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**BDS (4th YEAR) EXAMINATION
PAEDODONTICS & PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY**

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. Define pulpotomy. Give classification of pulpotomy in primary teeth and discuss the procedure of formocresol pulpotomy. [8]
2. Problem based short questions :
 - (a) An 8 year old patient reported to the dental clinic with the chief complaint of fracture of the crown of the Maxillary right central incisor involving enamel and dentine. Discuss the diagnosis and treatment plan. [6]
 - (b) A 4 year old patient reports to the dental clinic with the chief complaint of carious teeth involving molars and maxillary anterior. Discuss its diagnosis and treatment plan. [6]
3. Write sort note on ANUG. [5]
4. Multiple choice questions (in separate sheet). [10]

SECTION-B

5. Define ECC. How will you classify ECC according to developmental stages and describe step by step management of ECC in a 3 years old child. [8]

6. Problem based short questions:

[6x2=12]

- (a) A 7 year old child with decay in tooth no. 85, visits the pedodontics department. The child is anxious and reluctant for dental treatment. How will you manage the child using pharmacologic means.
- (b) A 9 year old boy reported to dental clinic with clc of oblique fracture of crown of 12 involving enamel & dentin. Diagnose the condition & give its treatment plan.

7. Write short notes on:

[5x3=15]

- (a) Distal shoe space- maintainer
- (b) Classification of gingival enlargement in children.
- (c) Post – operative instructions after extractions of 84.

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Part - A

4. Multiple Choice questions :

[1×10=10]

(Write the correct option in the box)

- (i) Anterior crossbite in the permanent dentition is most often caused by :

- (a) Traumatic injury to the primary teeth.
(b) An abnormal labial frenum (c) Lip- biting.
(d) Prolonged retention of a primary tooth.

- (ii) A primary molar becomes ankylosed most often

- (a) During the active stage of root development
(b) During the period of normal physiological resorption.
(c) When there is not a permanent successor.
(d) When there is a sub clinical hypothyroidism.

- (iii) The most important determining factor in the placement of a space-maintainers after the untimely loss of primary tooth is

- (a) Whether the loss occurs in the maxilla or the mandible.
(b) The Chronological age of the child.
(c) The amount of bone covering the corresponding permanent.
(d) The stage of development of the corresponding permanent tooth.

- (iv) The pulphorn of the mandibular primary second molar that is the most likely to be exposed during class II cavity preparation is the

- (a) Mesiobuccal (b) Mesiolingnal
(c) Distolingnal (d) Distobuccal.

- (v) Indirect pulpcapping involves :

- (a) Sealing the carious lesion with an antibiotic paste.
(b) Temporarily leaving a thin layer of caries at the base of the cavity.

- (c) Removal of all overhanging enamel to allow the lesion to become self-cleansing
- (d) Capping the exposed pulp with a calcium hydroxide mixture to dentin bridge may form.
- (vi) The syndrome of geographic tongue should be treated by
- (a) Excision of discrete lesions
- (b) Topical application of nystatin
- (c) Penicillin therapy
- (d) Routine observation at recall time
- (vii) A disadvantage of a removable space maintainer is that
- (a) It is difficult to clean
- (b) Cannot be made esthetic
- (c) Will not maintain vertical dimension
- (d) May not be worn as recommended.
- (viii) Routine radiographic examination of a 6 year old patient discloses of supernumerary tooth between the maxillary central incisors. The dentist should
- (a) Delay removal until its complete eruption.
- (b) Wait until the child is 12 year of age.
- (c) Remove it as soon as possible without injury to the central incisor.
- (d) All of the above.
- (ix) The most common local cause of malocclusion is
- (a) Hypothyroidism
- (b) Presence of supernumerary teeth.
- (c) Early loss of primary teeth
- (d) Late eruption of permanent teeth.
- (x) A pulpless primary incisor in a 4 year old patient can be effectively treated by
- (a) Pulpectomy
- (b) Extraction
- (c) Formocresol pulpotomy.
- (d) None