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

BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION –September 2021
Fourth Year

ORTHODONTICS AND DENTOFACIAL ORTHOPAEDICS

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. Anyone 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.

ORTHODONTICS AND DENTOFACIAL ORTHOPAEDICS
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. Flush terminal plane means
   A. Distal surface of upper "c" flushes with distal surface of lower "c"
   B. Distal surface of upper "e" flushes with distal surface of lower "e"
   C. Mesial surface of upper "e" flushes with distal surface of lower "e"
   D. Mesial surface of upper "d" flushes with distal surface of lower "d"

2. Optimal force for bodily movement of tooth is
   A. 50-75 gm force per teeth
   B. less than 50gm force per teeth
   C. 75-125 gm force per teeth
   D. 15-25 gm force per teeth

3. Prognathic profile is seen in patients with
   A. Mandibular hypoplasia
   B. Skeletal class II malocclusion
   C. Skeletal class III malocclusion
   D. Stickler's Syndrome

4. A construction bite is
   A. Bite of patient to construct Hawley's retainer
   B. Intermaxillary record to relate the maxilla to the mandible
   C. A newly created bite after orthodontic therapy
   D. A part of visualized treatment objective

5. Which of the following bow is not used for active tooth movement?
   A. Robert's retractor
   B. High labial bow with apron springs
   C. Mill's retractor
   D. Fitted labial bow

6. The best time to place an alveolar bone graft in a cleft palate patient is
   A. 7-10 months after birth
   B. 7-10 years after birth
   C. 17-20 months after birth
   D. 17-20 years after birth

7. Arrow head clasp is another name for
   A. Adams clasp
   B. Schwarz
   C. Southend
   D. Crozat

8. Anterior bite plane is used to correct
   A. Cross bite
   B. Deep bite
   C. Tongue thrusting
   D. open bite

9. When a permanent tooth emerges clinically how much of root structure is most likely to have developed
   A. $1/3^{rd}$
   B. $2/3^{rd}$
   C. 100^0
   D. No reaction at all

10. The pharyngeal muscle which forms the part of buccinators mechanism is
   A. Palatopharyngeus
   B. Middle constrictor
   C. Inferior constrictor
   D. Superior constrictor

11. Mesiodens is supernumerary teeth between
   A. Between central incisor and lateral incisor
   B. Between central incisors
   C. Extra premolars
   D. Extra premolar

12. Inclined plane is used for
   A. Developing cross bite
   B. Developed Cross bite
   C. Deep bite
   D. Open bite

13. Tissue borne RPF appliance is
   A. Hyrax appliance
   B. Hass appliance
   C. Quad helix
   D. NiTi expander

14. Class II elastics are given from
   A. Upper canine to upper 1st molar
   B. Lower canine to lower 1st molar
   C. Upper canine to lower 1st molar
   D. Lower canine to upper 1st molar

15. Well aligned deciduous teeth is an indication for
   A. Potential crowding
   B. Potential spacing
   C. Well aligned permanent teeth
   D. Disto occlusion

16. Esthetic brackets are
   A. Metal brackets
   B. Ceramic brackets
   C. Steel brackets
   D. NiTi brackets

17. Retention in removable appliance is obtained by
   A. Z - spring
   B. Labial bow
   C. Expansion screw
   D. Adam's clasp

18. Most commonly congenitally missing tooth is
   A. Upper lateral incisor
   B. Upper 1st premolar
   C. Lower lateral incisors
   D. Lower canines

19. Class II malocclusion is always associated with
   A. Open bite
   B. Deep bite
   C. Cross bite
   D. Scissor bite

20. Activator is also known as
   A. Group III appliance
   B. Balter's appliance
   C. Biomechanical working retainer
   D. Winter appliance

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ORTHODONTICS AND DENTOFACIAL ORTHOPAEDICS

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. Define anchorage. Classify anchorage and discuss in detail about different types of anchorage.

II. Write short notes on :   **(3 x 5 = 15)**

2. Kesling's diagnostic setup.
3. Scammon's growth curve.
4. Methods of studying growth.

SECTION – C

III. Write an Essay on :   **(1 x 10 = 10)**

5. What are removable orthodontic appliances? Explain in detail in various parts of it and add a note on Adam's clasp.

IV. Write short notes on :   **(3 x 5 = 15)**

6. Rapid maxillary expansion.
7. Theorems of retention.
8. Head gear.

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