

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
05	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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10	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
11	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
12	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
13	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

14	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
15	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
16	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
17	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
18	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
19	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
20	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
21	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
22	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
23	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
25	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
26	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E

27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
29	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
30	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
37	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS)

PEROD

Periodontics

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

ISSUED

September 3, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS) PEROD , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, PEROD
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

According to the 2017 World Workshop classification of periodontal and peri-implant diseases, which category of periodontitis replaces the older distinction between chronic and aggressive periodontitis?

- ☐ A Necrotizing periodontitis
- ☐ B Periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic disease
- ☒ C Periodontitis (staged and graded)
- ☐ D Periodontal abscess

ANSWER C

WHY The 2017 World Workshop introduced a staging (severity/complexity) and grading (risk of progression) system that unified what were previously classified as chronic and aggressive periodontitis into a single category called 'Periodontitis.'

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

The primary etiologic factor in the initiation of chronic periodontitis is which of the following?

- ☐ A Occlusal trauma
- ☒ B Dental plaque biofilm
- ☐ C Genetic predisposition
- ☐ D Toothbrush abrasion

ANSWER B

WHY Dental plaque biofilm is recognized as the primary etiologic factor required for the initiation of gingivitis and periodontitis. While host response, genetics, and other risk factors modify disease progression, microbial plaque is the essential cause.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most coronal attachment of the gingiva to the tooth?

- ☒ **A** Junctional epithelium
- ☐ **B** Sulcular epithelium
- ☐ **C** Attached gingiva
- ☐ **D** Free gingival groove

ANSWER A

WHY The junctional epithelium is the most coronal epithelial attachment of the gingiva to the tooth surface. It attaches to the tooth via a basal lamina and hemidesmosomes at the base of the gingival sulcus.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the most appropriate initial (non-surgical) treatment for a patient diagnosed with generalized Stage II, Grade B periodontitis?

- ☐ **A** Full-mouth extraction
- ☒ **B** Scaling and root planing with oral hygiene instruction
- ☐ **C** Open flap debridement
- ☐ **D** Localized gingivectomy

ANSWER B

WHY Stage II, Grade B periodontitis is an early-to-moderate stage of disease. The standard first-line therapy is cause-related non-surgical therapy, consisting of scaling and root planing together with patient-administered plaque control (oral hygiene instruction).

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which surgical procedure is most appropriate for the treatment of residual deep pockets with horizontal bone loss after initial non-surgical therapy?

- ☐ A Modified Widman flap
- ☒ B Apically positioned flap
- ☐ C Gingivectomy
- ☐ D Crown lengthening

ANSWER B

WHY An apically positioned flap is the procedure of choice to reduce pocket depth associated with horizontal bone loss, because it allows removal of the pocket lining and repositioning of the flap at a more apical level while preserving the keratinized tissue.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following biomaterials is most commonly used in guided tissue regeneration (GTR) to prevent epithelial downgrowth into the defect?

- ☐ A Hydroxyapatite graft
- ☒ B Resorbable collagen membrane
- ☐ C Calcium sulfate
- ☐ D Bone wax

ANSWER B

WHY Guided tissue regeneration uses a barrier membrane (most commonly a resorbable collagen membrane) placed over the periodontal defect to exclude the faster-growing gingival epithelium and allow slower-migrating PDL and bone cells to repopulate the area, leading to true regeneration.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with a 4 mm recession on the buccal aspect of tooth #13 with no interproximal bone or soft tissue loss. Which is the most predictable root coverage procedure for a single-tooth Miller Class I recession defect?

- ☐ A Free gingival graft
- ☒ B Connective tissue graft with coronally advanced flap
- ☐ C Laterally positioned flap
- ☐ D Subepithelial graft alone without flap advancement

ANSWER B

WHY The connective tissue graft combined with a coronally advanced flap is considered the gold standard for root coverage of Miller Class I (and Cairo RT1) single-tooth recession defects, providing predictable and esthetically favorable outcomes.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following systemic conditions has the strongest evidence-based association with periodontitis?

- ☐ A Asthma
- ☒ B Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- ☐ C Osteoarthritis
- ☐ D Seasonal allergic rhinitis

ANSWER B

WHY Type 2 diabetes mellitus has a well-established bidirectional relationship with periodontitis. Diabetes increases the risk and severity of periodontitis, and untreated periodontitis adversely affects glycemic control. This relationship is supported by extensive epidemiological and interventional evidence.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following clinical parameters are routinely used in a comprehensive periodontal examination? (Choose three.)

- ☒ **A** Probing pocket depth
- ☒ **B** Clinical attachment level
- ☒ **C** Bleeding on probing
- ☐ **D** Tooth shade matching

ANSWER A • B • C

WHY Probing pocket depth, clinical attachment level, and bleeding on probing are all standard clinical parameters recorded during a periodontal examination to assess health, inflammation, and tissue destruction. Tooth shade matching is a restorative/esthetic parameter, not a periodontal diagnostic parameter.