

Printing Page(s) : 1+1

Paper Code : BDS-401

(A) (SVSU:2022-23/R)

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. Enumerate various Primary and Secondary lesions seen in oral cavity. Classify oral vesiculo-bullous and ulcerative disorders and discuss in detail causes, diagnostic clinical features, differential diagnosis and treatment of Erythema Multiforme. (2+2+4=8)

Q2. Problem based Short questions

(6X2 = 12)

(a) A 51 year old stressed female patient with no adverse habits reported with chief complaint of burning sensation on labial mucosa and tongue. On examination, no specific mucosal abnormalities were found except for oral dryness. Enumerate different psychosomatic disorders seen in patients under stress. What shall be the diagnosis in this case and how will you treat this patient? (2+1+2=6)

(b) A 65 year old male patient with no adverse habit reported with rapidly growing ulceration on the palate along with dysphagia and pain since 2 months. He had a medical history of uncontrolled diabetes, and COVID along with history of hospitalisation. On examination, segmental mobility was elicited. What shall be the diagnosis and how will you investigate this case? Also, discuss differential diagnosis of such palatal lesions. (1+2+3=6)

Q3. Write short note on:

(2.5x2=5)

- (a) Oral manifestations in Diabetes mellitus and dental considerations of such patients.
(b) Role of TENS in Oral Medicine

Q4. Multiple Choice Questions (in separate sheet)

(10x1=10)

PART B**Q5.** Discuss in detail conventional Extra-oral skull Radiographic projections

(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 shows a lesion in the posterior mandible with scalloped borders with minimal bucco lingual expansion. Give your diagnosis, its different radiological types and how will you differentiate it radiologically from other cysts of jaw. (1+2+3=6)

Q7. Write Short Notes on:

(3x5=15)

- (a) Dosimetry and personnel monitoring devices for radiation exposure.
(b) Sialography
(c) Role of operator and protective measures for pregnant women and pediatric patient while taking the radiograph.

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[1x10=10]

4. Multiple Choice Questions: (Write the correct option in the box)

Ans. ()

1. All are associated with HPV except:

- a) Verruca vulgaris
- c) Condylomalata

- b) Squamous cell carcinoma
- d) Condylomaacuminatam

Ans. ()

2. Perineural spread of malignant tumour is detected by:

- a) Widening of canal
- c) Absence of Tram lines

- b) Narrowing of canal due to tumour
- d) Darkening of root apices

Ans. ()

3. Vital tooth is present in:

- a) Condensing osteitis
- c) Periapical cemental dysplasia

- b) Focal sclerosing osteomyelitis
- d) Radicular cyst

Ans. ()

4. The main disadvantage of ultrasonography is:

- a) Depends upon observer's perception
- b) Cannot differentiate between solid and cystic lesions
- c) Vascularity is not well demonstrated
- d) All of the above

Ans. ()

5. First complication after radiotherapy is:

- a) Mucositis
- b) Alopecia

- b) Candidiasis
- d) Xerostomia

Ans. ()

6. Antibiotic stomatitis is the other name for:

- a) Acute atrophic candidiasis
- c) Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis

- b) Chronic atrophic candidiasis
- d) Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis

Ans. ()

7. Topical preparations shown to decrease the healing time of RAS are:

- a) Capsaicin and topical diclofenac
- b) Lidocaine patch and topical doxepin
- c) Amlexanox paste and topical tetracycline
- d) Topical antifungals

8. Intensity of radiation at a distance of 4 cm is R. At the distance of 2 cm, the intensity will be: Ans. ()

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ R
- c) 2 R

- b) R
- d) 4 R

Ans. ()

9. By far the most commonly used radiotracer in clinical PET scanning is :

- a) Fluorodeoxyglucose
- c) Argon-41

- b) ^{67}Ga
- d) Scandium-46

Ans. ()

10. Widening of PDL space in 3 to 4 teeth indicates early stage of:

- a) Osteosarcoma
- c) Renal osteo dystrophy

- b) Hyperparathyroidism
- d) Multiple myeloma
