

Paper Code : 12013
B.D.S. (Fourth Professional) Examination February-2018
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

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

Part A

(Marks : 35)

Q. No. 1. Classify mandible fractures. Write in detail on signs, symptoms and management of angle fractures and add a note on difference between favourable and unfavourable angle fractures. 15 Marks

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

- (a) Briefly describe the technique of autoclaving.
- (b) Enumerate the diseases which are absolute contraindications of tooth extraction.
- (c) Briefly describe the surgical management of ameloblastoma.

Q. No. 3. Attempt all the following multiple choice questions and give correct answer. 1 Mark Each

- (a) A specimen for biopsy should be taken from:
 - (i) Necrotic area
 - (ii) Subdermal layer
 - (iii) Border of ulcerated
 - (iv) Centre of ulcerated area
- (b) Non-absorbable suture material is :
 - (i) Catgut
 - (ii) Nylon
 - (iii) Fascia lata
 - (iv) Polyglycolic acid
- (c) Treatment of malignant hyperthermia is:
 - (i) Propranolol
 - (ii) Halothane
 - (iii) Nitrous oxide
 - (iv) Dantrolene
- (d) The most common dislocation of TMJ is :
 - (i) Medial
 - (ii) Anterior
 - (iii) Lateral
 - (iv) Posterior
- (e) Most common complication of condylar injuries in children :
 - (i) Pain
 - (ii) Ankylosis
 - (iii) Osteoarthritis
 - (iv) Fracture of glenoid fossa

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BIV

Part B

(Marks : 35)

Q. No. 1. Define and classify cysts of jaws. Outline the management of a large dentigerous cyst of the angle of the mandible. 15 Marks

Q. No. 2. Write short notes on the following: 3 Marks Each

- (a) Odontogenic Keratocyst (OKC)
- (b) Classification of Mandible fracture
- (c) Temporomandibular (TMJ) Ankylosis
- (d) Local Anaesthesia (LA)
- (e) Syncope

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

- (a) Technique for removing two lower premolars with straight elevators is:
 - (i) Stobe's
 - (ii) Postage stamp method
 - (iii) Button hole method
 - (iv) Elevator method
- (b) MRD of LA with adrenaline for healthy adult about 70 kg is :
 - (i) 6.6 mg/kg body wt
 - (ii) 5.5 mg/kg body wt
 - (iii) 4.4 mg/kg body wt
 - (iv) 7.7 mg/kg body wt
- (c) Which of the following is antidotal drug ?
 - (i) Naloxone
 - (ii) NSAID
 - (iii) Lignocaine
 - (iv) Atropine
- (d) Sub-Acute sinusitis is a term referred when sinusitis is :
 - (i) With in 3 weeks
 - (ii) 3-5 weeks
 - (iii) 3 weeks to 3 months
 - (iv) > 3 months
- (e) Palm-down technique of extraction is :
 - (i) British technique
 - (ii) Indian technique
 - (iii) Japanese technique
 - (iv) American technique

Paper Code : 12013
BDS Final Year
University Main Examination – 2018
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

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. Classify mid face fractures. Describe Lefort III Line. Discuss in detail clinical features, radiological features and management of bilateral Lefort III fracture. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Internal derangement
 - (b) Partsch I and Partsch 2 Procedure
 - (c) Frenectomy
- Q.3. Attempt all the multiple choice questions and choose one correct answer. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Which sign can be seen in mandibular condylar fractures ?**
 - (i) Guerin's sign
 - (ii) Panda's sign
 - (iii) Battle's sign
 - (iv) Coleman's sign
 - (b) **Which of these is not a technique of vestibuloplasty ?**
 - (i) Dean's
 - (ii) Obwegeser's
 - (iii) Kazanjian's
 - (iv) Clark's
 - (c) **All are used to control bleeding except ?**
 - (i) Gel foam
 - (ii) Haemocoagulase
 - (iii) Alprazolan
 - (iv) Ethamsylate
 - (d) **Winter's cross bar elevator works on ?**
 - (i) Lever & fulcrum principle
 - (ii) Wedge principle
 - (iii) Wheel & Axle Principle
 - (iv) All of the above
 - (e) **Salivary gland stones are most commonly seen in ?**
 - (i) Submandibular duct
 - (ii) Sublingual Duct
 - (iii) Parotid Duct
 - (iv) Lacrinal Duct

Conti..2..

Part B

- Q.1. Discuss in detail the local and systemic complications of local anesthesia? (35 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following: (15 Marks)
(5 Marks Each)
- Technique's to remove impacted mandibular 3rd molar
 - Boundaries of Pterygomandibular space
 - Components of dental implant
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBO) is given in patients suffering from ?-**
 - Trigeminal neuralgia
 - Osteoradionecrosis
 - Frontal bone fractures
 - Submandibular space infection
 - 'Rule of Two' is ?**
 - 200 mg Cortisone / for 2 weeks / Within 2 Years
 - 20 mg Cortisone / for 2 months / Within 20 Years
 - 20 mg Cortisone / for 2 weeks / Within 2 Years
 - 2 gm Cortisone / for 2 weeks / Within 2 Years
 - Treatment of choice for multilocular ameloblastoma is -**
 - Enucleation
 - Marsupialization
 - Resection
 - Drainage debridement
 - Preferred position for pregnant female in a dental office ?**
 - Supine
 - Left Lateral
 - Right Lateral
 - Upright
 - Treatment of TMJ ankylosis is ?**
 - Myotomy
 - Antibiotics
 - Sedatives
 - Gap Arthroplasty

Paper Code : 12013
BDS Fourth Year
University Supplementary Examination – February 2019
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper Fourth

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 & classify impacted mandibular 3rd molar. Discuss the management of class II Position B Vertically impacted mandibular 3rd molar. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Sterilization
 - (b) TNM Classification
 - (c) Management of oroantral fistula
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Component of local anaesthesia which is most of time responsible for allergic reactions because of L-A -**
- (i) Methyl Paraben
 - (ii) Lignocaine hydrochloride
 - (iii) Sodium metabisulphite
 - (iv) Adrenaline
- (b) **The most commonly used scalpal blade for intra oral surgery is -**
- (i) No. 10
 - (ii) No. 15
 - (iii) No. 11
 - (iv) No. 12
- (c) **The concentration of adrenaline as an emergency drug in the dental office kit is -**
- (i) 1 : 100
 - (ii) 1 : 1000
 - (iii) 1 : 80,000
 - (iv) 1 : 1,00,000
- (d) **Which muscle determines whether infection from mandibular teeth drain into sublingual or submandibular space -**
- (i) Geniohyoid
 - (ii) Genioglossus
 - (iii) Mylohyoid
 - (iv) Masseter
- (e) **During the removal of mylohyoid ridge during preprosthetic surgery, which of the following nerve should be protected -**
- (i) Mental nerve
 - (ii) Mylohyoid nerve
 - (iii) Lingual nerve
 - (iv) Inferior alveolar nerve

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify mandibular fractures. Discuss the clinical features, investigations & management of condylar fractures. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Inferior alveolar nerve block
 - (b) Management of trigeminal neuralgia
 - (c) Propofol
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **The gagging of posterior teeth in Lefort II fractures is due to the displacement of maxilla in following directions -**
- (i) Downward & anterior
 - (ii) Forward & inferior
 - (iii) Downward & Posterior
 - (iv) Forward & upward
- (b) **Absolute contra indication for extraction is -**
- (i) Hypertension
 - (ii) Diabetes
 - (iii) IInd trimester pregnancy
 - (iv) Tooth in malignancy
- (c) **Which of the following procedures enhance wound dehiscence ?**
- (i) Aseptic technique
 - (ii) Atraumatic surgery
 - (iii) Closing the incision over the bony defect
 - (iv) Suturing without tension
- (d) **Vincent's sign is seen in -**
- (i) Acute osteomyelitis
 - (ii) Chronic osteomyelitis
 - (iii) ANUG
 - (iv) Condylar fractures
- (e) **Kolman's sign is seen in -**
- (i) Parasymphysis fracture
 - (ii) Condylar fracture
 - (iii) Lefort I fracture
 - (iv) Orbital fracture

Paper Code : 12013
BDS Fourth Year
University Examination – August-September 2019
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper Fourth

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 Trigeminal Neuralgia. Discuss etiology, clinical features & management of trigeminal neuralgia. **(15 Marks)**

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

- (a) Sterilization in oral Surgery
- (b) Local measures to control post extraction bleeding
- (c) Bell's Palsy

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

(a) The pH of Plain lidocaine solution is -

- (i) 5.5
- (ii) 6.5
- (iii) 7.5
- (iv) 8.5

(b) Which of the following is not a characteristic of alveolar osteitis -

- (i) Loss of blood clot
- (ii) Presence of suppuration
- (iii) Foul odour
- (iv) Severe throbbing radiating ache

(c) The imaginary line which runs at the level of the crest of interdental septum between molars and indicates the bone level covering the impacted tooth is-

- (i) Amber line
- (ii) White line
- (iii) Red line
- (iv) Spee line

(d) Which of the following complication can occur in unsuccessfully treated cases of Ludwig's angina -

- (i) Mediastinitis or aspiration pneumonia
- (ii) Septicemia
- (iii) Death from suffocation
- (iv) Any of above

(e) The intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation is initiated by activation of-

- (i) Factor XII
- (ii) Activation of factor I
- (iii) Activation of factor X
- (iv) Activation of factor V

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify Local Anesthetics used in dentistry. Discuss the theories of Local Anesthesia. Enumerate requirements of ideal Local Anesthetic agent. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- Classification of impacted maxillary canine
 - Alveolar osteitis
 - Osseointegration
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- Diploia is a common complication of -**
 - Lefort I
 - Lefort II
 - Lefort III
 - All of above
 - Eagle's Syndrome is due to -**
 - Elongated Mastoid process
 - Elongated Styloid process
 - Elongated Coronoid process
 - None of above
 - Which of the following is a modality to treat TMJ Ankylosis -**
 - Osteoorthotomy
 - Interpositional arthroplasty
 - Condylectomy
 - All of above
 - Sialolithiasis is more common in -**
 - Sublingual gland
 - Sebaceous gland
 - Submandibular gland
 - Parotid gland
 - Fracture of bone where one side of bone is broken and other side is bent-**
 - Simple fracture
 - Compound fracture
 - Green stick fracture
 - Comminuted fracture

Paper Code : 12013
BDS Fourth Year
University Examination – February 2020
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper Fourth

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 oro-antral fistula. Discuss the aetiology, clinical features & various surgical methods for closure of oro-antral fistula. **(15 Marks)**

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

- (a) TMJ Ankylosis
- (b) George Winter's "War" Lines
- (c) Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

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

(a) Maxillary sinus is usually involved in fractures:

- (i) Lefort I (ii) Zygomatic arch fracture
- (iii) Lefort III (iv) Nasoethmoidal fracture

(b) Major duct of submandibular gland is:

- (i) Bartholin's Duct (ii) Minor salivary glands duct
- (iii) Stenson's duct (iv) Wharton's duct

(c) Incidence of sialolithesis is very high in:

- (i) Parotid gland (ii) Submandibular gland
- (iii) Sublingual gland (iv) Sebaceous gland

(d) If fracture of Jaw bone is communicated to external environment, it is called:

- (i) Comminuted fracture (ii) Compound fracture
- (iii) Simple fracture (iv) Green stick fracture

(e) Vasoconstrictor in local anesthetic (LA) solution:

- (i) Increases bleeding (ii) Reduces toxic effects of LA solution
- (iii) Increases toxic effect of LA (iv) Decreases depth & duration of LA

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Define cyst. Classify odontogenic cyst of jaw. Write in details clinical features, radiographic features and management of odontogenic keratocyst. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- Caldwell Luc Procedure
 - Management of primary haemorrhage during extraction of teeth
 - Dry Socket
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- Reducing agent in LA solution is:**

(i) Methyl paraben	(ii) Sodium metabisulphite
(iii) Thymol	(iv) Adrenaline
 - Most common complication after tooth extraction is:**

(i) Bleeding	(ii) Alveolar osteitis
(iii) Condensing osteitis	(iv) Infection
 - In case of multiple extractions, teeth that should be removed last are:**

(i) 1 st Molar & Canine	(ii) 2 nd Molar & Canine
(iii) 1 st & 2 nd Molar	(iv) 2 nd Molar & 1 st Premolar
 - Surgical blade used for drainage of abscess is:**

(i) Blade No. 12	(ii) Blade No. 11
(iii) Blade No. 15	(iv) Blade No. 24
 - Lip switch procedure is also called:**

(i) Simple alveoloplasty	(ii) Sub mucosal vestibuloplasty
(iii) Labial frenectomy	(iv) Transpositional flap vestibuloplasty

Paper Code : 12013
BDS Fourth Year
University Examination – September 2020
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper Fourth

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 mandibular fractures. Describe in detail sign, symptoms & radiological features and management of bilateral condylar fracture. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Boundaries of canine space & its contents
 - (b) Various extra-oral approaches to temporo-mandibular joint
 - (c) Marsupialization
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) Inflammation of most or all of para nasal sinuses simultaneously is described as-
- (i) PAN Sinusitis
 - (ii) Sinusitis
 - (iii) Para Nasal Sinusitis
 - (iv) Para sinusitis
- (b) Maxillary sinus infection of odontogenic origin is most commonly caused by:
- (i) Aerobic Bacteria
 - (ii) Anaerobic Bacteria
 - (iii) Fungal
 - (iv) Viral
- (c) Most common complication of posterior superior alveolar nerve block is:
- (i) Trismus
 - (ii) Hematoma
 - (iii) Infection
 - (iv) Facial Palsy
- (d) Blanching at the site of injection is caused by:
- (i) Increased tissue tension
 - (ii) Infection at the site of injection
 - (iii) Warm LA solution
 - (iv) Decreased tissue tension
- (e) Disto buccal root of upper 1st molar is supplied by:
- (i) Middle superior alveolar nerve
 - (ii) Posterior superior alveolar nerve
 - (iii) Infra-orbital nerve
 - (iv) Buccal nerve

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Define preprosthetic surgery. Discuss in details the various preprosthetic procedures to improve the bony alveolar ridge. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- Local complications of local anesthetic
 - Ludwig's Angina
 - Le Fort I Fracture & Management
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- Enucleation means:**
 - Creation of surgical Window
 - Removal of entire lesion without rupture
 - Marginal resection
 - Curettage
 - Dean's Technique is also called:**
 - Intra radicular alveoloplasty
 - Intra septal alveoloplasty
 - Vestibuloplasty
 - Simple Alveoloplasty
 - If stones are present in salivary duct there are chances of:**
 - Hypertrophy of salivary gland
 - Hyperplasia of salivary gland
 - Dysplasia of salivary gland
 - Metaplasia of lining of salivary duct
 - Le Fort 3 fracture is also called:**
 - Horizontal fracture
 - Pyramidal fracture
 - Transverse fracture
 - Simple fracture
 - When injecting LA solution in maxilla on buccal side, the technique is:**
 - Sub Periosteal
 - Supra Periosteal
 - Sub Mucosal
 - Intra Osseous

Paper Code : 12013
BDS Fourth Year
University Examination – September 2020
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper Fourth

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 mandibular fractures. Describe in detail sign, symptoms & radiological features and management of bilateral condylar fracture. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Boundaries of canine space & its contents
 - (b) Various extra-oral approaches to temporo-mandibular joint
 - (c) Marsupialization
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Inflammation of most or all of para nasal sinuses simultaneously is described as-**
- (i) PAN Sinusitis
 - (ii) Sinusitis
 - (iii) Para Nasal Sinusitis
 - (iv) Para sinusitis
- (b) **Maxillary sinus infection of odontogenic origin is most commonly caused by:**
- (i) Aerobic Bacteria
 - (ii) Anaerobic Bacteria
 - (iii) Fungal
 - (iv) Viral
- (c) **Most common complication of posterior superior alveolar nerve block is:**
- (i) Trismus
 - (ii) Hematoma
 - (iii) Infection
 - (iv) Facial Palsy
- (d) **Blanching at the site of injection is caused by:**
- (i) Increased tissue tension
 - (ii) Infection at the site of injection
 - (iii) Warm LA solution
 - (iv) Decreased tissue tension
- (e) **Disto buccal root of upper 1st molar is supplied by:**
- (i) Middle superior alveolar nerve
 - (ii) Posterior superior alveolar nerve
 - (iii) Infra-orbital nerve
 - (iv) Buccal nerve

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Define preprosthetic surgery. Discuss in details the various preprosthetic procedures to improve the bony alveolar ridge. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Local complications of local anesthetic
 - (b) Ludwig's Angina
 - (c) Le Fort I Fracture & Management
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) Enucleation means:**
- (i) Creation of surgical Window
 - (ii) Removal of entire lesion without rupture
 - (iii) Marginal resection
 - (iv) Curettage
- (b) Dean's Technique is also called:**
- (i) Intra radicular alveoloplasty
 - (ii) Intra septal alveoloplasty
 - (iii) Vestibuloplasty
 - (iv) Simple Alveoloplasty
- (c) If stones are present in salivary duct there are chances of:**
- (i) Hypertrophy of salivary gland
 - (ii) Hyperplasia of salivary gland
 - (iii) Dysplasia of salivary gland
 - (iv) Metaplasia of lining of salivary duct
- (d) Le Fort 3 fracture is also called:**
- (i) Horizontal fracture
 - (ii) Pyramidal fracture
 - (iii) Transverse fracture
 - (iv) Simple fracture
- (e) When injecting LA solution in maxilla on buccal side, the technique is:**
- (i) Sub Periosteal
 - (ii) Supra Periosteal
 - (iii) Sub Mucosal
 - (iv) Intra Osseous

Paper Code : 12013

Main/Supplementary University Examination – March, 2021

BDS Fourth Year

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Paper Fourth

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 fracture. Classify mandibular fractures. Describe in detail about clinical features, investigations and management of mandibular fractures.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

(a) Syncope

(b) Genioplasty

(c) WAR lines

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) Most posterior teeth removed -

(a) Least

(b) Last

(c) Fist

(d) Maximal

(ii) Cidex is :

(a) Glutaraldehyde

(b) A phenolic compound

(c) Alcohol

(d) Caustic agent

(iii) Non absorbable sutures -

(a) Cat gut

(b) Polyglycolic acid

(c) Fascia lata

(d) Nylone

(iv) Best time of extraction in pregnancy is -

(a) First trimester

(b) Second trimester

(c) Third trimester

(d) None of these

(v) Maxillary sinus drains into -

(a) Sphenopalatine recess

(b) Middle meatus

(c) Inferior meatus

(d) Superior meatus

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

Q.1. Define cyst & classify the cysts of oral & maxillofacial region. Describe the etiology, clinical features, radiographic investigations and management of odontogenic kerato cyst.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Clinical features of TMJ ankylosis
- (b) Marsupialisation
- (c) Oroantral communication

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) Ethyl alcohol is effective against spores at -

- (a) 70%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 100%

(ii) In Winter's classification the white line tells us :

- (a) Depth of impacted tooth
- (b) Point of application of elevator
- (c) Angulation of impacted teeth
- (d) Used to classify the fracture

(iii) Stenson's duct opens opposite to the crown of -

- (a) Upper second molar
- (b) Lower second molar
- (c) Upper third molar
- (d) Lower third molar

(iv) Reducing agent in LA solution -

- (a) Methyl paraben
- (b) Adrenaline
- (c) Thymol
- (d) Sodium metabisulfite

(v) A sequestrum denotes -

- (a) Interdental bone
- (b) Interradicular bone
- (c) Dead bone separated from its underlying bed
- (d) Dense sclerotic bone

Paper Code : 12013
University Examination – September, 2021
BDS Fourth Year
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper Fourth

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 infections of maxillofacial region. Describe the masticator space infection with boundaries, signs, symptoms and management.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Lingual split technique
- (b) Sterilization
- (c) Bone Healing

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) **Cryosurgery utilizes which of the following :**

- (a) Nitrous oxide
- (b) Carbon dioxide
- (c) Liquid oxygen
- (d) Nitric dioxide

(ii) **Resorbable sutures are -**

- (a) Polyglycogenic
- (b) Polypropylox
- (c) Polyethylene
- (d) Glycogenic

(iii) **Incision given within hairline, 45° to zygoma is :**

- (a) Gillis Temporal
- (b) Alkat Bramley
- (c) Risdon
- (d) Marey

(iv) **Local Anesthesia with highest local tissue irritancy :**

- (a) Psocaine
- (b) Chloroprocaine
- (c) Lignocaine
- (d) Bupivacaine

(v) **Elevator mainly works on the principle of :**

- (a) Lever I
- (b) Lever II & I
- (c) Lever III
- (d) Wedge

Conti..2..

Part B

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Give the clinical features, radiological evaluation and management of bilateral ~~canine~~ fractures of mandible.

Condyle

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Facial Nerve palsy
- (b) Alveoloplasty
- (c) Interpositional Gap Arthroplasty

Q.3. Multiple Choice Question.

(1 Mark Each)

- (i) **Pain of dry socket is experienced on :**
 - (a) 1st day after extraction
 - (b) 2nd day after extraction
 - (c) 7th day after extraction
 - (d) 3rd day after extraction
- (ii) **Fractured mandible should immobilized for**
 - (a) 4 weeks
 - (b) 6 weeks
 - (c) 8 weeks
 - (d) 3 weeks
- (iii) **Maxillary sinus drains into the -**
 - (a) Middle Meatus
 - (b) Superior Meatus
 - (c) Inferior Meatus
 - (d) Sphenoethmoidal Recess
- (iv) **Protein contents of <4mg/ml is seen in -**
 - (a) Dentigerous cyst
 - (b) Periapical
 - (c) Periodontal
 - (d) Keratocyst
- (v) **Palatal Abscess most commonly results from in -**
 - (a) Maxillary centrals
 - (b) Maxillary laterals
 - (c) Maxillary premolars
 - (d) Maxillary canine

Paper Code : 12013
University Examination – August-September, 2022
BDS Fourth Year
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper Fourth

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 impaction. Classify third molar mandibular impaction. Discuss in detail the management of horizontal mandibular third molar impaction.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

(a) Anaphylactic shock

(b) Osteoradionecrosis

(c) Ludwig's Angina

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(I) Battle's Sign is seen in -

(a) Skull base fracture

(b) Noe fracture

(c) ZMC fracture

(d) Mandibular fracture

(II) Major duct of parotid gland is -

(a) Bartholin's duct

(b) Stenson's duct

(c) Wharton's duct

(d) Minor salivary gland duct

(III) Length of Ward's incision is -

(a) 32 mm

(b) 10 mm

(c) 15 mm

(d) 25.4 mm

(IV) Caldwell Luc operation is used in treatment of -

(a) Oroantral fistula

(b) TMJ ankylosis

(c) Osteomyelitis

(d) Le Forte fracture

(V) Antioxidant in local anesthetic solution -

(a) Lignocaine

(b) Adrenaline

(c) Sodium metabisulfite

(d) Methylparaben

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classify odontogenic tumours. Discuss in detail clinical features, radiographic features and management of ameloblastoma in young adult patient. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Marx Protocol
 - (b) Principles of elevators
 - (c) MPDS
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Question. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (I) Gillie's temporal approach is -**
- (a) Closed method for ZMC
 - (b) Closed method for mandibular #
 - (c) Open method for ZMC
 - (d) Open method for Noe #
- (II) Wharf's assessment is method of -**
- (a) Radiological assessment for impaction
 - (b) Clinical assessment for tumour
 - (c) Radiological assessment for odontogenic tumour
 - (d) Clinical assessment for impaction
- (III) Surgical blade is used in Hilton's method -**
- (a) Blade No. 12
 - (b) Blade No. 11
 - (c) Blade No. 15
 - (d) Blade No. 13
- (IV) Absolute contraindications for exodontia is -**
- (a) Diabetes mellitus
 - (b) Thyroid disorder
 - (c) Malignancy
 - (d) Syncope
- (V) All of the following are approaches to TMJ except -**
- (a) Keen's approach
 - (b) Endaural approach
 - (c) Alkayat Bramley approach
 - (d) Hind's approach