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) Calcification of the 3rd molar starts at the age of ________
   A. 8 years  B. 9 years  C. 10 years  D. 11 years

(ii) Various parts of tongue contain different taste buds but bitter taste is more sensitive (at) ________ of tongue.
   A. The tip  B. The sides  C. Around the sulcus terminals  D. Beneath the tongue

(iii) A number of acids are produced by the action of plaque bacteria on sugar but probably the most significant acid produced is ________
   A. Lactic acid  B. Acetic acid  C. Hydrochloric acid  D. Sulphuric acid

(iv) A 22 years old lady with 5th month pregnancy came to dental clinic for dental treatment. She has multiple carious lesions. The relation between pregnancy and etiology of dental caries is ________
   A. “A tooth for a baby”  B. Ca ions are reabsorbed into blood stream  C. Has no relation  D. Ca ions are reabsorbed for fetus skeleton

(v) There are many factors, which can cause extrinsic staining in tooth. Which of the following is NOT a cause of extrinsic staining?
   A. Hypoplastic enamel  B. Tobacco stain  C. Green stain  D. Black stain

(vi) Various enzymes are produced by plaque bacteria which may be relevant to the etiology of chronic periodontal disease. Which of the following is NOT included in this group?
   A. Hyaluronidase  B. Amylase  C. Collagenase  D. β-Glucuronidase

(vii) There are four principal crystalline forms of inorganic salts in the calculus but more common salt in supra-gingival calculus is ________
   A. Calcium hydroxyapatite  B. Magnesium whitlockite  C. Octacalcium phosphate  D. Calcium brushite

(viii) Punched out papilla is a typical feature of ________
   A. Gingivitis  B. Vincent’s disease  C. Lateral periodontal abscess  D. Candidal thrush

(ix) Abrasion is a condition which results in the loss of tooth substance in corrupted teeth by ________
   A. Wearing down by normal physiological functions  B. Wearing down by tooth brushing  C. Wearing down by trauma  D. Wearing down by chemicals

(x) Concrescence is a developmental anomaly in which tooth is affected by fusion. The level of fusions is ________
   A. Crown enamel  B. Crown dentine  C. Root dentine  D. Root cementum
The most effective method of Interdental cleansing is
A. Dental floss
B. Electronic tooth brushing
C. Interdental wood-sticks
D. Water irrigation units

Different types of dental radiography techniques are available including bite-wing radiographs which show
A. Entire tooth
B. Only crowns and cervical portion of roots
C. Only roots
D. Only roots and cervical portion of crowns

Anticonvulsant drug such as Dilantin or Aparentin used to control epilepsy, also alters the gingival response to plaque and calculus and results in
A. Gingival hyperplasia
B. Gingival hypoplasia
C. Gingival recession
D. Gingival hypertrophy

The order of eruption of teeth is different in upper and lower arches and the order of eruption in mandibular permanent teeth is
A. 61245378
B. 61234578
C. 12345678
D. 6712438

Denture stomatitis is also known as "denture sore mouth" and is the result of overgrowth of the microorganism
A. Streptococcus auris
B. Streptococcus mutans
C. Candida albicans
D. Fungi

A 35 years old lady came to dental clinic for the extraction of her maxillary lateral incisor. The anesthesia given is local infiltration by which we block
A. Inferior dental
B. Lesser palatine
C. Anterior superior alveolar
D. Posterior superior alveolar

Supernumerary teeth are additional teeth in the dentition and commonest site for such teeth is
A. Between maxillary molars
B. Behind mandibular molars
C. Between maxillary central incisors
D. Between mandibular central incisors

Charter's technique is a tooth brushing technique for plaque control in which bristles of the toothbrush, angled at
A. 45° to tooth surface pointed in occlusal direction
B. 45° to tooth surface pointed in gingival direction
C. 90° to tooth surface pointed in occlusal direction
D. Has no angle

During developing the radiographs, if developing time is longer, the image it produces will be
A. Lighter
B. Darker
C. Pale
D. White

What is not likely to be encountered in a physically handicapped patient?
A. Postural position
B. Ability to cooperate
C. Convulsion
D. Communication

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks: 20

Marks Obtained: 

2HA 1243
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  Attempt any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines.  ( 10 x 5 = 50 )

(i)  Write briefly the role of dental hygienist in the management of orthodontic patient.
(ii)  What do you understand by dental caries?
(iii)  What is the difference between Histology and Histopathology? Enumerate the four distinct layers in histopathology of enamel caries.
(iv)  Define Calculus and describe briefly the phenomena of its attachments.
(v)   Many factors are involved in producing chronic periodontal disease. Describe briefly the primary etiologic factors causing chronic periodontal disease.
(vi)  Define Epidemiology. What do know about gingival indices?
(vii) A 26 years old female has punched out papillae and diagnosed as a case of acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (ANUG). How will you treat the condition?
(viii) What is Stomatitis? Describe briefly its classification.
(ix)  Define Erosion. Describe briefly its etiological factors.
(x)   What do you understand by disclosing agents? Describe briefly its ideal prospectives.
(xi)  Describe briefly the different suggested ways by which fluorides reduce the incidence of dental caries.
(xii) What do you know about the basic techniques used for taking periapical radiographs?
(xiii) A known patient of Hepatitis B came to the dental office 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 x 10 = 30 )

Q. 3  How can diet influence health of the dental tissue? Discuss the role of sugar in etiology of caries.

Q. 4  Write notes on the following:
   a. Abrasion    b. Dentifrices

Q. 5  What are the different types of dental calculus? Describe the clinical significance of calculus.

Q. 6  Discuss the different teaching methods available to the dental hygienist to create awareness about oral hygiene among masses.

Q. 7  Define Sterilization. Describe the different methods of sterilization used in dentistry.