

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

PRN \_\_\_\_\_

# SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY

BDS – 4<sup>th</sup> year – EXAMINATION – July-Sept. 2024

Subject Code: 1DS1010309

Date: 10/07/2024

Subject Name: Periodontology

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 Define Dental Plaque. Write briefly types of plaque, role of plaque in initiation of periodontal disease.
  - B Define and classify gingival enlargement. Describe in detail clinical features and treatment of Pregnancy induced gingival enlargement.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Compare and contrast Gingival & periodontal Fibres
  - B Macroscopic features of Gingiva
  - C Classify Cementum
  - D Pericoronitis
  - E Differential diagnosis of ANUG
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions. 5
- A Circadian Periodicity
  - B Periosteum and Endosteum
  - C Burtonian line
  - D Factors effecting colour of normal gingiva
  - E Co-aggregation
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- A The brushing technique that should be recommended for patient after surgery
    - a) Fone's technique    b) Modified still man's method
    - c) Bass method        d) Charter's method
  - B Force used to diagnose periodontal osseous defects is
    - a) 40 g    b) 50 g    c) 60 g    d) 70 g
  - C The sixth complication of diabetes mellitus is:
    - a) Retinopathy    c) Periodontitis
    - b) Neuropathy    d) Nephropathy
  - D Periodontal manifestation of HIV Infection seen in
    - a) Oral Candidiasis
    - b) Bacillary Angiomatosis
    - c) Kaposi's Sarcoma
    - d) All of the above
  - E Secondary trauma from occlusion occurs due to:
    - a) Alteration in occlusal forces
    - b) Reduced ability of the tissues to resist the occlusal forces
    - c) Both of above
    - d) None of the Above

## SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Enumerate types of periodontal plastic Surgeries.  
Describe management of Miller's Class II Gingival Recession.
  - B Define and give types of prognosis and describe the factors effecting overall and individual prognosis.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Management of Grade II Furcation Involvement.
  - B Free Gingival Graft
  - C Classify Periodontal Flap
  - D LASER in periodontics
  - E Gingivectomy
- Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions. 5
- A Bone Sounding
  - B ENAP
  - C Reverse Bevel Incision
  - D Osteoinduction
  - E Widow's peaks
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's 5
- A Which is the Final Step in Resective Osseous Surgery?
    - a) Vertical Grooving
    - b) Radicular Blending
    - c) Flattening Interproximal Bone
    - d) Gradualizing Marginal Bone
  - B What is the Other Name for Undisplaced Flap?
    - a) External Bevel Gingivectomy
    - b) Internal Bevel Gingivectomy
    - c) Modified Widman Flap
    - d) None of The Above
  - C Chronic periodontitis is:
    - a) Infectious
    - b) Transmissible
    - c) Contagious
    - d) None of the above
  - D Range of effectiveness of plaque within which plaque microorganism can induce bone loss (Radius of Action):
    - a) 1-2 mm
    - b) 1.5-2.5 mm
    - c) 0.5-1.5 mm
    - d) 1-1.5 mm
  - E Acute periodontal abscess is treated by:
    - a) Gingivoplasty
    - b) Antibiotics
    - c) Periodontal flap procedure
    - d) Drainage through the gingival sulcus or by an external incision

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# Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar

BDS – Final Year – EXAMINATION – Preliminary -2024

Subject Name: Periodontology

Date: 29/05/2024

Time: 3 Hrs.

Total Marks: 70

- 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**

A) Define Dental Plaque, Write briefly types of plaque, steps of formation of plaque and role of plaque in periodontal disease

B) Define Aggressive Periodontitis. Give clinical features, radiological findings & risk factors for Localized Aggressive Periodontitis

**Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15**

- Mineralization theories of Calculus
- Discuss the influence of diabetes mellitus on the periodontium
- Signs, symptoms and stages of ANUG
- Effects of smoking on Periodontal tissues
- Methods to assess halitosis

**Q.3 Answer Following short question. 5**

- Clinical attachment level
- Stage III periodontitis
- Osseous Craters
- Food Impaction
- BANA test

**Q.4 Answer following MCQ's**

- Gingival col is
  - Orthokeratinized
  - Parakeratinized
  - Both of the above
  - None of the above
- Which of the following is not a red complex microorganism?
  - Tanarella forsythia
  - Treponema denticola
  - Fusobacterium nucleatum
  - Porphyromonas gingivalis
- Pin-cushion effect is seen with
  - Bisphosphonates
  - Chlorhexidine gluconate
  - LASERS
  - Metronidazole
- Interdental aid used for Class II gingival embrasures
  - Dental Floss
  - Multitufted interdental brush
  - Unitufted interdental brush
  - Powered toothbrush
- Radius of action of bacterial plaque is
  - 0.5-1mm
  - 1-1.5mm
  - 1.5-2.5 mm
  - 2.5-3.5 mm

## SECTION – B

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

- A Define and classify Flap. Write about Undisplaced flap in detail.
- B Discuss Non-bone graft associated regenerative procedures in detail.

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

- A) Free gingival grafts
- B) Autografts
- C) Prognosis
- D) Classify Endo-perio lesions
- E) Methods of gingivectomy

### Q.7 Answer Following short question.

- A) Bone Sounding
- B) Biologic width
- C) ENAP
- D) Periochip
- E) Osteoinduction

### Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

- 1) Gracey curette used for root planing of distal surface of posterior teeth is
  - a) Gracey #9-10
  - b) Gracey #10-11
  - c) Gracey #11-12
  - d) Gracey #13-14
- 2) Maintenance phase starts after
  - a) Phase I
  - b) Preliminary Phase
  - c) Phase II
  - d) Phase III
- 3) Radicular blending is what kind of procedure?
  - a) Osteoplasty
  - b) Osteotomy
  - c) Root planing
  - d) None of the above
- 4) Frenectomy is a
  - a) Gingival surgery
  - b) Mucogingival surgery
  - c) Osseous surgery
  - d) Regenerative surgery
- 5) Peri-Implant disease is diagnosed by:
  - a) Probing
  - b) Radiographs
  - c) Microbial monitoring
  - d) All of the above

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**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar**

BDS – 4th Year – EXAMINATION – 2nd Internal Examination - March 2024

**Subject Name:** Periodontology**Date:** 12/03/2024**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) Classify Gingival enlargement. Discuss Pregnancy associated Gingival enlargement in detail.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** **12 Marks**  
 A) Prognosis  
 B) Gracey currettes  
 C) Acute necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis  
 D) Pathogenesis of Periodontal Pocket  
 E) Chemical plaque control agents
- Q.3 Answer Following short question.** **06 Marks**  
 A) Secondary Trauma from Occlusion  
 B) Radiographic Features of Aggressive Periodontitis  
 C) McCall's festoons  
 D) Pathologic Migration  
 E) Periodontitis  
 F) ELISA

**SECTION – B**

- Q.4 Answer Structured Long Essay** **07 Marks**  
 A) Classify vertical defects and discuss Regenerative treatment modalities for bone defects.
- Q.5 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** **12 Marks**  
 A) Local drug delivery agents  
 B) Define gingivectomy, Indications, Contraindications and methods of gingivectomy  
 C) Papilla preservation Flap  
 D) Steps of Resective Osseous Surgery  
 E) Free gingival autograft
- Q.6 Answer following MCQ's** **6 Marks**
- 1) Phase I therapy includes all except
    - a) Scaling and Root planing
    - b) Correction of Irritational Factors
    - c) Splinting
    - d) Drainage of abscess
  - 2) True pocket reduction occurs by
    - a) Modified Widman Flap
    - b) Papilla preservation flap
    - c) Undisplaced flap
    - d) Coronally displaced Flap
  - 3) Periostat is
    - a) 20 mg subantimicrobial doxycycline
    - b) 20 mg subantimicrobial metronidazole
    - c) 20 mg subantimicrobial minocycline
    - d) 20 mg subantimicrobial tetracycline
  - 4) Tunnel preparation is indicated for treatment of
    - a) Grade II Furcation Involvement
    - b) Grade III Furcation Involvement
    - c) Osseous Craters
    - d) Ledges
  - 5) Indications for mucogingival surgery include all except
    - a) Infrabony pocket
    - b) Shallow vestibule
    - c) Insufficient attached gingiva
    - d) High frenum attachment
  - 6) Linear action of tip is characteristic of
    - a) Magnetostrictive Scaler
    - b) Piezoelectric scaler
    - c) Sonic scaler
    - d) All of the above

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**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar**

BDS – 1<sup>st</sup> Year – EXAMINATION – 1st Internal Examination - 2023- 24

**Subject Name: Periodontology**

**Date: 11/12/2023**

**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 in detail about Formation, functions, composition, methods of collection and clinical significance of gingival crevicular fluid.

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

- A) Specific and Non-specific plaque hypothesis.  
B) Fenestration and Dehiscence.  
C) Differences between supra and subgingival calculus  
D) Dentogingival unit.  
E) Functions of periodontal ligament.

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

- A) Tension test.  
B) Odland bodies.  
C) Root Planing  
D) Enumerate stages of formation of dental plaque.  
E) Periostat  
F) Reversed architecture

**SECTION – B**

**Q.4 Answer Structured Long Essay** **07 Marks**

- A) Classify enlargement and Discuss Drug induced Gingival Enlargement in detail.

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

- A) Pathogenesis of periodontal pocket  
B) Remodeling of alveolar bone  
C) Etiology of Oral Malodor  
D) Localized Aggressive periodontitis  
E) Classification of Trauma from occlusion

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

- 1) **Gingival col is:**
  - a) Orthokeratinized
  - b) Parakeratinized
  - c) Both Ortho and Parakeratinized
  - d) Non keratinized
- 2) **Coaggregation where streptococci adheres to filamentous micro-organisms:**
  - a) Test tube brush
  - b) Corn cob appearance
  - c) Bottlebrush arrangement
  - d) Hourglass appearance
- 3) **Which crystal is more commonly found in calculus of mandibular anterior region:**
  - a) Hydroxyapatite
  - b) Magnesium whitlockite
  - c) Brushite
  - d) Octacalcium phosphate
- 4) **Punched out crater like lesions are pathognomic feature of**
  - a) Pemphigus Vulgaris
  - b) Plasma cell gingivitis
  - c) Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
  - d) Lichen Planus
- 5) **The offset angle of Gracey curette between the blade and shank is:**
  - a) 50 degrees
  - b) 70 degrees
  - c) 80 degrees
  - d) 90 degrees
- 6) **Vitamin B deficiency results in:**
  - a) Deep periodontal pocket
  - b) Hemorrhagic diathesis of gingiva
  - c) Loss of lamina dura
  - d) Glossitis, glossodynia, gingivitis, inflammation of entire mucosa

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Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

PRN \_\_\_\_\_

**SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**

**BDS – 4<sup>th</sup> year – EXAMINATION – Sept – Dec 2023**

**Subject Code: IDS1010309**

**Date: 01/12/ 2023**

**Subject Name: Periodontology**

**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 Define plaque. Write the steps of formation of dental plaque and explain the etiologic significance of plaque in periodontal disease.
  - B Define and classify periodontal pocket. Discuss the clinical features, pathogenesis and soft tissue wall changes of pocket in detail.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Junctional epithelium
  - B Composition of Dental calculus
  - C Clinical features and Stages of ANUG
  - D Localized Aggressive Periodontitis
  - E Classification of Trauma from occlusion
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions 5
- A Non- keratinocytes
  - B Periosteum and Endosteum
  - C Clinical Attachment Level
  - D BANA test
  - E Periostat
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- A Which among the following does not belong to the principal fibers of the periodontal ligament?
    - a. Apical fibers and interradicular fibers
    - b. Horizontal fibers and alveolar crest fibers
    - c. Dentogingival fibers
    - d. Oblique fibers
  - B In pregnancy, at times, a grossly hyperplastic localized swelling can be observed in gingiva which is often referred to as pregnancy epulis. It is actually a
    - a. Fibroma
    - b. Angiogramuloma
    - c. Giant cell granuloma
    - d. Pyogenic granuloma



- C Reversed architecture is
- Facial and lingual bone higher than interproximal bone
  - Interproximal bone higher than interradicular bone
  - Interradicular bone and interproximal bone at same level
  - Interradicular bone higher than interproximal bone
- D Periodontitis is classified as moderate when Clinical attachment loss is
- 1-2 mm
  - 2-3 mm
  - 3-4 mm
  - 4-5mm
- E The interdental aid to be used when the embrasure is filled with interdental papilla:
- Dental floss
  - Multitufted interdental brush
  - Plastic tip
  - Unitufted Interdental brush

## SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 1
- Discuss in detail about indications and types of bone grafts used in Periodontology
  - Classify furcation involvement and discuss in detail about its management
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 1
- Define and Classify Periodontal Flap
  - Guided tissue regeneration
  - Periodontal dressings
  - Subepithelial connective tissue Graft
  - LASERS in periodontal therapy
- Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions
- Modified pen grasp
  - Atridox
  - ENAP
  - Sounding
  - Osseointegration
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's
- The first incision for gingivectomy is
    - External bevel incision
    - Internal bevel incision
    - Creviceular incision
    - Interdental incision
  - Which of the following flap technique does not eliminate pocket depth
    - Modified widman flap
    - Apically displaced flap
    - Undisplaced flap
    - All of the above

- C Resective osseous surgery is used to treat all except
- a. Bulbous bony contours
  - b. One wall osseous defects
  - c. Cul-de sac
  - d. Ledges
- D The technique to increase the width of attached gingiva is
- a. Papilla preservation flap
  - b. Apically displaced flap
  - c. Modified Widman flap
  - d. Undisplaced flap
- E Instruments used for maintenance of dental implants are
- a. Irregular instruments
  - b. Plastic-tipped instruments
  - c. Metallic instruments.
  - d. Stainless steel instruments

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Seat No.:

PK NO.:

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar**

BDS – Final Year – EXAMINATION – Preliminary -2023

**Subject Name:** Periodontology

**Date:** 24/05/2023

**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 Discuss macroscopic and microscopic features of gingiva in detail.
  - B Classify gingival enlargement. Discuss clinical features, pathogenesis and treatment of drug induced gingival enlargement in details.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5)** 15
- A Schroeder's classification of cementum
  - B Stage of gingivitis
  - C Plaque hypothesis
  - D Methods of collection of GCF
  - E Organoleptic Rating
- Q.3 Answer Following short question.** 5
- A Fremitus Test
  - B Red Complex Microorganisms
  - C Stippling
  - D Risk Determinants
  - E Angiogramuloma.
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's** 5
- 1 **Radius of action of toxins in the bacterial plaque is**  
a) 0.5-1 mm    b) 2.5- 3.5 mm    c) 1-1.5 mm    d) 1.5-2.5 mm
  - 2 **"Rotten eggs" breath malodor is associated with:**  
a) Volatile sulphur compounds  
b) Liver insufficiency  
c) Diabetes  
d) Kidney insufficiency
  - 3 **The crystal forms of calculus predominant in mandibular anteriors**  
a) Hydroxyapatite  
b) Magnesium whitlockite  
c) Octacalcium phosphate  
d) Brushite
  - 4 **Which of the following are the pressure receptors of periodontal ligament?**  
a) Free nerve endings  
b) Meissner's corpuscles  
c) Ruffini-like receptors  
d) Spindle like nerve ending.
  - 5 **Punched out crater like lesions are pathognomic feature of**  
a) Lichen Planus  
b) Pemphigus vulgaris  
c) Plasma cell gingivitis  
d) Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis

## SECTION - B

10

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

- A Define and classify flap. Explain in detail about Modified Widman flap  
 B Define and classify muco-gingival surgery. Describe in detail about free gingival graft.

15

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

- A Generation of probes  
 B Steps of resective osseous surgery  
 C Classify endodontic- periodontal lesions  
 D Oral hygiene index - simplified  
 E Treatment Plan

**Q.7 Answer Following short question.**

- A Allografts  
 B Periochip  
 C Osseous Craters  
 D ENAP  
 E Infrabony Pocket

**Q.8 Answer following MCQ's**

1 Which Gracey curette is used for curettage on the mesial surface of posterior teeth?

- a) Gracey #13-14  
 b) Gracey #11-12  
 c) Gracey #7-8  
 d) Gracey # 9-10

2 Splinting is indicated in:

- a) Grade I mobility  
 b) Grade II mobility  
 c) Grade III mobility  
 d) A & B

3 Systolic blood pressure  $\geq 160$  & diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 100$  (mm Hg) is called:

- a) Normal blood pressure  
 b) Prehypertension  
 c) Stage 1 hypertension  
 d) Stage 2 hypertension

4 The surgical phase includes all except

- a) Regenerative techniques  
 b) Plastic surgery techniques  
 (c) Fabrication of prosthesis  
 (d) Esthetic surgery

5 Genetic factors comes in \_\_\_\_\_ category of risk elements for periodontal diseases

- a) Risk factors  
 b) Risk determinants  
 c) Risk indicators  
 d) Risk markers

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**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar**BDS – Final Year – EXAMINATION – 1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> Internal Examination -2022

Subject Name: Periodontology

Date: 15-10-2022

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) Discuss in detail alveolar bone in health and disease

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

- A) Instrument Stabilization
- B) Steps of Plaque Formation
- C) Functions of PDL
- D) Diabetes & Periodontium
- E) Surface Texture Of Gingiva

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

- A) Cellular mixed stratified cementum
- B) Dentogingival Unit
- C) Green Complex Microorganisms
- D) Coupling
- E) Sub-clinical gingivitis
- F) UNC-15 Probe

**SECTION – B****Q.4 Answer Structured Long Essay** **07 Marks**

- A) Define and classify Gingival Enlargement. Write in detail about drug induced gingival enlargement

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

- A) Classification of Periodontal Instruments
- B) Theories of mineralization of calculus
- C) AGE and RAGE Complex
- D) Necrotizing ulcerative Periodontitis (NUP)
- E) Keystone Pathogen Plaque hypothesis.

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

- 1) Which Gracey curette is used for curettage on the mesial surface of posterior teeth?
  - a) Gracey #13-14
  - b) Gracey #7-8
  - c) Gracey #11-12
  - d) Gracey # 9-10
- 2) The width of attached gingiva
  - a) Increases with age
  - b) Is stationary throughout life
  - c) Decreases with age
  - d) Is the distance between gingival margin and mucogingival junction
- 3) Furcation involvement is measured by:
  - a) WHO probe.
  - b) CPITN probe.
  - c) Naber's probe.
  - d) Michigan "O" probe.
- 4) Which of the following are the pressure receptors of periodontal ligament
  - a) Free nerve endings
  - b) Meissner's corpuscles
  - c) Ruffini-like receptors
  - d) Spindle like nerve ending
- 5) The crystal forms of calculus which is found in mandibular anterior region:
  - a) Hydroxyapatite
  - b) Magnesium whitlockite
  - c) Octacalcium phosphate
  - d) Brushite
- 6) True leukemic gingival enlargement occurs commonly in...?
  - a) Acute leukemia
  - b) Both of the above
  - c) Chronic leukemia
  - d) None of the above

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**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF PERIODONTOLOGY**

**FINAL YEAR (2nd Internal exam)**

**REGULAR BATCH(2021-22)**

**DATE- 07/04/2022**

**Max Marks- 50**

- Write in legible handwriting
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Use Separate answer book for each section

**Section -I**

**(Marks -25)**

Ques.1- Define Calculus And Write In Detail About Types, Composition And Modes Of Attachment Of Calculus To Tooth Surface.

1x7=7

Ques. 2- Write Short Notes On (Any Three)

3x4=12

- a) Classification Of Trauma From Occlusion
- b) Chlorhexidine
- c) Gingival Connective Tissue
- d) Stages Of Gingivitis
- e) Parts of Alveolar Bone

Ques. 3- Answer In One Line

1x6=6

- a. ADA Specification Of Toothbrush
- b. Stillman's Clefts
- c. Non- Specific Plaque Hypothesis
- d. Food Impaction
- e. Reversed Architecture
- f. Green Complex Bacteria

(Marks -25)

**Section- II**

Ques.1- Define And Classify Gingival Enlargement. Write In Detail About Drug Induced Gingival Enlargement.

1x7=7

Ques. 2- Write Short Notes On (Any Three)

3x4=12

- a. Oral Hygiene Index-Simplified
- b. Pathogenesis Of Periodontal Pocket
- c. Classify Cementum
- d. Finger Rests
- e. Functions Of PDL

Ques. 3- Mark The Correct Option

1x6=6

1. Width of Attached Gingiva Is Minimum In

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A) Maxillary 1 <sup>st</sup> Molar     | B) Mandibular 2 <sup>nd</sup> Premolar |
| C) Mandibular 1 <sup>st</sup> Premolar | D) Mandibular Anteriors                |

2. Dental Floss Is Used In

- A) Class I Embrasures    B) Class II Embrasures    C) Class III Embrasures    D) Class IV Embrasures

3. Root Planing Is

- A) Removal Of Material Alba And Stains From Root Surface.
- B) Removal Of Soft Tissue Wall Of The Periodontal Pocket.
- C) Removal Of Calculus & Plaque From Root Surface.
- D) Removal Of Diseased Cementum Along With Other Root Deposits

4. The Periodontal Ligament Fibres That Mainly Prevent Extrusion Of Teeth Are

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Trans-Septal Fibres | B) Alveolar Crest Group   |
| C) Horizontal Fibres   | D) Inter-Radicular Fibres |

5. "Rotten Eggs" Breath Malodor Is Associated With:

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Volatile Sulphur Compounds | B) Liver Insufficiency  |
| C) Diabetes                   | D) Kidney Insufficiency |

6. Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) Are Formed In

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A) Protein Deficiency | B) Diabetes mellitus |
| C) Leukemia           | D) Atherosclerosis   |

Seat No.:

PR no.:

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental college & Hospital, Visnagar**

**BDS – Final Year – EXAMINATION – Preliminary -2022**

**Subject Name: Periodontology**

**Date: 30/05/2022**

**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**

Discuss the two-way interrelationship between diabetes mellitus and periodontium

OR

Discuss alveolar bone in health and disease

**Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15**

- a) Signs, symptoms and stages of ANUG
- b) Define and classify periodontal pocket
- c) Localized aggressive periodontitis
- d) Immunodiagnostic Methods
- e) Steps of formation of plaque

**Q.3 Answer Following short question. 5**

- a) Reversed architecture
- b) Periostat
- c) Junctional epithelium
- d) Secondary trauma from occlusion
- e) Periotron



Seat No.:

Q.4 Answer following MCQ's

1) Which of the following does not get nutrient supply from periodontal ligament

- a) Cementum    b) Alveolar bone  
c) Gingiva      d) None of the above

2) Genetic factors comes in \_\_\_\_\_ category of risk elements for periodontal diseases

- a) Risk factors      b) Risk determinants  
c) Risk indicators    d) Risk markers

3) How much force is used to diagnose periodontal osseous defects?

- a) 40 g      b) 50mg      c) 60mg      d) 70 g

4) Radius of action of toxins in the bacterial plaque is

- a) 0.5-1 mm      b) 2.5- 3.5 mm    c) 1-1.5 mm    d) 1.5-2.5 mm

5) The crystal forms of calculus predominant in mandibular anteriors

- a) Hydroxyapatite    b) Magnesium whitlockite  
c) Octacalcium phosphate    d) Brushite

## SECTION - B

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

10

Define and classify muco-gingival surgery. Describe in detail about free gingival graft.  
OR

Define prognosis, classify and write in detail about factors affecting prognosis.

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

15

- a) Classification of periodontal instruments  
b) Autografts  
c) Define and classify periodontal flap  
d) Treatment of Grade II furcation  
e) Use of LASERS in Periodontology

**Q.7 Answer Following short question.**

5

- a) Biologic Width
- b) ENAP
- c) Periodontal dressings
- d) Periochip
- e) Bone Sounding

**Q.8 Answer following MCQ's**

5

a) Osteoplasty is defined as:

- a) Reshaping the bone without removing tooth-supporting bone
- b) Removal of tooth-supporting bone
- c) Thinning of bone margins
- d) All of the above

b) Phase \_\_\_ of treatment plan include excavation of caries :

- a) Phase 1
- b) Phase 3
- c) Phase 2
- d) Phase 4

c) Direction of the collagen fiber bundles of the gingiva is \_\_\_\_\_ to implant surface.

- a) Parallel
- b) Perpendicular
- c) Circumferential
- d) None of the above

d) DFDBA is:

- a) Osteoinductive
- b) Osteoconductive
- c) Osteopromotive
- d) All of the above

e) Which of the following flap technique does not eliminate pocket depth

- a) Modified widman flap
- b) Undisplaced flap
- c) Apically displaced flap
- d) All of the above

**SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY****BDS – 4<sup>th</sup> Year – EXAMINATION – July – Sept 2022****Subject Code: 1DS1010309****Date:08/07/2022****Subject Name: Periodontology****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 gingival enlargement. Discuss drug induced gingival enlargement in detail.
- B Define and classify Trauma from occlusion. Describe its clinical features, radiological findings and stages
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Junctional epithelium
- B Functions of periodontal ligament
- C Steps of formation of plaque
- D Pathogenesis of Periodontal pocket formation
- E Localized aggressive periodontitis
- Q.3 Answer following in short. 5
- A Tension test
- B Complex pocket
- C Fenestration and Dehiscence
- D Radius of action
- E Periostat
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- A Width of attached gingiva is minimum in
- a) Maxillary 1st premolar                      c) Mandibular 1st premolar
- b) Maxillary 2nd premolar                    d) Mandibular 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar
- B Pregnancy induced gingivitis is associated with increase in
- a) Treponema denticola                      c) Fusobacterium nucleatum
- b) Prevotella intermedia                      d) Porphyromonas gingivalis
- C Reversed architecture is
- a) Facial and lingual bone higher than interproximal bone
- b) Interproximal bone higher than interradicular bone
- c) Interradicular bone and interproximal bone at same level
- d) Interradicular bone higher than interproximal bone
- D Ideal tooth-blade angulation for scaling is
- a) 60°-90°                                      c) 45°-60°
- b) 30°-60°                                      d) 45°-90°
- E Pseudomembrane formation and punched out lesions are commonly seen in:
- a) ANUG    c) Plasma cell gingivitis
- b) Puberty induced gingivitis                d) Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis

## SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A Define flap. Discuss its indications and describe modified Widman flap
  - B Define and classify Furcation involvement. Discuss the Treatment of Furcation Involvement.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Steps of resective osseous surgery
  - B Bone Grafts
  - C Classify endo-perio lesions
  - D Phases of treatment plan
  - E Gracey curettes
- Q.7 Answer following in short. 5
- A ENAP
  - B Periochip
  - C Principle of Guided tissue regeneration
  - D Biologic width
  - E Osseointegration
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- A The first incision for gingivectomy is
    - a) External bevel incision
    - b) Internal bevel incision
    - c) Crevicular incision
    - d) Interdental incision
  - B Mucogingival defect with recession beyond mucogingival line with no loss of bone/soft tissue is a:
    - a) Class I defect
    - b) Class II defect
    - (c) Class III defect
    - (d) Class IV defect
  - C The third generation of periodontal probes include
    - a) Williams probe
    - b) UNC -15 probe
    - c) Michigan 'O' probe
    - d) Florida probe
  - D The technique to increase the width of attached gingiva is
    - a) Laterally displaced flap
    - b) Apically displaced flap
    - c) Modified widman flap
    - d) Undisplaced flap
  - E Which of the following defect has best prognosis?
    - a) Three wall defect
    - b) Two- wall defect
    - c) One wall defect
    - d) Osseous craters

\*\*\*\*\*

**SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS - 4<sup>th</sup> Year - EXAMINATION, NOV-DEC 2022

Subject Code:IDS1010309

Date:09/12/2022

Subject Name: PERIODONTOLOGY

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. (Any One) 10
- A Define and classify Dental Plaque. Write in detail about composition and formation of Dental Plaque.
  - B Define and classify Periodontal pocket. Describe in detail about clinical features and pathogenesis of Periodontal pocket
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Functions of Periodontal ligament
  - B Classification of Periodontal probes
  - C Influence of Smoking on Periodontal disease
  - D Halitosis
  - E Clinical significance of GCF
- Q.3 Answer following in short. 5
- A Evalusite
  - B Biologic width
  - C Classify Endo-Perio lesion
  - D Periimplantitis
  - E Osteoplasty and Ostectomy
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- 1 Perioscan is
    - A. DNA probe
    - B. Rapid chairside test kit for AST
    - C. Commercial kits to detect neutral proteinase
    - D. Diagnostic test kit to detect bacterial trypsin - like proteases
  - 2 Dentogingival unit comprises of :
    - A. Sulcular epithelium and gingival fibers.
    - B. Junctional epithelium and gingival fibers.
    - C. Sulcular epithelium and periodontal fibers.
    - D. None of the above
  - 3 Kirkland and Orban knives are used in:
 

A. Curettege	B. Gingivectomy
C. Scaling and root planning	D. None of the above
  - 4 Critical zone in pocket surgery:
 

A. Tooth surface	B. Underlying bone
C. Soft-tissue pocket wall	D. All of the above
  - 5 Reversed architecture is:
    - A. The level of interdental bone is more apical to radicular bone.
    - B. The interdental bone is at the same level to that of radicular bone.
    - C. The level of radicular bone is apical to the interdental bone
    - D. None of the above

SECTION - B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10  
A Describe in detail about ANUG and its treatment  
B Define and classify furcation involvement. Describe the various modalities of management of furcation involvement.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15  
A Treatment of drug induced gingival enlargement  
B Definition of periodontal flap and classification of periodontal flaps  
C Interrelationship between diabetes mellitus and periodontitis  
D Define trauma from occlusion. Describe stages of tissue response to increased occlusal forces  
E Difference between GTR and GBR
- Q.7 Answer following in short. 5  
A Difference between Clinical attachment level(CAL) and Pocket Depth  
B Full form of: LASER and SPT  
C ENAP  
D Periostat  
E EMD and BMP
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's. 5  
1 The most common microorganism detected in localized aggressive periodontitis is:  
A. Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans  
B. Tannerella forsythus  
C. Treponema denticola  
D. Fusobacterium nucleatum  
2 Contraindication of resective osseous surgery:  
A. Inconsistent bone margins  
B. Extensive bone loss  
C. Ledges and plateau  
D. All of the above  
3 The flap technique for pocket elimination and to increase in width of attached gingiva:  
A. Modified widman flap  
B. Lateral pedicle flap  
C. Apically displaced flap  
D. Coronally repositioned flap  
4 Extraction of hopeless teeth is done in:  
A. Emergency Phase  
B. Phase I  
C. Phase II  
D. Phase III  
5 Internal bevel gingivectomy is:  
A. Distal molar surgery  
B. Undisplaced flap  
C. Modified widman flap  
D. Apically displaced flap

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**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF PERIODONTOLOGY**

**FINAL YEAR (1<sup>st</sup> Internal exam)**

**DATE- 02/02/2021**

**Marks- 50**

-Write in legible handwriting

-Draw diagrams wherever necessary

-Use Separate answer book for each section

**Section - I**

**(Marks -25)**

1. Define Gingiva. Briefly explain the microscopic features of gingiva (1x7= 7 marks)
  
2. Write Short notes: (Any 3) (3x4=12marks)
  - a) Russel' s Periodontal Index
  - b) PDL Fibers
  - c) Methods of collection of gingival crevicular fluid
  - d) Fenestration and Dehiscence
  - e) Stages of gingivitis
  
3. Answer in one line (6x1=6 marks)
  - a) Circadian Periodicity
  - b) Periosteum and Endosteum
  - c) Burtonian line
  - d) Factors effecting colour of normal gingiva
  - e) Co-aggregation
  - f) Stillman's clefts

(Marks -25)

Section – II

4. Define calculus and describe the formation, composition, and attachment of calculus. (1x7= 7 marks)

5. Write short notes:(any three)

(3x4=12marks)

- a) Schroeder's classification of cementum
- b) Methods of assessment of attached gingiva
- c) Non-specific and specific Plaque Hypothesis
- d) Classify plaque induced gingival diseases
- e) Functions of saliva

6. MCQs:-

(6x1=6 marks)

1. The width of attached gingiva is least in

- a) Mandibular anterior region
- b) Mandibular canine region
- c) Maxillary anterior region
- d) Mandibular premolar region

2. Which of the following does not get nutrient supply from periodontal ligament

- a) Cementum
- b) Gingiva
- c) Alveolar bone
- d) None of the above

3. The most common presentation of cemento-enamel junction is

- a) Butt-joint
- b) Failing to meet each other
- b) Enamel overlaps cementum
- d) Cementum overlaps enamel

4. Gingival abrasion is caused by

- a) Faulty brushing
- b) Soft tissue friction
- c) Tooth malposition
- d) High frenal attachment

5. Under absolutely normal conditions, the depth of gingival sulcus is about

- a) 0 mm
- b) 1 mm
- d) 2 mm
- d) 3 mm

6. Secondary colonizers of the dental plaque are all of the following, except

- a) Prevotella intermedia
- b) Streptococcus sanguis
- b) Porphyromonas gingivalis
- d) Fusobacterium nucleatum



**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital Visnagar**  
**Final year B.D.S Preliminary Examination-29<sup>th</sup> June 2021**

**Department of Periodontology**

**Time: 9:30-10:30 am**

**Total marks: 25**

**Long question (Any One)**

**(10 marks)**

- 1) Define and classify pocket. Discuss a management of infrabony pocket in details.
- 2) Define prognosis. write in details about types and factors affecting individual and overall prognosis.

**Short notes (Any three)**

**(5×3=15 marks)**

- 1) Lasers in Periodontics
- 2) Classify Cementum..
- 3) Classify Periodontal Instruments.
- 4) Bone grafts

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital Visnagar**  
**Final year B.D.S Preliminary Examination-29<sup>th</sup> June 2021**

**Department of Periodontology**

**Time: 9:30-10:30 am**

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- 1) Lasers in Periodontics
- 2) Classify Cementum..
- 3) Classify Periodontal Instruments.
- 4) Bone grafts

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital Visnagar**  
**Final year B.D.S Preliminary Examination-29<sup>th</sup> June 2021**

**Department of Periodontology**

**Time: 9:30-10:30 am**

**Total marks: 25**

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- 2) Define prognosis. write in details about types and factors affecting individual and overall prognosis.

**Short notes (Any three)**

**(5×3=15 marks)**

- 1) Lasers in Periodontics
- 2) Classify Cementum..
- 3) Classify Periodontal Instruments.
- 4) Bone grafts

**SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
BDS – 4<sup>th</sup> Year – EXAMINATION – July-Sept. – 2021

**Subject Code: IDS1010309**

**Date: 18/08/ 2021**

**Subject Name: Periodontology**

**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 Define Gingiva and describe its microscopic features in detail.
  - B Define and classify Periodontal pocket. Discuss the pathogenesis of pocket in detail.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Specific and Non-specific plaque hypothesis
  - B Methods of diagnosis of oral malodor
  - C Idiopathic gingival enlargement
  - D Vertical defects
  - E Define index and explain Russel's index
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type questions 5
- A Bundle bone
  - B Periotron
  - C Florida Automated Probe
  - D Radius of action
  - E False enlargement
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- 1 Which of the following is the principal cell type of the gingival epithelium?  
a. Keratinocyte. b. Melanocyte.  
c. Osteocyte. d. Fibrocyte
  - 2 Which of the following is the predominant immune cell type seen in Stage II gingivitis / early lesion?  
a. Lymphocytes. b. Merkel's cells.  
c. Plasma cells. d. Polymorpho nuclear leukocytes

- 3 Which of the following is not a clinical feature of ANUG?
  - a. Foul breath
  - b. Lymphadenopathy and fever.
  - c. Necrotic Punched out Interdental papilla
  - d. Periodontal pocket.
- 4 When trauma from occlusion results from reduced ability of the tissues to resist the occlusal forces, it is known as
  - a. Primary trauma from occlusion.
  - b. Secondary trauma from occlusion.
  - c. Acute trauma from occlusion.
  - d. Chronic trauma from occlusion
- 5 Which of the following is not a feature of aggressive periodontitis?
  - a. Distolabial rotation of maxillary central incisors.
  - b. Arc shaped bone loss in relation 1st molars.
  - c. Lack of clinical inflammation.
  - d. Deep interdental osseous craters.

### SECTION - B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Define furcation involvement. Discuss the factors causing furcation involvement and treatment modalities for various grades of furcation involvement.
  - B Enumerate methods of gingival augmentation apical to recession. Write in detail about Free gingival graft.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Define gingivectomy and mention the indications, contraindications and different techniques of gingivectomy
  - B Guided tissue regeneration
  - C Papilla preservation flap
  - D Explain autografts in detail
  - E Osseointegration
- Q.7 Answer following Objective type questions 5
- A Internal bevel gingivectomy
  - B ENAP
  - C Periochip
  - D BANA test
  - E Generations of mouthwashes

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

5

- 1 Which of the following tooth brushing technique has a rolling pattern of motion?
  - a. Fones technique
  - b. Leonard technique
  - c. Modified stillman's technique
  - d. Stillman's technique
- 2 The relationship between the working edge of the instrument and the tooth surface is called
  - a. Angulation
  - b. Access
  - c. Adaptation
  - d. Activation
- 3 Transgingival probing is done under local anesthesia. What is it termed?
  - a. Bone sounding
  - b. Walking technique
  - c. Probing
  - d. Ultrasonic probing
- 4 What is the best way to differentiate between acute periapical abscess and acute periodontal abscess?
  - a. Palpation.
  - b. Percussion.
  - c. Radiographs.
  - d. Vitality test
- 5 Dental implants are lately of common use. What types of instruments are used for their maintenance?
  - a. Irregular instruments
  - b. Metallic instruments.
  - c. Plastic-tipped instruments
  - d. Stainless steel instruments

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**SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
**BDS – 4<sup>th</sup> Year – EXAMINATION – NOV-DEC 2021**

**Subject Code: 1DS1010309**

**Date: 08/12/ 2021**

**Subject Name: Periodontology**

**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 Define plaque. Write about the Classification, Composition and formation of plaque.
- B Clinical features and management of ANUG.
- Q.2 Answer Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Gingival bleeding
- B Methods of collection of GCF
- C Pericoronitis
- D Suprabony pocket versus Infrabony pocket
- E Chlorhexidine
- Q.3 Answer following Objective type / short questions. 5
- A Co-aggregation
- B Fibres of periodontal ligament
- C Periostat
- D False enlargement
- E Abfraction
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- A. Under absolutely normal conditions, the depth of gingival sulcus is about:
1. 0 mm
  2. 1 mm
  3. 2 mm
  4. 3 mm
- B. Which of the following is stained by disclosing agents:
1. Plaque
  2. Pellicle
  3. Both of the above
  4. None of the above

C. Which of the following scalers is activated with push motion:

1. Sickle
2. Curette
3. Hoe
4. File

D. The active ingredient in Periochip is:

1. Metronidazole
2. Chlorhexidine
3. Tetracycline
4. Minocycline

E. Which of the following can be performed in pregnancy:

1. Scaling, root planning and polishing
2. Periodontal surgery
3. Both of the above
4. None of the above

## SECTION – B

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

10

- A. Define and classify furcation involvement. Describe in detail treatment of Grade II furcation involvement.
- B. Define prognosis. Discuss the factors affecting individual prognosis of a tooth.

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

15

- A Local drug delivery
- B Gracey curettes
- C Alloplasts
- D Periodontal pack
- E Lasers in periodontal surgery

Q.7 Answer following Objective type / short questions.

5

- A Interdental brushes
- B Osseous Crater
- C Root planing
- D Internal bevel incision
- E Gingivoplasty

Q.8 Answer following MCQ's

5

A. Concept of host modulation was first given by:

1. Williams in 1990
2. Golub et al in 1992
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

B. In organoleptic rating 3 suggests?

1. No odor
2. Moderate odor
3. Strong odor
4. Extremely foul odor

C. TFO resulting from reduced ability of the tissues to resist the occlusal forces is known as:

1. Primary TFO
2. Secondary TFO
3. Acute TFO
4. Chronic TFO

D. Classification of flap is based on:

1. Bone exposure after flap reflection
2. Placement of flap after surgery
3. Management of papilla
4. All of the above

E. In 1996, mucogingival surgery was renamed as:

1. Periodontal pocket therapy
2. Periodontal plastic surgery
3. Cosmetic surgery
4. None of the above

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**SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 4<sup>th</sup> Year – EXAMINATION – July-August 2020

Subject Code: 1DS1010309

Date: 29/08/2020

Subject Name: PERIODONTOLOGY

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** Define and classify gingival enlargement. Discuss in detail about histopathology, clinical features and treatment of drug induced gingival enlargement.
- B** Define prognosis. Discuss the factors which influence the individual prognosis of a tooth.
- Q.2** Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) **15**
- A** Periodontal ligament fibres
- B** Patterns of bone destruction
- C** Gracey curettes
- D** Chlorhexidine
- E** Allografts
- Q.3** Answer following Objective type questions **5**
- A** Osseous craters
- B** Pyogenic granuloma
- C** Suprabony pocket versus infrabony pocket
- D** Periostat
- E** Width of attached gingiva
- Q.4** Answer following MCQ's **5**
- A** Bacteria may enter host tissues through
- a) Ulcerations in the epithelium of the gingival sulcus or pocket
- b) Direct penetration of bacteria into host epithelial or connective tissue cells
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above



- B** Periotriever is used for
- Periosteal elevation
  - Removal of broken tips of currettes
  - Measuring crevicular fluid
  - Local drug delivery
- C** MMPs are secreted by
- Keratinocytes
  - Fibroblasts
  - Both of the above
  - None of the above
- D** Those who had not smoked  $\geq 100$  cigarettes in their lifetime are
- Non smoker
  - Former Smoker
  - Current smoker
  - All of the above
- E** Earliest clinical sign of gingivitis is:
- Bleeding on probing
  - Change in color
  - Change in contour
  - Change in size

#### SECTION - B

- Q.5** Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- Define and classify flap. Discuss basic design, objectives, indications and contraindications of modified widman flap surgery in detail.
  - Classification, diagnosis and treatment of endodontic-periodontic Lesions
- Q.6** Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- Pathologic migration
  - Ultrasonics in periodontics
  - Hemisection
  - Lasers in periodontal therapy
  - Halitosis
- Q.7** Answer following Objective type questions 5
- Co-aggregation
  - Internal Bevel incision
  - Define prognosis
  - Classification of gingival recession
  - Blood supply of gingiva

**Q.8 Answer following MCQ's**

**5**

- A** Who gave the term "Modified Widman flap"?
- a) Ramfjord and Nissle
  - b) Morris
  - c) Glickman
  - d) Tarnow
- B** Which materials are used for biomodification of tooth surface?
- a) Citric acid
  - b) Fibronectin
  - c) Tetracycline
  - d) All of the above
- C** Furcation involvement is measured by:
- a) WHO probe
  - b) CPITN probe
  - c) Naber's probe
  - d) Periodontal explorer
- D** Which of the following can be used both systemically and locally in treating periodontitis?
- a) Doxycycline
  - b) minocycline
  - c) metronidazole
  - d) all of the above
- E** When is the bone architecture called "ideal"?
- a) Radicular bone is apical to the interdental bone
  - b) Interdental bone is more apical than the radicular bone
  - c) Interdental bone is at the same height as the radicular bone.
  - d) Bone is more coronal on the interproximal surfaces than on the facial and lingual surfaces.

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\* C I H - 1 3 0 2 4 \*

**CIH-13024** Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination**

**January - 2020**

**Periodontology**

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Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

**SECTION - I**

1 Write in detail about the junctional epithelium. 14

2 Short notes : (Any Three) 15

- (a) ANUG
- (b) Cementum
- (c) Dental plaque
- (d) Chlorhexidine
- (e) Brushing methods

3 One-line questions : 6

- (a) Stippling
- (b) Periodontal pocket
- (c) Fenestration
- (d) Bass method of brushing
- (e) Define gingiva
- (f) ENAP

**SECTION - II**

4 Classify Periodontal flaps. Write in detail about 14  
the indications, contraindications, limitations, and  
techniques.

CIH-13024 ]

1

[ Contd...

5 Short notes : (Any **Three**)

- (a) Bone grafts
- (b) Gingival recession
- (c) Mechanical plaque control
- (e) Principles of instrumentation
- (f) Dental Implants

6 One-line questions :

- (a) Types of bone defect
  - (b) Williams periodontal probe
  - (c) Furcation involvement
  - (d) Frenum attachment
  - (e) LASER
  - (f) Prognosis
-

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF PERIODONTOLGY**

**FINAL YEAR (1st Internal exam)**

**DATE- 15/11/2019**

**Max Marks- 50**

- Write in legible handwriting
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Use Separate answer book for each section

**Section -1**

**(Marks -25)**

- Ques.1- Define Gingiva and write in detail about macroscopic structures of gingiva 1x7=7
- Ques. 2- Write short notes on (Any three) 3x4=12
- a. Angiogramuloma
  - b. Periosteum and Endosteum
  - c. Vertical bone loss
  - d. Methods of collection of GCF
  - e. Interdental aids
- Ques. 3-Answer in one line 1x6=6
- a. Mc Call's festoons
  - b. Gracey curettes
  - c. Reversed architecture
  - d. Pathologic Migration
  - e. Calculocementum
  - f. Organoleptic rating

Section- II

(Marks -25)

Ques.1- Define plaque and write steps of plaque formation

1x7=7

Ques. 2- Write short notes on (Any three)

3x4=12

- a. Schroeder's classification of cementum
- b. Classify Trauma from Occlusion
- c. Effect of smoking on periodontal tissues
- d. Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis
- e. Functions of PDL

Ques. 3- Mark the correct option

1x6=6

1. Bacteria most predominantly found in pregnancy induced gingival enlargement is

- a) Actinobacillus      b) P. gingivalis      c) Prevotella intermedia      d) Bacteroids

2. The brushing technique that should be recommended for patient with exposed roots:

- a) Fone's technique      b) Modified still man's method      c) Bass method      d) Leonard's technique

3. 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of gingivitis is known as

- a) Early stage      b) Established stage      c) Initial stage      d) Advanced stage

4. "Rotten apples" breath malodor is associated with:

- a) Volatile sulphur compounds      b) Liver insufficiency      c) Diabetes      d) Kidney insufficiency

5. Punched out crater like lesions are pathognomic feature of

- a) Lichen Planus
- b) Pemphigus vulgaris
- c) Plasma cell gingivitis
- d) Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis

6. Angle for scaling and root planing is

- a) 45 degrees to 90 degrees      c) Parallel to root surface  
b) More than 90 degrees      d) At 70° angle to root surface

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF PERIODONTICS**

**FINAL YEAR (2nd Internal exam)**

**REGULAR BATCH**

**DATE- 08/02/2019**

**Max Marks- 50**

- Write in legible handwriting
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Use Separate answer book for each section

**Section -1**

**(Marks -25)**

**Ques.1- Define Periodontal Pocket and describe its pathogenesis.**

**1x7=7**

**Ques. 2- Write short notes on (Any three)**

**3x4=12**

- a. Define and classify Trauma from Occlusion
- b. Osseous craters
- c. Interrelationship between Diabetes and Periodontitis
- d. Discuss about host modulating agents
- e. Effect of smoking on periodontium

**Ques. 3-Answer in one line**

**1x6=6**

- a. Fremitus test
- b. Periochip
- c. Define alveolar bone
- d. COL
- e. Coaggregation
- f. Prophy jet

**Section- II**

**(Marks -25)**

**Ques.1- Define Aggressive periodontitis. Give clinical features, radiological findings & treatment of Localized Aggressive Periodontitis**

**1x7=7**

**Ques. 2- Write short notes on (Any three)**

**3x4=12**

- a. Pathologic migration
- b. Periodontal abscess

- c. Models of progression of chronic periodontitis
- d. Factors affecting prognosis
- e. GCF

Ques. 3- Mark the correct option

1x6=6

1. The bone destructive pattern is angular in...?

- a) Infrabony pocket
- b) Suprabony pocket
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

2. All are locally administered HMT except

- a) Emdogain
- b) BMP
- c) Growth factors
- d) Periostat

3. The minimum number of intraoral periapical radiographs to be taken for radiographic survey of periodontium:

- a) 10
- b) 14
- c) 17
- d) 21

4. Stroke means:

- a) The number of times per second an insert tip moves back and forth during one cycle in an orbital, elliptic, or linear stroke path
- b) Maximum distance the insert tip travels during one cycle or stroke path
- c) Equal to onehalf the distance of the stroke
- d) None of the above

5. Genetic factors comes in \_\_\_\_\_ category of risk elements for periodontal diseases

- a) Risk factors
- b) Risk determinants
- c) Risk indicators
- d) Risk markers

6. The three wall bone destruction pattern appearing most frequently on second and third maxillary and mandibular molars is known as:

- a) Hemiseptum
- b) Combined osseous defect
- c) Angular defect
- d) Intrabony defect



**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital**  
**Preliminary Examination (Regular Batch-2018-19)**  
**Periodontology**

Date- 25/05/2019

Total Marks-70

Duration- 3 hrs

- 1) Use Separate answer book for each section.
- 2) Draw diagram whenever necessary.
- 3) Figures to right indicate full marks.

**SECTION-I**

(35 marks)

1. Discuss in detail about advanced immunodiagnostic aids (1x10)  
or  
Define aggressive periodontitis. Give clinical features, radiological findings & treatment of LAP
2. Write Short note: (Any 3) (3x5=15)
  - a) Host modulating agents
  - b) Causes and treatment of oral malodor
  - c) Theories of calculus formation
  - d) Periodontal probes
  - e) Mechanical plaque control agents
3. Answer in one line (5x1=5)
  - a) Periotron
  - b) Osseous craters
  - c) Coaggregation
  - d) Dehiscence
  - e) Periochip
4. MCQs (5x1=5)
  - (i) Direction of the collagen fiber bundles of the gingiva is \_\_\_\_\_ to implant surface.
    - a) Parallel
    - b) Perpendicular
    - c) Circumferential
    - d) None of the above
  - (ii) Doxycycline is used in local drug delivery system into periodontal pockets as:
    - a) 10% gel
    - b) 5% gel
    - c) 15% gel
    - d) 20% gel
  - (iii) The most advanced loupe optical magnification is:
    - a) Simple loupes
    - b) Compound loupes
    - c) Prism telescopic loupes
    - d) All of the above
  - (iv) Lobulated mulberry-shaped gingival enlargement is characteristics of...?
    - a) Inflammatory gingival enlargement
    - b) Drug -induced gingival enlargement
    - c) Combined gingival enlargement
    - d) All of the above
  - (v) The interdental aid to be used when the embrasure is filled with interdental papilla:
    - a) Dental floss
    - b) Multitufted interdental brush
    - c) Plastic tip
    - d) Unitufted Interdental brush

SECTION - II

1. Define and classify Furcation involvement. Discuss the Treatment of Furcation Involvement. (35 marks) (1x10)

or

Discuss in detail about endodontic- periodontal interrelationship

2. Write Short note: (Any 3) (3x5=15)
- Steps of resective osseous surgery
  - GTR membranes
  - Treatment of drug induced gingival enlargement
  - Autografts
  - Papilla preservation flap
3. Answer in one line (5x1=5)
- Schwartz periostriever
  - Bone Sounding
  - Biologic Width
  - Osteoinduction
  - ENAP
4. MCQs (5x1=5)
- (i) Phase \_\_\_ of treatment plan include excavation of caries :
- Phase 1
  - Phase 2
  - Phase 1
  - Phase 4
- (ii) The three wall bone destruction pattern appearing most frequently on second and third maxillary and mandibular molars is known as:
- Hemiseptum
  - Combined osseous defect
  - Angular defect
  - Intrabony defect
- (iii) Trypsin like enzyme capable of degrading host tissues is produced by all, except
- P. gingivalis
  - Camphylobacter rectus
  - A. actinomycetemcomitans
  - Treponema denticola
- (iv) Systolic blood pressure  $\geq 160$  & diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 100$  (mm Hg) is called:
- Normal blood pressure
  - Prehypertension
  - Stage 1 hypertension
  - Stage 2 hypertension
- (v) Which Gracey curette is used for curettage on the mesial surface of posterior teeth?
- Gracey #13-14
  - Gracey #11-12
  - Gracey #7-8
  - Gracey # 9-10



**MGQ-5644**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination**

**January - 2019**

**Periodontology**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

**SECTION - I**

- 1 Define Periodontal Pocket. Give its Classification, 14  
Clinical Features and Pathogenesis.
  
- 2 **SHORT NOTES : (ANY THREE)** **15**
  - (a) Pregnancy Gingivitis
  - (b) Junctional Epithelium
  - (c) Theories of Calculus Formation
  - (d) Smoking and its Effects on Periodontium
  - (e) Inter Dental Cleansing Aids
  
- 3 **ONE LINE QUESTION :** **6**
  - (a) Passive Eruption
  - (b) Bundle Bone
  - (c) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
  - (d) Fenestration
  - (e) Melanosomes
  - (f) Disinfection.

**MGQ-5644]**

**1**

**[Contd...**

## SECTION - II

- 1 Define Gingival Recession. Classify it. Write in Detail Treatment of Localised Gingival Recession. 14
- 2 SHORT NOTES : (ANY THREE) 15
- (a) Radiographic Changes in Periodontal Disease
  - (b) Prognosis
  - (c) Chemical Plaque Control
  - (d) Alloplastic Bone Graft Material
  - (e) Endodontic - Periodontic Lesions
- 3 ONE LINE QUESTION : 6
- (a) ENAP
  - (b) Gingivoplasty
  - (c) Uses of Mouth Mirror
  - (d) Halimeter
  - (e) DNA Probe
  - (f) Periochip.
-



CAB-8354

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

July / August - 2019

Periodontology

Time : 3 Hours ]

[ Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1 Discuss mechanisms of bone destruction and pattern of bone loss in periodontal disease. 14
- 2 Write short notes (any **three**) 15
  - (1) Smoking and its effects on periodontium
  - (2) Drug induced gingival enlargement
  - (3) Classify and write in detail composition and modes of attachment of calculus.
  - (4) Describe the clinical, microbiological and radiological feature of localized aggressive periodontitis.
  - (5) Trauma from occlusion
- 3 Answer in one line : 6
  - (1) Cytokines
  - (2) Stippling
  - (3) Plungers Cusp
  - (4) Tripode Effect
  - (5) Pathologic Migration
  - (6) Acellular Cementum

CAB-8354 ]

1

[ Contd...

## SECTION - II

1 What do you mean by regenerative osseous surgery ? what are the various materials used ? Classify them and give step by step procedure. 14

2 Write Short notes : (any **three**) 15

(1) Classify gingival recession. Write the procedure for free gingival autograft.

(2) Chlorhexidine Gluconate

(3) Define peri implantitis and add note on maintenance of a implant patient.

(4) Modified widman flap surgery

(5) Host modulating agents

3 Answer in one line : 6

(1) Coe - Pak

(2) Dental Floss

(3) Cavitation

(4) PerioChip

(5) Frenectomy

(6) One Walled Defect

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF PERIODONTICS**

**FINAL YEAR (1<sup>st</sup> Internal exam)**

**DATE- 29/10/2018**

**Marks- 50**

-Write in legible handwriting

-Draw diagrams wherever necessary

-Use Separate answer book for each section

**Section - I**

**(Marks -25)**

Ques. 1 - Define Cementum. Describe Cementum in Health and Disease.

**1x7=7**

Ques. 2 - Write Short Notes on any **three** of the following.

**3x4=12**

- a) Pathway of gingival inflammation
- b) Composition of calculus
- c) Difference between NUG and AHGS
- d) Periosteum and Endosteum
- e) OHI-S

Ques. 3- Answer in one line

**1x6=6**

- a) Parts of gingiva
- b) Calculocementum
- c) Prognosis
- d) Define plaque
- e) Food impaction
- f) Types of tooth brush

Section - II

(Marks -25)

Ques. 4- Define and classify Gingival Enlargement. Write in detail about drug induced gingival enlargement. 1x7=7

Ques. 5- Write short notes on (Any three)

3x4=12

- a) CPITN probe
- b) Pyogenic granuloma
- c) Gingival connective tissue
- d) Interdental aids
- e) Classification of periodontal instruments

Ques. 6- Mark the correct option

1x6=6

1. The width of attached gingiva is greatest in
  - a) Maxillary anterior region
  - b) Mandibular molar region
  - c) Maxillary premolar region
  - d) Mandibular premolar region
2. Secondary colonizers of the dental plaque are all of the following, except
  - a) Prevotella intermedia
  - b) Fusobacterium nucleatum
  - c) Porphyromonas gingivalis
  - d) Streptococcus sanguis
3. The inorganic content of calculus includes all except
  - a) Protein-Polysaccharide
  - b) Calcium carbonate
  - c) Magnesium phosphate
  - d) Calcium phosphate
4. Anatomic factors when determining the prognosis except:
  - a) Furcation involvement
  - b) Developmental grooves
  - c) Non-vital teeth
  - d) None of the above
5. Phase 3 therapy of treatment plan is also called as:
  - a) Surgical phase
  - b) Non surgical phase
  - c) Emergency phase
  - d) Restorative phase
6. NUG is usually identified as an...?
  - a) Chronic disease
  - b) Acute disease
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) None of the above



**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

**DEPARTMENT OF PERIODONTICS**

**FINAL YEAR (2nd Internal exam)**

**REGULAR BATCH**

DATE- 06/02/2018

Max Marks- 50

- Write in legible handwriting
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Use Separate answer book for each section

**Section -1**

(Marks -25)

Ques.1- Define Aggressive periodontitis. Give clinical features, radiological findings & treatment of Localized Aggressive Periodontitis

1x7=7

Ques. 2- Write short notes on (Any three)

3x4=12

- a. Subantimicrobial dose of doxycycline
- b. Signs, symptoms and stages of ANUG
- c. Smoking and periodontal disease
- d. Pregnancy induced gingivitis
- e. Define and classify periodontal pocket

Ques. 3-Answer in one line

1x6=6

- a. Periotron
- b. Circadian periodicity
- c. Pericoronitis
- d. Reversed architecture
- e. Pyogenic granuloma
- f. Clinical attachment level

Section- II

(Marks -25)

Ques.1- Define prognosis and describe the factors effecting prognosis

1x7=7

Ques. 2- Write short notes on (Any three)

3x4=12

- a. Radius of action
- b. Periodontal abscess
- c. Stages of gingivitis
- d. Models of progression of chronic periodontitis
- e. Define and classify Trauma from Occlusion

Ques. 3- Mark the correct option

1x6=6

1. Deep pockets without clinical inflammation in striking feature of

- a) Chronic periodontitis   b) Localized aggressive periodontitis   c) Leukaemia   d) Diabetes

2. Furcation involvement is measured by

- a) WHO probe   b) CPITN probe   c) Naber's probe   d) Michigan "0" probe.

3. Periodontal destruction is considered moderate when

- a) 3-4mm of clinical attachment loss   b) 1-2mm of clinical attachment loss  
c) 5mm or more of clinical attachment loss   d) 0-1mm of clinical attachment loss

4. The minimum number of intraoral periapical radiographs to be taken for radiographic survey of periodontium:

- a) 10   b) 14   c) 17   d) 21

5. "The "cul-de-sac" feature appears in which of the following grades of furcation involvement

- a) Grade 1   b) Grade 2   c) Grade 3   d) Grade 4

6. Which of the following crystals is more commonly found in the calculus of mandibular anterior area

- a) Hydroxyapatite   b) Magnesium whitlockite   c) Octacalcium phosphate   d) Brushite

Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital  
Preliminary Examination (Regular Batch-2017-18)

Periodontology

Total Marks-70

Date- 14/05/2018

Duration- 3 hrs

- 1) Use Separate answer book for each section.
- 2) Draw diagram whenever necessary.
- 3) Figures to right indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

(35 marks)

1. Define Dental Plaque, Write briefly types of plaque, steps of plaque formation role of plaque in periodontal disease

OR

(1x10=10)

Discuss in detail about advanced immunodiagnostic aids

2. Write Short note: (Any 3) (3x5=15)

- a) Wasting diseases of teeth
- b) Interdental Aids
- c) Methods of collection of GCF
- d) Composition of calculus
- e) Gingival fibers

3. Answer in one line (5x1=5)

- a) Reverse architecture
- b) Clinical Attachment level
- c) Plasma cell gingivitis
- d) Pathologic migration
- e) Dehiscence

4. MCQs (5x1=5)

- i) Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) are formed in

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) Protein deficiency | c) Leukemia        |
| b) Diabetes mellitus  | d) Atherosclerosis |

ii) How much force is used to diagnose periodontal osseous defects?

- a) 40 g
- b) 50 g
- c) 60 g
- d) 70 g

(iii) The width of attached gingiva

- a) Increases with age
- b) Decreases with age
- c) Is stationary throughout life
- d) Is the distance between gingival margin and mucogingival junction

iv) Discrete area of radiolucency along the lateral aspect of root is typical feature of:

- a) Periodontal pocket
- b) Periodontal abscess
- c) NUP
- d) Gingival abscess

v) Correct angulation for curettage is:

- a)  $0^{\circ}$
- b)  $45^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}$
- c) less than  $45^{\circ}$
- d) more than  $90^{\circ}$

### SECTION - II

1. Discuss bone grafts in detail.

OR

(1x10)

Discuss free gingival graft in detail.

(3x5=15)

2. Write Short note: (Any 3)

- a) Modified Widman flap
- b) Finger rests
- c) GTR membranes
- d) Periodontal dressings
- e) Gingival curettage

3. Answer in one line

(5x1=5)

- a) Hoe
- b) Bisphosphonates
- c) Complex pocket
- d) Biologic width
- e) Periochip

4. MCQs

(5x1=5)

(i) Direction of the collagen fiber bundles of the gingiva is \_\_\_\_\_ to implant surface.

- a) Parallel
- b) Perpendicular
- c) Circumferential
- d) None of the above

(ii) Doxycycline is used in local drug delivery system into periodontal pockets as:

- a) 10% gel
- b) 5% gel
- c) 15% gel
- d) 20% gel

(iii) The most advanced loupe optical magnification is:

- a) Simple loupes
- b) Compound loupes
- c) Prism telescopic loupes
- d) All of the above

(iv) Lobulated mulberry-shaped gingival enlargement is characteristics of...?

- a) Inflammatory gingival enlargement
- b) Drug -induced gingival enlargement
- c) Combined gingival enlargement
- d) All of the above

(v) Osteoplasty is defined as:

- a) Reshaping the bone without removing tooth-supporting bone
- b) Removal of tooth-supporting bone
- c) Thinning of bone margins
- d) All of the above



AG-3604

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fourth Year B. D. S. Examination

January - 2018

Periodontology

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

SECTION - I

- 1 Define dental plaque; write briefly types of plaque and role of dental plaque in periodontal disease. 14
- 2 Short note : (Any Three) 15
  - (a) Chemical plaque control.
  - (b) Gingival crivacular fluid.
  - (c) Host modulating agents.
  - (d) Periodontal abscess.
  - (e) Junctional epithelium.
3. One line questions : 6
  - (a) Curettes.
  - (b) Trench mouth.
  - (c) Root conditioning.
  - (d) Frenectomy.
  - (e) Pregnancy gingivitis
  - (f) Plaque disclosing, solutions.

AG-3604 ]

1

[ Contd...

150

## SECTION - II

- 1 Define and classify furcation involvement. 14  
Discuss clinical features, diagnosis, and treatment of grade II furcation involvement.
- 2 Short notes : (Any Three) 15
- (a) Gingival recession
  - (b) Antibiotics in periodontology.
  - (c) Various bone grafts materials.
  - (d) Dental implants.
  - (e) Ultrasonics in periodontology.
- 3 One line questions : 6
- (a) Fenestration.
  - (b) GTR membrane.
  - (c) PMNs
  - (d) ENAP
  - (e) Gingival irrigation.
  - (f) Bacteria of red complex. 3