

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

PAPER ID : 2117

Roll
No.

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BDS Examination Dec. 2016

(Fourth Professional)

PERIODONTOLOGY

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

(a) Periodontics is the branch of dentistry that deals with :

- (i) Prevention of periodontal disease
- (ii) Periodontal tissues in diseases
- (iii) Prevention and treatment of periodontal disease
- (iv) Periodontium in health and disease

[P. T. O.

(b) The following group of fibre is absent in an incompletely formed root :

- (i) Alveolar crest group
- (ii) Oblique group
- (iii) Horizontal group
- (iv) Apical group

(c) Vertical bone loss is associated with :

- (i) Suprabony pocket
- (ii) Flase procket
- (iii) True pocket
- (iv) Infrabony pocket

(d) Epithelium has blood supply from :

- (i) Facial artery
- (ii) Arteries from periodontal ligament
- (iii) Supraperiostial artery
- (iv) No blood supply

(e) Clinical features of disquamative gingivitis are :

- (i) Fiery red gingiva
- (ii) Painful gingiva
- (iii) Errosive gingiva
- (iv) All of the above

(f) False gingival enlargement is caused by :

- (i) Epulis
- (ii) Underlying dental and osseous structure
- (iii) Inflammation of periodontal ligament
- (iv) Drug induced gingival enlargement

(g) Ideal outcome of periodontal therapy is :

- (i) New attachment
- (ii) Long junctional attachment
- (iii) Ankylosis
- (iv) Re attachment

(h) Fremitus test measures :

- (i) Frenal pull

- (ii) Mobility
 - (iii) Bleeding on probing
 - (iv) Trauma from occlusion
 - (i) ENAP is a method of :
 - (i) Curettage
 - (ii) Gingivectomy
 - (iii) Flap surgery
 - (iv) Scaling and root planning
 - (j) Which is not a periodontal surgical instrument :
 - (i) Periosteal elevator
 - (ii) Gingivectomy knives
 - (iii) Bone files
 - (iv) None the the above
- (II) Write true / false : $5 \times \frac{1}{2}$
- (a) Inflammation of gingiva around a partially erupted tooth is called as pericoronitis.
 - (b) The most common sign of secondary trauma from occlusion is pathological migration.

- (c) The upper first molar teeth have maximum amount of supra gingival calculus.
 - (d) Punched out creater like gingival contoures are seen in acute herpetic givostomatitis.
 - (e) The most common cause of gingivitis is vitamin deficiency.
- (III) Fill in the blanks : $5 \times \frac{1}{2}$
- (a) The first incision is also called as
 - (b) Collag in has got helix structure.
 - (c) Predominant immunoglobulin present in saliva is
 - (d) Differential diagnosis of degramative gingivitis are and
 - (e) False pocket is also called as
2. Write briefly : $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (a) Theories of calculus formation
 - (b) Endo Perio lesions
3. Write beiefly : $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (a) Etiopathogenesis of pocket formation

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(b) Treatment plan

4. Write briefly : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Primary trauma from occlusion

(b) Conditioned gingival enlargement

5. Write briefly : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Stages in plaque formation

(b) Rationale of periodontal treatment

6. Define aggressive periodontitis. Give the clinical features and radiographic findings for aggressive periodontitis. 10

7. Define GCF. Discuss in detail the composition, methods of collection and clinical significance of gingival cervical fluid. 10
