Epithelial Odontogenic Tumors: A Comprehensive Overview

Oral Pathology · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. What are odontogenic tumors a group of lesions originating from?

A) Connective tissue
B) Tooth-forming tissue
C) Salivary glands
D) Bone marrow

2. According to the text, which edition of the WHO classification is used for classifying odontogenic tumors?

A) 3rd edition
B) 4th edition
C) 5th edition
D) 6th edition

3. Which of the following is listed as a Benign Epithelial Odontogenic Tumor?

A) Odontogenic fibroma
B) Ameloblastoma
C) Odontogenic myxoma
D) Cementoblastoma

4. What is considered the most common clinically significant odontogenic tumor?

A) Squamous odontogenic tumor
B) Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor
C) Ameloblastoma
D) Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor

5. Ameloblastoma is described as a benign but locally invasive tumor with a propensity to:

A) Metastasize
B) Recur
C) Calcify rapidly
D) Disappear spontaneously

6. Which of the following is NOT listed as a potential origin for Ameloblastoma?

A) Developing enamel organ and its remnants
B) Dental lamina and its remnants
C) Epithelial lining of odontogenic cysts
D) Mesenchymal stem cells

7. What is the predominant age group for Ameloblastoma?

A) 1st and 2nd decades
B) 2nd and 3rd decades
C) 4th and 5th decades
D) 6th and 7th decades

8. The Mandible is affected by Ameloblastoma approximately what percentage of the time?

A) 20%
B) 50%
C) 80%
D) 100%

9. What is a common radiographic feature of conventional Ameloblastoma, described as having multiple small cavities?

A) Unilocular radiolucency
B) "Soap bubble" or "honey combed" appearance
C) Dense ossification
D) Cortical thinning only

10. The radiographic margins of Ameloblastoma are usually well-defined with a sclerotic rim because it is:

A) Fast growing
B) Slow growing
C) Aggressive
D) Cystic

11. Which histopathological pattern is most commonly the main form of Ameloblastoma?

A) Plexiform pattern
B) Follicular pattern
C) Acanthomatous pattern
D) Basal cell pattern

12. In the follicular pattern of Ameloblastoma, what are the peripheral cells of the tumor islands described as?

A) Stellate reticulum-like cells
B) Squamous cells
C) Ameloblast-like cells with reverse polarization
D) Basaloid cells

13. Granular ameloblastoma is characterized by central cells that are large and round with abundant cytoplasm filled with:

A) Keratin
B) Collagen
C) Eosinophilic granules (lysosomes)
D) Mucin

14. Which variant of Ameloblastoma is described as having small islands and cords of odontogenic epithelium scattered in a densely collagenized stroma, resembling a scar?

A) Basal cell ameloblastoma
B) Granular ameloblastoma
C) Desmoplastic ameloblastoma
D) Acanthomatous ameloblastoma

15. Histopathologically, which type of ameloblastoma is recently considered to have the worst prognosis?

A) Granular ameloblastoma
B) Plexiform ameloblastoma
C) Desmoplastic ameloblastoma
D) Follicular ameloblastoma

16. Ameloblastomas in the posterior maxilla are considered particularly dangerous than those in the mandible primarily due to:

A) Thicker cortical bone
B) More aggressive tumor cells
C) Thin maxillary cortical bone providing a weak barrier
D) Higher rate of metastasis

17. What is the recommended surgical margin for Ameloblastoma resection?

A) 0.5 cm
B) 1.0 cm
C) 2.0 cm
D) 3.0 cm

18. Radiotherapy has a limited role in Ameloblastoma treatment due to the risk of secondary radiation-induced malignancy and the intraosseous location. What is the recommended treatment for the mural type of Unicystic Ameloblastoma?

A) Enucleation
B) Curettage
C) Block resection with safety margin
D) Observation only

19. Unicystic ameloblastoma typically occurs in a younger age group, specifically the:

A) 1st to 2nd decade
B) 2nd to 3rd decade
C) 3rd to 4th decade
D) 4th to 5th decade

20. Squamous odontogenic tumor is a rare benign odontogenic epithelial tumor that originates from:

A) Reduced enamel epithelium
B) Dental lamina rest or rest of Malassez
C) Epithelial root sheath of Hertwig
D) Basal layer of surface epithelium