No. of Printed Pages: 06

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PAPER ID: 2114	Roll No.	9181	screet		

BDS Examination Dec. 2016

(Fourth Professional)

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

[Maximum Marks: 70

- **Note:** (i) Attempt all questions.
 - (ii) All questions are to be answered in the same serial order.
 - (iii) Make neat, well labelled diagrams where necessary.
- 1. (I) Choose the correct answer:

 $10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$

- (a) Osteoradio necrosis occurs as a result of all except:
 - (i) Radiotherapy
 - (ii) Injury
 - (iii) Infection
 - (iv) Tobacco

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- Minute floresent crystals in intensifying screen are:
 - (i) Crystalloids
 - (ii) Phosphors
 - ORAL MEDICINE AN CEL (iii)
 - (iv) Camphor
 - (c) Normal anatomic landmark on maxillary IOPAR is:
- (i) Condylar process
- energy (ii) Ramus ew assers and (iii)
 - (iii) Coronoid process
 - (iv) External oblique ridge
 - (d) Photodynamic therapy is used for:
 - (i) Infections works (i)
 - (ii) Cancer
 - (iii) Genetic abnormalties
 - (iv) Cysts of jaws

- (e) Treponema pallidum is sensitive to:
 - (i) Rifampicin (iii)
 - (ii) Metronidazole
 - (iii) Penicillin G
 - (iv) Chloramphenicol
- (f) McGne Albright syndrome is a clinical form of:
 - (i) Florid osseous dysplasia
 - (ii) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (iii) Graniofacial dysostosis
 - (iv) Osteopetrosis
- (g) Xerostomia can be caused by all except:
 - (i) Tricyclic antidepressants
 - (ii) Pilocarpine
 - (iii) Dehydration (II)
 - (iv) Mumps
- (h) Pertz Jegher's syndrome is characterised Gwo by: Moodingon and add (d)
 - (i) Alopecia

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		(ii) Intestinal polyps
		(iii) Eczema
		(iv) Glossodynia
	(i)	'Wickham's striae' is charateristic of:
		(i) Oral Leukoplakia
		(ii) Oral Lichen Planus
		(iii) Oral condidiasis
		(iv) Oral ulcers
	(j)	'Jug handle' view for zygomatic arch is modified form of:
		(i) Occipito mental view
		(ii) PA skull view (g)
		(iii) Sub mento vertex view
		(iv) Transpharyngeal view
(II)	Wri	te true / false : $5 \times \frac{1}{2}$
	(a)	Multilocular radiolucency can be seen in ameloblastoma of mandible.
	(b)	Absolute neutrophil count below 500/mm ³
		is seen in cyclic neutrogenia.

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	(c)	Extra-oral films are considered as direct
		x-ray films.
	(d)	Campbell's lines are seen in occipto mental
		view.
	(e)	Uremic stomatitis is seen in chronic renal
		failure.
(III)	Fill	in the blanks: $5 \times \frac{1}{2}$
	(a)	Sialographic appearance of normal ductal
		architecture is
	(b)	Spread of infection in sublingual, submental
		and sub-mandibular spaces bilaterally is
		known as
	(c)	Lymph nodes with 'stony hard' consistancy
		are in ni sied the supported
	(d)	Cross sectional imaging of TMJ can be done
1		by
	(e)	Parallax error is seen in a film.
Wri	te sh	ort notes on : $2 \times 5 = 10$
(a)	Digi	tal radiography

X-ray film processing

- 3. Write in beiefly about management of:
- 10

- (a) Oral Leukoplakia
- (b) MPDS
- 4. Write in brief the etiology and clinical features of:
 - (a) OSMF
 - (b) Herpes Zoster infection
- 5. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Radiation effects on oral tissues
 - (b) Oral manifestations of Leukemia
- 6. What is premalignant lesion and condition? Write in detail about clinical features, diagnosis and management of OSMF.
- 7. Enumerate the various intra-oral radiography techniques with their indication. Write in detail about the bisecting angle technique of intra-oral periapical radiography with supporting diagrams.

HHH