

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xii) Antibodies enter the oral cavity from the serum by saliva. Another way by which they enter is _____
- A. By way of gingival crevice fluid B. Through pulpal diffusion
C. Through dietary intake D. By osmosis
- (xiii) The primary cause of periodontal disease is _____
- A. Calculus B. Plaque with microbes
C. Acquired pellicle D. Materia Alba
- (xiv) During developing the radiographs, if developing time is longer, the image it produces will be _____
- A. Lighter B. Darker
C. Pale D. White
- (xv) Which of the following may be found in cases of acute Non-specific gingivitis?
- A. Beefy red gingiva B. Pus seeping from gingival crevices
C. Oedematous swelling of gingiva D. Painful gingiva
- (xvi) Which of the following may make pain worst of lateral periodontitis?
- A. Cold B. Pressure on occlusal surface
C. Heat D. Pressure on lateral side
- (xvii) The absence by birth of certain teeth is termed as _____
- A. Periodontia B. Periodontium
C. Partial anodontia D. Xerodontia
- (xviii) In plaque control, what is more important?
- A. Action of tooth brush B. Abrasive particle size of tooth paste
C. Amount of fluorides added D. Type of fluorides added
- (xix) Prior to fissure sealants prophylactic odontomy was done. This means _____
- A. Removal of tooth
B. Removal of deciduous teeth enamel
C. Cutting out fissure of teeth with burs and replacing them with amalgams
D. None of these
- (xx) The most usual radiograph used to detect inter-proximal caries is _____
- A. Bitewing B. Periodical film
C. Occlusal D. Cephalograph

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 2HA 1343 —



DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

37

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Attempt any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (10 x 5 = 50)

- (i) What feature of dental restoration can initiate or promote periodontal disease in the area of restoration?
- (ii) How does fluoride uptake by the enamel help in preventing caries?
- (iii) How does fluoride uptake prevent enamel dental decay?
- (iv) Why is it essential to probe a patient's gingiva in sulcus area before recommending a disease control program?
- (v) Why is the knowledge of human behaviour important to health?
- (vi) Why is reinforcement essential in Dental Health Education?
- (vii) Why is adrenaline added to local anaesthetic solutions?
- (viii) What is Concrecence?
- (ix) How would you plan dental plaque control in physically handicapped patient?
- (x) What is the composition of tooth paste?
- (xi) If a local anaesthesia is to be given to a patient with coronary heart disease, what precautions you will take with reference to the type of local anaesthesia?
- (xii) What is Papiloma?
- (xiii) What are the advantages of using ultrasonic scalars?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3** You are asked to arrange a Dental Health program in village for school children of 10 years age. What stages are involved in planning dental health education?
- Q. 4** Describe chronic gingivitis under the following headings:
- a. Clinical features
 - b. Etiology
- Q. 5** What are the essential procedures in the correct operation of autoclave?
- Q. 6** Define Fainting. Write its clinical features. What is the immediate treatment of it?
- Q. 7** You are asked to treat a case of acute gingivitis with history of hepatitis C. What will be the treatment plan?