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DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

SECTION - A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section—A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1	Circle	Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.				
	(i)	Plaqi	ue formation is usually preceded by			
		A.	Food debris	В.	Extrinsic stain	
		C.	Acquired salivary pellicle	D.	Calculus	
	(ii)	Ging	ivitis and periodontitis are considered to	be infect	tions of the tissues that surround and support	
		teeth	_			
		A.	Occlusal trauma	₿.	Hormonal imbalance	
		C.	Bacterial plaque	D.	Systemic disease	
	(iii)	Sub-	gingival calculus is more difficult to remo	ove when	it is attached to	
		A.	Enamel	В.	Dentine	
		C.	Route under resorption	D.	Cuticle	
	(iv)	The most common cause of staining within a tooth is				
		A.	Fluorsis	B.	Death of pulp	
		C.	Trauma	D.	Gingivitis	
	(v)	The e	exact cause of dental carries is			
		A.	Remain unknown	В.	Active presence of streptococcus mutains	
		C.	High intake of sugar	D.	Prolonged retention of plaque	
	(vi)	Fluorosis occurs when the individual drinks fluoridated water				
		Α.	Having 0.25 ppm fluoride in water	В.	Having 0.30 ppm fluoride in water	
		C.	Having 0.50 ppm fluoride in water	D.	Having more than 1.00 ppm fluoride in wate	
	(vii)	Acidu	ulated fluoride contains two main therap	eutic age	nts i.e	
		Α.	Phosphoric acid and fluoride	B.	Sulphuric acid and fluoride	
		C.	Hydrochloric acid and fluoride	D.	Lactic acid and fluoride	
	(viii)	Polishing after scaling is recommended to and by smoothing tooth surface				
		A.	Less plaque retention	В	Less calculus formation	
		C.	Less plaque formation	D.	Reduced calculus retention	
	(ix)	The	form of etiology point of view, mos	st signific	cant acid produced by plaque bacteria	
		is				
		A.	Lactic acid	В.	Acidulous acid	
		C.	Lactic acid Tar	D.	Malic acid	
	(x)	The	distribution of caries within the r	mouth in	dicates that first molar incidence of	
		caries is				
		A.	89%	В.	60%	
		C.	95%	D.	100%	
	(xi)	Bleeding in chronic gingivitis is				
		A.	Not common	В.	Basis of bleeding	
		C.	Due to change in bleeding time	D.	None of these	

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

			Marks (Obtained:		
			Total Marks: 20			
For Ex	aminer's	s use only:				
	C.	Occlusal	D.	Cephalograph		
	A.	Bitewing	B.	Periodical film		
(xx)	The most usual radiograph used to detect inter-proximal caries is					
, .	D.	None of these				
	C. Cutting out fissure of teeth with burs and replacing them witih amalgams					
	B. Removal of deciduous teeth enamel					
	A. Removal of tooth					
(xix)	Prior to fissure sealants prophylactic odontomy was done. This means					
	C.	Amount of fluorides added	D.	Type of fluorides added		
	A.	Action of tooth brush	B.	Abrasive particle size of tooth paste		
(xviii)	In plaque control, what is more important?					
	C.	Partial anodontia	D.	Xerodontia		
	A.	Periodontia	B.	Periodontium		
(iivx)	The ab	sence by birth of certain teeth is terme	d as			
	C.	Heat	D.	Pressure on lateral side		
	A.	Cold	B.	Pressure on occlusal surface		
(xvi)	Which of the following may make pain worst of lateral periodontitis?					
	C.	Oedematous swelling of gingiva	D.	Painful gingiva		
	A.	Beefy red gingiva	B.	Pus seeping from gingival crevices		
(xv)	Which of the following may be found in cases of acute Non-specific gingivitis?					
	C.	Pale	D.	White		
	Α.	Lighter	В.	Darker		
(2114)	During developing the radiographs, if developing time is longer, the image it produces will be					
(xiv)		·				
		Acquired pellicle	D.	Materia Alba		
(xiii)	A.	imary cause of periodontal disease is _ Calculus	<u></u> В.	Plaque with microbes		
(viii)	C.	Through dietary intake	D.	By osmosis		
	A.	By way of gingival crevice fluid				
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DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II



Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE:

Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Attempt any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines.

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (i) What feature of dental restoration can initiate or promote periodontal disease in the area of restoration?
- (ii) How does fluoride uptake by the enamel help in preventing caries?
- (iii) How does fluoride uptake prevent enamel dental decay?
- (iv) Why is it essential to probe a patient's gingiva in sulcus area before recommending a disease control program?
- (v) Why is the knowledge of human behaviour important to health?
- (vi) Why is reinforcement essential in Dental Health Education?
- (vii) Why is adrenaline added to local anaesthetic solutions?
- (viii) What is Concrescence?
- (ix) How would you plan dental plaque control in physically handicapped patient?
- (x) What is the composition of tooth paste?
- (xi) If a local anaesthesia is to be given to a patient with coronary heart disease, what precautions you will take with reference to the type of local anaesthesia?
- (xii) What is Papiloma?
- (xiii) What are the advantages of using ultrasonic scalars?

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- Q. 3 You are asked to arrange a Dental Health program in village for school children of 10 years age. What stages are involved in planning dental health education?
- Q. 4 Describe chronic gingivitis under the following headings:
 - a. Clinical features
 - b. Etiology
- Q. 5 What are the essential procedures in the correct operation of autoclave?
- Q. 6 Define Fainting. Write its clinical features. What is the immediate treatment of it?
- Q.7 You are asked to treat a case of acute gingivitis with history of hepatitis C. What will be the treatment plan?

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