

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 70****CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY AND ENDODONTICS Q.P. Code: 2116**

- Each question is followed by four options
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet
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- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

1. The fourth root canal if present in maxillary, first molar is usually present in
 - (A) Mesiolingual root
 - (B) Mesio Buccal root
 - (C) Palatal root
 - (D) Distal root
2. The tooth which usually has the largest pulp chamber in the mouth is
 - (A) Maxillary central
 - (B) Maxillary canine
 - (C) Maxillary first molar
 - (D) Mandibular first molar
3. Champagne bubble test is indicative of
 - (A) Presence of Fracture in the tooth
 - (B) Presence of resorption in the tooth
 - (C) Presence of root canal orifice
 - (D) Presence of root canal in the tooth
4. Which among the following is **NOT** a function of gingival bevel in cast metal restoration ?
 - (A) Removal of weak enamel
 - (B) Results in 30 degree marginal metal
 - (C) To provide biological width
 - (D) Helps to improve the fit of the casting
5. Which of the following acid is used in pickling?
 - (A) Hydrochloric acid
 - (B) Hydrobromic acid
 - (C) Chloric acid
 - (D) Perchloric acid
6. A favorable prognosis for the pulp after Direct Pulp Capping may be expected if
 - (A) Exposure is small
 - (B) Tooth is Symptomatic
 - (C) Hemorrhage is Uncontrolled
 - (D) Operating field is contaminated
7. Which matrix system is also known as the universal matrix?
 - (A) Anatomical matrix
 - (B) Mylar strip matrix
 - (C) Ivory matrix
 - (D) Tofflemire matrix
8. Which of the following wedging technique is used in cases of wide faciolingual proximal box?
 - (A) Piggyback wedging
 - (B) Double wedging
 - (C) Single wedge technique
 - (D) Wedge wedging technique
9. Which of the following is the most retentive type of pin in the pin retained amalgam restoration
 - (A) Friction lock pin
 - (B) Bonded pin
 - (C) Self-threading pin
 - (D) Cemented pin
10. Shrink-free ceramic crown is called as
 - (A) Cerestore
 - (B) Captek
 - (C) Dicor
 - (D) Aluminous porcelain
11. Which of the following controls the oxide layer in a base metal alloy
 - (A) Beryllium
 - (B) Silver
 - (C) Tin
 - (D) Palladium
12. Cavities begin as small demineralized areas
 - (A) Below the surface of the Enamel
 - (B) At the surface of the Enamel
 - (C) In the Dentin
 - (D) At the Dentinoenamel junction

13. Fluoride release is seen in
 (A) Glass ionomer cement (B) Resin cement
 (C) Zinc phosphate cement (D) Copper cement
14. Phoenix Abscess is
 (A) Reversible pulpitis (B) Acute apical periodontitis
 (C) Acute exacerbation of an existing chronic lesion (D) Chronic Abscess
15. Patient reports with severe throbbing pain in relation to mandibular second molar. The tooth is sensitive to hot food more than cold and elicits a painful response on percussion. What would be the probable diagnosis?
 (A) Reversible pulpitis (B) Apical periodontitis
 (C) Irreversible pulpitis (D) Gingival abscess
16. Semilunar flap has been found suitable only for
 (A) Incision and drainage (B) Root resection
 (C) Cortical trephination (D) Trapezoidal
17. The chemical name for Bis-GMA is
 (A) Bisphenol glycidyl methacrylate (B) Bisphenyl glycidyl methacrylate
 (C) Bisphenol glycidylmonocrylate (D) Bisphenyl glycidyl monocrylate
18. The smear layer is removed in
 (A) Total -etch adhesives (B) Self etch primers
 (C) Self etch adhesives (D) All-in-one adhesives
19. Goals of isolation are
 (A) Moisture control (B) Retraction
 (C) Harm prevention (D) All of the above
20. The working length in case of apical root resorption should be
 (A) 0.5 mm shorter than radiographic apex (B) At the radiographic apex
 (C) 0.5 mm beyond the radiographic apex (D) 2 mm shorter than radiographic apex

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Define and Classify Dental Caries. Describe in detail the diagnostic aids for Dental Caries. (4+6)
3. Write in detail about instrument formula for hand cutting instruments. Explain in detail the design and use of Gingival margin trimmers. (5+5)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

10 X 3 = 30

4. Write differences between cavity preparation for inlay and Amalgam restoration.
5. Classify pins. Write about cemented pins in detail.
6. Classify amalgam alloys
7. What is Platinized gold? Add a note on stepping.
8. Classify pulpitis and write about Reversible pulpitis.
9. Explain Total etch adhesives.
10. Discuss the modifications of glass ionomer cement
11. List the factors affecting Polymerization shrinkage of dental composite.
12. Discuss the causes of Sodium hypochlorite accidents and its management.
13. Write about Fish's zones.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 70****ORTHODONTICS Q.P. Code: 2113**

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|---|---|
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|---|---|

1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

- A 300 mg force is applied through a canine retractor the following change will be noticed

(A) Hyalinisation	(B) Rapid tooth movement
(C) Frontal root resorption	(D) Extrusion
- Optimum orthodontic force should **NOT** exceed the

(A) Arterial blood pressure	(B) Venous blood pressure
(C) Capillary blood pressure	(D) Masticatory pressure
- SNB angle describes the relationship of the

(A) Maxilla to cranial base	(B) Mandible to cranial base
(C) Maxilla to mandible	(D) Mandible to Bolton plane
- Cephalometrics is useful in assessing all of the following relationship EXCEPT

(A) Bone to bone	(B) Tooth to Tooth
(C) Tooth to Bone	(D) Soft Palate to gingiva
- Transitional phase of dentition is

(A) During eruption of permanent teeth and exfoliation of deciduous teeth	(B) After all permanent teeth have erupted
(C) Phase during correction of malocclusion	(D) After eruption of all deciduous teeth
- Inter canine width in maxilla is increased with

(A) Eruption of lateral incisors	(B) Eruption of permanent canine
(C) Eruption of premolar	(D) Eruption of peg lateral
- The average leeway space available in each half of mandible is

(A) 0.9 mm	(B) 1.7 mm
(C) 2.4 mm	(D) 3.8 mm
- Generalised spacing in deciduous dentition is

(A) Physiological	(B) Pathological
(C) Incisal Liability	(D) Sign of malocclusion
- Difference in width of permanent & primary incisors is

(A) Incisal guidance	(B) Incisal inclination
(C) Overjet	(D) Incisal liability
- Ugly duckling stage is seen at age of

(A) 6-7 years	(B) 9-10 years
(C) 10-12 years	(D) 12-14 years
- Ackerman profit classification's outer envelope represent

(A) Alignment	(B) Profile
(C) Transverse relation	(D) Vertical relation
- Canine placed anterior to orbital plane

(A) Abstraction	(B) Attraction
(C) Expansion	(D) Protraction

13. If a tooth has **NOT** erupted to the line of occlusion it is called as
 (A) Infraversion (B) Rotated
 (C) Supraversion (D) Torsiversion
14. Deep bite is seen in which type of malocclusion?
 (A) Class I (B) Class II Div I
 (C) Class II Div 2 (D) Class III
15. E.H. Angle introduced his classification of malocclusions in
 (A) 1876 (B) 1899
 (C) 1900 (D) 1903
16. Angle's line of occlusion tells malocclusion is in which direction?
 (A) Sagittal (B) Vertical
 (C) Transverse (D) Transverse and Vertical
17. Single tooth cross bite can be treated with
 (A) Removable or fixed appliances (B) Expansion appliance
 (C) Extra oral elastic (D) Head gear
18. High FMA angle indicates
 (A) Good Prognosis (B) Bad Prognosis
 (C) Good bone growth (D) Class III relation
19. Which of the following is the least stable orthodontic correction?
 (A) Maxillary Expansions (B) Rotations
 (C) Overbite (D) Overjet
20. Lip bumper is used for
 (A) Mouth breathing (B) Nail biting
 (C) For lip biting & hyperactive mentalis (D) All of the above

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Define serial extraction. Explain various methods of serial extraction
3. Describe the etiological factors and clinical features of Class II malocclusion. Add a note on management of Class II malocclusion

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

10 X 3 = 30

4. Distinguish between continuous, interrupted and intermittent forces
5. Compare Frontal and Undermining tooth resorption
6. List various types of orthodontic appliances
7. Describe Distal shoe space maintainer
8. Describe interceptive orthodontic. Enumerate its different procedures.
9. List the Indications and contraindications of proximal stripping
10. Describe Adams clasp in detail and list out the modifications
11. List the active parts of fixed appliances
12. Explain the parts and uses of oral screens
13. Explain Broadbent's phenomenon.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 70****ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY Q.P. Code: 2112**

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1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

1. What is Metastasis of organisms or their toxins that are capable of injuring the tissue termed as?

(A) Focus of infection	(B) Focal infection
(C) Field infection	(D) Metastasis of infection
2. 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
3. What is the colour of Kaposi's sarcoma?

(A) Purplish-red	(B) Grayish
(C) Brownish	(D) Yellowish
4. Which vitamin deficiency causes Pernicious anemia?

(A) Vitamin B1 deficiency	(B) Vitamin B12 deficiency
(C) Vitamin C deficiency	(D) Vitamin D deficiency
5. A patient reported with mucous patches in the oral cavity. He also had shotty (bullet shots) consistency of lymph nodes. The lymph nodes consistency is pathognomonic of which disease?

(A) Tuberculosis	(B) Squamous cell carcinoma
(C) Lymphoma	(D) Syphilis
6. Which of the following oral manifestations is associated with immune-compromised status of an individual?

(A) Chronic candidiasis	(B) Geographic tongue
(C) Oral Lichen Planus	(D) Homogenous leukoplakia
7. Cotton wool appearance in radiograph of skull and jaws is found in which of these diseases?

(A) Paget's disease	(B) Multiple myeloma
(C) Crouzon's syndrome	(D) Osteoporosis
8. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of Treacher Collins syndrome?

(A) Antimongoloid palpebral fissures	(B) Wide mouth
(C) Absence of zygomatic bones	(D) Absence of clavicles
9. In which disorder are Wickham's striae found?

(A) Lichen Planus	(B) Leukoplakia
(C) Erythroplakia	(D) Oral submucous fibrosis
10. In which systemic disease, level of serum cortisol is decreased ?

(A) Cushing syndrome	(B) Grave's disease
(C) Addison disease	(D) Acromegaly
11. Which of these is **NOT** the clinical manifestation of low serum calcium level?

(A) Hyper excitability of wrist muscle	(B) Weak heart action
(C) Tetanus	(D) Sialorrhea
12. Which of these are complications of Diabetes Mellitus?

(A) Retinopathy	(B) Neuropathy
(C) Periodontitis	(D) All of the above

13. Ghost teeth are seen in which of the following conditions?
 (A) Amelogenesis imperfecta (B) Dentinogenesis imperfecta
 (C) Regional odontodysplasia (D) Osteogenesis imperfecta
14. What is the pathogenesis of Hand-Schuller Christian disease?
 (A) Defect in carbohydrate metabolism (B) Defect in protein metabolism
 (C) Defect in lipid metabolism (D) Defect in vitamin metabolism
15. Which of following bone disorder shows ground glass appearance radiographically?
 (A) Ossifying fibroma (B) Fibrous dysplasia
 (C) Cherubism (D) Cementifying fibroma
16. What is the relationship between intensity of X ray beam and distance from the source?
 (A) Inversely proportional to the square of distance from source
 (B) Directly proportional to the square of distance from source
 (C) Square of the distance from the source
 (D) Cube of the distance from the source
17. Radiographically Soap bubble pattern is seen in which of the following pathology?
 (A) Periapical cyst (B) Osteomyelitis
 (C) Fibrous dysplasia (D) Ameloblastoma
18. What is the cause of blurred image in a radiograph?
 (A) Increased distance between focal spot and object distance (B) Patient head movement
 (C) Expired dental film (D) Light exposure of dental film in the dark room
19. Which of these organs has intermediate radiosensitivity?
 (A) Lymphoid organs (B) Bone marrow
 (C) Salivary glands (D) Thyroid gland
20. Which is the best imaging modality to view disc displacement of the temporomandibular joint?
 (A) Cephalogram (B) Cone Beam Computed Tomography
 (C) Orthopantomography (D) Magnetic resonance imaging

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Classify Vesiculobullous diseases. Describe in detail the clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and management of Pemphigus vulgaris
3. Classify odontogenic tumors. Discuss radiographic features of adenomatoid odontogenic tumor. [4+6]

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

10 X 3 = 30

4. Describe the radiographic features of Dentigerous cyst
5. Enumerate the diagnostic aids for oral cancer
6. Describe the clinical features of migraine
7. Discuss bite marks in forensic sciences
8. Describe smoker's melanosis
9. Enumerate investigations for platelet disorders
10. Discuss the types of Oral Lichen planus and its diagnostic features
11. Describe the radiographic features of Cherubism
12. Discuss the causes for partial image
13. Describe the SLOB technique

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 70****ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY Q.P. Code: 2117**

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1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

- George winter`s classification is based on
 - Position of impacted tooth
 - Depth of impacted 3rd molar
 - Size of impacted 3rd molar
 - Long axis of of impacted 3rd molar to the 2nd molar
- William Kelsey Fry technique for impacted tooth removal is
 - Lingual split bone technique
 - Buccal split bone technique
 - Postage stamp method
 - Bar technique
- The most common reason for the removal of impacted mandibular third molars is
 - Referred pain
 - Orthodontic treatment
 - Recurrent pericoronitis
 - Chronic periodontal disease
- Most important principle during extraction is
 - Least trauma to bone while extracting whole tooth out
 - Least trauma to mucosa while extracting the whole tooth out
 - Least trauma to bone and mucosa while extracting the tooth in pieces
 - None of the above
- Common complication of Inferior Alveolar Nerve block is
 - Haematoma
 - Facial nerve paralysis
 - Paresthesia
 - Needle breakage
- Which of the following is most accepted theory of local anaesthetic action?
 - Membrane expansion theory
 - Calcium displacement theory
 - Specific receptor theory
 - Electrical potential theory
- Syncope is usually caused by
 - Vasoconstriction
 - Decrease in vascular bed
 - Cerebral hyperemia
 - Cerebral Ischemia
- Effect of LA can be increased by addition of
 - Adrenaline
 - Isoprenaline
 - Dopamine
 - Felypressin
- Bucket Handle fractures are commonly seen in
 - Soldiers
 - Children
 - Edentulous persons
 - Young adults
- A fracture of the mandible in the deciduous first molar region in a 6 year old male child should be managed by
 - Open cap splint fixation with circummandibular wiring
 - Open Reduction, Internal Fixation with miniplates
 - Risdon wiring
 - Gunning splint
- To determine antral perforation what test should be done?
 - Blow air through nose with nostrils closed
 - Probe the socket for perforation
 - Enlarge the orifice to retrieve the root piece
 - All of the above
- Endocarditis prophylaxis is recommended in **ONE** of the following conditions before extractions
 - Cardiac pacemakers
 - Mitral valve prolapse without valvular regurgitation
 - Tetralogy of Fallot
 - Implanted defibrillators

13. Which of the following is used for management of haemophilic patient?
 (A) Tranexamic acid (B) Acetic acid
 (C) Ascorbic acid (D) Palmitonic acid
14. If impacted 3rd molar is to be extracted in patient planning for bilateral sagittal split osteotomy, then extraction should be done?
 (A) 8-12 weeks after surgery (B) At the time of surgery
 (C) A month after surgery (D) 6 months before surgery
15. A pregnant patient in the second trimester experiences syncope during extraction of upper molar. The position she should be kept in
 (A) Trendelenburg position (B) Head down toward her feet
 (C) Right lateral position (D) Left lateral position
16. Elective dental extractions on a patient who had a myocardial infarct two months prior are
 (A) Performed under oral valium sedation (B) Performed using an epinephrine free local anaesthetic
 (C) Performed using both A & B (D) Postponed until at least six months have elapsed
17. Rubber band extraction is a method of extraction in patient having
 (A) Bleeding disorder (B) Myocardial infarction and angina pectoris
 (C) Supernumerary teeth (D) Impacted teeth
18. When soft palate is paralyzed, what is **NOT** seen?
 (A) Clefting of palate (B) Nasal regurgitation
 (C) Nasal twang (D) Flat palate
19. Anaesthesia dolorosa is a painful area of anaesthesia that arises after damage to which of the following nerve?
 (A) Facial (B) Trigeminal
 (C) Hypoglossal (D) Vagus
20. Salivary gland stone most commonly involves
 (A) Submandibular gland (B) Parotid gland
 (C) Sublingual glands (D) Lingual glands

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Define local anaesthesia. Discuss various techniques to block maxillary division of trigeminal nerve. Explain the complication of maxillary nerve block.
3. Describe Type I hypersensitivity reaction. Discuss its pathophysiology, clinical features and management

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

10 X 3 = 30

4. Discuss the surgical anatomy of parotid salivary gland and surgical management of Pleomorphic Adenoma
5. Discuss the indications and technique of Enucleation in Cysts of oral cavity
6. Discuss the Gow Gates Technique of Inferior alveolar Nerve block
7. Illustrate the Surgical steps involved in removing the mesioangularly impacted mandibular third molar
8. What is intermaxillary fixation? Write the indications and contraindications of intermaxillary fixation
9. List the chronic complications of Diabetes mellitus
10. Write the clinical features and surgical management of buccal space infection
11. Gap Arthroplasty in TMJ ankyloses.
12. What is Subluxation? Discuss the management
13. Explain Deans technique of Alveoplasty.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 70****PROSTHODONTICS & CROWN & BRIDGE Q.P. Code: 2115**

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1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

- Incorporation of peripheral seal in an impression is necessary to obtain
 - Stability
 - Functionally moulded periphery
 - Harmonious occlusion
 - PPS
- Best aesthetics for a maxillary denture is when
 - Anterior teeth are placed on the crest of alveolar ridge
 - Teeth are placed lingual to the crest of alveolar ridge
 - Teeth are placed facial to alveolar ridge
 - Teeth articulate with mandibular anterior teeth placed over the crest of the ridge
- Will's gauge is used to measure
 - Vertical height
 - Bi-zygomatic width
 - Inter condylar distance
 - Inter Papillary width
- The zero degree anatomic teeth are used in
 - Sharp ridge
 - Flat ridge
 - Ridge with undercut
 - Well contoured ridge
- Osseointegration was first defined by
 - Bothen and coworkers
 - Green field
 - Strock
 - Branemark
- In Fixed Partial Denture retention is provided by
 - Cement
 - Parallel walls
 - Grooves
 - Proximal slice
- Predictable compliment of optimum tooth preparation should satisfy
 - Biologic requirement
 - Esthetic requirement
 - Combination of compromises among the prevalency biological and mechanical considerations
 - Biological, mechanical and esthetic requirement
- Vomiting during impression making procedures may be prevented by
 - Sedating the patient
 - Injecting local anaesthetic
 - Asking patient to come empty stomach
 - Change the impression material
- The relationship of the denture base that resist dislodgement of denture in horizontal direction is
 - Stability
 - Pressure
 - Support
 - Retention
- During gothic arch tracing apex indicates
 - Centric occlusion
 - Horizontal jaw relations
 - Centric relation
 - Physiologic rest position
- Which **ONE** of the following pontic is non-mucosal type?
 - Ridge lap
 - Modified ridge lap
 - Sanitary
 - Ovate

12. Which of the following may least be used as an abutment?

(A) Tooth with minimum crown	(B) Tooth with short tapered crown and conical roots
(C) Rotated and tipped tooth	(D) Pulp treated tooth
13. The best finish line for anterior metal ceramic crown is

(A) Chamfer with bevel	(B) Heavy chamfer
(C) Shoulder	(D) Shoulder with bevel
14. Post and core is indicated for

(A) Vital tooth with primary caries	(B) Badly damaged non vital tooth endodontically treated
(C) Badly damaged vital tooth	(D) Fracture involving tooth
15. The 3/4th crown is indicated in

(A) Anterior teeth with short clinical height	(B) Abraded proximal region
(C) Abraded lingual region	(D) Abraded buccal region
16. The chamfer finish line is used

(A) Lingual surface of metal ceramic crown	(B) Facial surface of metal ceramic crown
(C) Facial surface of porcelain jacket crown	(D) Lingual surface of porcelain jacket crown
17. For locating clasp patterns, which blockout is used?

(A) Parallel blockout	(B) Shaped blockout
(C) Arbitrary blockout	(D) Relief
18. Mouth preparations for removable cast partial denture include

(A) Periodontal preparations only	(B) Oral surgical preparations only
(C) Abutment tooth preparations only	(D) All of the above
19. The support for Removable Partial Denture is usually

(A) Tooth support	(B) Mucosa support
(C) Occlusal rest support	(D) Tooth and mucosal support
20. Rigidity of Removable Partial Denture framework is highest with

(A) Wrought gold alloy	(B) Cast gold alloy
(C) Chrome cobalt alloy	(D) Gold palladium alloy

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Enlist the objectives of teeth selection. Discuss the factors in selection of anterior teeth in complete denture.
3. Write the biomechanical principles of tooth preparation. Discuss factors affecting the same.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

10 X 3 = 30

4. Enumerate biomaterials used for dental implants
5. Enlist function of reciprocal clasp arm
6. Write principles of indirect retainers in Removable Partial Denture
7. What is closest speaking space?
8. Write a note on tooth supported complete denture
9. Disinfection in the complete denture impression
10. Define rest. Mention different types of rests.
11. What is combination clasp and write its indications?
12. Define and classify pontic in FPD.
13. What are partial veneer crowns. Mention different types of partial veneer crowns.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 70****PEDODONTICS & PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY Q.P. Code: 2114**

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1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

1. Which one of the following is the method of Behaviour management by pharmacological technique?

(A) Communication	(B) Behaviour shaping
(C) Behaviour management	(D) Pre medication
2. The presence of higher proline rich protein can have what kind of effect on caries causation?

(A) Increases the caries rate	(B) No effect
(C) Make tooth resistant to caries	(D) Increase acid formation
3. Paradoxical excitation in children is caused by

(A) Barbiturate	(B) Narcotic
(C) Nitrous oxide	(D) None of the above
4. Reinforcement technique is based on

(A) Social learning	(B) Freudian psycho analytical theory
(C) Skinners theory	(D) Mahler's theory
5. While preparing a class II cavity on maxillary permanent first molar which of the pulp horns are likely to get exposed

(A) Mesiolingual and mesiobuccal	(B) Distolingual and distobuccal
(C) Mesiolingual and distobuccal	(D) Distolingual and mesiobuccal
6. What is the main advantage of rubber dam in pedodontic practice?

(A) Aids in managing child behaviour	(B) Reduces necessity for careful caring of gingival margins
(C) Reduces the need for anaesthesia	(D) All of the above
7. Which types of fissures tends to be self-cleaning & somewhat caries resistant?

(A) Shallow, wide V & U shaped fissures	(B) Deep, narrow I-shaped fissures
(C) K-type fissures	(D) None of the above
8. Following are the factors considered for sealant application **EXCEPT**

(A) Tooth morphology	(B) Prior caries & fluoride history
(C) Teeth caries free for 4 years or longer	(D) Current oral hygiene
9. The ugly duckling stage is seen at the age of

(A) 9-11 years	(B) 5-7 years
(C) 2-4 years	(D) 14-16 years
10. The first window of infectivity for Early Childhood Caries is seen between

(A) 7 -24 months	(B) 24 - 48 months
(C) 48 -72 months	(D) 72 -96 months
11. Where does the permanent tooth germ develops in relation to deciduous teeth?

(A) Mesial	(B) Distal
(C) Lingual	(D) Buccal
12. Erythema and bleeding on probing is initially evident in

(A) The initial lesion	(B) The early lesion
(C) The established lesion	(D) The advanced lesion

13. Band Fitting is also known as
 (A) Band folding (B) Band pinching
 (C) Festooning (D) Band trimming
14. EMLA is a mixture of
 (A) Lidocaine and mepivacaine (B) Lidocaine and chlorocaine
 (C) Tetracaine and lidocaine (D) Lidocaine and prilocaine
15. Non-nutritive sucking habits include
 (A) Breast feeding (B) Bottle feeding
 (C) Thumb sucking (D) All of the above
16. Percentage of formaldehyde in Buckley's formula is
 (A) 15 (B) 20
 (C) 19 (D) 17
17. Which of the following material is contraindicated in primary teeth pulpotomy?
 (A) Calcium hydroxide (B) Glutraldehyde
 (C) Formaldehyde (D) Ferric sulphate
18. School health education should cover all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Personal hygiene (B) Environmental health
 (C) Family life (D) Natural science
19. Ethical principles include all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Non Maleficence (B) Beneficence
 (C) Respect for person (D) Iniquity
20. The impact of emerging and re-emerging diseases can be assessed by all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Mortality (B) Morbidity
 (C) Economic burden (D) Environmental burden

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Define Child psychology. Write in detail the application of classical conditioning and Operant conditioning theories to fear of a child in a dental setup.
3. Define pulpectomy. Enumerate the indications and contraindications for pulpectomy. Write in detail about various Obturating materials for primary teeth.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

10 X 3 = 30

4. Enumerate Nollas stages of tooth development
5. Explain Stephan's curve
6. Write a note on Importance of Diet Counselling
7. List sequelae of trauma to primary dentition
8. Enlist indications of Nance-Palatal Arch
9. Mention uses of Dunlop's Beta hypothesis
10. Enlist post extraction instructions for children
11. Describe clinical features of Herpetic gingivo-stomatitis
12. Discuss indications of Four film survey
13. Write the advantages and disadvantages of APF

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 70****PERIODONTICS Q.P. Code: 2118**

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each question is followed by four options • Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the 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) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

- After the tooth emerges to the occlusal plane the clinical crown height increases by
 - Passive eruption
 - Active eruption
 - Post eruption growth spurt
 - Juvenile occlusal equilibrium
- Sharpey's fibers extend from
 - Gingiva to cementum
 - Cementum to alveolar bone
 - Gingiva to alveolar bone
 - None of the above
- At the cemento-enamel junction which of the following is seen
 - Cementum meets enamel
 - Cementum overlaps enamel
 - Cementum does not meet enamel
 - All of the above
- Gingival crevicular fluid can be collected by
 - Absorbing paper strips
 - Microcapillary pippets
 - Gingival washings
 - All of the above
- Bio markers present in Gingival crevicular fluid is
 - Acid Phosphatase
 - Alkaline Phosphatase
 - Esterase
 - All of the above
- Bacteria associated with periodontal disease are all **EXCEPT**
 - Aggregatibacter actinomycetem comitans
 - Prevotella intermedia
 - Streptococcus mutans
 - Porphyromonas gingivalis
- The effect of smoking on gingival inflammation
 - Decreased inflammation
 - Increased inflammation
 - First increase and then decrease
 - No effect on inflammation
- Acute Necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis is caused by
 - Borrelia vincenti and fusobacterium
 - Actinomycetem comitans
 - Actinomyces nauselundi
 - Streptococcus mutans
- Angular bone defects are classified
 - According to the depth of pockets
 - According to number of walls involved
 - According to the type of the pocket
 - According to the number of wall remaining
- The gingival enlargement in leukemia mainly results from
 - As an inflammatory reaction to plaque
 - Leukemia cellular infiltration of gingiva
 - Hormonal disturbance
 - Developmental in origin
- Clinical Features of gingivitis
 - Inflamed tissue
 - Bleeding on probing
 - Increased gingival fluid
 - All of the above
- Gingival recession is most common due to
 - Toothbrush trauma
 - Trauma From Occlusion
 - Deflective contact
 - Acute Necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis

13. Gingival margin is located at
 - (A) Gingival margin is at Cemento-Enamel Junction
 - (B) Gingival margin is 2mm coronal to Cemento-Enamel Junction
 - (C) Gingival margin is 2mm apical to Cemento-Enamel Junction
 - (D) None of the above

14. Localised Aggressive Periodontitis is characterized by all EXCEPT
 - (A) Classic involvement of 1st molar and incisor region
 - (B) Bilateral symmetrical pattern of bone loss
 - (C) Abundant local factors
 - (D) Classic arch shaped bone loss

15. The following are indications for gingivectomy
 - (A) Elimination of supra bony pocket
 - (B) Elimination of deep pocket apical to Mucogingival junction
 - (C) Elimination of gingival enlargement
 - (D) Both A & C

16. Electrosurgery has the following action
 - (A) Adequate contouring of the tissue
 - (B) Controls haemorrhage
 - (C) Causes irreparable bone damage
 - (D) All of the above

17. Which of the following is an esthetic problem?
 - (A) Excessive display of gingiva during smiling
 - (B) Open gingival embrasures
 - (C) Uneven gingival margins
 - (D) All of the above

18. During pocket elimination by reflecting flap, the incision which removes pocket lining is
 - (A) Internal bevel or first incision
 - (B) Crevicular incision or second incision
 - (C) Third incision
 - (D) All of the above

19. Internal bevel incision also known as
 - (A) Reverse bevel
 - (B) First incision
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) None of the above

20. Buttressing bone formation is a
 - (A) Congenital abnormality
 - (B) Occurs endosteally
 - (C) Occurs Periosteally
 - (D) Due to Trauma from Occlusion

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Enumerate the periodontal ligament fibers. Discuss the functions of the periodontal ligament.
3. Define gingivectomy. List the indications and contraindications of gingivectomy. Describe in detail the basic surgical procedure of gingivectomy

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

10 X 3 = 30

4. Define attached gingiva. Discuss the width of attached gingiva.
5. Explain gingival index of Loe and Sillness
6. Discuss the role of water soluble vitamins on periodontal tissue.
7. Classify Gingival Enlargements.
8. Define periodontal pocket. Distinguish between supra and infra bony pockets.
9. Define periodontal flap. Discuss the indications and contraindications of periodontal flap.
10. What is ostectomy? Describe additive and subtractive osseous surgery.
11. Discuss the rationale of guided tissue regeneration.
12. Classify gingival recession.
13. Discuss the etiology for periimplantitis.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2025**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 70****PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY Q.P. Code: 2119**

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1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

- The functions of school dental nurse are all **EXCEPT**
 - Radiograph
 - Oral prophylaxis
 - Filling of teeth
 - Diagnosis of dental disease
- World's first dental hygienist was from?
 - UK
 - USA
 - Australia
 - New Zealand
- Most popular media for mass education for general public is
 - Television
 - Radio
 - News paper
 - Internet
- All are true about panel discussion **EXCEPT**
 - A panel of 4 to 8 experts discuss health topic
 - Audience is present
 - Specific order & set speeches
 - Audience can take part
- Who coined the term "mottled enamel"?
 - Mckay
 - Isaac Burton
 - Fleming
 - Moissan
- Major source of fluoride in human diet is
 - Potato
 - Tea
 - Chicken
 - Fish
- Blue cross blue shield association is a federation comprising _ companies
 - 39
 - 40
 - 38
 - 41
- All of the following are elements of cohort study **EXCEPT**
 - Analysis
 - Obtaining data
 - Follow up
 - Cohort
- Relationship between prevalence and incidence is
 - Incidence = prevalence/ duration
 - Incidence = duration / prevalence
 - Incidence = duration x prevalence
 - Incidence = prevalence + duration
- In Research methodology, RCT stands for
 - Randomised controlled trial
 - Root canal treatment
 - Randomised clinical trial
 - Random case trial
- Definition of epidemiology by John M Last was given in which year?
 - 1988
 - 1989
 - 1990
 - 2011
- Which is the year of declaration of Helsinki?
 - 1974
 - 1976
 - 1964
 - 1968

13. How many groups are there in Vipeholm study?
 (A) 8 (B) 5
 (C) 7 (D) 10
14. Which one of the following is **NOT** mechanical plaque control aid?
 (A) Tooth brush (B) Dental floss
 (C) Gingival cords (D) Dentifrices
15. Which is **NOT** correct ADA specification of toothbrush?
 (A) 1-1.25 inches in length (B) 5/16 to 3/8 inches in width
 (C) 10 to 15 rows of bristles (D) 5-12 tufts per row
16. The Consumer Protection Act 2019 came into force on?
 (A) 24 July 2020 (B) 24 June 2020
 (C) 25 July 2020 (D) 25 June 2020
17. The Evolution of India's health system has been described in how many phases?
 (A) 4 (B) 5
 (C) 3 (D) 10
18. Full form of ASHA is
 (A) Accredited social human activist (B) Accredited social health activist
 (C) Acquired sexual health aphthous ulcer (D) Accredited social human army
19. NACO stands for
 (A) National AIDS Control Organisation (B) Nation AIDS Control Office
 (C) New AIDS Control Organisation (D) National AIDS Care Organisation
20. Ford foundation was established on
 (A) January 15, 1936 (B) January 15, 1934
 (C) January 15, 1932 (D) January 15, 2011

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Enumerate various School health programmes. Write in detail about tattle tooth programme. (3+7)
3. Define dental auxiliary. Enumerate non-operating dental auxiliary. Write a note on dental surgery assistant. (2+3+5)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

10 X 3 = 30

4. Discuss the functions of Anganwadi workers.
5. Discuss the effects of tobacco consumption on oral health
6. Explain the significance of null hypothesis.
7. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Fluoride varnish.
8. Explain Askov dental program.
9. Enlist the elements of PHC.
10. Explain Odds ratio.
11. Explain Stephan's curve
12. Discuss different types of consent
13. Write a short note on potable water.
