

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar

BDS-3rdYear- EXAMINATION- 2nd Internal Examination-2023 - 24

Subject Name: Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Date: 24/04/2024

Time: 2Hrs.

Total Marks: 50

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

SECTION-A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay** 07 Marks
- A) What are Potentially Malignant Disorders (PMDs)? Enumerate them and describe in detail ORAL SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS (OSMF).
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 12 Marks
- A) Cherubism
B) Erythema Multiforme
C) Rodent Ulcer
D) Osteogenesis imperfecta
E) Fibroma
- Q.3 Answer Following short question.** 06 Marks
- A) Acanthosis Nigricans.
B) Histopathological "Starry sky Appearance" seen in _____
C) Self healing tumor.
D) Enumerate types of Malignant Melanoma
E) Leontitis ossea seen in _____
F) Wickham's striae seen in _____

SECTION-B

- Q.4 Answer Structured Long Essay** 07 Marks
- A) Enumerate the various types of Pemphigus and Describe in detail about Pemphigus Vulgaris.
- Q.5 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 12 Marks
- A) Ackerman's tumor
B) Polyostotic Fibrous Dysplasia
C) Down Syndrome
D) TNM Classification
E) Cannon's disease
- Q.6 Answer following MCQ's** 6 Marks
- 1) Commonest site of carcinoma of tongue is ?
a) Lateral Margin
c) tip of tongue
c) post 1/3rd
d) Ventral surface
- 2) Kaposi's Sarcoma most commonly seen in Patients with
a) Leukemia
c) HSV infection
b) AIDS
d) Amyloidosis
- 3) Which of the following does not have viral etiology ?
a) Burkitt's lymphoma
c) Hepatocellular Carcinoma
b) Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma
d) Hodgkin's lymphoma
- 4) Multiple Fractures are seen in
a) Rickets
c) osteogenesis imperfecta
b) Fibrous dysplasia
d) Osteomyelitis
- 5) Marble bone disease is
a) Osteomyelitis
c) Condensing Osteitis
b) Osteopetrosis
d) Osteomalacia
- 6) Butterfly rash is typically seen in
a) Herpes simplex
c) Scleroderma
b) Systemic lupus Erythematosus
d) None of the above

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd year – EXAMINATION – Sept. – Dec. 2023****Subject Code: IDS1010204****Date:02/12/2023****Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology****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 salivary gland tumors. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features, histopathology of Pleomorphic adenoma.
- B What are potentially malignant disorders. Describe in detail the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, histopathology of Oral Submucous Fibrosis.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Histologopathology of Ameloblastoma
- B Verrucous carcinoma
- C Supernumerary teeth
- D Actinomycosis
- E Dry socket
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions. 5
- A Chinese letter pattern
- B Turners hypoplasia
- C Cherry blossom appearance
- D Nikolsky sign
- E Mirror image bone loss
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's . 5
- A Malignant tumor arising from skeletal muscles
- a. Rabdomyoma
 - b. Rabdomyosarcoma
 - c. Leiomyoma
 - d. Leiomyosarcoma
- B Cyst with highest recurrence rate
- a. Dentigerous cyst
 - b. Radicular cyst
 - c. Odontogenic keratocyst
 - d. Ameloblastoma
- C Salivary calculi is most commonly seen in
- a. Parotid gland
 - b. Submandibular gland
 - c. Sublingual gland
 - d. Minor salivary gland
- D Saw tooth reteridges are seen in
- a. Oral lichen planus
 - b. Verrucous carcinoma
 - c. Leukoplakia
 - d. Psoriasis
- E Loss of tooth structure in abrasion is
- a. Mechanical
 - b. Chemical
 - c. Physiological
 - d. Internal resorption

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (1 out of 2) 10
- A Classify vesiculo bullous lesions. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features, histopathology of oral lichen planus.
 - B Define cyst. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathology and complications of Dentigerous cyst.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay. (3 out of 5) 15
- A Garre's osteomyelitis
 - B Trigeminal neuralgia
 - C Infectious mononucleosis
 - D Ludwig's angina
 - E Osteogenesis imperfecta
- Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions. 5
- A Gaze towards heaven appearance
 - B Ghost cells
 - C Riboflavin deficiency
 - D Koplik spot
 - E Butterfly rash
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- A Lipschutz bodies are seen in
 - a. HIV infection
 - b. Herpes viral infection
 - c. Cytomegalo virus infection
 - d. Molluscum contagiosum
 - B Owl's eye appearance is seen in
 - a. Reed Sternberg cells
 - b. Anitschow cells
 - c. Langhans cells
 - d. Foreign body giant cells
 - C Organism commonly seen in root caries is
 - a. Streptococcus
 - b. Staphylococcus
 - c. Lactobacillus
 - d. Actinomyces
 - D Alam clock head ache is seen in
 - a. Trigeminal neuralgia
 - b. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia
 - c. Sphenoplatine neuralgia
 - d. Bell's palsy
 - E Multiple impacted and supernumerary teeth are seen in
 - a. Osteogenesis imperfect
 - b. Marfan's syndrome
 - c. Cleido-cranial dysostosis
 - d. Mandibulo-facial dysostosis

Seat No.: _____

PRN _____

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY
BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – May – July 2023

Subject Code: 1DS1010204

Date: 07/07/2023

Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

Total Marks: 70

Time: 3 Hrs.

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 Developmental disturbances of Tongue.
 - B Define & classify cyst. Describe in detail about Odontogenic keratocyst.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Histopathology of Enamel caries
 - B Exfoliative cytology
 - C Oral candidiasis
 - D Canker sores
 - E Verrucous carcinoma
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions. 5
- A What is Fordyce granules?
 - B What is civatte bodies?
 - C What is ranula?
 - D What is linea alba?
 - E What is condensing osteitis?
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- A Stafne bone cyst/Stafne defect is an aberrant collection of _____ gland tissue within a deep depression in the mandible
 - (a) Sweat glands
 - (b) Sebaceous glands
 - (c) Mucous glands
 - (d) Salivary glands

- B ANUG is now believed to be caused by a fusiform bacteria and
 (a) Actinomyces israelii
 (b) Actinomyces naeslundii
 (c) Treponema pallidum
 (d) Borrelia vincentii
- C The giant cells found in a tubercular granuloma are called as
 (a) Langerhans giant cells
 (b) Langhans giant cells
 (c) Touton giant cells
 (d) Reed-Sternberg Giant cells
- D Which virus is now believed to be the one responsible for causing Bell's palsy?
 (a) Herpes simplex
 (b) Varicella zoster
 (c) Cytomegalovirus
 (d) Epstein-Barr
- E Pernicious anemia is caused by deficiency of
 (a) Folic acid
 (b) Vitamin B12
 (c) Vitamin B6
 (d) Vitamin B1

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Structured following Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
 A Define & classify fibro-osseous lesion. Describe in detail about Fibrous dysplasia.
 B Define & classify odontogenic tumors. Describe in detail about Pindborg tumour.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
 A Pink tooth
 B Denture injuries
 C Pulp polyp
 D Warthin tumor
 E Schwannoma
- Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions. 5
 A What is plummer vinson syndrome?
 B What is epithelial dysplasia?
 C What is pellagra?
 D What is cheiloscopy?
 E What is odontoma?

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's,

5

- A Ludwig's angina is a severe form of
(a) Cellulitis
(b) Osteomyelitis
(c) Abscess
(d) Cardiac disease
- B Cretinism and myxoedema result from hyposecretion of
(a) Thyroid hormones
(b) Growth hormones
(c) Adrenal medullary hormones
(d) Parathormone
- C _____ is not usually associated with gingival hyperplasia.
(a) Dilantin sodium
(b) Nifedipine
(c) Cyclosporine
(d) Aspirin
- D All of the following except _____ are etiological factors of erosion.
(a) Faulty tooth brushing habit
(b) Acidic beverages
(c) Medications
(d) Regurgitated gastric acid
- E Pyogenic granuloma can best be classified as a _____ disease.
(a) Neoplastic
(b) Reactive
(c) Infectious
(d) Autoimmune

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Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar

BDS - 3 Year - EXAMINATION - Preliminary -2023

Subject Name: Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Date: 27/05/2023

Total Marks: 70

Time: 3 Hrs.

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

SECTION - A

Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10

- Classify Odontogenic tumors. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathology and prognosis of Solid Multicystic Ameloblastoma.
- Enumerate Potentially Malignant lesions. Describe in detail the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, histopathology and complications of Oral submucous fibrosis 15

Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)

- Adenoic cystic carcinoma
- Reccurence of Odontogenic keratocyst
- Pyogenic granuloma
- Actinomycosis
- Osteomyelitis 5

Q.3 Answer Following short question.

- Sun burst appearance
- Talons cusp
- Plummer vinson syndrome
- Kopliks spot
- Differential diagnosis of Trigeminal neuralgia 5

Q.4 Answer following MCQ's

- Lateral spread of caries is seen at
 - Enamel spindles
 - Dentinal tubules
 - Dentino enamel junction
 - Cement enamel junction
- Ghost cell are seen in -----
 - GOC
 - COC
 - OKC
 - Dentigerous cyst
- Patient comes with a chief complaint of sharp pain on consumption of cold than hot food which lasts for a moment and pain relieve on removal of stimuli. What would be the diagnosis
 - Irreversible pulpitis
 - Reversible pulpitis
 - Pulp polyp
 - Periapical cyst
- Stomatitis is a common feature of _____ deficiency
 - Thamine
 - Niacin
 - Riboflavin
 - Folic acid
- A 3 yr old kid with fracture of leg, blue sclera, peculiar shape of head and majority of primary teeth are opalescent. The probable diagnosis is
 - Osteopetrosis
 - Osteoporosis
 - Osteogenesis imperfect
 - Infantile cortical hyperostosis

Seat No.:

SECTION - B

10

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

- A Classify fibro osseous lesions. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathology and complications of Mc Cune Albright syndrome.
- B Classify Vesiculo-bullous lesions. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features, histopathology and complications of Oral Lichen Planus. Add a note on immune-flourescence.

15

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

- A Dens invaginatus
- B Pink tooth of mummery
- C Recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D Ludwigs angina
- E Laboratory investigations of anemia

5

Q.7 Answer Following short question.

- A Iris lesion
- B Bells Sign
- C Blue sclera
- D Plumbism
- E Cotton wool appearance

5

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

- 1 A union of the roots of adjacent teeth through the cementum is referred as.
 - a. Concrecence
 - b. Gemination
 - c. Tauradontism
 - d. Fusion
- 2 Denture sore mouth is caused due to infection of:
 - a. Treponema pallidum
 - b. Actinomycosis
 - c. Candida albicans
 - d. Streptococcus mutans
- 3 Ellis Class V fracture is
 - a. Fracture involving enamel
 - b. Teeth loss as a result of trauma
 - c. Fracture involving enamel, dentin
 - d. Fracture of crown enmass
- 4 Recurring lip or facial swelling, Bell's palsy and fissured tongue.
 - a. Down syndrome
 - b. Parry Romberg syndrome
 - c. Melkersson Rosenthal syndrome
 - d. Van der woude syndrome
- 5 A rhabdomyoma is a tumor originating from
 - a. Nerve Tissue
 - b. Striated Muscle
 - c. Smooth Muscle
 - d. Vascular Endothelium

No.:

PR No.:

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar

BDS – III Year – EXAMINATION – Preliminary -2022

Name: Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Date: 28/05/2022

Hrs.

Total Marks: 70

ons:

- 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

- Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
Enumerate the developmental disturbances affecting structure of teeth. Discuss in detail about amelogenesis imperfecta.
Describe the etiology, clinical and histopathological features of Oral squamous cell carcinoma.
- Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
Ludwig's angina
Osteogenesis Imperfecta
Warthin's Tumor
Histopathology of caries of Dentine
Stevens - Johnson syndrome
- Answer Following short question. 5
Define Neoplasia?
What is bay cyst?
Define Acanthosis and Acantholysis?
Sialolith most commonly seen in?
Define wound healing?
- Answer following MCQ's 5
Dens in dente occurs most commonly in...
A. Maxillary canine
B. Maxillary premolar
C. Maxillary lateral incisor
D. Mandibular premolar
Paralysis of tongue is referred to as..
A. Ankyloglossia
B. Glossoplegia
C. Pyroglossia
D. Geographic tongue
The excessive formation of scar tissue is called..
A. Fibroma
B. Keloid
C. Myoma
D. Myxoma
Osteosarcoma characteristically may develop in case of...
A. Osteopetrosis
B. Acromegaly
C. Osteogenesis imperfecta
D. All of the above
Koplik's spots are an early intraoral manifestation of..
A. Varicella
B. Rubella
C. AIDS
D. Mumps

SECTION – B

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

- A Define Anemia classify Anemia. Write in detail about Pernicious Anemia.
- B Enumerate autoimmune disorders. Describe in detail oral lichen planus with n

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

- A Hyperparathyroidism
- B Necrotizing Sialometaplasia
- C Actinomycosis
- D Factors affecting Wound healing
- E Pindburg Tumor

Q.7 Answer Following short question.

- A Define neuralgia ?
- B Café-au-lait spot?
- C Leontiasis ossea ?
- D Giant cell?
- E Define carcinoma & sarcoma?

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

- 1 The classic triad of Hand-schuler-Christian disease includes lesion of bone...
 - A. Diabetes insipidus
 - B. Hepatosplenomegaly
 - C. Diabetes mellitus
 - D. Albuminuria
- 2 The stigmata of congenital syphilis does not include..
 - A. Cleft lip
 - B. Saber shins
 - C. Eighth nerve deafness
 - D. Rhagades
- 3 Subepithelial cleft with polarized basal cell seen in...
 - A. Cicatricial pemphigoid
 - B. Bullous pemphigoid
 - C. Pemphigus
 - D. Lichen planus
- 4 Fusion of teeth involve a confluence of
 - A. Enamel only
 - B. Enamel and dentin
 - C. Dentin only
 - D. Cementum only
- 5 Dentigerous cyst is suspected if the follicular space is more than..
 - A. 2-3 mm
 - B. 3-4 mm
 - C. 1-2 mm
 - D. >5 mm

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, VisnagarBDS – III Year – EXAMINATION – 2nd Internal Examination -2022**Subject Name:** Oral Pathology & Oral Microbiology**Date:** 21/12/22**Time:** 2 Hrs.**Total Marks:** 50**Instructions:** Use separate answer book for each section.
Draw diagrams wherever necessary.Attempt all questions.
Figures to the right indicate marks.**SECTION – A**

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay** **07 Marks**
A) Define & Classify Pre-Malignant Lesions. Define Leukoplakia and describe in detail about Etiology, Clinical features and Histopathology of Leukoplakia.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** **12 Marks**
A) Factors affecting wound healing
B) Fibrosarcoma
C) Ludwig's angina
D) Rootless teeth
E) Rodent ulcer
- Q.3 Answer Following short question.** **06 Marks**
A) Cracked tooth syndrome
B) RS cell
C) Define healing
D) Xerostomia
E) Bruxism
F) Mucocele

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay** **07 Marks**
A) Describe in detail about developmental disturbances of tongue.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** **12 Marks**
A) Van der Woude Syndrome
B) Dry socket
C) Cellulitis
D) Schwannoma
E) Malignant Melanoma
- Q.7 Answer following MCQ's** **6 Marks**
- 1) Which amongst the following diseases is capable of producing developmental alterations in teeth?

a) Tetanus	b) Chicken pox
c) Diphtheria	d) Syphilis
 - 2) Oral foci of infection can be aggravated....

a) Tuberculosis	b) Ischemic heart disease
c) Subacute bacterial endocarditis	d) Diabetes
 - 3) Intraoral lipomas occur most commonly on

a) Gingiva	b) Buccal mucosa
c) Tongue	d) Palate
 - 4) Benign tumour arising from skeletal muscle is..

a) Leiomyoma	b) Leiomyosarcoma
c) Rhabdomyoma	d) Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - 5) Starry sky appearance is seen in

a) Paget's disease	b) Garrey's osteomyelitis
c) Burkett's lymphoma	d) Cherubim
 - 6) Plumbism is term used to describe poisoning by which element?

a) Lead	b) Arsenic
c) Mercury	d) Bismuth

Seat No.: _____

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SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY

BDS – 3rd year – EXAMINATION, NOV. – DEC. 2022

Subject Code: 1DS1010204

Date: 09/12/2022

Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

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 Define Oral Submucous fibrosis. Describe in detail the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, histo-pathology with grading of Oral Submucous fibrosis.
- B Define Ameloblastoma. Describe in detail pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathology of Solid Multicystic Ameloblastoma. Add a note on Vickers and Gorlin criteria.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Supernumerary teeth
- B Calcifying Odontogenic cyst
- C Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- D Actinomycosis
- E Factors affecting dental caries
- Q.3 Answer following Short questions. 5
- A Kopliks spot
- B Reed Sternberg cells
- C Cherry blossom appearance
- D Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC)
- E Taurodontism
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- A Adenoid cystic carcinoma commonly affects _____ minor salivary glands
- a. Palatal b. Buccal
- c. Labial d. Lingual
- B Manifestation of Congenital syphilis includes all except
- a. Facial clefting b. Mulberry molar
- c. Screw driver shaped incisors d. Interstitial keratitis
- C Scarlet fever is caused by
- a. α - hemolytic streptococci b. β - hemolytic streptococci
- c. γ - hemolytic streptococci d. nonhemolytic streptococci
- D Starry sky appearance is seen in
- a. Hodgkin's lymphoma
- b. Nonhodgkin's lymphoma
- c. Burkitt lymphoma
- d. Multiple myeloma
- E Odontogenic lesion most commonly seen in maxillary anterior region is
- a. Ameloblastoma
- b. Keratocystic odontogenic tumor
- c. Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor
- d. Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor

SECTION - B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features and histo-pathological features of Oral Lichen planus. Add a note on its immunofluorescence.
 - B Describe sequelae of pulpal pathology. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features, radiological features and histopathology of Periapical granuloma.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Recurrent aphthous stomatitis
 - B Ludwig's angina
 - C Oral manifestation of HIV infection
 - D Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - E Bite mark analysis
- Q.7 Answer following Short questions. 5
- A Condensing osteitis
 - B Butterfly rash
 - C Cleido-cranial dysostosis
 - D Oral manifestations of anemia
 - E Dry socket
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- A "Crew cut or hair on end" appearance of bone in skull radiographs is seen in.....
 - a. Pernicious anemia
 - b. Thalassemia
 - c. Congenital hemolytic jaundice
 - d. Aplastic anemia
 - B Spread of oral infection is dictated by all except....
 - a. Thickness of bone
 - b. Level of muscle attachment
 - c. Oxygen saturation
 - d. Virulence of bacteria
 - C The exposure of dentinal tubules and resultant irritation of odontoblastic processes leads to formation of
 - a. Polished facet on tooth surface affected by attrition
 - b. Sclerotic dentin
 - c. Tertiary dentin
 - d. Predentin
 - D Scarring is commonly seen associated with
 - a. Pemphigus
 - b. Bullous pemphigoid
 - c. Cicatricial pemphigoid
 - d. SLE
 - E Vitamin deficiency that do not affect tooth development and eruption is
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin D
 - c. Vitamin C
 - d. Vitamin K

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar
 BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – 1st Internal Examination -2022

Subject Name: Oral Pathology & Oral Microbiology

Date: 10/10/2022

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) Write sequelae of pulpitis. Define and classify osteomyelitis and write a note on Chronic suppurative Osteomyelitis.

Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) **12 Marks**

- A) Histopathology of Periapical granuloma.
- B) Acidogenic theory of Dental caries.
- C) Van der woude syndrome.
- D) Pulp polyp
- E) Hypercementosis.

Q.3 Answer Following short question. **06 Marks**

- A) Cholesterol clefts
- B) Define dental caries.
- C) Tongue tie
- D) Denticles
- E) Midline diastema
- F) Arrested caries?

SECTION – B**Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay** **07 Marks**

- A) Enumerate the developmental anomaly affecting the structure teeth. Describe the clinical, radiological and Histopathological features of Dentinogenesis imperfecta.

Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) **12 Marks**

- A) Geographic tongue.
- B) Histopathology of dentin caries.
- C) Apical periodontal cyst.
- D) Taurodontism
- E) Attrition, abrasion and abfraction.

Q.7 Answer following MCQ's **6 Marks**

- 1) Heck's disease is caused by ----- virus.

A. Herpes simplex virus	• B. Herpes zoster virus
C. Human Papilloma virus	D. Epstein Barr virus
- 2) Identify which amongst the below given bacteria does not cause dental caries.

A. S. mutans	B. L. acidophilus
• C. A. naeslundii	D. S. aureus
- 3) Which of the following is not a type of supernumerary teeth

A. Mesiodens	• B. Peg lateral
C. Para molar	D. Disto molar
- 4) Root resorption is commonly seen in

A. cellulitis	B. radicular cyst
• C. Periapical abscess	D. Garre's osteomyelitis
- 5) Chronic apical periodontitis is the another name of -

A. Phoenix abscess	B. Periapical abscess
• C. Periapical granuloma	D. Periapical cyst
- 6) All of the below given factors are responsible for causing dental caries except

A. Dental plaque	• B. Diet
• C. Micro-organism	D. temperature

Seat No.: _____

P R No: _____

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY

BDS – (3rd) Year – EXAMINATION – July – Sept 2022

Subject Code:1DS1010204

Date:16/07/2022

Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

Time: 3 Hrs.

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 following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A. Enumerate vesiculo bullous lesions. Discuss lichen planus in detail.
 - B. What is neoplasm? Classify odontogenic tumors. Describe in detail about calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A. TNM staging
 - B. Oral lesions of HIV
 - C. Trigeminal neuralgia
 - D. Odontoma
 - E. Leukoplakia
- Q.3 Answer following in short. 5
- A. Greenspan syndrome
 - B. Pin point haemorrhages on the skin are called -----?
 - C. Swiss cheese appearance histologically is seen in?
 - D. What is erosion?
 - E. What is Thrush?
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's. 5
1. Mottled enamel is due to:
 - a) Vitamin A deficiency
 - b) Excess of fluoride
 - c) Vitamin D deficiency
 - d) Teratogens
 2. Best way to differentiate periapical cyst and a periapical granuloma is
 - a) Radiographically
 - b) Histologically
 - c) Clinically
 - d) None of the above
 3. Ground glass radiographically is seen in
 - a) Paget's disease
 - b) Osteomalacia
 - c) Fibrous dysplasia
 - d) Osteogenesis imperfect
 4. Pink disease is due to
 - a) Toxicity of silver
 - b) Toxicity of mercury
 - c) Toxicity of lead
 - d) Toxicity of tetracycline
 5. Hemophilia B is due to
 - a) Factor VII deficiency
 - b) Factor IX deficiency
 - c) Platelet deficiency
 - d) Vitamin C deficiency

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A. Classify Cysts. Discuss Dentigerous cyst in detail.
 - B. What is neoplasm? Classify Salivary gland tumors. Describe in detail about Pleomorphic adenoma.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A. Amelogenesis imperfect
 - B. Lues maligna
 - C. ANUG
 - D. Exfoliative Cytology
 - E. Paget's Disease
- Q.7 Answer following in short. 5
- A. What is Auspitz sign?
 - B. What is rampant caries?
 - C. Plummer Vinson syndrome.
 - D. Lipschutz bodies is seen in?
 - E. What is premalignant lesion and premalignant condition?
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's. 5
1. Most common cause of TMJ ankylosis:
 - a) Trauma
 - b) Osteoarthritis
 - c) Childhood illness
 - d) Rheumatoid arthritis
 2. Most common odontogenic cyst of oral cavity
 - a) Radicular cyst
 - b) Follicular cyst
 - c) Dentigerous cyst
 - d) OKC
 3. Number of dentinal zones in dentinal caries is
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
 4. Kaposi's sarcoma is more commonly seen in patients with
 - a) AIDS
 - b) Amyloidosis
 - c) Leukemia
 - d) HSV infection
 5. Hansen's disease is another name of
 - a) Leprosy
 - b) TB
 - c) Diabetes
 - d) Lichen planus

Seat No.: _____

PR No.: _____

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY

BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – July – Sept.– 2021

Subject Code:1DS1010204

Date:14/08/2021

Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

Time: 3 Hrs.

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 Write in detail about developmental disturbances of Tongue. | |
| | B Classify Odontogenic cyst and write in detail about Radicular cyst. | |
| Q.2 | Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) | 15 |
| | A Mucormycosis | |
| | B Histopathology of Enamel and Dentin Caries | |
| | C Plummer Vinson Syndrome | |
| | D Bite Marks | |
| | E Aphthous Ulcer | |
| Q.3 | Objective type Without options | 5 |
| | A What is Ackerman’s Tumor? | |
| | B What is Grinspan syndrome? | |
| | C What is Ghost Teeth? | |
| | D What is Hutchinson’s Triad? | |
| | E Write different types of Giant Cells. | |
| Q.4 | Answer Following question in brief. | 5 |
| | A What is Pink tooth? | |
| | B Réed Sternberg Cells seen in _____ | |
| | C Koplik spots seen in _____ | |
| | D Tzanck cells seen in _____ | |
| | E Special Stain used for Candida _____ | |

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- A Classify Vesicullo-bullous Lesion and Discuss in detail about Lichen Planus.
 - B Classify Odontogenic tumor and write in detail about Ameloblastoma.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Warthin's Tumor
 - B OSMF
 - C TNM Classification
 - D Schwannoma
 - E Verrucous Carcinoma
- Q.7 Answer Following short question. 5
- A Difference between compound and complex odontoma
 - B What is Gorlin Goltz Syndrome?
 - C What is Taurodontism?
 - D Sequele of Pulp Infection..
 - E What is Sequestrum and Involucrum ?
- Q.8 Answer Following question in brief. 5
- A What are Basket cells ?
 - B What are Keratin Pearls ?
 - C "Hair-on-end" appearance is seen in _____
 - D What is Acanthosis ?
 - E Define Caries.

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS 3rdYear – EXAMINATION – December – 2020****Subject Code:1DS1010204****Date:26/12/ 2020****Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology****Time: 3 Hrs.****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 Write Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Classify salivary gland tumours and write in detail about the pathogenesis, clinical feature and histopathologic features of pleomorphic adenoma.
- B Define Enamel hypoplasia. Write in detail about classification, clinical features and histopathology of Amelogenesis imperfecta.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Oral Lichen Planus.
- B Osteosarcoma.
- C Radicular cyst
- D Basal cell carcinoma.
- E Pulp polyp
- Q.3 Answer following short objective questions. 5
- A What is Turner's Hypoplasia.
- B Define leukoplakia
- C Enumerate the types of Supernumerary teeth.
- D Bence jones protein
- E Name the facial spaces involved in Ludwig's Angina.
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- 1 Ghost cells are present in.
- A. Odontogenic keratocyst
- B. Dentigerous cyst
- C. Calcifying odontogenic cyst
- D. Mucocele
- 2 Starry sky appearance is seen in
- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Burkitt's lymphoma
- C. Ewing's sarcoma
- D. Multiple myeloma

- 3 Example of a pseudo cyst is
 - A. Calcifying odontogenic cyst
 - B. Dentigerous cyst
 - C. Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - D. Odontogenic keratocyst
- 4 Jigsaw or mosaic patten of arrangement of bone fragments is associated with
 - A. Fibrous dysplasia
 - B. Paget's disease
 - C. Cherubism
 - D. Osteopetrosis
- 5 Ranula is a form of
 - A. Mucocele
 - B. Ameloblatoma
 - C. Pleomorphic adenoma
 - D. Botroid odontogenic cyst

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Write Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Classify odontogenic cysts and write in detail about the pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features and histopathology of odontogenic keratocyst cyst.
 - B Define and enumerate premalignant lesions and conditions. Write in detail the etiology, clinical features and histopathology of oral submucous fibrosis.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Trigeminal neuralgia
 - B Bite marks in Forensic dentistry
 - C Ameloblastoma.
 - D Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - E Tzanck test
- Q.7 Answer following short objective questions. 5
- A Cause of Pernicious anemia.
 - B Define caries
 - C What is the other name of Warthin's tumor
 - D What is Stevens - Johnson syndrome.
 - E Which drugs are potentially associated with Gingival Enlargement.

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

5

- 1 Punched out lesions are characteristic feature of
 - A. Ameloblastoma
 - B. CEOT
 - C. Multiple myeloma
 - D. Osteosarcoma
- 2 Cevatte bodies are associated with
 - A. Lichen planus
 - B. Leukoplakia
 - C. Pemphigus
 - D. Pemphigoid
- 3 Papilloma is caused by
 - A. HPV
 - B. HSV
 - C. EBV
 - D. None of the above
- 4 Auspitz sign is positive in
 - A. Pemphigus
 - B. Psoriasis
 - C. Lichen planus
 - D. Ectodermal
- 5 Hunter's glossitis is often associated with
 - A. Leukemia
 - B. Thalassemia
 - C. Pernicious anemia
 - D. Sickle cell anemia

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITYBDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – NOV-DEC 2021**Subject Code: 1DS1010204****Date: 08/12/ 2021****Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology****Time: 3 Hrs.****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. Define cyst. Classify odontogenic cysts. Describe in detail Odontogenic keratocyst.
 - B. Define and classify dental caries. Describe in detail the histopathology of dental caries. Add a note on cariogenic bacteria.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Osteosarcoma
 - B Basal cell carcinoma
 - C Sjogren syndrome
 - D Oral submucous fibrosis
 - E Erythema Multiforme
- Q.3 Answer Following short question 5
- A Odontogenic tumors arise from which tissue?
 - B Honey comb appearance
 - C Koplik's spot
 - D Critical pH of saliva
 - E Etiology of pulpitis
- Q.4 Answer the following MCQ's: 5
- 1 Anodontia affects the growth of
 - A. Maxilla
 - B. Mandible
 - C. Alveolar bone
 - D. Cranium

- 2 Most common site of oral leukoplakia is
 - A. angle of mouth
 - B. Buccal mucosa
 - C. soft palate
 - D. gingiva

- 3 Multiple punched out lesion are seen
 - A. Paget's disease
 - B. Osteosarcoma
 - C. Ewing sarcoma
 - D. multiple myeloma

- 4 Oral thrush is a
 - A. fungal infection
 - B. viral infection
 - C. bacterial
 - D. genetic disorder

- 5 Ameloblastoma most frequently occurs in
 - A. mandibular molar region
 - B. maxillary molar region
 - C. mandibular premolar region
 - D. maxillary premolar region

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- A. Describe in detail the development disorders affecting teeth.
 - B. Classify salivary gland tumors. Describe in detail Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A. Aneurismal bone cyst
 - B. Burkitt's lymphoma
 - C. Biopsy
 - D. Garres osteomyelitis
 - E. Pyogenic granuloma
- Q.7 Answer Following short question 5
- A. Auspitz sign
 - B. Dysplasia
 - C. Difference between OKC and OOC
 - D. Wickhams striae
 - E. Rushton bodies

- 1 The pathologic wearing away of tooth substance through some abnormal mechanical process is defines as...
 - A) Attrition
 - B) Abrasion
 - C) Abfraction
 - D) Erosion
- 2 The most common odontogenic cyst is
 - A. primordial cyst
 - B. dentigerous cyst
 - C. radicular cyst
 - D. mucocele
- 3 Megaloblastic anaemia occurs due to
 - A. iron deficiency
 - B. folate deficiency
 - C. vitamin c deficiency
 - D. none of the above
- 4 A fluid filled elevated lesion of skin is called
 - A. bulla
 - B. macule
 - C. papule
 - D. nodule
- 5 Tuberculosis is caused by...
 - A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - B) Actinomyces israelii
 - C) A. Naeslundii
 - D) A. Viscosus

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITYBDS – (3rd) Year – EXAMINATION – July - August– 2020

Subject Code:1DS1010204

Date:19/10/2020

Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology

Time: 3 Hrs.

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 Define & classify odontogenic tumors. Describe in detail about Ameloblastoma.
- B Oral Lichen Planus
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Oral manifestations of HIV infection
- B Oral Submucous Fibrosis
- C Tic Douloureux
- D Mucocele
- E Pulp Polyp
- Q.3 Answer Following short question. 5
- A What is cheiloscropy?
- B What is pink disease?
- C What is pellagra?
- D What is Hutchinson triad?
- E What is tori?
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- 1 Multiple odontogenic keratocysts, basal cell carcinomas and bifid ribs are features of _____ syndrome.
- a) Gardner
- b) Gorlin-Goltz
- c) Grinspan
- d) Kelly Paterson
- 2 Exfoliative cytology is not indicated in which of the following lesions?
- a) Fibroma
- b) Squamous cell carcinoma
- c) Pemphigus vulgaris
- d) Sickle cell anemia

- 3 All of the following except _____ occur in osteoradionecrosis.
- Intense bone pain
 - Pathological fractures
 - Xerostomia
 - Sequestrum formation
- 4 Abfraction is defined as pathological loss of tooth substance caused by
- Biochemical processes
 - Improper tooth brushing habit
 - Orthodontic force application
 - Biomechanical loading forces
- 5 NOMA (Cancrum oris) is
- Ulcerative stomatitis
 - Necrotizing stomatitis
 - Gangrenous stomatitis
 - Vincent's stomatitis

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- Developmental disturbances in shape of teeth.
 - Histopathology of Dental Caries.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- Apical Periodontal Cyst
 - Factors affecting healing of oral wounds
 - Osteitis Deformans
 - Canker sores
 - Sjogren syndrome
- Q.7 Answer Following short question. 5
- What is pink tooth?
 - What is plummer vinson syndrome?
 - What is phlegmon?
 - Drugs responsible for gingival enlargement
 - What is thrush?
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's 5
- Christmas disease is also known as
 - von Willebrand's disease
 - Hemophilia A
 - Hemophilia C
 - Hemophilia B

- 2 Low grade infection which leads to localized periosteal reaction
 - a) Garre's osteomyelitis
 - b) Condensing osteitis
 - c) Acute osteomyelitis
 - d) Localized alveolar osteitis

- 3 The most common odontogenic tumour which occur in the relation to an unerupted tooth in anterior maxilla.
 - a) Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor
 - b) Odontoma
 - c) Myxoma
 - d) Cementifying fibroma

- 4 The central, acellular, eosinophilic mass found in center of Antoni A tissue of neurilemmoma is called
 - a) Verrucous body
 - b) Verruciform body
 - c) Verocay body
 - d) Basaloid body

- 5 In which of the following diseases is blue sclera not seen?
 - a) Paget's disease
 - b) Marfan syndrome
 - c) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
 - d) Pierre Robin syndrome

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY
BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – NOV/DEC- 2019

Subject Code: 1DS1010204**Date: 13/12/ 2019****Subject Name: Oral Pathology and Oral Microbiology****Total Marks: 70****Time: 3 hours****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 (1 out of 2) **10**
- A** Define and give examples of premalignant lesions and premalignant conditions. Write in detail about the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and histopathology of lichen planus.
- B** Define cyst. Write in detail about pathogenesis, clinical features, radiographic features, histopathology and recurrence of Odontogenic keratocyst.
- Q.2** Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) **15**
- A** Describe in detail about the histopathologic stages of Mucoepidermoid carcinoma with the help of neatly labeled diagram.
- B** Neurilemmoma
- C** Adenomatoid Odontogenic tumor
- D** Paget's disease
- E** Pemphigus
- Q.3** Answer following short/Objective type questions **5**
- A** ABCDE rule of malignant melanoma
- B** Enumerate the types of cells which are usually seen in mucoepidermoid carcinoma.
- C** Oral manifestation of ectodermal dysplasia
- D** Bence jones protein
- E** Ghost cells
- Q.4** Answer following MCQ's **5**
- A** The excessive formation of scar tissue is called
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Fibroma | b. Myxoma |
| c. Keloid | d. Myoma |
- B** Target lesions are seen in
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a. Pemphigus | b. pemphigoid |
| c. erythema multiformae | d. lichen planus |
- C** Auspitz sign is seen in
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. Oral lichen planus | b. Erythema multiforme |
| c. Psoriasis | d. Pemphigus |

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – June-July 2019****Subject Code: IDS1010204****Date:08/06/ 2019****Subject Name: Oral Pathology & Microbiology****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** Write Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) **10**
- A** Enumerate vesiculo bullous lesions. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical feature and histopathology of Oral Lichen planus.
- B** Define and classify osteomyelitis. Describe in detail the etiology, clinical features, radiographic features, and histopathology of different types of osteomyelitis.
- Q.2** Write Short Essay (3 out of 5) **15**
- A** Geographic tongue
- B** Discuss the reasons for recurrence of Odontogenic keratocyst
- C** Oral Candidiasis
- D** Trigeminal neuralgia
- E** Oral manifestation and lab diagnosis of anemia
- Q.3** Answer following short questions **5**
- A** Recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B** Local factors affecting wound healing
- C** Pink tooth of Mummery
- D** Mucocele
- E** Gemination
- Q.4** Answer following MCQ's **5**
- 1** Browns tumor is due to
- a. Hyper thyroidism b. Hypothyroidism
- c. Hyper parathyroidism d. Hypo parathyroidism
- 2** Mosaic pattern is characteristic histopathologic feature of _____
- a. Osteogenesis imperfect b. Pagets disease
- c. Fibrous dysplasia d. Marfans syndrome
- 3** Acantholysis is a feature of _____
- a. Pemphigus
- b. Bullous pemphigoid
- c. Cicatricial pemphigoid
- d. Erythema multiforme
- 4** Café-au-lait pigmentation is seen in all except _____
- a. Multiple neurofibromatosis
- b. Mc Cune Albright syndrome
- c. Peutz Jeger syndrome
- d. Gardner syndrome
- 5** Plumbism is caused due to _____
- a. Lead poisoning
- b. Bismuth poisoning
- c. Copper poisoning
- d. Zinc poisoning

SECTION – B

- Q.5** Answer Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) **10**
- A** Classify salivary gland tumors. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical features and histopathology of Mucoepidermoid carcinoma. Add a note on its histopathological grading.
- B** Define cyst. Describe in detail the pathogenesis, clinical feature, radiographic feature, histopathology and treatment for dentigerous cyst. Add a note on its complications.
- Q.6** Write Short Essay (3 out of 5) **15**
- A** Odontoma
- B** Necrotizing sialo metaplasia
- C** Salivary factors affecting dental caries
- D** Burkitt's lymphoma
- E** Verrucous carcinoma
- Q.7** Answer following short questions **5**
- A** Butter fly rash
- B** Agranulocytosis
- C** Hereditary ectodermal dysplasia
- D** Langhans giant cells
- E** Bite mark analysis
- Q.8** Answer following MCQ's **5**
- 1** Auspitz sign is a feature of
- a. Ectodermal dysplasia
- b. Psoriasis
- c. Darriers disease
- d. Erythema multiforme
- 2** Owl's eye appearance is a feature of
- a. Langhans giant cells
- b. Foreign body giant cells
- c. Reed Sternberg cells
- d. Anitschow cells
- 3** Reverse polarity of nucleus is a feature of
- a. Oral squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Pemphigus vulgaris
- c. Ameloblastoma
- d. Pleomorphic adenoma
- 4** Lipschutz bodies are inclusion bodies due to _____ infection
- a. HIV
- b. Candida
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Herpes virus
- 5** Swiss cheese appearance is a common histopathologic feature seen in
- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
- b. Warthins tumor
- c. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- d. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
