NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL
VISNAGAR
Oral Surgery
Total Marks: 100

Section-I

Q.1) Enumerate various pain control theories & discuss mechanism of action of L.A.  (16)

Q-2) Classify Hemorrhage. How will you Manage the case of Post extraction bleeding from socket. (16)

OR

Q-2) Write in detail about Ludwig’s Angina.

Q-3) Short notes. (any three) (18)

1) Healing of Extraction wound.
2) Stages of general Anesthesia
3) Infection control in Dental clinic.
4) Antibiotics.

Section-II

Q-1) Classify TM joint disorders and discuss in detail TMJ ankylosis. (16)

Q-2) Describe Auto immune disease of Salivary glands. (16)

OR

Q-2) Classify Mandibular Fractures. How will you Manage a case of Unfavorable Fracture at angle of Mandible in edentulous patients.

Q-3) Short notes. (any three.) (18)

1) Dental Implants
2) Shock
3) Ameloblastoma
4) Bell’s Palsy
NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

VISNAGAR

Oral Surgery

Total marks: 50

Q.1) Classify local anesthetic solutions and name various techniques to anesthetize inferior alveolar nerve. Describe classical Inferior alveolar nerve block.

Q.2) Discuss signs, symptoms and treatment of oro-antral fistula. (12)

Or

Q.2) Discuss etiology, clinical features and treatment of infected radicular cyst in maxilla.

Q.3) Short notes. (Any Five) (25)

1) Oral Submucous fibrosis.
2) TMJ subluxation.
3) Trigeminal Neuralgia.
4) Osteomyelitis.
5) Oral surgery in HIV +ve patient.
6) Suture Materials.

Q.4) Enumerate All twelve cranial nerves. (1)
NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL,
VISNAGAR

Oral Surgery

Preliminary theory paper

Date: 19/03/2011                        Time: 12:30

Que-1 classify cysts of jaws. Enumerate various methods of treating jaw cysts. Describe any one method in detail. 15

OR

Classify odontogenic tumours describe pathogenesis clinical symptoms radiological finding and treatment of ameloblastoma

Que-2 Classify impacted lower third molar. Describe the surgical technich for removal of horizontally impacted third molar. 15

OR

Classify mandibular fracture and enumerate clinical feature management of mandibular fracture

Que-3 Write short notes –(Any Four) 20

1 Vestibuloplasty
2 Sterilisation
3 Dry socket
4 Suture Material
5 Haemorrhage
6 TMJ dislocation

* ****
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital
Visnagar
4th year BDS

2nd Terminal Examination
Subject: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

50 Marks

16×2=32

Long notes

Que-1. Define TMJ ankylosis, enumerate different types describe clinical features and treatment modalities of unilateral bony ankylosis.


Or


Short notes (any three)

6×3=18

Que-3. Principles of dental elevators
Que-4. Ludwig’s angina
Que-5. Clinical features & treatment of condylar fractures
Que-6. Dean’s alveloplasty
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital
Visnagar
4\textsuperscript{th} year BDS
1\textsuperscript{st} Terminal Examination
Subject: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

50 marks

Long notes

16×2=32

Que-1. Define & enumerate the principles of extraction. Discus in detail complications of exodontia.

Que-2. Classify local anaesthetic agents. Discus the technique of anaesthetizing the mandibular molar teeth and its possible complications.

Or

Mention the branches of trigeminal nerve. Discus trigeminal neuralgia.

Short notes (any three)

6×3=18

Que-3. CPR

Que-4. Extractions in diabetes mellitus patient

Que-5. Antibiotics in oral surgery

Que-6. Chemical sterilization in oral surgery
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital
Visnagar
4th year BDS (Oct- Dec 2010 batch)

Preliminary examinations
Subject: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

3 hours marks 100

Section-I

Que-1. Classify local anaesthetics. Enumerate local and systemic complications of local anaesthesia. Describe in detail about local anaesthesia over dosage.

Que-2. Classify impacted lower third molar. Describe the surgical technique for removal of horizontally impacted third molar.

Or

Define exodontia. Write in detail about indications, contraindications and complications of extaction.

Que-3. Short notes (any three)

1. Sequel of periapical infection
2. Vasoconstrictors in LA
3. Management of pregnant patient in oral surgery
4. Dry socket

Section-II

Que-1. Classify cysts of the jaw. Enumerate diagnostic steps and various methods of treating jaw cysts. Describe any one method of treatment in detail.

Que-2. Classify midface fractures. Write in detail clinical features, radiographic presentation and management of Le forte II fracture.

Or

Describe the boundaries of submandibular space. Write detail about etiology, clinical features and management of Ludwig’s angina

Que-3. Short notes (any three)

1. Vestibuloplasty
2. Ameloblastoma
3. Incisional biopsy
4. Dislocation of TMJ
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital
IV BDS
Third internal examination
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Date: 05/10/2012       Time: 9am-12 noon       [Marks: 100]

Instructions:

1. Write answer of each section in separate answer book
2. Figure to right side indicate full marks

Section 1

Long essay question

Q. 1 Define & classify impaction, write various theories of impaction, write in detail with diagram of surgical steps in removal impacted lower third molar tooth and enumerate complications.

Short note (any 5 mandatory out of 7) (5x5=25)

Q. 2 Subacute bacterial endocarditis prophylaxis
Q. 3 Complications of extraction
Q. 4 Diabetes mellitus management for Oral surgery
Q. 5 Vasocostricors in local anesthesia
Q. 6 Suture Material & Needles
Q. 7 Cold sterilization
Q. 8 NSAID

Short question/MCQ/ Blanks type of question (1 mark each) (10)

Q. 9 Maximum dose of lignocaine with adrenaline in 60 kg healthy adult is

Q. 10 which one of the following is ester type of local anesthetic drug

a. lignocaine       b. bupivacaine

   c. benzocaine      d. atrica

Q. 11 Name the motor branch of trigeminal nerve
Q. 12 Name the area of local anesthetic solution deposition for inferior alveolar nerve block

Q. 13 Bell’s palsy is because of paralysis of _____ nerve

Q. 14 Which of the following muscle is not a muscle of mastication
   a. masseter             b. lateral pterygoid
   c. internal pterygoid   d. orbicularis oris

Q. 15 Define local anesthesia

Q. 16 Incision and drainage of an abscess is done with ___ number BP blade

Q. 17 Arthrocentesis is treatment procedure for
   a. odontogenic cysts    b. OSMF
   c. ameloblastoma        d. TMJ diseases

Q. 18 Most accepted theory of local anesthesia
   a. acetylene choline theory    b. surface charge theory
   c. specific receptor theory   d. calcium displacement theory

Section 2

Long essay question (15)

Q. 1 Classify mid face fractures. Write in detail with diagrams about the fracture line, clinical features and treatment of Le-forte II fracture.

Short note (any 5 mandatory out of 7) (5x5=25)

Q. 2 Genioplasty
Q. 3 Battle sign
Q. 4 Vestibuloplasty
Q. 5 Odontogenic keratocyst
Q. 6 Gill’s temporal approach
Q. 7 Enumerate difference between benign and malignant lesion
Q. 8 Caldwell-luc surgery
Short question/ MCQ/ Blanks type of question (1 mark each)

Q. 9 Name the spaces involved in Ludwig’s angina

Q. 10 Frey’s syndrome is due to injury to following nerve
   a. trigeminal nerve       b. auriculotemporal nerve
   c. facial nerve           d. lingual nerve

Q. 11 Protein content of odontogenic keratocyst is ____/100ml

Q. 12 Write reasons for recurrence of odontogenic keratocyst

Q. 13 Most likely cause for unconsciousness in diabetes mellitus patient is
   a. hyperglycemia           b. hypoglycemia
   c. hyperthermia            d. dehydration

Q. 14 Maximum dose of adrenaline in cardiac patient is ______

Q. 15 Bilateral sagital split osteotomy procedure is done on
   a. palate                  b. frontal bone
   c. mandible                d. maxilla

Q. 16 Drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia is ______

Q. 17 TNM staging is done for management of
   a. TMJ diseases           b. malignant lesions of oral cavity
   c. cystic lesions of the jaw d. cleft lip & palate

Q. 18 name any two diseases which occur unilaterally
1st Internal Assessment

IVth year (Oct-Dec batch) 15/03/2013

Time: 11:30 A.M to 1:30 P.M 50 marks

Note: Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay (10x2 = 20 Marks)

1. Classify benign & malignant lesions of the oro-facial region. Write in detail difference between benign & malignant lesions.
2. Classify fascial spaces; their route of spread of infection & write in detail about buccal space infection

Short Note: (write any six) (5x6 = 30 Marks)

1. Subluxation
2. Leukoplakia
3. Classification of nerve injuries
4. Airway maintenance in maxillofacial trauma
5. SCC
6. Bilateral Ankylosis
7. Lefort I Osteotomy
Long essay

1. Define local anaesthesia. Classify local anaesthetic drugs. Write about ideal properties of local anaesthetic and various systemic effects of local anaesthetic solution.

2. Describe indications and contraindications of extraction of tooth. Discuss principles and technique of extraction of maxillary & mandibular posterior teeth.

Short note (any three)

3. Management of patient with Hepatitis in oral surgery
4. Anticoagulants
5. Sutures in oral surgery
6. Anaphylactic shock

MCQ type

7. The principle muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is
   A. Masseter
   B. Anterior temporal
   C. Posterior temporal
   D. Lateral pterygoid

8. The most important barrier to the diffusion of local anaesthetic within the nerve is
   A. Epineurium
   B. Endoneurium
   C. Perilemma
   D. None of the above

9. Main disadvantage of dry heat used for sterilization is that
   A. It is time consuming
   B. Rusts the instruments
   C. Dulls the sharp instruments
   D. Ineffective sterilization

10. Pain of dry socket is experienced on
    A. 1st day after extraction
    B. 2nd day after extraction
C. 3rd day after extraction
D. After 7 days

11. The best time of extraction in pregnancy is
A. First trimester
B. Second trimester
C. Third trimester
D. None of the above

12. How much lignocaine is present in 2 ml of 2% lignocaine solution
A. 40mg
B. 20mg
C. 30mg
D. 2mg

13. Lignocaine is an example of an
A. Acid
B. Amide
C. Ester
D. Aldehyde

14. Safe dose of adrenaline in a patient with compromised cardiac condition is
A. 0.2 mg
B. 0.02 mg
C. 0.4 mg
D. 0.04 mg

15. "Syncope" occurs while operative process due to
A. Cerebral edema
B. Cerebral hyperemia
C. Cerebral hypoxia
D. Cerebral degeneration

16. Maxillary sinus drains into the
A. Middle meatus
B. Inferior meatus
C. Superior meatus
D. Sphenoid recess
Long essay 2×14=28


2. Describe the principles of treatment of maxillofacial trauma. Describe various techniques of fixation of fracture of facial bones.

Short note (any three) 3×4=12

3. Oral submucous fibrosis

4. Dental implants

5. Radicular cyst

6. Mandibular orthognathic surgeries

MCQ type 1×10=10

7. Cleft lip surgery is called
   A. Genioplasty
   B. Cheloplasty
   C. Gap arthroplasty
   D. Vestibuloplasty

8. Aspiration from keratocyst will have
   A. A low soluble protein content
   B. A high soluble protein content
   C. Cholesterol crystal
   D. Inflammatory cells

9. Treatment for fibrous dysplasia in a young 25 years old patient involving maxilla is best treated by
   A. Enbloc resection
   B. Cosmetic contouring
   C. Maxillary resection
   D. Radiation therapy
10. In case of sub condylar fracture, the condyle moves in
   A. Anterior-lateral direction
   B. Posterior- medial direction
   C. Posterior- lateral direction
   D. Anterior- medial direction

11. CSF rhinorrhea is found in
   A. Frontal bone fracture
   B. Zygomaticomaxillary fracture
   C. Naso-ethmoid fracture
   D. Condylar fracture

12. The distinguishing feature of masticatory space infection is
   A. Pain
   B. Dysphagia
   C. Trismus
   D. Swelling

13. Hyperbaric oxygen is indicated for
   A. Obstructive lung diseases
   B. Osteoradionecrosis
   C. Cardiac failure
   D. Renal diseases

14. Sagittal split osteotomy is a procedure done in
   A. Zygomatic bone
   B. Anterior Maxilla
   C. Posterior Maxilla
   D. Mandible

15. The splint which is most commonly used in edentulous mandibular fracture is
   A. Ribbon splint
   B. Cap splint
   C. Gunning splint
   D. All of the above

16. Gillis approach is used in
   A. open reduction of zygomatic fracture
   B. mandible
   C. closed reduction of zygomatic fracture
   D. None of the above
SECTION - I

1. Classify local Anesthetic solution. Discuss in detail 14 various complication and local Anesthesia.

2. Name various elevators used in oral surgery. 14 Discuss their principles and write in detail about transalveolar method of extraction.

OR

2. Classify impacted mandibular third molar. 14 Discuss surgical procedure for removal of horizontally impacted mandibular third molar tooth.

3. Short notes: (any two) 12
   (1) Inferior alveolar nerve block
   (2) Extraction of tooth in HIV the patient
   (3) Analgesics in oral surgery.

SECTION - II


2. Classify various temporo mandibular disorder. 14 Discuss in detail about TM joint analysis.

OR

PF-5578] 1 [Contd...
2. Enumerate branches of trigeminal nerve. Discuss signs, symptoms and treatment of trigeminal neuralgia.

3. Short notes: (any two)
   (1) Management of odontogenic infection
   (2) Oro antral fistula
   (3) Sialolithiasis.
SECTION – I

1 Define Extraction. Give indications of open method of extraction and describe its surgical technique. 14

2 Classify Local Anesthetic Agents. Describe classical Inferior Alveolar Nerve Block Technique and mention its complications. 14

3 Short notes: (any three) 12
(a) Dry socket
(b) Sterilization
(c) Principles of Antibiotic therapy
(d) Dental elevators
(e) Adrenoline.

SECTION – II

1 Classify condylar fractures. Give treatment of bilateral undisplaced condylar fracture in a 37 year old male. 14
2 What is BSSO? Write indications, surgical procedure and complications of the same.

3 Short notes: (any three)
   (a) Dentigerous Cyst
   (b) Ashley's Flap
   (c) Ranula
   (d) Suppurative Osteomyelitis
   (e) Sialolith.
TR-8578  Seat No._____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
October / November - 2011
Oral Maxillofacial Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]  [Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

1 Enumerate various local and systemic complications of Local Anesthetic solutions. Discuss causes, signs, symptoms and management and prevention of Syncope.  

14

2 How will you manage a case of post extraction hemorrhage in oral surgery? Enumerate methods to prevent it.  

14

OR

2 Mention indications and contra indications of extraction. Describe complications of extraction in brief.  

14

3 Short notes : (any two)  

12

(i) Antibiotics in oral surgery.
(ii) Sterilization 
(iii) Laboratory investigations in Oral Surgery.

SECTION - II

4 Classify cysts of Jaw. Name various methods of treating your cysts. Write in detail about enucleation.  

14

TR-8578] 1 [Contd...
5 Classify mandibular fractures. Discuss various methods of treating mandibular fractures.

OR

5 Write in detail about myofacial pain dysfunction syndrome.

6 Short notes: (any two)
   (i) Odontomes
   (ii) Emergency drugs in Oral surgery
   (iii) Tic douloureux
Contd...

Common drug used for hemophiliac patient during extraction

1. In presence of pus, anaesthesia is difficult to obtain

Multiple choice Questions. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Amphotericin and its abuse (Misuse)
(b) Oral antibiotic prophylaxis
(c) Chemotherapeutic sterilisation
(d) Dry socket
(e) Principles of interviews and their usage

Short Notes: (any three)

Discuss complications of local anaesthetic solutions. Discuss spontaneous

Dramatise various local and systemic

SECTION - I

Total Marks: 70

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Surgery

June / July - 2012

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

K-9743

Seal No.
(3) Best pretend drug in Trigeminal neuralgia is
   (a) Barbiturates
   (b) Diazepam
   (c) Carbamezipine
   (d) Tramadol

(4) Onion skin appearance is seen in
   (a) Osteosarcoma
   (b) Pagets disease
   (c) Ossifying fibroma
   (d) Garre's osteomyelitis.

(5) Mandibular fractures requires _____ weeks for
   the fixation.

(6) Elevators used to reduce zygomatic complex
    fracture is known as _____.

SECTION - II

4  Classify various tumours of jaw. Describe in
    detail about Ameloblastoma.

5  Short notes : (any three)
   (1) Ludwig's Angina
   (2) Trigeminal Naralgia
   (3) Myobascial pan dystanction syndrome
   (4) AIDS in oral surgery
   (5) Lasers in oral surgery.

6  Multiple choices closestions / fill in the blanks /
    short question :
   (1) Define oral surgery
   (2) Dry socket occur commonly alter
       (a) 24 hrs.
       (b) 2 days
       (c) 3-4 days
       (d) 10-15 days.

K-9743]  2  [Contd...  K-9743]  3  [ 90 ]
SECTION - I

1  Enumerate various local and systemic complications of local anesthetic solutions. Discuss causer, signs, symptoms management and prevention of syncope.  14

2  Mention indications and contra indications of extraction. Describe various movements used to extract various maxillary and mandibular teeth of one side.  14

OR

2  Describe in detail various complications of extraction and their management in detail.  14

3  Short notes: (any two)  12
   (1) Suturing materials and technique
   (2) Sterilization
   (3) Analgesics in oral surgery.

SECTION - II

4  Classify cysts of Jaw. Describe various methods of their treatment.  14
Classify mandibular fractures. Discuss various methods of treating them.

OR

Define dislocation of TMY. Describe different modalities to treat various types of dislocation.

Short notes: (any two)
(1) Trigeminal neuralgia
(2) Ameloblastoma
(3) Ludwig's Angina.
SECTION I

Time: Hours: 70

Total Marks: 70

Oral Surgery
October-November 2012
Fourth Year B.D.S. Examination
Seal No. 119-686
(ii) Ludwig’s Angino can cause
(a) Septicemia
(b) Respiratory distruss
(c) Mediastinitis
(d) All the above

(iii) Maxillary Sinus lining is also called as ________

(iv) Write the course of Leebort I fracture line

(v) Seven Bilaterol TM joint ankypsis will give ________ appearance

(vi) Syncope occurs while operative procedure due to
(a) Cerebral Odema
(b) Cerebral hyperemia
(c) Cerebral degenerational
(d) Cerebrol hypoxia

SECTION - II

1 Classify cysts of oral cavity. Discuss in detail about dentigerous cyst.

2 Write short notes: (any three)
(i) Trigeminal Nerve
(ii) Subluxction
(iii) Cardio pulmonary Resuscitation
(iv) Pindborg’s tumour
(v) Oro facial clefts

3 Short questions/Fill in the blanks/MCQs
(i) Basically TMJ is a
(a) Ball and socket joint
(b) Hinge and Axis joint
(c) Diarthrodial joint
(d) Synovial joint

(ii) Maxillary Sinus is also known as ________

(iii) Process of union of implant with the bone is called as ________

(iv) Full form of LASER is ________

(v) Draw figures of favourable and unfavourable fractures at angle a mondible in sagittal plane. (side view)

(vi) Name 12 cronical nerves.
1. Classify various local Anesthetic Agents. Discuss its mechanism of action. How will you anesthetize mandibular first molar teeth with severe trismus in a patient?

2. Enumerate various elevators used in oral surgery. Discuss their principles and write in detail about transalveolar method of extraction.

OR

2. Classify impacted maxillary third molar teeth. Discuss surgical technique to remove deeply impacted, 3rd molar tooth which is very near to maxillary sinus and its possible complications and treatment.

3. Short notes: (any two)  
   (i) Antibiotics in oral surgery  
   (ii) Management of Hepatitis patient in Dental clinic  
   (iii) Preprosthetic surgery.
SECTION - II

1 Classify Salivary Gland disorders. Discuss pleomorphic adenoma.

2 Classify tumour of jaw. Describe various methods of the treatment of benign tumours.

OR

2 Classify various T.M. Joint disorders. Discuss T.M. joint Ankylosis.

3 Short notes : (any two)
   (i) Bell's Palsy
   (ii) Classification of Maxillary, Mandibular and Zygomatic complex fractures.
   (iii) Dental implants.

JJ-685] 2 [ 90 ]
Section I

Short Questions:

1. The clinical diagnosis of diabetes is often indicated by the presence of:

- Polyuria
- Polydipsia
- Polyphagia

2. Short notes (any three):

- Management of HIV infected patient in Oral Surgery
- Oral surgery complications of I.A. Disease syndrome
- Describe mechanism of action of local anaesthetics.

3. Score

- Antibiotics in Oral Surgery
- Compensation of Extraction
- Nerve supply of Maxillofacial Region
- Stomatognathic

- Section I

Total Marks: 70

Time: [Hours]

Oral Surgery
June - 2013
Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
K-4184

Seat No.
(3) Silk is _______ type of suture material.
(4) Define Ludwig's Angina.
(5) Excessive force while removing a impacted mandibular molar can result in to mandibular ________.
(6) Dental implants are made of _______ metal.

(4) Full form of LASER is ________.
(5) Orthognathic surgery technique used to alter the size and morphology of chin is known as ________.
(6) Congenital deformity (discontinuity) in lip and palate is known as ________.

SECTION - II

(35 Marks)


2. Short notes: (any three) 15
   (1) Ameloblastoma
   (2) Sialography
   (3) Myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome
   (4) Trigeminal Neuropgia
   (5) CPR.

3. Short questions: 6
   (1) _______ has highest recrrent rate among all Odontogenic cysts.
   (2) Maxillary sinus is also called as ________.
   (3) Following is the muscle of mastication:
      (a) Buccinator
      (b) Diagastric
      (c) Temporalis
      (d) All of the above
GDC-5643  Seat No.______
Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
December – 2013
Oral Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]  [Total Marks : 70

SECTION-I

1  Classify local anesthetic agents. Describe classical interior alveolar nerve block technique and mention its complications.  14

2  Write short notes : (any three)  15
   (1) Auto clave
   (2) Elevators in oral surgery
   (3) Oro antrol fistula
   (4) Trigeminal nerve
   (5) Syncope.

3  Short questions / MCQs / Fill in the blank :  6
   (1) Trigeminal Neovalgia is also known as ______.
   (2) Name five terminal branches of facial nerve.
   (3) Contents of local anesthetic bulb.
   (4) Crossbar elevator works on following principle :
      (a) Wedge
      (b) Wheel and Axle
      (c) Lever principle
      (d) All of the them
   (5) Name any four groups of antibiotics used in oral surgery.
   (6) Name any three chemical sterilization agents used in oral surgery.

GDC-5643]  1  [Contd...
SECTION-II

1 Classify tumours of Jaws. Discuss in detail ameloblastoma.

2 Short notes : (any three)
   (1) Lee fort fracture lines
   (2) Dentigerous cyst
   (3) Sialolithiasis
   (4) Ludwig's angina
   (5) Dental implant.

3 Short questions / Fill in the blanks / MCQs :
   (1) Haemophilia is caused by following deficiency :
       (a) Vit-C
       (b) Factor VIII
       (c) Platlet
       (d) None of them
   (2) Full name of BSSO is ________.
   (3) Recurrent habitual TMY dislocation is also called as ________.
   (4) Define Osteo myclitis.
   (5) Oral submucous fibrosis is caused by :
       (a) Betal nut
       (b) Tobacco
       (c) Lime
       (d) All of the above
   (6) Name any two antiviral drugs.
4th year BDS Regular Batch (2013-2014)

MID TERM EXAM

Date: 30/01/2014

Marks: 50

Time: 1:00PM to 4:00 PM

Instructions: Write answer of each section question on separate answer book.

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Section I

Long Essay

10×1=10 Marks

• Define exodontia. Enumerate & explain about principles of extraction.
  Or

• Classify local anesthetic agents. Write Mode of action of LA & Write most accepted theory of LA

Short Essay (Answer any six)

5×6=30 Marks

1. Healing of an extraction socket
2. Chemical sterilization
3. Vasoconstrictors in LA
4. Enumerate the branches of Trigeminal nerve. Write in detail about mandibular nerve
5. Syncope
6. Management of pregnant patient in oral surgery
7. Principles of elevators

Short Notes (Answer any four)

21/2×4=10 Marks

1. Write indication & contraindication of exodontia
2. Composition of LA & write function of each ingredient
3. Enumerate local complications of LA
4. Hemorrhage
5. Commonly used antibiotics & analgesics in oral surgery

ALL THE BEST
Dept. of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital
S.K Campus, Kamana Crossing Ambaji Road,
Visnagar, Dist: Mehsana, Gujrat

4th year BDS Regular Batch (2013-2014)

MID TERM EXAM

Date: 30/01/2014

Marks: 50

Instructions: Write answer of each section question on separate answer book.

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Section II

Long Essay

10×1=10 Marks

- Classify fascial spaces of head & neck region. Discuss clinical features & management of Ludwig’s Angina

Or

- Define TMJ ankylosis? Write Classification of TMJ ankylosis & how will you manage a case of unilateral TMJ ankylosis

Short Essay (Answer any six)

5×6=30 Marks

1. Management of pericoronitis in mandibular third molar
2. Pleomorpho Adenoma
3. Trigeminal Neuralgia
4. Oro Antral Fistula & Caldwell Luc operation
5. TNM Staging
6. Dean’s Alveoloaplasty
7. HBO therapy

Short Notes (Answer any four)

21/2×4=10 Marks

1. Pell & Gregory classification for impaction
2. Boundaries of pterygomandibular space infection
3. Materials used for interpositional arthroplasty
4. Sequel of periapical infection
5. Classify salivary gland tumour

ALL THE BEST
Fourth Year BDS 1st Internal Examination 2013-2014 (Odd Batch)  
22/05/2014

Time: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 50

1. Long Essay  
   14 Marks
   a) Define fracture. Write classification of mandibular fractures. In detail write about parasympysis fracture of mandible & its management.

2. Write Short Notes: (any five)  
   25 Marks
   a) Autoclave
   b) Define exodontia, write indication & contraindications of exodontia.
   c) Dean's Alveoloplasty
   d) Clinical features of Le-Fort I fracture
   e) Vasoconstrictors in LA
   f) Write etiology of cleft lip & Cleft palate, C/F cleft lip and its management
   g) Define Local Anesthesia. Write classification of local anesthetic agents.

3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blank  
   11 Marks
   a) Rule of 10
   b) Name branches of Maxillary nerve
   c) Contents of local anesthetic bulb
   d) Crossbar elevator works on which principle?
   e) Name any three chemical sterilization agents used in oral surgery.
   f) The close mouth technique of inferior alveolar nerve block is
      i. Angellio Sargenti technique
      ii. Gow gates Technique
      iii. Clark & Holmes Technique
      iv. Sunder J. Vazirani’s technique
   g) Define Ameloblastoma.
   h) The clinical diagnosis of diabetes is often indicated by the presence of
      i. Polyurea
      ii. Polydypsia
      iii. Polymphgia
      iv. All of the above
   i) Normal hemoglobin value in male is ---- & females is------ (give accurate range along with units)
   j) In presence of pus, anesthesia is difficult to obtain due to
      i. lowered PH
      ii. Elevated PH
      iii. Edema
      iv. Swelling
   k) Elevator used to reduce zygomatic complex fracture is known as-----
Section A

Total marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

1. What do you mean by TMJ ankylosis? List the etiology of ankylosis? How will you manage a case of unilateral TMJ Ankylosis in 10 year old child? (13 marks)

2. Short Note (any five) 25 marks
   a) Incisional Biopsy
   b) Ludwig’s Angina
   c) Principles of antibiotic therapy
   d) Management of hemophilic patient requiring tooth extraction
   e) Complication of posterior superior alveolar nerve block & its management
   f) BSSO
   g) Dry socket

3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blanks: (2 marks each) 12 marks
   i. Maxillary sinus is also known as -------
   ii. Full form of BSSO is -------
   iii. Basically TMJ is
       a) Ball and socket joint
       b) Diarthrodial joint
       c) Synovial joint
       d) All of the above
   iv. The principle muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is
       a) Masseter
       b) Anterior temporal
       c) Posterior temporal
       d) Lateral pterygoid
   v. The best time of extraction in pregnancy is
       a) First trimester
       b) Second trimester
       c) Third trimester
       d) None of the above
   vi. Hyperbaric oxygen is indicated for
       a) Obstructive lung disease
       b) Osteoradionecrosis
       c) Cardiac failure
       d) Renal disease
Section B:

1. Write surgical anatomy of maxillary sinus? How will you manage patient on the dental chair with root piece of maxillary first molar pushed in the maxillary sinus? **13 marks**

2. **Short Note (any five)** 25 marks
   a) Syncope
   b) Oral Submucous Fibrosis
   c) HBO therapy
   d) Trigeminal neuralgia
   e) TNM staging
   f) Dental implants
   g) Cleft lip and palate

3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blanks: **(2 marks each)** 12 marks

   i. Closed mouth technique of inferior alveolar nerve block is
      a) Angelli Sargenti technique
      b) Gow-Gates technique
      c) Clarke and Holmes technique
      d) Vazirani and Akninosi technique

   ii. Define oral surgery

   iii. Full form of LASER is

   iv. Cleft lip surgery is called
      a) Genioplasty
      b) Cheilioplasty
      c) Gap arthroplasty
      d) Vestibuloplasty

   v. The splint which is most commonly used in edentulous mandibular fracture is
      a) Gunning splint
      b) Cap splint
      c) Rebbon splint
      d) All of the above

   vi. Gillis approach is used in
      a) Open reduction of zygomatic fracture
      b) Open reduction Mandible fracture
      c) Open reduction of maxilla fracture
      d) Closed reduction of zygomatic fracture
1. Classify maxillary canine impaction. How will you manage a partially placed maxillary canine?

2. Write one of the principle muscles responsible for the opening of the mouth.

3. Short answer/WCQs Fill in the blanks:

   a. Salivary glands
   b. Synovial joints
   c. Mandibular joint
   d. Ball and socket joint
   e. Synapses
   f. Full form of BSSO is
   g. Maxillary sinus is also known as

4. Oral Surgery

   Time: 3 Hours

   Fourth Year B.D. S.

   BP-5083

   Section A

   Total Marks: 70

   May/June - 2014
C) Closed reduction of zygomatic fracture
C) Open reduction of maxilla fracture
C) Open reduction mandible fracture
C) (Open reduction of zygomatic fracture
C) Gillies approach is used in

V) All of the above
V) Rebound spinol
V) Cap splint
V) Gunning splint

mandibular fracture is

V) The splint which is most commonly used in dentulous

1. What do you mean by TMJ dysfunction? How will you manage it?

SECTION B

V) Rebar disease
V) Capitular fracture
V) Occipitomandibular
V) Obstructive labial disease

V) Hyperactive coccyx is indicated for
V) Nerve of the above
V) Third incisor
V) Second incisor
V) First incisor

V) The best time of extraction in pregnancy is

V) (d) Postpartum
(e) Caries etiology
(f) Occlusal occlusal
(g) Disarticulation
(h) Obstructive labial disease

V) Closed mouth elevation of inferior elevator nerve block is

3. Short answers MCQs fill in the blanks:
3x3 = 15

2. Short notes (any three):

2. Case of unilateral TMJ dysfunction.