

DENTAL HYGNENE HSSC-II



SECTION - A (Marks 20)

			5 Minutes		Version Number 4 4 3 1				
Note:	OMR	≀ Answ	is compulsory. All parts of this sect er Sheet which should be complete erintendent. Deleting/overwriting is no	d in the	to be answered on the separately provided first 25 minutes and handed over to the d. Do not use lead pencil.				
Q. 1	Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR								
	Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.								
	1)	The	1st permanent molar erupts in oral cavit	v at the a	ine of				
	.,	Α.	6 year	B .	12 year				
		C.	14 year	D.	13 year				
	2)		onidazole (Flagyl) is contraindicated in t		•				
	-,	Α.	Diabetic patients	B.	Hypertensive				
		C.	Patients taking alcohol	D.	Patients taking antibiotics				
	3)		sugar which has been shown to be the v		· ·				
	٥,	Α.	Fructose	B.	Glucose				
		С.	Sucrose	D.	Honey				
	4)				salts in the calculus but more common salt is:				
	.,	Α.	Calcium hydroxyapatite	B.	Magnesium whitlokite				
		C.	Octacalcium phosphate	D.	Calcium brushite				
	5)		, ,		bacteria on sugar but probably the most				
	- /		ficant acid is:	o. plaque	but probably the most				
		A.	Lactic acid	B.	Acetic acid				
		C.	Hydrochloric acid	D.	Sulphuric acid				
	6)		•		nining in teeth, which of the following is NOT				
	,		use of extrinsic staining?		ggg				
		Α.	Hypoplastic enamel	В.	Toba cco sta in				
		C.	Green stain	D.	Black stain				
	7)	Calci	ium Hydroxyapatite crystals begin to dis						
		Α.	5.5	В.	5.7				
		C.	5.4	Ð.	5.6				
	8)	Abra	sion is a condition which results in the lo	ss of too	th substance:				
		A.	By normal physiological functions	В.	By tooth brushing				
		C.	By trauma	D.	By Chemicals				
	9)	The	most effective method of interdental clea	aning is:	•				
		A.	Dental floss	B.	Interdental wood sticks				
		C.	Electronic tooth brushing	D.	Water irrigation units				
	10)	Dent	ure stomatitis is also known as 'denture	sore moi	uth' and is the result of an overgrowth of the				
			oorganisms:		-				
		A.	Streptococcus aurius	В.	Streptococcus mutants				
		C.	Candida albicans	D.	Viruses				
	11)	Durir	ng developing the radiographs, if develop	pi ng tim e	is longer, the image produces will be:				
		A.	Lighter	B.	Darker				
		C.	Opaque	D.	Radiolucent				

12)	Acute Herpetic gingivostomatitis is caused by:							
	A.	Epstein Bar virus	В.	Herpes Simplex virus				
	C.	HIV virus	D.	None of these				
13)	Different types of dental radiography techniques are available including bitewing radiographs which							
	shows:							
	A.	Entire tooth						
	B.	Only root						
	C.	Only crowns and cervical portion of roots						
	D.	Only roots and cervical portion of crowns						
14)	Charter's technique is a tooth brushing technique for plaque control in which bristles of the tooth							
	brush	brush, angled at:						
	A.	45 degree to tooth surface pointed in occlusal direction						
	B.	45 degree to tooth surface pointed in gingival direction						
	C.	90 degree to tooth surface pointed in occlusal direction						
	D.	Has no angle						
15)	Plaqu	Plaque formation is usually preceded by:						
	A.	Food debris	B.	Extrinsic stains				
	C.	Acquired salivary pellicle	D.	Calculus				
16)	The	The most common cause of staining within a tooth is:						
	A.	Fluorosis	B.	Death of pulp				
	C.	Tobacco stains	D.	Cuticle				
17)	The exact cause of dental caries is:							
	A.	Unknown	B.	Active presence of streptococcus mutains				
	C.	High intake of sugar	D.	Prolong retention of plaque				
18)	Fluorosis occurs when the individual drinks fluoridated water:							
	A.	Having 0.25 ppm 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 wate				
19)	The absence by birth of certain teeth is termed as:							
	Α.	Anodontia	B.	Partial anodontia				
	C.	Periodontia	D.	Xerodontia				
20)	The most usual radiograph used to detect interproximal caries is:							
	A.	Bitewing	B.	Periopical film				
	C.	Occlusal	D.	Orthopentomograph				

----- 2HS 1843 -----



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 is the role of fluoride in preventing caries?
- (ii) Define concrescence and give example.
- (iii) What are the advantages of ultrasonic scalars?
- (iv) What is the composition of tooth paste?
- (v) Define benign and malignant oral tumours?
- (vi) What is the difference between Histology and Morphology?
- (vii) Describe briefly Supernumerary teeth.
- (viii) Define calculus. What are its types?
- (ix) What are the properties and uses of Clorhexedine?
- (x) Define xerostomia and list its causes.
- (xi) What are extrinsic stains? List its causes.
- (xii) Define Erosion. Describe briefly its etiological factors.
- (xiii) A known patient of Hepatitis B came to you for scaling, what precautions will you take to avoid cross infection?

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

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

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- Q. 3 What are different types of dental calculus? Describe the clinical significance of calculus.
- Q. 4 Define sterilization and describe different methods of sterilization used in dentistry.
- Q. 5 Define Fainting. Write its clinical features and treatment.
- Q. 6 Define Juvenile periodontitis, describe in detail its clinical features and treatment.
- Q. 7 Describe in detail the developmental abnormalities of teeth with respect to size, number and structure.

---- 2HS 1843 ----