

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2022

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. The relative mesial and distal angulation of crown and the root along the line of occlusion is called
 

(A) Torque	(B) Tip
(c) Offset	(D) Inclination of teeth
2. In stationary anchorage, anchorage is obtained from
 

(A) More stable teeth	(B) Extra Oral
(c) Teeth from opposite arch	(D) Stationary teeth
3. Which of the following is a bilateral landmark on the lateral cephalogram
 

(A) Basion	(B) Gonion
(c) Nasion	(D) Porion
4. SNB angle describes the relationship of the
 

(A) Maxilla to cranial base	(B) Mandible to cranial base
(c) Maxilla to mandible	(D) Mandible to Bolton plane
5. Transitional phase of dentition is
 

(A) During eruption of permanent teeth and exfoliation of deciduous teeth	(B) After all permanent teeth have erupted
(c) Phase during correction of malocclusion	(D) After eruption of all deciduous teeth
6. Generalised spacing in deciduous dentition is:
 

(A) Physiological	(B) Pathological
(c) Incisal Liability	(D) Sign of malocclusion
7. The cause of pseudoclass III malocclusion is
 

(A) Developmental deficiency	(B) Increased mandibular growth
(c) Functional abnormality	(D) Hormonal disturbance
8. If a 10-year-old patient with class II relationship stops thumb sucking, the following changes would be seen:
 

(A) Over-jet will decrease	(B) Upper incisors will become upright
(c) There will be crowding of lower incisors	(D) Options A and B
9. Maxillo mandibular relation in a newly born child
 

(A) Retruded maxilla	(B) Retruded mandible
(c) Protruded maxilla	(D) Protruded mandible
10. If a tooth has not erupted to the line of occlusion it is called
 

(A) Infraversion	(B) Rotated
(c) Supraversion	(D) Torsiversion
11. Incomplete overbite is
 

(A) Open Bite	(B) Deep Overbite
(c) Overbite with no overjet	(D) Overjet with no overbite
12. Curve of occlusion touching the buccal and lingual surfaces of mandibular buccal cuspal teeth is called as
 

(A) Curve of Wilson	(B) Curve of Spee
(c) Curve of Monsoon	(D) Caterne curve
13. E.H. Angle introduced his classification of malocclusions in
 

(A) 1876	(B) 1899
(c) 1900	(D) 1903
14. Which of the following procedure is best suited to correct bimaillary protrusion?
 

(A) Extraction of four premolars and anterior alveolar repositioning	(B) Mandibular body osteotomy and posterior maxillary osteotomy
(c) Sub condylar osteotomy	(D) None of the Above

15. Midline diastema should be corrected  
 (A) As early as possible (B) Only if protrusion of teeth present  
 (c) Only if patient wants it (D) After eruption of permanent canines
16. High FMA angle indicates  
 (A) Good Prognosis (B) Bad Prognosis  
 (c) Good bone growth (D) Class III relation
17. Which of the following is the least stable orthodontic correction?  
 (A) Maxillary Expansions (B) Rotations  
 (c) Overbite (D) Overjet
18. Functional appliances in skeletal class II are indicated when  
 (A) Mandible is retrognathic in growing individual. (B) Maxillary prognathism in growing individual  
 (c) Mandible is retrognathic in a mature individual (D) Maxillary prognathism in mature individual
19. The angulation of bite blocks in twin blocks in twin block appliance is  
 (A) 70 degree (B) 80 degree  
 (c) 90 degree (D) 100 degrees
20. Lip bumper is used for:  
 (A) Mouth breathing (B) Nail biting  
 (c) For lip biting & hyperactive mentalis (D) All of the above

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

2. Describe various theories of tooth movement. Explain in detail pressure tension theory.
3. Define retention and relapse. Explain in detail the Schools of Retention.

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

4. Distinguish between continuous, interrupted and intermittent forces.
5. Explain the various types of physiologic tooth movement
6. Describe Distal shoe space maintainer.
7. Explain space regaining.
8. Define Soldering and Welding. Write two indications for each.
9. List the Ideal requirements of an orthodontic appliance
10. Describe the springs used for distalizing the canines.
11. List the advantages and limitations of fixed appliance
12. Write about uses of anterior bite planes used in orthodontics.
13. Enumerate the parts of a functional regulator appliance.

## FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 2 Hours

General Human Physiology - I Q.P. Code: 2102

Max. Marks: 35

<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. 10 X 1 = 10**

1. Sodium dependent glucose transport is an example of
 

(A) Facilitated diffusion	(B) Simple diffusion
(c) Primary active transport	(D) Secondary active transport
2. The process of erythropoiesis takes
 

(A) 7 Days	(B) 7 Weeks
(c) 7 Hours	(D) 7 Minutes
3. Most of the clotting factors are synthesized in :
 

(A) Kidney	(B) Liver
(c) Red bone marrow	(D) Spleen
4. Inspiratory muscles during normal tidal breathing are
 

(A) Diaphragm and internal intercostals	(B) Diaphragm and external intercostals
(c) Diaphragm and abdominal muscles	(D) External intercostals and abdominal muscles
5. Basic functional unit of kidney is
 

(A) bowmans capsule	(B) glomerus
(c) loop of henle	(D) nepron
6. The junction between two neurons is
 

(A) soma	(B) synapse
(c) telodendria	(D) reflex
7. Part of the brain serving as a major sensory relay station is:
 

(A) Medulla	(B) Midbrain
(c) Thalamus	(D) Hypothalamus
8. Middle ear contains following structures EXCEPT
 

(A) Tympanic membrane	(B) Tree ear ossicles (Mallus, incus and stapes)
(c) Eustachian tube	(D) Membranous labyrinth
9. Primary Colours are, EXCEPT
 

(A) White	(B) Red
(c) Blue	(D) Green
10. Long Sightedness is
 

(A) Hypermetropia	(B) Presbyopia
(c) Myopia	(D) Astigmatism

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

2. Describe the origin, course, termination and functions of Pyramidal Tracts. (2+4+2+2)

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

3. Describe different vesicular transport mechanisms with one example for each.
4. Functions of haemoglobin
5. Describe the movements of small intestine.
6. Properties of cardiac muscle.
7. Describe the pathway of smell sensations

## FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 2 Hours

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

Max. Marks: 35

<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. 10 X 1 = 10**

1. The following Immunoglobulin takes part in first line of defence (Primary immune response)

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| (A) IgA | (B) IgG |
| (c) IgM | (D) IgD |

2. Hyaluronic acid is present in

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Synovial fluid         | (B) Cornea of eye |
| (c) Outer shell of insects | (D) Cartilage     |

3. The bicarbonate ions move from Red blood cells to plasma in exchange for

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) Carbon dioxide | (B) Calcium |
| (c) Chloride       | (D) Sodium  |

4. The ketone bodies are synthesised mainly in

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| (A) liver | (B) adipose tissue  |
| (c) brain | (D) skeletal muscle |

5. During denaturation of protein which of the following bonds is NOT disrupted

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (A) Hydrogen | (B) Hydrophobic |
| (c) Sulphide | (D) Peptide     |

6. Calorific value (Energy density) of Lipids is

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) 12 kcal/g  | (B) 9 kcal/g   |
| (c) 5.4 kcal/g | (D) 4.0 kcal/g |

7. The serum level of the following enzyme is elevated in obstructive jaundice

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Pancreatic Lipase    | (B) Creatine Kinase |
| (c) Alkaline phosphatase | (D) Both A and B    |

8. Clotting factor activated by Vitamin K is

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| (A) I   | (B) II |
| (c) III | (D) IV |

9. Deficiency of Vitamin D causes

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Rickets       | (B) Keratomalacia |
| (c) Xerophthalmia | (D) Nyctalopia    |

10. Cori's cycle transfers

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Lactate from liver to muscles  | (B) Glucose from muscles to liver |
| (c) Pyruvate from liver to muscles | (D) Lactate from muscles to liver |

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

2. Describe the sources, RDA, absorption, transport and storage of iron in the body. List four iron containing enzymes.

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

3. Sickle cell anemia-biochemical defect and manifestations

4. Define buffers. Give the composition of the blood buffers.(1+2)

5. What are isoenzymes? Give two examples

6. Define glycogenesis and glycogenolysis (1.5+1.5)

7. Define Creatinine clearance and mention its significance

## SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 2 Hours

General Pathology Q.P. Code: 2106

Max. Marks: 35

<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. 10 X 1 = 10**

- Specific gravity of urine can be measured by
 

(A) Refractometer	(B) Reagent strips
(c) Urinometer	(D) All of the above
- A permanent change in DNA is known as
 

(A) Insertion	(B) Mutation
(c) Mendelian disorder	(D) Translocation
- All are causes of atrophy EXCEPT
 

(A) Loss of innervations	(B) Reduced blood supply
(c) Destruction of mitochondria	(D) Diminished nutrition
- Extent of spread of a tumour in a patient is
 

(A) Grading	(B) Staging
(c) Metastasi	(D) Anaplasia
- Carcinomas metastasize most commonly due to spread via
 

(A) Transcoelomic pathway	(B) Haematogenous route
(c) Lymphatic route	(D) None of the above
- Long term assessment of diabetes is provided by following investigation
 

(A) FBS	(B) RBS
(c) PPBS	(D) HbA1c
- Fibrinoid necrosis is a hallmark of
 

(A) Tuberculosis	(B) Sarcoidosis
(c) Malignant hypertension	(D) Endarteritis obliterans
- Pernicious Anaemia is
 

(A) Autoimmune disorder	(B) Due to hyper sensitivity reaction
(c) Genetic disorders	(D) Neoplastic disorder
- Arterial thrombus is characterised by all EXCEPT
 

(A) Attachment to vessel wall	(B) Lines of Zahn
(c) Resembles coagulated blood	(D) May be mural
- The following cells are depleted in HIV infection/AIDS
 

(A) CD4 lymphocytes	(B) CD8 lymphocytes
(c) CD34 lymphocytes	(D) CD 3 lymphocytes

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

- Classify anaemias. Write lab investigations in a patient of Iron deficiency anaemia.

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

- Morphology of Lepromatous leprosy
- Enumerate white lesions in oral cavity. Write a note on Leukoplakia
- Differences between Leukaemoid reaction and Leukaemia
- Microscopy of Osteoclastoma
- Components of Ghon's complex.

## SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 1 Hours

Microbiology Q.P. Code: 2107

Max. Marks: 35

<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. 10 X 1 = 10**

1. Dark ground microscopy is used to demonstrate
 

(A) Refractile organisms	(B) Flagella
(c) Capsule	(D) Fimbriae
2. An example for enrichment medium is
 

(A) Selenite F broth	(B) Peptone water
(c) Meat extract broth	(D) Brain Heart Infusion broth
3. An example for enriched medium is
 

(A) Nutrient agar	(B) MacConkey agar
(c) Stuart's medium	(D) Chocolate agar
4. Polymerase chain reaction was discovered by
 

(A) Robbin Warren	(B) Salk
(c) Watson and Crick	(D) Kary Mullis
5. Father of Microbiology is
 

(A) Robert Koch	(B) Louis Pasteur
(c) Antony Van Leeuwenhoek	(D) Edward Jenner
6. Chinese letter arrangement is characteristic of
 

(A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis	(B) Bacillus anthracis
(c) Corynebacterium diphtheriae	(D) Clostridium tetani
7. The arrangement of flagella all round the bacterial cell, is known as
 

(A) Monotrichous	(B) Lophotrichous
(c) Amphotrichous	(D) Peritrichous
8. Hot air oven is used to sterilise
 

(A) Pharmaceutical powders	(B) Oils
(c) Culture media	(D) Soiled dressings
9. The nature of anaerobic infection is
 

(A) Superficial	(B) Polymicrobial
(c) Multi drug resistant	(D) Mono microbial
10. An example of Anaerobic medium is
 

(A) Tetrathionate	(B) Muller Hinton
(c) Fluid thioglycollate	(D) Clary Blair

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

2. Discuss in Detail Pathogenesis and Laboratory Diagnosis of Oral Candidiasis (4+6=10)

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

3. Describe the Morphological classification of fungi.
4. Describe Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Herpes zoster
5. What are modes of transmission of HIV infection
6. Name six parasites seen in Peripheral smear examination
7. What is Prozone phenomenon

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

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

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. Most common site of fracture of mandible is
 

(A) region of canine tooth	(B) neck of the condyle
(c) angle of mandible	(D) mentum
2. Most common organism causing osteomyelitis of mandible is
 

(A) Staphylococcus aureus	(B) Salmonella typhi
(c) Streptococcus pyogenes	(D) Klebsiella
3. Hurthle cell carcinoma is a rare variant of
 

(A) Papillary carcinoma	(B) Anaplastic carcinoma
(c) Follicular carcinoma	(D) Medullary carcinoma
4. Incision taken in emergency tracheostomy is
 

(A) Vertical incision	(B) Horizontal incision
(c) Both	(D) none of the above
5. Most accurate and reliable method for imaging the parathyroid glands is
 

(A) usg neck	(B) Sestamibi scan (MIBI)
(c) Radio iodine scan	(D) none of the above
6. Which hormone is the physiological antagonist of parathyroid hormone
 

(A) Vitamin D3	(B) Calcitonin
(c) Insulin	(D) Somatostatin
7. Which is the best measure of organ perfusion
 

(A) Urine output	(B) Pulse rate
(c) Blood Pressure	(D) Pulse oximetry
8. Prothrombin complex concentrates contain all factors except
 

(A) II	(B) VIII
(c) VII	(D) IX
9. Complications of massive blood transfusions include all except
 

(A) Hypercalcaemia	(B) Hypokalemia
(c) Hyperkalemia	(D) Hypothermia
10. Goodsall's rule in fistula in ano is used to identify ?
 

(A) Secondary tracts	(B) external opening
(c) internal opening	(D) none
11. Which type of edges do rodent ulcers have?
 

(A) Undermined	(B) Punched out
(c) Pearly white	(D) Rolled out
12. Which types of ulcers are painful?
 

(A) Syphilitic ulcer	(B) Trophic ulcer
(c) Squamous cell ca	(D) arterial ulcer
13. Meleney's ulcer is associated with
 

(A) Abdominal wound	(B) Thoracic wounds
(c) Ulcerative colitis	(D) all
14. Congenital fistulas are all except?
 

(A) Branchial fistula	(B) Tracheo-esophageal
(c) Thyroglossal	(D) fecal fistula
15. Wash leather slough is pathognomonic of
 

(A) Syphilitic ulcer	(B) Tuberculous ulcer
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- (c) rodent ulcer (D) diabetic ulcer
16. The outcome of acute inflammation may be  
 (A) resolution (B) transition to chronic inflammation  
 (c) scarring (D) all of the above
17. Reactionary haemorrhage occurs within  
 (A) 12 hrs (B) 6 hrs  
 (c) 48 hrs (D) 24 hrs
18. Class 3 haemorrhagic shock indicates a blood loss percentage of total blood volume of  
 (A) 15% (B) 15-30%  
 (c) 30-40% (D) 40-60%
19. A particularly useful sign in the fractured zygoma is the  
 (A) subconjunctival haemorrhage (B) nasal deviation  
 (c) hearing loss (D) disorientation
20. crepitus is a feature of  
 (A) wet gangrene (B) gas gangrene  
 (c) abscess (D) dry gangrene

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

2. Define Ulcer. Describe the various phases of wound healing. also add a note about factors affecting wound healing. [3+4+3]  
 3. Describe Surgical Anatomy of Thyroid Gland. write a note on clinical features and management of physiological goitre. [4+3+3]

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

4. Pathophysiology of Distributive shock (Anaphylactic Shock)  
 5. Blood Products and their uses.  
 6. Types of wound healing  
 7. clinical classification of ulcers  
 8. Branchial Fistula  
 9. Define Sinus. give 2 examples for a sinus  
 10. Actinomycosis of Jaw  
 11. Thyroid function test  
 12. Anatomy of Parathyroid glands  
 13. percutaneous Tracheostomy

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Medicine &amp; Radiology Q.P. Code: 2112

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>

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

1. which is the most common malignancy of oral cavity?
 

(A) Basal cell carcinoma	(B) Transitional cell ca
(c) Melanoma	(D) Squamous cell carcinoma
2. Which metallic disc removes the Low penetrating X-rays contributing to patient exposure ?
 

(A) Cadmium disc	(B) Iron disc
(c) Copper disc	(D) Aluminium disc
3. In which of the following odontogenic tumors a driven snow appearance is seen?
 

(A) Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor	(B) Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor
(c) Odontome	(D) Ameloblastic fibroodontoma
4. What is a circumscribed area of tissue infected with exogenous pathogenic microorganisms termed as?
 

(A) Focus of infection	(B) Focal infection
(c) Field infection	(D) Site of infection
5. Which of the following radiographic view is indicated for visualization of maxillary sinuses?
 

(A) Lateral skull view	(B) Posteroanterior view
(c) Submentovertex view	(D) Water's view
6. Which vitamin deficiency causes Pernicious anemia ?
 

(A) Vit B1 deficiency	(B) Vit B12 deficiency
(c) Vit C deficiency	(D) Vit D deficiency
7. Which clotting factor deficiency causes Classical Hemophilia?
 

(A) Christmas factor	(B) Factor VIII
(c) Factor VI	(D) Factor II
8. Rubbery consistency of submandibular lymphnode is a feature suggestive of which disease?
 

(A) Squamous cell carcinoma	(B) Tuberculosis
(c) Lymphoma	(D) Chronic periapical abscess
9. Abnormal increase in number of WBC count ,bleeding gums, cervical lymphadenopathy and bone pain are features of which of these?
 

(A) Anemia	(B) Leukemia
(c) Neutropenia	(D) Agranulocytosis
10. How many weeks post radiotherapy does oral mucositis occur?
 

(A) 1st week	(B) 2nd week
(c) 3rdweek	(D) 4th week
11. Which of the following is associated with HIV infection?
 

(A) Hairy leukoplakia	(B) Erythroplakia
(c) Oral lichen planus	(D) Bullous pemphigoid
12. Which of these is pathognomic of oral Leukoplakia?
 

(A) Scrapable	(B) Caused due to smoking or chewing tobacco
(c) Infectious disease	(D) Congenital disease
13. What is the other name for acute pseudomembranous candidiasis?
 

(A) Thrush	(B) Erythematous Candidiasis
(c) Denture stomatitis	(D) Angular chelitis
14. In which potentially malignant oral disorder Koebner phenomenon is seen?
 

(A) Lichen planus	(B) Leukoedema
(c) Leukoplakia	(D) Systemic lupus erythematosus
15. In which of the following tumors thin, wispy trabeculae are seen ?

- (A) Central giant cell granuloma  
(c) Ameloblastoma
- (B) Odontome  
(D) Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor.
16. Which is the best imaging modality to demonstrate inflammation & effusion of Temporomandibular joint?  
(A) T1 weighted MR imaging  
(c) Orthopantomography  
(B) T2 weighted MR imaging  
(D) Lateral Cephalogram
17. In which age group Garres osteomyelitis is commonly seen ?  
(A) 10 - 15 yrs  
(c) 40 - 50 yrs  
(B) 20 -40 yrs  
(D) 60 - 70 yrs
18. In which conditions oral prophylaxis is contraindicated?  
(A) Pregnancy gingivitis  
(c) Leukemic gingivitis  
(B) Prepubertal gingivitis  
(D) Ulcerative refractory gingivitis
19. Ghost teeth are seen in which of the following conditions?  
(A) Amelogenesis imperfecta  
(c) Regional odontodysplasia  
(B) Dentinogenesis imperfecta  
(D) Osteogenesis imperfecta
20. What is the other name for eruption cyst?  
(A) Bohn's nodule  
(c) gingival cyst  
(B) Eruption hematoma  
(D) Paradental Cyst

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

2. Define an Ulcer. Classify aphthous ulcers. Explain in detail about etiology, clinical features and management of aphthous ulcers.  
3. Describe principle of CBCT imaging. Discuss indications, advantages and disadvantages of CBCT in head and neck area [6+2+2]

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

4. Describe the radiographic feature of globulomaxillary cyst  
5. Enumerate the various investigations in Sjogren's syndrome  
6. Explain endogenous pigmentation  
7. Write composition of developer and action of developer in the film processing  
8. Classify lymph nodes of head and neck region.  
9. Differentiate radiographic features of compound and complex odontome  
10. State applications of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in head and neck region  
11. Describe Ramsay Hunt syndrome  
12. State indications of SLOB technique  
13. Describe clinical and radiographic features of Pagets diseases

## FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

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 total length of bony labyrinth is -----mm
  - 14
  - 16
  - 18
  - 20
- 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
- Superior thyroid artery is a branch of
  - Internal carotid artery
  - External carotid artery
  - Thyrocervical trunk
  - Subclavian artery
- Duct of Rivinus concerned with -----
  - 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
- The head of spermatozoa is called
  - Basal body
  - Acrosomal cap
  - Axoneme
  - Annulus
- Stapedius is a muscle of
  - 1st arch
  - 4th arch
  - 2nd arch
  - 3rd arch
- Optic canal transmits -----
  - Optic nerve
  - Frontal nerve
  - Supraorbital nerve
  - Supra trochlear nerve
- Vermilion border of the lip is -----
  - Line of commencement of oral mucosa.
  - Same as moist line.
  - Line of commencement of extra oral skin.
  - Line of mucocutaneous junction.
- Safety muscle of the tongue is -----
  - Palatoglossus.
  - Styloglossus.
  - Genioglossus
  - Chondroglossus.
- Taste sensation from the most posterior part of the tongue is carried by -----
  - Chorda tympani nerve.
  - Lingual nerve.
  - Glossopharyngeal nerve.
  - Superior laryngeal nerve.
- Maxillary sinus opens into

- (A) Middle meatus  
(c) Superior meatus
16. Vocal process is a part of-----  
(A) Thyroid cartilage.  
(c) Arytoid cartilage.
17. Suprameatal triangle corresponds to -----  
(A) Fossa incudis.  
(c) Tegmen tympani.
18. One of the following is not a branch of the vertebral artery-----  
(A) Posterior spinal artery.  
(c) Posterior inferior cererbellar artery.
19. Sylvian point corresponds to -----  
(A) Asterion.  
(c) Pterion.
20. Torticolis is caused by -----  
(A) Paralysis of sternomastoid  
(c) Complete paralysis of trapezious.
- (B) Inferior meatus  
(D) Sphenoethmoidal recess
- (B) Cricoid cartilage.  
(D) Epiglottis.
- (B) Fenestra cochlea.  
(D) Mastoid antrum.
- (B) Anterior spinal artery  
(D) Posterior communicating artery
- (B) Glabella.  
(D) Prognathion.
- (B) Contraction of trpezius and sternomastoid  
(D) Avulsion of sternomastoid

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

2. Describe the posterior triangle under the following headings: a) Boundaries b) Contents c) Applied Anatomy. (4 + 4 + 2)  
3. Describe the external features of the thyroid gland. Add a note on its blood supply and applied anatomy (4 + 4 + 2)

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

4. Name the paransal air sinuses.  
5. Mention the importance of Bregma.  
6. Mentions the clinical features of Bels palsy.  
7. Name the branches of the mandibular nerve.  
8. Structures passing through jugular foramen.  
9. Name the meninges  
10. Describe the steps of spermatogenesis  
11. Development of tongue and its congenital anomalies  
12. Histology of thick skin.  
13. Histology of trachea.

## SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

General &amp; Dental Pharmacology &amp; Therapeutics

Q.P. Code: 2105

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**

- A partial agonist can antagonise the effects of a full agonist because it has:
  - High affinity but low intrinsic activity
  - Low affinity but high intrinsic activity
  - No affinity and low intrinsic activity
  - High affinity but no intrinsic activity
- Cholinomimetics are not used in
  - Glaucoma
  - Myasthenia gravis
  - Post operative atony
  - Partial heart block
- Acetylcholine is not used commercially because:
  - Long duration of action
  - Costly
  - Rapidly destroyed in the body
  - Crosses blood brain barrier
- The following drug acts by blocking the vesicular uptake in symphathetic transmission:
  - Cocaine
  - Desipramine
  - Gaunethidine
  - Reserpine
- Esmolol has the following features EXCEPT
  - Blockade Rapidly developing, shortlasting ? adrenergic
  - Cardioselectivity of action
  - Intrinsic sympathomimetic activity
  - Suitability for intraoperative use
- Antiinflammatory dose of aspirin given to diabetics is prone to cause
  - Hyperglycaemia
  - Hypoglycaemia
  - Ketoacidosis
  - Alkalosis
- Which of the following drugs is the fastest acting inhaled bronchodilator?
  - Ipratropium bromide
  - Formoterol
  - Salbutamol
  - Salmeterol
- Inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase is useful in:
  - Cardiac failure
  - Bronchial asthma
  - Hepatic failure
  - Arthritis
- Ergometrine stops postpartum haemorrhage by:
  - Causing vasoconstriction of uterine arteries
  - Increasing tone of uterine muscle
  - Promoting coagulation
  - Inducing platelet aggregation
- Which of the following is a directly acting skeletal muscle relaxant:
  - Mivacurium
  - Dantrolene
  - Succinylcholine
  - Diazepam
- The most potent local anaesthetic with the longest duration of action but also most toxic is:
  - Lidocaine
  - Prilocaine
  - Dibucaine
  - Bupivacaine
- Adverse effects of valproic acid are all except
  - Alopecia
  - Hepatitis
  - Weight gain
  - Osteomalacia
- All of the following are antiparkinsonian drugs except:
  - Rasagiline
  - Amantadine
  - Pramipexole
  - Rivastigmine
- Which of the following is not a mood stabilizer?
  - Lithium
  - Valproate
  - Carbamazepine
  - Fluoxetine
- Buprenorphine is

- (A) Partial agonist at Mu receptor  
(c) Pure antagonist at Mu receptor
- (B) Pure agonist at Mu receptor  
(D) Kappa analgesic
16. Choose the correct statement about clopidogrel:  
(A) It blocks GPIIb/IIIa receptors on platelet membrane  
(c) It inhibits thromboxane A2 synthesis in platelets
- (B) It prevents ADP mediated platelet adenylyl cyclase inhibition  
(D) It does not prolong bleeding time
17. The opioid antidiarrhoeal drugs act by the following mechanism(s):  
(A) They relax the intestinal smooth muscle  
(c) They promote clearance of intestinal pathogens
- (B) They inhibit intestinal peristalsis  
(D) All of the above
18. All are active against pseudomonas except  
(A) Ceftazidime (Maximum)  
(c) Cefoperazone
- (B) Ceftolozane  
(D) Cefazolin
19. Chelator used in transfusion siderasis is  
(A) Deferipronr  
(c) Dimereapral
- (B) Pencillamine  
(D) Calcium disodium edetate
20. Which metabolic abnormality is caused by cyclosporine?  
(A) Hyperkalemia  
(c) Hypercalcemia
- (B) Hypokalemia  
(D) Hypocalcemia

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

2. Classify Anticholinergics. Write their uses and adverse effects. (3+4+3)  
3. Enumerate aminoglycoside antibiotics. Mention their general pharmacological properties. Write the therapeutic uses of gentamicin. (4+3+3)

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

4. Drug dependence  
5. Atypical antipsychotics  
6. Classify Hypolipidaemic agents. Write mechanism of action and uses of Statins.  
7. Mention the rationale for combining adrenaline with Lignocaine  
8. Mention 6 complications of spinal anaesthesia  
9. Name 3 mucolytic agents with their indications.  
10. Name any three atypical antidepressants  
11. Write three uses and three adverse effects of ACE inhibitors.  
12. Rationale of combining amoxicillin and clavulanic acid.  
13. Bisacodyl

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

General Medicine Q.P. Code: 2109

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. best marker for iron deficiency is
 

(A) serum iron	(B) serum ferritin
(c) TIBC	(D) transferrin saturation
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. Philedelphia chromosome is seen in
 

(A) chromosome 16	(B) chromosome 22
(c) chromosome 11	(D) chromosome 14
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) IgE mediated	(D) IgA mediated
6. Plummer vinson syndrom is rare complication of which type of anaemia
 

(A) iron deficiency	(B) diamorphic
(c) anaemia of chronic disease	(D) vita B 12 deficiency
7. most common causes of traveller's diarrhea
 

(A) E.Coli	(B) Enterococcus
(c) Hypolactasia	(D) HIV Enteropathy
8. Clinically detectable jaundice is when plasma bilirubin exceeds
 

(A) 2.5mg/dL	(B) 1.5mg/dL
(c) 3.5mg/dL	(D) 4 mg/dL
9. Most common organism implicated in UTI is
 

(A) Klebsiella pneumoniae	(B) Escheria Coli
(c) Proteus species	(D) Candida albicans
10. Drug not used in hypertension
 

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

(A) dukes	(B) jone's
(c) stafford	(D) hamilton's
12. Murmur heard in mitral stenosis
 

(A) early diastolic	(B) mid diastolic
(c) mid systolic	(D) pan systolic
13. Modified Duke criteria is used to diagnose
 

(A) Infective Endocarditis	(B) Ca Colon
(c) acute rheumatic fever	(D) aortic dissection
14. Atherosclerosis occurs in
 

(A) Arteries	(B) veins
(c) capillaries	(D) all of the above
15. Prinzmetal angina is
 

(A) angia after extreme exercise	(B) caused due to atherosclerotic blockade
----------------------------------	--

- (c) caused due to spasm of artery (D) caused due to aneurysm
16. Bitot's spots and is a manifestation of which vitamin deficiency?  
(A) Vitamin E (B) Vitamin C  
(c) Vitamin A (D) Vitamin D
17. Sunlight exposure is essential for synthesis of which vitamin?  
(A) A (B) B  
(c) C (D) D
18. Relapse in malaria is seen with  
(A) p.vivax (B) p.malariae  
(c) p.knoesi (D) p.falciparum
19. A 25 year old female patient presented with high TSH, low T3, low T4 what is the most likely interpretation  
(A) primary thyrotoxicosis (B) sub clinical thyrotoxicosis  
(c) secondary hypothyroidism (D) primary hypothyroidism
20. which of the following is growth hormone excess condition  
(A) Conns syndrome (B) Prolactinoma  
(c) Acromegaly (D) Cushings syndrome

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

2. Classify Seizures. Describe the management of Status Epilepticus and enumerate the complications of Status Epilepticus. [3+5+2]  
3. Classify under-nutrition, describe its causes, clinical features and management. (2+2+3+3)

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

4. Mention complications associated with blood transfusion  
5. Discuss the clinical features and management of Myxedema Coma  
6. Mention six drugs which are causes dyspepsia  
7. Drugs used in upper gastrointestinal bleeding.  
8. Four complications of cirrhosis of liver.  
9. Indications of renal biopsy  
10. Add a note on JONE's Criteria.  
11. Write a short note on scurvy.  
12. Name 3 drugs which can be used to treat obesity.  
13. Opportunistic infections in HIV

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Oral & 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**

1. Eminectomy is most commonly used for
 

(A) TMJ Internal Derangement	(B) Chronic TMJ Subluxation and Dislocation
(c) Acute TMJ Dislocation	(D) TMJ Pain
2. A fracture of the mandible in the deciduous first molar region in a 6 year old male child should be managed by
 

(A) Open cap splint fixation with circummandibular wiring	(B) Open Reduction, Internal Fixation with miniplates
(c) Risdon wiring	(D) Gunning splint
3. What is Battles sign ?
 

(A) Sublingual hematoma	(B) Palatal ecchymosis
(c) Ecchymosis of skin just below mastoid process	(D) Retromolar ecchymosis
4. Mikulicz's disease is
 

(A) An inflammatory disease	(B) Neoplastic disease
(c) An autoimmune disease	(D) Viral infection
5. The filaments of one of the following cranial nerve can get torn by fractures involving cribriform plate of ethmoid bone :
 

(A) Optic	(B) Olfactory
(c) Occulomotor	(D) Vagus
6. Most commonly affected nerve in trigeminal neuralgia is
 

(A) Maxillary	(B) Mandibular
(c) Ophthalmic	(D) Auriculotemporal
7. During surgical excision of the parotid gland the following structures may be damaged:
 

(A) Lesser occipital nerve, hypoglossal nerve, chorda tympani	(B) Facial nerve, auriculotemporal nerve
(c) Submandibular duct	(D) Cervical fascia
8. Following gland is removed in surgery for a ranula
 

(A) Submandibular gland	(B) Sublingual gland
(c) Parotid gland	(D) Lacrimal gland
9. Which of the following detects salivary gland duct diverticuli
 

(A) ultrasonography	(B) Plain radiography
(c) Sialography	(D) Xeroradiography
10. Freys syndrome can occur in following
 

(A) Saggittal split osteotomy	(B) Caldwell luc operation
(c) Parotidectomy	(D) Marsupialization
11. Operculectomy is
 

(A) Removal of soft tissue covering impacted tooth	(B) Removal of the Bone covering impacted tooth
(c) Removal of the follicle covering impacted tooth	(D) Removal of impacted tooth
12. Akinosi-Vazirani technique of mandibular nerve block
 

(A) Open mouth technique using extraoral landmarks	(B) Closed mouth technique using extraoral landmarks
(c) Extra oral technique	(D) Closed mouth technique using intraoral landmarks
13. Xylocaine strength used in dentistry is

- (A) 8% (B) 2%  
(c) 10% (D) 5%

14. The Red line in winters classification of impacted teeth represents:

- (A) The summit of the alveolar bone covering the impacted tooth (B) The angulation of the 2nd molar  
(c) The depth at which the impacted teeth is located (D) Relation of the 3rd molar to the ramus

15. Most important principle during extraction

- (A) Least trauma to bone while extracting whole tooth out (B) Least trauma to mucosa while extracting the whole tooth out  
(c) Least trauma to bone and mucosa while extracting the tooth . (D) None of the above

16. After surgery of third molar, patches of anesthesia on chin is due to damage of:

- (A) Mental nerve (B) Buccal Nerve  
(c) Inferior alveolar nerve (D) Lingual nerve

17. A patient is on Periodic Renal dialysis, minor oral surgery should be performed?

- (A) One day before dialysis (B) on the day of dialysis  
(c) one day after dialysis (D) one week after dialysis

18. If impacted 3rd molar is to be extracted in patient planning for bilateral sagittal split osteotomy , then extraction should be done?

- (A) 8– 12 weeks after surgery (B) at the time of surgery  
(c) A month after surgery (D) 6 month before surgery

19. displacement of a root into the maxillary sinus during extraction is most likely to happen during the extraction of which maxillary tooth

- (A) canine (B) deciduous first molar  
(c) first molar (D) second molar

20. For a patient undergoing anti-coagulant therapy who requires unavoidable dental surgical treatment, dental surgeon should

- (A) not take up the patient till the therapy is over (B) bring the dosage and proceed further  
(c) adjust the dosage before and after dental visit (D) consult the physician of patient for joint decision

### LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define local anesthesia. Discuss the mechanism of action of LA and systematic complications of LA

3. Define and classify TMJ Ankylosis ? Discuss the Kaban protocol of management of TMJ Ankylosis

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. Describe the Pederson difficulty index used in the assessment of impacted mandibular 3rd molar tooth

5. What are Gunning Splints ? Describe its indication ?

6. Enumerate types of Diplopia and its causes ?

7. Define Enucleation of cyst, its indication and contraindication.

8. Discuss the dental management of acute asthma in dental office.

9. Give any three examples of amides and mechanism of biotransformation.

10. Write the principles of incision and drainage of abscess and add a note on empirical antibiotic therapy.

11. Discuss the boundaries and clinical features of superficial and deep temporal spaces.

12. Enumerate the ideal properties of an local anesthetic solution

13. Discuss the medical and surgical management of Ludwig's angina.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2022

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. Describe the relationship of denture base that resists dislodgement of denture in horizontal direction is:
 

(A) stability	(B) pressure
(c) support	(D) retention
2. Identify the Primary stress bearing area in mandibular edentulous ridge:
 

(A) Buccal shelf	(B) crest of the ridge
(c) retromolar pad	(D) lingual flange
3. Buccolingual width of posterior teeth should be
 

(A) Equal to the width of the natural teeth	(B) Greater than the width of the natural teeth they replace
(c) lesser than the width of the natural teeth they replace	(D) depends on operator's preference
4. Freeway space is defined as
 

(A) Vertical dimension at rest - vertical dimension at occlusion	(B) Vertical dimension of occlusion + vertical dimension at rest
(c) Vertical dimension at rest	(D) Vertical dimension of occlusion - vertical dimension at rest
5. Gothic arch tracing
 

(A) Intraoral tracing device	(B) Extraoral tracing device
(c) Records centric relation and the movements of mandible in horizontal plane	(D) Records centric occlusion and the movements of mandible in vertical plane
6. Non anatomic teeth are indicated in EXCEPT
 

(A) flat ridge	(B) knife edged ridge
(c) poor muscular control	(D) well formed ridge
7. Face bow is used to transfer-
 

(A) Axis orbital plane	(B) Frankfurt horizontal plane
(c) Campers line	(D) Occlusal plane
8. clicking of teeth in complete denture wearing patient during speaking is due to
 

(A) increased VDO	(B) increased interocclusal space
(c) decreased VDO	(D) BOTH B AND C
9. Partial veneer crown is indicated in ALL ,EXCEPT
 

(A) tipped teeth	(B) extensive decayed teeth
(c) long teeth	(D) tapered teeth
10. Gingival finish lines are placed
 

(A) supra/subgingivally according to need	(B) for cleansing only
(c) subgingival only	(D) supragingivally only
11. The best finish line for porcelain jacket crown is
 

(A) chamfer	(B) knife edge
(c) shoulder	(D) shoulder on facial and chamfer on lingual side
12. How much should be the post length?
 

(A) more than the anatomic crown	(B) two-third length of root
(c) 3/4th length of root	(D) full length of root
13. Choice of pontic for posterior maxilla
 

(A) sanitary	(B) point contact
(c) bullet shaped	(D) modified ridge lap
14. Minimum distance between two implants should be
 

(A) 8mm	(B) 10mm
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- (c) 3mm (D) 20mm
15. Bilateral edentulous area present posterior to the remaining teeth can be classified as Kennedy's  
 (A) class1 (B) class2  
 (c) class3 (D) class4
16. A 54 year old male having missing 18,17,16,and 24,25, would be classified according to Kennedy classification as  
 (A) class 11 (B) class 1  
 (c) class 111 mod 1 (D) class 11 mod 1
17. The most rigid palatal major connector is  
 (A) A-P Palatal bar (B) Palatal plate  
 (c) Palatal bar (D) Horse shoe shaped palatal bar
18. Tripoding of dental cast  
 (A) preserves the tilt (B) not necessary for class 3 arches  
 (c) determines the path of insertion (D) locates retentive undercuts
19. When designing an RPD for Kennedy class II arch, the clasp configuration usually employed is  
 (A) Unilateral (B) tripod  
 (c) bilateral (D) Quadrilateral
20. RPI stands for  
 (A) occlusal rests, proximal plate, I bar (B) cingulum rest, proximal plate, I bar  
 (c) rest, proximal guide plane, I bar (D) rest , proximal plate, indirect retainer

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

2. Enlist the objectives of teeth selection. Discuss the factors in selection of anterior teeth in complete denture.(2+3+3+2)
3. Define gingival retraction. Discuss different methods of gingival retraction in Fixed partial denture

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

4. write the advantages and disadvantages of swing lock denture
5. write the indications for removable partial denture therapy
6. List the different components of removable partial denture
7. Define face bow and their parts.
8. Discuss the effects of increased vertical dimension.
9. Write the difference between intra oral and extra oral tracers.
10. Write a short note on theories of complete denture occlusion.
11. Significance of supragingival finish line margins in Fixed partial denture
12. Enumerate different types of prefabricated post system
13. Write about siebert's classification for ridge deformity in pontic selection

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2022

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. what is other name for Airway restricted method?
  - (A) HOME
  - (B) HOMAR
  - (c) TSD
  - (D) None of the above
2. Which age group is most difficult to control in dental office?
  - (A) 2 to 3 yrs
  - (B) 4 to 5 yrs
  - (c) 10 to 15 yrs
  - (D) 6 to 10 yrs
3. Which of the following is not seen in Keye's triad?
  - (A) Time
  - (B) Substrate
  - (c) Tooth
  - (D) Flora
4. Best time to see a 3 year old child in the dental office
  - (A) Early in the morning
  - (B) Just before lunch
  - (c) Just after lunch
  - (D) Nap time
5. Tell show do technique of child management was introduced by
  - (A) Bandura
  - (B) Addleston
  - (c) Coope
  - (D) Wright
6. To avoid pulp irritation under metallic restoration, the minimum dentin thickness should be
  - (A) 0.5mm
  - (B) 1.5mm
  - (c) 1.0mm
  - (D) 2.0mm
7. Most common cause of failure of class II restoration in children is
  - (A) Margin failure
  - (B) Proximal box fracture
  - (c) Inadequate width
  - (D) Too much width
8. According to colour pit & fissure sealants classified into following categories
  - (A) Tinted
  - (B) Opaque
  - (c) clear
  - (D) All of above
9. Child patient demonstrating resistance in the dental office is usually manifesting
  - (A) Anxiety
  - (B) Anger
  - (c) Inborn fear
  - (D) Immaturity
10. If a flush terminal plane is present in deciduous dentition then the molars will erupt
  - (A) Initially in class I occlusion
  - (B) Initially in class II occlusion
  - (c) Initially in class III occlusion
  - (D) End to end
11. Leeway space of Nance is utilized in
  - (A) Late mesial shift of permanent 1st molars
  - (B) Early mesial shift of permanent 1st molar
  - (c) Incisal liability
  - (D) incisal labiality
12. The movement of the tooth from its place of formation to its place of function in oral cavity is the process of
  - (A) Eruption
  - (B) Shedding
  - (c) Resorption
  - (D) Mesial migration
13. The most common fluoride agent used in dentifrices
  - (A) Sodium monofluoro phosphate
  - (B) Sodium fluoride
  - (c) Stannus fluoride
  - (D) Sodium fluoride in orthophosphoric acid
14. EMLA is a mixture of?
  - (A) lidocaine and mepivacaine
  - (B) Lidocaine and chlorocaine
  - (c) Tetracaine and lidocaine
  - (D) Lidocaine and prilocaine
15. Colonization of first bacteria after tooth eruption is known as?
  - (A) Secondary invaders
  - (B) Pioneer bacteria

- (c) Beginners (D) Causative bacteria
16. Oral habits are learned patterns  
 (A) Muscular contraction (B) Abnormal facial growth  
 (c) Psychological basis (D) None of above
17. Which of the following material is the most ideal for the indirect pulp capping?  
 (A) Calcium hydroxide (B) Zinc oxide eugenol cement  
 (c) Zinc oxide powder only (D) Zinc polyphosphate cement
18. The aim of pulpotomy is  
 (A) To preserve coronal pulp (B) To preserve the vitality of radicular pulp  
 (c) To prevent the pulp exposure while removing carious dentin (D) To eliminate bacteria
19. Formocresol saturated cotton pellet is placed over amputated pulp for  
 (A) 1 minute (B) 3 minute  
 (c) 4 minute (D) 5 minute
20. Precociously erupted teeth are associated with which of the following syndrome  
 (A) Rigafede syndrome (B) Chondroectodermal dysplasia  
 (c) Hallermann steriff syndrome (D) All of the above

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

2. Define early childhood caries. Classify early childhood caries. Write in detail the etiology and management of early childhood caries.
3. Write Ellis and Davey classification of traumatic injuries. Write treatment protocol for a 8 year old child with avulsion of central incisor reporting to clinic after 20 minutes.

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

4. Importance of Pedodontic triangle
5. Enumerate Nolla's stages of tooth development.
6. What is Growth Spurt? Add a note on its clinical significance.
7. Discuss about Natal and Neonatal teeth.
8. Discuss clinical features of ANUG
9. Enumerate professionally applied topical fluorides
10. Dental considerations in management of an epileptic patient
11. Treatment of thumb sucking habit
12. Indications of pit and fissure sealants
13. Indications of Distal shoe space maintainer

**FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) JANUARY 2022**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Dental Anatomy, Embryology & Oral Histology**

**Q.P. Code: 2104**

**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. Ectodermal cells in tooth bud are responsible for
 

(A) Determination of shape of crown and root	(B) Formation of periodontal ligament
(c) Formation of cementum	(D) Formation of pulp
2. Hertwigs epithelial root sheath is made up of
 

(A) Outer and inner enamel epithelium	(B) Stratum intermedium
(c) Stellate reticulum	(D) Hyaline layer of Hopewell-Smith
3. Hunter Schreger bands are seen in ground sections of
 

(A) Enamel	(B) Dentin
(c) Cementum	(D) Bone
4. The organic lining of the calcified dentinal tubules is known as
 

(A) Lamina propria	(B) Lamina lucida
(c) Lamina limitans	(D) Lamina densa
5. Korffs fibers are seen in
 

(A) Mantle dentin	(B) Secondary dentin
(c) Reactionary dentin	(D) Intertubular dentin
6. The dental pulp is derived from
 

(A) Dental papilla	(B) Dental sac
(c) Dental organ	(D) Dental Lamina
7. Primarily organic portion of cementum consists which of the following collagen fibers?
 

(A) Type-I	(B) Type-II
(c) Type-IV	(D) Type-VII
8. Which of the following is NOT principle fiber group of the periodontal ligament?
 

(A) Horizontal	(B) Oblique
(c) Alveolar crest	(D) Dentoperiosteal
9. Alveolar process helps in providing
 

(A) Support and retention to the complete denture	(B) Boundaries for the tongue during speech
(c) Attachment to muscles of facial expression	(D) Support the natural teeth in their socket
10. Mature bone is otherwise called as
 

(A) Woven bone	(B) Irregular bone
(c) Lamellar bone	(D) Resorbing bone
11. The mucosa that is bound to the bone, does not stretch and bears the forces generated when the food is chewed is
 

(A) Masticatory Mucosa	(B) Lining Mucosa
(c) Refractory Mucosa	(D) Specialised Mucosa
12. Gingiva is divided into following parts
 

(A) Free gingiva and Attached gingiva	(B) Interdental papilla and Attached gingiva
(c) Free gingiva and Interdental papilla	(D) Free gingiva, attached gingiva and interdental papillae
13. Fordyce spots seen on the cheek and corner of the mouth represent
 

(A) Adipose tissue	(B) Sebaceous glands
(c) Sweat glands	(D) Nerve tissue
14. Pocket formation is a result of deepening of
 

(A) Gingival sulcus	(B) Free gingiva
(c) Attached gingiva	(D) Gingival sulcus and free gingiva together
15. Of the total amount of saliva secreted by all the salivary glands, about 60% is secreted by the
 

(A) Parotid glands	(B) Sublingual glands
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- (c) Submandibular glands (D) Minor salivary glands
16. The glands of Blandin & Nuhn are  
 (A) The posterior lingual glands (B) The anterior lingual glands  
 (c) The glossopalatine glands (D) The palatine glands
17. Tooth buds of permanent mandibular incisors are situated  
 (A) Lingual to primary teeth (B) Labial to primary teeth  
 (c) Posterior to primary teeth (D) Anterior to primary teeth
18. The areas of early resorption are repaired by deposition of  
 (A) Enamel like tissue (B) Dentin like tissue  
 (c) Pulp like tissue (D) Cementum like tissue
19. Lingual lobe in anterior teeth is also called as  
 (A) Cingulum (B) Ridge  
 (c) Cusp (D) Mammelon
20. Order of eruption of primary teeth  
 (A) A-B-C-D-E (B) A-B-D-C-E  
 (c) B-A-D-C-E (D) A-B-D-E-C

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

2. Write about physical & chemical properties of Dentin. Discuss types of Dentin. Add a note on theories of Dentin sensitivity. (3+4+3)
3. Describe the chronology and morphology of permanent maxillary Canine with well labeled diagrams.(3+3+4)

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

4. Physical properties of enamel
5. Dentin hypersensitivity
6. Describe plexus of Rashkow
7. write six Differences between acellular and cellular cementum
8. Draw a well labeled diagram of principal fibers of periodontal ligament
9. Discuss clinical considerations of oral mucous membrane
10. Write in brief about Mechanism of resorption and shedding
11. Define occlusion and mention key of occlusion
12. Write in brief about Theories of mineralization
13. Write in brief about Arch traits

## SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Dental Materials Q.P. Code: 2108

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. Polysulphide material is routinely not recommended because of
 

(A) Unpleasant odour and taste	(B) low accuracy
(c) least permanent deformation	(D) highest curing shrinkage
2. Model plaster is largely composed of
 

(A) CaO	(B) CaCO <sub>3</sub>
(c) (CaSO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> . 1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	(D) CaSO <sub>4</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O
3. hygroscopic expansion is seen with
 

(A) Gypsum products	(B) amalgam
(c) hydrocolloids	(D) dental cements
4. The greatest stress which may be produced in a material such that stress is directly proportional to the strain is known as
 

(A) The elastic limit	(B) The proportional limit
(c) The yield strength	(D) Modulus of elasticity
5. Which of the following hardness test is a micro hardness test
 

(A) Brinell	(B) knoop
(c) shore-A	(D) rockwell
6. Dicor restoration is:
 

(A) Two coloured restorations	(B) Heat pressed ceramics
(c) Castabel ceramic	(D) machinable
7. Chemical method of strengthening porcelain involves
 

(A) Exchange of aluminium and sodium ions	(B) Exchange of aluminium and potassium ions
(c) Exchange of sodium and potassium ions	(D) exchange of calcium and sodium
8. The pattern for the metallic framework of a removable partial denture is fabricated from
 

(A) Inlay wax type-II	(B) Boxing wax
(c) Modelling wax	(D) Casting wax
9. The main form of iron carbide found in 18-8 steel
 

(A) Martensite	(B) Ferrite
(c) Austenite	(D) Pearlite
10. Stabilization of stainless steel is achieved by adding:
 

(A) Carbon	(B) chromium
(c) nickel	(D) titanium
11. Ceramic implants can withstand
 

(A) Low tensile stress and high compressive stress	(B) high tensile stress and low compressive stress
(c) low tensile stress and low compressive stress	(D) high tensile stress and high compressive stress
12. Which of the following is added in inlay casting wax to improve the smoothness
 

(A) Ceresin	(B) candelila wax
(c) gum dammar	(D) synthetic waxes
13. Coefficient of thermal expansion is highest for
 

(A) Amalgam	(B) gold alloys
(c) composite resin	(D) inlay casting wax
14. An example of "superabrasive" is
 

(A) arkansas stone	(B) diamond
(c) tripoli	(D) sand
15. "Multi-directional" course of action is seen during
 

(A) cutting and grinding	(B) finishing
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- (c) polishing (D) buffing
16. Largest component of amalgam alloy is  
 (A) silver (B) tin  
 (c) zinc (D) copper
17. Discoloration of silver alloy is due to :  
 (A) coloured food (B) tarnish and corrosion  
 (c) underlying dental caries (D) dry corrosion
18. Which of the following phase is virtually eliminated in high copper amalgam:  
 (A) gamma 1 phase (B) gamma 2 phase  
 (c) beta phase (D) none
19. Which was the first cement to develop an adhesive bond to tooth structure was  
 (A) Silicate (B) Glass ionomer  
 (c) Zinc Polycarboxylate (D) Zinc Phosphate
20. Pulp protection with a liner is important when the thickness of the remaining dentin is  
 (A) More than 0.5mm (B) Less than 0.5mm  
 (c) More than 1mm (D) 1mm

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

2. Classify dental amalgam , mention the composition and discuss the properties .  
 3. Classify various impression materials? Write in detail composition, types, setting reaction, properties and uses of alginate impression material?

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

4. Describe selective etch technique  
 5. Mention few resin based root canal sealers?  
 6. classify restorative materials  
 7. Explain the metal reinforced Glass Inomer Cement's  
 8. Explain Cohesive and Non cohesive gold  
 9. Discuss in brief hue, chroma and value of dental materials  
 10. Discuss in brief creep and flow of dental materials  
 11. Write a note on stress strain curve  
 12. Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of irreversible hydrocolloid impression material  
 13. Enumerate the types of gypsum products used in dentistry

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Pathology &amp; Microbiology

Q.P. Code: 2011 &amp; 2111

Max. Marks: 70

**Objective Instructions**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking

**Subjective Instructions**

- Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

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

1. Parry-Romberg syndrome is also known as
 

(A) Facial hemiatrophy	(B) Facial hemihypertrophy
(c) Cleft lip	(D) Macrogathia
2. Areca nut chewing is main etiological factor of
 

(A) Malignant Melanoma	(B) Oral submucous fibrosis
(c) Oral Nevi	(D) Oral lichen planus
3. Which lesion disappears on stretching the cheek?
 

(A) Leukoplakia	(B) Candidiasis
(c) Leukoedema	(D) Lichen planus
4. Other name for Schwannoma is
 

(A) Neurofibroma	(B) Neurilemmoma
(c) Traumatic Neuroma	(D) Neuroblastoma
5. Parakeratin plugging is the hallmark of
 

(A) Malignant melanoma	(B) Verrucous carcinoma
(c) Basal cell carcinoma	(D) Spindle cell carcinoma
6. Replacing the acini of the salivary glands with orderly lymphocytic infiltration with formation of epimyoeplithelial islands are seen in the histopathology of
 

(A) Mikulicz's syndrome	(B) Beninglymphoepithelialtumor
(c) Malignant lymphoma	(D) Drug induced sialadenosis
7. Which odontogenickeratocyst is more invasive and has a greater tendency for recurrence?
 

(A) Non-keratinised	(B) Parakeratinised
(c) Orthokeratinised	(D) Dyskeratinised
8. Actinomycosis is a
 

(A) Bacterial infection	(B) Viral infection
(c) Fungal infection	(D) Benign lesion
9. Drug induced gingival enlargement is commonly associated with
 

(A) Dilantin sodium	(B) Aspirin
(c) Pencillin	(D) Propranalo
10. The permanent teeth which are least affected by dental caries
 

(A) Maxillary incisors and canine	(B) Mandibular incisors and canine
(c) Maxillary canine and premolars	(D) Mandibular canine and premolars
11. Pulpitis due to thermal changes is due to
 

(A) Large carious lesion	(B) Food debris
(c) Large metallic restoration	(D) Heavy masticatory forces
12. The chief inflammatory cells seen in acute osteomyelitis is
 

(A) Lymphocytes	(B) Plasma cells
(c) Macrophages	(D) Polymorphonuclear leukocytes
13. A diffuse inflammation of soft tissues which is not circumscribed or confined to one area, but which, in contrary to the abscess, tends to spread through tissue spaces and along facial planes is called as
 

(A) Pericoronitis	(B) Periodontitis
(c) Mucositis	(D) Cellulitis
14. Sialoliths are mainly composed of
 

(A) Calcium phosphate	(B) Calcium oxide
(c) Calcium carbonate	(D) Calcium sulphate

15. Cementicles represent
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (A) Foci of cementum free in the coronal pulp                      | (B) Formation of secondary cementum at the open of the roots due to periapical granuloma |
| (c) Areas of dystrophic calcification suggesting regressive change | (D) Formation of cementum like tissue in the periapical cementum dysplasia               |
16. The most common and painful complication in the healing of extraction wound is
- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Osteomyelitis | (B) Dry socket |
| (c) Granuloma     | (D) Cellulitis |
17. Calcification formed due to precipitation of salts in undamaged tissues is
- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Metastatic Calcification | (B) Dystrophic Calcification  |
| (c) DyplasticCacification    | (D) Metaplastic Calcification |
18. The vitamin that has an important role in maintaining calcium homeostasis is
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Vitamin A | (B) Vitamin B |
| (c) Vitamin C | (D) Vitamin D |
19. Which disease is characterized by polyuria, polydipsia and polyphagia
- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Diabetes Insipidus | (B) Diabetes Mellitus |
| (c) Cushing?s Disease  | (D) Addison?s Disease |
20. Howell Jolly bodies are seen in
- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Malaria            | (B) Iron deficiency anaemia |
| (c) Pernicious anaemia | (D) Leukemia                |

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

2. Enumerate the developmental anomalies affecting the shape of tooth. Write in detail on dens invaginatus and dens evaginatus. (4+3+3)
3. Write in detail about the etiology, clinical features, histopathologic features and treatment of oral submucous fibrosis (2+3+3+2)

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

4. Write in brief about Shell teeth
5. Write in brief about Stafnes cyst
6. Write TNM staging of oral squamous cell carcinoma
7. Draw well labelled diagram of histopathology of Peripheral giant cell granuloma.
8. Where do you see the following histologic features a) herring bone pattern b) verocay body c) reed sternberg cell
9. Sailographic findings of Sjogren syndrome
10. Write in brief about Mumps
11. Write in brief about Rushton bodies
12. Define sinus and fistula
13. Define Attrition, Abrasion and Erosion

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Periodontics Q.P. Code: 2118

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. The principle cell type of the gingival epithelium is
 

(A) Melanocytes	(B) Keratinocytes
(c) Merkel cells	(D) Langerhans cells
2. Stratum basale of gingival epithelium does not contain
 

(A) Langerhans cell	(B) Merkel cells.
(c) Melanocytes	(D) Melanophores
3. Length of junctional epithelium is
 

(A) 0.25- 1.35 mm	(B) 2- 3 mm
(c) 3- 3.5 mm	(D) 1- 2 mm
4. Sharpeys fibers extend from:
 

(A) Gingiva to cementum	(B) Cementum to alveolar bone
(c) Gingiva to alveolar bone	(D) None of the above
5. Age changes in periodontal ligament include all Except
 

(A) Decrease in vascularity	(B) Decrease in elastic fibers
(c) Decrease in mitotic activity	(D) Increase in arteriosclerotic activity
6. Types of collagen primarily found in the periodontal ligament:
 

(A) Type I and II	(B) Type II and III
(c) Type II and IV	(D) Type I and III
7. If cementum is not formed
 

(A) Ankylosis may occur	(B) Exfoliation of teeth occur
(c) Delayed eruption	(D) No change occurs
8. Adjacent osteoblasts communicate through:
 

(A) Lacunae	(B) Canaliculi
(c) Osteons	(D) Canals
9. The anti-microbial action of saliva is performed by
 

(A) IgA Antibodies	(B) Lysozyme
(c) Lactoperoxidase	(D) All of the above
10. Immunoglobulin involved in anaphylaxis
 

(A) Ig G	(B) Ig A
(c) Ig E	(D) Ig M
11. Predominant pathogen identified in localized aggressive periodontitis
 

(A) P.gingivalis	(B) actinomycetemcomitans
(c) P.intermedia	(D) S.sanguis
12. The sticky poly Sacharide present in Dental plaque is
 

(A) Dextran	(B) Dextrin
(c) Glycogen	(D) Sucrose
13. Treatment of acute herpetic gingivostomatitis includes
 

(A) Corticosteroids to reduce inflammation	(B) Penicillin
(c) Local antibiotic application	(D) None of the above.
14. Hemisection is also known as
 

(A) biscuspidisation	(B) Separation
(c) Both the above	(D) none
15. Burnout phenomenon is seen in:
 

(A) Juvenile periodontitis.	(B) Slowly progressive periodontitis
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- (c) Pre pubertal periodontitis (D) All of the above
16. Systemic antibiotics are used in RPP in order to eliminate  
 (A) Tissue invasive organisms (B) Local factors  
 (c) Neutrophilic defects (D) Plaque
17. The following are disadvantages of gingivectomy by electrosurgery:  
 (A) Not used in patients with cardiac pacemakers (B) Causes irreparable damages to bone  
 (c) Causes cementum burn (D) All of the above.
18. During pocket elimination by reflecting flap, the incision which removes pocket lining is  
 (A) internal bevel or first incision (B) crevicular incision or second incision  
 (c) third incision (D) all the above
19. Which of the following structures is most likely to be damaged when performing the flap surgery on the complete mandibular arch  
 (A) mental nerve (B) attachment of mylohyoid muscle  
 (c) retromolar pad (D) attachment of buccinator muscle
20. Full epithelized gingival crevice is formed after  
 (A) one week (B) two week  
 (c) four week (D) 1 month

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

2. Define and classify periodontal pockets. Describe clinical features and pathogenesis of periodontal pocket  
 3. Classify advanced diagnostic aids. Explain in detail about advances in microbiologic analysis

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

4. Enumerate gingival fibers and their functions.  
 5. Discuss the non-keratinocyte cells of gingiva.  
 6. Classify cementum  
 7. Define and classify dental plaque  
 8. Enumerate periodontal diseases associated with neutrophil disorders.  
 9. Enumerate the causes of gingival bleeding.  
 10. Enumerate clinical features of the gingival diseases in children.  
 11. Discuss radiographic features of trauma from occlusion.  
 12. Define periodontal plastic surgery and list its objectives.  
 13. Classify implants. Define osseointegration

**FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2022**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Public Health Dentistry**

**Q.P. Code: 2119**

**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. The Most Suitable Way Of Treatment & Disposal Of Hospital Liquid Waste Such As Blood,Urine,Stools Is By;
 

(A) Thermal Disinfection	(B) Microwave Irradiation
(c) Chemical Disinfection	(D) Steam Disinfection
2. In Community Periodontal Index Of Treatment Needs The Index Teeth For Adults Aged 20 Years Or More Are
 

(A) 17,16,11,26,27,37,36,31,46,47	(B) 17,14,21,26,27,37,36,31,46,47
(c) 17,15,11,26,27,37,36,31,46,47	(D) 17,16,11,26,27,37,34,31,46,47
3. Dental hygienist was first employed in 1906 in private dental practice in USA & -----was the first dental hygienist.
 

(A) Mrs. Sera Anderson	(B) Mrs. Pendleton
(c) Mrs. Irene Newmann	(D) Mrs. Olive Carranza
4. Regarding EFDA, the first large scale service application of expanded duty principle were made in Philadelphia they were called \_\_\_\_\_
 

(A) Mechanotherapist	(B) Technotherapist
(c) Dentotherapist	(D) Chemotherapist
5. Secondary data can be obtained using the following methods
 

(A) Direct interview	(B) Oral health examination
(c) Questionnaire method	(D) Through previous records
6. The most common measure of central tendency that are used in dental sciences are
 

(A) Arithmetic mean	(B) Median
(c) Mode	(D) Standard deviation
7. Quasi experimental are also known as
 

(A) Ecological studies	(B) Cross Sectional studies
(c) Prevalence studies	(D) Follow up studies
8. Universal child immunization 1990 is the name given to the declaration sponsored by
 

(A) UNICEF	(B) UNO
(c) WHO	(D) UNEP
9. Active fluoride concentration in the cavity varnish Duraphat is
 

(A) 22,900ppm	(B) 7,600ppm
(c) 22,600ppm	(D) 11,600ppm
10. Keyes Triad does not include
 

(A) Time	(B) Substrate
(c) Tooth	(D) Flora
11. In TNM classification T3 stands for tumor size
 

(A) >2 cms	(B) >4 cms
(c) <4 cms	(D) >4 cms with invasion of adjacent structures.
12. Definition of planning was given by
 

(A) Speigel	(B) WHO
(c) John Last	(D) E.C.Banfield
13. Term Prophylactic Odontomy was given by
 

(A) Buonocore	(B) Bodecker
(c) Hyatt	(D) Miller
14. Concept of Primary health care was first introduced by
 

(A) Alma Ata conference	(B) Jakarta conference
(c) Ottawa conference	(D) SAARC conference
15. Infective water borne viral disease in infants is

- (A) Amoebiasis  
(c) Diarrhoea
- (B) Typhoid  
(D) Guinea worm
16. Hardness of water refers to  
(A) Soap destroying power of water  
(c) Soap distributing power of water  
(B) Soap determining power of water  
(D) Soap diluting power of water
17. Constraints that normally occur in community dental programmes include  
(A) Lack of funding  
(c) Easy access  
(B) Easy transport  
(D) Easy finance
18. The principles of epidemiology are  
(A) Exact observation  
(c) Irrational explanation  
(B) Incorrect interpretation  
(D) Non scientific explanation
19. In proportion,  
(A) Numerator is not a part of denominator  
(c) Denominator is always part of numerator  
(B) Numerator is always part of denominator  
(D) Denominator is not a part of numerator
20. The occurrence of cases of an illness or other health related events in a region or a community clearly in excess of normal expectancy is  
(A) Epidemic  
(c) Pandemic  
(B) Endemic  
(D) Sporadic

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

2. Define water defluoridation. Explain in detail Nalgonda technique.  
3. Classify survey. Describe steps in surveying and add explain the training and calibration of examiners.

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

4. What are Measures of dispersion?  
5. Which are the barriers in the process of communication.  
6. Write about SHARP School Dental Health Education program.  
7. What is Medical Negligence ?  
8. Advantages and disadvantages of mobile clinic.  
9. Write about Pilot survey  
10. Classify data used in research methodology.  
11. List Ethics in dental practice  
12. Explain UCR concept.  
13. Indication and contraindication of pit and fissure sealant.

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Conservative Dentistry &amp; Endodontics

Q.P. Code: 2016/2116

Max. Marks: 70

**Objective Instructions**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking

**Subjective Instructions**

- Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**1 MCQ 20 X 1 = 20**

- C-shaped canals are most commonly found in:
  - Mandibular Second Molar
  - Maxillary First Molar
  - Mandibular Second Premolar
  - Maxillary Central Incisor
- Apical constriction is also known as:
  - Minor diameter
  - Major diameter
  - Radiographic apex
  - Tooth apex
- Which among the following is not a function of gingival bevel in cast metal restoration ?
  - Removal of weak enamel
  - Results in 30 degree marginal metal
  - To provide biological width
  - Helps to improve the fit of the casting
- Retention Grooves are given at the facioaxial and Linguoaxial line angles using
  - 271 bur
  - 169L bur
  - 245 bur
  - 33 bur
- Ideally, the band of a tofflemire retainer should be positioned \_\_\_ mm apical to gingival margin.
  - 1.5mm
  - 1mm
  - 0.5mm
  - Bmm
- Which of the following is a method of slow separation of teeth?
  - elliot separator
  - wedges
  - copper wire
  - perry separator
- Threshold limit value of mercury exposures is
  - 0.005mg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - 0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - 0.1mg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - 0.01mg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Which of the following metals is a known allergen
  - nickel
  - tin
  - silver
  - copper
- Cavities begin as small demineralized areas ?
  - Below the surface of the Enamel
  - At the surface of the Enamel
  - In the Dentin
  - At the Dentinoenamel junction
- Fusing glass powder to silver particles through sintering leads to the formation of
  - cermet
  - silver alloy admix
  - compomer
  - giomer
- A patient feels that his molar is extruded from the socket and is tender to percussion. This can be due to-
  - Reversible pulpitis
  - Periapical granuloma
  - Periapical abscess
  - Furcation involvement
- Which of the following should not be done in case of sodium hypochlorite accident?
  - Stop the blood coming out of canals immediately
  - Give block anesthesia
  - Irrigate the canals with normal saline
  - Start parenteral antibiotics and analgesics
- semilunar flap has been found suitable only for
  - Incision and drainage
  - root resection
  - cortical trephination
  - Trapezoidal
- Abrasion is basically due to
  - Is normal physiologic tooth surface loss
  - Results from acids
  - Frictional forces between contacting teeth and abrasive material
  - Results from poor oral hygiene
- Which post design provides maximum retention?

- (A) Tapered post  
(c) Parallel post
16. Appearance of a pink tooth is seen in  
(A) Endo Perio lesion  
(c) Internal resorption
17. Necrosis and degeneration in short time is seen with  
(A) Avulsion  
(c) Lateral luxation
18. The prognosis is best for which of the following?  
(A) Coronal third root fracture  
(c) Apical third root fracture
19. The instrument which aids in bending an endodontic file is  
(A) Endobender  
(c) Endodontic tweezers
20. The working length in case of apical root resorption should be  
(A) 0.5 mm shorter than radiographic apex  
(c) 0.5 mm beyond the radiographic apex
- (B) Threaded post  
(D) Cemented post
- (B) Periapical abscess  
(D) Fluorosis
- (B) Intrusion  
(D) Extrusion
- (B) Middle third root fracture  
(D) Coronal and middle third root fracture
- (B) Tooth sloth  
(D) CPITN Probe
- (B) At the radiographic apex  
(D) 2 mm shorter than radiographic apex

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

2. What is instrument formula for hand cutting instruments. Explain in detail the design and use of Gingival margin trimmers
3. Enumerate the causes of discoloration of teeth . Explain in detail about vital teeth bleaching.

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

4. Mention the use of different types of bevels in operative dentistry
5. Classify pins. Write in brief about TMS (Threadmate system) Pins.
6. Distinguish between pulp polyp and gingival polyp.
7. Classify different types of rubber dam clamps
8. Enumerate the virulence factors of E.fecalis
9. Classify procedural errors in endodontics?
10. Mention the advantages of bulk fill composite
11. Classify flaps used in endodontic surgery
12. Write the indications of Root end resection
13. Enumerate storage media for Avulsed tooth