

FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) JANUARY 2023

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"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers should be specific to the Questions asked. • Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

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

- Diaphragm sellae related to

(A) Pituitary gland	(B) Thyroid gland
(c) Adrenal gland	(D) Parathyroid gland
- First paranasal air sinus to develop is

(A) Frontal air sinus	(B) Ethmoid air sinus
(c) Sphenoid air sinus	(D) Maxillary air sinus
- The bone forming the roof of the middle ear cavity is

(A) Arcuate eminence	(B) Tegmen tympani
(c) Tympanic plate	(D) Tympanomastoid sheath
- Superior thyroid artery is a branch of

(A) Internal carotid artery	(B) External carotid artery
(c) Thyrocervical trunk	(D) Subclavian artery
- Stenson's duct is the duct of _____ - gland

(A) Sublingual gland	(B) Parotid gland
(c) Submandibular gland	(D) None of the above
- Corpus leuteum of menstruation persists for

(A) 14 days	(B) 12 days
(c) 10 days	(D) 8 days
- Fertilization of ovum takes place in the _____ -- part of the uterine tube.

(A) Isthmus	(B) Fimbria
(c) Ampulla	(D) Intramural part
- All of the following are the examples of the fibrous joint except

(A) Suture	(B) Syndesmosis
(c) Symphysis	(D) Gomphosis
- Cell lining of tunica intima is

(A) cuboidal	(B) columnar
(c) squamous	(D) stratified squamous
- A collection of nerve cell body outside the CNS is called

(A) Tract	(B) Nerve
(c) Ganglion	(D) Nucleus
- Meckel's cartilage is the cartilage of _____ arch

(A) First	(B) Second
(c) Third	(D) Fourth
- Maxillary sinus opens into _____

(A) Middle meatus	(B) Inferior meatus
(c) Superior meatus	(D) Sphenoidal recess
- Sylvian point corresponds to _____

(A) Asterion	(B) Glabella
(c) Pterion	(D) Prognathion
- Cervical sympathetic trunk is present _____

(A) Anterior to the carotid sheath	(B) Posterior to the carotid sheath
(c) Medial to the carotid sheath	(D) Lateral to the carotid sheath
- Lingual nerve is a branch of _____ nerve

- (A) Facial
(c) Mandibular
- (B) Glossopharyngeal
(D) Hypoglossal
16. The joint between tooth and gum is _____
(A) Syndesmosis
(c) Suture
(B) Gomphosis
(D) Primary cartilaginous joint
17. Which of the following is the artery of epistaxis?
(A) Anterior ethmoidal
(c) Sphenopalatine
(B) Greater palatine
(D) Superior labial
18. Which of the following muscles is the safety muscle of the larynx
(A) Lateral cricoarytenoid
(c) Oblique arytenoid
(B) Posterior cricoarytenoid
(D) Transverse arytenoid
19. The thyroid follicles are lined by _____
(A) Simple cuboidal epithelium
(c) Simple columnar epithelium
(B) Simple squamous epithelium
(D) Stratified squamous epithelium
20. All of the following are parts of neurohypophysis EXCEPT _____
(A) Pars posterior
(c) Median eminence
(B) Pars intermedia
(D) Infundibular stem

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Describe the thyroid gland under the following headings: a) Capsules b) Parts and relations c) Blood supply d) Applied anatomy (2 + 4 + 2 + 2)
3. Classify joints. Discuss the components of the synovial joints with examples (4 + 6)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Describe Pneumatic bones with examples
5. Ring chromosome
6. Draw diagram of histology of thick skin.
7. Draw and label parts of a Graafian follicle
8. Mention the importance of Bregma.
9. Enumerate the veins draining the face
10. Enumerate the structures within the parotid gland
11. Blood supply of Lateral wall of Nasal cavity
12. Name the boundaries of inlet of larynx.
13. Name the extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue. Give their nerve supply.

SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) JANUARY 2023

Time: 3 Hours

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

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers should be specific to the Questions asked. • Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

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

1. Bioavailability of drug refers to:

- (A) Percentage of administered dose that reaches systemic circulation in the unchanged form
 (B) Ratio of oral to parenteral dose
 (C) Ratio of orally administered drug to that excreted in the faeces
 (D) Ratio of drug excreted unchanged in urine to that excreted as metabolites

2. Which of the following is a prodrug:

- (A) Hydralazine
 (B) Clonidine
 (C) Captopril
 (D) Enalapril

3. An example of cardioselective beta adrenergic blocker is

- (A) Propranolol
 (B) Pindolol
 (C) Labetalol
 (D) Metoprolol

4. Leukotriene receptor antagonist used for bronchial asthma is:

- (A) Zafirlukast
 (B) Zileuton
 (C) Cromolyn sodium
 (D) Aminophylline

5. Medicinal calcium salts are indicated for:

- (A) Prevention of osteoporosis
 (B) Hastening fracture union
 (C) Peripheral neuritis
 (D) All of the above

6. Conversion of T₄ to T₃ is inhibited by all except:

- (A) Propanolol
 (B) Propylthiouracil
 (C) Amiodarone
 (D) Methimazole

7. Which of the following is a depolarising neuromuscular blockade:

- (A) Mivacurium
 (B) Dantrolene
 (C) Succinylcholine
 (D) Quinine

8. The drug used in absence seizures and having a narrow spectrum of antiepileptic activity is:

- (A) Lamotrigine
 (B) Ethosuximide
 (C) Sodium valproate
 (D) Primidone

9. Which of the following is an atypical neuroleptic drug:

- (A) Loxapine
 (B) Olanzapine
 (C) Pimozide
 (D) Flupenthixol

10. Cough due to ACE inhibitors is because

- (A) ACE Inhibitors breaks down bradykinin
 (B) Angiotensin 1 is a powerful bronchoconstrictor
 (C) ACE inhibitors cause the accumulation of bradykinin
 (D) Angiotensin 1 is a powerful Vasoconstrictor

11. Which of the following drugs is a potassium channel opener:

- (A) Nicorandil
 (B) Hydralazine
 (C) Glibenclamide
 (D) Amiloride

12. Furosemide acts by inhibiting the following in the renal tubular cell:

- (A) Na⁺-K⁺-2Cl cotransporter
 (B) Na⁺-Cl symporter
 (C) Na⁺-H⁺ antiporter
 (D) Na⁺ K⁺ ATPase

13. The current therapeutic indication of acetazolamide is:

- (A) Congestive heart failure
 (B) Renal insufficiency

- (c) Cirrhosis of liver (D) Glaucoma
14. The side effect which primarily limits acceptability of oral iron therapy is:
 (A) Epigastric pain and bowel upset (B) Black stools
 (c) Staining of teeth (D) Metallic taste
15. The most important complication of streptokinase therapy is:
 (A) Hypotension (B) Bleeding
 (c) Fever (D) Anaphylaxis
16. Gynaecomastia can occur as a side effect of:
 (A) Bromocriptine (B) Cimetidine
 (c) Famotidine (D) Omeprazole
17. Which prokinetic drug(s) produce(s) extrapyramidal side effects:
 (A) Metoclopramide (B) Cisapride
 (c) Domperidone (D) All of the above
18. The following is an extended spectrum Penicillins
 (A) Methicillin (B) Cloxacillin
 (c) Sulbactam (D) Piperacillin
19. Third generation cephalosporin that can be given orally is:
 (A) Cefixime (B) Cefpirome
 (c) Cefaclor (D) Cefadroxil
20. The most suitable tetracycline for use in a patient with impaired renal function is:
 (A) Tetracycline (B) Demeclocycline
 (c) Oxytetracycline (D) Doxycycline

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Classify beta adrenergic blockers. Mention their uses and adverse effects. (3+4+3)
3. Classify oral hypoglycaemic drugs. Write the MOA, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of sulfonylureas. (3+3+2+2)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Mention three merits and three demerits of oral route
5. Mention the rationale for the use of adrenaline in anaphylactic shock
6. Mention 6 uses of centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxants
7. Name 3 mucolytic agents with their indications.
8. Rationale for use of ethyl alcohol in methyl alcohol poisoning
9. Write three aims of preanaesthetic medication.
10. Name three potassium sparing diuretics. Write three uses of this class of drugs
11. Write three uses and three adverse effects of ACE inhibitors.
12. Rationale for use of combination of Trimethoprim with Sulfamethoxazole.
13. Name 3 proton pump inhibitors and mention their three uses

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) JANUARY 2023

Time: 3 Hours

General Medicine Q.P. Code: 2109

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
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1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

1. A patient with anemia has the following indices. MCV=60, Hb= 5 %, MCHC=20. The most likely cause of his anemia is

- (A) phenytoin (B) blind loop syndrome
(c) hookworm infection (D) CRF

2. Classical triad of myeloma consists of all except

- (A) marrow plasmacytosis >10% (B) bence jones proteins in urine
(c) lytic bone lesions (D) serum /urine M proteins

3. What is the metabolic disturbance in accelerated hypertension

- (A) metabolic acidosis (B) metabolic alkalosis
(c) respiratory acidosis (D) respiratory alkalosis

4. Typical ECG findings in acute pulmonary embolism

- (A) P mitrale (B) Sinus bradycardia
(c) S1Q3T3 (D) Left axis deviation

5. Most common myocardial infarction?

- (A) anterior wall (B) interventricular septum
(c) lateral wall (D) posterior wall

6. Troponin T is a marker of

- (A) Renal disease (B) muscular disease
(c) myocardial infarction (D) unstable angina

7. Berlin's definition of ARDS includes all except

- (A) bilateral opacity on chest xray (B) impaired oxygenation
(c) hydrostatic edema in echo (D) onset within one week of clinical features

8. Antidote for ethylene glycol is

- (A) Fomepizole (B) ethanol
(c) methionine (D) naloxone

9. anaphylaxis _____ mediated

- (A) IgG mediated (B) IgM mediated
(c) IgE mediated (D) IgA mediated

10. Investigation of choice in pulmonary thromboembolism

- (A) D dimer (B) CT angiography
(c) doppler USG (D) catheter angiography

11. Most common site of intracerebral bleed is

- (A) cerebellum (B) frontal lobe
(c) putamen (D) occipital lobe

12. In which condition lower oesophageal sphincter fail to relax while swallowing

- (A) GERD (B) Achalsia
(c) peptic ulcer (D) oesophageal cancer

13. all are alarm features in dyspepsia except

- (A) weight loss (B) anaemia
(c) hematemesis (D) abdominal pain

14. Acute self limiting parotitis seen in

- (A) mumps (B) measles
(c) parotid tumor (D) fungal infection

15. Hyponatremia occurs in Severe liver disease due to increased production of

- (A) Prolactin
(c) GGT
- (B) ADH
(D) Adrenaline
16. All cause hepatomegaly except
(A) Late Cirrhosis
(c) Right heart failure
- (B) Liver mets
(D) Amyloidosis
17. The following statement about renal physiology in health is correct
(A) each kidney comprises approximately 1000 000 nephrons
(c) the glomerular capillaries are supplied by efferent arteriole
- (B) the kidneys receive approximately 5% of the cardiac output
(D) the blood supply of the medulla arises from efferent arteries
18. Spectrum of presentations of UTI include
(A) Asymptomatic bacteriuria
(c) Septicemia
- (B) Acute urethritis and cystitis
(D) All of the above
19. Causative organism for Acute Rheumatic Fever is
(A) E.coli
(c) diplococci
- (B) enterococci
(D) streptococci
20. Roth's spot is seen in
(A) aortic regurgitation
(c) mitral regurgitation
- (B) ASD
(D) Infective Endocarditis

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define, etiopathogenesis , clinical features and treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia [1+3+3+3]
3. Etiology and management of Atrial fibrillation

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Mention complications associated with blood transfusion
5. Name the 3 varieties of poisonous snakes in India and the type of envenomation caused by them
6. Management of Myxedema coma
7. Discuss clinical features of Hypokalemia
8. Mention six drugs which are causes dyspepsia
9. Four complications of cirrhosis of liver.
10. Four causes of sterile pyuria
11. Add a note on any 10 peripheral signs seen in aortic regurgitation.
12. Mention any five adverse effects of ACE inhibitors.
13. Name 3 sources of Vitamin A.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Medicine & Radiology Q.P. Code: 2112

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers should be specific to the Questions asked. • Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

M.C.Q. 20 x 1 = 20

1. What is the consistency of Lymph nodes in oral cancer?

(A) Soft in consistency	(B) Firm to hard in consistency
(c) Rubbery in consistency	(D) Matted in consistency
2. In which condition Shooting pain with trigger zone in Tonsillar area is seen?

(A) Trigeminal Neuralgia	(B) Glossopharyngeal Neuralgia
(c) Geniculate Neuralgia	(D) Sphenopalatine Neuralgia
3. What is the other name for Burning mouth syndrome?

(A) Glossopyrosis	(B) Glossodynia
(c) Glossitis	(D) Glossoptosis
4. In which condition Severe unilateral Pain occurs around the eye?

(A) Cluster headache	(B) Migraine
(c) Tension type headache	(D) Cranial arteritis
5. 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
6. Which of these are NOT the oral foci of infection?

(A) Periapical abscess	(B) Periodontal abscess
(c) Periapical granuloma	(D) Minor Aphthous ulcers
7. Bluish black pigmentation of gingiva in the vicinity with large amalgam restoration is suggestive of which of this?

(A) Amalgam tattoo	(B) Plumbism
(c) Bismuthism	(D) Argyria
8. Which vitamin deficiency causes Night blindness, Xerophthalmia & Keratomalacia?

(A) Vit A deficiency	(B) Vit B12 deficiency
(c) Vit D deficiency	(D) Vit C deficiency
9. What is the condition caused due to Inability to open the mouth due to fusion of the condyle with the articulating surface of glenoid fossa?

(A) True Ankylosis	(B) False Ankylosis
(c) Trismus	(D) Muscular spasm
10. What is the other name given to bisecting angle technique?

(A) short cone technique	(B) bite wing technique
(c) Long cone technique	(D) OPG technique
11. In a disaster site, the mandible found showed multiple missing teeth, attrited teeth, obtuse angle, these features are suggestive of which of these?

(A) Young male	(B) Aged female
(c) Young female	(D) Aged male
12. Which of these organs has intermediate radiosensitivity?

(A) Lymphoid organs	(B) Bone marrow.
(c) Salivary glands.	(D) Thyroid gland
13. 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
14. Cotton wool appearance in radiograph of skull and jaws is found in which of these diseases?

(A) Paget's disease	(B) Multiple myeloma
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- (c) Crouzon's syndrome (D) Osteoporosis
15. What are the vertical radiolucent lines seen on a mandibular periapical radiograph called as?
 (A) Mental foramen (B) nutrient canal
 (c) External oblique Ridge (D) Marrow spaces
16. Which normal anatomical structure that is U shaped, radioopaque overlaps maxillary molar roots ?
 (A) Zygomatic Process (B) Maxillary tuberosity
 (c) Maxillary sinus (D) Palatine Process of maxilla
17. In which of the following tumor, floating teeth appearance is seen?
 (A) Ameloblastoma (B) Ossifying fibroma
 (c) Adenomatoid Odontogenic tumor (D) Squamous cell carcinoma
18. Who invented Orthopantomographic machine?
 (A) Numata (B) Roentgen
 (c) Kell (D) Hounsfield
19. In which of the following conditions generalised loss of lamina dura is observed?
 (A) Hypothyroidism (B) Hyperparathyroidism
 (c) Hyperparathyroidism (D) Hypothyroidism
20. Which of the blood dyscrasia shows hair on end appearance radiographically?
 (A) Megaloblastic anemia (B) Pernicious anemia
 (c) Thalassemia (D) Iron deficiency anemia

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Classify immunological diseases and write in detail about etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigation and management of Sjogren's syndrome (2+8)
3. Explain the direct effects and indirect effects of radiation. Describe the factors influencing radiation injury (4+6)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. List the etiological and risk factors of oral cancer
5. Describe medical line of management of trigeminal neuralgia
6. Describe radiographic appearance of Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour
7. Describe age changes in Oral mucosa and dental considerations
8. Describe clinical features of benign migratory glossitis.
9. What are trigger points in myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome (MPDS) and mention its significance .
10. Write the advantages and contraindications of lasers.
11. Write in detail about indications, contraindications and limitations of Orthopantomogram
12. State applications of Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) in dentistry
13. Describe properties of X-rays