



- (xii) In chronic peritonitis the junctional epithelium from cementenamal shifts \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Coronally B. Mesially  
 C. Apecially D. Distally
- (xiii) The main histological feature of established lesson is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Large number of plasma cells B. Monocytes  
 C. Fibro blasts D. Spirocheates
- (xiv) At which age does AUG most commonly occur?  
 A. 10 years B. 25 years  
 C. 45 years D. 60 years
- (xv) Aphthous ulcer is caused by \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. A virus B. Bacterium  
 C. Fungus D. None of these
- (xvi) Denture stomatitis is caused by / due to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Acrylic particles of denture B. The over growth of fingers under denture  
 C. Mycobacterium D. Old age
- (xvii) Occasionally ulceration of the gingiva is seen which is due to the misuse of (Topical application) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Paracetamol B. Flegyl  
 C. Asprin D. Amplicallin
- (xviii) A big advantage of dental floss is that \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. It can clean plaque from gingival crevice and sub-gingival areas of pockets  
 B. Floss easily slides on tooth surface  
 C. They fluoride well  
 D. Both B and C
- (xix) Chlore hexode \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Weakens the plaque for brushing B. Dislodges mature plaque  
 C. Loosens plaque D. None of these
- (xx) Fogging of X-Ray film may be caused by \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Using out-dated film are having a light look in the dark room  
 B. Using out-dated film and over-exposing it  
 C. Using hot water to compulsate for dark room leadage  
 D. None of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



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

- (i) What are the disadvantages of ultrasonic scalars?
- (ii) What are the most effective, practical, convenient and economical means of lowering the incidence of dental carries?
- (iii) Is the removal of all calculus and polishing of tooth surface considered to be preventive procedure if nothing else is done?
- (iv) How can a dental hygienist initiate pulpal injury, while polishing an amalgam filling?
- (v) How can one best achieve a behaviour change in the patient when teaching the technique for controlling the colonization of bacteria on tooth surfaces?
- (vi) What is Motivation?
- (vii) Why are vasoconstrictors added to local anaesthetics solutions?
- (viii) What is the practical demonstration required to Dental Health Education?
- (ix) What is Dehiscence?
- (x) List the common difficulties in managing mentally handicapped patient.
- (xi) What should be the minimal properties of plaque disclosing agents?
- (xii) What precautions are taken for a known diabetic patient before scaling?
- (xiii) Write briefly about Fibroma.

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

**Q. 3** Describe fissure sealants under the following headings:

- a. Justification
- b. Techniques
- c. Effectiveness

**Q. 4** What would be your aims and objectives for Dental Health Education program for 12 years old children in a village? Also describe the method of its teaching.

**Q. 5** How would you differentiate between ulcers of acute necrotizing gingivitis and acute viral gingivitis?

**Q. 6** Write down the secondary etiological factors which alter or reduce the resistance of the tissue to plaque. Also write the role of traumatic occlusion in this regard.

**Q. 7** Describe Aspirin as a pain-killer.