

MDS Entrance Test - 2013
QUESTION BOOKLET
Paper - II (CLINICAL)

Maximum Time Allowed : 2 hours

No. of Questions : 150

Maximum Marks : 150

Roll No.

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Answer Sheet No.

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INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. **Check the booklet thoroughly** : In case of any defect - Misprint, Missing Question(s) or duplication of question(s)/ Page(s) get the booklet changed with the booklet of the same series from the Room Invigilator. No complaint shall be entertained after the entrance test.
2. Write your Roll Number and Answer Sheet No. in the space provided on the Question Booklet and on the OMR Answer Sheet. Incomplete and/or incorrect particulars will result in the non-evaluation of your answer sheet.
3. Strictly follow the instructions given by Centre Supervisor / Room Invigilator and those given on the Question Booklet.
4. Candidates are not allowed to carry any papers, notes, books, calculators, mobile phones, scanning devices etc. in the Examination Hall. Any candidate found using or in possession of such unauthorized material or indulging in copying or impersonation or adopting unfair means / reporting late / without Admit Card will be debarred from the Written Test.
5. Use ONLY blue/black ball point pen for darkening the circles on the OMR Answer Sheet. Use of eraser, whitener (fluid) and cutting on the OMR Answer Sheet is not allowed.
6. The test is of objective type containing multiple choice questions (MCQs). Each objective question is followed by four responses. Choose the correct/best response and mark your response on the OMR Answer Sheet and not in the Question Booklet.
7. Completely darken the CIRCLE so that the number inside the CIRCLE is not visible as shown in the example below.

Correct Method	Wrong Methods
	
8. Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer. If you darken more than one circle, it will be treated as a wrong answer.
9. Mark answer only in the space provided. DO NOT make any stray mark anywhere on the OMR Answer Sheet. DO NOT fold or wrinkle the OMR Answer Sheet. Rough work MUST NOT be done on the answer sheet. Use your question booklet for this purpose.
10. Candidates are provided carbonless OMR Answer Sheet (optical mark reader answer sheet) having original copy and candidate's copy. After completing the examination candidates are directed to fold at perforation at the top of sheet, tear it to separate original copy and candidate's copy and then hand over the original copy of OMR Answer Sheet to the Room Invigilator and take candidate's copy with them.

SEAL

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DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

Rough Work

1. A 5 year old child comes with flush terminal Molar relation. Which of the following molar relation in permanent dentition is least likely to develop
 1. class I
 2. class II
 3. class III
 4. it cannot be predicted
2. The term floating norms in orthodontics means
 1. a standard set of norms given for a certain population are applicable to that particular population
 2. a standard set of norms given for a certain population are applicable to all populations
 3. each individual is different and the standard set of norms can only be used as guides for evaluating each individual
 4. norms that float from one population to another
3. Purpose of coffin spring in bionator appliance is
 1. expansion of maxillary arch
 2. expansion of both arches
 3. elimination of improper tongue function
 4. balancing the lip pressure on upper anterior teeth
4. It is proven that the biting force in children with vertical growth pattern is less than those with horizontal growth pattern. This difference becomes evident
 1. by 10 years age
 2. before adolescent growth spurt
 3. after adolescent growth spurt
 4. at the eruption of 1st permanent molar
5. In an orthodontic wire, the force applied varies as what function of the diameter (D) and length (L) cross section of the wire ?

1. D/L	2. D^2/L^3
3. D^4/L^3	4. D^3/L^4
6. The major disadvantage of ceramic brackets compared to metal brackets is
 1. increased tendency to debond
 2. increased friction
 3. greater tendency for bracket distortion
 4. increased cost
7. Which of the following is **not** a factor governing malocclusion ?
 1. Sex
 2. Heredity
 3. Timing of tooth eruption and exfoliation
 4. Race
8. The bone usually **not** used for skeletal age estimation using hand wrist radiographs is
 1. hamate
 2. adductor sesamoid
 3. distal phalanx of thumb
 4. middle phalanx of third finger
9. Fusion time for anterior fontanelle is
 1. 3 months
 2. 6 months
 3. 18 months
 4. 36 months
10. Synchondrosis primarily responsible for controlling growth of cranial base especially after 4 years of age is
 1. intraoccipital
 2. sphenooccipital
 3. sphenoethmoidal
 4. intersphenoidal
11. Wolff's law is
 1. alignment of bony trabeculae along the line of force
 2. alignment of bony trabeculae perpendicular to the line of force
 3. alignment of blood vessels along the line of force
 4. alignment of blood vessels perpendicular the line of force
12. Functional matrix theory has all of the following components **except**
 1. mechanotransduction
 2. static genetic control
 3. connected cellular network
 4. epigenetic antithesis
13. During torquing the center of rotation of tooth lies
 1. at the root apex
 2. at incisal edge
 3. in the bracket
 4. at infinity
14. The most difficult tooth movement is

1. extrusion	2. translation
3. torquing	4. intrusion
15. Incisal liability in maxillary arch is

1. 4 mm	2. 7 mm
3. 10 mm	4. 2 mm
16. Prolonged/permanent retention is required for
 1. midline diastema
 2. rotation
 3. intrusion
 4. extrusion

17. Phossy jaw occurs due to poisoning by
 1. arsenic 2. white phosphorous
 3. cadmium 4. yellow phosphorous
18. Radio isotope used in teletherapy is
 1. Ra²²⁶ 2. Pd¹⁰³
 3. I¹³¹ 4. Cs¹³⁷
19. Ionizing and damaging power is maximum in
 1. α particle 2. β particle
 3. X-ray 4. γ -rays
20. The salivary gland most sensitive to radiation amongst the following is
 1. parotid 2. submandibular
 3. sublingual 4. minor
21. Salivary gland scanning is done using which radioisotope ?
 1. ⁹⁹TcO₄⁻ 2. ⁹⁹Tc-MDP
 3. I¹³¹ 4. ⁹⁹Tc- DMSA
22. Radiograph of choice for fracture of ramus of mandible is
 1. lateral oblique 15°
 2. lateral oblique 30°
 3. lateral oblique 45°
 4. Water's view
23. Dental X-ray beams are usually collimated to a circle of diameter
 1. 2¼ inches 2. 3½ inches
 3. 4½ inches 4. 1⅓ inches
24. SI unit of radioactivity is
 1. Becquerel 2. Curie
 3. Sievert 4. Gray
25. A middle aged patient comes with multiple oral vesiculo-bullous lesions in various stages with multiple blisters on skin. On examination Nickolsky sign is positive and there is characteristic suprabasilar split with acantholysis on histologic examination. He is probably suffering from
 1. SLE 2. pemphigus
 3. lichen planus 4. erythema multiforme
26. A 40 year old female complains of swelling in mandibular right first molar area. On examination, a bony swelling is present which is non fluctuant and non tender. On radiograph, a diffuse unilocular radiolucent mass with occasional radiopacities is seen associated with an impacted tooth. The biopsy shows characteristics of Leisegang rings and scattered flecks of calcification. Lesion probably is
 1. AOT 2. CEOT
 3. OKC 4. dentigerous system
27. Which of the following is **not** a feature of cleidocranial dysplasia ?
 1. Open and large fontanelles
 2. Wormian bones
 3. Dolicocephalic skull
 4. Cellular cementum absent in permanent teeth
28. The function of potassium bromide in a developer solution is
 1. activator 2. preservative
 3. restrainer 4. hardener
29. Forchheimer's spots are seen in
 1. measles
 2. german measles
 3. IM
 4. scarlet fever
30. The cause of bilateral facial paralysis is
 1. Melkersson Rosenthal syndrome
 2. Guillain Barre syndrome
 3. Ramsay Hunt syndrome
 4. Idiopathic Bell's Palsy
31. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of Eagle's syndrome ?
 1. Excessive lacrimation
 2. Pain during mandibular movement
 3. Stabbing type pain originate in tonsillar area
 4. When jaws are closed, pain subsides
32. Which of the following is **not** a manifestation of congenital syphilis ?
 1. Frontal bossing
 2. Positive higoumenaki's sign
 3. Exophthalmos
 4. Rhagades
33. All of the following are true about extracellular polysaccharides **except**
 1. they are major determinants of caries progression
 2. they are produced by lactobacilli in large quantities under favorable condition
 3. they are long chained polymers with high molecular mass
 4. the glucans are thick and insoluble
34. The acid responsible for caries produced by microbes is
 1. acetic acid 2. citric acid
 3. lactic acid 4. HCL
35. The amalgam bonding agent uses
 1. NPG-GMA 2. BPDM
 3. JGDMA 4. 4-META

36. Which of the following is **not** a component of MTA?
1. Tricalcium silicate
 2. Tricalcium aluminate
 3. Tricalcium oxide
 4. Tricalcium carbonate
37. The instrument formula for spoon excavator is
1. 10 - 7 - 14
 2. 13 - 7 - 14
 3. 4½ - 1½ - 22
 4. 12 - 85 - 5 - 8
38. Carbamide peroxide is composed of
1. 3% H₂O₂ + 7% urea
 2. 5% H₂O₂ + 10% urea
 3. 10% H₂O₂ + 7% urea
 4. 10% H₂O₂ + 10% urea
39. When one small wedge is inserted over a large wedge in a normal fashion the technique is called
1. wedge wedge
 2. double wedge
 3. piggy back wedge
 4. dual wedge
40. Electronic pulp testing works on the principle of stimulation of
1. Aδ fibres
 2. C fibres
 3. Aβ fibres
 4. Aγ fibres
41. An 8 year old child suffered traumatic avulsion of right upper central incisor around 45 minutes back. The parents brought the tooth folded in a napkin. What will be the treatment of choice ?
1. Discard the tooth and plan for prosthesis at a suitable age
 2. Debride the tooth gently with 3% citric acid, treat with 1.23% NaF and reimplant
 3. Soak the tooth in doxycycline and reimplant
 4. Clean the tooth gently and reimplant
42. Laser fluorescence for caries detection uses
1. Argon laser
 2. Nd - YAG laser
 3. CO₂ laser
 4. Csl laser
43. The organism primarily responsible for root surface caries is
1. S. mutans
 2. Lactobacilli
 3. Actinomyces
 4. S. sobrinus
44. Thickness of a 'heavy' rubber dam sheet is
1. 0.15 mm
 2. 0.20 mm
 3. 0.25 mm
 4. 0.30 mm
45. Suspension liners have a film thickness of _____ when used in cavity base
1. 1 - 50 μ
 2. 2 - 5 μ
 3. 20 - 25 μ
 4. 100 μ
46. The average value of clinically acceptable run out of a bur is
1. 0.01 mm
 2. 0.001 mm
 3. 0.023 mm
 4. 0.004 mm
47. In a class II inlay preparation the cavity margins should
1. diverge by 5 - 6°
 2. converge by 5 - 6°
 3. diverge by 2 - 5°
 4. should be parallel
48. The colour of identification ring in S2 shaping instrument in protaper system is
1. purple
 2. red
 3. yellow
 4. white
49. Transfer of tissue between genetically identical twins is called
1. syngenic
 2. autograft
 3. xenograft
 4. allograft
50. Facial edema is least in
1. LeFort 1 fractures
 2. LeFort 2 fractures
 3. LeFort 3 fractures
 4. All of these
51. Line that indicates height of vertical bone that needs to be removed to free the tooth when assessing an impacted lower 3rd molar is called
1. white line
 2. red line
 3. amber line
 4. blue line
52. Prominent antegonial notch seen in cases of TMJ ankylosis is because of
1. restricted growth of mandible in sagittal plane
 2. action of powerful depressor muscles
 3. atrophy of masseter
 4. vertical growth pattern controlled genetically
53. Which of the following is **false** about TMJ ankylosis?
1. Burst theory explains the rupture of synovial membrane
 2. Synovial fluid attracts deposition of calcium ions
 3. Ankylosed mass fuses laterally and posteriorly with zygomatic arch
 4. Fibrosis and calcification occurs with variable degree to restrict movement at TMJ
54. The most common organism causing acute osteomyelitis is
1. strept viridans
 2. hemolytic streptococci
 3. staph aureus
 4. pseudomonas

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55. Palatal torus is cleaved during surgery
1. with the grain
 2. against the grain
 3. perpendicular to the grain
 4. all of these
56. In primary bone healing
1. osteocyte can migrate across the fracture line
 2. occurs with callus formation
 3. method of healing with non compression plates
 4. does not require immobilization
57. Warwick James elevator works on the principle of
1. wheel and axle
 2. class 1 lever
 3. class 2 lever
 4. class 3 lever
58. Guerin sign is seen in
1. middle cranial fossa fracture
 2. mandibular body fracture
 3. LeFort I fractures
 4. zygomatic arch fractures
59. Ash forcep is used for removal of
1. maxillary anteriors
 2. mandibular anteriors
 3. maxillary molars
 4. mandibular molars
60. Consolidation period after distraction osteogenesis is
1. 2-4 weeks
 2. 3-6 weeks
 3. 6-8 weeks
 4. 10-12 weeks
61. An edentulous patient has carcinoma of the oral cavity infiltrating the alveolar margin. Which of the following would **not** be indicated in managing the case ?
1. Segmental mandibulectomy
 2. Marginal mandibulectomy with removal of the outer table
 3. Marginal mandibulectomy with removal of upper half of mandible
 4. Radiotherapy
62. A large dentigerous cyst involving the ramus is best treated by
1. enucleation
 2. excision of the affected part of mandible
 3. marsupialization
 4. cautery
63. Miniplate fixation in the treatment of angle fracture requires plate to be fixed
1. at superolateral border
 2. at the middle of angle
 3. at inferior border of mandible
 4. one at superior and one at inferior
64. The best approach for the treatment of antrochoanal polyps is
1. Caldwell Luc
 2. Denker's operation
 3. endoscopic sinus surgery
 4. modified Caldwell Luc
65. The organism resistant to chlorohexidine is
1. S. mutans
 2. Staph aureus
 3. Enterobacter
 4. E.Coli
66. Acidity of plaque in proximal area remains below normal for
1. 20 min
 2. 60 min
 3. 120 min
 4. 180 min
67. Pregnancy associated gingivitis shows increased levels of
1. P. gingivalis
 2. P. intermedia
 3. B. forsythus
 4. Actinobacillus
68. Gingival clefts may be found by
1. occlusal disharmony
 2. faulty tooth brushing
 3. normal frenum attachment
 4. use of dental floss
69. Intra bony defects are
1. 1 wall defect
 2. 2 wall defect
 3. 3 wall defect
 4. hemiseptum
70. All of the following are advantages of applying pressure on a periodontal flap while replacing it after surgery **except**
1. ensure proper flap adaptation
 2. smaller blood clot
 3. less chance of postoperative hemorrhage
 4. less chances of granulation tissue formation
71. All of the following are types of mucogingival surgery **except**
1. vestibular deepening
 2. surgical excision of pockets by flap surgery
 3. increasing width of attached gingival
 4. crown lengthening
72. Junctional epithelium starts to lose attachments when PMN infiltrate becomes more than
1. 40%
 2. 50%
 3. 60%
 4. 70%

73. Osteoinductive graft material is
1. demineralised FDBA
 2. undemineralised FDBA
 3. bone blend
 4. osseous coagulum
74. Which of the following is **not** an electronic probe system ?
1. Toronto probe
 2. Foster-miller probe
 3. Florida probe
 4. Ohio probe
75. All of the following are objectives of internal bevel incision in periodontal surgery **except**
1. remove pocket lining
 2. conserves the outer uninvolved surface of gingival
 3. better access to marginal bone
 4. produces better flap adaptation
76. Non-resorbable material used in GTR is
1. bioguide
 2. gore tex
 3. polyglactin
 4. vycril
77. According to ADA specifications the length of head of adult tooth brush should be
1. 0.75 - 1 inch
 2. 1 - 1.25 inch
 3. 1.25 - 1.5 inch
 4. 0.5 - 0.75 inch
78. When interdental bone lies more apical to the radicular bone the defect is called
1. positive architecture
 2. reverse architecture
 3. flat architecture
 4. hemiseptum
79. All of the following are true regarding juvenile periodontitis **except**
1. arc shaped bone loss in 1st molar area
 2. functional defects in PMN chemotaxis
 3. deep periodontal pockets with significant marginal inflammation
 4. plaque rarely mineralizes to calculus
80. The differentiating feature between gingival and periodontal abscess is
1. location
 2. severity of pain
 3. severity of inflammation
 4. nature of discharge
81. The function of occlusal rest of the extracoronal retainer in a cast partial denture is
1. stabilization
 2. retention
 3. support
 4. reciprocation
82. The most important bone related factor in implant success is
1. bone width
 2. bone height
 3. bone length
 4. bone angulation
83. Minimum distance between implant and adjacent tooth should be
1. 1 mm
 2. 1.5 mm
 3. 2 mm
 4. 3 mm
84. All of the following root forms increase the support to the abutment tooth **except**
1. multiple roots
 2. long roots
 3. irregularly shaped roots
 4. circular root in cross section
85. While evaluating a complete denture, labial sounds help to decide
1. vertical positioning of upper front teeth
 2. antero posterior positioning of front teeth
 3. vertical dimension of rest
 4. vertical dimension of occlusal
86. The muscle attached to maxillary labial frenum is
1. levator anguli superioris
 2. orbicularis oris
 3. buccinator
 4. none of these
87. An edentulous patient complains that his upper denture becomes loose during smiling. This may be due to
1. improper occlusal contacts
 2. inadequate freeway space
 3. inadequately relieved buccal frenum
 4. deflective occlusal contacts
88. The preferred location for sprue attachment on a wax pattern is
1. largest centric cusp
 2. largest non centric cusp
 3. shortest centric cusp
 4. at the wax margin
89. The structure inserting in the lingual side of retromolar pad is
1. superior constrictor
 2. buccinator muscle
 3. medial pterygoid
 4. pterygomandibular raphe

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90. The muscle that controls the middle part of alveololingual sulcus is
1. mylohyoid
 2. geniohyoid
 3. superior constrictor
 4. genioglossus
91. The least preferred chemical for gingival retraction in retraction cord is
1. iron sulphate
 2. aluminium chloride
 3. racemic epinephrine
 4. zinc chloride
92. The primary purpose of splinting is
1. improvement in form and function
 2. modification of occlusal contact pattern
 3. reorientation of occlusal forces
 4. increasing the life of teeth with poor bone support
93. The normal value of Bennett movement is
1. 1.5 - 3 mm
 2. 1 - 2 mm
 3. 0 - 1.5 mm
 4. 0 - 3 mm
94. All of the following are principles of tooth preparation **except**
1. biologic
 2. mechanical
 3. functional
 4. aesthetics
95. During cementation of the FPD the film thickness of the luting cement should **not** exceed
1. 25 μ
 2. 50 μ
 3. 75 μ
 4. 100 μ
96. During tooth preparation for a full metal crown minimum reduction over holding cusp should be
1. 0.5 mm
 2. 1 mm
 3. 1.5 mm
 4. 2 mm
97. An example of long acting muscle relaxant is
1. d-tubocurarine
 2. vecuronium
 3. mivacurium
 4. rocuronium
98. Which of the following is **not** an amide linked local anaesthesia ?
1. Procaine
 2. Lignocaine
 3. Dibucaine
 4. Prilocaine
99. Role of thymol in local anesthesia cartridge is
1. antifungal
 2. preservative
 3. antioxidant
 4. thickening agent
100. Anesthesia contraindicated for intrathecal use is
1. fentanyl
 2. remifentanyl
 3. sufentanyl
 4. alfentanyl
101. Last resort for dental local anesthesia is
1. intrapupal
 2. intra ligamentary
 3. infiltration
 4. inferior alveolar
102. Sedation by which of following routes can be reversed most rapidly ?
1. Oral
 2. Inhalational
 3. Intravenous
 4. Intra muscular
103. A patient reports in emergency in semi-conscious state. His blood investigations reveal plasma glucose is 350 mg/dl, blood pH 7.1, increased anion gap and HCO_3^- 10 meq/L. The urine test is positive for ketone bodies. The patient may be suffering from
1. diabetes mellitus
 2. mild diabetic ketoacidosis
 3. severe diabetic ketoacidosis
 4. hyper osmolar hyper glycemc state
104. A patient with excessive vomiting shows a blood picture of pH 7.5, HCO_3^- 28 meq/L and increased pCO_2 . The patient may be suffering from
1. metabolic acidosis
 2. metabolic alkalosis
 3. metabolic acidosis with secondary respiratory alkalosis
 4. metabolic alkalosis with secondary respiratory acidosis
105. Which of the following can be given to a pregnant woman in second month of pregnancy ?
1. Warfarin
 2. Phenytoin
 3. Thalidomide
 4. Amoxycilin
106. All of the following are causes of hypercalcemia **except**
1. hyperparathyroidism
 2. thiazide diuretics
 3. milk alkali syndrome
 4. renal failure
107. Congenital hyperbilirubinemia causes which type of jaundice ?
1. Prehepatic
 2. Posthepatic
 3. Hepatic
 4. Drug induced
108. All of the following drugs cause general osteoporosis in adults **except**
1. glucocorticoids
 2. anticonvulsant
 3. lithium
 4. ethambutol
109. Serum enzymes indicative of cholestasis
1. SGOT
 2. Acid phosphatase
 3. SGPT
 4. 5-nucleotidase

110. A middle aged male complains of intermittent claudication pain in left hand for the last 15 days. The pain increases on exercise and is some times relieved by rest. The patient does not have any previous history of pain. The patient has a history of tobacco use for the last 10 years. The patient may be suffering from
1. Raynaud's phenomenon
 2. Beurger's disease
 3. Arterial embolism
 4. CREST syndrome
111. The best technique to assess perfusion in free flap is
1. pulse oximetry
 2. laser doppler velocitometry
 3. dermal flowmetry
 4. prick test
112. The most common complication of blood transfusion is
1. RH incompatibility
 2. febrile non haemolytic transfusion reaction
 3. transfusion related disease transmission
 4. hypothermia
113. Which of the following is true about tension pneumothorax ?
1. It is caused by air leakage from rupture of congenital blebs near apex of lung
 2. It is frequently associated with hemothorax
 3. Positive pleural pressure develops
 4. It is not an emergency
114. A patient comes to OPD with signs of infective endocarditis. He has a history of valve replacement therapy 6 months back. His blood culture is likely to reveal which organism ?
1. Streptococcus viridians
 2. Staph aureus
 3. Staph epidermidis
 4. H. influenzae
115. An example of vascular headache is
1. migraine
 2. cluster headache
 3. SUNCT
 4. giant cell arteritis
116. A patient believes that he is suffering from cardiac disorder due to which he may die. His investigations appear normal and there is history that patient has sought multiple opinion for the problem over the years. He may be suffering from
1. factitious illness
 2. delusional disorder
 3. hypochondriasis
 4. congestive heart failure
117. A 35 year old woman feels that her newly shifted neighbour is plotting to kill her. Despite assurances from the neighbour and provision of protection by local police she still believes that he is going to kill her. Her office colleagues reveal that she is jovial and works normally at office. She may be suffering from
1. malingering
 2. delusional disorder
 3. schizophrenia
 4. depression
118. A patient reports with vomiting, diarrhoea and urinary incontinence. The patient is anxious, confused and shows muscular twitching. The skin of patient is flushed with increased sweating and lacrimation. His pupils are constricted and vision is blurred. These are signs of poisoning by
1. atropa belladonna
 2. organophosphate
 3. opium
 4. salicylate
119. According to latest AHA guidelines for basic life support the sequence of management of an emergency patient is
1. Airway - Breathing - Circulation
 2. Breathing - Airway - Circulation
 3. Chest compression - Airway - Breathing
 4. Circulation - Breathing - Airway
120. Leading cancer in developing countries in females is
1. ca cervix
 2. oral cancer
 3. breast cancer
 4. ovarian cancer
121. Tuberculous ulcer has
1. undermined edge
 2. roller edge
 3. wash leather slough base
 4. shelved edge
122. The fluid of choice for volume replacement in burns patient in the first 24 hours is
1. normal saline
 2. Ringer's lactate
 3. 5% albumin
 4. dextrose normal saline
123. Fixed dilated pupils are seen in all of the following **except**
1. brain death
 2. ophthalmic nerve palsy
 3. oculomotor nerve palsy
 4. supratentorial lesions with increased ICP

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124. A cricket player suffered trauma to skull by a cricket ball due to which he collapsed initially. In a few minutes he regained consciousness and started playing again. He later collapsed again after 1 hour and progressively comatose. His pupils became dilated and unresponsive to light stimulus. These features are typical of
1. acute epidural hematoma
 2. acute subdural hematoma
 3. acute subarachnoid hemorrhage
 4. chronic subdural hematoma
125. Imaging procedure of choice in patient who suffered concussion injury to head and has mild CSF rhinorrhoea is
1. MRI brain
 2. CT scan
 3. Colour doppler
 4. X-ray skull
126. A patient has increased metabolic rate, hyperthyroidism, goiter and high levels of calcitonin. The cervical lymph nodes are enlarged. The patient may have
1. medullary carcinoma of thyroid
 2. Hashimoto's disease
 3. follicular carcinoma of thyroid
 4. papillary carcinoma of thyroid
127. All of the following structures are preserved in conventional radical neck dissection **except**
1. internal carotid artery
 2. X cranial nerve
 3. phrenic nerve
 4. internal jugular vein
128. Cryoprecipitate **does not** contain
1. factor VIII
 2. factor IX
 3. fibrinogen
 4. von Willebrand factor
129. Wound caused by hard blunt object characterized by splitting or tearing of tissues is
1. abrasion
 2. incision
 3. laceration
 4. projectile injury
130. Stage III Hodgkin's lymphoma shows involvement of
1. single lymph node region
 2. two or more lymph node regions on the same side of diaphragm
 3. two or more lymph node regions with involvement of extralymphatic organs or tissues
 4. lymph node regions on both sides of diaphragm
131. A patient classified as having a class III hemorrhage should be treated initially with
1. no treatment; kept under observation
 2. blood transfusion
 3. colloid infusion
 4. crystalloid infusion
132. The most preferred way of securing a definitive airway in emergency settings is
1. oropharyngeal airway
 2. orotracheal intubation
 3. cricothyrotomy
 4. tracheostomy
133. The most common site of CSF otorrhoea is
1. frontal sinus
 2. sphenoid sinus
 3. cribriform plate
 4. tegmen tympani
134. In mass casualty, the patients treated first are
1. patients with life threatening injuries
 2. patients with maximum chances of survival with minimum available resources
 3. those with multiple organ failure
 4. none of these
135. A 4 year old child reports with a history of facial trauma 2 hours back. On examination teeth 51 and 61 are tender to palpation, displaced palatally by 2-3 mm and are slightly mobile but they **do not** interfere in occlusion. The treatment of choice here would be
1. reposition the incisors under local anesthesia
 2. extraction of the teeth under local anesthesia
 3. splinting of the teeth in current position
 4. no treatment; tooth is allowed to reposition spontaneously
136. HOME technique is an example of
1. behavior management
 2. behavior modification
 3. behavior shaping
 4. negative reinforcement
137. All the following are components of retraining approach in pediatric dentistry **except**
1. avoidance
 2. emphasis and substitution
 3. distraction
 4. discrimination
138. In a normal infant Moro's reflex should disappear by
1. 1-2 months
 2. 3-4 months
 3. 6-8 months
 4. 1 year

139. All of the following are contraindications of pulpotomy **except**
1. furcation involvement
 2. abscess formation
 3. irreversible pulpal pathology
 4. coronal pulpal hyperemia
140. Location of mandibular foramen in children is
1. at a lower level than occlusal plane
 2. at a higher level than occlusal plane
 3. at the same level as occlusal plane
 4. more anteriorly
141. Reason for early involvement of furcation area in a child with carious pulpally involved molar is
1. gingival dehiscence
 2. increased blood supply to pulp
 3. presence of numerous accessory canals
 4. poor localization of infection
142. In gum pads, lateral sulcus defines
1. transverse groove between region of deciduous canine and deciduous first molar area
 2. raphe in the middle of palate
 3. transverse groove between region of deciduous incisor and canine
 4. transverse groove between cheek and gum pad
143. A child who has never been to a dental clinic shows apprehension and starts crying when his parents bring him for checkup to a dentist. The child is having
1. subjective fear
 2. objective fear
 3. rational fear
 4. stomach pain
144. Which of the following is **not** a cause of anterior cross bite in a 10 year old child ?
1. Crowding
 2. Prolonged retention of deciduous teeth
 3. Narrow maxillary arch
 4. Maxillary hypoplasia
145. When applied to native populations, the most accurate mixed dentition analysis is
1. Stanley kerbers
 2. Tanaka Johnston
 3. Moyer's
 4. Nance
146. Serial extraction is difficult to practice in the mandibular arch because
1. mandibular 1st premolar erupts before 2nd premolar
 2. mandibular canine erupts before 1st premolar
 3. mandibular 1st molar erupts before mandibular canine
 4. chances of damage to developing mandibular canine while extraction of 1st premolar
147. The single most predictive indicator during mixed dentition of development of imminent crowding in the permanent dentition is
1. developing anterior cross bite
 2. increased overjet
 3. narrow maxillary arch
 4. premature loss of deciduous canines
148. Space maintenance is not required in premature loss of which of the following deciduous tooth/teeth ?
1. Maxillary central incisor
 2. Maxillary 1st molar
 3. Mandibular 1st molar
 4. All of these
149. A mother reports with a child of 8 years worried that his maxillary central incisor have not erupted. There is history of premature loss of deciduous maxillary incisors due to trauma 3 years back. Radiograph shows normally oriented permanent incisor with 2/3rd root completion. The treatment of choice will be
1. wait and watch
 2. give incision and expose the incisors
 3. active guidance of eruption with orthodontic and surgical treatment
 4. surgical removal of incisors
150. A mother reports to the clinic worried about the thumb sucking habit of her 3½ year old child. The treatment of choice will be
1. immediate insertion of habit breaking appliance
 2. bandaging of thumb
 3. counseling the child that thumb sucking causes malocclusion
 4. no immediate treatment; assure the mother that this may be normal

Rough Work

SEAL