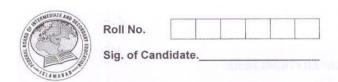
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Answer Sheet No	COLLEGE
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DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-I SECTION - A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

1	Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.						
	(i)	The o	cell which forms bone is called				
		A.	Osteoclast	В.	Osteoblast		
		C.	Osteogenesis	D.	Fibroblast		
	(ii)	The s	sensory nerves carry impulses	= Reg :			
		A.	From receptor to brain	В.	From muscle to brain		
		C.	In any direction	D.	Depending on the type of sensation		
	(iii)	Uppe	er molars have the sensory nerve supply_		of this to his property from a T (56)		
		Α.	From middle and superior alveolar nerv	/e			
		B.	From anterior of and greater alveolar n	erve			
		C.	From posterior superior alveolar nerve	mostly			
		D.	From Ophthalmic nerve				
	(iv)	Chew	ving of food is called				
		A.	Attrition	В.	Incision		
		C.	Deglutition	D.	Mastication		
	(v)	Exter	nal oblique ridge is formed on	, long.			
		A.	Maxilla	В.	Medial surface of mandible		
		C.	At ramus	D.	Lateral aspect of body of mandible		
	(vi)	Blood	must flow through to suppl	y the n	naxillary teeth.		
		A.	Internal carotid	B.	Maxillary		
		C.	Superior labial	D.	Lingual		
	(vii)	The sub-mandibular salivary gland has the composition					
		Α.	Purely serous	В.	Purely mucous		
		C.	Serous and mucous	D.	Neither mucous nor serous		
	(viii)	Grow	th in mandible is primarily				
		Α.	Submental	B.	Condylar		
		C.	Coronoid	D.	Inferior alveolar canal		
	(ix)	The maxillary wisdom teeth are exfoliated by the age of					
		A.	8 years	B.	32 years		
		C.	60 years	D.	None of these		
	(x)	Cusp	of carabelli is found on				
		A.	Mesial side of first molar	B.	Occlusal surface of first molar		
		C.	Lingual surface of first maxillary molar	D.	Buccal surface of the first maxillary molar		
	(xi)	The le	ower first molar has usually				
		A.	One cusp	B.	Two cusps		
		C.	Four cusps	D.	Five cusps		

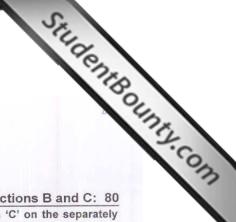
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	A.	4 years	В.	10 years					
	C.	11 years	D.	6 years					
(xiii)		eating a handicapped or bed-ridden pa							
(viii)	Α.		В.						
	C.	Concave examining mirrors	D.	Sharp probes					
(xiv)		geal obstruction is the commonest resp							
(2014)	A. The solution of anesthesia								
	В.	Incorrect positioning of the patient w	hile admir	nistration of general anesthesia					
	C.	Acute bronchitis		3					
	D.	Chronic bronchitis							
(xv)		inconscious patient should be immedia	telv						
()	Α.	Laid curved on a dental chair	В.	Laid flat on floor					
	C.	Semi-prone on chair	D.	Stand on floor					
(xvi)	By aging process, the pulp becomes								
V-170X	Α.	More sensitive	В.	Less sensitive					
	C.	More vascular	D.	Large in size					
(xvii)	Adrenaline is added to lignocaine solution, for local anaesthesia with a concentration of								
	A. 100,000 adrenaline: 1 part lignocaine 2%								
	B.	10,000 adrenaline: 1 part lignocaine	2%						
	C. 100,000 lignocaine 2%:1 part adrenaline								
	D.	10,000 lignocaine 2%: 1 part adrena	line						
(xviii)	Asprin is an analgesic also called								
,	A.	Paracetamol	В.	Acetyl salicic acid					
		Niva quin	D.	Acetyl formic acid					
	C.	Miva quiti		Deposition of cementum on the root surface of the tooth					
(xix)				th					
(xix)				Stops after tooth eruption					
(xix)	Depo	sition of cementum on the root surface	of the too						
(xix)	Depo A. C.	sition of cementum on the root surface Is continuous throughout the life Is thinner inter radicular area	of the too B. D.	Stops after tooth eruption					
	Depo A. C. What	sition of cementum on the root surface Is continuous throughout the life Is thinner inter radicular area	of the too B. D.	Stops after tooth eruption Stops after tooth is fully formed					
	Depo A. C. What	Is continuous throughout the life Is thinner inter radicular area Is the reason that tetracycline shoud n	of the too B. D.	Stops after tooth eruption Stops after tooth is fully formed					
	Depo A. C. What is ava	Is continuous throughout the life Is thinner inter radicular area is the reason that tetracycline shoud nailable?	of the too B. D.	Stops after tooth eruption Stops after tooth is fully formed					
	Depo A. C. What is ava A.	Is continuous throughout the life Is thinner inter radicular area Is the reason that tetracycline shoud nailable? It is very expensive Tetracycline is ineffective	B. D. ot be give	Stops after tooth eruption Stops after tooth is fully formed					
	Depo A. C. What is ava A. B.	Is continuous throughout the life Is thinner inter radicular area Is the reason that tetracycline shoud nailable? It is very expensive Tetracycline is ineffective	B. D. ot be give	Stops after tooth eruption Stops after tooth is fully formed in to young children if a suitable alternative					
(xx)	Depo A. C. What is ava A. B. C.	Is continuous throughout the life Is thinner inter radicular area is the reason that tetracycline shoud nailable? It is very expensive Tetracycline is ineffective It causes intrinsic staining of teeth if It is a broad spectrum antibiotic	B. D. ot be give	Stops after tooth eruption Stops after tooth is fully formed in to young children if a suitable alternative					
(xx)	Depo A. C. What is ava A. B. C.	Is continuous throughout the life Is thinner inter radicular area Is the reason that tetracycline shoud nailable? It is very expensive Tetracycline is ineffective It causes intrinsic staining of teeth if	of the too B. D. ot be give	Stops after tooth eruption Stops after tooth is fully formed in to young children if a suitable alternative					

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Q.7

DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-I

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80 Time allowed: 2:35 Hours NOTE:- Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly. SECTION - B (Marks 50) Attempt any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. $(10 \times 5 = 50)$ Q. 2 What are Antibiotics? (i) How is syncope treated in dental surgery? (ii) What is Plasma? What are its functions? (iii) (iv) What are the functions of periodontal ligament? (V) What are Ameloblasts? What are their functions? Define Alveolar bone. What are its type and functions? (vi) (vii) How does the dental lamina develop? (viii) What is the composition of enamel? What is Junctional epithelium and its clinical significance? (ix) What is the clinical significance of gingival sulcus and fluid? (x) (xi) How is lymph fluid formed? (xii) What is Apical foramen? What are the structures passing through it? (xiii) Name the muscles forming the floor of the mouth? (xiv) What are the functions of tongue? What are the various precautions you would take for oral prophylaxes of a patient having (XV) a history of Hepatitis C? SECTION - C (Marks 30) Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ Q.3 Draw and describe Mandible. Describe the lymphatic drainage of head and neck. Q.4 Q.5 Describe the Maxillary nerve. Q.6 Describe the Muscles of mastication.

Describe the problems of mentally handicapped patient who has come for dental treatment.