



Roll No.

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Answer Sheet No. _____

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) Plaque formation is usually preceded by _____
A. Food debris B. Extrinsic stain
C. Acquired salivary pellicle D. Calculus
- (ii) Gingivitis and periodontitis are considered to be infections of the tissues that surround and support teeth. The primary etiological factor is _____
A. Occlusal trauma B. Hormonal imbalance
C. Bacterial plaque D. Systemic disease
- (iii) Sub-gingival calculus is more difficult to remove when it is attached to _____
A. Enamel B. Dentine
C. Root under resorption D. Cuticle
- (iv) The most common cause of staining within a tooth is _____
A. Fluorosis B. Death of pulp
C. Trauma D. Gingivitis
- (v) The exact cause of dental caries is _____
A. Remain unknown B. Active presence of streptococcus mutans
C. High intake of sugar D. Prolonged retention of plaque
- (vi) Fluorosis occurs when the individual drinks fluoridated water _____
A. Having 0.25 ppm fluoride in water B. Having 0.30 ppm fluoride in water
C. Having 0.50 ppm fluoride in water D. Having more than 1.00 ppm fluoride in water
- (vii) Acidulated fluoride contains two main therapeutic agents i.e _____
A. Phosphoric acid and fluoride B. Sulphuric acid and fluoride
C. Hydrochloric acid and fluoride D. Lactic acid and fluoride
- (viii) Polishing after scaling is recommended to and by smoothing tooth surface _____
A. Less plaque retention B. Less calculus formation
C. Less plaque formation D. Reduced calculus retention
- (ix) The form of etiology point of view, most significant acid produced by plaque bacteria is _____
A. Lactic acid B. Acidulous acid
C. Lactic acid Tar D. Malic acid
- (x) The distribution of caries within the mouth indicates that first molar incidence of caries is _____
A. 89% B. 60%
C. 95% D. 100%
- (xi) Bleeding in chronic gingivitis is _____
A. Not common B. Basis of bleeding
C. Due to change in bleeding time D. None of these

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xii) Antibodies enter the oral cavity from the serum by saliva. Another way by which they enter is _____
- A. By way of gingival crevice fluid B. Through pulpal diffusion
 C. Through dietary intake D. By osmosis
- (xiii) The primary cause of periodontal disease is _____
- A. Calculus B. Plaque with microbes
 C. Acquired pellicle D. Materia Alba
- (xiv) During developing the radiographs, if developing time is longer, the image it produces will be _____
- A. Lighter B. Darker
 C. Pale D. White
- (xv) Which of the following may be found in cases of acute Non-specific gingivitis?
- A. Beefy red gingiva B. Pus seeping from gingival crevices
 C. Oedematous swelling of gingiva D. Painful gingiva
- (xvi) Which of the following may make pain worst of lateral periodontitis?
- A. Cold B. Pressure on occlusal surface
 C. Heat D. Pressure on lateral side
- (xvii) The absence by birth of certain teeth is termed as _____
- A. Periodontia B. Periodontium
 C. Partial anodontia D. Xerodontia
- (xviii) In plaque control, what is more important?
- A. Action of tooth brush B. Abrasive particle size of tooth paste
 C. Amount of fluorides added D. Type of fluorides added
- (xix) Prior to fissure sealants prophylactic odontomy was done. This means _____
- A. Removal of tooth
 B. Removal of deciduous teeth enamel
 C. Cutting out fissure of teeth with burs and replacing them with amalgams
 D. None of these
- (xx) The most usual radiograph used to detect inter-proximal caries is _____
- A. Bitewing B. Periodical film
 C. Occlusal D. Cephalograph

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

37
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Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C

NOTE: Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separate 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 feature of dental restoration can initiate or promote periodontal disease in the area of restoration?
- (ii) How does fluoride uptake by the enamel help in preventing caries?
- (iii) How does fluoride uptake prevent enamel dental decay?
- (iv) Why is it essential to probe a patient's gingiva in sulcus area before recommending a disease control program?
- (v) Why is the knowledge of human behaviour important to health?
- (vi) Why is reinforcement essential in Dental Health Education?
- (vii) Why is adrenaline added to local anaesthetic solutions?
- (viii) What is Concrecence?
- (ix) How would you plan dental plaque control in physically handicapped patient?
- (x) What is the composition of tooth paste?
- (xi) If a local anaesthesia is to be given to a patient with coronary heart disease, what precautions you will take with reference to the type of local anaesthesia?
- (xii) What is Papiloma?
- (xiii) What are the advantages of using ultrasonic scalars?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3** You are asked to arrange a Dental Health program in village for school children of 10 years age. What stages are involved in planning dental health education?
- Q. 4** Describe chronic gingivitis under the following headings:
- a. Clinical features
 - b. Etiology
- Q. 5** What are the essential procedures in the correct operation of autoclave?
- Q. 6** Define Fainting. Write its clinical features. What is the immediate treatment of it?
- Q. 7** You are asked to treat a case of acute gingivitis with history of hepatitis C. What will be the treatment plan?