

Paper Code : 12016
BDS Fourth Year
University Examination – February 2020
Oral Medicine and Radiology
Paper Seventh

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)

(Oral Medicine)

- Q.1. Classify Salivary Gland disorders. Write in detail about Sjogren's Syndrome. How would you manage a patient with Xerostomia? **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short note on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
(a) Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis
(b) Treatment of Oral Candidiasis
(c) Plummer Vinson Syndrome
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) The most common form of biopsy in a dental office is:**
(i) Incisional Biopsy (ii) Curettage
(iii) Punch Biopsy (iv) Aspiration
- (b) Yellowish white minute papules present bilaterally on the buccal mucosa are:**
(i) Koplik spots (ii) Fordyce's Granules
(iii) Focal Keratosis (iv) Petechiae
- (c) Which of these is a complication of prolonged systemic steroid therapy?**
(i) Hemorrhage (ii) Buffalo Hump
(iii) Anemia (iv) Lichen Planus
- (d) The progression of HIV infection to AIDS is defined by the CD4 count of:**
(i) $200/\text{mm}^3$ (ii) $350/\text{mm}^3$
(iii) $800/\text{mm}^3$ (iv) $600/\text{mm}^3$
- (e) First line of drug for Trigeminal Neuralgia is:**
(i) Phenytoin sodium (ii) Carbamazepine
(iii) Clonazepam (iv) Diazepam

Conti..2..

Part B
(Radiology)

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Enumerate types of Intraoral Radiography techniques. Write in detail about the techniques used for periapical radiography. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Focal Trough
 - (b) T1 and T2 weighted images
 - (c) Interaction of X-rays with matter
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) The latent image on a radiograph is :**
- (i) An unseen image produced by silver halide crystals
 - (ii) An image seen on the film after removal of unexposed silver halide crystals
 - (iii) An image seen on the film after removal of exposed silver halide crystals
 - (iv) All of the above
- (b) The term pixel stands for:**
- (i) Picture excellence
 - (ii) Picture eliminator
 - (iii) Picture element
 - (iv) Picture illuminator
- (c) The coin test is used to check:**
- (i) Proper safe lighting
 - (ii) Strength of the processing solution
 - (iii) Film density
 - (iv) Screen – film contact
- (d) Which is the correct vertical angulation used with the bite-wing technique:**
- (i) -10 degree
 - (ii) -20 degree
 - (iii) +10 degree
 - (iv) +15 degree
- (e) Well defined periapical radiolucent lesion is characteristic of :**
- (i) Periapical abscess
 - (ii) Periapical granuloma
 - (iii) Apical periodontitis
 - (iv) Periodontal abscess

Paper Code : 12016
BDS Fourth Year
University Examination – August-September, 2019
Oral Medicine and Radiology
Paper Seventh

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)

(Oral Medicine)

- Q.1. Classify vesiculobullous lesions. Write in detail about the clinical features, Pathogenesis and management of Pemphigus vulgaris. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short note on the following : (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - (b) OSMF
 - (c) Oral Manifestation of Diabetes Mellitus
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) **Fluid filled blisters less than 0.5 cm are termed as :**
- (i) Papule
 - (ii) Nodule
 - (iii) Vesicle
 - (iv) Bulla
- (b) **Scurvy is associated with deficiency of :**
- (i) Vitamin B₁₂
 - (ii) Iron deficiency
 - (iii) Vitamin C
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) **Cysts Associated with impacted tooth is :**
- (i) Dentigerous Cysts
 - (ii) Radicular cysts
 - (iii) Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - (iv) Naso-Labial cyst
- (d) **Wikam straie is seen in :**
- (i) Pemphigoid
 - (ii) Psoriasis
 - (iii) Lichen Planus
 - (iv) Leukoplakia
- (e) **Mulberry Molars is seen in :**
- (i) Syphisis
 - (ii) Amelogenesis Imperfecta
 - (iii) Dentinogenesis Imperfecta
 - (iv) None of the above

Conti..2..

Part B
(Radiology)

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Write in detail about the Radiation Protection Measures taken in dental Radiology for the operator & patients. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Bite wing Radiograph
 - (b) Grids
 - (c) Faulty Radiograph
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) X-ray were discovered by :**
- (i) Madame Curie
 - (ii) Alexander Fleming
 - (iii) Thomas Alva Edison
 - (iv) Sir Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen
- (b) Hair on end appearance is seen in :**
- (i) Pernicious Anemia
 - (ii) Leukemia
 - (iii) Thalassemia
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) Honey comb appearance is seen in :**
- (i) Ameloblastoma
 - (ii) Dentigerous cyst
 - (iii) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (iv) Paget's disease
- (d) Radiographic appearance of fibrous dysplasia is :**
- (i) Cotton wool appearance
 - (ii) Ground Glass appearance
 - (iii) Sun ray appearance
 - (iv) Soap bubble appearance
- (e) Rinn XCP film holder is used in :**
- (i) Bisecting angle Technique
 - (ii) Paralleling Technique
 - (iii) Occlusal Radiography
 - (iv) All above

Paper Code : 12016

BDS Fourth Year

University Supplementary Examination – February 2019

Oral Medicine and Radiology

Paper Seventh

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 glands disorders. Write in detail about Sjogren's Syndrome?

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

(a) Aphthous Ulcers

(b) Fibroma

(c) Geographic tongue

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(a) HIV / AIDS is caused by -

(i) Virus

(ii) Bacteria

(iii) Fungi

(iv) Autoimmune

(b) Immunoglobulin found in saliva is

(i) Ig G

(ii) Ig A

(iii) Ig M

(iv) Ig E

(c) Total number of teeth in primary dentition -

(i) 20

(ii) 24

(iii) 28

(iv) 32

(d) Osteoradionecrosis is a complication of -

(i) Radiotherapy

(ii) Surgery

(iii) Chemotherapy

(iv) Infection

(e) The pH of saliva is normally around -

(i) 6.0

(ii) 7.0

(iii) 6.4

(iv) 7.4

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Discuss in detail about the production of X-rays? **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Onion – Peel appearance
 - (b) Indications of O.P.G. Radiograph
 - (c) Penny Test
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Tube current of a I.O.P.A. X-ray machine -**
- (i) 4 mA
 - (ii) 5 mA
 - (iii) 6 mA
 - (iv) 7 mA
- (b) **Material used for collimation is -**
- (i) Silver
 - (ii) Gold
 - (iii) Copper
 - (iv) Lead
- (c) **Safe light used in a dark room -**
- (i) Yellow
 - (ii) Green
 - (iii) Blue
 - (iv) Red
- (d) **Composition of a T.L.D. badge**
- (i) LiF & CaF
 - (ii) PbF
 - (iii) CuF
 - (iv) AuF
- (e) **The energy field used in a MRI is -**
- (i) Magnetic field
 - (ii) Radioactive energy
 - (iii) X-rays
 - (iv) Cosmic energy

Paper Code : 12016
BDS Final Year
University Main Examination – 2018
Oral Medicine and Radiology

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)

(Oral Medicine)

- Q.1. Classify vesiculobullous lesions. Discuss in detail etiology, clinical diagnostic features, differential diagnosis, investigations and recent trends in treatment of pemphigus vulgaris. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Differential diagnosis & management of unilateral chronic dull pain on face.
 - (b) Treacher Collin syndrome
 - (c) Investigations, differential diagnosis and treatment of oral submucous fibrosis
- Q.3. Attempt all the multiple choice questions and choose one correct answer. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) **Perioral pigmentation is seen in :**
 - (i) Parry romberg syndrome
 - (ii) Cleidocranial dysplasia
 - (iii) Peutz jegher syndrome
 - (iv) Goldenhar syndrome
 - (b) **Erythema multiforme is regarded as being commonly triggered by -**
 - (i) Herpes Simplex Virus
 - (ii) Cytomegalovirus
 - (iii) Human Papilloma virus
 - (iv) Hepatitis C Virus
 - (c) **Median Rhomboid glossitis is associated with :**
 - (i) Oral Cancer
 - (ii) Fungal infection
 - (iii) Leukoplakia
 - (iv) Burning sensation on tongue
 - (d) **Corticosteroids are not indicated in which of the following :**
 - (i) Leukoplakia
 - (ii) Lichen planus
 - (iii) OSMF
 - (iv) Aphthous stomatitis
 - (e) **Carbamezapine is drug of choice in :**
 - (i) Herpes zoster infection
 - (ii) Burning mouth syndrome
 - (iii) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - (iv) Bell's palsy

Conti..2..

Part B
(Radiology)

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Draw a neat labeled diagram of X-ray tube. Describe in detail production of X-rays, Line focus principle and various factors affecting production of X-rays. .
(15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short answer on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Hard and soft tissues imaging of TMJ
 - (b) Differences between conventional and digital image receptors.
 - (c) Differential diagnosis of mixed radiolucent - radiopaque lesions of jaws.
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) Which is the best view for visualizing condylar neck fracture :
- (i) Transcranial
 - (ii) Reverse Towne's
 - (iii) PA view
 - (iv) Jug handle view
- (b) Absence of Buccolingual expansion clinically and large scalloped radiolucency in OPG is highly suggestive of :
- (i) Dentigerous cyst
 - (ii) OKC
 - (iii) CGCG
 - (iv) Ameloblastoma
- (c) Loss of lamina dura is observed in :
- (i) Hypothyroidism
 - (ii) Hyperthyroidism
 - (iii) Hypoparathyroidism
 - (iv) Hyperparathyroidism
- (d) The effect on biological tissues which is independent of increasing dose of radiation :
- (i) Deterministic
 - (ii) Stochastic
 - (iii) Genetic
 - (iv) None of these
- (e) Film exposed to light during developing will be :
- (i) Blurred
 - (ii) Light
 - (iii) Dark
 - (iv) Reticulated

Paper Code : 12016

B.D.S. (Fourth Professional) Examination February-2018

Oral Medicine and Radiology

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part A

(Oral Medicine)

(Marks : 35)

Q. No. 1. Classify salivary gland disorders. Discuss sjogren's syndrome in detail. 15 Marks

Q. No. 2. Write answer of the following: 5 Marks Each

- (a) Management of oral submucous fibrosis
- (b) Fibrous dysplasia
- (c) Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis

Q. No. 3. Multiple Choice Questions: 1 Mark Each

- (a) Nikolsky's sign is seen in :
 - (i) Pemphigus
 - (ii) Erythema multiforme
 - (iii) Herpes
 - (iv) None of the above
- (b) Koebner's phenomena is seen in :
 - (i) Erythema multiforme
 - (ii) Pemphigoid
 - (iii) Psoriasis
 - (iv) Impetigo
- (c) Main etiology of oral submucous fibrosis is :
 - (i) Tobacco
 - (ii) Arecanut
 - (iii) Alcohol
 - (iv) None of the above
- (d) Most common clinical type of Lichenplanus is :
 - (i) Annular
 - (ii) Plaque
 - (iii) Erosive
 - (iv) Reticular
- (e) Disease which increases oral melanin pigmentation :
 - (i) Addison's disease
 - (ii) Hyperthyroidism
 - (iii) Nephritis
 - (iv) All of the above

Conti..2..

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Part B
(Radiology)

(Marks : 35)

Q. No. 1. Write in detail about the effects of ionizing radiation on biologic tissues and oral tissues in specific. How can it be modified.

15 Marks

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

5 Marks Each

- (a) Requirements of an Ideal Dark Room
- (b) Sequel of pulpitis
- (c) Digital imaging

Q. No. 3. Multiple Choice Questions :

1 Mark Each

- (a) Cathode is made up of which element:
 - (i) Copper
 - (ii) Gold
 - (iii) Tungsten
 - (iv) Molybdenum
- (b) Which is not a constituent of developing solution ?
 - (i) NaOH
 - (ii) Hydroquinone
 - (iii) Aluminium
 - (iv) KBr
- (c) All of the following are radio-opaque except :
 - (i) Silver
 - (ii) Rubber
 - (iii) Zinc
 - (iv) Iron
- (d) The size of occlusal film is :
 - (i) 22 mm × 35 mm
 - (ii) 57 mm × 76 mm
 - (iii) 31 mm × 41 mm
 - (iv) 24 mm × 40 mm
- (e) The ideal focal spot size is :
 - (i) 1 mm × 1 mm
 - (ii) 1 mm × 2 mm
 - (iii) Point
 - (iv) None of the above

Paper Code : 15016

BDS-18(N)

B. D. S. (Fourth Professional) Suppl.

EXAMINATION, Feb., 2018

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A (Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

Long Answer Type Questions :

1. Classify Vesiculobullous lesion and write in detail about pemphigus vulgaris. 15

Short Answer Type Questions : 5 each

2. Recurrent aphthous ulcers
3. MPDS
4. Antioxidants

Objective Type Questions : 1 each

5. Patch test is positive in :

(a) Contact allergy

- (b) Erythema multiforme
 - (c) Aphthous stomatitis
 - (d) Behcet's syndrome
6. Pemphigus is a :
- (a) Inflammatory disease
 - (b) Autoimmune disease
 - (c) Skin disease
 - (d) Non-inflammatory disease
7. Hemophilia A is due to the deficiency of :
- (a) Factor VIII
 - (b) Factor IX
 - (c) Factor VII
 - (d) Platelets deficiency
8. Gumma is present in :
- (a) Primary syphilis
 - (b) Secondary syphilis
 - (c) Tertiary syphilis
 - (d) Congenital syphilis
9. Cafe-au-lait spots are seen in all of the following diseases, except :
- (a) Neurofibromatosis
 - (b) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (c) Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
 - (d) Addison's disease

Part—B (Marks : 35)
(Radiology)

Long Answer Type Questions :

1. Describe in detail about steps in processing of radiographs and write about the composition and function of each component in processing solutions. 15

Short Answer Type Questions : 5 each

2. Electromagnetic radiations.
3. Sialography
4. Osteoradionecrosis

Multiple Choice Questions : 1 each

5. Radiations produced from the tube other than focal spot is called :
 - (a) Stray radiation
 - (b) Scattered radiation
 - (c) Characteristic radiation
 - (d) Primary radiation
6. Commonly used collimating device : :
 - (a) Tungsten filament
 - (b) Aluminium filter
 - (c) Lead diaphragm
 - (d) Molybdenum cup
7. The minimum distance and angle between X-ray beam source and operator should be at least :
 - (a) 6 feet 45 degree

- (b) 6 feet 135 degree
 - (c) 9 feet 90 degree
 - (d) 9 feet 120 degree
8. Panoramic radiography is not indicated for assessment of :
- (a) Condylar neck fracture
 - (b) Periapical abscess in relation to maxillary central incisor
 - (c) Amelogenesis imperfecta
 - (d) Gardner syndrome
9. Which of the following structures appears radiopaque ?
- (a) Maxillary sinus
 - (b) Mental foramen
 - (c) Nasal fossa
 - (d) Nasal septum

Paper Code : 15016

BDS-18(N)

**B. D. S. (Fourth Professional)
EXAMINATION, August, 2017
(New & Old Course)**

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A

(Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

1. Classify red and white lesions. Write in detail about the clinical features, pathogenesis and management of oral leukoplakia. 15
2. Write short answer on the following : 5 each
 - (a) TNM staging of oral cancer
 - (b) Pemphigus vulgaris
 - (c) Dental consideration in pregnancy
3. Multiple choice questions. 1 each
 - (i) Solid raised lesion that are over 1 cm in diameter are termed as :
 - (a) Macule

- (b) Papules
 - (c) Noduls
 - (d) Plaques
- (ii) Clinical pictures of unilateral vesicles on an erythematous base appearing along the course of a nerve is seen in :
- (a) Bell's palsy
 - (b) Fothergill's disease
 - (c) Shingles
 - (d) Hand-foot-mouth disease
- (iii) Port wine stain is related to :
- (a) Dental stain
 - (b) Growth marker
 - (c) Radiographic marker
 - (d) Vascular abnormality
- (iv) Ulcerative lesion is usually painless in :
- (a) Malignant ulcer
 - (b) Traumatic ulcer
 - (c) Aphthous ulcer
 - (d) Herpetic ulcer
- (v) Mumps is commonly associated with :
- (a) Unilateral parotid
 - (b) Bilateral parotids
 - (c) Bilateral submandibular glands
 - (d) None of the above

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Part—B

(Marks : 35)

(Radiology)

1. What is Latent Image ? Discuss in detail the steps involved in film processing. 15
2. Write short answer on the following : 5 each
 - (a) Occlusal Radiography
 - (b) Radiovisiography (RVG)
 - (c) Lateral oblique view of body of mandible
3. Multiple choice questions. 1 each
 - (i) "Ground Glass Opacification" is a characteristic radiographic feature of :
 - (a) Osteomyelitis
 - (b) Osteopetrosis
 - (c) Osteoporosis
 - (d) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (ii) "Cotton Wool" appearance is seen in :
 - (a) Paget's disease
 - (b) Leukemia
 - (c) Anemia
 - (d) Osteoarthritis
 - (iii) "Sun Ray" appearance is seen in :
 - (a) Ameloblastoma
 - (b) Osteogenic sarcoma
 - (c) Brown tumor
 - (d) Thalassemia

- (b) Papules
 - (c) Noduls
 - (d) Plaques
- (ii) Clinical pictures of unilateral vesicles on an erythematous base appearing along the course of a nerve is seen in :
- (a) Bell's palsy
 - (b) Fothergill's disease
 - (c) Shingles
 - (d) Hand-foot-mouth disease
- (iii) Port wine stain is related to :
- (a) Dental stain
 - (b) Growth marker
 - (c) Radiographic marker
 - (d) Vascular abnormality
- (iv) Ulcerative lesion is usually painless in :
- (a) Malignant ulcer
 - (b) Traumatic ulcer
 - (c) Aphthous ulcer
 - (d) Herpetic ulcer
- (v) Mumps is commonly associated with :
- (a) Unilateral parotid
 - (b) Bilateral parotids
 - (c) Bilateral submandibular glands
 - (d) None of the above

(iv) "Onion Peel" appearance is seen in :

- (a) Garre's osteomyelitis
- (b) Dentigerous cyst
- (c) Fibrous dysplasia
- (d) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

(v) X-rays were discovered by :

- (a) Michael Faraday
- (b) Thomas Alva Edison
- (c) Sir Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen
- (d) Alexander Fleming

Paper Code : 15016

BDS-18(N)

B. D. S. (Fourth Professional) Suppl.

EXAMINATION, March, 2017

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A

(Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

1. Classify salivary gland disorders. Write in detail about Sjogren's syndrome. 15

Short answer type questions. 5 each

2. Acute periapical abscess and chronic periapical abscess.
3. Management of OSMF.
4. Oral manifestations of syphilis.

Multiple choice questions.

1 each

5. Metallic taste is a common side effect of which of the following drugs ?
- (a) Amoxicillin
 - (b) Dislofenac sodium
 - (c) Metronidazole
 - (d) All of the above
6. During oral examination a 57 years old patient, a large keratotic patch that covers the entire palate, is noted. Some red spots are also seen with history of smoking since 27 years. The most likely diagnosis is :
- (a) Smoker's palate
 - (b) Lichen planus
 - (c) Candidiasis
 - (d) OSMF
7. The drug given for the management of Trigeminal neuralgia is :
- (a) Carbamazepine
 - (b) Phenytoin
 - (c) Baclofen
 - (d) All of the above
8. Sialolithiasis is most commonly seen in :
- (a) Sublingual salivary gland
 - (b) Submandibular salivary gland
 - (c) Parotid gland
 - (d) All of the above

9. In MPDS, all of the following will be positive, except ?
- (a) Preauricular tenderness
 - (b) Clicking sound
 - (c) No radiographic findings
 - (d) Bony abnormalities of TMJ

Part-B

(Marks : 35)

Long answer type questions.

1. Discuss the various normal radiographic anatomical landmarks seen in Iopa's of the maxilla and mandible in detail with the help of neat diagrams. 15

Short answer type questions.

2. Osteoradionecrosis 5
3. Indications of OPG 5
4. Water's view 5

Multiple choice questions : 1 each

5. "Soap bubble" appearance is seen in :
- (a) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (b) Oral cancer
 - (c) Paget's disease
 - (d) Ameloblastoma
6. "Moth Eaten" appearance is seen in :
- (a) Osteomyelitis
 - (b) Abscess
 - (c) Osteoarthritis
 - (d) Cellulitis
7. "Multiple punched-out" lesions of bone seen in :
- (a) Hemangioma

- (b) Sarcoma
- (c) Multiple myeloma
- (d) Scleroderma

8. "Hair-on-end" appearance is seen in :

- (a) Syphilis
- (b) AIDS
- (c) Sickle cell anemia
- (d) Leukemia

9. Absence of lamina dura around the teeth is suggestive of :

- (a) Diabetes mellitus
- (b) Hyperparathyroidism
- (c) Gigantism
- (d) Dwarfism

Paper Code : 15016

BDS-18(N)

**B. D. S. (Fourth Professional)
EXAMINATION, July/Aug., 2016**

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A

(Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

1. Long Answer Type Questions.

Define an Ulcer. Classify ulcerative and vesiculo bullous lesions and discuss in detail clinical features, investigations, differential diagnosis and management of aphthous stomatitis. 15

2. Short Answer Type Question :

5 each

(a) Garre's osteomyelitis

(b) Mucocele

(c) Dentigerous cyst

B-85

P. T. O.

3. Multiple Choice Questions.

1 each

- (i) "Kobners phenomenon" is a clinical feature of :
- (a) Anemia
 - (b) SLE
 - (c) Lichen planus
 - (d) AIDS
- (ii) "Lock Jaw" is associated with :
- (a) Leukemia
 - (b) Sickle cell anemia
 - (c) Osteomyelitis
 - (d) Tetanus.
- (iii) A form of leukoplakia not associated with tobacco usage :
- (a) Speckled leukoplakia
 - (b) Hairy leukoplakia
 - (c) Erythroplakia
 - (d) Homogenous leukoplakia
- (iv) Brown tumor is seen in :
- (a) Hyperparathyroidism
 - (b) Myxedema
 - (c) Hypothyroidism
 - (d) Diabetes mellitus
- (v) Moon face and buffalo hump is seen in :
- (a) Albright's syndrome
 - (b) Bechet's syndrome
 - (c) Crest syndrome
 - (d) Cushing syndrome

Part—B

(Marks : 35)

1. Long Answer Type Questions.

Write in detail Radiation protection protocols for patient, operator/radiographer and general public. 15

2. Short Answer Type Questions : 5 each

- (i) Automatic X-ray film processor
- (ii) Factors affecting quantity and quality of X-ray beams
- (iii) Indications and advantages of OPG imaging

3. Multiple Choice Question. 1 each

- (i) X-ray was discovered in the year :
 - (a) 1995
 - (b) 1985
 - (c) 1895
 - (d) 1890
- (ii) Ideal technique for IOPA Radiography :
 - (a) Bisecting angle technique
 - (b) Paralleling cone technique
 - (c) Bitewing radiography
 - (d) Occlusal radiography
- (iii) Indications for occlusal radiographs :
 - (a) To view palate
 - (b) To see buccolingual expansion
 - (c) Sialolith
 - (d) None of the above
 - (e) All of the above

(iv) PNS view is also known as :

- (a) Base of the skull view
- (b) Water's view
- (c) Transorbital view
- (d) None of the above

(v) Stafne's cyst is a :

- (a) Salivary gland cyst
- (b) Salivary gland defect
- (c) Residual cyst
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Paper Code : 15016

BDS-18(N)

**B. D. S. (Fourth Professional) Suppl.
EXAMINATION, Feb./March, 2016**

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A (Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

1. Classify red and white lesions. Write in detail etiology, clinical features, investigations and management of oral submucous fibrosis. 15
2. Write short answer on the following : 5 each
 - (a) Acute periapical abscess
 - (b) Oral manifestations of AIDS
 - (c) Xerostomia
3. Multiple choice questions : 1 each
 - (i) Strawberry tongue is seen in :
 - (a) Scarlet fever

- (b) Hemangioma
 - (c) Leukemia
 - (d) Anemia
- (ii) Target lesions are seen in :
- (a) Pemphigus
 - (b) Syphilis
 - (c) Erythema multiforme
 - (d) Lichen Planus
- (iii) A syndrome associated with fibrous dysplasia :
- (a) Grinspan syndrome
 - (b) Albright's syndrome
 - (c) Bechet's syndrome
 - (d) Sjogren's syndrome
- (iv) The drug of choice in Trigeminal neuralgia :
- (a) Aspirin
 - (b) Chlorzoxazone
 - (c) Diazepam
 - (d) Carbamazepine
- (v) Nikolsky's sign is a clinical feature of :
- (a) Syphilis
 - (b) Pemphigus
 - (c) Lichen planus
 - (d) Contact dermatitis

Part—B (Marks : 35)

(Radiology)

1. Long answer type questions : 15
Write in detail normal radiographic anatomical landmarks seen in IOPA/Intra oral radiographs.

2. Short answer type questions : 5 each
- (i) Requirements of an Ideal Dark Room
 - (ii) Sequela of pulpitis
 - (iii) Digital imaging
3. Multiple choice questions : 1 each
- (i) Highly radiosensitive organ :
 - (a) Optic lens
 - (b) Muscle
 - (c) Kidney
 - (d) Testes
 - (ii) Transcranial radiograph is done to view :
 - (a) Body of mandible
 - (b) Paranasal sinuses
 - (c) TMJs
 - (d) Base of skull
 - (iii) The best imaging for dental implants :
 - (a) IOPA radiograph
 - (b) Bitewing radiograph
 - (c) CBCT
 - (d) OPG
 - (iv) Ghost image is seen in :
 - (a) IOPA radiograph
 - (b) OPG
 - (c) PNS
 - (d) Jug Handle view

(v) Cotton wool appearance is present in :

- (a) Paget's disease
- (b) Salivary gland disease
- (c) Soft tissue calcification
- (d) Periapical cyst

15016

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Paper Code : 15016

BDS-18(N)

**B. D. S. (Fourth Professional)
EXAMINATION, July/Aug., 2015**

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A (Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

Long Answer Type Question.

1. **Classify orofacial pain. Write in detail about trigeminal neuralgia.** 15

Short Answer Type Questions. 5 each

2. **Diagnostic methods of HIV.**
3. **Dental consideration in patients on steroid therapy.**
4. **Dental age estimation.**

Multiple Choice Questions. 1 each

5. **Which of the following is the most effective treatment for angular cheilosis ?**

(a) Penicillin

- (b) Tetracycline
 - (c) Nystalin
 - (d) Clindamycine
6. Which of the following has the highest rate of recurrence ?
- (a) Odontogenic kerato cyst
 - (b) Median palatal cyst
 - (c) Incisive canal cyst
 - (d) Nasoalveolar cyst
7. An enameloma is :
- (a) an odontoma
 - (b) an ameloblastoma
 - (c) a pearl of enamel at the cemento-enamel
 - (d) an enamel hypocalcification
8. The most common site of a basal cell carcinoma is the :
- (a) middle third of the face
 - (b) lower lip
 - (c) tongue
 - (d) oral mucosa
9. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment for a child with acute herpetic gingivostomatitis ?
- (a) Analgesic and hydration therapy
 - (b) Antibiotic therapy
 - (c) Topical antiviral therapy
 - (d) Antifungal therapy

Part—B (Marks : 35)
(Radiology)

Long Answer Type Question.

1. Describe the indications of intra-oral periapical radiograph and compare bisecting and paralleling cone techniques. 15

Short Answer Type Questions. 5 each

2. Grids.
3. SLOB.
4. Submentovertex projection.

Multiple Choice Questions. 1 each

5. Cathode is made up of which element ?
(a) Copper
(b) Gold
(c) Tungsten
(d) Molybdenum
6. Which is not a constituent of developing solution ?
(a) NaOH
(b) Hydroquinone
(c) Aluminium salts
(d) KBr
7. All of the following are radio-opaque except :
(a) Silver
(b) Rubber
(c) Zinc
(d) Iron

8. The size of occlusal film is :

- (a) 22 mm × 35 mm
- (b) 57 mm × 76 mm
- (c) 31 mm × 41 mm
- (d) 24 mm × 40 mm

9. The ideal focal spot size is :

- (a) 1 mm × 1 mm
- (b) 1 mm × 2 mm
- (c) Point
- (d) None of the above

Paper Code : 15016

BDS-18(N)

B. D. S. (Fourth Professional)

EXAMINATION Feb., 2015

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A

(Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

Long Answer Type Question

1. Enumerate viral lesions of oral and maxillofacial region. Discuss in detail Herpes Simplex with its management and complications. 15

Short Answer Type Questions

5 each

2. Define Leukoplakia and discuss its management.
3. Diagnostic methods for oral cancer.
4. Bite mark analysis.

Multiple Choice Questions

1 each

5. In hyperparathyroidism which of the following will not be found ?

(a) Hyperplasia of the gingiva

- (b) Alternation of the trabecular bone pattern
 - (c) Generalized loss of lamina dura
 - (d) Giant cell tumours of bone
6. The treatment of an ameloblastoma is :
- (a) Chemotherapy
 - (b) Enucleation
 - (c) Radiotherapy
 - (d) Resection
7. Lichen planus occurs most frequently on the :
- (a) buccal mucosa
 - (b) tongue
 - (c) floor of mouth
 - (d) gingiva
8. A 23 year old patient presents with severe pain originating from the lower incisor region. The interdental papillae are cratered and covered with a greyish white membrane. Abundant calculus is present. The most likely diagnosis is :
- (a) Atrophic candidiasis
 - (b) Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
 - (c) Herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - (d) Desquamative gingivitis
9. Dentigerous cyst are usually found :
- (a) Periapically
 - (b) Pericoronally
 - (c) Interradicularly
 - (d) Mid root

Part—B (Marks : 35)
(Radiology)

Long Answer Type Question

1. Discuss the multilocular lesions affecting the body of mandible. 15

Short Answer Type Questions

2. Classification of films. 5
3. Radiation protection for the patient. 5
4. Filtration and collimation. 5

Multiple Choice Questions

5. Least sensitive cell for radiation is : 1 each
(a) WBC
(b) RBC
(c) Nerve cell
(d) Muscle cell
6. Which of the following is NOT an electro magnetic radiation ?
(a) Radiowaves
(b) Light waves
(c) Gamma rays
(d) Beta rays
7. Radiographic appearance of osteosarcoma is :
(a) Honey comb appearance
(b) Sunburst appearance
(c) Cotton wool appearance
(d) Soap bubble appearance

8. Localization of object is done by :

- (a) Paralleling technique
- (b) Occlusal technique
- (c) Tube shift technique
- (d) Bisecting angle technique

9. Intensifying screens are used for :

- (a) Increase in contrast
- (b) Reduction in patient exposure
- (c) Minimize beam size
- (d) Decrease film density

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A-7

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Paper Code : 15016

BDS-18(N)

B. D. S. (Fourth Professional)

EXAMINATION, 2014

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A

(Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

Long answer type question : 15

1. Classify salivary gland diseases and write in detail about etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment in xerostomia.

Short answer type questions : 5 each

2. Management of oral submucous fibrosis
3. Schiame's test
4. Treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis

Multiple choice questions : 1 each

5. Acute multiple ulcers can be seen in :

(a) Mucormycosis

- (b) Erythema multiforme
 - (c) Pemphigus vulgaris
 - (d) Behçet's disease
6. Grinspan syndrome is associated with :
- (a) Hemangioma
 - (b) Oral lichen planes
 - (c) Herpes zoster infection
 - (d) Pemphigoid
7. Strawberry and Raspberry tongue is seen in :
- (a) Leprosy
 - (b) Shingels
 - (c) Scarlet fever
 - (d) Mumps
8. Id reaction is associated with :
- (a) Candidiasis
 - (b) Allergic stomatitis
 - (c) Erythema multiforme
 - (d) Herpes zoster infection
9. A 32 years old female patient with repeated episodes of fever, mouth ulcers with erythematous halo and lymphadenopathy is more likely to have :
- (a) Leukemia
 - (b) Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - (c) Agranulocytosis
 - (d) Cyclic neutropenia

Part—B

(Marks : 35)

(Radiology)

Long answer type question : 15

1. Write in detail about the effects of ionizing radiation on biologic tissues and oral tissues in specific. How can it be modified ?

Short answer type questions : 5 each

2. Bisecting angle technique
3. RVG
4. Scintigraphy

Multiple choice questions. 1 each

5. Angle of target to the central ray of X-ray beam in tube head is :

- (a) 10°
- (b) 15°
- (c) 20°
- (d) 25°

6. When using a cylindrical collimator in IOPA machine, field of radiation of patient's skin surface is contained in a circle having a diameter of not more than :

- (a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch
- (b) $2\frac{1}{3}$ inch
- (c) $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch
- (d) $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch

7. Characteristic "Sun ray" or "Sun burst" appearance at periosteal surface is seen in :
- (a) Osteomyelitis
 - (b) Ameloblastoma
 - (c) Osteosarcoma
 - (d) Dentigerous cyst
8. "Beaten copper" or "Hammered copper" appearance of skull radiograph is seen in :
- (a) Hypoparathyroidism
 - (b) Hypophosphatasia
 - (c) Sickle cell anaemia
 - (d) Thalassemia
9. Well defined radiopacity of jaws with a soft tissue capsule or radiolucent margin is seen in :
- (a) Complex odontoma
 - (b) Sclerosing osteitis
 - (c) Proliferative periosteitis
 - (d) CEOT

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BDS-18(N)

B. D. S. (Fourth Professional) EXAMINATION, Feb., 2014 (New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part-A (Marks : 35)

(Long Answer Type Question)

1. Classify ulcerative vesiculobullous lesions and write in detail about recurrent aphthous stomatitis. . 15

(Short Answer Type Questions)

2. Management of oral submucous fibrosis. 5
3. Nicolsky sign. 5
4. Classify Xerostomia (dryness of mouth) and add a note on its management. 5

(Multiple Choice Questions)

5. Herpangia is caused by : 1 each
(a) Herpes simplex virus

- (b) Coxsackie virus
 - (c) Measles virus
 - (d) Varicella zoster virus
6. Disease which increases oral melanin pigmentation :
- (a) Addison's disease
 - (b) Hyperthyroidism
 - (c) Nephritis
 - (d) All of the above
7. Most common cyst in oral region is :
- (a) Dentigerous cyst
 - (b) Follicular cyst
 - (c) Radicular cyst
 - (d) Residual cyst
8. Which of the following is NOT a multiple oral ulcer ?
- (a) Aphthous stomatitis
 - (b) Herpes simplex
 - (c) Bechet disease
 - (d) Acute necrotising ulcerative gingivitis
9. Most common tumor of parotid gland is :
- (a) Pleomorphic adenoma
 - (b) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - (c) Cylindroma
 - (d) Epidermoid carcinoma

Part-B (Marks : 35)

(Long Answer Type Question)

1. Classify Radiographic Films. Write in detail about composition of intra-oral radiographic film. 5

(Short Answer Type Questions)

2. Draw a neat labelled diagram of X-ray tube. 5
3. Intensifying screen. 5
4. Importance of lamina dura. 5

(Multiple Choice Questions)

5. Localization of an object is done by : 1
(a) Paralleling technique
(b) Bisecting angle technique
(c) Tube shift technique
(d) Occlusal technique
6. Ideal position for dentist to stand while taking radiograph : 1
(a) Behind head of patient
(b) At an angle of 90-135 degrees and six feet away from patient
(c) At 11o' clock position
(d) At angle of 180° and 9 feet away
7. For a bitewing X-ray angulation of cone should be : 1
(a) 10° above horizontal
(b) 15° above horizontal
(c) 10° below horizontal
(d) 15° below horizontal

8. The substance most commonly used for protection against X-ray radiation is : 1
- (a) Zinc
 - (b) Steel
 - (c) Lead
 - (d) Porcelain
9. A thin radiolucent line which follows the root outline on X-rays is : 1
- (a) Lamina dura
 - (b) Nutrient canal
 - (c) Pulp
 - (d) Periodontal ligament

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B. D. S (Fourth Professional)

EXAMINATION, 2013

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part—A

(Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

Long Answer Type Question : 15

1. Classify viral infections and write in detail about Herpes Simplex including treatment.

Short Answer Type Questions : 5 each

2. Management of Trigeminal Neuralgia
3. Schilling's test
4. Treatment of ANUG

Multiple Choice Questions : 1 each

5. Nikolsky's sign is seen in :
 - (a) Pemphigus
 - (b) Erythema multiforme
 - (c) Herpes
 - (d) None of the above

6. Koebner's phenomena is seen in :
- (a) Erythema multiforme
 - (b) Pemphigoid
 - (c) Psoriasis
 - (d) Impetigo
7. Main etiology of oral submucous fibrosis is :
- (a) Tobacco
 - (b) Arecanut
 - (c) Alcohol
 - (d) None of the above
8. Most common clinical type of Lichenplanus is :
- (a) Annular
 - (b) Plaque
 - (c) Erosive
 - (d) Reticular
9. A sixty years old has got severe bulla and target lesion with erythema around halo and genital lesions. The diagnosis is :
- (a) Steven Johnsons syndrome
 - (b) Herpes Simplex
 - (c) Herpes Zoaster
 - (d) Herpangina

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BDS-18(N)

Part—B

(Marks : 35)

(Radiology)

Long Answer Type Question :

1. Enumerate different factors affecting radiographs and write in detail about various techniques of processing the X-ray film. 15

Short Answer Type Questions : 5 each

2. Infra red and Ultraviolet radiations.
3. Dosimeters
4. Trans-cranial view

Multiple Choice Question : 1 each

5. Sjogren's syndrome appear on sialogram as :

- (a) Ball in hand
- (b) Cherry blossom
- (c) Bush in winter
- (d) Tree in winter

6. Size of occlusal film is :

- (a) 24 mm × 40 mm
- (b) 31 mm × 41 mm
- (c) 57 mm × 76 mm
- (d) 22 mm × 35 mm

7. Filter used in safe light is :

- (a) GBX-2
- (b) GBY-2
- (c) GBZ-2
- (d) None of the above

8. Anode is made up of which element ?
- (a) Gold
 - (b) Tungsten
 - (c) Aluminum
 - (d) Silver
9. Lead in Radiology is not used in :
- (a) Thyroid collar
 - (b) Collimation
 - (c) Grids
 - (d) Safe light

BDS-18(N)

B. D. S. (Fourth Professional)
Suppl. EXAMINATION, Feb., 2013
(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part - A (Marks : 35)

(Long Answer Type Question)

1. Classify vesiculobullous diseases. Discuss recurrent aphthous stomatitis in detail. 15

Short Answer Type Questions

2. Management of oral submucous fibrosis. 5
3. Fibrous dysplasia. 5
4. Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis. 5

Multiple Choice Questions 1 each

5. Double lip is a feature of the following :
 - (a) Ascher's syndrome
 - (b) Parry Romberg syndrome
 - (c) Pierre Robin syndrome
 - (d) Miescher's syndrome

6. Median rhomboid glossitis is due to :
- (a) Inflammation
 - (b) Persistence of tuberculum impar
 - (c) Hypertrophy of filiform papillae
 - (d) Atrophy of filiform papillae
7. Multiple odontogenic keratocysts are associated with :
- (a) Gardner's syndrome
 - (b) Gorlin Goltz syndrome
 - (c) Goldenhar's syndrome
 - (d) Grinspan syndrome
8. Dentigerous is likely to cause :
- (a) Ameloblastoma
 - (b) Fibrosarcoma
 - (c) Adenocarcinoma
 - (d) All of the above
9. Increased incidence of carcinoma is observed with :
- (a) Homogeneous leukoplakia
 - (b) Nodular leukoplakia
 - (c) Verrucous leukoplakia
 - (d) None of the above

Part - B (Marks : 35)

(Long Answer Question)

1. Discuss the effects of Radiation on oral tissues.

Short Answer Questions

2. Transcranial projection. 5
3. Intensifying screens. 5
4. Sialography. 5

Multiple Choice Questions 1 each

5. S. M. V. view is best useful for :
 - (a) Paranasal sinuses
 - (b) Zygomatic fractures
 - (c) Mandibular fractures
 - (d) Maxillary fractures
6. Ghost like shadow may be seen in :
 - (a) M. R. I.
 - (b) O. P. G.
 - (c) C. T.
 - (d) U. S. G.
7. Best radiographic view for TMJ is :
 - (a) Lateral oblique
 - (b) PA view
 - (c) Waters view
 - (d) O. P. G.
8. Sialographic appearance of a normal salivary gland is :
 - (a) Branching with bloom

- (b) Branching with leaves
- (c) Branching with fruit laden
- (d) Branchless with leaves

9. Least radiation exposure occurs in :

- (a) M. R. I.
- (b) C. T. scan
- (c) OPG
- (d) Arthrography

BDS-18(N)

B. D. S. (Fourth Professional) EXAMINATION, 2012

(New Course)

Paper Seventh

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Part – A (Marks : 35)

(Oral Medicine)

Long Answer Type Question. 15

1. Classify salivary gland disorders. Discuss Sjogren's syndrome in detail.

Short Answer Type Questions. 5 each

2. Management of Lichen Planus.
3. Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis.
4. Myofascial Pain Dysfunction Syndrome.

Multiple Choice Questions. 1 each

5. Ghost teeth are seen in :
(a) Dentinogenesis Imperfecta

- (b) Amelogenesis Imperfecta
 - (c) Dentin Dysplasia
 - (d) Regional Odontodysplasia
6. Anodontia affects the growth of :
- (a) Maxilla
 - (b) Mandible
 - (c) Alveolar Bone
 - (d) Cranium
7. Gardner syndrome does not include :
- (a) Osteomas
 - (b) Epidermoid cysts
 - (c) Osteosarcoma
 - (d) Impacted permanent teeth
8. Hairy Tongue is characterised by Hypertrophy of which of the following papillae ?
- (a) Foliate
 - (b) Filiform
 - (c) Fungiform
 - (d) Circumvallate
9. Teeth that erupt within 30 days of birth are called :
- (a) Natal Teeth
 - (b) Neonatal Teeth
 - (c) Primary Teeth
 - (d) Prenatal Teeth

(Radiology)

Long Answer Type Question.

1. Draw a neat labelled diagram of X-ray tube.
Discuss cathode in detail. 15

Short Answer Type Questions. 5 each

2. GRIDS.
3. Trans Orbital View.
4. Scintigraphy.

Multiple Choice Questions. 1 each

5. Localization of an object is done by :
 - (a) Parrelling Technique
 - (b) Bisecting Angle Technique
 - (c) Tube Shift Technique
 - (d) Occlusal Technique
6. Bitewing Radiographs are taken for :
 - (a) Proximal Caries
 - (b) Periodontal Ligament Space
 - (c) Root Resorption
 - (d) Periapical Cyst
7. Digital image in computerized radiography is made up of :
 - (a) Pixels

- (b) C. C. D.
 - (c) C. M. O. S.
 - (d) Silved Halide Crystals
8. Sharpness of image on film can be increased by :
- (a) Large Focal Spot
 - (b) Small Focal Spot
 - (c) Decreased Target Object Distance
 - (d) Increased Film Object Distance
9. Arthroscopy of TMJ is useful in :
- (a) Internal Derangement
 - (b) Fracture of Condyle
 - (c) Ankylosis
 - (d) Hyperplasia