

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Q.P. Code: 2017/2117

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each question is followed by four options. • Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet • Each question carries one mark. No negative marking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers should be specific to the Questions asked. • Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

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

- What is Dautry Procedure in TMJ surgery?

(A) Suturing of the articular disc to the lateral pterygoid muscle inferiorly and to the capsule laterally	(B) Oblique osteotomy to increase the height of the articular tubercle
(c) Osteotomy through the condylar neck	(D) The vertical cutting of the zygomatic arch and its lowering below the articular eminence
- Unilateral condylar fracture results in

(A) Deviation towards ipsilateral side	(B) Deviation towards contralateral side
(c) Anterior deep bite	(D) Posterior deep bite on the ipsilateral side
- Eburnation is seen in

(A) Malunion	(B) Non-union
(c) Delayed Union	(D) Osteomyelitis
- # A male patient of 76 yrs is on warfarin therapy and needs emergency extractions of a decayed tooth. Select the appropriate protocol given below

(A)	(B) Administer heparin along with warfarin ? perform the surgery
(c) Advise INR ? If INR is less than 2 perform surgery, if more than 2 do not perform the surgery	(D) Extraction cannot be done to a patient who is on warfarin therapy
- The common site for necrotising sialometaplasia is

(A) Cheeks	(B) Dorsum of tongue
(c) Palate	(D) Gingiva
- Which of the following parotid malignancy shows perineuronal spread

(A) Pleomorphic adenoma	(B) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
(c) Warthin's tumor	(D) Ductal papilloma
- Geniculate neuralgia involves the sensory distribution of which of the following cranial nerve ?

(A) 6th	(B) 2nd
(c) 7th	(D) 11th
- Types of trigeminal neuralgia are

(A) Typical and atypical	(B) Idiopathic
(c) Secondary	(D) Primary
- Plunging ranula is so called because of

(A) a) Its size	(B) b) Lifting of tongue
(c) c) Extension through mylohyoid	(D) d) Involvement of lingual nerve
- Biopsy specimens removed for examinations are immediately placed in

(A) a) 10% ethanol	(B) b) 10% formalin
(c) c) Hydrogen peroxide	(D) d) 1% formalin
- William Kelsey Fry technique for impacted tooth removal is

(A) Lingual split bone technique	(B) Buccal split bone technique
(c) Postage stamp method	(D) Bar technique
- Gow Gates technique of mandibular nerve block

(A) Open mouth technique using intraoral and extraoral landmarks	(B) Open mouth technique using only extraoral landmarks
(c) Extra oral technique	(D) Closed mouth technique
- Which of the following is most accepted theory of local anesthetic action?

(A) Membrane expansion theory	(B) Calcium displacement theory
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- (c) Specific receptor theory (D) Electrical potential theory
14. In posterior superior alveolar nerve block, the needle is advanced in an
 (A) Upward, inward and backward direction (B) Upward, outward and forward direction
 (c) Downward, inward and forward direction (D) Upward, outward and backward direction
15. The most common reason for the removal of impacted mandibular third molars
 (A) Referred pain (B) Orthodontic treatment
 (c) Recurrent pericoronitis (D) Chronic periodontal disease
16. Temperature used for glass bead sterilization to sterilize endodontic instrument is
 (A) 350–360 degree farenhite (B) 450–475 degree farenhite
 (c) 200–250 degree farenhite (D) 550–575 degree farenhite
17. Visor Osteotomy Is the name of which procedure?
 (A) Sinus lift procedure (B) Intraoral vertical ramus
 (c) Bilateral sagittal split osteotomy (D) splitting of body of mandible buccolingually
18. Elective dental extraction on a patient who has had a myocardial infarction two months prior are best
 (A) performed oral valcum sedation (B) performed using epinephrine free local anaesthesia
 (c) both of the above (D) postpone until at least 6 months have elapsed
19. The best time for extraction during pregnancy
 (A) first trimester (B) 2nd trimester
 (c) 3rd trimester (D) none of these
20. To close the oro antral fistula which of the flap cannot be used
 (A) buccal flap (B) palatal flap
 (c) tongue flap (D) mucous

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define local anesthesia. Discuss various techniques to block maxillary division of trigeminal nerve and Explain the complication of maxillary nerve block
3. Classify various spaces of head and neck. Discuss the boundaries, clinical features and management of buccal space infection.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. Discuss the prophylactic antibiotics in a patient with sub acute bacterial endocarditis for minor oral surgical procedures.
5. Describe LeFort III line and its clinical features ?
6. What is Intermaxillary fixation ? write the indications and contraindications for the same.
7. Define tumour and give classification of odontogenicic tumours.
8. Define thyrotoxicosis and its clinical manifestations.
9. Discuss the Anatomy of TMJ and Surgical Approaches to the TMJ
10. Explain in detail about Champys lines of osteosynthesis with a neat diagram ?
11. describe the use of Autoclave in oral surgery
12. Describe Ashleys Technique for oro antral fistula closure
13. Explain the role of Physiotherapy in TMJ Dislocation, describe in detail isometric exercise for dislocation

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Medicine & Radiology Q.P. Code: 2012/2112

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each question is followed by four options. • Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet • Each question carries one mark. No negative marking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers should be specific to the Questions asked. • Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

M.C.Q. 20 x 1 = 20

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

(A) Soft in consistency	(B) Firm to hard in consistency
(c) Rubbery in consistency	(D) Matted in consistency
2. which headache is triggered by Foods such as nuts, chocolates, red wine?

(A) Cluster head ache	(B) Alarm clock head ache
(c) Migraine	(D) Tension type head ache
3. In which of these bone diseases enlargement of maxilla and mandible is seen?

(A) Eosinophilic granuloma	(B) Paget's disease
(c) Osteosarcoma	(D) Letterer-siwe disease
4. In which of the following odontogenic tumors tooth like structures are seen radiographically?

(A) Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor	(B) Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor
(c) Complex odontome	(D) Compound Odontoma
5. Soap bubble pattern on radiograph is seen in which of the following pathology?

(A) Periapical cyst	(B) Osteomyelitis
(c) Fibrous dysplasia	(D) Ameloblastoma
6. Which pigment is associated with hemochromatosis ?

(A) Hemosiderin	(B) Methemoglobin
(c) Bilirubin	(D) Myoglobin
7. which vitamin deficiency causes Night blindness, Xerophthalmia & Keratomalacia?

(A) Vit A deficiency	(B) Vit B12 deficiency
(c) Vit D deficiency	(D) Vit C deficiency
8. What is the other name for Myofacial pain dysfunction syndrome?

(A) Cowden syndrome	(B) Gardeners syndrome
(c) Costen syndrome	(D) Eagle syndrome
9. Which is the commonest type of caries seen in old age people?

(A) Root surface caries	(B) Occlusal caries
(c) Proximal caries	(D) Cervical caries
10. Which imaging technique provides the information on the functional activity of the salivary glands?

(A) Sialography	(B) Scintigraphy
(c) Computed Tomography	(D) Ultrasonography
11. What is the cause for yellow or brown stains on the radiograph?

(A) Insufficient safe light	(B) Insufficient washing
(c) Over exposure	(D) Under exposure
12. Which of the following is a confirmatory test for Aquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome?

(A) ELISA	(B) Western blot
(c) Tridot test	(D) Widal test
13. In which disorder Wickham's striae are seen?

(A) Lichen Planus	(B) Leukoplakia
(c) Erythroplakia	(D) Oral submucous fibrosis
14. Which of the following radiograph is recommended for multiple myeloma patients?

(A) Lateral Skull.	(B) Anterior posterior view.
(c) lateral oblique	(D) posteroanterior view
15. which of the following triad is seen in hyperparathyroidism ?

(A) Stones, bones, abdominal groans	(B) Stones, fracture, groans
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- (c) Fracture, brown tumors, stones (D) Groans, fracture, brown tumor
16. 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
17. Onion peel appearance is seen in which type of osteomyelitis?
 (A) osteoradionecrosis (B) condensing osteitis
 (c) Garre's osteomyelitis (D) pericoronitis
18. In which radiograph the ghost images are seen?
 (A) Cephalogram (B) Orthopantomography
 (c) Cone Beam Computed Tomography (D) Magnetic resonance imaging
19. What is Stafne's bone cyst ?
 (A) True cyst (B) Bony depression above inferior alveolar canal
 (c) Caused due to trauma (D) Radiolucent area below inferior alveolar canal
20. what is the other name for naso alveolar cyst?
 (A) Nasopalatine canal cyst (B) nasolabial cyst
 (c) Traumatic bone Cyst (D) Nasopalatine duct cyst

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define oral cancer. Discuss etiology, risk factors, clinical features and management of oral cancer.
3. What are X-rays? Describe with a neat labelled diagram production of X-rays. Discuss in detail the hazards of ionizing radiation to biological tissues.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. Describe the radiographic features of Dentigerous cyst
5. Describe the toluidine blue test with its scope
6. Describe clinical features glossopharyngeal neuralgia.
7. Describe radiographic appearance of Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour
8. Discuss bite marks in forensic sciences
9. What are the causes for the dark film?
10. What is Digital subtraction radiography?
11. What are Thermoluminescent (TLD) dosimeters?
12. Enumerate the different types of Oral Lichenplanus and diagnostic features
13. Enlist uses of corticosteroids in dentistry

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Orthodontics Q.P. Code: 2013/2113

Max. Marks: 70

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

1. Resorption in case of ideal orthodontic tooth movement should be

(A) Undermining	(B) Frontal
(c) Indirect	(D) Necrotic
2. Heavy forces on periodontal ligament causes

(A) Hyalinisation	(B) Osteoclastic activity around tooth
(c) Osteoblastic activity around tooth	(D) Crest bone resorption
3. The first tissue to react when orthodontic forces are applied is

(A) PDL	(B) Cementum
(c) Dentin	(D) Alveolar Bone
4. In translation, centre of rotation is at

(A) Apical 1/3rd	(B) Coronal 1/3rd
(c) Infinity	(D) Apex
5. Frankfurt- Horizontal plane is formed by joining

(A) Nasion and sella	(B) Porion and orbitale
(c) Porion and sella	(D) Porion and nasion
6. 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
7. Skeletal maturity is indicated by

(A) Carpals	(B) Radius and Ulna
(c) Both	(D) Phalanges
8. Considering the growth of the face in all three planes, growth ceases last in which direction?

(A) Antero posterior	(B) Sagittal
(c) Transverse	(D) Vertical
9. Intercanine 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
10. Primate spaces are between

(A) deciduous lateral and deciduous canine	(B) deciduous canine and deciduous first molar
(c) deciduous central incisor and deciduous canine	(D) Both A and B
11. Difference in width of permanent & primary incisors is?

(A) Incisal guidance	(B) Incisal inclination
(c) Overjet	(D) Incisal liability
12. Tooth in the mandibular arch, which is most likely to be displaced due to arch size discrepancy, is

(A) First molar	(B) Second Molar
(c) First Premolar	(D) Second premolar
13. Acromegaly is associated with

(A) Class I malocclusion	(B) Class I cross bite
(c) Class I cross bite	(D) Class III malocclusion
14. The most common variant of malocclusion seen is

(A) Angles class I malocclusion with anterior crowding	(B) Angles class I malocclusion with posterior crowding
(c) Angles class II division I	(D) Angles class II division II

15. Which malocclusion will not lead to straining of lips?
 (A) Class II Div 1 (B) Class II div 2
 (c) Bimaxillary protrusion (D) None
16. Which of the following is the most common trigger factor for BRUXISM
 (A) Acute periodontal disease (B) Discrepancy between centric relation and centric occlusion
 (c) Pericoronitits (D) Temporomandibular dysfunction
17. Angle's line of occlusion tells malocclusion in which direction?
 (A) Saggital (B) Vertical
 (c) Transverse (D) Transverse and Vertical
18. In a child, a fibrous maxillary frenum associated with a diastema between central incisors should be
 (A) Treated by frenectomy (B) Observed until permanent canines erupt
 (c) Surgically removed before initiating orthodontic treatment (D) Left alone because the condition will self-correct
19. An 8-year-old child has end-on-end molar relation. The clinician should
 (A) Observe and wait for the other permanent teeth to erupt (B) Do the distal disking of 2nd primary molar
 (c) Extract the 1st primary molar (D) Serial extraction
20. Inclined plane is used in the treatment of
 (A) Developing cross bite (B) Developed cross bite
 (c) Deep bite (D) Open Bite

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Describe various orthodontic tooth movements. Distinguish between frontal and undermining resorption
3. A 12-year old boy, with receding chin, proclined anteriors, and deep bite reports to you. Discuss your diagnosis and justify your treatment plan.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. Explain the significance of Optimal orthodontic force
5. Describe various factors to be considered for space maintenance
6. Describe etiology of thumb sucking and explain its management
7. Describe Adams clasp in detail and list out the modifications.
8. Classify orthodontic appliances and list the advantages and disadvantages of removable orthodontic appliances
9. List the passive parts of fixed appliances.
10. Write about uses of anterior bite planes used in orthodontics.
11. Discuss the fixed functional appliances used in treatment of Class II malocclusion
12. Enumerate and explain any 6 theories of retention given by Riedel.
13. Describe in brief the invisible retainers used for retention. (Essix retainers)

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry Q.P. Code: 2014/2114 Max. Marks: 70

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

1. which age group Hand over mouth exercise is used ?

(A) 3 to 6 year	(B) Under 3 years
(c) 6 to 9 years	(D) Above 6 y
2. making the child observe when a dentist is working on cooperative child is an example for which behaviour management technique?

(A) Modeling	(B) Reinforcement
(c) Association	(D) Desensitization
3. Preschool children should not be given appointment at what time?

(A) Early morning	(B) Nap time
(c) Evening	(D) Late morning
4. Reinforcement technique is based on

(A) social learning	(B) Freudian psycho analytical theory
(c) Skinners theory	(D) Mahlers theory
5. A butt joint in amalgam restoration is

(A) 90 degree joint	(B) 120 degree joint
(c) 70 degree joint	(D) 180 degree joint
6. Which one is the main ideal requirement of sealant (by Brauer- 1978)?

(A) Adequate working time	(B) Rapid cure
(c) A viscous so it allowing penetration into deep & narrow fissures even in the maxillary teeth	(D) None of above
7. Which type of parental behaviour would not be associated with the only child

(A) Over protection	(B) Over authority
(c) Over anxiety	(D) Over indulgence
8. Late mesial shift occurs due to

(A) Related to end on molar relation	(B) Eruption of 1st permanents molars
(c) Closure of primate spacces	(D) Closure of leeway spaces
9. The concept of windows of infectivity was introduced by

(A) Caufield	(B) Harris
(c) Garcia Godoy	(D) Tinnanoff
10. Why lower incisors are not affected by early childhood caries?

(A) Protected by lip and tongue	(B) More calcified
(c) Thicker enamel	(D) All of the above
11. The recommended concentration of fluoride n a community water supply is

(A) 0.1ppm	(B) 0.5ppm
(c) 1.0ppm	(D) 2.0ppm
12. leukemic gingival enlargement occurs commonly in

(A) Acute leukaemia	(B) Chronic lymphocyti leukaemia
(c) Chronic myeloid leukaemia	(D) None of above
13. Premature loss of teeth leads to

(A) Space Loss	(B) Speech Problems
(c) Mastication Problems	(D) All Of The Above
14. How the gum pads be cleaned?

(A) Infant soft brushes	(B) Cotton
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- (c) Finger cots and wipes (D) All of above
15. 2s(spot/squeeze) exercise is used to treat
 (A) Tongue thrusting (B) Mouth breathing
 (c) Thumb sucking (D) lip biting
16. Water holding test is used in
 (A) Thumb sucking (B) Tongue thrusting
 (c) Mouth breathing (D) nail biting
17. Percentage of formaldehyde in buckley's formula is
 (A) 15 (B) 20
 (c) 19 (D) 17
18. Indirect pulp capping procedures on primary molars are indicated when
 (A) Removal of decay has exposed the pulp (B) Tooth has large long-standing lesion with a history of continuous pain
 (c) Carious lesion has just penetrated DEJ (D) Carious lesion is suspected of producing an exposure of pulp
19. Pulpectomy & pulp capping are most successful in primary teeth because of
 (A) Increased odontoblastic activity in young teeth (B) Increased blood supply through wide apex
 (c) Increased volume of pulp in primary teeth (D) All of the above
20. Shape of Gum pads in Maxilla is
 (A) Horse shoe shaped (B) U shaped
 (c) V Shaped (D) Circular shape

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Classify stainless steel crowns. Enumerate the indications and contraindications of stainless steel crowns with justification
3. Define space maintainers and space regainers. Classify space maintainers. Write in detail about band and loop space maintainer.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Describe first transitional period of occlusion
5. Clinical applications of Psychic triad
6. Explain about Frankl's behavior rating scale
7. Explain Caries tetrad
8. Management of Phenytoin-induced gingival overgrowth.
9. Describe the clinical features of Juvenile periodontitis
10. Enumerate stages of Operant conditioning theory
11. Uses of mouth protectors
12. Explain the window of infectivity
13. Describe Nalagondda technique

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Periodontics Q.P. Code: 2018/2118

Max. Marks: 70

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

- Degree of keratinization is related to the presence of

(A) Alkaline phosphatase	(B) Acid phosphatase
(c) Collagenase	(D) Protease
- Normal turnover time of junctional epithelium is

(A) 1- 6 days	(B) 12- 18days
(c) 21 - 25 days	(D) 30-32 days
- The principle cell type of the gingival epithelium is

(A) Melanocytes	(B) Keratinocytes
(c) Merkel cells	(D) Langerhans cells
- Stratum basale of gingival epithelium does not contain

(A) Langerhans cell	(B) Merkel cells.
(c) Melanocytes	(D) Melanophores
- Isolated area in which the root is denuded of bone:

(A) Dehiscence	(B) Fenestration
(c) Root exposure	(D) Cementum
- Osteocytes are enclosed within spaces called:

(A) Lacunae	(B) Canaliculi
(c) Osteons	(D) Canals
- Distance between the crest of the alveolar bone to the cementum varies between:

(A) 0.75- 1.49mm	(B) 1.5-2mm
(c) 0.9- 1.3mm	(D) 1.1- 1.2mm
- The enzyme present in osteoclast cells is:

(A) Collagenase	(B) Hyaluronidase
(c) Acid phosphatase	(D) Alkaline phosphatase
- Fibronectin is a:

(A) Carbohydrate	(B) Lipid
(c) Proteoglycan	(D) Glycoprotein
- At the CEJ cementum overlaps the enamel about

(A) 55-60%	(B) 60-65%
(c) 65-70%	(D) 70-75%
- Maximum fluoride content is seen in

(A) Dentalcementum	(B) Dental pulp
(c) Enamel	(D) Dentin
- Forces which exceed the adaptive capacity of the periodontium

(A) Traumatic occlusion	(B) Trauma from occlusion
(c) Trauma	(D) Physiologic occlusion
- Gingival fluid can be collected by:

(A) Absorbing paper strips	(B) Microcapillary pipets
(c) Gingival washings	(D) Any of the above.
- The following increases the GCF Flow

(A) Pregnancy	(B) Ovulation
(c) Hormonal contraceptives	(D) All of the above.
- Thrombocytopenia leads to

(A) Purplish appearance of skin or mucous	(B) Reddish appearance of skin or mucous membrane
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- membrane (D) None of the above
 (c) Both of the above
16. Periodontal disease is _____ complication of diabetes
 (A) Second (B) Sixth
 (c) Third (D) Fifth
17. The following are features of Papillon Lefevre syndrome
 (A) Hyperkeratotic skin lesions, ichthyosis of localized areas (B) Periodontal involvement
 (c) Primary teeth lost by 5–6 yrs of age (D) All of the above
18. Offset blade is used to describe a
 (A) Universal curette (B) Gracey curette
 (c) Sickle scale (D) Hoe
19. When enamel projection approaches furcation , it is known as
 (A) grade 1 (B) grade 2
 (c) grade 3 (D) grade 4
20. Phenytoin causes gingival
 (A) Inflammation (B) Hyperplasia
 (c) Atrophy (D) Aplasia

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define gingiva. Describe its microscopic features in detail.
 3. What is furcation involvement? Describe the treatment modes of Class III furcation defects. Describe root resection procedure.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Compare between new attachment & reattachment
 5. Compare between universal and area specific curettes.
 6. List the uses of the WHO probe.
 7. Define osseous surgery, ostectomy and osteoplasty.
 8. Define root conditioners? Discuss the indications for root conditioning.
 9. Define frenectomy and frenotomy.
 10. Enumerate the indications and contraindications of crown lengthening procedures.
 11. Differentiate Osseointegration and fibro–osseointegration
 12. Classify magnifying loupes in periodontal therapy.
 13. Enlist the risks and precautions associated with clinical use of lasers

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Prosthodontics & Crown & Bridge

Q.P. Code: 2015/2115

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each question is followed by four options. • Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet • Each question carries one mark. No negative marking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers should be specific to the Questions asked. • Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

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

- Describe the relationship of the denture base that resist dislodgement of denture in vertical direction
 - stability
 - pressure
 - support
 - retention
- Identify the emergency retentive forces
 - atmospheric pressure
 - surface tension
 - cohesion
 - adhesion
- Bilateral balanced occlusion is
 - Balance in working lateral and protrusive contacts
 - Balance in lateral contacts only
 - Balance in working, balancing and protrusive contacts
 - Balance in working contacts only
- The primary function of articulators is
 - hinge jaw movements
 - Simulate all types of jaw movements
 - Have condylar movements
 - Reproduce the Bennet movement
- Maxillary teeth if placed too far anteriorly and superiorly in a complete denture results in the faulty pronunciation of
 - F and V sounds
 - S and T sounds
 - Vowels
 - Consonants
- scint test is used as a guide for selecting
 - Shade of teeth
 - shape of teeth
 - length of teeth
 - size of the teeth
- facebows are classified as
 - arbitrary facebow
 - arbitrary and kinematic facebow
 - arbitrary and value facebow
 - value facebow
- when making complete denture the occlusal plane should be parallel to the
 - Frankfort horizontal plane only
 - interpupillary line only
 - campers plane only
 - campers plane and interpupillary line
- In FPD the components are
 - retainer, denture base, clasp assembly
 - retainer,connector,clasp assembly
 - retainer,connector,pontic
 - retainer,connector,pontic and abutment
- Ante's law provides an aid for
 - selection of pontic
 - selection of connector
 - selection of abutment
 - selection retainers
- Over contoured crowns are most often the result of
 - insufficient tooth reduction
 - overbuliding by technicians
 - desierable, if properly shaped
 - increases retention
- A full veneer crown is one that
 - covers one surface of tooth
 - covers whole of the clinical crown of a tooth
 - is basically a porcelain veneer
 - covers more than 7/8th of thooth
- The finish line used in complete metal cast crown is
 - chamfer
 - chamfer with bevel
 - feather edge
 - shoulder
- The term osseointegration was given by
 - carl misch
 - babbush.
 - branemark
 - zarb

15. lost salt' technique is used in fabrication of
 (A) maryland bridge (B) rochette bridge
 (c) cantilever bridge (D) virginia bridge
16. The posterior unilateral edentulous space is
 (A) kenedy class 1 (B) kenedy class 2
 (c) kenedy class 3 (D) kenedy class 4
17. The support for RPD is usually
 (A) Tooth support (B) Mucosa support
 (c) Occlusal rest support (D) Tooth and mucosal support
18. Guiding planes are:
 (A) parallel to path of insertion (B) perpendicular to path of insertion
 (c) both the above (D) none of the above
19. Flexibility of clasp depends on
 (A) composition and structure of material (B) length and cross section of clasp
 (c) amount of tempering and cold working (D) all of the above
20. The floor of the occlusal rest is
 (A) ledge shaped (B) half pear shaped
 (c) spoon shaped (D) half moon shaped

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define major connector in removable partial denture. Discuss with diagrams the different mandibular major connectors.
3. Define vertical jaw relation. Discuss different Methods to record vertical jaw relation. Add a note on effects of altered vertical dimension. (2+4+4)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Write Applegate modifications for Kennedys classification
5. write functions of minor connector
6. what is combination syndrome, list any four features
7. Write a note on dentogenic concept
8. Write a note on differences between natural and artificial occlusion.
9. Describe lingualized occlusion.
10. Write ante's law in fixed partial denture
11. Role of radiographs in abutment selection in fixed partial denture
12. Indications and contraindications for all metal crown
13. Write about ideal requirements of provisional restorations in fixed partial denture

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Public Health Dentistry

Q.P. Code: 2019/2119

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each question is followed by four options. • Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet • Each question carries one mark. No negative marking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers should be specific to the Questions asked. • Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

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

1. First artificial water fluoridation was started at

(A) 25th Jan 1945	(B) 28th Jan 1946
(c) 26th Jan 1947	(D) 26th Jan 1950
2. Half life of fluoride is

(A) 3.38 hrs	(B) 3.36 hrs
(c) 2.38 hrs	(D) 2.36 hrs
3. Highest concentration of fluoride is found in

(A) Enamel	(B) Dentin
(c) Cementum	(D) Pulp
4. Dental surgery assistant is type of

(A) Non-operating auxiliary	(B) Operating auxiliary
(c) Not an auxiliary	(D) Legally permitted to treat.
5. Father of dental hygiene is

(A) Dr Wright	(B) Dr Fones
(c) Dr Newman	(D) Dr Karol
6. Dental laboratory technician is classified under

(A) Dental assistant	(B) Non-operating auxiliaries
(c) Operating auxiliaries	(D) Clinical assistant
7. Dentist to patient ratio in India in 2004 is

(A) 1: 30,000	(B) 1: 40,000
(c) 1: 50,000	(D) 1: 60,000
8. The most widely used oral hygiene aids are

(A) Toothbrushes	(B) Oral rinses
(c) Disclosing agents	(D) Interdental aids
9. Which of these are indicated in most of the institutionalized, handicapped patients, young children or the elderly

(A) Manual toothbrushes	(B) Powered toothbrushes
(c) Ionic toothbrushes	(D) Sonic and ultrasonic toothbrushes
10. Concept of Primary health care was first introduced by

(A) Alma Ata conference	(B) Jakarta conference
(c) Ottawa conference	(D) SAARC conference
11. Full form of ASHA

(A) Accredited social health activist	(B) Acceptable scientific health advisor
(c) Approachable social health activist	(D) Acceptable social health activist
12. The code of ethics was framed by Dental council in the year

(A) 1976	(B) 1978
(c) 1975	(D) 1970
13. The following are the principles of ethics except

(A) To do no harm	(B) To do good
(c) Education	(D) Justice
14. Survey can be defined in short as

(A) Non-experimental investigation	(B) Experimental investigation
(c) Non-experimental examination	(D) Experimental examination
15. Index age groups in years

(A) 5, 12, 15, 35-44, 65-74	(B) 7, 12, 15, 40-50, 60-70
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- (c) 5, 15, 25, 35–45, 65–75 (D) 5, 8, 15, 35–44, 65–74
16. Which was the first dental college in India?
(A) Nair dental college (B) R.Ahmed dental college
(c) Maulana Azad dental college (D) GDC Bombay
17. The first training school for dental nurses in New Zealand came into existence in
(A) 1923 (B) 1927
(c) 1921 (D) 1920
18. Co–insurance is also known as
(A) Co–payment (B) Co–investment
(c) Cooperative payment (D) Co–party payment
19. 20% of the cost paid by the patient and 80% by the insurance company is known as
(A) Co–insurance (B) First payment
(c) Incentive payment (D) Capitation payment
20. The fee usually charged for a given services by individual dentist in private patients
(A) usual fee (B) customary fe
(c) reasonable fee (D) Table allowance

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define biostatistics. Discuss in detail normal curve.
3. Explain in detail changing concepts of public health

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Enumerate Bias in cohort study.
5. Write the importance of critical pH in dental caries.
6. Write in detail about Brudevold solution.
7. Enumerate various dietary sources of fluoride.
8. Explain 21 cities study.
9. What are Measures of central tendency?
10. Enumerate various water–borne diseases.
11. List the principles of health education. What do you mean by Learning by Doing?
12. Write about Comprehensive dental care.
13. Define dental auxiliary.

FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics Q.P. Code: 2016/2116

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each question is followed by four options. • Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet • Each question carries one mark. No negative marking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers should be specific to the Questions asked. • Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

1 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. Mental foramen & canal are sometimes close to root apex of which tooth?

(A) Mandibular 1st premolar	(B) Mandibular central
(c) Mandibular 2nd premolar	(D) Mandibular lateral
3. After bleaching the recommended delay to place a composite restoration is atleast

(A) 1 month	(B) 1hour
(c) 1 week	(D) 1day
4. In class II inlay restoration, width of gingival bevel should be

(A) 0.2–0.5 mm	(B) 0.5 – 1.0 mm
(c) 1.0– 1.5 mm	(D) 2–3 mm
5. The Gingival to Occlusal taper per wall in an inlay preparation ranges from

(A) 2–5 degree	(B) 5– 10 degree
(c) 10– 15 degree	(D) 15–20degree
6. To improve visibility during excavation using carbide round bur, the speed used is

(A) High speed	(B) Low speed
(c) Stall out speed	(D) Ultra high speed
7. 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
8. The size of the gauze sponge used as a throat shield to catch the casting if it is accidentally dropped is

(A) 1x1 inch	(B) 3x3inch
(c) 5x5inch	(D) 6x6inch
9. Which of the following matrix system is not used in class II cavity preparation?

(A) Single banded Tofflemire matrix	(B) Ivory matrix no. 1
(c) Copper band matrix	(D) S–Shaped matrix
10. Which of the following improves the castability of the alloy

(A) Beryllium	(B) Silver
(c) Tin	(D) Palladium
11. According to Black's classification, Caries on lingual pits of maxillary central incisors is

(A) Class I	(B) Class II
(c) Class III	(D) Class IV
12. Fusing glass powder to silver particles through sintering leads to the formation of

(A) Cermet	(B) Silver alloy admix
(c) Compomer	(D) Giomer
13. Medical grade adhesive for closing of surgical wound is

(A) cyanoacrylates	(B) collagen
(c) gut	(D) Silk suture
14. Which of the following causes air emphysema during root canal treatment?

(A) overinstrumentation	(B) using normal saline as irrigant
(c) using air from three way syringe to dry the	(D) underobturation

canal

15. "Water trees" is a term associated to porosities in
(A) Adhesive layer (B) Enamel
(c) Dentin (D) Composite resin
16. Which of the following aids in establishing mouth opening in extended chair time procedure
(A) Rubber dam (B) Evacuator
(c) Mouth Prop (D) Separator
17. Chemical used for protection of the bur during sterilization by autoclaving is
(A) Sodium Nitrate (B) Sodium Nitrite
(c) Silver Nitrate (D) Silver Nitrite
18. Material used for restoring deep tooth brush abrasion in close proximity to the pulp is
(A) Glass ionomer (B) Composite resin
(c) Direct filling gold (D) Amalgam
19. In atypical orofacial pain toothache is characteristically confined in
(A) Maxillary canine & premolar teeth (B) Maxillary anteriors
(c) Mandibular anteriors (D) Mandibular posteriors
20. In the preservationist approach, minimum sound dentin around the post should be:
(A) 2mm (B) 0.5mm
(c) 1mm (D) 1.5mm

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20

2. What are the principles of cavity preparation. Explain how they are incorporated during class II silver amalgam restoration
3. Enumerate various endodontic irrigants used in endodontics. Describe in detail about Sodium Hypochlorite.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30

4. Enumerate the diagnostic aids used to detect Dental Caries.
5. Classify pins. Write in brief about TMS (Threadmate system) Pins.
6. What is Mat gold
7. What is Barodontalgia.
8. Mention the methods of trephination
9. Differentiate the various methods of curing composites
10. Classify procedural errors in endodontics?
11. Write in brief about Fish's zones
12. Mention the advantages of bulk fill composite
13. Explain the technique of Piggy Back wedging