

Enrolment No.

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BDS
4th YEAR EXAMINATION
Oral Medicine and Radiology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Note: All questions are compulsory. Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary

PART A

Q1. Describe Primary and secondary lesions. Discuss any 2 diseases in detail with emphasis on etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation and management that have both primary and secondary lesions in their clinical presentation. (2+2+4=8)

Q2. Problem based Short questions

(6X2 = 12)

(a) A middle aged female with bald tongue presents with inability to chew and speak due to xerostomia. Discuss different causes, investigations and management of this patient. **(2+4=6)**

(b) A 40 year old male who was a chronic smoker presented with severe weight loss and an ulcer on tongue since 1 month. On examination ulcer was slightly tender with undermined edges. Discuss in detail your provisional diagnosis and differential diagnosis of such chronic ulcers. Also mention the investigations required and management plan of this patient. **(2+2+2=6)**

Q3. Write short note on:

(2.5x2=5)

(a) Differential diagnosis of dull continuous unilateral facial pain.

(b) LASERs in Oral Medicine

Q4. Multiple Choice Questions (in separate sheet)

(10x1=10)

PART B

Q5. Discuss in detail digital image receptors, its advantages over conventional image receptors and its limitations. Also discuss in detail advancement in digital technology including CT and CBCT. (4+4=8)

Q6. Problem based Short questions

(6x2=12)

(a) To get an ideal Radiograph, discuss all important factors that you will consider? **(6)**

(b) An OPG of 40 year old male shows multilocular radiolucency in the posterior mandible with coarse curved septa. Give your diagnosis. Discuss its differential diagnosis in detail. **(2+4=6)**

Q7. Write Short Notes on:

(3x5=15)

(a) ALARA and ALADA.

(b) Lamina Dura and its importance

(c) Sialography and Scintigraphy

Printing Page(s) : 2

Paper Code : BDS-401
(B) (SVSU:2022-23/R/S)

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4. Multiple Choice Questions : (Write the correct option in the box)
[1x10=10]

1. Gingival recession is more commonly associated with:

- a. leukoplakia
- b. oral submucous fibrosis
- c. smokeless tobacco keratosis
- d. chemical burn

Ans ()

2. Secondary hyperparathyroidism can be due to

- a. renal dystrophy
- b. parathyroid hyperplasia
- c. thyroid hyperplasia
- d. steroid deficiency

Ans ()

3. TENS therapy stands for:

- a. Transient Electric Nerve Stimulation
- b. Transoral Electric Nerve Stimulation
- c. Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation
- d. Transverse Electric Nerve Stimulation

Ans ()

4. The characterstic alarm clock headache is a feature of?

- a. Auriculotemporal neuralgia
- b. Trigeminal neuralgia
- c. Sphenopalatine neuralgia
- d. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia

Ans ()

5. Erythema multiforme minor is regarded as being commonly triggered by ;

- a. Herpes simplex virus
- b. Coxsackie virus
- c. Cytomegalovirus
- d. Human papilloma virus

Ans ()

[P.T.O.]

6. The oral lesions of BP as compared to PV are:

- a. smaller, form slowly and are less painful
- b. larger, forms quickly and are more painful
- c. larger, forms slowly and are more painful
- d. Smaller, forms quickly and are not painful.

Ans ()

7. Splitted papule at corner of mouth

- a. Recurrent herperlabialis
- b. Recurrent herpes stomatitis
- c. Increased vertical dimension
- d. Secondary syphilis

Ans ()

8. Chronic desquamative gingivitis is associated with:

- a. Speckled leukoplakia
- b. PVL
- c. Erosive Lichen planus
- d. Idiopathic leukoplakia

Ans ()

9. Drugs not used in management of xerostomia:

- a. Pilocarpine
- b. Civemeline
- c. Atropine
- d. Artificial saliva

Ans ()

10. Thickness of lead in thyroid collar is:

- a. 0.2-0.5 mm
- b. 1 mm
- c. 2 mm
- d. 1.5 mm

Ans ()
