



MP-17503

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

July / August - 2018

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1 Full questions : 14
Define Impaction. Classify mandibular third molar impaction. Write in detail about radiographic assessment. Describe technique for removal of horizontally impacted mandibular third molar.
- 2 Short questions : (Write any three) 15
(1) Sterilization in ORPS.
(2) Anaphylaxis.
(3) Dentigerous Cyst.
(4) Caldwell's procedure.
(5) Winter's WAR line.
- 3 One line Answers : 6
(1) Composition of LA Solution.
(2) Indication and dose of atropine.
(3) Neuroplexia.
(4) Epistaxis.
(5) Guerin Sign.

SECTION - II

- 1 Full question : 14
- Classification of mandibular fracture. Write about clinical features and treatment modalities of :
- (1) Unilateral undisplaced conylar fracture in adult.
 - (2) Unilateral displaced condylar fracture in adult.
- 2 Short questions : (Write any **three**) 15
- (1) Gille's temporal approach.
 - (2) Management of TMJ ankylosis.
 - (3) Sialolithiasis.
 - (4) Oro antral communication.
 - (5) Syncope.
- 3 One line answers : 6
- (1) Kaban protocol for ankylosis.
 - (2) Quains **PDF Reducer Demo**
 - (3) Hanging Drop sign in fracture.
 - (4) Rule of 2.
 - (5) Stobies method of extraction.
 - (6) Name three techniques of inferior alveolar nerve block.
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(H.N.A.V)

Final year - ODP Batch



AE-3603

Seat No. _____

Final B. D. S. Examination

January - 2018

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

Instructions : (1) Figures to the right indicates full marks.

(2) Draw the diagrams whenever necessary.

(3) Use separate answer book for each section.

(4) Write legibly.

SECTION - I

1 Full Question : 14

- (1) Classify the fascial spaces. Describe the Submandibular space; boundaries; contents; spread of infection, drainage of it.

2 Short Notes : (Any Three) 15

- (1) Management of Hemophilic patients in Dental practice.
- (2) Nerve Injury: Classification, Evaluation and Management.
- (3) Principles of suturing.
- (4) Osseo -integration of Dental Implants.
- (5) Differential diagnosis of Unconsciousness.

3 Very Short Answers : (One Mark Each) 6

- (1) Clinical Features of Bell's Palsy
- (2) Normal Values of PT, PTT, INR and its significance.
- (3) What is Tinel's sign?
- (4) Winter's line
- (5) Frey's syndrome
- (6) Adrenaline : Dose and Indications.

SECTION - II

1 Full Question : 14

- (1) Describe the LeFort 2 Fracture lines. Discuss the Clinical features and treatment options for the same.

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2 Short Notes : (Any Three) 15

- (1) FESS : Indications and Technique
- (2) Hemostatic Agents
- (3) Sialography : Indications, Contraindications, Technique, Phases, and Observations.
- (4) LeFort I osteotomy : Technique and Indications.
- (5) Biomedical Waste Management on Dental Clinic.

3 Very Short Answers : (One Mark Each)

6

- (1) Rowe's Maxillary Disimpaction Forceps: Indications and Method of sterilization.
- (2) Champy's lines of osteosynthesis.
- (3) How will you check Diplopia?
- (4) Vertical Pillars of face
- (5) What is the nerve supply of Maxillary First Molar?
- (6) Which radiographs are required to examine the Zygomatic Arch?

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KB-2873

Seat No. 159

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

June / July - 2017

Oral Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1 Define Impaction. Classify maxillary third molar impactions. Describe step by step surgical procedure for extraction of mesio-angular impacted maxillary third molar. Enumerate possible complications of the same. 14
- 2 Short notes : (any three) 15
- (A) Complications of Local Anesthesia
 - (B) Biopsy
 - (C) Oro-Antral Fistula
 - (D) Dry Socket
 - (E) Suture Materials.
- 3 One liners : 6
- (1) Carotid Sheath
 - (2) Cephalosporins
 - (3) Cryer Elevators
 - (4) Blood Transfusion
 - (5) Autoclave
 - (6) Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

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SECTION - II

- 1 Define Fracture. Classify Mandibular fractures and describe aetiology, clinical features, treatment and complications of unilateral condylar fracture in a 19 year old female. 14
- 2 Short notes : (any three) 15
- (A) Osteomyelitis
 - (B) Odontogenic Keratocyst
 - (C) Ameloblastoma
 - (D) Dental Implants
 - (E) Bilateral Sagittal Split Osteotomy (BSSO).
- 3 One liners : 6
- (1) Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - (2) TMJ Ankylosis
 - (3) Sialolithiasis
 - (4) TNM staging
 - (5) Apicoectomy
 - (6) Pre-prosthetic surgery.



GI-3143

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

January – 2017

Oral Surgery

Time : **3 Hours]**

[Total Marks : **70**

SECTION – I

- 1 What are the Indications, Contra-indications and Complications of a tooth extraction. Write in detail about trans-alveolar extraction. **14**
- 2 Short Notes : (Any **Three**) **15**
- (1) Biopsy
 - (2) Suture Materials
 - (3) Hemostatic Agents
 - (4) Sterilization and Disinfection
 - (5) Dental Elevators
- 3 Short Questions/One Liners/MCQs : **6**
- (1) WAR lines
 - (2) Haemorrhage
 - (3) Pericoronitis
 - (4) Alveoloplasty
 - (5) Anaphylaxis
 - (6) Syncope

SECTION – II

- 1 Define oro-antral fistula, discuss the aetiology, clinical features, and various surgical methods for closure of oro-antral fistula. 14
- 2 Short Notes : (Any **Three**) 15
- (1) Ludwig's Angina
 - (2) TMJ Ankylosis
 - (3) Bilateral parasymphysis fracture
 - (4) Sialolith
 - (5) Posterior-superior alveolar nerve block
- 3 Short Questions/One Liners/MCQs : 6
- (1) Osteoradionecrosis
 - (2) Haemophilia
 - (3) Enucleation
 - (4) Peri-apical Osteitis
 - (5) Canine Impaction
 - (6) Mini-plate Osteosynthesis.



PAP-3133 Seat No. _____

Final Year B. D. S. Examination

June/July - 2016

Oral Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1 Classify mandibular fracture and describe management of parasymphysis fracture in 5 years old children. 14
- 2 Write notes on any **three** : 15
 - (a) Syncope
 - (b) Haemorrhage
 - (c) Dry Socket
 - (d) Autoclave
 - (e) Pterygomandibular space
- 3 Answer in **one** or **two** sentences : 6
 - (a) Syncope
 - (b) Angina maligna
 - (c) Lincoln's Highway
 - (d) Composition of L.A.
 - (e) Saucerization
 - (f) Never supply of Maxillary first molar

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SECTION - II

- 1 Define TMJ Ankylosis and its classification; write in detail about its management. 14
- 2 Write notes on any **three** : 15
 - (a) Facial artery
 - (b) PSA
 - (c) Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - (d) Sialolithiasis
 - (e) Le forte-I fracture
- 3 Answer in **one** or **two** sentences : 6
 - (a) Atropine
 - (b) Parade ground fracture
 - (c) Dental implant
 - (d) Pericoronitis
 - (e) Dislocation
 - (f) EDCP.

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GEC-2873

Seat No. _____

Final Year B. D. S. Examination

January - 2016

The Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Read the questions carefully and write appropriate answers.
(2) Draw and label neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION A

Long Essay :

1×14=14

- (1) Enumerate local and systemic complications of local anesthesia. Write in detail causes, clinical features and prevention of local anesthesia toxicity.

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Short notes : (any three)

3×5=15

- (2) Penicillins
(3) WAR lines
(4) Complications of surgical removal of impacted tooth
(5) Emergency drugs in dental clinic
(6) Mandibular nerve

Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blanks

6×1=6

- (7) Amide type of local anesthetic drug is
(A) Cocaine
(B) Xylocaine
(C) Benzocaine
(D) Procaine

- (8) _____ is a branch of trigeminal nerve which is both sensory and motor.
- (9) Another name for dry socket is _____.
- (10) Write definition of extraction.
- (11) Maximum dose of lignocaine with adrenaline is
- (A) 7 g/kg body weight
 - (B) 20 mg/kg body weight
 - (C) 7.7 mg/kg body weight
 - (D) 2 gm/kg body weight
- (12) Which of the following is a non-resorbable suture material
- (A) Vicryl
 - (B) Catgut
 - (C) Braded silk
 - (D) None

SECTION B

Long Essay : **PDF Reducer Demo** 1×14=14

- (1) Classify cysts of the jaw. Write in detail clinical, radiological, histological features, treatment and prognosis of odontogenic keratocyst.

Short notes : (any three)

3×5=15

- (2) Trigeminal neuralgia
- (3) Buccal space infection
- (4) Clinical features of Le Forte-II fracture
- (5) Oro-antral communication
- (6) Gillie's temporal approach

- (7) Battle sign is seen in
- (A) Parasymphysis fracture
 - (B) TMJ ankylosis
 - (C) Le Forte-III fracture
 - (D) Nasal bone fracture
- (8) Etiology for cleft lip and palate is
- (A) Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - (B) Consanguineous marriage
 - (C) Alcohol consumption
 - (D) All of the above
- (9) Most common malignant tumor of oral cavity is
- (A) Osteosarcoma
 - (B) Lymphoma
 - (C) Ameloblastoma
 - (D) Squamous cell carcinoma
- (10) Protein analysis of odontogenic keratocystis
- (A) Less than 4 gm/100 ml
 - (B) More than 5 gm/100 ml
 - (C) Less than 10 gm/100 ml
 - (D) Range 5-10 gm/100 ml
- (11) Trismus is mostly associated with
- (A) Buccal space infection
 - (B) Periapical abscess
 - (C) Submandibular space infection
 - (D) Submasseteric space infection
- (12) Bell's palsy is loss of function of _____ nerve.
- _____



HDE-2553

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

June / July - 2015

Oral Maxillo - Facial Surgery

(Old & New Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - 1

- 1 Write essay on : 14
Management of exodontia in patients with cardio
vascular and respiratory disorders.

OR

Mechanism of action of L.A. and pain control
theories. Name contents of L.A. and describe function
of each.

- 2 Write short notes on any **three** : 15
(a) Management of T.M.J. ankylosis
(b) Disimpaction surgery of upper 3rd molar
(c) Alveolar osteitis
(d) Parapharyngeal space infection
(e) Principles of suturing and types of suture
material commonly used.

- 3 Write in one line : (any six) 6
(a) Hb, Bt. Ct
(b) Cryer elevator
(c) Define cyst
(d) Golden hour of trauma
(e) Mucocele
(f) Tooth reimplantation
(g) Von rehrman flap
(h) Atropine.

SECTION - 2

- 1 Write essay on : 14
Techniques of ridge augmentation.
- OR**
- Zygomatic complex fractures.
- 2 Write short notes on any **three** : 15
(a) OKC
(b) Sialolithiasis
(c) Autogenous grafts in o.s.
(d) Osseointegration in implants.
(e) Bssso.
- 3 Write in one line : (any **six**) 6
(a) Sandwich fractures
(b) Verills sign
(c) Epulis
(d) WAR line
(e) Define trigeminal neuralgia
(f) Ringer lactate soln
(g) Drug of choice in anaphylactic shock
(h) Fibrectomy in submucous fibrosis.

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KCG-8453

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B.D.S. Examination

November/December – 2014

Oral Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Classify maxillary canine impaction. How will you manage a palatally placed maxillary canine ? 14
2. Short notes : (any **three**) 5 × 3 = 15
 - (i) Dry Socket
 - (ii) Torus mandibularis
 - (iii) Syncope
 - (iv) Principles of antibiotic therapy
 - (v) Sialolithiasis
3. Short questions/MCQs/FTI in the blanks : 6
 - (i) Maxillary sinus is also known as _____.
 - (ii) Full form of BSSO is _____.
 - (iii) Basically TMJ is
 - (a) Ball and socket joint
 - (b) Diarthrodial joint
 - (c) Synovial joint
 - (d) All of the above
 - (iv) The principle muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is
 - (a) Masseter
 - (b) Anterior temporal
 - (c) Posterior temporal
 - (d) Lateral pterygoid

- (v) The best time of extraction in pregnancy is
 - (a) First trimester
 - (b) Second trimester
 - (c) Third trimester
 - (d) None of the above
- (vi) Hyperbaric oxygen is indicated for
 - (a) Obstructive lung disease
 - (b) Osteoradionecrosis:
 - (c) Cardiac failure
 - (d) Renal disease

SECTION - B

1. What do you mean by TMJ ankylosis ? How will you manage a case of unilateral TMJ Ankylosis ? 14

2. Short notes : (any **three**) **3 × 5 = 15**
 - (a) BSSO
 - (b) Ludwig's Angina
 - (c) Local complications of LA
 - (d) Radicular cyst
 - (e) Lefort I Fracture

3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blanks : **6**
 - (i) Closed mouth technique of inferior alveolar nerve block is
 - (a) Angelli Sargenti technique
 - (b) Gow-Gates technique
 - (c) Clarke and Holmes technique
 - (d) Vazirani and Akninosi technique
 - (ii) Define oral surgery
 - (iii) Full form of LASER is

- (iv) Cleft lip surgery is called
 - (a) Genioplasty
 - (b) Chelioplasty
 - (c) Gap arthroplasty
 - (d) Vestibuloplasty
- (v) The splint which is most commonly used in edentulous mandibular fracture is
 - (a) Gunning splint
 - (b) Cap splint
 - (c) Rebbon splint
 - (d) All of the above
- (vi) Gillis approach is used in
 - (a) Open reduction of zygomatic fracture
 - (b) Open reduction Mandible fracture
 - (c) Open reduction of maxilla fracture
 - (d) Closed reduction of zygomatic fracture

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BP-5083

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

May / June - 2014

Oral Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - A

1. Classify maxillary canine impaction? How will you manage a palatally placed maxillary canine? 14
2. Short notes : (any Three) 5x3=15
 - i. Dry Socket
 - ii. Torus mandibularis
 - iii. Syncope
 - iv. Principles of antibiotic therapy
 - v. Sialolithiasis
3. Short questions/MCQs/True or False 6
 - i. Maxillary sinus is also known as -----
 - ii. Full form of BSSO is -----
 - iii. Basically TMJ is
 - a) Ball and socket joint
 - b) Diarthrodial joint
 - c) Synovial joint
 - d) All of the above
 - iv. The principle muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is
 - a) Masseter
 - b) Anterior temporal
 - c) Posterior temporal
 - d) Lateral pterygoid

- v. The best time of extraction in pregnancy is
 - a) First trimester
 - b) Second trimester
 - c) Third trimester
 - d) None of the above
- vi. Hyperbaric oxygen is indicated for
 - a) Obstructive lung disease
 - b) Osteoradionecrosis
 - c) Cardiac failure
 - d) Renal disease

SECTION - B

1. What do you mean by TMJ ankylosis? How will you manage a case of unilateral TMJ Ankylosis? 14
2. Short notes (any three) 3x5=15
 - a) BSSO
 - b) Ludwig's Angina
 - c) Local complications of LA
 - d) Radicular cyst
 - e) Lefort I Fracture
3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blanks: 6
 - i. Closed mouth technique of inferior alveolar nerve block is
 - a) Angel's technique
 - b) Gow-Gates technique
 - c) Clarke and Holmes technique
 - d) Vazirani and Akinosi technique
 - ii. Define oral surgery
 - iii. Full form of LASER is
 - iv. Cleft lip surgery is called
 - a) Genioplasty
 - b) Chelioplasty
 - c) Gap arthroplasty
 - d) Vestibuloplasty

- v. The splint which is most commonly used in edentulous mandibular fracture is
- a) Gunning splint
 - b) Cap splint
 - c) Ribbon splint
 - d) All of the above
- vi. Gillis approach is used in
- a) Open reduction of zygomatic fracture
 - b) Open reduction Mandible fracture
 - c) Open reduction of maxilla fracture
 - d) Closed reduction of zygomatic fracture
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GDC-5643

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

December - 2013

Oral Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION-I

- 1 Classify local anesthetic agents. Describe classical interior alveolar nerve block technique and mention its complications. 14
- 2 Write short notes : (any **three**) 15
 - (1) Auto clave
 - (2) Elevators in oral surgery
 - (3) Oro antrol fistula
 - (4) Trigeminal nerve
 - (5) Syncopal attack
- 3 Short questions / MCQs / Fill in the blank : 6
 - (1) Trigeminal Neovalgia is also known as _____.
 - (2) Name five terminal branches of facial nerve.
 - (3) Contents of local anesthetic bulb.
 - (4) Crossbar elevator works on following principle :
 - (a) Wedge
 - (b) Wheel and Axle
 - (c) Lever principle
 - (d) All of the them
 - (5) Name any four groups of antibiotics used in oral surgery.
 - (6) Name any three chemical sterilization agents used in oral surgery.

SECTION-II

- 1 Classify tumours of Jaws. Discuss in detail ameloblastoma. 14
- 2 Short notes : (any **three**) 15
- (1) Lee fort fracture lines
 - (2) Dentigerous cyst
 - (3) Sialolithiasis
 - (4) Ludwig's angina
 - (5) Dental implant.
- 3 Short questions / Fill in the blanks / MCQs : 6
- (1) Haemophilia is caused by following deficiency :
 - (a) Vit-C
 - (b) Factor VIII
 - (c) Platelet
 - (d) None of them
 - (2) Full name of BSSO is _____.
 - (3) Recurrent habitual TMD dislocation is also called as _____.
 - (4) Define Osteomyelitis.
 - (5) Oral submucous fibrosis is caused by :
 - (a) Betel nut
 - (b) Tobacco
 - (c) Lime
 - (d) All of the above
 - (6) Name any two antiviral drugs.
-



K-4184

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

June - 2013

Oral Surgery

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

(35 Marks)

- 1 Describe mechanism of action of local anesthetics. 14
Enumerate complications of LA. Discuss syncope.
- 2 Short notes : (any three) 15
 - (1) Management of HIV infected patient in Oral Surgery
 - (2) Sterilization
 - (3) Nerve supply of Maxillofacial region
 - (4) Complication of Extraction
 - (5) Antibiotics in Oral Surgery.
- 3 Short questions : 6
 - (1) The clinical diagnosis of diabetes is often indicated by the presence of
 - (a) Polyurea
 - (b) Polydypsia
 - (c) Polyphagia
 - (d) All of three.
 - (2) Normal haemoglobin value in male is _____ and females is _____ (Give accurate range along with units)

- (3) Silk is _____ type of suture material.
- (4) Define Ludwig's Angina.
- (5) Excessive force while removing a impacted mandibular molar can result in to mandibular _____.
- (6) Dental implants are made of _____ metal.

SECTION - II

(35 Marks)

- 1 Classify fractures of mandible. Write clinical features and General principles in treatment of mandiblar fractures. 14

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

- 3 Short questions : 6
 - (1) _____ has highest recurrence rate among all Odontogenic cysts.
 - (2) Maxillary sinus is also called as _____.
 - (3) Following is the muscle of mastication :
 - (a) Buccinator
 - (b) Diaphragm
 - (c) Temporalis
 - (d) All of the above

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

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JJ-685

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

October / November – 2012

Oral Surgery

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

40 Marks

- 1 Classify various local Anesthetic Agents. 14
Discuss its mechanism of action. How will you anesthetize mandibular first molar teeth with severe trismus in a patient ?

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

OR

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

- 3 Short notes : (any two) 12
 - (i) Antibiotics in oral surgery
 - (ii) Management of Hepatitis patient in Dental clinic
 - (iii) Preprosthetic surgery.

- 1 Classify Salivary Gland disorders. 14
Discuss pleomorphic adenoma.
- 2 Classify tumour of jaw. Describe various methods 14
of the treatment of benign tumours.

OR

- 2 Classify various T.M. Joint disorders. 14
Discuss T.M. joint Ankylosis.
- 3 Short notes : (any two) 12
- (i) Bell's Palsy
 - (ii) Classification of Maxillary, Mandibular and Zygomatic complex fractures.
 - (iii) Dental implants.

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JJ-686

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

October / November – 2012

Oral Surgery

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I (35 Marks)

- 1 Classify Impacted Maxillary Canine teeth. 14
Discuss surgical procedure for removal of horizontally impacted bilateral maxillary Canines on the palatal side.

- 2 Short notes : (any **three**) 15
 - (i) Posterior superior Alveolar Nerve Block
 - (ii) Hemmorrhage
 - (iii) Suturing materials and techniques
 - (iv) Sterilization
 - (v) Preprosthetic surgery

- 3 Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blanks : 6
 - (i) The procedure to coagulate the Trigeminal ganglion is
 - (a) RFTC
 - (b) RGTN
 - (c) TNCP
 - (d) TNDC

- (ii) Ludwig's Angina can cause
 - (a) Septicemia
 - (b) Respiratory distress
 - (c) Mediastinitis
 - (d) All the above
- (iii) Maxillary Sinus lining is also called as _____
- (iv) Write the course of Leebort I fracture line
- (v) Seven Bilateral TM joint ankylosis will give _____ appearance
- (vi) Syncope occurs while operative procedure due to
 - (a) Cerebral Edema
 - (b) Cerebral hyperemia
 - (c) Cerebral degenerative
 - (d) Cerebral hypoxia

SECTION - II

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----|
| 1 | Classify cysts of oral cavity. Discuss in detail about dentigerous cyst. | 14 |
| PDF Reducer Demo | | |
| 2 | Write short notes : (any three) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Trigeminal Nerve (ii) Subluxation (iii) Cardio pulmonary Resuscitation (iv) Pindborg's tumour (v) Oro facial clefts | 15 |
| 3 | Short questions/Fill in the blanks/MCQs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Basically TMJ is a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ball and socket joint (b) Hinge and Axis joint (c) Diarthroidal joint (d) Synovial joint | 6 |

- (ii) Maxillary Sinus is also known as _____
 - (iii) Process of union of implant with the bone is called as _____
 - (iv) Full form of LASER is _____
 - (v) Draw figures of favourable and unfavourable fractures at angle a mandible in sagittal plane. (side view)
 - (vi) Name 12 cranial nerves.
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K-9743

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

June / July - 2012

Oral Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

35 Marks

- 1 Enumerate various Local and Systemic complications of Local Anesthetic solutions. Discuss in detail anaphylactic shock. 14
- 2 Short notes : (any three) 15
 - (1) Principles of Elevators and their usage
 - (2) Dry socket
 - (3) Chemical sterilization
 - (4) Or. Antrol Fistula
 - (5) Antibiotics and their abuse (Misuse)
- 3 Multiple choices Questions / fill in the blanks : 6

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 - (1) In presence of puss, Anesthesia is difficult to obtain due to
 - (a) Lowered PH
 - (b) Elevated PH
 - (c) Edema
 - (d) Swelling.
 - (2) Common drug used for hemophilic patient during extraction
 - (a) Botropase
 - (b) Aspirin
 - (c) Traneamic acid
 - (d) Cryoprecipitate

- (3) Best pretend drug in Trigeminal neuralgia is
 - (a) Barbiturates
 - (b) Diazepam
 - (c) Carbamezipine
 - (d) Tramadol
- (4) Onion skin appearance is seen in
 - (a) Osteosarcoma
 - (b) Pagets disease
 - (c) Ossifying fibroma
 - (d) Garre's osteomyelitis.
- (5) Mandibular fractures requires _____ weeks for the fixation.
- (6) Elevators used to reduce zygomatic complex fracture is known as _____.

SECTION - II

35

- 4 Classify various tumours of jaw. Describe in detail about Ameloblastoma. **14**
- 5 Short notes (any three) **15**
 - (1) Ludwig's Angina
 - (2) Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - (3) Myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome
 - (4) AIDS in oral surgery
 - (5) Lasers in oral surgery.
- 6 Multiple choice questions / fill in the blanks / short question : **6**
 - (1) Define oral surgery
 - (2) Dry socket occurs commonly after
 - (a) 24 hrs.
 - (b) 2 days
 - (c) 3-4 days
 - (d) 10-15 days.

- (3) Kerctacyst has clinical importance because of its _____.
- (4) The close mouth technique of interior alveolus nerve is
- (a) Angellio Sargenti technique
 - (b) Gow Actess technique
 - (c) Clark and Holmes technique
 - (d) Sunder J. Vazirani's technique
- (5) Five Terminal branches of Facicl Nerve are
- (6) 'Sagiltal split osteotomy is used to correct
- (a) Mandibular prognathism
 - (b) Mandibular Retrognathism
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None.

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K-9733

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

June / July - 2012

Oral Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

- 1 Enumerate various local and systemic complications of local anesthetic solutions. Discuss causer, signs, symptoms management and prevention of syncope. 14
 - 2 Mention indications and contra indications of extraction. Describe various movements used to extract various maxillary and mandibular teeth of one side. **PDF Reducer Demo** 14
- OR**
- 2 Describe in detail various complications of extraction and their management in detail. 14
 - 3 Short notes : (any two) 12
 - (1) Suturing materials and technique
 - (2) Sterilization
 - (3) Analgesics in oral surgery.

SECTION - II

- 4 Classify cysts of Jaw. Describe various methods of their treatment. 14

- 5 Classify mandibular fractures. Discuss various methods of treating them. 14

OR

- 5 Define dislocation of TMJ. Describe different modalities to treat various types of dislocation. 14

- 6 Short notes : (any two) 12

(1) Trigeminal neuralgia

(2) Ameloblastoma

(3) Ludwig's Angina.

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TR-8578

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

October / November - 2011

Oral Maxillofacial Surgery

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

- 1 Enumerate various local and systemic complications of Local Anesthetic solutions. Discuss causes, signs, symptoms and management and prevention of Syncope. 14
- 2 How will you manage a case of post extraction hemorrhage in oral surgery ? Enumerate methods to prevent it. 14

OR

- 2 Mention indications and contraindications of extraction. Describe complications of extraction in brief. 14
- 3 Short notes : (any two) 12
 - (i) Antibiotics in oral surgery.
 - (ii) Sterilization
 - (iii) Laboratory investigations in Oral Surgery.

SECTION - II

- 4 Classify cysts of Jaw. Name various methods of treating your cysts. Write in detail about enucleation. 14

- 5 Classify mandibular fractures. Discuss various methods of treating mandibular fractures. 14

OR

- 5 Write in detail about myofucial pain dysfunction syndrome. 14

- 6 Short notes : (any two) 12

(i) Odontomes

(ii) Emergency drugs in Oral surgery

(iii) Tic douloureux

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PF-5578

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

June/July - 2011

Oral Maxillo-Facial Surgery

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

SECTION - I

- 1 Classify local Anesthetic solution. Discuss in detail 14
various complication and local Anesthesia.
- 2 Name various elevators used in oral surgery. 14
Discuss their principles and write in detail about
transalveolar method of extraction.

OR

- 2 Classify impacted mandibular third molar. 14
Discuss surgical procedure for removal of
horizontally impacted mandibular third molar tooth.
- 3 Short notes : (any two) 12
 - (1) Inferior alveolar nerve block
 - (2) Extraction of tooth in HIV the patient
 - (3) Analgesics in oral surgery.

SECTION - II

- 1 Classify tumour of Jaws. Describe various 14
methods of treatment of benign Jaw tumours.
- 2 Classify various temporo mandibular disorder. 14
Discuss in detail about TM joint analysis.

OR

ankylosis

PF-5578]

1

[Contd...

- 2 Enumerate branches of trigeminal nerve. 14
Discuss signs, symptoms and treatment of
trigeminal neuralgia.
- 3 Short notes : (any two) 12
(1) Management of odontogenic infection
(2) Oro antral fistula
(3) Sialolithiasis.
-

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6728

Seat No. _____

Fourth B.D.S. Examination
October / November – 2010
Oral Maxillo - Facial Surgery

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks :

SECTION – I

- 1 Define Extraction. Give indications of open method of extraction and describe its surgical technique. 14
- 2 Classify Local Anesthetic Agents. Describe classical Inferior Alveolar Nerve Block Technique and mention its complications. 14
- 3 Short notes : (any three) 12
 - (a) Dry socket
 - (b) Sterilization
 - (c) Principles of Antibiotic therapy
 - (d) Dental elevators
 - (e) Adrenoline.

SECTION – II

- 1 Classify condylar fractures. Give treatment of bilateral undisplaced condylar fracture in a 37 year old male. 14

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 2 | What is BSSO? Write indications, surgical procedure and complications of the same. | 14 |
| 3 | Short notes : (any three) | 12 |
| | (a) Dentigerous Cyst | |
| | (b) Ashley's Flap | |
| | (c) Ranula | |
| | (d) Suppurative Osteomyelitis | |
| | (e) Sialolith. | |

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Dept. of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

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Final Year Preliminary Examination Batch-2017-18

Section-A, Total 35 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question (any one):

1x10=10 marks

1. Define Impaction? Classify impacted mandibular third molars and write steps in removal of impacted third molar? .

Or

2. Define ameloblastoma? Write clinical features, and management of ameloblastoma of mandible?

Short Essay Question: (answer any three)

3X5=15 marks

1. Complications of exodontias.
2. Sialoliths
3. Osteoradionecrosis
4. OKC
5. Dry socket

Answer in One line:

5x1=5 marks

1. Define cyst?
2. Trismus is
3. Oxidizing agent in LA is
4. Cross bar elevator works on which principle.
5. Pyramidal fracture is also known as

MCQ:

5x1=5 marks

- 1. The most common site of fracture of the mandible is**
 - A. Body
 - B. Angle
 - C. Symphysis
 - D. Condyle
- 2. The clinical signs of acute maxillary sinusitis are all except**
 - A. Mucopurulent exudates
 - B. Tenderness over the anterolateral sinus wall
 - C. Tenderness to percussion of maxillary molar teeth
 - D. Loss of vitality of maxillary molar teeth
- 3. Bilateral Sagittal Split Osteotomy (BSSO) is a procedure carried out for**
 - A. Mandibular deformities
 - B. Maxillary deformities
 - C. Deformities in which occlusion is not involved
 - D. Condylar repositioning
- 4. Diabetic patient with moist skin, moist mouth and weak pulse; what would you do**
 - A. Give glucose
 - B. Administer O₂
 - C. Administer adrenaline
 - D. Inject insulin
- 5. Bucket handle type of fractures are seen in**
 - A. Children
 - B. Soldiers
 - C. Edentulous persons
 - D. Young adults



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Visnagar, Dist-Mehsana, Gujarat



Date: 05/02/2018

SECOND INTERNAL EXAMINATIONS (50 marks)

FINAL YEAR BDS

SECTION-A

Question 1: Long question

(7*1=7)

Classify condylar fracture. Give treatment of bilateral undisplaced condylar fracture in a 37 years old male patient.

Question 2: Short Notes (Any 3)

(3*4=12)

1. Antibiotics
2. CPR
3. Vasoconstrictors in Local Anesthesia
4. Principles of Dental Elevators
5. Laboratory Investigations in Oral Surgery

Question 3: Answer in one line

(6*1=6)

- A) What is syncope?
- B) Name the maxillary sinus lining
- C) Name 12 cranial nerves
- D) Which micro organism is associated with Dry Socket?
- E) What is Frey's Syndrome?
- F) What is Exodontia?

SECTION - B

Question 1: Long question

(7*1=7)

Classify salivary Gland disorders. Describe pleomorphic adenoma of salivary gland in details

Question 2: Short Notes (Any 3)

(3*4=12)

- A) IANB Nerve Block
- B) Extraction of Tooth in HIV Patient
- C) Analgesics in Oral Surgery
- D) Oro Antral Fistula
- E) Facial Nerve

Question 3: Answer in one line

(6*1=6)

- A) Rule of 2
- B) Contents of Local anesthetic bulb
- C) Pathognomonic sign for mandibular fracture
- D) What is the other name of PNS view radiograph?
- E) Hyperbaric oxygen is indicated for which disease?
- F) Sequel of periapical infection

OS
(Section = I)

2

MCQ (answer all):

1x5=5marks

1. Which of the following procedures will not achieve sterilization;

- A. Hot air at 160°C "320°F" for 90mins, B. Boiling water at 100°C "210°F" for 2 hours
C. Autoclave at 121°C "250°F" under 15psi for 20 mins,
D. Dry heat at 177°C "350°F" for 60mins E. All of the above will achieve sterilization

2. 50 years old man presented after a full mouth extraction complaining that he "bled all night". Which of the following pre-existing conditions could be responsible for the post operative bleeding;

- A. Blood pressure reading of 180/110 B. Gastric ulcer
C. Elevated prothrombin time D. A & C are correct
E. None of the above

3. Parotid glands are –

- a) Serous b) mucous
c) Mixed d) all of above

4. During extraction of lower impacted right molar bone is removed a

- A. to expose maximum diameter of tooth B. up to CEJ
C. up to furcation E. up to half of root

5. commonly encountered complication of maxillary third molar

- A. OAC B. root displacement into sinus
C. Excessive hemorrhage D. Fracture of maxillary tuberosity

Section = II

MCQ (answer all):

1x5=5marks

1. Submandibular gland located in

- a) anterior triangle
- b) posterior triangle
- c) digastric triangle
- d) muscular triangle

2. First choice of drug in osteomyelitis is ...

- a. Penicillin
- b. Cephalosporin
- c. Clindamycin
- d. Oxygen therapy

3. When there is a fracture on condyle, the muscle responsible for elevation of condyle is

- a. Lateral pterygoid muscle,
- b. Medial pterygoid muscle
- c. Masseter muscle
- d. None of the above

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4. Which of the following treatments would prevent a transfusion reaction?

- a. Administration of washed erythrocytes
- b. Treatment with immunoglobulins.
- c. Treatment with mannitol.
- d. Proper cross-matching of donor red cells with recipient plasma

5. Patient on anti-coagulant therapy requires an extraction to be performed. Which of the following is NOT true;

- a. Post operative bleeding can be reduced somehow by using tranexemic acid
- b. Prothrombin values of at least 2.5 is required to perform extraction
- c. It takes at least 8 hours for heparin to take effects
- d. Heparin should be administered sub-cutaneous



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Final Year First internal Examination (Regular)-2017-18

Section-A

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

- 1 Define L.A. Describe posterior superior alveolar nerve block technique.

Short Essay Question :(answer any three)

3X4=12 marks

- 2 Clerks(shift cone) technique
- 3 Canine impaction
- 4 WAR lines
- 5 elevators
- 6 sailoliths

One mark Question:

1x6=6 mark

7. Define Exodontia
8. extraction of tooth in pregnancy is done in----- trimester
9. sailography is -----
10. Maximum recommended dose of lignocaine without adrenaline is -----
11. Long acting Local anesthetic agent.....
12. Action of Zinc Oxide Eugenol in treatment of Dry socket.....



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Final Year First internal Examination (Regular)-2017-18

Section-B

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

1. Classify impacted mandibular third molars? Describe intraoperative & postoperative complications of surgical removal of an impacted third molar.

Short Essay Question : (answer any three)

3X4=12 marks

- 2 Trismus
- 3 IANB
- 4 Investigatios in salivary gland disorder
- 5 Mucocele
- 6 Mechanism of action of L.A

One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

7. Transient facial paralysis is complication of ----- block.
8. Nerves anesthetized in IONB are
9. Hematoma formation is most frequent with -----nerve block
10. The most Common tooth to get impacted is.....
11. Xylocaine strength used in dentistry is –
a)2% b) 5% c) 8% d) 10%
12. Parotid glands are –
a) Serous b) mucous c) mixed d) all of above



O.S. OPD Batch 4th year

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Final Year 2nd internal Examination (Oct-Dec Batch)-2016-17

Section- A

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

1. Define oro-antral fistula. Describe clinical features & management of OAF.

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Short Essay Question : (answer any three)

3X4=12 marks

2. Dry socket
3. Marsupialization
4. Clinical feature of unilateral condylar fracture
5. Lignocaine
6. AOT

One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

7. Define L.A ?
8. Define cyst ?
9. Battle sign is
10. Stenson duct is
11. Mylohyoid nerve is branch of
12. Sodium metabisulphite is



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Final Year 2nd internal Examination (Oct-Dec Batch)-2016-17

Section-B

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

1. Describe clinical features & management of ameloblastoma involving angle of mandible.

Short Essay Question: (answer any three)

3X4=12 marks

2. Alveoloplasty
3. post-operative complications of extraction
4. Squamous cell carcinoma
5. Local Complication of L.A
6. Lefort I fracture

One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

13. Transient Facial Palsy is seen in.....nerve block
14. Define Ludwig Angina ?
15. The principal muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is.....
16. Lefort 2 fractures also known as
17. TORI is
18. Sialolithiasis



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Final Year Preliminary Examination 2016-17

Section-A

35 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

1. Long Question (Any One)

1 x 10 = 10 marks

Describe applied anatomy of maxillary sinus. Describe etiology, clinical features and management of Oro Antral Fistula.

Or

Define Sterilisation. Enumerate Chemical and Mechanical methods of Sterilisation. Write about The Autoclave Sterilisations technique in Details.

2. Short Question: (Any Three)

3 x 5 = 15 marks

1. Odontogenic Keratocyst
2. Pain Pathways
3. Cyst Initiation
4. Carnoy's Solution
5. Marx Protocol

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3. One mark Question:

1 x 5 = 5 marks

1. Define Local Anesthesia
2. What is Axonotemesis?
3. What is Pared Ground Fracture?
4. Nerve to Mylohyoid is a Branch of which Nerve?
5. ~~What is Proptosis?~~
6. Define Inflammation

4. Multiple Choice Questions

1 x 5 = 5 marks

1. Following extraction of the molar teeth
 - A. The ridge height is lost more from the maxilla than from the mandible
 - B. The maxillary ridge will get more bone lost from the palatal aspect than the buccal
 - C. The mandibular arch is relatively narrower than the maxillary arch
 - D. Compared with the pre-resorption state, the mandibular ridge will lose more bone from the lingual aspect than the buccal one.

2. The principle muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is
 - A. Mylohyoid
 - B. Anterior temporal
 - C. Posterior temporal
 - D. Anterior belly of digastric
3. What technique is used in the extraction of permanent 1st molars
 - A. Rotation movement
 - B. Lingual movement
 - C. Buccal movement
 - D. Figure of Eight Movement
4. Which is not an effect of
 - A. Sedation
 - B. Excitement
 - C. Analgesia
 - D. Hypnosis
 - E. General anaesthesia
5. Opioid analgesics reduce pain by the release of which naturally appearing product
 - A. Serotonin
 - B. Histamine
 - C. Enkephalins

Section-B

50 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

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1. Long Question (Any One)

1 x 10 = 10 marks

Define Exodontia. Describe in details about the complications related to Exodontia.

OR

Enumerate the branches of Trigeminal Nerve. Write about Clinical features and Management of Trigeminal Neuralgia in Details

2. Short Question: (Any Three)

3 x 5 = 15 marks

1. Le Forte 1
2. Gillies Temporal Approach
3. Ranula
4. Peniciline
5. Post Extraction Instruction

3. One mark Question:

1 x 5 = 5 marks

- 1 4. Define Inflammation
- 2 5. What is MRSA?
- 3 6. What is Betadine?
- 4 7. What is Stenson's Duct?
- 5 8. What is Furuncle?

4. Multiple Choice Questions

1 x 5 = 5 marks

1. The nerve supplies TMJ is
 - A. Auricula Temporal Nerve
 - B. Nerve to masseter
 - C. Facial nerve
2. In which direction you would extract a deciduous uppermolar
 - A. Rotation
 - B. Buccally
 - C. Lingually
3. The articular surface of the normal temporomandibular joint are lined with
 - A. A specially adapted, highly fibrous tissue
 - B. Hyaline cartilage
 - C. Chondroitin-6-phosphate
 - D. Highly vesiculated tissues
4. Which one of the following types of pain is most likely to be associated with cranio mandibular disorders
 - A. Exacerbated pain by hot or cold food
 - B. Keeps patient awake at night
 - C. Associated with muscle tenderness
 - D. Associated with trigger spots related to the trigeminal nerve
5. How would you extract 35
 - A. Rotation
 - B. Lingually
 - C. Labially

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Final Year First internal Examination (Oct-Dec Batch)-2016-17

Section-A

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

- 1) Define L.A. Describe inferior alveolar nerve block technique.

Short Essay Question: (answer any three)

3X4=12 marks

1. Principles of elevators
2. Xerostomia
3. Buccal space infection
4. Dentigerous cyst
5. Dry socket

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One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

1. A fracture mandible should be immobilized for an average of..... weeks
2. First sensation to be lost following administration of LA is
a)pain b)temperature c) touch d) properiception
3. Sodium metabisulphite is Agent
4. Cross bar elevator works on principle of
5. is mainly responsible for allergic reaction of L.A solution.
6. Sequestrum is.....



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Final Year First internal Examination (Oct-Dec Batch)-2016-17

Section-B

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

- 1) Describe clinical features and management of pleomorphic adenoma.

Short Essay Question: (answer any three)

3X4=12 marks

- 1) Contraindications of extraction
- 2) Ranula
- 3) Le fort 1 fracture
- 4) Composition of L.A
- 5) Syncope

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One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

1. Emphysema is
2. Amide type of local anesthetic agent undergo biotransformation primarily in
3. Is common complication of inferior alveolar nerve block technique.
4. Enucleation is treatment of
5.mg of lignocaine is present in 1 ml of 2% lignocaine
6. Submandibular gland located in
A) anterior triangle b) posterior triangle c) digastric triangle d) muscular triangle



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Final Year Second internal Examination-2017

Section-A

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1 x 7 = 7 marks

1. Define Temporomandibular joint Ankylosis. Describe clinical features and management of unilateral TMJ ankylosis.

Short Essay Question: (Answer any Three)

3 X 4 = 12 marks

1. Parasympthesis fracture.
2. Radicular cyst
3. LeFort I fracture
4. Oro Antral Fistula
5. Classify Impacted Teeth

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One mark Question:

1 x 6 = 6 marks

1. Dislocation is treated by forcing the mandible -
a) Upward and backward b) upward and forward
c) Downward and forward d) downward and backward
2. Enucleation is mode of treatment of -----
3. "Battle sign" is commonly seen after.....fractures
4. Protein content of <4mg/ml is seen incyst
5. Define Exodontia
6. Most Common Complication of Posterior Superior Alveolar Nerve Block



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Final Year Second internal Examination-2017

Section-B

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1 x 7 = 7 marks

1. Define Local Anesthesia. Describe in details the theories of mechanism of action.

Short Essay Question: (answer any three)

3 X 4 = 12 marks

1. Alveoloplasty
2. Pleomorphic adenoma
3. Buccal space infection
4. Ludwig angina
5. Sialolith

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One mark Question:

1 x 6 = 6 marks

1. Define inflammation
2. Pathognomic sign of mandibular fractures is :
 - A. Malocclusion
 - B. Sublingual Hematoma
 - C. Deviation of jaw on opening
 - D. Paresthesia of Mental Nerve
3. Guerin sign is
4. Define Sterilization
5. What is OKC?
6. The principal muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is.....



Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

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Final Year Preliminary Examination Oct-Dec -2016

Section-A

50 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Question

1x20=20marks

1. Define Exodontia. Enumerate & explain about principles of extractions

Short question: (any five)

5x5=25 marks

1. Management of pregnant patient in oral surgery
2. General management protocol for cleft lip & cleft palate
3. Le Fort I fracture
4. Ludwig angina
5. Vasoconstrictors in LA
6. Radicular cyst

One mark Question:

1x5=5 marks

1. Dentigerous Cyst is -----
2. WAR lines are -----
3. Guerin fracture also known as -----
4. Transient facial paralysis is complication of ----- block.
5. Subluxation is -----.



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Final Year Preliminary Examination Oct-Dec -2016

Section-B

50 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Question:

1x20=20 marks

- 1) Classify mandibular fracture. Describe clinical features and management of angle of mandible fracture.

Short question:

5x5=25marks

1. Tmj ankylosis
2. ameloblastoma.
3. TNM Staging
4. Vestibuloplasty
5. Pleomorphic adenoma
6. Oro Antral Fistula & Caldwell Luc operation

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One mark Question:

1x5=5 marks

1. Gillie's approach is used for-----
2. Maxillary Sinus is also known as-----
3. Xerostomia is -----
4. Battle sign is -----
5. Ranula is -----



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1st INTERNAL EXAMS FOR FINAL YEAR BDS 2016-17 BATCH

SECTION-A

25 marks

Long Question:

1x7=7marks

1. Define L.A. Describe inferior alveolar nerve block technique.

Short Question: (answer any three)

3x4=12 marks

1. Mucocele
2. Mendelian theory of impacted tooth
3. WAR lines
4. Indication of extraction of tooth
5. Composition of L.A

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One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

1. Sialolith is.....
2. Dry socket.....
3. Define exodontia?
4. Transient facial paralysis is complication of ----- block.
5. Amber lines.....
6. Adrenaline is

SECTION-B

25 marks

Long Question:

1x7=7 marks

1. Classify impaction ? Discuss treatment of mesio-angular impacted lower third molar tooth.

Short Question: (answer any three)

3x4=12 marks

1. Principles of elevators.
2. Pleomorphic adenoma.
3. Properties of L.A
4. Local complication of L.A
5. Sequence of extraction of tooth

One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

1. White lines are -----
2. Xerostomia -----
3. Warthin tumor -----
4. Ranula is -----
5. Hematoma is common complication of ----- block
6. Landmarks of PSA nerve block is -----

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Final Year Second internal Examination (Oct-Dec Batch)-2016

Section-A

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

- 1) Define TMJ ankylosis. Describe etiology and clinical features of TMJ ankylosis.

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Short Essay Question: (answer any three)

3X4=12 marks

1. Condylar fracture.
2. Dentigerous cyst
3. LeFort II fracture
4. Squamous cell carcinoma
5. Classify mandibular impactions

One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

1. Dislocation is treated by forcing the mandible-
a) Upward and backward b) upward and forward
c) Downward and forward d) downward and backward
2. A fracture mandible should be immobilized for an average of weeks
3. "Panda facies" is commonly seen after fractures
4. Protein content of <4mg/ml is seen in cyst
5. Define fracture?
6. Lefort 1 fractures also known as



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Final Year Second internal Examination (Oct-Dec Batch)-2016

Section-B

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

1. Describe clinical features and management of ZMC fractures.

Short Essay Question :(answer any three)

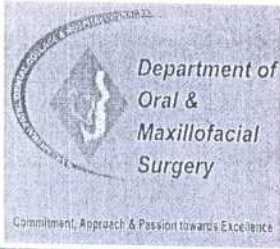
3X4=12 marks

1. WAR lines
2. Radicular cyst
3. TNM staging
4. Gap arthroplasty
5. Dislocation of mandible

One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

1. "Moon face" appearance is seen in
2. Most common pathognomic sign of mandibular fractures is:
a) malocclusion b) sublingual hematoma
c) deviation of jaw on opening d) paresthesia of mental nerve.
3. Battle sign is
4. Define cyst?
5. KCOT.....
6. The principal muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is.....



Dept. of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

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Final Year First internal Examination (Oct-Dec Batch)-2016

Section-A

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

1. Define L.A. Describe infra-orbital nerve block technique.

Short Essay Question :(answer any three)

3X4=12 marks

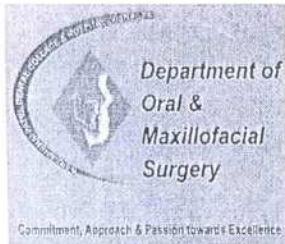
1. Trigeminal neuralgia
2. Squamous cell carcinoma
3. Indications of extraction
4. Millard rule of 10
5. Dentigerous cyst

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One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

1.organism responsible for dry socket.
2. OAF.....
3. FBS..... and normal range
4. Shortest acting Local anesthetic agent.....
5. Action of Zinc Oxide Eugenol in treatment of Dry socket.....
6. Maxillary sinus is lined by



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Final Year First internal Examination (Oct-Dec Batch)-2016

Section-B

25 marks

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay Question:

1x7=7 marks

1. Define osteomyelitis. Describe clinical feature & management of chronic osteomyelitis of mandible.

Short Essay Question : (answer in three)

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3X4=12 marks

1. Complications of extraction
2. Marsupilization
3. Masticator space infection
4. Palatoplasty
5. Mechanism of action of L.A

One mark Question:

1x6=6 marks

1. Define ludwigs angina
2. Nerves anesthetized in IANB.....
3. The principal muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is.....
4. HBO.....
5. Axonotamesis.....
6. Define cyst.....

Department of oral and maxillofacial surgery

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital, Visnagar

Finay year BDS preliminary examination 2016

SECTION I

1. WRITE ESSAY ON ANY ONE

15marks.

- a. Describe the Mechanism of action of L.A? write composition of L.A and describe functions of each.

OR

- b. Enumerate various classification of mandibular fracture. Discuss the management of right body fracture of mandible in 30 year old male patient.

2. Write short notes

5x6= 30 marks.

- a. Principles of suturing and types of suture material commonly used in oral surgery.
- b. Carcinoma of tongue.
- c. Syncope
- d. Management of T.M.J ankylosis.
- e. Torus mandibularis.
- f. Trismus.

3. write in one line. Any five

5 marks.

- a. Define cyst.....
- b. Full form of BSSO.....
- c. WAR lines.....
- d. Glasgow coma scale used for assessment of.....
- e. Define ludwigs angina
- f. Full form of laser.....
- g. Maxillary sinus also known as.....

SECTION II

1. write essay on

15marks.

- a. Technique of ridge augmentation.

OR

- b. What do you mean by TMJ ankylosis ? how will you manage a 14 year male patient of unilateral TMJ ankylosis?

2. write short notes

5x6= 30marks.

- a. Local complication of L.A.
- b. Lefort I fracture.
- c. Principles of elevators.
- d. Management of pericoronitis in mandibular third molar.
- e. Trigeminal neuralgia.
- f. Osteoradionecrosis.

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3. write in one lines. Any five

5marks.

- a. Define oral surgery.
- b. The principal muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is
- c. Hypertonic oxygen is used in
- d. Mucocele.
- e. Define pain.
- f. The color of nitrous oxide cylinder is
- g. Gillis approach is used in

Department of oral and maxillofacial surgery

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital, Visnagar

Finay year BDS preliminary examination 2016

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- f. Trismus.

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3. write in one line. Any five

5 marks.

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- b. Full form of BSSO.....
- c. WAR lines.....
- d. Glasgow coma scale used for assessment of.....
- e. Define ludwigs angina
- f. Full form of laser.....
- g. Maxillary sinus also known as.....

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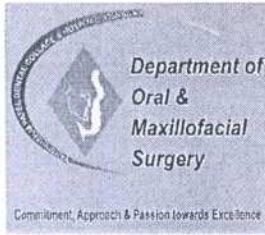
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- c. Principles of elevators.
- d. Management of pericoronitis in mandibular third molar.
- e. Trigeminal neuralgia.
- f. Osteoradionecrosis.

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Final Year second Internal Exam 2016

50 marks

Long Question:

2x10=20 marks

1. Define L.A. Discuss in detail posterior superior alveolar nerve block technique.
2. Define and Classify mandibular impaction? Describe the procedure of removal of mesioangular mandibular third molar impacted tooth.

Short question :(answer any five)

5x5=25 marks

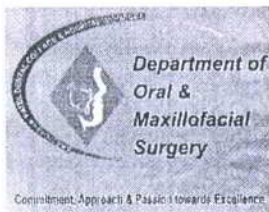
3. Oro-antral fistula
4. Vestibuloplasty
5. Osteomyelitis
6. Ludwig angina
7. Condylar fracture
8. Complication of extraction

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One mark Question:

1x5=5 marks

9. Best time of extraction of tooth in pregnancy is ----- trimester
10. In patient of liver disease the possible complication during extraction is -----
11. Amide type of local anesthetic agent undergo biotransformation primarily in -----
12. Maximum recommended dose of lignocaine with adrenaline is -----
13. Coleman sign is -----



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1st internal examination for final BDS 2015-16 batch

—Total marks 50

Long Questions:

Each carries 10 marks =

1. Define impaction and Classify mandibular impactions ? Write in detail about surgical procedures for removal of impacted mandibular 3rd molar. –10 marks
2. Discuss clinical feature & management of Le fort I fracture of Maxilla. –10 marks

Short Question: (any 5 x5=25 marks)

1. Mucocele
2. Theories of Impaction
3. CSF rhinorrhea
4. Sialolithiasis
5. Sialography
6. Maxillary Canine impactions.

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Questions: (1marks each =5)

1. ----- is most difficult impaction of mandibular 3rd Molar.
2. The most common tooth to get impacted (excluding 3rd molar) is-----
3. White line in WAR represent-----
4. Moon Face is commonly seen after-----
5. Pyramidal fracture is-----

DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

OCT-DEC 2015

Total : 100 marks

SECTION: A Marks: 50

Long Question

10X2=20 Marks

1. Define LA, Classify LA agents and Describe in detail Mechanism of Action of LA?
2. Define TMJ Ankylosis, Write Classification and Management of Ankylosis.

Short Question (Answer any Five)

5X5= 25 Marks

1. Trigeminal Neuralgia
2. Posterior Superior Alveolar Nerve Block
3. Dry Socket
4. Canine Space infection
5. Oro antral Fistula
6. Elevators

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Short Question/ MCQ's 1X5=5 Marks

1. Define Cyst
2. Diplopia is a complication of _____
3. Guerin Sign Seen in _____
4. Elaborate BSSO. _____
5. Trigger Zones in Trigeminal Neuralgia.

DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

OCT-DEC 2015

SECTION: B 50 MARKS

Long Question

10X2=20 Marks

1. Define Fracture, Classification of Mandibular Fracture and Management of Mandibular Fractures?
2. Define Exodontia, Write ContraIndication of Exodontia and write in detail about post extraction complications of exodontia. And how do you manage?

Short Question (Answer any Five)

5X5= 25 Marks

1. Ludwig's angina
2. OKC
3. Pleomorphic adenoma
4. Local complications of LA
5. Canine Impaction
6. Principles of antibiotic therapy

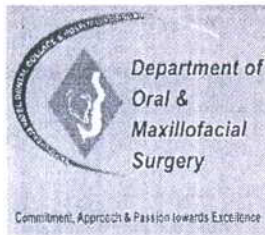
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Short Question/ MCQ's

1X5=5 Marks

1. TMJ is a _____ Joint
2. Rule of 10?
3. Clinical features of Bell's palsy?
4. WAR Lines?
5. Define Syncope?

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Final Year second Internal (OCT-DEC)

50 marks

Long Question:

2x10=20 marks

1. Define L.A. Discuss in detail inferior alveolar nerve block technique.
2. Classify mandibular impaction? Discuss intra-operative & post-operative complication of impaction.

Short question :(answer any five)

5x5=25 marks

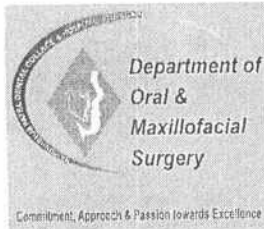
1. Caldwell-luc technique
2. Trigeminal neuralgia
3. Ludwig angina
4. BSSO
5. Classify mandibular fracture
6. Dentigerous cyst

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One mark Question:

1x5=5 marks

1. Cyst -----
2. Fracture is-----
3. ORIF-----
4. Anatomical boundaries of buccal space-----
5. Bell's Palsy-----



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SECTION-A

50 marks

Long Question:

2x10=20 marks

1. Define L.A. Discuss the various local and systemic complication of L.A and their management.
2. Classify fracture of ZMC. Describe clinical features, investigation and management of ZMC fracture.

Short Question: (answer any five)

5x15=25 marks

1. Protocol for management of cleft lip and palate.
2. Oro-antral fistula.
3. Buccal space infection.
4. Trigeminal neuralgia.
5. Dry socket.
6. Osseointegration in dental implant.

One mark Question:

1x5=5 marks

1. Cyst is -----
2. OKC -----
3. Guerin fracture also known as -----
4. Transient facial paralysis is complication of ----- block.
5. TMJ ankylosis -----.

SECTION-B

50 marks

Long Question:

2x10=20 marks

1. Classify impaction ? Discuss clinical and radiological assessment of impacted mandibular 3rd molar.
2. Classify TMJ ankylosis? Describe clinical features and management of bilateral TMJ ankylosis.

Short Question: (answer any five)

5x15=25 marks

1. Principles of elevators.
2. Pleomorphic adenoma.
3. Ameloblastoma
4. Dentigerous cyst
5. MPDS
6. Le fort 2 fracture

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One mark Question:

1x5=5 marks

1. War lines are -----
2. ----- is most commonly used dental implant materials.
3. Xerostomia -----
4. Cleft lip occur due to -----
5. Warthin tumor -----



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(Your answers should be specific to the questions asked, draw neat, labeled diagrams whenever necessary.)

LONG QUESTIONS

Total marks: 50

1. Define local anesthesia. Describe in detail about **Infra-orbital nerve block** technique with complications. 10 marks
2. Define cyst? Describe clinical features radiological features treatment of dentigerous cyst? 10 marks

SHORT NOTES any five (Five Marks Each)

(5x25 Marks)

1. Ludwig's angina
2. Enucleation
3. Pleomorphic adenoma
4. Trigeminal neuralgia
5. Dry socket
6. OSMF

One mark questions: each carry one mark 1x5==5marks

1. Anterior two third of tongue is supplied by.....nerve
2. Define fracture?
3. Pathognomic sign of mandibular fracture is.....
4. Ameloblastoma is
5. BSSO.....

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

2nd internal examination (05/02/2015)

Long notes

10x2=20 marks

1. Classify fractures of mandible. Write etiology, clinical features, and treatment of mandibular angle fracture.
2. Classify temporomandibular joint ankylosis. Write etiology, clinical features and treatment of bilateral temporomandibular joint ankylosis.

Short notes (any 6)

5x6=30 marks

3. Vestibuloplasty
4. Central giant cell granuloma
5. Classification of midface fractures
6. Sialolithiasis
7. Radiological assessment of impacted tooth
8. Composition of Lignocaine Local Anesthesia
9. Angioedema

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Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Department Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Long essay

10X02=20 marks

1. Classify diseases of the salivary gland. Explain in detail clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of sialolithiasis.
2. Write briefly surgical anatomy of TMJ. Write in detail clinical features of unilateral TMJ ankylosis

Short essay (any 6)

06X5=30 marks

3. Frey's syndrome
4. Mucocele and Ranula
5. Surgical procedures for closure of oro-antral communication
6. Extraction in a patient on antiplatelet drug
7. Write in detail about nerve anesthetized, area anaesthetized, technique, symptoms and complications of inferior alveolar nerve block
8. WAR lines in assessment of lower impacted third molar
9. Advantages and disadvantages of vasoconstrictor along with lignocaine

ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION-2013

Time: 3 hours

total marks: 70

SECTION-I

1. Define local anesthesia, classify local anesthetic drugs, and describe technique of inferior alveolar nerve block. 14

2. **Short notes: (any three)** 15
 - 1) Dry socket
 - 2) Autoclave
 - 3) Maxillary tuberosity fracture during extraction
 - 4) Trismus
 - 5) Diabetes mellitus

3. **Short questions:** 06
 - 1) Antioxidant in local anesthesia solution is
 - A. Methyl paraben
 - B. Sodium metabisulphite
 - C. Thymol
 - D. Adrenaline
 - 2) Vasoconstrictor in LA solution
 - A. Reduces toxic effect of LA solution
 - B. Decreases duration of LA
 - C. Increases bleeding
 - D. Increases toxic effect of LA solution
 - 3) Most common complication of posterior superior alveolar nerve block is
 - A. Trismus
 - B. Hematoma
 - C. Infection
 - D. Facial nerve palsy
 - 4) Distobuccal root of upper 1st molar is supplied by
 - A. Middle superior alveolar nerve
 - B. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
 - C. Infraorbital nerve
 - D. Greater palatine nerve
 - 5) Elective extraction in pregnant lady should be done in
 - A. 1st trimester
 - B. 2nd trimester
 - C. 3rd trimester
 - D. None of the above
 - 6) The straight elevator works on the principle of
 - A. Wedge
 - B. Wheel and axle
 - C. Lever and fulcrum
 - D. None of the above

SECTION-II

1. Classify cysts of the jaw bone; write in detail about clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of odontogenic keratocyst.
14
2. **Short notes: (any three)** 15
 - 1) Oro-antral communication
 - 2) Clinical features of Le forte I fracture
 - 3) TMJ dislocation
 - 4) WAR lines
 - 5) Buccal space infection
3. **Short questions:** 06
 - 1) Mucocele is
 - A. Disease of the mucous membrane
 - B. Major salivary gland disease
 - C. Minor salivary gland disease
 - D. Viral infection
 - 2) Tissue in Osteoradionecrosis is
 - A. Hypoxia
 - B. Hypocellular
 - C. Hypovascular
 - D. All of the above
 - 3) Preprosthetic surgery does not include
 - A. Alveoloplasty
 - B. Vestibuloplasty
 - C. Cheloplasty
 - D. Tori excision
 - 4) Treatment of ameloblastoma is
 - A. Enucleation
 - B. En block resection
 - C. Cauterization
 - D. Incision & drainage
 - 5) Which number BP blade is used for intra oral incision
 - A. 10
 - B. 11
 - C. 12
 - D. 15
 - 6) Which of the following is not a NSAID
 - A. Ibuprofen
 - B. Diclofenac
 - C. Tramadol
 - D. Paracetamol

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Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Preliminary examination 2013-14 (07/10/2014)

Section- I

Long essay

1x14=14 marks

1. Write at least two classifications of local anesthesia. Explain toxicity, allergy and idiosyncrasy for local anesthesia.

Write short notes :(any five)

5x5=25 marks

2. Classify complications of extraction
3. Anaphylaxis
4. Anatomy of temporalis muscle
5. Theories of local anesthesia
6. Principles of elevators
7. Antiplatelet drugs and extraction

Short questions/MCQs/fill in the blanks

11x1=11 marks

8. Drug of choice for anaphylaxis reaction is
 - a. Paracetamol
 - b. Dexamethasone
 - c. Adrenaline
 - d. Atropine
9. Cryer elevator works with principle of
 - a. Lever and fulcrum
 - b. Wedge
 - c. Wheel and axle
 - d. Cycle
10. Following are the branches of external carotid artery except
 - a. Lingual artery
 - b. Facial artery
 - c. Maxillary artery
 - d. Supratrochlear artery
11. Maximum dose of adrenaline in cardiac patient is
 - a. 0.4 mg
 - b. 0.04mg
 - c. 0.5mg
 - d. 0.02mg
12. Maximum dose of lignacaine with adrenaline is
 - a. 2mg/kg body weight
 - b. 20mg/kg body weight
 - c. 7mg/kg body weight

- d. 70mg/kg body weight
- 13. While using straight elevator following structure is used as fulcrum
 - a. Adjacent mesial tooth
 - b. Adjacent distal tooth
 - c. Interdental alveolar bone
 - d. Lingual crestal bone
- 14. Following are nerves anesthetised by inferior alveolar nerve block except,
 - a. Long buccal nerve
 - b. Incisive nerve
 - c. Mental nerve
 - d. Inferior alveolar nerve
- 15. Extraction of teeth can be performed in the _____ trimester of the pregnancy
- 16. Following are NSAIDs except,
 - a. Paracetamol
 - b. Aceclofenac
 - c. Fentanyl
 - d. Ibuprofen
- 17. Name two hemostatic agents which can be used after extraction
- 18. Transient facial nerve paresthesia is because of injection of local anesthesia in _____ during inferior alveolar nerve block

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Section - A

23/8/14

Long Essay. (Any One)

10

1. Define Impaction? And write etiology, classification and clinical features of impacted mandibular 3rd molar including its management?

Or

2. Define local anesthesia, Classify local anesthetic agents. Describe in detail about local & Systemic complications of local anesthesia.

Short Essay. (Any Seven)

5 x 7 = 35

1. Bell's Palsy.
2. Ameloblastoma.
3. IANB
4. Caldwell-luc operation.
5. Cleft lip and palate.
6. Marsupialization
7. Osteoradionecrosis
8. Principles of elevators

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MCQ'S.

5

1. Laskins sign to diagnose MPDS.?
2. What is BSSO.?
3. first sensation to be lost following administration of L.A. is?
a. Pain b. temperature c. touch d. proprioception
4. What is EMLA?
5. Define Cyst.?

Section-B

Long Essay. (Any One)

10

1. What is TMJ ankylosis , write classification and management of ankylosis.?

Or

1. Classify mandibular fracture & write the clinical features & management of parasymphysis fracture?

Short Essay. (Any Seven)

5 x 7 = 35

1. Buccal Space Infection.
2. Analgesics in Oral Surgery.
3. Oro-antral Fistula.
4. WAR Lines.
5. Indications and contraindications of exodontia.
6. Trigeminal Neuralgia.
7. Dental Implants.
8. Syncope.

MCQ'S.

5

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1. Define Pain.?
2. Glasgow coma scale used for assessment of----- ?
3. Acute Exacerbation of chronic periapical Abscess is called as.....?
4. LA agent which produces vasoconstriction is..?
5. The color of nitrous oxide cylinder is ..?
A. Red B. Black C. Blue D. White

Dept. of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

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Section A

Total marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

1. What do you mean by TMJ ankylosis? List the etiology of ankylosis? How will you manage a case of unilateral TMJ Ankylosis in 10 year old child? **(13 marks)**
2. **Short Note (any five) 25 marks**
 - a) Incisional Biopsy
 - b) Ludwig's Angina
 - c) Principles of antibiotic therapy
 - d) Management of hemophilic patient requiring tooth extraction
 - e) Complication of posterior superior alveolar nerve block & its management
 - f) BSSO
 - g) Dry socket
3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blanks: (2 marks each) **12 marks**
 - i. Maxillary sinus is also known as -----
 - ii. Full form of BSSO is -----
 - iii. Basically TMJ is
 - a) Ball and socket joint
 - b) Diarthrodial joint
 - c) Synovial joint
 - d) All of the above
 - iv. The principle muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is
 - a) Masseter
 - b) Anterior temporal
 - c) Posterior temporal
 - d) Lateral pterygoid
 - v. The best time of extraction in pregnancy is
 - a) First trimester
 - b) Second trimester
 - c) Third trimester
 - d) None of the above
 - vi. Hyperbaric oxygen is indicated for
 - a) Obstructive lung disease
 - b) Osteoradionecrosis
 - c) Cardiac failure
 - d) Renal disease

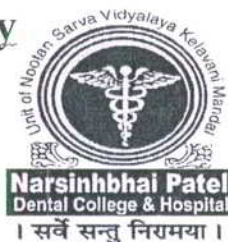
Section B:

1. Write surgical anatomy of maxillary sinus? How will you manage a patient on the dental chair with root piece of maxillary first molar pushed in the maxillary sinus? **13 marks**
2. **Short Note (any five) 25 marks**
 - a) Syncope
 - b) Oral Submucous Fibrosis
 - c) HBO therapy
 - d) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - e) TNM staging
 - f) Dental implants
 - g) Cleft lip and palate
3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blanks: **(2 marks each) 12 marks**
 - i. Closed mouth technique of inferior alveolar nerve block is
 - a) Angelli Sargenti technique
 - b) Gow-Gates technique
 - c) Clarke and Holmes technique
 - d) Vazirani and Akinosi technique
 - ii. Define oral surgery
 - iii. Full form of LASER is
 - iv. Cleft lip surgery is called **PDF Reducer Demo**
 - a) Genioplasty
 - b) Chelioplasty
 - c) Gap arthroplasty
 - d) Vestibuloplasty
 - v. The splint which is most commonly used in edentulous mandibular fracture is
 - a) Gunning splint
 - b) Cap splint
 - c) Ribbon splint
 - d) All of the above
 - vi. Gillis approach is used in
 - a) Open reduction of zygomatic fracture
 - b) Open reduction Mandible fracture
 - c) Open reduction of maxilla fracture
 - d) Closed reduction of zygomatic fracture



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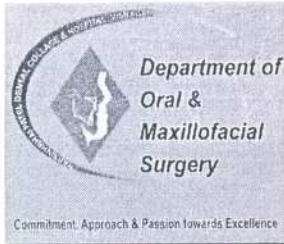
Fourth Year BDS 1st Internal Examination 2013-2014 (Odd Batch)

22/05/2014

Time: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 50

1. Long Essay 14 Marks
 - a) Define fracture. Write classification of mandibular fractures. In detail write about parasymphysis fracture of mandible & its management.
2. Write Short Notes: (any five) 25 Marks
 - a) Autoclave
 - b) Define exodontia, write indication & contraindications of exodontia.
 - c) Dean's Alveoloplasty
 - d) Clinical features of Le-Fort I fracture
 - e) Vasoconstrictors in LA
 - f) Write etiology of cleft lip & Cleft palate, C/F cleft lip and its management
 - g) Define Local Anesthesia. Write classification of local anesthetic agents.
3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blank 11 Marks
 - a) Rule of 10
 - b) Name branches of Maxillary nerve
 - c) Contents of local anesthetic bulb
 - d) Crossbar elevator works on which principle?
 - e) Name any three chemical sterilization agents used in oral surgery.
 - f) The close mouth technique of inferior alveolar nerve block is
 - i. Angellio Sargenti technique
 - ii. Gow gates Technique
 - iii. Clark & Holmes Technique
 - iv. Sunder J. Vazirani's technique
 - g) Define Ameloblastoma.
 - h) The clinical diagnosis of diabetes is often indicated by the presence of
 - i. Polyurea
 - ii. Polydypsia
 - iii. Polyphgia
 - iv. All of the above
 - i) Normal hemoglobin value in male is ---- & females is----- (give accurate range along with units)
 - j) In presence of pus , anesthesia is difficult to obtain due to
 - i. lowered PH
 - ii. Elevated PH
 - iii. Edema
 - iv. Swelling
 - k) Elevator used to reduce zygomatic complex fracture is known as-----



Dept. of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital
S.K Campus, Kamana Crossing Ambaji Road,
Visnagar, Dist: Mehsana, Gujrat



4th year BDS Regular Batch (2013-2014)

MID TERM EXAM

Date: 30/01/2014

Time: 1:00PM to 4:00 PM

Marks: 50

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Section I

Long Essay

10×1=10 Marks

- Define exodontia. Enumerate & explain about principles of extraction.
- Or
Classify local anesthetic agents. Write Mode of action of LA & Write most accepted theory of LA

Short Essay (Answer any six)

5×6=30 Marks

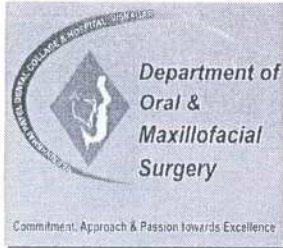
1. Healing of an extraction socket
2. Chemical sterilization
3. Vasoconstrictors in LA
4. Enumerate the branches of Trigeminal nerve. Write in detail about mandibular nerve
5. Syncope
6. Management of pregnant patient in oral surgery
7. Principles of elevators

Short Notes (Answer any four)

2½×4=10 Marks

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

ALL THE BEST



Dept. of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

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4th year BDS Regular Batch (2013-2014)

MID TERM EXAM

Date: 30/01/2014

Time: 1:00PM to 4:00 PM

Marks: 50

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

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

Section II

Long Essay

10×1=10 Marks

- Classify fascial spaces of head & neck region. Discuss clinical features & management of Ludwig's Angina
- Define TMJ ankylosis? Write Classification of TMJ ankylosis & how will you manage a case of unilateral TMJ ankylosis

PDF Reducer Demo
Or

Short Essay (Answer any six)

5×6=30 Marks

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

Short Notes (Answer any four)

21/2×4=10 Marks

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

ALL THE BEST

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

III Internal Examination 05/06/2013

Section I

Long essay

2×14=28

1. Define local anaesthesia. Classify local anaesthetic drugs. Write about ideal properties of local anaesthetic and various systemic effects of local anaesthetic solution.
2. Describe indications and contraindications of extraction of tooth. Discuss principles and technique of extraction of maxillary & mandibular posterior teeth.

Short note (any three)

3×4=12

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

MCQ type

1×10=10

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7. The principle muscle responsible for the opening of the mouth is
 - A. Masseter
 - B. Anterior temporal
 - C. Posterior temporal
 - D. Lateral pterygoid
8. The most important barrier to the diffusion of local anaesthetic within the nerve is
 - A. Epineurium
 - B. Endoneurium
 - C. Perilemma
 - D. None of the above
9. Main disadvantage of dry heat used for sterilization is that
 - A. It is time consuming
 - B. Rusts the instruments
 - C. Dulls the sharp instruments
 - D. Ineffective sterilization
10. Pain of dry socket is experienced on
 - A. 1st day after extraction
 - B. 2nd day after extraction

- C. 3rd day after extraction
D. After 7 days
11. The best time of extraction in pregnancy is
A. First trimester
B. Second trimester
C. Third trimester
D. None of the above
12. How much lignocaine is present in 2 ml of 2% lignocaine solution
A. 40mg
B. 20mg
C. 30mg
D. 2mg
13. Lignocaine is an example of an
A. Acid
B. Amide
C. Ester
D. Aldehyde
14. Safe dose of adrenaline in a patient with compromised cardiac condition is
A. 0.2 mg
B. 0.02 mg
C. 0.4 mg
D. 0.04 mg
15. "Syncope" occurs while operative process due to
A. Cerebral edema
B. Cerebral hyperemia
C. Cerebral hypoxia
D. Cerebral degeneration
16. Maxillary sinus drains into the
A. Middle meatus
B. Inferior meatus
C. Superior meatus
D. Sphenoethmoidal recess

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

III Internal Examination 05/06/2013

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Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

III Internal Examination 05/06/2013

Section II

Long essay

2×14=28

1. Classify salivary gland disorders. Describe pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland in detail.
2. Describe the principles of treatment of maxillofacial trauma. Describe various techniques of fixation of fracture of facial bones.

Short note (any three)

3×4=12

3. Oral submucous fibrosis
4. Dental implants
5. Radicular cyst
6. Mandibular orthognathic surgeries

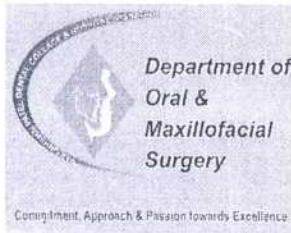
PDF Reducer Demo

MCQ type

1×10=10

7. Cleft lip surgery is called
 - A. Genioplasty
 - B. Cheloplasty
 - C. Gap arthroplasty
 - D. Vestibuloplasty
8. Aspiration from keratocyst will have
 - A. A low soluble protein content
 - B. A high soluble protein content
 - C. Cholesterol crystal
 - D. Inflammatory cells
9. Treatment for fibrous dysplasia in a young 25 years old patient involving maxilla is best treated by
 - A. Enbloc resection
 - B. Cosmetic contouring
 - C. Maxillary resection
 - D. Radiation therapy

10. In case of sub condylar fracture, the condyle moves in
- A. Anterior-lateral direction
 - B. Posterior- medial direction
 - C. Posterior- lateral direction
 - D. Anterior- medial direction
11. CSF rhinorrhea is found in
- A. Frontal bone fracture
 - B. Zygomaticomaxillary fracture
 - C. Naso-ethmoid fracture
 - D. Condylar fracture
12. The distinguishing feature of masticatory space infection is
- A. Pain
 - B. Dysphagia
 - C. Trismus
 - D. Swelling
13. Hyperbaric oxygen is indicated for
- A. Obstructive lung diseases
 - B. Osteoradionecrosis
 - C. Cardiac failure
 - D. Renal diseases
14. Sagittal split osteotomy is a procedure done in
- A. Zygomatic bone
 - B. Anterior Maxilla
 - C. Posterior Maxilla
 - D. Mandible
15. The splint which is most commonly used in edentulous mandibular fracture is
- A. Ribbon splint
 - B. Cap splint
 - C. Gunning splint
 - D. All of the above
16. Gillis approach is used in
- A. open reduction of zygomatic fracture
 - B. mandible
 - C. closed reduction of zygomatic fracture
 - D. None of the above



Dept. of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital
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Visnagar, Dist: Mehsana, Gujarat



1st Internal Assessment

IVth year (Oct-Dec batch)

15/03/2013

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

50marks

Note: Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay

(10x2= 20Marks)

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

PDF Reducer Demo

ShorNote: (write any six)

(5x6= 30Marks)

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

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

IV BDS

Third internal examination

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Date: 05/10/2012 Time: 9am-12 noon

[Marks: 100]

Instructions:

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

Section 1

Long essay question

(15)

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

Short note (any 5 mandatory out of 7)

(5×5=25)

Q. 2 Subacute bacterial endocarditis prophylaxis

Q. 3 Complications of extraction

Q. 4 Diabetes mellitus management for Oral surgery

Q. 5 Vasoconstrictors in local anesthesia

Q. 6 Suture Material & Needles

Q. 7 Cold sterilization

Q. 8 NSAID

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

(10)

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

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

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. lignocaine | b. bupivacaine |
| c. benzocaine | d. articaine |

Q. 11 Name the motor branch of trigeminal nerve

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

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

Q. 14 Which of the following muscle is not a muscle of mastication

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. masseter | b. lateral pterygoid |
| c. internal pterygoid | d. orbicularis oris |

Q. 15 Define local anesthesia

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

Q. 17 Arthrocentesis is treatment procedure for

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. odontogenic cysts | b. OSMF |
| c. ameloblastoma | d. TMJ diseases |

Q. 18 Most accepted theory of local anesthesia

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. acetylcholine theory | b. surface charge theory |
| c. specific receptor theory | d. calcium displacement theory |

Section 2

Long essay question

(15)

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

Short note (any 5 mandatory out of 7)

(5×5=25)

Q. 2 Genioplasty

Q. 3 Battle sign

Q. 4 Vestibuloplasty

Q. 5 Odontogenic keratocyst

Q. 6 Gilli's temporal approach

Q. 7 Enumerate difference between benign and malignant lesion

Q. 8 Caldwell-luc surgery

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Visnagar

4th year BDS (Oct- Dec 2010 batch)

Preliminary examinations

Subject: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

3 hours
marks

100

Section-I

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

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

Or

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

Que-3. Short notes (any three)

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

Section-II

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

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

.Or

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

Que-3. Short notes (any three)

1. Vestibuloplasty
2. Ameloblastoma
3. Incisional biopsy
4. Dislocation of TMJ

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Visnagar

4th year BDS

1st Terminal Examination

Subject: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

50 marks

Long notes

16×2=32

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

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

Or

Mention the branches of trigeminal nerve. Discuss trigeminal neuralgia.

Short notes (any three)

6×3=18

Que-3. CPR

Que-4. Extractions in diabetes mellitus patient

Que-5. Antibiotics in oral surgery

Que-6. Chemical sterilization in oral surgery

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

Visnagar

4th year BDS

2nd Terminal Examination

Subject: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

50 Marks

Long notes

16×2=32

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

Que-2. Classify tumours of head & neck region. Describe clinical features and treatment of pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland.

Or

Classify cysts of jaw bone. Describe clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of dentigerous cyst in relation to un-erupted upper premolar region in an 11 year old boy.

Short notes (any three)

6×3=18

Que-3. Principles of dental elevators

Que-4. Ludwig's angina

Que-5. Clinical features & treatment of condylar fractures

Que-6. Dean's alveoplasty

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL,
VISNAGAR**

Oral Surgery

Preliminary theory paper

Date: 19/03/2011

Time: 12:30

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

OR

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

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

OR

Classify mandibular fracture and enumerate clinical feature management of mandibular fracture

Que-3 Write short notes –(Any Four)

20

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

* * * * *

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

VISNAGAR

Oral Surgery

Total marks: 50

Q.1) Classify local anesthetic solutions and name various techniques to anesthetize inferior alveolar nerve. Describe classical Inferior alveolar nerve block. (12)

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

Or

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

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

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

Q.4) Enumerate All twelve cranial nerves. (1)

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL
VISNAGAR

Oral Surgery

Total Marks:100

Section-I

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

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

OR

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

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

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

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Section -II

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

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

OR

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

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

- 1) Dental Implants
- 2) Shock
- 3) Ameloblastoma
- 4) Bell's Palsy