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DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-I

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Version Number	1	8	5	5
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Note: Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which 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 Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

- 1) Collection of nerve cell bodies outside brain is called:
A. Axon B. Synapse C. Nucleus D. Ganglion
- 2) Secretion of ductless gland is called:
A. Sympathies B. Juice C. Hormone D. Spinal fluids
- 3) The main nerves structure passing through foramen ovale is:
A. Mandibular vein B. Mandibular nerve
C. Ophthalmic nerve D. Lingual nerve
- 4) Hollow structure in the maxillary bone is called:
A. Maxillary trunk B. Maxillary nerve C. Maxillary sinus D. Maxillary sinusitis
- 5) Alveolar processes are found on:
A. Superior surface of mandible only
B. Maxilla only
C. Mandible and maxilla on superior surface
D. Vomer bone only
- 6) Which of the following acts as a mouth closing muscle?
A. Lateral pterygoid muscles B. Metalize
C. Digastric D. Masseter
- 7) Lymph fluid mainly consist of:
A. Blood and fibres B. Tissue fluid and blood plasma
C. WBC and platelets only D. RBC and platelets only
- 8) In describing a tooth surface distal means:
A. Furthest from midline of tooth / jaw B. Occlusal surface of tooth
C. Root surface of tooth D. Enamel portion of tooth
- 9) Which of the following is **NOT** found on first Mandibular molar?
A. Cusp of cara belli B. Disto bussal cusp
C. Disto lingual cusp D. Mesiolingual cusp
- 10) The clinical significance of canine fossa for dental hygienist is:
A. Because it may be difficult to remove plaque and calculus from this region
B. Highly vascular
C. Richly venous
D. More easily feasible
- 11) Which surface of lower molar is more susceptible to calculus deposition?
A. Mesial B. Lingual C. Buccal D. Distal

- 12) Development of cementum takes place after the disintegration of Hertwig sheath:
- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------|
| A. | From odontoblast | B. | From ameloblast |
| C. | Osteoblast | D. | From connective tissue cells adjacent to dentine |
- 13) The permanent upper canine erupts at the age of:
- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|----|---------|----|----------|----|----------|
| A. | 8 years | B. | 9 years | C. | 10 years | D. | 12 years |
|----|---------|----|---------|----|----------|----|----------|
- 14) The bone of alveoli is:
- | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. | Static and formed |
| B. | Continuously remodeling due to osteoclasts and osteoblasts |
| C. | Completes once tooth is formed |
| D. | Completed before tooth eruption |
- 15) The permeability of crevicular tissue is limited up to:
- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------------|
| A. | Junctional epithelium | B. | Free gingival epithelium |
| C. | Attached gingival | D. | Alveolar Mucosa |
- 16) The interdental papilla is:
- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------|
| A. | Non keratinised | B. | Highly keratinised |
| C. | Thick and keratinised | D. | None of these |
- 17) The wavy arrangement of principle fibres of periodontal ligament:
- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|
| A. | Allow microscopic movement of tooth in socket |
| B. | Solidify the implantation of tooth in socket |
| C. | Helps in extraction of tooth when indicated |
| D. | Helps to keep contact points of teeth intact |
- 18) The posterior 1/3rd of tongue has sensory nerve from:
- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|------------------------|
| A. | Vagus nerve | B. | Mandibular nerve |
| C. | Inferior alveolar nerve | D. | Glossopharyngeal nerve |
- 19) The autoclave works on the basic principle of:
- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| A. | Increase in pressure increases the boiling point of water |
| B. | Increase in temperature raise the boiling point of water |
| C. | Heat is required at 80° C |
| D. | Boiling at any temperature |
- 20) Acquired immunity is developed:
- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|---------------|
| A. | Before birth | B. | After birth |
| C. | During development of fetus | D. | None of these |



DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-I

98

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) Describe the interdental papilla.
- (ii) What is "stippling" of gingiva and what causes it?
- (iii) Effect of age on sensitivity of teeth.
- (iv) Name the bones of facial skeleton.
- (v) What are zones of non-keratinized epithelium?
- (vi) Functionally name different types of muscles.
- (vii) Enumerate the common difficulties faced in treating a hemophilic person.
- (viii) What are the conditions which alter the dental hygienist treatment plan?
- (ix) Type and names of commonly used antibiotic drugs in dentistry.
- (x) How would you maintain scaling instruments?
- (xi) Write the clinical significance of junctional epithelium.
- (xii) Draw an axon and label it. Show how impulse travels in it.
- (xiii) What are chief features of chronic inflammation?
- (xiv) Name extrinsic muscles of the tongue. Which muscles act during forward movement of tongue?
- (xv) What are the causes of malignancy?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q.3**
- a. Define disinfectants and antiseptics.
 - b. What are their respective indications of use?
 - c. Give one example of each and how they are used in dental surgery?
- Q.4** Describe epilepsy under following headings:
- a. Types and clinical picture.
 - b. Why a patient suffering from epilepsy is more likely to have fit in dental surgery?
 - c. Duties of Dental hygienist in such cases.
- Q.5**
- a. Draw and describe nerve cells under following headings.
 - b. How does it conduct an impulse?
- Q.6** Hepatitis "C" is a big challenge in dental surgery. What precautions should be taken in dental surgery while planning scaling for a known case of hepatitis?
- Q.7** Describe the path and nerve distribution of maxillary nerve