

Question Booklet No. 358

Question Booklet Series Code

B

2010

(DENTAL SURGEON)

PAPER—1

(i) Oral Surgery & Oral Medicine (Oral Diagnosis)
and Radiology

(ii) Periodontics & Community Dentistry

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

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

SEAL

1. The Answer Sheet is separately supplied to you. Fill in all the columns on the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet will be invalidated.
2. You must check up the Question Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions and see that no page is missing or repeated. If you find any defect in the Question Booklet or Answer Sheet, you must get it replaced immediately.
3. Encode clearly the Question Booklet series, **A, B, C, D**, as the case may be in the appropriate place in the Answer Sheet.
4. This Booklet contains **100** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select **ONLY ONE** response which you consider best and mark on the Answer Sheet.
5. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
6. Rough work must not be done on the Answer Sheet. Use the blank spaces at the end of the Question Booklet for rough work.
7. Once you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. In no case you should leave the examination hall without returning the Answer Sheet.

1. Periodontal abscess is formed in
 - (a) periapical area
 - (b) alveolar bone laterally
 - (c) periodontal ligament laterally
 - (d) All of the above
2. The treatment for acute periodontal abscess is
 - (a) the drainage of abscess through incision only
 - (b) incision and drainage followed by flap surgery after the symptoms subside
 - (c) incision should not be given through ultrasonic tip
 - (d) incision should be given only external level
3. Buttressing bone formation
 - (a) is a congenital abnormality
 - (b) occurs endosteally
 - (c) occurs periosteally
 - (d) is due to traumaform occlusion
4. All of the following are signs of periodontal trauma, except
 - (a) pain
 - (b) mobility
 - (c) hypersensitivity
 - (d) bleeding
5. First clinical sign of localized juvenile periodontitis is
 - (a) tooth mobility
 - (b) gingival bleeding
 - (c) pathologic migration
 - (d) vertical bone loss along incisors and molars
6. The tissue response to oral hygiene instruction is best assessed by
 - (a) probing the base of the socket
 - (b) changes in plaque scores
 - (c) reduced tendency to bleed on probing the gingival margin
 - (d) reduced tooth mobility
7. Radiographs are of great value in diagnosing periodontal disease because they reveal
 - (a) hard-to-soft tissue relationship
 - (b) morphology of bone deformities
 - (c) presence of pockets
 - (d) thickening of the lamina dura
8. PERIOTEST is used for detecting
 - (a) enzymes in GCF
 - (b) tooth mobility
 - (c) antibodies
 - (d) inflammatory mediators
9. Dental floss is used to
 - (a) remove interdental plaque
 - (b) remove interdental food and debris
 - (c) massage gums
 - (d) prevent gingival recession

10. Periochip is commercially available local drug delivery system containing
- doxycycline
 - chlorhexidine
 - minocycline
 - metronidazole
11. Which of the following procedures is least successful in resolving a periodontally related osseous defect?
- Osseous coagulum graft
 - Resection surgery
 - Re-attachment procedure
 - Alloplast graft
12. Healing after periodontal surgery may result in new attachment, if the denuded root surface is occupied by
- cells from gingival epithelium
 - cells from gingival connective tissue
 - cells from bone tissue
 - cells from periodontal ligament
13. What do you understand by isograft?
- Bone taken from same individual
 - Bone taken from generally similar individual
 - Bone taken from identical twin
 - Bone taken from the different individual
14. In a study, variation in cholesterol was seen before and after giving a drug. The test which would give its significance is
- unpaired test
 - paired test
 - Chi square test
 - Fisher's test
15. A Gaussian distribution is
- normal distribution
 - log normal distribution
 - Poisson distribution
 - varianl distribution
16. The usefulness of a screening test depends upon its
- sensitivity
 - specificity
 - reliability
 - predictive value
17. When frequency is given as mild, moderate and severe, the data scale used is
- ordinal
 - nominal
 - variance
 - interval
18. A local restaurant was the focus of a botulism outbreak. The state epidemiologist most likely used which format to determine the cause of the disease?
- Ecological study
 - Cohort study
 - Cross-sectional study
 - Case-control study

19. 'Vipeholm' study is used in
- (a) oral cancer
 - (b) caries
 - (c) AIDS
 - (d) periodontal disease
20. Screening for the oral cancer comes under which level of prevention?
- (a) Primary level
 - (b) Secondary level
 - (c) Tertiary level
 - (d) None of the above
21. The Russell's periodontal index is calculated by
- (a) adding all the tooth scores and dividing by the number of teeth examined
 - (b) adding all the tooth scores and multiplying by the number of teeth examined
 - (c) adding all the tooth scores and dividing by 32
 - (d) None of the above methods
22. The disclosing agent used in modified Quigley Hein plaque index is
- (a) carbol fuchsin
 - (b) basic fuchsin
 - (c) sodium fluorescein
 - (d) two-tone dye
23. Fluoride safe dose is
- (a) 8-16 mg F/kg body weight
 - (b) 16-32 mg F/kg body weight
 - (c) 30-64 mg F/kg body weight
 - (d) 12-30 mg F/kg body weight
24. Knutson's technique of fluoride application is done the following years
- (a) 3, 7, 11, 13
 - (b) 2, 6, 10, 16
 - (c) 8, 13, 18, 31
 - (d) 2, 7, 11, 18
25. In acute fluoride toxicity, we use
- (a) vinegar
 - (b) milk
 - (c) water
 - (d) NaHCO_3
26. The lethal dose of fluoride for 70 kg adult is
- (a) 32-64 mg of fluoride/kg body weight
 - (b) 50-60 mg of fluoride/kg body weight
 - (c) 30-70 mg of fluoride/kg body weight
 - (d) 60-80 mg of fluoride/kg body weight
27. Caries activity is increased in
- (a) xerostomia
 - (b) sugar diet
 - (c) taking much carbohydrate food
 - (d) None of the above
28. Snyder's test measure
- (a) amount of acid produced
 - (b) number of new caries lesion
 - (c) buffering action of saliva
 - (d) antibiotic activity of saliva

29. All of the following are true of maxillary artery, except
- the branches of maxillary artery accompany the branches of maxillary nerve
 - it is one of the terminal branches of ECA
 - It passes deep between the two heads of lateral pterygoid muscle into the pterygopalatine fossa
 - it is the arterial supply for mandible
30. All of the following anticancer agents cause bone marrow depression, except
- chlorambucil
 - daunorubicin
 - doxorubicin
 - flutamide
31. Which one of the following has the maximum ionisation potential?
- Electron
 - Proton
 - Helium ion
 - Gamma-photon
32. Golden period of treatment of open wound is — hours.
- 4
 - 6
 - 12
 - 24
33. Most sensitive phase in cell division to radiation is
- G1 phase
 - G2 phase
 - S phase
 - None of the above
34. From the scheme given below, choose the appropriate order of priorities in the management of a patient with polytrauma :
- Control of external hemorrhage
 - Intravenous infusion and transfusion
 - Maintenance of patent airway
 - Relief of a tension pneumothorax
 - Splinting of fractures
- 1, 5, 2, 3, 4
 - 3, 4, 1, 2, 5
 - 4, 1, 5, 2, 3
 - 2, 1, 5, 3, 4
35. A postoperative patient developed septicemia and was empirically started on combination chemotherapy by a new resident doctor. However, when the patient did not respond even after 10 days of antibiotics treatment, the review of the charts was done. It was found that the resident doctor had started the combination of antibiotics which was mutually antagonistic in action. Which one of the following is the most likely combination that was given?
- Vancomycin and Amikacin
 - Cephalexin and Gentamicin
 - Ampicillin and Chloramphenicol
 - Ciprofloxacin and Piperacillin

36. Kain, a six-year old child received tetracycline, noticeable discoloration will be seen in
- premolars, incisors and 1st molars
 - canine and 2nd molars
 - canines, premolars and 2nd molars
 - incisors and 1st molars
37. In intraoral radiograph patient, radiation is decreased by all, except
- high speed film
 - intensifying screening
 - lead apron
 - decreasing KVP
38. Ideal position for the dentist to stand while taking radiographs is
- behind head of patient
 - at an angle of 90-135 degrees and six feet away from patient
 - in 11 o'clock position
 - at an angle of 180 degree and 9 feet away
39. Injury to the right mandibular nerve as it passes through foramen ovale produces the following effects
- loss of taste from the anterior 2/3 of tongue
 - deviation of the tongue to the left
 - deviation of chin to left when mouth is opened
 - loss of general sensation to anterior 2/3 of tongue
40. Submentovertex is useful in viewing
- body of mandible
 - fractures of zygomatic arch
 - fractures of base of skull
 - All of the above
41. Which four mandibular teeth are so aligned that when viewed from the occlusal, a straight line may be drawn bisecting the contact area?
- 5, 6, 7, 8
 - 4, 5, 6, 7
 - 3, 4, 5, 6
 - 2, 3, 4, 5
42. The inheritance pattern of dentinogenesis imperfecta is
- homozygous
 - autosomal dominant
 - recessive
 - X-linked recessive
43. The 'red line' in winter's classification of impacted teeth represents
- the depth at which the impacted tooth is located
 - the angulation of the 2nd molar
 - the summit of the alveolar bone covering the impacted tooth
 - relation of the 3rd molar to the ramus

44. In the extraoral technique for mandibular nerve block the needle after contacting the pterygoid plate is directed
- anteriorly
 - posteriorly
 - superiorly
 - inferiorly
45. A patient diagnosed of oral cancer of stage T₃N₀M₀ needs
- surgery
 - surgery + radiotherapy
 - chemotherapy alone
 - surgery + chemotherapy
46. Sensitivity to local anaesthetics is greater in
- type B fibres
 - type C fibres
 - type A delta fibres
 - fibres supplying the muscle spindles
47. A child is brought to the clinic with complaint of irregular teeth. The maxillary central incisor is rotated in an otherwise normal occlusion. What should the next step be?
- Check for supernumerary teeth
 - Resection of supracrestal fibres
 - Exert a couple on tooth
 - Fixed orthodontic appliances given
48. The safe dose of adrenaline in a patient with compromised cardiac condition is
- 0.2 mg
 - 0.02 mg
 - 0.4 mg
 - 0.04 mg
49. Maximum dose of Xylocaine without adrenaline that can be given in 60 kg adult is
- 500 mg
 - 300 mg
 - 400 mg
 - 600 mg
50. Suturing in facial wounds usually should be done within
- 2 hours
 - 6 hours
 - 4 hours
 - 8 hours
51. In a patient of head injury, which is more important to note first?
- Pupillary light reflex
 - Pupillary size
 - Corneal reflex
 - Ability to open eye
52. A union of the roots of adjacent teeth through the cementum is referred to as
- concrecence
 - fusion
 - gemination
 - None of the above
53. Which of the following is a soft tissue cyst which does not produce any radiographic changes?
- Nasolabial cyst
 - Nasopalatine cyst
 - Mid-alveolar cyst
 - Palatine cyst

54. Teeth that erupt within 30 days of birth are called
- natal teeth
 - neonatal teeth
 - primary teeth
 - prenatal teeth
55. Osteosarcoma presents a radiographic picture resembling
- Sun-burst appearance
 - Cotton-wool appearance
 - Soap-bubble appearance
 - Ground-glass appearance
56. Most common site of oral leukoplakia is
- angle of mouth
 - cheek mucosa
 - soft palate
 - gingiva
57. Russell's bodies are found in
- activated macrophages
 - histiocytes
 - plasma cells
 - erythrocytes
58. The most common odontogenic tumour which occurs in relation to an unerupted tooth in the anterior maxilla is
- odontogenic adenomatoid tumour
 - odontoma
 - myxoma
 - cementifying fibroma
59. A painful crater-like 1.5 cm ulcer develops within one week on the hard plate mucosa of a 40-year-old female. The most likely diagnosis is
- actinomycosis
 - squamous cell carcinoma
 - pleomorphic adenoma
 - necrotizing sialometaplasia
60. All of the following are true about trigeminal neuralgia, except
- it is unilateral
 - it is of throbbing nature
 - it is triggered by touching cheeks, mucosa, etc.
 - it occurs in bouts
61. Bleeding time is prolonged in
- Hæmophilia
 - von Willebrand's disease
 - Henoch-Schönlein purpura
 - Telangiectasia
62. For extraction in a leukemic patient
- consult physician
 - obtain WBC count
 - obtain platelet count
 - All of the above

63. The cells which has least susceptible in radiation are
- fibroblasts
 - lymphocytes
 - osteoblasts
 - erythroblasts
64. Osteoradionecrosis results from
- infection, trauma, radiation
 - radiation, trauma, infection
 - trauma, radiation, infection
 - None of the above
65. Interproximal caries is best detected by
- bite-wing radiography
 - periapical
 - occlusal
 - None of the above
66. Distortion of images is more in
- parallel or long-cone technique
 - bisecting angle or short-cone technique
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
67. Material which is radiolucent in appearance in X-ray is
- zinc oxide eugenol
 - zinc phosphate
 - zinc polycarboxylate
 - calcium hydroxide
68. A pregnant patient in second trimester falls into syncope during extraction of upper molars, she should be kept in
- Trendelenburg position
 - head down towards her feet
 - right lateral position
 - left lateral position
69. A patient who is on dicumoral therapy require a tooth extraction, which laboratory test is the most valuable in evaluating this patient's surgical risk?
- Clotting time
 - Bleeding time
 - Prothrombin time
 - Complete blood cell count
70. Dry socket
- results from loss of blood clot in the socket
 - is treated with reintroducing bleeding into the socket
 - is a form of osteomyelitis
 - is common in extraction of anterior teeth
71. Reactionary hemorrhage is hemorrhage after surgery that occurs
- within 24 hours
 - after 24 hours
 - after 72 hours
 - after 7 days

72. Commonest complication after removal of mandibular 3rd molar is
- lingual nerve damage
 - dry socket
 - inframaxillary hematoma
 - bleeding
73. In the extraoral technique for mandibular nerve block the needle after contacting the pterygoid plate is directed
- anteriorly
 - posteriorly
 - superiorly
 - inferiorly
74. A bilateral mandibular block
- is dangerous because patient may swallow tongue
 - will lead to space infection
 - is not contraindicated
 - should rarely be performed
75. Which of the following general anesthetic techniques should be used for anesthesia in oral surgery?
- Open-drop method
 - Anesthesia with nasopharyngeal airway
 - Nasoendotracheal tube with throat pack
 - IV anesthesia with nitrous oxide and oxygen
76. Improper direction of the needle insertion during inferior alveolar nerve block results in
- facial nerve paralysis
 - paraesthesia
 - hematoma
 - trismus
77. Syncope is usually caused by
- vasoconstriction
 - cerebral ischemia
 - cerebral hyperemia
 - decrease in the vascular bed
78. A patient with unfavourable fracture of the angle of mandible is best treated by
- closed reduction with intermaxillary fixation
 - closed reduction with cap splints
 - open reduction with interosseous wiring
 - open reduction with rigid bone fixation
79. According to the World Health Report, 2000, India's health expenditure is
- 4.8% of GDP
 - 5.2% of GDP
 - 6.8% of GDP
 - 7% of GDP
80. Least width of attached gingiva is found on the facial aspect of
- 1st premolar
 - 2nd premolar
 - lateral incisor
 - canine

81. Langerhan's cells are absent in
- junctional epithelium
 - sulcular epithelium
 - oral epithelium
 - All of the above
82. Gingival sulcular epithelium
- shows deep retepegs
 - shows no retepegs
 - is parakeratinized
 - is orthokeratinized
83. On SAFE strategy false is
- screening
 - antibiotics
 - facial hygiene
 - environmental modification
84. Of the following four bacterial species, which is **least likely** to be bound in plaque?
- Actinomyces viscosus*
 - Streptococcus mutans*
 - Streptococcus salivarius*
 - Streptococcus sanguis*
85. Majority of oral microorganisms are
- strict anaerobes
 - gram-positive bacilli
 - spirochetes
 - facultative anaerobes
86. Physical quality of life index (PQLI) includes all, except
- gross domestic product
 - literacy rate
 - infant mortality rate
 - life expectancy at age of 1 year
87. A key feature that differentiates stage III gingivitis from the stage II lesion is an increase in the number of
- lymphocytes
 - plasma cells
 - mast cells
 - polymorphs
88. It is likely that cell-mediated immune reactions (delayed hypersensitivity) occur in periodontitis because subjects with periodontitis have
- high levels of histamine in involved gingival tissue
 - IgG antibodies reactive with plaque bacterial antigens
 - T lymphocytes sensitized to bacterial plaque antigens
 - high levels of collagenase in gingival fluids
89. Glucose levels in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) are
- equal to glucose level in serum
 - zero
 - 3-4 times greater than serum levels
 - more than 10 times the serum levels

90. Ammonia causes
- increase in plaque formation
 - increase in calculus formation
 - decrease in plaque formation
 - precipitation of salivary proteins
91. First organism to appear in oral cavity is
- Streptococcus sanguis*
 - Streptococcus salivarius*
 - Streptococcus mutans*
 - Lactobacilli*
92. Stippling is seen on
- marginal gingiva
 - attached gingiva
 - interdental gingiva
 - None of the above
93. With the increase in age keratinisation of gingiva
- increases
 - decreases
 - remains the same
 - increases and then decreases
94. Free gingival groove represents
- histologic depth of gingival sulcus
 - false pocket depth
 - depth of gingival sulcus
 - None of the above
95. Which one of the following is the role of barrier membrane in GTR?
- To help overall healing
 - Prevention of epithelial migration
 - To stop bleeding
 - To prevent the underlying tissues from the infection
96. The organism least likely to be found in normal gingival crevice is
- Fusobacterium* sp.
 - Actinomyces* sp.
 - Diphtheroids
 - Streptococci* sp.
97. Co-aggregation is mainly predominated by
- interaction between Gm + bacteria
 - interaction between Gm - bacteria
 - interaction between Gm + and Gm - bacteria
 - None of the above
98. Specific plaque hypothesis was put forward by
- Jenou
 - Listgarten
 - Loesche
 - None of the above
99. A bacterial enzyme capable of altering the ground substance of the periodontal ligament is
- amylase
 - mucinase
 - dextranase
 - hyaluronidase
100. Treatment of acute herpetic gingivostomatitis includes
- corticosteroids to reduce inflammation
 - penicillin
 - local antibiotic application
 - None of the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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