

FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Dental Anatomy, Embryology & Oral Histology

Q.P. Code: 2104

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

1. The total activity of the Dental lamina extends over a period of
 

(A) 1 year	(B) 2 year
(c) 4 year	(D) 5 years
2. Accessory canals result from
 

(A) Defects in cementogenesis	(B) Dividing epithelial bridges
(c) Break in Hertwigs root sheath	(D) Adherent epithelial rests
3. Blunt cell projections seen in the developing ameloblasts are called as
 

(A) Tomes fibers	(B) Tomes layer
(c) Tomes processes	(D) Tomes granules
4. The dentin adjacent to the dentinoenamel junction is called the
 

(A) Mantle dentin	(B) Circumpulpal dentin
(c) Predentin	(D) Secondary dentin
5. Cementum is thinnest at which of the following site?
 

(A) CEJ	(B) Middle 3rd of root
(c) Towards apex	(D) DEJ
6. Bone adjacent to periodontal ligament that contains a great number of sharpeys fibers is known as
 

(A) Supporting Alveolar Bone	(B) Bundle bone
(c) Lamina propria	(D) Lamina densa
7. Reversal lines which may be seen on the cribriform plate of the alveolar process indicate the cessation of
 

(A) Osteoblastic activity	(B) Osteoclastic activity
(c) Myeloid activity	(D) Healing activity
8. Which of the following statements regarding alveolar bone is NOT TRUE
 

(A) The architecture of type i spongiosa is seen in mandible	(B) Type ii spongiosa is seen in maxilla
(c) Condylar process & angle in mandible, and tuberosity in maxilla contain hemopoietic cellular marrow	(D) Bundle bone contains lesser amounts of calcuim salts than types of bony tissue
9. Specialized structures that abut from the basal surfaces of the basal cells and attach them to the basal lamina are
 

(A) Desmosomes	(B) Hemidesmosomes
(c) Tomes Process	(D) Tonofilaments
10. The dividing line between the free gingiva and the gingiva, that runs parallel to the margin of the gingiva is called
 

(A) Interdental papilla	(B) Attached gingiva
(c) Marginal gingiva	(D) Free gingival groove
11. The epithelium covering of the soft palate is
 

(A) Keratinised	(B) Non-Keratinised
(c) Parakeratinised	(D) Orthokeratinised
12. The most vulnerable area of gingiva in posterior teeth for periodontal disease is
 

(A) Marginal gingiva	(B) Col
(c) Attached gingival	(D) Free gingiva
13. Sublingual gland is a
 

(A) Mixed And Predominantly Mucus Gland	(B) Mixed And Predominantly Serous Gland
(c) Purely Serous	(D) Purely Mucus

14. Acid neutralizing substance in saliva  
 (A) ammonia (B) Carbonate  
 (c) Bicarbonate (D) Chlorides
15. The most accepted theory of tooth eruption is  
 (A) Hydrodynamic theory (B) Clonal theory  
 (c) Periodontal ligament traction theory (D) Vascular theory
16. Progressive resorption of roots of teeth and supporting structures results in  
 (A) Shedding (B) Eruption  
 (c) Ankylosis (D) Bone resorption
17. The most numerous cellular type in the maxillary epithelium is  
 (A) Columnar ciliated cell (B) Columnar non ciliated cell  
 (c) Basal cells (D) Secretory goblet cells
18. A linear elevation on the surface of a tooth and named according to its location are called as  
 (A) Ridges (B) Mamelons  
 (c) Cusps (D) Grooves
19. Deciduous Teeth erupt in following sequence  
 (A) Posterior to anterior (B) Anterior to posterior  
 (c) Mesial to distal (D) Palatal to buccal
20. Permanent tooth with smallest mesiodistal dimension ?  
 (A) Permanent mandibular central incisors (B) Permanent mandibular lateral incisor  
 (c) Permanent maxillary lateral incisor (D) Permanent maxillary central incisor

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Enumerate the zones of pulp. Describe in detail histology of pulp with well labelled diagram. Add a note on age changes (2+3+2+3)
3. Write in detail about chronology and morphology of maxillary 1st premolar. (2+7)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Clinical consideration of enamel
5. Draw a well labeled diagram of Interglobular dentin
6. Name the synthetic cells for following : a. Bone, b. Collagen fibers , c. Dentin
7. Discuss Hypercementosis
8. Describe Synthetic cells of periodontal ligament
9. Describe Haversian system
10. Write in brief about Structure of Taste bud
11. Enumerate non-keratinised areas of the oral cavity
12. Write in brief about Myoepithelial cells
13. Write in brief about Preeruptive histological phase of tooth movement

SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Dental Materials

Q.P. Code: 2108

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

1. Lenolin is added in ZOE paste to
 

(A) Decrease flow	(B) Increase flow
(c) Accelerate reaction	(D) Decrease irritation due to eugenol
2. Which of the following is true about agar hydrocolloid impression material?
 

(A) Liquefies between 71–100 degree C	(B) Solidifies between 50–70 degree C
(c) Facilitates fabrication of metal dies	(D) Cannot register fine surface details
3. Mouth temperature waxes are
 

(A) Iowa wax	(B) modelling wax
(c) casting wax	(D) pattern wax
4. For adhesion to be present between solid and liquid
 

(A) Liquid should wet solid surface	(B) Mechanical interlocking should be present
(c) Should have high contact angle	(D) none of the above
5. Type I gypsum product is also called
 

(A) Impression plaster	(B) Class I stone
(c) Class II stone	(D) Model Plaster
6. In self cure resin, activator is
 

(A) Toluene	(B) quaternary ammonium compounds
(c) benzoyl peroxide	(D) tertiary amine
7. cross linking of denture base resins is done to
 

(A) Increase solubility	(B) decrease crazing
(c) to increase abrasion resistance	(D) to inhibit the rate of polymerisation
8. to cure a heat cure resin, a proper heating cycle is necessary
 

(A) To prevent porosity	(B) to prevent warpage
(c) to prevent volume expansion	(D) to prevent denture base from shrinkage
9. When solid gets wet completely contact angle is
 

(A) 90 degree	(B) 0 degree
(c) 0–90 degree	(D) >90 degree
10. The stiffness of dental gold alloy is determined by its
 

(A) Proportional limit	(B) modulus of elasticity
(c) ultimate tensile strength	(D) flow
11. Which of the following has the highest modulus of elasticity
 

(A) Dentin	(B) enamel
(c) amalgam	(D) composite resin
12. A fluid having constant viscosity that does not depend upon the strain rate is said to be
 

(A) Viscoelastic	(B) pseudoplastic
(c) plastic	(D) newtonian
13. Etching of dentin does not include
 

(A) Removal of smear layer	(B) exposure of collagen fibers
(c) opening of dentinal tubules	(D) increases surface energy
14. KHN value of amalgam is
 

(A) 90	(B) 343
(c) 67	(D) 450
15. Pyroplastic flow of porcelain is due to:
 

(A) High temperature during glazing	(B) low temperature during glazing
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- (c) Improper condensation (D) High firing temperature
16. Flux used in dental ceramic is:  
 (A) Kaolin (B) boric oxide  
 (c) silica (D) alumina
17. Compared with dental alloys, CERAMICS show  
 (A) High ductility (B) High hardness  
 (c) low esthetic value (D) Susceptibility to brittle fracture
18. NiTi alloy have  
 (A) Shape memory (B) Hyper rigidity  
 (c) Corrosion resistance (D) Weldable properties
19. Implants are most often made of  
 (A) Titanium (B) hydroxyapatite  
 (c) stainless steel (D) gold foil
20. Which of the waxes is used for casting pattern fabrication  
 (A) Corrective wax (B) boxing wax  
 (c) utility wax (D) inlay wax

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define composites. Discuss the composition and its application applications in dentistry.
3. Classify denture base RESINS. discuss ideal requirements of denture base resins. Explain in detail about compresion moulding techniques

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Step by step explain the self-etch and all in one adhesive?
5. Describe "delayed expansion " of dental amalgams
6. Explain the setting reaction of Glass Inomer Cement
7. Describe the indications of calcium hydroxide
8. Explain degasing of Direct Filling gold
9. Write a note on addition silicone impression material
10. Write a note on imbibition and syneresis
11. Enumerate the use of reservoir in casting
12. Write a note on casting crucibles
13. Describe the ideal requirements of abrasive materials

## SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

General &amp; Dental Pharmacology &amp; Therapeutics Q.P. Code: 2105

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

## 1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

- Compared to subcutaneous injection, the intramuscular injection of drugs:
  - Is more painful
  - Produces faster response
  - Is unsuitable for depot preparations
  - Carries greater risk of anaphylactic reaction
- Drug used in ameliorative test for myasthenia gravis is:
  - Physostigmine
  - Edrophonium
  - Tacrine
  - Pyridostigmine
- Vasoconstrictors should not be used in
  - Haemorrhagic shock
  - Hypotension due to spinal anaesthesia
  - Neurogenic shock
  - Secondary shock
- Which of the following is not caused by prostaglandins?
  - Bronchodilation
  - Contraction of uterus
  - Vasodilation
  - Diuresis
- Prolonged testosterone treatment to a man results in:
  - Increased spermatogenesis
  - Increased sperm motility
  - Azoospermia
  - Increased gonadotropins
- Which of the following is a long acting competitive neuromuscular blockade:
  - Mivacurium
  - Pancuronium
  - Rocuronium
  - Vecuronium
- Oxethazaine is used for anaesthetizing gastric mucosa because:
  - It is not absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract
  - It remains largely unionized in acidic medium
  - It is highly ionized in acidic medium
  - It produces no systemic effects even at high
- The drug used in absence seizures and having a narrow spectrum of antiepileptic activity is:
  - Lamotrigine
  - Ethosuximide
  - Sodium valproate
  - Primidone
- For majority of patients of parkinsonism the standard drug therapy is:
  - Levodopa
  - Levodopa + Carbidopa
  - Levodopa + trihexiphenidyl
  - Bromocriptine
- Which of the following is not a mood stabilizer?
  - Lithium
  - Valproate
  - Carbamazepine
  - Fluoxetine
- Muscle rigidity due to opioids is due to their effect on:
  - Mu receptors
  - Kappa receptors
  - Delta receptors
  - Epsilon receptors
- Angiotensin II causes rise in blood pressure by:
  - Direct vasoconstriction
  - Releasing adrenaline from adrenal medulla
  - Increasing central sympathetic tone
  - All of the above
- Choose the correct statement about amiloride:
  - It antagonises the action of aldosterone
  - It can be used to treat lithium induced diabetes insipidus
  - It increases calcium loss in urine
  - It is dose to dose less potent than triamterene
- Aspirin prolongs bleeding time by inhibiting the synthesis of:
  - Clotting factors in liver
  - Prostacyclin in vascular endothelium

- (c) Cyclic AMP in platelets (D) Thromboxane A2 in platelets
15. Gemfibrozil has the following features EXCEPT:  
 (A) It lowers plasma LDL cholesterol to a greater extent than triglycerides (B) It tends to raise plasma HDL-cholesterol level  
 (c) It is a first line drug for type III, type IV and type V hyperlipoproteinemia (D) It reduces the incidence of myocardial infarction
16. Choose the antiulcer drug that inhibits gastric acid secretion, stimulates gastric mucus and bicarbonate secretion and has cytoprotective action on gastric mucosa:  
 (A) Misoprostol (B) Sucralfate  
 (c) Carbenoxolone sodium (D) Colloidal bismuth subcitrate
17. The therapeutic effect of sulfasalazine in ulcerative colitis is exerted by:  
 (A) Inhibitory action of the unabsorbed drug on the abnormal colonic flora (B) Breakdown of the drug in colon to release 5-aminosalicylic acid which suppresses inflammation locally  
 (c) Release of sulfapyridine having antibacterial property (D) Systemic immunomodulatory action of the drug
18. Currently the drug of choice for empiric treatment of typhoid fever is  
 (A) Chloramphenicol (B) Cotrimoxazole  
 (c) Ciprofloxacin (D) Ampicillin
19. Tetracycline is used for the prophylaxis of?  
 (A) Cholera (B) Brucellosis  
 (c) Leptospirosis (D) Meningitis
20. The following is true of cancer chemotherapy:  
 (A) Anticancer drugs increase the risk of developing leukaemias and lymphomas several years later (B) All anticancer drugs are highly emetogenic  
 (c) Growth fraction of cancers is higher than any normal tissue of the body (D) All of the above are correct

### LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Classify ? adrenergic blockers. Mention their uses and adverse effects. (3+4+3)  
 3. Classify antiepileptic drugs. Write the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of sodium valproate. (3+2+3+2)

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Factors modifying drug absorption  
 5. Non-sedative antihistamines / Second generation antihistamines / Therapeutic uses and adverse effect of antihistamines .  
 6. Thiopentone sodium  
 7. Write mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Nitrates.  
 8. Enumerate parenteral iron preparations. Write their indications.  
 9. Proton pump inhibitors  
 10. Drug synergism  
 11. Mention the rationale for combining adrenaline with Lignocaine  
 12. Write three complications of general anaesthesia  
 13. Therapeutic uses of fluroquinolones

FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours General Human Anatomy including Embryology, Osteology and Histology Q.P.

Code: 2101

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1. MCQ 20 X 1 = 20**

- Which of the following is a branch of the posterior division of mandibular nerve?
  - Buccal
  - Lingual
  - Meningeal
  - Temporal
- The lower border of falx cerebri encloses -----sinus
  - Superior sagittal
  - Inferior sagittal
  - Straight
  - Occipital
- Sphenoidal air sinus opens into
  - Spheno ethmoidal recess
  - Superior meatus
  - Middle meatus
  - Inferior meatus
- Palatine tonsil is present in
  - Nasopharynx
  - Oropharynx
  - Laryngopharynx
  - Lateral wall of the nose
- Optic canal transmits
  - Optic nerve
  - Frontal nerve
  - Supraorbital nerve
  - Supra trochlear nerve
- The bone forming the roof of the middle ear cavity is
  - Arcuate eminence
  - Tegmen tympani
  - Tympanic plate
  - Tympanomastoid sheath
- Intrinsic muscles of the tongue supplied by the following nerve
  - Olfactory
  - Hypoglossal
  - Glossopharyngeal
  - Occulomotor
- Epiglottis is made up of ----- cartilage
  - Hyline
  - Elastic
  - Fibrous
  - None of the above
- Stenson's duct belongs to
  - Sublingual gland
  - Parotid gland
  - Submandibular gland
  - None of the above
- Nerve of the second arch is
  - Mandibular nerve
  - Facial nerve
  - Glossopharyngeal nerve
  - Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- Dentine of the teeth is a derivative of
  - Odontoblasts
  - Endoderm
  - Surface ectoderm
  - Neuroectoderm
- The process of conversion of a spermatid to spermatozoon is called
  - Spermatogenesis
  - Capacitation
  - Spermiogenesis
  - Fertilization
- All of the following bones are pneumatic bones except
  - Maxilla
  - Mandible
  - Frontal
  - Sphenoid
- Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers for the submandibular salivary gland arises from -----
  - Superior salivatory nucleus.
  - Inferior salivatory nucleus.
  - Submandibular ganglion.
  - Otic ganglion.
- Vocal process is a part of-----

- (A) Thyroid cartilage. (B) Cricoid cartilage.  
(c) Arytoid cartilage. (D) Epiglottis.
16. Which of these muscles acts only in one axis?  
(A) Superior rectus. (B) Superior oblique.  
(c) Medial rectus. (D) Inferior rectus.
17. Suprameatal triangle corresponds to -----  
(A) Fossa incudis. (B) Fenestra cochlea.  
(c) Tegmen tympani. (D) Mastoid antrum.
18. One of the following is not part of the neurohypophysis -----  
(A) Pars posterior. (B) Median eminence.  
(c) Infundibulum. (D) Pars glandularis.
19. Oxyphil cells found in the parathyroid gland -----  
(A) Secrete parathormone. (B) Are eosinophilic.  
(c) Induce thyrocalcitonin. (D) Have no mitochondria.
20. Torticollis is caused by -----  
(A) Paralysis of sternomastoid (B) Contraction of trapezius and sternomastoid  
(c) Complete paralysis of trapezius. (D) Avulsion of sternomastoid

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Describe the scalp under following headings: a) Layers b) Blood supply c) Nerve supply d) Applied Anatomy (4 + 2 + 2 + 2)
3. Describe the digastric triangle under the following headings: a) Boundaries b) Contents c) Applied Anatomy (4 + 4 + 2)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Name the paranasal air sinuses.  
5. Mention the clinical features of Bell's palsy.  
6. Name the contents of Carotid sheath  
7. Name the ear ossicles.  
8. Structures passing through foramen ovale.  
9. Name the ligaments of the temporomandibular joint.  
10. Write the derivatives of second pharyngeal arch  
11. Microscopy of hyaline cartilage.  
12. Histology of skeletal muscle.  
13. Branches of External Carotid artery

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

General Medicine Q.P. Code: 2109

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

1. which of the following is true about iron deficiency anemia
 

(A) increased serum ferritin	(B) increased TIBC
(c) increased transferrin saturation	(D) macrocytic hypochromic anemia
2. schillings test may be used to establish a diagnosis of
 

(A) intrinsic factor deficiency	(B) pancreatic endocrine dysfunction
(c) megaoblastic anemia from folic acid deficiency	(D) all of the above
3. a seven year old girl presents with repeatedc episodes of bleeding into joints. APTT is prolonged and PT is normal. The most likely diagnosis is
 

(A) Factor VIII deficiency ( hemophilia A )	(B) Factor VII deficiency
(c) Von Willibrand disease	(D) Factor XII deficeincy
4. Troponin T is a marker of
 

(A) Renal disease	(B) muscular disease
(c) myocardial infarction	(D) unstable angina
5. anaphylaxis \_\_\_\_\_ mediated
 

(A) IgG mediated	(B) IgM mediated
(c) IgEmediated	(D) IgA mediated
6. In which condition lower oesophageal sphincter fail to relax while swallowing
 

(A) GERD	(B) Achalsia
(c) peptic ulcer	(D) oesophageal cancer
7. All are the causes of generalized abdomen distention except
 

(A) obesity	(B) peptic ulcer
(c) ascitis	(D) pregnancy
8. which is not cause upper GI bleed
 

(A) peptic ulcer	(B) GERD
(c) mallory-weiss tear	(D) gastric erosion
9. Clinically detectable jaundice is when plasma bilirubin exceeds
 

(A) 2.5mg/dL	(B) 1.5mg/dL
(c) 3.5mg/dL	(D) 4 mg/dL
10. All cause hepatomegaly except
 

(A) Late Cirrhosis	(B) Liver mets
(c) Right heart failure	(D) Amyloidosis
11. The following are seen in Alcoholic cirrhosis except
 

(A) Spider telangiectasia	(B) Gynaecomastia
(c) Parotid enlargement	(D) Palmar cyanosis
12. Drug not used in hypertension
 

(A) ramipril	(B) telmisartan
(c) furosemide	(D) dopamine
13. Criteria used to diagonose acute rheumatic fever
 

(A) dukes	(B) jone's
(c) stafford	(D) hamilton's
14. Roth's spot is seen in
 

(A) aortic regurgitation	(B) ASD
(c) mitral regurgitation	(D) Infective Endocarditis

15. Pulsus paradoxus is seen in  
 (A) mitral stenosis (B) aortic stenosis  
 (c) pulmonary regurgitation (D) constrictive pericarditis
16. Calculate the BMI of an adult with weight 70 kg and height 168 cm.  
 (A) 21.8 (B) 24.8  
 (c) 26.4 (D) 30.2
17. Wet Beri-beri can be seen as a manifestation of which vitamin deficiency?  
 (A) Thiamine (B) Riboflavin  
 (c) Niacin (D) Pyridoxine
18. Which of the following is not a symptom of hypothyroidism  
 (A) deafness (B) impotence  
 (c) dry hair (D) wieghtloss
19. Relapse in malaria is seen with  
 (A) p.vivax (B) p.malariae  
 (c) p.knoe;esi (D) p.falciparum
20. Absence seizures are seen in  
 (A) grandmal epilepsy (B) myoclonic epilepsy  
 (c) petitmal epilepsy (D) hyperkinetic child

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define, etiopathogenesis , clinical features and treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia [ 1+3+3+3]  
 3. Mention the causes, clinical manifestations, investigations and treatment of Vitamin B12 deficiency.(3+2+2+3)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Mention complications associated with blood transfusion  
 5. Write the etiology, clinical features and treatment of pernicious anemia  
 6. Discuss the clinical features and management of Myxedema Coma  
 7. Describe the management of Acute Severe Asthma  
 8. Mention 3 causes of Upper GI Bleed  
 9. Mention the different types of shock  
 10. Post-exposure prophylaxis of hepatitis B infection.  
 11. Four complications of cirrhosis of liver.  
 12. Add a note on JONE's Criteria.  
 13. Name 3 endocrine disorders that can lead to obesity.

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

General Surgery Q.P. Code: 2010 &amp; 2110

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

## 1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

- treatment of choice for mandibular fractures is
  - open reduction and internal fixation
  - intermaxillary fixation
  - conservative
  - none of the above
- Optimal timing for definitive treatment of mandibular fractures is
  - 24 –48 hours from time of injury
  - within 24 hours
  - after 36 hours
  - after 48 hours
- Numbness over distribution of which nerve occurs in mandibular fractures
  - infraorbital nerve
  - mental nerve
  - trigeminal nerve
  - none of the above
- All are goitrogens except
  - cabbage
  - anti thyroid drugs
  - para amino salicylic acid
  - caffeine
- Tumour marker used in thyroid carcinoma is
  - thyroid autoantibodies
  - thyroglobulin
  - thyroid stimulating antibody
  - all of the above
- Site of insertion of 22 gauge needle in needle tracheostomy is between
  - 1st and 2nd tracheal rings
  - 3rd and 4th tracheal rings
  - below 4th tracheal ring
  - 2nd and 3rd tracheal rings
- Parathyroid glands are derived from which pharyngeal pouch
  - 1st and 2nd
  - 2nd and 3rd
  - 3rd and 4th
  - only 4th
- Causes of cardiogenic shock are all except?
  - Cardiomyopathy
  - Myocardial infarction
  - Cardiac tamponade
  - Valvular disease
- Earliest clinical feature of shock
  - Tachycardia
  - Bradycardia
  - Reduced urine output
  - Hypotension
- In which coagulation factor deficiency cryoprecipitate is given?
  - VII
  - VIII
  - V
  - VI
- Prothrombin complex concentrates contain all factors except
  - II
  - VIII
  - VII
  - IX
- Which is the surest way of getting rid of fistula in ano?
  - Fistulectomy
  - Fistulotomy
  - Setons
  - Probing
- Setons are used in treatment of
  - High fistula in ano
  - Low fistula in ano
  - both
  - none
- Meleney's ulcer is associated with
  - Abdominal wound
  - Thoracic wounds
  - Ulcerative colitis
  - all
- Marjolin's ulcers are ?
  - Basal cell ca
  - Squamous cell ca

- (c) Adenocarcinoma (D) Benign ulcer
16. subdermal gangrene is also known as  
 (A) carbuncle (B) furuncle  
 (c) cellulitis (D) necrotising fasciitis
17. which of the following is a retention cyst  
 (A) ganglion cyst (B) plunging ranula  
 (c) hydatid cyst (D) lipoma
18. all are feeding formulae used in burns patients except  
 (A) curreri formula (B) sutherland formula  
 (c) gartners formula (D) protien needs
19. full thickness burns extend upto  
 (A) subcutaneous tissue (B) reticular dermis  
 (c) dermis (D) muscles
20. which of the following is a must on oral fluid resuscitation in burns patient  
 (A) salt (B) glucose  
 (c) albumin (D) fructose

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define osteomyelitis. Classify osteomyelitis of mandible. write a note on their clinical features and management [3+3+4]
3. Describe the Surgical Anatomy and physiological Function of Parathyroid gland. write a note on Primary hyperparathyroidism [3+3+4]

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. complications of blood transfusion
5. Factors affecting wound healing
6. Types of wound healing
7. Marjolin's ulcer
8. Define Sinus. give 2 examples for a sinus
9. thyrotoxic crisis
10. types of thyroid neoplasm
11. Describe chronic inflammation in short
12. Describe types of haemorrhage in detail
13. Fractures of the zygomatic complex

## SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 2 Hours

General Pathology Q.P. Code: 2106

Max. Marks: 35

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1) M.C.Q. 10 X 1 = 10**

- Loss of fat, muscle wastings, atrophy of most organs seen in
  - Marasmus
  - Kwashiorkar
  - Scurvy
  - Beri-Beri
- Gas Gangrene is caused by
  - Botulinum
  - Clostridium difficile
  - Clostridium perfringens
  - Clostridium tetany
- In mismatched blood transfusion reaction, all are true except
  - Pigment casts in Urine
  - Hemolysis is compliment mediated
  - Kidney failure may occur
  - Occurs if blood is more than > 1week old.
- Neoplastic proliferation of plasma cells is known as
  - Myeloma
  - Melanoma
  - B cell lymphoma
  - Polycythaemia vera
- Prolonged PT and normal APTT are features of
  - Von- Willibrands disease
  - Fact- IX deficiency
  - DIC
  - Fact- VII deficiency
- A clean incised wound heals by
  - Primary intention
  - Secondary intention
  - Excessive scarring
  - Excessive contraction
- Heart failure cells are seen in
  - Myocardial infarction
  - Chronic passive congestion of lungs
  - Pulmonary edema
  - Chronic passive congestion of liver
- Red infarct is encountered in all EXCEPT
  - Lung
  - Intestine
  - Brain
  - Kidney
- Shock is characterised by all the features EXCEPT
  - Systemic hypoperfusion of tissues
  - Reduced effective circulating blood volume
  - Hypertension
  - Cellular hypoxia
- Arterial thrombus is characterised by all EXCEPT
  - Attachment to vessel wall
  - Lines of Zahn
  - Resembles coagulated blood
  - May be mural

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 1X 10 = 10**

- Describe the steps in healing by second intention. What are the likely complications of healing? (7 +3=10)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 5 X 3 = 15**

- Gross and Microscopy of Pleomorphic Adenoma
- Classification of anaemia
- List the causes of thrombocytopenia.
- Tuberculous osteomyelitis
- Pathology of Actinomycosis

## SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 1 Hours

Microbiology Q.P. Code: 2107

Max. Marks: 35

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1) M.C.Q. 10 X 1 = 10**

- An example for enriched medium is
 

(A) Nutrient agar	(B) MacConkey agar
(C) Stuart's medium	(D) Chocolate agar
- Polymerase chain reaction was discovered by
 

(A) Robbin Warren	(B) Salk
(C) Watson and Crick	(D) Kary Mullis
- The design and use of the compound microscope is attributed to
 

(A) Antony Van Leeuwenhoek	(B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Robert Koch	(D) Ferdinand Cohn
- Autoclave is used to sterilise
 

(A) Pharmaceutical powders	(B) Disposable syringe
(C) Endoscopes	(D) Gowns
- ASLO is an example of
 

(A) Precipitation test	(B) Neutralization test
(C) Agglutination Test	(D) Hemagglutination
- Helicobacter pylori causes
 

(A) Gastritis	(B) Tonsillitis
(C) Urethritis	(D) Otitis media
- An example of nonsporing Gram Positive anaerobic bacillus is
 

(A) Lactobacillus	(B) Prevotella
(C) Bacteroides	(D) Fusobacterium
- An example of Anaerobic medium is
 

(A) Tetrathionate	(B) Muller Hinton
(C) Fluid thioglycollate	(D) Clary Blair
- Confirmatory test for syphilis is
 

(A) VDRL test	(B) RPR test
(C) TPHA test	(D) Wassermann's CFT
- Hook worm infestation leads to deficiency of
 

(A) Vitamin B12	(B) Folic acid
(C) Iron	(D) Vitamin A

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 1 X 10 = 10**

- Classify Fungi and Write Laboratory Diagnosis of Fungal Infections (3+7=10)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 5 X 3 = 15**

- Discuss in detail the lesions caused by Candida Species.
- Describe Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Herpes zoster
- Discuss about the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Infectious mononucleosis.
- Describe Type IV hypersensitivity and give examples.
- What is the Classification of streptococci?

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Surgery Q.P. Code: 2117

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1. M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20**

- Which ganglion is commonly affected in trigeminal neuralgia
  - Gasserian
  - Langley's
  - Otic
  - Dorsal nerve root
- Most common benign tumor occurring in oral cavity is?
  - Papilloma
  - Fibroma
  - Adenoma
  - Epulis
- The most common precancerous lesion for oral malignancy is:
  - Chronic hypertrophic candidiasis
  - Leukoplakia
  - Dental ulcers
  - Atrophic glossitis
- Squamous cell carcinoma with best prognosis is:
  - Lip
  - Tongue
  - Palate
  - Floor of the mouth
- Excision of submandibular gland for calculus or tumours is done by incision below angle of the jaw. Special care should be taken to avoid which nerve?
  - Ansa cervicalis
  - Mandibular branch of facial nerve
  - Posterior auricular nerve
  - Submandibular ganglion
- Trismus after removal of impacted tooth is mostly due to
  - Trauma
  - Infection
  - Injury to the tendon of temporalis
  - Injury due lateral pterygoid muscle
- William Kelsey Fry technique has disadvantage of
  - Injury to inferior alveolar nerve
  - Injury to the lingual nerve
  - Injury to long buccal
  - Injury to the facial nerve
- Nerve anesthetized during Akinosi-Vazirani technique is
  - Inferior alveolar lingual & long buccal
  - Inferior alveolar & lingual
  - Inferior alveolar lingual & auriculotemporal
  - Inferior alveolar n
- Pain during local anesthetic injection mostly due to
  - Too rapid injection
  - Contaminated solution
  - Needle touching bone or tooth structure
  - Slow injection
- Inferior alveolar nerve block is given in
  - Submandibular space
  - Retromolar area
  - Pterigomandibular space
  - Submental space
- Commonest complication after removal of mandibular third molar
  - Lingual nerve damage
  - Dry socket
  - # of mandible
  - Bleeding
- In case of Gow Gates technique the target area is:
  - Neck of mandible
  - Lateral side of the condyle
  - Head of mandible
  - Medial side of the ramus
- Which of the following is used for management of haemophilic patient?
  - Transxemic acid
  - acetic acid
  - ascorbic acid
  - Palmitonic acid
- Major indication for orthognathic surgery before puberty is
  - Transverse deficiency of mandible
  - Ankylosis of Mandible
  - Prognathic mandible
  - Hyperdivergent facial pattern with anterior open bite
- reactionary hemorrhage occurs after extraction because of

- (A) Broken Roots (B) high blood pressure  
(c) sharp interdental septum (D) gingival laceration
16. Hypoglycemia may occur in a patient taking insulin and undergoing extraction when  
(A) extraction done on empty stomach (B) patient had an infection  
(c) patient had no exercise in the morning (D) patient consumed breakfast before extraction
17. Rubber band extraction is a method of extraction in patient having  
(A) Bleeding disorder (B) Myocardial infarction and angina pectoris  
(c) Supernumerary teeth (D) Impacted teeth
18. syncope is usually associated with  
(A) associated with bradycardia and loss of consciousness (B) never associated with bradycardia  
(c) always associated with hypoglycemia (D) best treated in a sitting position
19. The safe dose of adrenaline in a patient with compromised cardiac condition is  
(A) 0.2 mg (B) .02 mg  
(c) .04 mg (D) 0.4 mg
20. NASAL ANTROSTOMY usually done through  
(A) middle conche (B) inferior conchae  
(c) middle meatus (D) inferior meatus

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define Ludwig's angina and discuss the clinical features, investigations and management of Ludwig's angina.
3. Classify mandibular fracture, explain details about clinical feature and management of mandibular angle fracture.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Classify osteomyelitis and write a note on surgical treatment options.
5. Discuss the clinical features of bilateral condylar fractures of mandible.
6. Explain Deans technique of Alveoplasty.
7. explain Caldwell-Luc approach
8. discuss the protocols for treating patients on anticoagulants
9. What is Subluxation? Discuss the management
10. list the surgical approaches used for condyle fracture.
11. discuss in detail Hot air oven method of sterilization
12. explain the Tests to identify oro-antral fistula
13. discuss the management of patients undergoing radiotherapy before extraction

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Medicine & Radiology Q.P. Code: 2112

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**M.C.Q. 20 x 1 = 20**

1. How are the margins in cancerous lesion?
 

(A) Everted	(B) Rolled out
(c) Undermined	(D) Punched out
2. what is the other name for Burning mouth syndrome?
 

(A) Glossopyrosis	(B) Glossodynia
(c) Glossitis	(D) Glossoptosis
3. In which of these bone diseases the radiograph reveal the floating teeth appearance?
 

(A) Fibrous dysplasia	(B) Paget's disease
(c) Cherubism	(D) Florid Osseous dysplasia
4. A young male patient reported with multiple odontogenic keratocysts, hypertelorism, along with nevi on the skin. The findings are diagnostic of which syndrome?
 

(A) Gardner's syndrome	(B) Gorlin- Goltz syndrome
(c) Goldenhar syndrome	(D) Grinspan syndrome
5. Onion peel appearance on radiograph is pathognomic of ?
 

(A) Garre's osteomyelitis	(B) Periapical cyst
(c) Periapical abscess	(D) Paget's disease
6. Which of the following disease is characterised by Cafe-au-lait spots on the skin?
 

(A) Addison's disease	(B) Neurofibromatosis
(c) Peutz-Jegher syndrome	(D) Hyperpituitarism
7. Vitamin K is intimately involved in / what is the role of vitamin k in coagulation?
 

(A) Extrinsic system of coagulation	(B) Intrinsic system of coagulation
(c) Bleeding time	(D) Platelet disorders
8. What is the most common cause for ankylosis of Temporomandibular joint?
 

(A) Trauma	(B) Rheumatoid arthritis
(c) Osteoarthritis	(D) Infection
9. A dentist was called for bitemark analysis in public fight. The Bite marks on which of these cannot be analysed?
 

(A) Teeth marks left in food stuffs	(B) Teeth marks on the criminal
(c) Teeth marks on the victim	(D) Teeth marks on clothes
10. Which of the following virus causes Mumps?
 

(A) Cytomegalovirus	(B) parainfluenza
(c) Epstein-Barr virus,	(D) Paramyxovirus
11. Which of the following is not the cause for dark radiograph?
 

(A) Increased concentration of the developer.	(B) Increased temperature of the developer.
(c) Excessive Kvp	(D) Film source distance too great
12. Which is the early manifestation of patient infected with human immunodeficiency virus?
 

(A) Elevation of P 16	(B) Unexplained fever & weight loss
(c) Kaposi's sarcoma	(D) Hairy cell leukoplakia
13. Which of the following is the recommended size of the beam at the patients face?
 

(A) 2.75 inches	(B) 2.50 inches
(c) 3.20 inches	(D) 3.50 inches
14. Which of the following cannot be visualized in lateral oblique view of mandible ?
 

(A) Impacted third molar	(B) Fractured angle of mandible
(c) Submandibular gland-sialolith	(D) Symphysis Fracture
15. In which systemic condition is increased T3 & T4 level and decreased TSH level seen?

- (A) Hyperthyroidism (B) Hyperparathyroidism  
(c) Hypothyroidism (D) Hypoparathyroidism
16. In which of the following tumor spiked type root resorption is seen?  
(A) Ameloblastoma (B) Central giant cell granuloma  
(c) Periapical Cemental Dysplasia (D) Osteosarcoma
17. what is the cause for exaggerated smile line seen in Orthopantomography?  
(A) Patient Chin positioned too low (B) Patient Chin positioned too high  
(c) Patient Chin positioned too forward (D) Patient Chin positioned too back
18. In which of the following conditions salt & pepper appearance is seen in intraoral periapical radiograph ?  
(A) Periodontal Abscess (B) Sjogren's syndrome  
(c) Osteoporosis (D) Thalassemia
19. What is the consistency of lymphonode in oral carcinoma?  
(A) stony hard (B) rubbery  
(c) matted (D) soft
20. which of following disorder shows sharpened pencil appearance on the radiograph?  
(A) Condylar hypoplasia (B) Rheumatoid arthritis  
(c) Bifid condyle (D) synovial chondromatosis

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Classify fibroosseous lesions. Describe in detail clinical features, radiographic features and differential diagnosis of fibrous dysplasia.
3. Classify immunological diseases affecting Orofacial structures and write in detail about etiological, clinical features, investigation and management of Erythema multiforme (2+8)

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Describe in detail management of Post herpetic neuralgia.
5. Describe radiographic appearance of Odontomes
6. Define Filtration? What are the different types of X ray filters and state its use?
7. Discuss lip prints in forensic sciences
8. Define smokers melanosis
9. Write composition of fixer and action of fixer in the film processing
10. Describe the indications and limitations of ultrasonography.
11. What is As Low As Reasonably Achievable(ALARA) principle?
12. What is post-exposure prophylaxis in HIV infection?
13. Enumerate and state the differential diagnosis of red lesions of the oral cavity.

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Q.P. Code: 2011 & 2111

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

- True ankyloglossia is said to occur as a result of
 

(A) Short lingual frenum	(B) Long lingual frenum
(c) Absence of lingual frenum	(D) Attachment of lingual frenum to the bottom of the tongue
- Starry sky appearance is seen in
 

(A) Paget's disease	(B) Cherubism
(c) Garrey's osteomyelitis	(D) Burkitt's Lymphoma
- Rhabdomyosarcoma is
 

(A) Malignant tumor of striated muscle	(B) Benign tumor of striated muscle
(c) Malignant tumor of smooth muscle	(D) Benign tumor of smooth muscle
- 60-65% of pleomorphic adenoma affecting the minor salivary glands are seen involving
 

(A) Lingual area	(B) Palatal area
(c) Buccal area	(D) Retromolar area
- Multiple odontogenic keratocysts are associated with
 

(A) Gardner's syndrome	(B) Gorlin-goltz syndrome
(c) Down's syndrome	(D) Grinspans syndrome
- Potential complication of dentigerous cyst
 

(A) High rate of recurrence	(B) Ameloblastoma
(c) Fibrosarcoma	(D) Adenocarcinoma
- Sulphur granules are seen in
 

(A) Measle	(B) Rubella
(c) Actinomycosis	(D) Candidiasis
- Early sign of gingivitis is
 

(A) Bleeding	(B) Loss of stippling
(c) Ulcer	(D) Abscess formation
- The type of caries which is characterized by sudden, severe destruction of primary dentition and permanent dentition of children
 

(A) Recurrent Dental caries	(B) Chronic Dental caries
(c) Nursing bottle caries	(D) Rampant caries
- Pulpitis due to thermal changes is due to
 

(A) Large carious lesion	(B) Food debris
(c) Large metallic restoration	(D) Heavy masticatory forces
- Ranula occurs in association with
 

(A) Parotid gland	(B) Submandibular gland
(c) Sublingual gland	(D) Minor salivary gland
- Loss of tooth substances by a chemical process leading to decalcification of teeth that does not involve bacterial action is due to
 

(A) Trauma	(B) Enamel hypoplasia
(c) Erosion	(D) Regional odontodysplasia
- A condition in which palate appears congested, throat is fiery red, tonsils and faucial pillars are swollen and covered by grayish exudate is characteristic if
 

(A) Diphtheria	(B) Scarlet fever
(c) Tuberculosis	(D) Sarcoidosis
- After extraction of teeth, proliferation of fibroblasts is seen in
 

(A) First week wound	(B) Second week wound
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- (c) Third week wound (D) Fourth week wound
15. Excessive intracellular accumulation of both chondroitin sulfate and heparansulfate in tissues and organs is seen in  
 (A) Hurler's Syndrome (B) Reiter Syndrome  
 (c) Neimann Pick syndrome (D) Fabry Disease
16. Most common organism that has been implicated as a cause in recurrent aphthous stomatitis is,  
 (A) HSV (B) a – haemolytic streptococcus  
 (c) ? – haemolytic streptococcus (D) HPV
17. Salt and pepper appearance of the bone is seen in  
 (A) Sickle cell anaemia (B) Thalassemia  
 (c) Aplastic anaemia (D) Iron deficiency anaemia
18. When autoantibodies attack the desmogleins, the cells get separated from each other. This phenomenon is known as  
 (A) Collagenolysis (B) Acantholysis  
 (c) Keratolysis (D) Karyolysis
19. Intraepithelial microabscesses seen in the histopathology of Psoriasis are  
 (A) Auspitz sign (B) Munro's abscess  
 (c) Herald spot (D) Phoenix abscess
20. The traid of sign and symptoms of osteogenesisimperfecta are  
 (A) Blue sclera, sparse hair, anhydrosis (B) Enlargement of hand, feet, maxilla, and mandible  
 (c) Blue sclera, brittle bones, opalescent dentine (D) Blue sclera, acranodactyly, brittle bones

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Enumerate the developmental anomalies affecting the structure of tooth. Write in detail on dentinogenesis imperfecta. (4+6)
3. Write the differences between benign and malignant tumours. Write in detail about squamous cell carcinoma (6+4)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Write in brief about Germination
5. Write in brief about Gardeners syndrome
6. Enumerate histopathological features of epithelial dysplasia
7. Draw well labelled diagram of histopathology of osteosarcoma.
8. Write five differences between benign and malignant salivary gland tumors.
9. Write in brief about Mumps
10. Write in brief about Nursing bottle caries
11. Write in brief about Zones of enamel caries
12. Define Attrition ,abrasion and erosion
13. Etiology And Clinical Features Of Ankylosis Of TMJ

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Orthodontics Q.P. Code: 2113

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1. M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20**

1. With respect to the permanent successor, the sum of the mesio distal diameters of the first and second deciduous molar is generally

- (A) Less (B) Greater  
(c) Same (D) Not related

2. which of the following is self correcting anomaly?

- (A) Ugly-duckling stage (B) Deep bite  
(c) Retrusion (D) Protrusion

3. Tooth in the mandibular arch, which is most likely to be displaced due to arch size discrepancy, is

- (A) First molar (B) Second Molar  
(c) First Premolar (D) Second premolar

4. Relative to heterogenous population, the incidence of malocclusion in a homogenous population generally is

- (A) Lower (B) Slightly higher  
(c) Significantly higher (D) About the same

5. Surgery of cleft lip should be carried out at

- (A) 20-30 weeks (B) 2-12 months  
(c) 3-6 months (D) 5 years

6. Prolonged retention is usually needed in

- (A) Diastema (B) Mild crowding  
(c) Anterior cross bite (D) Deep bite

7. Bone age is best estimated by

- (A) History from the patient (B) X-ray of the teeth  
(c) Heredity (D) X-ray of the wrist

8. The major disadvantage of treatment using a cervical head gear is

- (A) Impaction of maxillary canines (B) Extrusion of maxillary incisors  
(c) Extrusion of maxillary molars (D) Deformity of neck

9. Which of the following myofunctional appliance can be used in uncooperative patients with class II malocclusion?

- (A) Activator (B) Frankel II  
(c) Bionator (D) Herbst

10. The "V" principle of growth is best illustrated by the

- (A) Body of mandible (B) Mandibular ramus  
(c) Mandibular symphysis (D) Spheno-occipital synchondrosis

11. Addition of bone to the bony surface by osteoblastic activity is called as

- (A) Apposition (B) Resorption  
(c) Remodelling (D) Relocation

12. Which of the following appliances is not used for slow maxillary expansion?

- (A) Jack screw (B) Coffin spring  
(c) Quad helix appliance (D) Hyrax appliance

13. Rapid maxillary expansion is not indicated after

- (A) 6 years (B) 9 years  
(c) 12 years (D) 15 years

14. Typically rapid palatal expansion is done with a jack screw that is activated at the rate of

- (A) 1.0 to 2.0 mm / week (B) 1.0 to 2.0 mm /day  
(c) 0.5 to 1.0 mm /week (D) 0.5 to 1.0 mm / day

15. Which of the following factors are important when space maintenance is considered after untimely loss of primary teeth ?

- (A) Chronologic age of patient (B) Skeletal age of patient  
(c) Dental age of patient (D) Biologic age of patient

16. What is the value of normal nasolabial angle?

- (A) 80 degrees (B) 110 degrees  
(c) 70 degrees (D) 140 degrees

17. In perfect smile the ratio of width : height of maxillary incisor is

- (A) 8:10 (B) 6:08  
(c) 10:14 (D) 20:24

18. Mushroom arch wire is used in?

- (A) Beggs appliance (B) Edge wise appliance  
(c) Lingual appliance (D) Straight wire appliance

19. Adam's clasp for premolar is made using the following diameter wire :

- (A) 0.8mm (B) 0.7mm  
(c) 0.6mm (D) 0.5mm

20. Camouflage treatment is best avoided in-

- (A) Good vertical proportions of the face (B) Mild facial disproportions  
(c) Patient's with remaining growth potential (D) Severe skeletal class III malocclusion

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20**

2. List the components of fixed orthodontic appliances. Describe the ideal requirements of orthodontic archwires

3. Define myofunctional appliances? Describe any one myofunctional appliance in detail that is used for interceptive growth modulation.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Explain the differences between orthodontic and orthopaedic forces.

5. List various orthodontic tooth movement

6. List the Ideal requirements of space maintainers

7. Define interceptive orthodontics. List the various interceptive orthodontic procedures

8. List the Indications and contraindications of proximal stripping

9. Discuss the advantages and limitations of removable appliances.

10. Define orthodontic appliances and discuss how the various types of tooth movements are achieved using removable appliances

11. Write about the modifications of oral screen.

12. List the indications for extraction of teeth during orthodontic treatment

13. Classify retainer. Explain about any 2 removable retainers.

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Pedodontics &amp; Preventive Dentistry Q.P. Code: 2114

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1. M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20**

1. Who is the father of Pedodontics?
 

(A) Robert Bunon	(B) Joseph Hurlock
(c) Boucher	(D) Stewart
2. A technique of child management towards the desired Behaviour is called as?
 

(A) Shaping	(B) Extinction
(c) Chailing	(D) Association
3. The loss of voice control as behaviour therapy as child becomes familiar to it is an example of?
 

(A) Extinction	(B) Superstition
(c) Reinforcement	(D) Association
4. Location of bruises in corner of the mouth could indicate
 

(A) Placement of restraints	(B) Gagging of child
(c) Strangulation	(D) Pulling or pinching
5. The axiopulpal depth of the proximal box in class II cavity in primary teeth is
 

(A) 0.2-0.8 mm	(B) 0.5-1 mm
(c) 1-2 mm	(D) 2-3 mm
6. Which types of fissures tend to be self-cleaning & somewhat caries resistant?
 

(A) Shallow, wide V & U shaped fissures	(B) Deep, narrow I-shaped fissures
(c) K-type fissures	(D) None of above
7. Following are the factors considered for sealant application except:
 

(A) Tooth morphology	(B) Prior caries & fluoride history
(c) Teeth caries free for 4yrs or longer	(D) Current oral hygiene
8. A drug which creates a mild stage of central depression so that the patient though awake exhibits a lessened degree of cortical excitability and thus behaves in a more calm and phlegmatic manner is a
 

(A) Sedative	(B) Anaesthetic
(c) Hypnotic	(D) Analgesic
9. Difference in width of permanent and primary incisors is:
 

(A) Over jet	(B) Incisal liability
(c) Incisal guidance	(D) Incisal inclination
10. The first window of infectivity for Early Childhood Caries is seen between
 

(A) 7 -24 months	(B) 24 - 48 months
(c) 48 -72 months	(D) 72 -96 months
11. Which of the following primary teeth are most severely involved with nursing caries
 

(A) Canines	(B) Second molars
(c) Maxillary incisors	(D) Mandibular incisors
12. In dentifrices concentration of fluoride is
 

(A) 800ppm	(B) 2000ppm
(c) 1000ppm	(D) 600ppm
13. A 7 year old child comes in the clinic with a complaint of missing anterior teeth(51,61).What will be the treatment of choice?
 

(A) Space Regaining	(B) Space maintainer
(c) RPD	(D) Space Regaining
14. Which of the following LA is contraindicated in children?
 

(A) Mepavacaine	(B) Bupivacaine
(c) Etidocaine	(D) Benzocaine

15. Nursing bottle caries are generally associated with which factors?  
 (A) Prolonged feeding (B) Feeding at night  
 (c) Sweetened milk (D) All of above
16. 4s (spot, salivate, squeeze, swallow) exercise is used to treat  
 (A) Tongue thrusting (B) Mouth breathing  
 (c) Thumb sucking (D) lip biting
17. Lip habit shows accentuated  
 (A) Mentolabial sulcus (B) Buccal sulcus  
 (c) Labial sulcus (D) lingual sulcus
18. Treatment for the wide open apex in permanent non-vital teeth  
 (A) Apexification (B) Apexogenesis  
 (c) Pulp capping (D) Pulpectomy
19. Amount of pulp tissue to be removed during formocresol pulpotomy should be  
 (A) Half of the all coronal pulp (B) Entire coronal pulp down to cervical constriction of each canal  
 (c) Coronal pulp down to area of bifurcation (D) Down to apex of each canal
20. Teeth present at birth are called  
 (A) Natal Teeth (B) Prenatal Teeth  
 (c) Neonatal teeth (D) None of the above

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define Preventive and Interceptive orthodontics. Discuss the etiology, classification and management of cross-bite.  
 3. Define tongue thrusting. What are the clinical manifestation and treatment consideration of tongue thrusting

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Explain Physiologic spacing? What is the clinical significance of it?  
 5. Discuss modified Pedodontic treatment triangle.  
 6. Explain about Frankl's behavior rating scale  
 7. Clinical features of Papillon-Lefevre syndrome  
 8. Uses of Fluoride varnish  
 9. Features of Normal gingiva in a child  
 10. List the clinical features of Down's syndrome  
 11. Management of anterior crossbite  
 12. Enlist the obturating materials in primary teeth  
 13. List the indications of serial extraction

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Periodontics Q.P. Code: 2118

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1. M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20**

- Stippling of gingiva
  - Is best viewed in reflected light.
  - Is formed by extra layers of keratinisation present on elevation on gingival surfaces.
  - Is lost in disease but returns following restoration of gingiva to health
  - Appears soon after first tooth eruption.
- Gingival fiber group which inserts into 2 adjacent teeth is
  - Horizontal group
  - Circular group
  - Transseptal group
  - Oblique group
- The principal fibers that constitute the main attachment of the tooth are:
  - Alveolar crest fibers
  - Horizontal fibers
  - Oblique fibers
  - Apical fibers
- Large multinucleated cell related to Howship lacunae are:
  - Osteoblast
  - Osteoclast
  - Osteocyte
  - Cementoblast
- In multi-rooted teeth axis of rotation is located
  - Apical third of roots
  - Middle third of root
  - Coronal third of root
  - Between the roots
- If cementum is not formed
  - Ankylosis may occur
  - Exfoliation of teeth occur
  - Delayed eruption
  - No change occurs
- Gingival fluid is a:
  - transudate
  - Exudate
  - Neither of the two
  - Either of the two
- Pathogenic bacterial mechanisms in periodontal diseases are
  - Production of endotoxins
  - Production of enzymes
  - Invasion of tissues
  - All of the above
- LJP is characterized by all except
  - Classic involvement of 1st molar and incisor region.
  - Bilateral symmetrical pattern of bone loss.
  - Abundant local factors.
  - Classic arch shaped bone loss
- Gingivectomy means:
  - Excision of gingiva
  - Shaping of gingiva
  - Excision of bone
  - Shaping of bone
- Capillaries derived from blood vessels of PDL migrate into the granulation tissue and within \_\_\_\_\_ weeks they connect with gingival vessels:
  - 2 weeks
  - 5 Weeks
  - 3 Weeks
  - 1 week
- Which of the following is an esthetic problem?
  - excessive display of gingival during smiling
  - open gingival embrasures
  - uneven gingival margins
  - all the above
- A suturing needle used in periodontal surgery should have
  - a swaged sutured needle
  - have rounded point
  - have double cutting edge
  - all of the above
- Which of the following is synthetic absorbable sutures
  - nylon
  - silk

- (c) eptfe (D) polyglycolic
15. Full epithelized gingival crevice is formed after  
 (A) one week (B) two week  
 (c) four week (D) 1 month
16. Incidence of accessory / lateral canals is  
 (A) 1–10% (B) 2–27%  
 (c) 4–47% (D) 20–40%
17. Diameter of a soft bristle is:  
 (A) 0.1mm (B) 0.2mm  
 (c) 0.3mm (D) 0.4mm
18. The process of generating new bone by stretching is referred as  
 (A) Distraction osteoconduction (B) Distraction osteoporosis  
 (c) Distraction osteogenesis (D) Distraction osteoconduction
19. The difference between procedures for maintenance of patients with implants and those with natural teeth are  
 (A) Special instrument that will not scratch implants (B) Avoidance of acidic fluoride prophylactic paste  
 (c) Use of non– abrasive prophylactic paste (D) All of the above
20. What is the most common cause for recurrence of periodontal disease  
 (A) Poor oral hygiene (B) Smoking  
 (c) Incomplete sub–gingival plaque removal (D) Systemic disease

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis. Discuss in detail the etiology and clinical features of acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
3. List the oral and periodontal manifestations of HIV infections and Explain in detail periodontal treatment protocol for HIV infected patients.

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Discuss the Stages of passive eruption
5. Discuss the ground substance of the periodontal ligament.
6. Enumerate the effects of tobacco on periodontium.
7. What is anaphylactic reaction? Write its management in dental clinic.
8. Write the role of Cytokines in gingival inflammation .
9. Describe root surface changes associated with periodontal pocket.
10. List the indications and contraindications of periodontal packs. Enumerate periodontal packs
11. Define furcation involvement. Classify furcation defects.
12. Enumerate the causes for periimplantitis.
13. Enlist the laser applications in periodontal therapy

## FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 2 Hours

General Human Physiology Q.P. Code: 2102

Max. Marks: 35

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1) M.C.Q. 10 X 1 = 10**

- Protein synthesis occurs in
 

(A) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum	(B) Golgi apparatus
(c) Lysosomes	(D) Rough endoplasmic reticulum
- Clotting time is prolonged in all except
 

(A) Haemophilia.	(B) Thrombocytopenia
(c) Vit K. Deficiency	(D) Afibrinogenemia
- Absence of anti A and anti B agglutinins in plasma is seen in blood group,
 

(A) A	(B) B
(c) AB	(D) O
- Which occurs in acclimatization to high altitude
 

(A) Hyperventilation	(B) Anaemia
(c) ODC shifts to left	(D) Increased PO <sub>2</sub>
- Renin is secreted by
 

(A) Aldosterone	(B) Angiotensin II
(c) Angiotensin I	(D) Juxtaglomerular cells
- The main function of lateral corticospinal tract is control of :
 

(A) Associated movements	(B) Fine skilled movements
(c) Involuntary movements	(D) Cross postural movements
- The auditory pathway passes via all EXCEPT
 

(A) Cochlear nuclei	(B) Superior olivary nucleus
(c) Trapezoid body	(D) Superior Colliculus
- The site of synthesis of vasopressin is
 

(A) Adenohypophysis	(B) Neurohypophysis
(c) Hypothalamus	(D) Pineal body
- Milk ejection reflex is mediated by
 

(A) Prolactin	(B) Oxytocin
(c) Oestrogen	(D) Vasopressin
- Thyroid calcitonin
 

(A) Lowers BMI	(B) Reduces blood calcium levels in absence of parathyroid gland
(c) Released when blood phosphate level rises	(D) Increases renal formation of 1,25 DHCC

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 1 X 10 = 10**

- What is glomerular filtration rate (GFR)? What are the factors affecting it? Give any one method of its measurement (2+5+3)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 5 X 3 = 15**

- Explain facilitated diffusion with examples.
- Explain the sequence of events occurring at Neuromuscular junction.
- Functions of HCL
- Heart sounds.
- Explain reflex arc with a neat diagram.

## FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 2 Hours

Biochemistry Nutrition &amp; Dietics Q.P. Code: 2103

Max. Marks: 35

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1) M.C.Q. 10 X 1 = 10**

- Heme part of the Hemoglobin contains the following metal in the core structure
 

(A) Magnesium	(B) Iron
(c) Manganese	(D) Calcium
- Contraction of skeletal muscle is initiated by
 

(A) Calcium	(B) Iodine
(c) Iron	(D) Phosphorous
- Calcium forms hydroxyapatite crystals in bone along with
 

(A) Sodium	(B) Iron
(c) Flouride	(D) Phosphorous
- Iodine is required for the formation of
 

(A) Steroid hormones	(B) Insulin
(c) Growth hormone	(D) Thyroid hormones
- The ratio of bicarbonate to carbonic acid which signifies the alkali reserve is :
 

(A) 20:01	(B) 10:01
(c) 4:01	(D) 1:04
- Lipoprotein responsible for the transport of dietary lipids is
 

(A) Chylomicrons	(B) High-density lipoprotein
(c) Intermediate density lipoprotein	(D) Low-density lipoprotein
- Denaturation of proteins results in
 

(A) Disruption of primary structure	(B) Breakdown of peptide bonds
(c) Increased solubility of proteins	(D) Loss of biological activity
- Which of the following renal function tests are used to assess glomerular function?
 

(A) Clearance tests	(B) Urine concentration tests
(c) Urine dilution tests	(D) Urine acidification tests
- Deficiency of Vitamin A causes :
 

(A) Megaloblastic anemia	(B) Hypoprothrombinemia
(c) Xerophthalmia	(D) Pernicious anemia
- Vitamin involved in one-carbon metabolism is:
 

(A) Folic acid	(B) Thiamine
(c) Pyridoxine	(D) Niacin

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 1 X 10 = 10**

2. Describe the sources , requirements, its coenzyme forms and reactions catalysed by it along with deficiency manifestations of vitamin B12. Add a note on Folate Trap

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 5 X 3 = 15**

- Enumerate any three conjugated proteins with examples
- Mention three functions of Albumin
- Mention the functions of Iodine and Flouride
- What are essential fatty acids? Give examples
- Mention the Carnitine shuttle enzymes and functions of Carnitine shuttle

**FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021**

Time: 3 Hours

**Prosthodontics & Crown & Bridge**

**Q.P. Code: 2115**

**Max. Marks: 70**

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1. M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20**

1. Identify the attitude of patient with a rational, sensible, calm and composed disposition :
 

(A) An Exacting patient.	(B) Hysterical patient.
(c) An indifferent patient.	(D) A philosophical patient
2. Identify the material used to record border molding in a custom tray?
 

(A) High fusing compound	(B) Reversible hydrocolloid
(c) Metallic oxide paste	(D) Irreversible hydrocolloid
3. Identify the emergency retentive forces
 

(A) atmospheric pressure	(B) surface tension
(c) cohesion	(D) adhesion
4. The Atmospheric pressure as a factor of retention is effective
 

(A) If saliva is present	(B) If adequate peripheral seal is present
(c) If principle of mucostatics is applied	(D) If good neuromuscular co-ordination is present
5. Identify the purpose of Beading and boxing of an impression
 

(A) preserves the border width of secondary impression	(B) To serve as a base of adequate height and width
(c) Both A & B	(D) None of the above
6. Muscle which has the influence in the formation of buccal frenum of maxilla
 

(A) Levator angulli oris	(B) Quadratus labi superioris
(c) Triangularis	(D) Inferioris
7. The primary function of articulators is
 

(A) Articulators and teeth arrangement	(B) Simulate jaw movements
(c) Have condylar movements	(D) Reproduce the bennet movement
8. Condylar guidance is dependent on
 

(A) The depth of the glenoid fossa	(B) The vertical overlap of the incisors
(c) The cuspal inclines	(D) The inclination of the articular eminence
9. Condylar guidance of an articulator is dependent on
 

(A) The depth of the glenoid fossa	(B) The vertical overlap of the incisors
(c) The cuspal inclines	(D) The inclination of the articular eminence
10. Tissue conditioners are temporary in nature as
 

(A) They cause trauma to ridge	(B) They may cause allergy to the ridge
(c) They have to be replaced periodically	(D) They harden within 24 hours of placement
11. One of the major disadvantages to immediate denture treatment is
 

(A) Pain associated with treatment	(B) Difficulty in managing occlusion
(c) Need for relining	(D) No control over the tooth placement and shape
12. Centric relation is between
 

(A) Maxilla to cranium.	(B) Mandible to cranium.
(c) Mandible to condyle.	(D) Tooth to tooth.
13. If VDO is increased all will happen EXCEPT
 

(A) wrinkles on face	(B) improper esthetics
(c) trauma to tmj	(D) trauma to muscles
14. when making complete denture the occlusal plane should be parallel to the
 

(A) Frankfort horizontal plane only	(B) interpupillary line only
(c) campers plane only	(D) campers plane and interpupillary line
15. The posterior tooth that gives better support is

- (A) with convergent roots  
(c) conical roots
- (B) divergent long roots  
(D) curved short roots
16. most common cause of abutment failure in fpd is  
(A) caries  
(c) fracture
- (B) periodontitis  
(D) sensitivity
17. overall optimum degree of taper of the tooth preparation for maxillary anterior tooth is  
(A) 3  
(c) 12
- (B) 6  
(D) 20
18. Lingual bar is used in conditions where  
(A) Lingual sulcus is deep  
(c) When splinting of adjacent teeth is required
- (B) lingual sulcus is shallow  
(D) When abutment teeth have poor bony support
19. Rigidity of RPD framework is highest with  
(A) Wrought gold alloy  
(c) Chrome cobalt alloy
- (B) Cast gold alloy  
(D) Gold palladium alloy
20. In a removable cast partial denture the, clasp provide retention & stability, where as support is provided by  
(A) minor connector  
(c) rigid portion of clasp arm
- (B) occlusal rests  
(D) resilient portion of clasp arm

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define Retention, Stability and Support in complete dentures. Discuss the factors affecting support in complete dentures. (2+2+2+4)
3. Define pontic, classify pontic in fixed partial dentures and write in detail about non-mucosal contact pontic.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Define major connector, list the ideal requirements of major connectors.
5. write functions of minor connector
6. Define direct retainer and write its classification
7. Write note on physiologic rest position and methods to record it.
8. Write a note on requirements of articulators
9. Write a note on non anatomical teeth
10. Enumerate different finish margins in fixed partial dentures
11. Indications and contraindications for all metal crown
12. Classify provisional restorations based on materials, duration and techniques in fixed partial dentures
13. Enumerate different types of resin bonded bridges

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Public Health Dentistry Q.P. Code: 2119

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1. M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20**

1. First artificial water fluoridation was started at
 

(A) 25th Jan 1945	(B) 28th Jan 1946
(c) 26th Jan 1947	(D) 26th Jan 1950
2. Colorado stain was referred as mottled enamel by
 

(A) G.V. Black	(B) Mckay
(c) Dean	(D) Bibby
3. Active fluoride concentration in the cavity varnish Duraphat is
 

(A) 22,900 ppm	(B) 7,600 ppm
(c) 22,600 ppm	(D) 11,600 ppm
4. Dental surgery assistant is type of
 

(A) Non-operating auxiliary	(B) Operating auxiliary
(c) Not an auxiliary	(D) Legally permitted to treat.
5. First dental auxiliary was hired by
 

(A) Dr C. Edmund	(B) Dr I. Newman
(c) Dr C. Wright	(D) Dr I. Fones
6. Father of dental hygiene is
 

(A) Dr Wright	(B) Dr Fones
(c) Dr Newman	(D) Dr Karol
7. Dental laboratory technician is classified under
 

(A) Dental assistant	(B) Non-operating auxillaries
(c) Operating auxillaries	(D) Clinical assistant
8. EFDAs in Canadian providence include
 

(A) Dental nurse	(B) Dentists
(c) Certified Dental Assistant	(D) Dental aids
9. The most widely used oral hygiene aids are
 

(A) Toothbrushes	(B) Oral rinses
(c) Disclosing agents	(D) Interdental aids
10. In which country toothbrushes were first introduced?
 

(A) India	(B) China
(c) Egypt	(D) South Africa
11. Survey can be defined in short as
 

(A) Non- experimental investigation	(B) Experimental investigation
(c) Non- experimental examination	(D) Experimental examination
12. Index age groups in years
 

(A) 5, 12, 15, 35-44, 65-74	(B) 7, 12, 15, 40-50, 60-70
(c) 5, 15, 25, 35-45, 65-75	(D) 5, 8, 15, 35-44, 65-74
13. The father of health statistics is
 

(A) John graunt	(B) Russel al
(c) Pamela zarkowski	(D) Irwing glickman
14. Secondary data can be obtained using the following methods
 

(A) Direct interview	(B) Oral health examination
(c) Questionnaire method	(D) Through previous records
15. The social engineering phase in the history of public health was from
 

(A) 1880-1920	(B) 1920-1960
---------------	---------------

- (c) 1960–1980 (D) 1981–2000
16. Which of these is not a tool of dental public health?  
(A) Epidemiology (B) Biostatistics  
(c) Social sciences (D) Indices
17. Which was the first dental college in India?  
(A) Nair dental college (B) R.Ahmed dental college  
(c) Maulana Azad dental college (D) GDC Bombay
18. The first training school for dental nurses in New Zealand came into existence in  
(A) 1923 (B) 1927  
(c) 1921 (D) 1920
19. Co–insurance is also known as  
(A) Co–payment (B) Co–investment  
(c) Cooperative payment (D) Co–party payment
20. 20% of the cost paid by the patient and 80% by the insurance company is known as  
(A) Co–insurance (B) First payment  
(c) Incentive payment (D) Capitation payment

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define epidemiology and Explain in detail descriptive epidemiology.  
3. Define epidemiology. Write in detail about epidemiology of dental caries.

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Write the principles of epidemiology.  
5. Enumerate Bias in cohort study.  
6. Explain the terms incidence and prevalence.  
7. Write the importance of critical pH in dental caries.  
8. Write in detail about Knutsons Technique.  
9. What are Measures of central tendency?  
10. Write the comparison between rapid and slow sand filtration.  
11. Name 4 school dental health programs.  
12. Write about School Dental Health Education program.  
13. Define dental auxiliary.

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Conservative Dentistry &amp; Endodontics

Q.P. Code: 2016/2116

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1 MCQ 20 X 1 = 20**

1. In the mandibular arch, the greatest lingual inclination of the crown from its root is seen in the permanent :
 

(A) Canine	(B) Third molar
(c) First premolar	(D) Central incisor
2. Champagne bubble test is indicative of the presence of
 

(A) Fracture in the tooth	(B) Resorption in the tooth
(c) Root canal orifice	(D) Crack in the tooth
3. In Walking Bleach Technique the chemical used is
 

(A) Sodium carbonate	(B) Sodium bicarbonate
(c) Sodium sulphate	(D) Sodium perborate
4. Which of the following is not useful in increasing retention in class II cast metal restoration
 

(A) Decreasing taper on vertical walls	(B) Increasing taper on vertical walls
(c) Addition of proximal retention groove	(D) Preparation of facial or lingual groove extension
5. The following is the the Containdications of Cast Restorations
 

(A) Large Restoration	(B) Teeth at risk of fracture
(c) High Caries Index	(D) Removable Denture Abutment
6. A suitable base material in moderately deep cavities for an inlay preparation is
 

(A) Calcium Hydroxide	(B) Light cured Glass Ionomer
(c) Chemical Cured Glass Ionomer	(D) Metal Modified Glass Ionomer
7. Gingival Bevels in Inlay preparations result in a marginal metal of
 

(A) 90 degree	(B) 20 degree
(c) 30 degree	(D) 140 degree
8. A systematic and practical method of waxing the occlusal aspect of the pattern into proper occlusion was give by
 

(A) Payne	(B) Sturdevant
(c) Marzouk	(D) Shillingburg
9. Which matrix system is used in case of large restorations that involve surfaces not supported by adjacent teeth?
 

(A) mylar strip matrix	(B) compound matrix
(c) automatrix	(D) cervical matrix
10. The minimal interpin distance in pin retained amalgam restoration is
 

(A) 3mm for the manikin pin & 5mm for the minim	(B) 4mm for the manikin pin & 3mm for the minim
(c) 3mm for the manikin pin & 4mm for the minim	(D) 5mm for the manikin pin & 3mm for the minim
11. Acute reversible pulpitis is treated by–
 

(A) Sedative filling	(B) Pulpectomy
(c) Pulpotomy	(D) Pulp capping
12. All –in–one adhesives is an alternative term for
 

(A) Self etch adhesives	(B) Self etch primers
(c) Total etch adhesives	(D) One –Bottle adhesives
13. Indications for removal of an old restorative material during cavity preparation are, EXCEPT
 

(A) Negative effect on esthetic result of new restoration	(B) May compromise necessary retention
(c) No evidence of secondary caries	(D) Pulp is symptomatic preoperatively

14. Following are the goals of isolation EXCEPT
- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Moisture control | (B) Retraction and access |
| (c) Harm prevention  | (D) Separation            |
15. An instrument that does not penetrate soft tissue or cut bone but comes in contact with soft tissue is categorized as
- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Critical instrument     | (B) Semi-critical instrument      |
| (c) Non-critical instrument | (D) Extremely critical instrument |
16. What is the primary purpose of a post in an endo treated tooth?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (A) To strengthen the endo treated tooth | (B) To reduce microleakage                  |
| (c) Provide retention for the core       | (D) To overcome failed root canal treatment |
17. Macrophages and osteoclasts are characteristic in
- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) zone of infection  | (B) zone of contamination |
| (c) zone of irritation | (D) zone of stimulation   |
18. If the root canal has a well demarcated 'ballooning' area of resorption it is classical of
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (A) External surface tooth resorption     | (B) External inflammatory tooth resorption |
| (c) External replacement tooth resorption | (D) Internal tooth resorption              |
19. The area of mineralization initiated by Calcium Hydroxide is
- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Zone of obliteration            | (B) Zone of coagulation necrosis |
| (c) Zone of dentin bridge formation | (D) Zone of demarcation          |
20. Exarticulation means which of the following
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) Intrusion   | (B) Extrusion |
| (c) Subluxation | (D) Avulsion  |

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define Inlay and list the indications and contraindications of inlay. Describe the steps in Class II inlay preparation on maxillary molar
3. Define working length. Explain in detail about Ingle's method of determining working length.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Enumerate the different forms of Fluorides used in Caries prevention
5. Write the indications and contraindications of root end resection
6. Write about Self threaded Pins
7. Explain in brief about Anachoresis.
8. Classify Dental Caries. Explain in brief about Forward and backward Caries
9. Discuss the Composition of Resin modified glass ionomer.
10. Describe the Instrument Formula
11. List the factors affecting Polymerization Shrinkage of dental composite
12. List various coupling agents
13. Enumerate various suture materials used in endodontic surgery?