

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

**BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION –September 2021
Third Year**

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL MICROBIOLOGY

SECTION A

Time: Twenty Minutes

Maximum: 20 marks

Register Number :

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

Signature of the candidate

Signature of the Invigilator

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.**

Sl.No. M21018

Course Code : 161323T03/13118303

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL MICROBIOLOGY

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. The most common benign tumour occurring in the cavity is the
 - A. Papilloma
 - B. Adenoma
 - C. Fibroma
 - D. Haemangioma
2. The excessive formation of scar tissue is called
 - A. Fibroma
 - B. Myxoma
 - C. Myoma
 - D. Keloid
3. The "Ghon's complex" is associated with
 - A. Primary of childhood tuberculosis
 - B. Adrenogenital syndrome
 - C. Uveoparotid fever of Heerfordt's syndrome
 - D. Histiocytosis
4. White interlacing lines [striae of Wickham] on the buccal mucosa are a characteristic clinical feature of
 - A. Leukoplakia
 - B. Lupus erythematosus
 - C. Lichen planus
 - D. Psoriasis
5. Gingival hyperplasia is due to
 - A. Nifedipine
 - B. Tetracycline
 - C. Macrolides
 - D. Penicillin
6. The most common malignancy found in oral cavity is
 - A. Basal cell carcinoma
 - B. Transitional cell carcinoma
 - C. Melanoma
 - D. Squamous cell carcinoma
7. Bleeding time is prolonged in
 - A. Haemophilia
 - B. Von Willebrand's disease
 - C. Pernicious Anaemia
 - D. Telangiectasia
8. In an early carious lesion, the first structure to show evidence of destruction is the
 - A. Enamel prism
 - B. Cuticle
 - C. Lamellae
 - D. Interprismatic substance
9. The blood of a patient with an acute infectious process would be expected to demonstrate
 - A. Lymphocytosis
 - B. Leucocytosis
 - C. Monocytosis
 - D. Leukopenia

(p.t.o.)

10. The irradiation to the head region do not cause
 - A. Xerostomia
 - B. Osteoradionecrosis
 - C. Radiation caries
 - D. Ramsay Hunt Syndrome
11. Koplik's spots are an early intra oral manifestation of
 - A. Varicella
 - B. Variola
 - C. Rubella
 - D. Mumps
12. White lesion of the oral mucosa are characteristic of the following except
 - A. Leukoedema
 - B. Lichen planus
 - C. Median Rhomboid glossitis
 - D. Hyperkeratosis
13. Union of two normally separated tooth germs is termed as
 - A. Fusion
 - B. Concrecence
 - C. Twinning
 - D. GeminatioNS
14. Pink tooth is
 - A. Internal resorption of tooth
 - B. External resorption of tooth
 - C. Mercury toxicity
 - D. Silver toxicity
15. Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia, café au lait spots and endocrinopathies are seen in
 - A. Bechet's syndrome
 - B. Reiter's syndrome
 - C. McCune Albright syndrome
 - D. Pierre Robin Syndrome
16. Attrition is _____ wearing a way of tooth structure.
 - A. Chemical
 - B. Physiological
 - C. Pathological
 - D. None of the above
17. All of the following developmental cysts of the jaws present are radiolucent lesions except
 - A. Nasoalveolar cyst
 - B. Nasopalatine duct cyst
 - C. Median palatal cyst
 - D. Globulomaxillary cyst
18. Target lesions are seen in
 - A. Lichen planus
 - B. Lichenoid reaction
 - C. Pemphigus
 - D. Erythema multiforme
19. Posterior supernumerary teeth situated lingual or buccal to molar is
 - A. Paramolar
 - B. Distodens
 - C. Mesiodens
 - D. Hyperdontia
20. Scarlet fever is caused by
 - A. Streptococcus pyogens
 - B. Treponema pallidum
 - C. Klebsiellarhinocleromatis
 - D. Burkholderiapseudomallei

Sl.No. M21018

Course Code : 161323T03/13118303

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

**BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION – September 2021
Third Year**

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL MICROBIOLOGY

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

Maximum : 50 marks

SECTION – B

I. Write an Essay on :

(1 x 10 = 10)

1. Classify the vesiculo – bullous disorders of oral cavity. Write in detail about Pemphigus vulgaris.

II. Write short notes on :

(3 x 5 = 15)

2. Mucormycosis.
3. Pernicious anemia.
4. Keratoacanthoma.

SECTION – C

III. Write an Essay on :

(1 x 10 = 10)

5. Classify the salivary gland tumors. Write in detail about Mucoepidermoid carcinoma.

IV. Write short notes on :

(3 x 5 = 15)

6. Odontogenic keratocyst.
7. Osteoradionecrosis.
8. Gustafson's method of age estimation.
