(1) Discuss the investigations/parameters used to evaluate the status of pulp and dentin and explain the direct pulp capping.  — 10

(2) What are the objectives/rules of access opening and cleaning-shaping? Discuss the instruments used for cleaning and shaping in detail.  — 10

OR

(2) What is length determination in RCT? Explain the importance of working length determination and various methods for the same.

(3) Give various classifications of trauma and explain Apicoectomy in detail.  — 10

(4) Write Short Notes (Any four)  — 20

(a) Causes of pulp diseases
(b) Ca(OH)₂
(c) Hydrodynamic theory for dental hypersensitivity
(d) Bur design
(e) Y₂ phase
(1). Define Endodontics, discuss the rationale of the endodontic treatment. — 16

(2). What is dental amalgam? Discuss classification and behavior of amalgam. — 16

(3). Write short notes (Any two) — 18
   a. Corrosion
   b. Glass Ionomer cement
   c. CaCO(H)2
   d. Dentoal hypersensitivity

SECTION - II

(1). Discuss iatrogenic complications arising from cleaning & shaping and their management — 16.

(2). Define dental caries, discuss caries diagnosis, types and prevention in detail. — 16

(3). Write short notes (Any two) — 18
   a. Importance of radiographs in operative dentistry
   b. Apicoectomy
   c. MTA
   d. Types of Handcutting instruments in operative dentistry
Q-1. Describe dental caries, discuss the diagnostic methods and preventive measures for the same — (16)

Q-2. Discuss the various clinical tests and observations used for diagnosis and prognosis of a deep carious lesion. OR

Q-2. What is trauma? Define and classify it. Describe the Apicoectomy in detail — (16)

Q-3 Short-Notes (Any three) — (18)

(a) $\gamma_2$ phase in amalgam
(b) Hydrodynamic theory for dentin hypersensitivity
(c) Rules/objectives of access opening & root cleaning-shaping
(d) Causes of pulpal/periapical diseases.
Section –I

Q-1. Discuss about the types of tooth preparation for composite Resin. (Marks-8)
Q-2. Discuss about the sterilization methods in operative dentistry. (Marks-8)

or

Discuss about the Non-Carious lesion of tooth & its management.

Q-3. Short Notes (Any Three) (Marks-9)
1. Dental adhesion
2. Gingival retraction
3. Smear layer
4. Classification of tooth preparation

Section –II

Q-1. Discuss root resection & retrograde filling in detail. (Marks-8)
Q-2. Discuss about the technique for cleaning and shaping of root canal. (Marks-8)

or

Discuss the complication arising during access opening of root canal.

Q-3. Short Notes (Any Three) (Marks-9)
1. Radiograph in Endodontia
3. Vitality test.
N. D. C.H. Visnagar
Fourth Year B. D. S. Preliminary Examination
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics

Time: 3 hrs. Total Marks: 100

SECTION - I
1. Discuss in detail causes of failure of amalgam restoration and ways to prevent them. 16

2. Discuss about the Non - carious lesions of the teeth and its management. 16
   OR

2. Discuss the investigations/parameters used to evaluate the status of pulp and dentin; and explain the indirect pulp capping.

3. Short notes (any three) 18
   a. Automatrix
   b. Abfraction
   C. Smear layer
d. Bur design

SECTION-2

1. Give the Ellis classification of trauma and explain Apicectomy in detail. 16

2. Discuss about the role of antibiotics and analgesic in endodontia. 16
   OR

2. Discuss the cleaning and shaping of Root canal system.

3. Short notes (any three) 18
   a. Management of curved canal
   b. Vitality Test
   c. Walking bleach
d. Root fracture
NARSHINBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR

First Internal Examination March-12 IV B.D.S.

Sub-Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics

Date: 17/03/2012
Total marks: 50

SECTION—1

Q-1 Describe the composite restoration in detail. (08)

Q-2 Describe in detail biologic consideration of enamel, dentin and pulp during various operative procedures. (08)

OR

Q-2 Discuss about the Non-carious lesion of tooth and its management.

Q-3 Short notes (Any three) (09)
   1. Gingival retraction
   2. Automatrix
   3. Methods of isolation
   4. Bur design

SECTION—2

Q-4 Discuss Endodontic emergencies and its management. (08)

Q-5 Discuss the root resection & retrograde filling. (08)

OR

Q-5 Discuss the complication arising during access opening of root canal.

Q-6 Short notes (Any three) (09)
   1. Vitality test
   2. Sterilization of Endodontic instruments
   3. Radiograph in Endodontics
   4. Pulp calcification

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Nootan dental collage & Hospital, visnagar.

Preliminary examination (theory)
IV- B.D.S.-2010 (oct-dec, batch) Total marks – 100
Sub- Operative Dentistry Date- 20/10/2010

SECTION – I
Q-1 Discuss the tooth colored restoration in detail. 18
Q-2 Discuss about the methods of Isolation in operative
Dentistry. 14

OR
Discuss about Non-carious lesion of teeth and its
management

Q-3 Short notes (any three) 18
a) Matrices & Wedges
b) Hand Instrument in operative
c) Root Resorption
d) Pulp protection

SECTION – II
Q-4 Discuss Apicectomy and Retrograde filling materials
In detail. 18

Q-5 Discuss about the methods & materials used for
sterilization of canal. 14

OR
Discuss about methods & materials used for obturation
Of root canal.

Q-6 Short notes (any three) 18
a) Management of curved canal in Endodontics.
b) Apexification.
c) Antibiotics in Endodontics
d) Sterilization of Endodontic Instrument.
Section I

1. Definition, classification, advantages and disadvantages of Silver amalgam. Write brief about mercury toxicity. (15)

2. Describe operative hand cutting instruments in detail
   Or
   Write in detail about casting defects. (15)

3. Short notes (any four) (5x4=20)
   a. Smear layer
   b. Setting reaction of GIC
   c. Acid etching (enamel and dentin)
   d. Direct filling gold.
   e. Pin retained amalgam

Section II

1. Describe any two methods of obturation. (15)

2. Working length determination and different techniques of working length determination (Ingle’s technique and Grossman method). (15)
   Or
   Apexification and Apexogenesis.

3. Short notes (any four) (5x4=20)
   a. Walking bleach technique.
   b. Irrigating solution.
   c. Pathophysiology of pulpal disease
   d. Balanced force technique
   e. MTA
Section I

1. Classify composites, advantages and disadvantages. Write brief about acid etching. (8)
2. Write in detail about different techniques of isolation in operative dentistry. (8)
   Or
   Classify casting alloys and write about casting defects.
3. short notes  Any three
   a. secondary retention form
   b. high copper amalgam
   c. GMT
   d. Rake angle

Section II

1. Write about rationale in endodontics. (8)
2. Different type of root canal sealers and ideal requirement of root canal sealers. (8)
   Or
   Working length determination. Enumerate different techniques.
3. Short notes  Any three
   a. Irrigating solution
   b. Vital bleaching
   c. Radiocectomy (hemisection)
   d. Ca(OH)₂
2\textsuperscript{nd} internal examination feb-12

Subject: Conservative Dentistry and Endodontia  

Date: 29/02/2012

Total marks: 50

\textbf{SECTION – I}

Q-1 Describe Endodontic Instruments In Detail \hspace{1cm} (08)

Q-2 Theories to Explain Dentinal Hypersensitivity \hspace{1cm} (08)

OR

Q-2 Manipulation of Amalgam \hspace{1cm} (08)

Q-3 Write Short Notes (Any Three) \hspace{1cm} (09)

\begin{enumerate}
\item Significance Of Working Length In Rct
\item MTA
\item Retention Form In Cavity Preparation
\item Chronic Hyperplastic Pulpitis
\end{enumerate}

\textbf{SECTION – II}

Q-1 Describe Any Two Methods of Cleaning & Shaping \hspace{1cm} (08)

Q-2 Intentional Reimplantation \hspace{1cm} (08)

OR

Q-2 Apicoectomy

Q-3 Write Short Notes (Any Three) \hspace{1cm} (09)

\begin{enumerate}
\item Composition Of Composite Resin
\item Smear Layer
\item NaOCl : As A Root Canal Irrigant
\item Causes Of Pulpal Diseases
\end{enumerate}
Narshibhai Patel Dental College & college

Final Year BDS

Second internal Examination

Subject – Conservative dentistry & endodontics

SECTION – A

Q 1 – Describe dentin bonding agents in detail? (15 mks)

SHORT NOTES (Any 5 Mandatory out of 7) – 25 mks

1. Mercury toxicity
2. Moist heat sterilization
3. Acid etching
4. Pin types used in complex amalgam restoration
5. Chemicoparasitic theory
6. Abrasion
7. Root caries

SHORT QUESTION / MCQ

1. Direct pulp capping is indicated when
   - Remaining dentin thickness is 0.5 mm
   - Mechanical exposure occurs in clean & dry field
   - Hemorrhage from pulp during exposure
   - Pain response to cold is long lasting
2. Caries activity is more in persons suffering with
   - Xerostomia
   - Parkinsonism
   - Downs syndrome
   - All of the above
3. Best method to diagnose proximal caries
   - Bitewing radiographs
- Periapical radiograph
- Loss of translucency of enamel

4. A bevel in the gingival region for a class II amalgam restoration is placed mainly
   - Retention form
   - Resistance form
   - Convicence form
   - Aesthetic form

5. Slow separation is achieved by
   - Brass ligature
   - Eliot separator
   - Wedge
   - Mechanical separator

6. For class II amalgam preparation, axiopulpal line angle is
   - Bevelled acute angle
   - Bevelled obtuse angle
   - Right angle
   - Rounded

7. Which of the following is the principle means of retention in amalgam
   - Dovetail
   - Acid etching
   - Pins and post
   - Internal boxes and grooves

8. The percentage of copper present in high copper single composition alloys
   - 0-6%
   - 12-28%
   - 10-12%
   - 12-20%

9. Composites are retained by the phenomena of
   - Cohesion
   - True bonding
   - Mechanical bonding
   - Atomic forces

10. High compressive strength of high copper amalgam is due to
    - Elimination of gamma phase
    - Eutectic phase
    - Elimination of gamma 2 phase
    - All of the above
SECTION B

Q1. Explain endodontic hand instruments in detail?

SHORT NOTES

1. Diagnostic aids for pulpal pathology
2. Phonix abscess
3. Theories of dentin hypersensitivity
4. Class II designs for cast restorations
5. Ingles method for working length determination
6. Flap designs in endodontic surgery
7. Zinc phosphate cement

SHORT QUESTIONS/MCQ

1. Exposed dentin should be covered with what when composites are used with acid etch technique
   - Varnish
   - Calcium hydroxide
   - Phosphoric acid
   - ZOE cement
2. The cells that form secondary dentin are
   - Cementoblasts
   - Fibroblasts
   - Odontoblasts
   - Osteoblasts
3. Pulpitis most commonly results from
   - Bacterial invasion
   - Chemical insult from restoration
   - Cavity preparation
   - Accidental trauma
4. False vitality results are common in posterior teeth mostly due to
   - Pulp may be vital in one of the roots
   - Thickness of enamel
   - Presence of pulp stone
   - Thickness of dentin
5. Endodontic surgery is not recommended in
   - Medically compromised patients
- Mandibular lingual molar area
- Tooth close to maxillary sinus
- All of the above

6. Pulpotomy is done for the purpose to
- Preserve vitality of radicular pulp
- Preserve vitality of whole pulp tissue
- Preserve vitality of coronal pulp tissue
- All of the above

7. The following instrument is used to remove lingual shoulder after access cavity preparation
- Peeso reamer
- Gates glidden drill
- K file
- Barbed broach

8. Instrument of choice for bio-mechanical preparation in fine root canals
- H file
- K flex file
- Uni file
- Reamer

9. Instrument that detects pits and fissure caries is
- Probe
- Curved cow horn
- Sickle scaler
- Shepards crook

10. Which of the following is not the basis for caries classification
- Etiology
- Location
- Progression
- History of the symptoms
NARSHIBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION
THIRD INTERNAL EXAMINATION
SUBJECT – CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY & ENDODONTICS

LONG ESSAY

Q1. Explain infection control & sterilization in detail

SHORT NOTES – (ANY 5)

1. Attrition and abfraction
2. Histopathology of dental caries
3. Parts of dental bur and bur design
4. Matrices in detail
5. Failure of silver amalgam restorations
6. GIC

MCQ

1. Commonly used solution for pulp vitality testing
   a) Ethyl chloride
   b) Ethyl alcohol
   c) Methyl chloride
   d) Acetic acid
2. Which of the following is not the basis for caries classification
   a) Etiology
   b) Location
   c) Progression
   d) History of the symptoms
3. The instrument that can be used to bevel gingival margins
   a) Carbide finishing bur
   b) Gingival margin trimmer
   c) Diamond point
   d) All of the above
4. Matrix band is difficult to adapt on upper first premolar because of
   a) Axial inclination
   b) Concavity in the cervical thirds mesially
c) Concavity in the cervical third distally
d) Presence of buccal ridges

5. Over hanging amalgam restoration in class II cavity leads to
   a) Irritation of the gingival
   b) Source of plaque accumulation
   c) Periodontitis
   d) None of the above

6. Silicate cement is indicated in
   a) Mouth breathers
   b) Restoration of posterior teeth
   c) Patients with high caries index
   d) None of the above

7. Contamination of zinc containing amalgam by moisture during trituration or condensation
   a) Causes delayed expansion
   b) Increases setting time
   c) No effect on amalgam
   d) Results in dry amalgam

8. Advantages of pin retained amalgam restoration are
   a) Tooth preparation is more conservative
   b) Restoration can be completed in one visit
   c) Retention form is improved
   d) None of the above

9. Pain in crack tooth syndrome
   a) Continuous in nature
   b) Variable as the name indicated
   c) Elicited mainly when pressure is applied
   d) Elicited when pressure is relived

10. Instrument that detects pit and fissure caries is
    a) Probe
    b) Curved cow horn
    c) Sickle scalar
    d) Shepards crook

SECTION B

LONG ESSAY

Q1. Explain obturation techniques in detail

SHORT NOTES (ANY 5)

1. Causes of pulpal disease
2. Standardization of endodontic instrument
3. Avulsion
4. Management of discoloured teeth
5. Root resorption
6. Root canal irrigants (sodium hypochlorite, h2o2, chlorhexidine)

MCQ –

1. A pulp polyp is found in
   a) Young teeth with chronic open pulpiyis
   b) Young teeth with apical abcess
   c) Young teeth with acute pulpitis
   d) Young teeth with periapical infection

2. Endodontic therapy in a single rooted theeth is contraindicated in
   a) Periapical abcess
   b) Vertical root fracture
   c) Horizontal root fracture
   d) Chronic abcess

3. Of all the endodontic procedures on tooth which will offer long term prognosis
   a) Pulpectomy
   b) Pulpotomy
   c) Direct pulp capping
   d) All of the above

4. Periapical abcess is differentiated from periodontal abcess by
   a) Palpation and radiographs
   b) History and vitality tests
   c) Radiographs and history
   d) Test cavity preparation

5. The solution used to bleach non-vital endodontically treated teeth
   a) Chloroform
   b) Ether
   c) Hydrogen peroxide
   d) Sodium hypochlorite

6. The instrument that is used to safely remove pulp from fine canal
   a) Small k file
   b) Smooth broach
   c) Barbed broach
   d) H file

7. Advantage of Ni-Ti file over stainless steel file as an intracanal instrument is
   a) more resistant to breakage
   b) more cutting efficiency
   c) more flexibilitity
   d) all of the above
8. internal resorption is common in
   a) upper central incisor
   b) lower central incisor
   c) upper molar
   d) upper canine
9. Totipotent cell of dental pulp is
   a) vascular macrophage
   b) odontoblast
   c) undifferentiated mesenchymal cell
   d) All of the above
10. Gutta percha is sterilized by
    a) Salt sterilizer
    b) Moist heat
    c) Hypochlorite
    d) Dry heat
PF-5581

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
June/July - 2011
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontia

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

1 Define restoration. Discuss the restorative materials in detail. 14

2 Discuss about the sterilization technique of operative instrument. 14

OR

2 Discuss about the types of tooth preparation for composite restoration. 14

3 Short notes : (any three) 12
   (a) Failure of amalgam CI - II restoration.
   (b) Isolation of tooth
   (c) Smear layer
   (d) Gingival retraction.

PF-5581] 1

[Contd....
SECTION - II

4 Discuss about the management of fracture of maxillary central incisor involving the pulp with open apex.

5 Discuss about the methods of obturation of root canal.

OR

5 Discuss about role of antibiotics and analgesic in endodontia.

6 Short notes: (any three)
   (a) Vitality test
   (b) Emergency endodontic procedures
   (c) Root canal sealers
   (d) Failure in endodontia.
TR-8581

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
October / November - 2011
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontia

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

1 Discuss about tooth coloured Restoration in detail. 14

2 Discuss about the methods of isolation of tooth in detail. 14

OR

2 Dentinal Hypersensitivity. 14

3 Short notes : (any three) 12
(i) Die Materials and preparation of dies
(ii) Non-carious lesions of teeth
(iii) Complex Amalgam Restoration
(iv) Walking Bleach.

SECTION - II

1 Discuss about the Root Resection and Retrograde Filling. 14

2 Discuss about the types of flap design used in Endodontic surgeries. 14

OR

2 Discuss about sterilization of Root Canal. 14

TR-8581] 1 [Contd...
3 Short notes: (any three)

(i) Root Resorption
(ii) Sterilization of Endodontic Instruments
(iii) Determination of Working length
(iv) Endodontic Implants.
SECTION – I

1 Discuss current materials used for indirect restorative techniques. Which is the material of your choice, mention indications, advantages and disadvantages for the same.

OR

1 Discuss in detail causes of failure of amalgam restoration and ways to prevent them.

2 Describe in detail biologic considerations of enamel, dentin and pulp during various operative procedures.

3 Short notes: (write any four)  
   (i) Automatrix  
   (ii) Single bottle adhesive  
   (iii) Modern aids in diagnosis of dental caries  
   (iv) Abfraction  
   (v) Lasers in dentistry  
   (vi) Hypersensitivity.

SECTION – II

1 Discuss endodontic emergencies and their management.

OR

[Contd...]
1  Discuss post endodontic restoration in detail.  

2  Discuss the causes of discoloration of teeth. Differentiate between vital and non vital bleaching materials and methods.

3  Short notes : (write any four)  
   (i) MTA  
   (ii) Role of calcium hydroxide in endodontics  
   (iii) Sterilization of gutta percha  
   (iv) Crown down technique  
   (v) Cracktooth syndrome  
   (vi) Apexification.
Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 80

SECTION-I

1 Discuss about the failure of Amalgam Restoration. 14

2 Discuss about the instrument used in operative dentistry and Endodontia. 14

OR

2 Discuss the tooth coloured Restoration. 14

3 Short notes : (any three) 12
   (i) Secondary Retention and Resistance form
   (ii) Contact and contours
   (iii) Methods of Isolation
   (iv) Indication of contraindication of Cl-II cast Restoration

SECTION-II

1 Discuss the cleaning and shaping of Root canal system. 14

2 Discuss the Management of deep carious lesion. 14

OR

D-3006] 1 [Contd...
2 Discuss about the methods of diagnosis in Endodontics.

3 Short notes: (any three)
   (i) Pulp calcification
   (ii) Smear layer
   (iii) Root fracture
   (iv) Retrograde filling.
Final Year B.D.S. Examination
June/July – 2012
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

1 Discuss about the management of deep carious lesion. 14

2 Short notes : (any three) 15
   (a) Single bottle adhesive
   (b) Hyper sensitivity of tooth
   (c) Matrices and wedges
   (d) Root resorption
   (e) Isolation of tooth

3 Answer in short :
   (a) What is bevel ?
   (b) Define line angle and point angle.
   (c) What is reverse curve ?
   (d) Types of PINS used in complex amalgam restoration.
   (e) Types of Bleaching Agents
   (f) What is forward and backward caries ?

K-9746] 1 [Contd....
4 Discuss root resection and retrograde filling.

5 Short notes: (any three)
(a) Management of curved canal in endodontics.
(b) Crack tooth syndrome
(c) Calcium hydroxide in endodontics.
(d) Root canal sealers
(e) Radiograph in endodontics.

6 Answer in short:
(a) What is Ajexogenesis and Apexification?
(b) What is Avulsion of tooth?
(c) Aim of periapical surgery.
(d) What is anatomic apex and radiographic apex of tooth?
(e) Materials used for obturation of canals.
(f) What is working length determination of root canal?
Final Year B. D. S. Examination
June / July - 2012
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics

Time: 3 Hours  [Total Marks: 80]

SECTION - I  40 Marks

1 Write in detail the various steps in a class II amalgam restoration.  14

2 What are the causes for tooth discoloration? Which are the bleaching agents? How will bleach the discolored vital teeth.  14

OR

2 Describe various methods of diagnosis of Dental Caries. How will you manage a case of incipient carious lesion.  14

3 Write short notes: (any three)  12
   (1) Abrasive and polishing agents
   (2) Dental Adhesion
   (3) Composite Restoration
   (4) Hypersensitivity of teeth.

SECTION - II  40 Marks

4 Classify traumatic injuries to teeth. Describe management of different traumatic injuries to teeth.  14

K-9736]  1  [Contd...
5 Enumerate various methods of obturating root canal. Describe lateral condensation in detail.

OR

5 Discuss different vital pulp therapies.

6 Write short notes: (any three)

(1) Calcium hydroxide
(2) Glass bead sterilizer
(3) Endodontic file
(4) Reimplantation.
Final Year B. D. S. Examination
October/November – 2012
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics

Time : 3 Hours]  [Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I (35 Marks)

1 Classify the composite resin. Discuss composition, manipulation, advantages and disadvantages of microfilled composites.

2 Short notes : (any three)  
   (a) Blue Inlay Wax  
   (b) Root Resorption  
   (c) Rubber dam Isolation  
   (d) High Copper Amalgam  
   (e) Bevels.

3 Answer in short :  
   (a) What is Reverse curve ?  
   (b) Types pins used in complex amalgam restoration.  
   (c) What is Annealing ?  
   (d) Name the bleaching agents used in dentistry.  
   (e) What is fine angle and point angle ?  
   (f) What is tarnish and corrosion ?

SECTION - II

1 What are the basic principles of the root canal treatment ? Which are the root canal disinfectants ? Describe the ideal requirements of the same.

JJ-692] 1  [Contd....
2 Write short notes : (any three) 15
   (a) Pink tooth
   (b) Crack tooth syndrome
   (c) Root canal sealers
   (d) Radiograph in Endodontia
   (f) Crown down technique

3 Answer in short : 6
   (a) What is Apexification ?
   (b) What is Avulsion of tooth ?
   (c) What is Anatomic apex and Radiographic apex of
tooth ?
   (d) Materials used for obturation of canal.
   (e) What is Phoenix abscess ?
   (f) What is chelating agents ?
Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
October / November – 2012
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

1 Discuss about the sterilization technique of operative instrument. 14

2 Discuss types of tooth preparation for composite resin. 14

OR

2 Discuss about Hand and Rotary cutting instrument in detail. 14

3 Short notes : (any three) 12
(a) Dental Adhesion
(b) Failure of Amalgam CI-II Restoration
(c) Automatrix
(d) Abfraction.

JJ-691] 1 [Contd...
SECTION - II

4 Discuss about the Management of fracture of Maxillary Central incisor involving pulp of 11 years girl.

5 Discuss the sterilization of Root canals. OR

5 Discuss the obturation of Root canals.

6 Short notes: (any three)
   (a) MTA
   (b) Crown down technique
   (c) Antibiotics in Endodontics
   (d) Vitality Test
Section I

1. Which of the following are present in the following region of dentin?
(a) Transparent dentin
(b) Sub-transparent dentin
(c) Normal dentin
(d) Transparent dentin
(e) Tubal dentin

2. Which of the following are not common indications for operative dentistry?
(a) Acute erosion
(b) Restorative amelation
(c) Caries defect
(d) Resin and composite
(e) None of the above

3. Which of the following are the advantages of composite over Silver Amalgam?
(a) Durability
(b) Style of restoration
(c) Less cavity preparation

4. Give details of failure of Silver Amalgam.

Section II

Total Marks: 70

Time: 3 Hours

Operative Dentistry & Endodontics

Final Year B. D. S. Examination

June - 2013

K-4188

Seat No.

K-4188

40

[Image 0x0 to 612x843]
SECTION I

K-4188

3

Which one of the following is used to bleach a discolored endodontically treated tooth?

(a) Sodium hypochlorite
(b) Superoxol
(c) Chlorofrom
(d) Bleach

Which of the following is the access cavity for mandibular 1st molar:

(a) Round
(b) Oval
(c) Triangular
(d) Trapezoid

MCQs:

6

3. Periapical lesions
   (a) Internal root resorption
   (b) Post endodontic resorption
   (c) Root amputation
   (d) Importance of retaining root canals

2. Which of the following are related to the pin
   (a) Protection against fracture
   (b) Direct optronic trans-illumination
   (c) Invisible light
   (d) Auxin visible light

2. Which of the following has the highest modulus of elasticity?
   (a) Composite resin
   (b) Amalgam
   (c) Zirconia
   (d) Porcelain

II

K-4188

7

All proper placement of restoration
Allow for adequate instrumentation
Permits restoration to withstand occlusal
Prevents displacement of restoration
Recession from that shape of a tooth preparation
Perform direct pulp capping
Perform pulpotomy
Remove the restoration and place ZOE
No treatment is necessary recently restored tooth

H. Common hypersensitivity develops in
   (a) Tooth cement
   (b) Resin cement
   (c) Resin of dentin
   (d) Longer channel depth

14

Discuss vital pulp therapy:

12

Short notes: (any three)

SECTION II

K-4188

7

All proper placement of restoration
Allow for adequate instrumentation
Permits restoration to withstand occlusal
Prevents displacement of restoration
Recession from that shape of a tooth preparation
Perform direct pulp capping
Perform pulpotomy
Remove the restoration and place ZOE
No treatment is necessary recently restored tooth

H. Common hypersensitivity develops in
   (a) Tooth cement
   (b) Resin cement
   (c) Resin of dentin
   (d) Longer channel depth

14

Discuss vital pulp therapy:

12

Short notes: (any three)
NARSHIBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION

THIRD INTERNAL EXAMINATION

SUBJECT – CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY & ENDODONTICS

LONG ESSAY

Q1. Explain infection control & sterilization in detail

SHORT NOTES – (ANY 5)

1. Attrition and abfraction
2. Histopathology of dental caries
3. Parts of dental bur and bur design
4. Matrices in detail
5. Failure of silver amalgam restorations
6. GIC

MCQ

1. Commonly used solution for pulp vitality testing
   a) Ethyl chloride
   b) Ethyl alcohol
   c) Methyl chloride
   d) Acetic acid
2. Which of the following is not the basis for caries classification
   a) Etiology
   b) Location
   c) Progression
   d) History of the symptoms
3. The instrument that can be used to bevel gingival margins
   a) Carbide finishing bur
   b) Gingival margin trimmer
   c) Diamond point
   d) All of the above
4. Matrix band is difficult to adapt on upper first premolar because of
   a) Axial inclination
   b) Concavity in the cervical thirds mesially
c) Concavity in the cervical third distally
   d) Presence of buccal ridges

5. Over hanging amalgam restoration in class II cavity leads to
   a) Irritation of the gingival
   b) Source of plaque accumulation
   c) Periodontitis
   d) None of the above

6. Silicate cement is indicated in
   a) Mouth breathers
   b) Restoration of posterior teeth
   c) Patients with high caries index
   d) None of the above

7. Contamination of zinc containing amalgam by moisture during trituruation or condensation
   a) Causes delayed expansion
   b) Increases setting time
   c) No effect on amalgam
   d) Results in dry amalgam

8. Advantages of pin retained amalgam restoration are
   a) Tooth preparation is more conservative
   b) Restoration can be completed in one visit
   c) Retention form is improved
   d) None of the above

9. Pain in crack tooth syndrome
   a) Continuous in nature
   b) Variable as the name indicated
   c) Elicited mainly when pressure is applied
   d) Elicited when pressure is relieved

10. Instrument that detects pit and fissure caries is
    a) Probe
    b) Curved cow horn
    c) Sickle scalar
    d) Shepards crook

SECTION B

LONG ESSAY

Q1. Explain obturation techniques in detail

SHORT NOTES (ANY 5)

1. Causes of pulpal disease
2. Standardization of endodontic instrument
3. Avulsion
4. Management of discoloured teeth
5. Root resorption
6. Root canal irrigants (sodium hypochlorite, h2o2, chlorhexidine)

MCQ –

1. A pulp polyp is found in
   a) Young teeth with chronic open pulpitis
   b) Young teeth with apical abcess
   c) Young teeth with acute pulpitis
   d) Young teeth with periapical infection

2. Endodontic therapy in a single rooted theeth is contraindicated in
   a) Periapical abcess
   b) Vertical root fracture
   c) Horizontal root fracture
   d) Chronic abcess

3. Of all the endodontic procedures on tooth which will offer long term prognosis
   a) Pulpectomy
   b) Pulpotomy
   c) Direct pulp capping
   d) All of the above

4. Periapical abcess is differentiated from periodontal abcess by
   a) Palpation and radiographs
   b) History and vitality tests
   c) Radiographs and history
   d) Test cavity preparation

5. The solution used to bleach non-vital endodontically treated teeth
   a) Chloroform
   b) Ether
   c) Hydrogen peroxide
   d) Sodium hypochlorite

6. The instrument that is used to safely remove pulp from fine canal
   a) Small k file
   b) Smooth broach
   c) Barbed broach
   d) H file

7. Advantage of NI-TI file over stainless steel file as an intracanal instrument is
   a) more resistant to breakage
   b) more cutting efficiency
   c) more flexilibility
   d) all of the above
3. Avulsion
4. Management of discoloured teeth
5. Root resorption
6. Root canal irrigants (sodium hypochlorite, H2O2, chlorhexidine)

MCQ——MK5-10

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   a) more resistant to breakage
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   c) more flexibility
   d) all of the above
8. Internal resorption is common in
   a) upper central incisor
   b) lower central incisor
   c) upper molar
   d) upper canine

9. Totipotent cell of dental pulp is
   a) vascular macrophage
   b) odontoblast
   c) undifferentiated mesenchymal cell
   d) All of the above

10. Gutta percha is sterilized by
    a) Salt sterilizer
    b) Moist heat
    c) Hypochlorite
    d) Dry heat
Never beneath the cusp to be restored.
Perpendicular to the external tooth surface.
Parallel to the nearest external tooth surface.
Parallel to each other
The placement of P1 should be
Bacteria
Veil
Tetracycline
Stereococcus
rather than incident one is

The bacteria most commonly found in deep lesion

3. NCGS:

(e) smear layer
(f) hand cuttling instrument
(g) crack tooth syndrome

Short notes: (any three)

12

Discuss about non-carious lesions of tooth and

14

SECTION - I

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 70

Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics
December - 2013
Final Year B. D. S. Examination

CDIC-5646

Seat No.

Preserve vitality of whole pulp tissue
Preserve vitality of coronal pulp tissue
Preserve vitality of radicular pulp
Pulpotomy is done for the purpose to
II.

SECTION - II

...
Q1. Discuss classification, composition & role of each ingredient in detail, setting reaction of high copper amalgam and mercury toxicity in detail. MKS – 20

SHORT NOTES  (MKS – 8 EACH) ANY THREE

1. Etiology of dental caries
2. Rubber-dam
3. Gic
4. Theories and management of dentin hypersensitivity

MCQ (1MKS EACH)

1. The first priority in patient with multiple carious pulp exposure is
   - control of pain
   - complete examination
   - restoration of all teeth
   - planning of treatment

2. A bevel in the gingival region of class ii amalgam restoration is placed mainly for
   - Retention form
   - Resistance form
   - Convinence form
   - Esthetic form

3. The pin that is least retentive
   - Cemented
   - Friction lock
   - Self-threaded
   - All of the above

4. The property of gold that allows it to be burnished
   - Surface hardness
   - Percentage elongation
NARSHINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR

FINAL YEAR BDS 2013-2014 (REGULAR BATCH)

SECTION - I

1. LONG ESSAY (14 mks)
   A) Describe dental ceramics in detail

2. ANSWER IN SHORT (ANY FIVE) (25 mks)
   A. Zones of dentinal caries
   B. Rubber dam
   C. Bur design
   D. Packable and flowable composites
   E. Class II designs in cast restorations
   F. Erosion
   G. Mercury toxicity

SHORT QUESTIONS (11 mks)

1. Which of the constituents of amalgam decreases expansion
2. Radiopacity of composite resin is rendered by
3. Sprue in the wax pattern should be placed at angle
4. The first number in the instrument formula indicates
5. Which tooth separator works on traction principle
6. Crack tooth syndrome is diagnosed by
7. Which generation adhesives are known as self-etch adhesives
8. Reaction of single composition high copper amalgam
9. Most accepted theory of dentin hypersensitivity
10. Most retentive type of pin is
11. Sandwich technique consists of

SECTION - II

1. LONG ESSAY (14 mks)
   A) Describe obturating techniques in detail

2. ANSWER IN SHORT (ANY FIVE) (25 mks)
   A) Classification, indications, contraindication and flap designs in endodontic surgery
   B) Management of avulsed tooth
   C) External root resorption
   D) Endo-perio lesion
   E) Apex locators
   F) Methods of irrigation
   G) Endodontic emergencies
SHORT QUESTIONS – 11 mks

1. Accessory canals are most frequently found in -------portion of root
2. Apical constriction is known as--------diameter
3. Access cavity shape of mandibular first molar is------
4. Instrument to extripate the pulp--------
5. Gates glidden drill is used for--------
6. What is ellis class 7 fracture--------
7. Toothace relieved with cold water indicates----------
8. Which root canal irrigant removes the smear layer--------
9. H- file is used for-------------
10. Define phoenix abscess
11. Ni-ti instruments are flexible because of its property of ------
NARSHINBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR

FINAL YEAR BDS 2013-2014 (OCT-DEC BATCH)

SECTION - I

1. LONG ESSAY (10 mks)
   A) Describe dentin hypersensitivity in detail

2. ANSWER IN SHORT (ANY two) (10 mks)
   A. Chemical method of sterilization in operative dentistry
   B. G V Black classification of cavities and instrument formula
   C. Abrasion

SHORT QUESTIONS (5 mks)

1. Which of the constituents of amalgam increases delayed expansion--------
2. Which tooth separator works on traction principle------
3. Reaction of low copper amalgam
4. Most accepted theory of dental caries------
5. Least retentive type of pin is --------

SECTION – II

1. LONG ESSAY (10 mks)
   A) Describe classification, indications & contraindications and apicoectomy in detail

2. ANSWER IN SHORT (ANY FIVE) (25 mks)
   A) Endo-perio lesion
   B) Apical periodontits
   C) Zinc-oxide eugenol cement

SHORT QUESTIONS – 11 mks

1. Name two hard tissue lasers
2. Most commonly used obturating material
3. How many roots does mandibular first molar have
4. Name two tooth coloured restoration
5. Function of calcium hydroxide
BP-5086  Seat No.__________

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
May/June - 2014
Conservative Dentistry & Endodontia

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

1 Write in detail about different techniques of isolation in operative dentistry. 14

2 Short notes : (any three) 15
(a) GMT
(b) High copper amalgam
(c) Smear layer
(d) Vitality test
(e) Lasers in operative dentistry.

3 Answer in short :
(a) Two uses of calcium hydroxide.
(b) What is delayed expansion ?
(c) What is Cl-IV tooth preparation ?
(d) What is bonding agents ?
(e) What is internal resorption ?
(f) What is abrasion and erosion ?

BP-5086] 1 [Contd...
SECTION - II

1  Discuss roof resection and retrograde filling in detail.

2  Short notes : (any three)
   (a) Radiograph in Endodontia
   (b) Pulp calcification
   (c) MTA
   (d) Management of curved canal
   (e) Phoenix abscess.

3  Answer in short :
   (a) Two disadvantage of glass bead sterilizer.
   (b) What is pink tooth ?
   (c) Define intentional reimplantation.
   (d) Define Apexogenesis and Apexification.
   (e) What is hemisection ?
   (f) What is internal resorption ?