



Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. 86

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

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 terminalis 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

- (xi) The most effective method of Interdental cleansing is _____
A. Dental floss B. Electronic tooth brushing
C. Interdental wood-sticks D. Water irrigation units
- (xii) Different types of dental radiography techniques are available including bitewing radiographs which shows _____
A. Entire tooth B. Only crowns and cervical portion of roots
C. Only roots D. Only roots and cervical portion of crowns
- (xiii) Anticonvulsant drug such as Dilantin or apanutin 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
- (xiv) 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
- (xv) Denture stomatitis is also known as "denture sore mouth" and is the result of an overgrowth of the microorganism _____
A. Streptococcus aureus B. Streptococcus mutants
C. Candida albicans D. Fungi
- (xvi) 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
- (xvii) Supernumerary teeth are additional teeth in the dentition and commonest site for such teeth is _____.
A. Behind maxillary molars B. Behind mandibular molars
C. Between maxillary central incisors D. Between mandibular central incisors
- (xviii) Charter's technique is a tooth brushing technique for plaque control in which bristles of the tooth brush, 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
- (xix) During developing the radiographs, if developing time is longer, the image it produces will be _____.
A. Lighter B. Darker C. Pale D. White
- (xx) 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

87

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 you 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 properties.
- (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.