

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY
BDS – 4th year – EXAMINATION July-Sept. 2024

Subject Code: 1DS1010305

Date: 04/07/2024

Subject Name: Oral Medicine and Radiology

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Classify red and white lesions of the oral cavity. Write the definition, etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis, investigations, and management of OSMF.
 - B Classify TMJ disorders. Write the etiology, clinical features, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, investigations, and management of MPDS.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Write etiology, clinical features, and management of Leukoplakia.
 - B Write etiology, clinical features, and management of Sjogren's Syndrome.
 - C Write etiology, clinical features, and management of Trigeminal Neuralgia.
 - D Write etiology, clinical features, and management of Aphthous Ulcers.
 - E Write etiology, clinical features, and management of Pemphigus Vulgaris.
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions. 5
- A Which characteristic clinical pattern is seen in oral lichen planus?
 - B An oral cancer patient with evident distant metastasis will have which stage of cancer?
 - C How many types of HSV infections are there?
 - D What is the difference between varicella and shingles?
 - E Name the severe forms of Erythema Multiforme.

Q.4 Answer following MCQ's

5

- A HSV is which type of virus?
- DNA
 - RNA
 - It is a different type of virus
 - It has characteristics of both the types
- B Which among these is not a type of ulcer?
- OSCC
 - Traumatic ulcer
 - RAU
 - Magenta glossitis
- C Which drug is given in cases of HSV resistant to Acyclovir?
- Valacyclovir
 - Famcyclovir
 - Foscarnet
 - None of the above
- D The intralesional injection therapy in OSMF contains which of the following drugs?
- Dexamethasone (Corticosteroid)
 - Hyaluronidase
 - LA
 - All of the above
- E What is the name of the characteristic appearance of concentric rings in Erythema Multiforme?
- Target
 - Iris
 - Bull's eye
 - All of the above

SECTION – B

Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2)

10

- A Classify intraoral radiographic techniques. Describe in detail the bisecting angle technique with a well-labeled diagram.
- B Classify extraoral radiographic techniques. Describe the principles, indications, advantages, and disadvantages of OPG.

Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5)

15

- A Describe the filtration of x-ray beams in detail.
- B Describe the collimation of x-ray beams in detail.
- C Describe the bremsstrahlung radiation in detail with diagrams.
- D Describe grids in detail.
- E Briefly describe the developing solution and development procedure.

Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions.

5

- A Which radiographic technique is most commonly used in Orthodontics?
- B On the basis of size, how a periapical cyst differs from a granuloma?
- C Which color is emitted by the screen of the extraoral film cassette?
- D What is the full form of the CCD sensor?
- E Which radiograph is indicated for visualizing proximal caries?

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

5

- A What is the angulation given for maxillary canine?
 - i. -20 degrees
 - ii. +40 degrees
 - iii. +45 degrees
 - iv. -10 degrees
- B Which rare earth material is commonly used in the screens of extraoral film cassettes?
 - i. Lanthanum
 - ii. Gadolinium
 - iii. Yttrium
 - iv. None of the above
- C Which of the following is a type of radiographic film processing method?
 - i. Conventional / Manual
 - ii. Automatic
 - iii. Self-development
 - iv. All of the above
- D At what angle the anode stem is focused?
 - i. 10 degrees
 - ii. 20 degrees
 - iii. 30 degrees
 - iv. 40 degrees
- E Which of the following is a type of interaction of x-rays with matter?
 - i. Coherent scattering
 - ii. Compton scattering
 - iii. Photoelectric absorption
 - iv. All of the above

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar
BDS – 4th Year – EXAMINATION – Preliminary -2024

Subject Name: Oral Medicine & Radiology

Date: 31/05/2024

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 70

- Instructions: a. Use separate answer book for each section. b. Attempt all questions.
c. Draw diagrams wherever necessary. d. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10**
- A) Classify Red and white lesions. Describe etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis, & treatment of OSMF.
B) Classify Salivary gland disorders. Describe Pleomorphic Adenoma
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15**
- A) Oral candidiasis
B) Subluxation
C) Fordyce's granules
D) Chair side Investigations
E) Dentigerous cyst
- Q.3 Answer Following short question. 5**
- A) What is Nikolsky's sign
B) What are Target lesions
C) What is Eagle's syndrome
D) What are Shingles
E) Define ulcer
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5**
- 1) Trigeminal neuralgia is also known as
a. Zoster disease
b. TIC douloureux
c. Nerve pain
d. Fother's disease
- 2) Oral candidiasis is a
a) Viral infection
b) Malignant condition
c) Fungal infection
d) Idiopathic condition
- 3) MPDS
a) Myofunctional pain dysfunction syndrome
b) Myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome
c) Myofractional pain dysfunction syndrome
d) Myofascial partial dysfunction syndrome
- 4) Major duct of submandibular gland is:
a) Bartholin's duct.
b) Minor salivary gland's duct.
c) Stenson's duct.
d) Wharton's duct.
e) Lacrimal duct.
- 5) Removal of tissue from living individual for diagnostic purpose is called:
a) Autopsy.
a) Biopsy.
b) Cytology.
c) Aspiration.
d) Hematology.

SECTION - B

Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay

(Any 1 out of 2)

- A) Write in detail about CBCT
- B) Production of x-rays with detailed diagram

Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)

- A) Principles of Radiation protection
- B) Dosimetry
- C) Effects of radiation on Oral Mucosa
- D) Bremsstrahlung radiation and near miss interaction
- E) Difference between paralleling and bisecting angle technique

Q.7 Answer Following short question.

- A) Sharpened pencil condyles is seen in which disease?
- B) Indications of OPG
- C) Grid
- D) What is penny test?
- E) Who is the father of radiology?

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

- 1) What is the angulation used for exposing the IOPA radiograph of tooth no.25
 - a. +10 degree
 - b. +20 degree
 - c. + 30 degree
 - d. + 40 degree
- 2) TLD
 - a. Thermolucent dosimeter
 - b. Thermal dosimetry
 - c. Thermoluminescent dosimeter
 - d. none
- 3) Latent image
 - a. Visible image
 - b. Invisible image
 - c. Light image
 - d. None
- 4) In dentistry TLD badge is worn over which part of the body
 - a. wrist
 - b. waist
 - c. chest
 - d. none
- 5) Honey comb appearance seen in
 - a. Ameloblastoma
 - b. Hyperparathyroidism
 - c. Osteo Sarcoma
 - d. cherubism

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Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, VisnagarBDS - 4th Year - EXAMINATION - 1st Internal Examination -2023-24

Subject Name: Oral Medicine and Radiology

Date: 19-03-2024

Time: 2 Hrs.

Total Marks: 50

- Instructions:** 1. Use separate answer book for each section. 2. Attempt all questions
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary. 4. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION - A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay** 07 Marks
A) Oral Cancer. Investigations & its Management
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 12 Marks
A) Define Oral Leukoplakia. write its type and treatment plan
B) Primary Herpetic Gingivostomatitis
C) TMJ subluxation
D) Classify Ulcerative & vesiculobullous lesion
E) Oral manifestation of Systemic diseases
- Q.3 Answer Following short question.** 06 Marks
A) What is Target lesions
B) What is TIC Doulourex?
C) What is Magic syndrome?
D) Define Ulcer.
E) What is Mucocele?
F) Name two corticosteroids used in dentistry

SECTION - B

- Q.4 Answer Structured Long Essay** 07 Marks
A) Write in detail about production of X rays with detailed diagram
- Q.5 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 12 Marks
A) Classify Radiation protection in brief
B) Difference between Paralleling & Bisecting angle technique
C) Write differential diagnosis of periapical radiolucencies
D) Dosimetry
E) Osteo Radio Necrosis
- Q.6 Answer following MCQ's** 6 Marks
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1) ALARA | |
| a) As less as reasonably acceptable | b) As least as reasonably acceptable |
| c) As low as reasonably achievable | d) As long as reasonably acceptable |
| 2) Elongated styloid process seen in | |
| a) eagle syndrome | b) ameloblastoma |
| c) fibrous dysplasia | d) Rheumatid Arthritis |
| 3) TLD | |
| a) Thermal Luminescence Dosimeter | b) Thermo Luminescence Dosimeter |
| c) Temperature Luminescence Dosimeter | d) Thermo Luminescent Dosimeter |
| 4) Honey comb appearance is seen in | |
| a) odontogenic myxoma | b) Ameloblastoma |
| c) CEOT | d) Fibrous dysplasia |
| 5) Floating tooth seen in | |
| a) OSCC | b) aggressive Periodontitis |
| c) a&b | d) none |
| 6) Dimension of Size 3 film | |
| a) 57*76mm | b) 22*44mm |
| c) 25*50mm | d) 31*41mm |

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, VisnagarBDS- 4th Year- EXAMINATION- 1st Internal Examination -2023-24

Subject Name: Oral Medicine & Radiology

Date: 18/12/2023

Time: 2Hrs.

Total Marks: 50

Instructions: 1. Use separate answer book for each section.
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

2. Attempt all questions
4. Figure to the right indicate marks.

SECTION-A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay** 07 Marks
A) Classify cyst and describe dentigerous cyst in detail
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 12 Marks
A) Sjogren's syndrome
B) OSMF
C) Trigeminal Neuralgia
D) pemphigus
E) Ameloblastoma
- Q.3 Answer Following short question.** 06 Marks
A) What is Eagle's syndrome?
B) Enumerate types of lichen planus.
C) What is hairy leukoplakia?
D) Which are severe forms of erythema multiforme?
E) Name investigations of sjogren's syndrome.
F) Enumerate types of candidiasis

SECTION-B

- Q.4 Answer Structured Long Essay** 07 Marks
A) Describe radiation hazards in details
- Q.5 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 12 Marks
A) Radiation protection
B) Xray films
C) Radiolucent Anatomical landmarks of maxilla
D) Panoramic radiography
E) Radiographic features of fibrous dysplasia
- Q.6 Answer following MCQ's** 6 Marks
- Which one is not use for radiation protection
a) grid
b) lead screen
c) TLD
d) filtration
 - Which one of following is not part of xray tube
a) cathode
b) anode
c) filtration
d) control panel
 - Which one of following is not radiolucent
a) Ameloblastoma
b) dentigerous cyst
c) KCOT
d) odontome
 - Which one of following is not digital radiography.
a) RVG
b) CBCT
c) CT scan
d) IOPA
 - Which of the following is not a fibro-osseous lesion
a) fibrous dysplasia
b) paget's disease
c) cherubism
d) OSMF
 - Which of following is the diagnosis for floating teeth?
a) Cherubism
b) Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma
c) Severe periodontitis
d) All of above

Seat No.: _____

PRN _____

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY

BDS – 4th year – EXAMINATION – Sept – Dec 2023

Subject Code: 1DS1010305

Date: 04/12/2023

Subject Name: Oral Medicine & Radiology

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A What is Burning Mouth Syndrome and Discuss local and systemic causes for the same
- B Define and classify white lesions affecting oral mucosa. Discuss clinical features, histopathological features and management of keratotic white lesion.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Enamel hypoplasia
- B TMJ ankylosis
- C Osteoradionecrosis
- D Difference between pulp polyp and gingival polyp
- E D/D of viral ulcers affecting oral cavity
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions 5
- A State the difference between Rickets and Osteomalacia.
- B Treatment of minor recurrent aphthous ulcer
- C Scorbutic gingivitis
- D Define Trigeminal Neuralgia
- E Explain Extravasation Mucocele
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- A Multilocular Appearance of X-Ray is a characteristic of
- B Tzank cells are seen in
- C Periodic reduction of neutrophilic count in once in 21 days is present in
- D Which of the following agent is suitable for treatment of oral candidiasis
- E Gorlin-Goltz syndrome is also known as

4) All of the above

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2)
- A Define Radiation Biology. Discuss Radiation hazards in detail
 - B Discuss principles of Panoramic radiography. Write indication, advantages, disadvantages and artifacts of panoramic radiography
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5)
- A Sialography
 - B Conventional V/S Digital Radiography
 - C Latent image
 - D Short cone technique for lower right 3rd molar
 - E Discuss various parts of X-Ray tube in detail
- Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions
- A Difference between screen and non-screen film
 - B Name three lead accessories
 - C Filtration in radiography
 - D Name three radiopaque structure affecting the maxilla
 - E What is Grid?
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's
- A SLOB technique is otherwise called as
 - B Which of the following solution is alkaline in nature?
 - C Tennis Racket appearance is seen in
 - D Cervical burnout appear as
 - E Jug handle view is indicted to see

Seat No.: _____

PRN _____

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY

BDS - 4th Year - EXAMINATION - May - July 2023

Subject Code: 1DS1010305

Date: 17/07/2023

Subject Name: Oral Medicine and Radiology

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION - A

- Q.1 Structured following Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10**
- A Classify red and white lesions of oral cavity. Describe Oral Leukoplakia in detail.
 - B Classify ulcerative lesions of oral cavity. Describe Recurrent Aphthous stomatitis in detail.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15**
- A Sialolithiasis
 - B Oral Cancer
 - C Myofascial Pain dysfunction syndrome.
 - D Pigmented lesions of oral cavity.
 - E Herpes Zoster
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions. 5**
- A Write two differential diagnosis of Oral Submucous fibrosis.
 - B Enumerate types of amelogenesis imperfecta.
 - C What is Eagle's syndrome?
 - D What is Ramsay Hunt Syndrome?
 - E What is Gorlin- Goltz syndrome?
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's. 5**
- A Which of the following is not a potentially malignant disorders of oral cavity
 - 1. Oral Submucous fibrosis
 - 2. Oral leukoplakia
 - 3. Ameloblastoma
 - 4. Erosive lichen planus
 - B Which of the following is not a salivary gland disorder?
 - 1. xerostomia
 - 2. Ptyalism
 - 3. Sialolithiasis
 - 4. Herpes zoster

- C Which of the following is a viral lesion
1. Smoker's palate
 2. Herpes zoster
 3. Oral lichen planus
 4. Leukoplakia
- D Which of the following is not a fungal lesion
1. candidiasis
 2. mucormycosis
 3. blastomycosis
 4. pemphigus
- E Which of the following is not oral manifestation of AIDS?
1. Hairy Leukoplakia
 2. Lichen planus
 3. Necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis
 4. Herpes zoster

SECTION - B

- Q.5 Structured following Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Enumerate Multilocular radiolucent lesions affecting jaw and discuss ameloblastoma in detail.
 - B Write Radiation protection in detail.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Xray Tube
 - B Radiation hazards affecting oral cavity
 - C Cone beam computed tomography
 - D Submentovertex radiograph
 - E Projection Geometry
- Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions. 5
- A Sharpened pencil condyle is seen in which disease?
 - B Superior displacement of inferior alveolar nerve is seen in which fibro-osseous lesion?
 - C Which pseudo cyst is located below inferior alveolar canal in mandible?
 - D Multiple multilocular radiolucent lesions seen in which condition?
 - E Multiple periapical radio-opacities seen in which condition?
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- A Which of the following is not a periapical radiolucency?
 1. Radicular cyst
 2. Periapical granuloma
 3. Periapical cemental dysplasia (initial stage)
 4. Ameloblastoma

- B Which of the following is not a multilocular lesion?
1. dentigerous cyst
 2. Ameloblastoma
 3. central giant cell granuloma
 4. Odontogenic myxoma
- C Which of the following is not a fibro-osseous lesion?
1. fibrous dysplasia
 2. Paget's disease
 3. Keratocystic odontogenic tumor
 4. Cherubism
- D Which of the following is not a feature of cleidocranial dysplasia?
1. Hypermobility of shoulder
 2. Multiple impacted permanent and supernumerary teeth.
 3. Open skull sutures
 4. early closure of sutures of skull
- E Which of the following is not imaging modality for TMJ?
1. Transcranial view
 2. Transpharyngeal view
 3. MRI
 4. Radiovisuography

Seat No.:

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, VisnagarBDS – 4th Year – EXAMINATION – Preliminary -2023

Subject Name: Oral Medicine & Radiology

Date: 27/05/2023

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 70

Instructions: a. Use separate answer book for each section.
c. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

b. Attempt all questions.
d. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2)** 10
- A Classify ulcerative and vesiculobullous lesions of the oral cavity. Describe in detail the types, etiology, clinical features and management of Aphthous Ulcer.
B Classify Orofacial Pain. Write definition, etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis, investigations, & management of MPDS.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 15
- A Describe Oral Submucous Fibrosis.
B Describe Sjogren's Syndrome.
C Describe Oral Leukoplakia.
D Describe sequel of dental caries.
E Describe Trigeminal Neuralgia.
- Q.3 Answer Following short question.** 5
- A Which disease has "Marble like" appearance of oral mucosa?
B Which disease has Trigger Zones?
C Cracked mud appearance is seen in which oral lesion?
D Rose Bengal test is performed in which disease?
E Which salivary gland is commonly involved with sialolith?
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's** 5
- 1 Which one of the following is a severe type of Erythema Multiforme?
 - a. TENS
 - b. SJS
 - c. Both
 - d. None
 - 2 What is the name of the duct of sublingual salivary gland?
 - a. Wharton's
 - b. Stenson
 - c. Bartholin
 - d. None
 - 3 Tzanck cells are seen in which pathology?
 - a. HSV
 - b. VZV
 - c. Pemphigus
 - d. All of the above
 - 4 What will be the provisional diagnosis of a tooth with dental caries involving pulp and TOP +ve?
 - a. Chronic irreversible pulpitis
 - b. Acute periapical abscess
 - c. Acute apical periodontitis
 - d. None of the above
 - 5 Which type of oral candidiasis is scrapable?
 - a. Atrophic
 - b. Pseudomembranous
 - c. Plaque type
 - d. All of the above

Seat No.:

SECTION - B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2)** 10
- A Enumerate and describe biological effects of X-Rays on oral tissues. Describe methods to prevent ill-effects of x-radiation.
- B Classify extraoral radiography. Describe in detail the principles, indication, advantage and disadvantage of panoramic radiography (OPG). 15
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)**
- A Draw a well labeled diagram of an X-ray tube.
- B Describe RVG in detail.
- C Enumerate the Radioopaque structures of Mandible.
- D Describe briefly bisecting angle technique, and compare it with paralleling technique.
- E Classify radiographic films, and describe contents of an IOPA x-ray film packet. 5
- Q.7 Answer Following short question.**
- A What is the radiographic appearance of Dens in Dente?
- B Anode target is made up of which material?
- C What is the angulation given for mandibular right canine tooth?
- D What is the full form of PSP sensor?
- E What is the common location of mental foramen? 5
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's**
- 1 Which material is used to construct filter in an x-ray tube?
 - a. Iron
 - b. Plastic
 - c. Gadolinium
 - d. Aluminum
 - 2 Which material is used to construct collimator in an x-ray tube?
 - a. Tungsten
 - b. Lead
 - c. Aluminum
 - d. Copper
 - 3 To which terminal is the step down transformer connected?
 - a. Cathode
 - b. Anode
 - c. Both
 - d. None
 - 4 What is the full form of CMOS?
 - a. Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
 - b. Complete Metal Oxide Semiconductor
 - c. Complementary Metal Oxidized Semiconductor
 - d. Complete Metal Oxidized Semiconductor
 - 5 Which of the following is a type of radiographic film processing?
 - a. Manual
 - b. Automatic
 - c. Self developing (film)
 - d. All of the above

SeatNo.:

PRNo.:

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar

BDS- FINAL Year- EXAMINATION-2nd Internal Examination-2022

25/12/22

Subject Name: Oral Medicine & Radiology

Date: 27/12/2022

Time: 2 Hrs.

Total Marks: 50

Instructions:

Use separate answer book for each section.
Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Attempt all questions.
Figure to the right indicate marks.

SECTION-A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay** 07 Marks
A) Define and classify Cyst. Explain in detail about Dentigerous cyst.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5).** 12 Marks
A) Trigeminal neuralgia
B) Investigations for oral cancer
C) Theories of pain
D) Subluxation
E) Keratocystic odontogenic tumor
- Q.3 Answer Following short question.** 06 Marks
A) Write the synonyms of Trigeminal neuralgia
B) Define Pain
C) Differential diagnosis of Radicular cyst
D) What is Paraesthesia?
E) Tennis racket appearance is seen in?
F) Write the full form of TENS

SECTION-B

- Q.4 Answer Structured Long Essay** 07 Marks
A) Classify Fibro-osseous lesions. Write in detail about Paget's disease
- Q.5 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5).** 12 Marks
A) OPG
B) Lamina dura in health and disease
C) Jug handle view
D) Enlist radiopaque and radiolucent anatomical structures of maxilla and mandible
E) Types of fibrous dysplasia
- Q.6 Answer following MCQ's** 6 Marks
- 1) Reversal of film leads to
A) Herring bone effect
B) Tyre track pattern
C) Both (a) & (b)
D) None of the above
 - 2) Inverted 'Y' seen in
A) Maxillary molar region
B) Mandibular canine region
C) Maxillary canine region
D) Mandibular molar region
 - 3) Cotton wool appearance is seen in
A) Ameloblastoma
B) Paget's disease
C) Fibrous dysplasia
D) KCOT
 - 4) RVG means
A) Radio videography
B) Radio visuography
C) Radio videogram
D) Radio visuogram
 - 5) CCD
A) Couple charged device
B) Charge coupled device
C) Charge complementary device
D) Circuit charge device
 - 6) Spoke wheel pattern seen in
A) Hypercementosis
B) Cementoblastoma
C) Complex odontoma
D) Compound odontoma

Seat No.: _____

PRN _____

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY

BDS – 4th Year – EXAMINATION – July – Sept 2022

Subject Code: IDS1010305

Date: 15/07/2022

Subject Name: Oral Medicine & Radiology

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A Classify Red & White lesions of the oral cavity. Describe etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis, investigation & management of OSMF.
 - B Classify orofacial pain. Describe etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis, investigation & management of Trigeminal Neuralgia.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Explain Herpes Simplex Virus infection of the oral cavity.
 - B Explain in brief etiology, clinical features & management of Sjögren's Syndrome.
 - C Explain briefly about Hemangioma.
 - D Anti Fungal drugs commonly used in Dentistry.
 - E MPDS
- Q.3 Answer following in short. 5
- A Tzanck cells are commonly seen in which type of pathologies?
 - B Which oral ulcer will exhibit an erythematous halo around it?
 - C Oral Lichen Planus, Hypertension & Diabetes Mellitus occur in which syndrome?
 - D A patient who is unable to open the mouth and has a bird face appearance, is suffering from which condition?
 - E In which condition a patient will experience pain along with swelling over salivary gland region on eating food?
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- A Which drug is prescribed in xerostomia?
 - a. Atropine
 - b. Cevimeline
 - c. Pilocarpine
 - d. Both b & c
 - B Corticosteroids are secreted from which part of the adrenal gland?
 - a. Cortex
 - b. Medulla
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above

- C Which is a clinical type of oral lichen planus?
- Papular
 - Plaque type
 - Reticular
 - All of the above
- D Which clinical feature will be present in a patient with Acute irreversible pulpitis?
- Tenderness of vertical percussion
 - Tenderness of horizontal percussion
 - Tenderness on probing the cavity
 - No tenderness on instrumentation
- E Which of the following salivary gland produces mixed saliva?
- Parotid
 - Submandibular
 - Minor salivary glands of the palate
 - All of the above

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One)
- Describe in detail the production of x-rays. Draw a well labeled diagram showing the parts of x-ray tube.
 - Classify the advanced imaging techniques. Write in detail about the computed tomography including its generations.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three)
- Classify types of x-ray film.
 - Composition of Fixer solution.
 - Describe Object localization techniques.
 - Enumerate various Sialographic appearances in normal and pathologic conditions of salivary glands.
 - Describe the principles of panoramic imaging.
- Q.7 Answer following in short.
- Who is considered as the Father of Radiology?
 - Why acid is added to the fixer solution?
 - Name the film holding devices used in bisecting & paralleling techniques.
 - Write any two radiographic appearances of fibrous dysplasia.
 - What are the two types of patterns marked on the lead foil inside an IOPA x-ray film?
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's.
- Which of the following has the highest linear energy transfer (LET)?
- Alpha particles
 - Beta particles
 - X-Rays
 - Gamma Rays

- B What is the angulation used for exposing the IOPA radiograph of tooth no. 27?
- 10 Degrees
 - 20 Degrees
 - 30 Degrees
 - 40 Degrees
- C Which radiographic error occurs due to exposing the film reversed?
- Tire track appearance
 - Herring Bone pattern
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
- D What is the size of film for occlusal radiography?
- 57 x 76 mm
 - 27 x 54 mm
 - 31 x 41 mm
 - 6 x 12 inches
- E Which of the following types of radiation is used in radiotherapy?
- Gamma
 - X-rays
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR

DEPARTMENT OF ORAL MEDICINE & RADIOLOGY

FOURTH YEAR B.D.S (2nd INTERNAL EXAMINATION) OF REGULAR BATCH 2021-22

TIME: -

DATE: -

Duration: - 02 Hours

Total Marks: - 50

Answer all the questions & draw neat diagram wherever necessary

SECTION – I

Q.1 Long Question

1x7=07 Marks

Classify red & white lesions of the oral cavity. Write the etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis and treatment of OSMF.

Q.2 Short notes (Any three)

3x4=12 Marks

- i. Mucocele
- ii. Briefly describe Trigeminal Neuralgia
- iii. Pemphigus
- iv. Enumerate and describe in brief the oral melanin pigmentations
- v. MPDS

.Q.3 Answer in one line

6x1=06 Marks

- i. What is the black/gray colored pigmentation seen in the oral mucosa adjacent to a dental filling?
- ii. Name two potentially malignant disorders of the oral cavity?
- iii. Tzanck cells are seen in which conditions?
- iv. Salivary gland swelling and pain during/after eating food is a symptom of which disease?
- v. Which is the characteristic sign seen in Oral Lichen Planus?
- vi. What is the radiographic appearance of Eagle's syndrome?

Section-II

Q.1 Long Question

1x7=07 Marks

Describe in detail the production of x-rays. Draw a well labeled diagram showing the parts of x-ray tube.

Q.2 Short notes (Any three)

3x4=12 Marks

- i. Short term effects of radiation.
- ii. Principles of radiation protection.
- iii. Principles of Panoramic radiography (OPG).
- iv. Write a differential diagnosis of radiolucent lesions of the jaw.
- v. Describe Bisecting angle technique.

Q.3 Multiple Choice Questions

6x1=06 Marks

- i. Which radiograph is used to detect interproximal dental caries?
 - a. IOPA
 - b. OPG
 - c. Occlusal
 - d. Bitewing
- ii. Which material is commonly used in radiation protection?
 - a. Lead
 - b. Copper
 - c. Tungsten
 - d. Molybdenum
- iii. A radiographic film exposed at the rear (back) side will produce which effect?
 - a. Dark radiograph
 - b. Light radiograph
 - c. Tire track / Herringbone pattern
 - d. Both b & c
- iv. What does radioopacity on a radiographic image denotes?
 - a. Soft tissue
 - b. Hard tissue
 - c. Metal
 - d. Both b & c
- v. What is the meaning of Bremsstrahlung?
 - a. Breaking Radiation
 - b. Braking Radiation
 - c. Break in Radiation
 - d. Brake in Radiation
- vi. What may be considered as a differential diagnosis of Ameloblastoma?
 - a. OKC
 - b. Odontogenic Myxoma
 - c. Central Hemangioma
 - d. All of the above

Seat No.:

PR No.:

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar

4th BDS - 4th Year - EXAMINATION - Preliminary -2022

Subject Name: Oral medicine

Time: 3 Hrs.

4th year

Date:

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
4. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION - A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- A Classify and enumerate pigmented lesion affecting orofacial region.
 - B Classify Red and white lesions of oral cavity and oral Submucous fibrosis in detail.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Diagnosis and Management of Oral Leukoplakia
 - B Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - C Recurrent aphthous ulcer
 - D Mucocele
 - E Herpes zoster
- Q.3 Answer Following short question. 5
- A Nikolsky's sign is positive in which lesions
 - B What is Hutchinson's triad?
 - C What is Greenspan's syndrome?
 - D Enumerate characteristic features of Erythema multiforme and Oral Lichen Planus.
 - E Enumerate 3 differential diagnosis of Myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome.
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- 1 Auspitz's sign seen in
 - a. Pemphigus
 - b. Lichen Planus
 - c. Psoriasis
 - d. OSMF
 - 2 What is not a form of chronic atrophic candidiasis?
 - a. Denture Stomatitis
 - b. Median Rhomboid Glossitis
 - c. Speckled leukoplakia
 - d. Angular cheilitis
 - 3 Aggressive periodontitis is associated with
 - a. Papillon Lefever Syndrome
 - b. Stevens- Jhonson Syndrome
 - c. Sjogren's syndrome
 - d. CREST syndrime
 - 4 Aggressive periodontitis is associated with Whickham's Storie is seen in
 - a. Papillon Lefever Syndrome
 - b. Stevens- Jhonson Syndrome
 - c. Sjogren's syndrome
 - d. CREST syndrime

1) Homogenous Leukoplakia.
2) white speckle nevus.
3) Lichen planus.
4) Non-Homogenous Leukoplakia.
 - 5 Which of the following is not a potentially malignant disorder
 - a. Oral Submucous fibrosis
 - b. Oral Lichen Planus
 - c. Leukoedema
 - d. Speckled leukoplakia

SECTION - B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2)** 10
- A Write in detail about CBCT.
B Write in detail about radiation hazards.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 15
- A Radiation Protection
B Panoramic radiography(OPG)
C Filtration and collimation
D Periapical Radio-opacities
E Multilocular radiolucent lesions.
- Q.7 Answer Following short question.** 5
- A What are radiographic appearances of fibrous dysplasia?
B Enumerate 4 radiolucent-radiopaque lesions affecting jaws.
C Enumerate 3 benefits of digital radiographic.
D Floating teeth appearance is seen in which lesions.
E Enumerate differential diagnosis of periapical radiolucencies.
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's** 5
1. Tennis racket pattern is seen in?
 - a. Fibrous Dydplasia
 - b. Ameloblastoma
 - c. Cherubism
 - d. Odontogenic Myxoma
 2. Focusing cup is made up of which material?
 - a. Lead
 - b. Copper
 - c. Tungsten
 - d. Molybdenum
 3. Cotton wool appearance is seen in
 - a. Fibrous Dydplasia
 - b. Ameloblastoma
 - c. Cherubism
 - d. Paget Disease
 4. Jug handle view is modification of which x-ray?
 - a. PNS
 - b. Lateral oblique
 - c. SMV
 - d. Tanspharyngeal
 5. What is ALARA?
 - a. As low as radiologically achievable
 - b. As less as reasonably acceptable
 - c. As low as radiation acceptable
 - d. As low as Reasonably achievable

Seat No.: _____

PRN. _____

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY
BDS – 4th Year – EXAMINATION – NOV-DEC 2021

Subject Code: 1DS1010305

Date: 13/12/ 2021

Subject Name: Oral Medicine and Radiology

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Classify Red Lesions of Oral Cavity. Define Oral Submucous fibrosis, Describe Etiology, Etio-pathogenesis, Classification, Clinical features, Differential Diagnosis, Investigations & Management of Oral Submucous fibrosis.
- B What is Autoimmunity? Describe in detail various types, Etio-pathogenesis, Clinical Features, D/D, Investigation and Treatment of Pemphigus Vulgaris.
- Q.2 Answer Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Benign Migratory Glossitis
- B Iron Deficiency Anemia
- C RAS
- D Herpes Zoster
- E Xerostomia
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type / short questions 5
- A What is Nikolsky's sign?
- B What is Hutchinson's triad?
- C Enumerate Oral Pre-cancer Screening Tests.
- D What are the components of Grinspan's Syndrome?
- E Full form of MPDS?
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- A Which amongst is not the fungal infection?
- i. Mucormycosis
 - ii. Aspergillosis
 - iii. Histoplasmosis
 - iv. Mumps

- B What is Full form of TENS?
- Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis Syndrome
 - Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation
 - T-cell Mediated Electric Nerve Stimulation
 - Toxic Epidermal Nerve Stimulation
- C Diascopy Test is used for?
- Apthous Stomatitis
 - Herpes Zoster
 - Hemangioma
 - Pleomorphic Adenoma
- D Characteristic Appearance of Tongue in Vitamin B12 Deficiency?
- Strawberry tongue
 - Strawberry Gingivitis
 - Beefy red Tongue
 - Cobble Stone Mucosa
- E Which is the Causative organism for Oral hairy Leukoplakia?
- Ebstein-Barr Virus
 - Covid-19 Virus
 - Paramyxo virus
 - HIV

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 1
- A What is radiation biology? Describe in details about Effect of Radiation therapy on Normal Tissues of Oral cavity.
- B What is Panoramic Imaging? Describe in detail about principle, indications, contraindications, advantages & disadvantages of OPG.
- Q.6 Answer Short Essay (3 out of 5) 1:
- D/D of Multilocular Radiolucencies of Mandible
 - Sialography
 - TLD Badge
 - Radiographic Features of Ameloblastoma
 - Clark's Rule for Object Localization
- Q.7 Answer following Objective type / short questions 5
- Enumerate Factors controlling X ray beam
 - What is Full form of ALARA?
 - What is Penny coin test?
 - Write Composition of x ray film.
 - Characterized radiographic Appearance of Odontogenic Myxoma?

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

5

- A The anode is angulated at what degree in Line Focus Principle for smaller focal spot?
- 10 degree
 - 20 degree
 - 30 degree
 - 40 degree
- B What is atomic number of Tungsten anode used as focal spot?
- 76
 - 74
 - 78
 - 72
- C What is total filtration in the path of X-ray beam for machine up to 70 kVp is equal to:
- 0.5 mm of Aluminium
 - 2.5 mm of Aluminium
 - 1.25 mm of Aluminium
 - 1.5 mm of Aluminium
- D Driven Snow Appearance is seen in:
- Calcifying Epithelial Odontogenic Tumour (CEOT)
 - Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumour (AOT)
 - Complex Odontome
 - Odontoameloblastoma
- E Which is the condition that displaces inferior alveolar canal superiorly:
- Aneurysmal Bone Cyst
 - Cherubism
 - Fibrous Dysplasia
 - Traumatic Bone Cyst

Seat No.: _____

PRN. _____

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY
BDS – 4th Year – EXAMINATION – July-Sept.- 2021

Subject Code:1DS1010305

Date:06/08/ 2021

Subject Name: Oral Medicine and Radiology

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A What Is Oral Cancer And Discuss In detail Etiology, Clinical Features, Investigation And Management Of Oral Cancer.
 - B Classify TMDS and Discuss In Detail Etiology, Clinical Features, Investigation And Management Of MPDS.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Herpes zoster
 - B Management of OSMF
 - C Trigeminal neuralgia
 - D Nikolsky Sign
 - E Sialothasis
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions 5
- A Herpes labialis is caused by which virus.
 - B What is SJS
 - C What pattern is seen in lichen planus
 - D What is full form of TENS therapy
 - E Which is main drug used for candidiasis
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- 1 Non inflammatory, non-neoplastic enlargement of the salivary gland is
 - a) Sailedinites
 - b) Sialosis
 - c) Ptylisam
 - d) Sailorrhea
 - 2 Target lesions are observed in case of
 - a) Pemphigus vulgaris
 - b) Lichen planus
 - c) Psoriasis
 - d) Erythema multiforme

- 3 Which syndrome is associated with aphthous ulcer
- a) Behcets syndrome
 - b) Sjorgrens syndrome
 - c) Stevens jhons syndrome
 - d) Perrie robins syndrome
- 4 Neurological symptoms and premature graying of hair is associated with
- a) Folic acid deficiency
 - b) Pernicious anemia
 - c) Plummer-vinson syndrome.
 - d) Peterson-kelly syndrome
- 5 Monospot test is used in diagnosis of
- a) Leukemia
 - b) Infectious mononucleosis
 - c) Candidiasis
 - d) Herpes zoster

SECTION – B

Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2)

- A Discuss in detail Radiation Biology and discuss in details effects of radation on oral mucosa
- B What is OPG Discuss in detail about indication ,advantages ,disadvantages and ARTIFACTS .

Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5)

- A Draw and discuss in brief about X-ray tube
- B Jug handle view
- C CBCT.
- D ALARA
- E TMJ Imaging views

Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions

- A What is Filtration
- B What is Focal Trough
- C What is umbra and Penumbra
- D What is full form SLOB
- E Name two soft tissue calcifications.

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

5

- 1 Osteoradionecrosis results from
 - a) Infection ,trauma ,radiation
 - b) Radiation,trauma ,infection
 - c) Trauma .radiation, infection
 - d) None of the above

- 2 The monitoring and measuring of a person's exposure to radiation is called:
 - a) Densitometry
 - b) Dosimetry
 - c) Sensitometry
 - d) ALARA

- 3 Who discovered xray
 - a) Sir Wilhem Conard Roentogen
 - b) Robert William
 - c) Rollins.
 - d) Madam curie

- 4 X rays are produced in
 - a) Anode
 - b) Cathode
 - c) Glass wall
 - d) Molybdenum focusing cup

- 5 Which of the following ray shows Maximum penetration?
 - a) Alpha
 - b) Beta
 - c) Gamma
 - d) Electron beam

NARSINHBHAI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
FINAL YEAR YEAR (Preliminary Exam 2021) ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Q.1 LONG QUESTIONS (ANY 1)

TOTAL MARKS: 25

A. Classify red & white lesions affecting oral cavity. Describe OSMF & oral leukoplakia in brief. or

10 marks

B. Describe panoramic radiography in detail.

Q.2 SHORT NOTES (ANY 3)

5X3 =15 marks

1. Periapical radio-opacities

2. Management of MPDS

3. Radiation protection

4. Recurrent aphthous ulcer

NARSINHBHAI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
FINAL YEAR YEAR (Preliminary Exam 2021) ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

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TOTAL MARKS: 25

A. Classify red & white lesions affecting oral cavity. Describe OSMF & oral leukoplakia in brief. or

10 marks

B. Describe panoramic radiography in detail.

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5X3 =15 marks

1. Periapical radio-opacities

2. Management of MPDS

3. Radiation protection

4. Recurrent aphthous ulcer

NARSINHBHAI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
FINAL YEAR YEAR (Preliminary Exam 2021) ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

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TOTAL MARKS: 25

A. Classify red & white lesions affecting oral cavity. Describe OSMF & oral leukoplakia in brief. or

10 marks

B. Describe panoramic radiography in detail.

Q.2 SHORT NOTES (ANY 3)

5X3 =15 marks

1. Periapical radio-opacities

2. Management of MPDS

3. Radiation protection

4. Recurrent aphthous ulcer

NARSINHBHAI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
FINAL YEAR YEAR (Preliminary Exam 2021) ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

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TOTAL MARKS: 25

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Q.2 SHORT NOTES (ANY 3)

5X3 =15 marks

1. Periapical radio-opacities

2. Management of MPDS

3. Radiation protection

4. Recurrent aphthous ulcer

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR

DEPARTMENT OF ORAL MEDICINE & RADIOLOGY

FOURTH YEAR B.D.S (1st INTERNAL EXAMINATION) OF REGULAR BATCH 2020-21

TIME: - 9 am to 11 am

DATE: - 27/01/2021

Duration: - 2 Hours

Total Marks: - 50

Answer all the questions & draw neat diagram wherever necessary

SECTION - I

Q.1 Long Question

Classify red & white lesions of the oral cavity. Write the etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis and treatment of OSMF.

1x7=07 Marks

Q.2 Short notes (Any three)

- i. Mucocele
- ii. TMJ ankylosis
- iii. Pemphigus
- iv. Describe Sjogren's syndrome in brief.
- v. Mumps

3x4=12 Marks

Q.3 Answer in one line

- i. Which benign tumor is most common in the jaw?
- ii. Name two potentially malignant disorders of the oral cavity?
- iii. Tzanck cells are seen in which conditions?
- iv. Salivary gland swelling and pain during/after eating food is a symptom of which disease?
- v. Which is the characteristic sign seen in Oral Lichen Planus?
- vi. Enumerate few chair-side investigations to detect oral cancer in patients with potentially malignant disorders.

6x1=06 Marks

Section-II

Q.1 Long Question

Describe in detail the production of x-rays. Draw a well labeled diagram showing the parts of x-ray tube.

1x7=07 Marks

Q.2 Short notes (Any three)

- i. Short term effects of radiation.
- ii. Stochastic effects of radiation.
- iii. Principles of Panoramic radiography (OPG).
- iv. Write a differential diagnosis of radiolucent lesions of the jaw.
- v. Describe in brief the Benson line focus principle along with a well labeled diagram.

3x4=12 Marks

6x1=06 Marks

Q.3 Multiple Choice Questions

- i. How does ameloblastoma & OKC appear on a radiograph?
 - a. Unilocular radiolucency
 - b. Multilocular radiolucency
 - c. Focal Radioopacity
 - d. Multiple Radioopacities
- ii. Which material is commonly used in radiation protection?
 - a. Lead
 - b. Copper
 - c. Tungsten
 - d. Molybdenum
- iii. Which transformer is attached to the filament of cathode?
 - a. Step up transformer
 - b. Step down transformer
 - c. Auto transformer
 - d. All of the above
- iv. What does radioopacity on a radiographic image denotes?
 - a. Soft tissue
 - b. Hard tissue
 - c. Metal
 - d. Both b & c
- v. What is the meaning of Bremsstrahlung?
 - a. Breaking Radiation
 - b. Braking Radiation
 - c. Break in Radiation
 - d. Brake in Radiation
- vi. Which is the most radiosensitive part of a cell?
 - a. Mitochondria
 - b. Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - c. Ribosome
 - d. Nucleus

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY
BDS – 4th Year – EXAMINATION – July-August 2020

Subject Code: 1DS1010305

Date: 25/08/ 2020

Subject Name: Oral Medicine and Radiology

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Structured Long Essay with options (1 out of 2) 10**
- A What is ALARA? Discuss Radiation protection in detail.
- B Discuss the various faults seen on radiographs and how to overcome them.
- Q.2 Short Essay with options (3 out of 5) 15**
- A Water's view of the skull.
- B Periapical radiolucencies.
- C Radiation effects on oral mucosa
- D Filtration and collimation.
- E Radiographic features of Fibrous Dysplasia.
- Q.3 Objective type Without options 5**
- A Enumerate 3 reasons for dark film.
- B Following appearances are characteristic features of which lesions
a) Heart shape radiolucency b) multiple punched out radiolucencies
- C What is film fog and enumerate two reasons for same.
- D What is the use of grid and what is potter bucky grid.
- E What is penny test?
- Q.4 MCQ's Without options 5**
- A Which phosphor material is used commonly in TLD badges in India?
A. Lithium Borate
B. Lithium Tetra Borate
C. Calcium Sulfate
D. Lithium Fluoride
- B Which filter is used dental x-ray tube as external filter?
A. Plastic
B. Copper
C. Aluminum
D. None

- C How does the Jug Handle view differ from SMV?
 - A. It uses less kVp
 - B. mAs is reduced
 - C. An additional filter is used
 - D. Time is reduced to 1/3rd
- D Which one of these is an extraoral radiographic technique?
 - A. OPG
 - B. PA Skull
 - C. Submentovertex
 - D. All of the above
- E In dentistry the TLD badge is worn over which part of the body?
 - A. Wrist
 - B. Waist
 - C. Chest
 - D. None

SECTION – B

- Q.5** Structured Long Essay with options (1 out of 2) 10
- A Enumerate various orofacial pain and describe Trigeminal Neuralgia in detail
 - B Classify red and white lesions and describe leukoplakia in detail
- Q.6** Short Essay with options (3 out of 5) 15
- A Myofacial Pain Dysfunction syndrome
 - B Oral submucous Fibrosis
 - C Recurrent Aphthous Ulcers
 - D Sialadenitis.
 - E Dentigerous cyst.
- Q.7** Objective type Without options 5
- A Butterfly like rashes on face is characteristic feature of which disease?
 - B Auspitz sign is characteristic feature of which disease?
 - C Hockey stick shape uvula seen in which white lesion.
 - D What is cleidocranial dysplasia?
 - E What is ectodermal dysplasia?
- Q.8** MCQ's Without options 5
- A Behcet's Syndrome Consists of:
 - A. Oral Ulcers
 - B. Genital Ulcers
 - C. Ocular Lesions
 - D. All of the above

- B** The drug commonly used to treat herpes infection is:
- A. Tetracycline
 - B. Amoxicillin
 - C. Carbamazepine
 - D. Acyclovir
- C** The Characteristic lesion in Erythema Multiforme is known as:
- A. Bull's Eye
 - B. Target Lesion
 - C. Iris Lesion
 - D. All of the above
- D** The full form of TENS is:
- A. Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation
 - B. Transcutaneous Epidermal Necrolysis
 - C. Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis
 - D. None of the above
- E** What is the underlying pathology of Erythema Multiforme?
- A. Traumatic
 - B. Viral
 - C. Type IV Hypersensitivity
 - D. None of the above

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY
BDS – 4th Year – EXAMINATION – July-August 2020

Subject Code: 1DS1010305**Date:** 25/08/ 2020**Subject Name:** Oral Medicine and Radiology**Time:** 3 hours**Total Marks:** 70**Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

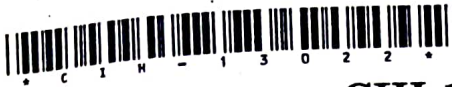
- Q.1** Structured Long Essay with options (1 out of 2) 10
- A What is ALARA? Discuss Radiation protection in detail.
- B Discuss the various faults seen on radiographs and how to overcome them.
- Q.2** Short Essay with options (3 out of 5) 15
- A Water's view of the skull.
- B Periapical radiolucencies.
- C Radiation effects on oral mucosa.
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- Q.3** Objective type Without options 5
- A Enumerate 3 reasons for dark film.
- B Following appearances are characteristic features of which lesions
a) Heart shape radiolucency b) multiple punched out radiolucencies
- C What is film fog and enumerate two reasons for same.
- D What is the use of grid and what is potter bucky grid.
- E What is penny test?
- Q.4** MCQ's Without options 5
- A Which phosphor material is used commonly in TLD badges in India?
- A. Lithium Borate
B. Lithium Tetra Borate
C. Calcium Sulfate
D. Lithium Fluoride
- B Which filter is used dental x-ray tube as external filter?
- A. Plastic
B. Copper
C. Aluminum
D. None

- C How does the Jug Handle view differ from SMV?
 - A. It uses less kVp
 - B. mAs is reduced
 - C. An additional filter is used
 - D. Time is reduced to 1/3rd
- D Which one of these is an extraoral radiographic technique?
 - A. OPG
 - B. PA Skull
 - C. Submentovertex
 - D. All of the above
- E In dentistry the TLD badge is worn over which part of the body?
 - A. Wrist
 - B. Waist
 - C. Chest
 - D. None

SECTION - B

- Q.5 Structured Long Essay with options (1 out of 2)** 10
- A Enumerate various orofacial pain and describe Trigeminal Neuralgia in detail.
 - B Classify red and white lesions and describe leukoplakia in detail
- Q.6 Short Essay with options (3 out of 5)** 15
- A Myofacial Pain Dysfunction syndrome
 - B Oral submucous Fibrosis
 - C Recurrent Aphthous Ulcers
 - D Sialadenitis.
 - E Dentigerous cyst.
- Q.7 Objective type Without options** 5
- A Butterfly like rashes on face is characteristic feature of which disease?
 - B Auspitz sign is characteristic feature of which disease?
 - C Hockey stick shape uvula seen in which white lesion.
 - D What is cleidocranial dysplasia?
 - E What is ectodermal dysplasia?
- Q.8 MCQ's Without options** 5
- A Behcet's Syndrome Consists of:
 - A. Oral Ulcers
 - B. Genital Ulcers
 - C. Ocular Lesions
 - D. All of the above

- B** The drug commonly used to treat herpes infection is:
A. Tetracycline
B. Amoxicillin
C. Carbamazepine
D. Acyclovir
- C** The Characteristic lesion in Erythema Multiforme is known as:
A. Bull's Eye
B. Target Lesion
C. Iris Lesion
D. All of the above
- D** The full form of TENS is:
A. Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation
B. Transcutaneous Epidermal Necrolysis
C. Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis
D. None of the above
- E** What is the underlying pathology of Erythema Multiforme?
A. Traumatic
B. Viral
C. Type IV Hypersensitivity
D. None of the above



CIH-13022 Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination
December - 2019
Oral Medicine And Radiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1 Long question : 14
Classify red and white lesions of oral cavity.
Define and Write in detail about etiopathogenesis,
clinical features, investigations and management
of OSMF.
- 2 Short questions : (Any Three) 15
(1) MPDS
(2) Oral Hemangioma
(3) Bite marks
(4) Sjogren's syndrome
(5) Oral thrush
- 3 One liner : 6
(1) Auspitz sign
(2) Bechet syndrome
(3) Pink tooth
(4) Port wine stain
(5) Drug of choice in trigeminal neuralgia with
its dosage.
(6) Any two oral manifestations of HIV

CIH-13022]

1

[Contd...

SECTION - II

- 1 Long question : 14
Write in detail about parts of intra oral x-ray machine and factors affecting production of x-rays.
(draw neat labeled diagram)
- 2 Short questions : (Any Three) 15
(1) Intensifying screen and Grids
(2) TLD badge
(3) CBCT
(4) Radiographic features of fibrous dysplasia
(5) Osteoradionecrosis
- 3 One liner : 6
(1) Driven snow appearance seen in which disease.
(2) What is ALARA principle?
(3) Ciezynsky's rule of isometry
(4) Cervical burn out
(5) Composition of fixer solution and its role.
(6) Name any two periapical radiopacities.



CAB-8352

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

July / August – 2019

Oral Medicine and Radiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
- (1) Use separate answer books for each section
 - (2) Figures to the right indicate marks of each question
 - (3) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
 - (4) Write legibly

SECTION - I

- 1 Classify ulcerative lesions of Oral cavity. Discuss 14 in detail etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Erythema Multiforme. 14
- 2 Write short notes on any **three** : 15
 - (a) Management of Oral Candidiasis
 - (b) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - (c) Oral Manifestations of AIDS
 - (d) Desquamative gingivitis
 - (e) MPDS
- 3 Answer in one or two sentences : 6
 - (a) What is Auspitz's sign?
 - (b) What is HbA1c and its importance

- (c) What is Sturge weber syndrome?
- (d) Name any two endogenous pigmented lesions
- (e) Characteristic features of metastatic lymph nodes
- (f) Name any two diseases having blue sclera

SECTION - II

- 4 Classify TMJ disorders. Discuss any two radiographs for TMJ imaging. 14
- 5 Write short notes on any three : 15
- (a) Factors affecting production of X - rays
 - (b) Radiation protection for operator
 - (c) Sialography
 - (d) Differential diagnosis of Fibrous dysplasia and Paget's disease
 - (e) Radiographic features of Ameloblastoma
- 6 Answer in one or two sentences : 6
- (a) What are deterministic effects ?
 - (b) Who discovered X - rays and when?
 - (c) Indication of Jug handle view radiograph
 - (d) Name two peri - coronal radiolucent lesions
 - (e) Difference between complex and compound odontoma
 - (f) Name any two periosteal reactions with examples



MGQ-5642

Seat No. _____

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

January - 2019

Oral Medicine & Radiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
- (1) Use separate answer book for each section.
 - (2) Figures to right side indicate full marks.
 - (3) Write legibly.

SECTION - A

1. Classify TMJ Disorders. Discuss in detail $1 \times 14 = 14$
Aetiology, Clinical Features, Investigation
and Management of MPDS.
2. Write notes on any **three** : $3 \times 5 = 15$
 - (1) Management of cardio vascular disease patient
in clinic.
 - (2) Plummer Vinson Syndrome.
 - (3) Herpes Zoster
 - (4) Oral manifestation of diabetic diseases
 - (5) Treatment of Oral candidiasis.
3. Answer in one or two sentence : $1 \times 6 = 6$
 - (1) What is Peutz - Jeghers Syndrome
 - (2) Herpes labialis is caused by which Virus and
drug used in management.

- (3) Drugs used in Trigeminal neuralgia.
- (4) Pyogenic Granuloma.
- (5) What is sialosis ?
- (6) What is full form of TNM ?

SECTION - B

- 5 What is OPG . Discuss in detail Principle, 1×14
Indication, Advantages and Disadvantages of OPG.
- 6 Write short notes on any **three** : 3×5=
 - (1) Draw and label X-ray tube in detail.
 - (2) Lamina Dura.
 - (3) Intensifying screens and Grids.
 - (4) Effects of Radiations On Oral Mucosa
 - (5) ALARA.
- 7 Write short answers / MCQs : (six) 1×6=6
 - (1) Hair on end appearance is seen in
 - (a) Multiple myeloma
 - (b) Hyper parathyroidism
 - (c) Thalassemia
 - (d) Paget Disease.
 - (2) SMV projection is indicated for
 - (a) Condylar Evaluation
 - (b) Zygomatic Arch Evaluation
 - (c) Maxillary sinus Evaluation
 - (d) Skull Evaluation

FIRST INTERNAL EXAM-REGULAR BATCH IV YEAR 2019-20

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY VISNAGAR

Date: 9-11-19

Total Marks: 50

Instructions: Attempt all questions of both sections

SECTION I

- | | Marks |
|---|-------|
| 1. Long Question
Classify white lesions and describe OSMF and leukoplakia in detail | 7 |
| 2. Short notes: (Any 3)
a) Sialadenitis
b) Pemphigus
c) Trigeminal neuralgia
d) Sjogren's syndrome
e) TMJ Ankylosis | 3X4 |
| 3. Answer in one line (all compulsory)
a) What is Ramsay hunt syndrome?
b) Classify Recurrent aphthous ulcers.
c) Enumerate three treatment modalities of MPDS
d) What is candidial leukoplakia?
e) Give 3 Laskin's criteria for MPDS.
f) What is phantom tooth pain? | 6 |

SECTION II

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 4. Long Question
Enumerate various radiolucent anatomic landmarks of maxilla and mandible & describe them in brief. | 7 |
| 5. Short notes: (Any 3)
a) Properties of xray
b) Occlusal radiograph
c) Xray tube
d) Paralleling Technique | 3X4 |

e) Radio-opaque anatomic landmarks of mandible

6. MCQs (all compulsory)

6

- 1) Which of the following artefact occurs due to exposure of film to white light
 - a) Light film
 - b) Tyre track appearance
 - c) Film fog
 - d) Static electricity
- 2) Which of the following is not intraoral radiographic technique
 - a) Oclusal
 - b) IOPA
 - c) OPG
 - d) all of above
- 3) Which of the following is giving eyes raised to heaven appearance
 - a) Chronic suppurative Osteomyelitis
 - b) Osteoradionectrosis
 - c) Osteoma
 - d) Cherubism
- 4) Which of the following is not an artefact
 - a) Ghost image
 - b) Ghost teeth
 - c) Dark film
 - d) Light film
- 5) Which of the following is used for TMJ imaging
 - a) Transcranial view
 - b) Transpharyngeal view
 - c) MRI
 - d) All of above
- 6) Which of following is not a localization technique?
 - a) Vertex occlusal radiograph
 - b) Tube shift technique
 - c) CBCT
 - d) Long cone technique