



Roll No. 

--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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) Subgingival Plaque usually develops from:
  - A. Calculus
  - B. Sub-gingival Calculus
  - C. Sub-gingival Plaque
  - D. Supra Gingival Plaque
- (ii) End toxins formed in plaque are:
  - A. Lipopolysacharide part of cell wall of bacteria
  - B. Protein of cell walls
  - C. Lipids only
  - D. All of these
- (iii) In Gingivitis, the immune response and tissue damage are caused by:
  - A. Antigens
  - B. Antibodies
  - C. Lactic Acids
  - D. All of these
- (iv) Materia Alba mainly contains:
  - A. Mixture of Bacteria
  - B. Mixture of Bacteria and Salivary Proteins
  - C. Mixture of Bacteria, Salivary Proteins, Leucocytes
  - D. Mixture of Bacteria, Salivary Proteins, Leucocytes and Desquamated cells
- (v) A dark round mark situated at the apices of mandibular premolars of a person 20 years old, must be:
  - A. Mental foramen
  - B. Maxillary sinus
  - C. Alveolar foramen
  - D. Torus Mandibuli
- (vi) Maxillary lateral incisor extraction needs local infiltration to block:
  - A. Inferior mental nerve
  - B. Lesser palatine nerve
  - C. Anterior superior alveolar nerve
  - D. Middle superior alveolar nerve
- (vii) The Paralleling dental X-Ray techniques is based on:
  - A. X-Ray beam is directed to the film
  - B. X-Ray beam is directed to the midline of the patient
  - C. Film is parallel to the plane of the floor
  - D. Film plane is parallel to the long axis of the Tooth
- (viii) Which of the following is an advantage of fast films over slow films:
  - A. Small grain size therefore, more details
  - B. Less exposure time therefore less patient exposure
  - C. Faster processing therefore more productive working time
  - D. Larger grain size therefore better quality films
- (ix) The function of the lead foil in a dental film packet is to:
  - A. Selectively absorb the shorter penetrating rays of the primary beams
  - B. Provide stiffness to the film packet to prevent bending of film
  - C. Reduce film fogging by absorbing back scatter to the film
  - D. Prevent scattered radiation to the operator

- (x) The primary time for concern regarding genetic effects to the fetus of pregnant female is the:
- A. Third trimester  
B. First Trimester  
C. Second 4 months  
D. Entire gestation period
- (xi) Which of the following appears radio-opaque on dental radiograph?
- A. Dental caries  
B. Bone trabeculas  
C. Periodontal ligament  
D. Pupil chamber of tooth
- (xii) Dental plaque is the film of:
- A. Micro organisms  
B. Food debris  
C. Extrinsic stains  
D. Material alba
- (xiii) The commonest micro organism which is usually present in plaque is:
- A. Streptococcus mitior  
B. Streptococcus slavius  
C. Actinomyces  
D. Streptococcus haemolyticus
- (xiv) The clinical significance of plaque is because:
- A. The micro-organism secretes mucin, injurious to gum  
B. Saliva has pH 6.8  
C. The plaque bacteria secrete toxin injurious to gingival  
D. It gets converted to calculus
- (xv) The clinical significance of Calculus is because:
- A. It is very hard  
B. It is covered and holds a layer of plaque against gingival  
C. It contains 70% inorganic salts  
D. It is whitish in colour
- (xvi) The most significant acid in caries produced by plaque bacteria is:
- A. Malic acid  
B. Lactic acid  
C. Acetic acid  
D. Phosphoric acid
- (xvii) The clinical significance of Stephen curve shows:
- A. Alkali is produced by plaque bacteria  
B. The more frequency of sugar intake the more likely the caries  
C. Caries varies from person to person  
D. Caries occur before sugar intake
- (xviii) Acute herpetic gingivitis is caused by:
- A. Stephlococcus miteor  
B. Herpes simplex  
C. Strepto hepatitis  
D. None of these
- (xix) Periapical abscess is produced by infection of the:
- A. Pulp  
B. Dentine Enamel  
C. Enamel  
D. Alveolar bone
- (xx) The Antigen antibody meeting is called:
- A. Agglutination  
B. Precipitation  
C. Oedema  
D. Wars reaction

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



# 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 x 5 = 50)**

- (i) What types of deposits are found on teeth?
- (ii) How fast is the calculus formed?
- (iii) Ultrasonic scalers are used to remove heavy calculus? What are the disadvantages of ultrasonic scalers?
- (iv) What is the role of abrasive agent in polishing paste?
- (v) How might a dental hygienist initiate pulpal injury while polishing dental amalgam?
- (vi) What type of patient would benefit from powered tooth brushes the most?
- (vii) What are the various instructional methods that could be used for dental health education?
- (viii) What are pit and fissure sealants?
- (ix) Why are panoramic radiographs taken?
- (x) What are fore-shortening and elongation in dental radiography?
- (xi) What should be the basic properties of a plaque disclosing agent?
- (xii) Name all the histological stages of chronic periodontal disease. What is its second stage?
- (xiii) What is the nucleation theory of calculus formation?

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3** What is the difference between intrinsic and extrinsic stains? Describe their causes.
- Q. 4** Define juvenile Periodontitis. Describe in detail its clinical features and treatment.
- Q. 5** Define ulcer. Describe the clinical features and treatment of candidiasis in detail
- Q. 6** Describe in detail the developmental abnormalities of teeth with respect to size number and structure?
- Q. 7** What are the different types of dental calculus? Describe in detail the clinical significance of calculus.