



MAU-4753

Seat No. _____

Third B. D. S. Examination

March / April – 2009

Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :** (1) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
(2) Figures to right indicate full marks.

SECTION - I

- 1 Describe in detail developmental disturbances affecting tongue. 14
- 2 Classify cysts of oral cavity. Describe in detail Odontogenic Keratocyst. 14
- 3 Write short notes (any three) 12
 - (i) Aphthous ulcer
 - (ii) Pleomorphic adenoma
 - (iii) Pemphigus
 - (iv) Squamous cell carcinoma.

SECTION - II

- 4 Classify odontogenic tumors. Describe in detail Ameloblastoma. 14

- 5 Enumerate white lesions of oral cavity. Describe oral submucous fibrosis in detail. 14
- 6 Write short notes (any **three**) 12
- (i) Leucoplakia
 - (ii) AIDS
 - (iii) ANUG
 - (iv) Candidiasis.
-



AP-5278

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

September / October – 2009

Oral Pathology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- (1) Write two sections in a separate answer books.
 - (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (3) Draw diagrams where necessary.
 - (4) Write legibly.

SECTION - I

- 1 Classify Odontogenic tumours of oral cavity. 14
Write in detail about Ameloblastoma.
- 2 Enumerate vesiculo-bullous lesions of oral 14
cavity. Describe in detail about pemphigus.
- 3 Write short notes : (any **three**) 12
 - (a) Healing of extraction wound
 - (b) Dentigerous cyst
 - (c) ANUG
 - (d) Hypercementosis.

SECTION - II

- 4 Classify Fibro-osseous lesions of Oral cavity. 14
Describe in detail about fibrous dysplasia.
- 5 Define Neoplasm. Describe in detail about oral 14
Squamous cell carcinoma.
- 6 Write short notes : (any **three**) 12
- (a) Hyperparathyroidism
 - (b) Fluorosis
 - (c) Cylindroma
 - (d) Periapical granuloma.
-



D-2979

Seat No. _____

Third Year B.D.S. Examination

March / April - 2010

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- (1) Write each section in a **separate** answer book.
 - (2) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
 - (3) Draw diagrams where **necessary**.
 - (4) Write legibly.

SECTION-I

- 1 Enumerate salivary gland lesions of oral cavity. 14
Describe in detail about Pleomorphic adenoma.
- 2 Classify white lesions of oral cavity. Describe 14
in detail about oral submucous fibrosis.
- 3 Write short notes : (any **three**) 12
 - (a) Paget's disease
 - (b) Gingival Hyperplasia
 - (c) Oral manifestations of diabetes mellitus
 - (d) Geographic tongue

SECTION-II

- 4 Enumerate Vesiculo-bullous lesions of oral 14
cavity. Describe in detail about pemphigus.

- 5 . Classify odontogenic cysts. Describe in detail about Apical Periodontal Cyst. 14
- 6 Write short notes : (any **three**) 12
- (a) Neurofibromatosis
 - (b) Histopathology of enamel caries
 - (c) Fluorosis
 - (d) Tooth : Abrasion
-



D-6704

Seat No. _____

Third B. D. S. Examination

October / November – 2010

Oral Pathology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

- 1 Enumerate Premalignant lesions of oral cavity. 14
Discuss lichen planus in detail.
- 2 Enumerate and describe in detail Developmental 14
Disturbances of Tongue.
- 3 Write short notes : (any three) 12
 - (i) Dentigerous cyst
 - (ii) Gemination and Fusion
 - (iii) Odontoma
 - (iv) Sialolithiasis

SECTION - II

- 4 Classify Non-odontogenic tumours of Jaws. 14
Describe Oral Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue
in detail.
- 5 Classify Cysts of Oral cavity. Describe 14
Odontogenic tumour in detail.

6 Write short notes : (any three)

12

- (i) Pleomorphic Adenoma
 - (ii) ANUG
 - (iii) Acute Osteomyelitis
 - (iv) Internal Resorption.
-



PF-5553

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

June/July - 2011

Oral Pathology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1 Enlist various physical and chemical injuries to the teeth. Write in detail about internal and external teeth resorption. 10
- 2 Write short notes : (any two) 10
 - (a) Pyogenic granuloma
 - (b) Periapical cyst
 - (c) Leukoplakia.
- 3 Write short notes : (any three) 9
 - (a) Herpangina
 - (b) Tooth ankylosis
 - (c) Osteogenic imperfecta
 - (d) Trigeminal neuralgia.
- 4 Write in one or two sentences or words : (any six) 6
 - (a) Define Acanthosis ?
 - (b) Gingiva is most commonly affected by deficiency of vitamin _____ ?
 - (c) Pernicious-anaemia is occurred due to deficiency of _____ ?
 - (d) "Parodontal cysts" is most commonly seen in which tooth ?

- (e) Shape of rate ridges in lichen planus ?
- (f) Cells predominantly seen in acute nectrotizing ulcerative gingivitis ?
- (g) Commonest histologic subtype of Adenoid cystic carcinoma ? Histo

SECTION - II

- 5 Classify tumors of oral cavity of epithelial origin. 10
Write in detail about squamous cell carcinoma with diagrams.
- 6 Write short notes : (any two) 10
 (a) Pericious anemia ~~Pericious~~
 (b) Erythema multiferme
 (c) Paget's disease.
- 7 Write short notes : (any three) 9
 (a) Histopathology of enamel caries
 (b) Trush - Thrush
 (c) Pemphigus vulgaris
 (d) Neurolemmoma
- 8 Write in one or two sentences or words : (any six) 6
 (a) What is concrescence ?
 (b) What is Grinspan's syndrome ?
 (c) What is Bohn's nodules ?
 (d) Sites affected in Stevens - Johnsons syndromes ?
 (e) What are natal teeth?
 (f) Multiple supernumerary teeth and absence of clavicles are features of _____ ?
 (g) Unilateral upper c left loss occurs due to nonfusion of _____ ?
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TQ-8553

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

October / November - 2011

Oral Pathology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- 1 Classify salivary gland tumors. Write in detail about pheamorphic adenoma with diagrams. 10
- 2 Write short notes : (any two) 10
 - (a) Ostromyelitis
 - (b) Neurofibrome
 - (c) Squumous cell carcinoma
- 3 Write short notes : (any three) 9
 - (i) Exfotiative cytology
 - (ii) Epulis fissuratum
 - (c) Oral lesson in HIV infection
 - (d) Iron-deficiency anemia.
- 4 Write in **one** or **two** sentences or words (any six) 6
 - (a) Acantholysis
 - (b) Pin point hemorrhages on the skin are called_____ ?
 - (c) Cell islands seen in sjogren's syndrome.
 - (d) Medication most commonly causing discolored teeth in new borns.
 - (e) Syndrome associated with taurodontism ?
 - (f) What is Leukemia ?
 - (g) Radiographic features of pagets disease.

- 5 Define and classify cysts of oral cavity. Write in detail about odontogenic keratocyst with diagram. 10
- 6 Write short notes : (any two) 10
- (a) Dysplasia
 - (b) Ludwig's angina
 - (c) Dense in dente.
- 7 Write short notes : (any three) 9
- (a) Hemotecylin and Erosin stain
 - (b) Epstens peals
 - (d) Chemical burn
 - (d) Gingivitis.
- 8 Write in one or two sentences or words (any six) 6
- (a) Proliferative periosity also known as _____
 - (b) Canon's dosage also known as _____
 - (c) Strawberry tongue seen on _____
 - (d) Mildest form of oroferil cleft
 - (e) The douloureance also known as _____
 - (f) Palmaplantar hyper keratosis + periodontitis seen in which syndrome ?
 - (g) Scurvy .
- _____



K-9723

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

June / July - 2012

Oral Pathology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1 Describe developmental disturbances involving lirs. 14
- 2 Short notes : (any **three**) 15
 - (a) Neurofibroma
 - (b) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - (c) Haematoxylin and eosin stain
 - (d) Equestrian pearl and Behriss nodules
 - (e) Aspirin burn.
- 3 Write in one or two sentences : 6
 - (a) Epulis fissuration
 - (b) Giant cells
 - (c) Odontoma
 - (d) Pernicious anemia
 - (e) Leukocytosis
 - (f) Leukoedema.

SECTION - II

- 4 Enumerate white lesions of oral cavity. Describe lichenplanus in detail. 14
- 5 Short notes : (any **three**) 15
- (a) Aphthous ulcer
 - (b) Hypercementosis
 - (c) Oral manifestation of diabetes mellitus
 - (d) Ludwig's angina
 - (e) Turner's teeth.
- 6 Write in one or two sentences : 6
- (a) Mucocele
 - (b) Desquamative gingivitis
 - (c) Actinomycosis
 - (d) Tori
 - (e) ANUG
 - (f) Papilloma.
-



JI-673

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

October / November – 2012

Oral Pathology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1** Classify salivary gland tumours. Write in detail **14**
about pleomorphic adenoma.

- 2** Short notes : (any **three**) **15**
 - (a) Exfoliative cytology
 - (b) Drug induced gingival hyperplasia
 - (c) Oral lesions in HIV infection
 - (d) Iron deficiency anaemic
 - (e) Osteomyelitis

- 3** Write in one or two sentences : **6**
 - (a) Mirror image giant cell
 - (b) Pulp stone
 - (c) Ameloblastoma
 - (d) Polycythemic
 - (e) Basal Cell carcinoma
 - (f) Lichenplanus

SECTION - II

- 4 Define and classify cyst of oral cavity. 14
.Write in detail about dentogerous cyst.
- 5 Short notes : (any **three**) 15
- (a) Cellulitis
 - (b) Dens in dente
 - (c) Dysplastic
 - (d) Muberry molar
 - (e) Geographic tongue
- 6 Write in one or two sentences : 6
- (a) Dental caries
 - (b) Macrolesia
 - (c) Periapical radiolucencies
 - (d) Xerostomic
 - (e) Congenital syphiliz
 - (f) Hemangioma
-



K-4163

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

June - 2013

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - A

- 1 Classify Odontogenic tumors of the jaws. Describe the clinical features, radiographic features and histopathologic features and variants of Ameloblastoma. Write a note on its treatment and prognosis. 14
- 2 Short essay : (answer any three) 15
 - (a) Histopathologic features of Odontogenic keratocyst.
 - (b) Mucocele.
 - (c) Enumerate developmental disorders affecting tongue.
 - (d) Pyogenic granuloma
 - (e) Etiopathologic factors for squamous cell carcinoma.
- 3 Short answers : 6
 - (a) Nikolsky sign
 - (b) Radiologic features of dentigerous cyst
 - (c) Sialolith
 - (d) Starry sky appearance

- (e) Paul bunnell test is done for
 - (i) Osteosarcoma
 - (ii) Lymphoma
 - (iii) Myeloma
 - (iv) Melanoma
- (f) Benign lesion of skeletal muscle
 - (i) Leiomyoma
 - (ii) Leiomyosarcoma
 - (iii) Rabdomyoma
 - (iv) Rabdomyosarcoma

SECTION - B

- 4 Define vesicle and bullae. 14
Describe in detail the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, histopathologic features of Oral lichen planus. Add a note on lichenoid reaction.
- 5 Short essay : (any three) 15
 - (a) Primary herpetic gingivo stomatitis
 - (b) Agranulocytosis
 - (c) Butterfly rash
 - (d) Internal resorption of teeth
 - (e) Dry socket
- 6 Short answers : 6
 - (a) Factors affecting wound healing
 - (b) Name Periodontal pathogens
 - (c) Enamel caries

- (d) Blue sclera is seen in
 - (i) Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - (ii) Osteopetrosis
 - (iii) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (iv) Cleidocranial dysplasia
 - (e) Mirror image bone loss is seen in
 - (i) Juvenile periodontitis
 - (ii) Adult periodontitis
 - (iii) Gingivitis
 - (iv) Desquamative gingivitis
 - (f) Ghost teeth
 - (i) Amelogenesis imperfecta
 - (ii) Dentinogenesis imperfecta
 - (iii) Dentin dysplasia
 - (iv) Regional odontodysplasia.
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GDC-5623

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

December – 2013

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION-A

- 1 Classify nonodontogenic tumors of the jaws. 14
Describe the etiology, clinical features, histologic features of oral submucous fibrosis. Write a note on features of epithelial dysplasia.

- 2 Short essay : (answer any **three**) 15
 - (a) Histopathologic features of adenomatoid odontogenic tumor.
 - (b) Adenoid cystic carcinoma.
 - (c) Supernumerary teeth.
 - (d) Etiology and types of recurrent aphthous stomatitis.
 - (e) Cherubism.

- 3 Short answer : 6
 - (a) Wickham's striae.
 - (b) Vickers and Gorlin criteria.
 - (c) Xerostomia.
 - (d) Owl's eye appearance.

- (e) Mixed tumor :
 - (i) Warthin's tumor
 - (ii) Pleomorphic adenoma
 - (iii) Cylindroma
 - (iv) Oncocytoma.
- (f) Highest recurrence rate is seen with
 - (i) Dentigerous cyst
 - (ii) Eruption cyst
 - (iii) Radicular cyst
 - (iv) Odontogenic keratocyst.

SECTION-B

- 1 Classify pulpitis and add a note on its etiology. 14
Describe the sequelae of pulpitis. Write in detail about the etiology, clinical features, radiographic features, histologic features and treatment of periapical granuloma.
- 2 Short essay : (any **three**) 15
 - (a) Histopathology of fibrous dysplasia
 - (b) Actinomycosis
 - (c) Bite mark analysis
 - (d) Pernicious anemia
 - (e) Differential diagnosis of trigeminal neuralgia.
- 3 Short answers : 6
 - (a) Target lesions are seen in
 - (i) Pemphigus
 - (ii) Pemphigoid
 - (iii) Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - (iv) Erythema multiforme.

- (b) Brown tumor is seen in
 - (i) Hyperparathyroidism
 - (ii) Hypoparathyroidism
 - (iii) Hyperpituitarism
 - (iv) Diabetes mellitus
 - (c) Koplik's spot
 - (i) Mumps
 - (ii) HIV
 - (iii) Hepatitis
 - (iv) Measels.
 - (d) Rootless teeth.
 - (e) Classify candidiasis.
 - (f) Pathologic calcification.
-



BO-5063

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

May / June – 2014

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

Section A

1. Classify Odontogenic tumors. Write in detail about pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathologic features and variants of Ameloblastoma. 14
2. Short Essay: (answer any three) 15
 - a. Dens in dente
 - b. Calcifying Cystic Odontogenic Tumor
 - c. Histopathology of Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma
 - d. Verrucous Carcinoma
 - e. ANUG
3. Short Answers: 06
 - a. Trigger zone
 - b. Plumbism is due to _____ poisoning
 - i. Lead
 - ii. Silver
 - iii. Mercury
 - iv. Tetracycline
 - c. Chemical wearing of tooth
 - i. Abrasion
 - ii. Attrition
 - iii. Erosion
 - iv. Abfraction
 - d. Supernumerary tooth distal to third molar is
 - i. Mesiodens
 - ii. Distomolar
 - iii. Paramolar
 - iv. Supplemental tooth

- e. Herring bone pattern is histopathologic feature of
 - i. Fibrosarcoma
 - ii. Chondrosarcoma
 - iii. Osteosarcoma
 - iv. Liposarcoma
- f. Most commonly occurring developmental odontogenic cyst is
 - i. Dentigerous cyst
 - ii. Lateral Odontogenic cyst
 - iii. Calcifying cystic Odontogenic tumor
 - iv. Odontogenic Keratocyst

Section B

1. Enumerate fibro-osseous lesions of the jaw. Write about the types, 14 clinical features, radiographic features and the histopathology of fibrous dysplasia.

2. Short Essay: (any three)

15

- a. Caries activity tests
- b. Ectodermal dysplasia
- c. Mumps
- d. Vitamin D deficiency
- e. Laboratory investigations for anemia.

3. Short Answers:

06

- a. Oral Thrush
- b. Sequestrum
- c. Ameloglyphics is
 - i. Tooth prints
 - ii. Lip prints
 - iii. Finger prints
 - iv. Palatal rughae pattern
- d. Butterfly rash is seen in
 - i. Erythema Multiforme
 - ii. Pemphigus
 - iii. Oral lichen planus
 - iv. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- e. Actinomycosis is caused by
 - i. bacteria
 - ii. virus
 - iii. fungus
 - iv. All of the above
- f. Blue sclera is seen in
 - i. dentin dysplasia
 - ii. fibrous dysplasia
 - iii. osteogenesis imperfect
 - iv. pagets disease.



KCF-8443

Seat No. _____

Third Year B.D.S. Examination

November / December – 2014

Oral Pathology and Microbiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION-A

1. Classify salivary gland tumors. Write in detail about the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and histologic features of pleomorphic adenoma 14

2. Short Essay: (answer any three) 15
 - (a) Histopathology of AOT
 - (b) Supernumerary teeth
 - (c) Differential diagnosis of Trigeminal neuralgia
 - (d) Idiopathic internal resorption
 - (e) Pyogenic granuloma.

3. Short Answers: 6
 - (a) Satellite cysts are seen in
 - (i) OKC
 - (ii) Radicular cyst
 - (iii) Dentigerous cyst
 - (iv) Ameloblastoma
 - (b) Benign tumor of skeletal muscle origin
 - (i) leiomyoma
 - (ii) rabdomyoma
 - (iii) leiomyosarcoma
 - (iv) rabdomyosarcoma
 - (c) Bell's sign is seen in
 - (i) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - (ii) Sphenopalatine neuralgia
 - (iii) Facial nerve palsy
 - (iv) Auriculo temporal syndrome

- (d) Liesegang ring calcifications are seen in
 - (i) Ameloblastoma
 - (ii) CEOT
 - (iii) Odontome
 - (iv) Ameloblastic fibroma
- (e) Median rhomboid glossitis
- (f) Xerostomia.

SECTION-B

1. Define and classify pulpitis. Note on sequelae of pulpitis. 14
Write the causes, clinical features, radiographic features and the histopathology of periapical granuloma
2. Short Essay: (any three) 15
 - (a) Histopathology of caries of Dentine
 - (b) Actinomycosis
 - (c) Classify anemias based on the morphology of RBCs. write in about Pernicious anemia.
 - (d) Exfoliative Cytology
 - (e) TMJ ankylosis.
3. Short Answers: 6
 - (a) Chelioscopy
 - (b) Browns tumor
 - (c) Cholesterol clefts are seen in
 - (i) Periapical cyst
 - (iii) Dentigerous cyst
 - (ii) OKC
 - (iv) Lateral periodontal cyst
 - (d) Target lesions are seen in
 - (i) Ectodermal dysplasia
 - (ii) Pemphigus
 - (iii) Oral Lichen planus
 - (iv) Erythema Multiforme
 - (e) Niacin deficiency causes
 - (i) Beri-beri
 - (ii) Scurvy
 - (iii) Pellagra
 - (iv) Megaloblastic anemia
 - (f) Cotton wool appearance is the radiographic appearance of
 - (i) osteogenesis imperfect
 - (ii) osteosarcoma
 - (iii) fibrous dysplasia
 - (iv) pagets disease



HDD-2543

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

June / July – 2015

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION – I

- 1 Classify tumors of salivary glands ? Give the differences in benign and malignant salivary gland tumors. Discuss in detail about pleomorphic adenoma. 14
- 2 Write short notes on any **three** : 15
 - (1) Histopathology of Paget's disease.
 - (2) Oral manifestations of Diabetes Mellitus
 - (3) Verrucous carcinoma.
 - (4) Histopathology of Ameloblastoma.
 - (5) Recurrent aphthous stomatitis.
- 3 Write correct answer from the options : (any **six**) 6
 - (1) A patient comes with emotional problems, increased salivation; pallor of oral mucosa and a grayish blue discoloration of the gingiva. These findings are most consistent with a clinical impression of :
 - (a) Cherubism
 - (b) Cretinism
 - (c) Pierre Robin syndrome
 - (d) Lead poisoning

- (2) Silver tattoo is due to
 - (a) deposition of Ag amalgam in Mucosa
 - (b) deposition of Ag amalgam in Bone
 - (c) deposition of Ag amalgam in Dentin
 - (d) deposition of Ag amalgam in Enamel
- (3) Cyst without lining is
 - (a) Radicular cyst
 - (b) Dentigerous cyst
 - (c) Nasopalatine duct cyst
 - (d) Traumatic bone cyst
- (4) Angular stomatitis
 - (a) can be a concomitant of any candidal infection
 - (b) is seen mainly in adults
 - (c) may be associated with streptococcus
 - (d) may be a sign of anaemia
- (5) Loss of tooth surface because of chemomechanical action is known as
 - (a) Abrasion
 - (b) Erosion
 - (c) Abfraction
 - (d) Attrition
- (6) Internal resorption is characterized by
 - (a) pain on percussion
 - (b) Slow dull continuous pain
 - (c) no characteristic feature, symptom free
 - (d) increased pulpal pain when lying down
- (7) Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - (a) Is a sex-linked disorder of bones that develops in cartilage.
 - (b) Manifests with blue sclera which are pathognomonic of this disease.
 - (c) May be associated with deafness.
 - (d) Has association with amelogenesis imperfect.

SECTION - II

- 4 Define and classify pulpitis. Discuss in detail about pulpitis. 14
- 5 Write short notes on any **three** : 15
- (1) Histopathology of dentinal caries.
 - (2) Radiographic and histopathological features of osteosarcoma.
 - (3) Median rhomboid glossitis.
 - (4) Describe epithelial dysplasia.
 - (5) Discuss hypodontia.
- 6 Write correct answer from the options : (any **six**) 6
- (1) Generalized hypercementosis is seen in
 - (a) Hypophosphatasia
 - (b) Paget's disease
 - (c) Fibrous dysplasia
 - (d) Cherubism
 - (2) Nikolsky's sign is positive in
 - (a) Bullous pemphigus
 - (b) Epidermolysis bullosa
 - (c) Herpes simplex
 - (d) Erythema multiforme
 - (3) Wickam's striae are seen in :
 - (a) Lichen planus
 - (b) Leukoplakia
 - (c) Pemphigus
 - (d) Erythema multiforme

- (4) Butterfly rash is typically seen in
- (a) Herpes simplex
 - (b) Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - (c) Scleroderma
 - (d) None of above
- (5) Cafe-au-lait macules are seen in
- (a) Von Reklinghausen's neurofibromatosis
 - (b) Albright's syndrome and Bloom's syndrome
 - (c) All of above
 - (d) None of above
- (6) Pernicious anaemia is associated with the deficiency of
- (a) Folic acid
 - (b) Vit B1
 - (c) Vit B6
 - (d) Vit B12
- (7) Pathological calcification is seen in :
- (a) Scleroderma
 - (b) Lichen planus
 - (c) Dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa
 - (d) Lupus erythematosus
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GDZ-2863

Seat No. _____

Third B. D. S. Examination

January - 2016

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Draw neat labelled diagram wherever required.
(2) Answer to the point.

SECTION - I

- 1 Long essay :** **14×1=14**
Define Vesicle and Bulla. Enumerate vesiculo Bullous disorders. Describe the pathogenesis, types, clinical features, histopathology and Pemphigus. Add a note on laboratory investigations of Pemphigus.
- 2 Short essay : (answer any three)** **5×3=15**
(a) Actinomycosis
(b) Factors affecting Dental Caries
(c) Ludwig's angina
(d) Recurrent aphthous stomatitis
(e) Pernicious anemia
- 3 Short answers :** **1×6=6**
(a) Trigger zones
(b) Riboflavin deficiency
(c) Dry socket

- (d) Plumbism is caused due to _____ poisoning
 - (i) Lead
 - (ii) Arsenic
 - (iii) Iron
 - (iv) Mercury
- (e) Condensing osteitis
 - (i) Focal Suppurative osteomyelitis
 - (ii) Focal sclerosing osteomyelitis
 - (iii) Diffuse suppurative osteomyelitis
 - (iv) Diffuse sclerosing osteomyelitis
- (f) Pathologic loss of enamel and dentin caused by biomechanical loading forces is
 - (i) Abrasion
 - (ii) Abfraction
 - (iii) Attrition
 - (iv) Erosion

SECTION II

- 1 Long essay : 14×1=14
 Define cyst. Classify odontogenic cysts. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features and histopathologic features of Keratocystic Odontogenic tumor (Odontogenic Keratocyst). Add a note on its recurrence.

- 2 Short essay : (answer any three) 5×3=15
 - (a) Verrucous carcinoma
 - (b) Histopathology of Pleomorphic adenoma
 - (c) Histopathologic variants of Ameloblastoma
 - (d) Environmental enamel hypoplasia
 - (e) Fine needle aspiration cytology

3 Short answers :

1×6=6

- (a) Peg lateral
 - (b) Xerostomia
 - (c) Ghost cells
 - (d) Hering bone pattern is seen in
 - (i) Osteosarcoma
 - (ii) Fibrosarcoma
 - (iii) Chondrosarcoma
 - (iv) Fibroma
 - (e) Syndrome associated with multiple supernumerary teeth
 - (i) Gardners syndrome
 - (ii) Klinefelters syndrome
 - (iii) Grinspans syndrome
 - (iv) Pierre Robin syndrome
 - (f) Periodic Acid Schiff staining
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PAM-3103

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

June / July - 2016

Oral Pathology and Microbiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Use separate answer book for each section.
- (2) Draw diagram where necessary.
- (3) Figures on right side indicate marks

SECTION - I

- 1 Classify salivary gland tumors and describe pleomorphic adenoma in detail. **14**
- 2 Write short notes on any three : **15**
- (1) Dentigerous cyst
- (2) Amelogenesis Imperfecta
- (3) Fibrous Dysplasia
- (4) Malignant melanoma
- (5) Ludwig's angina.
- 3 Write in one or two sentences : **6**
- (1) What is focal infection?
- (2) What is rampant caries?
- (3) Types of ossifying fibromas.

- (4) What are café 'U' Lait spots
- (5) Pink disease
- (6) Types of pulpitis.

SECTION - II

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Classify odontogenic tumors and describe ameloblastoma in detail. | 14 |
| | | |
| 2 | Write short notes on any three :
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Errythma multiforme(2) Pyogenic granuloma(3) Syphilis(4) Hemophilia(5) Hodgkin's disease. | 15 |
| | | |
| 3 | Write in one or two sentences :
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Rushton bodies(2) Enumerate giant cell lesions.(3) Where do we find Target or Bull's eye type feature ?(4) What are ghost cells?(5) What is exostosis?(6) What is the difference between syndrome and disease ? | 6 |
-



GF-3123

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

January – 2017

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

Instructions :

- (1) Write two sections in separate answer books.
- (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (3) Draw diagram where necessary.
- (4) Write legibly.

SECTION – I

- 1 Classify cysts of oral cavity. Describe in detail about odontogenic keratocyst. 14

- 2 Write short notes : (any **three**) 5×3=15
 - a) Aphthous ulcer
 - b) Oral manifestation of diabetes mellitus
 - c) Periapical granuloma
 - d) Candidiasis
 - e) Pleomorphic adenoma

- 3 Answer very shortly : 6×1=6
 - I. Define acanthosis
 - II. What is bohn's nodule ?
 - III. What is conrescence ?
 - IV. What is Albrite syndrome ?

- V. Cotton wool appearance of the skull radiographically is typical of
- Achondroplasia
 - Paget's disease
 - Osteopetrosis
 - None of the above
- VI. Gingiva is most commonly affected by deficiency of vitamin _____.

SECTION - II

- 1 Enumerate premalignant lesions of oral cavity. 14
Describe in detail about Oral Submucous Fibrosis.
- 2 Write short notes : (any **three**) 5×3=15
- Cherubism
 - Histopathology of Enamel Caries
 - Histological variants of Ameloblastoma
 - Lichen planus
 - Internal resorption
- 3 Answer very shortly : 6×1=6
- What is Nikolsky's sign ?
 - Define hemangioma.
 - What is mulberry molar ?
 - Pernicious anemia is occurred due to deficiency of _____.
 - Multiple supernumerary teeth and absence of clavicles are feature of _____.
 - Swiss cheese appearance histologically is seen in
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - Acinic cell carcinoma
 - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - None of the above



KD-2863

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. D. S. Examination

June / July – 2017

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions:**
1. Write to the point
 2. Draw diagrams whenever necessary
 3. Separate answer book for each section
 4. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

SECTION - I

1. Enumerate premalignant lesions of oral cavity. **14**
Discuss lichen planus in detail.
2. Write short notes on any three **3×5=15**
 - a) odontoma
 - b) Gingival hyperplasia
 - c) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - d) McCune albright syndrome
 - e) Turnor's tooth.

3. Write answers in one or two sentences

1×6=6

- a) Mirror image giant cell is seen in?
- b) Greenspan syndrome
- c) What is sialolith?
- d) Radiological variety of dentigerous cyst
- e) Pin point haemorrhages on the skin are called _____.
- f) Multiple supernumerary teeth and absence of clavicles are features of _____.

SECTION - II

1. What is neoplasm? Classify odontogenic tumors? 14

Describe in detail about calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor.

2. Write short notes on any three

3×5=15

- a) Radicular cyst
- b) TNM staging
- c) Oral lesions of HIV
- d) Pernicious anaemia
- e) Herpes zoster.

3. Write answers in one or two sentences

1×6=6

- a) Target lesion is seen in?
 - b) Swiss cheese appearance is seen in?
 - c) Most common benign soft tissue tumor of oral cavity.
 - d) Necrotizing sialometaplasia is
 - I) Bacterial infection
 - II) Ischemic disorder
 - III) Viral infection
 - IV) Tumor
 - e) What is erosion?
 - f) What is OSMF?
-

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
THIRD YEAR (2017-18)
FIRST INTERNAL ASSESMENT

Total Marks 50

Section A

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Define neoplasia. Write etiology, clinical features and histopathology of Squamous cell carcinoma

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

4 x 3 marks = 12M

1. OSMF
2. Vitamin A deficiency
3. Ludwig's Angina
4. Dentin dysplasia
5. Sequele of pulpitis

Short Answers

6x1 marks = 6M

1. Threshold pH at which enamel decalcification occurs is
 - a. 6.5
 - b. 5.5
 - c. 4.5
 - d. 3.5
2. Kaposi's Sarcoma is a tumour of :
 - a) Blood Vessels
 - b) Reticulo endothelial system
 - c. Striated Muscles
 - d. Smooth Muscles
3. The acidogenic theory of dental caries was proposed by
 - a) GV Black
 - b) Gotllieb and Gottlib
 - c. Schultz
 - d. WD Miller
4. Starry sky appearance histopathologically is seen in.....
 - a) Non hodgkin's lymphoma
 - b) Ewing's Sarcoma
 - c) Burkitt's Lymphoma
 - d) Hemangioma
5. Benign migratory glossitis is also called as.....
 - a) Fissured Tongue
 - b) Geographic Tongue
 - c) Cleft tongue
 - d) Lingual Thyroid
6. Bull teeth is associated with...
 - a) Fusion
 - b) Concrescence
 - c) Gemination
 - d) Taurodontism

SECTION B

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Define caries. Enumerate theories of caries. Describe in detail about chemico-parasitic theory.

Short Essay (Answer any 3)

4 x 3 marks = 12M

1. Squamous Papilloma
2. Attrition, Abrasion, Erosion
3. Vitamin D deficiency
4. Features of dysplasia
5. Verrucous carcinoma

Short Answers

6x1 marks= 6 M

1. Leiomyoma is benign tumor of origin
 - a. Muscle
 - b. Nerve
 - c. Blood vessel
 - d. Bone
2. Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis is seen more in
 - a. Infants
 - b. Young adults
 - c. Adults
 - d. Elderly
3. Lateral spread of caries is due to
 - a. Enamel spindles
 - b. Dentino enamel junction
 - c. Dentinal tubules
 - d. Cement enamel junction
4. Herring bone pattern histopathologically is seen in
 - a. Osteosarcoma
 - b. Osteoma
 - c. Fibrosarcoma
 - d. Ewing's Sarcoma
5. Irreversible loss of dental hard tissue by chemical process that does not involve bacteria is
 - a. Attrition
 - b. Erosion
 - c. Abrasion
 - d. Bruxism
6. Radiological feature of Garre osteomyelitis is appearance
 - a. Sun ray
 - b. Soap bubble
 - c. Onion Skin
 - d. Sun burst

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY, PRELIMINARY EXAMS

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

TOTAL MARKS 70

SECTION A

Long question (Any one)

1X10=10 Marks

1. Define premalignant condition. Write etiology, clinical features and histopathology of oral submucous fibrosis.
2. Discuss sequelae of pulpitis and describe in detail Garre's osteomyelitis.

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

3X5M= 15Marks

1. Trigeminal neuralgia
2. Warthin's tumor
3. Follicular ameloblastoma
4. Burkitt's lymphoma
5. Denture sore mouth.

Answer in one line

5X1M=5Marks

1. Radiographic feature of fibrous dysplasia
2. Auspitz sign is seen in.....
3. Bohn's nodule and Epstein pearls are seen in..... cyst
4. Warthin's tumor is also called as.....
5. Histologically saw tooth rete ridges are seen in.....

Mcq's

5X1M=5Marks

1. Antoni type A and type B are seen in
 - a. Neurofibroma
 - b. Neurilemmoma
 - c. Neurofibrosarcoma
 - d. Traumatic Neuroma
2. The most common supernumerary tooth form is...
 - a. Tuberculated
 - b. Conical
 - c. Screw shaped
 - d. Incisor shaped
3. Among following only one is pseudocyst, name it
 - a. OKC
 - b. Aneurysmal Bone Cyst.
 - c. Radicular cyst
 - d. Dentigerous cyst
4. The acidogenic theory of dental caries was proposed by
 - a) GV Black
 - b) Gotlieb and Gottlieb
 - c. Schultz
 - d. WD Miller

4. "Crew cut or hair on end" appearance of bone in skull radiographs is seen in.....

a) sickle cell anemia

c. Congenital hemolytic jaundice

B) Thalassemia

d. Aplastic anemia

5. Ghost teeth is seen in the following

a. Dens in dente

c. Dentin dysplasia

b. Regional odontodysplasia

d. Amelogenesis imperfecta

SECTION B

Long question (any one)

1X10=10Marks

1. Classify mucocutaneous lesions. Write in detail on Pemphigus vulgaris.
2. Enumerate developmental disturbances affecting teeth and write in detail about amelogenesis Imperfecta

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

3X5M= 15 Marks

1. Squamous papilloma
2. Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour
3. Herpes Simplex
4. Caries activity test
5. Median rhomboidal glossitis

Answer in one line

5X1M=5Marks

1. Syndrome associated with talon's cusp
2. Rootless teeth is.....
3. What is xerostomia
4. Syndrome associated with iron deficiency anemia
5. Radiographic feature of ameloblastoma is.....

Mcq's

5X1M=5Marks

1. Abrasion is caused due to except:
 - a. Habitual opening of Bobby pins with teeth
 - b. Pipe smokers
 - c. Improper use of dental floss
 - d. chronic vomiting
2. Osteosarcoma presents a radiographic picture resembling:
 - a. Cotton-Wool Appearance
 - b. Soap-bubble appearance
 - c. Ground-Glass appearance
 - d. Sun-burst appearance
3. Infectious mononucleosis is caused by....
 - a. Cytomegalovirus
 - b. Varicella zoster virus
 - c. Epstein Barr virus
 - d. Herpes simplex virus
4. Bacteria responsible for root caries are
 - a) Actinomyces species
 - b) Lactobacilli
 - c. Streptococcus mutans
 - d. Veillonella
5. A rhabdomyoma is a tumor originating from
 - a. Nerve Tissue
 - b. Smooth Muscle
 - c. Striated Muscle
 - d. Vascular Endothelium

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

THIRD YEAR (2016-17)

SECOND INTERNAL ASSESMENT

TOTAL MARKS 50

SECTION A

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Classify Salivary gland tumors. Describe in detail on mucoepidermoid carcinoma

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

4 x 3 marks = 12M

1. Cherubism
2. Verrucous carcinoma
3. OSMF
4. Follicular ameloblastoma
5. Cicatricial pemphigoid

Short Answers

6x1 marks =6M

1. Histology of Pagets disease show.....
 - a. Chinese character trabeculae
 - b. Mosaic pattern / Jig saw puzzle appearance
 2. Auspitz sign is seen in -----
 - a. SLE
 - b. Lichen planus
 3. Swiss cheese pattern is seen in
 - a. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - b. Pleomorphic adenoma
 4. Radiographic finding in pindborg tumour is
 - a. Sun-burst appearance
 - b. Driven-snow appearance
 5. Which nevi has more tendency to turn into malignancy
 - a. Junctional nevus
 - b. Compound nevus
 6. Carcinoma in situ is also called as
 - a. Interepithelial carcinoma
 - b. Intraepithelial carcinoma
- c. Honey coomb appearance
 - d. Moth eaten appearance
 - c. Pemphigus
 - d. Psoriasis
 - c. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - d. Acinic cell carcinoma
 - c. Onion-peel appearance
 - d. Cherry-blossom appearance
 - c. Intradermal nevus
 - d. Blue nevus
 - c. Interconnective tissue carcinoma
 - d. None of above

SECTION B

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Define Ameloblastoma. Write the histological subtypes of ameloblastoma and describe in detail about acanthomatous ameloblastoma.

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

4 x 3 marks = 12M

1. Papilloma
2. Oral lichen planus
3. Pleomorphic adenoma
4. Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour(CEOT)
5. Sjogren's syndrome

Short Answers

6x1 marks =6M

1. Rodent ulcer is seen in...
 - a. Basal cell carcinoma
 - b. Malignant melanoma
2. Brittle bones are seen in
 - a. Down's syndrome
 - b. Fibrous dysplasia
3. Butterfly rashes are seen in -----
 - a. SLE
 - b. Lichen planus
4. Warthins tumor is
 - a. Basal cell adenoma
 - b. Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum
5. Compound odontoma shows on a radiograph as
 - a. Distinguishable tooth like structures
 - b. Radiolucent and radiopaque areas
6. Blue nevus is a type of
 - a. Junctional nevus
 - b. Compound nevus
 - c. Verrucous carcinoma
 - d. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Pagets disease
 - d. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - c. Pemphigus
 - d. Erythema multiforma
 - c. Pleomorphic adenoma
 - d. Mixed tumor
 - c. Masses of calcified areas
 - d. Supernumerary teeth
 - c. Intradermal nevus
 - d. None of the above

Department Of Oral Pathology And Microbiology

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College And Hospital

Preliminary Exams Third Year (Oct- Dec Batch)

Oral pathology and Microbiology Total 100 marks

Section I

50 marks

Long Essay

1x 20 marks = 20 marks

1. Define Vesicle and bulla. Enumerate vesiculobullous diseases and discuss in detail clinical features, etiopathogenesis, histopathology and treatment of lichen planus.

Short essay (Any 5)

5 x 5 marks=25 marks

1. Amelogenesis imperfecta
2. Candidiasis
3. Caries activity test
4. Pyogenic Granuloma
5. Attrition, abrasion and erosion
6. Iron deficiency anemia

MCQ's

1x 5marks = 5 marks

1. Brittle bones are seen in
 - a. Down's syndrome
 - b. Fibrous dysplasia
 - c. Osteogenesis imperfect
 - d. Pagets disease
2. Dental caries is a
 - a. contagious disease
 - b. microbial disease
 - c. inflammatory disease
 - d. autoimmune disease
3. Ghost cell are seen in -----
 - a. Glandular odontogenic cyst
 - b. COC
 - c. OKC
 - d. Dentigerous cyst
4. Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis is seen more in
 - a. Infants
 - b. Adults
 - c. Young adults
 - d. Elderly
5. Butterfly rashes are seen in -----
 - a. SLE
 - b. Pemphigus
 - c. Lichen planus
 - d. Erythema multiforme

Section II

50 marks

Long essay

1x20 marks = 20 marks

1. Classify salivary gland tumours and discuss clinical features, etiopathogenesis, histopathology of mucoepidermoid carcinoma.

Short Essay (any 5)

5x 5marks = 25 marks

1. Taurodontism
2. Cherubism
3. OSMF
4. Burkitt's lymphoma
5. Pleomorphic Adenoma
6. Difference between benign and malignant tumour.

MCQ'S

5x 1mark=5 marks

1. Ruston bodies are seen in -----
 - a. Radicular cyst
 - b. KCOT
 - c. Dentigerous cyst
 - d. Gingival cyst of new-born
2. Most accepted theory regarding etiology of dental caries is
 - a. Proteolytic theory
 - c. Acidogenic theory
 - b. Proteolytic chelation theory
 - d. Chemicoparasitic theory
3. Which of the following is radiosensitive cells
 - a. Lymphocyte
 - c. Salivary Glands
 - b. Muscle
 - d. Bone
4. Ghost teeth is seen in the following
 - a. Dens in dente
 - c. Dentin dysplasia
 - b. Regional odontodysplasia
 - d. Amelogenesis imperfect
5. A union of the roots of adjacent teeth through the cementum is referred as.
 - a. Concrescence
 - c. Gemination
 - b. Tauradontism
 - d. Fusion

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

THIRD YEAR (2016-17)

FIRST INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

TOTAL MARKS 50

SECTION A

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Define Cyst. Classify cyst and describe in detail about dentigerous cyst

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

4 x 3 marks = 12M

1. Pink disease
2. Peripheral Giant cell Granuloma
3. Cellulitis
4. Chemico- parasitic theory
5. Periapical Granuloma

Short Answers

6x1 marks =6M

1. A union of the roots of adjacent teeth through the cementum is referred as.
 - a. Concrescence
 - b. Tauradontism
 - c. Gemination
 - d. Fusion
2. Picket fence appearance is -----cysts
 - a. Dentigerous cyst
 - b. GOC
 - c. OKC
 - d. Radicular cyst
3. "Tooth feels slightly elongated in its socket" is associated with
 - a. Periapical granuloma
 - b. Osteomyelitis
 - c. Pulpitis
 - d. Periapical cyst
4. Dental caries is a
 - a. Contagious disease
 - b. Microbial disease
 - c. inflammatory disease
 - d. autoimmune disease
5. Which of the following is radiosensitive cells
 - a. Lymphocyte
 - b. Muscle
 - c. Salivary Glands
 - d. Bone
6. Traumatic injuries to the deciduous teeth is a type of fracture.
 - a. Class VI
 - b. Class VIII
 - c. Class IV
 - d. Class IX

SECTION B

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Enumerate malignant connective tissue tumour. Write in detail about osteosarcoma.

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

4 x 3 marks = 12M

1. Developmental disturbances of tongue
2. Histopathology of dentinal caries
3. Pulp Polyp
4. Calcifying odontogenic cyst
5. Abrasion

Short Answers

6x1 marks =6M

1. Denture sore mouth is caused due to infection of:
 - a. Treponema Pallidum
 - b. Candida Albicans
 - c. Actinomycosis
 - d. Streptococcus Mutans
2. Microdontia is most commonly seen affecting:
 - a. Mandibular second premolar
 - b. Mandibular central incisor
 - c. Maxillary lateral incisor
 - d. Mandibular first premolar
3. Taurodontism is seen in...
 - a. Klinefelter's Syndrome
 - b. Sturge Weber syndrome
 - c. Down syndrome
 - d. Turner syndrome
4. Ghost teeth is seen in the following
 - a. Dens in dente
 - b. Regional odontodysplasia
 - c. Dentin dysplasia
 - d. Amelogenesis imperfect
5. Bacteria responsible for root caries are
 - a) Actinomyces species
 - b) Lactobacilli
 - c. Streptococcus mutans
 - d. Veillonella
6. Lateral spread of caries is due to
 - a) Enamel spindles
 - b) Dentinal tubules
 - c) Dentino enamel junction
 - d) Cement enamel junction

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

THIRD YEAR 2ND INTERNAL ASSESMENT(OCT-DEC BATCH' 15-16)

TOTAL MARKS 50

SECTION A

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Classify Pulpitis. Describe in detail chronic hyperplastic pulpitis.

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

3x 4 marks = 12M

1. Pyogenic Granuloma
2. Features of epithelial dysplasia
3. Pernicious Anemia
4. Xerostomia
5. Paget's disease

Short Answers

6x1 marks =6M

1. "Salt and pepper" appearance of bone due to peculiar trabecular pattern of maxilla and mandible seen in IOPA Xray is characteristic of.....
 - a. Thalassemia
 - b. Aplastic anemia
 - c. Sick cell anemia
 - d. Iron deficiency anemia
2. Causative organism of squamous papilloma is
 - a. HPV 6&10
 - b. HPV 6&11
 - c. HPV 6&12
 - d. HPV 8&11
3. "Tooth feels slightly elongated in its socket" is associated with
 - a. Periapical granuloma
 - b. Pulpitis
 - c. Periapical cyst
 - d. Osteomyelitis
4. Brittle bones are seen in
 - a. Down's syndrome
 - b. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - c. Paget's disease
 - d. Fibrous dysplasia
5. Cylindroma is otherwise known as
 - a. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - b. Pleomorphic adenoma
 - c. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - d. Acinic cell carcinoma
6. Infectious mononucleosis is caused by....
 - a. Cytomegalo virus
 - b. Epstein barr virus
 - c. Varicella zoster virus
 - d. Herpes simplex virus

SECTION B

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Define OSMF. Describe in detail etiology, clinical features and histopathology of OSMF

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

3 x 4marks = 12M

1. Sequel of pulpitis
2. Fibroma
3. Classify Anemia
4. Cherubism
5. Histopathology of mucoepidermoid carcinoma

Short Answers

6x1 marks =6M

1. Blue nevus is a type of
 - a. Junctional nevus
 - b. Intradermal nevus
 - c. Compound nevus
 - d. None of the above
2. Cotton wool appearance is seen in
 - a. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - b. Paget's disease
 - c. Fibrous dysplasia
 - d. Cherubism
3. 'Cherry blossom or branchless fruit laden tree' is seen in
 - a. Sialolithiasis
 - b. Nectrotising sialometaplasia
 - c. Sjogren's syndrome
 - d. Sialadenitis
4. Infectious mononucleosis is also known as.....
 - a. Mountain spotted fever
 - b. Scarlet fever
 - c. Glandular fever
 - d. Yellow fever
5. Cowden's syndrome is associated with
 - a. Squamous papilloma
 - b. Squamous acanthoma
 - c. Keratoacanthoma
 - d. Oral Nevi
6. Type of anemia seen in aplastic anemia?
 - a. Normocytic hypochromic
 - b. Normocytic normochromic
 - c. Macrocytic normochromic
 - d. Microcytic hyperchromic

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

FIRST YEAR INTERNAL ASSESMENT(OCT-DEC BATCH' 15-16)

TOTAL MARKS 50

SECTION A

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Define and Enumerate theories of caries. Discuss in detail about the chemico-parasitic theory.

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

4 x 3 marks = 12M

1. Erythema multiformae
2. Cleft lip and palate
3. Muco-epidermoid Carcinoma
4. Amalgam tattoo
5. Erosion

Short Answers

6x1 marks =6M

1. Most cariogenic carbohydrate
 - a) Sucrose
 - b) Glucose
 - c) Fructose
 - d) Starch
2. Ground glass appearance is seen in
 - a. Fibrous epulis
 - b. Ossifying fibroma
 - c. Fibrous dysplasia
 - d. Cruzon syndrome
3. Target lesions are seen in ----- lesions?
4. Classify denticles?
5. What are the Drugs that cause gingival enlargement?
6. Civatte bodies are found in
 - a. Pemphigus
 - b. Lichen planus
 - c. Leukoplakia
 - d. Erythema multiforma

SECTION B

Long question

1x7 marks=7M

1. Define Fibrous dysplasia. Discuss the types, pathophysiology and histopathology of fibrous dysplasia.

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

4 x 3 marks = 12M

1. Sjogren's syndrome
2. Caries Activity test
3. Lichen Planus
4. Smoker's Palate
5. Bruxism

Short Answers

6x1 marks =6M

1. Bacteria responsible for root caries are
 - a) Actinomyces species
 - b) Lactobacilli
 - c) Streptococcus mutans
 - d) Veillonella
2. Brittle bones are seen in
 - a. Down's syndrome
 - b. Fibrous dysplasia
 - c. Paget's disease
 - d. Osteogenesis imperfect
3. Other name of Darier's disease is -----
4. Pink tooth of Mummery?
5. Recurring lip or facial swelling, Bell's palsy and fissured tongue.
 - a. Down syndrome
 - b. Melkersson Rosenthal syndrome
 - c. Parry Romberg syndrome
 - d. Van der woude syndrome
6. Other name for dentin dysplasia ?

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

PRELIMINARY EXAMS

TOTAL MARKS 100

SECTION A

Long question

1X14=14 Marks

1. What is sequelae of pulpitis? Define and classify osteomyelitis. Describe in detail about chronic osteomyelitis.

Short Notes (Answer any 5)

5X6M= 30 Marks

1. Enumerate theories of caries. Write about proteolytic theory
2. Amelogenesis Imperfecta
3. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
4. Unicystic Ameloblastoma
5. Trigeminal neuralgia
6. Pyogenic Granuloma

Short Answers

6X1M=6 Marks

1. Tzank cells are seen in.....
2. In earliest stages of dental caries, there is loss of
 - a) Interprismatic substance
 - b) Organic matrix
 - c) Enamel cuticle
 - d) Enamel lamellae
3. Feature of Marfan syndrome does not include
 - a. Dolicoostenomalialia
 - b. Bifid uvula
 - c. Arachnodactyly
 - d. Fragility of bones
4. Define abrasion
5. Enumerate features of Apert syndrome
6. What is CEOT is also called as.....

SECTION B

Long question

1X14=14 Marks

1. Define and Classify cyst? Write pathophysiology, clinical features and Histopathology of OKC.

Short Notes (Answer any 5)

5X6M= 30 Marks

1. Cheubisim
2. Hodgkin's Lymphoma
3. Iron Deficiency anemia
4. Gardner's syndrome
5. Herpes simplex
6. Intrinsic stains

Short Answers

6X1M=6Marks

1. Syphilis is caused by.....
2. Kissing disease is also called as.....
3. Patient comes with a chief complaint of sharp pain on consumption of cold than hot food which lasts for a moment and pain relieve on removal of stimuli. What would be the diagnosis
 - a. Irreversible pulpitis
 - b. Reversible pulpitis
 - c. Pulp polyp
 - d. Periapical cyst
4. Squamous papilloma is caused by.....
5. Sequestration is seen in.....
6. 'Ray fungus' is seen in.....
 - A. TB
 - B. Leprosy
 - C. Actinomycosis
 - D. HIV

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital
Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology
3rd Year First Internal Assessment (2015-16)

Time: 1 hour 30 mins

Total 50 marks

Section A

Long Essay

1X10 marks= 10 marks

1. Define and classify cyst. Give etiopathogenesis, clinical features and histopathology of odontogenic keratocyst.

Short Essay (any 3)

3X5 marks =15 marks

1. Attrition, Abrasion, Erosion
2. Amelogenesis Imperfecta
3. Clinical and Histopathological features of Chronic Osteomyelitis
4. Healing of Biopsy Wound

Section B

Long Essay

1X10 marks= 10 marks

1. Define Caries. Enumerate theories of caries. Discuss in detail about Chemico-Parasitic theory.

Short Essay (any 3)

3X5 marks =15 marks

1. Squamous Papilloma
2. Adenomatoid Odontogenic tumour
3. Ghost teeth
4. Cleft lip and Palate



Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital
Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology
III rd year 2nd Internal Assesment (Oct- Dec'15 Batch)

Total- 50 Marks

Section A

Long Essay

10 marks

1. Define Cyst. Give classification, describe in detail clinical features, pathogenesis and histopathology of odontogenic keratocyst

Short Essay (any 3)

3x5m= 15marks

1. Acute Pulpitis
2. Squamous Papilloma
3. Pernicious Anemia
4. Fibrosarcoma

Section B

Long Essay

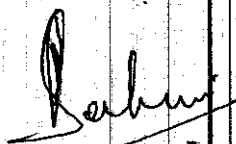
10 marks

1. What is neoplasm. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumour. Give clinical features, pathogenesis, classification and histopathology of malignant melanoma

Short essay (any 3)

3x5m= 15marks

1. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
2. Ludwig Angina
3. Bell's Palsy
4. Hemophillia


Head of Department
Department of Oral Pathology
Nootan Dental College & Hospital
Visnagar.

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

3RD INTERNALS – MAY 2014 - 2015 BATCH

TIME: 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 100

SECTION A

Instructions: Draw neat labelled diagram wherever necessary

LONG ESSAY

1X15=15

- A. Define neoplasm. Classify benign & malignant tumours of oral cavity. Discuss in detail about malignant melanoma.

SHORT ESSAY (any 5)

5X5=25

- A. Amelogenesis imperfect
- B. ANUG
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Pleomorphic adenoma
- E. Histology of dental caries
- F. Osteogenesis imperfecta

SHORT ANSWERS

2X5=10

- A. Gardner's syndrome
- B. Enumerate theories of dental caries
- C. Eagle's syndrome
- D. Bens jones protein
- E. Reed sternburg cells
- F. Garre's osteomyelitis

For
Dr. J. K. Jais
Head of Department
Department of Oral Pathology
Nootan Dental College & Hospital
Visnagar.

SECTION B

LONG ESSAY

1X15=15

- A. Classify all the developmental disturbances affecting the oral and paraoral structures.
Write in detail about developmental disturbances affecting tongue.

SHORT ESSAY (any 5)

5X5=25

- A. Lichen planus
- B. Haemangioma
- C. Dysplasia
- D. Candidiasis
- E. Pernicious anaemia
- F. OKC

SHORT ANSWERS

2X5=10

- A. Define dental caries
- B. Fordyce's granule
- C. Define vesicles and bullae
- D. Histology of dental caries
- E. Turner's hypoplasia

For 11/5/15
Department of Oral Pathology
Nootan Dental College & Hospital
Vishnagar.

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital
Department Of oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
Third Year BDS, 1st Internal Assessment (Oct-Dec batch '15)

Total 50 Marks

Long essay

1x15M= 15 marks

1. Classify Bone disorders. Describe in detail on Fibrous Dysplasia.

Short essay (Any 5)

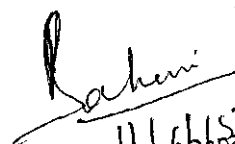
5x5M= 25 marks

1. Chemico-Parasitic Theory
2. Healing of extraction wound
3. Amelogenesis Imperfecta
4. Attrition, Abrasion and erosion
5. Burkitt's Lymphoma
6. Aphthous Ulcer

Short Answers

5x2M= 10 marks

1. Bechet's Syndrome
2. Taurodontism
3. Stain and cultural media for diagnosis of candidiasis
4. Define caries
5. Xerostomia


11/6/15
Head of Department
Department of Oral Pathology
Nootan Dental College & Hospital
Visnagar.

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital

Department Of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology

Third Year BDS, 2nd Internal Assessment (Oral Pathology & Microbiology)

Total 50 marks

Section A

25 marks

Long essay

1X10 M = 10marks

1. Enumerate the various skin lesions? Describe in detail Clinical features, Pathogenesis and Histopathology of Pemphigus

Short essay

1X6M= 6 marks

1. Discuss clinical and histopathological features Oral submucous Fibrosis

Short Answers

3X3M=9 marks

1. Pulp polyp
2. Squamous Papilloma
3. Sequelae of pulpitis

Section B

25 marks

Long essay

1X10 M = 10marks

1. Define Squamous cell carcinoma? Discuss Etiology, Pathogenesis and Histopathology of Squamous Cell Carcinoma.

Short essay

1X6M= 6 marks

1. Discuss Etiology, Pathogenesis and treatment modality of Cellulitis

Short answers

3X3M=9 marks

1. Garre's Osteomyelitis
2. Traumatic Neuroma
3. Hodgkin's Lymphoma

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NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

FIRST INTERNAL ASSESMENT

TIME: 9:30 to 11:00 A.M.

TOTAL MARKS 50

SECTION A

Long question

1X10=10

1. Define a cyst? Classify odontogenic cyst? Describe clinical features, pathogenesis and histopathology of Odontogenic keratocyst in detail.

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

3X3=9

1. Theories of caries
2. Geographic tongue
3. Attrition, Abrasion, Erosion
4. Healing by primary intention

Short Answers

6X1=6

1. Dilaceration
2. P^H of Dental Caries.....
 - A. 5.0
 - B. 4.5
 - C. 5.4
 - D. 4.0
3. Ghost cell
4. Swiss cheese pattern is a histopathological feature of _____
 - A. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
 - B. Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma
 - C. Warthin's tumour
 - D. Acinic cell carcinoma
5. Cholesterol clefts are seen in
6. Pink tooth

SECTION B

Long question

1X10=10

1. Classify Salivary gland tumors? Describe in detail clinical features, Pathogenesis and Histopathology of Pleomorphic adenoma?

Short Notes (Answer any 3)

3X3=9

1. Caries Activity test
2. Pindborg Tumour
3. Taurodontism
4. Amelogenesis Imperfecta

Short Answers

6X1=6

1. Histopathologically Rosette pattern is seen in.....
 - A. Calcifying Odontogenic Cyst
 - B. Follicular Ameloblastoma
 - C. Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumor
 - D. Odontoma
2. Rootless teeth is seen in.....
3. Define Ameloblastoma
4. Pioneer Bacteria for dental Caries is.....
 - A. Streptococcus Mutans
 - B. Staphylococcus Aureus
 - C. Actinomyces Viscous
 - D. Lactobacillus Acidophilus
5. Gemination
6. Radiographic Variants of Dentigerous Cyst

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College And Hospital, Visnagar

Department Of Oral Pathology And Microbiology

Third BDS Third Internal (OCT- DEC Batch)

SECTION A

Total: 100Marks

I) Long Answer Question

(1x15) = 15m

- 1) Classify Salivary Gland Tumors? Describe Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma.

II) Short Answer Question[Any 5]

(5x5) = 25m

- 1) Dentin Dysplasia
- 2) Histopathology Of Leukoplakia
- 3) Histologic Grading Of Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- 4) Congenital Syphilis
- 5) Histopathology Of Enamel Caries
- 6) Trigeminal Neuralgia

III) Short Answers

(10x1) = 10m

- 1) Define Neoplasia
- 2) Ghost Cells
- 3) Talon's Cusp
- 4) Calcifying Epithelial Odontogenic Cyst (CEOC) is also called as.....
 - a) Follicular Cyst
 - b) Gorlin's Cyst
 - c) Primordial Cyst
 - d) Residual Cyst
- 5) Syphilis is caused by.....
- 6) Rodent Ulcer is seen in....
 - a) Verrucous Carcinoma
 - b) Malignant Melanoma
 - c) Basal Cell Carcinoma
 - d) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- 7) Geographic Tongue is also known as.....
 - a) Fissural Tongue
 - b) Bifid Tongue
 - c) Hairy Tongue
 - d) Benign Migratory Glossitis
- 8) Antoni A &B is seen in
 - a) Lipoma
 - b) Neurilemmoma
 - c) Neurofibroma
 - d) Leiomyoma
- 9) Mantoux Test is done in.....
 - a) Tb
 - b) Leprosy
 - c) Pemphigus
 - d) HIV
- 10) Cementicles

Section B

I) Long Answer Question

(1x15) = 15m

- 1) Classify Odontogenic Cysts? Write An Note On Odontogenic Keratocyst.

2) Short Answer Question[Any 5]

(5x5)= 25m

- 1) Histological Subtypes Of Ameloblastoma.
- 2) Classify Candidiasis
- 3) Histopathology Of Fibrous Dysplasia
- 4) Histopathology Of Oral Lichen Planus
- 5) Attrition, Abrasion And Erosion
- 6) Dry Socket

3) Short Answers

(10x1) = 10m

- 1) Gemination
 - 2) Pleomorphism
 - 3) Tzank Test is done in.....
 - a) Psoriasis
 - b) Pemphigus
 - 4) Plummer Vinson Syndrome is seen in.....
 - a) Iron Deficiency Anemia
 - b) Leukemia
 - 5) Define Dental Caries?
 - 6) Brown's Tumor
 - 7) Bohn's Nodules seen in
 - a) Dentigerous Cyst
 - b) Gingival Cyst Of Newborn
 - 8) Cellulitis
 - 9) Pindborg's Tumor is also called as.....
 - a) CEOT
 - b) AOT
 - c) SOT
 - d) KCOT
 - 10) Ankylosis
- C) SLE
D) Herpes Simplex
C) Thalassemia
D) Thrombocytopenia
C) Gingival Cyst Of Adult
D) Radicular Cyst

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

OCTOBER –NOVEMBER BATCH 2014

TIME: 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS 100

SECTION A

Long question

1X15=15

1. Classify Odontogenic tumours ? Define Ameloblastoma and write in detail about clinical features, radiological features , histopathological subtypes and treatment. Write a note of its prognosis?

Short Notes (Answer any 5)

5X5=25

1. Dentigerous cyst.
2. Pleomorphic Adenoma
3. Verrucous Carcinoma
4. Burkitt's Lymphoma
5. Oral lichen Planus
6. Dentin Dysplasia

Short Answers

10X1=10

1. Types of oral Nevi _____
2. Herring bone pattern is seen in
A. Fibroma B. Fibrosarcoma
C. Osteosarcoma D. Hemangioma
3. Reed Sternberg cells (Owl eye appearance) is seen in _____
4. Syndrome associated with Keratinizing odontogenic tumour _____
A. Gorlin Syndrome C. Gardner syndrome
B. Goltz Gorlin syndrome D. None of the above
5. What is Dilaceration?
6. Ghost teeth seen in _____
A. Regional Odontodysplasia C. Dentinogenous imperfect
B. Amelogenous imperfect D. Dentine Dysplasia
7. Natal and Neonatal teeth
8. Ghost cells are seen in _____
9. Histopathologically cholesterol clefts are seen in _____
A. Dentigerous cyst C. Calcifying odontogenic cyst
B. Radicular cyst D. Glandular odontogenic cyst
10. Swiss cheese pattern is a histopathological feature of _____

SECTION B

Long question

1X15=15

1. Classify Fibro-osseous Lesions ? Write the etiology, clinical features, radiological features and histopathology of Fibrous Dysplasia.

Short Notes (Answer any 5)

5X5=25

1. Iron Deficiency Anaemia
2. Bells Palsy
3. Caries activity test
4. Oral manifestation of HIV infection
5. Hyperparathyroidism
6. Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis

Short Answers

10X1=10

1. Scurvy is a manifestation of _____ deficiency.
2. Pink tooth of mulberry is seen in _____
3. Syphilis is caused by _____
4. Bull's eye lesion is a clinical manifestation of
 - A. Ectodermal Dysplasia
 - B. White sponge Nevus
 - C. Erythematoma Multiformae
 - D. Pemphigus
5. Nikolsky sign is demonstrated in what lesion _____
6. Butterfly rash is a clinical manifestation of _____
 - A. SLE
 - B. Lichen Planus
 - C. DLE
 - D. Pemphigoid
7. Deficiency of Vitamin D causes _____
8. Civatte bodies histopathology features of _____
9. Radiological feature of Hair on end appearance seen in _____
10. Café au lait spots seen in _____

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
THIRD YEAR (OCT-DEC BATCH)
SECOND INTERNAL ASSESMENT

TIME: 3 HOURS

TOTAL- 70 MARKS

SECTION A

35 MARKS

I) LONG ESSAY

1X14=14marks

1. Classify Odontogenic cyst? Describe clinical features, radiographic features and histopathological features of Odontogenic keratocyst?

II) SHORT ESSAY (ANSWER ANY 3)

3x5=15marks

1. Write the histopathological features of Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour?
2. Bite marks.
3. Hodgkins lymphoma
4. TNM staging
5. Factors affecting healing of oral wounds

III) SHORT ANSWERS

6X1=6marks

1. Ghost cells
2. Nuclear: Cytoplasmic ratio in normal is
 - a) 1:1
 - b) 4:1
 - c) 1:4
 - d) 2:2
3. Radiographic features of Dentigerous cyst
4. Sunburst appearance is seen in
 - a) Osteosarcoma
 - b) Chondrosarcoma
 - b) Ewing's Sarcoma
 - d) Osteoma
5. Histopathological features of Carcinoma in Situ.
6. Rodent ulcer is
 - a) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c) Basal cell carcinoma
 - b) Malignant melanoma
 - d) Verrucous carcinoma

SECTION B

35 MARKS

I) LONG ESSAY

1X14=14marks

1. Define and classify Premalignant Lesions and conditions? Write in detail about etiology, clinical features, and histopathological features of Oral sub mucosal fibrosis.

II) SHORT ESSAY (ANSWER ANY 3)

3x5=15marks

1. Ludwig's Angina
2. Unicystic Ameloblastoma
3. Periapical cyst
4. Verrucous carcinoma
5. Age estimation using teeth

III) SHORT ANSWERS

6X1=6marks

1. Starry sky appearance seen in _____
2. Define Forensic Odontology
3. Radiographically Driven Snow Appearance is seen in
 - a) Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour
 - b) Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour
 - c) Squamous odontogenic tumour
 - d) Ameloblastoma
4. Foci of infection
5. Herring Bone Pattern is seen in
 - a) Osteosarcoma
 - b) Fibrosarcoma
 - c) Ewing's sarcoma
 - d) Hemangioma
6. Antony A and Antony B is seen in _____

NarsinhbhaiPatel Dental College And Hospital – Visnagar
Department Of Oral Pathology And Microbiology
Third Year Preliminary Exams (2013-14)

Time: 3 hours

Total 100 marks

Section A

50 marks

I. Long essay

1x14m (14 marks)

1. Classify pulpitis? Write the sequelae of pulpitis. Write the pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathology and treatment of Periapical granuloma

II. Short essay (Answer any five)

5x5M (25marks)

1. Pemphigus vulgaris
2. Bite marks analysis
3. Lab investigations of anemia
4. Trigeminal neuralgia
5. ANUG
6. Candidiasis
7. Cherubism

III. Short answers

11x1M (11 marks)

1. Syphilis is caused by.....
2. Pink tooth of mummery is seen in.....
3. Target or ' bull's eye' lesion seen in
 - a) Bullous pemphigoid
 - b) Cicatrical pemphigoid
 - c) Psoriasis
 - d) Systemic lupus erythromatous
4. Histopathologically Chinese letter pattern appearance seen in
 - a) Fibrous dysplasia
 - b) paget's disease
 - c) ossifying fibroma
 - d) peripheral giant cell granuloma
5. Tzank test
6. Radiographic 'hair- on end' appearance is seen in
 - a) Leukemia
 - b) Haemophillia
 - c) Von-willebrand disease
 - d) Iron deficiency anemia
7. Root surface caries is caused by.....
8. Histologically saw tooth rete ridges are seen in.....
9. Blue sclera is seen in.....
10. Define abrasion
11. Scurvy is caused by.....

Section B

50 marks

I. long essay

1x14m (14 marks)

1. Define and classify premalignant lesions? Write in detail about OSMF

II. Short essay (answer any five)

5X5M (25marks)

1. Amelogenesis Imperfecta
2. Oral nevi
3. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
4. Histopathology of AOT
5. Causes for recurrence OKC
6. Cleft palate
7. Hodgkin's lymphoma

III. Short answers 11x1m(11 marks)

1. Nuclear cytoplasmic ratio in the dysplastic cell is...
 - a. 4:1
 - b. 1:4
 - c. 2:1
 - d. 1:1
2. Rootless teeth
3. Picket fence appearance is seen in
 - a. Okc
 - b. Dentigerouscyst
 - c. Radicular cyst
 - d. Calcifyingodontogenic cyst
4. Geographic tongue is also called as.....
5. Histopathologicallystarry sky appearance is seen in....
6. Define metaplasia
7. Radiographicallydriven snow appearance is seen in.....
 - a. Calcifying odontogenic cyst
 - b. Calcifying epithelial odontogenictumour
 - c. Squamous odontogenic tumor
 - d. Follicular ameloblastoma
8. Twinning
9. Bohn's nodules are seen in.....
10. Carcinoma in situ
11. Concrescence

Narsinhbhaipatel dental college and hospital –visnagar
Department of oral pathology and microbiology
Third year 1st internal assessment (oct-dec batch)

Time: 3 hours

Total 50 marks

I. Long essay

1x14m (14 marks)

1. Classify salivary gland tumors? Write in detail about mucoepidermoid carcinoma

II. Short essay (answer any five)

5x5m (25marks)

1. Internal resorption
2. Histopathology of enamel caries
3. ANUG
4. Bullous pemphigoid
5. Pernicious anemia
6. Sjogren's syndrome
7. Pleomorphic adenoma

III. Short answers

11x1m(11 marks)

1. Swiss cheese appearance is seen in...
 - a. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - b. Acinic cell carcinoma
 - c. Polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma
 - d. Warthin's tumour
2. Nikolsky sign
3. Wickham's striae is seen in....
4. Critical pH of dental caries is.....
 - a. 3.5
 - b. 4.5
 - c. 5.0
 - d. 5.5
5. Leontiasis ossea
6. Bull's eye lesion is seen in....
7. Blue sclera
8. Define anemia
9. Warthin's tumor
10. Dead tracts
11. Auspitz's sign is seen in.....
 - a. Erythema multiforme
 - b. Psoriasis
 - c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - d. Epidermolysis bullosa

NARSINHBHAIPATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
VISNAGAR
DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
THIRD YEAR MID-TERM EXAMINATION TOTAL - 100MARKS

SECTION A-50 MARKS

Long essay

1x10 = 10 marks

1. Define cyst? Classify odontogenic cyst. Write in detail about OKC.

Short essay (any six)

6x5=30 marks

1. Histopathology of enamel caries
2. Attrition , abrasion and erosion
3. Condensing osteitis
4. Amelogenesis imperfecta
5. TNM staging
6. Factors affecting healing of oral wounds
7. Dry socket

Short answers

10x1 =10 marks

1. Gemination
2. Cholesterol clefts seen in
 - a. Dentigerous cyst
 - b. Odontogenic keratocyst
 - C.Radicular cyst
 - d. Calcifying odontogenic cyst
3. Dentin dysplasia is also called as-----
4. Antoni type A and B is seen in
 - a. Traumatic neuroma
 - b. Neurilemmoma
 - C.Neurofibroma
 - d. PNET
5. Carbohydrate responsible for increase in risk of dental caries
 - a. Sucrose
 - b. Glucose
 - c. Maltose
 - d. Fructose
6. Enumerate radiological variants of Dentigerous cyst
7. Trigger Zone
8. Histopathology of Carcinoma-in-Situ
9. Rodent ulcer seen in
 - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b. Malignant melanoma
 - c. Basal cell carcinoma
 - d. Verrucous carcinoma
10. Pulp polyp is also called as.....

SECTION B-50 MARKS

Long essay

1X10= 10 marks

1. Define premalignant lesion and condition? Write in detail about OSMF

Short essay (any six)

6x5=30 marks

1. Geographic tongue
2. Malignant melanoma
3. Describe in detail about histopathological variants of ameloblastoma
4. Burkitt's lymphoma
5. Internal resorption
6. Miller's chemo parasitic theory
7. H/P of Periapical cyst

Short answers

10x1 =10 marks

1. Herring bone pattern is seen-----
2. Define dysplasia
3. Epstein's pearls are seen in
 - a. Gingival cyst of adult
 - b. Lateral periodontal cyst
 - c. Gingival cyst of new born
 - d. Globulomaxillary cyst
4. Dilaceration
5. 'Driven snow' appearance is seen in -----
6. Critical pH for dental caries is-----
 - a. 7.5
 - b. 3.5
 - c. 5.5
 - d. 5
7. Plumbisim
8. Etiology of hypercementosis
9. Bull's teeth is seen in-----
10. Ghost cells

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
VISNAGAR**

**DEPT. OF ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
I YEAR MID TERM EXAMINATION TOTAL-100MARKS**

SECTION A-50 MARKS

Long essay

1X10=10 marks

1. Describe Maxillary canine with neat diagrams

Short essay (answer any 6)

6X5=30marks

1. Describe the FDI tooth numbering System
2. Define - a)Fossa b)Point angle c)Cusp d)Groove e)Cingulum
3. Differences between the anatomy of Maxillary 1st and 2ⁿ premolar
4. Describe the occlusal surface of the mandibular 2nd premolar
5. Describe the side identifying features of maxillary Central incisor
6. Chronology of primary and permanent teeth
7. Non keratinocytes

Short answers

10X1=10marks

- 1) What are mamalons
- 2) How many root canals does maxillary second premolar have ?
- 3) How to write mandibuar right first premolar in Zsigmondy/Palmer system
- 4) What is developmental groove ?
- 5) What is a cronal pulp?
- 6) Arch trait
- 7) Most widely accepted tooth numbering system?
a) Zsigmondy/Palmer b) FDI c) Universal d) All of the above
- 8) How many cusps does a mandibular first premolar have?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 9) Dental formula for permenant teeth
- 10) How many teeth are present in a deciduous Maxillary arch?
a)10 b) 5 c) 20 d) 16

Section II

Long essay

1X10=10 marks

- 1) Describe tooth developmental stages with neat diagramme

Short essay (answer any 6)

6X5=30marks

1. Dental lamina and its role
2. Hertwigs epithelial root sheeth
3. Describe the keratinized mucosa with neat diagram
4. Circumvallate papillae
5. Describe the buccal mucosa with neat diagram
6. Function of Oral Mucous Membrane
7. Describe the lining of maxillary sinus

Short answers

10X1=10marks

1. Classify gingiva?
2. What is mid palatine raphe?
3. What is enamel chord?
4. Cell rests of serres?
5. Tongue papillae which are maximum in number?
6. Dental papilla
7. What is an antrum?
8. Developmental teeth starts at _____ week of embryology
a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) 10
9. Odontoblast develop from
a)dental papilla b)outer enamel epithelium c)inner enamel epitheum d)dental sac
10. Keratohyaline granules are seen in
a) st. basale b)st. spinosum c)st. granulosum d)st. corneum

SECTION A

Total: 100Marks

I) Long Answer Question

(1x15) = 15m

- 1) Classify Salivary Gland Tumors? Describe Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma.

II) Short Answer Question[Any 5]

(5x5) = 25m

- 1) Dentin Dysplasia
- 2) Histopathology Of Leukoplakia
- 3) Histologic Grading Of Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- 4) Congenital Syphilis
- 5) Histopathology Of Enamel Caries
- 6) Trigeminal Neuralgia

III) Short Answers

(10x1) = 10m

- 1) Define Neoplasia
- 2) Ghost Cells
- 3) Talon's Cusp
- 4) Calcifying Epithelial Odontogenic Cyst (CEOC) is also called as.....
 - a) Follicular Cyst
 - b) Gorlin's Cyst
 - c) Primordial Cyst
 - d) Residual Cyst
- 5) Syphilis is caused by.....
- 6) Rodent Ulcer is seen in....
 - a) Verrucous Carcinoma
 - b) Malignant Melanoma
 - c) Basal Cell Carcinoma
 - d) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- 7) Geographic Tongue is also known as.....
 - a) Fissural Tongue
 - b) Bifid Tongue
 - c) Hairy Tongue
 - d) Benign Migratory Glossitis
- 8) Antoni A & B is seen in
 - a) Lipoma
 - b) Neurilemmoma
 - c) Neurofibroma
 - d) Leiomyoma
- 9) Mantoux Test is done in.....
 - a) Tb
 - b) Leprosy
 - c) Pemphigus
 - d) HIV
- 10) Cementicles

Section B

D) Long Answer Question

(1x15) = 15m

- 1) Classify Odontogenic Cysts? Write An Note On Odontogenic Keratocyst.

2) Short Answer Question[Any 5]

(5x5)= 25m

- 1) Histological Subtypes Of Ameloblastoma.
- 2) Classify Candidiasis
- 3) Histopathology Of Fibrous Dysplasia
- 4) Histopathology Of Oral Lichen Planus
- 5) Attrition, Abrasion And Erosion
- 6) Dry Socket

3) Short Answers

(10x1) = 10m

- 1) Gemination
 - 2) Pleomorphism
 - 3) Tzank Test is done in.....
 - a) Psoriasis
 - b) Pemphigus
 - 4) Plummer Vinson Syndrome is seen in.....
 - a) Iron Deficiency Anemia
 - b) Leukemia
 - 5) Define Dental Caries?
 - 6) Brown's Tumor
 - 7) Bohn's Nodules seen in
 - a) Dentigerous Cyst
 - b) Gingival Cyst Of Newborn
 - 8) Cellulitis
 - 9) Pindborg's Tumor is also called as.....
 - a) CEOT
 - b) AOT
 - c) SOT
 - d) KCOT
 - 10) Ankylosis
- C) SLE
D) Herpes Simplex
C) Thalassemia
D) Thrombocytopenia
C) Gingival Cyst Of Adult
D) Radicular Cyst

15/06/2013

Total: 50 marks

Draw a neat labeled diagram wherever required, using appropriate color pencil.

SECTION-A

Long essay

1 x 14 = 14

1. Classify salivary gland tumors and write in detail about Pleomorphic adenoma

Short essay (answer any six)

6 x 5 = 30

2. Salivary factors affecting dental caries
3. Radiographic and histologic features of fibrous dysplasia
4. Classify candidiasis
5. Riboflavin deficiency
6. Enumerate developmental disturbances affecting tongue
7. Histopathology of dentin caries
8. Dens invaginatus

Short answers

6 x 1 = 6

9. Name cariogenic bacteria
10. Culture media used for candida
11. Niacin deficiency causes
12. Concrecence
13. Intermediate cells are seen in
 - a. Pleomorphic adenoma
 - b. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - c. monomorphic adenoma
 - d. mucocele
14. Branchless fruit laden tree appearance is seen in
 - a. Mickulicz disease
 - b. Necrotizing sialometaplasia
 - c. Sjogren's syndrome
 - d. Kimura's disease

Department Of Oral Pathology and Microbiology

III BDS – III Internal Assessment

01/06/2013

Total: 100 marks

Draw a neat labeled diagram wherever required, using appropriate color pencil.

SECTION A

Long essay

1 x 15 = 15

1. Classify salivary gland tumors. Write in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features, histological features of Pleomorphic adenoma.

Short essay (answer any 5):

5 x 5 = 25

2. Features of epithelial dysplasia
3. Histopathologic variants of ameloblastoma
4. Causes for recurrence of OKC
5. Etiologic factors of Squamous cell carcinoma
6. Causes of environmental enamel hypoplasia
7. Brown's tumor

Short answers:

10 x 1 = 10

8. Radiographic feature of osteosarcoma
 - a. Sun ray appearance
 - b. Ground glass appearance
 - c. sun burst appearance
 - d. moth eaten appearance
9. Ghost cells are seen in
 - a. CCOT
 - b. OKC
 - c. CEOT
 - d. AOT
10. Necrotizing sialometaplasia is
 - a. Bacterial infection
 - b. Ischemic disorder
 - c. viral infection
 - d. tumor
11. Alarm clock headache is seen in
 - a. Trigeminal neuralgia
 - b. Auriculo temporal syndrome
 - c. sphenopalatine neuralgia
 - d. paratrigeminal syndrome
12. Geographic tongue is
 - a. Benign migratory glossitis
 - b. Bifid tongue
 - c. median rhomboid glossitis
 - d. fissured tongue
13. What is teratoma?
14. Branchless fruit laden tree appearance
15. Complications of dentigerous cyst
16. Intermediate cells
17. Liesegang rings

SECTION B

Long essay

1 x 15 = 15

1. Write the sequelae of pulpitis. Write in detail about etiology, clinical features, radiographic features, histologic features and treatment of periapical granuloma.

Short essay (answer any 5):

5 x 5 = 25

2. Features of congenital syphilis
3. Lab investigations for candidal infection
4. Salivary factors affecting dental caries
5. Bite mark analysis
6. Dry socket
7. Predisposing factors for Recurrent aphthous stomatitis

Short answers:

10 x 1 = 10

8. agranulocytosis
9. Blue sclera
10. Pierre Robin anomaly
11. Facial palsy
12. FNAC
13. Jig saw puzzle appearance is histologic appearance of
 - a. Down's syndrome
 - b. Osteitis deformans
 - c. Treacher Collins syndrome
 - d. osteogenesis imperfecta
14. Arachnodactyly is seen in
 - a. Marfan's syndrome
 - b. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - c. cleidocranial dysostosis
 - d. Albright syndrome
15. Atrophy of filiform papillae are seen in
 - a. Riboflavin deficiency
 - b. Severe iron deficiency anemia
 - c. geographic tongue
 - d. all of the above
16. Epstein – Barr viral infection leads to
 - a. Burkitt's lymphoma
 - b. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - c. infectious mononucleosis
 - d. all of the above
17. Mirror image bone loss is seen in
 - a. Localized periodontitis
 - b. Adult periodontitis
 - c. juvenile periodontitis
 - d. prepubertal periodontitis

Department Of Oral Pathology and Microbiology

III BDS - II Internal Assessment

13/03/2013

Total: 50 marks

NOTE: Draw neat labelled diagrams

1. Long Essay 10x2=20
 - a. Write sequelae of pulpitis. Write in detail about radicular cyst. Add a note on cholesterol clefts.
 - b. Classify salivary gland tumors. Write in detail about pleomorphic adenoma.
2. Short essay (any four) 5x4=20
 - a. Histopathology of Oral lichen planus
 - b. Garre's osteomyelitis
 - c. Histopathology of dentin caries
 - d. Sialolith
 - e. Hereditary Ectodermal dysplasia
3. Short answers 1x10=10
 - a. Nikolsky's sign
 - b. Liquefaction foci of Miller
 - c. Butterfly rash
 - d. Target lesions are seen in
 1. Erythema multiforme
 2. Oral Lichen planus
 3. Ectodermal dysplasia
 4. Pemphigus
 - e. Branchless fruit laden tree appearance is seen in
 1. Micklethicz disease
 2. Necrotizing sialometaplasia
 3. Sjogren's syndrome
 4. Kimura's disease
 - f. Mucinophages are seen in
 1. Pleomorphic adenoma
 2. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 3. Mucocoele
 4. Necrotizing sialometaplasia
 - g. Organisms causing dental caries
 - h. Auspitz sign is seen in
 1. Oral lichen planus
 2. Psoriasis
 3. Systemic lupus erythematosus
 4. Pemphigus
 - i. Rushton bodies
 - j. Phoenix abscess.

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

THIRD YEAR- 1st INTERNAL EXAMINATION 2011

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY

NOV 2011

Time : 2 hours

Total Marks : 50

Instructions: 1. Figures to the right indicate full marks

2. Draw diagrams where every necessary with appropriate colour pencils

3. Write legibly

SECTION- I

1. Describe in detail about enamel hypoplasia 15

2. Long notes [Any 4] 5x4=20
 - a. Histopathology of dental caries
 - b. Pulp calcification
 - c. Primary Herpes Simplex Virus infection
 - d. Define and classify osteomyelitis write in detail about Garre's osteomyelitis
 - e. Radicular cyst

3. Write short notes on [Any 3] 3x3=9
 - a. Dentin dysplasia
 - b. Median rhomboid glossitis
 - c. Histopathology of Periapical Granuloma with neat and labelled diagram
 - d. Theories of caries

4. Answer very shortly 1x6=6
 - a. Reparative dentin
 - b. Involucrum and Sequestrum
 - c. Anitschkow's cells
 - d. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
 - e. Anachoretic pulpitis
 - f. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

-----END-----

Nootan Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar
Third BDS, 1st internal examination
Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology

Date: 22/11/2010

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 40

Instructions :

- (1) Figures to the right indicate *full* Marks.
- (2) Draw **diagrams** where necessary.
- (3) Write **legibly**.

1. Classify developmental disturbances of structure of teeth. Describe in detail about developmental disturbances of dentin. 10

2. Write short notes (Any Four) : (4x5=20)

- a. Unicystic Ameloblastoma
- b. Etiopathogenesis of Oral Submucous Fibrosis
- c. Lateral periodontal cyst
- d. Etiology of external root resorption
- e. Proteolysis-Chelation theory

3. Answer very shortly: (10x1=10)

- a. Define dental caries.
 - b. What is abfraction?
 - c. What is anachoretic pulpitis?
 - d. Which are the common manifestations of Hutchison's Triad?
 - e. Enumerate etiological factors in Xerostomia.
 - f. Define premalignant lesions & premalignant conditions (WHO).
 - g. Which are the different methods for caries detection?
 - h. Which cysts arise from rests of Serres?
 - i. What is compound composite odontoma?
 - j. What is daughter cyst?
-

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
FIRST YEAR INTERNAL/PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2011

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY

OCT 2011

Total Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

Instructions: 1. Write two sections separately in answer booklet

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

3. Draw diagrams where every necessary

4. Write legibly

SECTION- I

1. Describe in detail about Mandibular right 1st molar with neat labelled diagram of all surface. 15

2. Long notes [Any 4] 5x4=20

a. Advanced bell stage

b. Write in detail about FDI tooth numbering system and add a note on disadvantages of Universal and Zsigmondy/Palmer systems

c. Development of palate

d. Theories of eruption

e. Write in detail about alveolar bone

3. Write short notes on [Any 3] 3x3=9

a. Occlusal surface of Mandibular 2nd premolar

b. Functions of PDL

c. Contact point and contact area

d. Functions of Maxillary sinus

4. Answer very shortly 1x6=6

a. COL

b. Define fossa

c. Bartholin's duct

d. Hypercementosis

e. Tomes's granular layer

f. Desmosomal junction

SECTION- II

5. Development of salivary gland. Explain in detail about Parotid gland.

15

6. Long notes [Any 4]

5x4=20

- a. Differences between maxillary and mandibular premolars
- b. Life cycle of Ameloblast
- c. Structures of Pulp
- d. Describe in detail about keratinized epithelium
- e. Describe in detail dorsal surface of tongue.

7. Write short notes on [Any 3]

3x3=9

- a. Eruption sequence of permanent teeth
- b. Functions of saliva
- c. Clinical consideration on TMJ
- d. Junctional epithelium

8. Answer very shortly

1x6=6

- a. Plexus of Raschkow
- b. Cusp of Carabelli
- c. Enamel rods
- d. Odland body
- e. Perikymata
- f. Structures derived from 1st Branchial arch.

End

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
THIRD YEAR INTERNAL / PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2011
ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY

OCT 2011

Time : 3 hours

Total Marks : 100

Instructions: 1. Write two sections separately in an answer booklet

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

3. Draw diagrams where every necessary

4. Write legibly

SECTION-I

1. Define neoplasm. Write in detail about clinical presentation, histology, grading and staging of Squamous cell carcinoma. 15

2. Long notes [Any 4] 5x4=20

- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
- b. Histology of enamel caries
- c. Ankylosis of TMJ
- d. Behcet's syndrome
- e. Odontogenic kerato cyst

3. Write short notes on [Any 3] 3x3=9

- a. Xerostomia
- b. Taurodontia
- c. Etiology and clinical features of Candidiasis
- d. Acrodynia/Pink disease

4. Answer very shortly 1x6=6

- a. Main etiology of Oral submucous fibrosis
- b. Spaces involved in Ludwig's angina.
- c. Civatte bodies
- d. Hutchinson's traid
- e. Classify Lip prints
- f. Lipschutz bodies

SECTION- II

5. Classify odontogenic tumors. Define and write in detail about ameloblastoma

15

6. Long notes [Any 4]

5x4=20

- a. Frey's syndrome
- b. Fibrous dysplasia
- c. Ectodermal dysplasia
- d. Leukemia
- e. Vitamin- C

7. Write short notes on [Any 3]

3x3=9

- a. Acromegaly
- b. Oral manifestations of HIV
- c. Grading of Exfoliative cytology
- d. Mucocoele

8. Answer very shortly

1x6=6

- a. Bruxism
- b. Microorganisms in root caries
- c. Drugs involved in Gingival enlargement
- d. Define cyst
- e. Etiology of ANUG
- f. Strawberry tongue

End

April 2011

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 50

Instructions : 1 Figures to the right indicate full marks.

2. Draw diagrams where necessary.

3. Write legibly.

1. Define vesicle & Bulla. Enumerate vesiculobullous lesions of oral region. Describe in detail about Pemphigus Vulgaris. **10**

2. Write in detail about various disorders caused by vitamin B complex deficiency . **10**

3. Long notes (Write any two) : **10**

a) Osteitis Deformance

b) Candidiasis

c) Aphthous Ulcer

4. Write short notes on (Any Four) **(3x4=12)**

a) Oral manifestations of pernicious anaemia

b) Ludwig's angina

c) Exfoliative cytology

d) Bell's Palsy

e) Gingivitis

5. Answer very shortly : **(1x8=8)**

a) Which site is most common for Ranula?

b) Which drugs are causing gingival hyperplasia?

c) What is Albrite's syndrome?

d) What is pyogenic granuloma?

e) Which virus is associated with AIDS?

f) What is Amalgam tatu?

g) What are Wickham's stria?

h) Define biopsy.

Nootan Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar

Third Year B.D.S. Preliminary Examination

Oral and Maxillo-Facial Pathology

April 2011

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Write two sections in separate answer books.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3. Draw diagrams where necessary.

4. Write legibly.

Section – I

1. Define and enumerate Premalignant Conditions. Write in detail about

Leukoplakia.

15

2. Long Notes (Write any Four) :

(5x4=20)

a) Histopathology of Lichen Planus

b) Pulpitis

c) Iron deficiency anaemia

d) Developmental disturbances in Number of teeth

e) Unicystic Ameloblastoma

3. Write short Notes on (Any three)

(3x3=9)

a) Nasopalatine duct cyst

b) Erosion

c) Rickets

d) Dry socket

4. Answer very shortly:

(1x6=6)

a) What is Nikolsky's sign?

b) What is Turner's hypoplasia?

- c) What is the etiology of Angular cheilitis?
- d) Which is the most common site for periapical cemental dysplasia?
- e) What is Sjogren's syndrome?
- f) Define neoplasm.

Section – II

5. Enumerate factors affecting wound healing. Write in detail about healing of extraction wound. 15

6. Long Notes (Write any Four) : (5x4=20)

- a) Clinical Aspect of dental caries
- b) Syphilis
- c) Trigeminal neuralgia
- d) ANUG
- e) Histopathology of Dentigerous cyst

9. Write short Notes on (Any three) (3x3=9)

- a) Cleidocranial dysplasia
- b) Fibroma
- c) Ectodermal dysplasia syndrome
- d) Tongue tie

10. Answer very shortly: (1x6=6)

- a) What are Tzanck cells?
 - b) Which is Enameloma?
 - c) What are Verocay bodies?
 - d) Which are the most common microorganisms present in plaque?
 - e) What is embedded tooth?
 - f) Define Oral submucous fibrosis
-

NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR.
THIRD B.D.S.
1st INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Oral & Maxillo-facial Pathology

Date: 5/11/2009

[Marks: 80]

Instruction:

- 1) Figure to the right indicate *full* Marks.
- 2) Draw *diagrams* where necessary.
- 3) Write *legibly*.

Section I

1. Define and classify Dental Caries. Describe in detail histopathology of caries of the enamel. 12
2. Classify developmental disturbances in structure of teeth. Describe in detail structural abnormalities of enamel. 12
3. Write short notes on : (Any four) 16
 - a) Dentigerous Cyst
 - b) Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis
 - c) Acute osteomyelitis
 - d) Fordyce's granule
 - e) Rampant Caries

Section II

4. Enumerate and describe in detail developmental disturbances of tongue. 12
 5. Describe interrelationship between diseases of pulp and Periapical lesions. Describe in detail Chronic Apical Periodontitis. 12
 6. Write short notes on : (Any four) 16
 - a) Gemination and Fusion
 - b) Attrition and Abrasion
 - c) Xerostomia
 - d) Follicular Ameloblastoma
 - e) Internal resorption
-

Nootan Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar
Third Year B.D.S. Examination
Oct-Dec-2009
Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time :3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions:

1. Write two section in a separate answer book
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks
3. Draw diagrams where necessary
4. Write legibly

SECTION – I

1. Give an outline of the interrelations of the Pulp & Periapical lesions. Describe in detail about Chronic Apical Periodontitis. 16
2. Classify Odontogenic Tumours of the jaws. Describe in detail about Follicular & unicystic ameloblastoma. 16
3. Write Short notes on (Any three) (3X6=18)
 - a. Aphthous ulcer
 - b. Scurvy
 - c. Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - d. Erosion

SECTION – II

4. Classify dental caries in various ways. Describe histopathology of Enamel caries. 16
 5. Enumerate Premalignant lesions of oral cavity. Discuss Lichen Planus in detail. 16
 6. Write Short notes on (Any three) (3X6=18)
 - a. Mumps
 - b. Histopathology of well differentiated Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Exfoliative cytology
 - d. Paget's disease
-

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL
THIRD BDS
2ND INTERNAL
ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions :

- (1) Figures to the right indicate *full* Marks.
- (2) Draw **diagrams** where necessary.
- (3) Write **legibly**.

1. Classify Odontogenic tumours of oral cavity. Write in detail about Ameloblastoma. 10
 2. Define neoplasm. Describe in detail about Oral epidermoid carcinoma. 10
 3. Write notes (Any Three) : 15
 - a. Dentigerous cyst
 - b. Hemangioma
 - c. Osteosarcoma
 - d. Pathogenesis & histopathology of Root end cyst.
 4. Write notes (Any Three) : 9
 - a. Histopathology of kerato cystic odontogenic tumour
 - b. Nasopalatine cyst
 - c. Von Recklinghausen's disease
 - d. Mucous retention cyst
 5. Answer in one or two sentence : 6
 - a. What are Verocay bodies?
 - b. Define Cyst.
 - c. What are Liesegang Rings?
 - d. What is Stafne bone cavity?
 - e. Enumerate Giant cell lesions of oral cavity.
 - f. What is Gorlin-Goltz syndrome?
-

NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR
THIRD B.D.S.
1ST INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions :

- a) Figures to the right indicate *full* Marks.
- b) Draw **diagrams** where necessary.
- c) Write **legibly**.

1. Define Cyst. Classify cystic lesions of odontogenic origin. Describe etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathology & treatment of **Periapical Cyst**. 16
 2. Describe in detail about structural abnormalities of Enamel. 16
 3. Write short notes (Any Three) : 18
 - a. Acute Suppurative Osteomyelitis
 - b. Forensic odontology
 - c. Clinical types of dental caries
 - d. Pulp stones
-

NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR

THIRD B.D.S.

1ST INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions :

- (4) Figures to the right indicate *full* Marks.
- (5) Draw **diagrams** where necessary.
- (6) Write **legibly**.

1. Define Cyst. Classify cystic lesions of odontogenic origin. Describe etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathology, treatment & prognosis of **Odontogenic Keratocyst**. 16
2. Classify developmental anomalies of teeth. Describe in detail about developmental disturbances in **shape** of teeth. 16
3. Write short notes (Any Three) : 18
 - a. Condensing Osteitis
 - b. Advanced dentinal changes in dental caries
 - c. Pulp Polyp
 - d. Internal Resorption

NARSINBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR
III BDS II INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

- Draw neat and labeled diagrams.
- Answer to the point.

Long essay:

1 x 14 = 14

1. Classify salivary gland disorders. Write in detail about Pleomorphic adenoma.

Short essay (any three):

3 x 5 = 15

1. Fibrous dysplasia
2. Actinomycosis
3. Idiopathic internal resorption
4. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
5. Histopathology of enamel caries

Short answers:

6 x 1 = 6

1. Hutchinson's triad
2. Liquefaction foci of Miller
3. Salivary factors affecting dental caries
4. Koplick's spot
5. Erosion
6. Agranulocytosis.