



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2104

DENTAL ANATOMY EMBRYOLOGY AND ORAL HISTOLOGY [D-ANAT]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			Lingual lobe in anterior teeth is also called as	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Cingulum</td> <td>2) Ridge</td> <td>3) Cusp</td> <td>4) Mammelon</td> </tr> </table>					1) Cingulum	2) Ridge	3) Cusp	4) Mammelon
1) Cingulum	2) Ridge	3) Cusp	4) Mammelon					
2			A non-functional cusp is present in which of the following tooth?	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Permanent Maxillary 1st molar</td> <td>2) Permanent Maxillary 2nd molar</td> <td>3) Permanent Mandibular 1st molar</td> <td>4) Permanent Mandibular 2nd molar</td> </tr> </table>					1) Permanent Maxillary 1st molar	2) Permanent Maxillary 2nd molar	3) Permanent Mandibular 1st molar	4) Permanent Mandibular 2nd molar
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3			Most commonly used tooth numbering system is	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Universal system</td> <td>2) Zigmondy palmer notation</td> <td>3) Federation Dentaire Internationale</td> <td>4) Central tooth numbering system</td> </tr> </table>					1) Universal system	2) Zigmondy palmer notation	3) Federation Dentaire Internationale	4) Central tooth numbering system
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4			The pulp chamber is largest in	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Permanent teeth</td> <td>2) Aged teeth</td> <td>3) Deciduous teeth</td> <td>4) Attrited teeth</td> </tr> </table>					1) Permanent teeth	2) Aged teeth	3) Deciduous teeth	4) Attrited teeth
1) Permanent teeth	2) Aged teeth	3) Deciduous teeth	4) Attrited teeth					
5			Maxillary First Premolar has	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) One root</td> <td>2) Two roots</td> <td>3) Three roots</td> <td>4) Four roots</td> </tr> </table>					1) One root	2) Two roots	3) Three roots	4) Four roots
1) One root	2) Two roots	3) Three roots	4) Four roots					
6			The Hertwig's epithelial root sheath is essential for development of the root because it	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Give rise to cementoblasts that produce cementum of the root</td> <td>2) Moulds the shape of roots and stimulates differentiation of odontoblasts</td> <td>3) Given rise to odontoblasts that lay down dentin of the root</td> <td>4) Remains as an essential constituent of the periodontal ligament</td> </tr> </table>					1) Give rise to cementoblasts that produce cementum of the root	2) Moulds the shape of roots and stimulates differentiation of odontoblasts	3) Given rise to odontoblasts that lay down dentin of the root	4) Remains as an essential constituent of the periodontal ligament
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7			Seeding (Nucleation) theory proposes that mineralization begins on	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Cell membrane</td> <td>2) Collagen fibrils</td> <td>3) Blood proteins</td> <td>4) Osteoclast surface</td> </tr> </table>					1) Cell membrane	2) Collagen fibrils	3) Blood proteins	4) Osteoclast surface
1) Cell membrane	2) Collagen fibrils	3) Blood proteins	4) Osteoclast surface					
8			Which phase of deglutition is under voluntary control?	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Pharyngeal phase</td> <td>2) Esophageal phase</td> <td>3) Oral phase</td> <td>4) Cricopharyngeal phase</td> </tr> </table>					1) Pharyngeal phase	2) Esophageal phase	3) Oral phase	4) Cricopharyngeal phase
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9			The formation of the dental lamina is initiated by	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Forebrain</td> <td>2) Rathkes pouch</td> <td>3) Neural crests cells</td> <td>4) Odontoblasts</td> </tr> </table>					1) Forebrain	2) Rathkes pouch	3) Neural crests cells	4) Odontoblasts
1) Forebrain	2) Rathkes pouch	3) Neural crests cells	4) Odontoblasts					
10			Specialized Oral mucosa is present on	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Gingiva</td> <td>2) Cheek</td> <td>3) Soft Palate</td> <td>4) Dorsum of tongue</td> </tr> </table>					1) Gingiva	2) Cheek	3) Soft Palate	4) Dorsum of tongue
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11			Progressive resorption of roots of teeth and supporting structures results in	(1)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Shedding</td> <td>2) Eruption</td> <td>3) Ankylosis</td> <td>4) Bone resorption</td> </tr> </table>					1) Shedding	2) Eruption	3) Ankylosis	4) Bone resorption
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12			Incremental lines of Retzius are seen in	(1)
			1) Enamel 2) Dentin 3) Pulp 4) Cementum	
13			The dentin adjacent to the dentinoenamel junction is called as	(1)
			1) Mantle dentin 2) Predentin 3) Circumpulpal dentin 4) Secondary dentin	
14			Avascular component of periodontium is	(1)
			1) Alveolar bone 2) PDL 3) Cementum 4) Gingiva	
15			The cell responsible for Collagen synthesis is	(1)
			1) Chondroblasts 2) Odontoblasts 3) Osteoblasts 4) Fibroblasts	
16			The primary function of the dental pulp is	(1)
			1) Formation of Hertwig's epithelial root sheath 2) Production of dentin 3) Production of enamel 4) Formation of epithelial diaphragm	
17			Alveolar process helps in providing	(1)
			1) Support and retention to the complete denture 2) Boundaries for the tongue during speech 3) Attachment to muscles of facial expression 4) Support the natural teeth in their socket	
18			Main function of salivary duct is	(1)
			1) To convey the saliva secreted by the terminal secretory units to oral cavity 2) Antibacterial action by secreting lysozymes & lactoferrin 3) Synthesis of secretory glycoproteins by kallikrein, an enzyme in striated duct cells 4) Protection of oral cavity and oral mucosa	
19			The normal pH of saliva is about	(1)
			1) 5.5 2) 7.5 3) 8.5 4) 9.5	
20			Muscle which helps in elevation of mandible is	(1)
			1) Masseter 2) Temporalis 3) Medial Pterygoid 4) Buccinator	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Write in detail about chronology and morphology of maxillary 1st premolar. (5+5)	(10)
22			Classify oral mucosa. Discuss the parts of oral mucosa. Write in detail about keratinized epithelium. (2+3+5)	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Describe Gnarled enamel	(3)
24			Enumerate hypocalcified structures of dentin	(3)
25			Discuss transient structures of tooth development	(3)
26			Write clinical considerations of pulp	(3)

27			Draw a neat labeled diagram of histology of mixed salivary gland	(3)
28			Describe functions of periodontal ligament	(3)
29			Define cingulum, fossa and groove	(3)
30			Mention the clinical considerations of maxillary sinus	(3)
31			Write a note on the oral phase of deglutition	(3)
32			Write in brief about Theories of mineralization	(3)

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KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

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 fineness of gold used in direct filling gold is approximately	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) 12 carat</td> <td></td> <td>2) 18 carat</td> <td></td> <td>3) 22 carat</td> <td></td> <td>4) 24 carat</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) 12 carat		2) 18 carat		3) 22 carat		4) 24 carat	
1) 12 carat		2) 18 carat		3) 22 carat		4) 24 carat						
2			Indirect composite restorations are fabricated on	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Tooth directly</td> <td></td> <td>2) Working cast or die</td> <td></td> <td>3) Gingiva</td> <td></td> <td>4) Impression tray</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Tooth directly		2) Working cast or die		3) Gingiva		4) Impression tray	
1) Tooth directly		2) Working cast or die		3) Gingiva		4) Impression tray						
3			Flowable composites have	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Higher filler content</td> <td></td> <td>2) Lower filler content</td> <td></td> <td>3) Higher viscosity</td> <td></td> <td>4) Greater strength</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Higher filler content		2) Lower filler content		3) Higher viscosity		4) Greater strength	
1) Higher filler content		2) Lower filler content		3) Higher viscosity		4) Greater strength						
4			A clinician inadvertently over-dries dentin after acid etching. This most commonly leads to	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Increased bond strength</td> <td></td> <td>2) Collapse of collagen fibers</td> <td></td> <td>3) Improved hybrid layer formation</td> <td></td> <td>4) Enhanced resin penetration</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Increased bond strength		2) Collapse of collagen fibers		3) Improved hybrid layer formation		4) Enhanced resin penetration	
1) Increased bond strength		2) Collapse of collagen fibers		3) Improved hybrid layer formation		4) Enhanced resin penetration						
5			A patient requires cementation of an all-ceramic crown. The crown is thick and opaque. Which resin cement is most suitable?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Light-cured resin cement</td> <td></td> <td>2) Dual-cured resin cement</td> <td></td> <td>3) Self-adhesive resin cement</td> <td></td> <td>4) Zinc phosphate cement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Light-cured resin cement		2) Dual-cured resin cement		3) Self-adhesive resin cement		4) Zinc phosphate cement	
1) Light-cured resin cement		2) Dual-cured resin cement		3) Self-adhesive resin cement		4) Zinc phosphate cement						
6			A patient has deep caries with pulp exposure. Which material is best for direct pulp capping?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Zinc phosphate</td> <td></td> <td>2) Calcium hydroxide</td> <td></td> <td>3) Copal varnish</td> <td></td> <td>4) Polycarboxylate cement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Zinc phosphate		2) Calcium hydroxide		3) Copal varnish		4) Polycarboxylate cement	
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7			Spherical alloy requires	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) More mercury</td> <td></td> <td>2) Less mercury</td> <td></td> <td>3) Equal mercury</td> <td></td> <td>4) No mercury</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) More mercury		2) Less mercury		3) Equal mercury		4) No mercury	
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8			Which modification improves the esthetic appearance of GIC?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Resin incorporation</td> <td></td> <td>2) Increased powder-liquid ratio</td> <td></td> <td>3) Heat curing</td> <td></td> <td>4) Aluminum addition</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Resin incorporation		2) Increased powder-liquid ratio		3) Heat curing		4) Aluminum addition	
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9			The sedative effect of ZOE cement is attributed to which component?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Zinc oxide</td> <td></td> <td>2) Eugenol</td> <td></td> <td>3) Polymer</td> <td></td> <td>4) EBA</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Zinc oxide		2) Eugenol		3) Polymer		4) EBA	
1) Zinc oxide		2) Eugenol		3) Polymer		4) EBA						
10			The chemical bond between zinc polycarboxylate cement and tooth structure involves which ion?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Sodium</td> <td></td> <td>2) Potassium</td> <td></td> <td>3) Calcium</td> <td></td> <td>4) Fluoride</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Sodium		2) Potassium		3) Calcium		4) Fluoride	
1) Sodium		2) Potassium		3) Calcium		4) Fluoride						
11			Sublimation is the conversion of a	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Solid directly to gas</td> <td></td> <td>2) Gas to liquid and then to Solid</td> <td></td> <td>3) Gas directly to liquid</td> <td></td> <td>4) Solid to liquid and then to gas</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1) Solid directly to gas		2) Gas to liquid and then to Solid		3) Gas directly to liquid		4) Solid to liquid and then to gas	
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12			The elastomer having the longest curing time is	(1)
			1) Polysulfide 2) Polyether 3) Addition silicone 4) Condensation silicone	
13			Trisodium phosphate in alginate acts as	(1)
			1) Retarder 2) Reactor 3) Accelerator 4) Plasticizer	
14			What happens when stone cast is placed under tap water?	(1)
			1) Linear dimensions may increase 2) Linear dimensions may decrease 3) Linear dimensions are constant 4) Change in linear dimension is variable	
15			ADA specification number for gypsum products are described under	(1)
			1) 1 2) 4 3) 12 4) 25	
16			In heat cure acrylic resins the monomer is	(1)
			1) Methacrylate 2) Ethyl methacrylate 3) Methyl ethyl methacrylate 4) Polymethyl methacrylate	
17			Eugenol may be replaced in the zinc oxide eugenol cement by	(1)
			1) Acetic Acid 2) Alginic Acid 3) Phosphoric Acid 4) Ortho etoxy Acid	
18			Which of the following properties of dental materials is time dependent?	(1)
			1) Creep 2) Resilience 3) Elastic limit 4) Ultimate strength	
19			Chemical tempering in porcelains is done to interrupt crack propagation by	(1)
			1) Transformation toughening 2) Dispersion of crystalline phase 3) Inducing residual compressive strength 4) Thermal tempering	
20			Resistance to corrosion in a cobalt-chrome casting is due to presence of	(1)
			1) High quality iron 2) Chrome 3) Cobalt 4) Nickel	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Classify dental amalgam alloys. Discuss high copper amalgams with respect to composition, setting reaction, advantages and clinical performance. (3+2+2+2+2)	(10)
22			Classify various impression materials. Write in detail composition, types, setting reaction, properties and uses of alginate impression material.	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Differentiate between total-etch and self-etch bonding techniques.	(3)
24			List the advantages of resin modified glass ionomer cement	(3)
25			Write a short note on the setting reaction of zinc phosphate cement	(3)
26			Describe the advantages of reinforced Zinc Oxide Eugenol cement	(3)
27			Write a short note on filler particles in dental composites	(3)

28			Write a brief note on importance of yield strength and ductility of dental casting alloys	(3)
29			Explain the injection moulding technique for denture base resins	(3)
30			Discuss in brief hue, chroma and value of dental materials	(3)
31			Explain the young's modulus	(3)
32			Write in brief note on wash impression	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026
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			Which of the following is a primary lymphoid organ?	(1)
			1) Palatine tonsil 2) Spleen 3) Thymus 4) Lymph node	
2			Fertilization of ovum takes place in the _____ part of the uterine tube.	(1)
			1) Isthmus 2) Fimbria 3) Ampulla 4) Intramural	
3			The medial branch of the external carotid artery is _____ artery.	(1)
			1) Superior thyroid 2) Lingual 3) Ascending pharyngeal 4) Maxillary	
4			Following is TRUE for Down's syndrome	(1)
			1) Trisomy 21 2) Trisomy 18 3) Trisomy 15 4) Trisomy 13	
5			Meckel's cartilage is the cartilage of _____ pharyngeal arch	(1)
			1) First 2) Second 3) Third 4) Fourth	
6			All the following are the symptoms of Horner's syndrome EXCEPT	(1)
			1) Partial ptosis 2) Miosis 3) Anhydrosis 4) Exophthalmos	
7			Stenson's duct belongs to	(1)
			1) Sublingual gland 2) Parotid gland 3) Submandibular gland 4) Minor salivary gland	
8			Ligament of Berry is formed by	(1)
			1) Investing layer of deep cervical fascia 2) Pretracheal fascia 3) Prevertebral fascia 4) Buccopharyngeal fascia	
9			Sebaceous glands are example for _____ glands	(1)
			1) Apocrine 2) Merocrine 3) Holocrine 4) Heterocrine	
10			The vein formed by the union of posterior division of retromandibular vein and posterior auricular vein is _____ vein	(1)
			1) Internal jugular 2) External jugular 3) Common facial 4) Anterior jugular	
11			All the following cranial nerves pass through the lateral wall of cavernous sinus EXCEPT	(1)
			1) Oculomotor nerve 2) Trochlear nerve 3) Abducent nerve 4) Maxillary nerve	
12			Smallest duct of salivary gland is	(1)
			1) Striated 2) Intercalated 3) Interlobular 4) Intralobular	

30			Draw a neat labeled diagram of microscopic structure of pituitary gland	(3)
31			Draw a neat labeled diagram of microscopic structure of thin skin	(3)
32			Write the boundaries and contents of carotid triangle	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2105

General and Dental Pharmacology and Therapeutics [GDP]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			Drug administered through following route most likely undergoes first-pass metabolism	(1)
	1) Oral	2) Sublingual	3) Subcutaneous	4) Rectal
2			α 1 selective adrenergic blocker is	(1)
	1) Phentolamine	2) Phenoxybenzamine	3) Prazocin	4) Yohimbine
3			Drug used in the management of malignant hyperthermia is	(1)
	1) Atracurium	2) Dantrolene sodium	3) Rocuronium	4) Succinylcholine
4			Uses of carbamazepine include all the following EXCEPT	(1)
	1) Partial seizures	2) Manic depressive illness	3) Trigeminal neuralgia	4) Migraine
5			Lithium monitoring is done because of	(1)
	1) Low therapeutic index	2) Low therapeutic efficacy	3) Long half-life	4) Adverse effects
6			Thrombolytic therapy is indicated in the following conditions EXCEPT	(1)
	1) Acute myocardial infarction	2) Hemorrhagic Stroke	3) Deep vein thrombosis	4) Large pulmonary embolism
7			Digoxin acts by inhibiting following enzyme	(1)
	1) Adenyl cyclase	2) Guanyl cyclase	3) H+K+ ATPase	4) Na+K+ ATPase
8			The most suitable tetracycline for use in a patient with impaired renal function is	(1)
	1) Tetracycline	2) Demeclocycline	3) Oxytetracycline	4) Doxycycline
9			The drug used for controlling tetany is	(1)
	1) Intravenous diazepam	2) Intramuscular vitamin D	3) Intravenous calcium gluconate	4) Intravenous calcitonin
10			The primary site of action of thiazide diuretics is	(1)
	1) Proximal tubule	2) Ascending limb of loop of Henle	3) Cortical diluting segment	4) Collecting ducts
11			Safest treatment of hyperthyroidism in pregnant women is	(1)
	1) Radioactive iodine	2) Methimazole	3) Carbimazole	4) Propylthiouracil
12			Medicinal calcium salts are indicated for	(1)

	1)	Prevention of osteoporosis		2)	Hastening fracture union		3)	Peripheral neuritis		4)	All of the above	
13												
	1)	Intradermal		2)	Subcutaneous		3)	Intramuscular		4)	Intravenous	
14												
	1)	Promethazine		2)	Hyoscine		3)	Dicyclomine		4)	All of the above	
15												
	1)	Ipratropium bromide		2)	Formoterol		3)	Salbutamol		4)	All of the above	
16												
	1)	Stimulate dentin formation		2)	Preserve devitalized pulp tissue		3)	Reduce plaque formation		4)	Promote remineralization	
17												
	1)	Penicillamine		2)	Desferrioxamine		3)	Calcium disodium edetate		4)	Dimercaprol	
18												
	1)	Ionotropic receptor		2)	Enzymatic receptor		3)	Nuclear receptor		4)	Metabotropic receptor	
19												
	1)	Omeprazole		2)	Misoprostol		3)	Ranitidine		4)	Sucralfate	
20												
	1)	Short and fast acting		2)	Bronchodilator		3)	Prevents histamine release		4)	All of the above	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21				Classify Anticholinergic drugs. Write the mechanism of action, clinical uses and adverse effects of Atropine. (3+1+3+3)	(10)
22				Discuss the role of Fluoride in Dentistry with respect to its a) Mechanism of action b) Therapeutic uses c) Adverse effects and management of chronic fluoride toxicity. (3+3+4)	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23				Enumerate TWO advantages and TWO disadvantages of transdermal route of drug administration. Write TWO examples. (2+1)	(3)
24				Name TWO stypic agents. Write their TWO clinical indications. (2+1)	(3)
25				Name TWO local anesthetic drugs. Write their FOUR clinical uses. (1+2)	(3)
26				Write SIX therapeutic uses of diazepam.	(3)

27			Enumerate THREE uses and THREE specific adverse effects of frusemide. (1.5+1.5)	(3)
28			Enumerate TWO vitamin B12 preparations and write their TWO clinical uses. (2+1)	(3)
29			Mention THREE classes of drugs used in preanesthetic medication with rationale for their use respectively.	(3)
30			Enumerate the first line antitubercular drugs. Write the mechanism of action of any ONE drug. (2+1)	(3)
31			Enumerate THREE clinical uses and THREE specific adverse effects of glucocorticoids on chronic use. (1.5+1.5)	(3)
32			Name TWO antiemetic drugs and write their TWO clinical uses. (2+1)	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

SECOND YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2106 and 2107

General Pathology and Microbiology [GPM]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20X10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1				Hypoxic cell injury primarily affects the function of	(1)
				1) Mitochondria 2) Cell membrane 3) Ribosome 4) Genetic material	
2				A clean incised wound heals by	(1)
				1) Primary intention 2) Secondary intention 3) Excessive scarring 4) Excessive contraction	
3				Release of lipopolysaccharides in the body leads to which type of shock?	(1)
				1) Cardiogenic 2) Septic 3) Hypovolemic 4) Neurogenic	
4				Specific gravity of urine can be measured by	(1)
				1) Refractometer 2) Reagent strips 3) Urinometer 4) All of the above	
5				The most important indicator of malignancy is	(1)
				1) Increased mitotic activity 2) Infiltrative borders 3) Metastasis 4) Necrosis	
6				Raised Reticulocyte count is most characteristic of	(1)
				1) Iron deficiency Anaemia 2) Megaloblastic Anaemia 3) Hemolytic Anaemia 4) Aplastic Anaemia	
7				The most accepted theory of atherosclerosis is	(1)
				1) Response to injury 2) Lipid infiltration into intima 3) Hyperlipidemia 4) Hypercoagulability	
8				Cor pulmonale can be caused by	(1)
				1) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 2) Pulmonary embolism 3) Polyarthritis nodosa 4) Wegner's granulomatosis	
9				"Rodent Ulcer" is another name for	(1)
				1) Adenoacanthoma 2) Basal cell Carcinoma 3) Malignant melanoma 4) Squamous cell Carcinoma	
10				Antioxidant vitamin is	(1)
				1) Cyanocobalamine 2) Nicotinic acid 3) Pyridoxine 4) Vitamin A	
11				Father of Antiseptic surgery is	(1)
				1) Joseph Lister 2) John Needham 3) Ferdinand cohn. 4) Karl Landsteiner	
12				Chinese letter arrangement is characteristic of	(1)

1)	Bacillus anthracis	2)	Corynebacterium diphtheriae	3)	Clostridium tetani	4)	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
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13

All the following are the characteristics of adjuvant **EXCEPT**

1)	Enhances the immunogenicity of an antigen	2)	Confers immunogenicity on non- antigenic substance	3)	Enhances the degree of cellular immunity	4)	Reduces the concentration of circulating antibody
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(1)

14

The following are most effective in destroying intracellular pathogens

1)	Helper T cells	2)	Antibodies	3)	B cells	4)	Cytotoxic T cell
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(1)

15

Staphylococcus can cause all **EXCEPT**

1)	Furuncle	2)	Tonsillitis	3)	Meningitis	4)	Necrotising fasciitis
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(1)

16

Specimen suitable for anaerobic culture is

1)	Urine	2)	Stool	3)	Biopsy	4)	Sputum
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(1)

17

Naegler's reaction is seen in

1)	Corynebacterium diphtheriae	2)	Clostridium perfringens	3)	Clostridium difficile	4)	Bacillus anthracis
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(1)

18

Modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining is used for demonstration of oocysts of

1)	Cystoisospora belli	2)	Cyclospora cayetanensis	3)	Cryptosporidium parvum	4)	All of the above
----	---------------------	----	-------------------------	----	------------------------	----	------------------

(1)

19

Medium prepared by adding a substance to a solid medium that inhibits the growth of unwanted bacteria but permits the growth of wanted bacteria is known as

1)	Selective	2)	Enrichment	3)	Enriched	4)	Differential
----	-----------	----	------------	----	----------	----	--------------

(1)

20

Paul Bunnell test is used for the diagnosis of

1)	Chicken pox	2)	Herpes genitalis	3)	Cytomegalovirus infection	4)	Infectious mononucleosis
----	-------------	----	------------------	----	---------------------------	----	--------------------------

(1)

LONG QUESTIONS SECTION A 10X1 = 10 MARKS

Answer all the questions.

21

Define Thrombosis. Discuss etiopathogenesis of thrombosis. Describe the fate of a thrombus. (2+2+4)

(10)

SHORT QUESTIONS SECTION A 5X3 = 15 MARKS

Answer all the questions.

22

Enumerate the differences between benign and malignant neoplasms

(3)

23

Discuss in brief the etiopathogenesis of Tuberculous osteomyelitis

(3)

24

List **SIX** causes of lymphadenopathy

(3)

25

Define leukoplakia. Mention its etiological factors.

(3)

26

Write the tests for detection of proteinuria and causes for the same

(3)

LONG QUESTIONS SECTION B 10X1 = 10 MARKS

Answer all the questions.

27			Draw a neat labeled diagram of Bacterial cell. Describe the structure & functions of Flagella. (5+5)	(10)
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SHORT QUESTIONS SECTION B 5X3 = 15 MARKS

Answer all the questions.

28			Describe Germ tube test with examples.	(3)
----	--	--	--	-----

29			Describe Type IV hypersensitivity with suitable example. (2+1)	(3)
----	--	--	--	-----

30			Write briefly the infections caused by Streptococcus.	(3)
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31			Draw a neat labeled diagram of HIV virus.	(3)
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32			Name THREE parasites found in the peripheral smear examination.	(3)
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-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FIRST YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026
QP CODE 2102 and 2103

GENERAL HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY BIOCHEMISTRY NUTRITION AND DIETICS 2 [PHY-BIO]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20X10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			Part of the brain serving as a major sensory relay station is	(1)
			1) Medulla 2) Midbrain 3) Thalamus 4) Hypothalamus	
2			Process of squeezing of the neutrophils through pores of blood vessels is termed as	(1)
			1) Margination 2) Phagocytosis 3) Chemotaxis 4) Diapedesis	
3			Most diffusible ion in excitable tissue is	(1)
			1) Na ⁺ 2) K ⁺ 3) PO ₄ 4) Cl ⁻	
4			The amount of air remaining in lungs after tidal expiration is called as	(1)
			1) Residual volume 2) Vital capacity 3) Functional residual capacity 4) Total lung capacity	
5			Facilitated diffusion requires	(1)
			1) Energy 2) Carrier protein 3) Pressure gradient 4) No concentration gradient	
6			The hormone responsible for contraction of the gall bladder is	(1)
			1) Gastrin 2) Glucagon 3) Secretin 4) Cholecystokinin	
7			Cardiac output is decreased in	(1)
			1) Anemia 2) Pregnancy 3) Hemorrhage 4) Hyperthyroidism	
8			Cerebro Spinal Fluid (CSF) is mainly secreted by	(1)
			1) Choroid plexus in the ventricles 2) Arachnoid villi 3) Venous blood vessel of spinal cord 4) Nuclei of hypothalamus	
9			Foot plate of stapes covers	(1)
			1) Round window 2) Both 1 and 3 3) Oval window 4) None of the above	
10			Calcitonin is produced by	(1)
			1) Thyroid gland 2) Kidney 3) Thymus 4) Parathyroid gland	
11			Following lipid will be deficient in infants with respiratory distress syndrome	(1)
			1) Sphingomyelin 2) Cardiolipin 3) Leukotrien 4) Dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine	
12			Hyaluronic acid is present in the following tissue	(1)

	1) Synovial fluid	2) Cornea of eye	3) Outer shell of insects	4) Cartilage	
13	Wernicke's encephalopathy is due to deficiency of the following vitamin				(1)
	1) Niacin	2) Cyanocobalamine	3) Pantothenic acid	4) Thiamine	
14	Following is the optimum pH for action of pepsin in the stomach				(1)
	1) 1	2) 4	3) 6	4) 11	
15	All of the following are dietary fibres EXCEPT				(1)
	1) Lignin	2) Starch	3) Pectin	4) Cellulose	
16	The following mineral can prevent Dental caries				(1)
	1) Calcium	2) Iron	3) Fluoride	4) Phosphorous	
17	Important buffer in extracellular fluid is				(1)
	1) Hemoglobin	2) Protein	3) Phosphate	4) Bicarbonate	
18	Prokaryotic Transcription is terminated when				(1)
	1) Codon on the mRNA is AUG	2) Rho factor binds to DNA	3) Codon on the mRNA is UAA	4) Codon on the mRNA is UGA	
19	Melanin is synthesized from following amino acid				(1)
	1) Histidine	2) Glutamic acid	3) Tyrosine	4) Ornithine	
20	Which of the following renal function test is used to measure Tubular Function				(1)
	1) Creatinine clearance test	2) Urea clearance test	3) Inulin clearance test	4) Urine acidification test	

LONG QUESTIONS SECTION A 10X1 = 10 MARKS

Answer all the questions.

21	Name the ascending tracts. Explain pathway for pain with a neat-labeled diagram. Add a note on referred pain. (1+6+3)	(10)
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SHORT QUESTIONS SECTION A 5X3 = 15 MARKS

Answer all the questions.

22	List the differences between Cortical and Juxtamedullary Nephron.	(3)
23	Explain any THREE properties of cardiac muscle	(3)
24	Define Dead space. Give the types with normal value.	(3)
25	Enumerate the cells and their secretions of gastric glands.	(3)
26	Draw a neat labeled diagram of organ of corti. List the functions of inner ear.	(3)

LONG QUESTIONS SECTION B 10X1 = 10 MARKS

Answer all the questions.

27	Describe the effect of pH, temperature, enzyme concentration, substrate concentration and product concentration on enzyme activity using appropriate graphical representation.	(10)
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SHORT QUESTIONS SECTION B 5X3 = 15 MARKS

Answer all the questions.

28			Discuss the digestion and absorption of lipids. (1.5+1.5)	(3)
29			Discuss the causes and clinical manifestations of Pellagra.	(3)
30			Mention the key enzymes and substrates used in gluconeogenesis.	(3)
31			Tabulate the differences between Kwashiorkor and Marasmus.	(3)
32			Define essential amino acids. Enumerate any FOUR essential amino acids.	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

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			The correct sequence of general physical examination is																			
			1) Palpation → inspection → percussion → auscultation										2) Inspection → palpation → percussion → auscultation			3) Auscultation → inspection → palpation → percussion			4) Inspection → percussion → palpation → auscultation			(1)
2			Which is the most common cause for upper GI bleeding?																			
			1) Peptic ulcer		2) Mallory Weiss syndrome		3) Oesophagitis		4) Vascular malformation					(1)								
3			Which of these does NOT cause upper GI bleed?																			
			1) Peptic ulcer		2) Gastroesophageal reflux disease		3) Mallory-Weiss tear		4) Gastric erosion					(1)								
4			Ethanol is mainly absorbed in													(1)						
			1) Stomach		2) Small Intestine		3) Large Intestine		4) All of the above													
5			Murmur heard in mitral stenosis is													(1)						
			1) Early diastolic		2) Mid diastolic		3) Mid systolic		4) Pan systolic													
6			Which ONE of the following is a cyanotic congenital heart disease?													(1)						
			1) TOF		2) ASD		3) VSD		4) PDA													
7			Which ONE of the following Myocardial isoenzyme of CK is specific for MI is													(1)						
			1) CK BB		2) CK MB		3) CK BC		4) MB CC													
8			An organism implicated in causation of atypical pneumonia is													(1)						
			1) Staphylococcus aureus		2) Chlamydia pneumoniae		3) Klebsiella pneumonia		4) Pseudomonas aeruginosa													
9			All of the following cause intravascular hemolysis EXCEPT													(1)						
			1) Mismatched blood transfusion		2) Snake bite		3) Thalassemia		4) PNH													
10			Most common organism implicated in Urinary tract infections is													(1)						
			1) Klebsiella pneumoniae		2) Escherichia coli		3) Proteus Mirabilis		4) Proteus vulgaris													
11			Pyridoxine is often combined with this drug to reduce its toxicity.													(1)						
			1) Pyrazinamide		2) Rifampicin		3) Isoniazid		4) Ethambutol													

12			A child presents with bowing of legs, delayed dentition and widened wrists. Laboratory investigations reveal low calcium and low phosphate. Most likely diagnosis is										(1)	
			1)	Hypoparathyroidism		2)	Osteogenesis imperfecta		3)	Nutritional rickets		4)	Renal osteodystrophy	
13			Ethosuximide is the drug of choice for										(1)	
			1)	Generalised tonic clonic seizures		2)	Complex partial seizures		3)	Absence seizures		4)	Myoclonic seizures	
14			Which of the following drugs causes thyrotoxicosis?										(1)	
			1)	Amiodarone		2)	PTU		3)	Propranolol		4)	Nifedipine	
15			Hypoglycemia is defined as										(1)	
			1)	Blood glucose < 70 mg/dl		2)	Blood glucose < 100 mg/dl		3)	Blood glucose < 50 mg/dl		4)	Blood glucose < 200 mg/dl	
16			If both parents have type 2 DM, risk of developing diabetes is										(1)	
			1)	10%		2)	20%		3)	30%		4)	40%	
17			A 45-year-old man presents to the dental OPD with complaints of progressive spacing between teeth, difficulty in mastication and change in facial appearance over the last 6 years. On examination, he has prognathism, enlarged tongue and spade-like hands. His blood pressure is elevated. Which of the following is the most likely underlying cause of his condition?										(1)	
			1)	Ectopic secretion of growth hormone		2)	Growth hormone deficiency in adulthood		3)	Growth hormone-secreting pituitary adenoma		4)	Excess insulin-like growth factor binding protein	
18			Angioneurotic edema is characterized by										(1)	
			1)	Superficial epidermal blistering		2)	Painless subcutaneous swelling		3)	Deep dermal and submucosal edema		4)	Purpuric skin lesions	
19			Which viral hepatitis has the highest risk of chronicity?										(1)	
			1)	HAV		2)	HBV		3)	HCV		4)	HEV	
20			Which of the following is obstructive airway disease?										(1)	
			1)	Pulmonary fibrosis		2)	Emphysema		3)	Sarcoidosis		4)	Silicosis	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Nephrotic syndrome (4+4+2)	(10)
22			Define cirrhosis. Mention THREE causes of liver cirrhosis. Describe complications of liver cirrhosis. (2+3+5)	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Define epilepsy. Mention THREE anti-epileptic drugs	(3)
24			Enlist THREE clinical features of Vitamin A deficiency	(3)
25			Write a note on management of anaphylaxis.	(3)

26			Mention THREE drugs causing adverse drug reaction	(3)
27			Enlist THREE clinical features of enteric fever	(3)
28			Mention SIX common opportunistic infections occurring in HIV infection.	(3)
29			Discuss the SIX complications associated with blood transfusion	(3)
30			Enlist THREE causes of thrombocytopenia	(3)
31			Enlist drugs used in COPD treatment.	(3)
32			Enlist THREE Infective causes of pneumonia	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2112

Oral Medicine and Radiology [OMR]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			Which protective device is most important for reducing thyroid exposure during dental radiographs?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Lead apron</td> <td></td> <td>2) Thyroid collar</td> <td></td> <td>3) Lead gloves</td> <td></td> <td>4) Dosimeter badge</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Lead apron		2) Thyroid collar		3) Lead gloves		4) Dosimeter badge	
1) Lead apron		2) Thyroid collar		3) Lead gloves		4) Dosimeter badge						
2			Ghost teeth are seen in which of the following condition?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Amelogenesis imperfecta</td> <td></td> <td>2) Dentinogenesis imperfecta</td> <td></td> <td>3) Regional odontodysplasia</td> <td></td> <td>4) Osteogenesis imperfecta</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Amelogenesis imperfecta		2) Dentinogenesis imperfecta		3) Regional odontodysplasia		4) Osteogenesis imperfecta	
1) Amelogenesis imperfecta		2) Dentinogenesis imperfecta		3) Regional odontodysplasia		4) Osteogenesis imperfecta						
3			The most frequent site of denture stomatitis is	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Mandibular anterior region</td> <td></td> <td>2) Maxillary anterior region</td> <td></td> <td>3) Mandibular posterior region</td> <td></td> <td>4) Dorsum of Tongue</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Mandibular anterior region		2) Maxillary anterior region		3) Mandibular posterior region		4) Dorsum of Tongue	
1) Mandibular anterior region		2) Maxillary anterior region		3) Mandibular posterior region		4) Dorsum of Tongue						
4			A painless erythematous area is seen on the palate beneath a denture. The patient informs that she wear the denture all day and night. What is the likely diagnosis?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Traumatic stomatitis</td> <td></td> <td>2) Denture stomatitis</td> <td></td> <td>3) Aphthous stomatitis</td> <td></td> <td>4) Allergic stomatitis</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Traumatic stomatitis		2) Denture stomatitis		3) Aphthous stomatitis		4) Allergic stomatitis	
1) Traumatic stomatitis		2) Denture stomatitis		3) Aphthous stomatitis		4) Allergic stomatitis						
5			Oral mucositis due to radiotherapy usually becomes clinically evident	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Within 24 hours</td> <td></td> <td>2) After 3–5 days</td> <td></td> <td>3) After 1–2 weeks of therapy</td> <td></td> <td>4) After completion of radiotherapy</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Within 24 hours		2) After 3–5 days		3) After 1–2 weeks of therapy		4) After completion of radiotherapy	
1) Within 24 hours		2) After 3–5 days		3) After 1–2 weeks of therapy		4) After completion of radiotherapy						
6			A 60-year-old chronic smoker presents with a white plaque on the lateral border of the tongue that cannot be scraped off. The MOST appropriate next step is	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Prescribe topical antifungals</td> <td></td> <td>2) Observe for 6 months</td> <td></td> <td>3) Start topical steroids</td> <td></td> <td>4) Biopsy of the lesion</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Prescribe topical antifungals		2) Observe for 6 months		3) Start topical steroids		4) Biopsy of the lesion	
1) Prescribe topical antifungals		2) Observe for 6 months		3) Start topical steroids		4) Biopsy of the lesion						
7			A patient reports thick white coating on the tongue which is easily scraped off leaving a bleeding surface. The drug of choice is	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Topical corticosteroid</td> <td></td> <td>2) Fluconazole</td> <td></td> <td>3) Benzyl penicillin</td> <td></td> <td>4) Dapsone</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Topical corticosteroid		2) Fluconazole		3) Benzyl penicillin		4) Dapsone	
1) Topical corticosteroid		2) Fluconazole		3) Benzyl penicillin		4) Dapsone						
8			A patient aged 50 years presented with growth in the oral cavity and fixed stony hard submandibular lymph node. The features are suggestive of which pathology?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Tuberculosis</td> <td></td> <td>2) Squamous cell carcinoma</td> <td></td> <td>3) Lymphoma</td> <td></td> <td>4) Chronic periapical abscess</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Tuberculosis		2) Squamous cell carcinoma		3) Lymphoma		4) Chronic periapical abscess	
1) Tuberculosis		2) Squamous cell carcinoma		3) Lymphoma		4) Chronic periapical abscess						
9			Bisecting angle technique was introduced by	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) W.D Coolidge</td> <td></td> <td>2) Weston Price</td> <td></td> <td>3) Mc Cormack</td> <td></td> <td>4) Edmund Kells</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) W.D Coolidge		2) Weston Price		3) Mc Cormack		4) Edmund Kells	
1) W.D Coolidge		2) Weston Price		3) Mc Cormack		4) Edmund Kells						
10			Which of the film accessories defines the size of X-ray beam?	(1)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Filter</td> <td></td> <td>2) Collimator</td> <td></td> <td>3) Position indicating device</td> <td></td> <td>4) Grid</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1) Filter		2) Collimator		3) Position indicating device		4) Grid	
1) Filter		2) Collimator		3) Position indicating device		4) Grid						

11			At what angle the Tungsten Target is placed to central ray?	(1)
1) 10 - 20 degrees 2) 45 - 60 degrees 3) 35 - 45 degrees 4) 60 - 70 degrees				
12			Which of the following salivary gland disorder is self-limiting, lasts approximately 6 weeks and heals by secondary intention?	(1)
1) Epidemic Parotitis 2) Bacterial Sialadenitis 3) Mumps 4) Necrotizing Sialometaplasia				
13			The primary target of ionizing radiation within the cell is the	(1)
1) Cell membrane 2) Mitochondria 3) DNA 4) Ribosomes				
14			Which tissue shows the highest radiosensitivity?	(1)
1) Muscle 2) Nerve 3) Lymphoid tissue 4) Bone				
15			The pocket dosimeter is used to	(1)
1) Check the timer 2) Measure radiation exposure 3) Determine proper exposure time 4) Check film contrast				
16			Which of the following is NOT an effective method of reducing patient exposure to radiation?	(1)
1) Lead apron 2) Fast films 3) Rectangular Position Indicating Device 4) Thermoluminescent dosimeters				
17			Sharpness of image on a film can be increased by	(1)
1) Large focal spot 2) Small focal spot 3) Decreased target skin distance 4) Increased film object distance				
18			Which normal anatomical structure that is U shaped, radio opaque overlaps maxillary molar roots ?	(1)
1) Zygomatic Process 2) Maxillary tuberosity 3) Maxillary sinus 4) Palatine Process of maxilla				
19			Objects which cause attenuation of X-ray beam appear as	(1)
1) Radiolucent 2) Radioopaque 3) Grey 4) None of the above				
20			A 63 year old male patient complains of a growth in the left buccal mucosa. The growth is slow growing, superficial, firm, well defined, pedunculate and covered by normal mucosa. The patient gives a history of gradual onset and repeatedly biting the tissue between his left posterior teeth. What is the likely diagnosis?	(1)
1) Lipoma 2) Sarcoma 3) Fibroma 4) Epulis				

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Explain the radiation safety protocols followed in a dental radiology clinic. Discuss personal and patient protection measures, radiation monitoring devices and legal limits of exposure.	(10)
22			Define stomatitis. Classify it based on etiology. Describe in detail the clinical features, diagnosis and management of aphthous stomatitis.	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Mention TWO systemic conditions that cause atrophic tongue and how they present?	(3)
24			Mention TWO distinguishing features of neoplastic vs inflammatory lymph node enlargement.	(3)

25			Name ONE fungal infection causing single oral ulcers. How is it diagnosed?	(3)
26			Explain the clinical features and investigations used to diagnose erosive oral lesions. Include a note on their dental considerations.	(3)
27			State ONE oral and ONE systemic feature of scleroderma.	(3)
28			Describe laboratory investigations and management of actinomycotic osteomyelitis.	(3)
29			What is a latent image and how is it converted into a visible image?	(3)
30			What is image distortion? Give ONE example of how it occurs in dental radiography.	(3)
31			Mention TWO errors that can occur in bitewing radiography and how to avoid them?	(3)
32			Mention TWO clinical situations where object localization is essential.	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2116

Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics [CDE]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			Caries disclosing dyes help in diagnosing caries by staining the	(1)			
1)	Dental tubule	2)	Odontoblastic Process	3)	Denatured Collagen	4)	Microorganisms
2			Proper adaptation of the matrix is critical to	(1)			
1)	Enhance esthetics	2)	Prevent overhangs and ensure contact	3)	Reduce treatment time	4)	Improve polishing
3			Which pulp protection technique is used when the pulp is exposed accidentally during cavity preparation?	(1)			
1)	Indirect pulp capping	2)	Direct pulp capping	3)	Protective liner placement	4)	Base placement
4			Chemical disinfectants are mainly used for	(1)			
1)	Sterilizing critical instruments	2)	Heat-sensitive items	3)	Surgical instruments	4)	Endodontic files
5			Pain produced due to rapid dehydration of dentin is mainly associated with	(1)			
1)	Air blast	2)	Chemical etchants	3)	Rotary instruments	4)	Hand instruments
6			Which of the following agents is commonly impregnated in retraction cords for hemostasis?	(1)			
1)	Ferric sulfate	2)	Sodium hypochlorite	3)	Hydrogen peroxide	4)	Calcium hydroxide
7			The LASER most commonly used for cavity preparation is	(1)			
1)	CO ₂ LASER	2)	Er:YAG LASER	3)	Diode LASER	4)	Nd:YAG LASER
8			A clinician plans a restorative material for atraumatic restorative treatment (ART) in a community dental setup. Which material is most appropriate?	(1)			
1)	Composite resin	2)	Amalgam	3)	Resin-modified glass ionomer cement	4)	Zinc phosphate cement
9			Increasing filler content in composite resin results in	(1)			
1)	Increased shrinkage	2)	Decreased strength	3)	Increased wear resistance	4)	Poor polishability
10			In deep dentin cavities, which strategy reduces postoperative sensitivity?	(1)			
1)	Aggressive drying	2)	Complete smear layer retention	3)	Proper hybrid layer formation	4)	Extended etching time
11			Which of the following alloys is most commonly used for cast metal restorations?	(1)			

1)	Stainless steel	2)	Direct filling gold	3)	Nickel–chromium alloy	4)	Silver amalgam
----	-----------------	----	---------------------	----	-----------------------	----	----------------

12

The best method to prevent canal blockage is

1)	Frequent change of files	2)	Copious irrigation and recapitulation	3)	Using larger files initially	4)	Dry canal preparation
----	--------------------------	----	---------------------------------------	----	------------------------------	----	-----------------------

(1)

13

Resin-based sealers are advantageous because they

1)	Dissolve easily during retreatment	2)	Show better adhesion to dentin	3)	Set rapidly in moist canals	4)	Are completely resorbable
----	------------------------------------	----	--------------------------------	----	-----------------------------	----	---------------------------

(1)

14

Recommended duration of water based calcium hydroxide to be placed in the root canal as an intracanal medicament is

(1)

1)	24 hours	2)	48 hours	3)	1 week	4)	1 month
----	----------	----	----------	----	--------	----	---------

15

Which irrigant is primarily used to remove the inorganic component of the smear layer?

(1)

1)	Sodium hypochlorite	2)	Chlorhexidine	3)	EDTA	4)	Saline
----	---------------------	----	---------------	----	------	----	--------

16

The working length is defined as the distance from a reference point to

1)	Root apex	2)	Apical foramen	3)	Apical constriction	4)	Cementodentinal junction
----	-----------	----	----------------	----	---------------------	----	--------------------------

(1)

17

Identify the primary function of a barbed broach in endodontic therapy

1)	Enlargement of Canal	2)	Removal of Pulp Tissue	3)	Lateral Condensation	4)	Measurement of working length
----	----------------------	----	------------------------	----	----------------------	----	-------------------------------

(1)

18

A tooth does not respond to thermal or electric pulp testing and is asymptomatic. Radiograph shows a well-defined periapical radiolucency. The diagnosis is

(1)

1)	Reversible pulpitis	2)	Irreversible pulpitis	3)	Pulp necrosis with chronic apical periodontitis	4)	Acute apical abscess
----	---------------------	----	-----------------------	----	---	----	----------------------

19

Barodontalgia is defined as

1)	Pain due to trauma	2)	Pain due to changes in atmospheric pressure	3)	Pain due to caries	4)	Pain due to gingivitis
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(1)

20

Pulp polyp is commonly seen in

(1)

1)	Young patients	2)	Elderly patients	3)	Edentulous patients	4)	Neonates
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LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21

Describe objectives of obturation. Classify Obturation techniques Explain cold lateral condensation technique with advantages and disadvantages.(2+2+6)

(10)

22

Classify the types of matrices used in restorative dentistry. Describe the parts of Tofflemire retainer. Discuss their advantages and disadvantages. (2+3+5)

(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23

Enumerate the procedural errors that lead to endodontic failure.

(3)

24

Explain the role of LASERs in dentinal hypersensitivity management.

(3)

25			Define abrasion and mention its causes.	(3)
26			List advantages and disadvantages of warm vertical compaction.	(3)
27			What is irrigant activation / agitation? Enumerate the various techniques of irrigant agitation.	(3)
28			Explain the anatomical landmarks relevant to working length determination.	(3)
29			Define irreversible pulpitis. Mention TWO clinical signs that indicate its presence.	(3)
30			State indications for single visit endodontic therapy.	(3)
31			Differentiate between sterilization and disinfection.	(3)
32			State the clinical consequences of improper wedge placement.	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

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			Treatment of choice for large Toxic Nodular Goitre is	(1)
1) Antithyroid drugs 2) Surgery 3) Radio-iodine 4) Observation				
2			Hurthle cell carcinoma is a rare variant of	(1)
1) Follicular carcinoma 2) Medullary carcinoma 3) Papillary carcinoma 4) Anaplastic carcinoma				
3			Most common neoplasm of salivary gland is	(1)
1) Pleomorphic adenoma 2) Adenoid cystic cancer 3) Mucoepidermoid cancer 4) Warthin's tumour				
4			Incision for superficial parotidectomy is	(1)
1) L shaped 2) Y shaped 3) Lazy-S shaped 4) Z shaped				
5			Structure exposed after parotid surgery is	(1)
1) Internal jugular vein 2) Facial nerve 3) Muscles 4) Facial artery				
6			Raised intracranial pressure is most commonly associated with	(1)
1) Crouzon syndrome 2) Hemifacial microsomia 3) Pierre Robin sequence 4) Treacher Collins syndrome				
7			The maximum life of a transfused RBC is	(1)
1) 1 Hour 2) 1 Day 3) 15 Hours 4) 50 Days				
8			Which is NOT true for suxamethonium?	(1)
1) Quick onset 2) Ideal for short surgeries 3) Causes hypokalemia 4) Causes malignant hyperthermia				
9			A 2 year old child has a brilliantly transilluminant swelling over the neck. The likely diagnosis is	(1)
1) Sebaceous cyst 2) Lipoma 3) Cystic hygroma 4) Dermoid cyst				
10			Which is the best measure of organ perfusion?	(1)
1) Urine output 2) Pulse rate 3) Blood Pressure 4) Pulse oximetry				
11			The outcome of acute inflammation may be	(1)
1) Resolution 2) Scarring 3) Transition to chronic inflammation 4) All of the above				
12			Crepitus is a feature of	(1)

29			Discuss the clinical features and management of Warthin's tumour. (2+3)	(3)
30			Describe the classification of Goitre	(3)
31			Write a short note on the pre-malignant lesions of oral cancer	(3)
32			Describe Raynaud's disease and its management.	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2113

Orthodontics [Od]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			What is the primary purpose of surgical orthodontic procedures?					
1)	To guide the growth of the jaws using functional appliances	2)	To remove an etiologic factor or treat severe dentofacial deformities	3)	To prevent the establishment of a full-fledged malocclusion	4)	To apply orthopedic forces to normalize skeletal growth	(1)
2			Why is retention considered a critical and challenging aspect of adult orthodontics?					
1)	Adults have faster bone turnover, requiring shorter retention	2)	Abnormal muscle activities often necessitate long-term use of fixed retainers	3)	Adults are less compliant with removable retainers than adolescents	4)	Retention is only necessary in cases involving orthognathic surgery	(1)
3			In the context of inter-arch malocclusions, an abnormal relationship in the sagittal plane would primarily affect which of the following?					
1)	Overjet	2)	Bucco-lingual relationship	3)	Vertical overlap of anterior teeth	4)	Arch width discrepancy	(1)
4			When does undermining resorption typically begin in response to heavy pressure?					
1)	Within hours	2)	Within 3–5 days	3)	Within 7–14 days	4)	After 2 days	(1)
5			The cephalo-caudal gradient explains why orthodontic treatment is more effective in					
1)	Lower facial region	2)	Upper facial region	3)	Cranial region	4)	Cervical region	(1)
6			Anchorage obtained from another jaw is termed as					
1)	Intra-maxillary	2)	Inter-maxillary	3)	Reciprocal	4)	Compound	(1)
7			High-pull headgear is mainly indicated for patients with					
1)	Low mandibular plane angle	2)	Deep bite	3)	Vertical maxillary excess	4)	Class III malocclusion	(1)
8			Removable orthodontic appliances are most effective for producing					
1)	Bodily tooth movement	2)	Root torque	3)	Tipping movements	4)	Intrusion of teeth	(1)
9			The main cause of relapse of rotations after orthodontic treatment is due to					
1)	Density of bone	2)	Persistence of tongue and finger habits	3)	Improper occlusion	4)	Persistence of free gingival and trans-septal fibers	(1)

10			Catlans appliance is used for the correction of	(1)
1) Anterior cross bite 2) Deep bite 3) Posterior crossbite 4) Proclined incisors				
11			Broad and short type of facial form is known as	(1)
1) Euryprosopic 2) Leptoprosopic 3) Mesoprosopic 4) Mesocephalic				
12			The horizontal trajectories of force are all EXCEPT	(1)
1) Orbital ridges 2) Palatal bones 3) Zygomatic arches 4) Frontonasal buttress				
13			Lip bumper is used for	(1)
1) Mouth breathing 2) Nail biting 3) For lip biting and hyperactive mentalis 4) All of the above				
14			Surgery of cleft lip should be carried out at	(1)
1) 20 - 30 weeks 2) 2 - 12 months 3) 3 - 6 months 4) 5 years				
15			Ugly duckling stage seen at age of	(1)
1) 6 - 7 years 2) 9 - 10 years 3) 10 - 12 years 4) 12 - 14 years				
16			SNB angle describes the relationship of the	(1)
1) Maxilla to cranial base 2) Mandible to cranial base 3) Maxilla to mandible 4) Mandible to Bolton plane				
17			Optimum orthodontic force should NOT exceed the	(1)
1) Arterial blood pressure 2) Venous blood pressure 3) Capillary blood pressure 4) Masticatory pressure				
18			The main function of flux during soldering is to	(1)
1) Increase strength of joint 2) Reduce melting temperature 3) Prevent oxidation of metal surfaces 4) Act as a filler metal				
19			Class III malocclusion due to mandibular prognathism has a strong	(1)
1) Environmental cause 2) Genetic basis 3) Nutritional basis 4) Postural cause				
20			Which appliance is used to correct Class II malocclusion by encouraging forward mandibular growth?	(1)
1) Headgear 2) Twin-Block 3) Palatal expander 4) Hawley retainer				

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Differentiate between drift and displacement. Explain about the role of synchondroses of cranial base in facial growth.	(10)
22			List the various indications of space gaining. Explain in detail different methods of gaining space.	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Distinguish between continuous, interrupted and intermittent forces with examples.	(3)
24			Explain Reciprocal anchorage	(3)

25			Describe the Tweeds diagnostic triangle with a neat labeled diagram.	(3)
26			Etiology, classification and management of Tongue thrusting.	(3)
27			Discuss the modifications of Angle's classification.	(3)
28			Discuss Andrews SIX keys of normal occlusion	(3)
29			Describe Wollf's Law of transformation of bone.	(3)
30			Explain Jackson's triad with examples.	(3)
31			Describe Centre of Resistance and Centre of Rotation.	(3)
32			Define preventive Orthodontics. Enumerate various preventive orthodontic measures.	(3)

-----End-----

**KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI**

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2117

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery [OS]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

EMLA is

1)	Eutectic mixture of local anesthetics lidocaine and propoxycaine	2)	Eutectic mixture of local anesthetics lidocaine and prilocaine	3)	Eutectic mixture of local anesthetics lidocaine and procaine	4)	Eutectic mixture of local anesthetics lidocaine and etidocaine
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The difficulty score for mesioangular impacted mandibular third molar, class III level II is

1)	5	2)	7	3)	10	4)	6
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What is the time duration to classify a chronic oro antral communication?

1)	7 days	2)	14 days	3)	21 days	4)	28 days
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Reason for high rate of recurrence of OKC are all EXCEPT

1)	Cyst lining is thin and delicate	2)	Cyst penetrate the original cortex of the jaw	3)	Difficult to separate the cyst lining from the periosteum	4)	Presence of carious tooth
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Elective dental extraction on a patient who has had a myocardial infarct two months prior are best

1)	Performed oral valcum sedation	2)	Performed using epinephrine free local anaesthesia	3)	Both 1 and 2	4)	Postpone until at least 6 months have elapsed
----	--------------------------------	----	--	----	--------------	----	---

The best time for extraction during pregnancy is

1)	1st trimester	2)	2nd trimester	3)	3rd trimester	4)	None of the above
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Le fort II fracture is also termed as

1)	Low level fracture	2)	Pyramidal fracture	3)	Horizontal fracture	4)	High level fracture
----	--------------------	----	--------------------	----	---------------------	----	---------------------

A patient presented with right ear bleed, right side deviation of the mandible. This is a typical feature of

1)	Subcondylar fracture	2)	Zygomatic fracture	3)	Coronoid fracture	4)	Dentoalveolar fracture
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What is Cidex?

1)	2% formaldehyde	2)	2% ethyl alcohol	3)	2% gluteraldehyde	4)	6% gluteraldehyde
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A condition of the mouth which increases the caries activity in the oral cavity is

1)	Xerostomia	2)	Malignancy	3)	Hairy tongue	4)	Watery saliva
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11			Odontoma is treated by	(1)
			1) Excision 2) Resection 3) Curettage 4) Radiotherapy	
12			Genioplasty procedure is used to	(1)
			1) Change the attachment of genioglossus muscle in pre-prosthetic procedure 2) Change the position of genial tubercles 3) Modify the position of the chin 4) Modify the attachments of anterior belly of digastric	
13			Epulis fissura is	(1)
			1) Malignant lesion 2) Benign pedunculated 3) Benign lesion 4) Benign sessile	
14			Middle third of facial skeleton is made up of the following bone EXCEPT	(1)
			1) Two maxilla 2) Two zygomatic bone 3) Two nasal bones 4) Two condylar bones	
15			Greenstick fractures are most common in	(1)
			1) Older people 2) Adults 3) Children 4) Soldiers	
16			Y.V plasty procedure is used for	(1)
			1) Vestibuloplasty 2) Ridge augmentation 3) Frenectomy 4) Mucogingival surgery	
17			Cancer which most commonly metastasizes to jaw bone is	(1)
			1) Breast 2) Prostate 3) Lung 4) Kidney	
18			Which exercise is advised for recurrent TMJ dislocation?	(1)
			1) Mouth opening exercises 2) Forceful mouth opening exercises 3) Poswillo's Isometric exercises 4) Lateral excursive exercises	
19			Which of the following parotid malignancy shows perineuronal spread	(1)
			1) Pleomorphic adenoma 2) Adenoid cystic carcinoma 3) Warthin's tumor 4) Ductal papilloma	
20			Most common type of TMJ ankylosis is	(1)
			1) Fibrous 2) Bony 3) Congenital 4) Infective	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Discuss the different methods of pain control. Describe the techniques for anesthetising the maxillary nerve branches with appropriate diagrams.	(10)
22			Define and classify mandibular impaction. Discuss clinical and radiological assessment of Impacted mandibular third molar and difficulty indices for the same.	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Write the boundaries of pterygomandibular space	(3)
24			Enumerate the clinical features of Zygomatic Complex Fractures	(3)

25			Write the landmarks and technique of Vazirani-Akinosi technique of Inferior alveolar Nerve block.	(3)
26			Write a note on Apicectomy.	(3)
27			Enumerate the principles of antibiotics	(3)
28			Write clinical features and management of sialolithiasis	(3)
29			Write a short note on gap arthroplasty	(3)
30			Write about management of haemophilic patient before and after extraction	(3)
31			Define and classify osteomyelitis	(3)
32			Write clinical features and management of unilateral TMJ ankylosis	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2115

Prosthodontics and Crown and Bridge [PCB]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1				Identify the patient with a rational, sensible, calm and composed disposition									
	1)	Cooperative Patient		2)	Hysterical patient		3)	An indifferent patient		4)	A philosophical patient		(1)
2				Vomiting during impression making procedures may be managed by									
	1)	Sedating the patient		2)	Injecting local anaesthetic		3)	Asking patient to come empty stomach		4)	Change the impression material		(1)
3				The lingual extension of a lower denture is limited by all of the following, EXCEPT									
	1)	Modiolus		2)	Mylohyoid muscle		3)	Origin of genioglossus		4)	Sublingual salivary glands		(1)
4				The posterior palatal seal for maxillary complete denture									
	1)	Is placed immediately posterior to vibrating line		2)	Is placed immediately anterior to vibrating line		3)	Is not necessary if metal base is made		4)	Will vary in outline and depth according to the palatal form		(1)
5				Condylar guidance of an articulator is dependent on									
	1)	The depth of the glenoid fossa		2)	The vertical overlap of the incisors		3)	The cuspal inclines		4)	The inclination of the articular eminence		(1)
6				Resilient silicon denture lining materials are superior to plasticized acrylic resin as									
	1)	Bond strength with a denture is increased		2)	They remain resilient for a short time		3)	They do not support fungal growth		4)	The tissue adaptation is better		(1)
7				Bilateral edentulous area present posteriorly to the remaining teeth can be classified as Kennedy's									
	1)	Class I		2)	Class II		3)	Class III		4)	Class IV		(1)
8				Maximum coverage for distribution forces over a wide area									
	1)	Snow shoe effect		2)	Bezold brucke effect		3)	Realeff effect		4)	Spectral curve		(1)
9				Dental surveyor is used to									
	1)	Measure resiliency of tissues		2)	Indicate relative parallelism between 2 teeth		3)	To determine primary stress bearing area		4)	To determine depth of undercut		(1)
10				The main action of reciprocating arm is									

1)	Reciprocating the action of the retentive arm	2)	Reciprocation of vertical displacement	3)	To provide stability to denture	4)	None of the above
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11

RPI stands for

1)	Occlusal rests, proximal plate, I bar	2)	Cingulum rest, proximal plate, I bar	3)	Rest, proximal guide plane, I bar	4)	Rest, proximal plate, indirect retainer
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(1)

12

Stress breaker permits movement between

1)	Major connector and denture base	2)	Direct retainer and major connector	3)	Direct retainer and denture base	4)	All of the above
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(1)

13

Main disadvantage of using titanium alloys for RPD framework is

1)	Tarnish and corrosion	2)	Difficulty in casting	3)	High cost	4)	Low hardness
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(1)

14

During surveying of primary cast, the purpose of fabrication of preparation guide is to shape

1)	Rest seats	2)	Major connector	3)	Undercut areas	4)	Guiding surface
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(1)

15

Following are the components of three-unit FPD **EXCEPT**

1)	Retainer	2)	Pontic	3)	Abutment	4)	Connector
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(1)

16

Ante's law provides an aid for

1)	Selection of pontic	2)	Selection of connector	3)	Selection of abutment	4)	Selection retainers
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(1)

17

Optimum crown to root ratio of the tooth to be used as an abutment is

1)	1:2	2)	2:3	3)	1:1	4)	2:1
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(1)

18

The three fourth crown is indicated in

1)	Anterior teeth with short clinical height	2)	Abraded proximal region	3)	Abraded lingual region	4)	Abraded buccal region
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(1)

19

Which of the following is the indication for custom cast post and core?

1)	Small circular canal	2)	When maximum retention is required	3)	Elliptical or flared roots	4)	Less tapered canal
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(1)

20

All of the following are implantable materials in dentistry **EXCEPT**

1)	Titanium alloys	2)	Zirconium alloys	3)	Noble metal alloys	4)	Cobalt chromium alloys.
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(1)

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21

Define Retention, Stability and Support in complete dentures. Discuss the role of stability in the success of complete dentures. (2+2+2+4)

(10)

22

Classify direct retainers in removable partial denture. Write in brief about RPI concept. (5+5)

(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23

What is envelope of motion?

(3)

24			Discuss the various curing cycles involved in processing of complete dentures	(3)
25			Define balanced occlusion and its importance in complete dentures.	(3)
26			Write a note on non-anatomical teeth.	(3)
27			Define immediate partial denture. List TWO advantages and disadvantages of immediate partial dentures	(3)
28			Define minor connector and mention its types	(3)
29			Define indirect retainer and list any TWO functions	(3)
30			Significance of supragingival finish margins in Fixed partial denture	(3)
31			List indications and contraindications for all-ceramic crowns	(3)
32			Define pontic. Write about hygienic pontic.	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2111

Oral Pathology and Microbiology [OPM]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			Parry-Romberg syndrome is also known as	(1)			
1)	Facial hemiatrophy	2)	Facial hemihypertrophy	3)	Micrognathia	4)	Macrognathia
2			The main end product produced after fermentation of sugars by streptococci and lactobacilli is	(1)			
1)	Butyric acid	2)	Lactic acid	3)	Acetic acid	4)	Formic acid
3			Only removal of coronal pulp is called as	(1)			
1)	Pulpectomy	2)	Pulpotomy	3)	Apicoectomy	4)	Root canal treatment
4			In which of the following diseases,'Tzanck test' is positive?	(1)			
1)	Rubella	2)	Herpes Zoster infection	3)	Cat scratch disease	4)	Rubeola
5			"Warty" or "cauliflower" like growth is seen in	(1)			
1)	Papilloma	2)	Lipoma	3)	Fibroma	4)	Torus
6			Which salivary glands tumor was traditionally considered as disease of men?	(1)			
1)	Oncocytoma	2)	Warthin's tumor	3)	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	4)	Acinic cell Carcinoma
7			Which of the following lesion is associated with vital teeth?	(1)			
1)	Periapical granuloma	2)	Apical scar	3)	Cementoma	4)	Radicular cyst
8			The site of attachment of dentigerous cyst to the tooth is	(1)			
1)	Middle third of roots	2)	Cemento enamel junction	3)	Apex of roots	4)	Middle third of the root
9			Histopathological presence of saw tooth retepegs, band like lymphocytic infiltrate and degenerating basal cells point to a diagnosis of	(1)			
1)	Leukoplakia	2)	Pemphigus	3)	Lichen planus	4)	Pemphigoid
10			Lock jaw is the other name for	(1)			
1)	Syphilis	2)	Noma	3)	Tetanus	4)	Actinomycosis
11			Starry sky appearance is seen in	(1)			
1)	Paget's disease	2)	Cherubism	3)	Garré's osteomyelitis	4)	Burkitt's Lymphoma
12			The disease that has been referred to as alarm clock headache is	(1)			

1)	Trigeminal neuralgia syndrome	2)	Sphenopalatine neuralgia	3)	Paratrigeminal syndrome	4)	Burning mouth
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13			Which method is commonly used for age estimation in adults?	(1)							
1)	Tooth eruption		2)	Gustafson's method		3)	Root length		4)	Neonatal line	

14			Which is the aggressive form of ameloblastoma?									
1)	Granular cell ameloblastoma		2)	Basal cell ameloblastoma		3)	Acanthomatous ameloblastoma		4)	Unicystic ameloblastoma		(1)

15			The triad of sign and symptoms of osteogenesis imperfecta are								
1)	Blue sclera, sparse hair, anhidrosis		2)	Enlargement of hand, feet, maxilla, and mandible		3)	Blue sclera, brittle bones, opalescent dentine		4)	Blue sclera, acranodactyly, brittle bones	(1)

16			A well demarcated area of depapillation on tongue is seen in	(1)							
1)	Macroglossia		2)	Median rhomboid glossitis		3)	Scrotal tongue		4)	Hairy tongue	

17			The triad of Lichen planus, Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension is referred to as								
1)	Lichenoid syndrome		2)	Grinspan Syndrome		3)	Cowden's Syndrome		4)	Peutz-Zegher Syndrome	(1)

18			Retrogressive change in teeth, characterized by wear of teeth substance or restoration due to tooth-to-tooth contact is called as	(1)							
1)	Attrition		2)	Erosion		3)	Abrasion		4)	Internal Resection	

19			Ranula specifically occurs in	(1)							
1)	Tongue		2)	Buccal mucosa		3)	Floor of the mouth		4)	Lip	

20			Which cyst has the highest recurrence rate?				(1)				
1)	Dentigerous cyst		2)	Eruption cyst		3)	Odontogenic keratocyst		4)	Radicular cyst	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Classify pulpitis. Describe in detail about clinical feature, pathogenesis and histopathology of radicular cyst (2+2+3+3)	(10)
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22			Discuss in detail about the etiology, clinical features, histopathologic features and treatment of oral submucous fibrosis (2+3+3+2)	(10)
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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Discuss Lip prints and its significance in forensic odontology.	(3)
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24			Describe histopathologic features of Pleomorphic adenoma.	(3)
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25			Enumerate the factors affecting healing of oral wounds.	(3)
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26			Draw a neat labeled histopathology diagram of Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor.	(3)
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27			Write clinical features of Bell's palsy.	(3)
28			Recognize the pathology with the following histologic features a) herring bone pattern b) verocay body c) reed sternberg cell	(3)
29			Describe the radiographic features and histologic features of osteosarcoma	(3)
30			Discuss Zones of dentinal caries.	(3)
31			Discuss in brief about Ghost teeth.	(3)
32			Define Attrition, abrasion and erosion.	(3)

-----End-----



KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2114

Pediatrics and Preventive Dentistry [PD]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			Spacing in anterior teeth in deciduous dentition is												
1)		Common and desirable		2)		Uncommon and undesirable		3)		Common and undesirable		4)		Uncommon and desirable	(1)
2			Tell show do technique was first describe by												
1)		Dr. Evengelina Jordan		2)		Addleston		3)		Dr. G.V. Black		4)		Dr. Goldman	(1)
3			ALARA stands for												
1)		As long as regularly allowable		2)		As long as regularly achievable		3)		As low as reasonably allowable		4)		As low as reasonably achievable	(1)
4			The minimal invasive caries removal of caries in children is												
1)		Excavation by burs		2)		Excavation by LASER		3)		Excavation by air abrasion technique		4)		Excavation by ART technique	(1)
5			Properly contoured restoration for primary teeth helps mainly in												
1)		Maintaining vertical dimension		2)		Maintain interarch relationships		3)		Maintaining proximal contacts and length of dental arch		4)		All of the above	(1)
6			Learning theory advocated												
1)		Non-nutritive sucking		2)		Nutritive sucking		3)		Both 1 and 2		4)		None of the above	(1)
7			The ideal restoration of choice for a class II Preparation in a primary molar is												
1)		Amalgam		2)		Composite		3)		Glass ionomer cement		4)		Stainless steel crown	(1)
8			In dentifrices concentration of fluoride is												
1)		800 ppm		2)		2000 ppm		3)		1000 ppm		4)		600 ppm	(1)
9			Heimlich maneuver is recommended in the management of												
1)		Choking		2)		Syncope		3)		Anaphylaxis		4)		Cardiac arrest	(1)
10			Which of the following is a synonym for maxillary nerve block												
1)		AMSA block		2)		V2 nerve block		3)		V3 nerve block		4)		P-MSA block	(1)
11			Erikson's stage of "Trust vs. Mistrust" occurs during												
1)		Infancy		2)		Early childhood		3)		Adolescence		4)		Adulthood	(1)

12			Children with epilepsy require special dental care mainly because of										(1)		
			1)	Increased caries risk		2)	Possibility of seizures during treatment		3)	Extra teeth		4)	Gum overgrowth only		
13			Which is/are the identifying features of abused child?												(1)
			1)	Unduly afraid or passive child		2)	Evidence of poor overall care		3)	Evidence of repeated skin or other injury		4)	All of the above		
14			At Birth, which of the following structures is closest to its adult size												(1)
			1)	Cranium		2)	Mandible		3)	Middle face		4)	Nasal capsule		
15			Mitchell & Gordon in 1990 give following classification for pit & fissure sealants												(1)
			1)	According to resin systems		2)	According to filler content		3)	According to fluoride content		4)	According to polymerization methods		
16			What effect does poor maternal periodontal health has on babies?												(1)
			1)	Down's syndrome		2)	Mental retardation		3)	Low birth weight		4)	Ankylosis of TMJ		
17			The simplest form of pulp therapy is												(1)
			1)	Apicectomy		2)	Pulp capping		3)	Pulpectomy		4)	Pulpotomy		
18			Serial extraction is indicated in cases of												(1)
			1)	Spacing in mixed dentition		2)	Class 2 Division 2 malocclusion		3)	Severe tooth-arch length discrepancy		4)	Open Bite		
19			Natal teeth are most commonly seen in the												(1)
			1)	Maxillary incisor region		2)	Mandibular incisor region		3)	Maxillary molar region		4)	Mandibular molar region		
20			Phased treatment planning involves												(1)
			1)	Only emergency care		2)	Completing treatment in a single visit		3)	Dividing treatment into planned stages		4)	Avoiding preventive care		

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Define and classify handicapped children. Discuss the management of mentally retarded child in dental office (2+3+5).								(10)
22			A parent gave a complaint on their 7 year old child for mouth breathing. Enlist the clinical features of mouth breathing. Discuss the investigations done for mouth breathing. Add a note on its treatment. (3+3+4).								(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Explain Subjective v/s objective fear.								(3)
24			Define Exodontia. What are Principles of extractions? (1+2).								(3)
25			How to address a child with epileptic seizure at chair side management?								(3)

26			Explain Broadbend Phenomenon	(3)
27			Define thumb sucking. Classify thumb sucking according to Subtelny's classification.	(3)
28			Classify Ellis and Davey's classification of trauma	(3)
29			Enumerate differences in class II cavity preparation in primary and permanent teeth.	(3)
30			Explain Willets Appliance.	(3)
31			Define Apexogenesis. Write its indications and contraindications. (1+2)	(3)
32			Explain Enlow's V Principle.	(3)

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KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2118

Periodontics [PDT]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1			The principal cell type of the gingival epithelium is	(1)
			1) Melanocytes 2) Keratinocytes 3) Merkel cells 4) Langerhan's cells	
2			Gomphosis is a term used to describe the	(1)
			1) Gums 2) Periodontal ligament 3) Periodontium 4) Alveolar bone	
3			The majority of the fibers of the periodontal ligament are	(1)
			1) Reticulin fibers 2) Elastic fibers 3) Oxytalan fibers 4) Collagen fibers	
4			At the CEJ cementum overlaps the enamel about	(1)
			1) 55 - 60 % 2) 60 - 65 % 3) 65 - 70 % 4) 70 - 75 %	
5			Denuded area of bone which extends to the marginal bone	(1)
			1) Dehiscence 2) Fenestration 3) Root exposure 4) Cementum	
6			Forces which exceed the adaptive capacity of the periodontium	(1)
			1) Traumatic occlusion 2) Trauma from occlusion 3) Trauma 4) Physiologic occlusion	
7			The predominant immunoglobulin present in saliva is	(1)
			1) Ig A 2) Ig M 3) Ig G 4) Ig D	
8			Decrease salivary secretion is referred to as	(1)
			1) Xerostomia 2) Sialorrhoea 3) Pyorrhea 4) None of the above	
9			The most objective sign of gingivitis is	(1)
			1) Increase in gingival size 2) Increase in crevicular fluid 3) Increase in gingival redness 4) Bleeding on probing	
10			Gingival Enlargement is a side effect of	(1)
			1) Phenytoin 2) Calcium channel blocker 3) Acute myelocytic leukemia 4) All of the above	
11			In periodontal disease calculus is considered as	(1)
			1) Contributing factor 2) Primary factor 3) Etiological factor 4) Governing factor	
12			Actinobacillus Actinomycetem comitans is	(1)
			1) Gram Positive 2) Gram Negative 3) Obligate 4) Facultative	

	aerobe		aerobe		anaerobe		anaerobe	
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13			The flap which increases the width of attached gingiva													
			1)	Modified widman flap		2)	Apically displaced flap		3)	Undisplaced flap		4)	Palatal flap		(1)	
14			Smokers typically exhibit reduced clinical signs of inflammation primarily due to													
			1)	Vasoconstrictive effect of nicotine		2)	Increased salivary flow		3)	Decreased salivary flow		4)	Reduced bacterial load		(1)	
15			Buttressing bone formation is a													
			1)	Congenital abnormality		2)	Osseous disorder		3)	Occurs in periodontal disease		4)	Due to Trauma from Occlusion		(1)	
16			The blade angulation of Gracey curette is a													
			1)	90 degrees		2)	60 degrees		3)	45 degrees		4)	0 degrees		(1)	
17			Excisional new attachment procedure is a technique of													
			1)	Subgingival curettage		2)	Gingivectomy		3)	Gingivoplasty		4)	Pocket elimination		(1)	
18			Second step in osseous resective surgery is													
			1)	Vertical grooving		2)	Radicular blending		3)	Gradualising the marginal bone		4)	Flattening the interproximal bone		(1)	
19			One wall defect is also known as													
			1)	Hemiseptum		2)	Ledge		3)	Moat		4)	Exostosis		(1)	
20			In grade 2 furcation													
			1)	Pocket is suprabony		2)	Bone is no more attached to the furcation		3)	Lesion is cul de sac		4)	Through and through defect is present		(1)	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Define and classify calculus. Enumerate the differences between supra gingival calculus and sub gingival calculus.(2+4+4)							(10)
22			Define periodontal pocket. Describe in detail pathogenesis and histopathology of periodontal pocket. (2+4+4)							(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Write the clinical features of trauma from occlusion							(3)
24			Write the indications and the types of interdental brushes							(3)
25			Define gingivectomy. List the indications and contraindications of gingivectomy.							(3)
26			Define and classify periodontal flap							(3)
27			Define osseous surgery, ostectomy and osteoplasty							(3)
28			Write the precautions for use of LASERs in periodontal therapy							(3)

29			Discuss the etiology for periimplantitis.	(3)
30			Write a note on subantimicrobial dose of Doxycycline	(3)
31			Explain wasting diseases of tooth	(3)
32			Write a note on pregnancy gingivitis	(3)

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KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2026

QP CODE 2119

Public Health Dentistry [PHD]

Marks: 70

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

1				Which concept of health is based on the germ theory of disease?	(1)
			1) Biomedical concept	2) Ecological concept	3) Psychosocial concept
			4) Holistic concept		
2				Epidemiological triad contain all EXCEPT	(1)
			1) Host factor	2) Agent factor	3) Environment factor
			4) Man power		
3				Type of survey depending on the time period is	(1)
			1) Analytical	2) Descriptive	3) Longitudinal
			4) Case control		
4				According to Bio-Medical Waste Rule-1998 (Ministry of Environment & Forests). The Human Anatomical Waste is Segregated in the following container / colour coding	(1)
			1) Plastic Bag Yellow	2) Plastic Bag Red	3) Plastic Bag Black
			4) Disinfected container		
5				The principle of health education that is the degree to which the message is perceived as trustworthy by the receiver is known as	(1)
			1) Credibility	2) Interest	3) Participation
			4) Motivation		
6				Normal distribution curve is also known as	(1)
			1) Skewed curve	2) Bell shaped curve	3) Poisson curve
			4) Area under curve		
7				Secondary data can be obtained using the following methods	(1)
			1) Direct interview	2) Questionnaire method	3) Oral health examination
			4) Previous records		
8				Indian Dentist Act was formulated in the year	(1)
			1) 1957	2) 1964	3) 1948
			4) 1984		
9				Which of the following is NOT a private third party prepayment plan	(1)
			1) Blue cross	2) Prepaid group practice	3) Salary
			4) Capitation plans		
10				Dental auxiliaries are termed as Dental ancillary in	(1)
			1) UK	2) India	3) Australia
			4) New Zealand		
11				One community health centre (CHC) caters to how many Primary Health centres?	(1)
			1) 5	2) 4	3) 3
			4) 2		
12				The safely tolerated dose of fluorides is	(1)

	1)	8 - 16 mg / kg body weight		2)	16 - 32 mg / kg body weight		3)	12 - 16 mg / kg body weight		4)	12 - 53 mg / kg body weight	
13				The Technique of stannous fluoride application is also known as								
	1)	Muhler's technique		2)	Knutson's technique		3)	Eames technique		4)	Brudevold's technique	(1)
14				Primary prevention of dental caries includes								
	1)	Tooth extraction		2)	Complete denture		3)	Fluoride application		4)	Oral prophylaxis	(1)
15				The term behavioral sciences does NOT include								(1)
	1)	Sociology		2)	Political Science		3)	Social Anthropology		4)	Social Psychology	
16				The index teeth of OHI-S index given by John C Green & Jack R Vermillion are								(1)
	1)	16,21,26,36,41,46		2)	16,11,26,36,31,46		3)	14,21,26,34,31,46		4)	16,11,25,36,31,45	
17				Definition of epidemiology by John M Last was given in which year?								(1)
	1)	1988		2)	1976		3)	1985		4)	1964	
18				The number of new cases of a specific disease occurring in a defined population during a specific period of time is known as								(1)
	1)	Prevalence		2)	Incidence		3)	Point Prevalence		4)	Period prevalence	
19				The method of sampling which is simpler and involves less time and cost, but gives a higher standard error is								(1)
	1)	Multiphase sampling		2)	Cluster sampling		3)	Stratified random sampling		4)	Multistage sampling	
20				Which of the following is one way method of health education								(1)
	1)	Group discussion		2)	Panel discussion		3)	Lecture		4)	Workshop	

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

Answer all the questions.

21			Classify Finance in dental care. Add a note on UCR concept. Write in detail about delta dental plan. (2+3+5)	(10)
22			Define and classify Dental Auxiliary. Write in detail about dental nurse. (2+3+5)	(10)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

Answer all the questions.

23			Discuss changing concepts of Public health.	(3)
24			Explain functions of DCI.	(3)
25			Illustrate steps in planning process.	(3)
26			Write in detail about Acute fluoride toxicity.	(3)
27			Explain Askov School Dental Program.	(3)
28			Compare the difference between Case control and Cohort study.	(3)

29			Explain shoe leather survey.	(3)
30			Enumerate and discuss measures of central tendency.	(3)
31			Explain Bar diagram with example.	(3)
32			Discuss 5As in Tobacco cessation counseling.	(3)

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