Direction
To earn the CME credit, please answer the following questions and return the answers to the CME Office at Sina & Sadra Convention Center, Neshaat Street, Shiraz, 71345.1846, Iran. Successful completion of the test is defined as a score of at least 70% correct.

1) Dysplastic lesion is:
   a) Malignant lesion
   b) Premalignant lesion
   c) Cancerous lesion
   d) a & c

2) Which lesion cannot change into dysplasia?
   a) Leukoplakia
   b) Erythroplakia
   c) Actinic keratosis
   d) Ephelis

3) Involvement of basement membrane is the main criteria that differentiate SCC from …
   a) Mild dysplasia
   b) Moderate dysplasia
   c) Sever dysplasia
   d) Carcinoma-in-situ

4) Mild dysplasia is:
   a) Dysplastic change in basal layer of epithelium
   b) Dysplastic change in spinosum layer of epithelium
   c) Dysplastic change in basal & parabasal layer of epithelium
   d) Dysplastic change in granular layer of epithelium

5) Cellular change of dysplasia is:
   a) Increase ratio of nuclear/cytoplasm
   b) Atypical mitotic finding
   c) Hyperchromatism and pleomorphism
   d) All of above

6) What is the form of rete ridges in dysplasia?
   a) Drop like
   b) Atrophic
   c) Hyperplastic
   d) All of above

7) Which clinical method(s) can show dysplasia in lesion?
   a) Bush biopsy
   b) Toluidine blue
   c) ViziLite technique
   d) All of above

8) How many leukoplakia lesions demonstrate dysplasia on biopsy?
   a) 5%
   b) 25%
   c) 20%
   d) 5-25%
9) What is the subtype of dysplasia occurrence in Erythroplakia?
   a) Mild dysplasia  
   b) Moderate dysplasia  
   c) Sever dysplasia  
   d) Carcinoma-in-situ

10) What is a chronic progressive scarring lesion with high-risk precancerous condition which has been linked to placement of paan in the mouth?
   a) Leukoplakia  
   b) Smokeless tobacco  
   c) Erythroplakia  
   d) Submucous fibrosis

11) What is the subtype of dysplasia occurrence in lichen planus?
   a) Mild dysplasia  
   b) Moderate dysplasia  
   c) Sever dysplasia  
   d) Carcinoma-in-situ

12) Which lesions have high potential for malignancy?
   a) Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia  
   b) Actinic cheilitis  
   c) Leukoplakia  
   d) Erythroplakia

13) What is Liquid based cytology?
   a) Is based on brush biopsy with more preserving cells and morphologies.  
   b) Is a technique where the sedimentation procedure is used and the inflammatory and blood cells would be removed.  
   c) Is a technique applicable to situations where biopsy is doubtful (i.e. used for borderline lesions).  
   d) All of above

14) In ViziLite technique mucosa would be evaluated by... light which is used in dentistry or chemical radiating tubes in a dark room after acid acetic exposure.
   a) Blue  
   b) Red  
   c) Green  
   d) White

15) Fluorescent light is used to diagnose endanger location in lesions and it is appropriate for .... and .... lesions.
   a) Keratotik-vascular  
   b) Melanotic-vascular  
   c) Keratotic-melanotic  
   d) a & c

16) Indicated tissue engineered in oral mucosa:
   a) Tissue engineered in oral mucosa  
   b) Gingival hyperplasia  
   c) Defects caused by oral cancers  
   d) a & c

17) Sever dysplasia describes:
   a) Dysplastic change involving basal layer to middle of granular layer.  
   b) Dysplastic changes from basal layer to upper layer of epithelium.  
   c) Dysplasia involving basal layer to surface of the mucosa which can spread through one salivary gland’s duct specially when located in oral floor. The point in carcinoma-in-situ is that the basal layer is intact and healthy.
d) Dysplastic changes are limited to basal or parabasal layer.

18) What is the most common sinonasal papilloma?
   a) Ductal papilloma
   b) Inverted Schneiderian papilloma
   c) Squamous papilloma
   d) Fungal papilloma

19) .... can be isolated from different areas of the oral cavity in tissue engineering:
   a) Stem cell
   b) Inflammatory cell
   c) Keratinocytes
   d) Red blood cell

20) Which is “grade 1” in classic laryngeal system?
   a) Carcinoma-in-situ
   b) Keratosis with dysplasia
   c) Laryngeal keratosis
   d) Mild dysplasia