



Roll No.

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

87

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

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

**DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-I**  
**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) The cell which forms bone is called \_\_\_\_\_
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Osteoclast   | B. Osteoblast |
| C. Osteogenesis | D. Fibroblast |
- (ii) The sensory nerves carry impulses \_\_\_\_\_
- |                           |                                       |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. From receptor to brain | B. From muscle to brain               |
| C. In any direction       | D. Depending on the type of sensation |
- (iii) Upper molars have the sensory nerve supply \_\_\_\_\_
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. From middle and superior alveolar nerve       | B. From anterior of and greater alveolar nerve |
| C. From posterior superior alveolar nerve mostly | D. From Ophthalmic nerve                       |
- (iv) Chewing of food is called \_\_\_\_\_
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Attrition   | B. Incision    |
| C. Deglutition | D. Mastication |
- (v) External oblique ridge is formed on \_\_\_\_\_
- |             |                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Maxilla  | B. Medial surface of mandible         |
| C. At ramus | D. Lateral aspect of body of mandible |
- (vi) Blood must flow through \_\_\_\_\_ to supply the maxillary teeth.
- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| A. Internal carotid | B. Maxillary |
| C. Superior labial  | D. Lingual   |
- (vii) The sub-mandibular salivary gland has the composition \_\_\_\_\_
- |                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Purely serous     | B. Purely mucous             |
| C. Serous and mucous | D. Neither mucous nor serous |
- (viii) Growth in mandible is primarily \_\_\_\_\_
- |              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| A. Submental | B. Condylar                |
| C. Coronoid  | D. Inferior alveolar canal |
- (ix) The maxillary wisdom teeth are exfoliated by the age of \_\_\_\_\_
- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. 8 years  | B. 32 years      |
| C. 60 years | D. None of these |
- (x) Cusp of carabelli is found on \_\_\_\_\_
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Mesial side of first molar               | B. Occlusal surface of first molar             |
| C. Lingual surface of first maxillary molar | D. Buccal surface of the first maxillary molar |
- (xi) The lower first molar has usually \_\_\_\_\_
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. One cusp   | B. Two cusps  |
| C. Four cusps | D. Five cusps |

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xii) At what age does the first mandibular molar teeth erupt?  
A. 4 years B. 10 years  
C. 11 years D. 6 years
- (xiii) For treating a handicapped or bed-ridden patient it is important to have \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Portable water irrigation syringe B. Sharp scalers  
C. Concave examining mirrors D. Sharp probes
- (xiv) Laryngeal obstruction is the commonest respiratory obstruction caused by \_\_\_\_\_  
A. The solution of anesthesia  
B. Incorrect positioning of the patient while administration of general anesthesia  
C. Acute bronchitis  
D. Chronic bronchitis
- (xv) The unconscious patient should be immediately \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Laid curved on a dental chair B. Laid flat on floor  
C. Semi-prone on chair D. Stand on floor
- (xvi) By aging process, the pulp becomes \_\_\_\_\_  
A. More sensitive B. Less sensitive  
C. More vascular D. Large in size
- (xvii) Adrenaline is added to lignocaine solution, for local anaesthesia with a concentration of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. 100,000 adrenaline: 1 part lignocaine 2%  
B. 10,000 adrenaline: 1 part lignocaine 2%  
C. 100,000 lignocaine 2%: 1 part adrenaline  
D. 10,000 lignocaine 2%: 1 part adrenaline
- (xviii) Aspirin is an analgesic also called \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Paracetamol B. Acetyl salicylic acid  
C. Niva quin D. Acetyl formic acid
- (xix) Deposition of cementum on the root surface of the tooth \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Is continuous throughout the life B. Stops after tooth eruption  
C. Is thinner inter radicular area D. Stops after tooth is fully formed
- (xx) What is the reason that tetracycline should not be given to young children if a suitable alternative is available?  
A. It is very expensive  
B. Tetracycline is ineffective  
C. It causes intrinsic staining of teeth if given when the crowns of the teeth are developing  
D. It is a broad spectrum antibiotic

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 1HA 1243 —



## DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-I

88

**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 Antibiotics?
- (ii) How is syncope treated in dental surgery?
- (iii) What is Plasma? What are its functions?
- (iv) What are the functions of periodontal ligament?
- (v) What are Ameloblasts? What are their functions?
- (vi) Define Alveolar bone. What are its type and functions?
- (vii) How does the dental lamina develop?
- (viii) What is the composition of enamel?
- (ix) What is Junctional epithelium and its clinical significance?
- (x) What is the clinical significance of gingival sulcus and fluid?
- (xi) How is lymph fluid formed?
- (xii) What is Apical foramen? What are the structures passing through it?
- (xiii) Name the muscles forming the floor of the mouth?
- (xiv) What are the functions of tongue?
- (xv) What are the various precautions you would take for oral prophylaxes of a patient having a history of Hepatitis C?

### SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q.3** Draw and describe Mandible.
- Q.4** Describe the lymphatic drainage of head and neck.
- Q.5** Describe the Maxillary nerve.
- Q.6** Describe the Muscles of mastication.
- Q.7** Describe the problems of mentally handicapped patient who has come for dental treatment.