Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Fourth B.D.S. Third Internal Examination, Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

Date: 08/06/2013  Time: 9 am-12 noon  (Marks: 100)

Instructions:
1) Write answer of each section in separate answer book
2) Figures on the right side indicate full marks
3) Draw diagrams whenever necessary

Section 1

Long essay question

Q1) Discuss the various gingival and periodontal diseases in children.

Short notes (any 5 mandatory out of 7)

Q2) Thumb sucking habit
Q3) Milestones of development
Q4) Psychoanalytical theory
Q5) Conscious sedation
Q6) Topical fluorides
Q7) Root canal filling materials for primary teeth
Q8) Lingual arch space maintainer

Section 2

Long essay questions

Q1) Define and classify handicap in pediatric dentistry. Briefly discuss clinical features, dental importance of congenital cardiac disease. Discuss guidelines for infective endocarditis antibiotic prophylaxis.

Short note (any 5 mandatory out of 7)

Q2) Apexification Vs Apexogenesis
Q3) Describe in detail about management of a child with mental retardation
Q4) Natal and neonatal teeth
Q5) Gemination, Fusion and Concrecence
Q6) Contingency management
Q7) Rampant caries  Q8) Serial extraction
1. TICK IN THE BRACKET
2. THIS MCQ SHEET SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN FIRST 20 MINUTES.

MCQ (1 mark each) (20 MARKS)

Q1) When the mandibular lateral incisors erupt they bring about
(a) An increase in arch length  (b) A decrease in arch length  (c) An increase in overbite  (d) A decrease in overbite

Q2) Treatment of choice for a vital wide apex tooth which shows pulp exposure is
(a) Pulpotomy  (b) Pulpectomy  (c) Apexification  (d) Apexogenesis

Q3) Pit and fissure sealants act by
(a) Killing microorganisms causing caries  (b) Blocking nutrient supply to bacteria  (c) closure of extra  (d) all of the above

Q4) The duration for application of calcium hydroxide in indirect pulpcapping is (a) 4-6 months  (b) 6-8 months  (c) 4-6 weeks  (d) 6-8 weeks

Q5) Who proposed the operant conditioning theory of child psychology
(a) Pavlov (b) Skinner (c) Jean Piaget (d) Sigmund Freud

Q6) Class II cavity preparation for amalgam restoration in deciduous teeth requires
(a) More buccolingual extension  (b) More mesiolingual extension  (c) More gingival  (d) More cervical

Q7) With a flush terminal plane, Permanent first molars will
(a) Initially be class II  (b) Initially be class III  (c) Immediately assume a normal relationship  (d) Erupt immediately in to an end to end relationship

Q8) Tell show do technique was introduced by
(a) Addelston (b) Craig (c) Christopher (d) Keith moore

Q9) The most common type of epilepsy in children
(a) Grandmal epilepsy (b) Infantile spasm (c) Petitmal epilepsy (d) none of the above

Q10) The fear of a 6 yr old related to dentistry is primarily
(a) Subjective  (b) Objective  (c) Subjective and objective  (d) Psychological

Q11) Nitrous oxide is contraindicated in
(a) COPD  (b) Asthma  (c) Sickle cell anaemia  (d) All the above
Q12) Reinforcement technique is based on
   (a) Social learning theory  (b) Psychoanalytical theory (c) Skinners (d) Masslers

Q13) Stainless steel crown was introduced by
   (a) Humphrey (b) Stewart (c) Mac Donald (d) Pinkham

Q14) In primary teeth, gingival seat in a class II preparation is
   (a) Left unbvelled (b) Bevelled so as to remove caries (c) Bevelled so as to remove unsupported enamel rods (d) Bevelled same as permanent teeth

Q15) In treating a case with rampant caries
   (a) Restrict intake of sweets only (b) Allow no sugar for 21 days (c) Allow no sugar for 7 days (d) None of the above.

Q16) Most frequent cause of failure of replantation is
   (a) Pulp infection (b) Pulp necrosis (c) External resorption (d) Internal resorption

Q17) A 3 and half year old has an acute fever, diarrohea, oral vesicular lesion and gingival tenderness. The most likely diagnosis is
   (a) Oral thrush  (b) Drug allergy (c) aphthous ulceration (d) acute herpetic stomatitis

Q18) What unfavourable oral sequel is associated with prolonged use of antibiotics in children
   (a) Aphthous ulcers  (b) Acute necrotizing gingivitis (c) Herpes simplex infection (d) Moniliasis

Q19) Dentitia Tarda
   (a) Resorption of the deciduous dentition (b) Premature loss of the deciduous dentition (c) Retarded eruption of deciduous dentition (d) Early eruption of deciduous dentition

Q20) Type of space maintainer is advised when there is bilateral loss of teeth on the same arch
   (a) Distal shoe (b) Band and loop (c) Band and bar (d) Lingual arch holding appliance.
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital
Department of Pedodontics
1st Terminal Examination

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Nootan Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar
Sub:- Pedodontia
First Internal Examination
Final Year B.D.S
Date:-- 4/11/2009
Time :-- 9.00 am to 12 noon
[Marks:-- 80 Marks]

SECTION 1


Q.3 Do as Directed
   (1) Modification of C- II Cavity Preparation in Deciduous 1st Molar
   (2) Write Definitions
      - fear
      - Apexification & Apexogenasis
      - Behavioural Modification
      - Anxiety
      - Behaviour Management  [10]

SECTION 2

Q.4 Discuss about Fluoride Toxicity in detail and describe topical Fluoridation in detail. OR [15]

Q.4 What is Pediatric Dentistry? Discuss in detail different restorative Materials used in Pediatric Dentistry. [15]

Q.5 Discuss Management of Ellis class- III Fracture of Maxillary right Central Incisor in 7 year old Patient. [15]

Q.6 Write Shorts Notes
   (1) Patient Immobilisation
   (2) Aversive Conditioning [10]

***** Best Of Luck *****
Final year B.D.S. preliminary examination

Pedodontia

Time 3 hours

Maximum marks: 100

Instructions 1 draw diagrams whenever necessary

2 Separate answer sheets for each section

Section 1

1 Define and classify space maintainers. Give indications for the same. Explain your line of treatment for bilateral loss of primary first molars in 5 year old child.

2 Give indications, contraindications and composition of stainless steel crowns. Discuss in detail the various steps of crown preparation to cementation of crown.

3 Write short notes (any three)

a) Mercury toxicity

b) A.R.T.

c) Germination and fusion

d) Natal and neonatal teeth
4 Define and classify pit and fissure sealants. Describe in detail indications, contraindications and procedure for the same

5 Define behavior management. Enumerate various behavior management techniques and describe in detail about contingency Management.

6 write short notes (any three)
   a) A.P.F. gel.
   b) Formacresol Pulpotomy.
   c) Primate and leeway space.
   d) Ugly duckling stage.
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital
Pedodontia

Date: ------------
Time: 3 hours
Marks: 100

Instructions: (1) Figure to the right indicates full marks.
(2) Draw neat and labeled diagram wherever necessary.
(3) Write legibly.
(4) Separate answer book for each section.

SECTION (1)

1. Enumerate differences between primary and permanent dentition. Describe morphology of mandibular first primary molar. 10

2. Enumerate theories of child psychology describe Erik Erkson theory of psychology. 10

3. Write short notes
   a. self correcting anomalies.
   b. Celluloid strip crowns.
   c. Pediatric treatment triangle.
   d brushing technique in children.
   20

4. Define and classify habits. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of tongue thrusting. 10

SECTION (2)

1. Discuss the various types of space maintainers 10

2. What is rampant caries? Discuss etiology, clinical features and treatment. 10

3. Write short note:
   a. Natal and neonatal teeth.
   b. Partial pulpotomy.
   c. Twin block appliance.
   D. Serial extraction.
   20

4. Ellis and Davis classification of dental fractures. And Management of class 3 fractures 10
Final year
Pedodontia

50 marks
Time 2 hours

1. Enumerate differences between primary and permanent dentition. Describe morphology of lower first primary molar.

2. Discuss the recent concepts in etiology of dental caries. Describe the management of nursing caries in detail.

3. Short notes 5 marks each.
   
a) G.I.C.
b) Topical fluorides.
c) Radiographic surveys for the pediatric dental patient.
d) Local anesthesia for children.
Q. No 1 Describe in detail: psychoanalytical theory by Sigmund Freud [10]

OR

Describe in detail: psychosocial theory:- erik erikson

Q. No 2 Wright short notes on (any three, 5 marks each) [15]

(a) Self correcting anomalies
(b) Mixed dentition period
(c) Caries activity test
(d) Growth spurts

Q. No 3 Wright short notes (any three, 5 marks each) [15]

(a) Pit and fissure sealants
(b) Fluoride
(c) Conscious sedation
(d) Nalgonda technique of defluoridation

Q. No 4 Stainless steel crown:- Describe its composition, fabrication, indication. [10]

OR

Define & classify space maintainers :- Describe its indication, uses.
PEDODONTIA
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
SECTION I

1. Discuss various classification of trauma to anterior teeth. Also discuss management of trauma to anterior teeth.

2. Write short notes on: (Any four) — 7 marks each
   a. Guidelines and recommendations based on age for the periodicity of examination and dental services [AAPD Recommendation 2009]
   b. Growth spurts
   c. Psychodynamic theories
   d. Natal and Neonatal Teeth
   e. Classification of Children's Behavior
   f. Space Regainer

3. Short Questions — 1 mark each.
   a. Young's formula
   b. Antibiotic prophylaxis must be given to patients with cardiac defects prior to any dental treatment to minimize the risk of development of ————
   c. The three systems or forces of psychic triad are a —— b —— c ——
Oedipus Complex is the tendency of young boy child being attached more to the mother than the father.

__ is a tiny spicule of non-viable bone overlying the crown of an erupting permanent molar.

The incisal liability is roughly about __ mm in the maxillary arch and about __ mm in the mandibular arch.
SECTION II

4 Discuss Bacterial, Viral Infection and Fungal Infections in Children. 16

5 Write short notes on (any four) - [7 marks each]
   a. P.R.R
   b. Prevention of Trauma during Contact Sports
   c. Reverse Stainness Steel Crown
   d. Clinical Features seen in Mouth Breathing Habit
   e. Early Childhood Caries
   f. A.P.F.

6 Short Questions - [1 mark each]
   a. is the movement of an infant's head and tongue towards a stimulus touching an infant's cheek
   b. What is Dunlop B hypothesis
   c. A.R.T is
   d. has been labeled the Arch Criminal of Dental Caries
   e. C.P.P - A.C.F.P
Date: 
Duration: 2hrs
NB: Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q-1 What is maternally derived S. mutans disease. Describe in detail the etiology, clinical features, prevention and management of the same. (10)

Q-2 Write short notes on (20)
   1) Inferior alveolar nerve block
   2) Apexification
   3) Growth Spurts
   4) Effect of premature loss of deciduous teeth.

Q-3 Write notes on (20)
   1) Knutson’s technique
   2) Self correcting anomalies
   3) Classical Pavlov’s theory of child psychology.
   4) Conscious sedation
NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL,
VISNAGAR
PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Date: 

[Time: 2 Hrs, Marks: 50]

Instructions: All questions are compulsory

SECTION- A

Q.1 Define and classify space maintainers. Give indication & explain treatment for bilateral loss of primary 1st molar in 5yr child (10)

Q.2 Define behaviour management. Enumerate various behaviour management techniques & describe in detail about contingency. (10)

Q.3 Write short note on: (30)

1) a. formocresol pulpotomy
   b. age changes in mandible.

2) a. serial extraction
   b. define apexogenesis versus apexification and its indication.

3) a. local anesthesia in children.
   b. nalgonda technique.
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Fourth B.D.S (Regular Batch)

Second Internal Examination

Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

Date: 20/03/2013 Time: 9 am-11 am morning (Total: Marks: 50)

Instructions:

1) Figures on the right side indicate full marks
2) Draw neatly labeled diagrams wherever necessary
3) Answer all questions

Long essay question (1x15=15 marks)

Q1) Define and classify oral habits. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of thumb sucking and mouth breathing habit.

Short notes (answer any 5 out of 7) (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Q2) Root canal filling materials in primary teeth
Q3) Formocresol Vs Glutaraldehyde Pulpotomy
Q4) Psychoanalytical theory
Q5) Early childhood caries
Q6) Apexogenesis Vs Apexification
Q7) Diagnostic techniques & their advances for dental caries
Q8) Primate and Leeway space

Short question/MCQ (1 mark each) (1x10= 10 marks)

Q9) A child aged 4 yrs would be classified developmentally according to stone and church as a
a) Toddler b) Preschooler c) middle year child d) Adolescent

Q10) Oral bacteria attacks organic components of enamel and the breakdown products have the ability to dissolve the tooth minerals. This is
a) Proteolysis-Chelation theory b) Proteolysis c) Acidogenic theory d) Hypoplastic theory

P.T.O
Q11) Early mesial shift of the permanent first molar is primarily result of closure of
a) Primate spaces b) Leeway spaces c) closure of extraction spaces d) all of the above

Q12) All of the following are true regarding class II cavity preparation in primary molars except a) buccal and lingual extension carried to self cleansing areas b) Flat pulpal floor c) Greater buccal and lingual extensions at the cervical area d) Lesser buccal and lingual extensions at the cervical area

Q13) Ideally the width of the isthmus should be
a) Half the intercuspal distance b) One third the intercuspal distance c) One fourth the intercuspal distance d) Three fourth the intercuspal distance

Q14) The most commonly used base in deep cavities after removal of deep caries is
a) Calcium hydroxide b) Hard setting calcium hydroxide c) Zinc oxide eugenol d) Polycarboxylate cement

Q15) Recommended age for discontinuing bottle feeding is
a) 12 months b) 8 months c) 20 months d) 18 months

Q16) Enamel rods in the gingival one third of primary teeth incline
a) Horizontally b) Occlusally c) Apically d) Gingivally

Q17) Accident in which a child has fallen with an object in mouth results in
a) Crown-root fracture b) Dislocation of the teeth in a labial direction c) Fracture of root without crown fracture d) Fracture of crown en-masse

Q18) According to Nance, the average amount of Leeway space present in the maxillary arch is
a) 1.8mm b) 0.9mm c) 1.7mm d) 3.4mm
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Fourth B.D.S (Oct-Dec Batch)

First Internal Examination

Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

Date: 20/03/2013  Time: 11.30 am-1.30 pm  (Marks: 50)

Instructions:

1) Figures on the right side indicate full marks
2) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
3) Answer all questions

Long essay question  15 marks

Q1) Enumerate differences between primary and permanent dentition. Describe morphology of lower first primary molar.

Short notes (any 5 mandatory out of 7)  5 x 5 = 25 marks

Q2) Root canal filling materials in primary teeth

Q3) Formocresol Pulpotomy

Q4) Keyes triad

Q5) Sequence of eruption of permanent and primary teeth.

Q6) Apexogenesis Vs Apexification

Q7) Gemination and Fusion

Q8) Natal and Neonatal teeth

Short question/MCQ (1 mark each)  10 marks

Q9) After calcium hydroxide pulpotomy formation of calcific bridge is evident within

a) one month  b) 3 months  c) 6 months  d) 2 months

Q10) Oral bacteria attacks organic components of enamel and the breakdown products have the ability to dissolve the tooth minerals. This is

a) Proteolysis-Chelation theory  b) Proteolysis  c) Acidogenic theory  d) Hypoplastic theory

Q11) Early mesial shift of the permanent first molar is primarily result of closure of
a) Primate spaces  b) Leeway spaces  c) closure of extraction spaces  d) all of the above

Q12) All of the following are true regarding class II cavity preparation in primary molars except a) buccal and lingual extension carried to self cleansing areas  b) Flat pulpal floor  c) Greater buccal and lingual extensions at the cervical area  d) Lesser buccal and lingual extensions at the cervical area

Q13) Ideally the width of the isthmus should be
   a) Half the intercuspal distance  b) One third the intercuspal distance  c) One fourth the intercuspal distance  d) Three fourth the intercuspal distance

Q14) The most commonly used base in deep cavities after removal of deep caries is
   a) Calcium hydroxide  b) Hard setting calcium hydroxide  c) Zinc oxide eugenol  d) Polycarboxylate cement

Q15) With a flush terminal plane a permanent first molar will erupt Initially in
   a) class I relationship  b) Class II  c) End to end relationship  d) Class III

Q16) Enamel rods in the gingival one third of primary teeth incline
   a) Horizontally  b) Occlusally  c) Apically  d) Gingivally

Q17) At what age child is expected to have 12 primary and 12 permanent erupted teeth
   a) 4.5 yrs  b) 6.5 yrs  c) 8.5 yrs  d) 11.5 yrs

Q18) According to Nance, the average amount of Leeway space present in the maxillary arch is
   a) 1.8mm  b) 0.9mm  c) 1.7mm  d) 3.4mm
D–3007  Seat No.________

Fourth Year B.D.S. Examination
April / May – 2010
Pedodontics

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 80

SECTION-I

1. What is transition period? Discuss the development of normal occlusion from gum pad relationship till the eruption of 2nd permanent molar. 14

2. Define behaviour management and behaviour shaping. Enumerate various non-pharmacological and pharmacological technique used for behaviour management. Explain in detail tell-show do. 14

3. Short notes : (any three) 12
   (a) Pit and Fissure sealants
   (b) Apexification V/s Apexogenesis
   (c) Enamel hypoplasia
   (d) Thumb sucking habit

SECTION-II

1. Define Rampant caries. Give your line of treatment for a 4 year child who has multiple carious lesions and a primary second molar which cannot be restored. 14

D–3007] 1 [Contd...
2. What is the mode of action of fluorides in reducing dental caries. Discuss various topical fluorides.

3. Short notes: (any three)
   (a) Formocresol
   (b) Glass ionomer cement
   (c) Pediatric treatment triangle
   (d) Physical restraints
Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
October/November – 2010
Pedodontics

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 80

SECTION – I

1 Define Child Psychology. Enumerate theories of child psychology and discuss psychosocial theory by Erik Erikson in detail. 14

2 Define Caries. Classify caries and describe Ramp ant Caries in detail. 14

3 Write short notes: (any three) 12
   (i) Thumb sucking Habit
   (ii) Management of child with epilepsy in dental clinic
   (iii) Herpes Gingivostomatitis
   (iv) Distalization of Mandibular First molar.

SECTION – II


5 What Space Maintainer? Classify Space Maintainer. Discuss Distal Shoe Space Maintainer in detail. 14

D-6732] 1

[Contd...
6. Write short notes: (any three)
   (i) Serial Extraction
   (ii) Ugly Duckling Stage
   (iii) Formocresol Pulpotomy
   (iv) Indications for Stainless Steel Crown.
SECTIOI - I

1 Enumerate differences between primary and permanent dentition. Describe morphology of lower first primary molar.

2 Define and classify habits. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of thumb sucking habit.

3 Write short notes on
   (a) Self correcting anomalies
   (b) Celluloid strip crowns
   (c) Pediatric treatment triangle
   (d) Brushing technique in children.

PF-5582] 1 [Contd....
SECTION - II

4 Discuss the various types of space maintainers. 10

5 What is Rampiant caries? Discuss aetiology clinical features and treatment of Rampiant caries. 10

6 Write short notes on:
   (a) Natal and Neo-natal teeth
   (b) Formocresol pulpotomy
   (c) Tetracycline discoloration of teeth
   (d) Spacing in deciduous dentition. 20
SECTION - I

1 Define and classify handicapped child. Describe in detail about the management of a child with mental retardation. 10

2 Discuss Indications, Contra-Indications and Composition of stainless steel crowns. Discuss in detail the various steps of crown preparation to cementation of the crown. 10

3 Short notes: 20
   (a) Germination, Fusion and Concrescence
   (b) Hand over Mouth Technique
   (c) Pediatric treatment triangle
   (d) A.R.T.

SECTION - II

4 Define Apenogenesis and Apexification. Give indications and procedure involved in apenogenesis and apexification. 10
 Define Rampant caries. Discuss aetiology, clinical features, prevention and treatment of rampant caries.

6 Short notes:  
(a) Classification of Injuries to the anterior teeth.  
(b) Physiological spacing of teeth  
(c) A.P.F.  
(d) Mouth Guards.
K-9747

Final Year B.D.S. Examination
June/July – 2012
Pedodontics
(New Course)

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

1 Discuss traumatic injuries to the teeth and their management. 10

2 Discuss incipient malocclusion, orthodontic prevention and orthodontic interventions. 10

3 Write short notes : (any three) 15
   (i) Lesions of oral mucosa in children
   (ii) Genetics in prevention of dental caries
   (iii) Window of infectivity
   (iv) Wand· local anesthesia system

SECTION - II

4 Define a habit. What are the theories of etiology of thumb sucking, types of tongue thrusting and its management. 10

K-9747] 1 [Contd....
5. What are the morphological and histological differences between deciduous and permanent teeth. Discuss basic principles in preparation of cavity in primary teeth.

6. Write short notes: (any three)
(i) Esthetic restorations of primary anterior teeth.
(ii) Dose calculation in children
(iii) Riga - fede disease
(iv) Stainless steel crowns.
K-9737

Final Year B. D. S. Examination
June/July - 2012
Pedodontia

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

1 Define fear, anxiety and phobia. Discuss the non-pharmacological methods of behaviour management of a pediatric patient. 14

2 What is caries activity test? Describe in detail all the tests. 14

OR

2 Enumerate differences between primary and permanent dentition. Describe morphology of lower first primary molar. 14

3 Write short notes: (any three) 12
   (a) Space regainers
   (b) A.P.F.
   (c) Treatment of wide open apex
   (d) T.S.D.

K-9737] 1 [Contd...:
SECTION - II

4 What are fissure sealants? Enumerate in detail their importance, indications and contraindications and their method of application.

5 Discuss common oral pathologic conditions in children.

OR

5 Discuss various classification of trauma to anterior teeth. Also discuss causes of trauma, pre-disposing factors, prevention of trauma and management of trauma.

6 Write short notes: (any three)
   (a) Anterior strip crowns
   (b) Radiographic surveys for the pediatric dental patient
   (c) Self correcting anamoues
   (d) Gemination, fusion and concresence.
Final Year B. D. S. Examination
October/November – 2012
Pedodontia
(New Course)

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

1 Define and classify handicap in pediatric dentistry. 14
Briefly discuss clinical features, dental importance of congenital cardiac disease. Discuss guidelines for infective endocarditis antibiotic prophylaxis.

2 Short notes : (any three) 15
(a) Objectives of pulp therapy
(b) Mineral Trioxide Aggregate
(c) Hand-wrist radiographs
(d) Special considerations for Primary tooth extraction
(e) Theories of Thumb sucking habit.

3 Short questions : 6
(a) Early version of distal shoe space maintainer was called_______
(b) Name one non-pressure habit
(c) Antibacterial property of saliva is due to presence of ______ and ______ and ______.
(d) Small opaque white region, called as _____ forms the initial feature of enamel caries.
(e) _____ is a type of cavity preparation made when the caries is located in the proximal surface, more than 2.5 mm from the marginal ridge.
(f) _____ is the least desirable storage media for avulsed permanent tooth.

JJ-694] 1
[Contd...
SECTION - II

4 Give indications, contra-indications and composition of stainless steel crowns. Discuss in detail the various steps of crown preparation to cementation of the crown.

5 Short notes : (any three)
   (a) Aims and objectives of pedodontic practice
   (b) Morphology of deciduous teeth
   (c) Growth spurts
   (d) Theories of psychological development
   (e) Classification of children behaviour

6 Short questions :
   (a) H.O.M.E. is __________
   (b) __________ is commonly used premedication.
   (c) __________ therapy is used while the incisors are still erupting and when single tooth is in cross-bite.
   (d) __________ space maintainer is used in unilateral loss of mandibular II deciduous molar, before the eruption of first permanent molar.
   (e) Psychosexual/psychoanalytical theory is formulated by __________
   (f) Early childhood caries is also known as __________
Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
October/November – 2012
Pedodontics
(Old Course)

Time : Hours] [Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

1 Discuss various gingival and periodontal diseases in children. 10

2 “Oral cavity-Mirror of child’s body”. Discuss in detail. 10

3 Write short notes :
(a) Antibiotics; use and mis-use in pediatric dentistry 20
(b) Mouth Gaurds
(c) Gingival cyst of newborn
(d) Milestones of development

SECTION - II

4 Define and classify pits and fissures. Discuss considerations before application of sealants and describe procedure of application. 10

5 Discuss theories of child psychology. 10

6 Write short notes :
(a) Measures of Dental Anxiety 20
(b) Pulpotomy medicaments
(c) Differences in conventional cavity preparation for primary and permanent teeth
(d) Treatment protocol for nursing caries.

JJ-693] [90]
SECTION - I

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 70

New Course
Pedodontics
June - 2013
Final Year B. D. S. Examination

K-4189
The following are common in children compared to adults except:

5. Dental caries
6. Gingivitis
7. Periodontal disease
8. Molar incisor hypomineralization
9. Loss of primary teeth
10. Delayed eruption

(C) Chronic sinusitis is a peak in children at the age of:
(a) 1-2 years
(b) 6-7 years
(c) 3-4 years

(D) Recommended time period of sleeping for adults
(a) 7-8 hours
(b) 8-9 hours
(c) 9-10 hours
(d) 10-11 hours

6. Both conditions of supernumerary tooth and
   (a) Dental discoloration, absence of pulp
   (b) Dental hypoplasia
   (c) Dental caries
   (d) Hereditary gingival hyperplasia
   (e) Aggressive periodontitis

7. Short answer: any three
   (a) Natural and Neocutis
   (b) Scleroderma
   (c) Vera Pupillary
   (d) Temporal
   (e) Rubber band

8. Difference in class II cavity preparation in primary and
   (a) Two surfaces
   (b) Three surfaces
   (c) Four surfaces
   (d) One surface

II. SECTION
Fourth B.D.S. Third Internal Examination. Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

Date: 08/06/2013       Time: 9 am-12 noon          (Marks: 100)

Instructions:
1) Write answer of each section in separate answer book
2) Figures on the right side indicate full marks
3) Draw diagrams whenever necessary

Section 1

Long essay question
(15) marks

Q1) Discuss the various gingival and periodontal diseases in children.

Short notes (any 5 mandatory out of 7)
5 x 5 = (25) marks

Q2) Thumb sucking habit
Q3) Milestones of development
Q4) Psychoanalytical theory
Q5) Conscious sedation
Q6) Topical fluorides
Q7) Root canal filling materials for primary teeth
Q8) Lingual arch space maintainer

Section 2

Long essay questions
(15) marks

Q1) Define and classify handicap in pediatric dentistry. Briefly discuss clinical features, dental importance of congenital cardiac disease. Discuss guidelines for infective endocarditis antibiotic prophylaxis.

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

Q2) Apexification Vs Apexogenesis
Q3) Describe in detail about management of a child with mental retardation
Q4) Natal and neonatal teeth
Q5) Gemination, Fusion and Concrecence
Q6) Contingency management
Q7) Rampant caries       Q8) Serial extraction
1. TICK IN THE BRACKET
2. THIS MCQ SHEET SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN FIRST 20 MINUTES.

MCQ (1 mark each) (20) MARKS

Q1) When the mandibular lateral incisors erupt they bring about
   (a) An increase in arch length  (b) A decrease in arch length (c) An increase in overbite (d) A decrease in overbite

Q2) Treatment of choice for a vital wide apex tooth which shows pulp exposure is
   (a) Pulpotomy (b) Pulpectomy (c) Apexification  (d) Apexogenesis

Q3) Pit and fissure sealants act by
   (a) Killing microorganisms causing caries (b) Blocking nutrient supply to bacteria (c) closure of extra (d) all of the above

Q4) The duration for application of calcium hydroxide in indirect pulpcapping is (a) 4-6 months (b) 6-8 months (c) 4-6 weeks (d) 6-8 weeks

Q5) Who proposed the operant conditioning theory of child psychology
   (a) Pavlov  (b) Skinner (c) Jean Piaget (d) Sigmund Freud

Q6) Class II cavity preparation for amalgam restoration in deciduous teeth requires
   (a) More buccolingual extension  (b) More mesiolingual extension (c) More gingival (d) More cervical

Q7) With a flush terminal plane, Permanent first molars will
   (a) Initially be class II  (b) Initially be class III (c) Immediately assume a normal relationship (d) Erupt immediately in to an end to end relationship

Q8) Tell show do technique was introduced by
   (a) Addelston (b) Craig (c) Christopher (d) Keith moore

Q9) The most common type of epilepsy in children
   (a) Grandmal epilepsy (b) Infantile spasm (c) Petitmal epilepsy (d) none of the above

Q10) The fear of a 6 yr old related to dentistry is primarily
    (a) Subjective (b) Objective (c) Subjective and objective (d) Psychological

Q11) Nitrous oxide is contraindicated in
    (a) COPD (b) Asthma (c) Sickle cell anaemia (d) All the above
Q12) Reinforcement technique is based on
   (a) Social learning theory  (b) Psychoanalytical theory (c) Skinners (d) Masslers

Q13) Stainless steel crown was introduced by
   (a) Humphrey (b) Stewart (c) Mac Donald (d) Pinkham

Q14) In primary teeth, gingival seat in a class II preparation is
   (a) Left unbevelled (b) Bevelled so as to remove caries (c) Bevelled so as to remove unsupported enamel rods (d) Bevelled same as permanent teeth

Q15) In treating a case with rampant caries
   (a) Restrict intake of sweets only (b) Allow no sugar for 21 days (c) Allow no sugar for 7 days (d) None of the above.

Q16) Most frequent cause of failure of replantation is
   (a) Pulp infection (b) Pulp necrosis (c) External resorption (d) Internal resorption

Q17) A 3 and half year old has an acute fever, diarrhoea, oral vesicular lesion and gingival tenderness. The most likely diagnosis is
   (a) Oral thrush (b) Drug allergy (c) Apthous ulceration (d) Acute herpetic stomatitis

Q18) What unfavourable oral sequel is associated with prolonged use of antibiotics in children
   (a) Apthous ulcers (b) Acute necrotizing gingivitis (c) Herpes simplex infection (d) Moniliasis

Q19) Dentitia Tarda
   (a) Resorption of the deciduous dentition (b) Premature loss of the deciduous dentition (c) Retarded eruption of deciduous dentition (d) Early eruption of deciduous dentition

Q20) Type of space maintainer is advised when there is bilateral loss of teeth on the same arch
   (a) Distal shoe (b) Band and loop (c) Band and bar (d) Lingual arch holding appliance.
5648

FINAL YEAR BDS EXAMINATION

OCT-NOV 2013

PEDODONTIA (NEW COURSE)

TIME: 3 HOURS  TOTAL MARKS: 70

SECTION-I

I. Define behavior Management. Enumerate and explain various techniques of non-pharmacological behavior management. 14

II. SHORT NOTES; 15

a) Anterior crossbite correction.
b) Modifications of SS crowns.
c) Pedodontic Triangle.
d) Classify Space Maintainer and write about Lingual arch.
e) APF Gel Vs APF Solution.

III. Short Questions; 6

a) HOMAR is ________
b) Agents used for Conscious Sedation ______ and ________.
c) Type II GIC is ________.
d) Disadvantage of Stannous Fluoride is ________.
e) Salivary pH is ________.
f) Name anyone material used for Regenerative pulpotomy.
SECTION — II


V. SHORT NOTES: (Any three)
   a) Psychoanalytical Theory.
   b) Obturating materials in primary teeth.
   c) Diagnostic methods for caries detection.
   d) Fluoride Toxicity
   e) Management of Avulsion

VI. SHORT QUESTIONS:
   a) Repetitive parrot like speech is seen in _______. ⑦
   b) Leeway space in maxillary arch is _______ mm. ⑥
   c) Name anyone syndrome associated with Natal Teeth. ⑦
   d) Cognitive Theory was formulated by _______. ⑦
   e) Name one sugar substitute. ⑦
DEPARTMENT OF PEDODONTICS AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

FINAL YEAR THEORY – MID-TERM EXAMINATION. REGULAR BATCH. DATE: 03/FEB/14

TOTAL MARKS: 85+15 MCQ = 100 MARKS

TIME: 3 HOURS

Instructions:

1) Write answer of each section in separate answer book
2) Figures on the right side indicate full marks
3) Draw diagrams whenever necessary

SECTION – A

(2 x 10 = 20)


SECTION – B

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. A 7 year old child has reported with avulsed 11 (central incisor) to the clinic. Explain the treatment and management.
2. Define space maintenance. Explain in detail the various methods of space management in a child with bilateral tooth loss in the mandibular and maxillary arches.

3. SHORT NOTES; WRITE ANY 4

(5 x 4 = 20)

a) Space regainers
b) Materials used in primary teeth Obturation
c) Apexification
d) Anterior cross bite
e) Maternal influences

3. SHORT NOTES:

a) Regenerative Pulpotomy
b) Ellis classification of Trauma
c) Types of Dental fear
d) Dunlop’s Beta hypothesis
e) Willet’s guiding appliance
DEPARTMENT OF PEDODONTICS AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

FINAL YEAR THEORY –MID-TERM EXAMINATION. REGULAR BATCH    DATE: 03/FEB/14

NAME OF THE STUDENT: ............................................................... ROLL NO: ..................

1. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER
2. SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN FIRST 20 MINUTES

MCQ : 1 X 20 = 20

1. Which of the following anesthetic agent is frequently used for conscious sedation?
   a) Chloral Hydrate
   b) Nitrous oxide & Oxygen
   c) Diazepam
   d) Ether

2. The type of laser used in Pulpotomy procedure is
   a) Nd:Yag laser
   b) Argon laser
   c) Carbondioxide laser
   d) Er:Yag laser

3. The best media to preserve an avulsed tooth is
   a) Cold milk
   b) Wet cloth
   c) normal saline
   d) HBSS

4. Which of the material mentioned is not used in primary tooth obturation?
   a) KRI paste
   b) Iodoform paste
   c) Gutta percha
   d) Zincoxide eugenol cement

5. The percentage of Formaldehyde in Buckley’s formacresol solution is
   a) 15%
   b) 25%
   c) 19%
   d) 20%

6. Cvek pulpotomy refers to
   a) Complete Pulpotomy
   b) Partial Pulpotomy
   c) Guteraldehyde pulpotmy
   d) Cervical Pulpotomy

7. Test used in diagnosis of mouth breathing habit is
   a) Water holding test
   b) Butterfly test
   c) Mirror test
   d) All of the above

8. The ideal restoration after pulpectomy in primary teeth is
   a) Amalgam
   b) Composite
   c) Stainless steel crown
   d) Glass Ionomer
9. Posterior cross bite is commonly seen in this habit
   a) Mouth breathing  c) thumb sucking
   b) Tongue thrusting  d) masochistic

10. Distal shoe appliance was first advocated by
    a) William  c) Willet
    b) Roche  d) Wilson

11. Adenoid Facies is a classic feature of this habit
    a) Tongue thrusting  c) Thumb sucking
    b) Mouth breathing  d) Nail biting

12. Commonly used ‘Euphemism’ for rubber dam is
    a) Sleepy water  c) Rain coat
    b) Photograph  d) tooth bug

13. “Implosion therapy” is a type of
    a) Space management  c) Anesthesia
    b) Behaviour management  d) None of the above

14. Pacifier sucking is an example of
    a) Digit sucking  c) Non nutritive sucking
    b) Implicative sucking  d) Nutritive sucking

15. Ideal material for pulp capping is
    a) Glutaraldehyde  c) Calcium hydroxide
    b) Glass-ionomer cement  d) Zinc-phosphate cement
Final Year B.D.S. Preliminary Examination 2013-14 Oct-Dec batch
TIME: 3 HOURS
TOTAL MARKS- 50

Subject-Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

1. Use separate answer sheets for each section
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary

1. Define Handicap. Give Classifications. Enumerate the dental management of a child with Rheumatic Heart Disease and AIDS. (14)

2. Write short notes on any five (5x5 =25)
   a. Importance of case history
   b. Caries Activity Tests
   c. Modifications of Stainless Steel Crowns
   d. Pulpotomy
   e. Avulsion
   f. Pit and fissure Sealants

3. Answer in brief. (1x11 =11)
   a) Hemophilia A has _____ factor deficiency.
   b) PRR is ____________________.
   c) Ellis Classification IV is tooth__________.
   d) Stainless steel crown was introduced by
      1) Humphery 2) Stewart 3) Mac Donald 4) Pinkham.
   e) A synonym for Down’s syndrome is ____________.
   f) Paraplegia affects ____________ part of the body.
   g) Type of Leukemia most commonly seen in children ____________.
   h) Prophylactic Odontotomy was introduced by ____________.
   i) Exarticulation is ____________ of the tooth.
   j) Crimping of SS crown is done at ____________ aspect of the crown.
   k) Shape of the ________ cell is altered in Sickle cell anemia.
Final Year B.D.S. Preliminary Examination 2013-14 Regular batch
TIME: 3 HOURS
TOTAL MARKS- 100
Subject: Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

1. Use separate answer sheets for each section
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary

Section-A

1. Define Space maintainer. Classify space maintainers. Describe all the Fixed space maintainers used in pediatric patients. (14)

2. Write short notes on any five (5 x 5 = 25)
   a. Apexogenesis & Apexification.
   b. Primate space & Leeway space.
   d. Space regainers.
   e. Caries risk assessment tools.
   f. Fluoride Varnishes

3. Answer in brief. (1x11 =11)
   a. The amount of fluoride in APF gel is
   b. The brushing method recommended for children
   c. Name one sugar substitute.
   d. Give One advantage of Rubber Dam
   e. “Social learning Theory” was given by
   f. ______ introduced S.S crowns.
   g. The ideal media to preserve avulsed tooth is
   h. Expanded form of MTA is
   i. According To Frankels Behaviour Rating Scale, A Negative Child Is The One---
      1. Who shows reluctance to accept treatment with some evidence of negative attitude
      2. Who accept treatment but at times cautiously
      3. Cries forcefully but accepts treatment
      4. Who refuses treatment and cries forcefully
   j. Cognitive Theory Of Child Development Was Given By ---
   k. Classic feature of mouth breathing habit is
Section – B

Q. 4. Give Ellis Classification of injuries of anterior teeth. Describe the management of Avulsion of permanent maxillary central incisor in a child of 8 years.

Q. 5. Write short notes on any five

a. Antibiotic prophylaxis in cardiac patients
b. Caries Activity Tests
c. Stainless Steel Crowns
d. Defluoridation
e. Herpes gingivostomatitis
f. Occult Caries

Q. 6. Answer in brief.

a. PRR is ____________
b. Main causative organism for Dental Caries is ______
c. TSD is abbreviation for ____________
d. Give one advantage of Calcium Hydroxide.
e. Sequence of eruption of primary maxillary teeth ____________
f. Repetitive Parrot like speech is seen in ______
g. Leeway space of Nance in mandibular arch is ____________
h. Recommended levels of fluoride in community water supply is
   (a) 0.1ppm (b) 0.5ppm (c) 1ppm (d) 2ppm
i. The organism that causes smooth surface caries
   (a) S. Viridans (b) S. Mutans (c) S. Salivarius (b) Lactobacillus
j. Exarticulation of teeth means
   (a) Instrusion (b) Extrusion (c) Sublimation (d) Avulsion
k. Cvek Pulpotomy is refers to,
   (a) Partial pulpotomy (b) Cervical pulpotomy (c) Glutaraldehyde pulpotomy
   (d) Formocresole pulpotomy
Instructions: (1) Use separate answer sheets for each section.
(2) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Section-A

1. Enumerate various phases of development of Occlusion. Explain in detail the mixed dentition phase. (14)

2. Write short notes on any three. (5x3 = 15)
   a. Regenerative Pulpotomy
   b. Fear
   c. Nitrous oxide – Oxygen Sedation
   d. Dental Home
   e. Fluoride Varnishes

3. Answer in brief. (1x6 = 6)
   a. The ideal media to preserve avulsed tooth is
   b. MTA is

BP-5087] [Contd...]
c. Name one physical restraint used in dentistry.

d. Ellis classification V(five) is __________.

e. Dunlop’s Beta Hypothesis is used in treatment of __________.

f. What is H.O.M.E. __________.

Section – B

1. Define Habit. Give classification. Write in detail the aetiology, Clinical (14) features and Management of Thumb Sucking habit and Bruxism Habit

2. Write short notes on any three (5x3 =15)
   a. Pulpectomy in primary teeth
   b. Anterior crossbite
   c. Pit and Fissure Sealants
   d. Modelling
   e. Psychosocial Theory.

3. Answer in brief. (1x6 =6)
   a. Synonym for Distal shoe appliance __________
   b. PedoPearl is __________
   c. Give euphemism for dental caries __________
   d. Give One advantage of fluoride varnish.
   e. Supernumerary tooth in the maxillary midline is called __________
   f. Name the Bacteria that cause greenish stains in children __________