

Paper Code : 12016
University Examination – February 2023
BDS Fourth Year
Paper Seventh

Oral Medicine and Radiology

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.** A 43 year old female with medical history of diabetes mellitus and hypertension presents to you with oral burning along with white striae with erosions on buccal mucosa and desquamative gingivitis. Write your diagnosis and discuss in detail its differential diagnosis. What are the recent trends in the management of this disease? Also add a note on various considerations while prescribing systemic corticosteroids in such patients. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2.** Write short note on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Differential Diagnosis and chairside investigations in a case of chronic single non healing ulcer on lateral border of tongue.
 - (b) Clinical differences between myofacial pain and neuropathic Orofacial pain along with non-pharmacological management strategies in Myofacial Pain Dysfunction Syndrome.
 - (c) Diagnostic clinical features, Differential Diagnosis, treatment and management of Herpes Zoster Infection.
- Q.3.** Choose the correct answer. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) Alarm clock headache is seen in :**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Auriculotemporal syndrome | (B) Sphenopalatine neuralgia |
| (C) Glossopharyngeal neuralgia | (D) Trotter's syndrome |
- (ii) Palate is not a common site for :**
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (A) Lesion of tertiary syphilis | (B) Chronic fungal infection in diabetes |
| (C) An ulcer with undermined edge | (D) Antibiotic sore mouth |
- (iii) The drug used in the treatment of xerostomia :**
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Atropine sulphate | (B) Scopolamine |
| (C) Pentoxifylline | (D) Civemeline |
- (iv) Pentoxifylline is best indicated in :**
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Lichen planus | (B) OSMF |
| (C) Leukoplakia | (D) Erythema multiforme |

Conti..2..

(v) **Syndrome associated with palmer plantar keratosis and juvenile periodontitis:**

- (A) Pierre Robbin syndrome (B) Parry Romberg Syndrome
(C) Papillon Lefevre Syndrome (D) Peutz Jegher Syndrome

Part B
(Radiology)

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Enumerate various Extraoral conventional skull projections and TMJ Projections with indications of each. Draw well labeled diagrams demonstrating patient position and central ray direction while taking Reverse Towne's Projection and Jug Handle View. **(15 Marks)**

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

- (a) Differentiating radiographic features between a cyst, benign neoplasm and malignancy involving jaw bone.
(b) Anode in X-Ray tube and Line Focus Principle
(c) Stochastic effects of Radiations and Maximum Permissible Dose

Q.3. Choose the correct answer. **(1 Mark Each)**

(i) **High resolution is obtained with :**

- (A) Intraoral films with direct exposure (B) Screen films with indirect exposure
(C) CCD (D) CMOS

(ii) **A radiopaque lesion unilateral in maxilla causing bone expansion with Ground Glass appearance will be :**

- (A) Cherubism (B) Paget's disease
(C) Fibrous dysplasia (D) Ameloblastoma

(iii) **In a patient with proximal caries in tooth no. 11 and 12, radiograph of choice will be :**

- (A) Bitewing radiograph (B) IOPAR
(C) Occlusal radiograph (D) OPG

(iv) **How do you change from long scale contrast film to a short scale contrast film and still maintain density?**

- (A) Decrease the kvp and increase the mAs (B) Decrease the kvp and decrease the mAs
(C) Increase the kvp and increase the mAs (D) Increase the kvp and decrease the mAs

(v) **Antifog agent in developing solution is :**

- (A) Potassium bromide (B) Sodium sulfite
(C) Potassium hydroxide (D) Hydroquinone

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University Examination – August-September, 2022
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Oral Medicine and Radiology
Paper Seventh

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Part A

(35 Marks)

(Oral Medicine)

- Q.1. Enumerate various acute, recurrent and chronic multiple oral vesiculobullous, ulcerative diseases. Differentiate between Recurrent aphthous stomatitis and recurrent herpetic gingivostomatitis. Add a note on clinical diagnostic features, etiology and recent management protocol of Erythema Multiforme. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short note on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Melanin associated endogenous orofacial pigmentation
 - (b) Clinical presentation, investigations and treatment of Proliferative Verrucous Leukoplakia
 - (c) Diagnostic features and treatment of Burning Mouth Syndrome & cluster headache
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (I) **Dexamethasone Cyclophosphamide pulse therapy is usually indicated in:**
- (a) TMJ disc disorders
 - (b) Sphenopalatine neuralgia
 - (c) Pemphigus Vulgaris
 - (d) Trotter's syndrome
- (II) **Amlexanox paste, systemic Rebamipide and tetracycline mouthrinses are commonly used in -**
- (a) Speckled leukoplakia
 - (b) Herpes Zoster infection
 - (c) Recurrent minor Aphthous stomatitis
 - (d) Antibiotic sore mouth
- (III) **The drug used in the treatment of Post herpetic neuralgia:**
- (a) Baclofen
 - (b) Scopolamine
 - (c) Pentoxifylline
 - (d) Gabapentin
- (IV) **Which has lowest malignant transformation rate:**
- (a) Lichen planus
 - (b) OSMF
 - (c) Leukoplakia
 - (d) Erythroplakia
- (V) **All of the following are associated with GI Polyps except:**
- (a) Gardners syndrome
 - (b) Parry Romberg Syndrome
 - (c) Cowden syndrome
 - (d) Peutz Jegher Syndrome

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Part B
(Radiology)

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Differentiate between Deterministic and Stochastic effects of Radiations. Discuss different methods of radiation protection for operator and patients in a radiology centre. Also add a note on ideal set up of a radiology. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Radionuclide imaging of Head and Neck
 - (b) Differential diagnosis of Multilocular lesions of jaws
 - (c) Digital image receptors and differences in conventional and digital images
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- (I) **Scattered radiations and film fogging is prevented by:**
 - (a) Filtration
 - (b) Grids
 - (c) CCD
 - (d) Intensifying screen
 - (II) **All are correct in relation to CBCT except:**
 - (a) Cross sectional images are also seen
 - (b) Radiation exposure is less as compared to conventional CT
 - (c) Cone shaped beam is in CBCT while fan shaped beam is in CT
 - (d) There are multiple rotations around patient during acquisition phase
 - (III) **All of the following are periosteal reactions except:**
 - (a) Onion skin appearance in mandible
 - (b) Sun burst appearance in mandible
 - (c) Hair on end appearance in skull
 - (d) Punched out appearance in skull
 - (IV) **Which of the following statement is true?**
 - (a) Sharpened Pencil appearance of condyle is seen in TMJ osteoarthritis
 - (b) Bucco-lingual expansion is typical of OKC
 - (c) Loss of lamina dura and ground glass appearance of mandible is in hyperparathyroidism
 - (d) Periapical cemental dysplasia is seen in anterior mandible associated with non-vital teeth
 - (V) **Best view to visualize high condylar neck fracture is:**
 - (a) Jug handle view
 - (b) Reverse Towne's view
 - (c) Occipitomenal view
 - (d) PA view

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University Examination – February - March, 2022

BDS Fourth Year

Oral Medicine and Radiology

Paper Seventh

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Part A

(35 Marks)

(Oral Medicine)

- Q.1. Discuss differential diagnosis of chronic orofacial pains. Describe management of MPDS (Myofascial Pain Dysfunction Syndrome). Add a note on pharmacological management of chronic orofacial pains. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short note on the following : (5 Marks Each)
- (a) TNM classification and staging of oral cancer
 - (b) Tongue lesions in nutritional deficiencies
 - (c) Oral changes and dental management considerations of pregnant woman
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. (1 Mark Each)
- (i) "Butterfly rash" like facial appearance is seen in -
- (a) SLE
 - (b) Scleroderma
 - (c) OSMF
 - (d) Sjogren's Syndrome
- (ii) Highest percentage of malignant transformation is seen in -
- (a) Oral Lichen Planus
 - (b) Leukoplakia
 - (c) Erythroplakia
 - (d) OSMF
- (ii) Sialolithiasis most commonly occurs in -
- (a) Parotid gland
 - (b) Submandibular
 - (c) Sublingual
 - (d) Minor salivary glands
- (iv) Areca nut chewing is etiological factor in -
- (a) Paget's disease
 - (b) Fibrous Dysplasia
 - (c) Cherubism
 - (d) ~~All the above~~ None of the above.
- (v) Plummer Vinson Syndrome is associated with -
- (a) Leukoplakia
 - (b) Purpura
 - (c) Iron deficiency
 - (d) Haemangioma

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Part B
(Radiology)

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Draw a neat labelled diagram of X-ray tube and describe the role of its components. Add a note on factors controlling quality of X-ray beam.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Radiographic features of Fibrous dysplasia
- (b) Different diagnosis of periapical radiolucencies
- (c) RVG

Q.3. Choose the correct answer.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) Size of the actual Focal spot is -

- (a) 1 mm × 1 mm
- (b) 1 mm × 3 mm
- (c) 1 mm × 2 mm
- (d) 0.5 mm²

(ii) Radiation Caries is caused by irradiation of -

- (a) Salivary Glands
- (b) Enamel
- (c) Enamel and dentin
- (d) Oral Mucosa

(iii) Disadvantage of using grid is -

- (a) Increased patient exposure
- (b) Decreased exposure time
- (c) Reduced Density
- (d) Reduced Contrast

(iv) Radiographs are of no help in the diagnosis of -

- (a) Cementoma
- (b) Impacted Canine
- (c) Acute Alveolar abscess
- (d) Root fractures

(v) Uniform Widening of Periodontal ligament spaces is seen in -

- (a) Chondrosarcoma
- (b) Fibrous dysplasia
- (c) Orthodontic treatment
- (d) Scleroderma

Paper Code : 12016
University Examination – September, 2021
BDS Fourth Year
Oral Medicine and Radiology
Paper Seventh

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Part A

(35 Marks)

(Oral Medicine)

- Q.1. Define and enumerate oral precancerous lesions and conditions. Discuss the diagnostic investigations for the same. Add a note on Oral Submucous Fibrosis. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short note on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - (b) Oral Melanosis as a marker of systemic disease
 - (c) Dental considerations and management of Diabetics in dental clinic
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) **Phenytoin induced gingival enlargement affects the patients who use the drug for longer than -**
- (a) 2 months
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 3 months
 - (d) 1 year
- (ii) **Multiple osteomas of bone, adenomatous polyps of colon and supernumerary teeth are features of -**
- (a) Treacher Collins syndrome
 - (b) Gardner's Syndrome
 - (c) Gorlin Goltz syndrome
 - (d) Cleidocranial dysostosis
- (iii) **A flat circumscribed discoloration of skin or mucosa that may vary in size and shape is referred to as:**
- (a) Epulis
 - (b) Nodule
 - (c) Macule
 - (d) Papule
- (iv) **Serum alkaline phosphatase level increases in:**
- (a) Paget's disease
 - (b) Fibrous Dysplasia
 - (c) Cherubism
 - (d) All of the above
- (v) **Positive Pathergy test is seen in :**
- (a) Candidiasis
 - (b) Bechet's disease
 - (c) Histoplasmosis
 - (d) Sarcoidosis

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Part B
(Radiology)

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Describe radiation safety and protection measures practiced in Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology department. Add a note on ideal radiograph. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Differential Diagnosis of Periapical radio-opacities
 - (b) Water's Projection
 - (c) Indications of MRI in Oral and Maxillofacial diagnosis
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. (1 Mark Each)
- (i) **Which of the following are most sensitive to X-rays?**
- (a) Tooth buds and salivary glands
 - (b) Nerve and muscle cells
 - (c) Hair and nails
 - (d) Cartilage
- (ii) **Dark room light causes:**
- (a) Light density
 - (b) Film fogging
 - (c) Brown discoloration
 - (d) High contrast
- (iii) **In which image projection is the patient position with the canthomeatal line parallel to the film?**
- (a) Reverse towne's
 - (b) Oblique lateral
 - (c) Submentovertex
 - (d) Lateral Cephalometric
- (iv) **What is the appearance of pterygomaxillary fissure on OPG?**
- (a) Inverted teardrop shape
 - (b) Teardrop shape
 - (c) Round
 - (d) Ovoid
- (v) **Codman's triangle, hair-on-end appearance and sunray spicules are seen in:**
- (a) Fibrous Dysplasia
 - (b) Keratocystic Odontogenic tumor
 - (c) Malignant Ameloblastoma
 - (d) Osteosarcoma

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Main/Supplementary University Examination – March, 2021

BDS Fourth Year

Oral Medicine and Radiology

Paper Seventh

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Part A

(35 Marks)

(Oral Medicine)

- Q.1. Classify red & white lesions. Write in detail about etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis, investigations and management of oral submucous fibrosis. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short note on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Xerostomia
 - (b) Dentigerous cyst
 - (c) Management of pemphigus
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) **Carbamazapine is the drug of choice for -**
- (a) Post herpetic neuralgia
 - (b) Oral lichen planus
 - (c) Pemphigus
 - (d) Trigeminal neuralgia
- (ii) **Hairy Tongue is characterized by hypertrophy of which pappila -**
- (a) Filiform
 - (b) Fungiform
 - (c) Folliate
 - (d) Circumvallate
- (iii) **Which form of candidiasis is non-scrapable?**
- (a) Atrophic
 - (b) Pseudomembranous
 - (c) Hypertrophic
 - (d) None of the above
- (iv) **Wickam's striae are seen in -**
- (a) Oral Leukoplakia
 - (b) Oral Lichen Planus
 - (c) Oral Erythroplakia
 - (d) Carcinoma in Situ
- (v) **Target lesions are present in -**
- (a) RAS
 - (b) OLP
 - (c) EM
 - (d) OSMF

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Part B
(Radiology)

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Enumerate the different intraoral periapical radiographic techniques. Discuss in detail about bisecting angle technique. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Indications of OPG
 - (b) Manual Processing Technique
 - (c) Radiation Protection for operator
- Q.3. Choose the correct answer. (1 Mark Each)
- (i) **Filament in X-ray tube is made up of -**
- (a) W (b) Mo
 - (c) Cu (d) Al
- (ii) **Radiographic appearance of ameloblastoma is -**
- (a) Honey Comb (b) Soap Bubble
 - (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
- (iii) **Which is not a constituent of developing solution?**
- (a) Hydroquinone (b) Aluminium Salts
 - (c) Sodium Sulphite (d) Potassium Bromide
- (iv) **Most radioresistant cells are -**
- (a) Nerve cells (b) Lymphocytes
 - (c) Granulocytes (d) RBCs
- (v) **The distance between focal spot & image receptor in paralleling cone technique is -**
- (a) 4 inches (b) 8 inches
 - (c) 12 inches (d) 16 inches

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Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Classify red and white lesions of the oral cavity. Define OSMF; write in detail about its etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management protocol. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Oral manifestations of HIV
 - (b) Clinical features and management of Leukoplakia
 - (c) Mucous retention phenomenon
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **White sponge nevus is:**
- (i) A hereditary condition
 - (ii) Autoimmune
 - (iii) An acquired infective condition
 - (iv) Chronic cheek biting
- (b) **Leukoedema can be clinically differentiated from leukoplakia when it:**
- (i) Disappears on stretching the mucosa
 - (ii) Is bilateral in nature
 - (iii) Has a filmy opalescent appearance
 - (iv) All of the above
- (c) **Angular Chelitis is an:**
- (i) Viral Infection
 - (ii) Bacterial Infection
 - (iii) Fungal Infection
 - (iv) Protozoal Infection
- (d) **Nikolsky Sign is seen in -**
- (i) OSMF
 - (ii) Pemphigus
 - (iii) Lichen Planus
 - (iv) Leukoplakia
- (e) **Minor Recurrent Aphthous ulcer measures-**
- (i) Lesser than 1 cm in diameter
 - (ii) 1-3 cm in diameter
 - (iii) 3-5 cm in diameter
 - (iv) Greater than 5 cm in diameter

Conti..2..

Part B

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Write in detail about the X-ray machine and production of X-rays.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Intraoral X-ray films
- (b) ALARA principle
- (c) Processing solutions composition and function

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question.

(1 Mark Each)

- (a) **In dental imaging, the quality of the x-ray beam is controlled by :**
- (i) Kilovoltage
 - (ii) Milliamperage
 - (iii) Exposure time
 - (iv) Source-to-receptor distance
- (b) **The intensifying screen that emits green light and must be used with green-sensitive film is termed:**
- (i) Calcium tungstate
 - (ii) Rare earth
 - (iii) Phosphor
 - (iv) Tungstate
- (c) **Standard size of the IOPAR film is -**
- (i) Size 1
 - (ii) Size 2
 - (iii) Size 3
 - (iv) Size 4
- (d) **The paralleling technique is best used to :**
- (i) Prevent ghost images
 - (ii) Reduce radiation exposure
 - (iii) Minimize image distortion
 - (iv) Obtain extra oral radiographs
- (e) **Which restorative material is most radiopaque?**
- (i) Calcium Hydroxide
 - (ii) Porcelain
 - (iii) Composite
 - (iv) Acrylic

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(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Oral manifestations of HIV
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(1 Mark Each)

(a) White sponge nevus is:

- (i) A hereditary condition
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- (iv) Chronic cheek biting

(b) Leukoedema can be clinically differentiated from leukoplakia when it:

- (i) Disappears on stretching the mucosa
- (ii) Is bilateral in nature
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- (iv) All of the above

(c) Angular Chelitis is an:

- (i) Viral Infection
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- (iii) Fungal Infection
- (iv) Protozoal Infection

(d) Nikolsky Sign is seen in -

- (i) OSMF
- (ii) Pemphigus
- (iii) Lichen Planus
- (iv) Leukoplakia

(e) Minor Recurrent Aphthous ulcer measures -

- (i) Lesser than 1 cm in diameter
- (ii) 1-3 cm in diameter
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Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Write in detail about the X-ray machine and production of X-rays. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Intraoral X-ray films
 - (b) ALARA principle
 - (c) Processing solutions composition and function
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) **In dental imaging, the quality of the x-ray beam is controlled by :**
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- (b) **The intensifying screen that emits green light and must be used with green-sensitive film is termed:**
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 - (iii) Minimize image distortion
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- (e) **Which restorative material is most radiopaque?**
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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 sports
 - (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/mm³
 - (ii) 350/mm³
 - (iii) 800/mm³
 - (iv) 600/mm³
- (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

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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 strae 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