

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 and classify calculus. Add a note on theories of calculus formation. [8]
2. Problem based questions.
 - a. A 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]
 - b. A 17 years old patient reported to the clinic with a chief complaint of protruded anterior teeth. Examination revealed deep pockets in anterior teeth and mandibular molars. Very little plaque and calculus was present diagnose the condition and write its treatment.[6]
3. Guided tissue regeneration. [5]
4. MCQs (attached). [10]

Section B**[35 marks]**

5. Classify Bone Grafts. Discuss in short Osteogenesis, Osteoinduction&Osteoconduction. [8]
6. Problem based questions
 - a. A patient reported with increased mobility in lower anterior teeth. On clinical examination there were no pockets. Radiograph revealed widening of periodontal ligament. Write the diagnosis & its treatment. [6]
 - b. A 30 year old patient reported with lesions on oral mucosa. He also complained of gnawing pain on eating spicy food and excessive "pasty" saliva. Examination revealed punched put crater like depression at the gingival margin covered with white membrane. Diagnose the condition and write the treatment plan. [6]
7. Write short notes on [5X3=15]
 - a. Dental implants
 - b. Alveolar bone
 - c. Diabetes and periodontium

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4. Multiple Choice Questions :

(Write the correct option in the box)

[1x10=10]

1. The principal fibers consists mainly of
 - A. Type I collagen
 - B. Type II collagen
 - C. Type III collagen
 - D. Type IV collagen
2. The severity of recession is determined by which of the following
 - A. Apparent position
 - B. Actual position
 - C. Hidden recession
 - D. Visible recession
3. Which of the following drugs induces gingival overgrowth
 - A. Vitamin C
 - B. NSAID
 - C. Antihistamines
 - D. Phenytoin
4. Desquamative gingivitis
 - A. Is a clinical manifestation of many diseases
 - B. May involve other regions of oral cavity
 - C. Often accompanies dermatological lesions
 - D. All of the above
5. Choose the incorrect statement:
 - A. Periodontal abscess is contiguous with a pocket and may result in destruction of periodontal ligament and alveolar bone.
 - B. Pericoronal abscess is associated with the crown of a partially erupted tooth.
 - C. Gingival abscess involves marginal and attached gingiva along with interdental tissues.
 - D. Abscess can be classified as acute and chronic.
6. Which of the following is not a cause of pathologic tooth migration
 - A. Pregnancy gingivitis
 - B. TFO
 - C. Pressure from granulation tissues in periodontal pockets
 - D. Localized aggressive periodontitis
7. An instrument can be described as 'dull' when:
 - A. It bites into the surface of a sharpening test stick, raising a light shaving
 - B. It slides smoothing on the surface of a sharpening test stick without raising a light shaving
 - C. Cutting edge of the instruments does not reflect light
 - D. On holding the cutting edge of the instrument under light, no bright line is observed
8. Provisional splints are:
 - A. Interim measures in cases where prognosis may change after Phase I therapy
 - B. Used for months to several years
 - C. Can be external or internal
 - D. All of the above
9. Periodontal surgery is indicated in all the following conditions 'EXCEPT'
 - A. Presence of osseous defects
 - B. Shallow pockets in anterior region
 - C. Furcation involvement
 - D. Drug induced gingival overgrowths
10. Which of the following instruments is useful in gingivectomy
 - A. Kirklands knife
 - B. Orbans knife
 - C. Bard-parker blades 12 & 15
 - D. All of the above
