

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

24-0001-AB

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed: 3:00 hours

PAPER – II

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 16 (sixteen) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts – **Part – I, Part – II, Part – III and Part – IV.**
7. All four parts are **Compulsory.**
8. **Part-I consist of Multiple Choice-based Questions.** The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. **Part – II to Part – IV consist of Conventional Questions.** The answers to these questions have to be written in the **Separate Answer Booklet** provided to you.
10. In Part-I, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s).** You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**
THERE WIL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.

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PART-I

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Choose the correct answer for the following questions: -

(50x3=150)

1. What is the most frequent local factor contributing to malocclusion?
 - a) Early loss of primary maxillary incisors
 - b) Prolonged retention of primary teeth
 - c) Ankylosis of permanent teeth
 - d) Impaction of permanent teeth

2. Which type of space maintainer should be contraindicated in a child suffering from sub-acute bacterial endocarditis?
 - a) Removable
 - b) Crown and loop
 - c) Band and loop
 - d) Distal shoe

3. What is the primary stress-bearing area in the edentulous mandibular ridge?
 - a) Buccal shelf
 - b) Crest of the ridge
 - c) Retromolar pad
 - d) Lingual flange

4. Which of the following pulp horn is most likely to become exposed during the process of preparing a cavity in deciduous molars?
 - a) Mesibuccal of first molar
 - b) Distobuccal of first molar
 - c) Mesibuccal of second molar
 - d) Distobuccal of second molar

5. What could be the potential cause of a burning sensation in the anterior palate of a patient who has recently started wearing new complete dentures?
 - a) Overextension in labial sulcus area
 - b) Occlusal discrepancies
 - c) Inadequate relief of incisive papilla
 - d) Rough palatal surface

6. The function of an occlusal rest seat in a removable partial denture is:
- To resist vertical force of occlusion
 - To stabilize the denture
 - To prevent the lateral forces acting on the tooth
 - To increase retention of partial denture
7. A pregnant patient in her second trimester experiences syncope during the extraction of upper molars, it is advisable to position her in which of the following positions?
- Trendelenburg position
 - Head down towards her feet
 - Right lateral position
 - Left lateral position
8. What is the principle role of ammonia in the case of syncope after administration of local ananesthesia?
- Vasomotor stimulant
 - Respiratory stimulant
 - Vagal stimulant
 - Inhibitor of vasomotor tone
9. Bucket handle fractures are typically observed in:
- Children
 - Soldiers
 - Edentulous persons
 - Young adults
10. Which of the following conditions is not linked to bilateral subconjunctival ecchymosis?
- Le-Fort II fracture
 - Le-Fort III fracture
 - Naso ethmoidal complex fracture
 - Le-Fort I fracture
11. Cavernous sinus thrombosis may develop as a result of the spread of an odontogenic infection via:
- Tissue spaces
 - Lymphatic route
 - Hematogenous route
 - All of the above

12. The main factor responsible for lateral food impaction is-

- a) Uneven alteration of occlusal surface
- b) Open proximal contact
- c) Open gingival embrasure
- d) All of the above

13. A condition in the oral cavity that increases caries activity is:

- a) Xerostomia
- b) Fissured tongue
- c) Hairy tongue
- d) Watery saliva

14. What might be the likely provisional diagnosis in a middle-aged man with a radiograph displaying a 'cotton-wool appearance' and blood investigations indicating elevated alkaline phosphatase levels?

- a) Paget's disease
- b) Cherubism
- c) Fibrous dysplasia
- d) Osteogenesis imperfecta

15. Pain, muscle tenderness, clicking or popping noise in temporomandibular joint and limitation of jaw movements are the four cardinal signs and symptoms of:

- a) Costen's syndrome
- b) Traumatic arthritis of Temporomandibular joint
- c) Osteoarthritis
- d) Myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome

16. Which is the most prevalent precancerous lesion associated with oral malignancy?

- a) Chronic hypertrophic candidiasis
- b) Leukoplakia
- c) Dental ulcers
- d) Atrophic glossitis

17. The fusion of the roots of adjacent teeth through the cementum is known as:

- a) Concrescence
- b) Fusion
- c) Gemination
- d) None of the above

18. Resistance form is defined as that shape of a cavity which:

- a) Prevents displacement of restoration
- b) Permits restoration to withstand occlusal forces
- c) Prevents displacement of restoration and permits restoration to withstand occlusal forces
- d) Allows for adequate instrumentation.

19. Break point chlorination indicates:

- a) Start of chlorination process
- b) End of chlorination process
- c) Point where free residual chlorine starts appearing
- d) Point after partial saturation of water with chlorine

20. The first manifestation of shock is:

- a) Hypertension
- b) Constriction of pupil
- c) Hypotension
- d) Tachycardia

21. One common radiographic finding in clinical gingivitis is:

- a) Vertical bone loss
- b) Normal bone pattern
- c) Horizontal bone loss
- d) Increase in bone density

22. The ratio of number of deaths under one year of age to the total live births per 1,000 live birth per year is termed as:

- a) Infant mortality rate
- b) Child mortality rate
- c) Child morbidity rate
- d) Life expectancy rate

23. Which impression materials undergoes hysteresis?

- a) Irreversible hydrocolloid
- b) Reversible hydrocolloid
- c) Impression plaster
- d) Metallic oxide paste

24. Oral prophylaxis is contraindicated in:

- a) Prepubertal gingivitis
- b) Pregnancy gingivitis
- c) Ulcerative refractory gingivitis
- d) Leukemic gingivitis

25. Vipeholm study is used in:

- a) Oral cancer
- b) AIDS
- c) Dental Caries
- d) Periodontal disease

26. Waste water from kitchen is known as?

- a) Sullage
- b) Sewage
- c) Garbage
- d) Kitchen Water

27. The coefficient of thermal expansion of tooth enamel is closest to:

- a) Silicate cement
- b) Composite resin
- c) Glass ionomer cement
- d) Polycarboxylate cement

28. Increased spatulation is case of dental stone results in:

- a) Increased working time
- b) Increased setting time
- c) Decreased setting time
- d) None of the above

29. Which of the following composite resins absorbs maximum amount of water?

- a) Microfilled Resin
- b) Macrofilled Resin
- c) Hybrid
- d) Small Particle Composites

30. The best radiograph for diagnosing mesiodens is-

- a) Occlusal view
- b) Periapical view
- c) Panoramic view
- d) Bitewing

31. The predominant cell type in gingival crevicular fluid is the:

- a) Mast cell
- b) Plasma cell
- c) Macrophage
- d) Polymorph nuclear leukocyte

32. What is the most prominent difference between gingivitis and periodontitis?

- a) Gingival sulcus
- b) Periodontal pocket
- c) Loss of epithelium attachment
- d) Mobility of tooth

33. Apical constriction is otherwise known as:

- a) Minor diameter
- b) Major diameter
- c) Radiographic apex
- d) Tooth apex

34. Lentulospirals are used for:

- a) Locating canal orifice
- b) Pulp extirpation
- c) Enlarging coronal third of root canal
- d) Application of root canal sealer

35. Most useful method in differentiating an acute periapical abscess and periodontal abscess would be:

- a) Anaesthesia test
- b) Percussion test
- c) Radiographic examination
- d) Pulp vitality test

36. Hot tooth is:

- a) Tooth in line of fracture
- b) Difficult to anesthetize
- c) Vertical line fracture
- d) Very sensitive to heat test

37. The maxillary tooth with the highest incidence of extra root canal is:

- a) Maxillary first premolar
- b) Maxillary first molar
- c) Maxillary second molar
- d) Maxillary second premolar

38. Which type of bond do we find in setting of glass ionomer cement?

- a) Covalent bond
- b) Ionic bond
- c) Hydrogen bond
- d) Metallic bond

39. Moisture contamination of zinc containing silver amalgam during trituration or condensation leads to:

- a) Causes marked expansion
- b) Increase the setting time
- c) Results in a sharp decrease in flow
- d) Has no appreciable effect on amalgam

40. The best approach for managing of 6 years old child with temper tantrums during dental treatment is:

- a) Tell show do
- b) Voice control
- c) Premedication
- d) Postponing appointment

41. The best alternative storage medium for avulsed teeth in case culture media are not available is:

- a) Milk
- b) Water
- c) Saline
- d) Blood

42. The treatment of choice for a 7-year-old boy who has a fractured maxillary right central incisor at the gingival level with an exposed but still vital pulp, 5 hours after the injury, is:

- a) Pulpotomy
- b) Pulpectomy
- c) Extraction of the tooth
- d) Pulp capping

43. The patient's ability to maintain an independent airway and respond appropriately to physician stimulation and verbal commands is seen in:

- a) General Anesthesia
- b) Deep sedation
- c) Conscious sedation
- d) Deep sedation and general anesthesia

44. Resorption of dental tissue is caused by:

- a) Osteoclasts
- b) Osteoblasts
- c) Odontoclasts
- d) Odontoblasts

45. If cementum is not formed during deciduous tooth development:

- a) Ankylosis may occur
- b) Premature exfoliation of teeth occurs
- c) Delayed eruption
- d) No change occurs

46. A 40 years old medically compromised female patient came with swelling in the lower jaw, gives history of extraction of molar few days back. With tongue raised and difficulty in breathing and high-grade fever. What is the diagnosis?

- a) Cellulitis
- b) Ludwig's angina
- c) Ranula
- d) Laryngeal edema

47. Which of the following is the most common intraoral site for metastasis?

- a) Palate
- b) Gingival
- c) Mandible
- d) Floor of the mouth

48. Non carious loss of tooth structure due to chemicals is known as:

- a) Erosion
- b) Abrasion
- c) Attrition
- d) Abfraction

49. The most common site of basal cell carcinoma in oral cavity is:

- a) Tongue
- b) Upper lip
- c) Lower lip
- d) Palate

50. Odontogenic epithelium responsible for the formation of dental cyst is:

- a) Cell rest of seiffre
- b) Enamel organ
- c) Reduced enamel epithelium
- d) Cell rests of malassez

PART-II

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any 10 (ten) of the following questions:

(10x5=50)

51. Briefly describe the steps involved in the extraction of the **mandibular 3rd molar**.
52. How would you approach the management of **trigeminal neuralgia** in a young adult male?
53. What are the possible causes, symptoms, and treatment options for '**phoenix abscess**'?
54. Explain the role of diet and nutrition in **dental caries** of the children.
55. Discuss the **iceberg phenomenon** in relation to communicable diseases.
56. Outline the various methods used for **working length determination** during root canal treatment.
57. Provide a brief overview of the concept of **the neutral zone** in complete dentures.
58. Explain the principle behind **guided tissue regeneration** in periodontal therapy.
59. Classify **impression materials** based on its uses in dentistry.
60. Enumerate different **preventive orthodontic procedures** used in dentistry.
61. Discuss the various types of **pulp stones** found in dental tissues.
62. Outline your approach to managing a case of post-operative **hematoma** in a dental clinic.
63. Explain the mechanism of action of **local anesthesia**.

PART-III

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions:

(5x10=50)

64. How would you approach the management of **Ludwig's Angina** in a patient presented at your clinic?
65. Provide a concise description of the **Oral Manifestations of AIDS** (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).
66. Outline your approach to managing a case of central incisor with **External Resorption** in a 13-year-old girl who had history of a road traffic accident.
67. Define and discuss **Drug-Induced Gingival Enlargement**.
68. Explain the various methods used for **Pulp Testing** in Endodontics.
69. Discuss the concept of **Serial Extraction** in Pedodontics.
70. Provide a detailed explanation of **Ante's Law** as it pertains to fixed partial dentures.
71. Write a brief overview of government-sponsored **Health Insurance Schemes** in India.

PART-IV

(Essay Type Questions)

Answer any 2 (two) of the following questions:

(2x25=50)

72. Explain the concept of biomechanical root canal preparation and enumerate and describe in detail about various techniques used in this process.
 73. Classify mandibular and maxillary fractures and provide details on the clinical features and management of an unfavorable fracture involving the angle of the mandible in a twenty-year-old patient.
 74. Classify odontogenic tumors and discuss the signs, symptoms, and management of an odontogenic keratocyst in the mandible.
 75. Discuss the various principles of tooth preparation of fixed partial dentures and briefly describe all the steps involved in making fixed partial dentures.
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(Easy Type Questions)

Answer any 1 (two) of the following questions (15-20)

1. Explain the concept of biomechanical root canal preparation and demonstrate and describe in detail about various techniques used in this process.
2. Classify mandibular and maxillary fractures and provide details on the clinical features and management of an intra-orbital fracture involving the angle of the mandible in a young, healthy patient.
3. Classify odontogenic tumors and discuss the signs, symptoms, and management of an odontogenic keratocyst in the mandible.
4. Discuss the various principles of tooth preparation of fixed partial dentures and briefly describe all the steps involved in making fixed partial dentures.