



DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

77

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Version Number 4 4 3 1

Note: Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which 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 Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

- 1) The 1st permanent molar erupts in oral cavity at the age of:
A. 6 year
B. 12 year
C. 14 year
D. 13 year
- 2) Metronidazole (Flagyl) is contraindicated in the following condition:
A. Diabetic patients
B. Hypertensive
C. Patients taking alcohol
D. Patients taking antibiotics
- 3) The sugar which has been shown to be the worst in relation to causing caries is:
A. Fructose
B. Glucose
C. Sucrose
D. Honey
- 4) There are four principal crystalline forms of inorganic salts in the calculus but more common salt is:
A. Calcium hydroxyapatite
B. Magnesium whitlockite
C. Octacalcium phosphate
D. Calcium brushite
- 5) Number of acids are produced by the action of plaque bacteria on sugar but probably the most significant acid is:
A. Lactic acid
B. Acetic acid
C. Hydrochloric acid
D. Sulphuric acid
- 6) There are many factors, which can cause extrinsic staining in teeth, which of the following is NOT a cause of extrinsic staining?
A. Hypoplastic enamel
B. Tobacco stain
C. Green stain
D. Black stain
- 7) Calcium Hydroxyapatite crystals begin to dissolve in the oral cavity when the pH is less than:
A. 5.5
B. 5.7
C. 5.4
D. 5.6
- 8) Abrasion is a condition which results in the loss of tooth substance:
A. By normal physiological functions
B. By tooth brushing
C. By trauma
D. By Chemicals
- 9) The most effective method of interdental cleaning is:
A. Dental floss
B. Interdental wood sticks
C. Electronic tooth brushing
D. Water irrigation units
- 10) Denture stomatitis is also known as 'denture sore mouth' and is the result of an overgrowth of the microorganisms:
A. Streptococcus aureus
B. Streptococcus mutants
C. Candida albicans
D. Viruses
- 11) During developing the radiographs, if developing time is longer, the image produces will be:
A. Lighter
B. Darker
C. Opaque
D. Radiolucent



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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 is the role of fluoride in preventing caries?
- (ii) Define concrescence and give example.
- (iii) What are the advantages of ultrasonic scalars?
- (iv) What is the composition of tooth paste?
- (v) Define benign and malignant oral tumours?
- (vi) What is the difference between Histology and Morphology?
- (vii) Describe briefly Supernumerary teeth.
- (viii) Define calculus. What are its types?
- (ix) What are the properties and uses of Chlorhexedine?
- (x) Define xerostomia and list its causes.
- (xi) What are extrinsic stains? List its causes.
- (xii) Define Erosion. Describe briefly its etiological factors.
- (xiii) A known patient of Hepatitis B came to you 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** What are different types of dental calculus? Describe the clinical significance of calculus.
- Q. 4** Define sterilization and describe different methods of sterilization used in dentistry.
- Q. 5** Define Fainting. Write its clinical features and treatment.
- Q. 6** Define Juvenile periodontitis, describe in detail its clinical features and treatment.
- Q. 7** Describe in detail the developmental abnormalities of teeth with respect to size, number and structure.