

Paper Code : 12009

B.D.S. Third Year Examination February 2018

Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat diagram wherever necessary.

Part-A

(Marks : 35)

Q. No. 1. Define Dental Caries. Write in detail about its classification, etiopathogenesis, histopathology and its sequence. 15 Marks

Q. No. 2. Write short notes on the following : 5 Marks Each
(a) Warthin's Tumour
(b) ANUG
(c) TMJ Ankylosis

Q. No. 3. Define the following. 1 Mark Each

- (a) Define OSMF
- (b) Define Cyst
- (c) Define Neoplasia
- (d) Define Ameloblastoma
- (e) Define Leukoplakia

Conti..2...

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Part-B

(Marks : 35)

Q. No. 1. Classify Odontogenic Tumours. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical, radiographic and histopathological features of Ameloblastoma.

15 Marks

Q. No. 2. Write short notes on the following :

5 Marks Each

(a) Paget's diseases of Jaws

(b) Advances in diagnosis of oral precancer and cancer

(c) Immunofluorescence in relation to mucocutaneous lesion

Q. No. 3. Objective type questions.

1 Mark Each

(a) Least chances of epithelial dysplasia is seen in :

(i) Idiopathic leukoplakia

(ii) Smokers palate

(iii) Syphilitic leukoplakia

(iv) Candidial leukoplakia

(b) Histopathological "Cascades of Dentin" is seen in :

(i) Dentin dysplasia I

(ii) Dentin dysplasia II

(iii) Dentinogenesis imperfecta

(iv) Osteodentin

(c) Periapical granuloma is a :

(i) Anaerobic infection

(ii) Aerobic infection

(iii) Mixed infection

(iv) Sterile

(d) Submerged teeth are :

(i) Impacted teeth

(ii) Intruded teeth

(iii) Ankylosed teeth

(iv) Unerupted teeth

(e) Increased Keratinisation is seen in deficiency of :

(i) Vitamin A

(ii) Vitamin B

(iii) Vitamin C

(iv) Vitamin D

Paper Code : 12009
BDS 3rd Year
University Main Examination – 2018
Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Explain your answer with appropriate diagrams.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Define Ameloblastoma. Describe pathogenesis, clinical features and histopathological features of Ameloblastoma. **(15 Marks)**

Q.2. Write short notes on :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Etiopathogenesis and histopathological features of oral Submucous fibrosis
- (b) Pemphigus
- (c) Enamel hypoplasia

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(a) **Herring bone pattern is seen in -**

- (i) Fibrosarcoma
- (ii) Liposarcoma
- (iii) Malignant Melanoma
- (iv) All of the above

(b) **Hutchinson's triad is seen in -**

- (i) Congenital syphilis
- (ii) Astrocytoma
- (iii) Ameloblastoma
- (iv) Granular cell tumor

(c) **Lichen planus is -**

- (i) Gardner's syndrome
- (ii) Gorlin goltz syndrome
- (iii) Goldenhar's
- (iv) Grinspar syndrome

(d) **Rootless tooth is -**

- (i) Amelogenesis imperfecta
- (ii) Dentinogenesis imperfecta
- (iii) Dentin dyslasia
- (iv) All of the above

(e) **Millers Liquefaction foci is seen in -**

- (i) Enamel caries
- (ii) Dentinal Caries
- (iii) Cementum caries
- (iv) All of the above

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify salivary gland neoplasms. Describe clinical features, pathogenesis, histopathological features of mucoepidermoid carcinoma. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Dentigerous Cyst
 - (b) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (c) Anemia
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Liesgang rings is the histopathological feature seen in -**
- (i) Ameloblastoma
 - (ii) CEOT
 - (iii) Cementoblastoma
 - (iv) All of the above
- (b) **Picket fence or tomb stone appearance/pattern seen in -**
- (i) Dentigerous Cyst
 - (ii) Odontogenic Keratocyst
 - (iii) Radicular Cyst
 - (iv) Dental Lamina Cyst
- (c) **Strawberry and raspberry tongue is the oral manifestation of -**
- (i) Tuberculosis
 - (ii) Leprosy
 - (iii) Noma
 - (iv) Scarlet fever
- (d) **In pulp polyp the teeth most commonly involved are -**
- (i) Central incisors
 - (ii) 2nd molars
 - (iii) 1st molars
 - (iv) Premolars
- (e) **C-shaped or chinese character shaped trabecular of bone seen in -**
- (i) Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia
 - (ii) Monostotic fibrous dysplasia
 - (iii) Both
 - (iv) None

Paper Code : 12009

BDS Third Year

University Supplementary Examination – February 2019

Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

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. Classify salivary gland tumors. Describe the histogenesis of salivary gland tumors. Write in details about the mucoepidermoid carcinoma. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - (b) Hemophilia
 - (c) Trigeminal neuralgia
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is associated with**
- (i) Gemination
 - (ii) Talon cusp
 - (iii) Ghost teeth
 - (iv) Dilaceration
- (b) **Cigar shaped nuclei is seen in**
- (i) Osteosarcoma
 - (ii) Liposarcoma
 - (iii) Leiomyosarcoma
 - (iv) Chondrosarcoma
- (c) **Which of the following is an inflammatory cyst**
- (i) Dentigerous cyst
 - (ii) Lateral periodontal cyst
 - (iii) OKC
 - (iv) Periapical cyst
- (d) **Hutchinson's triad is seen in**
- (i) Primary syphilis
 - (ii) Secondary syphilis
 - (iii) Tertiary syphilis
 - (iv) Congenital syphilis
- (e) **Ghost cells are seen in**
- (i) CEOC
 - (ii) CEOT
 - (iii) ABC
 - (iv) SBC

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

Q.1. Classify odontogenic cyst. Write in detail the etiology, clinical, radiological and histological features of odontogenic keratocyst.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Amelogenesis imperfecta
- (b) LIP prints
- (c) Dysplasia

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

- (a) **'Hair-On-End' radiographic appearance is seen in**
- (i) Paget's disease
 - (ii) Chondroma
 - (iii) Thalassemia
 - (iv) Aplastic anemia
- (b) **Stevens-Johnson syndrome is associated with**
- (i) Perphigus vulgaris
 - (ii) Pemphigoid
 - (iii) Scleroderma
 - (iv) Erythema multiforme
- (c) **'Trigger Zones' are seen in**
- (i) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - (ii) Migraine
 - (iii) Myasthenia gravis
 - (iv) Pernicious anemia
- (d) **Cholesterol clefts are seen in**
- (i) Acute pulpitis
 - (ii) Chronic pulpitis
 - (iii) Osteomyelitis
 - (iv) Peri apical granuloma
- (e) **Scurvy is caused by**
- (i) Vitamin a deficiency
 - (ii) Vitamin B deficiency
 - (iii) Vitamin C deficiency
 - (iv) Vitamin D deficiency

Paper Code : 12009

BDS Third Year

University Main/Supple. Examination – November, 2020

Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

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 odontogenic tumors. Write in detail clinical types, and histological types of ameloblastoma. **(15 Marks)**

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

- (a) Dentin dysplasia
- (b) Multiple myeloma
- (c) Ackerman's tumor

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

(a) Scarlet fever is caused by -

- (i) β Hemolytic streptococci
- (ii) α Hemolytic streptococci
- (iii) α Hemolytic staphylococci
- (iv) β Hemolytic staphylococci

(b) Fother Gill's disease is basically a disorder of -

- (i) 5th cranial nerve
- (ii) 7th cranial nerve
- (iii) 3rd Cranial nerve
- (iv) 10th cranial nerve

(c) The scale recommended while photographing bite mark injury is -

- (i) IDA No. 2
- (ii) IAFO No. 2
- (iii) ABFO No. 2
- (iv) ABFO No. 10

(d) The rate of wound healing is profoundly increased by -

- (i) Vitamin A
- (ii) Vitamin C
- (iii) Vitamin B12
- (iv) Vitamin K

(e) Most common fixative used routinely to fix biopsy specimens is -

- (i) 100 % Formalin
- (ii) 5 % Formalin
- (iii) 10 % formalin
- (iv) None of these

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

Q.1. Classify tumors of salivary gland. Explain briefly the histogenesis, clinical features and histopathological features of pleomorphic adenoma.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Exfoliative cytology
- (b) Pemphigus
- (c) Necrotizing sialometaplasia

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(a) **Cutaneous marker of breast cancer, is considered to be -**

- (i) Cowden Syndrome
- (ii) Apert syndrome
- (iii) Ramsay hunt syndrome
- (iv) None of these

(b) **Regarding keratoacanthoma, which statement is not true -**

- (i) Differential diagnosis is actinic keratosis
- (ii) It is low grade malignancy of piloseraceous glands
- (iii) Most of these lesions are in palate
- (iv) Resembles squamous cell carcinoma

(c) **Chief oral site of involvement in pernicious anemia is -**

- (i) Lips
- (ii) Tongue
- (iii) Buccal mucosa
- (iv) Gingiva

(d) **Characteristic cells with nuclear changes seen in epithelial cells in aphthous ulcers -**

- (i) Tzanch cells
- (ii) Myaline cells
- (iii) Lipschutz's bodies
- (iv) Anitschkow cells

(e) **The calculus is basically -**

- (i) A mineralized dental plaque
- (ii) Composed of calcium carbonate (75%)
- (iii) Can be deposited on buccal mucosa
- (iv) All of these

Paper Code : 12009

University Supplementary Examination – February 2021

BDS Third Year

Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

Third Paper

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. Classify odontogenic cysts. Discuss odontogenic keratocyst in detail.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) OSMF
- (b) Lichen Planus
- (c) Paget's Disease

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(a) Which is RNA virus?

- (i) Herpes
- (ii) EBV
- (iii) Rubeola
- (iv) Varicella zoster

(b) Which herpetic lesion is seen in dentists?

- (i) Herpetic eczema
- (ii) Herpetic conjunctivitis
- (iii) Herpetic whitlow
- (iv) Herpetic meningoencephalitis

(c) In Hutchinson's Triad, there is palsy of which nerve?

- (i) V
- (ii) VI
- (iii) VIII
- (iv) VII

(d) Which type of malocclusion is seen in syphilis?

- (i) Class I
- (ii) Class II
- (iii) Class III
- (iv) Overbite

(e) Hansen's disease is -

- (i) Leprosy
- (ii) Tuberculosis
- (iii) Syphilis
- (iv) Sarcoidosis

Conti..2..

Part B

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Classify odontogenic tumors. Discuss ameloblastoma in detail. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Pleomorphic adenoma
 - (b) Geographic tongue
 - (c) Radicular cyst
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) **Earliest microorganism to colonize plaque -**
- (i) Vibrios
 - (ii) Gram+ve rods & cocci
 - (iii) Gram-ve rods & cocci
 - (iv) Spirochetes
- (b) **Pasta lines are seen in -**
- (i) Sarcoidosis
 - (ii) Scarlet fever
 - (iii) Kawasaki disease
 - (iv) Uveoparotid fever
- (c) **Bull neck is a feature of -**
- (i) Syphilis
 - (ii) Diphtheria
 - (iii) Progeria
 - (iv) Rhinoscleroma
- (d) **Dick's test is diagnostic of -**
- (i) Botryomycosis
 - (ii) Tuberculosis
 - (iii) Herpes zoster
 - (iv) Scarlet fever
- (e) **Lepra cells are -**
- (i) Macrophages
 - (ii) Histiocytes
 - (iii) Lymphocytes
 - (iv) Giant cells

Paper Code : 12009
University Examination – August 2021
BDS Third Year
Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology
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 enumerate the premalignant lesions of the oral cavity. Describe briefly the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and histo-pathological features of oral submucous fibrosis.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Nickolsky's sign
- (b) Shell teeth
- (c) ANUG

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) **Koplik's spot are seen in -**

- (a) Measles
- (b) Herpes simplex
- (c) Small pox
- (d) Mumps

(ii) **Liesegang rings are characteristic feature of -**

- (a) Ameloblastic fibrodentinoma
- (b) Ameloblastic fibroodontoma
- (c) Odontoma
- (d) Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor

(iii) **Another name for TIC douloureux -**

- (a) Trigeminal neuralgia
- (b) Burning mouth syndrome
- (c) Bell's Palsy
- (d) Auriculotemporal syndrome

(iv) **Brittle bone disease is also known as -**

- (a) Regional odontodysplasia
- (b) Fibrous Dysplasia
- (c) Pagets disease
- (d) Osteogenesis imperfecta

(v) **Sulphur granules are diagnostic of -**

- (a) Actinomycosis
- (b) Osteomyelitis
- (c) Granular cell ameloblastoma
- (d) Granuloma (Peri-apical)

Part B

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Classify odontogenic tumors. Describe in detail about ameloblastoma. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- Pemphigus
 - Oral thrush
 - Plummer vinsons syndrome
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- Swiss cheese pattern is characteristic feature of -**
 - Acinic cell carcinoma
 - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Rushton bodies is most commonly found in -**
 - Periapical cyst
 - Odontogenic keratocyst
 - Glandular odontogenic cyst
 - Dentigerous cyst
 - Acidogenic theory of dental caries was proposed by -**
 - MD Miller
 - WD Miller
 - Parmly
 - ERDI
 - Benign smooth muscle tumor is also called as -**
 - Fibroma
 - Lipoma
 - Rhabdomyoma
 - Leiomyoma
 - Garre's osteomyelitis is also known as -**
 - Acute suppurative osteomyelitis
 - Chronic focal sclerosing osteomyelitis
 - Chronic diffuse sclerosing osteomyelitis
 - Chronic osteomyelitis with proliferative periostitis

Paper Code : 12009

University Supplementary Examination – December 2021

BDS Third Year

Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

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 Odontogenic Tumors. Discuss Ameloblastoma and its variants in detail. **(10 Marks)**
- Q.2. Describe briefly on the following : **(4×5=20 Marks)**
- (a) Lichen Planus
 - (b) Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - (c) Caries Activity Tests
 - (d) Pemphigus
- Q.3. Write short notes on the following : **(2½ ×2 =5 Marks)**
- (a) Cherubism
 - (b) Epithelial Dysplasia

Part B

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Define Enamel Hypoplasia. Discuss in detail the Enamel Hypoplasia arising due to environment causes. **(10 Marks)**
- Q.2. Describe briefly on the following: **(4×5=20 Marks)**
- (a) Oral Submucous fibrosis
 - (b) Chronic Sclerosing Osteomyelitis
 - (c) Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis
 - (d) Exfoliative Cytology
- Q.3. Write short notes on the following : **(2½ ×2 =5 Marks)**
- (a) Giant Cells
 - (b) Focal Infection

Paper Code : 12009
University Examination – August-September 2022
BDS Third Year
Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology
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 enumerate the premalignant lesions of the oral cavity. Describe briefly the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and histo-pathological features of oral submucous fibrosis. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Nickolsky's sign
 - (b) Shell teeth
 - (c) ANUG
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (I) **Scarlet fever is caused by -**
- (a) β Hemolytic streptococci
 - (b) α Hemolytic streptococci
 - (c) α Hemolytic staphylococci
 - (d) β Hemolytic staphylococci
- (II) **Fother Gill's disease is basically a disorder of -**
- (a) 5th cranial nerve
 - (b) 7th cranial nerve
 - (c) 3rd Cranial nerve
 - (d) 10th cranial nerve
- (III) **The scale recommended while photographing bite mark injury is -**
- (a) IDA No. 2
 - (b) IAFO No. 2
 - (c) ABFO No. 2
 - (d) ABFO No. 10
- (IV) **The rate of wound healing is profoundly increased by -**
- (a) Vitamin A
 - (b) Vitamin C
 - (c) Vitamin B12
 - (d) Vitamin K
- (V) **Most common fixative used routinely to fix biopsy specimens is -**
- (a) 100 % Formalin
 - (b) 5 % Formalin
 - (c) 10 % formalin
 - (d) None of these

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify odontogenic tumors. Describe in detail about ameloblastoma. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- Pemphigus
 - Oral thrush
 - Plummer vinsons syndrome
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (I) Cutaneous marker of breast cancer, is considered to be -**
- Cowden Syndrome
 - Apert syndrome
 - Ramsay hunt syndrome
 - None of these
- (II) Regarding keratoacanthoma, which statement is not true -**
- Differential diagnosis is actinic keratosis
 - It is low grade malignancy of piloseraceous glands
 - Most of these lesions are in palate
 - Resembles squamous cell carcinoma
- (III) Chief oral site of involvement in pernicious anemia is -**
- Lips
 - Tongue
 - Buccal mucosa
 - Gingiva
- (IV) Characteristic cells with nuclear changes seen in epithelial cells in aphthous ulcers -**
- Tzanch cells
 - Myaline cells
 - Lipschutz's bodies
 - Anitschkow cells
- (V) The calculus is basically -**
- A mineralized dental plaque
 - Composed of calcium carbonate (75%)
 - Can be deposited on buccal mucosa
 - All of these

Paper Code : 12009
Supplementary University Examination – December 2022
BDS Third Year
Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

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)

1. Enumerate the developmental disturbances in the structure of teeth. Discuss amelogenesis imperfecta in detail.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Cylindroma
- (b) Exfoliative cytology
- (c) Histologic variants of ameloblastoma

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions:

(1 Mark Each)

(i) Koplik's spots occur in -

- (a) Rubella
- (b) Rubeola
- (c) Varicella
- (d) Variola

(ii) Keratoacanthoma histologically resembles-

- (a) Squamous acanthoma
- (b) Epidermoid carcinoma
- (c) Papilloma
- (d) Verrucous carcinoma

(iii) Tzank cells are seen in-

- (a) Lichen planus
- (b) Pemphigus
- (c) Pernicious anemia
- (d) Cyclic neutropenia

(iv) A synonym for lickeromembranous stomatitis is -

- (a) Traumatic ulcer
- (b) Vincent's infection
- (c) Denture stomatitis
- (d) Stomatitis scarlatina

(v) Pin-Point haemorrhages on the skin are called as -

- (a) Ecchymosis
- (b) Purpura
- (c) Petichiae
- (d) Hematoma

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Define dental caries. Discuss in detail the histopathology of caries of enamel & dentin. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Ludwig's angina
 - (b) Oral manifestations in acute & chronic leukemia
 - (c) Bell's Palsy
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions: **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) Immunoflorescent test is positive in -**
- (a) Psoriasis
 - (b) Pemphigus vulgaris
 - (c) Lupus erythematosus
 - (d) Scleroderma
- (ii) Reversal lines are characteristic on radiograph of -**
- (a) Osteoma
 - (b) Osteosarcoma
 - (c) Paget's Disease of bone
 - (d) Chondroma
- (iii) Which of the following tumors is most aggressive?**
- (a) Cementoblastoma
 - (b) Ameloblastic fibroma
 - (c) Myxoma
 - (d) Ameloblastic fibro odontoma
- (iv) Prevesicular edema in pemphigus occur at -**
- (a) Dermal-epidermal junction
 - (b) In the dermis
 - (c) In the epidermis
 - (d) All the sites
- (v) Parrot's beak facies are seen in -**
- (a) Craniofacial dysostosis
 - (b) Mandibulofacial dysostosis
 - (c) Cleidocranial dysostosis
 - (d) Marfan's syndrome