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DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC–II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes | **Version Number 1 8 9 5**

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) What is the amount of microorganisms in the plaque?
   A. 70% B. 50%
   C. 88% D. 45%

2) After cleaning the tooth surface 'mature plaque is formed within':
   A. 8 hours B. 24 hours
   C. 3 days D. 6 days

3) What is the primary cause of chronic periodontal disease?
   A. Smoking B. Caries
   C. Paque D. Gingivitis

4) The outcome of untreated caries is throbbing pain due to:
   A. Exposure of dentine
   B. Exposure of enamel
   C. Exposure of pulp
   D. Formation of periapical abscess after pulp exposure

5) Which of the following conditions needs prophylactic antibiotic for deeper scaling?
   A. Diabetes B. Hepatitis
   C. Previous open heart surgery D. Hypertension

6) An extra tooth which develops in the dental arches is termed as:
   A. Supernumery tooth B. Extra tooth
   C. Impacted tooth D. Encylosed tooth

7) Which of the following will make lateral periodontal abscess worst?
   A. Cold B. Heat
   C. Pressure D. Plaque

8) Which of the following has been believed to cause Aphthous ulcer?
   A. Virus B. Bacteria
   C. Fungus D. None of these

9) Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis is caused by:
   A. Streptococcus B. Staphylococcus
   C. Bacteriods D. Herpes virus

10) The most usual size, called "standard", is:
   A. 3.2 x 4.1 B. 4.5 x 2.1
   C. 2.2 x 3.2 D. 2.6 x 3.4

11) The herpetic ulcers, unlike those of AUG are not destructive and heal in:
   A. 7 to 18 days B. 6 to 7 days
   C. 10 to 13 days D. 12 to 14 days

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12) Rate of flow of saliva varies considerably through out the day but average flow of saliva per day is:

A. 0.5 to 0.1 litters
B. 0.2 to 2.5 litters
C. 04 to 4.5 litters
D. 06 to 6.5 litters

13) Posterior 1/3 of the tongue is supplied by the _____cranial nerve:

A. 5th
B. 7th
C. 9th
D. 12th

14) Pulp necrosis is the example of:

A. Intrinsic strains
B. Extrinsic strains
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

15) Microdontia is a condition in which tooth size is:

A. Larger than normal
B. Smaller than normal
C. Normal
D. Normal but appears large as compared to the small jaw size

16) Gums and periodontal ligaments are badly affected by the deficiency of:

A. Vitamin B
B. Vitamin A
C. Vitamin B6
D. Vitamin C

17) What is the term for a white growth on the oral mucous membrane caused by Candida Albicans?

A. Inflammatory hyperplasia
B. Epulis
C. Thrush
D. Granuloma

18) The most common malignant tumour of the oral cavity is:

A. Fibroma
B. Adenocarcinoma
C. Sarcoma
D. Squamous cell carcinoma

19) The contraindication of iodine used as a disclosing agent is:

A. Occasionally cause an allergic reaction
B. Stain tooth coloured restorative materials
C. The presence of prolonged, retained staining of the oral structures, lips, cheeks and tongue
D. Ineffective in staining plaque

20) The critical pH of calcium Fluor apatite is:

A. 5.5
B. 5.7
C. 4.7
D. 4.5

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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) Define pit and fissure caries.

(ii) Define extrinsic stains. Also give examples.

(iii) Define germination and fusion.

(iv) Define dentifrices. Give examples.

(v) Write about fissure sealants.

(vi) Define dental caries.

(vii) What is stomatitis?

(viii) A known patient of Hepatitis B came to the dental office for scaling. What precautions will you take to avoid cross infection?

(ix) What are the disadvantages of using ultrasonic scalars?

(x) Write down the composition of calculus.

(xi) What are the different causes of tooth mobility?

(xii) Write names of Brushing techniques.

(xiii) What is the significance of calculus?

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SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

Q. 3 Define acute ulcerative gingivitis. Write its treatment.

Q. 4 What are the desirable properties of a plaque disclosing agent? What are the types of disclosing agents?

Q. 5 What is a clinical picture of syncope? What is the management of a patient in syncope?

Q. 6 Define Calculus and describe its types.

Q. 7 Write notes on any two topics:

a. Chlorhexidine **b.** Fluoride **c.** Erosion