

Printing Page(s) : 1+1

Paper Code : BDS-401 (A) (SVSU:2025-26)

Enrolment No.

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BDS

4th YEAR EXAMINATION

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note : Attempt all questions as per instructions. Draw diagrams/tables/flowcharts wherever necessary

PART A

1. Discuss the integrative approaches for diagnosis and management of radiating dull preauricular pain of non-neural origin. (4+4=8)
2. **PROBLEM BASED QUESTIONS:**
 - a. A patient presents with erythematous, edematous labial gingiva in Maxillary anterior region with some overlying slough. No spontaneous gingival bleeding was evident. Discuss the differential diagnosis and treatment. (3+3=6)
 - b. What is the significance of serum alkaline phosphatase levels, serum parathyroid hormone levels and Antinuclear Antibodies level in oral diagnosis. (2+2+2=6)
3. **SHORT NOTES:**
 - a. Differential diagnosis of lesions at the corner of the mouth (2.5)
 - b. Xerostomia-causes and treatment (2.5)
4. **Multiple choice questions:** (10)

PART B

5. Describe an Ideal set up of an exclusive intraoral, conventional extraoral and a 3D Imaging Centre along with measures of infection control in these set ups. (8)
6. **PROBLEM BASED QUESTIONS:**
 - a. How will you best diagnose and interpret disc derangements & perforations and vascular malformations using maxillofacial imaging. (3+3=6)
 - b. Interpret in detail radiological findings of central ossifying fibroma, AOT and Odontome on a panoramic radiograph (2+2+2=6)
7. **SHORT NOTES:**
 - a. Factors affecting X- ray beam (5)
 - b. Peripheral eggshell effect and its clinical significance (5)
 - c. **Fill in the blanks** (1X5=5M)
 1. CCD stands for.....
 2. Anode in x-ray tube is made up of.....
 3. Intraoral lesion seen associated with psoriasis is.....
 4. Ghon's focus is.....
 5. Normal cd4count is.....

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4. Multiple Choice Questions : (Write the correct option in the box) [1x10=10]

1. The diagnostic procedure of applying pressure to a suspected lesion to visualize the evacuation of coloration of the lesion is: ()
 - a) Diascopy
 - b) Endoscopy
 - c) Arthroscopy
 - d) Fluoroscopy
2. Radio density can be increased by: ()
 - a) Decreasing MA
 - b) Decreasing kVp
 - c) Increasing target film distance
 - d) Decreasing target film distance
3. Thermoluminescent dosimeter works by the mechanism of: ()
 - a) Measuring the intensity of laser light emitted from a sensitive crystal
 - b) Measuring the intensity of visible light emitted from a sensitive crystal
 - c) Measuring the intensity of sound waves emitted from a sensitive crystal
 - d) Measuring the intensity of ionizing radiation emitted from a sensitive crystal
4. Characteristic curve is: ()
 - a) A plot of relationship between contrast and exposure
 - b) A plot of relationship between film optical density and exposure
 - c) A plot of relationship between film optical density and contrast
 - d) A plot of relationship between film latitude and radiographic density
5. Campbell and Trapnell lines are seen in: ()
 - a) Zimmers View
 - b) Transorbital View
 - c) Occipitomental View
 - d) Transpharyngeal View
6. Reverse smile line appearance of panoramic image is formed due to positioning of patient's head: ()
 - a) Upward overangulation
 - b) Anterior to focal trough
 - c) Posterior to focal trough
 - d) Downward overangulation

7. The oral lesions of Bullous Pemphigoid as compared to Pemphigus Vulgaris are: ()
- a. smaller, form slowly and are less painful
 - b. larger, forms quickly and are more painful
 - c. larger, forms slowly and are more painful
 - d. Smaller, forms quickly and are not painful.
8. Osteosarcoma characteristically may develop in some cases of: ()
- a) Osteopetrosis
 - b) Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - c) Acromegaly
 - d) Osteitis deformans
9. Most common primary malignant bone tumor is : ()
- a) Osteosarcoma
 - b) Ewing sarcoma
 - c) Metastatic carcinoma
 - d) Multiple Myeloma
10. Chemiluminescence is associated with: ()
- a. Vizilite
 - b. Velscope
 - c. Colposcope
 - d. Lugol's iodine
