

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

Paper ID:2101

Roll No.

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BDS Examination May 2016

General Anatomy Including Embryology & Histology

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt ALL Questions.

Q. 1 (A) Multiple choice questions:

½ Marks Each

- (a) Facial Muscles are supplied by which Cranial Nerve
- Optic Nerve
 - Trochlear Nerve
 - Facial Nerve
 - Vagus Nerve
 - Accessory Nerve
- (b) Mark the endocrine gland
- Parotid Gland
 - Submandibular Gland
 - Thyroid Gland
 - Sublingual Gland
 - Lacrimal Gland
- (c) Foramen Ovale transmits which nerve
- Trigeminal Nerve
 - Maxillary Nerve
 - Ophthalmic Nerve
 - Optic Nerve
 - Mandibular Nerve
- (d) Mark sensory ganglion
- Ciliary Ganglion
 - Submandibular Ganglion
 - Otic Ganglion
 - Trigeminal Ganglion
 - Pterygo Palatine Ganglion
- (e) Ophthalmic Artery is branch of
- Common Carotid Artery
 - External Carotid Artery
 - Internal Carotid Artery
 - Arch of Aorta
 - Descending Aorta
- (f) Maxillary Air Sinus is present in
- Frontal Bone
 - Maxilla
 - Parietal Bone
 - Temporal Bone
 - Occipital Bone

- (g) First Bone to ossify in body is
- (i) Clavicle
 - (ii) Mandible
 - (iii) Maxilla
 - (iv) Frontal
 - (v) Parietal
- (h) Skin develops from
- (i) Endoderm
 - (ii) Mesoderm
 - (iii) Ectoderm
 - (iv) Ectoderm & Mesoderm
- (i) Sebaceous Gland is found in
- (i) Sking
 - (ii) Oral Cavity
 - (iii) Nose
 - (iv) Trachea
 - (v) Larynx
- (j) Opener of the mouth is
- (i) Temporalis
 - (ii) Masseter
 - (iii) Medial Pterygoid
 - (iv) Buccinator
 - (v) Lateral Pterygoid

(B) True or False ½ Marks Each

- (a) Occipital Artery is branch of Internal Carotid Artery.
- (b) All the muscles of face are supplied by Occulomotor Nerve.
- (c) Optic Nerve is sensory.
- (d) Right Common Carotid Artery is branch of Brahiocephalic Trunk.
- (e) Maxilla develops from First Arch.

(C) Fill in the blanks ½ Marks Each

- (a) All the muscles of soft palate are supplied by Pharyngeal Plexus of Nerves except _____.
- (b) All the muscles of tongue are supplied by _____ nerve except palatoglossus.
- (c) Secretomotor fibres to parotid gland comes from _____ ganglion.
- (d) Occulomotor nerve is _____ nerve.
- (e) Left common carotid artery arises from _____ of _____.

Q. 2 Write short notes on

- (a) Lacrimal apparatus 5 Marks
- (b) Maxillary Sinus 5 Marks

Q. 3 Write short notes on

- (a) Optic Ganglion 5 Marks
- (b) Ophthalmic artery 5 Marks

Q. 4 Write short notes on

- (a) Development of Thyroid gland 5 Marks
- (b) Microanatomy of a lymphnode 5 Marks

Q.5 Draw well labelled diagrams of

- (a) Transverse section of neck at C-6 level 5 Marks
- (b) Structures radiating from periphery of parotid gland 5 Marks

Q.6 Describe tongue in detail with its development and applied. 10 Marks

Q.7 Describe temporo-mandibular joint. 10 Marks

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2102

Roll
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BDS Examination, May - 2016

(First Professional)

**GENERAL HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY &
BIOCHEMISTRY**

Time : 3 Hours

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- All questions are compulsory.

PART-A

(Human Physiology)

35 Marks

1. Multiple Choice Questions : $\frac{1}{2}$ each

(a) In haemophilia :

- (i) Factor VII is increased with increase in clotting time
- (ii) Factor VIII is decreased with increase in clotting time
- (iii) Factor VIII is increased with decrease in bleeding time
- (iv) Factor VIII is decreased with increase in bleeding time

[P. T. O.]

- (b) Which of these is a neuromuscular transmitter :
- (i) Dopamine
 - (ii) GABA
 - (iii) Acetylcholine
 - (iv) Nor epinephrine
- (c) In which of the following conditions oxygen dissociation curve causes a left side shift :
- (i) Decreased lactic acid production of increased pH of plasma
 - (ii) Decreased concentration of CO_2
 - (iii) Decreased 2, 3 DPG
 - (iv) All of the above
- (d) All of the following are GIT hormones except :
- (i) Gastrin
 - (ii) Secretin
 - (iii) Enterokinase
 - (iv) Cholecystikinine

True / False : $\frac{1}{2}$ each

- (e) Water of uric acid are actively reabsorbed from proximal convoluted tubule.
- (f) Testosterone has strong andabolic action on proteins.
- (g) Painful stimuli are conveyed by A delta and C fibres.

Fill in the blanks : $\frac{1}{2}$ each

- (g) Respiratory centre in brain is situated in
 - (h) Renal threshold for blood glucose level is
 - (i) If fibrinogen & clotting factors are removed from plasma, it is called as
2. (a) Na-K exchange pump. 5
- (b) Renin angiotension axis. 5
3. (a) Pain pathway. 5
- (b) Clotting factors. 5
4. Discuss in detail 'Cardiac Cycle'. 10

[P. T. O.]

PART - B
(Biochemistry)

35 Marks

1. (a) Multiple Choice Questions :
- (i) The monosaccharide present in human heart muscle is :
 - (a) Arabinose
 - (b) Ribose
 - (c) Lyxose
 - (d) Xylose
 - (ii) Codon is a sequence of three nucleotides. They are present in :
 - (a) rRNA
 - (b) mRNA
 - (c) tRNA
 - (d) DNA
 - (iii) The % of iron in human Hb is :
 - (a) 0.30
 - (b) 0.34
 - (c) 0.43
 - (d) 0.47

2. (a) What are Isoenzyme? Give its clinical significance in diagnosis and prognosis of diseases.
- (b) Write a critical note on various types of enzymes inhibitions.
3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Scurvy
 - (b) Glycolysis
4. Discuss the biochemical functional dietary requirements, sources and absorption of calcium.

(iv) Tubular maximum for glucose (TmG) normally is :

(a) 200 mg/minute

(b) 250 mg/minute

(c) 300 mg/minute

(d) 350 mg/minute

(b) True / False :

(i) Myoglobins are colourless conjugated proteins.

(ii) Sphingomyelins are found in large quantities in brain.

(iii) Glycolysis does not take place in erythrocyte.

(c) Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

(i) Very low density lipoprotein are known as

(ii) The 3-D symptoms of pellegra are dementia, diarrhoea and

(iii) Blood glucose level after an over night fast in a normal adult is

[P. T. O.]

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2103

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BDS Examination, May - 2016

(First Professional)

**DENTAL ANATOMY, EMBRYOLOGY AND
ORAL HISTOLOGY**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

- Note :-** (i) Attempt all questions.
(ii) Draw neat, well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

1. (A) Multiple Choice Questions : $\frac{1}{2}$ each

- (i) Salivary glands arise from :
- (a) Hypobranchial eminence
 - (b) Oral mesenchyme
 - (c) Foldings of oral epithelium
 - (d) None of the above

[P. T. O.]

- (ii) Which aspect of the roots of primary incisor is more resorbed by erupting permanent teeth :
- (a) Lingual
 - (b) Facial
 - (c) Mesial
 - (d) Distal
- (iii) Successional lamina gives rise to the formation of :
- (a) All permanent teeth
 - (b) All primary teeth
 - (c) All permanent teeth except molars
 - (d) All permanent teeth except premolars
- (iv) Blood supply to periodontal ligament is derived from the vessels :
- (a) Those supplying gingiva
 - (b) Those supplying pulp
 - (c) Those supplying alveolar bone
 - (d) All the above

- (v) Which of the following is not a succedaneous tooth :
- (a) Permanent Ist molar
 - (b) Permanent IInd molar
 - (c) Permanent IIIrd molar
 - (d) All of the above
- (vi) Which of the following is a optical phenomenon and is not a surface structure of enamel :
- (a) Hunter Schruger bands
 - (b) Rod ends
 - (c) Enamel crack
 - (d) Perikymata
- (vii) Which primary molar has a prominent transverse ridge on its occlusal table :
- (a) Maxillary Ist molar
 - (b) Mandibular Ist molar
 - (c) Maxillary IInd molar
 - (d) Mandibular IInd molar

[P. T. O.]

- (viii) Root development of permanent dentition except third molar is completed by :
- (a) 12 Years
 - (b) 14 Years
 - (c) 15 Years
 - (d) 18 Years
- (ix) The lingular surface of a primary maxillary central incisor closely resembles that of :
- (a) Maxillary lateral incisor
 - (b) Maxillary canines
 - (c) Mandibular lateral incisor
 - (d) Mandibular central incisor
- (x) Which of the following line angle's cannot exist :
- (a) Mesiobuccal
 - (b) Mesiolingual
 - (c) Mesiodistal
 - (d) Distolingual

- (b) True / False : ½ each
- (i) Pulp stones which shows concentric layers of calcified tissue and absence of dentinal tubules are false denticles.
 - (ii) Entire space occupied by dental pulp in a tooth called as pulp cavity.
 - (iii) The connective tissue component of oral mucosae membrane is called as lamina propria.
 - (iv) Calcification of roots of primary dentition is completed by 3-4 years.
 - (v) Number of cusps in permanent maxillary first molar is five.
- (c) Fill in the blanks : ½ each
- (i) The premaxilla harbouring maxillary central incisors is embryonically derived from
 - (ii) The total activity of dental lamina lasts approximately for years.
 - (iii) Incremental lines of enamel are named as

[P. T. O.]

- (iv) Dead tracts are filled with
dentin.
- (v) Number of roots and root canals in
permanent mandibular first molar is
..... .
- 2. (a) Difference between right and left maxillary
canine. 5
- (b) Describe the occlusal surface of first maxillary
molar. 5
- 3. (a) Give the definition of-cusp, cingulum, fossa,
triangular ridge, oblique ridge. 5
- (b) Difference between 1st maxillary molar and 1st
mandibular molar. 5
- 4. (a) What is dentinogenesis? 5
- (b) Draw a coloured well labelled diagram of oral
mucous membrane. 5
- 5. (a) Discuss cementum, cementodentinal function,
cementogenesis with clinical consideration. 5
- (b) Describe periodontal ligament. 5

6. Describe the geometric forms of the tooth. Explain how it helps in a function of the tooth? 10
7. Discuss enamel and amelogenesis. 10

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Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2104

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BDS Examination, May - 2016

(Second Professional)

GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

[Maximum Marks : 70

- Note :-** (i) Attempt all questions.
(ii) All questions are to be answered in the same serial order.

PART-A

35

(General Pathology)

1. Select the correct answer : $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- (a) Stain for mycobacterium tuberculosis :
- (i) Pap stain
 - (ii) Zeihl-neelsen stain
 - (iii) Giemsa stain
 - (iv) Leishman stain

[P. T. O.

- (b) Erythropoietin is produced by :
- (i) Liver
 - (ii) Lungs
 - (iii) Bone marrow
 - (iv) Kidney
- (c) Most common hereditary coagulation disorder is :
- (i) Haemophilia A
 - (ii) Hemophilioa B
 - (iii) Von willebrand's disease
 - (iv) Protein C deficiency
- (d) Basophils are increaed in :
- (i) Bronchial asthma
 - (ii) CML
 - (iii) Angioneuretic edema
 - (iv) Corticosteroid therapy

- (e) In autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, which type of immunological tissue injury is involved :
- (i) Type-I (anaphylactic)
 - (ii) Type-II (cytotoxic)
 - (iii) Type-III (immune complex)
 - (iv) Type-IV (cell mediated)
- (f) Answer True or False to the statements below : $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (i) Mallory's bodies are seen in multiple myeloma.
 - (ii) Vitamin E has antioxidant property.
- (g) Fill in the blanks : $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$
- (i) Most common type of odontogenic tumour
 - (ii) ATP formation occurs in, organelle of cell.
 - (iii) IgE is involved in type of hypersensitivity reaction.

/ P. T. O.

2. Write short notes on : 5×2=10
- (a) Define and classify shock and give brief account of pathogenesis of septic shock.
 - (b) Define necrosis. Classify with examples.
3. Comments briefly on : 5×2=10
- (a) Define anaemia. Lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anaemia.
 - (b) Types of Hodgkin's lymphoma.
5. Define inflammation. Mention chemical mediators of inflammation and their role in inflammation. 10

PART- B**35****(Microbiology)**

1. Choose the correct answer : 4×½=2
- (a) Acute rheumatic fever is complication of one of the following infection :
 - (i) Throat infection by streptococcus aureus.
 - (ii) Persistent or recurrent throat infection by streptococcus pyogenes.

- (iii) Skin infection by streptococcus pyogenes
 - (iv) Throat infection by C. Diphtheriae.
- (b) Which one of the following component of outer membrane of gram negative bacteria is responsible for endotoxith activity :
- (i) Pore-in
 - (ii) Capsule
 - (iii) Lipopolysaccharide
 - (iv) N-acetylmuramic acid
- (c) Black water fever is caused by :
- (i) P. vivax
 - (ii) P. ovale
 - (iii) P. falciparum
 - (iv) L. donovani
- (d) Hepatitis B can be transmitted by :
- (i) Blood transfusion

[P. T. O.]

- (ii) Feco-oral route
- (iii) Unprotected sexual contract
- (iv) Option (i) and (iii)
- (e) Answer True or False to the statements below : $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$
 - (i) Influenza is caused by Haemophilus influenzae type-B.
 - (ii) HIV is aRNA virus.
 - (iii) Botulinum toxin is probably the most toxic substance known to mankind.
- (g) Fill in the blanks : $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$
 - (i) Anaphylactic reaction is indicated by
 - (ii) Oral thrush is caused by
 - (iii) V.D.R.L. is a screening test done for
- 2. Write short notes on : $5 \times 2 = 10$
 - (a) Specific tests for syphilis
 - (b) Autoclave

3. Write in brief on the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Differentiate between gram positive gram negative bacterial cell wall.
 - (b) Hepatitis B viral marker.
5. Describe pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of streptococcus pyogenes. 10

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Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2105

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BDS Examination, May - 2016

(Second Professional)

**GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY
AND THERAPEUTICS**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- (i) Attempt all questions in serial order.

(ii) Write clearly to the point.

1. (A) Write correct answer from multiple choice : $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

(a) Which of the following can be used by transdermal route :

(i) Adrenaline

(ii) Captopril

(iii) Nitroglycerine

(iv) Digoxin

[P. T. O.

- (b) Which of the following do not act through receptor :
- (i) Adrenaline
 - (ii) Atropine
 - (iii) Aspirin
 - (iv) Morphine
- (c) Which of the following is a cardio selective beta blocker :
- (i) Atenolol
 - (ii) Metoprolol
 - (iii) Propranolol
 - (iv) Timolol
- (d) Which of the following is a H_1 receptor antagonist :
- (i) Morphine
 - (ii) Cetrizine
 - (iii) Pirenzepine
 - (iv) Ranitidine

- (e) Which of the following is not a antiemetic drug :
- (i) Prochlorperazine
 - (ii) Metoclopramide
 - (iii) Ondansetron
 - (iv) Domperidone
- (f) Which of the following is not a non-steroidal anti inflammatory (NSAID) drug :
- (i) Dexamethasone
 - (ii) Diclofenac
 - (iii) Nimesulide
 - (iv) Etoricoxib
- (g) Which of the following is not used for treatment of Tuberculosis :
- (i) Rifampicin
 - (ii) Isoniazid
 - (iii) Linezolid
 - (iv) Ethambutol

[P. T. O.]

- (h) Which of the following follow zero-order kinetics of elimination :
- (i) Atropine
 - (ii) Adrenaline
 - (iii) Ethambutol
 - (iv) Ethyl alcohol
- (i) Which of the following is contra indicated in peptic ulcer disease patients :
- (i) Domperidone
 - (ii) Diclofenac
 - (iii) Omeprazole
 - (iv) Ranitidine
- (j) Which of the following is not a antibiotic :
- (i) Streptomycin
 - (ii) Ethromycin
 - (iii) Cotrimoxazole
 - (iv) Tetracycline

(B) Fill up the blank : $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- (a) Type I diabetes mellitus is treated by
- (b) Adrenaline is physiological antagonist of
- (c) Morphine is a analgesic.
- (d) Quinine is used for the treatment of
- (e) Local anaesthetic agents used along with to prolong duration of anaesthesia.

(C) Write True or False against the following :

$$5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

- (a) Lipid soluble drugs are absorbed by sublingual route.
- (b) Prodrug is the inactive form of a drug.
- (c) Low dose aspirin reduces the incidence of myocardial infarction.
- (d) Omeprazole blok ^{cks} $H^+ K^+ ATPase$ reversibly.
- (e) Etoricoxib is relatively safe anti-inflammatory analgesic for peptic ulcer patient.

[P. T. O.]

2. Write mechanism of action of the following :
- (a) Cotrimoxazole 5
 - (b) Local Anaesthetic agent 5
3. Write uses and adverse effect of the following :
- (a) Propranolol 5
 - (b) Fluoroquinolones 5
4. Discuss briefly about the following :
- (a) Styptics 5
 - (b) H₁ antagonist 5
5. Write short notes on the following :
- (a) ~~Obtundant~~ *Obtundants* 5
 - (b) Antiseptic 5
6. Classify anti hypertensive drug and discuss phamacological effects of Betablockers. 10
7. Classify β -lactom antibiotics and discuss penicillin. 10

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Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2106

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BDS Examination, May - 2016

(Second Professional)

DENTAL MATERIALS

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- (i) All questions have to be answered in the same serial order.

(ii) Make neat, well labelled diagrams where necessary.

(iii) Attempt all questions.

1. (A) Choose the correct answer : $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

(a) Following material is used in dental investment materials :

(i) Type I gypsum

(ii) Type IV gypsum

(iii) Type V gypsum

(iv) All of the above

[P. T. O.

- (b) Direct filling gold has property of cold welding because of its :
- (i) Purity
 - (ii) Addition of Cr. in composition
 - (iii) Silica particle
 - (iv) Platinum in composition
- (c) Following are colour dimensions except :
- (i) Hue
 - (ii) Value
 - (iii) Chroma
 - (iv) Opacity
- (d) Strongest phase of set silver amalgam is :
- (i) γ phase
 - (ii) γ_2 phase
 - (iii) η phase
 - (iv) Un reacted Cu particles

- (e) Filters in composite resin :
- (i) Increase strength
 - (ii) Reduce polymerization shrinkage
 - (iii) Reduce wear resistance
 - (iv) All of the above
- (f) Trituration is done :
- (i) In rubber bowl and spatula
 - (ii) To remove oxide layer
 - (iii) To segregate α and β phase
 - (iv) For cleaning amalgam
- (g) Following are used in dental ceramics except :
- (i) Feldspar
 - (ii) Quartz
 - (iii) Modifiers
 - (iv) Alginate

[P. T. O.]

(h) Synenesis and imbibition are associated with :

- (i) Hydrocoloids
- (ii) Denture base resins
- (iii) 18 : 8 stainless steel
- (iv) Pumice

(i) Knoop hardness test uses as indenter :

- (i) Steel ball
- (ii) Conical diamond
- (iii) Steel rod
- (iv) Rhombic diamond

(j) Purity of gold alloys can be exhibited as :

- (i) Fineness
- (ii) Carat
- (iii) Both
- (iv) None of the two

- (B) Fill up the blanks : $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- (a) Shade matching is best possible in light.
 - (b) Denture base resins are packed in stage in the flask.
 - (c) is most ductile and malleable metal.
 - (d) Silica particle in composite resins are bonded to matrix by agent.
 - (e) is one of the cements which release fluoroide.
- (C) Choose True or False : $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- (a) The difference between polishing and finishing agent is its chemical composition.
 - (b) Eutectic alloys have specific proportion of its constituents.
 - (c) Condensation silicon impression materias are most dimensionally stable impression materials.
 - (d) Mercury toxicity in dental clinics is occassionally due to mercury vapour in dental clinics.

[P. T. O.]

- (e) Recovery, recrystallization and condensation are steps of annealing.
2. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Admixed alloys 5
 - (b) Fillers in composites 5
 3. Write in brief about :
 - (a) Dental implant types. 5
 - (b) Expansion in dental investment materials. 5
 4. Differentiate between :
 - (a) α and β hemihydrate
 - (b) Direct filling gold and gold alloys
 5. Discuss in brief about :
 - (a) Separating media used in dentistry. 5
 - (b) Age hardening heat treatment. 5
 6. Discuss in detail the composition, manipulation and managing the alginate impression material in hot Indian weather. 10
 7. Write in detail about various methods of strengthening ceramics.

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2109

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BDS Examination, May- 2016

(Third Professional)

GENERAL MEDICINE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Attempt all questions.

1. (A) Choose the correct answer 5+2.5+2.5

(a) What is not the treatment of Hypoglycemia :

- (i) Dextrose
- (ii) Glucagon
- (iii) Insulin
- (iv) All of the above

(b) Which of the following is de-activator of migraine :

- (i) Pregnancy
- (ii) Sleep

[P. T. O.

- (iii) Exhilaration
 - (iv) All of the above
- (c) Which of the following is not the cause of Liver cirrhosis :
- (i) Helicobacter pylori
 - (ii) Alcohol
 - (iii) Hepatitis B Virus
 - (iv) Hepatitis C Virus
- (d) Which of the following is not the major criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever :
- (i) Fever
 - (ii) Carditis
 - (iii) Sydenham's Chorea
 - (iv) Erythema Marginatum
- (e) Which of the following is feature of hyperthyroidism :
- (i) Weight loss
 - (ii) Atrial fibrillation

- (iii) Diarrhea
 - (iv) All of the above
- (f) Which of the following is not the etiological agent in PNEUMONIA :
- (i) Streptococci
 - (ii) Staphylococcus
 - (iii) Helicobacter pylori
 - (iv) Pneumococci
- (g) Normal colour urine darkens on standing in :
- (i) Hepatocellular jaundice
 - (ii) Obstructive jaundice
 - (iii) Pre hepatic anemia
 - (iv) conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- (h) Which of the following is not the cause of fever with rashes :
- (i) Malaria
 - (ii) Measles
 - (iii) Enteric fever
 - (iv) Chicken pox

[P. T. O.]

- (i) Which of the following is not the genetically transmitted disease :
- (i) Diabetes mellitus
 - (ii) Hemophilia
 - (iii) Syphilis
 - (iv) Neurofibromatosis
- (j) Risk of transmission of HIV is not while :
- (i) Blood Transfusion
 - (ii) Sexual contact
 - (iii) Sharing needle
 - (iv) Sharing utensils
- (B) Please mark which of the following statement is true or false :
- (a) Transmission of HIV has also been postulated through the faeco-oral route.
 - (b) Pulmonary stenosis is the cause of peripheral cyanosis.
 - (c) Grave's disease is a form of Hyperthyroidism.

- (d) Cold intolerance is an important feature of Hypothyroidism.
- (e) Hematuria and Hypertension are characteristic features in Nephritic syndrome.

(C) Please fill in the blanks :

- (a) Normal blood sugar level ismg/dl or less after.....hours of fasting andhour after 75 gm glucose isgm/dl.
 - (b) Pregnancy is a deactivator of
 - (c) Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by proteinuria more thangm/day.
 - (d) Mumps is caused by
2. What do you understand with following terminology?
Describe in brief: 5+5
- (a) Shifting dullness
 - (b) Fluid thrill
3. Write in brief about: 5+5
- (a) Portal hypertension
 - (b) Migratory polyarthritis

[P. T. O.]

4. Enumerate the following: 2+2+2+2+2
- (a) Cause of gum hyperplasia
 - (b) Acute complications of diabetes
 - (c) clinical features of congestive heart failure
 - (d) Causes of headache
 - (e) Causes of unilateral pedal oedema
5. Write short notes on : 5+5
- (a) Unstable Angina
 - (b) Exudative Ascites
6. What is Myocardial Infarction? How will you diagnose and write the treatment enumerate complications?10
7. Describe the Enteric Fever? Write its pathophysiology, clinical features and management. Write the prophylaxis available. 10

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID - 2110

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BDS Examination, May - 2016

(Third Professional)

GENERAL SURGERY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Attempt all questions.

1. (A) Multiple choice questions : $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

(a) An ulcer with a rolled tyre edge :

(i) Tubercular ulcer

(ii) Syphilitic ulcer

(iii) Rodent ulcer

(iv) Trophic ulcer

(b) "Universal Aceptor" is a person with blood group :

(i) A

(ii) B

[P. T. O.

- (iii) AB
- (iv) O
- (c) "Cell death" superadded with putrefaction leads to :
 - (i) Necrosis
 - (ii) Gangrene
 - (iii) Cellulitis
 - (iv) Ulcer
- (d) Toxin responsible for cell death is :
 - (i) Neurolysin
 - (ii) Tetanolysin
 - (iii) Both
 - (iv) None
- (e) An example of "Sequestration dermoid" is :
 - (i) Sebaceous cyst
 - (ii) Branchial cyst
 - (iii) Thyroglossel cyst
 - (iv) Ranula

(f) In a patient of head injury, normal verbal response is denoted by :

(i) V_1

(ii) V_2

(iii) V_3

(iv) V_5

(g) "Cheery contents" can be found in :

(i) Sebaceous cyst

(ii) Dermoid cyst

(iii) Bronchial cyst

(iv) All of the above

(h) PVC disposables are preferentially sterilized by :

(i) Boiler

(ii) Autoclave

(iii) ETO

(iv) Lysol

[P. T. O.]

(i) Decreased blood flow to vital organs
occur in :

- (i) Tetanus
- (ii) Leukaemia
- (iii) Shock
- (iv) All of the above

(j) 'Tachycardia' is found in a patient of :

- (i) Hypothyroidism
- (ii) Hyperthyroidism
- (iii) CA-Thyroid
- (iv) All of the above

(B) True or False :

$5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- (a) 'Punchem' is present in all dermoid cysts.
- (b) Benign tumour of adipose tissue is called lipoma.
- (c) A carbunde is usually found in diabetics.
- (d) Rodent ulcer is a benign tumour.
- (e) Dry gangrene is better than wet gangrene.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

$5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- (a) Dermoid arising from totipotent cells are called
- (b) The most common benign tumour of parotid gland is
- (c) Gas gangrene is caused by
- (d) A cystic swelling with blue dome is
- (e) Basal cell carcinoma is also known as
2. (a) What is shock? Write in brief about its various types. 5
- (b) ABC of Resuscitation. 5
3. Write short notes on :
- (a) Oral submucous fibrosis 5
- (b) Carbuncle 5
4. Write in brief about :
- (a) Sebaceous cyst 5
- (b) Rodent ulcer 5

[P. T. O.]

5. Explain in brief:
- (a) Various methods of sterilization. 5
 - (b) Clinical features of tetanus. 5
6. What is gangrene? Describe in detail the causes, clinical features and principles of management of gangrene. 10
7. Write all you know about etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment in case of CA-Tongue. 10

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2111

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BDS Examination, May - 2016

(Third Professional)

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Attempt all questions.

1. (A) Multiple choice questions : $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

(a) Double lig blepharochalsin, non-toxic thyroid enlargement is a triad seen in :

(i) Van der Woude syndrome

(ii) Pierre Robbin Anomalad

(iii) Ascher syndrome

(iv) Albers-Schonberg syndrome

(b) All are caries Activity Tests except :

(i) Snyder Test

(ii) Kveim Test

[P. T. O.

- (iii) Buffer Capacity
- (iv) Salivary Reductase Test
- (c) Which class of teeth are more commonly affected in chronic hyperplastic palpititis :
 - (i) Incisors
 - (ii) Caninnes
 - (iii) Pre molars
 - (iv) Molars
- (d) Which of the following is not a part of the triad seen in radiation osteomyclitis :
 - (i) Radiation
 - (ii) Trauma
 - (iii) Tumor
 - (iv) Infection
- (e) Which of the followig is not a feature of a periodontal pocket :
 - (i) Destruction of periodontal tissue
 - (ii) Deepening of sulcus

- (iii) Gingival enlargement
- (iv) Loosening of teeth
- (f) Abtrotung effect is seen in :
 - (i) Junctional nevus
 - (ii) Compound nevus
 - (iii) Intradermal nevus
 - (iv) Blue nevus
- (g) Keratoacanthoma is known as all of the following except :
 - (i) Self healing carcinoma
 - (ii) Pseudo carcinoma
 - (iii) Kerato carcinoma
 - (iv) Carcinosarcoma
- (h) Snuff Dipper's cancer is also called as :
 - (i) Verrucous carcinoma
 - (ii) Warthin's tumor
 - (iii) Pindborg tumor
 - (iv) Basal cell carcinoma

[P. T. O.]

- (i) Storiform pattern is seen in :
 - (i) Fibrous histiocytoma
 - (ii) Fibroma
 - (iii) Fibrosarcoma
 - (iv) Fibromatosis
- (j) Kaposi sarcoma is associated with :
 - (i) EBV
 - (ii) HPV
 - (iii) HSV
 - (iv) HIV

(B) True or False :

$$5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

- (a) Racquet cells and tadpole cells are characteristics of Rhabdomyosarcoma.
- (b) Liesegang rings are seen in CEOT.
- (c) Russell bodies are associated with plasma cells.
- (d) Bence Jones proteins are seen in multiple myeloma.
- (e) Bird like Facies are characteristics of Marfan's syndrome.

- (C) Fill in the blanks : $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- (a) Necrotising sialometaplasia most commonly mimics
 - (b) Wickham's Striae is associated with
 - (c) Polyphagia, polydypsia and polyurea are characteristic features of
 - (d) Odonto clastoma is also called as
 - (e) Heck's disease is also called as
2. Write short notes on : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Mucocele
 - (b) Attrition, Abrasion, Erosion, Abfraction
3. Write short notes on : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Amelogenesis imperfecta
 - (b) Tzarck cells
4. Write short notes on : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Histopathology of unicystic meloblastoma.
 - (b) Histognesis of salivary gland tumors.

[P. T. O.]

5. Write short notes on : 5×2=10
- (a) Tumor grading and staging.
 - (b) Enumerate and describe in detail about developmental disturbances affecting structure of teeth.

Essays

6. Classify odontogenic cysts and write in detail about odontogenic keratocyst. 10
7. Classify skin disorders. Write in detail about oral lichen planks. 10

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2116

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BDS Examination, May- 2016

(Fourth Professional)

PAEDIATRIC AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Attempt all the questions.

(A) Multiple Choice questions. $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

(a) With the eruption of which teeth do maxillary anterior diastema normally close :

(i) First molars

(ii) Third molars

(iii) Premolars

(iv) Canines

(b) The 'v' principle of growth is best illustrated by :

(i) Nasal septum

(ii) Mandibular Ramus

[P. T. O.

- (iii) Mandibular symphysis
 - (iv) Spheno occipital synchondrosis
- (c) In a teeth preparation for a steel crown the surface requiring the least amount of reduction is one :
- (i) Mesial
 - (ii) Distal
 - (iii) Buccal
 - (iv) Lingual
- (d) The pulp horn most likely to be exposed in preparing cavities in lower first molar teeth is one:
- (i) Mesiobuccal
 - (ii) Distobuccal
 - (iii) Mesiolingual
 - (iv) Distolingual
- (e) Removal of coronal pulp followed by maintaining the radicular pulp tissue is called as :
- (i) Indirect pulp capping
 - (ii) Pulpotomy

- (iii) Pulpectomy
 - (iv) Direct pulp capping
- (f) The average Lec-way space in each half of the mandible is :
- (i) 0.9 mm
 - (ii) 1.7 mm
 - (iii) 3.4 mm
 - (iv) 1.8 mm
- (g) Tooth brush does the following except :
- (i) Plaque removal
 - (ii) Patient education
 - (iii) Facilitates examination
 - (iv) Calculaus and stain removal
- (h) Frequency of use of flouridated tooth paste in a child of age below ' years is :
- (i) once daily
 - (ii) Twice daily
 - (iii) Twice weekly
 - (iv) Not indicated

[P. T. O.]

- (i) 'Pink Tooth' is caused by :
- (i) Abrasion
 - (ii) Shedding
 - (iii) Internal Resorption
 - (iv) Eruption
- (j) The space maintainer for unilateral loss of primary first mandibular molar in a five year child is:
- (i) Distal shoe appliance
 - (ii) Lingual Arch
 - (iii) Band and loop
 - (iv) Space Regainer
- (B) True/False 1/2 each
- (a) Cross bite relationship is a self correcting anomaly.
 - (b) A neo-natal child will have the age of 8 weeks.
 - (c) The father of pedodontics in India is Dr. Vacher.
 - (d) Ex articulation of teeth means extrusion.
 - (e) Commonly used brushing technique in children is Fore's technique.

- (C) Fill in the blanks $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- (i) Percentage of formaldehyde in Buck ley's fearmocesol is
- (ii) When two teeth are joined together only at cementum it is
- (iii) Terminal plane relationship in primary dention was given by³⁶
- (iv) 'Adenoid Facies' is seen in patients with the habit of
- (v) Incisal liasility in mandible is aboutmm

Write notes on the following :

2. (a) Child abuse $5 \times 2 = 10$
(b) Broadbent phenomenon
3. (a) Apexogenesis Vs Apexification $5 \times 2 = 10$
(b) Types of Emotions
4. (a) Physical Restraints $5 \times 2 = 10$
(b) Thumb Sucking/Digit Sucking
5. (a) Diagnostic Aids /or caries $5 \times 2 = 10$

[P. T. O.]

(b) Management (dental) - SABE

6. Define sealants and classify it. Discuss step by step placement of sealant in second permanent molar.
7. Classify topical fluorides. Describe professionally applied topical fluorides in detail.

Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book.

PAPER ID : 2118	Roll No.																		
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BDS Examination, May- 2016

(Fourth Professional)

PROSTHODONTICS AND CROWN AND BRIDGE

Time : 3 Hours

[Maximum Marks : 70

- Note :- (i) Attempt all the questions.
- (ii) All questions are to be answered in the same serial order
- (iii) Make neat, well labeled diagram where necessary.
- (A) Choose the correct answer : 1/2 marks each
- (a) A removable dental prosthesis that replaces the entire dentition and associated structures of the maxilla or mandible is known as :
- (i) Fixed partial denture
- (ii) Removable partial denture

[P. T. O.

(iii) Complete denture

(iv) None of the above

(b) The buccal frenum in the impression is recorded as :

(i) Buccal freni

(ii) Buccal vestibule

(iii) Buccal Notch

(iv) Buccal pad

(c) The 1st post insertion checkup for the complete denture patient should be done after :

(i) 48 Hrs

(ii) 2-3 Days

(iii) 1 Week

(iv) 24 Hrs

(d) Following factor will decrease the retention of the maxillary complete denture :

(i) Adhesion

(ii) Thick ropy saliva

- (iii) Atmospheric pressure
 - (iv) Undercuts
- (e) The residual ridge arch form can be :
- (i) Triangular
 - (ii) Circular
 - (iii) Square
 - (iv) Rhomboidal
- (f) Superior border of the maxillary major connector should be at least :
- (i) On the free gingival margin
 - (ii) 6mm away from the free gingival margin
 - (iii) 3 mm away from the free gingival margin
 - (iv) 4 mm away from the free gingival margin
- (g) In Kennedy's Class 1 arches direct retainers should be placed in :
- (i) Quadrilateral configuration
 - (ii) Bilateral configuration
 - (iii) Tripodal configuration
 - (iv) Unilateral configuration

[P. T. O.]

- (h) To increase the flexibility of the clasp :
- (i) Diameter should be increased
 - (ii) Length should be increased
 - (iii) Length should be decreased
 - (iv) None of the above
- (i) Minimum clearance on non-functional cusp for complete cast crown should be :
- (i) 1.5 mm
 - (ii) 1.2 mm
 - (iii) 1 mm
 - (iv) 2 mm
- (j) Ideally post diameter should not exceed :
- (i) Half of the cross-sectional root diameter
 - (ii) 1/8th of the cross-sectional diameter
 - (iii) 1/4th of the cross-sectional diameter
 - (iv) 1/3 rd of the cross-sectional diameter

(B) Fill in the blanks : 1/2 marks each

- (a)is the mediolateral curve that contacts the buccal and lingual cusp tips on each side of the arch.
- (b)is one of the methods to locate the anterior vibrating line, which requires both nostrils be held firmly while the patient blows gently through the nose.
- (c)is a device that measures maximum force of closure power point.
- (d)joins smaller components to the major connector.
- (e) A natural tooth located between terminal abutment that serve to support a fixed or removable prosthesis is known as

(C) Choose True/False

- (a) Gagging is defined as voluntary expansion of the muscles of the soft palate.
- (b) Arcon articulator has its condyle on the lower member and the condylar guides on the upper member.
- (c) If a vertical overlap is necessary for esthetic reason, a horizontal overlap must be set to compensate for it.

[P. T. O.]

- (d) Removable partial denture is contraindicated in long span edentulous area.
- (e) Ridge lap pontic is advocated for missing posterior teeth.

Write notes on :

- 2. (a) Neutral zone 5
- (b) Refractory cast

Write notes on :

- 3. (a) Combination syndrome 5
- (b) Posterior palatal seal

Write notes on :

- 4. (a) Dentogenic concept 5
- (b) Requirements of direct retainers

Write notes on :

- 5. (a) Temporization 5
- (b) Impression techniques in FPD.
- 6. Define balanced occlusion. Explain factors affecting balanced occlusion. 10
- 7. Explain indirect retainers of RPD in detail. 10

