

Enrollment No.

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BDS

FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION
ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Note: Attempt all Questions. Draw diagrams whenever necessary**Part A**

Q1. Define autoimmunity. Enumerate various autoimmune disorders. Differentiate between recurrent aphthae and recurrent herpetic ulcer. Add a note on recent trends in treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis. [1+2+2+3=8]

Q2. Problem based short Questions

(a) A 29 year old patient presents with desquamative gingivitis since 2 months.

- (i) How does desquamative gingivitis appear clinically? [1]
- (ii) How will you differentiate that he is suffering from erosive lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid or mucous membrane pemphigoid. [3]
- (iii) Write down the treatment of erosive lichen planus. [2]

(b) A 64 year old patient with uncontrolled diabetes and chronic renal disease presents with oral burning and discomfort.

- (i) What oral manifestations do you expect to find in this patient? [2]
- (ii) Discuss dental considerations while extracting a tooth in this patient? [2]
- (iii) What precautions you will take while prescribing medications? [2]

Q3. Write Short Notes on:

[2.5x2=5]

- (a) Causes of bald tongue
- (b) Management of MPDS

Q4. Multiple choice questions (in a separate sheet)

[10]

Part B

Q5. What is equivalent dose and how will you differentiate it with effective dose? What is the difference of radiation exposure in Conventional radiograph, digital radiograph and CBCT? Discuss different methods of dose reduction in a pregnant patient requiring emergency radiograph. [2+2+4=8]

Q6. Problem based short Questions

(a) A patient with oropharyngeal carcinoma requires radiotherapy.

- (i) What are the various types of radiotherapy and which is indicated in this patient? [2]
- (ii) Discuss the deterministic effects of radiations on oral tissues and their management. [4]

(b) OPG reveals a multilocular lesion in mandibular anterior region with wispy septa and on careful observation there was also loss of lamina dura in most of the teeth.

- (i) What will be your diagnosis and why? [2]
- (ii) Discuss differential diagnosis. [2]
- (iii) What all other radiographs and laboratory investigations will you advise in this patient and why? [2]

Q7. Write Short Notes on:

[3x5=15]

- (a) Hard and soft tissue imaging of TMJ
- (b) Types, characteristics, advantages and limitations of Digital image receptors
- (c) Functional imaging of maxillofacial region

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FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION
ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Part A

Q4. Multiple Choice Questions: *(Write the correct option in the Box in a separate sheet)*

[10]

(i) Characteristic curve is :

- (a) Plot of relationship between optical density and exposure
- (b) Plot of relationship between optical density and contrast
- (c) Plot of relationship between exposure and latitude
- (d) Plot of relationship between exposure and contrast

(ii) The optical density of gross fog is:

- (a) 0.2 to 0.3
- (b) 0.5 to 0.7
- (c) 0.6 to 0.8
- (d) 0.4 to 0.6

(iii) Filament in x-ray tube is heated by:

- (a) autotransformer
- (b) step up transformer
- (c) step down transformer
- (d) kVp

(iv) Contrast agents used in MRI are:

- (a) Gadolinium
- (b) Urografin
- (c) Hydropaque
- (d) Barium sulphate

(v) Tongue is not a common site for:

- (a) Hairy Leukoplakia
- (b) Chronic fungal infection in diabetics
- (c) An ulcer with undermined edge
- (d) Antibiotic sore mouth

(vi) The drug used in the treatment of xerostomia:

- (a) Atropine sulphate
- (b) Scopolamine
- (c) Pentoxifylline
- (d) Civemeline

(vii) Which of the following is usually not associated with vital teeth:

- (a) Globulomaxillary cyst
- (b) Condensing osteitis
- (c) Lateral periodontal cyst
- (d) Odontogenic keratocyst

(viii) CBCT artifact occurring when voxel size is larger than size of object:

- (a) Beam hardening
- (b) Cupping artifact
- (c) Cone beam effect
- (d) Partial volume averaging

(ix) Darrier's disease is associated with:

- (a) Pernicious anemia
- (b) Rickets with involvement of teeth and bones
- (c) Vitamin A Deficiency
- (d) Hypervitaminosis B

(x) Umbra and penumbra are affected by:

- (a) Heel effect
- (b) Bragg Effect
- (c) Size of focal spot
- (d) kVp and mA

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SUPPLEMENTARY
BDS (4th YEAR) EXAMINATION,
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. Discuss in detail recent trends in diagnosis & treatment of multiple oral ulcerative, vesicular-bullous lesions of short and long duration. [8]
2. Problem based short questions : [6×2=12]
 - (a) A 42 year old patient present with pain & clicking in the right TMJ region during opening and closing movements.
 - (i) Write down the diagnostic classification of Temporomandibular Disorders. [2]
 - (ii) What are the differences in clinical findings of disc disorders and arthritic conditions of TMJ? [2]
 - (iii) How will you treat this patient? [2]
 - (b) A 22 year old student presents with oral hypersensitivity reactions involving palate, tongue & labial mucosa.
 - (i) Enumerate different oral hypersensitivity reactions and describe their typical clinical forms. [3]
 - (ii) Discuss in detail their management protocol. [3]
3. Write short note on :
 - (a) Burning Mouth Syndrome [2.5]
 - (b) Oral Health considerations in a patient on renal dialysis. [2.5]
4. Multiple choice questions (in separate sheet). [10]

SECTION-B

5. Enumerate various various Periapical radiopacities, multifocal radiopacities, and pericoronal mixed lesions. [8]
Describe in detail how will you radiologically differentiate between a CYST, BENIGN TUMOR and a MALIGNANCY.

6. Problem based short questions: [6×2=12]
 - (a) Dosimetry is the determination of the quantity of radiation exposure or dose. In this context answer the following questions:-
 - (i) What is absorbed dose and effective dose? How much is the effective dose from intraoral radiographic examination, OPG & CBCT [Large and small FOV] [2]
 - (ii) What is the significance of Maximum permissible dose [MPD]? [2]
 - (iii) Add a note on composition & use of Thermoluminescent dosimeter [TLD Badge] [2]
 - (b) A middle age patient presents with palpable hard Lymph nodes. His OPG reveals an ill-defined mixed radiolucent-radiopaque lesion with periosteal reaction in the form of characteristic Sunray.
 - (i) What is your radiological diagnosis? [1]
 - (ii) What do you mean by periosteal reactions? Give some common examples. [2]
 - (iii) Discuss the role of advanced imaging modalities in this patient. [3]
7. Write short notes on: [5×3=15]
 - (a) Intensifying screen & Grids.
 - (b) Factors controlling radiographic density, contrast & Resolution.
 - (c) Occlusal radiographs-types, techniques & uses.

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Part - A

4. Multiple Choice questions :

(Write the correct option in the box)

[1×10=10]

- (i) The most common site for necrotizing sialometaplasia:-
- (a) Buccal Mucosa (b) Dorsum of Tongue
(c) palate (d) Gingiva
- (ii) Acyclovir 400 mg is used in treatment of:-
- (a) Lichen PLanus (b) Aphthous stomatitis
(c) Erythema Multiforme (d) Pemphigus Vulgaris
- (iii) Vasodilators are more useful in treatment of:-
- (a) Leukoplakia (b) OSMF
(c) Lichen planus (d) Candidiasis
- (iv) Characteristic Alarm clock Headache is a feature of :-
- (a) Auriculotemporal Neuralgia
(b) Trigeminal Neuralgia
(c) Sphenopalatine Neuralgia
(d) Glossopharyngeal Neuralgin
- (v) Which section of CT & MRI are best to view TMJ?
- (a) Sagittal & Coronal
(b) Axial & Coronal
(c) Axial & Sagittal
(d) Axial only

- (vi) What is Latent Period in RADIATION BIOLOGY?
- (a) Time gap between exposure and development of Symptoms.
(b) Time gap between taking a radiograph and development of an image.
(c) The first and last dose in radiotherapy.
(d) Time gap between radiation exposure and radiation induced effects.
- (vii) What is the function of filtration process while taking radiographs?
- (a) Remove short wavelength photons.
(b) Remove long wavelength photons
(c) To increase radiation dose to patient
(d) Remove portion of high energy photons.
- (viii) Match the **Incorrect** associated Syndrome:-
- (a) Craniosynostosis – Crouzon Syndrome
(b) Syndactyly – Apert Syndrome
(c) Cobblestone appearance – Cowden Syndrome
(d) Cleft lip – Pierre Robbin Syndrome
- (ix) Which of the following is not an autoimmune disease?
- (a) Lichen Planus (b) Aphthous Stomatitis
(c) Sjogera's Syndrome (d) Oral Submucous fibrosis
- (x) Best Skull view for evaluation of Maxillary fractures and orbital Fractures:-
- (a) Occipital view
(b) Submentovertex view
(c) Reverse Towne's view
(d) Water's view