

Enrolment No.

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BDS

4th YEAR EXAMINATION
PERIODONTOLOGY

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

[35 marks]

1. Define Gingiva and discuss its macroscopic features in detail. [8]
2. Problem based questions :
 - A) 28 years old patient reported with severe discomfort in lower anterior teeth. Examination revealed punched out crater like depression at the gingival margin covered with white membrane separating from rest of mucosa with linear erythema. Diagnose the condition and write its treatment. [6]
 - B) 48 year female patient complains of bleeding gums since 6 months. Clinical examination revealed poor oral hygiene & deep pockets. OPG revealed generalized bone loss. What is the diagnosis. Discuss treatment plan. [6]
3. Write a short note on Periodontal ligament fibres. [5]
4. MCQs (attached) [10]

Section B

[35 mark]

5. Discuss in detail about various Local Drug Delivery agents. [8]
6. Problem based questions :
 - A) A 28 year old patient complains of purulent discharge and pain in the lower right back tooth since 3 days. IOPA revealed a partially erupted mandibular right molar. What is the diagnosis & management for the same. [6]
 - B) A 32 year old male patient reported to the department of Periodontics with Generalized bleeding gums. What is your Diagnosis? What type of Treatment will you advise to the patient? [6]
7. Write short notes on: [5X3=15]
 - a) Drug Induced Gingival Enlargement
 - b) Halitosis
 - c) Gingival recession

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4. Multiple Choice Questions :

(Write the correct option in the box)

[1x10=10]

1. Which equipment used to measure used to measure tooth mobility?
 - A. Periotest
 - B. Periotron
 - C. Perioscope
 - D. Perotriever☐
2. The gingival group of fibers that extends between the cementum of approximating teeth into which they are embedded are the
 - A. Horizontal group
 - B. Circular group.
 - C. Gingivodental group
 - D. Transeptal group☐
3. The principal fibers consists mainly of
 - A. Type I collagen
 - B. Type II collagen
 - C. Type III collagen
 - D. Type IV collagen☐
4. Acellular cementum covers
 - A. Middle half of root
 - B. Apical part of root
 - C. Cervical half of root
 - D. Complete root surface☐
5. Stage II gingivitis is also termed as _____
 - A. Early lesion
 - B. Initial lesion
 - C. Established lesion
 - D. Advanced lesion☐
6. A grading of II in gingival enlargement indicates:
 - A. No sign of gingival enlargement
 - B. Enlargement confined to interdental papilla
 - C. Enlargement involving papilla and marginal gingiva
 - D. Enlargement covers three quarters/more of the crown☐
7. Plateau-like bone margins caused by resorption of thick bony plates:
 - A. Craters
 - B. Reversed architecture
 - C. Ledges
 - D. Lipping☐
8. A type of pocket that is formed by gingival enlargement without destruction of the underlying periodontal tissues is:
 - A. Periodontal pocket
 - B. Pseudo pocket
 - C. True pocket
 - D. Absolute pocket☐
9. Magneto strictive ultrasonic devices work in frequency range of:
 - A. A. 2000-6500 cycles/sec
 - B. B. 6500-10, 000 cycles/sec
 - C. C. 10, 000-15, 000 cycles/sec
 - D. D. 18, 000-50, 000 cycles/sec☐
10. Angular bone loss in permanent incisors and 1st molars in a 17 year patient is suggestive of
 - A. Chronic gingivitis
 - B. Trauma from occlusion
 - C. Chronic periodontitis
 - D. Localized aggressive periodontitis☐

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Paper Code : BDS-406

B (SVSU:2019-20/R)

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BDS

FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION
PERIODONTOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Note: Attempt all question. Draw diagram wherever needed.

Part A

Q1. Classify Oral Mucosa. Discuss in detail macroscopic features of gingiva. [2+6=8]

Q2. Problem based short questions:

- A. A 25 year old patient complains of cold in the lower front tooth region. On examination, the gingival margin of the left lateral incisor was 3 mm apical to cemento-enamel junction with no interdental soft tissue loss and bone loss. What is the diagnosis and treatment plan? [3+3=6]
- B. An 18 year old male patient presented mobility of upper and lower front teeth. Clinical examination revealed deep pockets without the presence of local factors in the anterior teeth and molars. OPG revealed arc shaped bone loss in the mandibular molars. What is the diagnosis and treatment for the same? [3+3=6]

Q3. Write short notes on:

Define periodontal splint and their types. [2+3=5]

Q4. MCQs (attached) [10]

Part B

Q5. Classify endo-perio lesions. Give in detail the management of endo-perio lesions. [3+5=8]

Q6. Problem based short questions:

- A. An adult middle aged male patient with chief complaint of enlarged gums in upper and lower jaw. His medical history revealed that patient was epileptic since 10 years. What is your diagnosis and treatment plan? [3+3=6]
- B. A pregnant lady in the 2nd trimester with chief complaint of localized gingival enlargement in lower molars. What is the diagnosis and its management? [3+3=6]

Q7. Write short notes on

- a. Define plaque and its type. [2+3=5]
- b. Types and uses of Gracey's curettes [2+3=5]
- c. Clinical features of acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis. [5]

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FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION
PERIODONTOLOGY

Part A

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

[1x10=10]

1. The distance between the crest of alveolar bone and alveolar margin is
 - A. 1-3 mm
 - B. 2-3 mm
 - C. 0.75-1.49 mm
 - D. 0.5-3 mm
2. Which of the following Immunoglobulin is present in saliva?
 - A. IgE
 - B. IgA
 - C. IgG
 - D. IgM
3. Gingival recession due to friction from soft tissues is termed as
 - A. Gingival abrasion
 - B. Abfraction
 - C. Gingival ablation
 - D. Cervical abrasion
4. Which of the following statement regarding pocket formation is true:
 - A. Extension of junctional epithelium along the root requires the presence of healthy epithelial cells
 - B. The initial lesion in the development is the inflammation of gingiva in response to a bacterial challenge
 - C. As apical migration of the junctional epithelium occurs, its apical position detaches from the root surface
 - D. Initial deepening of the pocket occurs by an intraepithelial cleavage within the junctional epithelium
5. The most important cause of pathologic migration
 - A. Abnormal tooth contacts
 - B. Weakened periodontal support
 - C. Severe attrition
 - D. Abnormal tooth anatomy
6. Presence of periodontitis or worsening of periodontal disease during pregnancy is associated with _____ increased risk of preeclampsia.
 - A. 1-2 fold
 - B. 2.5-3 fold
 - C. 2-2.5 fold
 - D. 1.5-2.5 fold
7. Alveolar bone proper depicted in intraoral periapical radiographs is
 - A. Lamina densa
 - B. Lamina dura
 - C. Lamina propria
 - D. Lamina lucida

8. Periodontal healing is improved by all of the following 'EXCEPT' ☐
- A. Good debridement
 - B. Immobilisation of the healing area
 - C. Pressure on the wound
 - D. Artificially increasing the oxygen supply
9. Which of the following treatment is contraindicated during first visit of NUG ☐
- A. Removal of necrotic tissue
 - B. Ultrasonic scaling
 - C. Subgingival scaling and curettage
 - D. Antibiotic prescription
10. Sharpening stones: ☐
- A. Help in formation of a wire-edge when used in correct manner
 - B. Carborundum and ruby stones are example of natural abrasive stones.
 - C. Are made up of abrasive crystals that are harder than the metal of the instrument to be sharpened
 - D. Mounted rotary stones are preferred over unmounted stones as they are easier to control.

Dental

Session:- 2020-21

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