

11			Specialized Oral mucosa is present on	(1)					
	1)	Gingiva	2)	Cheek	3)	Soft Palate	4)	Dorsum of tongue	
12			Desmosomes are attachment processes between	(1)					
	1)	Cell and cell	2)	Cell and basement membrane	3)	Cell and connective tissue	4)	Cell and perineurium	
13			Bartholin's duct is the excretory duct of	(1)					
	1)	Parotid duct	2)	Submandibular duct	3)	Sublingual duct	4)	Lacrimal duct	
14			Von ebners glands are	(1)					
	1)	Glands at tip of tongue	2)	Posterior lingual mucous glands	3)	Posterior lingual serous glands	4)	Glosso palatine glands	
15			The most accepted theory of tooth eruption is	(1)					
	1)	Hydrodynamic theory	2)	Clonal theory	3)	Periodontal ligament traction theory	4)	Vascular theory	
16			The type of epithelium lining seen in maxillary sinus is	(1)					
	1)	Simple columnar	2)	Pseudo stratified columnar & ciliated	3)	Stratified squamous	4)	Simple squamous	
17			A small elevation on some portion of the crown produced by an extra formation of enamel is	(1)					
	1)	Sulcus	2)	Tubercle	3)	Cingulum	4)	Ridge	
18			Oblique ridge of Permanent maxillary first molar extends obliquely from	(1)					
	1)	Mesiobuccal cusp to distobuccal cusp	2)	Distobuccal cusp to distopalatal cusp	3)	Distobuccal cusp to mesiopalatal	4)	Distopalatal cusp to mesiopalatal cusp	
19			Maxillary First Premolar has	(1)					
	1)	ONE root	2)	TWO roots	3)	THREE roots	4)	FOUR roots	
20			H, Y and U occlusal aspect is a feature of	(1)					
	1)	Maxillary I Premolar	2)	Maxillary II Premolar	3)	Mandibular I Premolar	4)	Mandibular II Premolar	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Enumerate and describe in detail the stages in life cycle of Ameloblast. Add a note on Reciprocal Induction. (8+2)	(10)
22			Describe chronology and morphology of permanent maxillary Canine with a neat labeled diagrams. (2+8)	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Describe physical and chemical properties of enamel	(3)
24			Draw a neat labeled diagram of Interglobular dentin	(3)

25			Differentiate between true and false denticles	(3)
26			Describe functions of periodontal ligament	(3)
27			Write in brief about masticatory mucosa	(3)
28			Describe ductal system of salivary gland	(3)
29			Explain post eruptive tooth movement	(3)
30			Define cusp, tubercle and ridge	(3)
31			Write chronology of maxillary permanent central incisor	(3)
32			Write in brief about Matrix vesicle theory	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2025
QP Code - 2101

GENERAL HUMAN ANATOMY INCLUDING EMBRYOLOGY OSTEOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY [H-ANAT]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			The muscle of mastication that takes origin from maxilla is	(1)
			1) Temporalis 2) Masseter 3) Medial pterygoid 4) Lateral pterygoid	
2			Diaphragm sellae is related to	(1)
			1) Pituitary gland 2) Thyroid gland 3) Adrenal gland 4) Parathyroid gland	
3			Palatine tonsil is present in	(1)
			1) Nasopharynx 2) Oropharynx 3) Laryngopharynx 4) Lateral wall of the nose	
4			Sigmoid sinus continues as	(1)
			1) Internal jugular vein 2) External jugular vein 3) Subclavian vein 4) Brachiocephalic vein	
5			Epiglottis is made up of ----- cartilage	(1)
			1) Hyaline 2) Elastic 3) Fibrous 4) None of the above	
6			Muscles derived from first arch are all EXCEPT	(1)
			1) Mylohyoid 2) Tensor tympani 3) Tensor veli palatini 4) Stylohyoid	
7			The head of spermatozoa is covered by	(1)
			1) Basal body 2) Acrosomal cap 3) Axoneme 4) Annulus	
8			Meckel's cartilage is the cartilage of	(1)
			1) 2nd arch 2) 1st arch 3) 3rd arch 4) 4th arch	
9			Safety muscle of the tongue is	(1)
			1) Palatoglossus. 2) Styloglossus. 3) Genioglossus 4) Chondroglossus	
10			Which of these muscles acts only in ONE axis?	(1)
			1) Superior rectus 2) Superior oblique 3) Medial rectus 4) Inferior rectus	
11			Sylvian point corresponds to	(1)
			1) Asterion 2) Glabella 3) Pterion 4) Prognathion	
12			Torticollis is caused by	(1)
			1) Paralysis of sternocleidomastoid 2) Contraction of trapezius and sternocleidomastoid 3) Complete paralysis of 4) Avulsion of sternocleidomastoid	

29			Draw diagram of microscopic structure of spleen	(3)
30			Mention nerve supply of the parotid gland	(3)
31			Write a note on the blood supply of lateral wall of the nose	(3)
32			Write a note on types of chromosomes	(3)

-----End-----

- 13 Following amino acid has greatest buffering capacity at physiologic pH (1)
- 1) Lysine 2) Histidine 3) Glycine 4) Alanine
-
- 14 Casein, the milk protein is an example of (1)
- 1) Nucleoprotein 2) Chromoprotein 3) Phosphoprotein 4) Lipoprotein
-
- 15 Following lipoprotein is rich in Triacylglycerol content (1)
- 1) Chylomicrons 2) Very Low-density lipoprotein 3) Low-density lipoprotein 4) High-density lipoprotein
-
- 16 The following lipid acts as a precursor for Vitamin D (1)
- 1) Cholesterol 2) Arachidonic acid 3) Triacylglycerol 4) Phospholipids
-
- 17 In tRNA molecule, D arm is named due to the presence of the following base (1)
- 1) Uridine 2) Pseudouridine 3) Dihydrouridine 4) Thymidine
-
- 18 Deficiency of Vitamin A causes the following condition (1)
- 1) Megaloblastic anemia 2) Hypoprothrombinemia 3) Xerophthalmia 4) Pernicious anemia
-
- 19 Calcitriol helps in regulation of absorption of the following mineral (1)
- 1) Iron 2) Calcium 3) Copper 4) Potassium
-
- 20 Enzymes which are synthesized in inactive form are called (1)
- 1) Coenzymes 2) Apoenzymes 3) Lysozymes 4) Proenzymes

LEQ: (Section A Physiology) 1 X 10 = 10

Answer all the questions.

- 21 Define erythropoiesis. Describe the stages and factors regulating erythropoiesis. (2+5+3) (10)

SAQ: (Section A Physiology): 5 X 3 = 15

Answer all the questions.

- 22 Define Homeostasis. Explain negative feedback mechanism with **ONE** example (3)
- 23 Discuss the composition and functions of surfactant (3)
- 24 List **FOUR** important functions of saliva (3)
- 25 Explain the Baroreceptor reflex (3)
- 26 Define referred pain. Explain the theories of referred pain (3)

LEQ: (Section B Biochemistry) 1 X 10 = 10

Answer all the questions.

- 27 Describe the sources, biochemical functions, requirement and deficiency manifestations of Vitamin A. (2+2+2+4) (10)

SAQ: (Section B Biochemistry) 5 X 3 = 15

Answer all the questions.

28			Define Polysaccharides. Classify them with examples	(3)
29			Enumerate the functions of Albumin	(3)
30			List the important derivatives of cholesterol	(3)
31			Explain the competitive inhibition with an example.	(3)
32			Define Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR). Discuss any TWO factors influencing BMR.	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2025 QP CODE: 2108

Dental Materials [DM]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			The zinc oxide eugenol impression paste hardens by							(1)	
	1)	Chemical reaction		2)	Cold		3)	Heat		4)	Pressure
2			Most commonly used retarder in gypsum							(1)	
	1)	Na ₂ SO ₄		2)	NaCl		3)	Citrates		4)	K ₂ SO ₄
3			Setting of Plaster of Paris is the result of							(1)	
	1)	Solubility difference between hemi and dihydrate		2)	Interaction between di-hydrate and water		3)	Loss of water from hemi-hydrate		4)	Indirect interaction between hemi and di-hydrate
4			Beta hemihydrate particles are							(1)	
	1)	Porous and absorb more water		2)	Fine and absorb less water		3)	Hydrophobic		4)	Non reactive
5			Modulus of elasticity means							(1)	
	1)	Rigidity or stiffness of the material		2)	Ability to be stretched with permanent deformation		3)	Ductility of the material		4)	Malleability of the metal
6			Which of the following properties of dental materials is time dependent?							(1)	
	1)	Creep		2)	Resilience		3)	Elastic limit		4)	Ultimate strength
7			Knoop Hardness Number (KHN) of enamel is closed to							(1)	
	1)	Pure gold		2)	Amalgam		3)	Porcelain		4)	Comosite
8			The opacity in ceramics is achieved by adding							(1)	
	1)	Boric oxide		2)	Copper oxide		3)	Silica		4)	Titanium oxide
9			Which of the following is the main constituent of porcelain?							(1)	
	1)	Feldspar		2)	Kaolin		3)	Clay		4)	Quartz
10			For porcelain fused to metal crown, the porcelain should have?							(1)	
	1)	High fusion expansion		2)	High fusion temperature		3)	Linear coefficient of thermal expansion less than that of metal		4)	Linear coefficient of thermal expansion more than that of metal
11			Resistance to corrosion in a cobalt-chrome casting is due to presence of							(1)	

1) High quality iron 2) Chrome 3) Cobalt 4) Nickel

12

Which of the following zones is used for melting alloy during casting?

(1)

1) Reducing zone 2) Oxidising zone 3) Green zone 4) Yellow zone

13

Softening heat treatment of alloy increases

(1)

1) Modulus of elasticity 2) Proportional limit 3) Ductility 4) Hardness

14

The enhancement of the oxide layer to prevent release of metallic ions from the surface of implants is known as

(1)

1) Polishing 2) Pickling 3) Oxidation 4) Passivation

15

Polymers and composite implant materials are sterilised by

(1)

1) Gamma irradiation 2) Autoclave 3) Dry heat sterilisation 4) Moist heat sterilisation

16

Solubility in oral fluids is the least for

(1)

1) Glass Ionomer cement 2) Zinc Phosphate cement 3) Silicophosphate cement 4) Resin cement

17

Most retentive materials used in class V are

(1)

1) Composite 2) Glass ionomer cement (expand) 3) Zinc Phosphate cement (expand) 4) Amalgam

18

The term trituration means

(1)

1) Lysing amalgam alloy 2) Mixing of amalgam alloy powder and mercury 3) Removal of excess of mercury 4) Mixing of amalgam and copper

19

In high copper amalgam which phase is eliminated?

(1)

1) Gamma 1 2) Gamma 2 3) Gamma 1 and 2 4) No phase is eliminated

20

Shade of luting cement can affect the aesthetics of

(1)

1) Ceramic restoration 2) Porcelain fused restoration 3) All metal restoration 4) Metal ceramic restoration

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21

Enumerate the various elastomeric impression materials. Discuss in detail addition silicone impression material. Add a note on recent advancement. (2+6+2)

(10)

22

Classify direct filling gold. Describe the technique of direct filling gold. Write advantages and disadvantages of Direct filling gold (3+3+4)

(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23

Classify dentine bonding systems. Write the uses of dentine bonding agents (1+2)

(3)

24

List the uses of a root canal sealer

(3)

25

Write composition of Zinc Oxide Eugenol Cement

(3)

26			Explain the metal reinforced Glass Ionomer Cement's	(3)
27			Classify liners	(3)
28			List the advantages of heat activated denture base resins	(3)
29			Describe in detail metamerism and fluorescence of dental materials	(3)
30			Enumerate the types of stress in dental materials	(3)
31			Enumerate the types of inlay waxes	(3)
32			Write a note on porosity in dental casting	(3)

-----End-----

1)	Maxillary first molar	2)	Mandibular first molar	3)	Maxillary second premolar	4)	Mandibular incisor
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11

Hyperplasia occurring due to an ill fitting denture is known as

1)	Epulisgranulomatousum	2)	Epulisfissuratum	3)	Gingival hyperplasia	4)	Denture stomatitis
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(1)

12

Name the condition in which enamel is worn out as a result of tooth to tooth contact

1)	Dentin dysplasia	2)	Attrition	3)	Amelogenesis imperfecta	4)	Dentinogenesis imperfecta
----	------------------	----	-----------	----	-------------------------	----	---------------------------

(1)

13

Ray fungus is a typical appearance of

1)	Batryomycosis	2)	Sarcoidosis	3)	Actinomycosis	4)	Melioidosis
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(1)

14

The most common special stain used to demonstrate amyloid in histologic sections is

1)	Periodic Schiff	2)	Hematoxylin and Eosin	3)	Gentian Violet	4)	Congo Red
----	-----------------	----	-----------------------	----	----------------	----	-----------

(1)

15

Scurvy occurs due to deficiency of

1)	Vitamin A	2)	Vitamin B	3)	Vitamin C	4)	Vitamin D
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(1)

16

Morphological feature of RBC in Iron deficiency anaemia is

1)	Normocytic Normochromic	2)	Macrocytic Normochromic	3)	Microcytic Normochromic	4)	Microcytic Hypochromic
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(1)

17

In which type of attrition the roots does not maintain consistant pattern and the amount of tooth loss is not proportional to the age of individual

1)	Physiological	2)	Pathological	3)	Biological	4)	Environmental
----	---------------	----	--------------	----	------------	----	---------------

(1)

18

The clinical variant of Lichen planus that commonly presents as desquamative gingivitis is

1)	Atrophic form	2)	Erosive Form	3)	Hypertrophic form	4)	Vesiculobullous form
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(1)

19

Osteogenesis imperfecta

1)	Is sex linked disorder of bones that develop in cartilage	2)	Manifests with blue sclera which is pathognomonic	3)	Is associated with deafness.	4)	Is associated with amelogenesis imperfecta
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(1)

20

Marble bone disease is another name of

1)	Osteoporosis	2)	Osteomyelitis	3)	Osteopetrosis	4)	Osteomalacia
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(1)

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21

Enumerate the developmental anomalies affecting the shape of tooth. Write in detail on gemination and fusion. (4+3+3)

(10)

22

Classify odontogenic tumors. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and histopathology of ameloblastoma. (3+2+2+3)

(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23

Write in brief about Concrecence

(3)

24			Write in brief about Nasopalatine cyst	(3)
25			Give THREE examples each of premalignant lesion and premalignant condition	(3)
26			Where do we see the following histologic features: a) Herring bone pattern b) Verocay body c) Reed sternberg cell	(3)
27			Draw a neat labelled diagram of Pleomorphic adenoma	(3)
28			Write in brief about Mumps	(3)
29			Write in brief about Crohn's Disease	(3)
30			Write in brief about Zones of enamel caries	(3)
31			Write in brief about Garres Chronic Osteomyelitis.	(3)
32			Describe etiology and clinical features of bruxism.	(3)

-----End-----

antagonist		antagonist		antagonist		agonist	
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11

Triamterene differs from spironolactone in that

1) It has greater natriuretic action	2) Its K ⁺ retaining action is not dependent on presence of aldosterone	3) It acts from the luminal membrane side of the distal tubular cells	4) Both 2 and 3	(1)
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12

Tranexamic acid is a specific antidote of

1) Fibrinolytic drugs	2) Organophosphates	3) Antiplatelets	4) Heparin	(1)
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13

Features of atorvastatin include the following

1) Dose to dose most potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor	2) Higher ceiling of LDL-cholesterol lowering action than lovastatin	3) Antioxidant property	4) All of the above	(1)
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14

The following is true of proton pump inhibitors **EXCEPT**

1) They are the most effective drugs for Zollinger Ellison syndrome	2) Their prolonged use can cause atrophy of gastric mucosa	3) They inhibit growth of H. pylori in stomach	4) They have no effect on gastric motility	(1)
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15

Saline osmotic purgatives are used for

1) Treatment of constipation	2) Prevention of constipation in patients of piles	3) Avoidance of straining at stools in patients of hernia	4) Tapeworm infestation: following niclosamide administration	(1)
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16

Apart from diarrhoea, oral rehydration solution has been employed in

1) Severe vomiting	2) Burn cases	3) Heat stroke	4) Both 2 and 3	(1)
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17

All are active against pseudomonas **EXCEPT**

1) Ceftazidime (Maximum)	2) Ceftolozane	3) Cefoperazone	4) Cefazolin	(1)
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18

Acid susceptible penicillin is

1) Methicillin	2) Ampicillin	3) Amoxicillin	4) Cloxacillin	(1)
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19

Chelator used in transfusion siderasis is

1) Deferiprone	2) Pencillamine	3) Dimercaprol	4) Calcium disodium edetate	(1)
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20

Which metabolic abnormality is caused by cyclosporine?

1) Hyperkalemia	2) Hypokalemia	3) Hypercalcemia	4) Hypocalcemia	(1)
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LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21

Discuss the term adverse drug effect. Enumerate the various adverse drug effects with suitable examples(2+8)

(10)

22

Enumerate the corticosteroids used in asthma. Write the mechanism of action, pharmacological actions and therapeutic uses of inhalational steroids in asthma. (3+3+2+2)

(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Explain teratogenicity	(3)
24			Describe drugs used for Chronic Gout.	(3)
25			Describe atypical antipsychotics.	(3)
26			Write a note on potassium sparing diuretics.	(3)
27			Write a note on rifampicin.	(3)
28			Write a note on metoclopramide.	(3)
29			Mention the rationale for the use of dopamine in hypovolumic shock	(3)
30			Name TWO ultrashort acting insulin with their indications.	(3)
31			Write THREE uses of ethyl alcohol.	(3)
32			ORS Solution and its importance.	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION
AUGUST 2025 QP CODE: 2109

General Medicine [GM]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | | | | Best marker for iron deficiency is | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Serum iron | 2) Serum ferritin | 3) Total Iron Binding Capacity | 4) Transferrin saturation |
| 2 | | | | Schillings test may be used to establish a diagnosis of | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Intrinsic factor deficiency | 2) Pancreatic endocrine dysfunction | 3) Megaoblastic anemia from folic acid deficiency | 4) All of the above |
| 3 | | | | Troponin T is a marker of | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Renal disease | 2) Muscular disease | 3) Myocardial infarction | 4) Unstable angina |
| 4 | | | | Plummer vinson syndrome is rare complication of which type of anaemia | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Iron deficiency | 2) Dimorphic | 3) Anaemia of chronic disease | 4) Vitamin B 12 deficiency |
| 5 | | | | All are the causes of generalized abdomen distention EXCEPT | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Obesity | 2) Peptic ulcer | 3) Ascities | 4) Pregnancy |
| 6 | | | | All cause hepatomegaly EXCEPT | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Late Cirrhosis | 2) Liver metastasis | 3) Right heart failure | 4) Amyloidosis |
| 7 | | | | Hepatic encephalopathy in cirrhosis is precipitated by all EXCEPT | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Infection | 2) Lactulose therapy | 3) Hypokalemia | 4) Gastrointestinal bleed |
| 8 | | | | Pansystolic murmur is heard in | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Mitral stenosis | 2) Aortic stenosis | 3) Mitral regurgitation | 4) Pulmonary stenosis |
| 9 | | | | Modified Duke criteria is used to diagnose | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Infective Endocarditis | 2) Carcinoma Colon | 3) Acute rheumatic fever | 4) Aortic dissection |
| 10 | | | | Calculate the BMI of an adult with weight 70 kg and height 168 cm | (1) | |
| | | | 1) 21.8 | 2) 24.8 | 3) 26.4 | 4) 30.2 |
| 11 | | | | Casal's necklace is seen in | (1) | |
| | | | 1) Beri-beri | 2) Pellagra | 3) Scurvy | 4) Ricket's |
| 12 | | | | Incubation period in primary HIV infection is | (1) | |

1)	1 to 2 weeks after exposure	2)	1 to 3 weeks after exposure	3)	2 to 3 weeks after exposure	4)	2 to 4 weeks after exposure
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13 Dupuytren's contracture affects (1)

1)	Skin and knuckle pads	2)	Eyes	3)	Muscle	4)	Joints
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14 Insulin is secreted by (1)

1)	Beta cells of pancreas	2)	Alpha cells of pancreas	3)	Liver	4)	Muscle
----	------------------------	----	-------------------------	----	-------	----	--------

15 Non alcoholic fatty liver disease is caused by (1)

1)	Hypertension	2)	Type II Diabetes	3)	Hypothyroidism	4)	Cushing's syndrome
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16 Which of the following statement is true regarding type 2 Diabetes (1)

1)	Fasting plasma glucose greater than 126 mg/dl	2)	Fasting plasma glucose below 120 mg/dl	3)	2 hours after glucose load < 200 mg/dl	4)	2 hours after glucose load >160 mg/dl
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17 Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of pleural fluid exudate (1)

1)	Protein < 3 gm	2)	Cells >1000	3)	Cloudy appearance	4)	Cells predominantly are neutrophils
----	----------------	----	-------------	----	-------------------	----	-------------------------------------

18 Absence seizures are seen in (1)

1)	Grandmal epilepsy	2)	Myoclonic epilepsy	3)	Petitmal epilepsy	4)	Hyperkinetic child
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19 Cogwheel rigidity is seen in (1)

1)	Pyramidal tract lesion	2)	Extrapyramidal tract	3)	Cerebellar lesion	4)	Lower Motor Neuron lesion
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20 Aura is a part of which kind of headache? (1)

1)	Migraine	2)	Cluster headache	3)	Trigeminal neuralgia	4)	Frontal headache
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LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21 Explain the life cycle, clinical features and management of Plasmodium falciparum. [3+3+4] (10)

22 Classify seizures. Discuss clinical features, investigations and management of generalised seizure. [3+2+2+3] (10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23 Mention clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of Immune Thrombocytopenia Purpura (ITP) (3)

24 Mention complications associated with blood transfusion (3)

25 Discuss the clinical features and management of Myxedema Coma (3)

26 Describe the management of Acute Severe Asthma (3)

27 Mention **THREE** causes of Massive Hemoptysis (3)

28 What is traveller's diarrhea? Briefly describe. (3)

29			Name SIX causes of chronic or recurrent abdominal pain	(3)
30			Enumerate Four complications of cirrhosis of liver	(3)
31			Write a note on management of Acute Rheumatic Fever.	(3)
32			Mention FIVE thrombolytic drugs.	(3)

-----End-----

1) Hansen 2) Loeffler 3) Robert Koch 4) Bruce

14 Cell wall deficient bacterium is (1)

1) Mycoplasma 2) Treponema 3) Staphylococcus 4) Klebsiella

15 Silver impregnation method is used for demonstration of (1)

1) Capsule 2) Spore 3) Flagella 4) Fimbriae

16 An example for zoonotic disease is (1)

1) Plague 2) Diphtheria 3) Cholera 4) Poliomyelitis

17 Anti Streptolysin O (ASLO) is an example of (1)

1) Precipitation test 2) Neutralization test 3) Agglutination Test 4) Heamagglutination test

18 Type of hypersensitivity in Contact dermatitis is (1)

1) Type I 2) Type II 3) Type III 4) Type IV

19 Staphylococcus aureus shows following type of arrangement (1)

1) Clusters 2) Chains 3) Chinese letters 4) Bamboo stick

20 An example of Anaerobic medium is (1)

1) Tetrathionate 2) Muller Hinton 3) Fluid thioglycollate 4) Clary Blair

LEQ: (General Pathology) 1 X 10 = 10

Answer all the questions.

21 A middle aged male has easy fatigability, tingling and numbness of the feet and haemoglobin is 6.2 mg/dl. What is the diagnosis? What are the possible causes? Write laboratory diagnosis of the same. (2+3+5) (10)

SAQ: (General Pathology) 5 X 3 = 15

Answer all the questions.

22 Describe the Nuclear changes in apoptosis (3)

23 List the Factors influencing wound healing (3)

24 Enumerate the outcomes of acute inflammation (3)

25 Discuss Type III hypersensitivity reaction with examples (3)

26 CVC Spleen: Gross and Microscopy (3)

LEQ: (Microbiology) 1 X 10 = 10

Answer all the questions.

27 Discuss the Pathogenesis and Laboratory Diagnosis of Oral Candidiasis (4+6) (10)

SAQ: (Microbiology) 5 X 3 = 15

Answer all the questions.

28 Describe Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Herpes zoster (3)

29			Draw a neat labelled diagram of HIV virus	(3)
30			Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Hepatitis B virus infection.	(3)
31			Write the principle, types of ELISA and its uses	(3)
32			Write briefly the infections caused by staphylococcus	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION
AUGUST 2025 QP CODE: 2110

General Surgery [GS]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			Average time for mandibular fractures to heal is	(1)								
	1)	6 weeks		2)	8 weeks		3)	4 weeks		4)	2 weeks	
2			All are goitrogens EXCEPT	(1)								
	1)	Cabbage		2)	Anti thyroid		3)	Para amino salicylic acid		4)	Caffeine	
3			Hurthle cell carcinoma is a rare variant of	(1)								
	1)	Papillary carcinoma		2)	Anaplastic carcinoma		3)	Follicular carcinoma		4)	Medullary carcinoma	
4			Site of insertion of 22 gauge needle in needle tracheostomy is between	(1)								
	1)	1st and 2nd tracheal rings		2)	3rd and 4th tracheal rings		3)	Below 4th tracheal ring		4)	2nd and 3rd tracheal rings	
5			Parathyroid glands are derived from which pharyngeal pouch?	(1)								
	1)	1st and 2nd		2)	2nd and 3rd		3)	3rd and 4th		4)	Only 4th	
6			Parathyroid Hormone acts directly on all EXCEPT	(1)								
	1)	Bone		2)	Gut		3)	Kidney		4)	Brain	
7			Minimum monitoring for patients in shock includes all EXCEPT	(1)								
	1)	ECG		2)	CVP		3)	Blood Pressure		4)	Pulse oximetry	
8			In which coagulation factor deficiency cryoprecipitate is given?	(1)								
	1)	VII		2)	VIII		3)	V		4)	VI	
9			Complications of massive blood transfusions include all EXCEPT	(1)								
	1)	Hypercalcaemia		2)	Hypokalemia		3)	Hyperkalemia		4)	Hypothermia	
10			Most common type of fistula in ano is	(1)								
	1)	Suprasphincteric		2)	Transsphincteric		3)	Extrasphincteric		4)	Intersphincteric	
11			Martorell's ulcers are seen in	(1)								
	1)	Diabetes		2)	Hypertension		3)	Rheumatic disease		4)	Syphilis	
12			The external manifestations of inflammation include all EXCEPT	(1)								
	1)	Calor		2)	Color		3)	Dolor		4)	Palor	

30			Write a note on percutaneous Tracheostomy	(3)
31			Describe chronic inflammation.	(3)
32			Describe the fractures of the zygomatic complex.	(3)

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