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| Answer Sheet No      |  |
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# **DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II**

| 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)   | Radi  | opaque means an object which appears   | on radiog | graph as:                                  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | Brown object   | B.        | Yellow object                              |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | White object   | D.        | Black object                               |  |  |
|       | (ii)  | <b>y</b> :  |  |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | lack of RBC  | B.        | Lack of WBC                                |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | Excess of WBC  | D.        | Lack of platelets                          |  |  |
|       | (iii)   | Calci   | Calcium hydroxyapatite crystals begin to dissolve in the oral cavity when the pH is less than: |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | 5.5  | B.        | 8.5  |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | 7.5  | D.        | 6.5  |  |  |
|       | (iv)  | Ortho   | opantomogram (OPG) is a useful tool to   | diagnose  | edental and bony pathologies of oro facial |  |  |
|       |   | regio   | on, dimension of the OPG is:   |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | 2.2 x 3.5 cm   | В.        | 5.4 x 2.7 cm                               |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | 30 x 15 cm   | D.        | 5.7 x 7.6 cm                               |  |  |
|       | (v) Dental caries, the demineralization of tooth is a bacterial infection and most commonl  |   |  |           |  |  |  |
|       |   |   |  |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | Streptococcus pyogens  | В.        | Streptococcus Mutans                       |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | Streptococcus Pneumonia  | D.        | Streptococcus Orius                        |  |  |
|       | (vi) Excess of fluoride causes following conditions except:   |   |  |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | Dental fluorosis   | B.        | Mottling of teeth                          |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | Dental caries  | D.        | Skeletal fluorosis                         |  |  |
|       | (vii) Dilaceration a developmental anomaly of teeth is characterized by:  |   |  |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | Bifurcation of root canal  | B.        | Calcification of root canal                |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | Complete union of adjacent teeth   | D.        | Curvature of the root                      |  |  |
|       | (viii) The last primary tooth to be replaced by permanent tooth is usually the:   |   |  |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | Mandibular canine  | В.        | Maxillary canine                           |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | Maxillary first molar  | D.        | Mandibular second molar                    |  |  |
|       | (ix) Commonest local anesthetic agent used in dentistry:  |   |  |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | Procaine   | B.        | Mepivacaine                                |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | Lidocaine  | D.        | Prilocaine                                 |  |  |
| ÷     | (x)   | (x) Various indices has been used to see the status of oral hygiene, which of them takes into account |  |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | for th  | nickness of plaque on a tooth?   |           |  |  |  |
|       |   | A.  | Oral hygiene index   | B.        | Simplified oral hygiene index              |  |  |
|       |   | C.  | Index of Loe and Silness   | D.        | Periodontal index                          |  |  |

B.

D.

Macrodontia

Microdontia

Congenital complete absence of teeth is called:

Exodontia

Anodontia

(xi)

A.

C.

### DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

| (xii) Plaque, the most common cause of periodontal problems, predominantly of |        |   |                 | ms, predominantly consists of: |  |  |  |
|---|--------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
|   | Α.     | Water   | В.              | Dextran                        |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Minerals  | D.              | Bacterial colonies             |  |  |  |
| (xiii)  | Sub-I  | Sub-mandibular Gland, second largest gland of salivary gland system secretes:                     |                 |                                |  |  |  |
|   | A.     | Purely serous secretions  | B.              | Purely Mucous secretions       |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Mixed Secretion   | D.              | Purely watery secretions       |  |  |  |
| (xiv)   | Taste  | Taste buds are responsible for various tastes in the oral cavity and found on the different areas |                 |                                |  |  |  |
|   | of or  | of oro-pharynx except:  |                 |                                |  |  |  |
|   | A.     | Soft palate   | В.              | Hard palate                    |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Dorsal surface of tongue  | D.              | Ventral surface of tongue      |  |  |  |
| (xv)  | Gingi  | ivitis is initiated most frequently by:   |                 |                                |  |  |  |
|   | A.     | Pregnancy   | В.              | Local irritating factors       |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Vitamin deficiency  | D,              | Malocclusion                   |  |  |  |
| (xvi)   | All ar | re the component of periodontium except:  |                 |                                |  |  |  |
|   | A.     | Alveolar bone   | B.              | Cementum                       |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Dentine   | D.              | Preriodontal ligament          |  |  |  |
| (xvii)  | Acute  | e ulcerative gingivitis is also known as:   |                 |                                |  |  |  |
|   | A.     | Pregnancy gingivitis  | B.              | Cancrum oris                   |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Trench mouth  | D.              | Cold sore                      |  |  |  |
| (xviii)   | Acute  | e herpetic gingivostomatitis is caused by:  |                 |                                |  |  |  |
|   | A.     | Hepatitis B virus   | B.              | Hepatitis C virus              |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Herpes simplex virus  | D.              | Herpes zoster virus            |  |  |  |
| (xix)   | Kopli  | cks spots are only seen in:   |                 |                                |  |  |  |
|   | A.     | Scarlet fever   | B.              | Measles                        |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Acute Necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis   | D.              | Shingles                       |  |  |  |
| (xx)  | Whic   | h of the following tissues have no reparative   | ve capa         | ability?                       |  |  |  |
|   | A.     | Dentine   | В.              | Cementum                       |  |  |  |
|   | C.     | Enamel  | D.              | Periodontal ligament           |  |  |  |
| For Ex  | camine | er's use only:  | <del></del>     |                                |  |  |  |
|   |        |   | Total Marks: 20 |                                |  |  |  |
|   |        |   | Marks Obtained: |                                |  |  |  |

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## **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.

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$ 

- (i) What do you understand by taste buds? Enumerate various Papillas' of tongue.
- (ii) Define eruption of teeth and briefly describe its phases.
- (iii) Define calculus and describe its type.
- (iv) What do you mean by oral hygiene index?
- (v) Name theories of cariogenesis and explain acidogenic theory.
- (vi) What is enamel caries? Describe briefly its different layers.
- (vii) Define periodontitis. Explain juvenile periodontitis.
- (viii) Describe denture sore mouth or denture stomatitis.
- (ix) Describe different factors causing erosion of teeth.
- (x) What is the role of dental hygienist in the management of orthodontic cases?
- (xi) What is the management of acute ulcerative gingivitis?
- (xii) Describe different types of aphthous ulcers.
- (xiii) Enumerate the steps for the management of syncope.

### SECTION - C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ 

- Q. 3 Name tooth brushing techniques. What do you know about dentifrices?
- Q. 4 How diet can influence the dental tissue? Explain.
- Q. 5 Write short note on:
  - a. Chlorhexidine
  - b. Fluoride application in dentistry
- Q. 6 What is gingivitis? Describe its clinical features.
- Q. 7 What is candidiasis? Describe its different types.

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