

2010

Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE:- Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

- Q. 1** Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.
- (i) Rate of flow of saliva varies considerably throughout the day but average flow of saliva per day is:
 A. 0.5 to 0.1 litres B. 0.2 to 2.5 litres C. 0.4 to 4.5 litres D. 0.6 to 6.5 litres
- (ii) Posterior 1/3 of the tongue is supplied by the cranial nerve _____.
 A. 5th B. 7th C. 9th D. 12th
- (iii) The order of eruption of maxillary deciduous teeth is _____.
 A. ABCDE B. ABDCE C. ABCED D. ABDEC
- (iv) Resting pH of the plaque is approximately _____.
 A. 5 B. 5.8 C. 6.8 D. 7.8
- (v) Calculus index is awarded the score of _____.
 A. 0 – 2 B. 0 – 3 C. 0 – 4 D. 0 – 5
- (vi) All of the following factors encourage the buildup of plaque except _____.
 A. Lack of function B. Carious cavities
 C. Lip apart posture D. Pregnancy
- (vii) Area of the teeth more prone to caries is _____.
 A. Hypercalcified B. Hypocalcified
 C. Smooth surface D. Tooth area with fluoride contents
- (viii) A radiograph of maxillary premolars of young boy shows a round dark area surrounding the apex of the tooth. Your provisional diagnosis is _____.
 A. Lateral periodontal abscess B. Periapical periodontal abscess
 C. Gingival abscess D. Stomatitis
- (ix) Microdontia is a condition in which tooth size is _____.
 A. Larger than normal
 B. Smaller than normal
 C. Normal but appears small as compared to the big jaw size
 D. Normal but appears large as compared to the small jaw size
- (x) Concrescence is a condition in which tooth is affected by fusion. The level of fusion is _____.
 A. Crown enamel B. Crown dentine
 C. Root cementum D. Root dentine

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xi) The critical PH at which Calcium fluorapatite begins to dissolve in acid was stated as being approximately _____.
- A. 3.5 B. 4.5 C. 5.5 D. 6.5
- (xii) A periapical radiograph of right mandibular premolars of a young 20 years old girl shows a round dark area situated close to the apices of root. It must be _____.
- A. Periapical periodontal abcess B. Periapical granuloma
C. Mental foramen D. Mandibular tori
- (xiii) Right and left halves of the dental arches are equally affected by caries but incidence of dental caries in maxillary arch as compared to mandibular arch is _____.
- A. More B. Less C. Equal D. Not known
- (xiv) Green stains are more common in children and adolescents, found usually on teeth _____.
- A. Mandibular posteriors B. Maxillary posteriors
C. Mandibular anterior D. Maxillary anterior
- (xv) Russell developed the index in which gingivae of all standing teeth are examined and scored is known as _____.
- A. Periodontal index (PI) B. Periodontal disease index (PDI)
C. Gingival index (GI) D. PMA index (PMA-I)
- (xvi) Acute ulcerative gingivitis (AUG) is a condition which classically affects first of all of _____.
- A. Attached gingivae B. Gingival margins
C. Interdental papilla D. Free gingivae
- (xvii) A 30 years old lady wants to get extract her lower third molar tooth. The anesthesia given is nerve block in which we block _____.
- A. Mental nerve B. Inferior dental nerve
C. Greater palatine nerve D. Maxillary nerve
- (xviii) Gums and periodontal ligaments are badly affected by the deficiency of _____.
- A. Vitamin B12 B. Vitamin B6 C. Vitamin A D. Vitamin C
- (xix) During the development of radiographs if the developing time is longer, the image it produces will be _____.
- A. Lighter B. Darker C. Pale D. White
- (xx) What is **Not** likely to be encountered in a mentally handicapped patient?
- A. Apprehension B. Communication
C. Convulsion D. Distractibility

For Examiner's, use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 2HA-1043 —



DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

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)

Q. 2 Attempt any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (10 x 5 = 50)

- (i) What do you know about active and passive eruption of teeth?
- (ii) What is the difference between Histology and Morphology?
- (iii) What do you know about the formation of dental calculus?
- (iv) Many factors are involved in producing chronic periodontal disease. Describe briefly the factors which encourage the buildup of plaque?
- (v) Define Epidemiology. Write briefly the significance of epidemiology.
- (vi) Write a note on Acute Non-Specific Gingivitis.
- (vii) Define Aphthous Ulcerations. Also describe its different etiological factors.
- (viii) What are the differences between Benign and Malignant oral tumors?
- (ix) Chronic vomiting is an increasing cause of erosion in modern society. Discuss briefly.
- (x) What do you understand by Microdontia and Macrodontia? Define Peg Laterals.
- (xi) Describe briefly Supernumerary teeth.
- (xii) Tooth brushing is an effective method to control plaque. Describe briefly the brushing frequency.
- (xiii) What do you know about density of the image? Enumerate the different factors influencing the image density.

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

Note:- Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3** What is the difference between Intrinsic and Extrinsic stains? Describe their causes.
- Q. 4** Little has been known about eruption of teeth but there are certain theories. Give a detailed account of the theories.
- Q. 5** Define Juvenile Periodontitis. Describe in detail its clinical features and treatment.
- Q. 6** Define Ulcer. Describe clinical features and treatment of candidiasis in detail.
- Q. 7** Describe in detail the developmental abnormalities of teeth with respect to size, number and structure.