

# **M#3 ONCOLOGY OF MAXILLOFACIAL AREA**

## M3 No2

A 67 year old patient complains about frequently recurring erosion in the area of vermilion border of his lower lip. The erosion is oval, 0,8x1,3 cm large, covered with thin crusts. After their removal some petechial haemorrhages on glossy surface can be seen. There are also some atrophied areas of the vermilion border. Infiltration is absent. Submandibular lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis.
- B.** Erosive-ulcerous form of leukoplakia.
- C.** Keratoacanthosis.
- D.** Bowen's disease.
- E.** Glandular cheilitis.

# Correct answers

**A.** Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis.

A 56-year-old patient has an oval, smooth, bright-red erosion on the red border of her lower lip. Erosion is covered with haemorrhagic crusts that can be hardly removed. Crust removal induces slight haemorrhage. Light traumatization of crust-free surface of erosion induces no haemorrhage. Specify the type of lower lip precancer:

# Variants of answers

- A.** Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis.
- B.** Verrucous precancer of red border.
- C.** Localized precancerous hyperkeratosis of red border.
- D.** Bowen's disease.
- E.** Erythroplasia.

# Correct answers

**A.** Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis.

A 55-year-old patient consulted a dentist about a roundish tumour-like formation of about 1 cm in diameter located within the vermilion border of his lower lip. Objectively: the tumour-like formation protrudes about 5 mm above the vermilion border, it is dense and grayish-red. The surface of the formation is covered with thin scales that can hardly be removed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip.
- B.** Abrasive precancerous Manganotti's cheilitis.
- C.** Precancerous limited hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of lip.
- D.** Bowen's disease.
- E.** Erythroplasia of Queyrat.

# Correct answer

**A.** Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of lip.

Examination of a 45-year-old patient revealed some white patches on the buccal mucosa along the teeth closure line that didn't protrude above the inflamed and edematous surrounding tissues. The patches could not be removed on scraping. A patient has smoked an average of 3 packs of cigarettes a day for 20 years. Specify the disease of buccal mucosa:

# Variants of answers

- A.** Leukoplakia plana.
- B.** Erosive leukoplakia.
- C.** Pemphigus.
- D.** Tappeiner's leukoplakia (leukoplakia nicotinic).
- E.** Lichen ruber planus.

# Correct answer

**A.** Leukoplakia plana.

A 40-year-old patient complains about a long-existing fissure in the central part of red border of his lower lip. He has been smoking since he was 16. Objectively: there is a deep 1,0 cm long fissure along the median line of red border of the lower lip, the fissure edges are bulging. Characteristic quality of the fissure is its spontaneous healing, but after epithelization the fissure recurs. The patient was diagnosed with chronic fissure of the lower lip. Conservative treatment proved to be ineffective. Choose the most appropriate treatment method in this situation:

# Variants of answers

- A.* Excision within evidently healthy tissues.
- B.* Cryodestruction.
- C.* Diathermo-coagulation.
- D.* Excision 0,5 cm off the neoplasm limits.
- E.* Close-focus roentgenotherapy.

# Correct answer

- A. Excision within evidently healthy tissues.

A 56-year-old woman undergoes a preventive examination by a dentist. She has an oval erosion on the vermilion border of her lower lip. The erosion is deep red, its surface is smooth. Bloody scabs that are difficult to remove are observed on the erosion surface. Removal of the scabs causes mild bleeding. Slight injury of the erosion in the placed where there are no scabs causes no bleeding. What type of lower lip precancer is it?

- A. Bowen`s disease
- B. Limited precancerous hyperkeratosis of the vermilion border of the lip
- C. Verrucous precancer of the vermilion border of the lip
- D. Manganotti`s abrasive precancerous cheilitis
- E. Lupus erythematosus

D. Manganotti`s abrasive precancerous cheilitis

A 52-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a bright red spot that appeared on his buccal mucosa several months ago. Objectively, there is a lesion focus with small papillary growth up to 1 cm in size. The lesion is slightly sunken compared to the surrounding tissues, soft, with uneven clear contours. During palpation, it is painless and does not change in color. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Leukoplakia
- B. Bowen`s disease
- C. Hemangioma
- D. Lichen ruber planus
- E. Tropic ulcer

B. Bowen`s disease

## M3 №3

A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumour-like formation in the region of the lower lip which appeared 1-1,5 months ago. Objectively: on the vermilion border of the lower lip on the right there is a roundish tumour up to 1 cm in diameter with raised rolled edges. The tumour is painless, the regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is a provisional diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Keratoacanthoma.
- B.** Carcinoma of the lower lip.
- C.** Papilloma of the lower lip.
- D.** Fibroma of the lower lip.
- E.** Verrucous precancer.

# Correct answers

**A.** Keratoacanthoma.

A 35-year-old patient complains of a neoplasm on the tip of his tongue which he injures with his teeth. The neoplasm sometimes increases, and sometimes decreases in size. Objectively: on the tip of tongue there is a roundish well-defined neoplasm 0,5 cm in diameter with broad base. The neoplasm is the same colour as the mucosa of tongue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Papilloma of tongue.
- B.** Abscess of tongue.
- C.** Lipoma of tongue.
- D.** Hemangiofibroma of tongue.
- E.** Fibroma of tongue.

# Correct answer

**A.** Papilloma of tongue.

A 54-year-old patient complains of a tumor-like formation in the region of his lower lip which appeared 1-1,5 months ago. Objectively: there is a round tumour-like formation up to 1cm in diameter on the red border of the lower lip on the right. Roll-like edges of the formation protrude above the level of the red border. In the centre of the formation a brown crust is visible. After its removal a crateriform hole can be seen. There is no bleeding or pain. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Keratoacanthoma.
- B.** Lower lip carcinoma.
- C.** Lower lip papilloma.
- D.** Lower lip fibroma.
- E.** Verrucous carcinoma.

# Correct answer

**A.** Keratoacanthoma.

A 76-year-old patient has a roundish ulcer in the area of the right nasolabial sulcus. The ulcer has dense, rough floor covered with yellowish-grey crusts, and resembles of a cone. The ulcer edges are dense, crater-like; the ulcer grows both sideways and deepwards. What is your provisional diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Basalioma.
- B.** Tuberculous ulcer.
- C.** Actinomycotic ulcer.
- D.** Syphilitic ulcer.
- E.** Squamous cell carcinoma of skin.

# Correct answer

**A.** Basalioma.

A patient complains of a neoplasm in the left half of the frontal region. The neoplasm appeared 2 months ago and is slowly increasing in size. It is dense, elastic, round, mobile, and painless. The skin color over the neoplasm is unchanged. It has a punctate indentation on its surface, from which whitish foul-smelling masses are discharged. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Exophytic form of skin cancer
- C. Atheroma
- D. Fibroma
- E. Lipoma

## C. Atheroma

A 54-year-old woman complains of a neoplasm on her lower lip that appeared 6 months ago. During the last 20 days, it started sharply increasing in size. Objectively, on the vermilion border of the lower lip there is a round gray-red node that protrudes by 0,5 cm above the underlying tissues, is demarcated, and has a funnel-shaped indent in its center, filled with keratinized masses. The node is dense, mobile, and painless to palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

A. Keratoacanthoma

B. Verrucous precancer

C. Verrucous leukoplakia

D. Manganotti's cheilitis

E. Papilloma

## A. Keratoacanthoma

A 28-year-old man came to the maxillofacial surgery department. He complains of a cutaneous neoplasm in his right submandibular region. The neoplasm appeared 2 years ago. In the process of shaving, the neoplasm is frequently injured. The following provisional diagnosis has been made: papilloma. In the neoplastic area, examination shows an ulcer against the background of hyperemic skin. What tactics should the dental surgeon choose?

- A. Prevention of malignant transformation of the papilloma followed by removal of the papilloma
- B. Anti-inflammatory therapy followed by observation
- C. Removal of the papilloma
- D. Removal of the papilloma and postoperative radiation therapy
- E. Anti-inflammatory therapy followed by removal of the papilloma

A. Prevention of malignant transformation of the papilloma followed by removal of the papilloma

A 65-year-old woman complains of a slowly growing, painless neoplasm on her upper lip. Objectively, on the vermilion border of the upper lip there is a neoplasm 1x1 cm in size that looks like a gray-red nodule with a funnel-shaped indent in its center, filled with a dense keratinized mass. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Keratoacanthoma
- B. Verrucous precancer
- C. Flat leukoplakia
- D. Cutaneous horn
- E. Bowen`s disease

# A. Keratoacanthoma

## M3#4

A 49-year-old male patient consulted a dental surgeon about an enlarging "mother's mark", itch and desquamation. According to patient, changed in color and size skin area appeared a year ago after a shaving trauma. Objectively: there is an intensely pigmented brown spot up to 2 cm large with small oval protruding nodules on its surface in the infraorbital region on the left. Desquamation factors are present. Palpation is painless. Regional lymph nodes are matted together with skin and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Melanoma.
- B.** Pigmented nevus.
- C.** Verrucous nevus.
- D.** Epidermoid cancer.
- E.** Papillomatosis.

# Correct answers

**A.** Melanoma.

A 47-year-old patient consulted a doctor about an itching tumour in the right buccal area that has significantly enlarged lately. Examination revealed an irregularly shaped tumour up to 1,5 cm large, the tumour is black and glossy. What is your provisional diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.* Dermal melanoma.
- B.* Pigmented nevus.
- C.* Dermal basalioma.
- D.* Dermal cancer.
- E.* Cutaneous horn.

# Correct answer

**A.** Dermal melanoma.

## M3#5

A 55-year-old patient has a painless, tuberous, cyanotic pedunculated formation 2x1x1,5 cm large that appeared on the site of the extracted 46 tooth. Opening of mouth is not limited. Intra-oral X-ray picture of alveolar process in the region of the removed 46 tooth shows a focus of bone tissue destruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Giant-cell epulis.
- B.** Hard odontoma of mandible.
- C.** Hypertrophic gingivitis.
- D.** Papilloma of mucous membrane in the area of the extracted 46<sup>th</sup> Tooth.
- E.** Ameloblastoma of mandible.

# Correct answers

**A.** Giant-cell epulis.

A 30-year-old patient complains of a painless tumour-like formation in the region of the left mandibular alveolar process. Objectively: there is a pale pink 1x1,5 cm large tumour-like formation on the vestibular surface of the alveolar process at the 34 and 35 teeth. The formation has a broad base, it does not bleed. Crowns of the 34, 35 teeth are intact, the teeth are non-mobile. X-ray picture of the alveolar process shows no changes in bone structure. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Fibrous epulis.
- B.** Pleomorphic adenoma.
- C.** Mucosa papilloma.
- D.** Giant-cell epulis.
- E.** Hypertrophic epulis.

# Correct answers

**A.** Fibrous epulis.

A 35-year-old female patient consulted a dentist about a painless, slowly growing neoplasm in the region of the 11 and 12 teeth. Examination revealed that the tumour was light-pink, flat, adjacent to the teeth, had a pedicle. The tumour was up to 1,5 cm large, with smooth surface and dense consistency. It was diagnosed as an epulis in the region of the 11 and 12 teeth. What form of epulis are these clinical findings typical for?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Fibrous.
- B.** Angiomatous.
- C.** Giant-cell.
- D.** Pregnancy epulis.
- E.** -

# Correct answer

**A.** Fibrous.

A 50-year-old man complains of a formation 4 cm in size in the submental region. On palpation, the neoplasm is homogeneous, soft, elastic, and **doughy**. It is not fused with the skin or surrounding tissue. Its slow growth has been observed for 3 years already. What disease can be characterized by such clinical signs?

- A. Lipoma
- B. Migrating granuloma
- C. Fibromyoma
- D. Median cyst
- E. Fibroma

## A. Lipoma

A 63-year-old woman has an oval neoplasm on the lateral surface of her neck. The neoplasm has a smooth surface and is approximately 3 cm in size. On palpation it is soft and dough-like, mobile, and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Lipoma
- B. Adenoma
- C. Lateral cyst of the neck
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Fibroma

## A. Lipoma

A 38-year-old man complains of a neoplasm 1 cm in size on the gums in the area of his upper lateral tooth. Examination detects a neoplasm on the gingival margin in the area of tooth 14. The neoplasm is bright red, soft, round, and bleeds when touched. This clinical presentation corresponds with the following disease?

- A. Fibroma
- B. Angiomatous epulis
- C. Fibrous epulis
- D. Migratory granuloma
- E. Eosinophilic granuloma

## B. Angiomatous epulis

## M3 #6

A 20-year-old patient has asymmetric face due to an upper lip edema on the left. The skin over it is bluish, there are positive symptoms of "compression" and "filling in". What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.* Cavernous hemangioma.
- B.* Branched hemangioma.
- C.* Capillary hemangioma.
- D.* Lymphangioma.
- E.* Lentigo.

# Correct answers

**A.** Cavernous hemangioma.

A 50-year-old woman complains about a neoplasm on her lower lip on the side of oral cavity that appeared a month ago and has been slowly growing since that. Objectively: there is a roundish, elastic, painless neoplasm inside the lower lip. Mucous membrane hasn't changed its colour. Make a diagnosis:

# Variants of answers

- A.** Retention cyst of lower lip (mucocele).
- B.** Lip abscess.
- C.** Lip papilloma.
- D.** Lip fibroma.
- E.** Lip lipoma.

# Correct answer

**A.** Retention cyst of lower lip.

A 57-year-old patient complains of a tumor in the left parotid region, which appeared 3 years ago. Over the past six months, the tumor has increased significantly. Objectively: there is a non-mobile lobulated tumour in the left parotid region, palpation causes minor pain reaction. The skin over the tumour plicates easily, its upper part has well-defined margins, the bottom part grows into the depth of gland. The tumour is 3x2,5 cm large. What is your provisional diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Pleomorphic adenoma.
- B.** Chronic parotitis.
- C.** Fibroma.
- D.** Cyst.
- E.** Parotid gland carcinoma.

# Correct answer

**A.** Pleomorphic adenoma.

A 53-year-old patient complains of a tumour in the right parotid region. The tumour was revealed six months ago, within this period it doubled in size. Objectively: the right parotid region has a dense 1,5 x 2 cm large neoplasm, the duct of the right parotid gland secretes transparent saliva. The gland puncture gave no results. What disease are these clinical presentations most typical for?

# Variants of answers

- A.* Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland.
- B.* Chronic lymphadenitis of parotid-masticatory region.
- C.* Retention cyst of parotid gland.
- D.* Fibroma of parotid-masticatory region.
- E.* Lipoma of parotid-masticatory region.

# Correct answer

**A.** Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland.

A 57-year-old patient complains about a slowly growing swelling in the sublingual region. She noted it 3 months ago. Objectively: there is an elastic swelling in the sublingual region. The swelling is painless, mucous membrane over it is with tints of blue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Ranula (retional cyst of sublingual salivary gland).
- B.** Salivolithiasis.
- C.** Dermoid cyst of oral cavity floor.
- D.** Lipoma of sublingual area.
- E.** Hemangioma of sublingual area.

# Correct answer

**A.** Ranula.

A 35-year-old patient complains of a swelling in the sublingual region which impairs speech and causes discomfort during eating. The swelling turned up about a week ago. Objectively: there is a roundish bulge up to 3 cm in diameter in the right sublingual region. Mucous membrane over it is not hyperaemic, there is fluctuation symptom in the center. Which disease do these symptoms correspond with?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Retention cyst of the right sublingual salivary gland.
- B.** Retention cyst of the right submandibular salivary gland.
- C.** Acute sialoadenitis of submandibular salivary gland.
- D.** Chronic sialoadenitis of sublingual salivary gland.
- E.** Sjogren's disease.

# Correct answer

**A.** Retention cyst of the right sublingual salivary gland.

A 40-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of a neoplasm on the mucosa of the lower lip. The neoplasm appeared approximately one month ago and is slowly increasing in size. Objectively, under the lower lip mucosa there is a formation 0,7 cm in size. The formation is circumscribed, elastic, painless, round, and translucent. The mucosa over the formation is thinned-out, while surrounding mucosa remains unchanged. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Papilloma of the lower lip
- B. Fibroma of the lower lip
- C. Abscess of a minor salivary gland
- D. Cyst of a minor salivary gland
- E. Lipoma of the lower lip

D. Cyst of a minor salivary gland

A patient has a neoplasm on the upper lip. The neoplasm is 1.5-2.0 cm in size, slightly raised, soft, and cyanotic. The `compression-filling` sign is positive. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Epulis
- B. Hemangioma
- C. Hematoma
- D. Pigment spot
- E. Fibroma

## B. Hemangioma

## M3 #7

X-ray picture depicts a circular well-defined area of bone tissue destruction 0,7x 0,7 cm large in the projection of root apex. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Cystogranuloma.
- B.** Cyst.
- C.** Granuloma.
- D.** Odontoma.
- E.** Osteoma.

# Correct answers

**A.** Cystogranuloma.

A patient complains of heaviness in the left section of his head, pain in the 26 tooth. Objectively: the crown of the 26 tooth is destroyed by 2/3 by caries, the tooth percussion is weakly positive. X-ray picture of paranasal sinuses shows definite unilateral dome-shaped veiling of the upper left maxillary sinus. On the X-ray picture of the 26 tooth the periodontal fissure at the root apex is missing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Radicular cyst ingrown into the maxillary sinus.
- B.** Rhinoantritis.
- C.** Odontogenic sinusitis.
- D.** Cyst of the maxillary sinus mucosa.
- E.** Malignant maxillary tumour.

# Correct answers

**A.** Radicular cyst ingrown into the maxillary sinus.

A 23-year-old patient complains about periodical pain in the region of the 11 tooth, protrusion of the alveolar process. The patient got a trauma 4 years ago. Objectively: crown of the 11 tooth is dark, percussion is painless. X-ray picture shows roundish well-defined area of bone tissue rarefaction by the root apex of the 11 tooth. The area is 2,0 cm in diameter. Puncture results: yellow fluid with cholesterol crystals. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Maxillary radicular cyst.
- B.** Chronic maxillary osteomyelitis.
- C.** Maxillary ameloblastoma.
- D.** Soft maxillary odontoma.
- E.** Maxillary osteoclastoma.

# Correct answer

**A.** Maxillary radicular cyst.

A 27-year-old patient complains of a swelling in the region of her lower jaw on the right. Objectively: the patient's face is slightly asymmetric due to thickening of mandibular body on the right. Adjacent soft tissues are of unchanged colour and normal consistency. Mouth opening is not limited. Mucous membrane of oral cavity presents no changes. In the right lower dentition the 45 tooth is missing. X-ray picture of the right half of the mandible in its lateral view shows an oval well-defined 2x3 cm large radiolucency in the bone tissue. The coronal portion of the retained horizontally positioned 45 tooth is turned inward the radiolucent area. What is the most probable diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Follicular cyst of mandible.
- B.** Adamantinoma of mandible.
- C.** Sarcoma of mandible.
- D.** Odontoma of mandible.
- E.** Osteoclastoma of mandible.

# Correct answer

**A.** Follicular cyst of mandible.

A 42 year old patient complains about a neoplasm in the anterior palatal part that has been forming for 10 years. The 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth are intact. Intraoral X-ray picture of the upper jaw shows a single focus of bony tissue destruction, well-defined, 2,5 by 1,5 cm large. Periodontal fissure in the area of the 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23 teeth can be well seen. What is the most probable diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Nasopalatine canal cyst.
- B.** Radicular cyst.
- C.** Globulomaxillary cyst.
- D.** Residual cyst.
- E.** Follicular cyst.

# Correct answer

**A.** Nasopalatine canal cyst.

A 28-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of a swelling that she discovered accidentally in the area of the maxillary alveolar process on the left. Her mouth opening is unhindered. Objectively, in the area of the maxillary alveolar process on the left, in the projection on the roots of teeth 22 and 23, there is a deformity that looks like a round induration and is painless to palpation. Teeth 22,23,24 are intact. X-ray shows an area of bone tissue rarefaction with clear boundaries, up to 1 cm in diameter, located between teeth 22 and 23; their periodontal fissure is preserved, the roots are divergent. Electric pulp testing results are within the normal range. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Nasopalatine cyst
- B. Globulomaxillary cyst
- C. Cementoma
- D. Follicular cyst
- E. Ameloblastoma

## B. Globulomaxillary cyst

## M3 #8

A 30-year-old woman complains of a painless swelling in the area of her right lower jaw. The swelling appeared 6 months ago and is slowly increasing in size. Objectively, on the body of the lower jaw on the right in the area of teeth 46 and 47, there is a dense neoplasm 2.5x1.5 cm in size, painless to palpation. The skin and mucosa over the neoplasm are mobile and without discoloration. The oral cavity is sanated. The teeth on the lower jaw are intact. The sensitivity of the lower lip is unchanged. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. X-ray detects a polycystic formation with clear boundaries in the area of the angular of the mandible on the right. Make the provisional diagnosis.

A. Odontogenic fibroma

B. Follicular cyst

C. Osteosarcoma

D. Odontoma

E. Ameloblastoma

## E. Ameloblastoma

## M3 #9

A 56-year-old patient complains about a painless neoplasm on the alveolar crest of the right upper jaw. Objectively: there is a bright-red wide-based tumour in the region of premolars. It is localized on both sides from the alveolar crest. The tumour is dense and elastic, painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.* Peripheral osteoclastoma.
- B.* Central osteoclastoma.
- C.* Gingival fibromatosis.
- D.* Fibrous epulis.
- E.* Papilloma.

# Correct answer

**A.** Peripheral osteoclastoma.

A 70-year-old man complains of displacement of the lower jaw to the right when he opens his mouth, clicking in the left temporomandibular joint, and slight pain during eating. According to the patient, his mouth opening gradually becomes reduced. X-ray shows a round focus of significant darkening with clear contours in the area on the left articular process. The density of the focus matches the density of the cortical plate. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Giant-cell tumor of bone
- B. Osteoma
- C. Chondroma
- D. Odontoma
- E. Osteoid osteoma

## B. Osteoma

## M3 #11

Examination of a patient revealed a roundish neoplasm in the submental area. Skin above it is unchanged, makes a fold easily. Puncture sample contains straw-yellow liquid with cholesterol admixture. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.* Inborn median cyst.
- B.* Lipoma.
- C.* Lymphadenitis.
- D.* Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland.
- E.* Dermoid cyst.

# Correct answers

**A.** Inborn median cyst.

A 20 year old patient complains of a tumour-like formation on the lateral surface of his neck on the right. He revealed this tumour a year ago. Objectively: there is a semi-oval well-defined tumour 3x2 cm large on the lateral neck surface. The tumour doesn't hold together with skin, it is painless, dense and elastic, upwardly and sidewardly movable. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. After the tumour puncture some light yellow liquid was obtained that consisted of cast-off epithelium, cholesterol crystals, lymphocytes, erythrocytes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Lateral neck cyst.
- B.** Median neck cyst.
- C.** Dermoid neck cyst.
- D.** Neck chemodectoma.
- E.** Chronic neck lymphadenitis.

# Correct answers

**A.** Lateral neck cyst.

## M3 #12

A 64-year-old patient presents with bleeding from the left nostril, mobility of the upper left teeth. For the last 2 years the patient has had dull pain in the left side of maxilla. On the left side of neck there is a dense tumour-like formation. The patient is exhausted. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.* Left-sided maxillary carcinoma.
- B.* Left-sided sinusitis.
- C.* Left-sided maxillary cyst.
- D.* Chronic osteomyelitis of the left upper jaw.
- E.* Osteoclastoma of the left upper jaw.

# Correct answers

**A.** Left-sided maxillary carcinoma.

A patient complains about mobility of the 26, 27, 28 teeth, periodic pain, sensation of heaviness in the corresponding half of the upper jaw, haemorrhagic discharges from the left side of nose. These presentations have been observed for 4 months, within the last month the pain has become worse, the patient presents now with general weakness. Examination of the oral cavity reveals the grade II mobility of the 26, 27, 28 teeth. On palpation of the maxillary tuber, the bone wall was found to be absent. X-ray picture shows a homogeneous shadowing of maxillary sinus; bone structures have unclear contours. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Upper jaw cancer.
- B.** Upper jaw adamantinoma.
- C.** Upper jaw sarcoma.
- D.** Chronic odontogenous maxillary sinusitis.
- E.** Upper jaw osteoclastoma.

# Correct answers

**A.** Upper jaw cancer.

A 43-year-old patient complains about constant pain in the upper jaw region on the right, that irradiate to the temple. The pain was noted one month ago. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of the swollen right cheek. Mucous membrane has no changes. The breathing through the right nasal meatus is obstructed, there are foul-smelling saniopurulent discharges. Plan X-ray film of facial skeleton in the semi-axial projection shows intensive opacity of the right maxillary sinus and violated intactness of its interior and superior walls. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Upper jaw cancer.
- B.** Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis.
- C.** Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis.
- D.** Neuritis of the II branch of trigeminus.
- E.** Upper jaw osteoma.

# Correct answers

**A.** Upper jaw cancer.

A 31-year-old man complains of pain in the upper jaw and mobility of the upper teeth. He has a history of bloody discharge periodically appearing from the right half of his nose. Objectively, his right upper teeth are mobile. X-ray shows homogeneous darkening of the right maxillary sinus and destruction of the medial wall bone that resembles `melted sugar`. What is the provisional diagnosis in this case?

- A. Maxillary osteosarcoma
- B. Chronic maxillary osteomyelitis
- C. Maxillary cancer
- D. Maxillary ameloblastoma
- E. Specific maxillary sinusitis

## C. Maxillary cancer

# M3#13

A 65 year old patient complains about pain during eating, reduced tongue mobility, an ulcer in the posterior part of mouth floor on the left, weight loss. Objectively: the patient uses a partial removable denture for the lower jaw. In the area of the left mylohyoid duct there is an ulcer in form of a cleft up to 1,6 cm long with everted edges, covered with grey-yellowish deposit, closely adhering to an infiltrate that can be detected during bimanual palpation. In the left submandibular and superolateral areas of neck several enlarged nonmobile lymph nodes can be palpated. What is the most probable diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Cancer of mucous membrane of mouth floor.
- B.** Tuberculous ulcer of mouth floor.
- C.** Decubital ulcer of mouth floor.
- D.** Tertiary syphilis (gummatous ulcer).
- E.** Actinomycosis of mouth floor.

# Correct answers

**A.** Cancer of mucous membrane of mouth floor.

A 70-year-old patient complains of pain in the lower jaw region on the right. He has been using complete removable dentures for the upper and lower jaw for 12 years. He is smoker. Objectively: the right retromolar region exhibits a 1,5x1,2 cm large proliferation of mucous membrane in form of cauliflower, here and there are dense fissure-like ulcers. The surrounding mucous membrane is cyanotic, infiltrated. When the teeth are closed, the mentioned formation contacts with the posterior edges of the dentures. What is the provisional diagnosis:

# Variants of answers

- A.* Cancer of the mucous membrane.
- B.* Leukoplakia.
- C.* Decubital ulcer.
- D.* Hypertrophic gingivitis.
- E.* Papillomatosis.

# Correct answers

**A.** Cancer of the mucous membrane.

Two years after radiation therapy a 49-year-old patient has been diagnosed with recurrence of the lower lip carcinoma. Objectively: there is a 1x2 cm large neoplasm with an ulcer in the centre in the region of the right half of the lower lip. Palpation of the right submandibular region reveals two enlarged, dense, painless lymph nodes of round shape. Specify the stage of the disease:

# Variants of answers

**A.** T2 N1 M0.

**B.** T2 N0 M0.

**C.** T1 N1 M0.

**D.** T1 N2 M0.

**E.** T1 N0 M0.

# Correct answers

**A.** T2 N1 M0.

A 64-year-old patient complains about a slightly painful ulcer on the lateral surface of his tongue that appeared over 2 months ago. Objectively: lateral surface of tongue has an ulcer with raised edges, tissues around it are infiltrated. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, adhering to each other and surrounding tissues. What is your provisional diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Lingual cancer.
- B.** Syphilis (hard chancre).
- C.** Tuberculous ulcer.
- D.** Decubital ulcer.
- E.** Ulcero-necrotic lesion associated with blood disorders.

# Correct answers

**A.** Lingual cancer.

A 52-year-old patient complains about a nonhealing ulcer on his lower lip. The patient is smoker. He hasn't ever consulted a doctor about it. In the region of red border of the lower lip a roundish ulcer is present. It is up to 2,0 cm in diameter. The ulcer edges are thickened and a little bit raised in form of a whitish swelling. In the left submandibular region palpation revealed enlarged, painless, dense lymph nodes with limited mobility. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.* Cancer of the lower lip.
- B.* Erosive verrucous leukoplakia.
- C.* Keratoacanthoma.
- D.* Fibroma of the lower lip.
- E.* Syphilitic ulcer.

# Correct answer

**A.** Cancer of the lower lip.

A 53-year-old patient consulted a dentist about pain and an ulcer that turned up in the region of hard palate under his partial removable denture. He hasn't used the denture for three weeks, but the ulcer does not heal or reduce in size. Examination reveals a 2x1,5 cm large ulcer in the region of the alveolar process and hard palate at the level of the missing 14 tooth. The ulcer has everted rolled edges and necrotic floor, it is dense and painful. Gingival and palatal tissues around the ulcer are infiltrated. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Maxillary carcinoma.
- B.** Maxillary syphilis.
- C.** Maxillary tuberculosis.
- D.** Maxillary actinomycosis.
- E.** Decubital ulcer.

# Correct answers

**A.** Maxillary carcinoma.

## M3#14

Examination of a male patient revealed that a tumour occupied the major part of his tongue; tongue mobility was limited, there were solitary regional nodes in the region of affection. After the cytological analysis the patient was diagnosed with cancer of tongue T2N1M0. What treatment should be chosen for this patient?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Combined method.
- B.** Radiation therapy.
- C.** Surgical removal of tumor.
- D.** Chemotherapy.
- E.** Removal of lymph nodes.

# Correct answer

**A.** Combined method.

## M3 #15

A 56-year-old man complains of pain in the left parotidomasticatory region, progressing face asymmetry that was noticed a month ago. Objectively: left-sided paresis of mimic muscles. To the fore of earflap there is an ill-defined infiltration, the skin above it is tense and cyanotic; left lymph nodes are enlarged. Opening of mouth is limited down to 2,5 cm. The left parotid duct doesn't excrete saliva. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# Variants of answers

- A.** Adenocarcinoma.
- B.** Mixed tumour.
- C.** Cyst of the gland.
- D.** Glandular tuberculosis.
- E.** Chronic lymphadenitis.

# Correct answers

**A.** Adenocarcinoma.

A 79-year-old complains of pain and swelling in the left buccal region and progressive facial asymmetry. He noticed these symptoms two months ago. Objectively, he has paresis of mimic muscles on the left and a lumpy infiltrate without clear boundaries in the left parotid-masticatory region. The skin over the infiltrate is thinned-out and bluish. Enlarged lymph nodes can be palpated on the left. The mouth opening is reduced to 2,5 cm. No saliva is secreted from the duct of the left parotid gland. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Cyst of the parotid gland
- B. Acute non-epidemic parotitis
- C. Chronic lymphadenitis
- D. Chronic sialadenitis
- E. Adenocarcinoma

## E. Adenocarcinoma