



Incorporated Association not for gain Reg No 1955/000003/08

#### Part I Examination for the Fellowship of the College of Dentistry of South Africa - Oral Medicine and Periodontics

#### 29 January 2020

## Paper 1Anatomy, embryology, histology and oral biology(3 hours)

All questions are to be answered in one book.

- 1 A patient presents at your practice after a motor vehicle accident (MVA) with facial trauma and presents with an inferior blow out fracture. Please discuss **cranial nerve III (oculomotor nerve)** in terms of origin and function. [7]
- 2 While trying to remove a maxillary wisdom tooth, the forceps slip and you push it into the infratemporal fossa. This results in profuse bleeding. Please indicate main blood vessels that can possibly contribute to the bleeding. [2]
- 3 A patient presents with a clicking sound over the TMJ while eating. Please describe the Articular disc of the TMJ. [6]
- 4 With the examination of a five-year-old kid, you diagnose kissing tonsils. Please name the tonsils that make up waldeyer's ring and indicate where each tonsil is located. [51/2]
- 5 During the process of restoring a carious tooth 47, the air-rotor hand piece slips and you cut through the tongue. Please describe the lingual artery in full. [8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>]
- 6 With the intra oral examination of a patient, you notice that the mucosa of the oropharynx appears red and infected. Describe the **oropharynx** in short in terms of borders and relationships. [5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>]
- 7 The patient in question one experiences excessive bleeding from the nose
  - a) Name the bony components that form the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.
  - b) Indicate the arterial supply of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity as well as that of the nasal septum. (4)
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(5)

- 8 A patient is referred to you for examination of the oral cavity with the main complaint of undiagnosed facial pain. You diagnose trigeminal neuralgia. Please indicate the facial branches of the **ophthalmic** nerve as well as the area that it supplies. [7]
- 9 The trauma unit of the local hospital admitted a patient with a gunshot wound in his face. After examination of the patient you make the diagnosis that only the zygomatic bone was involved in the track of the projectile. Describe the zygomatic bone in full. [7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>]

- 10 A patient visits your practice with the complaint of a painful swelling in front of the ear and in the area of the wisdom teeth. You make the diagnosis of viral parotitis (Mumps). Please give the full innervation of the parotid gland, indicating cranial nerve origin and possible routes the nerves might follow. [51/2]
- 11 A patient presents with infection (abscess) at the apex of tooth 36 that is in close relation to the mylohyoid muscle. You are worried about the spread of infection (ludwig's angina) from this area. Please describe the mylohyoid muscle in full. [9]
- 12 After a severe oral cavity infection, an AIDS patient developed breathing difficulties. A lateral x-ray investigation revealed the presence of a large retropharyngeal mass. List the subdivisions of the pharynx; indicate their position as well as their superior and inferior borders. [6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>]
- 13 A patient visits your practice with the complaint that he is suffering from "Dry Mouth". Please explain the anatomy of the parotid gland in terms of blood supply, lymph drainage and innervation to the patient. Also indicate how and where it drains in the mouth. [11]
- 14 In the process of applying the inferior alveolar block technique to achieve local anaesthesia, the buccinator muscle might be pierced by the needle. Please describe the buccinator muscle in full. [10]

[100]



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30 January 2020

Paper 2

Physiology

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## **SECTION B**

1	Define hypoxia and describe in detail all the different types of hypoxia wl their effects on the human body.	hich may be found and [10]
2	Describe the non-urinary (hormonal) functions of the kidney.	[10]
3	<ul> <li>Write short descriptive notes on</li> <li>a) Taste.</li> <li>b) Gastric juice.</li> <li>c) Oedema.</li> <li>d) Antibodies.</li> </ul>	(5) (5) (5) (5) [20]
		[40]



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31 January 2020

Paper 3

Principles of pathology including microbiology

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#### SECTION B

With regards to cellular adaptations to stress, explain the following terms and pathogenesis in each case
 a) Hypertrophy. (5)

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b)	Hyperplasia.	(5)
c)	Atrophy.	(5)
d)	Metaplasia.	(5)
		[20]

2 Explain the following morphologic forms of acute inflammation. Your answer should include the pathogenesis in each case together with appropriate examples of each type

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a)	Serous inflammation.				(5)
b)	Fibrinous inflammation.				(5)
c)	Suppurative inflammation.				(5)
					[15]

3 Define shock and explain the three major categories of shock by distinguishing between them. [15]

[50]



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## SECTION C

Write short notes on each of the following

1	The aetiology and pathogenesis of systemic lupus erythematosus.	(5)
2	The role of p53 in controlling neoplasia.	(5)
3	Type-IV hypersensitivity reactions (T-cell mediated immunity).	(5)
4	Leukocyte recruitment to the site of acute inflammation.	(5)
5	Oncogenic microorganisms and their associated malignancies.	(5) [25]