

Printing Page(s) : 1+4

Paper Code : MDS-101 (Oral S)

Roll No.

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M.D.S. EXAMINATION (Part-I, 1st Year)

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Paper – I

Applied Basic Sciences

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

*Note : Attempt all the questions. Draw suitable diagrams to support your answer.
Question No. 9 & 10 are MCQs.*

SECTION-A

1. Anterior triangles of neck [10]
2. Chemical mediators of inflammation [10]
3. Danger area of face [10]
4. Development of lip [10]
5. Statistical methods for research methodology (describe any three) [10]

SECTION-B

6. Suture materials [10]
7. Principles of selection of analgesics [10]
8. Internal jugular vein [10]
9. Multiple choice questions (in separate sheet) [10]
10. Multiple choice questions (in separate sheet) [10]

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SECTION-B

9. Multiple Choice Questions :

[1×10=10]

(Write the correct option in the box)

(i) What is management of methemoglobinemia

- (a) Dantrolene sodium (b) I.V. Administration of 1% Methylene blue
(c) Na bicarbonate (d) All of the above

(ii) A dentist would like to obtain block anesthesia of entire division of a patients trigeminal nerve. For this purpose of dentist should administer an intra oral injection in which of the following

- (a) Foramen ovale (b) Pterygoid plexus
(c) Foramen spinosum (d) Ptergopalatine fossa

(iii) A decrease in interstitial fluid pH will

- (a) Decrease the effectiveness of local anesthetic block (b) Increase the effectiveness of local anesthetic block
(c) Have no effect on the effectiveness of local anesthetic block (d) Decrease then increase the effectiveness of local anesthetic block

(iv) Which muscle forms the floor of pterygomandibular space

- (a) Temporalis (b) Pterygomasseteric sling
(c) Medial pterygoid (d) Lateral pterygoid

(v) Development of face begins at which week of intrauterine life

- (a) 4th (b) 6th
(c) 8th (d) 12th

(vii) Staphylococcal infections are

- (a) Controlled in hospitals
- (b) Readily responsive to penicillin
- (c) Not disseminated by carriers
- (d) Difficult to treat because of drug resistant strains

(viii) Uvula deviation is seen in

- (a) Hypoglossal nerve palsy
- (b) Vagal nerve palsy
- (c) Glossopharyngeal nerve palsy
- (d) Facial nerve palsy

(ix) Hyoid bone is closely associated with

- (a) Bronchiogenic cyst
- (b) Cystic hygroma
- (c) Thyroglossal cyst
- (d) Branchial cyst

(x) Which of the following is the best parameter to assess fluid intake in a polytrauma patient to

- (a) Urine output
- (b) B.P.
- (c) Pulse oxymetry
- (d) History of fluid intake prior to trauma

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SECTION-B

10. Multiple Choice Questions :

(Write the correct option in the box)

[1×10=10]

(i) Duration of cardiac cycle is

(a) 0.8 seconds

(b) 0.8 minute

(c) 0.72 seconds

(d) 0.72 minutes

(ii) Increased PT and APTT is observed in

(a) Haemophilia

(b) Thrombocytopenia

(c) Hypoprothrombenimia

(d) All of the above

(iii) Stahr's lymph node can be palpated at

(a) Submental region

(b) Occipital region

(c) Submandibular region

(d) 2cm anterior to the pinna of the ear

(iv) Volume of the superior joint IN TMJ is

(a) 1.8 ml

(b) 1.8 dl

(c) 1.2 dl

(d) 1.2 ml

(v) According to ASA, the physical status of patient with mild systemic disease may be classified as

(a) ASA I

(b) ASA II

(c) ASA III

(d) ASA IV

(vi) How many molecules of ATP are formed after glycolysis

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

(vi) Which of following is the primary acid-base disorder associated with haemorrhagic shock, diabetic ketosis and chronic renal failure

- (a) Metabolic acidosis (b) Metabolic alkalosis
(c) Respiratory acidosis (d) Respiratory alkalosis

(vii) All the following are true regarding nerve regeneration except

- (a) Nerve once injured can not be regenerated irrespective of the type of injury
(b) Speed of nerve regeneration is 2 mm / day
(c) Amount of scarring & fibrosis between the proximal & distal end of injured nerve tissue is a deciding factor in nerve regeneration
(d) Neuropraxic injury heals faster than axonotmesis

(viii) Blood supply of the condyle of the mandible

- (a) Superficial temporal artery (b) From the ramus
(c) Medial soft tissue (d) All of the above

(ix) Holmlund-Hellsing is

- (a) Cantho-tragal line (b) Ala-tragus line
(c) Commisure tragus line (d) All of the above

(x) Strawberry tongue and Raspberry tongue is a typical manifestation of

- (a) Diptheria (b) HSV1
(c) Scarlet fever (d) Tuberculosis

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MDS. D.S. 2

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JUN 2018

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Paper Code : MDS-102 (Oral S)

Roll No.

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M.D.S. EXAMINATION
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper – II
Minor Oral Surgery and Trauma

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

Note: Attempt all the questions. Draw neat diagram wherever necessary.

Long Essay

[20×2=40

1. Classify condylar fractures, its clinical & radiographic features and discuss controversies in its management.
2. Define and classify cysts of the jaws and discuss various treatment modalities for their treatment. Add a note on treatment options for OKC.

Short Essay

[7×5=35

3. Surgical aids in orthodontics
4. Masticatory space infection
5. Evaluation, prevention and management of nerve injuries in impacted mandibular 3rd molar extraction.
6. Management of patient planned for implant having compromised ridges
7. Oro-antral communication and its management

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24/01/2021
04/01/2021

 JUN 2010

Printing Page(s) : 1

Paper Code : MDS-103 (Oral S)

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M.D.S. EXAMINATION
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper – III
Maxillofacial Surgery and Oral Implantology

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

Note: Attempt all the questions. Draw diagram wherever necessary.

Long Essay

[20×2=40

1. Various surgical approaches to TMJ
2. Discuss the mandibular osteotomies

Short Essay

[7×5=35

3. Management of post traumatic palatal fistula
4. Secondary alveolar bone grafting (SABG)
5. Management of OSMF
6. Genioplasty
7. Differential diagnosis of neck mass in children and adults

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Paper Code : MDS-104 (Oral S)

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M.D.S. EXAMINATION
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Paper – IV
Essay

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

Note: Attempt any one question. Support your answer with suitable diagrams.

Write an Essay on:

1. Bone Grafts in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
- OR
2. Surgical techniques to correct the skeletal deformities of the mandible.

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SECTION-B

9. Multiple Choice Questions :

[1×10=10]

(Write the correct option in the box)

- (i) A patient is wide-eyed, very nervous with an increased
systolic pressure (with widening of the pulse pressure),
increased pulse rate, fine skin and hair, and loss of body
weight. He is probably suffering from
(a) Hypothyroidism (b) Hyperthyroidism
(c) Hyperpituitarism (d) Hyperparathyroidism
- (ii) A patient who is on a regimen of steroid therapy and has
need for extraction of chronically-infected teeth required
premedication with
(a) Atropine to reduce the (b) Antihypertensive to
hazard of vagal stimulation combat tendency
and cardiac arrest toward shock
(c) Analeptic drugs (d) Antibiotics
- (iii) Which of following is the primary acid-base disorder
associated with haemorrhagic shock, diabetic ketosis and
chronic renal failure
(a) Metabolic acidosis (b) Metabolic alkalosis
(c) Respiratory acidosis (d) Respiratory alkalosis
- (iv) Name the drug which can be used in Hemophiliacs to
increase Factor VIII in case of acute bleeding
(a) Desmopressin (b) Traxemic acid
(c) Snake venom (d) None of above
- (v) Development of face begins at which week of intrauterine
life
(a) 4th (b) 6th
(c) 8th (d) 12th
- (vi) Duration of cardiac cycle is
(a) 0.8 seconds (b) 0.8 minute
(c) 0.72 seconds (d) 0.72 minutes

- (vii) Chief blood supply of temporalis muscle
(a) Superficial temporal artery (b) Deep temporal artery
(c) Facial artery (d) All of the above
- (viii) Addition of adrenaline to local anesthetic solution causes
(a) Increase in pH (b) Decrease in pH
(c) Decrease in duration of anesthesia (d) No change in pH and
increase duration only
vasoconstriction
- (ix) Blood supply of the Condyle of the mandible
(a) Superficial temporal artery (b) From the ramus
(c) Medial soft tissue (d) All of the above
- (x) Holmlund-Hellsing is
(a) Cantho-tragal line (b) Ala-tragus line
(c) Commisure-tragus line (d) All of the above

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SECTION-B

10. Multiple Choice Questions :

(Write the correct option in the box)

[1×10=10]

(i) Volume of the superior joint IN TMJ is

(a) 1.8 ml

(b) 1.8 dl

(c) 1.2 dl

(d) 1.2 ml

(ii) Medical branch of external carotid is

(a) Facial artery

(b) Ascending pharyngeal

(c) Maxillary artery

(d) Ascending palatine

(iii) Nitrous oxide alone is not used as a general anesthetic agent because of the

(a) Difficulty in maintaining an adequate oxygen concentration

(b) Expense of the agent and its explosive hazard

(c) Adverse effects on the liver

(d) Poor analgesic properties

(iv) AIDS causing virus is a

(a) DNA virus

(b) Retrovirus

(c) Reovirus

(d) Adenovirus

(v) A dentist would like to obtain block anesthesia of entire division of a patients trigeminal nerve. For this purpose the dentist should administer an intra oral injection in which of the following

(a) Foramen ovale

(b) Pterygoid plexus

(c) Foramen spinosum

(d) Pterygopalatine fossa

(vi) A decrease in interstitial fluid pH will

(a) Decrease the effectiveness of local anesthetic block

(b) Increase the effectiveness of local anesthetic block

(c) Have no effect on the effectiveness of local anesthetic block

(d) Decrease then increase the effectiveness of local anesthetic block

(vii) Trigemino cardiac reflex can be seen while

(a) TMJ arthrocentesis

(b) ZMC fracture elevation

(c) Ocular surgery

(d) All of the above

(viii) Three common symptoms indicating that the correct level of sedation has been reached when using diazepam (Valium) are blurring of vision, slurring of speech and

(a) Sweating

(b) Loss of gag reflex

(c) 50 % ptosis of the eyelids

(d) Paresthesia of the lips, tongue and fingers

(ix) Distance of the internal maxillary artery from medial surface of the condyle is

(a) 5 mm

(b) 1 cm

(c) 2 cm

(d) 2.5 cm

(x) What is management of methemoglobinemia

(a) Dantrolene sodium

(b) I.V. administration of 1% Methylene blue

(c) Na bicarbonate

(d) All of the above