

Paper Code : 12012
University Examination – February 2023
BDS Fourth Year
Paper Third

Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

1. Classify theories of child psychology. Discuss in detail about Erik-Erikson theory. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following :- **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Obturating materials used in primary teeth
 - (b) Distal shoe space
 - (c) Defluoridation
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) **Mamelons are present in -**
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Primary incisors only | (B) Permanent incisors only |
| (C) Both the above | (D) None of the above |
- (ii) **Arch criminal of caries is -**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Xylitol | (B) Sucrose |
| (C) Fructose | (D) Complex carbohydrate |
- (iii) **Blue grass appliance is given for the correction of -**
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Nail biting habit | (B) Mouth breathing |
| (C) Thumb sucking | (D) Tongue thrusting |
- (iv) **Pulse oximetry is used for determination of -**
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Rate of flow | (B) Oxygen saturation |
| (C) Blood co-efficient | (D) Blood volume |
- (v) **Which type of malocclusion is predisposing factor for trauma?**
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (A) Class I | (B) Class III |
| (C) Class II | (D) All the above |

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Define and classify early childhood caries. Describe its etiology, clinical features, various stages and management. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Anticipatory guidance
 - (b) Diffusion hypoxia
 - (c) Down's syndrome
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) **Which of the following behavior is seen in physically abused child?**
- (A) Timid
 - (B) Whining
 - (C) Stoic
 - (D) Hysterical
- (ii) **TSD technique was given by -**
- (A) Bandura
 - (B) Addleston
 - (C) Evangeline Jordan
 - (D) Wright
- (iii) **Age group for application of Knutson technique -**
- (A) 2, 5, 10, 12
 - (B) 4, 6, 10, 12
 - (C) 3, 7, 11, 13
 - (D) No specific age
- (iv) **Ellis class V fracture is -**
- (A) Extrusion
 - (B) Intrusion
 - (C) Avulsion
 - (D) Non vital tooth
- (v) **The term audio analgesia is known as -**
- (A) Hypnosis
 - (B) Home
 - (C) White noise
 - (D) Voice control

Paper Code : 12012
University Examination – August-September, 2022
BDS Fourth Year
Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry

Paper Third

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Define and classify handicapped child and explain in detail clinical features and dental management of Down's syndrome.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

(a) Classical conditioning theory

(b) Pediatric Esthetic Crowns

(c) Knutson's Technique

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(I) Formocresol pulpotomy was advocated by

(a) Buckley

(b) Sweet

(c) Kopel

(d) Torabinejad

(II) Amount of fluoride in toothpaste for children is -

(a) 1 ppm

(b) 10 ppm

(c) 450 ppm

(d) 1000 ppm

(III) Primary maxillary first molar has -

(a) 2 roots

(b) 3 roots

(c) 4 roots

(d) 1 root

(IV) Which of the following is a type of mouth breathing habit?

(a) Anatomic

(b) Obstructive

(c) Habitual

(d) All of the above

(V) Which of the following crowns are not used in primary teeth?

(a) Polycarbonate

(b) Stainless steel

(c) Strip crowns

(d) Porcelain fused to metal crowns

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify a child's behavior in the dental office and describe in detail the various non pharmacological behavior management techniques. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Infant oral health and anticipatory guidance
 - (b) Storage media
 - (c) Management of thumb sucking habit
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (I) **Ugly duckling stage is corrected after the eruption of -**
- (a) Permanent lateral incisor
 - (b) Permanent canine
 - (c) At the age of 10 years
 - (d) None of the above
- (II) **Early childhood caries is also called as -**
- (a) MBBS
 - (b) MD
 - (c) MDS MD
 - (d) MDS
- (III) **Ellis class IV fracture -**
- (a) Only enamel
 - (b) Enamel and dentin involved
 - (c) Enamel, dentin and pulp
 - (d) Non-vital tooth
- (IV) **Acid etching was introduced by -**
- (a) Herman
 - (b) Bunocore
 - (c) Humphrey
 - (d) Bowen
- (V) **Best space maintainer is -**
- (a) Active space maintainer
 - (b) Passive space maintainer
 - (c) Band & loop
 - (d) Pulpotomised primary tooth

Paper Code : 12012
University Examination – February - March 2022
BDS Fourth Year
Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry
Paper Third

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Explain the different behavior management techniques used in managing a child in the dental office with application of child psychology theories.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Diet pyramid
- (b) Tongue thrust
- (c) Stainless steel crowns

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) Which of the following is characteristic of acute alveolar abscess?

- (a) Well defined radiographic presentation
- (b) Draining sinus tract
- (c) Regional lymphadenopathy
- (d) Severe, throbbing pain

(ii) All of the following materials are recommended for root canal filing/obturation in primary teeth, EXCEPT:

- (a) Zinc oxide Eugenol
- (b) Iodoform Paste
- (c) Calcium Hydroxide
- (d) MTA

(iii) What amount of fluoride toothpaste should be used for children less than 3 years?

- (a) Pea Size
- (b) Smear of rice grain size
- (c) Fluoridated toothpaste should not be used
- (d) Either I or II

(iv) If tooth is present at the time of birth it is known as -

- (a) Neonatal Tooth
- (b) Natal Tooth
- (c) Perinatal Tooth
- (d) Prenatal Tooth

Conti..2..

- (v) Which film size would best image a bitewing on a 4 year old?
 (a) Size # 0 (b) Size # 1
 (c) Size # 2 (d) Size # 4

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify and explain in brief clinical features with management of gingival diseases affecting children. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
 (a) Dental Home
 (b) Role of saliva in prevention of dental caries
 (c) Anticipatory guidance
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) **The age which is determined from child's date of birth is -**
 (a) Chronological age (b) Somatotypic Age
 (c) Dental age (d) Sexual age
- (ii) **Early mesial shift is related to -**
 (a) Spaced Dentition (b) Non-spaced dentition
 (c) Both (d) None
- (iii) **Tooth in tooth is name given to the following condition -**
 (a) Dens invaginatus (b) Dens evaginatus
 (c) Taurodontism (d) Germination
- (iv) **Keys Triad does not include -**
 (a) Time (b) Substrate
 (c) Tooth (d) Flora
- (v) **Transmission of microbes from mother to child is -**
 (a) Vertical Transmission (b) Horizontal Transmission
 (c) Both (d) None

Paper Code : 12012
University Examination – September, 2021
BDS Fourth Year
Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry
Paper Third

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Define pulpotomy. What are the indications and contraindications of the same? What are the different methods of pulpotomy performed in deciduous teeth? **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Growth spurts and their significance
 - (b) Atraumatic restorative Treatment
 - (c) Infant oral health care
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) **Two digit tooth numbering system is -**
- (a) Zsigmondy and Palmar system
 - (b) FDI system
 - (c) Universal system
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) **All of the following conditions are associated with delayed eruption of teeth except :**
- (a) Hyperthyroidism
 - (b) Hypothyroidism
 - (c) Cleidocranial dysplasia
 - (d) Hunter's syndrome
- (iii) **Reaction to unknown danger is -**
- (a) Fear
 - (b) Anxiety
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None
- (iv) **The technique of child management towards a desired behavior is called -**
- (a) Shaping
 - (b) Extinction
 - (c) Association
 - (d) Accommodation
- (v) **The critical pH at which demineralization start is -**
- (a) 2.3 – 4.1
 - (b) 3.2 – 4.5
 - (c) 6.1 – 7.3
 - (d) 5.2 – 5.5

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Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Discuss various stages of development of occlusion from birth to twelve years of age with suitable diagrams. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Apexification
 - (b) Non Nutritive sucking habit
 - (c) Semipermanent restorations
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) **A 6 year old patient reports with greenish blue swelling distal to deciduous second molar. Treatment would be :**
- (a) Surgical excision of flap
 - (b) Bone graft
 - (c) No treatment, only observation
 - (d) Injecting proteolytic solution in the area
- (ii) **Chronic pulpal involvement in a deciduous molar is first manifested as:**
- (a) Widening of PDL in apical 1/3rd
 - (b) Radiolucency in furcation area
 - (c) Radiolucency at apex of root
 - (d) Internal resorption
- (iii) **In the modified Pedodontic Triangle, the apex of the triangle consists of -**
- (a) Dentist
 - (b) Society
 - (c) Family
 - (d) Child
- (iv) **According to Nolla Stages of tooth development, 'initial Calcification' is Stage:**
- (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 3
- (v) **Rega-Fede Disease is another name of :**
- (a) Neonatal sublingual traumatic ulceration
 - (b) Ranula in infant
 - (c) Aphthous ulcer in infant
 - (d) Eruption hematoma in infant

Paper Code : 12012
Main/Supplementary University Examination – March, 2021
BDS Fourth Year
Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry
Paper Third

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Classify child's behavior observed in dental clinic. Describe in detail various non-pharmacological behavior management techniques.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Fluoride Toxicity
- (b) Fixed space maintainers
- (c) Resorbable pastes

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) Flush terminal plane refers to -

- (a) Primary cuspids
- (b) First permanent molars
- (c) Permanent second molars
- (d) Second primary molars

(ii) Early childhood caries also known as :

- (a) MBBS
- (b) MD
- (c) MDS MD
- (d) MDS

(iii) Formocresol pulpotomy was advocated by -

- (a) Buckley
- (b) Sweet
- (c) Kopel
- (d) Torabinajad

(iv) Pulse oximetry used for determination of -

- (a) Rate of flow
- (b) Blood volume
- (c) Blood coefficient
- (d) Oxygen saturation

(v) Best storage media for avulsed tooth -

- (a) HBSS
- (b) Saliva
- (c) Milk
- (d) Distilled water

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify various handicapping conditions describe in detail the dental management of a hemophiliac child. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) APF gel
 - (b) Pediatric esthetic crowns
 - (c) Masochistic habits
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) "Home" technique was introduced by -**
- (a) Bandura
 - (b) Evangeline Jordan
 - (c) Adleston
 - (d) Wright
- (ii) Stainless steel crown was introduced by :**
- (a) Bunocore
 - (b) Sweet
 - (c) Humphrey
 - (d) Wilson and Kent
- (iii) Physically abused child shows behaviour of -**
- (a) Timid
 - (b) Stoic
 - (c) Whining
 - (d) Hysterical
- (iv) Exarticulation means -**
- (a) Intrusion
 - (b) Subluxation
 - (c) Extrusion
 - (d) Avulsion
- (v) Butterfly test is used for -**
- (a) Mouth breathing
 - (b) Tongue thrusting
 - (c) Thumb sucking
 - (d) Lip biting

Paper Code : 12012
BDS Fourth Year
University Examination – September 2020
Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry

Paper Third

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Define and classify oral habits encountered in children. Describe in detail the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis & management of thumb sucking habit.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Pit and fissure sealants
- (b) Anticipatory Guidance
- (c) Preventive resin restorations

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(a) Which of the following is called "Arch Criminal"?

- (i) Sucrose
- (ii) Glucose
- (iii) Fructose
- (iv) Lactose

(b) Teeth, if present in a new born baby are:

- (i) Neonatal Teeth
- (ii) Ghost Teeth
- (iii) Natal Teeth
- (iv) Supernumerary Teeth

(c) Which of the following caries detection uses laser fluorescence?

- (i) Electronic Caries monitor
- (ii) Diagnodent
- (iii) Intra oral camera
- (iv) Optical Computed Tomography

(d) Which of the following fractures show best prognosis?

- (i) Apical $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Root #
- (ii) Coronal $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Root #
- (iii) Middle $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Root #
- (iv) Vertical #

(e) Which X-Ray best detects interproximal Caries?

- (i) Iopar X-Ray
- (ii) OPG X-Ray
- (iii) Occlusal X-Ray
- (iv) Bitewing X-Ray

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

Q.1. Define and classify pulpotomy. Mention its indications, contraindications in primary teeth. Describe in detail formocresol pulpotomy. **(15 Marks)**

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**

- (a) Defluoridation
- (b) Aversive Conditioning
- (c) Early Childhood Caries

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**

(a) Toddlers are -

- (i) Just Born
- (ii) 0-1 year old
- (iii) 1-3 years old
- (iv) 3-6 years old

(b) Keys triad for dental caries does not include -

- (i) Time
- (ii) Tooth
- (iii) Substrate
- (iv) Flora

(c) Which of the following is not a type of cerebral palsy?

- (i) Spasticity
- (ii) Ataxia
- (iii) Autism
- (iv) Athetosis

(d) Treatment of choice for mouth breather-

- (i) Inclined Plane
- (ii) Activator
- (iii) Tongue Spikes
- (iv) Oral Screen

(e) Leeway space of Nance in mandibular arch is -

- (i) 1.8 mm
- (ii) 2.8 mm
- (iii) 3.4 mm
- (iv) 2.4 mm

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Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry
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Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Define and classify oral habits encountered in children. Describe in detail the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis & management of thumb sucking habit. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Pit and fissure sealants
 - (b) Anticipatory Guidance
 - (c) Preventive resin restorations
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) Which of the following is called "Arch Criminal"?
- (i) Sucrose
 - (ii) Glucose
 - (iii) Fructose
 - (iv) Lactose
- (b) Teeth, if present in a new born baby are:
- (i) Neonatal Teeth
 - (ii) Ghost Teeth.
 - (iii) Natal Teeth
 - (iv) Supernumerary Teeth
- (c) Which of the following caries detection uses laser fluorescence?
- (i) Electronic Caries monitor
 - (ii) Diagnodent
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- (d) Which of the following fractures show best prognosis?
- (i) Apical $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Root #
 - (ii) Coronal $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Root #
 - (iii) Middle $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Root #
 - (iv) Vertical #
- (e) Which X-Ray best detects interproximal Caries?
- (i) Iopar X-Ray
 - (ii) OPG X-Ray
 - (iii) Occlusal X-Ray
 - (iv) Bitewing X-Ray

Conti..2..

Part B

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Define and classify pulpotomy. Mention its indications, contraindications in primary teeth. Describe in detail formocresol pulpotomy. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Defluoridation
 - (b) Aversive Conditioning
 - (c) Early Childhood Caries
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) Toddlers are -
- (i) Just Born
 - (ii) 0-1 year old
 - (iii) 1-3 years old
 - (iv) 3-6 years old
- (b) Keys triad for dental caries does not include -
- (i) Time
 - (ii) Tooth
 - (iii) Substrate
 - (iv) Flora
- (c) Which of the following is not a type of cerebral palsy?
- (i) Spasticity
 - (ii) Ataxia
 - (iii) Autism
 - (iv) Athetosis
- (d) Treatment of choice for mouth breather-
- (i) Inclined Plane
 - (ii) Activator
 - (iii) Tongue Spikes
 - (iv) Oral Screen
- (e) Leeway space of Nance in mandibular arch is -
- (i) 1.8 mm
 - (ii) 2.8 mm
 - (iii) 3.4 mm
 - (iv) 2.4 mm

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BDS Fourth Year
University Examination – February 2020
Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry
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Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Explain Ellis and Davey classification. Discuss in detail management of class III injury in 8 year old child.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

(a) Types of cerebral palsy and dental management

(b) Fluoride Toxicity

(c) Distal shoe space maintainer

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(a) Meckel cartilage give rise to-

(i) Condyle process

(ii) Coronoid process

(iii) Rest of Ramus

(iv) None of the above

(b) Serial extraction was introduced by-

(i) Hawley Adam

(ii) Skinner

(iii) Kjellgren

(iv) Nance

(c) Nitrous oxide is contraindicated in-

(i) COPD

(ii) Sickle Cell Anaemia

(iii) Asthma

(iv) All of the above

(d) Rigafede Syndrome is in-

(i) Infant

(ii) Old age

(iii) Adult

(iv) Adolescent

(e) The pulse oximetry used in determination of -

(i) Rate of flow

(ii) Blood volume

(iii) Oxygen saturation

(iv) Blood coefficient

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Define preventive and interceptive orthodontic. Classify and write about various types of space maintainer. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- Knutson Technique
 - Operant conditioning
 - Direct and indirect pulp capping
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- The onset of action of Lidocaine is-**

(i) 1-2 minute	(ii) 5-10 minute
(iii) 3-5 minute	(iv) 7-8 minute
 - The term Rampant caries applies to a mouth having -**

(i) 5 or more lesion / year	(ii) 10 or more lesion / year
(iii) 2 or more lesion / year	(iv) 12 or more lesion / year
 - Nitrous oxide more than 30-40% causes-**

(i) Diffusion hypoxia	(ii) Anoxia
(iii) Amnesia	(iv) Ataxia
 - Who discovered stainless crown-**

(i) Adams CP	(ii) Schwarz AM
(iii) Brearly	(iv) Humphrey
 - Head shape in down's syndrome-**

(i) Oligocephaly	(ii) Dolicocephaly
(iii) Brachycephaly	(iv) Mesocephaly

Paper Code : 12012

BDS Fourth Year

University Supplementary Examination – August-September 2019

Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry

Paper Third

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Classify traumatic injuries to teeth. Discuss the management of traumatized, pulpally involved permanent maxillary central incisor in an 8 year old child. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Nitrous oxide – oxygen sedation
 - (b) Oedipus & Electra complex
 - (c) Stainless steel crowns
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Which psychological theory explains the eight ages of man-**
- (i) Psychosexual theory
 - (ii) Mahler's theory
 - (iii) Classical conditioning theory
 - (iv) Psychosocial theory
- (b) **Which of the following is a caries activity test -**
- (i) Swab test
 - (ii) Oricult test
 - (iii) Alban's test
 - (iv) All of the above
- (c) **First instrument to be introduced during root canal treatment -**
- (i) K file
 - (ii) H file
 - (iii) Barbed broach
 - (iv) Endodontic explorer
- (d) **Functional matrix theory was given by-**
- (i) Sicher
 - (ii) Scott
 - (iii) Moss
 - (iv) None of the above
- (e) **Which of the following is the self correcting anomaly -**
- (i) Anterior deep bite
 - (ii) Posterior open bite
 - (iii) Anterior cross file
 - (iv) All of the above

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Define and classify Space maintainers. Discuss the management of space created due to premature loss of primary mandibular second primary molar in a 5 year old child. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Masochistic habits
 - (b) Nalgonda technique
 - (c) Pit & fissure sealants
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) Adenoid facies is seen in which oral habit -**
- (i) Thumb sucking
 - (ii) Mouth breathing
 - (iii) Lip sucking
 - (iv) tongue thrusting
- (b) Water fluoridation was first started in which city -**
- (i) Florida
 - (ii) Nalgonda
 - (iii) Grand Rapids
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) Which of the following is not a space maintainer -**
- (i) Willet's appliance
 - (ii) Roche's appliance
 - (iii) Balter's appliance
 - (iv) Holtz appliance
- (d) The most effective method in the prevention of dental caries is-**
- (i) Tooth brushing
 - (ii) Modification of diet
 - (iii) Fluorides
 - (iv) Pit & Fissure sealants
- (e) Which of the following is not a method for anterior cross bite correction -**
- (i) Catalan's appliance
 - (ii) Reverse stainless steel crown
 - (iii) Both of the above
 - (iv) None of the above

Paper Code : 12012
BDS Fourth Year
University Supplementary Examination – February 2019
Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry

Paper Third

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B.

Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. What are the self-correcting anomalies present during the period of deciduous dentition? (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Rampant caries
 - (b) Fear (Dentophobia)
 - (c) Recommended Radiographic Examination of children and adolescents
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) **The normal eruption sequence of primary teeth is**
- (i) A, B, C, D, E
 - (ii) A, B, D, C, E
 - (iii) D, A, B, C, E
 - (iv) D, A, B, E, C
- (b) **In children, hematomas commonly occur while administering local anaesthetic in all nerve blocks, except**
- (i) Mental nerve block
 - (ii) Posterior superior nerve block
 - (iii) Infraorbital nerve block
 - (iv) Inferior alveolus nerve block
- (c) **Gemination of a tooth bud occurs by invagination in the tooth gum during -**
- (i) Initiation stage
 - (ii) Proliferation stage
 - (iii) Histo differentiation and Morphodifferentiation stage
 - (iv) None of the above
- (d) **End to End relationship represented as flush terminal plane refers to -**
- (i) First permanent molars
 - (ii) Second deciduous molars
 - (iii) First deciduous molars
 - (iv) Deciduous canines
- (e) **One of the following sugars is the most likely cause of rampant caries -**
- (i) Glucose
 - (ii) Sucrose
 - (iii) Fructose
 - (iv) Sorbitol

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify oral habits and discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of thumbsucking, mouthbreathing and tongue thrusting habits. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Eruption Cyst
 - (b) Classification of space maintenance
 - (c) GIC
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **What is the concentration of fluorides in drinking water needed to prevent occurrence of caries and prevent mottling of enamel -**
- (i) 0.5 ppm
 - (ii) 0.9 ppm
 - (iii) 1 ppm
 - (iv) 1.4 ppm
- (b) **Which of the following is not a true cyst ?**
- (i) Ranula
 - (ii) Dermoid cysts
 - (iii) Traumatic cyst
 - (iv) Cyst of bone
- (c) **At what ages is the knutson's technique is carried out ?**
- (i) 3, 8, 11 and 14 years
 - (ii) 2, 5, 9 and 11 years
 - (iii) 3, 7, 10 and 13 years
 - (iv) 2, 8, 10 and 15 years
- (d) **Who describe battered child syndrome -**
- (i) Beckes
 - (ii) Kittle
 - (iii) Kempe
 - (iv) Stanlay
- (e) **Stainless steel crown is indicated in -**
- (i) Rampant caries
 - (ii) Hypoplastic enamel
 - (iii) Endodontically treated teeth
 - (iv) All of the above