

Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

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 the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Epidemiology is primarily concern with the:
- A. Identification of aetiology of disease
B. Occurrence of distribution of disease in population
C. Mutual relationship between organisms and patients
D. Predisposing factors of disease
- (ii) In taking radiograph gagging is usually caused when:
- A. Taking Bitewings view
B. Film is held by the patient itself
C. The film is moved across the hard palate
D. The film is moved across the soft palate
- (iii) If Film is exposed to light during developing and fixing the image will result as:
- A. Dark
B. Clear
C. Light
D. Blurred
- (iv) When tooth brushing is absolutely contra indicated:
- A. Periodontal surgery
B. Dental extraction
C. Acute inflammatory lesion
D. In acute bleeding gums problem
- (v) Which of the tooth brushing technique is most likely recommended to clear the sulcular gingivitis?
- A. Rolling method
B. Vertical method
C. Bass method
D. Charter's method
- (vi) A young patient reported to Dental Hygienist that he has a habit of sucking lemon and complains of low tooth sensitivity in anterior teeth. On clinical examination there is a wear of his teeth, it is called:
- A. Attrition
B. Abrasion
C. Erosion
D. Intrusion
- (vii) Which vitamins has major role in the blood clotting mechanism?
- A. Vitamin C
B. Vitamin E
C. Vitamin B
D. Vitamin K
- (viii) The purpose of Medical History is to:
- A. Know systemic disease
B. Unknown systemic disease
C. Genetic or family disease
D. All of these
- (ix) A good preventive dentistry programme includes:
- A. Plaque control
B. Fluoride
C. Nutrition
D. fissure sealants
- (x) What Analgesic drugs do?
- A. Reduce anxiety
B. Reduce pain
C. Kill bacteria
D. Kill fungus
- (xi) Self curing sealants set within:
- A. 1 – 2 minutes
B. 1 – 3 minutes
C. 3 – 4 minutes
D. 5 – 6 minutes

- (xii) The inside of autoclave should be wiped everyday with:
- A. Plain Water
 - B. Alcohol
 - C. Spirit
 - D. Distilled water
- (xiii) The roots of permanent third molar are completed around the age of:
- A. 6 – 9 yrs
 - B. 10 – 13 yrs
 - C. 14 – 16 yrs
 - D. 20 – 23 yrs
- (xiv) Nystatin is known as which of the following:
- A. Antibiotics
 - B. Anti inflammatory
 - C. Antiviral
 - D. Anti fungal
- (xv) Each of the following is developmental tooth anomalies except:
- A. Hypodontia
 - B. Erosion
 - C. Anodontia
 - D. Concrescence
- (xvi) When should case history be taken:
- A. First visit
 - B. Patient becomes ill
 - C. Always when surgery required
 - D. End of treatment
- (xvii) Plaque is a basic cause of dental diseases and 70% of dental plaque is composed of:
- A. Dextrose
 - B. Dead cell
 - C. Microorganisms
 - D. Interbacterial substances
- (xviii) Aphthous ulcer is caused by:
- A. Virus
 - B. Bacteria
 - C. Fungus
 - D. Unknown aetiology
- (xix) Green stains are most commonly found in:
- A. Children's and adolescent
 - B. Adult and old age people
 - C. Only adults
 - D. Only middle aged
- (xx) Which type of antibiotic can stain the deciduous teeth?
- A. Penicillin
 - B. Metronidazole
 - C. Tetracycline
 - D. Cephalosporin

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-II

97

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 Answer any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (10 x 5 = 50)

- (i) Write names of the instruments used in manual scaling and also give one particular use of each instrument.
- (ii) What is the most common malignant tumour of oral cavity? Describe briefly.
- (iii) What is the role of dental hygienist in the prevention of dental caries?
- (iv) Write the advantages and disadvantages of ultrasonic scalar.
- (v) What is the inorganic composition of calculus?
- (vi) What is the Stephan curve and what is its role in acidogenic theory?
- (vii) What are the different methods of interdental cleaning?
- (viii) Write a short note on toothbrush, emphasizing its size, texture and making.
- (ix) Describe briefly the basic techniques for exposing periapical film.
- (x) Lists various teaching methods which can be used in dental health education.
- (xi) Define the following:
a) Attrition b) Abrasion c) Erosion
- (xii) A young boy of 20 years of age complaints of bleeding gums. Your dentist diagnosed it as case of Gingivitis. What are the other sign and symptoms of gingivitis?
- (xiii) Discolouration of teeth is one of the common problems of our population living in desert area. Write down the types of intrinsic stains and their causes.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3** How will dental hygienist check the treatment room before start of Dental procedure?
- Q. 4** Sometimes the Dental hygienist can face an unconscious patient. Describe briefly how will you manage such patient.
- Q. 5** Describe Acute ulcerative Gingivitis under the following headings:
a. Clinical Picture
b. Aetiology
- Q. 6** Define sterilization. Name the methods of Sterilization used in dentistry. Also explain the most common methods used in dentistry.
- Q. 7** Discuss various conditions that might put dental hygienist health at risk?