

- (xii) In chronic peritonitis the junctional epithelium from cementenamal shifts _____
 A. Coronally B. Mesially
 C. Apecially D. Distally
- (xiii) The main histological feature of established lesson is _____
 A. Large number of plasma cells B. Monocytes
 C. Fibro blasts D. Spirocheates
- (xiv) At which age does AUG most commonly occur?
 A. 10 years B. 25 years
 C. 45 years D. 60 years
- (xv) Aphthous ulcer is caused by _____
 A. A virus B. Bacterium
 C. Fungus D. None of these
- (xvi) Denture stomatitis is caused by / due to _____
 A. Acrylic particles of denture B. The over growth of fingers under denture
 C. Mycobacterium D. Old age
- (xvii) Occasionally ulceration of the gingiva is seen which is due to the misuse of (Topical application) _____
 A. Paracetamol B. Flegyl
 C. Asprin D. Amplicallin
- (xviii) A big advantage of dental floss is that _____
 A. It can clean plaque from gingival crevice and sub-gingival areas of pockets
 B. Floss easily slides on tooth surface
 C. They fluoride well
 D. Both B and C
- (xix) Chlore hexode _____
 A. Weakens the plaque for brushing B. Dislodges mature plaque
 C. Loosens plaque D. None of these
- (xx) Fogging of X-Ray film may be caused by _____
 A. Using out-dated film are having a light look in the dark room
 B. Using out-dated film and over-exposing it
 C. Using hot water to compulsate for dark room leadage
 D. None of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



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

- (i) What are the disadvantages of ultrasonic scalars?
- (ii) What are the most effective, practical, convenient and economical means of lowering the incidence of dental carries?
- (iii) Is the removal of all calculus and polishing of tooth surface considered to be preventive procedure if nothing else is done?
- (iv) How can a dental hygienist initiate pulpal injury, while polishing an amalgam filling?
- (v) How can one best achieve a behaviour change in the patient when teaching the technique for controlling the colonization of bacteria on tooth surfaces?
- (vi) What is Motivation?
- (vii) Why are vasoconstrictors added to local anaesthetics solutions?
- (viii) What is the practical demonstration required to Dental Health Education?
- (ix) What is Dehiscence?
- (x) List the common difficulties in managing mentally handicapped patient.
- (xi) What should be the minimal properties of plaque disclosing agents?
- (xii) What precautions are taken for a known diabetic patient before scaling?
- (xiii) Write briefly about Fibroma.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

Q. 3 Describe fissure sealants under the following headings:

- a. Justification
- b. Techniques
- c. Effectiveness

Q. 4 What would be your aims and objectives for Dental Health Education program for 12 years old children in a village? Also describe the method of its teaching.

Q. 5 How would you differentiate between ulcers of acute necrotizing gingivitis and acute viral gingivitis?

Q. 6 Write down the secondary etiological factors which alter or reduce the resistance of the tissue to plaque. Also write the role of traumatic occlusion in this regard.

Q. 7 Describe Aspirin as a pain-killer.