower central incisor* will drain in which lymph node what space ? submental**
* **60.    abscess in the lower 2nd premolar will drain into which lymph node ? submandibular**
* **61.  Part of the kidney exhibiting the most osmolar activity ? a) loop of henle B) collecting duct C) distal convoluted tubule D) proximal**
* **medulla=highest osmolarity**
* **62.  Origin of sphenomandibular ligament ? origin=spine of sphenoid bone, insert= lingula**
* **63.  Patient have TB which should u do as a dentist because you want to do endo in and abscess tooth a) treat him in special hospital b ) refer to infectious disease specialist C) treat him with respect to universal precautions**
* **64.  What is not microbiol part of plaque ?  A) bacterial acid B) glucan C) bacteria D)-food particles**
* **65.  Number or pulp horns in newly erupted lower first molar ? a) 3 B) 4 C) 5**
* **66.  42 years old patient with bleeding tendency  Histologic features ( 98% lymphocyte- 1% neutrophil -1% something else ) ? What is the diagnosis ? ALL,CLL,AML,CML**
* **chronic lymphoblastic leukemia CLL**
* **67.  When you are treating a patient ( type 1 diabetes ) he started sweating and fainted during procedure what is the cause of syncope ? a) hypoglycemia B) insulin coma c) neurologic syncope**
* **68.  Mesial furcation in upper maxillary first molar ? a) 2/3 to lingual buccolingually  B)Centered buccolingually C) no furcation d) buccolingual furcation**
* **69.  6 weeks pregnant woman  Which hormones changed now than before pregnancy? Hormones- HCG and progesterone are high during pregnancy**
* **Estrogen is low,, to avoid uterine contractions**
* **FSH and LH are low, also under inhibitory control.**
* **What formed by this time?**
* **palatal fusion/ heartbeat at 6 weeks**
* **70.  What is the biggest paranasal sinus ? a) ethmoid b) frontal  C) maxillary**
* **71.  innervation for the index in the palm of the hand a) median b) radial C) ulnar**
* 
* **72.  All these cells are found in periosteum except? A) fibrocyte  b)fibroblast  C)osteocyte**
* **d) osteoblast e) chondroblast**
* **73.  Centroacinar cells are present in which organ ? (Exocrine) Pancreas**
* **74.  Folic acid deficiency cause ? a- deficiency in purine only b )deficiency in purine and pyrimidine  c) deficiency in pyrimidine only D)  neither purine nore pyrimidine**
* **FROM PUBMED ARTICLE/DECKS: Folate deficiency results in reduction of purine and pyrimidine biosynthesis**
* **75.  If we take panoramic x ray which part will be superimposed on the film?**
* **the coronoid process of the mandible is lined up,superimposed, with the zygomatic arch and the lateral pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone**
* **76-a piece of the abdominal aorta in an animal is replaced by a rigid tube, the pressures at the both ends of this tube is the same as the adjacent aorta to the tube. How will the systolic, diastolic and pulse pressure change?!**
* **systolic and pulse pressure go UP, diastolic stays the SAME**
* 78-Q.which of the following contributes LEAST to caries formation? (whats the most anticariogenic)
* A.Ph lower than critical ph...
* B.saliva undersaturated with respect to ca and phosphate....
* C.f ions replacing oh ions only at the surface of enamel
* D. solubility of fluorapatite being higher than tsp of hydroxyappatite (last one iam not too sure if I remember rite)....I think there was one more...
* **E.fluorapatite being larger and more stable.. (or has lower solubility if that was an option)**
* **.........................................**
* **Confirmed answers:**
* **2015**
* Which fungal is most transmitted btwn humans? **Epidermophyton**    THINK SKIN
* Side note: also known as keratinophilic fungi: the fungi can cause [tinea pedis](http://tinea_pedis), [tinea cruris](http://tinea_cruris), [tinea corporis](http://tinea_corporis), and [onychomycosis](http://onychomycosis).
* Where is CO2 highest? **Extracellular fluid**
* Common for hyaline in adults and collagen? **Hyaline Type 2 collagen**., Fibrocartilage is the only cartilage with type 1
* Where is condyle in CR? **Superior Anterior**
* Eruption of primary teeth? B)**Central inciors,lateral incisors,1 molars,caninus,2molars**
* Way its slowest blood flow thru the capillaries?**Smallest diameter**
* Post-tracheal mucosa lies on ?? **Retropharyngeal space**
* From which one can’t you get glucose? **Galactose** (monosaccharide)
* Dextran is polymer of glucose? **linked alpha 1,6**
* Diarrhea will cause **metabolic acidosis**
* Vomiting will cause **Metabolic alkalosis (loss of acid)**
* What will NOT cause breast cancer? **feeding baby**
* What is from mesenchyme? A)Hair B) nails **C) dermal papilla** D)salivary glands..
* Which artery will cause meningeal stroke? **Internal carotid artery -->  middle cerebral arteries**
* Cause hematoma? **Middle meningeal artery**
* Dystrophic calcification is characteristic:A)
* calcium B)decrease calcium **C)occurs in degenerating and damaged tissue**
* What will stimulate secretion of milk?A)**Oxytocin** B)Prolactin
* Prolactin stimulates the PRODUCTION of milk
* Clindamycin will:A)inhibit DNA B)**Inhibit 50s ribosome** C)Inhibit 30S ribosome
* What is covering Articular surface of TMJ?A)Fibrocartilage B)**Fibrous connective tissue** (not hyaline cartilage)
* What is source of phagocyte in TMJ?A)**Synovial membrane** B)Synovial fluid C)..
* What is source of nutrition for TMJ?A)Auriculotemporal a. B)**temporal superficial artery** c)maxillar..
* Megaloblastic anemia is caused with? A)**Folic acid** B)Iron deficienxy C)Aplastic anemia..
* SIde note: When the cause is a lack of vitamin B12 due to malabsorption in the intestines, it is called pernicious anemia.
* Which tooth has most inclination on the oclusal plane?A)**Central incisor** B)Caninus C)Premolar D)Molar
* Fluid sac surrounded with nonkeratinaze epithilium ?A)Absces B)**cyst** C)Granulom
* Xenograft? A)**Kidney donor from pig to men** B)From men to men C)ABO transfution
* side note:  A surgical graft of tissue from one species to an unlike species (or genus or family)
* What fungi can cause systemic deases?A)Mucor B)**Histoplasmosis** C)cocoido.. d)Epydemo
* Which virus can be latent in salivary gladns?A)Measles B)CMV C)**Mumps** D)Coxaci
* When will cell-mediate ima globulin C)**Chyomicron**
* What kind is secretunite respons?A)Bacteral pyrogenic toxin B)toxigenic respons **C)inhibit antibody??**
* How is transport of trygliceid?A)Albumini B)Gamor IgA?A)monomeric B) **polymeric (dimeric)**
* What kined od nerves are from celiac ganglion to spinal cord?A)Postganglionc sympatetic B)**preganglionic sympatetic** C)Postganglionic parasmpatetic D)Preganglionic para sympathetic
* What is common in leucoplakia? A)**Hyperplasia** B)Hypertrphia C)Apoptosa D)Atrophia
* What secrete mucus in esophagus? A)Goblet gland B)**Mucosal gland**
* What connect two side of Diencephalon?A)3 ventricul B)4 ventricul C)**lateral ventricles**
* Articular surface of condi
* Patient have pitting enamel on first molars,incisors and mandibular Caninus,what is caused?A)Tetracilin pigmentaion B)Fluorosis C)**Amelogenesis imperfecta** D)congenitalni sifilis
* le is:A)**Superior,anterior** B)Superior and lateral C)Superior and posterior D)Medial and lateral
* Which fungus most common in foot? **Tinea pedis, athletes foot**
* Pitch o**f** sound is messured how? **Frequency** of oscillations
* premolars? **lingual cusp of 1 max premolar is shortest then buccal** (lingual cusp of maxillary first pm is 1mm shorter than it's buccal cusp)
* Two or tree question they were ask ing how manu canalas and roots have max 1molar?And which one have two? **3 roots 4 canals**
* Which cusp is sharpest im primary mandibular 1 molar? **ML**
* Which cusp is smallest in mandibular 1 Molar? **D**
* What stimulate secretion of secretin?acid chyme (coming in from the stomach)  into the  **Duodenum**
* side note: secretin is released by S cells of the duodenum
* Most common Ig in periodontal deases? **IgG**
* Phenylalanine deficiency? **Cant synthesize tyrosine**
* What is not common for glucokinase and hexocinase? hexokinase has higher Km
* Permanent mandibular incisor will grow in oclusal and which one more direction? **Facial**
* Which fibers are most active during occlusion or something like that.? **Oblique**
* The most common protein component in enamel is? **Amelogenin**
* Calcificafion o**f** toot**h** begin in DEJ in which stage of development? **Bell**
* Where will infection from right side of maxillary sinuse spred?A)Left maxllar B)**right ethmoidal** C)right Sphenoidal D)Pterigopalatine
* What type of hypersensitivite is skin graft reaction? **Type 4**
* 
* What type of hypersensitivite is contact dermatitis? **Type 4 - Delayed**
* If mandibula move on left where will facial cusp of first premolar on right side move? **Lingual embrasures**
* What is color of decidous teeth?A)Yelowish-whiteB)Grayish-White C)**Lighter from permanent teeth**
* White type of epitelium is in Stomac? **Simple columnar**
* Alzhamer is most common demetia deases in USA?T/F? **T**
* What compact bone dosen't have?A)Lamelle **2)Trabecule** 3)Volkman Canal..
* What bacteria is not in plaque? **S. pyogenes**
* What is Morphodifferentiation in Tooth development? **Bell** = morpho
* What innervate wrist or something like that? **The anterior wrist innervation is by median nerve, the extension of the wrist is by radial**
* What is common for parotid and pancreatic gland? **Serous; striated ducts**
* Where is maxillar sinus drain? **Middle meatus thru semilunar hiatus**
* What type of epitelium is in trachea? **Ciliated pseudostratified columnar**
* Did maxilarny Caninus have fossa? **ML & DL** fossa (2 fossa)
* What shape is pulp in cross section in cervical part of maxillary incasior? **Triangular**
* Which premolar is wider faciolinguali with cusps aproximetly same size? **max 2nd premolar**
* Which Molar is wider linguali then facialy? **Max 1 molar**
* What is betwen medial marginal ridge and lingual ridge on caninuse?**ML fossa**
* What makes Y groove on mandibular second premolar? **Lingual**
* 
* Patient is anticariogrnic but have fillers on lingual surface on max lat incisors? Why? **deep lingual pit or dens in dente**
* -   What structure separate right and left dicephalon from each other? lateral ventricles
* -   Loss of facial expression below the cheek bone in a stroke patient, lesion location? Ipailateral cortex, contralateral cortex, netve damage at stylomastoid foramen, facial canal injury.
* -   Long term liver damage with low protein production will cause? Low tidal volume, elevated QRS-seg, RBC do not renew as usuall, decreased osmotic pressure
* -   Which hep is most commonly going chronic? hep C
* -   Consequences of shock, which is an exception? Leaky vasculate, vasodilation, cor pulmonae, GI-bleeding
* -   Restriction endonuclease works on? Double stranded DNA, single stranded DNA, mRNA, rRNA
* -   Granulosa cells of ovaries reminds most of which cells of male reprod organ? leydig cells
* -   What makes milk eject? Oxytocin
* -   Which stage of fertilized egg will implant in endometrium? It is blastocyt
* -   Which substance is needed for calcium hemostasis and binds to nuclear receptors? Vitamin D, calcitonin
* or thyroxine T4 if its an option
* -   A weird question about myoglobin and its properties, like choose the exception! Havent sern that anywhere before
* Myoglobin is a protein in heart and skeletal muscles. When you exercise, your muscles use up any available oxygen. Myoglobin has oxygen attached to it, which provides extra oxygen for the muscles to keep at a high level of activity for a longer period of time. When muscle is damaged, myoglobin is released into the bloodstream. The kidneys help remove myoglobin from the body into the urine. In large amounts, myoglobin can damage the kidneys
* -   Chronic slow bleeding peptic ulcer will cause? Iron deficiency, hypovolumia/shock and other weird stuff
* -   what is the best way to diagnos peptic ulcer? Measure unconjugated bilirubin, occolt blood in stools.
* -   What does all inhalatoon mycosis agents have in common? Single reservoir, is gained from externaly environmental sources, all have same medication, can kill ( i chose extrrnaly sources like soil and stuff)
* -   Whixh fungal infection can not spread between people? A lot of options I chose histoplasmosis And (Blastocystosis)
* -   How interferons work? Assembly of viral agent, release of viral agent, inhibit viral DNA or Rna.
* -   How blood goes between right and left atria in fetus? Foramen ovale
* -which cell involves most mitosis in bone? osteoblast, osteoclast, osteocyte, or
* progenitor cell (osteogenic)
* -thymoma (was an answer to something) myesthenia gravis
* **side note:Thymoma** is a [tumor](http://tumor) originating from the [epithelial cells](http://epithelial_cell) of the [thymus](http://thymus). Thymoma is an uncommon tumor, best known for its association with the neuromuscular disorder [myasthenia gravis](http://myasthenia_gravis)
* -Na transport in ascending limb of loop of henle is to control? water excretion(impermeable to water), excretion of Cl, or aldosterone secretion or answer could be the missing option what do you think
* -how many line angles of lingual cusp does the man 2nd premolar articulate with opposing in non working lateral movement? 0,1,2,3
* -section of spinal cord at T4 ? Concern of dentist ?muscle spasms
* possible answers: muscle spasms, tetanus, Autonomic dysreflexia
* -nerve travelling with External Jugular Vein ?? great auricular
* -Denaturation of protein causes break down of what bonds ?
* 1 hydrophobic
* 2 electrostatic
* 3 peptide
* thanks to **DA from group** for an amazing explanation!: protein denaturation never involves peptide bond breakage.peptide is involved in primary str of protein n denaturation occurs in secondary n tertiary strs
* -most common bacteria cultured from colon and faecus ? E.coli
* -Numerous mitochondria are reason for its appearance in: A. Striated ducts; B. Intercalated ducts
* -klinfilter syndrome chromosome number ?47xxy
* -tuner’s syndrome? 45XO
* -S Polymyalgia Rheumatica autoimmune ? read about it ? its symptoms ?
* an inflammatory disease Polymyalgia is muscle stiffness of neck, shoulder and hip with fatigue and edema
* -ESR and its use? Rate at which red blood cells sediment in an hour.
* Increased in pregnancy,anaemia,autoimmune disorders,infections,cancers,kidney diseases.
* Decreased in polycythemia, sickle cell anaemia, leukemia ,congestive heart failure
* -smooth muscle use? calmodulin
* -linkage of carbohydrate? alpha 1-4, beta 1-4, alpha 1-6, beta 1-6 (predominant is alpha 1,4)
* -nutrition to TMJ is from? superficial temporal artery of external carotid
* -large salivary ducts have which type of ducts? striated ex: parotid
* -lacrimal gland nucleus? a part of superior salivatory nucleus synapses with pterygopalatine ganglia (nerve VII)
* Not sure what the question is asking, but I’m pretty sure lacrimal nuclei in pons goes to pterygopalatine ganglia, which goes to lacrimal glands of eye. --- the superior salivatory nuclei in pons synapses in submandibular gangli, which goes to submandibular and sublingual salivary glands.
* -what happens with systolic and diastolic pressure when AORTA becomes rigid ? learn what decreases and what remains normal..somthing like that
* Systolic increases and no change in diastolic Pulse pressure also increases.
* -there was statement regarding alzhemeirs
* TRUE OR FALSE ??
* A) Alzhemeirs causes dementia true
* B) It is caused by decreased sertonin levels (T or F) dopamine levels drop as well
* -all of them pass between lateral ptergoid and other muscles( i cant remember which one) exept one ?
* Ans should be buccal n cause buccal n. Pass through 2 head of lateral ptergoid
* -causes of xerostomia.?most common cause ? sjogren, most common cause is medications
* -Patient child 9 years has piting staning on max central which time he exposure to exogenic or some thing like that ?
* In 3 year age
* At birth (permanent molars)
* In fetal
* -vitamins responsible for enamel hypoplasia? vitamin A,C, and D
* -During PSA Nerve block, what other nerve can b anesthetized??
* IAN
* Buccal N
* Lingual
* -what marks the laryngeal prominence ? thyroid cartilage
* -attrition affect which side of upper canine? lingual
* -lateral excursion affects which side of upper canine? lingual
* -Burning Mouth---nerve fibers responsible??
* A-delta
* A-alpha
* C-fibers <=dull pain
* -pain in upper right Q of abdominal due to ?
* Hapatic disease,**cholelithiasis**
* side note:
* right upper quadrant (liver and gallbladder)
* left upper quadrant (stomach and duodenum)
* right lower quadrant (appendix)
* left lower quadrant (sigmoid colon)
* -mesial shape of canine? triangular
* -postural position of muscle? when patient is comfortably in upright position
* -what enters the diaphram at T12? aortic
* - crista gali attached to what? falx cerebri
* - thalamus and hypothalamus are called? diencephalon
* **-**Difference between myasthenia graves and eaton-lambert syndrome? Lambert–Eaton is caused by autoantibodies to the presynaptic membrane. Myasthenia gravis is caused by autoantibodies to the postsynaptic acetylcholine receptors
* -graft put in gingival margin of teeth from lungs will grow (select 4 from 6 choices)
* ciliated,goblet, surfactant
* -septic thrombus first stop in? heart, lung, brain, liver, kidney (ASDA answer)
* -first source of ammonia?
* DECKS: Sources of ammonia:
* 1. From amino acids: many tissues, but particularly the liver, form ammonia from amino acids by the aminotransferase and glutamate dehydrogenase reactions.
* 2. From glutamine: the kidneys (specifically, the tubular cells) form ammonia from glutamine by the action of renal glutaminase. Most of this ammonia is excreted into the urine as NH4.
* -first step of amino acid?
* DECKS: The first step in the catabolism of most amino acids involves the removal of the alpha -amino group. Once removed, this nitrogen can be incorporated into other compounds or excreted.
* In the catabolism of an amino acid, all of the following are true statements EXCEPT
* A. Amino acid catabolism requires the coenzyme derivative of vitamin B6 (pyridoxine).
* B. Deamination results in the generation of ammonia.
* C. The first step in the catabolism of an amino acid is the removal of the central carbon.
* D. The liver is the primary site of deamination
* E. Transamination attaches the amino group of an amino acid to a keto acid
* -all essential amino acid is from what protein? maybe question was “all essential amino acids found in protein are of L-configuration (DECKS)”
* Which of the following is synthesized from an essential amino acid. 1. Alanine, 2. proline,3. tyrosine, 4. glutamate
* -portal vein to liver? hepatic portal vein
* -Each of the following appears in the glomerular filtrate in concentrations approximately equal to those in plasma EXCEPT one. Which one is this EXCEPTION?
* A. Urea
* B. Glucose
* C. Amino acids
* D. Steroid hormones
* E. Plasma electrolytes
* -first step to produce ketone bodies: only in liver, the first step is formation of acetoacetyl-CoA….note: unlike fatty acids, ketone bodies can be oxidized by the brain! remember the rate limiting step in the synthesis of ketone bodies is the second step: HMG-CoA synthase.
* -which one affects pulmonary rate? alpha or beta (Beta 2)
* -palatine tonsil posterior to? A. palatoglossus B.pharyngoglossus
* -systemic shock caused by? sepsis
* - tonsils have ciliated cell? pharyngeal
* -cant see from facial side? A. mesial cusp B. ridge C. cervical side
* -Where is the lamina propria and the periosteum practically a single membrane? Buccal mucosa, soft palate, floor of mouth, attached gingiva
* -single gene mutation? point mutation or sickle cell anemia
* -buccal mucosa nerve supply in lower posteriors? buccal nerve block
* -toms fiber in A.dentin near DEj B.dentin near cementum C.enamel
* - what is not in cementum avascular no blood/nerve supply
* -what is not in pulp (it has fibroblasts(mostly), blood/nerve supply)
* -liver and pancreas are derived from? A.ectoderm B.mesenchyme C. endoderm
* THE ECTODERM gives rise to the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord); the peripheral nervous system; the sensory epithelia of the eye, ear, and nose; the epidermis and its appendages (the nails and hair); the mammary glands; the hypophysis; the subcutaneous glands; and the enamel.
* THE MESODERM gives rise to connective tissue, cartilage, and bone; striated and smooth muscles; the heart walls, blood and lymph vessels and cells; the kidneys; the gonads (ovaries and testes) and genital ducts; the serous membranes lining the body cavities; the spleen; and the suprarenal (adrenal) cortices
* THE ENDODERM gives rise to the epithelial lining of the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts; the parenchyma of the tonsils, the liver, the thymus, the thyroid, the parathyroids, and the pancreas; the epithelial lining of the urinary bladder and urethra; and the epithelial lining of the tympanic cavity, tympanic antrum, and auditory tube.
* -which one is from mesenchyme? muscloerector b. duct of sebaccus C.duct of sweat gland
* -apoptosis mean? programmed cell death plays a role opposing that of mitosis in regulating the size of cell populations
* -all pass between lateral pterygoid and mylohyoid muscle except? buccal nerve
* -swallowing initiated by what? A. motor B. nociceptor C. other (mechanoreceptors) The reflex is initiated by touch receptors in the pharynx as a bolus of food is pushed to the back of the mouth by the tongue, or by stimulation of the palate (palatal reflex). Swallowing is a complex mechanism using both skeletal muscle (tongue) and smooth muscles of the pharynx and esophagus.,,,wiki
* - lactic acid and glycolysis are both anaerobic? True
* - which type of occlusion from man 2nd PM is like the maxillary’s 1st PM? Y, H, U
* -how many roots and cusps in lower primary 1st molar? 2,4
* -which nerve passes through thyrohyoid gland membrane? internal laryngeal
* which nerve passes through cricothyroid membrane? recurrent laryngeal
* -tooth bud of permanent PM in a 3 year old patient is present? A.distal to root B. between root C.lingual to root
* -which lymphatic vessels run with External Carotid Artery? A.superfacial cervical B. Deep cervical nodes
* deep cervical nodes=> internal jugular vein, superficial cervical nodes-> external jugular vein
* -preganglion of parasympathetic submandibular gland ? CN VII
* -preganglion of parasympathetic of pupillae muscle? A.occluomotor B. trochlear C. abducent
* -largest cusp in primary mandibular molar ? MB
* -how many root and canals in upper 1st molar? 3 roots, 4 canals
* -heart rate increase affected by? A.increased end diastole B.increased end systole C.dec end diastole D.dec end systole
* -skeletal muscle have? multinucleated cells, striated
* -patient has fixed bridge on canine and first molar (maxillary)
* whats the pontic contacting? mesial of molar and distal of canine
* if we put an implant whats the complication? maxillary sinus
* complications with aspirin? bleeding/infection
* -radiopaque line in upper centrals? A.floor of nasal B.max sinus C. inferior meatus
* -shape of occusal of man 1st premolar? diamond shape
* side note:
* Max premolars---hexagonal       Man 1st PM --diamond shape Man 2nd PM - square
* Max 1st molar---rhomboidal       Mand molars 1... Rectangular
* Max 2nd molar---rhomboidal      molar 2... Trapezoidal
* Max 3rd molar--heart shape       Mandi 3rd molar---rectangular / heart
* -amelogensis imperfecta question
* autosomal dominant so both dentitions are affected. Mutations in the *AMELX*, *ENAM*, *MMP20*
* -maximum protrusion in posselt? most anterior point
* superior and centrally located- centeric occlusion
* anterior- protrusive
* posterior- retrusive
* inferior- maximum opening
* -maximum inferior in posselt? maximum opening
* -dens in dente? lateral maxillary incisal
* -which root is narrow from mesial and distal in max 1st molar? MB
* -what passes through canaliculi in bone? nutrients and oxygen to osteocytes
* -macrostomia fail of fusion where? maxillary and mandible processes
* - IL1 and TNF question macrophages
* -part around hammulus? tensor veli palatini
* -curve of spee and wilson? compensatory
* -max lateral have lingual developmental groove extending into root
* -max lateral mesiodistal longer than faciolingual? F they are closer than any anterior tooth
* -which muscle inserts to coronoid process? temporalis
* -contact area by age move to? mesia, distal, cervical or occlusal
* -3 days after injury what is not seen? A.blood clot B.plugging of capillary C.inflammation D.necrosis
* - pigment lesion on nose and irregular enlarged in size, whats it called? malignant melanoma
* -tight junction? zuna occludin
* -medium size artery has? A.large radius B.tunica media C.adventitia
* -question about type 1 diabetic patient autoimmune, insulin missing or very low
* -case study about mysthemia gravis
* -patient has multiple lesions in mouth and large necrosis surrounded by erthromatus what is it?
* -question about physiologic buffer system
* -meissners corpuscles ? fine touch
* -synthesis of DNA in which phase? S
* - most common elbow/forearm injury? radial or ulnar
* -carcinoma of breast/prostate metastasize mostly to? BONE
* -question about treponema pallidum characteristic
* STD, syphilis, gram negative, stages are primary (mouth), secondary(rash), latent, and tertiary(brain/heart/dementia/paralysis)
* - which one is not arthropod transmitted?
* A.rickettsia B.typhus C.rocky mountain fever <= all are
* -patient takes digitalis drug causes what to his gingiva? gingivitis
* -during dental treatment to patient taking drug to HTN what does is cause? xerostomia, gingival hyperplasia, lichen planus, (ageusia) or taste alteration (dysgeusia)
* -NE effect on heart? sympathetic
* -mand 2nd molar mesial side larger than distal
* -in cell membrane which one passes the least? Na, O2, water, lipid, AA
* - which one has internal receptor? ach/epi/sodium
* -most variable phase in length in cell cycle? G1
* -which is not present in max canine? lingual ridge, mesial or distal ridge/developmental groove
* - blood flow velocity is A. directly proportional to capillary cross section B.indirectly proportional to cross section C. length of vessels
* - all of them in large intestine except? vili
* -lueal phase hormone? progesterone
* -difference between hexokinase and glucokinase? hexo has higher Km
* -hormone not in anterior pituitary? PTH, TH, ACTH ADH, oxytocin
* -branch of abdominal aorta renal artery
* -vitamin C for dentin
* -folic acid for nucleic acid
* -epi from where? adrenal medulla
* - found in disk of TMJ? hyaline cartilage, fibrous, dense fibrous, or all of the above
* -what does cAMP do for glycogen breakdown? phosphorylates it
* - gingiva is? orthokeratinized, para, or nonkertanized
* -Which layer is missing in orthokeratinized? lucidum
* -2,3,4 intercostal muscles in right side from which vein? azygous vein
* -patient heavy smoker which most common cancer? lung
* -achalasia? Lower esophageal sphincter
* -alveoli of C shape due to? A. elastic and cartilage B. smooth muscle and elastic C. elastic and other
* according to DECKS: no muscle no glands no cartilage
* -       filtration of water and NaCl in the proximal tubule ---? stands for almost 95% of the total reabsorption, make urine diluted, and a couple of other choices I dont remember
* -       similarity between structures of pancreas and salivary glands? striated ducts.
* -       the semilunes in mucous glands are --? serous structures.
* -        structure of microvilli and which other cell surface component does have the same architecture? centrioles are the same.
* -       Highest ATPase activity in smooth muscles occurs in which portion of these muscles? correct ans is Myosin head but it was a bunch of other answer choices too. Look it up in first aid
* -       what hormones have the longest durtion of action in the body when released? epinephrine, ACH, PTH, estrogen.
* -       mode of action for aminoglycosides (antibiotic) --> binds to 30s subunit
* -       positive weil felix test is diagnostic for? rickettsia infection, rocky mountain spoted fever
* -       which is not true for hepatitis C?
* chronocity, single stranded RNA virus, cirrhosis, no carrier state.
* -       What is the difference between rickettsia and viruses?
* Rickettsia is a bacteria and undergoes biniary fission but viruses don’t
* -       Which Ig is most common in periodontal disease? IgG
* -       Skin graft in mouth will get rejected by which type of hypersensitivity? What cells are involved?
* -       Pat. With penicillin allergy, shows uriticaria (skin rashes) after a few days. What type of hypersensitivity?
* Type-I, IgG
* Type-II, IgG or IgM
* Type-IV, T-cell mediated
* -       A drop of blood blends with Anti-A-serum and Anti-B –serum. In both cases it gets agglutinated. What is the blood type?
* -       All of the following is seen in Asthma except?
* Mucous secretion
* Hyperplasia of goblet cells
* Hyperplasia of smooth muscle cells
* Dilated air spaces
* -       Taste sensation from the posterior portion of the palate medial to tooth #4?
* -       Taste sensation from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue? special sensory(taste): VII, IX, and X
* -       External auditory tube is derived from which embryonic structure?
* 1st pharyngeal pouch  pharyngeal cleft
* -       Dermal papillae is derived from which embryonic structure? Mesenchyme?
* -       Loss of sensation to the lower lip and chin after a surgery of a lower third molar is due o damage to?
* Buccal nerve
* Mental nerve
* Inferior alveolar nerve (I chose this one cause it is probably a damage to it when giving alveolaris inferior blockage)
* Lingual nerve
* -       Which muscle is twitched around hamulus? Tensor veli palatine
* -       What structure passes between sup. And middle constrictor muscle?
* -       Which structure runs deep to the hyoglossus muscle?
* -       Innervations of infrahyoid muscles?
* -       Peptic ulcer that bleeds slowly and is chronic causes which of the following?
* Hypovolumia and shock
* Iron-deficiency
* Cancer
* -       What is most diagnostic for peptic ulcer?
* Anemia
* Blood in the stools
* Unconjugated bilirubin in blood
* -       Donor of NH2 in ureacycle?
* Alpha-ketoglutarate and alanine
* Alpha-ketoglutarate and pyruvate
* And some other options I don’t remember
* -       Non phospholipids content of cell membranes? Cholesterol
* -       Prostaglandins needs this substance for their synthesis?
* A bunch of weird options, the only one I remember is the one I chose
* Polyunsaturated fatty acids.
* -       Which neurotransmitter is responsible for pain sensation from dental pulp?
* Ach, Epinephrine, Substanse P
* -       Nourishment to the TMJ comes from?
* A bunch of vessels were named, synovial fluid, synovial membrane
* -       Sensory innervations of TMJ is provided by?
* Maxillary nerve, mandibular nerve, facial nerve, greater palatine.
* -       Where in the healthy TMJ is phagocytes found?
* -       Cellular immunity is specially important for the defence of human body against what type of infections?
* -       Viagra causes all of the following except? The answer is high blood pressure
* -       Digitalis drugs, mode of action? Ca ++ blockers ACH- inhibitors Beta- blockers
* -   Antihypertension drugs- mode of action?
* -   Difference between dystrophic and metastatic calcification and examples of each? First aid has a table.
* -    was a choice for metastatic and it is correct Infection from abscesef tooth nr 3 spread to which fossa first? I chose infratemporal, dont know if that is correct
* -   If infection in maxillary sinus penetrate the posterior wall of the sinus where will that infection spread too? Nasal cavity, canine fossa, incisiv fossa, pterygomaxillary fossa. ( I chose the last one)
* -   Untreated maxillary sinus infection can spread to? Frontal sinus, ethmoid sinus, sphenood sinus ( I chose ethmoid)
* -   Most common lung cancer? Small cell, large cell, SCC ( I chose SCC- correct)
* -   Ciliated columnar epithelium converts to SCC, what is it for process? Metaplasi, dysplasi, anaplasi, hyperplasi. (Meta is correct ans)
* -   Untreated severe diarreha will cause? Hypercalemia, metabolic acidosis. (Dont remember all the options but acidosis is corrrect acc to first aid)
* -   Most common sequela of deep vein thrombosis? Necrosis, pain, embolism ( i chose embolism)
* -\   Portal vein contains blood from? We needed to pick specific organs. It was a bunch of different combination. I answered wrong cause I chose a option with liver in it!!!! Dumb
* -   Visceral branches of abdominal aorta? Ans choices contained pair of trunks. One option eas inferior phrenic and renal. I chose that.
* -   Pregabglionoc fibers of sup. Cervical ganglion originates at what level in spinsl cord?!!! Options: c1-c7, t1-t4 and further down. I remember readind somewhere thoracic segment but do check it up
* -   What muscle supinate radioulnar joint? Brachialis, biceps, cricobrachialis and a couple of other. ( I chose cricobrachialis, dont think it is correct) Stretch receptors of the lungs send information to upper centra via which nerve?
* -   Why is blood flow lowest in capullaries? Smallest diameter of all vasculate, lowest blood pressure of all vasculate. ( I chose the diameter, but I dont know)
* -   Stim of serotonin-II receptors causes release of? A bunch of GI- hormones where option. I chose HCL. I think it is mentioned as a side note in first aid I just have to eat something
* -   filtration of water and NaCl in the proximal tubule ---? stands for almost 95% of the total reabsorption, make urine diluted, and a couple of other choices I dont remember
* -   similarity between structures of pancreas and salivary glands? correct ans is striated ducts.
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* -   mode of action for aminoglycosides (antibiotic) --> binds to 30s subunit positive weil felix test is diagnostic for? rickettsia infection, rocky mountain spoted fever
* -   pathogenesis of myasthenia gravis?
* -    Similarity between all the anterior teeth?
* -   How many pulp horns are present in a mandibular first molar at the time of eruption?
* -   How does primary tooth differ from permanent teeth? (2 questions with different choices). Whiter than permanent and more constricted at cervical portions than the permanent
* -   Longest root in the permanent dentition?
* -   Looking at the lingual cusp tips of the maxillary molars, what do you see? Both lingual cusps are mesially inclined, both are distally inclined, first premolar is mesially inclined and second distally inclined, first premolar distally inclined and second premolar mesially inclined.
* -   At least 6 questions about patients needing endodontic treatment of molars in upper and lower jaws and canals expected to be found in each tooth. Also questions about how to form a full crown based on anatomical features of these teeth. They asked to choose 3 options out of 5 for how you ask the technician to form the crowns.
* -   Many questions on hight of contoures in different teeth and contact area.
* -   Determinants of cusp height and fissure depths of posterior teeth. Confusing onse! There were like 10 questions based on this topic.
* 1- umami taste buds?
* 2- from incisal view maxillary central looks triangular which side of it is the shortest? mesiolingual distolingual facial
* 3- crosslinkage between collagen and elastin .. lysine glycine glutamic acid
* 4- which is not part of circle of willis? basilar artery
* 5- why do nerve impulses pass in one directions?
* 6- Dna gyrase inhibitor which is a broad spectrum ab?
* 7- mandibular first molar roots and cusps?
* 8- primary maxillary first molar resembles?
* 10- which is a nonstandard amino acid?
* alanine hydroxyproline phenylalanine adenine tryptophan
* 11- steps of activation of vit D take place in ? respectively
* 12 - axillary sheath contains what besides axillary artery?
* cephalic vein brachial v.
* axillay vein and brachial plexus roots
* axillary vein and brachial plexues chords
* 13- patient cant move his jaw to the left and has a sensory deficit on his left face plus heard a loud noise? what nerve is affected
* mandibular of trigeminal
* vestibulochochlear
* maxillary of trigeminal
* trigeminal and vestibulochoclear bcz they exit together from the brain stem
* 14- Facial sensory nucleus? VPM
* June 30 2014
* -herpangina caused  by?
* Coxsackieviruses: Group A Virus:- cause herpangina and hand-foot-and-mouth disease.
* Note: The location of oral lesions distinguishes these two diseases from one another; the oral lesions of herpangina appear on the throat, palate, or tongue; the oral lesions of hand-foot-and-mouth disease appear on the buccal mucosa and gingiva.
* -what nerve can be anesthesized in PSA block ? buccal
* -which tooth can cause a twist around the long axis of the root in lateral exxcursion ?
* mand central
* mand lateral
* max cenral
* max lateral
* -not necessary in collagen synthesis?
* glycine
* cysteine
* folic acid
* vit c
* -histoplasmosis affects what kind of cells? lung cells were not  there, doess it affect reticuloendothelial cells
* -intermediate in denovo synthesis of cholesterol ? sequalene
* -fumarase mediates what kind of reaction in TCA cycle ? fumarate ---> L-Malate (**hydration**)
* -coombs test? google: The **indirect** Coombs test is used in prenatal testing of pregnant women, and in testing blood prior to a blood transfusion. It detects **antibodies** against RBCs that are present unbound in the patient's serum.
* -all of the following are strict anaerobes EXCEPT:
* poryphyromonas, prevotella, neisseria (aeorobe),actinomyces (facultative anaerobe) fusobacterium, veillonela, peprostreptococcus
* -what is the most common class of fungus causing human diseases
* a) **ascomycetes**
* b)deuteromycetes
* c)basidiomycetes
* d)phycomycetes
* **Dermatophytes** are the one to cause human diseases (tineas & others) , these are a class of **ascomycota**
* -.sjogrens syndrome ? very straight question
* Sicca complex
* 1. Xerostomia
* 2. Keratoconjuctivitis
* 3. Rheumatoid arthritis
* -testlet about DM2 and many questions about it..very basic..
* -cell cycle after fertilization ? all stages are shortened or only Sand M Phases it has ? confirm it
* -pregnant lady ? hormones and organogenisis.
* one question was, in 10 week faetus,what you not notice ?
* a)tmj
* b)palate fusion <= 12 weeks
* c) heart beat
* 1. Most common colon cancer: A. Villous adenoma or adenocarinoma is more correct B. Peutz-Jeugers Syndrome (non-cancerous) …
* 2. Patient had hypertension and asthma.
* • His lung disease would get worsen in all the cases EXCEPT: A. Cold weather; B. Pollens; C. NSAIDS; D. Exercise
* asthma and aspirin (NSAID) are a big no no
* • During dental treatment because of using antihypertensive drugs (and I don’t remember ether beta-blockers or beta-agonists) he would most likely experience: A. Orthostatic hypotension; B. Nausea and confusion
* 3. Loss of accommodation in a vision, increased with age: A. Myopia B. Presbyopia...
* 4. Blood flow velocity is: A. Directly proportional to capillary cross-sectional area; B. Indirectly proportional to the capillary cross-sectional area.....(B)
* 5. Lacrimal gland nucleus: A. Superior salivatory; B. Inferior salivatory C. Edinger-Westphal nucleus....
* 6. Numerous mitochondria are reason for its appearance in: A. Striated ducts; B. Intercalated ducts
* 7. Diagnostics for HIV : A. ELISA; B. Polymerase chain reaction… (or both if question was to select all that apply)
* 8. Linkages in carbohydrates: A. alpha-1,4;B. beta-1,4; C. beta 1,6; D. alpha 1,6.
* 9. Angiopathy in insulin dependant patients is due to: A. Blood glucose levels; B. Direct effect of insulin insufficiency
* 10. Autosomal dominant gene 50 % will be expressed in what percent of offspring: A. 25 % B. 50% D. 75%
* 11. All are part of renal medulla except: A. Collecting duct; B. Loop of Henle; C. Glomerulus; D. Vasa recta
* 12. Na transport in ascending limb is responsible to control: A. Water excretion; B. Cl excretion C. Aldosterone secretion…
* 13. Compounds in first step of urea cycle carbamoyl phosphate and: A. NH4 in mitochondria B. Aspartate in mitochondria; C. Something in cytosol (but wasn’t correct as first two steps occur in mitochondria, while last three steps in cytosol);
* 14. Questions about shock hypoglycemia
* 15. Questions about epithelium
* 16. What is true about Treponema pallidum: A. Is a non-motile spirochete; B. Can be seen with dark field microscopy…
* 17. Most variable phase in length of cell cycle: A. G0, B. G1; C. G2; D. S; E. M
* 18. O 2 concentration in arterial blood is most close to : A. O2 concentration in alveoli; B. In athmosphere; …
* 19. Norepinephrine effect on heart: A. Increases both pressure and Cardiac output; B. Decreases both; C. Increase one, No change in second … and so on (don’t remember exact options)
* 20. Adrenal medulla cancer = Pheochromocytoma
* 21. Something about positive chronotropism of heart
* The autonomic nervous system can increase heart rate (HR) [a positive chronotropism] or decrease heart rate (negative chronotropism)
* 22. Fine touch receptor: A. Merkels; B. Meissners corpuscles; C. Pacinian corpuscle
* 23. DNA replication cell phase: A. G0, B. G1; C. G2; D. S; E. M
* 24. Purine metabolism enzyme (Xanthine oxidase)
* These enzymes catalyze the oxidation of hypoxanthine to xanthine and can further catalyze the oxidation of xanthine to uric acid. **xanthine oxidase** (XO) inhibitor allopurinol, has been the cornerstone of the clinical management of gout
* 25. Important in purine and pyrimidine metabolism >>> Inosine phosphate
* purine and pyrimidine synthesis precursor is Ribose-5-phosphate!!!!!
* 26. Polysaccharide capsule microorganism questions ( don’t remember exactly)
* Encapsulated bacteria are antiphagocytic and hence are susceptible to antibody mediated immune response (B cells) as opposed to cell mediated immune response. Patients with [B cell](http://b_cell) deficiencies are highly susceptible to encapsulated bacterial infections. A popular mnemonic to remember most of the encapsulated bacteria is the SHiNE SKiS bacteria (S. pneumo, Hib, N. meningitidis, E. Coli; Salmonella, Klebsiella, Group B Strep)
* The capsule is found **most commonly among Gram-negative bacteria.** However, some Gram-positive bacteria may also have a capsule:
* The **capsule**—which can be found in both Gram-negative bacteria and Gram-positive bacteria—**should not be confused with the second lipid membrane (or bacterial outer membrane)**, which contains **lipopolysaccharides (LPS/endotoxin)** and lipoproteins and is found only in **Gram-negative bacteria**. thanks!!!
* 27. Which is true about smooth muscle: A. Uses troponin; B. Uses calmodulin
* 28. Which band get shortened during muscle constriction: A. I band; B. A and I bands; …
* 29. Toms granular layer, where is it?root dentin ? correct!
* 30. Ectodermal origin in PDL: A. Fibroblasts B. Cementoblasts; C. Lines of rest of Malassez
* 31. Achalasia can be due to: A. increased tonus in Esophageal upper sphincter; B. Lower esophageal sphincter; C. Pyloric sphincter
* 32. What hapen in revers virus ?( Dna to rna ) like this option l cant remember chois
* 33.Ventral surface of tongue is ?
* Keratinize
* Para keratinized
* Non keratinized
* 34.Inferior content of tmj ? Condyl and inferior disck
* 35. Translation of tmj ? upper compartment
* 36. Disadvantage of electronic microscopic
* 37.Dry heat sensitive instrument steralization?
* 38.about dextran is solube in water or not ?
* 39. pain in upper right Q of abdominal due to ?
* Hapatic diseas
* Pancreas d
* Other chois
* 40. Max 1 molar want anasthised pulp and gingiva which n. ?
* Ans should be middle and posterior and greater palatine
* The below are **2012** “helpful” questions
* 1       Woman with TIID, hypertension, hypercholesterol… what could you diagnose her as? Cushing’s Dz (high levels of cortisol)
* 2       Maxilary #14 with root canal (remember 2 canals in mb root common!) mb innervated by middle superior alveolar nerve, db is posterior superior alveolar n.
* 3       Definition of neoplasia vs metaplasia (neoplasia: abnormal proliferation; metaplasia: cell type conversion (barretts esophagus or vitamin A deficiency).
* 4       Renal carcinoma - bellini cell carcinoma (drinking Bellini’s makes u pee = renal) ??
* 5       Adrenal medulla cancer - pheochromocytoma catecholamines release, secondary htn; neuroendocrine tumor, associated with neurofibromatosis
* 6       Leydig cells produce testosterone
* 7       Sperm cells are STORED in epididymis
* 8       Pepsinogen secretion in chief cells of stomach-- part of oxyntic cell type
* 9       Common cancer in **colon** - villous adenoma peutz jeughers syndrome (non cancerous hamarthromatus polyps) (AD, polyps, melanotic macules) –sigmoid most common area cancer in colon
* 10    Esophageal varices can show as hematemesis(also seen in peptic ulcers) which come from portal hypertension from cirrhosis
* 11    A man is in the sun a lot, develops brown spot on side of nose that is growing, what is it - **lentigo maligna**
* 12    All of the following pass between the medial and lateral pterygoids EXCEPT: buccal nerve bc that passes through **lat pterygoid heads**
* 13    What holds small intestine to posterior wall. The answer should be **MESENTERY** ? greater omentum?
* 14    First 4 intercostal veins on the right side of the body drain into - **azygos vein**  but left superior intercostal à brachocephalic vein.
* 15    Glycine is every third residue in collagen: Glycine-Proline-X or Glycine-X-Hydroxyproline.
* 16    Epineurium is around multiple fascicles of nerves endo around axon, peri around fascicles.
* 17    Clara cells(non ciliated) secrete **mucous** (lipoprotein) in the bronchioles
* 18#13 lingual cusp broke: what movement caused it and with what tooth did it break against. Lingual cusp of #19 I would say MF cusp of 19 in a mediotrusive movement
* 19A lot of **non**-working cusp movement questions so read carefully!!!
* 20Pt comes in with chief complaint of shoulder pain. patient is obese, what is causing the shoulder pain: C1,C2,T1,T2 Axillary nerve C5 C7
* 21Part of the brachial plexus most distal? Terminal branches = **Musculocutaneous, Axillary, Radial, Median, Ulnar**
* 22Dental assistant whose hand shakes which part of brain affected? Substantia nigra
* 23This dental assistant is still performing work so what moral value? Maleficence
* 24Know enamel tufts, spindles (trapped odontoblastic processes), hypocalcified regions, lamellae
* a   Tufts – rich in protein enamel (so TOUGH/TUFT cause it drinks protein) fan shaped
* b   Sp**i**ndles – t**i**p of **odontoblast** trapped in enamel
* c   Lamellae- partially calcified vertical defects in enamel narrower and longer than tufts
* d   Hunter schreger band- dark and light enamel from dej-before enamel surface, x-section dispersed in longitudinal sections
* 25Where R common carotid and R subclavian come from **brachiocephalic artery**
* 26Which part of virus used to make vaccine: **glycoprotein** (hemagglutinin neuraminidase)
* 27AZT in HIV: inhibits reverse transcriptase
* 28Most symmetrical tooth = mandibular central incisor
* 29Lingual fissure through root: maxillary lateral incisor
* 30Which problem with root planning maxillary lateral? Inciso-apical fissure
* 31Hypothyroidism pt case study. Suffered from dry mouth. What is the cause of her dry mouth? Sjogren’s syndrome or hypothyroidism. Did not mention Sjogren’s in case study but it was one of the answer choices  According to a study sjogren’s is more common in people with thyroid disease so that could be the answer
* 32Which AA is ketone **all but glycine**  ketogenic(makes acetyl coA)- lysine &leucine   glucogenic(makes pyruvate):arginine,aspartate,asparagine,alanine,cysteine,histidine,methionine,glycine,glutamate,glutamine,proline,serine,threonine,valineboth-isoleucine,pheylalanine,tryptophan,tyrosine
* 33Gag reflex? Medulla – glossopharyngeal nerve afferent, efferent vagus
* 34    Which foramen does the maxillary N (V2) **not go** thru? **Foramen lacerum**       The pterygopalatine fossa is located between the pterygoid process and the maxillary tuberosity, close to the apex of the orbit. This fossa contains the maxillary artery and nerve and their branches arising here, including the infraorbital and sphenopalatine arteries, the maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve and branches, and the pterygopalatine ganglion. The pterygopalatine fossa **communicates** laterally with the infratemporal fossa through the **pterygomaxillary fissure,** medially with the nasal cavity through the **spheno- palatine foramen,** superiorly with the skull through the **foramen rotundum,** and anter- iorly with the orbit through the **inferior orbital fissure.**
* 35Which step *restores* oxaloacetate in **TCA**: **Malate – Malate dehydrogenase**
* 36In gluconeogenesis biotin helps with what? **pyruvate to OAA (enz: pyruvate carboxylase) allosteric activator is acetyl coA**
* 37Where do you find NAD**P**H? **P**entose-**P**hosphate shunt G6P dehydrogenase rate limiting step
* 38Vesicle on skin at nerve distribution either small Recurrent chxn pox? Recurrent varicella zoster
* 39Difference in structure b/w uracil and thymine – Same structure except **Thymine has a 5-Methyl group**
* 40Gamma nerve (efferent): regulate the gain of the stretch reflex by adjusting the level of tension in the intrafusal muscle fibers of spindle. Regulates **Muscle Length and tone**
* 41Hunter schreger bands – enamel prisms arranged in layers at right angles to each other. (can only see these with reflected light... not transmitted light) Strengthens enamel and prevents cracking.  Most prevalent on cusp tips and incisal edges – where occlusal force is the highest.
* 42Dental Papilla = **I thought dental papilla was ectomesenchyme (i would agree that ectomesenchyme becomes papilla and that oral ectoderm becomes the dental lamina which becomes the ameloblasts)**
* 43Maxillary arches formation – Primary (embryonic) maxillary components of first pharyngeal arch (lateral) close with frontonasal prominence (midline).
* 45Branchial arches – 1st Branchial arch forms mandible
* 46What’s more calcified? Peritubular dentin = highly mineralized surrounding tubule (Intertubular – less mineralized)
* 47Know all pulp cells – cementoblasts not in pulp;
* PULP CELLS: ODONTOBLASTS, FIBROBLASTS (TYPE I, III COLLAGEN), DENDRITIC CELLS, MACROPHAGES, LYMPHOCYTES, Plasma, eosinophils. MAST CELLS (absent in normal pulp), also: ymph, nerve, blood vessels
* 48Syphilis sore most likely looks like another dz: hard chancre, not painful kinda looks like herpes—painless chancer then maculopapular rash then gumma
* 49Main extracellular fluid 1/3 TBW constituent = interstitial fluid 75% of ECF(surrounds cell but does not circulate) plasma 25% of ECF– circulates and is the extracellular component of blood.. IntraCF is 2/3tbw
* 50Amelogenesis imperfecta gene change: X-linked = deletion from 2nd intron to last exon… **Autosomal Dominant or recessive 3 Types**
* **1.**     **Hypoplastic: abnormal thickness or pitting but normal hardness (defect matrix formation)**
* 2. **Hypocalcified: normal thickness but soft and chalky (defect mineralization)**
* 3. **Hypomaturation: normal thickness but abnormal hardness: snow capped or loose translucency (defect maturation)**
* 51**Aflatoxin (hepatocarcinogenic toxins) is produced by Aspergilus flavus** in grains and peanuts– repeat old exam
* 52**Obligate intracellular:** Chlamydia, rickettsia, plasmodium, mycobacterium – cannot reproduce extracellularly need intracellular enzymes.
* 53Macrolides Antibiotic “Azithromycin” Erythromycin(cyt p450 inhibit) and Clarithromycin inhibits protein synthesis by binding to 50S ribosomal subunits blocking tRNA release.
* 54Typhus – **rickettsia prowazekii** (epidemic) Rickettsia typhi (endemic)
* 55Coxiella burnetti - **Q fever** / Rickettsia rickettsi – spotted fever
* 56a-hemolytic strep = infective endocarditis
* 57Bisphosphonates osteonecrosis of the jaw and a diuretic (antihypertensive drug) which one would cause side effect
* 58Know what happens in each part of cell cycle before it moves on
* 59Chronic and acute of lung dz renal dz and Et of each
* 60Lung hardening = **low compliance**: Excess CT scarring of lung. Small change in lung volume for a given change in pressure. Compliance – measure of how easily the lung can be stretched (proportional to distensibility)
* 61Secretin(+ panc HCO3-),CCK(+bile, +panc secretion), GIP(-gastic acid) – **S Cells/ Enteroendocrine cells** - Duodenum and Jejunum
* 62How does the parotid differ from sublingual (histo) what stains what color - Parotid = serous acinus (very basophilic staining and zymogen granules and nuclei are spherical); Sublingual = pale-staining bubbly appearance with nuclei to the peripheral
* 63Fungi Sabouraud agar – low pH (5.6) & antibiotic gentamicin inhibits g - bacterial growth
* 64First primary mandibular molar know what cusps is tallest & sharpest - ML cusp MB is the largest cusp
* 65Mandibular lateral incisor root – distal inclination, concavities on M surface (I think also a deeper concavity on distal)
* 66BOTH Afferent and efferent lymph vessel -> Lymph nodes / Efferent lymph vessel -> Spleen or thymus
* 67Mandibular tori is from what kind of bone – dense lamellar bone with scattered osteocytes and small marrow spaces filled with fatty marrow or hematopoietic marrow. with what (bone marrow, woven bone, ++++++etc.)
* 68Male reproductive – where does sperm mature - epididymis
* 69Know what **sulfa** antibiotic do? **Inhibit folic acid synthesis** – competes with p-aminobenzoic acid. Tx: Actinomyces and Chlamydia.
* 70Does maxillary artery go through foramen lacerum NO! – Artery of pterygoid canal, Nerve of pterygoid canal (deep (sympathetic) and greater (parasympathetic) petrosal nerve), terminal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery, emissary veins.
* 71Know actions of brachial plexus – what nerve severed if you can’t raise shoulders – **Axillary N. (deltoid)**
* 72If Dr. doesn’t feel comfortable practicing on someone – non-malificence
* **--------------------------------------**
* **Questions from 4/22/2013**
* 1   Tm of DNA? 60\*C I think My test asked what raises or lowers Tm. I put composition (ie C-G has more hydrogen bonds raising the Tm “Tm” is the temperature of melting) Both the length of the DNA molecule and its specific nucleotide sequence determines its melting temperature.
* 2   Steep incline of condyles, what does that do to cusps (it would disclude the posterior teeth faster allowing the posterior cusps to be taller... so taller posterior cusps
* 3   Myasthenia gravis – it’s a **thymoma**: (from wiki: **Myasthenia gravis**: It is an autoimmune disorder, in which weakness is caused by circulating antibodies that block acetylcholine receptors at the postsynaptic neuromuscular junction inhibiting the excitatory effects of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine on nicotinic receptors throughout neuromuscular junctions.) **Thymoma:** A **thymectomy** is an operation to remove the thymus. It usually results in remission of myasthenia gravis with the help of medication including steroids. However, this remission may not be permanent. Thymectomy is indicated when Thymoma are present in the thymus.
* 4   Rickettsia messes up:  **endothelial cells** (Being obligate intracellular parasites, the *Rickettsia* survival depends on entry, growth, and replication within the cytoplasm of eukaryotic host cells (typically **endothelial cells**).
* 5   From an incisal view, the mand central or lateral = wider FL than MD, no prominent MR, no distal pit
* 6   DL cusps where it sits on the MAX molar sits in **ICP** (DF of mand 1st molar?) Look at chart
* 7   Case study = 39\*C is a fever (102.2\* f) normal is 36.5-37.5(97.5-99.5)
* 8   Case study = who thought she had herpes
* 9   Patient comes in with abrasions and contusions how long ago did it happen ( 2 days? 7 days?  (some places say 1-3 days? depends on the depth of the injury, deeper injuries take longer to show up as bruises)
* 10 If a patient had her uterus removed? (not sure what answer choices were but this is from wiki: When only the uterus is removed there is a **3x** greater risk of **cardiovascular disease**. If the ovaries are removed the risk is **7x** greater. Several studies have found that **osteoporosis** (decrease in bone density) and increased risk of bone fractures are associated with hysterectomies.This has been attributed to the modulatory effect of estrogen on calcium metabolism and the drop in serum estrogen levels after menopause can cause excessive loss of calcium leading to bone wasting.)  // uterine fibroids, uterine leiomyomas
* 11DNA percentage if u have 30 percent of A and 40 of 10 of this? (solve by subtracting from 100.... if you have 30% A you would need 30% T to bond to it (so together t and a would make up 60% of the dna), leaving 40% for either G and C, so G is 20% and C is 20% ... numbers might not be exact pick closest)
* 12What does **phosphoglycerate kinase** do? **Substrative phosphorylation** (catalyzes the reversible transfer of a phosphate group from 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate (1,3-BPG) to ADP producing 3-phosphoglycerate (3-PG) and ATP. Like all kinases it is a transferase.)
* 13Patient with a low carb diet, want a low level of ??? **low level of malonyl**
* 14What is in neuroectoderm
* a   After recruitment from the ectoderm, the neuroectoderm undergoes three stages of development: transformation into the neural plate, transformation into the neural groove (with associated neural folds), and transformation into the neural tube. After formation of the tube, the brain forms into three sections; the hindbrain, the midbrain, and the forebrain.
* b   The types of neuroectoderm include:
* i        Neural crest
* 1   pigment cells in the skin
* 2   ganglia of the ANS
* 3   DRG
* 4   facial cartilage
* 5   spiral septum of developing heart
* 6   ciliary body of the eye
* 7   adrenal medulla
* ii   Neural tube
* 1   brain (rhombencephalon, mesencephalon and prosencephalon)
* 2   spinal cord and motor neurons
* 3   retina
* 4   posterior pituitary
* 15Ureter in kidney = **mesoderm**  (note, bladder and urethra is endoderm though)
* 
* 1   What makes up the palate? **Medial nasal process and maxillary process** (embryological point of view) palatine process of maxilla and the horizontal plate of palatine bone in an adult
* 2   Dental anatomy - what allows the radicular pulp to communicate with periapical tissues- radicular? Apical foramen (lateral canals may also be option maybe? haven’t seen the test yet)
* 3   What is NOT autoimmune - **erythroblastosis fetalis** from mom being Rh negative and baby being positive and the first Rh pos baby exposes mom to Rh ag, and second baby that is Rh pos will be attacked by the Rh ab mom has because IgG crosses the placenta and attacks the RBC’s of second baby “**Alloimmune Condition” know that it is type 2 hypersensitivity.**
* 4   What foramen transmits preganglionic parasympathetic fibers = **Ovale** carries tympanic and lesser petrosal branch of glossopharyngeal nerve.
* 5   What lymph structure runs with the **external jugular vein**? wikipedia says its the **superficial cervical nodes**, idk if that was an answer choice - Deep Cervical nodes go with internal jugular according to internet/lectures.
* 6   What blood supply to thyroid gland = external carotid (superior thyroid) and thyrocervical trunk (off of external carotid is superior thyroid NOT ascending pharyngeal)
* 7   Know diff in max and mandibular canine i.e. anatomical features 
* 8   Know diff between MYCOSES and HISTOPLASMOSIS
* a   **Mycoses:** are common and a variety of environmental and physiological conditions can contribute to the development of fungal diseases. Inhalation of fungal **spores** or localized colonization of the skin may initiate persistent infections; therefore, mycoses often start in the **lungs or on the skin.**mucormycosis - opportunistic infection. .
* b   **Histoplasmosis:** "Spelunker’s Lung" and Caver's disease) is a disease caused by the fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum*. Symptoms of this infection vary greatly, but the disease primarily affects the **lungs.** Occasionally, other organs are affected; this is called disseminated histoplasmosis, and it can be fatal if left untreated.
* c   Histoplasmosis is common among **AIDS** patients because of their suppressed immunity. In immunocompetent individuals, past infection results in partial protection against ill effects if reinfected. **resembles TB (causes granulomatous TB like infections)**
* 9   Know biochem – **glutamine synthetase**
* a   **Glutamine Synthetase** uses ammonia produced by nitrate reduction, amino acid degradation, and photorespiration. The amide group of glutamate is a nitrogen source for the synthesis of glutamine pathway metabolites
* b   **Glutamine** is a non toxic transporter of ammonia in the blood
* c   Glutamate + Ammonia ( by means of glutamine synthetase enzyme) produces Glutamine.
* 10**Ornithine** in the urea cycle? **an INTERMEDIATE**
* a   **Happens in liver and to some extent in the kidney**, The urea cycle consists of five reactions: two mitochondrial and three cytosolic.
* 11What presents every 3rd residue of collagen? Glycine GLY-X-Y-GLY-X-Y
* 12What runs the surface of enamel? Hypomineralized? lamella (maybe the answer, you would definitely see these lines on the surface...) tufts, spindles, ext aren’t really visible from the surface, they are at the DEJ and most don’t make
* it all the way to the surface)
* 13What bone cells undergo mitosis the most? \*\*\*was osteogenic cells an option? osteoclasts and blasts cannot ? osteoprogenitor cells maybe
* 14Which sits in canaliculi? process of osteocytes
* 15Know innervations of teeth: A-alpha = proprioception; A-beta = touch & pressure; A-delta = pain and temp (acute,sharp); C = pain, temp, burning (dull)
* 16Patient with a buccal biopsy in tooth 19, give buccal nerve
* 17Patient with right upper abdominal pain, what do they have? Choleliststhias? Hepatomegaly?
* 18Characteristics of bacteria
* 19Zona occludens = **TIGHT JUNCTION**
* 20MIDBRAIN COMES FROM WHAT STRUCTURE: **mesencephalon**
* 21WHERE DOES SOMATOSENSORY FROM ORAL FACIAL REGION? **SOMATOSENSORY** **CORTEX** OR THALAMUS? (it goes to both so read the question carefully) - it originates in the somatosensory cortex and is transmitted through the thalamus
* 22Esophageal varices? Most likely result = hematemesis = vomiting blood
* 23Which causes a positive Chronotropism? = accelerating heart rate by **Clipping the vagus**
* 24Buerger's Disease? **Smokers vasculitis** (is a rare disease of the arteries and veins in the arms and legs. In Buerger's disease, your blood vessels become inflamed, swell and can become blocked with blood clots (thrombi)- Smokers get this)
* 25Patient coughing up yellow liquid? Type 1 pneumocytes, type 2 goblet cells? **Prob goblet cells or mucus**
* a   Type 1 = Gas Exchange (Alveolus) Type 2 = Surfactant (Alveolus)
* b   Dust Cells = Macrophage  Clara Cells = Bronchiolar Mucus Secretion
* 26Tunica media (thick in arteries and thin in veins)
* 27Which won’t cause edema? Shock? (not sure) or albumin??  shock causes edema, low albumin may low [albumin] in blood, water out to tissues to equilibrate ***HIGH ALBUMIN***
* 28Which shouldn’t be in the urine?  **Albumin**
* 29Shock causes all of the following except? Decrease CO, Vasodilation, GI bleeding
* 30Glucagon is it to make glycogenolysis or glucose supplement? glucagon stimulates glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis
* 31Dental anatomy = occlusion condyle WAS VERY HARD
* 32TMJ ligaments
* a   Collateral ligament - attach the medial and lateral borders of the disk to the poles of the condyle
* b   capsular ligament surrounds the entire TMJ
* c   temporomandibular ligament (lateral ligament) only direct support to joint capsule
* 33What innervates biceps brachii - **musculocutaneous n.**
* 34What innervates triceps - **radial n.**
* 35What is NOT part of the thoracic cage = clavicle
* 36Celiac trunk branch? **splenic artery**
* 37 What does the abdominal aorta not give off? (choices: Celiac, **INFERIOR PHRENIC**, superior mesenteric, inferior mesenteric).
* 38Interpapillary muscle preganglionics? **Occulomotor**
* 39Edinger westphal nucleus?  **Parasympathetic Nuclei for Occulomotor Nerve**. Pupil control.
* 40Most common cause of renal failure?  Chronic glomerulonephritis. It’s Diabetes most common. HTN is the 2nd most common reason  (depends on answer choices)
* 41Which layer of the lung will u not feel pain? **Visceral pleura**  lacks sensory innervation
* 42Lots of bronchitis what are you prone to get?Emphysema, Edema, Bacterial infn, TB?
* 43Single gene mutation gives you = **Sickle cell** (aka a MISSENSE mutation)
* 44Turners syndrome? XO
* 45Know b2 receptors alpha 1 receptors:
* a   **alpha 1- increase smooth muscle contraction and vasoconstriction**
* b   **alpha 2- inhibit NE and insulin release**
* c   **beta 1- increase cardiac output, HR**
* d   **beta 2- increase glucose output, bronchodilation, vasodilation**
* 46Dental anomalies? Kid with central incisor, lateral incisor and canine erupt with pits in the incisal 1/3? What happened? Hypocalification??? **Hypoplastic** = pitting ; hypomaturation =  mottled enamel w/ white to brown to yellow colors; hypocalcified = poor mineralized, soft and chips and wears easily
* 47Not many on eruption dates/calcification dates
* 48Enamel complete on permanent **canine**? **6-7 years**
* 49Earliest evidence of enamel formation on permanent teeth? birth? (perm mand 1st molar)
* 50Glucose clearance rate - **0 mg/dl**
* 51Which antibiotic prevents RNA polymerase from binding to DNA? Rifampacin
* 52Know H-4 lobes 2 cusps U- 4 lobes 2 cusps crescent groove Y- 5 lobes 3 cusps (most common)  2nd mandibular premolars well
* 53Klinefelter syndrome - **XXY**
* 54Sympathetic system does all of the following EXCEPT - **constrict the pupil**
* 55All of the following part of the digestive system are innervated by the ANS **EXCEPT** (list of answers below)
* a   rectum
* b   internal sphincter
* c   ascending colon
* d   **esophagus** (the upper 1/3 is striated muscle)
* e   duodenum
* 56Know what develops during the 10th week - will be incorporated into the testlet question - organogenesis is pretty much complete by week 10
* 57Which disease is spread by fleas? **Typhus**
* 58Peri (intra) tubular dentin is the most mineralized dentin  peritubular is most mineralized
* 59Contour lines of Owen (found in dentin) - **can be analogous to Striae of Retzius** (found in enamel)
* 60Some questions on Anterior Pituitary hormones (FLAT PIG) -- I think it is B-FLAT ( as in basophiles one) and GP-A ( Acidophiles)
* 61The absence of secretion from which organ is NOT absolutely needed for survival (something along those lines) **Adrenal medulla**
* a   Pancreas pretty sure digestion would be minimal without the pancreas, plus no insulin means diabetic...
* b   Anterior Pituitary - pretty sure most of this is needed, especially ACTH which controls cortisol, probably could do without FSH and LH, probably could do without prolactin, GH is used for a ton of stuff too though....
* c   Parathyroids Parathyroids are needed for **Ca** level control
* d   Thyroid - **Calcitonin** not needed and is secreted from the c cells in the thyroid - but other thyroid hormones needed i think  (calcitonin= made by parafollicular cells in thyroid)
* 62Aldosterone - upregulates Enac channels that allow sodium reabsorption and puts K in the urine
* 63What disables GABA **Tetany (Inihibitatory Neurotransmitter: GABA and L-Glutamate)**
* 64Highest osmolarity in the body (intercellular space) Collecting duct? Loop of Henle?
* 65Supporting cusps (working cusps, centric cusps)
* 66The nerve supply then the posterior palate – greater palatine from descending palatine of maxillary supply posterior to the canine, lesser palatine- soft palate, nasopalatine- anterior to canine
* 67Sympathetic and para to the glands otic, submandibular
* 68Tumor of smooth muscle leiomyoma
* 69What modulates smooth muscle action potential? **acetylcholine**
* 70A bunch of stuff about fungi histoplasmosis, mucor
* ●      Which two forms fungi exist in, dimorphism- **Dimorphic fungi** are fungi which can exist as mold/hyphal/filamentous form or as yeast. At room temperature, it grows as a mold/**mycelial**. At [body temperature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Body_temperature), it grows as a yeast. Several species are potential pathogens, including *Coccidioides immitis*, *Paracoccidioides  brasiliensis*, ***Candida albicans****,* *Ustilago maydis*, **Blastomyces dermatitidis**, ***Histoplasma capsulatum***, and *Sporothrix schenckii*.
* 71Where does the the tongue tip when the nerve is damaged. **toward same side of nerve injury**
* 72Which branch of the external carotid is not in the triangle (maxillary and superficial temporal are not in it)
* 73What elevates the mandible what protrudes the mandible - Elevates = temporalis, masseter, medial pterygoid; Protrusion = lateral pterygoid
* 74Know bout that the heads of the Lateral Pterygoid  the **superior head** is active on closing, **retrusion**, and ipsilateral jaw movements, while the **inferior head** is active on opening, **protrusion** and contralateral jaw movements
* 75Origin and insertion of the **pterygomandibular raphe**:  **superiorly to the hamulus of the** [**medial pterygoid plate**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medial_pterygoid_plate)**, and inferiorly to the posterior end of the** [**mylohyoid line**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mylohyoid_line) **of the mandible**
* 76Know the arms...biceps triceps etc. know the bones of the arms too.
* 77N. gonorrhoeae and h. Influenza virulence –both natural transformers **N. gonorrhoeae = penicillin resistant, Beta lactamase and IgA protease, endotoxin, fimbriae; H. influenza = capsule, endotoxin**
* 78Stuff about nucleocapsids:  the association of viral capsid proteins with viral nucleic acid is called a nucleocapsid.
* 79Know the branchial arches... At least four questions
* **1ST ARCH = MAXILLARY PROCESS, MANDIBULAR PROCESSES, MEDIAL NASAL**
* **PROCESSES,MALLEUS, INCUS, TYMPANIC MEMBRANE**
* **SPHENOMALLEOLAR LIGAMENT, SPHENOMANDIBULAR LIGAMENT, MERKEL’S, EXTERNAL ACOUSTIC MEATUS –groove 1**
* **2ND ARCH = PALATINE TONSILS(POUCH), REICHERT’S CARTILAGE, STYLOID PROCESS,**
* **STYLOHYOID LIGAMENT, LESSER CORNER AND UPPER HYOID,**
* buccinator, platysma, stapedius, stylohyoid, posterior belly of the digastric, muscles of facial expression
* **3RD ARCH = INFERIOR PARATHYROID (POUCH) AND THYMUS GLAND, GREATER**
* **CORNEU AND LOWER  HYOID, stylopharyngeus**
* **4TH ARCH = SUPERIOR PARATHYROID GLANDS (POUCH) AND ULTIMOBRANCHIAL BODY (later becomes thyroid C-cells), LARYNGEAL CARTILAGE**
* 80Positive all allosteric of glycolysis: PFK is inhibited by high ATP and citrate and activated by high AMP and F-2,6 bisphosphate.. Pyruvate Kinase activated by F 1,6 BP  and inhibited by ATP ad Alanine
* 81Where is the **thoracic duct** in relation to the other structures: between aorta and azygus in posterior mediastinum travels through aortic opening in diaphragm between 2 gooses--> **azygus and esophagus** **(posterior to the esophagus)**
* 82Where does the esophagus start C6 (where the pharynx becomes continuous with the esophagus, **inferior to the cricothyroid**)
* 83Where do you see varicosities esophagus, rectum, umbilical area, and one more (legs?)
* a      Examples of varices include:
* i        Varicose veins, large tortuous veins usually found on legs
* ii   Sublingual varices
* iii  Esophageal varices, also known as Oesophageal varices
* iv Gastric varices
* v  Intestinal varices
* vi Scrotal varices
* viiVulvar varices
* viii   Pelvic varices
* ix  Vesical varices, varicose veins associated with the urinary bladder
* x   Rectal varices, also known as external hemorrhoids
* 84What causes esophageal Varices - **portal hypertension from cirrhosis of liver**
* 85What is the ligamentum teres - in the liver - remnant of the umbilical vein (connect placenta to liver)
* 86What is the biggest cranial sinus - maxillary  (apparently “cranial sinuses” are the venus things in the brain and we think the answer might be **superior sagittal sinus**...)
* 87Carotid bodies or sinus does what etc. **(Sinus measures change in BP, Bodies measure O2/CO2 concentrations)**
* 88One question about which tooth is more likely to have three cusps with no good answer choices. I think the choices were max 2nd premolar, max 1st molar, max 2nd molar, mand 1st molar (yes, this is right bc max 2nd molar can sometimes not have its DL cusp - aka has 3 cusps)
* 893 or 4 questions about ligaments of the TMJ
* 90Which attachment limits retrusion? Choices: **temporomandibular ligament**, medial pole attachment, lateral pole attachment, sphenomandibular ligament, stylomandibular ligament
* 91What makes up the posterior border of the axilla? All except type question subscapularis, teres major, lats serratus anterior (is not\*\* so select this one)\*\*\*
* 92Which muscle is the supinator of the arm? **Biceps brachii**
* 93Lots of premolar questions
* 94Good number of questions about fungi
* 95What happens in TMJ superior fossa and disc gliding (translation) and inferior condyle and disk hinge (rotation) joint space
* 96What happens with right TMJ when left canines go from normal occlusion to tip to tip? I think - the Right TMJ is the non working condyle so it moves downward, forward and medially
* 97What foramen does the vertebral artery go through? **foramen magnum**
* a   Transverse foramen is in the vertebrae, the old questions I think said “enters the skull” or something like that
* 98What branch of the external carotid comes off right by the greater cornu of the hyoid bone: **superior thyroid**
* 99TMJ is a load bearing joint. TMJ is a synovial joint. **Both true**, one true, both false type question
* 100   Give IAN and face goes numb instead of mandible, what happened? Injected into the parotid
* 101   Proprioceptive fibers come from? **mesencephalic nucleus of V**
* 102   What nerve brings parasympathetic fibers to the parotid? Submandibular? lesser petrosal n. (CN 9) otic ganglion - Submandibular - submandibular ganglion and chorda tympani (Facial CN VII)
* VII (facial) --> nervus intermedius - -> corda tympani --> **submandibular ganglion** --> ***submandibular, sublingual, glands of tongue, mucous membranes***
* VII (facial) --> nervus intermedius --> greater petrosal ---> **pterygopalatine ganglion** --> zygomatic branch of v2 ---> lacrimal branch of ophthalmic n --> l***acrimal gland***
* IX (Glossalpharyngeal) --> tympanic n ---> lesser petrosal --> **otic ganglion** ---> auriculotemporal n ---> ***parotid gland***
* 103   What is the first tooth to erupt after the last succedaneous tooth has come in? **mandib 2nd molar (true)**
* 104  Maxillary premolar innervated by middle superior alveolar nerve
* 105   Basal cell carcinoma, **rodent ulcer**
* 106   Wassermann test **for syphilis**
* 107  Prostate cancer, increased Prostate Specific antigen and acid phosphatase
* 108  Urine most concentrated in **inner medulla**
* 109  Hexokinase **smaller Km** than glucokinase
* 110  **Glomerulus not in medulla**
* 111  Multiple myeloma, increase plama cells&immunoglobulins make **russell bodies(distended ER), bence Jones proteins, increase susceptibility to infection**
* 112  Nutmeg liver, CHF = vein congestion in the liver (congestive hepatopathy) due to right sided heart failure “CHF”
* 113  Owl’s eye, CMV. **owl eye inclusion in lung pneumocyte** or could be reed Sternberg test for Hodgkins lymphoma
* 114  Negri body: **RABIES**
* 115  **Translocation (14:18), follicular lymphoma - A translocation between chromosome 14 and 18 results in the overexpression of the bcl-2 gene**
* 116  Beck’s triad medical signs from cardiac tamponade(extrinsic compression of heart) . 3 signs. muffled heart sounds, low arterial bp, distended veins in neck
* 117  Carbonic anhydrase, Zn
* 118  PRPP for purine synthesis PRPP using PRPP amidotransferase à 5 phophoribosyl1amineàIMP
* 119  Pyruvate ***de***carboxylase, tpp Pyruvate decarboxylase is a [homotetrameric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetrameric_protein) [enzyme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enzyme) that [catalyses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalysis) the decarboxylation of [pyruvic acid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyruvic_acid) to acetaldehyde and [carbon dioxide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_dioxide) in the cytoplasm of prokaryotes, and in the mitochondria of eukaryotes. It is also called 2-oxo-acid carboxylase, alpha-ketoacid carboxylase, and pyruvic decarboxylase.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyruvate_decarboxylase#cite_note-urlENZYME_entry_4.1.1.1-1) In anaerobic conditions, this enzyme is part of the fermentation process that occurs in yeast. Pyruvate decarboxylase depends on [cofactors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cofactor_(biochemistry)) [thiamine pyrophosphate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thiamine_pyrophosphate) (TPP) and magnesium
* 120  Two N’s from **ammonia and aspartate**
* 121  Guillain barr,  **albuminocytologic dissociation(high protein** )- Guillain barre associated with **Campylobacter** In cerebrospinal fluid, characteristic findings include albumino-cytological dissociation and peripheral nerve demyelination
* --------------------------------------------------------------------
* 1       What nerve responsible for circumduction? **Axillary bc of deltoid**   (when severed, can’t raise arm)
* 2       What innervates the thumb? Palmar digital branch of **Median Nerve**
* 3       Case study- kid rattle snake forearm - what bone is subjacent - radius
* 4       What innervates the lungs - vagus n. (parasympathetic) and sympathetic (other choice that looked good was phrenic & intercostals)
* 5       Vagus innervates up to ascending colon and transverse colon. Descending, sigmoid, rectum and anus is by pelvic splanchnic nerves.
* 6       Which of the following transmitted by insects? **Rickettsia(ticks and lice)**
* 7       Which does **not** cause a mucosal or epidermal rash? **Histoplasmosis does: measles.rubella, t pallidum**
* 8       What does **not** cause latent infection? **Polio** (same question from the 1998 exam)
* 9       What is **not** associated with Neisseria Meningitidis? I put **Enterovirus** (capsule, pili, endotoxin, IgA, Waterhouse-fricherson, children meningitis)
* 10    What ion is related to spores? calcium dipicolinic
* 11How do spores reproduce or something? Had no clue put saccharolytic (other choices were lipolytic, proteolytic, etc)
* 12    What is the terminal branch of ECA? superficial temp and max
* 13    In carotid triangle what branch of the ECA wouldn’t you see? superficial temporal
* 14    Pterygoid plexus- case study hematoma what did you do = **pterygoid plexus**
* 15    Candida - which has chlamydospores
* 16    Where does the esophagus start? **Inferior level of the cricothyroid** (other choices were 3rd tracheal ring, inf level of hyoid bone – all I could remember was C6 so I picked something close)
* 17    Pregnant lady @ 6 weeks (case study):
* a       How long do you have to wait to treat her? **6 wks** (completion of organogenesis)
* b       Tell her to take of oral health why? Gingival bleeding
* 18    Where do histones replicate? **S phase**
* 19    **Adenosine deaminase def** - **SCID**. **Adenosine deaminase deficiency**, also called **ADA deficiency** or **ADA-SCID**,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenosine_deaminase_deficiency#cite_note-omim-1) is an [autosomal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autosome) recessive[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adenosine_deaminase_deficiency#cite_note-2) [metabolic disorder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolic_disorder) that causes [immunodeficiency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immunodeficiency).
* 20    Which is not autoimmune? Choices were myasthenia gravis, sjogrens, SLE, etc. I put **erythroblastosis fetalis** (type 2 hypersensitivity)
* 21    Rifampin works by inhibiting? RNA synthesis
* 22    How would you describe Diabetes type 1? **autoimmune**
* 23    How would the islets cells of someone w/ type 1 diabetes appear? Degenerated
* 24    Section of the infundibular stalk of the hypothalamus w/ normal hypophyseal whatever tract causes decreases in what hormone? **Vasopressin/ADH**  or oxytocin (infundibulum is only for the post pituitary) pars nervosa
* 25    Crista terminalis - **Right Atrium**
* 26    Fetal heart will have **DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS** blood from pulmonary artery to aortic arch remnant is ligamentum arteriosum
* 27    Ligamentum venosus came from what? The answer should be **DUCTUS VENOSUS.**
* a       FYI: umbilical vein==> ligamentum teres or round ligament
* b       ductus venosus==> ligamentum venosus (liver to IVC)
* 28    Hyoid bone from what arch? 2rd(3rd arch too)
* 29    Anomalous development of external acoustic meatus? **Problem w/ 1st pharyngeal groove development**
* 30    Inferior parathyroid comes from? **3rd pharyngeal pouch** (superior comes from 4th)
* 31    Pons & cerebellum? **Rhombencephalon** (hindbrain) also includes medulla   brain stem: midbrain(mesencephalon), pons medulla
* 32    what provides sensory to the upper lip? **infraorbital**
* 33    Patient complains burning sensation in mandibular anteriors? mental nerve
* 34    Which innervates post hard palate? greater palatine
* 35    38 yr old female ulcers in gingiva, 1200 WB count, 98% was lymphocytes, normal platelets and normal RBC …. I put **Agranulocytosis** (other choices were AML, CLL, Thrombocytopenia, etc. but if it’s leukemia I figured she’d be anemic and thrombocytopenic and leukocytosed but she wasn’t any of that)
* 36    Pyruvate carboxylase - **pyruvate to Oxaloacetate** & pyruvate dehydrogenase converts pyruvate to acetyl coA
* 37    HEXOKINASE keeps glucose in the cell!
* 38    Small organs small cells - hypoplasia and aplasia
* 39    What is the most common AD disorder - **Gardner’s**
* 40    Contacts increase in size when you age
* 41    Lingual cusp of the maxillary first pm? Choices were shorter, sharper, same height, goes distal. I went w/ shorter b/c same height is max 2nd pm. I was torn b/w shorter and sharper. (its not sharper cause its the working cusp so it has to be smaller)
* 42    Enamel striae of retzius extra info: Caused by metabolic changes that occur while enamel is being deposited that result in hypomineralization. The thickest, darkest one, the neonatal line, reflects the physiological changes which occur around the time of birth.
* 43    **Respiratory minute volume** - patient on nitrous best way to measure efficiency (other choices were TV, FRC, FVC, etc)
* 44    Hepatitis C – **RNA** (Not dDNA Particle that’s Hep B)
* 45    **Cirrhosis** **Mallory bodies** extra info: mostly seen with alcoholic hepatitis and cirrhosis but they are a recognized feature of [*Wilson's disease*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilson%27s_disease) *(25%),* [*primary biliary cirrhosis*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_biliary_cirrhosis) *(24%), non-alcoholic cirrhosis (24%),* [*hepatocellular carcinoma*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hepatocellular_carcinoma) (23%) and [morbid obesity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morbid_obesity) (8%),
* 46    Urinary bladder cancer- **smoking** extra info: from old exam = not colon cancer
* 47    Mumps & Measles = **Paramxyovirus**
* 48    DNA fingerprinting? (choices included: western blot, northern blot, radiotype of something, I put detects **restriction enzymes.** (I think it is restriction enzymes - the first methods for finding out genetics used for DNA profiling involved restriction enzyme digestion, followed by Southern blot analysis).
* 49    PCR Amplification includes all the following except? I knew = that it involved heating/cooling, and something else but I could only knock down 2 answers.-  The method relies on [thermal cycling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermal_cycler), consisting of cycles of repeated heating and cooling of the reaction for [DNA melting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA_melting) and [enzymatic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enzyme) [replication](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA_replication) of the DNA. [Primers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primer_(molecular_biology)) (short DNA fragments) containing sequences complementary to the target region along with a [DNA polymerase](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA_polymerase) (after which the method is named) are key components to enable selective and repeated amplification. As PCR progresses, the DNA generated is itself used as a template for replication, setting in motion a [chain reaction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_reaction) in which the DNA template is [exponentially](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exponential_growth)amplified. PCR can be extensively modified to perform a wide array of [genetic manipulations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_engineering).
* 50    The long thoracic nerve innervates what muscle? **Serratus anterior**
* 51    Which of the following is not part of the **posterior** wall of axilla - **serratus anterior** (this is the medial wall)
* 52    Which of the following is used to **phagocytize** bacteria? Gamma fc receptor and c3b
* 53    Which of the following is for **delayed** hypersensitivity? T cell and macrophage
* 54    3 questions Neutrophils: responsible for acute and purulent reactions, phagocytosis and acute inflammation
* 55    Know cirrhosis and Mallory bodies for alcoholics  - mallory body **NOT** responsible for hepatic failure (on 2005 exam)
* 56    Most common cause of hepatic failure - cirrhosis
* 57    which primary molar is biggest FL - max 2nd molar
* 58    which primary molar looks like a premolar but has roots of max molar - max first
* 59    3 questions on calcification
* 60    8 yr boy breaks max central (permanent) how long do you have wait for root canal? **2 more years**
* 61    Which of the following is not derived from neural crest: **enamel**
* 62    All of the following are true for TMJ except: vascularization in articulating areas
* 63    6 yr old kid has what in articulating areas? **Fibrocartilage**
* 64    Which ligaments hold the tmj in place: Collateral (TMJ ligament was not an option)
* 65    Origin and insertion of sphenomandibular ligament - **spine of sphenoid and lingula of mandible**
* 66    Origin and insertion of pterygomandibular raphe - **hamulus of pterygoid plate and mylohyoid line**
* 67    Case study- hptn diuretics high cholesterol and dad died of heart attack at 55, this guy was 65, needed three extractions on maxilla= which of the following is the most immediate necessary referral: **hyptn**, high cholesterol, smoking cessation? Bp was 160/95 so wasn’t of the roof, but had 40pk years so smoking cessation   Anything over 140/90 is hypertensive.  Extraction risk of bleeding.
* 68    Besides maintaining a patient's oral health what should the dentist prioritize? Maintain patients overall health, or autonomy? Autonomy = primary obligation of dentist to involve pt in tx decision
* 69    All of the following should be considered before extraction except - LA with epinephrine, or density of mylohyoid line.. I put density of mylohyoid line
* 70    Which of the following shows squamous metaplasia - **esophagus (Barett’s)**--- Squamous metaplasia means a change of the epithelium to a squamous appearance. The esophagus goes to simple columnar and it is called intestinal metaplasia. **Squamous metaplasia** is non-cancerous changes in the cells of epithelial lining of the bladder, cervix, and lungs.
* 71    Describe the reason bone grows in scar tissue? **Metaplasia** Other options were fibroplasia..dysplasia.. I think the answer is fibroplasia bc with bone healing you get granulation tissue which is made up of fibroblasts its metaplasia<http://www.dentalarticles.com/nbde/4/questions.php?n=131>
* 72    Dimorphism - **Yeast and mycelium** (mold)  exist as molds a ambient temp and as yeast at warmer (body) temp
* 73    Dimorphism - Yeast and something else… just know dimorphism (on my test all of the choices had dimorphism, you need to know what are the common ones = **BCH -- Blasto, Coccidio, Histo)**
* 74    Purulent discharge - **actinomyces** (after extraction)
* 75    T cell receptor most like **Fab**
* 76    Tmj secondary cartilage
* 77    Hepatocytes and central acinar cells originate from **ENDODERM**
* 78    Central acinar most likely related with **PANCREAS** (because those cells resp for release bicarb)
* 79    Which of the following is not a glycoprotein? FSH, LH, TSH, GH, ACTH …. **GH** is peptide hormone
* 80    Cancer chemotherapy tends to affect tissues that rapidly renew, what tissue most likely to be affected… SKIN  (Bone Marrow?), liver, bone, cartilage, interstinal mucosa
* 81    Lumbar puncture **L3 L4 into subarachnoid space (spinal anesthesia)**
* 82    Patient case study punctured on left side of body at L1, what is most likely is affected.. KIDNEY
* 83    Primary maxillary and mandibular first molar: **prominent cervical ridge**
* 84    **Mandibular canine erupts before premolars** opp for max
* 85    How many pulp horns in **mand first molar** usually 4 according to google; 5 according to Dr. Nair’s chart
* 86    Which of the following cusps is not a primary developmental cusp of max first? **Distolingual**
* 87    Primary teeth more bulbous and constricted
* 88    2nd pm man – what are size of cusp largest to smallest F, ML , DL
* 89    2pm mand = Name of grooves when in y pattern - central and lingual
* 90    2pm mand = **crescent shaped groove**
* 91    A mom is worried about her daughter missing posterior tooth - most likely mand 2ND PREMOLAR
* 92    Peg shaped tooth - maxillary lateral
* 93    When swallowing teeth should be in ICP
* 94    Know Everything about occlusion!
* 95    Which are guiding cusps? **Non-functional**
* 96    On your articulator altering horizontal condylar guidance will affect all of the following except? Laterotrusion?? Stood out from all other answers
* 97    Sulfonamide - what enzyme does it affect: p amino benzoic acid (PABA)NO CLUE - according to Wikipedia, sulfonamides are competitive inhibitors of the enzyme DHPS (dihydropteroate synthetase) - which is involved in folate synthesis
* 98    Which is most affected by thrombosis - **DVT in leg**
* 99    You’re hemorrhaging - chronic blood loss - your baroreceptor reflex is to INCREASE BP and INCREASE HR
* 100   If have a decrease in o2 that will be detected by **CAROTID BODY**
* 101   Lower motor neuron cells bodies originate: ventral horn
* 102   Spinal cord responsible for what? **Synaptic reflex**
* 103   Pre gang symp reach symp ganglia by which of the following? **White rami** ( I think this is the white rami- I just looked it up and it says that white rami has the pre ganglionic going to ganglion and gray has the post ganglionic going to rami- also the gray is at every level of spinal cord while the white is only at the thoraco-lumbar level ) I agree that it’s White rami
* 104   Patients condyle can be obstructed by which of the following - **tuberosity**
* 105   Know roots and canals
* 106  The dentist should extract on max first molar canal arrangement: 2 mb..1p..1db
* 107   Patient with mamelons: malocclusion
* 108   Increase in vertical overlap: increase posterior height/inclination  ↑ horizontal bite, ↓ anterior bite, flatter posterior cusps ↑ vertical bite, ↑ anterior bite, sharper/steeper posterior cusps
* 109   Steeper cusp **more overlap**
* 110  Atherosclerosis most common: foam cells in (lipid laden macrophages) **tunica intima of large elastic arteries**
* 111  Hypertension can lead to left ventricular hypertrophy
* 112  Chronic bronchitis - increase mucus, obstruction of bronchi, productive cough increase PO2 blue bloater
* 113  Parasympthetics - thin watery saliva
* 114  Which gland contains serous demilunes - sublingual (If submandibular was an option then this is a better choice)
* 115  Which of the following would not be an adequate way of determining if a virus is physically or chemically inactivated? The amount of virus in the saliva? Or the amount of blood related to the virus? I put blood. But no idea.
* 116  Inferior joint cavity- **inferior surface of disc and condyle(hinge rotary-open close movement)**
* 117  Inferior alveolar nerve block - lost sensation on face unilateral injected the parotid
* 118  Which spinal tract responsible for pain - **spinothalamic**
* 119  What lobes supplied by cerebral artery: **frontal and parietal**
* 120   Middle cranial fossa- temporal
* 121  Lipid A - **gram negative**
* 122  What reaction occurs with scarlet fever – strep infxn immunological reaction….cant remember choices. Know scarlet fever (caused by Strep pyogenes - Group A strep) extra info: It could also cause late complications such as [glomerulonephritis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glomerulonephritis) and [endocarditis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endocarditis) leading to [heart valve](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_valve) disease
* 123   EBV - **burkitt’s lymphoma**
* 124  If a female is secreting the endometrium (thickening) what cycle is she in? proliferative, follicular, cycling,lutheal?
* Decks: if they were asking about sloughing answer should be follicular
* 125  Degeneration to anterior pituitary - hypogonadism
* 126   All of the following elevate the larynx except the **Sternothyroid(depress)** elevate are: stylo/salpingo/palatopharyngeous
* 127  What muscles contract to produce sound - **lateral and transverse cricoarytenoids**
* 128  Epithelium of respiratory tract - pseudostratified ciliated columnar Ep with goblet cells
* 129   What acts adjunctively with lipase - **bile**
* 130   Know what is last to close.. cleft lip or palate? palate remember from anatomy it closes from front to back
* 131  Most abundant papillae = **filiform**
* 132  Dysphonia, dysphagia lady was a heavy smoker? Laryngitis, pharyngitis, I put carcinoma of larynx
* 133   What kind of agar does fungus grow in? Sabouraud
* 134   Primary incisors vs. Permanent? Mamelons
* 135   What happens to the pulp as you age? Decreases in size, less cellularity, **more collagen**
* 136  (Vitamin D) 25-hydroxycalciferol (from liver) gets converted to 1,25-dihydroxycalciferol where? **Kidney**
* 137  Enamel how can you tell the difference between interrod and rod interred(interprismatic substance) surrounds rod - run in different direction of rod. Interrod = interprox.   Rod = distal.
* 138  Enamel lamellae/ Tufts/ Spindle
* 139  What causes old men to piss a lot?
* 140  What happens to contacts as you age? increase in size
* 141  Klinefelter XXY
* 142  Trisomy of 21 down syndrome
* 143  Main crystal of bone (know formula of hydroxyapatite) Ca10(PO4)6(OH)2
* 144  Peritubular dentin is the most mineralized
* 145  What’s not derived from neural crest -enamel
* 146  What’s the cartilage covering the head of condyle derived from dense fibrous connective tissue mesenchyme
* 147  What are the joint cavities made of? Superior: glenoid fossa and disc, inferior: disc and condyle
* 148  What does fluoride do to bacteria? **Inhibits glycolytic pathway** (fluoride inhibits enolase)
* 149  The articular surfaces on a 15 yo kid is made of what kind of cartilage? fibrocartilage
* 150  What kind of cancer is not caused by obesity?
* 151  A nodule in an old womans breast **(fibrocystic growth)**
* 152  Which one is not in epidermis?
* 153  What layer is not in orthokeratinized? Ex, spinosum, basale, **lucidum…**
* 154  Diabetes causes microangiopathy because of what (from wiki: high [blood glucose](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_glucose) levels cause the [endothelial cells](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endothelial_cell) lining the blood vessels to take in more glucose than normal (these cells do not depend on [insulin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insulin)). They then form more [glycoproteins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glycoprotein) on their surface than normal, and also cause the [basement membrane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basement_membrane) to grow thicker and weaker. The walls of the vessels become abnormally thick but weak, and therefore they bleed, leak protein, and slow the flow of [blood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood) through the body.)
* 155  Sinus perforation related to what tooth? (palatal root of 1st molar was not an option) root of 2nd PM likely, **MB of 2nd molar**
* 156  Mesial marginal ridge groove of max 1st premolar
* 157  Mandibular 1st PM has mesiolingual groove
* 158  Mandibular 2nd premolar has **central pit**
* 159  Linguogingival groove is most likely seen in what tooth: maxillary lateral incisor
* 160  Pt is 15 years old LOL
* 161  Pt that is how old has permanent incisors and 1st molars is how old? 7-8
* 162  What reaction requires **biotin**? (only one with carboxylase) -- answer should be acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA via **acetyl-CoA carboxylase** which also requires biotin, pantothenic acid, citrate, insulin (but NOT glucagon, epinephrine)
* 163  What is required in transamination? **Pyridoxal phosphate PLP** (active form of Vit B6)
* 164  Liver sinusoids drainage (where and what does it drain) blood from hepatic artery and portal vein **drains into common central vein then the hepatic vein**
* 165  **NADPH** is most created where? pentose phosphate pathway
* 166   Comparing 1st and 2nd maxillary premolars: which has fewer developmental grooves, and which is shorter? 2nd has a shorter central groove with more supplementary grooves
* 167   Anterior wrist innervation **median nerve**
* 168   Extension of the wrist which nerve = **radial if damaged wrist drop**
* 169   middle finger = **C7**
* 170  What forms the palate? palatine process of maxilla (paired) horizontal process of palatine bone
* 171  What innervates the levator palatini muscles? **Pharyngeal Branch of** [**Vagus**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vagus) (CN X)
* 172  Deep facial vein drains into what? Facial Vein? Deep facial and maxillary vein drain pterygoid plexus
* 173  Where do infections from the lymph get into bloodstream? **lymphatic duct into R and L subclavian V**
* 174  Free floating nodule on the anterior of the masseter? - Could be due to Bruxism?
* 175  Difference between lymph nodes, spleen and thymus? (efferent and afferent vessels)- **Thymus and Spleen only have efferent**- they do not have afferent. The lymph nodes has both.
* 176  NSAIDs is selective to which cox? **2**
* 177  What increases when you have parasites? Eosinophils
* 178  Rickettsia causes Typhus or Typhoid? **typhus**
* 179  What can you get from arthropods? idk..RICKETTSIA or arbovirus??? (get it from fleas)
* 180  Pain radiating from shoulder to the arm, when turning the neck he would have the same pain
* 181  What innervates erector spinae? Dorsal ramus of spinal cord?
* 182  What innervates the biceps? **musculocutaneous**
* 183  Swollen lips after amalgam filling: angioedema
* 184  Lost sensation of lower lip due to which nerve? **mental**
* 185  Incision on lingual of #30 needs to block which nerve? IAN
* 186  What’s released in the neuromuscular junction? Ach
* 187  Calcium is not required for what? **ATP production**
* 188  Main matrix protein of enamel? amelogenin
* 1       RATHKE’S POUCH oral ectoderm later comes in contact with diencephalon--> **ant pituitary**
* 2       Internal laryngeal nerve pierces **thyrohyoid membrane**
* 3       Working condyle - rotating  non working - orbiting
* 4       Superior joint space - translation
* 5       Fluoroquinolone (ciprofloxacin,ofloxacin) - **inhibit DNA gyrase**
* 6       Not part of circle of Willis - **basilar artery**
* 7       Mutation in amelogenesis imperfecta? Missense (error during Bell stage) histodifferentiation
* 8       Angle classification when someone ages --> class 1 to 3
* 9       know anaplasia, metaplasia,dysplasia (anaplasia = lack of differentiation; metaplasia = replacement of one tissue cell type with another; dysplasia = nonmalignant cell growth/development; neoplasia = abnormal growth)
* 10    What causes goiter and enlargement of the neck? hyperplasia or hypertrophy
* 11    from frontal plane going post the axial inclination of **max** post crowns? **Incline buccally**
* 12    **Hassall's corpuscles** are characteristic in? **thymus**
* 13    Concrescence - fusion of cementum of adjacent teeth
* 14    what forms philtrum –  nasomedial and maxillary processes
* 15    KNOW SLE
* a       Key features (**CREST**): **c**alcinosis; **R**aynaud’s phenomenon, **e**sophageal dysfunction, **sclerodactyly**, positive ANA (Anti-DNA and Anti-Sm antibodies);
* b       **T**elangiectasia, collagen vascular disease
* 16    dimorphic fungi? **blasto, histo, coccidio, candida (yeast type)**
* 17    medial rotator of glenohumeral joint? **Teres major**
* 18    distinguishing features of jejunum? **plicae circulares(kerckring)**
* 19    something about something monounsaturated fatty acid? - answer was oleic acid
* 20    protein denaturation won’t affect? Peptide bonds
* 21    IJV becomes the...brachiocephalic vein **Sigmoid sinus continues as IJV**
* 22    Fumarase is what type of rxn? **Hydration**  fumarate to malate in TCA
* 23    Melanocyte found in? **s. basale**
* 24    Fungal infection in diabetics? **Mucor**
* 25    Fungal infection causing cerebral infarctions????? **ASPERGILLUS or mucor**
* 26    KNOW EVERYTHING ABOUT EMPHYSEMA (“pink puffer”)
* a       Centrilobular: cigarette smoking; upper lobe of lungs
* b       Panlobular: Dec Alpha-1 antitrypsin; upper and lower lobes
* c       dec elastic recoil , increased compliance
* 27    Difference  b/w IgM & IgD is in their? Heavy chain side, heavy chain main, light chain main (no clue) IgM has Jchain, most efficient complement fixer, can agglutinate, first isotype produced after infxn. IgD regulatory role in B cell activation and development.
* 28    What drug do you give for ringworm(dermatophytus)? **Griseofulvin**
* 29    What is associated with bone remodeling? Reversal lines
* 30    What pdl fiber not found in max central incisor? Interadicular
* 31    Upper motor lesion? Contralateral side
* 32    What in the mouth is not antibacterial? Amylase, lysozyme, lactoferrin (went w/ amylase, not sure) - amylase breaks down starch
* 33    TMJ is a class III lever
* 34    Zona fasciculata? Cortisol
* 35    Know what nerves get anesthetized
* 36    Comparing primary max central to permanent max central? According to Dilbone’s sheet it says that primary have root relatively longer, when compared to crown length than in the permanent central. This would make the permanent have a higher crown/root ratio.
* 37    UDP glucose is involved w/ glycogen synthesis **G1P** NOT G6P
* 38    Know difference b.w gemination is 1 tooth bud divides and gives appearance of 2 teeth & fusion 2 teeth join and give appearance of one large tooth
* 39    Characteristic of type IV hypersensitivity? Mac and t cells
* 40    Know primary teeth **start calcifying 4-6 months in utero**
* 41    What cervical nerve segment innervates middle finger? C7
* 42    Rickettsia targets ENDOthelial cells
* 43    What adducts the scapula **Rhomboidus minor and major**
* 44    Plummer vinson syndrome? Dysphagia, anemia, glossitis - usually in postmenopausal women
* 45    What makes Intrisinc Factor? Stomach parietal cells
* 46    Othokera/parakera? Stratum lucidum is the one that does not have orthokeratinized.
* 47    What does not secrete estrogen? adrenal medulla (went w./ medulla)
* 48    What drains super and infer petrosal sinus? Superior- transverse sinus inferior-IJV
* 49    Sphingolipid a palmitoyl coa & serine
* 50    What structure is post to abdominal aorta? **Kidney**, duodenum, pancreas
* 51    Primary molar w/ greatest FL dimension? The answer should be Max 2nd. agreed
* 52    What bone is at outer canthus of eye? zygomatic bone
* 53    KNOW the DA facts to remember sheet? 10 questions from that alone\*\*\*
* 54    TCR resemble? **Fab**, fc, jchain????????
* 55    Not a cause of edema? SHOCK edema does cause shock
* 56    Know AI mutations? ENAM, AMELX, etc (**ENAM mutation via autosomal dominant** inheritance most common (results in AI); **AMELX mutation = X linked) (results in root resorption and AI)**
* 57    Nerve that travels w/ EJV? **Great auricular**
* 58    Something about the epithelium of a cyst – fluid filled sac lined with epithelium(ummm no clue)
* 59    What cusp of max occludes w/ MMR of mand 1st molar in MIC (no clue)  lingual of max 2nd pm
* 60    Where ATP is used the most in kidney? Online somewhere it says that it is the **proximal tubule**?? But it could be wrong.
* 61    Cell type not in CNS, schanmann cell - did you mean schwann cell? (Schwann cells is in PNS)
* 62    *Out of the 600 swallows that a person does within a 24 hour period, most of them occur when? (sleepin, at meals, when clenching,* ***between meals)*** *Don’t know.* (according to google is during mealtime)
* 63    Fumarase, hydration, links TCA to urea cycle
* 64    What ligament is taut during yawning? Sphenomandibular or stylo? The answer should be Temporomandibular ligament
* 65    What ligament prevents anterior movement? Sphenomandibular or stylo? stylomandibular ligament limits excessive protrusive movement
* 66    Organ closest to right kidney colon
* 67    Calcitonin made in what cell of thyroid gland -- parafollicular/c cell
* 68    Cerebral infarction - aspergillus
* 69    Which max root concave on both sides? MB of max 1st? from old exam: M root of Mn 1st concave on both sides - it is talking about max
* 70    Mesial or distal root concavity on canines? M root concavity of Mn canine more prominent
* 71    Xanthine oxidase, last step (of purine catabolism)
* 72    Gout attack on big toe
* 73    Multiple myeloma, **hyper gamma globlulin, Also russels body**
* 74    Tip of tongue submental lymph node
* 75    Cytoplasmic basophilic? **Ribosome**
* 76    Case on type 1 2 diabetes
* 77    Vertebral artery through **foramen magnum**
* 78    Internal jugular v **becomes sigmoid sinus at jugular foramen**
* 79    Glucose 1 p, substrate for glycogen phosphorylase-NO that’s for glycogen breakedown **UDP- glucose pyrophosphorylase**
* 80    Stretch reflex, is monosynaptic
* 81    Lacerated on max second molar, 1 cm to midline, uvular muscular not hurt
* 82    Q fever, not insect bite primarily cattle, sheep, goat reservoirs
* 83    Typhus by ticks
* 84    Amyloid in Alzheimer
* 85    **Upper** motor neuron lesion, **babinski sign**
* 86    Thumb by median n
* 87    Face by frontal process and first arch
* 88    DRG, sensory
* 89    Erector spinae, **dorsal rami**
* 90    Somatostatin **inhibit insulin**
* 91    Palatine purelymucous
* 92    Lack b12 pernicious anemia
* 93    Rubella, **congenital defect**
* 94    Koplick spot, measles
* 95    Mallory Weiss syndrome - bleeding from tears at the esophagus/stomach junction; presents with hematemesis (coughing up blood), melena (blood in stool)
* 96    IgA **important in mouth** (sIgA prevents pathogen from adhering to mucosal surfaces)
* 97    Cortisol made in zona fasciculata
* 98    Glucosyltransferase
* 99    Too little aldosterone, diabetes insipidus
* 100  Mand molar finished root formation **14 -15**
* 101  Coxsackie - herpangia
* 102  Basophils are the **least common white blood cell**
* 103  Myocardial infarc, **coagulative necrosis**
* 104  Mesencephalic, **proprioception of face**
* 105  Cut infundibulum off, ADH still works (ADH should not work since its made in the hypothalamus) (prolactin increases)
* 106  Intratubluar most highly mineralized The most mineralized should be peritubular I think. intra = peritubular so both right.
* 107  Release of ADP **triggered power stroke** (upon release of ADP+P)
* 108  Squalene intermediate of cholesterol synthesis also HMG CoA, mevalonic acid,isopentenyl pyrophosphate
* 109  No in parotid region, auriculotemporal n
* 110  Failed anethestiania, numb parotid
* 111  Parietal lobe **interpreted sensation**
* 112  Distoincisal of mand central hit lingual fossa of max central
* 113  On mountain, **oxygen pressure 50 mm mercury** (sea level is 150)
* 114  Cross section of canine at cervical third, conical, triangular or ovoid? (ovoid with a bulge more on the facial according to old exams)
* 115  Glucose clearance normally 0
* 116  Y shaped on mand. Second premolar
* 117  Rifampin targets **transcription**
* 118  Clotrimazole for **candidiasis**
* 119  Glucagon **increased glycogenolysis**
* 120  Filiform papillae no taste bud (and the most abundant)
* 121  Auriculotemporal carries pain of TMj
* 122  Chorda tympani **(from facial, taste to ant of tongue)**
* 123  Heterochromatic **not transcriptionally activated** (still zipped up in chromosomes)
* 124  Vic C, D enamel hypoplasia (Vit A is the main one used in enamel )
* 125  PCR to **amplify DNA**
* 126  Alveolar duct, sac, alveolus
* 127  HERS from cervical loop
* 128  Oral mucosa, **no stratum lucidum**
* 129  Placement of lingual canal on max molar
* 130  Contour line of owen (in dentin)= line of striazuis (stria of retzius in enamel)
* 131  Klinefelter, xxy
* 132  Cd8 cytotoxic cell
* 133  Middle meningeal, epidural hematoma
* 134  Hamular process on medial pterygoid plate
* 135  Superior thyroid A **branches out around hyoid bone**
* 136  Heart in middle mediastinum
* 137  Nerve of pterygoid canal (greater and deep petrosal nerve through foramen lacerum)
* 138  CN 9 (glossopharyngeal) between **superior and middle constrictor**
* 139  Emphysema won’t puke blood/ non productive cough
* 140  Chief cell releases pepsinogen
* 141  Increase vagal, **decrease hr**
* 142  Gamma efferent, muscle spindle and afferent is group 1a and II
* 143  Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus given to children
* 144  Dorsal of tongue, keratinized
* 145  Rheumatic heart disease, **valvular insufficiency**
* 146  Bleeding esophageal varices, cirrhosis
* 147  Vagus innervates **ascending colon**
* 148  Dysplasia vs anaplasia
* 149  Chronic passive congestion of lung, **left ventricular cardiac failure**
* 150  Cardiac tamponade, sudden arrest of cardiac function
* 151  No stuff from v passes through foramen lacerum
* 152  Geniohyoid not from **ansa cervicalis from C1 of CN XII** ansa cervicalis innervate infrayhoid muscles OSS
* 153  Temporalis insert into **coronoid process**
* 154  Aortic A lots elastic fiber in tunica media
* 155  Lymph node both efferent and afferent
* 156  PDL from dental follicle aka dental sac
* 157  Dential tubule - s shaped due to crowded odontoblast
* 158  Tay saches, **ganglioside m2 accumulattion deficiency in enzyme hexoaminidase A**
* 159  Folic acid not required in collagen synthesis - **Vit C (ascorbic acid)**
* 160  Haptens, small molecule that can elicit immune response when attached to larger ones
* 161  I band shortens during skeletal muscle contraction - H band too
* 162  Fermentation, organic final electron acceptor
* 163  When determined to do replication? **G1**
* 164  Sucrose = has a  **ketose + aldose**
* 165  **Secretin** made in duodenum
* 166  Fiber with fastest conduction velocity? I 1a, 1b, 3, 4, 5? Fastest = 1a (nuclear bag fibers- muscle length and tension); Slow = Type II (nuclear chain fibers - muscle length)
* 167  Primary molars bigger than permanent premolars (JIC 2-4mm)
* 168  Barrett’s esophagus - **squamous metaplasia**
* 169  Cystic fibrosis, problem with na+ channels The answer should be Cl-
* 170  Phagocyte found in synovial membrane
* 171  Hinge movement in lower compartment
* 172  Pharyngeal eminence - **caudal to the copula**, connecting the ventral ends of the 3rd and 4th pharyngeal arches
* 173  Basal cell carcinoma - face
* 174  Vit k, prothrombin
* 175  Hering breuer reflex - **prevent over-inflation of lung,** stretch receptors
* 176  Melanocyte in stratum basale
* 1       Which vein goes into the IVC on the right side and the renal on the left? **Left gonadal vein drains into L renal vein. R gonadal vein empties into IVC**!
* 2       In a lupus pt: Increased erythrocyte sedimentation rates means what?(-high ESR=inflammation. but its not a good indicator of lupus activity) What are some signs of systemic lupus getting worse (choices were: face rash, ulnar deviation of fingers, clubbing of fingers...) (maybe when it starts affecting organs) maybe urinanalysis or antibody tests
* 3       Lysyl oxidase in the cross linking of collagen needs **copper!**
* 4       How can you differentiate lymph nodes from other lymphoid tissue? (answer choices: lymphatic nodules, efferent vessels...) (probably afferent vessels)
* 5       Which combination would increase anterior guidance? Which would cause more posterior guidance?
* a       Big horizontal overlap, big vertical overlap? for anterior guidance
* b       Big horizontal overlap, small vertical overlap? etc
* c       an increase in horizontal overlap leads to a decreased ant guidance angle,less vertical component to mandibular movement ,and flatter posterior cusps.an increase in vertical overlap produces an increased ant guidance angle ,a more vertical component to mandibular movement and steeper posterior cusps[taller th post cusps].     source of info okeson chap 6
* 6       What do hyperkalemia and angiontensin 2 have in common? **Aldosterone**??
* 7       What causes a keloid to form? Is it lack of blood supply or improper matrix formation? keloid is a type of scar composed of Type 3 or Type 1 collagen. **Due to excessive deposition of extracellular matrix**
* 8       Know the complement cascade, what can activate it, what each part is responsible for... C3bBb, or **C3 convertase** (This C3 convertase is NOT the same formula as the C3 convertase you saw in the Classical pathway which was C4bC2b
* 9       Neisseria and S. pneumoniae are both **encapsulated**
* 10    Southern blot identifies DNA
* 1       Intracellular receptor:
* a       Insulin
* b       Pyroxine
* c       Prolactin
* d       Epinephrine
* e       **Aldosterone**
* 2       Urea Cycle Questions
* a       Know which is mitochondria or cytosol
* b       The urea cycle consists of five reactions: two [mitochondrial](http://mitochondria) and three [cytosolic](http://cytosol). The cycle converts two amino groups, one from NH4+ and one from [Asp](http://aspartic_acid), and a carbon atom from HCO3−, to the relatively nontoxic excretion product [urea](http://urea)
* 3       **Reactions of the urea cycle**

| * **Step** | * **Reactants** | * **Products** | * **Catalyzed by** | * **Location** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **1** | * NH4+ + HCO3− + 2[ATP](http://adenosine_triphosphate) | * [carbamoyl phosphate](http://carbamoyl_phosphate) + 2[ADP](http://adenosine_diphosphate) + Pi | * [CPS1](http://carbamoyl_phosphate_synthetase_1) | * mitochondria |
| * **2** | * [carbamoyl phosphate](http://carbamoyl_phosphate) + [ornithine](http://ornithine) | * [citrulline](http://citrulline) + Pi | * [OTC](http://ornithine_transcarbamoylase) | * mitochondria |
| * **3** | * [citrulline](http://citrulline) + [aspartate](http://aspartic_acid) + [ATP](http://adenosine_triphosphate) | * [argininosuccinate](http://arginosuccinic_acid) + [AMP](http://adenosine_monophosphate) + [PPi](http://pyrophosphate) | * [ASS](http://argininosuccinate_synthetase) | * cytosol |
| * **4** | * [argininosuccinate](http://arginosuccinic_acid) | * [Arg](http://arginine) + [fumarate](http://fumarate) | * [ASL](http://argininosuccinate_lyase) | * cytosol |
| * **5** | * [Arg](http://arginine) + H2O | * [ornithine](http://ornithine) + [urea](http://urea) | * [ARG1](http://arginase_1) | * cytosol |

* 1       Likely source of methyl group:
* a       Cystein
* b       Adenosine
* c       **Methione**
* 2       Abdominal aorta direct branch except
* a       S. mesenteric
* b       I. mesenteric
* c       Celiac
* d       Last choice - Don’t remember (?) S. MESENTERY, I. MESENTERIC, AND CELIAC ALL ARISE FROM THE ABDOMINAL AORTA SO IT MUST BE THE OTHER ANSWER
* 3       **Ulnar = elbow injury**
* 4       **Tm = 60C composition**
* 5       Cell cycle: which one has the most variation in duration? **G1** or G2 or the others?
* 6       Testlest
* a       Lymphadenopathy
* i        Most likely reason for it
* 1       Aplasia
* 2       Hypertrophy
* 3       **Hyperplasia ( had more results, but some results for aplasia as well, I would go with this one though)**
* 4       ?
* 7       Type 4 hypersensitivity is generally associated with
* a       Respiratory distress
* b       **MONOnuclear infiltrates**
* c       Erythema
* d       ?
* 8       Apoptosis
* a       **Hormone dependent physiologic evolution**
* b       Nondividing stage of cell growth
* c       ?
* d       ?
* 9       **Eruption date of maxillary canine. 11-12 years**
* 10    Mandibular 1st premolar lingual cusp has how many Functional Cusp inclines? **Zero I think (no lingual functional cusp) lingual cusp of mand 1st is only cusp that has no contact with anything**
* 11    **Mandibular 1st premolar occlusal view is diamond**
* 12    **Canines look proximally like triangle**
* 13    **Primary mandibular 1st molar has prominent cervical ridge**
* 14    **MB is the largest cusp for it.**
* 15    Professionalism: **Justice, autonomy, and non-maleficence came up**.
* 16    Testlet\*\*\*\*\*
* a       Erythema Multiforme
* i        What causes it?
* 1       Drug reactions (**if the patient was taking ACE inhibitor this might be a good answer)**
* 2       Herpetic stomatitis **(herpes is a major cause of erythema multiforme) so no idea**
* 3       ?
* 4       ?
* ii       Biopsy superficial ulcer cell what do you see?
* 1       **Neutrophil (got a source that that says you see PMN in the histology so i’m guessing this and not eosinophils) this is the best bet**
* 2       Macrophages
* 3       Mast cells
* 4       Eosinophills
* 17    Parakeratinized areas \*\* ESPECIALLY IN THE ORAL AREA **Masticatory mucosa**, [para-keratinized](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keratin) [stratified squamous epithelium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stratified_squamous_epithelium) has nuclei, found on the [dorsum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorsum_(anatomy)) of the [tongue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tongue), [hard palate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_palate) and attached [gingiva](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gingiva).
* 18    Ortho keratinized areas  \*\* ESPECIALLY IN THE ORAL AREA **similar to para, its actually hard to find stuff on this (i think if you chew on it where you had dentures it becomes ortho)idk**
* 19    Keratinized areas \*\* ESPECIALLY IN THE ORAL AREA NON-keratinized- junctional epithelium and lining mucosa
* 20    Pseudostratitified ciliated epithelium
* a       Peyers’ patches
* b       Palatine tonsils
* c       **Pharyngeal tonsils**
* d       Lingual tonsils
* 21    Ectoderm is which?
* a       Odontoblast
* b       Fibroblasts
* c       Mast cells
* d       Cementoblasts
* e       **Epithelial cell rests of malassez\***
* 22    Testlet
* a       Ulcers in Mid-Palate
* i        What causes it?(possibilities-smoking,pizza burn,tobacco,viral/bacterial infection)
* ii       If biopsy epithelium around gingival ulcer what type of epithelium is it?
* 1       Parakeratinized
* 2       Orthokeratinized
* 3       **Keratinized**
* 4        Nonkeratinized
* 5       ?
* 23    Which virus is latent in macrophages?
* a       **HIV**
* b       Herpes
* c       CMV
* d       EBV
* e       HPV
* 24    Which organism in vagina, small intestine and oral?
* a       **Candida**
* b       ?
* c       ?
* d       ?
* 25    Large intestine begins mass movement when food enters
* a       Mouth
* b       Esophagus
* c       Colon
* d       **Stomach (someone said it in another review)**
* 26    **Cervical line of greatest curvature in M of max central**
* 27    **Mandibular canine is straighter mesially than maxillary**
* 28    Looking at canine from lingual view you don’t see lingual marginal groove
* 29    Intracellular fungi? [*Pneumocystis jirovecii*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumocystis_jirovecii)[8] **was the only obligate fungi I found but Histo is facultative intracellular so may want to go with histo if you don’t see this for fungi** (old exam had a question that has histoplasmosis as intracellular parasite so maybe this is the same question)
* a       Mucor
* b       **Histo**
* c       ?
* d       ?
* 30    **CNX epiglottis**
* 31    If you decrease K around cell what happens? **This can cause seizures**
* a       **Hyperpolarized (wouldn’t increase K cause hyperpolrization??)**
* b       **?**
* c       ?
* d       ?
* 32    What embryological layer makes medulla?
* a       Meso
* b       **Ecto (believe it or not) if we are talking about the adrenal medulla**
* c       Endo
* d       ?
* 33    Which cell makes epinephrine? **Chromaffin cells**
* 34    Which cell makes Norepinephrine? **Chromaffin cells**
* 35    **Didn’t find anything besides that cell in the medulla**
* 36    Which cell/layer produces cortisol? [zona fasciculata](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zona_fasciculata)
* 37    Linkages in peptidoglycan?
* a       A 1,4
* b       A 1,2
* c       B 2,3
* d       **B1,4**
* 38    If baby is premature, no surfactant, lose tension and what would you see? **Can’t breath without help**
* 39    Asthma is: (one or b**oth** of the below is true) - i think both is true. Extrinsinc asthma causes Type 1 hypersensitivity which causes an inflammatory response)
* a       **constriction**
* b       **inflammation????**
* 40    Which cells are responsible for too much mucous in asthma?
* a       **Goblet**
* b       Cilia
* c       Type I
* d       Type II
* 41    Idea behind having a low carbohydrate diet is to maintain a low level of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* a       Melanyl coA (this is not the answer, because high insulin means high this, and with low carb we see less insulin)
* b       Beta oxidation (this is to produce fatty acid, so not this either)
* c       ?
* d       ?
* 42    Combination of Curve of Spee and Curve of Wilson will give:
* a       Course of Curvature (I don’t know how to spell it
* b       Inter occlusal plane
* c       Compensating Curve
* d       **Neither of the above here is what I found and I have heard of it before in class *(curves of Spee and Wilson form “Monson’s Sphere”).***
* 43    Which of the 4 is not ectoderm?
* a       **Erector pili muscle**
* b       \_\_\_ gland
* c       \_\_\_ gland
* d       \_\_\_\_ gland
* 44    Injection into parotid gland will do which:
* a       **Buccinator malfunction** (this might be the answer? you hit facial n. and that controls buccinator.... i dont think xerostomia is the right answer because your other salivary glands would still be functioning? thoughts?)  yeah prob, i thought the thing said infection when looking it up. if its injection then go with anything that the facial nerve innervates
* b       Xerostomia
* c       ?
* d       ?
* 45    **Meissner's corpuscle = is fine touch**
* 46    Thick layer of cells in the kidney (it starts with an M, couldn’t remember what it was exactly called) is seen where: (macula densa)????????? Is that what the m might stand for? Ask her.
* a       Bowman’s capsule
* b       **Distal tubule (if its macula densa)**
* c       Proximal tube
* d       Collecting duct
* e       ?
* 49. Difference btw gemination and fusion-------
* Left in purple as it represents Q’s from one test section
* 1.     which of the following gland is not necessary for survival: (choices: ant pituitary, **adrenal medulla**, adrenal cortex, parathyroid, pancreas) (didn’t know answer)
* 2.     which of the following 3 are zymogens (ans: trypsin, chymotrypsin, pepsin)  - wrong (pepsinogen is a zymogen)
* 3.     parent comes in with 6 yr old child who’s two front teeth are separating and wants to know what’s wrong (ans: this is normal)
* 4.     the factor needed to absorb vitamin B12 is secreted where (**ans: stomach**) but note B12 isnt absorbed until the ileum
* 5. De novo cholesterol involves everything except (choices: ATP, NADPH, acetyly CoA, malonyl CoA, and one more) (didn’t know answer) (its either **malonyl CoA** or the other choice. thoughts??) Oxygen
* 6.     what is the product of the reaction involving isocitrate dehydrogenase (**ans: a-ketoglutarate**)
* 7.     what is the immediate precursor of urea (**ans: arginine**)
* 8.     the final electron acceptor of the electron transport chain (oxidative phorphorylation) is: (ans: O2)
* 9.     what is the most common skin cancer (ans: basal cell carcinoma)
* 10. man comes in with 10mm brown pigmented lesion on ala of his nose that is growing; what is it from (choices: malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, actinic lentigo? is it malignant melanoma????
* 11. what is least expected when you recline a patient (choice: syncope, baroreceptor reflex, **increased HR**, one other can’t remember) (ans: didn’t know) HR decr. when u lie down (less resistance to pump against)
* 12. which of the following goes through T12 between the thoracic cavity and abdomen (**ans: descending aorta**) i 8 10 eggs at 12... inferior vena cava-8 , esophagus-10, descending aorta -12\*\*\* awesome
* 13.  which of the following cells are not found in respiratory epithelium (choices: goblet, ciliated, basal, squamous) (**ans: squamous**)
* 14. where is the ulnar nerve most vulnerable (ans: elbow)
* 15. which nerve runs to/through/something related to? the wrist (ans: median)
* 16. a thrombus in the femoral can cause an embolus in which organ (choices: lung, brain, liver, kidney) (**ans: lung**)
* 17. which of the following transmits parasympathetics: (foramen ovale, foramen rotundum, foramen spinosum, **spenopalatine**, one other option) from facial nerve pterygopalatine ganglia
* 18. which of the following nerves isn’t found in the cavernous sinus (**ans: CN II/optic**)
* 19. which nucleoside is the precursor for purines (ans: **inosine mono phosphate (IMP**) (ive not seen that ever before)
* 20. what is B6 used in (**ans: transamination**) PLP
* 21. which of the following are involved in formation of the nose (medial and lateral nasal process)
* 22. the inferior parathyroid are derived from which branchial pouch (ans: 3rd)
* 23. boy has big joints and bleeding and something else; his maternal uncle and a male cousin had the same; which factor is involved (**ans: VIII; this is hemophilia**)
* 24. connects thalamus and cortex (choices, medial lemniscus, lateral lemniscus, corpus callosum, basal ganglia, **internal capsule**) (ans: didn’t know)
* 25. in a patient with nephrolithiasis which of the following conditions would most likely be associated (choices: hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism, 3 other choices) (ans: **hyperparathyroidism**)
* 26. where does the posterior pituitary come from (ans: **diencephalon**)
* 27. what hormone is responsible for milk secretion postpartum (choices: oxytocin, prolactin, etc) (ans: oxytocin)
* 28. which of the following lacks taste buds (ans: filliform)
* 29. which of the following is serous only **(ans: von ebners)**
* 30. which of the following is responsible for the greatest amount of salivary secretion (ans: submandibular)
* 31. what is controlled by the medulla (choices: hunger, thirst, sexual something, thermoregulation, vomiting) (ans: **vomiting**)
* 32. preganglionic sympathetic cell bodies for the face originate from where (superior cervical ganglion, thoracic spinal cord, other options that weren’t right) (ans: **thoracic spinal cord**)
* 33. which of these is not caused by rickettsia (choices: Q fever, typhus, rocky mountain spotted fever)(ans: Q fever)
* 34. when you bite down on something and the pulp gets mad which fibers are involved (mechanoreceptors)
* 35. the arteries in the pulp are most similar to those in which other organ (choices: liver, duodenum, brain, 2 more choices) (ans: didn’t know, put liver) (supposedly its the **cranium** according to a dental forum for boards in 06)
* 36. (choices: Aa, Ab, C, type 1) (ans: put C because it was the only one related to pain but not sure)
* 37. most common bacteria in periodontitis (ans: **prevotella intermedia**)
* 38. which fungus affects **hair, skin, and nails** (the general term is Tinea capitis or something like that idk if that was a choice; dermatophytes)
* 39. which enzyme does allopurinol block (gout is involved) (**ans: xanthine oxidase**)
* 40. which of the following would have gap junctions (choices: single unit smooth muscle, multi-unit smooth muscle, skeletal, one other choice) (ans: multi-unit smooth)
* 41. what is it that makes up the striations in the ducts of salivary glands (ans: yada yada yada and something about mitochondria) **What causes striations** in **striated ducts**? infoldings of plasma membrane, which compartmentalize mitochondria.
* 42. what does coxsackie virus cause (**ans: herpangina**) (herpangia affects soft palate and oropharygneal mcosa)
* 43. which of the following does not cause fatty changes (choices: alcohol, chloroform, hepatomegaly) all of these could cause fatty liver. was there another choice? maybe hepatomegaly doesn’t cause it but is a result. idk- i think hepatomegaly could cause fatty liver:(
* 44. which is most likely to cause infective endocarditis (ans: a-hemolytic strep) viridans
* 45. severe fibrosis of the lung is caused by (choices: chronic bronchiectasis, silicosis, anthracosis, 2 other choices) (ans: **anthracosis**)
* 46. what is the first place where you see alveolar exchange (ans: respiratory bronchiole)
* 47. something about tay sachs (**ans: ganglioside M2**)
* 48. where do the superior in confluence and inferior straight dural sinus drain (**ans: falx cerebri**)
* 49. what is the main function of the pulp (ans: form dentin)
* 50. when do the ameloblasts secrete enamel (ans: when exposed to predentin)
* 51. if you do a midsagittal section which of the following will you NOT affect (choices: thyroid cartilage, cricoid cartilage, isthmus of the thyroid gland, arytenoid cartilage) **(ans: arytenoid)**
* 52. what happens to the rate of bacterial growth during the exponential phase (ans: increases)
* 53. which of the following associations is incorrect (choices: flagella/motility, pili/attachment, outer membrane/techoic acids, heat labile endotoxin/LPS) (-I think It should be **outer membrane/teichoic acids**.  Outer membranes are found in gram negative while techoic acids are found in gram possitive). i agree
* 54. which is true about treponema palidium (ans: **can be seen on dark field microscopy**; pretty sure about this) (“dont trep in the dark” )
* 55. which phase is the most variable in time (choices: G1, G2, M, S) (**ans: G1**)
* 56. where is a direct inguinal hernia found (ans: **medial to the inferior epigastric vessels**)
* 57. in a patient with a low carb diet you want which of the following (choices: low levels of insulin, low levels of malonyl CoA) (ans: I put **low levels of malonyl CoA**)
* 58. what makes up the wall of the pharynx (ans: striated muscle)
* 59. what sits in Howship’s lacunae (ans: osteoclasts)
* 60. what muscle tenses and elongate the vocal cords (**ans: cricothyroid**)
* 61. which is involved in antigenic shift with influenza (ans: gene reassortment)
* 62. which is an example of cell mediated immunity (choices: anaphylaxis)
* 63. which cells are involved in cell mediated immunity (choices: plasma cells, B cells, antibodies, one other option) (ans: the answer is the one I can’t remember, macrophages maybe??) should be macrophages and/or T cells.
* 64. MHC I and II tell you what (ans: **what antigens are on the surface**)
* 65. Which of the following does not cause shock (ans: edema)
* 66. Which thin TMJ ligament attaches to the temporal something, the disk, and the neck of the condyle (choices: condylar, **capsular**, temporomandibular)- should be capsular, but is that considered a ligament??
* 67. Which is a direct branch of the celiac trunk (**ans: splenic artery**)
* 68. Which results from a single gene mutation (**ans: sickle cell**)
* 69. If a substance is filtered and reabsorbed how will its clearance related to that of inulin (ans: it will be less than inulin)
* 70.  If the glucose filtered has exceeded Tm (transport max) then the amount of glucose reabsorbed will be (ans: equal to the Tm)
* 71. what is the order of hardness (ans: cementum, dentin, enamel) least to greatest?
* 72. where are contour lines found (**ans: dentin**)
* 73. if theres a fracture at the neck of the condyle why would you not get necrosis of the condyle (ans: supplied by the **superficial temporal artery**)
* 74. what is the direct source of nutrition to the articular surfaces (ans: diffusion from synovial fluid)
* 75. why is there degeneracy of the genetic code possibly to avoid mutations?
* 76. T/F: The formation of RBC is stimulated by ferritin. This hormone is made in the bone marrow **(ans: Both false I think)**
* 77. T/F: the TMJ is a synovial joint. The TMJ is a load bearing joint (ans: both are true)
* 78. If agglutination occurs when exposed to anti-A and anti-B what is the blood type (ans: AB)
* 79. Lymph nodes are characterized by which of the following (ans: efferent vessels) should be afferent
* 80. Which tooth ends the primary dentition stage (ans: max 2nd molar)
* 81. Which is transcriptionally inactive (ans: heterochromatin)
* 82. In a patient with enlarged lymph nodes, elevated WBC, and something else what would you include in your differential (ans mononucleosis and leukemia)
* 83. What is the function of the central acinar cells in the pancreas. (ans: Bicarbonate release)
* 84. Which of the following is congential (choices: rubella, rubeola, 3 other choices) (**ans: rubella**)
* 85. Which is associated with koplicks spots MEASLES paramxyo
* 86. Which hepatitis is most likely to become chronic (choices: A, B, C, D, E) (ans: **C**) yes c for chronic
* 87. PCR is done for what purpose (ans: to amplify DNA gene sequences)
* 88. Which of the following segments of a immunoglobulin is different between IgD and IgM **(ans: heavy constant region)**
* 89. Most reabsorption in the kidney occurs where (ans: in the proximal tubule)
* 90. All of the following can be used to treat osteoporosis except (choices: estrogen) possibly cortisone???
* 91. Estrogen is secreted from everywhere except (choices: adrenal<does cortex, adipose, corpus luteum, graffian follicle, one other follicle type thing) (ans: didn’t know - all of these secrete estrogen)
* 92. Why does bone grow in scar tissue (metaplasia)
* 93. TMJ is: (**ans: secondary cartilage**)-(secondary cartilage=load bearing)
* 94. Which gland contains serous demilumes (ans: sublingual) Shouldn’t it be submandibular? Well according to wikipedia it’s sublingual + submandib, histo review just says submand \*submandibular wasn’t an option. looked at our old histo notes and sublingual and submand both have demilunes
* 95. What increases in the pulp as you age (choices: cells, ground substance, nerve, collagen, blood vessels) (ans: collagen)
* 96. Main component of dentin (choices: hydroxyapatite, collagen, other things) dentin is 75% hydroxyapatite
* 97. What does fluoride replace in hydroxyapatite (ans: OH)
* 98. Strep mutans uses which of the following (**ans: sucrose**)
* 99. Eosinophilia is most associated with which of the following (choices: parasites, bacteria, fungi, virus) (ans: **parasite**)
* 100. Cardiac and skeletal muscle have which of the following in common (ans: sarcomeres)
* 101. What is the most common fiber (**ans: oblique**)
* 102. Mandibular first molars begin calcification at what time (ans: birth)
* 103. Sphingolipid is composed of what (ans: **serine and palmitoyl CoA**)
* 104. Which enzyme is involved in the crosslinking of collagen (ans: lysyl oxidase) “LOX”
* 105. How many succedaneous posterior teeth are there (**ans: 8**)
* 106. Neurofibromatosis is characterized by which of the following (ans: large pigmented areas of the incease in melanin café la spot)
* 107. What is the curve of spee (ans: really long answer involving anterior posterior line)
* 108. The reciprocal curve to the curve of spee on the maxilla is (ans: convex)
* 109. Benign lesions have all of the following characteristics except (choices: encapsulated, indurate, fixed, invading) (ans: encapsulated) **benign tumors are not fixed**.
* 110. Which of the following describes the sublingual gland (choices: mostly mucous, mucous only, serous only, mostly serous) (ANS: **mostly mucous**)
* 111. What characterizes the jejunum (choices: plicae circularis, peyers patches-ileum) (ans: **plicae circularis**)
* 112. Which of the following is not granulomatous (choices: TB, syphilis, gonorrhea, random fungi BCH) (ans: **gonorrhea**)
* 113. EBV and varicella are both part of which viral family (ans: herpes)
* case study questions
* 1.     diabetic
* a. pt with a1c of 11%; this is a test for what condition normal is 4-7% (ans: type II diabetes)
* b. all of the following are likely to be associated with this persons existing condition EXCEPT (diabetic and hypertensive): (choices: angioedema, MI, angina, and one other) (ans: possibly angioedema??)
* 2.     cadaver bullets are present at two spots on the skull (one on the posterior skull and one right above the eyebrow)
* a. which two bones are least likely to be affected (ans: maxillary, temporal) (all other answers has either frontal or occipital in them)
* b. which of the following bones does not contact the sphenoid (choices: maxilla, palatine, temporal, mandible) (ans: mandible)
* c.   which cranial nerve is affected when you crush the jugular foramen IJV (ans: **IX, X, and XI** would be affected; don’t remember which one they had on there)
* 3.     swelling patient
* a. pt has a swelling at the mesial border of the mandible; what are the borders of this space (basically asking for the borders of the submandibular triangle): (choices: stylohyoid, mandible, SCM, anterior digastric) Is this an all of the following except answer? Because the submandibular triangle is bordered by the anterior digastric.
* b. pt has an infection of #29; where could this infection spread (ans: sublingual space)
* c.   how is the mandible formed (ans: intramembranous)
* 4.     progressive difficulty opening mouth
* a. which of his conditions is primarily associated with his chief complaint (choices: **scleroderma**, reynauds sign, 2 other choices) (ans: no idea) (scleroderma is a causative factor of Trismus)
* b. which of the following is related to bruxiusm (choices: mobility, mandibular tori, wear facets, other choice related to wear)  Answer should be Wear Facets.
* 5. pt with a radiolucency between 8 and 9; what is most likely (shouldn't a mesiodens be a radiopacity? incisive foramen possibly then
* 6.     what is the most likely cause of this patients dry mouth (ans: medication: the patient was taking TCAs)
* 7.     what is the most likely cause of this patients osteonecrosis (ans: medication; the patient was on bisphosphonates)
* 8.     which nerves supply #3 (ans: PSA and MSA)
* 1. Which diseases are directly caused by smoking, I don’t remember what the options were. I put Buerger’s Disease because I have never heard of it. It IS caused by smoking, so don’t put this as an answer :)
* 2. Col region - area between papillae in the interproximal
* 3. Sabouraud’s for fungi
* 4. Which of the following is NOT a visceral branch of the abdominal aorta (Celiac, **INFERIOR PHRENIC**, superior mesenteric, inferior mesenteric).
* 5. Function of the liver **sinusoid** serves as a location for the **oxygen-rich** blood from the [hepatic artery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hepatic_artery) and the **nutrient-rich** blood from the [portal vein](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal_vein)
* 6. Mechanism of action of Sulfa drugs - **COMPETITIVE INHIBITORS OF ENZYMES (PABA)**, disrupt membrane, disrupt peptidoglycan, something else
* 7. Nerve supply to #13 - MSA
* 8. What type of vaccine is pertussis? **ACELLULAR/killed**
* 9. What allows us to make vaccines against viruses - surface glycoproteins
* 10. BACTEROIDES gingivalis - involved in perio disease (don’t remember the question, but obvious)
* 11. What would you not use to make cDNA- **I said telomerase** (the rest were DNA polymerase, restriction enzymes, something else)
* 12. What makes up the inferior and superior joint spaces of the TMJ- dense fibrous cartilage ? synovial fluid??
* 13. Auriculotemporal nerve (3 times in different questions) for innervation of TMJ
* 14. Transition from Class 1 --> 3 is common in aging patients
* 15. Where is ADH produced? **supraoptic nucleus of hypothalamus**
* 16. Patient with puffy face after treatment = angioedema
* 17. A TON of premolar anatomy
* 18. Prostate cancer - **metastases to the jaw(bone and lung)**
* 19. Get informed consent prior to extracting a third molar (old lady testlet)
* 20. Lot of what is the condyle doing in mediotrusive, laterotrusive, etc
* 21. A few fractured lingual cusps on left side during what kind of mandibular movement
* **Left Lateral**
* 22. Rickettsia, rickettsia, multiple questions- they actually put typhus or typhoid, bastards
* 23. Why saliva from parotid is hypotonic? Don’t remember options.  **Water resorption, and ion secretion takes place in the striated ducts**, to make saliva **hypotonic** (reduced Na,Cl ions and increased carbonate, and potassium ions).
* 24. What happens during muscle atrophy? Less motor units, sarcomeres, myofibers, something else - smaller number and size of muscle cells so I would say myofibers?
* 25. A few HIV questions about cell tropism, Reverse transcriptase : from wiki: HIV can infect a variety of cells such as CD4 helper Tcells and macrophages.
* 26. What cell type responds to fungal infection- neutrophil, eosinophil, macrophage, basophil - process of elimination i would go with **macrophage** bc neutrophil is acute/bacterial infection and eosinophol/basophil is parasitic infection
* 27.  Trichophyton causes athletes foot
* 28. Hunter schreger bands, contour lines of owen, striae of retzius were all questions
* 29. What triangle is facial artery in? **submandibular** (yes according to nonabur lecture)
* 30. Arboviruses transmitted via insect vectors
* 31. Why do osteoblasts stain basophilic? Wiki says b/c rER, not an option for my question. was large nucleus an option?- They stain because they contain nucleic acids?? Not sure.
* 32. Old lady with osteoporosis, when you do a pelvic bone core, what is reduced? osteoblasts, **trabeculation**, some other options I don’t remember --- *osteoporotic trabecular bone,*
* 33. Mesiolingual groove of mandibular premolar was asked probably 3 times, mesial marginal ridge groove of maxillary premolar 3 times- ML groove= mand 1st PM; Mesial Marginal groove=Max 1st PM
* 34. NOT a feature of carcinoma in situ- **BEFORE penetration into basement membrane**B
* 35. Osteosarcoma- what is it, distant metastases look like - metastasizes to lungs?- **Osteosarcoma** is an aggressive [malignant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malignant) [neoplasm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neoplasm) arising from primitive transformed cells of[mesenchymal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesenchyme) origin (and thus a [sarcoma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarcoma)) that exhibit [osteoblastic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osteoblast) differentiation and produce [malignant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malignant)[osteoid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osteoid). It is the most common [histological](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Histology) form of primary [bone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bone) [cancer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cancer).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osteosarcoma#cite_note-OttavianiJaffe-1)
* 36. Which of these is not a protein, peptide hormone? I don’t recall the specific name but it was a steroid
* 37. Parathormone = parathyroid hormone
* 38. Which ion is not in saliva? **Na+ (also Cl)-- Based on a an old test the answer can be Fluoride**.
* =====================================================================
* Taken Aprill 25th, my answers are marked by a + sign, be warned most of them may be wrong, good luck.
* PLEASE BOLD AN ANSWER AFTER CONFIRMING IT  :)
* 1. Which has a capsule?
* **a.     S. pneumonia+**
* b. Streptoccous
* c.   Bacillus
* 2. Which is more common in feces and intestine? **Klebsialia and E.coli** +----Klebsiella causes respiratory infections.
* 3. Which is salivary cell more like the proximal tube in the kidney?
* a. Intercalated
* b. Mucous
* c.   Serous
* d. **STRIATED**+ ( striated ducts and proximal tube function in water resorption- striated ducts are not in the pancreas- FUN FACT
* 4. Which of the following is not true? **Sweat glands are stratified columnar epithelium**+ (sweat glands are stratified **cuboidal** EP)
* 5. Where do you get sharper taller posterior cusps?
* a. **Greater vertical overlap+**
* b. Greater horizontal overlap
* c.   Condyle eminence shallow angle
* 6. If overcontour the incisolingual of max canine what happen?
* a. Increase overbite
* b. Decrease overjet+ wouldn’t it **increase overjet** since the contour would push the mandible farther back? -i think it would increase! i think it would increase also..idk
* 7. Case Scenario: Alhzeimer
* a. True or False: depression is risk factor. **(+T)**
* 8. How many gene combinations to make variable heavy chain?
* a. 1
* b. 2+ (this would apply to light chain which has the mu and kappa genes)
* c.  **3** (is it not 3 due to the VDJ genes?) -- I agree with this.
* d. 4
* e. 5
* 9. Candida treatment?
* **a. Cotramizole +**
* b. Amphorcetin B
* 10.  Which fungus is most likely for cerebral infarction?
* a. Aspergillus +
* b. Cryptoccus
* 11. Which fungus is most common in humans?
* a. Actinomyces + (isn’t actinomyces a bacteria, not a fungus??)
* b. Basidio
* c. Determatophytosis.. something I think it should be dermatophytosis
* 12. Which fungus is intracellular/ or something along those lines? (probably asked about intracellular parasite since that question pops up a lot on the old exams)
* a. Histoplasma is what I put. +
* 13. What makes the face?
* a. 1st and 2nd branchial branch +
* b. 2nd branchial branch and frontal process
* 14. Which one does the maxillary artery branches not go through?
* a.     Lacerum foramen +
* b. Incisive
* c.   Sphenopalatine
* 15. TMJ problem in patient where theres a left shift when the patient opens, the problem lies where?
* a. Left TMJ on rotation
* b.     Left TMJ on translation (this would make sense jaw deviates to problem side and if its not translating its not opening wide)
* c.   Right TMJ on rotation
* d. Right TMJ on translation
* 16. The gingiva is/has:
* a. Indicative mucosa+ (what exactly is this?) the answer based on process of elimination :)
* b. Non-keratinized
* c.   Lots of minor glands- gingiva does not have minor salivary glands
* d. Long filli
* 17. Gallbladder is different from stomach, colon intestine in that it doesn’t have:
* a. Muscularis externa
* b. Connective tissue outside
* c. **Submucosa**
* d. Mucosa
* 18. The least anticarial effect of F is:
* a. Depostis F- on reminirelization
* b. Depostist the F fro the OH on the outside
* c.  **Carbonin** something…
* d. I REALLY DON’T KNOW WHAT I PUT
* 19. Most common thing in dentin is?  Collagen and GAGs+
* 20. Which one is unique to bone?
* a. **Eluin +**
* b. Osteocalcin
* c.   Collagen
* 21. Which stage is the cell not responsive for control of  growth?
* a. Necrosis
* b. Atrophy
* c.  Neoplasm +
* 22. Fusion vs. germination: fusion= 2 roots, 2 pulps = looks like missing tooth in the count. gemination= 1root- Pathology lecture from oral path says that they both have 1 root.
* 23. Know anaplasia - **reverse differentiation**
* 24. Know metaplasia, dysplasia, hyperplasia, atrophy - partial or complete wasting of body part due to breakdown of tissue involving apoptosis at cellular level, aplasia - defective development
* 25. Case scenario: patient has #3 messed up, buccal nodule or something like that:
* a. What nerve sense pain in that tooth?
* i. MSA +
* ii. Auricotemporal
* iii. Greater palatine
* b. What neurotransmitter is in those nerves that transfer pain?
* i.  Ach +
* ii.  **Substance P** (i think this is the correct answer bc Sub P is involved with nociception)
* iii. Norepineprine
* iv. GABA
* 26. Exudate occurs:
* a. **Capillary bed +**
* b. Post capillary venules
* 27. Which one is not in the parotid?
* a. **Auricotemporal n. +**
* b. Superficial temporal
* c.   Facial
* 28. Which one not with taste buds?  Filliform +
* 29.  Gustatory 2/3 = chorda
* 30. Sensation 2/3 =  (wouldnt this be LINGUAL??)
* 31.  N-amyl-something is found where? (it’s the peptidoglycan structure)
* a. **Cell wall +** (NAG & NAM)
* b. Outer membrane
* c.   Inner membrane
* 32. Dextrans are polymers of
* a. Glucose (alpha or beta 1,2 or 2,4 or something like that- what matters is the initial monosachiride) +
* b. Sucrose (alpha or beta 1,2 or 2,4 or something liket aht)
* c.   Another one
* 33. Which one cannot get absorbed directly into intestine?
* a.     Maltose+
* b. Ribose
* c.   Glucose
* d. Galactose
* 34. Disaccharide deficiency in lactose is seen where?
* a. Stomach
* b. **Intestine + (specifically duodenum)**
* 35. Which is not part of making glycogen into lactic acid?
* a. G6P
* b. G1P
* c.     Glucose
* d. Pyruvate
* e. **G1,6 Phosphate**+
* 36. Sphingolipid?
* a. Parent chain is sphinogine (Isn’t this also true?)
* b. Present in blood
* c.  Not the same parent chain as glycerophospholipid +
* 37. Which determines protein turnover?
* a. A- helix stucture
* b. **Disulfide bonds +**
* c.   Size
* d. ?
* 38. Which solute affects membrane resting potential ?
* a. Na (Why not sodium?) --> see this website for why http://www.bioltis.fmed.edu.uy/Potencial%20de%20Reposo%20-%20Circuito%20Equivalente%20-%20Kandel%20-%20ingles.pdf
* b. **K + this is right.**
* c.   Cl
* 39. Which one do you see in sweat of Cistic Fibrosis?
* a. Increased potassium +
* b. **Increased Cl and Na**
* 40.  Alpha 1 receptor **increases Mean arterial pressure**
* 41. Carboxyhemoglobin (this is carbonmonoxide poisoning)
* a. CO2 poisoned
* b. O2 posion
* c.   CO poison +
* 42. Bacterial DNA – no protein bound and not encapsulated.
* 43. All of this inhibits respiration except?
* **a. \_ Increased acid +**
* b. Decreased CO2
* 44. Kidney does all execpt which in hemorrhage?
* a. **Decreases renin +**
* b. Increases Constriction of Efferent arterioles
* c.   Decreases GFR
* 45.  Enamel hypoplasia- what vitamins are you deficient in?
* a. Vit A and D +
* b. Vit C and D
* c.   Vit C and K
* d. Calcium and P
* 46. Which one is not needed in collagen syntehsis?
* a. Cysteine +cysteine supports collagen synthesis, but it might not be needed either. just a thought
* b. **Folic Acid**
* 47. Retrodiscal pad
* a. **Loose CT with blood supply** +
* b.     Dense CT
* 48.  What nerve goes in between palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus?
* a. CN XII
* b. CN IX + (I think this is right based on the coloring book page 82)
* c. **Accessory** (this is the correct answer bc the pharyngeal plexus XI via X innervates these muscles)
* d. Lingual
* e. Facial
* 49.  Case study patient bleed a lot because of taking **antiplatlet cortisone**.
* 50. Case study patient had xerostomia because of too many meds.
* 51. Case study patient had Alhzeimers, you fractured adjacent tooth, you can:
* a. Tell wife whose legal guardian +
* b. Tell patient
* 52. Which are visceral branches of aorta?
* a. Splenic and inferior
* b. Renal and mesensteric superior
* c.   Spleninc and celiac
* d. **Celiac and inferior mesenteric** +
* 53. Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone induces what?
* a. **LSH FSH +**
* b. Estrogen progesterone
* c.   Testosterone etc.
* 54. What runs with EJV ?
* a. Phrenic
* b. Vagus
* **c.**   **Great auricular +**
* 55. Case study: patient has gestational diabetes
* a. Patient is in 10 weeks of pregnancy, what hasn’t formed?
* i.   Palate is closed palate closes at 12 weeks so this is could be it
* ii.  Tooth bud + (incorrect, bud stage starts at wk 8)
* iii. ?
* iv. ?
* b. Same patient: What happens to her hormones?
* i. **human chorionic gonadotropin increases, FSH and LH decrease +**
* ii. All increase
* iii. All decrease
* iv. HCG decrease, the other two increase etc.
* 56. When putting LEFT canines tip to tip what happens to the right condyle?
* a. It gets up against medial wall of gelnoid fossa
* b. It goes on superior wall of eminence +
* c.   It stays within the confines of the glenoid capsule
* d. ?
* 57.  **DNA transformation** when bacteria becomes coccus when a coccus bacteria died in that same general area.
* 58. Apex of triangles made in interproximal spaces are: Where teeth contact +
* 59. Which one doesn’t cause fatty liver or so?
* a. Alcohol + ( I do not think this is the right answer, Hypoxia is a cause but apoxia I am not sure.)
* b.     **Apoxia**
* c.   Choloroform causes it for sure
* d. Nutritional def. causes it
* 60. Detergents mess with:
* a. Cell wall
* **b.** **Cell membrane +**
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 61.  Fenestrated (sinosoud) capillaries are seen where:
* a. **Spleen** + ( liver, lymph node & spleen=sinusoids in reticuloendothelial system)
* b. Brain
* c.   Skeletal Muscles
* d. And I think kidney too? Not sure?
* 62. Apex of tooth finishes mineralizing after?
* a. 3 years+ adults
* b. 1.5 years primary
* 63.  Inorganic P is released from ADP in myosin when?
* a. **Power stroke** +
* b. Cock back
* c.   Release from actin
* 64.  Cytotoxic T cells need to recognize antigen ?
* a. CD4
* b. CD8
* c.  **MHC I +**
* 65. In a class II mesiobuccal root of maxillary first molar is where in mandibular arch? Embrasure space of between mandibular first molar and mand second premolar\_\_\_\_\_.
* 66. What do you find outside Hep B?
* a. **Host cell membrane +**
* b. Glycoprotien
* c.   Carbohydrates
* d. ?
* 67. Thrombophlebitis was an answer choice for two questions, it is phlebitis (vein inflammation) related to a thrombus (blood clot).[1] When it occurs repeatedly in different locations, it is known as "Thrombophlebitis migrans" or "migrating thrombophlebitis"
* 68.  Chief cells: **Parathyroid hormone**
* 69. Parafollicular cells: **calcitonin**
* 70. CD4+ level IS an indicator of HIV/AIDS progression.
* 71. Case study:
* a. If needle biopsy liver of HepC patient what do you see more of:
* i.   **Collagen +**
* ii. Hepatocytes
* iii. Neutrophills
* 72. Which AA has covelant modifications to the peptide (S-S)?
* a. **Cysteidine** +
* b. Histidine
* c.   ?
* d. Glycine
* 73. Ventral aspect of neural tube gives rise to:
* a. Ascending motor
* b. Descending sensory
* c.  **Motor neurons** +
* d. Sensory neurons
* e. Ganglia.
* 74. Patient has immobility below the zygomatic arch of the muscles of expression. What happened?
* a. Lesion as nerve came out of stylomastoid foramen ispilateral.
* b. Lesion in cortex ispilateral
* c. **Lesion in cortex contralateral**--- > I think it could be this one based on our old neuro notes. It specifies lower part of face.
* d. Lesion in Internal acoustic meatus
* 75.  Famine patients have pitting **edema** due to **low plasma osmotic pressure**.
* 76. Which foramen has nerves to masticator muscles? Ovale
* 77. Hering breuer reflex
* **a.**  **Stretch receptors +**
* b. Co2 receptors in carotid sinus
* c.   Pco2 recptor in cerbrum
* d. ?
* 78. KELOID BODY is accumulation of:
* a. **Collagen +**
* b. Adipose tissue
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 79.  ADH knocked out? Dilute urine.
* 80. oxytocin release the milk, prolactin makes it
* 81. Hyperparathyroidism causes renal stones
* 82.  What is Bowman’s Capsule?
* a. The glomerulus
* b. **Cup like sac enclosing the glomerulus +**
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 83. Which one wastes the more energy in the kidney or uses the most ATP?
* a. Collecting duct
* b. **Proximal +**
* c.   Distal
* d. Glomerulus
* 84. Truncated pyramidal cells in the kidney are where?
* a. Collecting duct
* b**. Proximal +**
* c.   Distal
* d. Glomerulus
* 85. GOMPHOSIS : tooth and alveolar bone
* 86. Laryngeal prominence: Thyroid cartilage
* 87. Case study: patient had #3 infected where would infection go?
* a. Infratemporal +
* b. Submandibular
* c.   Retropharynge
* d. Parapharyngeal
* 88.  Case study: Type II diabetes not autoimmune
* 89. Case study: Type II diabetes not destruction of Beta cells
* 90.  Case study: Patient had halotisis, why?
* **a. \_ Oral hygiene +**
* b. Ketoacidosis
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 91. Case study: Why would you LEAST recommend to alhzeimer’s patient (had cervical caries)?
* a. Bleaching trays +
* b. Motor toothbrush
* c.   Fluoride treatment
* 92. Which of the following not seen in outer enamel?
* a. Perykamia
* b. Enamel Lamellae
* c.   Something else
* **d. \_ Prisms +**
* 93. Most protein in dentin?
* a. GAGs and collagen +
* b. ?
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 94. What is not true about hyaluronate?
* a. Polyanionic
* b. **Compacted +**
* c.   Water absorbant (or something along those lines)
* d. ?
* 95. The lingual HOC for max central incisor relates to the cingulum.
* 96. Hemoptysis not found in: (coughing blood)
* a. Lobar pneumonia
* b. Bronchiocarcinoma
* c.  Emphysima +
* d. ?
* 97. Which shortens when muscle constricts? I.
* 98.  What does Ach cause the erector pili to do?
* **a. \_ Increase what Calcium enters the cell +**
* b. Hyperpolarize it
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 99. KNOW FLUORIDE ENAMEL MECHANISM. (VERY CONFUSING)!!!
* a. Which is least effective anticarial?
* b. Ksp of enamel or some shit.
* c.   Ph of FLuoroapatie is less the critical PH
* d. ?
* e. ?
* 100.   Which cell is least in of circulating leukocytes?
* a. Esoinophils idk for sure but i would have put this. **Never Let Monkeys Eat Bananas**. Greatest to least. Its eosinophils unless basophils is an answer then that would be the right choice.
* b. Lymphocytes +
* c.   Neutrophils
* d. Monocytes
* 101.   Which cells is least in inflammation?
* a. Plasma
* b. Basophills + -

| * neutrophils (primarily), basophils (inflammatory response), and eosinophils (response to helminth worms and parasites), mononuclear cells (monocytes, macrophages) -- Off Wikipedia |
| --- |

* c.   Esoniphols ----> I think this is the right answer.
* d. Neutrophil
* 102.  Leaflets bound to each other or something like that:
* a. Macula adherens
* b. Zonula adherens +
* c. **Zonula occlusens**--- The answer should be zona occludens according to internet.
* d. ?
* 103.   What does it take to retract clot?
* **a. \_ Antithrombin III +**
* b. Vitamin K
* c.   VIII factor
* d. ?
* 104.   What bacteria not in plaque?
* a. S. mitis +
* b. S. sanguis
* c.   S. mutans
* d. S. pyogenes
* 105.  Case study: Historectomy due to tumor what kind?
* a. Benign and smooth muscle (uterine cancer)
* 106.  Case Study: Which soft palate muscle is not affected by a laceration of the mucosa 1 cm lingual to the 2nd max molar
* a. Tensor veli palatini
* b. Palato-glossal
* c.   Palato pharyngeal
* d. Levator veli palatani
* **e. \_ Musculus uvulae +**
* 107.  Systemic and pulmonary are similar:
* a. Pulse pressure +  not correct systemic and pulmonary are completely different
* b. Diastolic pressure
* c.   Total capacity
* **d.    Blood flow( i think the flow is the same-flow should be in the answer)**
* 108.   Which one not keratinized?
* **a.** **Ventral tongue +**
* b. Dorsal tongue
* c.   Posterior hard palate
* d. Anterior hard palate
* 109.  Case Study: Patient with polymalgia rheumatic, orhtoarthatisi and anemia
* a. What kind of disease is polymyalgia rheumatica
* i. inflammatory disorder)
* b. Has TMJ pain most likely cause?
* i. Osteoarthritis?
* c.   Which problem might she not have?
* i. Splenomegaly (anemia)
* ii. Joint stiffness/pain (OA)
* iii. ? +
* iv.  ?
* 110.   Case study: patient wants to put composite even though not needed , what do you do? Put composite
* 111. Case study: which muscle not affected by patient that had a stroke on the motor lesion on the left side below eye muscles. So I thought facial nerve was nerve affected. A later question confirmed this by asking which muscle is not affected:
* a. Buccinator
* **b. Masseter +**
* c.   Orbicularis oris
* 112.  Initial manifestation of Rheumatoid arhtitis?
* **a. \_ Synovia +**
* b. Artiuclar cartilage
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 113.  Phagocytes in TMJ synovial membrane
* 114.  A patient comes into your office cut spine at T4, you are most worried of what for this patient?
* a. **Bladder uncontrolled (poo poo) +** (autonomic innervations of posterior abdominal wall from T5 - L3)
* b. Urinary control (pee pee)
* c.   Increased sympathetic
* d. ?
* 115.   G1 committed to S.
* 116.   Varicella Zoster follows dermatomes.
* 117. Falx cerebri made of:
* a. Pia matter
* b. **Dura +**
* c.   Arachnoid
* d. Periostum
* 118. Most common inicisial encounter with herpes
* a. Herpetic stomtisi
* b. Hepetic labialis +
* c.   Apthous ulcer
* 119.  Chlamydia most common:
* a. **Urinogenital** +
* b. ?
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 120.  Case study: patient had pain for 2 years: what fiber:
* a. **C fiber +**
* b. A delta
* c.   A alpha
* 121.   Case study: patient is given topical to relieve what fibers:
* a. C fiber
* **b. \_ A delta +**
* c.   A alpha
* 122.  Sickle cell anemia is what:
* a. Agglutination of Hemoglobin S in **de**oxygenation  (why not this?, Based on the decks I think this is the right answer) ← I agree!!!
* b. Agglutionation of HbS in oxygenation +
* c.   Deagglutination of Hb S in oxygenation
* d. Deagglutination of Hb S in deoxy.
* 123.  Case study: best way to say that patient will have another stroke, when has a motor lesion on the left is:
* a. Partial numbness on right arm +
* b. ?
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 124.  Contour of Owen analogous to stria riatzus.
* 125.  Case study: informed consent doesn’t require?
* a. Excessive post op bleeding
* **b. \_ Damage to #3 (working on 14) +**
* c.   Sinus perf
* d. ?
* 126.  TElomerases do what?
* a. Stabilize
* b. Add primer to ends of dna+
* c.   ?
* d. ?
* 127.   Buergers disease was an option for one of the questions I can’t remember. recurring progressive inflammation and thrombosis (clotting) of small and medium arteries and veins of the hands and feet. It is strongly associated with use of tobacco products,[2] primarily from smoking, but also from smokeless tobacco.
* 128.  Know that the superior thyroid branch branches off around the hyoid
* 129. Out of the 600 swallows that a person does within a 24 hour period, most of them occur when?
* A. sleeping
* B. at meals
* C. when clenching
* D. between meals +
* 130. If you had Type B serum what would agglutinate?
* A. AB and A only (hopefully i didn’t read this question wrong but wouldn’t this be the correct answer since type A would contain anti-b antibodies that would recognize the antigen B causing agglutination) <= agree
* B. B only
* C. AB and B only+
* D. O only
* E. AB only
* **This, plus over a hundred repeats from the questions from other test takers above!**
* 11. Where does the submandibular gland empty into?  **Sublingual caruncle (papilla)** = whartons duct?
* 12. How do bacterias transfer the **most** DNA? Conjugation with sex pili
* 15. dental follicle forms cementum, alveolar bone, and PDL
* i. primary palate (anterior):merging of two medial nasal processes,
* ii. secondary palate (posterior) from two maxillary processes or the lateral palatine processes,
* Sternothyroid and sternohyoid muscles innervated by ansa cervicalis
* 20. one germ bud = germination
* 21. odontoblast is neural crest cell
* 22. There is a case study where this depressed chick is taking antidepressent medication, lots of stuff is wrong with her but when they ask what causes the pain in her mouth, i put burning mouth syndrome
* 23. know what sjogrens syndrome is  **WIKI-**is a systemic autoimmune disease in which immune cells attack and destroy the exocrine glands
* 24. tori, i guess something about vital laonmalle with a fibrocartlage surface, but other choices included hematopoietic cavities; **WIKI:**Histologically, tori consist of layers of dense cortical bone-covered periosteum and an overlying layer of thin epithelium, with minimal rete peg development.
* 26. WHat is not a pathway for making pyruvate, choices were like oxidation, transamination REDUCTION IS WHAT I PUT.
* Oxidation (lactate to pyruvate) using lactate dehydrogenase
* (transamination) Alanine to pyruvate
* i don’t think reduction and oxidation are  the correct answers bc of the NAD/NADH balance in glycolysis and cori cycle. Transamination is not correct either because this reaction is used in the  glucose alanine cycle to make pyruvate. Any other thoughts? --> the last correct one is carboxylation where pyruvate is changed to oxaloacetate for replenishment of the TCA cycle and for gluconeogenesis
* 31.  What is the highest cusp of a primary mandibular 1st molar....**ML.**  THis is CORRECT
* 32. when primary molars are replaced by their succedaneous teeth, what is the combined size difference (pretty sure it said combined) of the permanent teeth. a. no change. b. 1 mm larger. c. 1 mm smaller d. 2-4 mm larger e. 2-4 mm smaller.
* 29. **MESIOBUCCAL OF SECOND M OLAR maxillary sinus perforation in MY CASE STUDY.**
* 33. Know about how Strep mutans uses glucosyltransferase to convert sucrose to dextrans(from glucose) and
* levans (from fructose)for plaque accumulation
* 34. Know Oral epithelium histology (of the whole mouth)
* 35. Know what innervates the area under the true vocal cords? **Inferior Laryngeal Nerve(**aka recurrent laryngeal)
* 36. Endogenous infection actinomyses bc
* 38. Antibody defending mucosal surfaces? sIgA
* 40. Methotrexate – **S phase**
* 43. Hypothyroidism cause negative nitrogen balance? Low ion uptake? Low iodine bound in serum? hypothyroid- > positive nitrogen balance
* 44. .   Sensations from left face and teeth are interpreted in **Right parietal** lobe
* 47. 15.  When give injection in max tuberosity region, PSA and what other? Long buccal???? Greater palatine nerve
* 49. C dificile = a good ATB for anaerobes, enteric = may lead to– pseudomembraneous colitis - ALSO ITS TREATMENT. **clindamycin = causes pseudo treat with vancomycin**
* 50. Lung cancer found – bronchiOLAR walls
* 51. Skin infection – chronic? Long filamentous rods--> FUNGI?
* 53. Which fibers of the temporalis: posterior fibers à RETRUDES but anterior and superior fibers elevate!
* 57. -          what supplies the maxillary first molar? (distal)PSA/msa (Mesial)
* 58. They asked if there was pus which cell would you see (neutrophils)
* 59. what runs with glossopharyngeal n.. stylopharyngeus M. CN9
* 61. Biceps are supinators at humeral=ulnar joint.
* 67. Surgical extraction – which tooth most likely to involve antrum? max 1st molar (antrum = max sinus)
* 70. mediotrusive movement, what contacts the MB cusp of #19? Outter/inner guiding of 14, outer/innerduring  supporting of 14
* 72. Which one is the closest to the kidney- colon
* 73. Facial pain- **spinal tract of trigeminal**
* 74. Facial pain nucleus = **VPM**
* 75. Body pain nucleus = **VPL**
* 76. Cell with rapid cell division right after fertilization has:
* a.         longer G, longer, S, S and M only, **all stages shortened**
* 1. Q fever- what organism is associated with it- Coxiella Burnetii
* 2. which amino acid is responsible for the taste sensation of umami - glutamate
* 3. which max cusp contact the mesial marginal ridge of the mandibular 1st molar in normal occlusion-  i though nothing contacted that but that what an answer choice so i went with the lingual cuso of the max 2nd PM
* 4. which tooth is more likely to have two canals from the anteriors. i put mand canine (more likely for bifurcated root)  but wasnt sure at the time, it was that or the mand incisor. this should be easy to check we think it is mand central 40%, mand lateral
* 5 incisal view of the max central makes a triangle- wich triangle wall has the shortest wall. i put the distal part cause the cingulum is a bit towards the distal.
* 6-what's in the axillary sheath The first portion of the [axillary artery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axillary_artery) is enclosed, together with the [axillary vein](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axillary_vein) and the [brachial plexus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brachial_plexus), in a fibrous sheath—the **axillary sheath**—continuous above with the [deep cervical fascia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_cervical_fascia).
* 7- what doesn’t make a boarder in the posselts triangle- i put rest position i think thats the answer.
* 8- what does the condyle do when going from max opening to max protrusion **(hinge movement)**
* 9- a repeat of the facial pain VPM
* 10- what enzyme is thiamin ( Vit B1) necessary for. dont remember the options nor what i put pyruvate dehydrogenase (pyruvate to acetyl coA) and tranketolase in PPPdecarboxylation of alpha ketoacids/ metabolism of CHO and amino acids.
* 11 what is not a characteristic of malignant tumor in the breast, or what is i forgot right now. one of the options were inverted nippled (or retruded, idk the nipple going inside), another was painless and moveable node, another was red and tender node.  I would say painless and movable - cancer it usually fixed is it not?
* 12 from a teslet, a guy had surgery marks in the anterior border of his SCM what was the likely reason for that (what previous surgery did he had. only two option were near the. the carotids and the thyroid. i put thyroid cause who needs to have surgery in both carotid?? idk thymus was another option but the guy was old and the thymus is not near there. as far as i know (radical neck dissection would have both)
* 13- what artery doesn’t make the circle of willis- i think someone put that here before but i dont remember the answer - **basillary artery**
* 14 something about kelod bodies but not their composition. the question itself told u about the collagen overgrowth, it asked about the mechanism of its apperance. something like that.  ireggular extracellular matrix growing
* 15- what does tetracycline treat = malaria
* 16- hyphae are the main mode of vegetative growth, and are collectively called a [mycelium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mycelium); the answer was mycelium
* 17- again what differentiates the portal venous system with the IVC, i wasn’t sure about the answer
* 18- juxtaglomerulus where is it- its in the distal tubule
* 19- A ganglioside is a form of [sphingolipid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sphingolipid), which makes Tay–Sachs disease a member of the [sphingolipidoses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sphingolipidoses). they talk about what disease had to do with sphingolipids, tay sachs was one of the options and i guess thats the answer
* 20- just a word of advice, when looking for answers try to learn a little more than what the answer is looking for because the focus on many different topics from just one thing. the topics get repeated, not necessarily the questions.
* 21- testlet. patient had an infection in the submandibular gland, thast why he came into the office for. it hurted him most when he ate (during salivation) but when the dentis went to palpated pus came out. one of the question was what did he have, i put an infection cause teh pus came out, a stone was also in the choices but i dint think pus would come out unless there is an infection so the infection should cove it.
* 22- another question on the same case was what was the most likely cause of that. patient was a 24 pack year smoker with hypertension and lots of cardiac problem, had stent place and a bypass and had diabettes type 2. the choices were : his diabetes, his heart condition, his medication ( he was taking lost of meds due to his medicall hx) , his smoking. i wasn't sure what to put
* 23- at 9 years what teeth are out since there will be 12 primary teeth left at the age of 9 (previous bq), the teeth that are out are (I think) = **(4) central incisors and (4) laterals** and 4 molars!
* 24- at 11.5 years what teeth are out- know if the premolar partially or fully erupted and how are the roots doing (growth wise lol)
* 25- which mandibular tooth has one less pulp horn than the cusp number it has. best two choices where mand first premolar and the mand 2nd molar mandibular first premolar
* 26 lady had a tumor in the foramen ovale- what would not be affected. taste
* 27- how does multiple myeloma represent clinically- the question asked for what is not a representation. i forgot the answer Multiple myeloma: cancer of plasma cells. Bence jones proteins in urine. Punched out appearance. Death related to increased susceptibility to infection
* 28- which is not characteristic of malignancy- aplasia was the answer
* 29- one on metaplasia- they asked that the epithelium of the duct change from one thing to another
* 30 submandibular triangle borders
* 31- what ligament goes from the gledoin to the disk and to the condyle ( has fibers going to each)-capsular
* 32- during translation- what forms a hydrogen bond with the anti codon- choices where like **mRNA**, trna, protein, and something else
* 33-  during an ian block the needle breaks. what space is it in pterygomandibular spaceThe **inferior alveolar vein, artery, and nerve** along with the **lingual nerve** are found in the space between the medial ptelygoid muscle and the ramus of the mandible *(ptelygomandibular space).*
* 34- detergent messes with the cell wall- i think its cell Membrane.. agree -
* 35- whats unique about acid- fast bacteria the answer had the word myco in there ( from mycobacterium) high mycolic acid in cell wall
* 36- the teslet with the guy that got 2 gun shots one in the head near the ear and one near the lung. ppl had previously said that the inferior lung gets damage so i went with that. ( i think it was around T 7 T8 the shot)
* 37- they asked if he got a hemothorax from that T or F. i was thinking he would have gotten a pneumothorax so i put false but that was cause i was being stubborn about the word pneumothorax. there was some other statement to this sentese so it was a both are true, one true one false kind of thing. forgot the other statement, sorry
* 38- deamination use to make amino acids into carbohydrates
* 39- which is a not a normal amino acid- adenosine was what i put
* 40- where are the crosslinks in elastin ( something about cross links and elastin) i think lysine .. alysine desmosine
* 41- parasympathetic for the pterygoid ganglion- greater petrosal
* 42- difference between the respiratory epithelium with the conducting. check wich one has more submucosal gland and check wich one has more gobblet cells CONDUCTING. the rest was somewhat obvious conducting has cartilage etc
* 1. what amino acid is in bacterial cell walls - D or L alanine? L are in humans (Hence, L-DOPA) and D are part of bact cell walls D-alanine YES
* 2. 10 year old TMJ has: dense fibrous CT
* 3. Superficial temporal vein + maxillary vein? Retromandibular vein
* 4. What makes up the superior orbital fissure? Greater + lesser wing of sphenoid
* 5. Sublingual caruncle (papilla) = wharton’s duct
* 6. What structure creates an impression on the right lung? Arch of azygos vein
* 7. Promotes absorption of B12 released from? Fundic portion (Parietal cells or oxyntic)à HCL & IF
* 8. What's the difference between juxtaglomerular nephrons and cortical nephrons?  The length of the thin portion of henle. Cortical is shorter
* 9. The type of collagen that predominates in the PDL and not in the bone or dentin? Type 3
* 10.  Secondary structure of a protein is held together by? Hydrogen Bonds
* 11.  What type of mutation gives you the same amino acid? Silent
* 12.  CO Poisoning (CO competes with oxygen for Hb binding sites); CO has greater affinity. Normal Hb level. Decrease in oxygen content
* 13.  where is phosophoenolcarboxykinase (PEPCK) gluconeogenesis enzyme (liver or kidney)= i put liver
* 14.  ligamentum arteriosum is a landmark for what remnant of ductus arteriorsum
* Left recurrent laryngeal (aka left inferior laryngeal nerve)
* 15.  **Bone formation**/layers from epiphyseal plate to diaphyseal? Resting, Proliferative, Hypertrophic, Calcification, Ossification
* 16.  Penicillin’s MOA- (prevent crosslinking of petidoglycan by blocking transpeptidase) contain beta lactam rings, it was the only good option:
* 17.  *Inhibit peptidoglycan cross-linking* by blocking transpeptidase
* 18.  Mycobaterium – acid fast
* 19.  Nuclei – 3: taste nucleus: ??? ant 2/3 sup salivatory CN7 post 1/3 inf salivatorius CN9
* 20.  Which cytokine does inflammation/vasodilation? C3 & C5a
* 21.  glycolysis occurs: cytosol..
* 22.  Dry sterilize vs autoclave is for which? Preserve cutting edges or cotton/rubber instruments?
* 23.  About a lady -- 5 years after hip fracture (what stage is bone at now?) inflammatory, reparative, remodeling
* 24.  Berry aneurysm = cerebral vascular accident
* 25.  The superior head of the lateral pterygoid stabilizes the articular disk during clenching
* Test taken 04/29
* 1. They asked what occurs in congenital gonorrhea? It was something about the **eyes conjunctivitis**. I looked it up and it was right.
* 2. They asked the intercostals where do they drain? azygous (right side) but left is brachiocephalic
* 3. Most plausible way to get a hemorrhagic infarct? I put brain. I think the answer choices included heart, spleen, liver, lung (lung according to wiki)
* 4.  They asked about **Cryptococcus neoforman**s- I think the answer was that it was a fungus yeast.
* = major opportunistic (AIDS) fungus (yeast) → meningitis, and pneumonia.
* 5. Drainage of the Pancreas, spleen, stomach, gal bladder- which vein? Answers included portal, azygous, etc. (**splenic**)
* 6. Case study: Patient had multiple ulcers in mouth, they asked what she had: I was between erythema multiforme and herpetic stomatis. I went for herpetic stomatitis.
* 7. Like 7 questions on the urea cycle.
* 8. A lot of questions on primary teeth: Dilbone’s review should be enough to answer it.
* 9. Who does protrusion of the jaw? Lateral Pterygoid
* 10. They had a question on Odd chain fatty acids and what happens to them?  Last step make acetyl coA and propionyl coA (3C) à succinyl coA (4C) by carboxylation.
* 11. a question about granuloma inguinale.. caused by Klebsiella
* 12. Common site for hepatic death? I put cytoplasm. Choices included nucleus, nucleoulus, cytoplasms, cell membrane.
* 13. They asked what do **cryptococcus neoformans** and **strep.pneumonae** have in common? answers included: They can both be treated by tetracycline, source in environment, are anti-phagocytic and some other I cannot remember. (from an old exam: these 2 have in common is that they both have **large polysaccharide capsules)**
* 14. Intercostal spaces on right side, drains where? I think the answer was azygous- look it up though.
* 15. They asked about wear of canines? It seemed like a pretty simple question but none of the answer choices made sense. It talked about the cuspal ridges of the maxillary and mandibular canine.
* 16. They asked about glucosyltransferase in bacteria s.mutans. They asked what it was. I think answer was along the lines that they produces polysaccharides- but I am not sure if that was right!
* 17. Where does the **paNcreas** come from? ENdoderm. mesoderm, ectoderm.
* the [endoderm](http://endoderm) forms: the stomach, the colon, the liver, the pancreas, the urinary bladder, the epithelial parts of trachea, the [lungs](http://lungs), the pharynx, the thyroid, the parathyroid, and the intestine
* 18, Know your embryology of where stuff comes from what layer. There were several questions on this.
* 19. Where does **spleen** come from?
* The [lateral plate mesoderm](http://lateral_plate_mesoderm) develops into the circulatory system (including the heart and spleen), the wall of the gut, and wall of the human body
* 20. They had a question on which molecule binds to an intra cellular receptor, steroid adrenal cortex hormones Epinephrine, growth hormone, prolactin (none of these will!!! :) ) and I am sorry I cannot remember the other two- but if you can eliminate those then you can probably get the right answer. **ALDOSTERONE (previous remembered question)**
* 4/29/13 Remembered Questions
* Had all these questions from past remembered questions:
* 1.    Kleinfelter- XXY
* 2.    3 questions on Ligaments of the TMJ- Which one taut during yawning? --TMJ Which one guides condyle down the glenoid fossa?
* 3.    Final enzyme in uric acid synthesis? **xanthine oxidase**
* 4.   Fumarate links together **urea** **cycle** and **TCA**
* 5.    Which one is neuroectoderm? Dental papilla
* 6.    What arches forms the mouth? 1st
* 7.    What arches forms the Face? 2nd
* 8.    Which ricketssial dz not transferred by fleas? Rocky mountain, ricketssialpox, **Q fever**, typhus
* 9.    Cardiac infarction? Which fungus? **aspergillus**
* 10.   Where is secretin &CCK secreted? Duodenum
* 11.   Which vessel has both afferent and efferent? **Lymph node**
* 12.   Ventral of the neural tube? – Motor neurons
* 13.   What runs with EJV?- **great auricular**
* 14.   transverse drains into Sigmoid sinus drains into? IJV
* 15.   Leaflets bound to each other? **zonula occludens**, Zonula adherens, gap junctions
* 16.   What would most greatly increase the height of the cusps? Steeper incline of the condyles
* 17.   What would allow for higher posterior cusps? Greater overbite
* 18.   What comes off ECA at the level of the hyoid? **Superior thyroid**
* 19.   Which cell is least in white blood cells? Eosinophils (basophil not a choice)
* 20.   N-acetylmuramic acid present in? Cell Wall (peptydoglycan)
* 21.   What not directly absorbed into intestine? **Maltose**
* 22.   Disaccharide deficiency- lactase can not be synthesized by?
* 23.   What is not a step in making glycogen from lactic acid? F**ructose, 1,6 Phosphate**
* 24.   Which gland is purely mucous? **Palatine**
* 25.   Vertebral artery passes through? Foramen Magnum
* 26.   Which is not a foramen that transmits part of the maxillary n? Foramen lacerum
* 27.   Most highly mineralized dentin? **Peri/intratubular**
* 28.   Sickle cell anemia is what? Agglutination of HbS in oxygenation, Agglutination of Hemoglobin S in deoxygenation, Deagglutination of Hb S in oxygenation, Deagglutination of Hb S in deoxy.
* 29.   Contour lines of owen? Analagous to striae of retzius
* 30.   Telomeres function? Protects the end of chromosome
* 31.   Glucose Clearance Rate? 0mg/dl
* 32.   Antibiotic prevents RNA polymerase binding to DNA? **Rifampin**
* 33.   All of the following parts innervated by autonomic EXCEPT: **Upper Esophagus (skeletal muscle)**
* 34.   What participates in retrusion? **Posterior part of temporalis**
* 35.   Hamular process is part of the? **Medial pterygoid**
* 36.   Which part of the muscle shortens? **I band/zone**
* 37.   What is most abundant organic material in dentin? GAGs and collagen
* 38.   Laryngeal prominence is due to? **Thyroid cartilage**
* 39.   What is not on the outside of enamel? Perikymata, nasmyth membrane, lamellae, -----?
* 40.   Sectioning of the infundibular stalk of the hypothalamus w/ normal hypopophyseal whatever tract causes decreases in what hormone? **ADH/Vasopressin**
* 41.   Tip of the tongue drains? **Submental lymp nodes**
* 42.   Pt complaining of burning in mandibular anteriors area, problem with? Mental nerve
* 43.   Small organs small cells- hypoplasia and aplasia
* 44. What is not part of the posterior axilla? **Serratus anterior**
* 45.   Tay saches, **ganglioside m2**
* 46.   Fermentation- **organic final e- acceptor**
* 47.   All of the following are true about sucrose EXCEPT: **made of 2 aldoses/made of 2 ketoses** --- wrong because made of aldose + ketose
* 48.   What nerve runs between the palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus muscles? **accessory**
* 49.   Which are two branches of the abdominal aorta? **Celiac and superior mesenteric**
* 50.   Pernicious anemia results from what deficiency? **B12**
* 51.   What step of cell cycle are you committed? G1
* 52.   Curve of spee in the mandible? Concave
* 53.   Proprioception? **Mesencephalic nucleus of 5**
* 54.   Type of necrosis in MI? **coagulative necrosis**
* 55.   Know definitions of anaplasia and atrophy/hypoplasia
* 56.   Innervation of stuff and thumb? **Median n.**
* Additional questions:
* 1.    Supinator of the radial-ulnar joint? Coracobrachialis, **biceps bracii**, brachialis, flexor radialis, flexor ulnaris?
* 2.  Case study- What nerve fibers are responsible for intermittent burning? A-beta, A-delta, B, **C**, 3?
* 3.    Which part of trigeminal transmits pain to the temporomandibular? I put mandibular **Auriculotemporal**
* 4.    Which cell would not be present in exudate? Neutrophil, plasma cell, eosinophil, basophil
* 5.    What is distal to the respiratory bronchiole? Alveolar duct, alveolar sac, alveoli--- in order
* 6.    What runs between the superior and middle constrictors? **Stylopharyngeus**
* 7.    Alzheimers is a type of dementia. Alzheimers shows increase in amyloid? **True/True**
* 8.    Depression results in increase risk of Alzheimers. Another statement. **True**/False type question
* 9.    Rapidly dividing cells after fermentation which are true? Only have S and M phase, **all phases shortened**, Longer G phase, other choices? Not sure
* 10.   What occurs if you have a deficiency of ADH? **dilute urine**
* 11.   Where is the Lingual canal of the maxillary 1st molar located? Directly **under the ML cusp**
* 12.   Temporalis inserts into the coronoid process
* 13.   Not a cell in the CNS? Oligodendrocyte, **Schwann cell**, fibrous astrocyte, other type astrocyte?
* 14.   Facial paralysis under the zygomatic bone on one side of face—what is knocked out? Facial n. leaving the stylomastoid ipsilateral/contralateral? Facial n. going through facial canal? Other options since half of face has to be upper motor neuron damage
* 15.   Teeth in canine guidance- you lose the right max canine so what happens? Mediotrusive contacts of posterior teeth. Mediotrusive contact of left canines? Both true, one false type question.
* 16.  What would happen if you had lower motor neuron paralysis? Hypertrophy, **atrophy of muscles**, babinsky sign, other option
* 1. Innervation of sternothyroid and sternohyoid – **ansa cervicalis**
* 2. What bones form the superior orbital fissure sphenoid greater and lesser wing
* 3. HIV attaches to - **CD4**
* 4. If you are doing a biopsy on the inferior lip which nerve would have to be anesthetized? **mental**
* 5. Dental hygienist was cleaning the teeth and made an incision running from the ML root of the 2nd molar towards the midline what nerve most likely has been damaged? **Greater palatine nerve**
* 6. sphenomandibular ligament-from the spine of the sphenoid to the lingula
* 7.     pteyregomandibular raphe- attached superiorly to the hamulus of the medial pterygoid plate and inferiorly to the posterior end of the mylohyoid line of the mandible
* 8. which structure lies behind the abdominal aorta (pancreas, **right kidney**, last 2/3 of duodenum. Not sure, I put last 2/3 of duodenum)
* 9. If you are opening your jaw or your mandible what ligament is going to stop the movement and is going to get though
* 10. At 6 weeks of pregnancy what hormones will increase and decrease: HCGA, FSH, LH
* 11. If you have an injury to the hypogloglossal tongue will move to which side? Same side of the area affected
* 12. What type of neuron transmit the information faster (options: **1A**,2B,3,4,5. Don’t know answer)
* 13. When you have a parasite infection which cells would predominate? Eosinophils
* 14. In saliva which main immunoglobulin will you have? (there was igA and secretory igA, igG, igM (secretory igA)
* 15. Which molar has the most prominent cusp facially? 1st maxillar, 2nd maxillary, 1st mandibular, 2nd mandibular
* 16.  What primary tooth has the crown shape of a premolar and a root shape of a molar (1st maxillary molar)
* 17.  Which receptors would asthma medication work on? **beta**
* 18.  Know about the fungi,, their structure (yeast, hyphae) and diseases that they cause, specially candida, histoplasmosis and Aspergillus
* 19.  Where would you take out CSF **(L3-L4)**
* 20.  Fungi associated with cerebral infarction (**Aspergillus)**
* 21. what is apoptosis? The answer included regulated by **hormones** (all other answers did not make sense)
* 22. Some questions came from this remembered questions document, definitely helpful!
* 4/30 Exam:
* 1. What is seen in bone resorption? I cannot remember the options. IL1&6 , TNF alpha & beta and may INF were options.
* 2. Teslet: there was an ulcer and they wanted to know what organism would be on that? idk.options canidiasis, mucomycorsis...
* 3. Teslet: they had an ulcer and they wanted to know what cells would be at the surface? macrophages, **neutrophils**, lymphocytes...
* 4. What is the difference between the lymph nodes and lymph tissue? lymph nodes, efferent
* 5. If you had to remove a submandibular duct (i think thats what it said) where do you cut? options were like via the mylohyoid,blah blah.. I think the answer is just **via the mucosa**. Question: 80 on 1998
* 6. What is sphingosine made of? one of the options was **palmitoyl Coa + serine** so i went with that.
* 7. What makes up the sling of the mandible? **medial pterygoid and massete**r
* 8. Where does the temporomandibular ligament insert? Later neck of condyle
* 9. Low carbohydrate diet? still unsure what the answer is, but went with **Low Malonyl Coa**
* 10. what is the longest mesial cusp on permanent molars? no idea. **MB**
* 11. Ridge on primary first molar I think goes from **MB - ML**.
* 12. What doesn’t send taste to the brain? vagus, facial, **trigeminal**, glossopharyngeal
* 13. Pain from the TMJ = auriculotemporal nerve to the capsule and periphy of the disc
* 4/30
* Where is the macula densa?- **distal convoluted tubule**
* What is latent in macrophages- **HIV**
* What is Achalasia? [esophageal motility disorder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esophageal_motility_disorder) involving the [smooth muscle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smooth_muscle_cell) layer of the [esophagus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esophagus) and the [lower esophageal sphincter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_esophageal_sphincter) (LES).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achalasia#cite_note-Park_2005-1) It is characterized by incomplete LES relaxation, increased LES tone, and lack of [peristalsis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peristalsis) of the esophagus (inability of smooth muscle to move food down the esophagus) in the absence of other explanations like cancer or fibrosis.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achalasia#cite_note-Spechler_2001-2)[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achalasia#cite_note-Pandolfino-3)
* All of the following contribute to Edema,except:  (options: **Shock**, ..??)
* Calculation problem on: 30% A, 20%T, 60%G, how much C do you have?
* (I did purines=pyrimidines…. So add G+A=T+C)
* Testlet on: person had ulcers all over palate, lips, basically everywhere. She had hypertension. They wanted to know what she had but indirectly. So they asked which organism is responsible.  Also, if you take a biopsy of the palatal ulcer, which organism would you see? Answers: viral, bacteria,etc..
* Questions on pyelonephritis and other renal diseases
* What causes renal failure
* Testlet: a firefighter came into office and he wanted dental work. he just wanted a nice smile. But u see that he has a 3 unit partial fixed denture and it is fractured. He didn’t want a replacement he wanted implants. Question: what is the problem with that??- answer: **close to maxillary sinus**
* Questions on autonomy,veracity,etc… I chose: autonomy+nonmaleficance
* Swallowing is initiated by what?- mechanoreceptors was NOT an option (i think it was an option for someone else) **(touch receptors in the pharynx)**
* Between the hyoglossus & mylohyoid you find all of the following except.. the except was **lingual artery**
* @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
* 1.Basal cell carcinoma On the face
* 2.Decrease response to cellular signal Necrosis
* 3.Innervation: what does the vagus innervate below the intestine Colon (descending colon)?
* 4.Someone climb mount Everest, and the pressure was atmospheric pressure 250 mmHg, what is the P02? 21% of PO2, so .21 x 250= 50mmHg
* 5.What is percentage of post teeth in the max arch?(ask in different ways) 10/16=62.5%???
* 6.What goes btw the sup and middle constrictor? Stylopharyngeous m.
* 7.Fumerase Hydrolase
* 8.What runs thru the stylomastoid foramen CN7
* 9.What is the def enzyme of tay sachs? It is GM2!!!
* 10.What branch goes of the ECA goes down to the hyoid? Sup thyroid artery?
* 11.Where does the vertebral artery come out from? Foramen magnum
* 12.Tracheostomy C6
* 13.What comes out of the ext auditory meatus Cn 7 and 8
* 14.What does the straight sinus drain into? Internal jugular vein
* 15.What part papillae doesn't have taste bud? Filliform
* 16.What nerve provides sensory to the ant 2/3 of the tongue? Lingual n.
* 17.Eagles syndrome Stylohyoid ligament
* 18.Which of the following only produces mucous ----Sublingual gland
* 19.Case question: what was wrong with lady...osteoarthritis ---
* 20.B12 Megoloblastic anemia
* 21.Sensory to the face in the thalamus VPM
* 22.What goes btw the palaglossus and palatopharyngeus? Palatine tonsil
* 23.What innervates the the sternohyoid, sternthyroid Ansa cervacalis (c1-c3)
* 24.What forms the face Frontal process and branchial arch 2
* 25.What inserts to the corinoid process Temporalis
* 26.What retrudes the mandible Post fibers of temporalis
* 27.A Dr. was delivering inf aveolar nerve block what is affecting Parotid gland
* 28.What does polymyxin act on Cell membrane?
* 29.What indicates a positive PPD except? Mycobacterium bovus-- ans is M leprae??
* 30.Legionella is found in what Water
* 31.What is most common vaccine used to vaccine children in us DPT vaccine=inactivated endotoxin (it is a toxoid)
* 32.Fungi: which one is found intracellularly Histoplasmosis
* 33.Which fungi causes brain infarcts Asperigillus
* 34.Which of the following is found in diabetics? Mucomycosis
* 35.Which is transferred from person to person? Dermatophytosis
* 36.Amphotericin B Bc it doesn't have a ERGOSTERO
* L37.Canididias Clotrimazole
* 38.Where is the hammulus a part of Medial ptyregoid
* 39.Foramen ovale Located in the posterior sphenoid bone. V3 passes through
* 40.Which doesn't carry a branch of v2 Foramen lacerum
* 41.Dentist was drillin on soft palate, and starts bleeding Lesser palatine artery
* 42.Ameologenesis imperfecta, what is the genetic defect, mutation in gene 6 Missense mutation
* 43.Tooth fused with roots forming one root and one canal Germination
* 44.What is the name given to a tooth erupting medially to the central incisors Mesodens
* 45.Line of owen is equavalent t Line stria of retsiaz
* 46.What is cementum and pdl come from Dental sac =follicle
* 47.A person broke there pelvic bone, what kind of bone is formed? Woven bone
* 48.What type of jt is TMJ Diarthrodal
* 49.What kind of jt forms btw teeth and aveolar bone Gomphosis joint
* 50.Bone is made up of what type collagen Type 1
* 51.Cartilage Type 2
* 52.Reticular Type 3
* 53.BM Type 4
* 54.Anchoring fibers Type 7
* 55.Visceral branches of the abdominal aorta Celiac, IMA, SMA
* 56.What inhibits insulin Somatostatin
* 57.What organ has a afferent and efferent vessels Kidney
* 58.Calcitonin Parafollicular cells
* 59.Stimulate breast milk Prolactin
* 60.Resect infundibulum Destroy post pit dec adh and oxytocin
* 61.Median nerve Intrinsic muscle of the thumb and skin behind the thumb
* 62.Heart is in Middle mediastinum
* 63.3 month pregnant Hcg increase and estrogen+ lH decrease
* 64.Diabetes Type 2- not autoimmune,
* 65.Sphingomylein Not involved in blood typing
* 66.Ceramides and sphingomylins ---
* 67.Case study, in 10 weeks pregnancy what is not formed Tmj
* 68.What is the outer covering of Hep B Glycoprotein
* 69.What part of the kidney is using the most ATP PCT
* 70.What is the filtration of glucose ZEROOOOO ml (trick question)BIOCHEMISTRY --
* 71.Pyruvate formed OR METABOLIZED by? Reduction, Oxidation, Carboxylation, Transamination (ROCT)
* 72.What type of reactions do not create pyruvate? Transamination double check ANYTHING BESIDES ROCT
* 73.Secondary structure of a protein is held together by? Hydrogen bonds
* 74.What type of curve does myoglobin have? Hyberbolic (Hemoglobin= sigmoidal)
* 75.Your body is having trouble absorbing choline what might happen? Won't be able to break down fats/lipids (Choline is used in lecithins which is a component of bile)
* 76.What type of mutation gives you the same amino acid? Silent
* 77.Ascorbic acid is used for what? Hydroxylation of proline and lysine in collagen synthesis (Ascorbic acid= vit C)
* 78.Most common amino acid in collagen? Glycine is 1/3 (then proline/hydroxyproline)
* 79.Ketogenic AA's ? Lysine/ Leucine
* 80.Collagen and elastin are cross-linked by? Lysine (by the action of lysyl oxidase) Copper is a cofactor
* 81.What is the melting temperature for DNA? 94-98 C
* 82.Hexokinase and glucokinase, what are their functions? know differences between the two too
* 83.Hexokinase: G-6-P is the most important product
* 84.Glucokinase: has a much lower affinity for glucose than hexokinase, YET is the only one of the two to work in the liver, esp after meals Other tissues use hexokinase to do the same thing as glucokinase
* .85.Tetracycline inhibits protein synthesis via? 30s ribosomal subunit
* 86.Where is carbamoyl phosphate formed? Mitochondria (Ornithine converted by carbamoyl phosphatase inside the mitochondria of the liver into... Citruline)
* 87.What is an intermediate in the urea cycle and a precursor for ornithine? Arginine
* 88.What does 8M of urea do to DNA? Disrupt hydrophobic bonds
* 89.Rifamycin targets RNA synthesis via? RNA polymerase
* 90.Fatty acid synthesis and catabolism synthesis occurs where? Cytosol of mostly hepatocytes
* 91.--Conversion of acetyl CoA to malonyl CoA is the rate limiting step
* 92.--Citrate-malate shuttle transports acetyl groups from mitochondria to the cytosol
* 93.How does ATP cross the inner mitochondrial matric membrane? Carrier mediated
* 94.How do you sterilize heat sensitive products? Ethylene oxide
* 95.Urea cycle gets its nitrogen directly from? Aspartic acid
* 96.NADPH for biosynthesis comes from what pathway? Pentose phosphate pathway
* 97.Vit B6 is a cofactor for? Transamination
* 98.What uses biotin as a cofactor? Basicially anything with "carboxylase"
* 99.In the urea cycle where do the nitrogens come from? Ammonia & Aspartate
* 100.What amino acid is used to taste umani? Glutamate
* 101.Ig has two parts: Fc and Fab, which is the variable part? Fab
* 102.Where does glycolysis occur? Cytosol
* 103.What is the rate limiting step of glycolysis? PFK-1 (phosphofructokinase)
* 104.Competitive vs Non competitive inhibition: Competitive= Increase Km, Vmax stays the same, Non-competitive= Km stays the same, Vmax decreases
* 105.Isocitrate dehydrogenase is used to make what? Alpha ketogluterate in TCA (on so many exams!)
* 106.You do not need which of the following for cholesterol synthesis? Oxygen
* 107.What is the rate limiting step of cholesterol synth? HMG-CoA reductase
* 108.Where does the glycerol come from for FA synthesis? Glucose/pyruvate
* 109.What hormones stain acidic? Growth hormone and prolactin
* 110.Krebs cycle NADH locations? Malate, isocitrate, alpha-ketoglutarate ("MIA")
* 111.Epinephrine and glucagon effect? A. Gluconeogenesis B. Glycogenolysis Glycogenolysis
* 112.What is the rate-limiting step in glycogenolysis? Glycogen phosphorylase
* 113.UTP binds to glucose-1-phosphate in? Glycogenesis (Glucose-1-phosphate UDP glucose glycogen)
* 114.Tertiary structure made possible by which amino acid? Cysteine (\*check)
* 115.Strong, covalent bonds between thiol (- SH) group of two cysteine residuesthat stabilizes structure of proteins and prevent denaturation.
* 116.What catalyzes the reaction from fumarate to malate in TCA? Fumarase
* 117.What does cAMP do for glycogen breakdown? cAMP binds and releases active form of pKa which activates glycogen phosphorylase
* .118.Where is glycogen made and broken down? Liver and muscle
* 119.Where does antigen bind on antibody? Variable light and variable heavy
* 120.What transfers bacteria in a single step? Transduction
* 121.What is the final electron acceptor? Oxygen
* 122.Which amino acids are branched? Valine, Leucine and Isoleucine
* 123.To make purines and pyrimidines de novo what is needed? Inosine phosphateMICROBIOLOGY --
* 124.What bacteria have capsules? Mycoplasm Tuberculosis (Some Killers have Pretty Nice Capsules)
* 125.The candida overgrowth? Antibacterial (Long term antibiotics can cause overgrowth of yeast of
* 126.Candida Can use "nystatin" to treat candida, give orally)
* 127.How do yeasts reproduce? Conjugation (budding wasn't an option)
* 128.What is specific for bacteria? Penicillin
* 129.What amino acid is in bacterial cell walls? D-alanine
* 130.What fungi infects the lungs to look like TB? Histoplasma capsulatum (found in macrophages)
* 131.What fungi are associated with avian (bird) origin? Histoplasma capsulatum
* 132.What medium is fungi grown on? Sabouraud agar (It is a selective medium that is formulated to allow growth of fungi and inhibit the growth of bacteria)
* 133.What disease causes mild fever and nausea and sore throat in 24 hours? Influenza
* 134.Why are chlamydia intracellular obligates? It cannot make ATP so it must be in a host
* 135.What does Rickettsia cause? Typhus (or rocky mountain spotted fever)--Characteristic lesions on Palms; Several questions: arthropod vector, insect bite, causes typhus, affects endothelial cells
* 136.DNA oncovirus virus that causes cancer= Human papillomaa virus (HPV)
* 137.Rifampin is used with other medications to treat? Tuberculosis (TB)--Can also be used to treat some people who have Neisseria meningitides; Rifampin acts to= inhibit transcription aka RNA synthesis
* 138.How does Strep Mutans genes regulate activity? Transcription
* 139.How do sulfa drugs work? They block DNA synthesis--Sulfa drugs act as competitive inhibitors to the enzyme DHFA
* 140.Chlamydia needs to be inside the cell because? It does not have its own energy source, it has DNA dependent RNA polymerase
* 141.What is the most common cause of eye infections? Chlamydia trachomatis
* 142.Which fungus most likely causes meningitis? Cryptococcus
* 143.What is the mutation in amelogenesis imperfect? Missense (gene for type collagen; COL1A1)
* 144.Where does a silent mutation occur? In non-coding regions
* 145.What is the best medium to grow fungi from? Sabourards
* 146.The herpes infections have what phase? Latent phase
* 147.Varicilla zoster and EBV= Herpes
* 148.Where would you see changes of cell degeneration? Nucleus
* 149.Etiology for Q fever? Coxiella burnetii
* 150.Peptidoglycan (NAG-NAM) is made by D-glutamate and? D-alanine
* 151.How do bacteria transfer the most DNA? Conjugation with sex pili
* 152.First antibody to show up on the scene? IgM
* 153.The mutation in odontogenesis imperfecta? Missense
* 154.Actinomyces infection, cause lumps near thyrocervical trunk? Sulfur granules
* 155.Interlukins like IL-1 can cause? Bone resorption (also fever)
* 156.Arbovirus mode of transmission? Arthropod vectors
* 157.What stage of infection of a patient's infection is the dentist/staff most likely to be infected?
* 158.Prodromal stage (this is the stage when the patient is virally or bacterially shedding, while appearing asymptomatic)
* 159.How does AZT work against HIV? Inhibits reverse transcriptase Zidovudine (AZT)—A thymidine analog, is a competitive inhibitor of the HIV reverse transcriptase. The wild-type reverse transcriptase seems to have a high affinity for AZT and other base analogs.
* 160.What part of a virus allows us to create a vaccine? Viral proteins
* 161.GUMMA is a result of? Syphillis infection
* 162.Syphilis= Treponema pallidum, spirochete, gram (-), motile
* 163.Measles and Mumps are part of? Paramyxovirus
* 164.Which is NOT an organelle? Lipid body, or lysozome
* 165.Mycolic acid= Reason for acid fast stain
* 166.Common cause of infective endocarditis? Staph aureus OR ALPHA hemolytic
* 167.Bacteria that cause subacute endocarditis= GAMMA-hemolytic S. viridans
* 168.Traveler's diarrhea= E.coli
* 169.Which fungus causes athletes foot (tinea pedis)? Tricophyton
* 170.What bacteria is NOT in plaque? B. pertussis
* 171.Which fungus has the pseudocapsule? Candida
* 172.Eosinophils target? Parasites
* 173.What is the most variable phase in the cell cycle G1
* 174.Heterochromatin is= condensed
* 175.Which disease has only one mutation? Sickle cell anemia
* 176.You have a dead guy, what is the best for forensics? Southern blot
* 177.What complement component activates the alternative pathway? C3
* 178.Where is CD4/CD8 located on cell? On the outside of the membrane
* 179.NSAIDS inhibit? Cyclooxygenase (Cox-1= for pain; Cox-2= for inflammation)
* 180.If agglutination occurs with Type B blood will it occur with type AB too? No, because AB is the universal receiver
* 181.Sphingomyelin= surround the axon, myelin sheath Synthesis- enzymatic transfer of a
* 182.phosphocholine from phosphatidylcholine to a ceramide; First committed step of synthesis= condensation of L-syrine and palmitoyl-COA (occurs at ER)
* 183.Sphingolipids= play major role in signal transmission and cell recognition
* 184.What do cytotoxic T-cells bind to? MHC Class I (Helper T cells (CD4) bind to MHC Class II; Cytotoxic
* 185.T cells (CD8) bind to MHC Class I)
* 186.Kids recommended taking this vaccine in the U.S.= TDAP
* 187.Most abundant organism in colon and feces? \*\*? Bacteroides, anaerobic gram-positive cocci, such as Peptostreptococcus sp., Eubacterium sp., Lactobacillussp., and Clostridium sp
* .188.Positive to TB tests may be because of? M. tuberculosis
* 189.Amphotericin B= antifungal drug that targets ergosterol (Used to treat THRUSH and cryptococcal meningitis)
* 190.Clostridium difficile= pseudomembranous colitis
* 191.TH1 helper cells secrete what? IL-2 & TNF-Beta (TH1= immunity against bacteria and protozoa, Main partner is Macrophage—Think IL-2, IFN-gamma, TGF-beta; TH2= immunity against parasites, Main partner is B-cell—Think IL-4,5,6,13)
* 192.Mother has gonorrhea, what is the risk to the baby? Ophthalmic neonatorum
* 193.Syphilis can be seen with? Dark field microscopy
* 194.What do you NOT need for translation? A. 50 and 30s ribosome B. tRNA C. rRNA D. deoxytrinucleotide DEOXYTRINUCLEOTIDE
* 195.What cytokines are found in osteoclastic bone? IL-1 alpha, IL-1 beta
* 196.What is a cause of food poisoning, produced by staph gram +? Enterotoxin b
* 197.Chronic hepatitis? Hep C
* 198.What is the reason the Influenza virus doesn't have a vaccine? Antigenic drift
* 199.Which of the following will lead to congenital defects? Herpes simplex
* 200.What secrets IgG? Plasma B cells
* 201.Pasturization kills what? M tuberculosis
* 202.What is the difference between viruses and bacteria? Viruses are not able to replicate outside of host
* 203.You have a 0.05% solution of NaF. What is that in ppm? 500ANATOMY/HISTOLOGY --
* 204.Common hepatic artery gives off? Right gastric artery (Celiac a. Left Gastric artery; Common hepatic a. Right gastric artery)
* 205.What happens with high extracellular potassium? Excreted in kidneys
* 206.Nerve that innervates the maxillary 2nd premolar? Middle superior alveolar n. (MSA n. innervates= maxillary PM's and MB root of 1st max molar. )
* 207.What nerve fiber type sends dull burning pain in a patient for 2 years? C-fiber
* 208.What cervical nerve segment innervates the middle finger? Dermatome C7
* 209.What is calcium not needed for? A. ATP production B. Muscle contraction C.NT release D. Hormone release ATP PRODUCTION
* 210.What ligament gets taut in full mouth opening causing the condyles to move forward? Stylomandibular ligament
* 211.What is TMJ cartilage embryologically? A. Meckel's B. Primary C. Secondary SECONDARY
* 212.What goes through the incisive foramen? Nasopalatine n. and a
* .213.At what stage is embryo at implantation? Blastocyst
* 214.What is made from the cartilage of the 1st branchial arch? Mandible
* 215.The deep facial vein drains directly into? The facial vein (The facial vein drains into= IJV)
* 216.The sigmoid sinus drains into the? Internal jugular vein
* 217.10 year old TMJ has? Dense fibrous CT
* 218.What is the difference between the lamina propria and submucosa? Lamina proproa is mostly loose
* 219.CT whereas submucosa is dense irregular CT (Muscualris mucosa, Lamina propria has less regular CT, Less spiciales CT)
* 220.The internal elastic lamina is located where? Between vessel and intima (located outside of intima between intima and tunica media in blood vessels)
* 221.What is not present in an orthokeratinized layer? Stratum lucidium (listed all the other stratums)
* 222.What is the composition of a bone salt? Calcium hydroxyapatite
* 223.What forms the anterior 2/3rds of the palate? Palatine processes of maxilla (Posterior 1/3rd formed from the horizontal plates of palatine bones)
* 224.What bone is the pterygoid plate a part of? Sphenoid bone
* 225.What innervates the branchial muscles? Nucleus Ambiguous (Vagus n. for swallowing)
* 226.Cell bodies for the parotid gland? Otic ganglion
* 227.What is the most distal aspect of the brachial plexus? A. Cords B. Divisions C. Branches BRANCHES
* 228.Woman has pain in the right middle finger taking off her ring, which innervation? C7
* 229.What innervates the erector spinae muscles? Dorsal (posterior) rami of spinal n
* .230.What is most likely to cause a brain infarction? Stroke
* 231.What organ is closest to the right kidney? A. Small intestines (duodenum) B. Colon C. Pancreas D. Spleen SMALL INTESTINES
* 232.What parasympathetic nerve runs through the foramen lacerum? Greater Petrosal
* 233.What makes up the superior orbital fissure? Greater + lesser wing of the sphenoid
* 234.Superficial temporal vein + maxillary vein? Retromandibular vein
* 235.What main artery supplies the nose? Nasopalatine (aka Sphenopalatine a.)
* 236.What part of the maxillary artery is in the infratemporal fossa? 1st part (Mandibular branch)
* 237.What is the main artery in the pterygopalatine fossa? Maxillary artery
* 238.What nerve block do you use if you're only working on the mandibular incisors? Mental nerve
* 239.NOT a part of the circle of willis? Basilar
* 240.Which one of the thalamic nucleus receives pain and temperature from the face? VPM (VPM= ventral postomedial, VPL is from the body, "M= mouth, L=leg")
* 241.Know the parts of the adrenal gland: Zona Glomerulosa—mineralcorticoids like aldosterone, Zona Fasciculata—glucocorticoids like cortisol, Zona Reticularis—androgens, Adrenal Medulla—catecholamines
* 242.The foramen ovale is damaged, what does this cause? Loss of general sensation to anterior 2/3 rds of tongue (b/c V3 is damaged, do not lose taste!! - Would lose taste if stylomastoid foramen was damaged causing damage to chorda tympani)
* 243.Most numerous tastebud? Filiform
* 244.They are the most numerous but have NO actual taste buds!
* 245.Also most keratinized
* 246.Where does the submandibular gland empty into? Sublingual caruncle (papilla)
* 247.What are the borders of the carotid triangle? Superior omohyoid, SCM, posterior diagastric
* 248.Which of the following is a content of the carotid sheath? Vagus n.
* 249.Border of the submandibular triangle? DIagastric, inferior border of the mandible, post and ant diagastric
* 250.Which muscle is supplied by the same nerve as the mylohyoid m.? Anterior belly of the diagastric (talking about V3)
* 251.What structure creates an impression on the right lung? Arch of azygous vein
* 252.Right first, second, and third thoracic ribs drain into? Azygous v
* .253.What muscle adducts the scapula? Rhomboids
* 254.What drains the tip of the tongue? Submental lymph nodes
* 255.What gland does not contain intercalated ducts? Sublingual (Striated ducts= salivary glands,
* 256.Intercalated ducts have simple cuboidal epithelium, Submandibular and parotid have both striated and intercalated, The pancreas only has intercalated ducts)
* 257.Striations in the striated duct are due to? Mitochondria
* 258.Where did the thyroid gland originate? Foramen Cecum on the tongue
* 259.What develops from Rathke's pouch? Adenohypophysis (ie. Anterior Pituitary) | Rathke's pouch is a depression in the roof of the developing mouth in front of the buccopharyngeal membrane. Derived from the ectoderm.
* 260.What blood vessel supplies left and right atria? Right coronary= R. Atrium // Left circumflex= L. atrium
* 261.What connects the portions of the small intestines to the abdominal wall? Mesentery a.
* 262.What part of the stomach is the substance that promotes absorption of B12 released from? Fundic portion (Parietal cells - intrinsic factor)
* 263.What do the enteroendocrine cells of the small intestine promote? Pancreatic and gallbladder activity
* 264.What supplies myelin in the CNS? Oligodendrocytes
* 265.What is the difference between the portal vein and regular veins? Portal veins connect two sets of capillary beds without going thru the heart
* 266.Where do osteoclast come from? Monocytes/macrophage lineage
* 267.What is the difference between juxtamedullary nephrons and cortical nephrons? The length of the thin portion of henle (Cortical is shorter, Juxta nephrons have longer loop of henle to create hyperosmolar gradient, to create concentrated urine)
* 268.The type of collagen that predominates in the PDL and not in bone or dentin? Type 3 (PDL has type 1 and type 3, but type 3 is not in bone or dentin)
* 269.What comes from the dental papilla? Pulp tissue and dentin (Dental papilla = "DP" = dentin and pulp)
* 270.What comes from the dental follicle? Cementum, alveolar bone and PDL
* 271.Know embryonically what the philtrum, the lips, and the palate are made from? Philtrum: frontal nasal processes & 2 medial nasal processes, Upper lip: Maxillary processes & Medial nasal processes, Primary palate (anterior): 2 medial nasal processes, Secondary palate (posterior): 2 maxillary processes or the lateral palatine processes
* 272.Horner's question. Superior cervical ganglia
* 273.Sternohyoid and sternothyroid innervated by what? Ansa cervicalis
* 274.What innervates the shoulder area? C3-C4
* 275.Ductus Arteriosus makes what? Ligamentum arteriosum
* 276.The posterior horizontal temporalis fibers do what? Retract the mandible | Anterior fibers= elevate the mandible (close)
* 277.If you feel pain in the retrodiscal space of the TMJ? Auriculotemporal n
* .278.What lies between medial pterygoid & hyoglossus? Lingual n., Hyoglossus n., and submandibular duct
* 279.Superior cervical ganglion does sympathetic ganglionic so... Thoraco-lumbar | Parasympathetic = Cranio-sacral
* 280.Adrenal medulla origin? Neural crest
* 281.Adrenal medulla is most similar to which in origin and function? A. Post Sympathetic B. Pre
* 282.Sympathetic Post Sympathetic
* 283.What is a feature of skeletal muscle? Multinucleated cells
* 284.Where is sperm stored? Epididymis
* 285.What cells produce testosterone? Leydig cells
* 286.Which is not in seminiferous tubules? A. Leydig cells B. Sertoli C. Spermatogonia D.Spermatids LEYDIG CELLS (found adjacent to seminiferous tubules in the testicles)
* 287.Which is NOT a part of the thoracic cage? Clavicle
* 288.Which tonsil has respiratory epithelium? Pharyngeal tonsil | Tubal tonsil= ciliated pseudo stratified, Palatine tonsil= non kerat. Stratified squamous, Lingual tonsil= non kerat. Stratified squamous
* 289.What is the epithelium of sweat glands? Stratified cuboida
* l290.External jugular vein, what lymph nodes go along with it? Superficial cervical lymph nodes
* 291.The upper half of the external jugular vein also runs with the..? great auricular n
* 292.Celiac trunk a. main branches include? Left gastric a, common hepatic a, and splenic a
* .293.Where do the buccinators, platysma, stapedius and stylohyoid originate from? Branchial arch 2 (all muscles of facial expression)
* 294.Which are the most similar in organic material? Cementum and bone
* 295.Ventral surface of tongue has what kind of epithelium? Non-keratinized, thin stratified squamous
* 296.What is the tounge innervated by? Motor=CNXII, Sensation= CNV3, IX, X, Taste=CN VII, IX, X
* 297.Upper median lip is innervated by? Superior Labial n
* .298.Case study. You do an ejection into the maxillary molar and the patient comes in the next day with a hematoma, what could you have hit? Pterygoid plexus
* 299.Epidural hematoma in= temporal area | Overlying dura, damage to Middle Meningeal a.
* 300.Posterior hard palate is innervated by? Greater palatine n.
* 301.What part of the lateral pterygoid muscle protrudes the mandible? Inferior
* 302.The superior head of the lateral pterygoid... stabilizes the articular disk during clenching (power stroke)
* 303.Pain is perceived by? Hydrodynamic effects
* 304.What muscle is used for circumduction of arm? Deltoid
* 305.When does organogenesis occur? Embryonic weeks 3-8
* 306.The ligament attached to the liver was what in the fetus? Ductus venosus
* 307.What innervates the biceps brachii m.? Musculocutaneous n.
* 308.Innervation of Triceps= Radial n.
* 309.What artery does the superior thyroid branch off of? External carotid a.
* 310.What triangle does the facial artery go thru? Submandibular
* 311.Ligamentum artery is a landmark for what? Left recurrent laryngeal (aka left inferior laryngeal n.)
* 312.What is the only muscle to abduct (contract) the larynx (vocal fold)? Posterior cricoarytenoid m. | 313.Adducts larynx= Lateral cricoarytenoid & Transverse arytenoid mm., Relaxs/shortens vocal folds= Thyroarytenoid
* 314.Which gland in the mouth is pure mucous? Palatine gland | Pure serous= Von ebner's in the tongue and parotid, Parasympathetic=serous, sympathetics=mucous, Para=Parotid=serous
* 315.What supplies the SA node? Right coronary a.
* 316.What is the primary sensory relay station of the brain? Thalamus
* 317.The thumb muscles are innervated by? Median n. | Abductor pollicis brevis= abducts the thumb, Flexor pollicis brevis= flex the thumb, Opponens pollicis= opposes the thumb
* 318.Anterior cerebral artery supplies blood to which lobes? Frontal and parieta
* l319.Vagus supplies innervation to? A. Transverse colon B. Sigmoid colon TRANSVERSE COLON
* 320.Sensations from the left face and teeth are interpreted in? Right parietal lobe
* 321.Cut infundibulum? Decrease ADH | Posterior pituitary effected--The hormones of the posterior pituitary (ADH and oxytocin) are synthesized in neuroendocrine cells located within the supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei of the hypothalamus. The synthesized hormones are packaged in granules that are transported down the axon of the cell and stored in nerve terminals located in the neurohypophysis (posterior pituitary)
* .322.Case. 10 year boy was found dead with a broken jaw deviating to the right, had bruising on the side of his face and was bite by a rattle snake on the lateral side of his forearm. Right lateral pterygoid affected from broken jaw; radial n. from snake bite
* 323.The optimal muscle to close the mouth is? Masseter
* 324.Where is the pterygomandibular raphe extended from? Pterygoid hamulus to the lingual side of the mandible (mylohyoid line)
* 325.What is the medial wall of the axillary triangle? Serratus anterior
* 326.Where does the thoracic duct lie? Posterior mediastinum
* 327.If you have a premolar has a bad infection what lymph node would it spread to? Submandibular then deep cervical
* 328.Inferior parathyroid glands come from? 3rd brachial POUCH
* 329.Superior parathyroid come from 4th brachial POUCH Superior parathyroid gland, Ultimobranchial body (Gives rise to thyroid parafollicular/C-cells, Calcitonin)
* 330.What supplies the cricothyroid? External branch of superior laryngeal
* 331.Terminal branches of the external carotid artery? Maxillary and superficial temporal a.
* 332.What is deep to the hyoglossus? Lingual a.
* 333.What causes gag reflex? Glossopharyngeal afferent, Vagus efferent
* 334.What runs with glossopharyngeal n.? Stylopharyngeal mm.
* 335.What pierces thyrohyoid membrane? Internal superior laryngeal n. and a.
* 336.Sensory to larynx? Recurrent laryngeal n.(aka Inferior laryngeal)
* 337.Diploic veins are found in? Calvarium (Drain the diploe of the skull into dural sinuses.)
* 338.Innervaion to TMJ? Auricotemporal n. and mesenteric branch of V3
* 339.Carotid sinus= baroreceptor
* 340.Internal and external jugular veins are separated by? Sternocleidomastoid
* 341.An older patient is more likely to have a pulp with? More collagen
* 342.What does the TMJ ligament attach to? Zygomatic arch (to neck of mandible)
* 343.Temporalis muscle attaches to (inserts at)? Coronoid process
* 344.Foramen with preganglionic parasympathetic fibers? Foramen ovale
* 345.What is the function of the foramen ovale in an embryo? Shunts blood from RALA
* 346.The motor innervation to the muscles of mastication exit which foramen? Foramen Ovale (muscles of mastication=V3)
* 347.Where are cell bodies for preganglionic for sympathetic nerves? spinal cord T1-L3\*
* 348.Difference between gemination & fusion: Gemination= share a single root and root canal (development of 2 crowns from 1 tooth bud); Fusion= same dentin (fusion of 2 unique tooth buds)
* 349.Tongue deviates to a certain side, which nerve is damaged? CN12 same side
* 350.What is the most abundant protein in enamel? Ameloogenins
* 351.What is the most mineralized/hardest dentin? Peritubuler or intratubular
* 352.Which lymphatic organ has both afferent and efferent vessels? A. Thymus B. Spleen (no afferent) C. 353.Lymph node LYMPH NODE (many afferent, few efferent)
* 354.What is the efferent n. to the epiglottis? Superior laryngeal branch of the vagus n. (CN 10)
* 355.Afferent limb to upper epiglottis= glossopharyngeal n. (CN 9)
* 356.Efferent limb to the lower epiglottis= sup. Laryngeal branch of vagus n.
* 357.What protrudes the hyoid? A. Suprahyoids B.Infrahyoids C. Geniohyoid D. Stylohyoid SUPRAHYOIDS
* 358.Which of the following muscles is NOT an infrahyoid muscle? Geniohyoid
* 359.Nourishment to the TMJ? Superficial temporal artery (branch of maxillary artery)
* 360.Alpha 1 function post gang= smooth muscle contraction
* 361.Alpha 2 function pre gang= inhibition of transmitter release
* 362.Which organ has fenestrated capillaries? Pancreas
* 363.Which soft palate muscle is not affected by a laceration of the mucosa 1 cm lingual to the 2nd max molar? A. Tensor veli palatine B. Palato-glossal C. Palato pharyngeal D. Levator veli palatani LEVATOR VELI PALATINI
* 364.What nerve lies between palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus? CN9
* 365.The nerve leaving the stylomastoid foramen was damaged? Facial n. (CN 7)
* 366.Patient got shot in the back of his head and it came thru his forehead, which bones were least likely damaged? Maxilla & temporal
* 367.Thoracic duct lies in? Posterior mediastinum (between the descending thoracic aorta [to its left] and the azygos vein [to its right])
* 368.Heart lies in? Middle mediastinum
* 369.The laryngeal prominence (adams apple) is the= thyroid cartilage
* 370.If you cut below the cricoid cartilage you could injury? Inferior laryngeal (which supplies the voice box mm. except the cricothyroid m. = superior laryngeal n.)
* 371.Which of the following leaves the thoracic cavity at T12? Descending abdominal aorta (T10= esophageal hiatus, T8= where the inferior vena cava goes thru the diaphragm
* 372.Epithelium of maxillary sinus? Ciliated columnar
* 373.Questions asked all of the following are stratified squamous except= Maxillary sinus
* 374.The pterygomaxillary fissure is made up of? Sphenoid and maxilla
* 375.The medial wall of the infratemporal fossa? Pterygomaxillary fissure
* 376.The nose develops from? The medial and lateral nasal processes
* 377.Where does indirect (deep) inguinal hernia occur? Deep inguinal ring
* 378.Where does the nerve that provides secretion of the soft palate come out of the skull? Foramen Rotundum (V2)
* 379.What contains the superior and inferior sagittal sinus? Falx cerebri
* 380.What is the falx cerebri a fold of? Dura mater
* 381.Proprioception from the PDL = mesencephalic nucleus
* 382.Midbrain= mesencephalon
* 383.Where do sensory fibers from face traveling from thalamus to the brain cortex travel thru? Internal capsule
* 384.What is the embryonic origin of the posterior pituitary? FOREBRAIN 385.DIV.=>PROSENCEPHALON=>DIENCEPHALON Posterior pituitary= diencephalon - neurohypophysis, down growth, Anterior pituitary= adenohyphosis, rathkes pouch
* 386.What causes you to spring your mouth back open when you bite on popcorn? Mechanoreceptors on PDL
* 387.What structure is between condyle and mandibular fossa? Disc
* 388.Howships lacunae contains? Osteoclasts
* 389.What is the most prevalent PDL fiber? Oblique
* 390.The dental lamine is surrounded and stimulated by? Ectomesenchymal growth
* 391.What is the reticular layer (of dermis) composed of? Dense irregular connective tissue
* 392.Which gland produces most saliva? Submandibular gland
* 393.When cutting through underneath the tongue to get to the sublingual gland what do you cut thru? Mucous membrane ONLY
* 394.What muscles move the radio-ulnar joint? Pronator teres, pronator quadratus (both do pronation) & Biceps brachii (supination)
* 395.Hammulus is an extension of what? Medial pterygoid plate
* 396.Transmitter from tooth pulp? NE (other choices: Ach, P substance, GABA)
* 397.What ligaments prevent excessive opening during yawning? Accessory ligaments (stylomandibular & sphenomandibular)
* 398.Where does the sphenomandibular ligament insert? Lingula
* 399.Cut palate behind 2nd maxillary molar, what nerve is affected? Greater palatine n
* .400.Nasmyth membrane produced by the ameloblast, covers the tooth once it has erupted
* .401.Innervation to the esophagus? CN X
* 402.Inferior lateral pterygoid function? Protruding & Opening
* 403.Which muscles make the mandibular sling? Masseter and medial pterygoid (M&M)
* 404.Where is the radial nerve least protected? Mid-humeral shaft (this is where the most injuries are)
* 405.All of the following arelined by stratified squamous epithelium except: Maxillary sinus (ciliated pseudostraitified columnar)
* 406.What wraps around the hamulus? Tensor veli palatine
* 407.Which of the following is not in the thoracic cage? Clavicle
* 408.What do you find in canaliculi? Radiating processes/projections of osteocytes & VASCULAR TUNNELS
* 409.The buccal n. runs? Between heads of lateral pterygoid
* 410.Vertebral artery passes thru? Foramen magnum
* 411.What are affected in Lines of Owen? Odontoblasts Intercept the DEJ & meet an accompanying Striats of Retzius (enamel)
* 412.Represent changes in color of dentin ...
* 413.Envelope of motion? Limits the movement of the mandible by anatomic position
* 414.Muscles will be in equilibrium at? Postural position
* 415.Where is hyaline cartilage not found? A. Nose B. Trachea C. Larynx = elastic cartilage D. Bronchus LARYNX
* 416.Upon closing mouth into MIC which one is responsible for stabilizing the articular disc during this? Superior head of inferior pterygoid
* 417.Muscle lining the pharynx is? Voluntary and striated
* 418.Your patient has an infection of their cavernous sinus, what is not infected? Optic nerve CN2DENTAL ANATOMY ---
* 419.How many roots and canals in a maxillary 1st PM? 2 roots, 2 canals
* 420.How many roots and cusps in a PRIMARY mandibular 1st molar? 2 roots, 3 cusps (2 B,1L)
* 421.Tooth with the mesial crown cavity? Maxillary 1st PreMolar
* 422.What can you see from the maxillary 1st premolar that you cannot see on the maxillary 2nd premolar from the lingual? Lingual cusp appears shorter than the facial cusp
* .423.What root of what tooth is most likely in the maxillary sinus? Maxillary 1st Molar (Palatal root)
* 424.Which are the guiding cusps (ie. Non-functional cusps)? Max= buccal // Mand= lingual | B.U.L.L buccal upper lower lingual
* 425.What is the primary protein secreted by odontoblasts? Collagen
* 426.What is NOT found in the pulp? A. Osteoblasts B. Odontoblasts C. Cementoblasts D. Fibroblasts CEMENTOBLASTS- these are found in the PDL
* 427.What is the shape of the maxillary canine from contact to cervical line? Convex
* 428.Mamelons STILL PRESENT...cause? Anterior open bite
* 429.What describes bone and tooth fusion? Ankylosis
* 430.Case study. What would be the radiolucency above the first maxillary molar? Maxillary sinus
* 431.Occlusion of mandibular canine in maxillary intercuspation contacts what teeth? Max lateral and canine
* 432.What is the most anterior point in Posset's envelope of motion? Protrusion
* 433.The most inferior point in Posset's envelope of motion? Maximum opening
* 434.Primary teeth compared to permanent teeth are? Bulbous and constricted at cervix
* 435.Life cycle of a primary tooth? Eruption, absorption, exfoliation
* 436.When extracting a maxillary tooth, which is the most likely to breach the maxillary sinus? Palatal root of max 1st molar -or- MB root of max 2nd mola
* r437.When extracting a tooth, due to its root shape, what is the easiest tooth to rotate? Maxillary central
* 438.Major protein secreted by ameloblasts? Amelogenin / enamelin
* 439.Trying to numb the mandibular lateral incisor? Mental n.
* 440.Primary mandibular 1st molar has? 4 cusps, 2 roots MB= largest // ML= sharpest // DB,DL= smallest
* 441.Surgical extraction - which tooth most likelt to involve the antrum? Max 1st Molar (antrum= max sinus)
* 442.Space between two teeth is called? Diastema
* 443.Smallest mesio-distal dimension? Mandibular central
* 444.Which primary tooth has an oblique ridge? Maxillary 2nd molar
* 445.Which tooth has the largest facial lingual dimension of the anteriors? Maxillary canine
* 446.Canine has: Mesial cuspal incline shorter than distal
* 447.Tooth between two centrals? Mesiodens
* 448.What is a likely reason for a primary tooth not to exfoliate? The successor is missing
* 449.What are the two obtuse angles on a maxillary 1st molar? Mesiolingual and Distalbuccal
* 450.What s the first succedaneous premolar to erupt? Mandibular 1st PM
* 451.In class II occlusion during a protrusive movement which tooth or teeth does the mandibular canine occlude with? Canine and 1st premolar
* 452.The curve of spee for mandibular teeth= concave
* 453.Curve of spee for maxillary teeth= convex
* 454.What is gomphosis? Joint that binds the tooth to the tooth socket
* 455.Restore a lingual cusp of mandibular second molar, which movement is most likely to cause interference? Mediotrusive (NON WORKING)
* 456.Hypercalcification= peritubular dentin
* 457.Looking at a radiograph, what is the radiolucency between the maxillary centrals? Intermaxillary suture
* 458.Which teeth have root concavities at the CEJ, making root planning difficult? Maxilalry 1st Molar (Max 1st PM wasn't an answer choice)
* 459.Primary maxillary 2nd molar resembles which permanent tooth? Permanent 1st maxillary molar
* 460.How many posterior teeth are succedaneous? 8 (all premolars)
* 461.What does NOT cause flattening of posterior tooth cusps? Deep overbitePATHOLOGY/PHYSIOLOGY ---
* 462.What type of cancer is associated with obesity? Endometrium (uterus/ovaries) | Also: Esophagus,
* 463.Pancreas, Colon, Breast, Kidney, Thyroid, & Gallbladder
* 464.What happens after liquefactive necrosis of the brain? Something pertaining to clear fluid
* 465.Where does basal cell carcinoma most affect? Either upper face or hands
* 466.What volume of air is left in the lungs after you forcefully exhale? Residual volume
* 467.Main reason for lumps on breast? Fibrocystic disease
* 468.If a cell membrane potential is slowly reaching 0mV what can be the reason? The Na/K ATP pump stopped working
* 469.An increase in CO2 can cause what? Decrease in PPO2
* 470.To measure GFR use? Inulni or creatinine phosphate
* 471.To measure renal plasma flow use? PAH
* 472.Plummer- Vinson syndrome? Iron deficiency anemia with atrophic glossitis & dysphagia (inflam. of the tongue) | Occurs mostly in postmenopausal women
* 473.How to measure basal metabolic requirements? Respiratory quotient
* 474.Metabolic acidosis is seen with a rise in what other ion? K+
* 475.Uncompensated metabolic acidosis? Increased H+, decreased HCO3- (by inability to produce bicarbonate or excrete acids)
* 476.What can affect renal GFR? Histamine (increases GFR) or Adenosine (decreases GFR)
* 477.Myasthenia gravis? Thyoma (cancer of thymus) | MG blocks = post membrane receptors!, Inhibits ACh receptors at the post synaptic membrane hence the "muscle weakness"
* 478.What type of cancer can metastasize to bone? Breast, lung or prostate (prostate= most often)
* 479.Which cancer is the least likely to metastasize? Papillary thyroid carcinoma
* 480.For osteoporosis which treatment do you NOT use? Cortisone (b/c cortisone causes osteoporosis)
* 481.Capillary bed velocity is inversely related to? Branching
* 482.Where does a red infarct occur? Lungs (or other "loose organs")
* 483.Mass movement in the colon is caused by food entering? A. Stomach B. Colon C. Mouth STOMACH
* 484.Esophageal varices most likely to cause? Hematemeisis (blood in vomit)
* 485.Patient has elevated level of PSA and acid phosphatase? Carcinoma of prostate
* 486.Hypertension= LV hypertrophy
* 487.Patient has a periapical lesion with a border of epithelium? Cyst
* 488.Patient has fever, weakness, weight loss, something with gums, and high levels of WBCs especially lymphocytes? CLL Chronic lymphoid leukemia)
* 489.Which is most likely to lead to GI cancer? Villous adenoma
* 490.Patient has acidosis, what else will he have? Hyperkalemia
* 491.What is not absorbed in the jejunum? Bile
* 492.Case. Depressed female is taking antidepressant medication, lots of other things wrong with her, ask what causes pain in her mouth? Burning mouth syndrome
* 493.Gardener's syndrome? Familial colorectal polyposis
* 494.Case. Patient presents with xerostomia (dry mouth), Keratoconjunctivitis (dry eyes), & presence of other autoimmune disorders, what do they most likely have? Sjogrens syndrome
* 495.Drinking a lot of water will.. Decrease levels of ADH
* 496.Fatty liver disease cause by? Alcoholism
* 497.Beri Beri is a deficiency in what enzyme? Vit B1/ thiamine
* 498.Vitamin D is activated where? Kidney
* 499.Myasthenia Gravis? Autoimmune attack of Ach receptors peripherally
* 500.Paget's disease? Cotton wool appearance
* 501.Something is healing, secondary would healing process, after 3 days what would you expect to see? Ulceration
* 502.A patient is on a mixture of 90% nitrous- 10% oxide anesthetic, what can they suffer from?
* 503.Respiratory acidosis (from decreased respiration = hoarding of CO2 gas in their body)
* 504.Bronchogenic carcinoma= Wall or epithelium of bronchial tree
* 505.If there is pus which cell do you see? Neutrophils | Ie. If there is an abscess you will see= neutrophils
* Koplic spots= rubeola (measles)
* 506.Tay Sach's disease is a lipid storage disease due to the deficiency of: GM2 gangliosidosis (or deficiency in beta-hexosaminidase)
* 507.Reed-stenberg cells= Hodgkins lymphoma (slowly progressive in order of lymph drainage)
* 508.15 year old with high blood glucose= Type I diabetes (body cannot make insulin)
* 509.Ibuprofen main benefits= inhibits cox2
* 510.Where is secretin release? Duodenum
* 511.ADH is made where? Supraoptic of hypothalamus
* 512.Which would not contribute to kidney stones? Diabetes Insipidus | Kidney stone could be caused by diabetes mellitus
* 513.Old man has difficulty urinating, what is most likely the cause? Benign prostatic
* 514.Add K+ to the extracellular environment near a free nerve ending with a resting potential of -70mV, what does that do the potential? Slightly more depolarized
* 515.What's common between parkinson's and alzheimers? Loss of cognitive function
* 516.CASE STUDY on bone fracture and healing process: About a boy - year after his knee fracture (what stage is bone at now?) reparative
* 517.CASE STUDY on bone fracture and healing process: About a lady - 5 years after hip fracture (what stage is bone at now?) remodeling
* 518.ATP mechanism in sarcomere= ATP binds to myosin head
* 519.Which cells are not in chronic inflammation? Neutrophils (they are in initial inflammation)
* 520.Vitamin K is for? Prothrombin
* 521.Crohns= noncaeasous granuloma
* 522.Anti-depressant causes: xerostomia
* 523.Most common cause of renal failure? Diabetes (2nd most common= hypertension) | If you get renal failure you will most likely get hyperparathyroidism ; kidney cannot convert vitamin D into its active form
* 524.Hyperparathyroidism causes? Kidney stones
* 525.Venous pulse is a direct reflex of? A. Peripheral blood flow B. Capillary blood flow C. Right ventricular pulse pressure D. Left ventricular pulse pressure RIGHT VENTRICULAR PULSE PRESSURE
* 526.Polymyalgia rumatica? Condition of pain in many muscles
* 527.CASE STUDY: Patient is getting engaged wit a pigmented lesion on his nose What is the type of skin cancer? Malignant melanoma
* 528.CASE STUDY: Patient is getting engaged wit a pigmented lesion on his nose. He also has a lump medial to the right body of the mandible extraorally: Submandibular lymph node
* 529.Which muscle does not make up the triangle that contains the swelling? Sternocleidomastoid m. (The submandibular lymph nodes are in the submandibular triangle)
* 530.CASE STUDY: Fat kid in high school was advised by counselor to get blood glucose checked. Results came back as 11% glycosylated hemoglobin. What is his diagnosis? Diabetes type II (Normal is 4-5.9%, anything above 7% is considered diabetic)
* 531.CASE STUDY: Fat kid in high school was advised by counselor to get blood glucose checked. Results came back as 11% glycosylated hemoglobin. What are the cells that control his blood glucose? Beta Note: Diabetes type II does not destroy beta cells
* 532.In a salivary gland, what ejects IgA? Serous demilunes Note: IgA comes from salivary glands !!
* 533.Where does lengthening of a bone take place? Epiphyseal plate
* 534.What is the function of surfactant? To decrease surface tension
* 535.Prions? Cause brain damage
* 536.Berry aneurism= cerebral vascular acciden
* t537.What happens if the right vagus is damaged? Increased HR | Vagus= parasympathetics to the heart, Right Vagus= SA node Left Vagus= Blocks AV
* 538.Decreased estrogen may lead to? Osteoporosis
* 539.A women with hysterectomy is more likely to have? Vertebral fracture Hysterectomy= surgery to remove an ovary
* 540.All of the following are lysosomal deficiency disease except? A. Gaucher's B. Hurler's C. Tay-Sachs D. Lettret-Siewer disease LETTRET-SIEWER DISEASE | MNEMONIC: "Nip That Fat Girl"= Niemann, TaySach, Fabry, Gaucher - lipid storage diseases with incomplete lysosomal breakdown
* 541.Which of the following organs is not needed for survival? Adrenal medulla (on multiple tests)
* 542.Greatest amount of ATP used where in the nephron? The ascending tubule
* 543.Which has discontinuous capillaries? Liver (if liver isn't an answer choice then Spleen)
* 544.Glucose filtration rate in kidney= 0 (other choices: 50, 100, 150
* )545.Post mortem exam for congestion heart failure showed: Congestion of the lung
* 546.Gastrin...? causes chief cells to secrete pepsinogen
* 547.Vitamin B12 deficiency? Pernicious anemia
* 548.Glomerulus fascicularis: ACTH
* 549.A person swallows mostly during A. Sleep B. Clenching C. Easting D. Awake not eating AWAKE NOT EATING
* 550.Growth independent of host control: Neoplasm
* 551.At what stage is a cell no longer responsive to growth and other chemical factors? Neoplasia
* 552.What ions are found in sweat of person with Cystic fibrous? Na Cl
* 553.CASE STUDY: Lady has polymyalgia rheumatic, osteoarthritis, TMJ. What type of disease? Autoimmune
* 554.CASE STUDY: Lady has polymyalgia rheumatic, osteoarthritis, TMJ. Which of the following is not associated? Splenomegaly, losing weight, happening after 40 years
* 555.CASE STUDY: Lady has polymyalgia rheumatic, osteoarthritis, TMJ. What is the cause of pain in the TMJ? Degeneration due to osteoarthritis
* 556.CASE STUDY: Lady with pain in upper 1st molar right side: What nerve would you inject? PSA & MSA
* 557.CASE STUDY: Lady with pain in upper 1st molar right side: If you restore an amalgam up to the central pit what part of the tooth must be considered to build up in carving? Oblique ridge, buccal groove, lingual groove, cusp of carabeli \*check
* 558.Pregnant lady with a glucose level of 210- gestational diabetes
* 559.hCG is increased in pregnancy to do what? Maintain the corpus luteum
* 560.Klinefelter= XXY
* 561.Increased ACTH= Cushing's
* 562.Recurrent attacks of acute inflammatory arthritis, leading to a swollen big toe joint? Gout
* 563.Achalsia= dysfunction of lower esophageal sphincter | propulsion of food clown the esophagus ( J, peristalsis). Failure of lower esophageal sphincter (LES) to relax. Characteristic "bird's-beak appearance" on barium swallow. Cause= Nerve related. Clinical=Dysphagia to both solids and liquids, Regurgitation of food.
* 564.Some benign cancers are classified by? Containment
* 565.What is a possible cause of edema? Liver Faliure | A rise in hydrostatic pressure= cardiac failure= edema. A fall in osmotic pressure= liver failure and nephrotic syndrome= liver failure= edema
* 566.Which part of the lungs have cartilage? Bronchi
* 567.In addition to Kapsi's sarcoma, what other carcinoma are people with AIDS likely to suffer from? Non-hodgkins lymphoma
* 568.Which of the following does the Medulla control? (Medulla=Autonomic functions) A. Hunger B. Thirst C. Vomiting D. Sex drive E. Control body heat VOMITING
* 569.Stomatomedin= promote growth
* 570.Chondrogenesis= formation of cartilage
* 571.Macrostomia= failed fusion of max/mand prominence
* 572.What is not secreted in urine? A. Urea B. Creatine C. Water D. Glucose GLUCOSE
* 573.1,2,5 dihydroxy vitamin D3 synthesis entire reaction sequence occurs in: skin, then liver, then kidney
* 574.Why does a nerve impulse go in one direction? B/c of the conduction of nerve fibers
* 575.Procallus bone is found after? 1 week | procallus = fibrocartilaginous callus = soft callus - the first stage (approximately one week) in the healing of a bone fracture; connective tissue stem cells and capillary blood vessels penetrate the inflamed fracture hematoma and as phagocytes clear the debris from the injury, new fibrous connective tissue matrix, then new cartilage matrix, and finally new bone matrix begin to form; the procallus material usually extends beyond the volume previously occupied by the uninjured bone; it represents the second stage in repair of a bone fracture. bony callus = hard callus - the second, final stage (several weeks to months in duration) in the healing of a bone fracture
* 576.SLE is characterized by? Antinuclear antibody
* 577.Allopurinol inhibits what in Gout? Xanthine oxidase
* 578.Purpose of a low carbohydrate diet? To keep insulin low
* 579.CNS necrosis is? Liquefactive necrosis
* 580.Person has hypoparathyroidism, what else could they have? DiGeorge syndrome
* 581.Pancreatic acinar cells do what? Produce zymogens
* 582.Transferrin is located in? The Liver (regulates free iron when not already bound to iron (apotransferrin)
* 583.A decrease in what would cause release of oxygen? Decrease in pH
* 584.Most kidney reabsorption happens in? Proximal convoluted tubule
* 585.Fluoride replaces? OH-
* 586.Muscle contraction questions, know the following: H band disappears, I band shortens, A band stays the same! | The major structural unit is the myofibril: Thick filaments (contain myosin). Thin filaments (contain actin, troponin, and tropomyosin). Myosin cross-bridges link the two filaments. | Cross-striations are apparent due to alternating light and dark banding of the myofibrils. A band: Dark band contains myosin. NEVER changes length. H band: Light band that bisects the A band. SHORTENS during contraction. I band: Light band containing actin. SHORTENS during contraction. Z line: Dark band that bisects the I band. Anchor for actin. M line : Dark band that bisects the H band. Anchor for myosin.
* 587.What muscles move the radio-ulnar joint? Pronator teres, pronator quadratus (both do pronation) & Biceps brachii (supination)
* 588.Hammulus is an extension of what? Medial pterygoid plate
* 589.Transmitter from tooth pulp? substance P (other choices: Ach, NE, GABA)
* 590.What ligaments prevent excessive opening during yawning? Accessory ligaments (stylomandibular & sphenomandibular)
* note: An Arthus reaction is a LOCALIZED immune complex reaction.
* For example, if an individual has been sensitized to antigens in the tetanus toxoid
* vaccine because of repeated vaccinations and if that individual were vaccinated again, at the injection site there would be large amounts of antigen with which the antibody
* could complex, causing a localized
* inflammatory response, neutrophil infiltration, and tissue necrosis.
* Serum sickness is a systemic Arthus reaction in which the antibody-antigen complexes circulate and lodge in many different tissues.
* Serum sickness can develop from prolonged exposure to an antigen that provides enough time for an antibody response and the formation of many immune complexes.
* 34.microangiopathy in insulin dependent pt is due to- As insulin is required for glucose uptake, hyperglycemia in diabetes mellitus does not result in a net increase in intracellular glucose in most cells. However, chronic dysregulated blood glucose in diabetes is toxic to cells of the vascular endothelium which passively assimilate glucose. That is, cells in which insulin is not required for intercellular transport of glucose, most-notably the pericytes of the microvasculature. In addition to direct glucose-induced damage by (e.g.) glycation, pericytes express enzymes which convert glucose into osmologically-active metabolites such as sorbitol leading to hypertonic cell lysis. Over time, pericyte death may result in reduced capillary integrity; subsequently, there is leaking of albumin and other proteins into fluid compartments. The glomeruli of the kidneys are especially sensitive - see diabetic nephropathy - where protein leakage caused by late-stage angiopathy results in diagnostic proteinuria and eventually renal failure. In diabetic retinopathy the end-result is often blindness due to irreversible retinal damage.
* Lack of which cells lead to candidiasis- T cells
* Pregang to head n neck- thoracospinal
* Most mineralized- peritubular
* Sensation of face- thalamus (VPM)
* Thyomoma + muscle weakness- myasthenia
* Dilantin side effect- gingival hyperplasia
* Mutation of single amino acid- sickle cell anemia
* Reverse transcriptase function
* Dysphagia+ dysphonia + cigarette smoker- carcinoma of larynx
* Asthma in future can lead to? Options- emphysema, TB, carcinoma, empyema
* Apoptosis
* Transformation
* Herpato gingiva stomatitis
* Feature of renal carcinoma
* Travels with EJV- superficial cervical LN
* First step of urea cycle occurs in
* Function of glucagon in emergency kit- for hypoglycemic pts
* Epinephrine induces wat…something related to glucose level
* Dextran, glucosyl transferse
* Common to all viruses- dey r interacellular pathogens
* Common to all inhalation mycosis
* Similarity between strp pneumonia & Cryptococcus- polysacch capsule
* Ulcer on ala of nose, growing, pigmented, person has fair skin
* Melanocytes r derived from- neural crest
* Lat pterygoid
* Temporalis insertion
* Gingiva nerve supply
* Lacrimal gland nucleus
* Brachial ms- musculocutaneous
* Triceps- radial
* Primary maxi 1st resembles-
* Shape of mandi 1st PM
* Contact area- 2 ques
* HOC- 2 ques
* Ligament limiting post & inf movement- TM ligament
* Function of post fibers of temporalis
* Pitting edema
* Angle’s class 1
* 4-5 on mandi movements (occlusion)
* Nerve supply of ventral surface of tongue
* Hormones acting on intracellular receptors
* Tight junction- zona occludens
* Wear facets seen on which teeth due to attrition- given in FA side note
* Syphilis
* Parasymp causes- thin saliva
* IgG IN BABY FROM WHERE- from mother
* Antibodies attach to Fc potion
* Depressor of mandible
* Elevators of mandible
* Nerve supply of muscle
* Direct nourishment of head of condyle- synovial fluid
* Testlets—
* Person with HCV since 30 yrs
* Lady with penicillin allergy n oral infections
* Person with Trigeminal Neuralgia
* Farmer wid BCC on nose n fractured denture
* Young girl on contraceptives n four third molars extracted
* Lady with femoral fracture n Alzheimer’s & on wheel chair
* Old lady with DM n HTN, 45 yrs of smoking history
* Man with blisters over skin below right zygomatic arc