

QUIZ TIME

oral physiology

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Lec: 9,10



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1.The dentogingival junction consists of:

- A. Oral mucosa only.
- B. Sulcular and junctional epithelium
- C. Alveolar mucosa
- D. Cementum

2.The sulcular epithelium is separated from the tooth by:

- A. Connective tissue
- B. Gingival fluid
- C. A space called sulcus
- D. Periodontal ligament

3.The average depth of the gingival sulcus is:

- A. 0.2 mm
- B. 1.8 mm
- C. 3.5 mm
- D. 5 mm

4.Any sulcus depth greater than 3 mm is considered:

- A. Normal
- B. Healthy
- C. Pathologic (periodontal pocket)
- D. Keratinized

5.The sulcular epithelium is derived from:

- A. Oral mucosa
- B. Junctional epithelium
- C. Reduced enamel epithelium
- D. Connective tissue

6.The junctional epithelium extends from the sulcus bottom toward:

- A. CEJ
- B. Root apex
- C. PDL
- D. Gingival crest



7.The length of the junctional epithelium is usually:

- A. 0.2–0.5 mm
- B. 1–3 mm
- C. 3–6 mm
- D. 5–10 mm

8.When enamel is completely formed, it is covered by:

- A. Cementum
- B. Primary enamel cuticle
- C. Dentin
- D. Gingival epithelium

9.The reduced enamel epithelium (REE) secretes:

- A. Mucins
- B. Collagenase
- C. Desmolytic enzymes
- D. Elastase

10.The “epithelial plug” is formed by proliferation of:

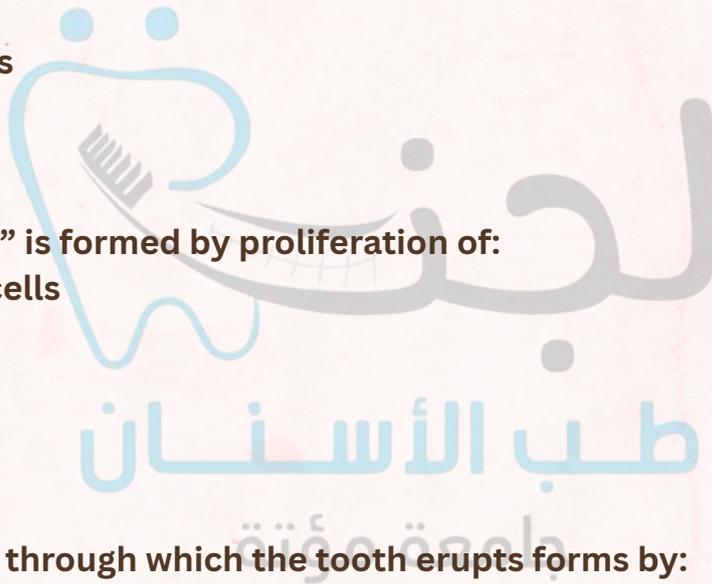
- A. REE and oral basal cells
- B. Odontoblasts
- C. PDL fibroblasts
- D. Cementoblasts

11.The epithelial canal through which the tooth erupts forms by:

- A. Apoptosis in the epithelial plug
- B. Hemorrhage
- C. Calcification
- D. PDL retraction

12.Once the tooth erupts, REE becomes:

- A. Junctional epithelium
- B. Primary attachment epithelium
- C. Secondary enamel cuticle
- D. Cementum



13. The attachment epithelium under light microscope is:

- A. Keratinized
- B. Non-keratinized
- C. Parakeratinized
- D. Orthokeratinized

14. The junctional epithelium initially has how many layers?

- A. 1-2
- B. 3-4
- C. 8-10
- D. 15-20

15. With age, the JE thickens coronally to:

- A. 2-3 layers
- B. 5-10 layers
- C. 10-30 layers
- D. 50 layers

16. The basement membrane of JE is:

- A. Smooth, lacks corrugations
- B. Highly folded
- C. Containing rete pegs
- D. Keratinized

17. Under EM, basal cells of JE show:

- A. Desmosomes only
- B. Hemidesmosomes and external basal lamina
- C. Tight junctions only
- D. Tonofilaments only

18. DAT cells are:

- A. Desmosome-associated cells
- B. Directly attached to tooth cells
- C. Dentinal attachment tissue
- D. Dentin adhesion tissue



19. In aging, the gingiva covers about:

- A. Whole enamel
- B. 1/3–1/4 of enamel
- C. Entire crown
- D. Only cementum

20. Passive eruption means:

- A. Tooth moving toward occlusal plane
- B. Gingival migration exposing crown
- C. Formation of enamel
- D. Bone remodeling

21. Primary attachment epithelium is replaced by:

- A. REE
- B. Secondary attachment epithelium
- C. Oral sulcular epithelium
- D. Cementoblasts

22. Secondary epithelium attachment is derived from:

- A. Reduced enamel epithelium
- B. Gingival (oral) epithelium
- C. PDL fibroblasts
- D. Odontoblasts

23. The secondary enamel cuticle is secreted by:

- A. Primary epithelium
- B. Secondary attachment epithelium
- C. REE
- D. Sulcular epithelium

24. Which of the following is not a stage of passive eruption?

- A. Coronal JE on enamel
- B. Apical JE on cementum
- C. Both ends on cementum
- D. Both ends on enamel cementum junction at age 10

25. Stage 3 of passive eruption represents:

- A. Clinical crown equals anatomical crown**
- B. Pathologic recession**
- C. Fully erupted tooth**
- D. Crown covered by gingiva**

26. Stage 4 of passive eruption indicates:

- A. Normal condition**
- B. Pathological gingival recession**
- C. Tooth not erupted**
- D. Developing enamel**

27. Epithelial attachment is achieved through:

- A. Desmosomes**
- B. Hemidesmosomes and basal lamina**
- C. Collagen fibers**
- D. Tight junctions**

28. The epithelial attachment is so strong that during detachment:

- A. It peels off easily**
- B. The JE tears rather than peels**
- C. Tooth surface is damaged**
- D. CT detaches first**

29. Primary epithelial attachment involves:

- A. Junctional epithelium**
- B. Reduced enamel epithelium and primary enamel cuticle**
- C. Sulcular cells**
- D. Secondary basal lamina**

30. Secondary epithelial attachment is composed of:

- A. Hemidesmosomes + internal basal lamina**
- B. Collagen fibers**
- C. Fibroreticular layer only**
- D. Desmosomes only**

31.The junctional epithelium acts as a:

- A. Structural support**
- B. First barrier against oral microflora**
- C. Lubricant**
- D. Gingival pigment layer**

32.Disruption of JE barrier can cause:

- A. Tooth discoloration**
- B. Periodontal disease and implant failure**
- C. Root resorption**
- D. Gingival pigmentation**

33.Transformation of gingival sulcus to periodontal pocket results from:

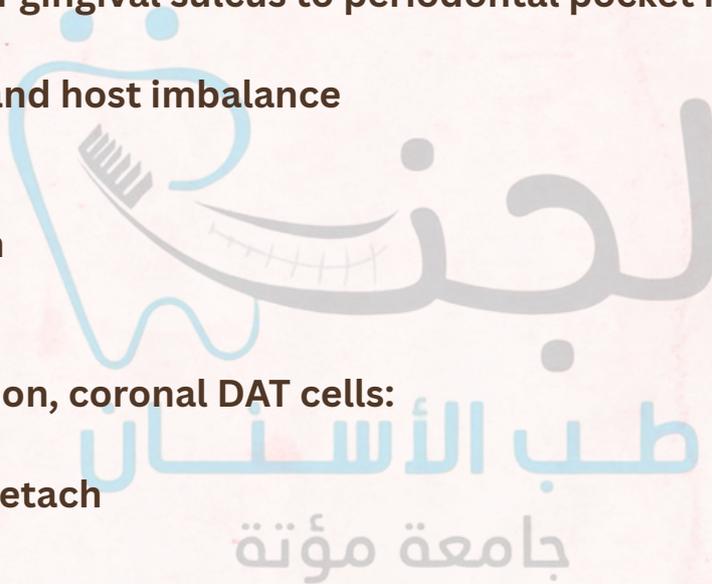
- A. Microbial attack and host imbalance**
- B. Excess collagen**
- C. Bone remodeling**
- D. Salivary secretion**

34.In pocket formation, coronal DAT cells:

- A. Attach firmly**
- B. Degenerate and detach**
- C. Proliferate**
- D. Calcify**

35.DAT cell lysis may be stimulated by:

- A. Mechanical brushing**
- B. Microbial toxins**
- C. Salivary enzymes**
- D. Enamel matrix**



36. In healthy JE, PMNs:

- A. Are absent**
- B. Continuously migrate into sulcus**
- C. Form plaques**
- D. Cause ulceration**

37. The JE's intercellular spaces contain:

- A. Collagen only**
- B. Lymphocytes and mononuclear cells**
- C. Ameloblasts**
- D. Plasma cells only**

38. The JE lacks:

- A. Rete pegs**
- B. Basal cells**
- C. Basement membrane**
- D. Nuclei**

39. The external basal lamina of JE faces:

- A. Tooth**
- B. Connective tissue**
- C. Sulcus**
- D. Enamel**

40. The internal basal lamina of JE faces:

- A. Tooth surface**
- B. Connective tissue**
- C. Sulcus bottom**
- D. Gingival cress**



1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. B
20. B
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. D
25. A
26. B
27. B
28. B
29. B
30. A
31. B
32. B
33. A
34. B
35. B
36. B
37. B
38. A
39. B
- 40-A

