2010
DENTAL MEDICINE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours | [ Maximum Marks : 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS
1. This Booklet has a cover (this page) which should not be opened till the invigilator gives signal
to open it at the commencement of the examination. As soon as the signal is received you should
tear the right side of the booklet cover carefully to open the booklet. Then proceed to answer the
questions.
2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions.
3. Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
4. The Test Booklet is printed in four series e.g. [A] [B] [C] or [D] (See Top left side of this
page). The candidate has to indicate in the space provided in the Answer Sheet the series of the
booklet. For example, if the candidate gets [A] series booklet, he/she has to indicate in the
side 2 of the Answer Sheet with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen as follows:

[A] [B] [C] [D]

5. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do
not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
6. An Answer Sheet will be supplied to you separately by the Invigilator to mark the answers. You
must write your Name, Register No. and other particulars on side 1 of the Answer Sheet
provided. Failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
7. You will also encode your Register Number, Subject Code etc., with Blue or Black ink Ball point
pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail
to encode the above information, your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
8. Each question comprises four responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct
response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct
response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE
response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses
marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
9. In the Answer Sheet there are four brackets [A] [B] [C] and [D] against each question. To
answer the questions you are to mark with Ball point pen ONLY ONE bracket of your choice for
each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the
Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as
wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows:

[A] [C] [D]

10. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to
take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the
examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the
Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is
over.
11. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or
penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.
12. Do not tick-mark or mark the answers in the Question Booklet.
1. Drug used in the emergency termination of ventricular arrhythmia is
   A) Digoxin       B) Diltiazem
   C) Lidocaine     D) Phenytoin.

2. Ketoconazole is
   A) Antibiotic    B) Antiviral
   C) Antifungal    D) Antihelminthic.

3. Chlorpromazine thought to act by blocking which of the following receptors?
   A) Adrenergic    B) Muscarinic
   C) Dopaminergic  D) Central Serotonin.

4. Suprameatal triangle externally represents
   A) Transverse sinus   B) Promontory of middle ear
   C) Internal acoustic meatus  D) Mastoid antrum.

5. Shortest cranial nerve is
   A) 1st            B) 7th
   C) 11th           D) 4th.

6. The greatest thickness of cementum is found
   A) at the CE junction   B) middle 3rd of root
   C) apical 3rd of root   D) none of these.

7. The muscle that forms the bulk of the tongue is
   A) Geniohyoid       B) Genioglossus
   C) Mylohyoid       D) Hyoglossus.
8. The 2 pairs of bone that make up the hard palate are
   A) palatine and sphenoid  B) palatine and maxillae
   C) palatine and zygomatic  D) palatine and temporal.

9. All the muscles are supplied by facial nerve except
   A) Zygomaticus Major  B) Orbicularis Oculi
   C) Orbicularis Oris  D) Levator palpebral Superioris.

10. Contraction of which of the following muscles results in retraction of mandible?
    A) Temporalis  B) Lateral pterygoid
    C) Buccinator  D) Platysma.

11. Trigeminal neuralgia most often affects the
    A) right side nerve  B) left side nerve
    C) both side nerves together  D) both side nerves equally.

12. Cotton-wool appearance in the jaw radiographs occurs in
    A) fibrous dysplasia  B) Paget’s disease
    C) achondroplasia  D) Cooley’s anemia.

13. A malignant tumor of the striated muscle is
    A) Rhabdomyoma  B) Rhabdomyosarcoma
    C) Leiomyoma  D) Leiomyosarcoma.

14. Recurrent apthous ulcer is otherwise called
    A) Canker sore  B) Cold sore
    C) Recurrent herpes labialis  D) Recurrent herpetic infection.
15. Oral cytology smears are most appropriately used for the diagnosis of which of the following?
   A) Lichen planus  B) Squamous cell carcinoma
   C) Candida infection  D) Papilloma.

16. Oral submucous fibrosis shows
   A) fibrous bands in lamina propria
   B) atrophic epithelium
   C) trismus
   D) all of these.

17. Dens in dente is also known as
   A) Dens Invaginatus  B) Dens Denticollus
   C) Dens Indentus  D) Dens Insanguinatus.

18. Increased caries occurs when patients have
   A) Pleomorphic Adenoma  B) Sialolithiasis
   C) Sjogren’s Syndrome  D) Sialadenitis.

19. Which one of the following is the fissural cyst?
   A) Traumatic bone cyst  B) Aneurysmal bone cyst
   C) Thyroglossal cyst  D) Globulomaxillary cyst.

20. The narrowest constriction of the normal root canal is located at
   A) Radiographic Apex  B) Cemento Enamel Junction
   C) CD Junction  D) DE Junction.

21. The lining up of leukocytes along the walls of dilated vessels is called
   A) margination and pavementing  B) emigration
   C) adhesion  D) chemotaxis.
22. Rose Waller test is positive in
   A) Rheumatoid arthritis   B) Osteoarthritis
   C) Gout                   D) Psoriatic arthritis.

23. In bilirubin metabolism, which one of the following is true?
   A) Faeces normally contain cerobilin
   B) Hepatocytes oxide heme to biliverdin
   C) Conjugated bilirubin is colourless
   D) Unconjugated bilirubin is soluble in water.

24. The chief reservoir of calcium and phosphorus in the body is
   A) Cytoplasm               B) Axonal nerve tissue
   C) Blood plasma            D) Skeletal tissue.

25. Which of the following proteins cannot be produced by liver?
   A) Albumin                 B) Prothrombin
   C) Gamma globulins         D) Fibrinogen.

26. Largest amount of Vitamin C occurs in
   A) Eye                     B) Kidneys
   C) Testes                  D) Adrenal cortex.

27. Growth hormone is also called as
   A) Somatostatin            B) Somatomedin
   C) Somatocrinin            D) Somatotropin.

28. A reliable screening test for platelet function is
   A) Clotting time           B) Prothrombin time
   C) Thrombin time           D) Clot retraction time.
29. Cytokines are endogenous signals that stimulate all except
   A) local cell proliferation in wounds
   B) the production of "Acute-phase proteins"
   C) the CNS to produce fever
   D) septic shock.

30. Flash cycle for an autoclave consists of achieving a temperature of
   A) 134°C for 1 min.  B) 134°C for 2 min.
   C) 134°C for 3 min.  D) 134°C for 4 min.

31. Guttapercha can effectively be sterilized by
   A) hot salt sterilizer  B) autoclaving
   C) chemical solutions  D) dry heat.

32. Gamma two (γ₂) phase consists of
   A) Sn - Hg  B) Ag - Hg
   C) Cu - Ag  D) Cu - Sn.

33. The cavo-surface angle for cast metal restorations should be
   A) 90 degrees  B) 180 degrees
   C) 45 degrees  D) 140 degrees.

34. When the Rake face is ahead of the radius of the bur, then the rake angle formed will be
   A) positive  B) negative
   C) neutral  D) zero.

35. Wear of tooth surface by chemico-mechanical action is
   A) erosion  B) attrition
   C) abrasion  D) abfraction.
36. Conditioning of the tooth prepared for GIC restoration is done with
   A) 10% polyacrylic acid  B) 35% polyacrylic acid
   C) 30% hydrochloric acid  D) 10% hydrochloric acid.

37. Phosphorus investments are used for
   A) Gold alloys  B) Base metal alloys
   C) Ceramics  D) Nickel-Titanium alloys.

38. Karat refers to
   A) pure gold in 22 parts of an alloy
   B) pure gold in 24 parts of an alloy
   C) pure gold in 20 parts of an alloy
   D) number of parts per 1000 of gold.

39. If esthetics and structural integrity were disregarded, the ideal location of the access cavity preparation for RCT of a maxillary permanent central incisor would be
   A) on the cingulum
   B) on the palatal surface
   C) through the incisal edge
   D) the centre of the palatal surface of the crown buccolingually and incisogingivally.

40. The powder liquid ratio for a restorative reinforced GIC is
   A) 3 : 1 to 4 : 1  B) 1.5 : 1
   C) 2.8 : 1  D) 5 : 1.
41. Golden period for treatment of open wounds is
   A) 4 hrs.                  B) 6 hrs.
   C) 12 hrs.                D) 24 hrs.

42. Massive Blood transfusions may be complicated by
   A) Hypokalemia            B) Hypercalcemia
   C) Leucopenia             D) Coagulopathy.

43. Which of the following is a suitable match?
   A) Subtotal maxillectomy — pre-prosthetic surgery
   B) Le Fort I Osteotomy    — orthognathic surgery
   C) Onlay grafting         — oncologic or tumor surgery
   D) Submucosal Vestibuloplasty — trauma surgery.

44. The landmarks for administering an interior alveolar nerve block using the direct technique are
   A) coronoid notch and pharyngomandibular fold
   B) condylar notch and pterygomandibular fold
   C) coronoid notch and pterygomandibular fold
   D) condylar notch and pharyngomandibular fold.

45. In which of the following is tooth associated with the lesion test non-vital?
   A) Simple bone cyst       B) Radicular cyst
   C) Fibrous Dysplasia      D) Stafne’s bone cyst.
46. Genioplasty is an orthognathic surgery done for
   A) Horizontal maxillary excess      B) Vertical maxillary excess
   C) Maxillary excess                D) Mandibular excess.

47. In the parallax method of determining tooth position, if the tooth moves in the same direction as the displacement of the X-ray tube, the impacted tooth is determined to be.
   A) Buccally placed      B) Palatally placed
   C) Centrally placed     D) Transversely placed.

48. Each 1.8 ml cartridge contains 36 mg of 2% Lidocaine with 1 : 100,000 epinephrine. The maximum number of cartridges that can be safely injected in a patient is
   A) 2       B) 7
   C) 14      D) 21.

49. Which of the following statements is True regarding tests of coagulation?
   A) PT or prothrombin time is a test for intrinsic pathway only.
   B) PT or prothrombin time is the most common test to measure level of anticoagulant therapy.
   C) APT or activated prothrombin time is a newer generation laboratory test for measuring anticoagulant activity.
   D) ACT or activated clotting time is a test or measure of the extrinsic pathway of coagulation.

50. When suturing, the suture needle should enter the tissue at
   A) 90 degrees to the surface  B) 45 degrees to the surface
   C) 30 degrees to the surface  D) 120 degrees to the surface.
51. The teeth usually examined in the simplified oral hygiene index are
   A) molars and premolars  B) molars and incisors
   C) premolars and incisors  D) incisors and canines.

52. Which of the following bristle ends causes the least amount of gingival irritation?
   A) Coarse cut  B) Elongated bulbous
   C) Round end  D) Flat end.

53. Deductible is also known as
   A) Co-insurance  B) Post-payment plans
   C) Front-end payment  D) Private fee for services.

54. A striking feature of localized aggressive periodontitis is
   A) the absence of mobility
   B) the presence of suppuration
   C) the lack of clinical inflammation
   D) the presence of gingival recession.

55. The most prevalent type of gingival change in childhood is
   A) localised gingival recession  B) chronic marginal gingivitis
   C) chronic localised periodontitis  D) aggressive periodontitis.

56. After curettage re-epithelialization occurs in
   A) 1-2 days  B) 2-3 days
   C) one week  D) 2 weeks.

57. The child's first dental visit and oral examination should take place by at least
   A) 1 year of age  B) 3 years of age
   C) 6 years of age  D) 4 years of age.
58. Leeway space helps in development of normal occlusion by
   A) allowing mesial drift of molars
   B) providing space for eruption of premolars
   C) providing space for eruption of permanent second molar
   D) all of these.

59. Enamel hypoplasia is because of disturbance in ................. stage of tooth development.
   A) initiation / proliferation
   B) histodifferentiation
   C) morphodifferentiation
   D) apposition.

60. Clabella is
   A) the most prominent point of the forehead
   B) the deepest point of the bridge of nose
   C) the point at which the back of the nose merges with the upper cutaneous lip
   D) median point of the upper margin of upper membranous lip.

61. Dentigrous cysts can occur in
   A) first decade
   B) second decade
   C) third decade
   D) all of these.

62. Dilaceration is all of the following, except
   A) is a bend in the long axis of the tooth
   B) the bend is located at the junction of the crown and the root
   C) is also called "Duck billed tooth"
   D) is caused by trauma during development of tooth.
63. Two or more teeth united by cementum is designated as
   A) Fusion  B) Sclerosis
   C) Germination  D) Concrescence.

64. Ameloblastoma is
   A) epithelial origin  B) mesenchymal origin
   C) mixed odontogenic origin  D) osteoblastic origin.

65. Pink tooth is characteristic of
   A) chronic hyperplastic pulpitis  B) internal resorption
   C) pulpal necrosis  D) pulpal abscess.

66. The graft with maximum osteogenic potential is
   A) allograft  B) xenograft
   C) autogenous cortical  D) autogenous cancellous.

67. Osteointegration refers to a direct structural and functional contact between
   A) bone and cementum  B) bone and foreign body
   C) bone and implant surface  D) bone and periosteum.

68. Pyramidal type of fracture in the midface region is called a
   A) Le Fort I fracture  B) Le Fort II fracture
   C) Le Fort III fracture  D) Le Fort IV fracture.

69. Buccal cortical plate fractures occur commonly during the extraction of
   A) upper 1st permanent molar  B) upper permanent canine
   C) lower incisor  D) lower canine.
70. Cavernous sinus thrombosis following infection of maxillary anterior teeth most often results from spread of infected embol along the

A) pterygoid plexus  
B) ophthalmic vein  
C) facial artery  
D) angular artery.

71. When the second pharyngeal pouch and cleft persist and the membrane between them breaks down the resulting condition is called

A) Bronchial cyst  
B) Bronchial duct  
C) Bronchial fistula  
D) none of these.

72. Which one of the following is a branch of second part of maxillary artery?

A) Inferior alveolar artery  
B) Posterior superior alveolar artery  
C) Anterior superior alveolar artery  
D) Deep temporal artery.

73. Which one of the following nerves has both sensory and motor component?

A) Infraorbital  
B) Mylohyoid  
C) Lingual  
D) Long buccal.

74. Vitamin D

A) increases calcium absorption from the intestine  
B) increases calcium and phosphorous absorption from the intestine  
C) increases phosphorous absorption from the intestine  
D) increases calcium and phosphorous absorption from the intestine and kidney reabsorption.
75. Adrenaline
   A) is synthesized by demethylation of noradrenaline
   B) is metabolized by monoamine oxidase in the plasma
   C) mobilizes glycogen stores from the liver
   D) decreases coronary blood flow.

76. Serological marker for acute serum hepatitis is
   A) HBs Ag            B) HBe Ag
   C) Core antibody     D) HBc Ag.

77. The stages of the cell cycle occur in which of the following orders?
   A) G0 - G1 - G2 - S - M   B) G0 - G1 - G2 - M - S
   C) G0 - G1 - M - G2 - S   D) G0 - G1 - S - G2 - M.

78. The major source of systemic chemical mediators of inflammation is
   A) liver            B) spleen
   C) bone marrow     D) cells at the site of injury.

79. Which is the most important feature in differentiating a malignant tumor from a benign tumor?
   A) Size            B) Growth rate
   C) Metastasis     D) Necrosis.

80. From which of the following surfaces can a basal cell carcinoma develop?
   A) Cutaneous side of lip    B) Mucosal side of lip
   C) Lining mucosa of cheek   D) Palate.

81. When does cardiac condition require antibiotic prophylaxis before surgery?
   A) Coronary insufficiency   B) Angina pectoris
   C) Rheumatic carditis      D) Congestive heart diseases.
82. Parsch No. 2 operation is the name given to
   A) Enucleation  B) Marsupilisation
   C) Excision of Ranula   D) Combination of (A) & (B).

83. Trismus after extraction most likely results from
   A) passing the needle through medial pterygoid muscle while injecting
   B) injecting the solution near a branch of facial nerve
   C) injecting the solution near a branch of trigeminal nerve
   D) systemic administration of LA.

84. The correct temperature and holding time of autoclave is
   A) 110°C. 15 mts  B) 121°C. 15 mts
   C) 160°C. 10 mts   D) 110°C. 20 mts.

85. Children who are given aspirin during an acute varicella infection (chickenpox)
    can develop an encephalopathy called
   A) Horner's syndrome  B) Raynaud's syndrome
   C) Reye's syndrome    D) Ramsay Hunt syndrome.

86. Pterygium is otherwise called as
   A) Xerostomia  B) Stalolithiasis
   C) Salivary duct fistula  D) Stalorrhoca.

87. The residual biologic damage that remains following an exposure to radiation is
    called
   A) direct effect  B) indirect effect
   C) cumulative effect  D) tolerance.

88. Macroglossia is
   A) congenital in origin  B) tumour of the tongue
   C) a feature of acromegaly  D) all of these.
89. Christmas disease is characterized by
   A) prolonged bleeding time         B) prolonged clotting time
   C) all of these                   D) none of these.

90. In Hypovolemic shock the following are true, except
   A) tachycardia                     B) oliguria
   C) peripheral vasoconstriction     D) bradycardia.

91. Neural crest cells give rise to all of the following dental structures except
   A) Enamel                           B) Dentine
   C) Cementum                        D) Pulp.

92. The reduced enamel epithelium joins with which layer to form the Nasmyths membrane?
   A) Enamel cuticle                  B) Enamel lamellae
   C) Enamel pellicle                D) Oral epithelium.

93. Meckle's cartilage
   A) has an active role in ossification of alveolar process
   B) has an active role in ossification of mandibular process
   C) dissolves without any contribution to ossification
   D) dissolves with minor contribution to ossification.

94. Lacrimal gland is supplied by which ganglion?
   A) Otic ganglion                   B) Ciliary ganglion
   C) Sphenopalatine ganglion        D) Submandibular ganglion.
95. Which of the following does not describe a synovial joint?

A) Joint surfaces covered by fibrocartilage
B) Joint cavity present
C) Joint has a capsule
D) Joint lubricated by mucus fluid.

96. Langerhans cells are located in

A) Stratum corneum
B) Stratum lucidum
C) Stratum spinosum
D) Stratum granulosum.

97. Rota virus is diagnosed by

A) IgM specific antibody in stool
B) ELISA demonstrates antibody in stool
C) Immunofluorescence antigen in stool
D) culture of Rota virus.

98. Schilling's Test is to find out

A) folic acid level
B) B₁₂ malabsorption
C) pancreatic enzyme deficiency
D) coronary artery disease.

99. Which of the the following changes is seen on the 5th day of fasting?

A) Increase in free fatty acid level
B) Decreased Glucose tolerance
C) Decreased growth hormone
D) Decreased level of Insulin.

100. Gunning splints are fixed to mandible using

A) Suspension wiring
B) Miniplates
C) Circumferential wiring
D) Peralveolar wiring.
101. Bonding in Porcelain fused to metal restorations is by
   A) chemical and mechanical in nature    B) only chemical bonding
   C) only mechanical bonding             D) none of these.

102. Which of the following materials is mistaken for caries on a radiograph?
   A) Calcium hydroxide                    B) Zinc phosphate
   C) Zinc oxide eugenol                   D) Polycarboxylate.

103. The ideal retroreparation cavity depth should be at least
   A) 5 mm                                 B) 3 mm
   C) 1 mm                                 D) 0.5 mm.

104. Spreaders are used for
   A) vertical condensation                B) lateral condensation
   C) removal of Guttapercha                D) none of these.

105. Guttapercha can be dissolved inside the canal using
   A) Chloroform                           B) Hydrogen peroxide
   C) NaOCl                                D) Xylene.

106. The periapical lesion that would most likely contain bacteria within the lesion is
   A) Apical cyst                          B) Periapical granuloma
   C) Apical abscess                       D) Condensing osteitis.

107. In root fractures, the best prognosis is with
   A) coronal third fracture
   B) middle third fracture
   C) apical third fracture
   D) fracture between coronal and apical third.
108. Time dependent plastic deformation is referred to as
   A) adhesion  B) viscosity
   C) creep      D) cohesion.

109. The melting point of gold is
   A) 1083°C  B) 1063°C
   C) 960.8°C  D) 1688°C.

110. Post and core is indicated for
   A) vital tooth with proximal caries
   B) badly damaged vital tooth
   C) badly damaged non-vital & endodontically treated tooth
   D) tooth with fractured incisal third.

111. A patient with high serum alkaline phosphatase and increased parathormone level, with low calcium and low phosphate levels is likely to have
   A) Primary hyperparathyroidism
   B) Paget’s disease
   C) Osteoporosis
   D) Vitamin D deficiency.

112. Heinlich manoeuvre is carried out in
   A) Syncope
   B) Airway Obstruction
   C) Carotid blow out
   D) Cardiac Arrest.

113. CPR compressions : breaths ratio for a single rescuer is
   A) 5 : 1
   B) 10 : 2
   C) 15 : 2
   D) 5 : 2.

114. Synthesis of DNA takes place in which phase of cell cycle?
   A) Mitosis - M phase
   B) Gap - G2 phase
   C) Gap - G1 phase
   D) Synthesis - S phase.
115. Virchow’s triad includes all of the following except
   A) Endothelial Damage  B) Stasis
   C) Hypercoagulable State  D) Vasoconstriction.

116. Platelets contain the enzyme
   A) Thromboxane synthase  B) Protacyclin synthase
   C) Lipoxin A4  D) Leucotrienes.

117. Mast cells are predominantly found in
   A) Connective tissue  B) Blood
   C) Liver  D) Bone marrow.

118. Immunoglobulin M
   A) is 80% of total immunoglobulins  B) is a glycoprotein
   C) has role in parasitic infections  D) crosses placental barrier.

119. Induration refers to
   A) Time  B) Pain
   C) Colour  D) Hardness.

120. An Ameloblastoma
   A) develops from the inner layer of cells of the enamel organ
   B) is the main protein found in the enamel matrix called amelogenin
   C) is the gene that codes for amelogenin found in the X-chromosome
   D) all of these.

121. Simplest form of pulp therapy is
   A) Apicoectomy  B) Pulp capping
   C) Pulpectomy  D) Pulpotomy.
122. Increased vertical dimension in complete denture will lead to
   A) loss of interocclusal space
   B) increase in height of lower one-third of face
   C) TMJ fatigue
   D) all of these.

123. Factors affecting abutment retention include the following, except
   A) Taper
   B) Metal in which the crown is made
   C) Height
   D) Surface texture.

124. Temporisation is done to achieve
   A) pulp protection
   B) for better impression
   C) economic reasons
   D) pulp protection, restoration of function and esthetics.

125. Finish line on the facial aspect of a metal ceramic crown should be
   A) Knife edge
   B) Chamfer
   C) Shoulder with bevel
   D) Shoulder.

126. FPD retainer which provides maximum retention is
   A) inlay
   B) partial veneer crown
   C) full veneer crown
   D) onlay.

127. The radiograph which shows the most immediate information is
   A) Panoramic radiograph
   B) IOPA
   C) Digital radiograph
   D) Cephalometric radiography.

128. Centric relation is
   A) Bone - Bone relation
   B) Teeth - Bone relation
   C) Teeth - Teeth relation
   D) Condyle - Teeth relation.
129. A prosthesis used to close the opening in the palate is called
   A) speech aid prosthesis  B) modified palatal plate
   C) training flange prosthesis  D) obturator.

130. The primary mandibular second molar resembles
   A) maxillary first permanent molar
   B) mandibular first permanent molar
   C) maxillary second permanent molar
   D) mandibular second permanent molar.

131. Distal extension base partial denture
   A) requires an elastic impression
   B) requires a dual impression procedure
   C) does not need indirect retention
   D) none of these.

132. The cross-sectional shape of a lingual bar is
   A) half round and semilunar  B) half pear shaped
   C) square shaped  D) triangular shaped.

133. For a full veneer crown preparation on mandibular molar, occlusal clearance on
    mesiobuccal cusp should be
   A) 0.5 mm  B) 1 mm
   C) 1.5 mm  D) 2 mm.

134. The primary function of access opening is to
   A) facilitate canal medication
   B) provide good access for irrigation
   C) aid in locating the canal orifice
   D) provide straight line access to the apex.
135. The average half-life for mercury to transport through the body to the point of excretion is

A) 65 days  B) 55 days
C) 62 days  D) 75 days.

136. The length of the working portion of the shaft in case of a barbed broach is

A) 10 mm  B) 16 mm
C) 18 mm  D) 15 mm.

137. The hot salt sterilizer uses

A) common table salt
B) common table salt with magnesium carbonate
C) common table salt with dextrose
D) common table salt with magnesium nitrate.

138. Double wedging is done

A) when proximal box is shallow
B) in wide proximal boxes
C) on the mesial aspect of maxillary first premolar
D) tight proximal contacts.

139. Sprue should be attached to the pattern at an angle of

A) 120°  B) 90°
C) 80°  D) 45°.

140. Anti-cariogenic property of GIC is due to the presence of

A) Silica  B) Alumina
C) Calcium  D) Fluoride.
141. Vertical dimension of rest position of mandible is determined by
   A) condyle                 B) muscles and gravity
   C) mental attitude of the patient    D) ramus of the mandible.

142. Retrofilling material of choice in apical surgery is
   A) MTA                     B) Super EBA
   C) IRM                     D) GIC.

143. Marginal deterioration of silver amalgam is known as
   A) ditched amalgam          B) amalgam blue
   C) amalgam tattoo          D) failed amalgam.

144. Micro-organisms responsible in the initiation of enamel caries are
   A) lactobacilli             B) actinomyces
   C) fusobacterium           D) mutans streptococci.

145. Apicoectomy is done only for
   A) anterior teeth          B) premolars
   C) molars                  D) all of these.

146. Eutectic alloys
   A) have a specific melting point
   B) have melting range
   C) fusion temperature is higher than the metals used
   D) form specific compounds on solidification.

147. Sonic system uses ............. as an irrigant.
   A) NaOCl                   B) Water
   C) Hydrogen peroxide       D) Saline.
148. The instrument that is used to safely remove pulp from fine canals is

A) Small K file   B) Barbed broach
C) Smooth broach   D) Hedstroem.

149. Regarding pulmonary function test all are true, except

A) total lung volume increases in emphysema
B) compliance decreases in interstitial lung disease
C) compliance is total lung distensibility
D) IEV₁ is forced expiratory rate at one minute.

150. Which one of the following statements is not true?

Temporomandibular joint

A) is a bilateral diarthroidal synovial hinge joint
B) cannot function independently on each side
C) can function independently on each side
D) movements are synchronized.

151. Which of the following antibodies is mainly responsible for opsonization?

A) Ig A   B) Ig G
C) Ig M   D) Ig D.

152. Cylindroma is otherwise called as

A) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma   B) Warthin's tumour
C) Serous cell carcinoma   D) Adenoid cystic carcinoma.

153. The step ladder pattern of pyrexia is with

A) Diphtheria   B) Tetanus
C) Cholera   D) Enteric Fever.
154. B.C.G. vaccine

   A) is attenuated tubercle bacilli       B) is mode of passive immunity
   C) evokes humoral response              D) all of these.

155. Which of the following is Amide group of local anesthetics?

   A) Lidocaine and bupivacaine
   B) Chlorpropane and procaine
   C) Cocaine and benzocaine
   D) Tetracaine and procaine.

156. Which one of the following would most likely receive low-dose aspirin therapy on a long term basis?

   A) An old man with acute pain in his big toe
   B) A pregnant woman with hypertension
   C) A body with cough and high fever
   D) A man with history of myocardial infarction.

157. The commercially prepared local anaesthetic solutions have a pH of 5.5 to 7 because

   A) acidic pH increases the effectiveness of vasopressor
   B) acidic pH retards the oxidation of vasopressor
   C) acidic pH prolongs the oxidation of vasopressor
   D) acidic pH increases shelf life of solution.

158. 1 ml. of 2% xylocaine hydrochloride solution contains

   A) 2 mg of Xylocaine       B) 20 mg of Xylocaine
   C) 200 mg of Xylocaine     D) 2000 mg of Xylocaine.

159. Drugs entering from any systemic route other than oral is exposed to first pass metabolism in

   A) Liver       B) Intestine
   C) Lungs       D) Kidney.
160. The depressant effects of narcotics are increased by concomitant administration of
   A) Barbiturates  B) Benzodiazepines
   C) Antihistamines  D) all of these.

161. Straight wire application is devised by
   A) Begg  B) Andrews
   C) Ricketts  D) None of them.

162. Adam's wiring refers to
   A) Circumzygomatic wiring  B) Internal wire suspension
   C) Circummandibular wiring  D) Tooth splinting.

163. Which one of the following is a tooth size discrepancy analysis?
   A) Carey's analysis  B) Pont's index
   C) Bolton's analysis  D) Nance - Carey's analysis.

164. Which one of the following is a mixed dentition model analysis?
   A) Pont's index  B) Incisal liability
   C) Arch perimeter analysis  D) Nance - Carey's analysis.

165. Maxillary permanent molars have 3 roots unlike mandibular molars which have 2 roots because
   A) maxillary molars receive more occlusal load
   B) maxillary molars are larger than mandibular molars
   C) of the differential osteology of maxilla and mandible
   D) more lateral load is placed on the maxillary molar.

166. The optimal time to employ an orthodontic appliance that takes advantages of growth
   A) late primary dentition  B) early mixed dentition
   C) late mixed dentition  D) only in permanent dentition.
167. Gingivitis is at its peak in children at age

A) 3-4 years  B) 6-7 years
C) 11-13 years  D) 15-18 years.

168. A child patient who demonstrates resistance in the dental office is usually manifesting

A) anger  B) anxiety
C) immaturity  D) inborn fear.

169. The lag phase of tooth movement is caused by the time taken for

A) hydrostatic changes in periodontal membrane
B) periodontal fibres to be elongated
C) hyalinization to be removed
D) new periodontal fibres to form.

170. Late mesial shift utilizes

A) Leeway space of Nance  B) primate spaces
C) Meyer's space  D) von Ebner's space.

171. The father of dental hygiene is

A) G. V. Black  B) Brudevold
C) Alfred Fones  D) Glickman.

172. When the colour changes to yellow within 24 hours in a Snyder's test the inference is

A) continue to incubate & observe after 48 hours
B) marked caries susceptibility
C) definite caries susceptibility
D) limited caries susceptibility.
173. Hemangiomas are associated with which of the following syndromes?
   A) Patterson - Kelly Syndrome  B) Plummer - Vinson Syndrome

174. Salivary calculus occurs most frequently in the
   A) sublingual gland  B) submandibular gland
   C) parotid gland deep lobe  D) parotid gland superficial lobe.

175. Wickham's striae are seen in
   A) Bullous pemphigoid  B) Lichen planus
   C) Psoriasis  D) Erythema multiforme.

176. Osteoclastoma is a
   A) peripheral giant cell granuloma  B) central giant cell granuloma
   C) Paget's disease  D) none of these.

177. Lamina dura is
   A) radiographic appearance of alveolar bone proper
   B) radiographic appearance of cortical bone
   C) radiographic appearance of cortical bone
   D) all of these.

178. Anterograde Amnesia is
   A) an inability to recall events leading up to the accident
   B) a failure to remember events immediately following the accident
   C) both of these
   D) none of these.
179. What is the angle of the beak to the handle in the mandibular molar extraction forceps?

A) 45 degrees    B) 90 degrees
C) 135 degrees   D) 180 degrees.

180. If the facial artery was accidentally cut during a surgical procedure, what should be done?

A) Use bone wax and wait
B) Inject LA with vasoconstrictor in the area and wait
C) Apply pressure on the buccal fat pad and wait
D) Apply pressure at the inferior border of the mandible in the first molar area.

181. Which one of the following is not a Cephalometric analysis?

A) Tweed's analysis    B) Ashley - Howe's analysis
C) Steiner's analysis  D) Ricketts' analysis.

182. The dental nurse scheme was established first in

A) Washington    B) London
C) Wellington    D) Sydney.

183. The Dentist Act was introduced in

A) 1947    B) 1948
C) 1949    D) 1950.

184. A child accidentally swallows 10 c.c. of 10% fluoride solution. Immediate treatment is

A) gastric lavage
B) give child copious amount of water
C) give child copious amount of milk
D) none of these.
185. Simple method of educating child towards caries control is
   A) caries activity tests       B) disclosing agents
   C) phase microscopic examination  D) visual aids.

186. Suppuration in a periodontal pocket occurs
   A) in the destructive stage
   B) is not an important feature of periodontal disease
   C) only when the patient brushes
   D) only when the gram +ve organisms colonise.

187. The instrument of choice for removing deep subgingival calculus & root planing is
   A) the Schluger surgical file       B) the Langer's chisel
   C) the curette                        D) the Hoe scaler.

188. Predominant connective tissue cells of periodontal ligament are
   A) Fibroblasts          B) Epithelial rests of Malassez
   C) Osteoclasts         D) Osteoblasts.

189. Periodontitis is considered localised
   A) when only the gingival margins are involved
   B) when < 15% of the sites assessed in the mouth exhibit attachment loss and bone loss
   C) when > 45% of the sites assessed in the mouth exhibit attachment loss and bone loss
   D) when < 30% of the sites assessed in the mouth exhibit attachment loss and bone loss.
190. Single tufted brushes clean efficiently in
   A) Type I embrasure       B) Type III embrasure
   C) Type II embrasure      D) Type IV embrasure.

191. The placement of intraoral incisions and flaps is determined by
   A) convenience
   B) access
   C) avoidance of damage to nerves and blood vessels
   D) all of these.

192. Which of the following is an example of a monofilament suture material which is resorbable?
   A) Catgut                      B) Silk
   C) Polylactic acid            D) Polylactic acid.

193. For periodontal disease "Diabetes" is considered as
   A) risk factor
   B) risk predictor
   C) risk marker
   D) risk indicator.

194. Localized aggressive periodontitis was earlier referred to as
   A) Periodontosis
   B) Cemental dysplasia
   C) Alveolitis
   D) Bizzare bone disease.

195. Motivation is
   A) teaching others
   B) making others understand
   C) calculate the effectiveness of the programme
   D) all of these.

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196. Cephalometry is used to determine
   A) tooth vitality
   B) root-crown ratio
   C) growth and development of facial skeleton
   D) none of these.

197. A child visiting dentist for the first time has basic fear of
   A) unknown            B) equipment
   C) tooth extraction    D) pain.

198. The Frankfort plane is drawn on a cephalometric radiograph and represents
   A) a true horizontal plane
   B) indicates orientation of the anterior cranial base
   C) indicates orientation of maxilla relative to the mandible
   D) indicates orientation of maxilla relative to the cranial base.

199. Chin cap is used to correct
   A) skeletal class I malocclusion       B) skeletal class II malocclusion
   C) skeletal class III malocclusion     D) dental class I malocclusion.

200. The residual ridge does not consist of
   A) Periodontium                     B) Periosteum
   C) Submucosa                        D) Alveolar bone.