

वारेड प्रदर्शक (धिकारिता शिक्षा विभाग) संवीक्षा परीक्षा - 2020

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 24
Number of Pages in Booklet : 24

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या /
Question Paper Booklet No.

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 180
No. of Questions in Booklet : 180

Paper Code : 05

MSDDn-02

5215821

SUBJECT : Dentistry

परीक्षा दिनांक - 15/09/2020

समय : 3.00 घण्टे
Time : 3.00 Hours

परीक्षा समय - 9:00 to 12:00 PM

अधिकतम अंक : 180
Maximum Marks : 180

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के पेपर सील/पॉलिथीन बैग को खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका पर वही प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या अंकित है जो उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित है। इसमें कोई भिन्नता हो तो वीक्षक से दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र प्राप्त कर लें। ऐसा न करने पर जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी।

The candidate should ensure that Question Paper Booklet No. of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same after opening the Paper Seal / Polythene bag. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another Question Paper. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

- सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
- एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
- OMR उत्तर पत्रक इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको परीक्षा पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर-पत्र निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
- प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है। किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।
- मोबाइल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
- कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्तांकों में से काटे जा सकते हैं।

चेतावनी: अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए विविध नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही विभाग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली विभाग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- Answer all questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- Only one answer is to be given for each question.
- If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
- Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
- The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
- 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
- Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
- Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

05-□



1. Planned professional conversation which enables the patient to communicate his/her fears to the clinician and recorded in the patient's own words is :
 - (1) Personal history
 - (2) Family history
 - (3) Case history
 - (4) All of these

2. Nabers probe is used to determine :
 - (1) Mobility
 - (2) Tenderness
 - (3) Furcation involvement
 - (4) Recession

3. Following are the cause of lymph node enlargement :
 - (1) Tuberculosis
 - (2) Hodgkins disease
 - (3) Jaundice
 - (4) All of these

4. The normal oral temperature is :
 - (1) 37 degree centigrade
 - (2) 37 degree fahrenheit
 - (3) 20 degree centigrade
 - (4) 27 degree centigrade

5. Clinical examination of dental caries is done by :
 - (1) Mouth mirror
 - (2) Explorer
 - (3) Tweezer
 - (4) Periodontal probe

6. The submandibular salivary gland bilaterally can be palpated by :
 - (1) Ducting of the gland
 - (2) Milking of the gland
 - (3) Probing of the gland
 - (4) All of these

7. The normal mouth opening is :
 - (1) 44 mm
 - (2) 66 mm
 - (3) 44 cm
 - (4) 10 mm

8. The test that's done to evaluate the content of the swelling is :
 - (1) Paget's test
 - (2) Probing test
 - (3) Thermal test
 - (4) None of these

9. Following are the types of pulp testing, except :
- (1) Test cavity
 - (2) Thermal test
 - (3) Cold test
 - (4) Paget test
10. Which of the following is a type of particulate radiation ?
- (1) Beta rays
 - (2) Gamma rays
 - (3) Cathode rays
 - (4) Both Beta rays and Cathode rays
11. If X-rays reaches the film, then that area will be :
- (1) Radiolucent
 - (2) Radio-opaque
 - (3) Transparent
 - (4) All of these
12. Tiny white elevated dots are present at the intersection of white lines, called as :
- (1) Lichen planus
 - (2) Oral submucous fibrosis
 - (3) Systemic lupus
 - (4) All of these
13. Prolonged use of mouth wash result in :
- (1) Tobacco stains
 - (2) Chlorhexidine stains
 - (3) Tetracycline stains
 - (4) All of these
14. Plumbism occurs due to :
- (1) Mercury poisoning
 - (2) Silver poisoning
 - (3) Copper poisoning
 - (4) Lead poisoning
15. Purpuric lesion more than 3 mm in diameter is called as :
- (1) Macule
 - (2) Petechie
 - (3) Ecchymoses
 - (4) Bacteremia
16. Jaundice sign can be appreciated well in :
- (1) Tip of nose
 - (2) Sclera of eye
 - (3) Ear lobule
 - (4) Tounge
17. Albright syndrome is characterized by :
- (1) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (2) Cafe aulait spots
 - (3) Endocrinal disturbances
 - (4) All of these

18. Common term to denote a traumatic ulcer is :
- (1) Tropic ulcer
 - (2) Bednar's ulcer
 - (3) Ecubitus ulcer
 - (4) All of these
19. An abnormal disease in the flow of saliva is called :
- (1) Trismus
 - (2) Xerostomia
 - (3) Salivation
 - (4) Sialadenitis
20. Fissured tongue is seen in :
- (1) Down syndrome
 - (2) Meckersson rosenthal syndrome
 - (3) Both of these
 - (4) None of these
21. All of the following are the examples of odontogenic developmental cyst, except :
- (1) Dentigerous cyst
 - (2) Okc
 - (3) Glandular cyst
 - (4) Residual cyst
22. How many pulp horns are present in mandibular second primary molar ?
- (1) 3
 - (2) 6
 - (3) 4
 - (4) 5
23. Which nerve supplies the anterior part of tongue ?
- (1) Olfactory nerve
 - (2) Facial nerve
 - (3) Trigeminal nerve
 - (4) Glossopharyngeal nerve
24. Eruption age of maxillary permanent lateral incisor is
- (1) 8-9 yrs
 - (2) 6-7 yrs
 - (3) 10-11 yrs
 - (4) 8-9 months
25. All are true about lateral incisive foramina :
- (1) Two in number present in lateral wall of incisive fossa
 - (2) Leads to nasal cavity through incisive canal
 - (3) Greater palatine vessels and nasopalatine nerve pass through it
 - (4) All of these

26. Plexus of rashkov are present in which of the following zones of pulp ?

- (1) Cell free zone
- (2) Cell rich zone
- (3) Odontoblastic zone
- (4) Pulp Core

27. Which of the following is a non-keratinocyte ?

- (1) Langhan's cell
- (2) Red blood cell
- (3) Langerhan's cell
- (4) Nerve cell

28. A new tooth is erupting in the mouth of a one and half years old child. This tooth is most likely to be a deciduous :

- (1) Maxillary central incisor
- (2) Mandibular lateral incisor
- (3) Maxillary lateral incisor
- (4) Maxillary canine

29. Largest and strongest bone of the face is .

- (1) Maxilla
- (2) Zygomatic bone
- (3) Mandible
- (4) Inferior nasal concha

30. Angle of mandible in children is :

- (1) 110°
- (2) 120°
- (3) 130°
- (4) 140°

31. Lingual artery form loop around the :

- (1) Above the body of hyoid bone
- (2) Above the greater cornu of hyoid bone
- (3) Above the lesser cornu of hyoid bone
- (4) Below the body of hyoid bone

32. Gnarled enamel is seen in :

- (1) Proximal surface of tooth
- (2) Cervical region of tooth
- (3) Cusp tips
- (4) All of these

33. Sutural junction between frontal and parietal bone is called :

- (1) Nasion
- (2) Inion
- (3) Bregma
- (4) Lambda



34. All are necessary for tooth formation, except :
- (1) Vestibular lamina
 - (2) Dental lamina
 - (3) Membrana preformitiva
 - (4) Dental papilla
35. Structure passing through foramen rotundum is :
- (1) Mandibular nerve
 - (2) Ophthalmic nerve
 - (3) Maxillary nerve
 - (4) Trigeminal nerve
36. Which of the following papillae are keratinized ?
- (1) Filiform
 - (2) Fungiform
 - (3) Circumvallate
 - (4) Foliate
37. The first evidence of cartilage getting converted to bone in craniofacial skeleton occurs during :
- (1) Fourth postnatal week
 - (2) Eighth postnatal week
 - (3) Fourth prenatal week
 - (4) Eighth prenatal week
38. In Bell's palsy
- (1) Upper half of face is paralysed.
 - (2) Ipsilateral complete half of face is paralysed.
 - (3) Ipsilateral upper half of face is paralysed.
 - (4) Ipsilateral lower half of face is paralysed.
39. All are branches from maxillary division of trigeminal nerve on face, except :
- (1) Infraorbital Nerve
 - (2) Auriculotemporal Nerve
 - (3) Zygomaticofacial Nerve
 - (4) Zygomaticotemporal Nerve
40. Mucosa and skin over buccinator muscle is supplied by :
- (1) Ophthalmic nerve
 - (2) Maxillary nerve
 - (3) Mandibular nerve
 - (4) Facial nerve
41. Dangerous area of face :
- (1) Upper lip & lower half of nose
 - (2) Lower lip & upper half of nose
 - (3) Upper & lower lip
 - (4) Upper lip & nose

42. The water content of lean body mass is about :
- (1) 30 ml/100 gms
 - (2) 50 ml/100 gms
 - (3) 70 ml/100 gms
 - (4) Highly variable
43. The most abundant cation in Intra-cellular fluid is :
- (1) Sodium
 - (2) Potassium
 - (3) Magnesium
 - (4) Calcium
44. Cell volume and pressure is mainly dependent on the activity of :
- (1) Na-glucose cotransporter
 - (2) Na-K pump
 - (3) Glucose transporter
 - (4) Na-Ca exchanger
45. Which of the following modes of transport across the cell membrane is quantitatively is more important for flux of ions ?
- (1) Diffusion
 - (2) Filtration
 - (3) Vesicular transport
 - (4) All of these
46. Which of the following hormones lowers the plasma level of ionized calcium ?
- (1) Calcineurin
 - (2) Calcitonin
 - (3) Parathyroid hormone
 - (4) PTH related peptide
47. Which of the following is potent stimulator of insulin secretion ?
- (1) Somatostatin
 - (2) VIP
 - (3) Glucagon like polypeptide
 - (4) Leptin
48. The *hormone of energy storage* is :
- (1) Growth hormone
 - (2) Thyroxine
 - (3) Insulin
 - (4) Glucagon
49. Glucagon when present in high concentrations such as in type I diabetics, facilitates all of the following, except :
- (1) Lipolysis
 - (2) Gluconeogenesis
 - (3) Hepatic glycogenolysis
 - (4) Muscle glycogenolysis



50. In humans spinal shock is characterized by :

- (1) Hypertonia
- (2) Hyperreflexia
- (3) Spastic paralysis
- (4) Loss of autonomic function

51. The principle receptor mediating proprioception is :

- (1) Muscle spindle
- (2) Golgi tendon organ
- (3) C mechano receptor
- (4) Joint capsule receptor

52. Objective symptoms of anesthesia after administration of posterior superior alveolar nerve block :

- (1) Tingling and numbness of upper lip
- (2) Tingling and numbness at malar & cheek region
- (3) Absence of pain sensation on instrumentation
- (4) No subjective symptoms

53. During inferior alveolar nerve block, needle passes through following structures :

- (1) Mucosa, thin plate of buccinators muscle, loose connective tissue and variable amount of fat
- (2) Mucosa, thin plate of masseter muscle, loose connective tissue and variable amount of fat
- (3) Mucosa, thin plate of buccinators muscle, parotid gland and variable amount of fat
- (4) Mucosa, lateral pterygoid muscle, loose connective tissue and variable amount of fat

54. Which blade no. is used for stab incision as in case of draining pus ?

- (1) No. 10
- (2) No. 12
- (3) No. 11
- (4) No. 15

55. Best treatment of the large cysts :

- (1) Enucleation
- (2) Marsupialisation
- (3) Marsupialisation followed by enucleation
- (4) Enucleation followed by marsupialisation

56. What is one important way that local anesthetic drugs differ from all other drugs used in dentistry ?
- (1) High potential of overdose
 - (2) Route of administration
 - (3) Rate of uptake into bloodstream
 - (4) Action ceased when absorbed into bloodstream
57. At what time are professionals most at risk for a needle stick injury ?
- (1) Disassembly of syringe
 - (2) Recapping
 - (3) Assembling the syringe
 - (4) Giving the injection
58. Most common complication of posterior superior alveolar nerve block is :
- (1) Trismus
 - (2) Hematoma
 - (3) Infection
 - (4) Facial palsy
59. Minimum criteria for implant success is :
- (1) Success rate of 95% at the end of 5 yrs and 85% at 10 yrs.
 - (2) Success rate of 90% at the end of 5 yrs and 80% at 10 yrs
 - (3) Success rate of 85% at the end of 5 yrs and 80% at 10 yrs
 - (4) Success rate of 90% at the end of 5 yrs and 87% at 10 yrs
60. What is the major benefit of not elevating the buccal flap when placing an immediate implant ?
- (1) Helps preserve aesthetics
 - (2) Does not reduce vascularity over the buccal plate
 - (3) Reduces the amount of recession
 - (4) All of these
61. In two stage implant surgery, the flap over the implant is retracted after _____ to expose the implant body and place the prosthetic component.
- (1) 6 weeks
 - (2) 6 months
 - (3) 2 months
 - (4) 8 months
62. All are absorbable suture material, except :
- (1) Vicryl
 - (2) Monocryl
 - (3) Catgut
 - (4) Silk
63. Which of the following are the complications of suturing ?
- (1) Rail road track scar
 - (2) Stitch abscess
 - (3) Foreign body granuloma
 - (4) All of these



64. Most common site of mandibular fracture is :
- (1) Condylar head
 - (2) Condylar neck
 - (3) Coronoid head
 - (4) Coronoid neck
65. Most common complication of condylar injury in children :
- (1) Pain
 - (2) Ankylosis
 - (3) Osteoarthritis
 - (4) Fracture of Glenoid Fossa
66. Frequent dislocation of TMJ is due to :
- (1) Spasm of Muscles of Mastication
 - (2) The Articular Eminence
 - (3) Decreased Free Way Space
 - (4) All of these
67. Dislocation is treated by forcing the mandible :
- (1) Upwards and Backwards
 - (2) Upwards and Forwards
 - (3) Downwards and Backwards
 - (4) Downwards and Forwards
68. How to clean the prepared cavity in art ?
- (1) With Wet Cotton
 - (2) With Dentine Conditioner
 - (3) With Disinfectant Solution
 - (4) With Compressed Air
69. Which are the most common chair positions to work on ?
- (1) Direct Rear and Right Rear Position
 - (2) Left Rear Position
 - (3) Right Front Position
 - (4) None of these
70. The latest amendment of Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules was done in the year :
- (1) 2012
 - (2) 2015
 - (3) 2007
 - (4) 2016
71. Untreated human anatomical waste, animal anatomical waste, soiled waste and biotechnology waste shall not be stored beyond a period of :
- (1) 24 Hours
 - (2) 36 Hours
 - (3) 48 Hours
 - (4) 72 Hours
72. Which of the following are principles of ethics ?
- (1) To Do Good and To Do No Harm
 - (2) Respect For Persons and Justice
 - (3) Truthfulness and Confidentiality
 - (4) All of these

73. Consent should be :

- (1) Voluntary and Informed
- (2) Legally Competent
- (3) Comprehending
- (4) All of these

74. What are systemic fluorides :

- (1) Fluorides applied by dental professionals
- (2) Fluorides applied by patients themselves
- (3) Fluorides absorbed through blood stream
- (4) None of these

75. Which trays are used for fluoride application ?

- (1) Plastic trays
- (2) Wax or paper with foam disposable trays
- (3) Stainless steel trays
- (4) None of these

76. Two way process of exchanging or shaping ideas, feelings and information is referred as :

- (1) Communication
- (2) Education
- (3) Awareness
- (4) None of these

77. Which of the following are elements of school dental health programme ?

- (1) Improving School Community Relations
- (2) Conducting Dental Inspections
- (3) Performing Specific Programmes
- (4) All of these

78. Stainless steel crowns are contraindicated in :

- (1) Children with very poor oral hygiene
- (2) In fractured posterior teeth
- (3) In cases where exfoliation is very near in time
- (4) In cases with mesial lesions in the first primary molars

79. Which can negatively affect children ?

- (1) Racism
- (2) Language Barriers
- (3) Poverty
- (4) All of these

80. Intraoral features of thumb sucking habit :

- (1) Proclination of maxillary incisors
- (2) Increase overjet & decreased overbite
- (3) Retroclined mandibular anteriors
- (4) All of these



81. Management of nail biting includes :

- (1) Scolding
- (2) Nagging
- (3) Treating the basic emotional factors causing the habit
- (4) All

82. Ghost teeth seen in :

- (1) Dentinogenesis Imperfecta
- (2) Amelogenesis Imperfecta
- (3) Regional Odontodysplasia
- (4) Dentine Dysplasia

83. Two or more teeth united by cementum is designed as :

- (1) Fusion
- (2) Concrescence
- (3) Sclerosis
- (4) Gemination

84. Procedures undertaken in preventive orthodontics are :

- (1) Extraction of supernumerary teeth
- (2) Space Management
- (3) None of these
- (4) Both Extraction of supernumerary teeth and Space Management

85. Following premature loss of 1st primary molar appliance indicated are :

- (1) Band and Loop
- (2) Distal Shoe
- (3) Nance Platal Arch
- (4) Lingual Arch

86. All of the following are true of primary teeth, except :

- (1) Crowns of the primary teeth are wider in comparison to their crown length than are permanent teeth.
- (2) Roots of primary molar are long and slender.
- (3) Primary teeth are usually lighter in colour than the permanent teeth.
- (4) Buccal curvature on primary first molar are not prominent.

87. Spacing between primary teeth is :

- (1) Desirable
- (2) Not Desirable
- (3) Does not Matter
- (4) None of these

88. Which tooth is considered as key to occlusion ?

- (1) Second Deciduous Molar
- (2) First Permanent Molar
- (3) First Deciduous Molar
- (4) Second Permanent Molar

89. Causes of nasal obstruction is :

- (1) Deviated nasal septum
- (2) Chronic inflammatory reaction
- (3) Pharyngeal tonsils or adenoids
- (4) All of these

90. Mal-occlusion can occur due to :

- (1) Habits
- (2) Environmental Factors
- (3) Growth Disturbance
- (4) All of these

91. Self correcting malocclusion conditions are all of the following, except :

- (1) Ugly Duckling Stage
- (2) Primate Space
- (3) Class II Molar Relationship
- (4) Leeway Space

92. According to Andrew's six keys of normal occlusion, the first key is :

- (1) Molar Relationship
- (2) Absence of Rotation
- (3) Crown Inclination
- (4) Crown Angulation

93. Supernumerary teeth cause :

- (1) Spacing in arches
- (2) Crowding in arches
- (3) Both Spacing in arches and Crowding in arches
- (4) None of these

94. Extra tooth present adjacent to molar is known as :

- (1) Distomolar
- (2) Paramolar
- (3) Both Distomolar & Paramolar
- (4) None of these

95. Causes of midline diastema :

- (1) Abnormal Frenal Attachment
- (2) Mesiodens
- (3) Congenitally Missing Teeth
- (4) All of these

96. Vitamin C deficiency can cause :

- (1) Disturbed Collagen Formation
- (2) Bleeding Gums
- (3) Loosening of Teeth
- (4) All of these



97. Edge to edge relationship is feature of :
- (1) Class I Malocclusion
 - (2) Class III Malocclusion
 - (3) Class II Division 1 Malocclusion
 - (4) Class II Division 2 Malocclusion
98. The characteristic lesions of necrotizing ulcerative gingivostomatitis (nug) are :
- (1) Punched in lesion
 - (2) Punched out lesion
 - (3) Rolled in lesion
 - (4) Rolled out lesion
99. Herpetic gingivostomatitis is a :
- (1) Bacterial Infection
 - (2) Viral Infection
 - (3) Fungal Infection
 - (4) Mixed Infection
100. The localized complication of acute pericoronitis is :
- (1) Ludwig's Angina
 - (2) Peritonsillar Abscess
 - (3) Cellulitis
 - (4) Pericoronar Abscess
101. Hydrogen peroxide rinsing in nug patients are asked to discontinue on :
- (1) First Visit
 - (2) Second Visit
 - (3) Third Visit
 - (4) Fourth Visit
102. Lingual nerve is a branch of :
- (1) Auriculo-Temporal Nerve
 - (2) Anterior division of trigeminal nerve
 - (3) Posterior division of trigeminal nerve
 - (4) Inferior alveolar nerve
103. Retention of periodontal pack is obtained :
- (1) Mechanically
 - (2) Chemically
 - (3) By Peripheral Sealing
 - (4) By Ionic Bonding
104. Indications for periodontal surgery include :
- (1) Areas with irregular bony contours and deep craters
 - (2) Grade II or III Furcation Involvement
 - (3) Intrabony pockets on distal areas of last molars
 - (4) All of these
105. Gingival abscess is localised to :
- (1) Marginal Gingiva
 - (2) Interdental Papilla
 - (3) Attached Gingiva
 - (4) Both Marginal Gingiva and Interdental Papilla

106. Mechanism of phenytoin induced gingival enlargement is :

- (1) Decreased rate of collagen degradation
- (2) Increased proliferation of fibroblast & epithelial cells
- (3) Increased synthesis of sulfated glycosaminoglycans
- (4) All of these

107. Two earliest signs of gingival inflammation are :

- (1) Increased Gcf and Bleeding on Probing
- (2) Red and Edematous Gingiva
- (3) Enlarged and Firm Gingiva
- (4) Smooth and Shiny Gingiva

108. Radiographs in gingivitis show :

- (1) Loss of alveolar bone
- (2) Pocket formation
- (3) Change in bone trabeculation
- (4) No significant changes from normal pattern

109. Pellicle formation on enamel starts with :

- (1) Absorption of Glycoprotein from Saliva
- (2) Focal areas of mineralization
- (3) Bacterial colonization
- (4) None of these

110. Difference between subgingival and supragingival plaque is that subgingival plaque :

- (1) is more adherent.
- (2) contains more aerobes.
- (3) contains more anaerobes.
- (4) None of these

111. How many walls are present in the three wall defects ?

- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) None

112. Bulbous bone contours are bony enlargements caused by :

- (1) Exostoses
- (2) Adaptation to function
- (3) Buttressing bone formation
- (4) All of these

113. The base of the defect is located apical to the surrounding bone in :

- (1) Horizontal bone defect
- (2) Ledges
- (3) Exostoses
- (4) Vertical bone defects

114. Best indicator for sterilization by autoclaving :

- (1) Bacillus subtilis
- (2) Bacillus stearothermophilus
- (3) Bacillus pumilis
- (4) Clostridium

115. Autoclaving is done in :

- (1) Dry air at 121 degree celcius and 151 B Pressure
- (2) Steam at 100 degree celcius for 30 Minutes
- (3) Steam at 121 degree celcius for 15 minutes
- (4) Dry air at 160 degree celcius for 30 minutes

116. Most commonly used antiseptic is :

- (1) Povidone Iodine
- (2) Crystal Violet
- (3) Hibitane
- (4) H₂O₂ solution

117. Ionizing radiation commonly used for disinfection is :

- (1) UV Rays
- (2) Infrared rays
- (3) X-rays
- (4) Gamma Rays

118. Which is enrichment media ?

- (1) Selenite F broth
- (2) Chocolate media
- (3) Meat extract media
- (4) Egg media

119. Medium for growth of anaerobic bacteria :

- (1) Synthetic Medium
- (2) Lowenstein-Jensen Medium
- (3) Blood Agar
- (4) Chocolate Agar

120. CoronaVirus is :

- (1) Positive and single stranded RNA Virus
- (2) Double stranded DNA Virus
- (3) Double stranded RNA Virus
- (4) Single stranded DNA Virus

121. Which type of Herpes simplex virus causes lesions in and around mouth ?

- (1) HSV Type 1
- (2) HSV Type 2
- (3) HSV Type 3
- (4) HSV Type 4

122. Candida albicans is a/an :

- (1) Dimorphic fungi
- (2) Dermatophytes
- (3) Cryptococcus
- (4) Asomycetes

123. Which of the following infects hair, skin and nail ?

- (1) Trichosporum
- (2) Trichophyton
- (3) Microsporium
- (4) Epidermophyton

124. All proteins contain the :

- (1) Same 20 amino acids
- (2) Different amino acids
- (3) 300 Amino acids occurring in nature
- (4) Only a few amino acids

125. An essential amino acid in man is :

- (1) Aspartate
- (2) Tyrosine
- (3) Methionine
- (4) Serine

126. Essential fatty acid :

- (1) Linoleic acid
- (2) Linolenic acid
- (3) Arachidonic acid
- (4) All of these

127. The importance of phospholipids as constituent of cell membrane is because they possess :

- (1) Fatty acids
- (2) Both polar and non-polar groups
- (3) Glycerol
- (4) Phosphoric acid

128. Vitamins are :

- (1) Accessory food factors
- (2) Generally synthesized in the body
- (3) Produced in endocrine glands
- (4) Proteins in nature

129. Vitamin D absorption is increased in :

- (1) Acid pH of intestine
- (2) Alkaline pH of intestine
- (3) Impaired fat absorption
- (4) Contents of diet

130. Serum alkaline phosphatase level increases :

- (1) Hypothyroidism
- (2) Carcinoma of prostate
- (3) Hyperparathyroidism
- (4) Myocardial ischemia

131. Factors affecting enzyme activity :

- (1) Concentration
- (2) pH
- (3) Temperature
- (4) All of these

132. When ATP forms AMP :

- (1) Inorganic pyrophosphate is produced.
- (2) Inorganic phosphorous is produced.
- (3) Phosphagen is produced.
- (4) No energy is produced

133. The immunoglobulins are classified on the basis of :

- (1) Light chains
- (2) Heavy
- (3) Carbohydrate content
- (4) Electrophoretic mobility

134. Prophylactic antibiotic coverage before dental extraction is indicated for all the following, except :

- (1) Kidney damage
- (2) Prosthetic aortic valve
- (3) Rheumatic heart disease
- (4) Coronary artery bypass

135. Penicillin is effective against :

- (1) Neisseria meningitis
- (2) Neisseria Gonorrhoeae
- (3) Treponema pallidum
- (4) All of these

136. Tetracycline is contraindicated in :

- (1) Children
- (2) Pregnancy
- (3) Renal failure
- (4) All of these

137. Which drug causes photosensitivity ?

- (1) Tetracycline
- (2) Aminoglycoside
- (3) Penicillin
- (4) Cephalosporin

138. The antibiotic of choice in patients sensitive to penicillin is :

- (1) Erythromycin
- (2) Streptomycin
- (3) Tetracycline
- (4) Chloramphenicol

139. Aspirin produces all of the following effects, except :

- (1) Frank gastric bleeding
- (2) Prolonged prothrombin time
- (3) Platelet dysfunction
- (4) Constipation

140. Barbiturates in pediatrics is :

- (1) Contraindicated
- (2) Low safety
- (3) Can be used safely
- (4) Not much use

141. NSAIDS have adverse effects on :

- (1) Bone
- (2) Kidney
- (3) Liver
- (4) Stomach

142. Paralyzing dose of succinylcholine initially elicits :

- (1) CNS stimulation
- (2) Muscle fasciculation
- (3) CNS depression
- (4) Decreased salivation

143. Clotting time is most likely to be prolonged by the administration of :

- (1) Vitamin K
- (2) Barbiturates
- (3) Acetoaminophen
- (4) Acetyl salicylic acid

144. The principal central action of caffeine is on the :

- (1) Cerebral cortex
- (2) Corpus callosum
- (3) Hypothalamus
- (4) Spinal cord

145. Antifungal drug not used in the treatment of intestinal Candidiasis :

- (1) Amphotericin
- (2) Nystatin
- (3) Ketoconazole
- (4) Clotrimazole

146. A patient has seasonal allergic rhinitis and is on terfenadine he develops cardiac arrhythmias after a course of antibiotics, which of the following antibiotics could have been given ?

- (1) Ampicillin
- (2) Tetracycline
- (3) Erythromycin
- (4) Co-trimoxazole

147. Carbamazepine is a type of :

- (1) Antidepressant
- (2) Anti-inflammatory
- (3) Antibiotic
- (4) Antiemetic

148. Morphine a powerful opioid analgesic drug should be avoided in all the following conditions, except :

- (1) Left ventricular failure
- (2) Bronchial asthma
- (3) Constipation
- (4) Pancreatitis



149. Ideal luting agent for veneers are :

- (1) Zinc polycarboxylate cement
- (2) Gic cement
- (3) Resin cement
- (4) Silicate cement

150. Surgical torus of maxillary tuberosity is indicated when :

- (1) Torus impinges on the soft palate
- (2) The torus is undercut
- (3) When torus extends posteriorly and interferes with post, palatal seal
- (4) All of these

151. When both maxillary and mandibular immediate complete dentures are proposed then what is the recommended protocol ?

- (1) They should be constructed together
- (2) Make the maxillary first followed by mandibular
- (3) Construct the mandibular first
- (4) Wait for complete healing of the tissue

152. The main purpose of covering retromolar pad area is :

- (1) Stability
- (2) Retention
- (3) Support
- (4) Contraction

153. Bilateral edentulous area present posterior to the remaining teeth can be classified as Kennedy's :

- (1) Class I
- (2) Class II
- (3) Class III
- (4) Class IV

154. The main advantage of rpd over fpd in replacing bilateral lost teeth is :

- (1) Cross arch stabilization
- (2) Aesthetics
- (3) Less expensive
- (4) Comfort to the patient

155. Terminal end of retentive arm of extra coronal retainer is placed at :

- (1) Gingival third
- (2) Occlusal third
- (3) Middle third
- (4) Junction of middle & gingival third

156. Any clasp assembly should encircle at least how much of the abutment tooth ?

- (1) 120
- (2) 160
- (3) 180
- (4) 360

157. Arrangement of the teeth :
- (1) Depends on height of the ridge
 - (2) Depends on shape and contour of the ridge
 - (3) Polishing the tooth surface with pumice
 - (4) Uniform on both the arches
158. For patients wearing cd the test for phonetics is best done at the time of :
- (1) Before making wax rims
 - (2) Recording jaw relations on the wax rims
 - (3) At the time try in stage of trial denture
 - (4) After the processing of the denture in acrylic
159. The inner surface of ceramic veneer is etched with :
- (1) 37% phosphoric acid
 - (2) 30% polyacrylic acid
 - (3) 50% citric acid
 - (4) 5% hydrofluric acid
160. The commonly used acid for enamel etching is :
- (1) EDTA 4%
 - (2) Phosphoric acid 37%
 - (3) Citric acid 2%
 - (4) Maleic acid 30%

161. The primary stress bearing area of maxillary complete denture is :
- (1) Alveolar ridge
 - (2) Buccal flange
 - (3) Palate
 - (4) Posterior palatal seal
162. Vomiting during impression making procedures may be prevented by :
- (1) Sedacting the patient
 - (2) Injecting local anesthetic
 - (3) Asking patient to come empty stomach
 - (4) Change the impression material
163. Which of following teeth is the least desirable to use as an abutment tooth for FPD ?
- (1) Tooth with pulpal involvement
 - (2) Tooth with minimal coronal structure
 - (3) Tooth rotated and tipped
 - (4) Tooth with short, out of line tapered root with long clinical crown
164. The disadvantage of complete ceramic crown include :
- (1) Reduced strength of restoration
 - (2) Need for a shoulder-type margin circumferential
 - (3) Porcelain brittleness
 - (4) All of these

165. Cavities beginning in the proximal surfaces of bicuspid and molars are :
- (1) Class I
 - (2) Class II
 - (3) Class IV
 - (4) Class III
166. A prepared cavity is best protected from moisture by :
- (1) Cotton rolls
 - (2) Saliva ejector
 - (3) Rubber dam
 - (4) Paper napkin
167. A butt joint is a :
- (1) 90° Joint
 - (2) 120° Joint
 - (3) 70° Joint
 - (4) 180° Joint
168. Beveling of the pulpoaxial line angle of a Class II cavity is done to :
- (1) Increase the strength of the restoration
 - (2) Improved marginal adaptation
 - (3) To prevent the fracture of enamel
 - (4) To prevent the fracture of amalgam

169. Occlusal dove tail aids in :
- (1) Retention form
 - (2) Resistance form
 - (3) Convenience form
 - (4) None
170. Gingival bevel in primary teeth is :
- (1) Absolutely contraindicated
 - (2) Absolutely indicated
 - (3) Both of these
 - (4) None
171. Axiopulpal depth of the proximal box in Class II cavity is :
- (1) 0.2 to 0.8 mm
 - (2) 0.5 to 1 mm
 - (3) 1 to 2 mm
 - (4) 2 to 3 mm
172. In an ideal restoration, gingival margin should be :
- (1) Below contact point but 1 mm occlusal to gingival crest
 - (2) Below contact point but at level of gingival crest
 - (3) Below gingival crest
 - (4) At contact point

173. Ultrahigh-speed rotary cutting tools rotate at :

- (1) < 60,000 rpm
- (2) 60,000 – 3,00,000 rpm
- (3) 3,00,000 – 5,00,000 rpm
- (4) > 5,00,000 rpm

174. When dental bur is sterilized by autoclaving, which of the following chemical used for protection of the bur ?

- (1) Sodium nitrate
- (2) Sodium nitrite
- (3) Silver nitrate
- (4) Silver nitrite

175. What is the thickness of Class II matrix band ?

- (1) 0.002 inches
- (2) 0.002 mm
- (3) 0.02 inches
- (4) 0.02 mm

176. A dental bur cuts the tooth structure more effectively when rake angle of bur is :

- (1) Positive
- (2) Negative
- (3) Radial
- (4) None of these

177. A patient feels that his molar is extruded from the socket and is tender to percussion. This can be due to :

- (1) Periapical granuloma
- (2) Periapical cyst
- (3) Periapical abscess
- (4) None of these

178. Internal resorption in a tooth is seen as :

- (1) Ca(OH)_2 pulpotomy
- (2) Replacement resorption
- (3) Non-proliferating lesion
- (4) Desensitizing tooth

179. In treating a tooth with non-vital pulp and a sinus, the sinus should be treated as follows :

- (1) No special treatment
- (2) Cauterisation
- (3) Curettage of sinus
- (4) None of these

180. A pulp polyp may arise in connection with :

- (1) Chronic open pulpitis
- (2) Pulp necrosis
- (3) Acute pulpitis
- (4) Chronic periapical lesion



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