

2011

Roll No. 

Answer Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Candidate. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Invigilator. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 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) Which of the following diagnostic tools is most useful in evaluating a patient's tissue response to plaque control procedures?
- A. Explorer B. Bite – wing radiographs  
C. Disclosing solutions D. Periodontal probe
- (ii) Will fluorosis occur in the mouth of a 16 years old youth who moves into an area where the drinking water naturally contains an excessive amount of fluoride ions and where the native residents have considerable fluorosis?
- A. Yes  
B. Yes within 10 years  
C. No  
D. Not unless the youth consumes large quantities of fluorides
- (iii) What is the major metabolic end product of both fructose and glycogen metabolism by plaque bacteria?
- A. Dextrans B. Lactic Acid C. Levans D. Glucose
- (iv) What is the function of fixing solution?
- A. To reduce pure metallic silver to silver halides  
B. To reduce silver halides to crystals of pure silver  
C. To prevent oxidation of silver salts  
D. To dissolve the emulsion so fixer can activate pure silver crystals
- (v) A conscientious hygienist wears a film monitoring badge. Her total exposure is determined to be 1.5 rem in a 4 month period. The hygienist should \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Review proper radiation safety procedures and correct poor practices  
B. Not be concerned because the exposure is not excessive  
C. Not make any more exposures for 6 months  
D. Restrict exposures to the bite-wing and not take full mouth surveys
- (vi) A hygienist realizes that the thick plaster walls of the operatory are covered with the glazed tile but with no lead shielding. What should she do?
- A. Report to the dentist this fault in radiation safety  
B. Provide a monitoring film badge for her patients when exposing dental films  
C. Recognize the relative absorbing capacity of tile and plaster will provide protection  
D. Be sure to wear a lead apron when exposing films
- (vii) A radiograph of the mandible incisor area is exposed. The vertical angulations are determined to be excessive. What is the resultant image?
- A. Foreshortened B. Overlapped C. Elongated D. Magnified
- (viii) Clinical carious lesion is actually about \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Tooth disease B. Apical foramen C. Maxillary sinus D. Maxillary tuberoses
- (ix) The Primary function of lymphocytes within the body is to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Repair the damaged tissue B. Phagocytose bacteria  
C. Act as a part of the immune mechanism D. Produce clotting factors

## DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (x) What is the most consistent etiological factor in caries and gingival disease?  
A. Calculus      B. Plaque      C. Periodontitis      D. Periodontosis
- (xi) What is the most common malignant tumor of the oral cavity?  
A. Melanoma      B. Adenocarcinoma  
C. Sarcoma      D. Squamous cell carcinoma
- (xii) What is the term for a white plaque – like growth on the oral mucous membranes caused by *Candida albicans*?  
A. Inflammatory hyperplasia      B. Epulis fissurata  
C. Thrush      D. Fordyce's disease
- (xiii) Tooth structure lost by regurgitation of stomach acids is part of \_\_\_\_\_ process.  
A. Abrasion      B. Erosion      C. Attrition      D. Hyper calcification
- (xiv) What is a disease that might be transmitted in the dental office through the use of improperly sterilized instruments?  
A. Hepatitis      B. Pneumonia      C. Cirrhosis      D. Rheumatic Fever
- (xv) Dental instruments have been sterilized when they are free of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Spore forming and non – spore forming bacteria (pathogenic)  
B. Bacteria pathogenic to man except spore formers  
C. All microbial life  
D. Bacteria except for the thermophils
- (xvi) What does an antibiotic sensitivity test demonstrate?  
A. The absence of bacteria  
B. The presence of yeasts and yeast – like forms  
C. Antimicrobial activity in vitro  
D. The relative effectiveness of the antibiotic in situ
- (xvii) Slightly elevated white or bluish white spots, surrounded by dark red area and found on the oral mucos, are termed Koplik's spots. What are they indicative of?  
A. Diphtheria      B. Measles      C. Scarlet fever      D. Thrush
- (xviii) Which of the following antibiotics is both the least toxic and the most allergenic?  
A. Erythromycin      B. Aureomycin      C. Penicillin G      D. Terramycin
- (xix) What special precautions should be taken before any dental procedure is performed in patients who have a history of rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart defects, or valvular heart involvements?  
A. Take a complete medical history  
B. Prescribe prophylactic antibiotic medication  
C. Consult the patient's physician  
D. Use care in all instruments to prevent unnecessary trauma
- (xx) What precautions are indicated if a patient has a history of hepatitis?  
A. Wear protective eyeglasses, gloves and mask  
B. Handle contaminated instruments with care  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

2011



## DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

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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 are the clinical divisions of healthy gingiva?
  - (ii) What is the colour and appearance of normal alveolar mucosa?
  - (iii) What is the role of micro – organisms in initiation of gingival diseases?
  - (iv) What is Extrinsic stain? List its causes.
  - (v) What is Calculus? What are its types?
  - (vi) What is Lignocaine? What is the strength used in dentistry?
  - (vii) What are the most important factors in dental caries?
  - (viii) Write down the properties of perapical dental film . Also write its uses.
  - (ix) What are the faults in Dental Radiographs when we see over –lapping teeth, elongation and foreshortening of teeth?
  - (x) What are the properties and uses of Clorhexedine?
  - (xi) What is the recommended concentration of fluorides in drinking water for maximal effectiveness in reducing dental caries?
  - (xii) Should a dental hygienist recommend the use of fluoride therapy for an adult with dental caries problems?
  - (xiii) List the various teaching methods which could be used in dental health education.

### SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3** Describe the hisopathology of enamel caries .
- Q. 4** What is the clinical picture of chronic periodontitis?
- Q. 5** What are the conditions which might put the dental hygienist's health at risk? What is the management of a known case of hepatitis C to prevent cross infection in dental surgery?
- Q. 6** What is a clinical picture of Syncope? What is the management of a patient in Syncope?
- Q. 7** What are the desirable properties of a plaque disclosing agent? What are the types of disclosing agents?