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Answer Sheet No. 77

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) Radiation that is direct from the focal spot of x-ray used is called:
- A. Primary Radiations B. Scattered Radiations
C. Strong Radiations D. Electronic Beam Radiation
- (ii) A lateral periodontal abscess, which is found on the:
- A. Apex of the root B. Side of the root
C. Below the root D. Both side of the root
- (iii) Denture Stomatitis is the result of an overgrowth of:
- A. C-albicans B. Cocci
C. Virus D. Gram -ve bacteria
- (iv) Collagenase causes destruction of:
- A. Collagen fibers B. Fat
C. Sugars D. Carbohydrates
- (v) Those objects through which X-rays does not pass appear black on the film also called:
- A. Radiolucent B. Radio opaque
C. Radioactive D. Radiograph
- (vi) Which tissue comes from oral ectoderm?
- A. Bone B. Enamel
C. Cardio muscle D. All of these
- (vii) Which one is the example of an intrinsic stain that cannot be removed by scaling and polishing procedure:
- A. Brown stain B. Green Stain
C. Black Stain D. Tetracycline stain
- (viii) The sugar which has been shown to be the worst in relation to causing Caries is:
- A. Fructose B. Sucrose
C. Lactose D. Glucose
- (ix) The primary cause of periodontal disease is:
- A. Material Alba B. Calculus
C. Microbial plaque D. Acquired pellicle
- (x) Sub gingival calculus is more difficult to remove when it accumulates on:
- A. Enamel B. Dentine
C. Supragingival D. Cementum
- (xi) Plaque has a resting pH which is fractionally on the acidic side of neutral approximately:
- A. 6.8 B. 6
C. 5.5 D. 4.5

- (xii) Plaque is present on the tooth:
A. Not normally
B. Always
C. Salivary pellicle
D. None of these
- (xiii) Immature plaque has mainly:
A. Cocci & bacilli
B. Gram Negative bacteria
C. Antinomycosis
D. Gram positive filamentosis
- (xiv) Acute ulcerative Gingivitis mainly occur between the age of:
A. 10-15yrs
B. 16-30 yrs
C. 31-45 yrs
D. 46-60 yrs
- (xv) Calcium hydroxyl apatite will begin to dissolve when the pH is 5.5 or less and this is referred to as:
A. The critical pH
B. Neutral pH
C. Basic pH
D. None of these
- (xvi) In premalignant lesions early histological changes are referred to as:
A. Hyperplasia
B. Aplasia
C. Mandibular shortening
D. Epithelial dysplasia
- (xvii) Side effect of tetracycline on infant during pregnancy is:
A. Cleft palate
B. Stains on primary teeth
C. Mandibular shortening
D. maxillary protrusion
- (xviii) Herpes simplex virus is responsible for causing:
A. Herpetic Hepatitis
B. Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis
C. Herpengina
D. Zoster
- (xix) Clicking sounds from TMJ is often reported by patients during chewing. This can also occur due to bruxism which is caused by:
A. Use of hard brushing
B. Grinding of teeth at night
C. Alcohol intake
D. Hard food chewing
- (xx) Bite-wings radiographs show:
A. Pit and fissure caries
B. Inter proximal caries
C. Root surface caries
D. Periapical infection

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

78

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) Write down the four principal crystalline forms inorganic salts in calculus.
- (ii) Describe the processing of periapical x-ray film.
- (iii) What do you know about different types of fissure sealants?
- (iv) Chlorhexidine is an antiseptic and very effective chemically plaque control drug. What are the disadvantages of chlorhexidine?
- (v) Enumerates the types of disclosing agents. What do you know about iodine disclosing agent?
- (vi) What are the secondary factors of dental caries?
- (vii) Define dental caries and write briefly about its various types.
- (viii) What is the composition of plaque?
- (ix) What are the secondary factors of chronic periodontal disease?
- (x) What are the different local agents used to control bleeding in dentistry?
- (xi) Write down the various brushing techniques. Which one is the best and why?
- (xii) Systemic fluoride is more beneficial as compared to topical use. Describe the mode of action of fluoride when used systemically.
- (xiii) Describe briefly nucleation theory of calculus.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

Q. 3 Define Aphthous ulceration under the following headings:

- a. Clinical Picture.
- b. Aetiology.
- c. Treatment.

Q. 4 You are asked to arrange a dental health programme in a village for school children of age 12 years. Write stages involved in planning dental health education.

Q. 5 Define stains, how many types of stains are there? Also write about its causes.

Q. 6 Medical History is important factor in Dentistry. How will you take a medical history of patient in Dental treatment?

Q. 7 Define fluoride under the following headings:

- a. Mode of action
- b. Types of fluoride