

## ANATOMY

Q1. all muscles attach to oblique line of thyroid cartilage EXCEPT.

- a. thyrohyoid
- b. middle constrictor
- c. superior constrictor @@@?
- d. sternothyroid
- e. inferior constrictor

Q2. Infection from lower lip first reaches thr blood stream thru..?

- a. Inferior labial artery
- b. Inferior labial vein
- c. Brachiocephalic vein @@@?
- d. Pterygoid plexus

Q3. infection from dangerous area of face goes to cavernous sinus thru

- a. pterygoid plexus @@@
- b. ethmoid
- c. max. sinus
- d ??

Q4. which of following is dangerous area for oromaxillofacial infections..

- a. carotid sheath
- b. space post to carotid sheath in the post triangle
- c. post to prevertebral area
- d. btwn the alar plate and prevertebral fascia @@@

## PHYSIO

Q5. tuft cells r receptors seen on

- a TMJ
- b. lining of max sinus

c. cell rich zone

d. excretory duct of salivary gland@@@?

## BIOCHEM

## MICRO

## PATHO

Q6. nodal metastasis on a CT is shown as all except.

a. necrotic node@@@??

b. >6mm

c. spiculated node

d. rounded

Q7. DERMAL and ORAL MANIFESTATION COMMONLY SEEN IN TYPE OF LEUKEMIA

A) ALEUKEMIC LEUKEMIA

B) MONOCYTIC@@@

C) LYMPHOCYTIC

D) MYELOCYTIC

???Q8. hyperbaric oxygen therapy is contraindicated in all except.

a. spherocytosis

b. thalassemia trait

c. recurrence of tumor

d. glaucoma

Q9. osteosarcoma can arise from.

- a. cherubism and osteopetrosis
- b. paget and cherubism
- c. paget and polyostotic fibrous dysplasia@@@
- d. polyostotic and cherubism

Q10. mutation in GNAS1 gene is associated with.

- a. florrid osseous dysplasias
- b. mccune albright syndrome@@@?
- c. jaffe Lichtenstein syndrome
- d. cherubism

Q11. prgression of ameloblastoma is due to involvement/expression of.

- a. bcl 2
- b. FGF
- c. p53
- d. MMPs@@??

Q12. CSF can be differentiated by all except.

- a. high CSF proetein@@@?
- b. high glucose
- c. tramline pattern
- d. B 2 transferin

Q13. neurotransmitter seen in FREYS syndrome.

- a. acetylcholine@@@
- b. epinehrine
- c. nor epinephrine
- d. substance P

Q14. unusual finding in gingva??

- a. primary herpes
- b. reccurent apthae@@@

- c. pyogenic granuloma
- d. erythema multiforme

#### PHARMA

Q15. All of the following drugs cross blood brain barrier except:

- a. penicillin
- b. netilmycin
- c. clindamycin
- d. ceftazidime

Q16. Mandibular subluxation is caused by:

- a. prochlorperazine
- b. ciprofloxacin
- c. carbamazepine
- d. diphenhydramine

Q17. <2cm bony swelling associated with pain and pain responding to salicylates is?

- a. osteoma
- b. osteoid osteoma
- c. osteochondroma
- d. osteoblastoma

#### GEN SURGERY

Q18. Patient with prosthetic valve is under surgery to avoid subacute endocarditis which regimen should be given

- a. 2gm amoxicillin before 1 hr of surgery

- b. 1gm amoxicillin before 2hr
- c. 500 gm penicillin before 1 hr of surgery
- d. ??

????Q19. hemophilia B patient is posted for surgery, he will require.

- a. 80-100 units/6 hour
- b. 80-100 unit/ 12 hr
- c. 80-100 unit/24hr
- d. 60-80unit/ 12 hr

????Q20. splenectomised patient s susceptible to

- a. anaerobic gram positive bacteria
- b. anaerobic gram negative bacteria
- c. non encapsulated organisms
- d. encapsulated organisms ???

#### DENTAL MATERIAL

Q21. Most modern precapsulated dental amalgam formulated with

- A. 50- 55% hg by wt.
- B. 42-45% hg by wt@@@
- C. 25-35% hg by wt
- D. 15-25% hg by wt

#### DADH

Q22. efferent nerve fibers seen in dental pulp are.

- a. sympathetic postganglionic@@@@
- b. parasympathetic post ganglionic
- c. motor fibers
- d. both autonomic parasympathetic and motor fibers

Q23.If cavity prep is done perpendicular to long axis of tooth lead to pulpal exposure mostly in –

a.mand 1st pm@@@

b.max 1st pm

c.max 2 pm

d.mand 1st molar

#### PROSTHO

Q24. freedom of centric correlates with.

a. 0.15–0.25mm

b. 0.20–0.40

c. 0.5 to 1.5 mm@???

d. 1 to 2 mm

Q25.retentive arm in a clasp always points towards--

1.facial

2-buccal

3-gingival

4-occlusal@@@@

#### ORTHO

????Q26. 14yrs boy with class 2 div 1 malocclusion,which model analysis method is used to decide ,whether to do extraction or not

1 ashley howe

2 pecks n pecks

3 bolton

4. ponts

??Q27. CBCT is most likely to be useful on diagnosis of treatment planning of which malocclusion.

a. severe class 2 dic 1 malocclusion

b. mandibular prognathism

- c. mandibular retrognathism with severe ant crowding
- d. bilateral impacted maxillary canine???

????Q28. 90 degree activation of pendulum appliance created how mch dital force on molars.

- a. 125
- b. 75
- c. 350
- d. 250???

CONS n ENDO

Q29. least desirable media for storing avulsed tooth.

- a. saline
- b. water@@@
- c. milk
- d. hanks balance solution

Q30. a 10 year old child with avulsed incisor 20 min back come to ur office, its a sound tooth with no #, coverd with dirt u will

- a. clean the dirt with saline and replant@@@
- b. sterlize the toth and replant
- c. scrub and cureete the root surface and replant
- d. clean with hypotonic solution and replant

Q31. etching time used in teeth with flourosis.

- a. 10-15 sec
- b. 15-30 sec
- c. 60-90 sec@@@
- d. flourosed teeth cant be etched

Q32. winged ruber dam retainer in endodontics use /adv are all except

- a. radiogrpahs are good showing ful length of canals@@@

- b. stability
- c. provide extra bucco lingual retraction
- d. dam, clamp and frame placed in one operation

Q33. interdental papillae are seen protruding beneath the rubber dam mostly when.

- a. holes are placed too far apart
- b. gingival enlargement due to inflammation
- c.
- d. holes are placed too close@@@

???Q34. metal oxides used in porcelain

- 1 strength
- 2 bonding
- 3 color???
- 4 all

???Q35. In class 2 inlay prep.. How should the pulpal floor be placed in comparison with pulpal floor in amalgam class 2 prep?

- a. Deeper
- b. pulpal floor for amalgam should be placed deeper in dentin
- c. Same as amalgam
- d. None of the above

Q36. preparing a class 2 MO cavity on maxillary 1st premolar for amalgam matrix adaptation is difficult because. (not exact language)

- a. aesthetic is primary concern
- b. a cervical concave surface on mesial surface of the crown@@@
- c. faciolingual width of mesial marginal ridge
- d. length of lingual cusp

Q37. to FURTHER minimize fracture amalgam in a class 2 amalgam restoratio.

- a. axiopulpal line angle is bevelled@@@
- b. gingival cavosurface enamel

- c. retentive pins placed in dentin
- d. dovetail in preparation

Q38. taking design into consideration which of the following instrument of size 50 is more susceptible to fracture?

- 1 triangular shank file
- 2 square shank reamer
- 3 headstrom file@@@
- 4 rhomboidal file

Q39. retention features prepared in class V cavity for dental amalgam ?

- 1. mesial and distal walls
- 2. occlusal and gingival walls@@@
- 3. at the expense of axial wall

Q40. after intracoronal bleaching if acid etching is required for an aesthetic composite restoration restoration immediately

- 1. rinse with catalase for 3 min@@@?
- 2. rinse with triple distilled water
- 3. cannot be done without waiting for minimum 7 days
- 4. irrigation with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and ultrasonics

PEDO

Q41. After surgical correction of cleft palate.. Which of the following is seen?

- a. Ant open bite
- b. Ant deep bite
- c. Unilateral/bilateral post cross bite@@@
- d. rotated anteriors

PERIO

Q42. white and yellow color coating seen on the lesions of ANUG is called as.

- a. pseudomembrane@@@
- b. material alba
- c. pyogenic
- d. none of above

Q43. A progressive increase in mandibular length and in mandibular interdental spacing in an adult patient is characteristic of.

- A. Periodontosis
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Hyperpituitarism@@@
- D. Hyperaldosteronism

Q44. above question was repeated twice..

Q45. three walled defect seen on

- 1. facial
- 2. lingual
- 3. interdental region@@@
- 4. furcation area in the max first molar

Q46. plateau like area formed due to resorption of the thick bony plates??

- 1. ledges @@@
- 2. exostosis
- 3. osseous craters
- 4. reverse architecture

????Q47. first clinical SYMPTOM of juvenile periodontitis

- 1. migration of incisors and molars???
- 2. constant dull radiating pain
- 3. root sensitivity
- 4. periodontal pocket???

Q48. most common composition of supragingival calculus

1. hydroxyapatite n octacalcium phosphate@@@
2. calcium hydroxyapatite n mg whitlockite
3. octacalcium phosphate n brushite
4. mg whitlockite n octacalcium phosphate

#### ORAL SURGERY

????Q49. squamous cell carcinoma of lateral border of tongue T2No. treatment

- a. SOHND
- b. level 1-2 lymph node excision
- c. level 1-5
- d. level 1-3

????Q50. class 3 development with mandibular deviation, developing crossbite, enlargement of condyle with increased radioopacity pointing towards lateral pterygoid muscle, most likely.

- a. osteoma
- b. osteoid osteoma
- c. osteochondroma
- d. condylar hyperplasia

Q51. open reduction is mandatory done for condylar # when

- a. associated with body #
- b. lateral displacement @@@?
- c. 20 degree angulation
- d. separated condylar stump

Q52. most common fracture seen in a pediatric patient.

- a. downward and forward
- b. downward and backward
- c. single line superior/inferior
- d. zigzag line due to tooth buds@@?

???Q53. latent period used in distraction osteogenesis of a 8 month old child.

- a. 5-7days???
- b. 0-2 days
- c. 21 days
- d. 4-6wks

Q54. graft most similar histologically and morphologically to TMJ.

- a. 5th costochondral@@@?
- b. sternoclavicular
- c. 3rd metatarsal bone
- d. distratation regenerate

???Q55. after le fort 1 osteotomy bloOd supply of maxilla is maintained by.

- a. posterior sup alveolar artery
- b. Greater palatine artery
- c. anterior superior alveolar
- d. ascending pharyngeal branch of facial artery

Q56. following soft palate paralysis all features can be seen except.

- a. clefting of the palate@@@?
- b.nasal twang
- c. nasal regurgitation of fluids
- d. flat palatal surface

???Q57. sensitvity to pain is least likely to be seen in .

- a. buccal mucosa
- b. labial mucosa
- c. gingiva@@@?
- d. dorsal mucosa of tongue

???Q58. clampshell technique ??

- a.illiac cortico-cancellous graft ???

b. iliac cancellous graft

3. rib harvest graft

??Q59. most probable fracture site of zygomatic arch?

a. zygomatic temporal suture

b. anterior to ZT suture

c. posterior to ZT suture

d. no specific location

???Q60. high velocity with comminuted fracture of mandible with periosteal rupture gunshot injury line of treatment

1 immediate reconstructive plate n bone grafts

2 firstly do debridement then n 2nd visit load bearing plate n bone graft

3 external splint

4. bag of bones and IMF

???Q61. distraction osteogenesis in children

1. inc rate

2. inc rythm

3. latency period longer

4. consolidation period longer

???Q62 which is not a theory of tmj ankylosis ??

a. fractured segment moves backward and fuses wid the zygomatic arch???

b. synovial fluid leakage attracts calcium ions

c. calcification of soft tissue ( not the same language)

d. condyle burst

??? Q63. compression osteogenesis was initially used for ?

1. fibrous or non union of fractr

2. overgrowth of bone due to costrocondral graft

3. bone reductn by campy plates

4. overgrowth by distraction osteogenesis

???Q64. most complicated trtmnt followin a angle fracture

- a. imf???
- b. campys plate
- c. AO plate
- d. compression osteogenesis

???Q65. initial clicknin in tmj while opein is due to

- a. protuded condyle in respect to articular disc
- b. retruded condyle
- c. perforated disc
- d. internal derangement

Q66 blurring and narrowing of the inferior alveolar canal is due to.-

- a. nerve perforating the apex
- b. nerve superimposes the root
- c. nerve traverses btwn the root@@@
- d.

#### OMDR AND ORAL PATH

Q67. facial root of maxillary first premolar appears to b distal to the lingual root when-

- 1. rays are directed from mesial side @@@
- 2. rays directed from distal
- 3. rays detected from facial
- 4. rays detected from palatal

???Q68. X rays which are most likely to cause harm to a pateints body,

- a. central rays
- b. penetrating rays
- c. aluminium filtered rays@@@?
- d. short wavelength rays

??Q69. serum alkaline phosphatase is increased in all except.

- a. paget disease
- b. fibrous dysplasia
- c. osteomyelitis
- d. hyperparathyroidism@@@

Q70. nasolabial cyst is derived from.

- a. cell rest of serres
- b. cell rests of mallassez
- c. remnant of nasolacrimal duct@@@
- d. maxially sinus epithelium

Q71. all of the following cysts are associated with vital teeth.

- a. dentigerous, lateral periodontal, OKC, globulomaxillary@@@
- b. dentigerous, lateral periodotal, radicular
- c. dentigerous, OKC, radicular
- d. dentigerous, OKC, globulomaxillary

Q72. blue black pigmentatio seen in gingiva with pre existing inflammation seen in toxicity of.

- a. bismuth
- b. lead@@@
- c. mercury
- d. arsenic

Q73. contrast agent is used to study joint space, procedure is called as

- a. arthroscopy
- b. arthrography@@@
- c. orthopantomogram
- d. arthroplasty

Q74. unusual extensibility of tongue is a feature of

- a. ehler danlos@@@
- b.

- c.
- d.

Q75 Nickolsky's sign positive in

- a. psoriasis
- b. pemphigus@@@
- c. lichen planus

Q76. effect of radiation

- a. ionisation@@@
- b. precipitation
- c. agglutination
- d.

???Q77. which is related with vital teeth in a 18 year male patient aspiration negative, from 36-44, not eroding teeth

- a. Aneurysmal bone cyst
- b. radicular
- c. CGCG
- d. ameloblastoma???

Q78. most common site for melanotic ectodermal tumour of infancy

- A. maxilla ???
- B. mandible
- C. ethmoid
- D. cervical spine

Q79. diff bt periapical cemental dysplasia and periapical granuloma ?

- a. rct washings
- b. vitality @@@
- c. histo
- d. xray

Q80. Young individual.. Infection of left lateral incisor.. Entire left side of face swollen.. Tender on palpation.. Unable to chew.. 102 degree temp.. Tmt plan?

- a. incision and drainage@@@
- b. aspiration
- c. antibiotics and heat
- d. antibiotics, heat n fluid

Q81. a pt reports with "brown teeth", brittle enamel, pulp obliterated, short roots. (not the exact language)

- a. amelogenesis imperfecta
- b. dentinogenesis imperfecta @@@
- c. fluorosis

Q82 all are the characteristics of a piezoelectric scaling unit EXCEPT:

- a. to and fro motion
- b. figure of eight motion@@@
- c. operate at 40 KHZ
- d. releases less heat??

Q83 which of the following method is used in detection of primary herpes.

1. culture with giemsa stain@@@@
2. culture with wright stain
3. routine cytology
4. fluorescent stain for cytology

Q84. central giant cell granuloma histologically and radiographically resembles

1. fibrous dysplasia
2. Paget's disease
3. Albright's disease
4. hyperparathyroidism@@??

Q85. Bell's palsy-

1. upper motor neuron disease

2. lower motor neuron disease@@@
3. lower motor involving crevico-facial segment of 7th nerve
- 4.

Q86. exogenous organisms are considered to be etiological agent in causing caries-

1. capability to produce dextran like glucan@@@

Q87. cause of osteoradionecrosis after radiation is due to-

1. infection
2. endarteritis@@@
- 3.
- 4.

#### COMMUNITY DENTISTRY

Q88.  $P < .001$  denotes

1. significant for 99.99%@@@
2. not significant
3. 1% occurrence by chance
4. not relevant

#### GEN MEDICINE

Q.89 fovea palatine situated in hard palate signifies what.

- a. palatal termination of max. denture
- b. opening of orifice of minor salivary gland ducts@@@
- c. ??
- d. ???

Q90. most important factor in irrigation in rect.

1. quantity of irrigant@@@
2. needle size
3. depth of penetration of needle

#### 4.Chelation capacity of irrigation material