

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

Time: 3 Hours

General Human Physiology & Biochemistry Nutrition & Dietics

Q.P. Code: 2102 & 2103

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. (SECTION A PHYSIOLOGY) 10 X 1 = 10

- Sodium-Potassium pump is an example of:
 - Simple diffusion
 - Primary active transport
 - Secondary active transport
 - Facilitated diffusion
- Most diffusible ion in excitable tissue is
 - Na⁺
 - K⁺
 - PO₄⁻
 - Cl⁻
- The process of erythropoiesis takes
 - 7 Days
 - 7 Weeks
 - 7 Hours
 - 7 Minutes
- Surfactant lining the alveoli
 - Helps to prevent inflammation of alveolar epithelium
 - Increases surface tension
 - Is decreased in hyaline membrane disease
 - Is secreted by Type I alveolar cells
- Maximum contribution to total daily salivary secretion is by
 - Parotid glands
 - Submandibular glands
 - Sublingual glands
 - Both parotid & sublingual glands
- Delay in conduction of heart impulses maximally occurs at:
 - SA node
 - AV node
 - Bundle of His
 - Purkinje fibres
- Normal glomerular filtration rate (ml/min) is
 - 50
 - 75
 - 100
 - 125
- If there is loss of crude touch sensation, the tract damaged is:
 - Spinocerebellar tract
 - Anterior spinothalamic tract
 - Lateral spinothalamic tract
 - Tract of Gracilis and Cuneatus
- Physiological Blind Spot is because of
 - Fovea centralis
 - Ora serrata
 - Optic disc
 - Opacity in lens
- Aldosterone
 - Is a glycoprotein
 - Is another name for ADH
 - Causes retention of Na⁺
 - Causes retention of K⁺

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:(SECTION A PHYSIOLOGY) 1 X 10 = 10

- Describe the mechanism of oxygen gas transport in the blood. Explain the factors affecting Oxygen Dissociation Curve. (7+3)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: (SECTION A PHYSIOLOGY) 5 X 3 = 15

- Define Resting Membrane Potential and Action Potential.
- Explain the functions of Bile juice.
- Draw a normal ECG. Explain the causes for different waves.
- List the Functions of hypothalamus
- Mention symptoms of Diabetes Mellitus.

M.C.Q. (SECTION B: Biochemistry) 10 X 1 = 10

11. The following protein contains Quaternary structure
 (A) Myoglobin (B) Albumin
 (c) Haemoglobin (D) Alkaline Phosphatase
12. The following mineral can prevent the dental caries
 (A) Calcium (B) Fluoride
 (c) Iodine (D) Phosphorous
13. Reducing sugars are differentiated from non-reducing sugars by:
 (A) Iodine test (B) Molisch test
 (c) Seliwanoff test (D) Benedict test
14. A nucleoside is composed of all of the following, EXCEPT
 (A) Purine base (B) Pyrimidine base
 (c) Phosphate group (D) Pentose sugar
15. Following lipoprotein transports dietary lipids
 (A) Chylomicrons (B) High-density lipoprotein
 (c) Intermediate density lipoprotein (D) Low-density lipoprotein
16. All of the following are true regarding competitive inhibition EXCEPT
 (A) Inhibitor binds non-covalently with the enzyme (B) Inhibitor resembles substrate
 (c) Km decreases (D) Vmax unchanged
17. How many isoenzymes forms are there for Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)?
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (c) Four (D) Five
18. Km value indicates
 (A) Maximum velocity (B) Specificity of substrate
 (c) Affinity of enzyme for substrate (D) Saturating concentration of substrate
19. Basal Metabolic rate (BMR) is raised in the following condition
 (A) Hyperthyroidism (B) Under nutrition
 (c) Starvation (D) Hypothyroidism
20. Marasmus is characterized by
 (A) Bilateral pitting edema (B) Severe muscle wasting
 (c) Sparse, soft and thin hair (D) All of the above

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: (SECTION B BIOCHEMISTRY) 1 X 10 = 10

8. Discuss aerobic glycolysis. Add a note on its energetics

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: (SECTION B BIOCHEMISTRY) 5 X 3 = 15

9. Enumerate the functions of Albumin
 10. Enumerate any six functions of Calcium
 11. Discuss about digestion and absorption of lipids.
 12. Discuss the functions of three major types of RNA present in eukaryotic cells
 13. Classify amino acids based on nutritional significance with examples .

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

Time: 3 Hours

General Pathology Q.P. Code: 2106

Max. Marks: 35

<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. (SECTION A PATHOLOGY) 10 X 1 = 10

1. Metastatic calcification is seen in

(A) Atherosclerotic plaques	(B) Hyperparathyroidism
(c) Tuberculous lymph nodes	(D) Damaged cardiac valves
2. Most important cause of cell injury is

(A) Anoxia & hypoxia	(B) Excessive cellular organelles
(c) Excessive metabolism of cell	(D) Hyperoxygenation (artificial) of tissue
3. Coagulative necrosis is seen in

(A) Tuberculosis of the lung	(B) Syphilis
(c) Myocardial infarction	(D) Bone marrow necrosis
4. Pale infarct is seen in

(A) Lung	(B) Ovary
(c) Spleen	(D) Intestines
5. Increase in number of cells leading to increase in size of organ is known as

(A) Hyperplasia	(B) Hypoplasia
(c) Hypertrophy	(D) Anaplasia
6. Carcinomas metastasize most commonly due to spread via

(A) Transcoelomic pathway	(B) Haematogenous route
(c) Lymphatic route	(D) None of the above
7. Ewing's sarcoma arises in

(A) Metaphysis	(B) Diaphysis
(c) Epiphysis	(D) Marrow cavity
8. Complications of Diabetes include all EXCEPT

(A) Neuropathy	(B) Nephropathy
(c) Retinopathy	(D) Myopathy
9. Starry sky appearance in Burkitt's lymphoma is due to

(A) Eosinophil	(B) Neutrophil
(c) Basophil	(D) Macrophage
10. The best non invasive test for Iron stores is

(A) Serum Iron level	(B) Serum Ferritin
(c) Bone marrow Iron	(D) Hemoglobin

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: (SECTION A PATHOLOGY) 1X 10 = 10

2. Atherosclerosis - Definition, Etiopathogenesis and Pathology(2+4+4)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: (SECTION A PATHOLOGY) 5 X 3 = 15

3. Enumerate the differences between dry and wet gangrene.
4. Discuss the various steps involved in phagocytosis
5. Discuss the stages of Syphilis
6. Describe the lesions in vitamin C deficiency.
7. Describe the gross and microscopy of Osteosarcoma

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

Time: 0 Hours

Microbiology Q.P. Code: 2107

Max. Marks: 35

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
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M.C.Q. 10 X 1 = 10

- The optical resolution of light microscopy is

(A) 200 nm	(B) 20 nm
(c) 0.2 nm	(D) 300 nm
- Polymerase chain reaction was discovered by

(A) Robbin Warren	(B) Salk
(c) Watson and Crick	(D) Kary Mullis
- Generation time of E. coli is

(A) 20 minutes	(B) 20 hours
(c) 20 days	(D) 20 seconds
- Red heat is used for sterilization of

(A) Soiled dressings	(B) Scalpel blades
(c) Inoculating wires and loops	(D) Glass slides
- An example for zoonotic disease is

(A) Plague	(B) Diphtheria
(c) Cholera	(D) Poliomyelitis
- First Immunoglobulin to be synthesized by fetus is

(A) IgG	(B) IgM
(c) IgA	(D) IgD
- Antistreptolysin 'O' (ASLO) titre is measured in

(A) Microliter/ml	(B) mg/ml
(c) IU	(D) Todd units
- An example of nonsporing Gram Positive anaerobic bacillus is

(A) Lactobacillus	(B) Prevotella
(c) Bacteroides	(D) Fusobacterium
- Confirmatory test for Syphilis is

(A) VDRL test	(B) RPR test
(c) TPHA test	(D) Wasserman's CFT
- Pseudopodia is the mode of locomotion in

(A) Giardia lamblia	(B) Toxoplasma gondii
(c) Entamoeba histolytica	(D) Trichomonas vaginalis

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 1 X 10 = 10

- Describe modes of transmission, prevention and post exposure prophylaxis in HIV / AIDS. [3+3+4]

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 5 X 3 = 15

- Describe in brief the Germ Tube Test
- Discuss Prophylaxis of HBV.
- Name six parasites seen in peripheral smear examination
- Describe Type IV hypersensitivity and give examples.
- What is the Classification of streptococci

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

Time: 3 Hours

General Surgery Q.P. Code: 2110

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
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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) Mental region
2. Select the correct statement for thyrotoxicosis

(A) T3,T4 levels low , TSH high	(B) T3,T4 levels high , TSH undetectable
(c) T3 high , T4 normal, TSH normal	(D) T3,T4 normal , TSH normal
3. Most common malignant tumour of thyroid gland is

(A) Follicular carcinoma	(B) Medullary carcinoma
(c) Papillary carcinoma	(D) Anaplastic 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. Chvostek and Trousseau sign are elicited in

(A) Hypercalcemia	(B) Hyperparathyroidism
(c) Hypocalcemia	(D) None of the above
7. Earliest clinical feature of shock is

(A) Tachycardia	(B) Bradycardia
(c) Reduced urine output	(D) Hypotension
8. Which is the best measure of organ perfusion?

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

(A) II	(B) VIII
(c) VII	(D) IX
10. Which is the gold standard for fistula-in ano imaging?

(A) USG	(B) CT
(c) Fistulography	(D) MRI
11. Which type of edges do rodent ulcers have?

(A) Undermined	(B) Punched out
(c) Pearly white	(D) Rolled out
12. Congenital fistulas are all except

(A) Branchial fistula	(B) Tracheo-esophageal
(c) Thyroglossal	(D) Fecal fistula
13. Multiple sinuses are seen in

(A) Actinomycosis	(B) Crohn's disease
(c) Watering can perineum	(D) All
14. Inflammation is normally

(A) Controlled and progressive	(B) Uncontrolled and self limited
(c) Controlled and self limited	(D) Uncotrolled and progressive
15. The risk of following opportunistic infections is increased in HIV except

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Pneumocystis carinii | (B) Tuberculosis |
| (c) Neisseria gonorrhoea | (D) Cytomegalovirus |
16. Crepitus is a feature of
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Wet gangrene | (B) Gas gangrene |
| (c) Abscess | (D) Dry gangrene |
17. Fournier's gangrene is gangrene of
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Ear lobe | (B) Rectum |
| (c) Scrotum | (D) Eye lid |
18. Which of the following is a retention cyst?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Ganglion cyst | (B) Plunging ranula |
| (c) Hydatid cyst | (D) Lipoma |
19. Most common gas involved in airway burns
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) CO | (B) CO ₂ |
| (c) N ₂ O | (D) SO ₂ |
20. Wallerian degeneration is seen in
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (A) Artery | (B) Bone |
| (c) Nerve | (D) Cartilage |

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define and classify shock. Write a note on clinical features, investigations and treatment of Septic shock.[3+3+2+2+2]
3. Classify Thyroid swelling. Write a note on clinical features, investigations and management of multinodular Goitre.[3+2+2+2]

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Enlist complications of blood transfusion
5. Enlist factors affecting wound healing
6. What is Thyroglossal Fistula?
7. Discuss management of mandibular fracture.
8. Discuss in brief Thyrotoxic crisis
9. Enlist symptoms of Latent Tetany
10. Mention indications of Tracheostomy
11. Write a short note on Bacteremia. Describe toxemia and pyaemia
12. Discuss crush injury and describe in detail
13. Discuss blow out fractures of the orbit

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Orthodontics Q.P. Code: 2113

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. Single tooth cross bite can be treated by

(A) Removable or fixed appliances	(B) Expansion appliance
(c) Extra oral elastic	(D) Head gear
2. An example of preadjusted appliance is

(A) Frankel appliance	(B) Begg's light wire appliance
(c) Anlge's edge wire appliance	(D) Andrew's straight wire appliance
3. Permanent retainer is sometimes needed in cases of

(A) Severe malocclusion	(B) Anterior cross bite
(c) Severe rotations	(D) Transposition
4. Which of the following is a fixed functional appliance

(A) Bionator	(B) Bow activator
(c) Herbst appliance	(D) Twin block
5. Which of the following is a myofunctional appliance?

(A) Catlan's appliance	(B) Hawley's appliance
(c) Expansion screw	(D) Derichsweiler appliance
6. Chin cup is used in

(A) Skeletal class II	(B) Dental Class II
(c) Skeletal class III	(D) Dental class III
7. Functional appliances:

(A) Only moves teeth	(B) Can change the direction of growth
(c) Are fabricated in the original mandibular position	(D) Correct malocclusion rapidly
8. Vital staining was introduced by

(A) Enlow	(B) Wolf
(c) John Hunter	(D) Petrovic
9. Which nerve supplies the 2nd pharyngeal arch

(A) Glossopharyngeal nerve	(B) Facial nerve
(c) Mandibular Nerve	(D) Vagus nerve
10. Fusion of anterior fontanelle happens at

(A) 18-24 months	(B) 2 months
(c) 3 months	(D) 12 years
11. Functional matrix theory was proposed by

(A) Moss	(B) Sicher
(c) Vander Linden	(D) Latham
12. The horizontal trajectories of force are all Except

(A) Orbital ridges	(B) Palatal bones
(c) Zygomatic arches	(D) Frontonasal buttress
13. Typically rapid palatal expansion is done with a Jack screw that is activated at the rate of

(A) 1.0 to 2.0 mm / week	(B) 1.0 to 2.0 mm /day
(c) 0.5 to 1.0 mm /week	(D) 0.5 to 1.0 mm / day
14. Developing cross bites are treated by using

(A) Z springs	(B) Tongue blade
(c) Cross elastics	(D) Bite plane
15. In mixed dentition patient aged 7 years, which tooth is used for classification of malocclusion:

- (A) Permanent first molar
(c) Primary first molar
- (B) Permanent second molar
(D) Primary second molar
16. Bracycephalic individual usually has :
- (A) Broad dental arches
(c) Normal dental arches
- (B) Constricted dental arches
(D) V shaped arches
17. Hyperactive mentalis activity is seen in which of the following type of malocclusion?
- (A) Class I
(c) Class II Division 2
- (B) Class II Division 1
(D) Class III
18. Catlan's appliance is used for the correction of
- (A) Anterior cross bite
(c) Posterior crossbite
- (B) Deep bite
(D) Proclined incisors
19. Inter maxillary elastics can be used for correction of
- (A) Anterior cross bite
(c) Class I malocclusion
- (B) Class II malocclusion
(D) Midline diastema
20. Malocclusion that does not require retention is
- (A) Open bite
(c) Anterior crossbite
- (B) Deep bite
(D) Posterior crossbite

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. A 11 year old male patient with a SNA angle of 82 degrees and SNB angle of 77 degrees and a positive Visual Treatment Objective (VTO) reported with a chief complaint of forwardly placed teeth. How would you treat this case?
3. Discuss the causes of midline diastema and write the clinical management

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. Explain Nance method of serial extraction
5. List the types of solders used in orthodontics.
6. Classify springs and list out the ideal requirements of springs.
7. Describe self supporting springs.
8. Explain the mode of action Activator
9. State the difference between functional regulator 1 (FR1) and functional regulator 3 (FR3) appliance.
10. Describe the dental problems associated with cleft lip and palate
11. Describe clinical features of open bite
12. Explain in brief about procedure of pericision.
13. Distinguish between Hawley's and Begg's retainers.

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

Time: 3 Hours

General & Dental Pharmacology & Therapeutics

Q.P. Code: 2105

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
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1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

1. Essential drugs are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Life saving drugs | (B) Drugs that meet the priority health care needs of the population |
| (c) Drugs that must be present in the emergency bag of a doctor | (D) Drugs that are listed in the pharmacopoeia of a country |

2. A prodrug is:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) The prototype member of a class of drugs | (B) The oldest member of a class of drugs |
| (c) An inactive drug that is transformed in the body to an active metabolite | (D) A drug that is stored in body tissues and is then gradually released in the circulation |

3. The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (A) Safety | (B) Potency |
| (c) Efficacy | (D) Dose variability |

4. Anticholinergics preferred in pre-anaesthetic medication is

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) Benzhexol | (B) Clidinium |
| (c) Gycofpyrrolate | (D) Oxyphenonium |

5. Adrenaline injected with a local anaesthetic

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Reduces local toxicity of the local anaesthetic | (B) Reduces systemic toxicity of the local anaesthetic |
| (c) Increases the blood loss | (D) Makes the injection less painful |

6. Drug used for acute paracetamol poisoning is

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Ketotifen | (B) Benzoyl salicylate |
| (c) Protamine sulphate | (D) N-acetylcysteine |

7. Dextromethorphan is an:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) Antihistaminic | (B) Antitussive |
| (c) Expectorant | (D) Antiallergic |

8. The drug of choice for the treatment of thyrotoxicosis during pregnancy is:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Carbimazole | (B) Iodine therapy |
| (c) Propylthiouracil | (D) Methimazole |

9. Which of the following steroids is preferred for high dose intravenous corticosteroid pulse therapy?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Cortisone | (B) Hydrocortisone |
| (c) Triamcinolone | (D) Methyl-prednisolone |

10. Select the skeletal muscle relaxant that is commonly used for endotracheal intubation:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (A) Pipecuronium | (B) Dantrolene |
| (c) Succinylcholine | (D) Vecuronium |

11. Second gas effect is exerted by the following gas when coadministered with halothane:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) Nitrous oxide | (B) Cyclopropane |
| (c) Nitrogen | (D) Helium |

12. Drug of choice for intractable hiccoughs is:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Metoclopramide | (B) Chlorpromazine |
| (c) Thioridazine | (D) Domperidone |

13. Antihypertensive drug of choice in a diabetic patient is:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) Methyldopa | (B) Beta blocker |
| (c) ACE inhibitor | (D) Thiazides |

14. Select the diuretic that can cause gynaecomastia, hirsutism and menstrual disturbance as a side effect on long-term use:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Amiloride | (B) Spironolactone |
| (c) Metolazone | (D) Acetazolamide |

15. Recombinant human erythropoietin is indicated for:
- (A) Megaloblastic anaemia (B) Haemolytic anaemia
(c) Anaemia in patients of thalassemia (D) Anaemia in chronic renal failure patients
16. Select the drug which is an inhibitor of gastric mucosal proton pump:
- (A) Carbenoxolone sodium (B) Sucralfate
(c) Famotidine (D) Lansoprazole
17. Select the sulfonamide drug which is active against Pseudomonas and is used as topical application for prophylaxis of infection in burn cases:
- (A) Sulfadiazine (B) Silver sulfadiazine
(c) Sulfadoxine (D) Sulfamethoxazole
18. Acid susceptible penicillin is:
- (A) Methicillin (B) Ampicillin
(c) Amoxicillin (D) Cloxacillin
19. Tetracycline is used for the prophylaxis of?
- (A) Cholera (B) Brucellosis
(c) Leptospirosis (D) Meningitis
20. Chelator used in transfusion siderosis is
- (A) Deferiprone (B) Pencillamine
(c) Dimercaprol (D) Calcium disodium edetate

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Classify NSAIDs. Write their mechanism of action, therapeutic uses, adverse effects. (3+1+4+2).
3. Classify & discuss drugs acting on Renin angiotensin system. Write uses and adverse effects of ACE inhibitors. (1+4+3+2)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Mention three merits and three demerits of intravenous route
5. Mention three uses and three adverse effects of Adrenaline.
6. Mention six uses of corticosteroids
7. Enumerate Sulfonylureas. Write its mechanism of action
8. Mention three uses and three adverse effects of opioid analgesics
9. Enumerate loop diuretics and mention their three adverse effects
10. Enumerate parenteral iron preparations. Write their indications.
11. Mention three uses and three adverse effects of Rifampicin
12. Explain the rationale of combining amoxicillin and clavulanic acid.
13. Mention three adverse effects of metoclopramide

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

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"> • 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. Which of the following is not expected in Microcytic Hypochromic Anemia

(A) Reduced Serum Iron	(B) Reduced Total RBC Distribution Width
(c) Normal Ferritin Levels	(D) Increased TIBC
2. All of the following are feature of CML except

(A) splenomegaly	(B) hepatomegaly
(c) lymphadenopathy	(D) sternal tenderness
3. ANN ARBOR classification is used for

(A) NHL	(B) Hodgkins lymphoma
(c) CML	(D) CLL
4. Causes of massive splenomegaly are

(A) chronic malaria	(B) kala azar
(c) leishmaniasis	(D) all of the above
5. ARDS is

(A) Type I respiratory failure	(B) Type II respiratory failure
(c) Type III respiratory failure	(D) Type IV respiratory failure
6. Most common cause of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

(A) Hypertension	(B) Aneurysm rupture
(c) Anticoagulation therapy	(D) Thrombocytopenia
7. Troponin T is a marker of

(A) renal disease	(B) muscular disease
(c) myocardial infarction	(D) unstable angina
8. Prazocin is used for the treatment of

(A) spider bite	(B) snake bite
(c) scorpion bite	(D) poisonous tick bite
9. Following are present in hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state except

(A) hypovolemia	(B) severe hyperglycemia
(c) ketonemia	(D) hyperosmolarity
10. Hereditary Angioedema is due to

(A) IgE mediated degranulation of mast cells	(B) Non IgE mediated degranulation of mast cells
(c) C1 esterase inhibitor deficiency	(D) Inhibition of bradykinin
11. Intermediate syndrome of organophosphorus poisoning treatment

(A) Atropine	(B) Pralidoxime
(c) both together	(D) none, only supportive care
12. Sudden severe thunderclap headache often in occipital area

(A) SAH	(B) EDH
(c) CVT	(D) intracerebral haemorrhage
13. In a patient with severe hyperglycemia when insulin is given what electrolyte imbalance could happen?

(A) hyperkalemia	(B) hypernatremia
(c) hypokalemia	(D) hyponatremia
14. Acute myocardial infarction in first 2 to 3 hours presents as

(A) coagulative necrosis	(B) early neutrophilic infiltration
(c) wavy myocardial fibre	(D) dense neutrophilic infiltration
15. All are the causes of oral ulceration Except

- (A) Idiopathic (B) Herpes simplex
(c) Crohns disease (D) GERD
16. Which drug is not included in regimine of H.Pylori infection
(A) proton pump inhibitor (B) clarithromycin
(c) metronidazole (D) Gentamicin
17. Diarrhea is defined as the passage of -----g of stool/day
(A) 100 g (B) 200 g
(c) 300 g (D) 500 g
18. Smoking is the most common risk factor for
(A) coelic disease (B) crohn's disease
(c) peptic ulcer (D) ulcerative colitis
19. All are the causes of dyspepsia except
(A) peptic ulcer disease (B) acute gastritis
(c) NSAID'S (D) Crohn's disease
20. Hyponatremia occurs in Severe liver disease due to increased production of
(A) Prolactin (B) ADH
(c) GGT (D) Adrenaline

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Discuss the causes of Hypokalemia. Write about investigations and treatment of Hypokalemia [3+3+4]
3. Aetiology of acute pericarditis. Differentiate between cardiac tamponade and constrictive pericarditis. (4+6)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
5. Fluid management in Diabetic Ketoacidosis
6. Write the approach to a case of abdominal pain
7. Write the criteria for acute kidney injury
8. List the indications and adverse effects of Beta-blockers.
9. Describe the clinical features of Infective Endocarditis.
10. Enumerate the causes of Pansystolic murmur.
11. Write three causes for clubbing
12. Explain about parenteral nutrition.
13. Name three reactions in which thiamine is a cofactor.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Medicine & Radiology Q.P. Code: 2112

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.

M.C.Q. 20 x 1 = 20

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

(A) Basal cell carcinoma	(B) Transitional cell carcinoma
(c) Melanoma	(D) Squamous cell carcinoma
2. What is the characteristic feature of Trigeminal Neuralgia?

(A) Paralysis of one side with pain	(B) Twitching of muscles
(c) Sharp excruciating pain along the course of the nerve	(D) Burning sensation in the oral cavity
3. In which of these bone diseases the radiograph reveal Orange peel and ground glass appearance?

(A) Ossifying fibroma	(B) Pagets disease
(c) Fibrous dysplasia	(D) Osteosarcoma
4. Botryoid odontogenic cyst is a variant of which cyst ?

(A) Lateral periodontal cyst	(B) Apical periodontal cyst
(c) Gingival cysts of new born	(D) Gingival cysts of adult
5. Generalised widening of periodontal ligament space is pathognomic of which of following

(A) Scleroderma	(B) Periapical abscess
(c) Apical periodontitis	(D) periapical cyst
6. Bluish black pigmentation of gingiva in the vicinity with large amalgum restoration is suggestive of which of following

(A) Amalgum tatoo	(B) Plumbism
(c) Bismuthism	(D) Argyria
7. Which of the following disease is caused by Vitamin C deficiency?

(A) Scurvy	(B) Osteomalacia
(c) Rickets	(D) Hypophospatemia
8. What is the other name given to Object localization technique?

(A) Paralleling technique	(B) IOPA technique
(c) Tube shift technique	(D) Bisecting angle technique
9. In a community riots a dentist was called to help identify and confirm the culprit who was wearing complete denture. Dentist suggested Ruguscopy, which refers to study of

(A) Utilization of the buccal grooves for individual identification	(B) Utilization of the palatal rugae
(c) Utilization of the occlusal fossae	(D) Utilization of the lip grooves
10. Which salivary gland pathology demonstrates branchless fruit laden tree appearance in a sialogram?

(A) Sialolithiasis	(B) Pleomorphic adenoma
(c) Sjogren's syndrome	(D) Sialodochitis
11. What is the function of fixing solution during processing of radiograph?

(A) Accelerate film processing	(B) Remove undeveloped silver salts
(c) Remove atomic silver	(D) Reduce silver ions to metallic silver
12. Which of the following is not the mode of transmission of human immunodeficiency virus?

(A) Unprotected heterosexual intercourse	(B) Intact skin
(c) Maternofoetal	(D) Blood transfusion
13. Which of this radiograph is indicated to view zygomatic arch fracture?

(A) Postero-anterior (PA) view	(B) Lateral skull
(c) PNS(Water's view)	(D) Submentovertex/ jughandle view
14. In which endocrinal disease Brown tumors are seen?

- (A) Hyperparathyroidism (B) Hypoparathyroidism
(c) Excess ACTH(Adrenocorticotrophic hormone) secretion (D) Excess FSH (follicle stimulating hormone)secretion

15. Tennis racket appearance is hallmark of which bone tumor?

- (A) Ameloblastoma (B) Ossifying fibroma
(c) Odontogenic myxoma (D) Central giant cell granuloma

16. In which of the following tumors thinning of adjacent cortical plates leaving a thin eggshell of bone is seen?

- (A) Ameloblastoma (B) Central giant cell granuloma
(c) Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumor (D) Odontogenic Myxoma

17. What is Inflammatory change in the soft tissue surrounding an implant called as?

- (A) Peri-implant gingivitis (B) Peri-implantitis
(c) Peri-implantosis (D) Peri-implant mucositis

18. Which is the most common investigation for diagnosis of diseases involving lymphnodes?

- (A) Ultrasonography (B) Radiographs
(c) Fine needle aspiration cytology (D) Biopsy

19. Which syndrome is associated with Talon's cusp?

- (A) Goldenhar syndrome (B) Rubenstein Taybi syndrome
(c) Peirre Robin syndrome (D) Gorlin-Goltz syndrome

20. Which of following mucocutaneous disease produce

- (A) Erythema Multiforme (B) Lichen Planus
(c) Pemphigus (D) Lupus erythomatosus

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Enumerate facial Neuralgias. Describe in detail etiology & Clinical features. Discuss its diagnosis and medical management.

(2+4+4)

3. Define radiation biology. Describe radiation effects on the oral cavity.(2+8)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. Describe management of Burning mouth syndrome

5. Describe radiographic appearance of Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour

6. Define collimation? Enumerate types of collimator and state its uses.

7. Discuss role of dental records in forensic sciences

8. Describe age changes in salivary gland and its dental considerations

9. Explain endogenous pigmentation

10. Enumerate various methods of radiograph processing

11. Write the advantages and contraindications of lasers.

12. Explain with a neat labeled diagram intensifying screen and state its uses

13. Enumerate Indications of Submento vertex view.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2023

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"> • 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. The diagnostic sign of parasymphysis/ symphysis/ body fractures of the mandible is

(A) Palatal ecchymosis	(B) Post-auricular ecchymosis
(c) Peri Orbital ecchymosis	(D) Sublingual ecchymosis
2. The splint which is most commonly used in edentulous mandibular fracture

(A) Cap splint	(B) Gunning splint
(c) Ribbon Splint	(D) Kirschner's splint
3. Eburnation is seen in

(A) Malunion	(B) Non-union
(c) Delayed union	(D) Osteomyelitis
4. Endocarditis prophylaxis is recommended in one of the following conditions before extractions:

(A) Cardiac pacemakers	(B) Mitral valve prolapse without valvular regurgitation
(c) Tetralogy of Fallot	(D) Implanted defibrillators
5. The common site for necrotising sialometaplasia is

(A) Cheeks	(B) Dorsum of tongue
(c) Palate	(D) Gingiva
6. Which cranial nerve is affected in Ramsay Hunt Syndrome ?

(A) Facial	(B) Hypoglossal
(c) Trigeminal	(D) Glossopharyngeal
7. Tic Dolorex involves which cranial nerve

(A) Cranial Nerve III	(B) Cranial Nerve V
(c) Cranial Nerve IV	(D) Cranial Nerve VII
8. Plunging ranula is so called because of

(A) Its size	(B) Lifting of tongue
(c) Extension through mylohyoid	(D) Involvement of lingual nerve
9. Trismus after removal of impacted tooth is mostly due to

(A) Trauma	(B) Infection
(c) Injury to the tendon of temporalis	(D) Injury due lateral pterigoid muscle
10. Operculotomy 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
11. Common complication of Inferior Alveolar Nerve block

(A) Haematoma	(B) Facial nerve paralysis
(c) Paresthesia	(D) Needle brakage
12. Spotty anaesthesia is due to

(A) Mantle fibres are anaesthetized not core fibres	(B) Core fibres are anaesthetized & not mantle
(c) Both fibres are anaesthetized	(D) Both mantal & core fibres are not anaesthetised
13. The maximum dose of lignocaine with adrenaline that can be administered to a patient is

(A) 2mg/kg body wt	(B) 7 mg/kg body wt
(c) 4 mg/kg body wt	(D) 9 mg/kg body wt
14. In winter's War line, Amber line represents the

(A) Relative depth of the 3rd molar	(B) Point of application of the elevator
(c) Bone level covering the impacted tooth	(D) Axial inclination of the impacted tooth relative to 2nd molar
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 in pieces
(D) None of the above
16. Which of the following is used for management of haemophilic patient?
(A) Transxemic acid
(B) acetic acid
(c) ascorbic acid
(D) Palmitonic acid
17. In a patient with syncope, the pupils are
(A) Constricted
(B) Constricted and non-reacting to light
(c) Dilated fixed and non reacting to light
(D) Dilated and fixed
18. The use of medical history in extraction patients is
(A) In medico legal cases
(B) To assess the growth stage of a patient
(c) To determine bleeding disorder
(D) To determine communicable disease
19. The best time for extraction during pregnancy
(A) First trimester
(B) 2nd trimester
(c) 3rd trimester
(D) None of these
20. To determine antral perforation what test should be done?
(A) Blow air through nose with nostrils closed
(B) Probe the socket for perforation
(c) Enlarge the orifice to retrieve the root piece
(D) All of the above

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define cyst with shear classification of cyst of jaws. Discuss the clinical feature, investigation and surgical management of Dentigerous cyst.
3. Define local anesthesia and discuss any two classifications of local anesthetic drugs with examples. Write in detail about the mechanism of action of local anesthesia

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. Define Syncope, Discuss and differential diagnosis of loss of consciousness.
5. Describe Le Fort I fracture lines and its clinical features.
6. Define General anaesthesia. Describe the various stages of general anaesthesia.
7. Discuss differences between cellulitis and abscess and add a note on selection of antibiotics.
8. What is Coleman sign? Where is it seen ?
9. Discuss in detail disinfection in oral surgery
10. Explain management of haemophilic patient before and after extraction
11. What is Subluxation ? Discuss the management
12. Explain in detail about paediatric mandibular fractures and its treatment options
13. Describe the different temperatures of autoclave

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2023

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"> • 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. The stability of a mandibular complete denture will be enhanced when

(A) The level of occlusal plane is above the dorsum of the tongue (c) The lingual contour of the denture is concave	(B) The tongue rests on the occlusal surface (D) The posterior teeth on the denture have a broad buccolingual width
--	--
2. Identify the emergency retentive forces

(A) Atmospheric pressure (c) Cohesion	(B) Surface tension (D) Adhesion
--	-------------------------------------
3. The characteristics of an Arcon articulator is

(A) Condylar elements are placed on upper member of the articulator (c) Condylar elements are non moveable	(B) Condylar elements are placed on lower member of the articulator (D) The inclination of the condylar path is in a curved plane
---	--
4. Buccolingual width of posterior teeth should be

(A) Equal to the width of the natural teeth they replace (c) Lesser than the width of the natural teeth they replace	(B) Greater than the width of the natural teeth they replace (D) Depends on operator's preference
---	--
5. Patient has difficulty in swallowing as a CD wearer. The most probable cause is:

(A) Decreased vertical dimension (c) Thickness of flange	(B) Increased vertical dimension (D) Decreased retention
---	---
6. Squint test is used as a guide for selecting

(A) Shade of teeth (c) Length of teeth	(B) Shape of teeth (D) Size of the teeth
---	---
7. Following are the components of three-unit FPD except

(A) Retainer (c) Abutment	(B) Pontic (D) Connector
------------------------------	-----------------------------
8. Which of the following is the main concern in Ante's Law?

(A) Root number (c) Root configuration	(B) Root surface area (D) Root angulation
---	--
9. Gingival finish lines are placed

(A) Supra/subgingivally according to need (c) Subgingival only	(B) For cleansing only (D) Supragingivally only
---	--
10. Finish line prepared in full veneer metal crown is

(A) Buccally shoulder and lingual chamfer (c) All shoulder	(B) Lingual shoulder and buccally chamfer (D) All chamfer
---	--
11. Part of the implant which is placed inside the bone is

(A) Laboratory analogues (c) Implant body or fixture	(B) Abutments (D) Healing screw
---	------------------------------------
12. 'Lost salt' technique is used in fabrication of

(A) Maryland bridge (c) Cantilever bridge	(B) Rochette bridge (D) Virginia bridge
--	--
13. Bilateral edentulous area present posterior to the remaining teeth can be classified as Kennedy's

(A) Class 1 (c) Class 3	(B) Class 2 (D) Class 4
----------------------------	----------------------------
14. Maximum coverage for distribution forces over a wide area

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Snow shoe effect | (B) Bezold brucke effect |
| (c) Realeff effect | (D) Spectral curve |
15. Rigidity of RPD framework is highest with
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Wrought gold alloy | (B) Cast gold alloy |
| (c) Chrome cobalt alloy | (D) Gold palladium alloy |
16. 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 |
17. Height of tooth contour is determined by
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Survey line | (B) Non undercut area |
| (c) Undercut areas | (D) Non survey line |
18. Lever action in distal extension partial denture is of
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) 1st order | (B) 2nd order |
| (c) 3rd order | (D) 4th order |
19. Indirect retainer is placed
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (A) Near as direct retainer | (B) As far as possible from fulcrum line |
| (c) Near fulcrum line | (D) Near edentulous area |
20. RPI stands for
- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Occlusal rests, proximal plate, I bar | (B) Cingulam 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. Define major connector in removable partial denture. Discuss with diagrams the different mandibular major connectors.
3. Enumerate biomechanical principles of tooth preparation. Discuss the significance of mechanical principles.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Write Applegate modifications for Kennedys classification
5. List the different components of removable partial denture
6. Mention functions of occlusal rest
7. Mention indications for removable partial dentures
8. Discuss the effects of decreased vertical dimension.
9. Write various functional methods to record the centric relation.
10. Compare and contrast ARCON and Non ARCON articulators
11. Write the differences between resin and porcelain teeth
12. Write a note on differences between natural and artificial occlusion.
13. Write Ante's law in fixed partial denture

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

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"> • 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. Type I & II Zinc Oxide impression paste differ with respect to

(A) Their use	(B) Their hardness after setting
(c) Water content	(D) Eugenol content
2. Rough surface of elastomeric impression results from

(A) Inadequate mixing	(B) Air bubbles
(c) Too rapid polymerization	(D) Incomplete polymerization caused by premature removal from mouth
3. "Brush Heap" structure is found in

(A) Zinc oxide impression material	(B) Agar
(c) Condensation Silicon	(D) Polyether
4. Mouth temperature waxes are

(A) Iowa wax	(B) Modelling wax
(c) Casting wax	(D) Pattern wax
5. A crystal in metal substructure is:

(A) Grain	(B) Nucleus
(c) Stroma	(D) None
6. Powder of dental plaster and dental stone differ mainly in:

(A) Solubility	(B) Shelf life
(c) Chemical formula	(D) Particle porosity
7. In heat cure acrylic resins the monomer is

(A) Methacrylate	(B) Ethylmethacrylate
(c) Methyl Ethyl Methacrylate	(D) Polymethyl Methacrylate
8. Eugenol may be replaced in the Zinc Oxide Eugenol cement by

(A) Acetic acid	(B) Alginic acid
(c) Phosphoric acid	(D) Ortho ethoxy acid
9. The elastic or plastic deformation of a material to fracture is its

(A) Toughness	(B) Brittleness
(c) Youngs modulus	(D) Proportional limit
10. Ability of an orthodontic wire to spring back to its original shape is evaluated by

(A) Brittleness	(B) Resilience
(c) Tensile Strength	(D) Toughness
11. Which of the following is the main constituent of porcelain?

(A) Feldspar	(B) Kaolin
(c) Clay	(D) Quartz
12. Pickling is accomplished by

(A) Soaking the casting in baking soda	(B) Causes porosity in Gold
(c) Removes surface oxides from Gold castings	(D) Remove investment from Gold casting
13. Softening heat treatment of alloy increases

(A) Tensile strength	(B) Proportional limit
(c) Ductility	(D) Hardness
14. Which of the waxes is used for casting pattern fabrication?

(A) Corrective wax	(B) Boxing wax
(c) Utility wax	(D) Inlay wax
15. The strength of Gypsum products is generally expressed in terms of

- (A) Tensile strength
(c) Green strength
- (B) Wet strength
(D) Compressive strength
16. Resistance to corrosion in a Cobalt Chrome casting is due to presence of
(A) High quality Iron
(c) Cobalt
- (B) Chrome
(D) Nickel
17. Lustre or gloss produced on a surface is called
(A) Finishing
(c) Glazing
- (B) Polishing
(D) Grinding
18. Which among the following is a natural abrasive?
(A) Aluminium oxide
(c) Tripoli
- (B) Rouge
(D) Tin oxide
19. An example of dentrifice is
(A) Kieselguhr
(c) Toothpastes
- (B) Tripoli
(D) Pumice
20. Back pressure porosity can be avoided by
(A) Using Asbestos liners
(c) Preventing rapid heating of investment in burnout oven
- (B) Placing sprue 1/4 inch away from end of casting ring
(D) Using short and wide sprue

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Write the composition, mechanism of adhesion, properties of Glass Inomer cement
3. Define and classify dental waxes. Describe composition, properties, manipulation and uses of Inlay casting wax?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Explain the steps involved in acid -etch technique
5. What are the ideal requirements of restorative materials?
6. Classify Dental Amalgams
7. Write types of Zinc Oxide Eugenol
8. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of Direct filling gold.
9. Write a note on casting of base metal alloys
10. Write a note on polymerization shrinkage of denture base resins
11. Discuss in brief creep and flow of dental materials
12. Write a note on Imbibition and Syneresis
13. Enumerates the different casting machines used for casting alloys

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

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Pathology & Microbiology Q.P. Code: 2111

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. True ankyloglossia is said to occur as a result of

(A) Short lingual frenum	(B) Long lingual frenum
(c) Absence of lingual frenum	(D) Attachment of lingual frenum to the bottom of the tongue
2. Monro's abscess is seen in

(A) Geographic tongue	(B) Scrotal tongue
(c) Hairy tongue	(D) Tongue tie
3. Bence-Jones proteins is laboratory finding of

(A) Paget's disease	(B) Multiple Myeloma
(c) Malignant melanoma	(D) Fibrous dysplasia
4. What could be the most appropriate provisional diagnosis for multiple nodular exophytic reddish lesions of oral mucosa in an AIDS patient ?

(A) Hemangioma	(B) Focal epithelial hyperplasia
(c) Acute pseudo membranous Candidiasis	(D) Kaposi's sarcoma
5. Other name for Schwannoma is

(A) Neurofibroma	(B) Neurilemmoma
(c) Traumatic Neuroma	(D) Neuroblastoma
6. Traumatic neuroma is due to

(A) Hyperplasia of nerve fibers and their supporting structures	(B) Hypoplasia of nerve fibers and their supporting structures
(c) Hypertrophy of nerve fibers and their supporting structures	(D) Hypotrophy of nerve fibers and their supporting structures
7. Rhabdomyosarcoma is

(A) Malignant tumor of striated muscle	(B) Benign tumor of striated muscle
(c) Malignant tumor of smooth muscle	(D) Benign tumor of smooth muscle
8. Codman's triangle is the radiographic feature of

(A) Fibrosarcoma	(B) Chondrosarcoma
(c) Leiomyosarcoma	(D) Osteosarcoma
9. Which of the following adenoma shows epithelial and lymphoid tissue with germinal center cyst formation consisting of Chocolate colored fluid

(A) Oncocytoma	(B) Myoepithelioma
(c) Mixed tumor	(D) Warthin's tumor
10. A disease that occurs in elderly women with a ratio of 10:1 causing hypofunction of secretory glands with painful and burning mucosa and dryness is

(A) Chronic sclerosing sialadenitis	(B) Sjogren's syndrome
(c) Mikulicz syndrome	(D) Neurohormonal Sialadenosis
11. Which of the following is a true cyst?

(A) Aneurysmal bone cyst	(B) Gingival cyst of newborn
(c) Haemorrhagic bone cyst	(D) Traumatic bone cyst
12. Bifid ribs, multiple radiolucent lesions of the jaws, multiple basal cell nevi and flax ceribri calcification are found in

(A) Basal cell nevus syndrome	(B) Sturge Weber syndrome
(c) Horner syndrome	(D) Hereditary internal polyposis
13. Lock jaw is the other name for

(A) Syphilis	(B) Tetanus
(c) Noma	(D) Actinomycosis

14. Drug induced gingival enlargement is commonly associated with
 (A) Dilantin sodium (B) Aspirin
 (c) Pencillin (D) Propranalol
15. Tooth feels slightly elongated from its socket in
 (A) Periapical cyst (B) Periapical granuloma
 (c) Periapical abscess (D) Chronic Osteomyelitis
16. Salivary duct stone commonly occurs in
 (A) Parotid gland and duct (B) Sublingual gland and duct
 (c) Minor salivary gland and duct (D) Submandibular gland and duct
17. Tuberculous infection of submaxillary and cervical lymphnodes that may progress to the formation of an actual abscess is known as
 (A) Miliary Tuberculosis (B) Lupus Vulgaris
 (c) Scrofula (D) Stomatitis Scarlatina
18. Osteomalacia is due to deficiency of
 (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
 (c) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin D
19. Howell Jolly bodies are seen in
 (A) Malaria (B) Iron deficiency anaemia
 (c) Pernicious anaemia (D) Leukemia
20. In trigeminal neuralgia, the branches mainly affected are
 (A) First and second (B) First and third
 (c) Second and third (D) Third and fourth

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define premalignant lesion. Write the clinical features and histopathologic features of carcinoma in situ (2+4+4)
 3. Classify tumors of odontogenic origin. Describe briefly the pathogenesis, clinical and histopathological features of Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor? 3+3+4

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Write in brief about Talon's cusp
 5. Give three examples each of premalignant lesion and premalignant condition
 6. Describe clinical features of Oral Submucous Fibrosis
 7. Draw well labelled diagram of histopathology of Verrucous carcinoma.
 8. Write clinical features of Lipoma
 9. Where do you see the following radiographic features a) Sunburst appearance b) Honey comb appearance c) Punched out lesions
 10. Write in brief about Necrotizing sailometaplasia
 11. Write in brief about Mucocele
 12. Write in brief about Nursing bottle caries
 13. Write in brief about Tzanck test

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

Q.P. Code: 2114

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. What are the components of Pedodontic treatment triangle?

(A) Child, dentist, teacher

(B) Child, dentist, parents

(c) Host, substrate, environment

(D) Id, ego, superego

2. Which of the following behaviour is not included in Frankle behaviour rating system?

(A) Definitely positive

(B) Definitely negative

(c) Indifferent

(D) Positive

3. Nursing caries affects primarily the lingual surfaces of primary maxillary incisors and occlusal surface of first primary molars. The mandibular incisors are characteristically unaffected.

(A) Both statements true

(B) Both statements false

(c) First statement true and second statement is false

(D) First statement false and second statement is true

4. Bruises occur in which type of the child abuse?

(A) Physical abuse

(B) Sexual abuse

(c) Emotional abuse

(D) Educational abuse

5. Tell -Show-Do technique of child management was introduced by

(A) Bandura

(B) Addleston

(c) Coope

(D) Wright

6. The best way to help a frightened child to overcome his fear is to

(A) Identify the fear

(B) Ignore the fear

(c) Ridicule the frightened child

(D) Divert the patients attention

7. In primary teeth, gingival seat in a class II preparation is

(A) Left unbelvelled

(B) Bevelled so as to remove caries

(c) Bevelled so as to remove unsupported enamel

(D) Bevelled same as permanent tooth

rods

8. 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

9. Who gave Prophylactic odontomy?

(A) Hyatt

(B) Bodecker

(c) Buonocore

(D) Frankel

10. 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) Ugly duckling stage

11. AAPD defines early childhood caries as the presence of one or more decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a child

(A) 24 months of age or younger

(B) 71 months of age or younger

(c) 48 months of age or younger

(D) 96 months of age or younger

12. 1.23 % of Acidulated Phosphate Fluoride contains

(A) 1.23 ppm of Fluoride

(B) 12.3 ppm of Fluoride

(c) 123 ppm of Fluoride

(D) 12,300 ppm of Fluoride

13. Pit and Fissure Sealants are effective in

(A) Initial caries

(B) Secondary caries

(c) Recurrent caries

(D) Rampant caries

14. Premature loss of teeth leads to

- (A) Space loss
(c) Mastication problems
- (B) Speech problems
(D) All of the above
15. Which of the following local anaesthetic does not have a vasodilatory effect?
(A) Butacaine
(c) Benzocaine
(B) Cocaine
(D) Tetracaine
16. When should the first dental visit of child be scheduled?
(A) Eruption of first primary tooth/before 1st birthday
(c) Mixed dentition period
(B) Eruption of first permanent tooth
(D) At 3years of age
17. In thumb sucking digits have
(A) Short finger nail
(c) No callus formation
(B) Long finger nail
(D) None of above
18. Percentage of formaldehyde in buckley's formula is
(A) 15%
(c) 19%
(B) 20%
(D) 17%
19. Emergence of bicuspid occur in
(A) First transitional period
(c) Intertransitional period
(B) Second transitional period
(D) None of the above
20. Shape of gum pads in maxilla is
(A) Horse shoe shaped
(c) V Shaped
(B) U shaped
(D) Circular shape

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define pulpotomy. Enumerate the indications and contraindications for pulpotomy. Write in detail about formocresol pulpotomy. (1+4+5)
3. Describe the development of occlusion from 6 to 12 years of age and add a note of clinical significance. (8+2)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Discuss importance of Pedodontic triangle
5. What is the importance of medical history in pediatric dentistry?
6. Discuss clinical applications of Positive and Negative reinforcement.
7. Discuss clinical applications of Modeling technique.
8. Enumerate the brushing techniques.
9. Enumerate differences between Nursing caries and Rampent caries
10. Enumerate indications of stainless steel crowns
11. Classify mouth guards
12. Explain 4 S exercise
13. Discuss management of a child patient with Down's syndrome for dental treatment

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Periodontics Q.P. Code: 2118

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
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1. M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

1. An enzyme that is believed to be closely associated with the process of keratinisation is:

(A) Acid phosphatase	(B) Acetyl cholinesterase
(c) Glucose-6-phosphatase	(D) All of the above
2. Maximum Fluoride content is seen in

(A) Dentalcementum	(B) Dental pulp
(c) Enamel	(D) Dentin
3. Which of these is not a resorptive cell?

(A) Osteoclast	(B) Cementoclast
(c) Fibroblast	(D) Fibroblast
4. Immunoglobulin involved in anaphylaxis

(A) Ig G	(B) Ig A
(c) Ig E	(D) Ig M
5. Trypsin like enzyme is produced by all EXCEPT

(A) P. gingivalis	(B) C. rectus
(c) Actinomycetemcomitans	(D) T. denticola
6. The common etiology of periodontitis is

(A) Occlusal trauma	(B) Systemic factors
(c) Local irritating factor	(D) Hormonal defects
7. The effect of smoking on gingival inflammation

(A) Decreased inflammation	(B) Increased inflammation
(c) First increase and then decrease	(D) No effect on inflammation
8. ANUG is caused by

(A) Borrelia vincenti and fusobacterium	(B) Actinomycetem comitans
(c) Actinomyces nauselundi	(D) Streptococcus mutans
9. Offset blade is used to describe a

(A) Universal curette	(B) Gracey curette
(c) Sickel scale	(D) Hoe
10. Which of this is a feature of physiologic changes associated with tooth eruption?

(A) Gingival bulge	(B) Post- eruption bulge
(c) Pre-eruption bulge	(D) Dental bulge
11. Clinical sciences of gingivitis appears in

(A) Initial gingivitis	(B) Early gingivitis
(c) Late gingivitis	(D) Advanced gingivitis
12. Which of the following drug interferes with platelet aggregation

(A) Ibuprofen	(B) Paracetamol
(c) Nimesulide	(D) Aspirin
13. Method of exploring the entire pocket is called

(A) Bone sounding.	(B) Walking of the probe
(c) Auscultation.	(D) None of the above
14. Which of the following radiographic changes are associated with gingivitis

(A) Increased width of the periodontal ligament space	(B) Widening of medullary spaces and loss of trabeculation
(c) Irregularity of the crestal dura	(D) None of the above
15. The long cone radiographic technique affords

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (A) Better contrast of various densities | (B) Less magnification of images |
| (c) Less distortion of images | (D) All of the above |
16. Removal of tooth supporting bone is known as
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Osteoplasty | (B) Ostectomy |
| (c) Vestibuloplasty | (D) Distraction osteogenesis |
17. Radius of action of toxin in bacterial plaque is
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Less than 2.5mm | (B) Greater than 3.5mm |
| (c) Less than 1.5mm | (D) 1.5-2.5 mm |
18. Maintenance recall procedures includes
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Examination | (B) Treatment |
| (c) Report, clean up & scheduling | (D) All of the above |
19. What are the causes for increased mobility
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Poor oral hygiene | (B) Adequate restoration |
| (c) Subgingival Calculus | (D) All of the above |
20. Causes of recession are all of following except
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| (A) Tooth brush abrasion | (B) Fibrous diet |
| (c) Inadequate keratinized gingiva | (D) Frenum pull |

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Enumerate the periodontal ligament fibers. Discuss the functions of the periodontal ligament.
3. Define Prognosis. Explain in detail factors that influence overall and individual tooth prognosis.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Enumerate the gingival fibers and mention their functions
5. Define dentogingival unit write its significance
6. Discuss the effects of ageing on periodontium.
7. Discuss the periodontal complications caused by restorative therapy.
8. Enumerate the components of gingival crevicular fluid.
9. Discuss the physiologic gingival changes associated with tooth eruption.
10. Differentiate between pseudo pocket, true pocket and combined pocket
11. Explain the causes of pathologic tooth migration
12. Define periodontal flap. Discuss the indications and contraindications of periodontal flap.
13. Discuss the rationale of guided tissue regeneration

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Public Health Dentistry Q.P. Code: 2119

Max. Marks: 70

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

1. The colour coding used for the bio-medical waste management are

(A) Green/Blue/Red/Black	(B) Grey/Orange/Green/Black
(c) Yellow/Red/Orange/White Translucent/Grey	(D) Yellow/Red/Orange/White Translucent/Black
2. The index that measures all the evidence of past and present condition is known as

(A) Cumulative Index	(B) Composite Index
(c) Full Mouth Index	(D) Simple Index
3. The plaque component of the periodontal disease index was developed by

(A) Siguard P Ramfjord	(B) Russel A L
(c) John C Greene	(D) Jack C Vermillion
4. The following is an example for composite index

(A) Gingival Index	(B) Periodontal Index
(c) DMFT Index	(D) OHI-S
5. Dental auxiliaries are termed as dental ancillary in _____

(A) USA	(B) UK
(c) Australia	(D) India
6. The expert committee on auxiliary dental personnel of WHO [1959] suggest 2 new type of dental auxiliary for countries having acute shortage of dentists these are

(A) Dental Guard & Dental Aid	(B) Dental Aide & Dental Licentiate
(c) Dental Licentiate & Dental Guard	(D) Dental Attendant & Dental Guard
7. The father of health statistics is

(A) John Grauntal	(B) Karl Pearson
(c) Pamela Zarkowski	(D) Irwing Glickman
8. When the data is collected on the basis of attributes or qualities like gender it is called

(A) Qualitative data	(B) Quantitative data
(c) Continous data	(D) Discrete data
9. The group of individuals who are available for the investigation are

(A) Sample	(B) Data
(c) Variable	(D) Population
10. The type of sampling used when the population is heterogeneous with regard to the characteristic under study is

(A) Cluster sampling	(B) Multiphase sampling
(c) Stratified random sampling	(D) Multistage sampling
11. The method of presenting Qualitative data is

(A) Bar diagram	(B) Histogram
(c) Frequency polygonal	(D) Frequency curve
12. The measure of central tendency commonly influenced by extreme value is

(A) Arithmetic mean	(B) Median
(c) Mode	(D) Range
13. Normal curve is also known as

(A) Bell shaped curve	(B) Skewed curve
(c) Poisson curve	(D) Area under curve
14. Bias arising due to different rates of admission to hospitals for people with different diseases is

(A) Berkesonian Bias	(B) Memory Bias
(c) Selection Bias	(D) Confounding Bias
15. Science of health of travelers is known as

- (A) Emporiatrics
(c) Ethnography
16. The safe dose of Fluoride is
(A) 8-16mg/kg body wt
(c) 30-64mg/kg body wt
17. The world's first artificial fluoridation plant was put up in
(A) Chicago
(c) Colorado
18. Incidence of a disease can be obtained using
(A) Cross sectional study
(c) Experimental study
19. Which study proceeds from cause to effect
(A) Cohort
(c) Cross sectional
20. The ethical rules for dentists was prescribed by
(A) ADA
(c) WHO
- (B) Ergonomics
(D) Entymology
- (B) 16-32mg/kg body wt
(D) 12-30mg/kg body wt
- (B) Grand Rapids
(D) New York
- (B) Longitudinal study
(D) Interventional study
- (B) Case control
(D) Randomised controlled trial
- (B) IDA
(D) DCI

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define epidemiology and explain in detail descriptive epidemiology.
3. Define planning. Describe steps in planning process.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Enumerate biases encountered in case control study.
5. Write in detail about Chocking off phenomenon.
6. Enumerate the difference between health education and propaganda.
7. What are the expanded functions of a dental auxiliary?
8. What are the indications and contraindications of Atraumatic Restorative treatment
9. Add a note on training and calibration of examiners.
10. Enumerate measures of central tendency
11. Explain UCR concept.
12. What are the principles of primary health care.
13. Explain iceberg of diseases with examples