

Sl.No. M23101

Course Code : 161324T01

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM  
(Deemed to be University)**

**BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION – November 2020  
Fourth Year**

**ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY**

**SECTION A**

**Time: Twenty Minutes**

**Maximum: 20 marks**

**Register Number :**

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**Signature of the candidate**

**Signature of the Invigilator**

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**Instructions to the candidates**

- 1. Write your Register Number and sign at the place specified on the first page of this Question Booklet.**
- 2. Do not open this question booklet until Invigilator announces the commencement of the examination.**
- 3. Answer ALL the Twenty questions. They carry equal marks. No negative marking for wrong answers.**
- 4. Answers should be marked legibly in the SHEET provided in capital letters.**
- 5. THE QUESTION BOOKLET SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
- 6. Questions should not be copied and taken out of the Examination Hall. Any one found violating this rule shall not be permitted to write the examination and shall be sent out of the Hall.**
- 7. At the end of 20 minutes, when the Invigilator announces 'STOP WRITING' you must stop writing immediately. If the candidate tries to attempt to answer the questions after the prescribed time, their answer script becomes invalid.**
- 8. Hand over the questions booklet containing answer sheet to the invigilator when you finish answering or immediately after 20 minutes.**

**ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY**  
**SECTION-A (20X1=20 MARKS)**  
(Multiple choice questions)

Time: Twenty Minutes

Maximum: 20 marks

Select the most appropriate answer and answer in the answer sheet attached:

1. Koplik spots are seen in
  - A. Measles
  - B. German measles
  - C. Herpes
  - D. Varicella
  
2. Primary source of x- ray photons from an x- ray tube is
  - A. Stray radiation
  - B. Bremsstrahlung radiation
  - C. Characteristic radiation
  - D. All the above
  
3. The size of the actual focal spot is
  - A. 1x3mm
  - B. 1x1mm
  - C. 1x4mm
  - D. 1x2mm
  
4. Rectangular shape of the tooth in the IOPA radiograph is feature of
  - A. Dens evaginatus
  - B. Taurodontism
  - C. Hyper cementosis
  - D. Fusion
  
5. The clearing agent in the fixer is
  - A. Potassium hydroxide
  - B. Aluminium hardener
  - C. Ammonium thiosulfate
  - D. Ammonium sulphite

(p.t.o.)

6. Oral hairy leukoplakia is caused due to
  - A. Coxsackie viurs
  - B. Cytomegalovirus
  - C. Epstein- barr virus
  - D. Human immune deficiency virus
  
7. Hepatitis- B vaccination is given to a patient his serum will reveal
  - A. HBsAg
  - B. Anti- HBsAg
  - C. IgM Anti- HBc Ag and HBs Ag
  - D. IgM and IgG Anti- HBc Ag
  
8. Mucous extravasations mucocele is common in
  - A. Upper lip
  - B. Anterior part of hard palate
  - C. Lower lip
  - D. Gingiva
  
9. First step in investigation of bite mark
  - A. Swabs of the bite
  - B. Photograph
  - C. Deep freezing
  - D. None
  
10. Hutchinson's incisors are present in
  - A. Congenital syphilis
  - B. Tertiary syphilis
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Acquired syphilis
  
11. Talon's cusp is characteristic of which syndrome
  - A. Edward's syndrome
  - B. Klinefelter's syndrome
  - C. Rubinstein- Taybi syndrome
  - D. Down's syndrome
  
12. Parulis is an inflammatory enlargement seen in
  - A. End of sinus tract
  - B. Extraction socket
  - C. Due to irritation from calculus / overhanging restoration
  - D. None of the above

13. On stretching the cheek the white lesion disappears is
- A. Leukoplakia
  - B. Focal hyperkeratosis
  - C. Leukoedema
  - D. Typhoid
14. Which of the following is the most radio resistant tumour?
- A. Ameloblastoma
  - B. Ewing's sarcoma
  - C. Carcinoma of maxillary sinus
  - D. Carcinoma of alveolus
15. Trigeminal neuralgia (tic douloureux) is characterized by
- A. Paralysis of one side of the face
  - B. Uncontrollable twitching of muscles
  - C. sharp, excruciating pain of short duration
  - D. Prolonged episodes of pain on one side of the face
16. Distortion of images is more in
- A. Parallel (or) long cone technique
  - B. Bisecting angle (or) short cone technique
  - C. Both of the above
  - D. None of the above
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a property of x-rays
- A. Ionization
  - B. Action on photographic film
  - C. Excitation
  - D. Collimation
18. The study of tooth prints is also called as
- A. Dermoglyphics
  - B. Ameloglyphics
  - C. Dentinoglyphics
  - D. Cementoglyphics
19. Nikolsky's sign is seen in
- A. Lichen planus
  - B. Pemphigus
  - C. Psoriasis
  - D. Leukoplakia
20. Radiological appearance of ameloblastoma is
- A. Soap bubble
  - B. Honey comb
  - C. Tennis racket
  - D. All of the above

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**ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 70 marks

Answer ALL Questions

Answer Section A in the Answer Sheet attached to it 20 marks – 20 minutes to be handed over to the invigilator immediately after 20 minutes

Answer Section B & C in the same answer book

Time : 2 hours 40 minutes

**SECTION – B & C  
SECTION – B**

Maximum : 50 marks

**I. Write an Essay on :**

**(1 x 10 = 10)**

1. Classify vesiculobullous lesions. Write in detail classification, etiology, clinical features and treatment of erythema multiforme

**II. Write short notes on :**

**(3 x 5 = 15)**

2. Antibiotic prophylaxis

3. Investigations for a patient with bleeding disorders.

4. Treatment for oral lichen planus and oral submucous fibrosis

**SECTION – C**

**III. Write an Essay on :**

**(1 x 10 = 10)**

5. TMJ imaging

**IV. Write short notes on :**

**(3 x 5 = 15)**

6. Differential diagnosis of multilocular radiolucencies.

7. Intensifying screens.

8. Radiological features of fibrous dysplasia.