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**BDS (4th YEAR) EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2013
ORAL MEDICINE & RADIOLOGY**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Note: The question paper is divided into two Sections A & B. Attempt all questions as per instructions. Draw diagram wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Classify White lesions of the oral cavity. Discuss clinical features, differential diagnosis investigations and treatment of leukoplakia. [8]
2. Problem based short questions:
 - (a) A 45 years patient presented with an ulcer in the right lateral border of the tongue. He has consulted various doctors and physicians over the **last 06 months** but the ulcer persists.
 - i) What important questions you will ask this patient while noting down the history? [2]
 - ii) Discuss the differential diagnosis. [1]
 - iii) What investigations will you advise? [1]
 - iv) How will you plan your treatment? [2]
 - (b) A 35 year old female patient reports with a complaint of reduced mouth opening since 4 days. She has no history of trauma to the face or jaws. She has not undergone any recent dental treatment.
 - i) What is your diagnosis and differential diagnosis? [2]
 - ii) If there is history of clicking sound given by her prior to this present problem what will you consider? [1]
 - iii) Discuss the various investigations you will perform in this patient. [1]
 - iv) How will you manage the patient? [2]
3. Write short notes on: [2.5x2=5]
 - (a) Systemic diseases which show oro-facial pigmentation
 - (b) Oral manifestations of AIDS
4. Multiple Choice Questions (in separate sheet) [10]

SECTION-B

5. Enumerate the various intraoral radiographic techniques and their indications. Write the principles and differences of bisecting and paralleling technique. [8

6. Problem based short question:

[6x2=12

(a) A 60 yr old patient complains of dry mouth. He gives a history of radiotherapy and chemotherapy for the treatment of oral cancer. List the various other complications which you can detect in the patient and the management of each.

(b) A 5 yr old male patient complains with multiple eruptions on right half of the face in the ophthalmic, maxillary and mandibular regions, which does not extend beyond the midline. He gives a history of fever, weakness prior to these eruptions. Name the disease and add a note on the etiological agent, investigations & management.

7. Write short notes on any three:

[5x3=15

(a) Principles of OPG

(b) Oral candidiasis

(c) Radiographic errors

(d) Corticosteroids

(e) Radio opaque landmarks in maxillary region in different regions of maxillary radiographs

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SECTION-A

4. Multiple Choice questions :

[1×10=10]

(Write the correct option in the box)

- (i) The purpose of aluminium filters in the path of X-ray beam is to:

(a) Increase contrast

(b) Reduce patient exposure

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Improve film details

- (ii) Which of the following are most sensitive to X-ray?

(a) Tooth buds and salivary gland

(b) Nerve and muscle tissue

(c) Hair and Nail

(d) Cartilage

- (iii) Green film after processing is due to:

(a) Film placed in fixer solution first

(b) High temperature difference of solution

(c) Film emulsion has not come in contact with processing solution

(d) Presence of rare earth elements in film

- (iv) To localize a supernumerary or an impacted tooth in the upper jaw and determine its exact relationship to the other teeth, which of the following radiographs would be most effective?

(a) A periapical and an occlusal view

(b) An occlusal view using a high angle

(c) A panoramic radiograph

(d) Two or more periapical views at different angles

- (v) Best radiograph for viewing fracture of maxillary bone:

(a) Submentovertex

(b) PA view

(c) Waters view

(d) Towne's projection

- (vi) Which among the following is a cause of xerostomia? ☐
- (a) Salivary Gland Tumours (b) Sialadenitis
(c) Salivary calculus in the duct (d) None of the above
- (vii) Treatment for candidiasis includes administration of: ☐
- (a) Acyclovir
(b) Ketoconazole
(c) Gentamicin
(d) Cephalosporin
- (viii) Generalized loss of lamina dura can be seen in: ☐
- (a) Fibrous Dysplasia (b) Hyperthyroidism
(c) Hypoparathyroidism (d) Hyperparathyroidism
- (ix) Which of the following are oral manifestations of uncontrolled diabetes mellitus? ☐
- (a) Mucormycosis of the jaw (b) Prolonged bleeding
(c) Oro-facial pigmentation (d) All of the above
- (x) In implant radiography: ☐
- (a) Intraoral and panoramic radiographs are usually adequate for intra-operative and post-operative assessment of implants.
(b) Intraoral and panoramic radiographs are usually adequate for pre-operative assessment of implants
(c) Both the above statements are true
(d) Both the above statements are false

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