

UHS MCPS/DIPLOMA ENTRY TEST SYLLABUS FOR Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Anatomy

Physiology

Biochemistry

Community Dentistry

Oral Biology & Tooth Morphology

Science of Dental Materials

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Orthodontics

Prosthodontics

Operative Dentistry

Periodontology

Oral Pathology

Research / Ethics / Aptitude



Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Q1.

The primary goal of surgical asepsis is to:

- A. Reduce patient anxiety
- B. Eliminate all microorganisms from the body
- C. Prevent contamination of the surgical field
- D. Improve wound healing speed

Answer: C

Q2.

Which phase of wound healing is characterized by fibroblast proliferation and collagen formation?

- A. Inflammatory phase
- B. Hemostatic phase
- C. Proliferative phase
- D. Maturation phase

Answer: C



Q3.

The most important factor influencing wound healing is:

- A. Patient age
- B. Blood supply to the wound
- C. Type of suture used
- D. Duration of surgery

Answer: B

Q4.

Primary intention healing occurs when:

- A. Wound edges are left open
- B. There is extensive tissue loss

- C. Wound edges are closely approximated
- D. Infection is present

Answer: C

Q5.

Which of the following delays wound healing the MOST?

- A. Adequate nutrition
- B. Good oxygenation
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Proper wound closure

Answer: C

Q6.

Clean-contaminated surgical wounds include:

- A. Infected wounds
- B. Traumatic wounds
- C. Controlled entry into oral cavity
- D. Old wounds with devitalized tissue



Answer: C

Q7.

Which microorganism is most commonly responsible for postoperative wound infection in oral surgery?

- A. Streptococcus mutans
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- D. Candida albicans

Answer: B

Q8.

The most effective method of preventing surgical site infection is:

- A. Postoperative antibiotics
- B. Strict aseptic technique
- C. Frequent dressing changes
- D. Use of antiseptic mouthwash

Answer: B

Q9.

Which suture material is absorbable?

- A. Silk
- B. Nylon
- C. Polypropylene
- D. Vicryl

Answer: D

Q10.

Delayed primary closure is best described as wound closure:

- A. Immediately after injury
- B. After granulation tissue forms
- C. After 3–5 days if no infection is present
- D. Only after epithelialization

Answer: C

Q11.

Which vitamin deficiency most significantly impairs collagen synthesis?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin K

Answer: B

Q12.

The inflammatory phase of wound healing usually lasts:

- A. 1–2 hours
- B. 24–48 hours
- C. 3–5 days
- D. 2–3 weeks

Answer: C

Q13.

Which cell is primarily responsible for collagen production?

- A. Neutrophil
- B. Macrophage
- C. Fibroblast
- D. Lymphocyte

Answer: C



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Q14.

The strength of a healed wound is maximum during:

- A. Inflammatory phase
- B. Proliferative phase
- C. Maturation phase
- D. Hemostatic phase

Answer: C

Q15.

Which antiseptic is most commonly used for preoperative skin preparation?

- A. Hydrogen peroxide
- B. Chlorhexidine
- C. Normal saline
- D. Alcohol alone

Answer: B

Q16.

The main function of macrophages in wound healing is:

- A. Phagocytosis and growth factor release
- B. Collagen synthesis
- C. Clot formation
- D. Epithelial migration

Answer: A

Q17.

Which condition leads to excessive scar formation?

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Infection
- C. Keloid tendency
- D. Poor nutrition

Answer: C

Q18.

Which factor increases the risk of postoperative infection?

- A. Short surgery time
- B. Good oral hygiene
- C. Presence of necrotic tissue
- D. Adequate irrigation

Answer: C

Q19.

The purpose of surgical draping is to:

- A. Improve visibility
- B. Reduce bleeding
- C. Maintain a sterile field
- D. Increase patient comfort

Answer: C

Q20.

Which is a sign of wound infection?

- A. Mild swelling
- B. Pink granulation tissue
- C. Purulent discharge
- D. Scar contraction

Answer: C

Q21.

Which antibiotic prophylaxis principle is correct?

- A. Start after surgery
- B. Single high dose before incision
- C. Continue for 7 days routinely
- D. Use only topical antibiotics

Answer: B

Q22.

The best indicator of adequate tissue perfusion is:

- A. Pain
- B. Temperature
- C. Oxygen delivery
- D. Blood pressure

Answer: C

Q23.

Which of the following is a local factor affecting wound healing?

- A. Age
- B. Nutrition

- C. Infection
- D. Hormonal imbalance

Answer: C

Q24.

Which suture technique provides maximum wound edge eversion?

- A. Simple interrupted
- B. Continuous
- C. Vertical mattress
- D. Subcuticular

Answer: C

Q25.

The golden period for wound closure is within:

- A. 2 hours
- B. 6 hours
- C. 12 hours
- D. 24 hours

Answer: C

Q26.

Which gas is essential for oxidative killing by neutrophils?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Oxygen
- D. Hydrogen

Answer: C

Q27.

Which complication results from failure of wound healing?

- A. Seroma
- B. Dehiscence
- C. Hematoma
- D. Edema

Answer: B

Q28.

Which dressing property is most important in infected wounds?

- A. Occlusiveness
- B. Absorbency
- C. Transparency
- D. Elasticity

Answer: B

Q29.

Which systemic disease most commonly impairs healing?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Asthma
- D. Epilepsy

Answer: B

Q30.

Which enzyme plays a key role in collagen cross-linking?

- A. Collagenase
- B. Lysyl oxidase
- C. Elastase
- D. Hyaluronidase

Answer: B

Q31.

Which phase of healing involves angiogenesis?

- A. Hemostasis
- B. Inflammatory
- C. Proliferative
- D. Maturation

Answer: C

Q32.

Which patient factor improves wound healing?

- A. Smoking
- B. Malnutrition
- C. Adequate protein intake
- D. Anemia

Answer: C

Q33.

The most common cause of surgical wound dehiscence is:

- A. Poor suturing
- B. Excessive tension
- C. Infection
- D. Old age

Answer: C

Q34.

Which antiseptic has the longest residual action?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Iodine
- C. Chlorhexidine
- D. Hydrogen peroxide

Answer: C

Q35.

Which type of healing results in minimal scar formation?

- A. Secondary intention
- B. Tertiary intention
- C. Primary intention
- D. Delayed healing

Answer: C

Q36.

Which cell predominates in chronic inflammation?

- A. Neutrophil
- B. Eosinophil
- C. Lymphocyte
- D. Mast cell

Answer: C

Q37.

Which factor causes hypoxia at the wound site?

- A. Vasodilation
- B. Edema
- C. Angiogenesis
- D. Hyperemia

Answer: B

Q38.

Which is NOT a sign of acute inflammation?

- A. Redness
- B. Heat
- C. Loss of function
- D. Fibrosis

Answer: D

Q39.

Which protein is essential for wound tensile strength?

- A. Elastin
- B. Fibrin
- C. Collagen
- D. Keratin

Answer: C

Q40.

The most common oral surgical infection pathway is:

- A. Hematogenous spread
- B. Lymphatic spread
- C. Direct inoculation
- D. Neural spread

Answer: C

Q41.

Which antiseptic is contraindicated in deep wounds?

- A. Normal saline
- B. Chlorhexidine
- C. Hydrogen peroxide
- D. Povidone iodine

Answer: C

Q42.

Which factor MOST increases postoperative bleeding risk?

- A. Controlled hypertension
- B. Aspirin use

- C. Local anesthesia
- D. Short procedure

Answer: B

Q43.

Which layer should be approximated first in wound closure?

- A. Skin
- B. Muscle
- C. Deep fascia
- D. Mucosa

Answer: C

Q44.

Which is the earliest cellular response in wound healing?

- A. Fibroblast migration
- B. Platelet aggregation
- C. Epithelialization
- D. Angiogenesis

Answer: B

Q45.

Which dressing promotes moist wound healing?

- A. Dry gauze
- B. Hydrocolloid
- C. Cotton roll
- D. Pressure pack

Answer: B

Q46.

Which infection control measure is MOST effective?

- A. Gloves only
- B. Mask only
- C. Hand hygiene
- D. Antibiotics

Answer: C

Q47.

Which organism is anaerobic and common in oral infections?

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Bacteroides
- D. Neisseria

Answer: C

Q48.

Which factor reduces wound tensile strength?

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Zinc
- C. Corticosteroids
- D. Adequate oxygen

Answer: C

Q49.

Which is a complication of excessive inflammation?

- A. Fibrosis
- B. Rapid healing
- C. Scar maturation
- D. Angiogenesis

Answer: A

Q50.

The most reliable sign of wound healing progress is:

- A. Absence of pain
- B. Scar color
- C. Increase in tensile strength
- D. Patient comfort

Answer: C

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Instrumentation, Medicolegal Considerations, Post-operative Care & Surgical Complications

Q1.

Which instrument is primarily used to reflect a mucoperiosteal flap?

- A. Hemostat
- B. Periosteal elevator
- C. Tissue forceps
- D. Needle holder

Answer: B

Q2.

The most commonly used periosteal elevator in oral surgery is:

- A. Freer elevator
- B. Molt No. 9
- C. Howarth elevator
- D. Langenbeck retractor

Answer: B

Q3.

Which instrument is used for holding sutures during knot tying?

- A. Tissue forceps
- B. Hemostat

- C. Needle holder
- D. Scissors

Answer: C

Q4.

A needle holder differs from a hemostat by having:

- A. Longer handles
- B. Serrated jaws only
- C. Short, strong jaws with cross-hatched surface
- D. Curved tips

Answer: C

Q5.

Which forceps is most commonly used for maxillary molar extraction?

- A. No. 150
- B. No. 151
- C. No. 18R
- D. No. 23

Answer: C

Q6.

Which instrument is used to cut bone during surgical extraction?

- A. Rongeur
- B. Bone file
- C. Surgical bur
- D. Elevator

Answer: C

Q7.

The primary function of a bone file is to:

- A. Remove large bone segments
- B. Smooth sharp bone edges
- C. Cut cortical bone
- D. Elevate periosteum

Answer: B

Q8.

Which elevator is commonly used for removal of root tips?

- A. Cryer elevator
- B. Molt elevator
- C. Austin retractor
- D. Minnesota retractor

Answer: A

Q9.

In medicolegal terms, informed consent must be:

- A. Verbal only
- B. Implied in all cases
- C. Written and documented
- D. Taken after surgery

Answer: C

Q10.

Consent taken from a patient who is mentally unsound is:

- A. Always valid
- B. Valid only for minor procedures
- C. Invalid
- D. Valid if witnessed

Answer: C

Q11.

Which consent is required in life-threatening emergencies?

- A. Written consent
- B. Proxy consent
- C. Implied consent
- D. Informed consent

Answer: C

Q12.

Failure to obtain proper consent may result in:

- A. Negligence
- B. Assault and battery
- C. Defamation
- D. Breach of confidentiality

Answer: B

Q13.

Post-operative instruction to avoid vigorous rinsing is given to prevent:

- A. Infection
- B. Pain
- C. Dry socket
- D. Bleeding

Answer: C

Q14.

The most common post-extraction complication is:

- A. Infection
- B. Hemorrhage
- C. Dry socket
- D. Trismus

Answer: C

Q15.

Dry socket usually occurs after extraction of:

- A. Maxillary incisors
- B. Mandibular molars
- C. Premolars
- D. Canines

Answer: B

Q16.

The most important factor causing dry socket is:

- A. Infection
- B. Trauma during extraction
- C. Poor oral hygiene
- D. Smoking

Answer: B

Q17.

Which is the earliest sign of post-operative infection?

- A. Fever
- B. Pain
- C. Swelling
- D. Pus discharge

Answer: B

Q18.

Post-operative trismus is commonly caused by:

- A. Hematoma
- B. Muscle trauma
- C. Infection
- D. Allergy

Answer: B

Q19.

Which nerve injury causes loss of sensation in lower lip?

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Buccal nerve
- C. Inferior alveolar nerve
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

Answer: C

Q20.

Lingual nerve injury most commonly results in loss of:

- A. Taste and sensation of tongue
- B. Motor function of tongue
- C. Salivary secretion
- D. Speech

Answer: A

Q21.

Post-operative edema usually reaches its maximum after:

- A. 6 hours
- B. 12 hours
- C. 24–48 hours
- D. 5 days

Answer: C

Q22.

Cold application after surgery is advised to:

- A. Increase blood flow
- B. Reduce edema

- C. Promote healing
- D. Prevent infection

Answer: B

Q23.

Which complication is associated with excessive bleeding after extraction?

- A. Syncope
- B. Hematoma
- C. Dry socket
- D. Trismus

Answer: B

Q24.

Primary post-extraction hemorrhage occurs:

- A. During extraction
- B. Within 24 hours
- C. After 48 hours
- D. After 5 days

Answer: A

Q25.

Secondary hemorrhage usually occurs due to:

- A. Poor suturing
- B. Infection
- C. Hypertension
- D. Trauma

Answer: B

Q26.

Which analgesic is most commonly prescribed post-operatively in oral surgery?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Paracetamol
- C. Morphine
- D. Codeine

Answer: B

Q27.

Which drug should be avoided post-extraction due to bleeding risk?

- A. Paracetamol
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Aspirin
- D. Tramadol

Answer: C

Q28.

A fractured instrument tip left in bone should be:

- A. Always ignored
- B. Removed immediately
- C. Left if asymptomatic and inaccessible
- D. Reported but untreated

Answer: C

Q29.

Which complication results from displacement of tooth into maxillary sinus?

- A. Sinusitis
- B. Trismus
- C. Neuralgia
- D. Osteomyelitis

Answer: A

Q30.

Oro-antral communication is most commonly associated with extraction of:

- A. Maxillary premolars
- B. Maxillary molars
- C. Mandibular molars
- D. Canines

Answer: B

Q31.

The best initial management of oro-antral communication is:

- A. Antibiotics only
- B. Immediate surgical closure
- C. Sinus irrigation
- D. Observation

Answer: B

Q32.

Post-operative fever within 24 hours is usually due to:

- A. Infection
- B. Dehydration
- C. Surgical stress
- D. Drug reaction

Answer: C

Q33.

Which complication is caused by improper patient positioning?

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Aspiration
- C. Dry socket
- D. Trismus

Answer: B

Q34.

A broken root tip less than 2 mm with no pathology should be:

- A. Always removed
- B. Left in situ
- C. Surgically exposed
- D. Followed with antibiotics

Answer: B

Q35.

Documentation of patient records is important for:

- A. Academic purpose only
- B. Medicolegal protection
- C. Prescription writing
- D. Billing

Answer: B

Q36.

Which of the following is considered professional misconduct?

- A. Delayed healing
- B. Poor prognosis
- C. Failure to maintain confidentiality
- D. Post-operative pain

Answer: C

Q37.

Which complication is associated with excessive flap reflection?

- A. Trismus
- B. Edema
- C. Necrosis
- D. Hemorrhage

Answer: C

Q38.

Post-operative nausea and vomiting is most commonly due to:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Swallowed blood
- C. Infection
- D. Dehydration

Answer: B

Q39.

Which instruction should be given immediately after extraction?

- A. Rinse vigorously
- B. Apply heat
- C. Bite on gauze
- D. Smoke lightly

Answer: C

Q40.

The most effective way to prevent post-operative complications is:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Proper surgical technique
- C. Analgesics
- D. Mouthwash

Answer: B

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Management & Prevention of Odontogenic Infections

Q1.

Odontogenic infections most commonly originate from:

- A. Periodontal pockets
- B. Dental pulp
- C. Oral mucosa
- D. Salivary glands

Answer: B

Q2.

The most common cause of odontogenic infection is:

- A. Trauma
- B. Caries
- C. Malocclusion
- D. Fluorosis

Answer: B

Q3.

Which microorganism is most frequently involved in early odontogenic infections?

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Streptococcus viridans
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Actinomyces

Answer: B

Q4.

Odontogenic infections are typically:

- A. Aerobic
- B. Anaerobic
- C. Viral
- D. Fungal

Answer: B

Q5.

The most important principle in managing odontogenic infection is:

- A. Antibiotic therapy
- B. Pain control
- C. Removal of the source of infection
- D. Hospitalization

Answer: C

Q6.

Which space is most commonly involved in mandibular odontogenic infections?

- A. Buccal space
- B. Sublingual space
- C. Submandibular space
- D. Pterygomandibular space

Answer: C

Q7.

Infections from mandibular molars most commonly spread to:

- A. Canine space
- B. Buccal space
- C. Submandibular space
- D. Infratemporal space

Answer: C

Q8.

Maxillary canine infections usually spread to:

- A. Buccal space
- B. Canine space
- C. Infratemporal space
- D. Submandibular space

Answer: B

Q9.

Which clinical sign indicates spreading fascial space infection?

- A. Localized pain
- B. Trismus
- C. Caries
- D. Mobility of tooth

Answer: B

Q10.

Ludwig's angina involves infection of:

- A. Buccal and submasseteric spaces
- B. Sublingual and submandibular spaces
- C. Canine and infratemporal spaces
- D. Parapharyngeal space only

Answer: B

Q11.

The most serious complication of Ludwig's angina is:

- A. Facial disfigurement
- B. Airway obstruction
- C. Osteomyelitis
- D. Sinusitis

Answer: B

Q12.

The most appropriate initial management of severe odontogenic infection is:

- A. Oral antibiotics only
- B. Incision and drainage
- C. Tooth extraction after swelling subsides
- D. Analgesics

Answer: B

Q13.

Which antibiotic is first-line for odontogenic infections in non-allergic patients?

- A. Ciprofloxacin
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Vancomycin

Answer: B

Q14.

In penicillin-allergic patients, the drug of choice is:

- A. Metronidazole
- B. Clindamycin
- C. Erythromycin
- D. Doxycycline

Answer: B

Q15.

Metronidazole is effective mainly against:

- A. Aerobic bacteria
- B. Gram-positive cocci
- C. Anaerobic bacteria
- D. Fungal organisms

Answer: C

Q16.

Which sign indicates need for hospital admission?

- A. Mild swelling
- B. Localized abscess

- C. Dysphagia and dyspnea
- D. Toothache only

Answer: C

Q17.

The correct sequence in infection management is:

- A. Antibiotics → incision → remove cause
- B. Remove cause → incision and drainage → antibiotics
- C. Incision → antibiotics → observation
- D. Antibiotics only

Answer: B

Q18.

Which investigation is most useful to assess severity of infection?

- A. X-ray
- B. Complete blood count
- C. Ultrasound
- D. CT scan

Answer: D

Q19.

Fluctuant swelling indicates:

- A. Cellulitis
- B. Abscess formation
- C. Edema
- D. Fibrosis

Answer: B

Q20.

Cellulitis is best described as:

- A. Localized pus collection
- B. Diffuse inflammation of soft tissues
- C. Bone infection
- D. Chronic infection

Answer: B

Q21.

The most effective method to prevent odontogenic infection is:

- A. Antibiotic prophylaxis
- B. Early dental treatment
- C. Mouthwash use
- D. Analgesics

Answer: B

Q22.

Which condition predisposes patients to severe odontogenic infections?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Asthma
- D. Epilepsy

Answer: B

Q23.

Which fascial space infection can spread to the mediastinum?

- A. Buccal space
- B. Submandibular space
- C. Parapharyngeal space
- D. Canine space

Answer: C

Q24.

The presence of crepitus in swelling suggests:

- A. Abscess
- B. Gas-forming organisms
- C. Edema
- D. Hematoma

Answer: B

Q25.

Which sign indicates improvement of infection?

- A. Increased pain
- B. Reduced swelling
- C. Fever
- D. Trismus

Answer: B

Q26.

Which odontogenic infection complication is life-threatening?

- A. Dry socket
- B. Osteomyelitis
- C. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- D. Alveolitis

Answer: C

Q27.

Cavernous sinus thrombosis commonly results from infection of:

- A. Mandibular molars
- B. Maxillary canines
- C. Premolars
- D. Incisors

Answer: B

Q28.

The most important preventive measure during extraction is:

- A. Post-operative antibiotics
- B. Aseptic technique
- C. Analgesics
- D. Mouth rinses

Answer: B

Q29.

Which sign suggests systemic spread of infection?

- A. Local pain
- B. Fever and malaise
- C. Tooth mobility
- D. Caries

Answer: B

Q30.

Failure to treat odontogenic infection can result in:

- A. Rapid healing
- B. Chronic pain only
- C. Life-threatening complications
- D. Tooth sensitivity

Answer: C

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Techniques of Maxillary & Mandibular Anesthesia

(30 MCQs)

Q1.

The most commonly used local anesthetic in dental practice is:

- A. Procaine
- B. Lidocaine
- C. Bupivacaine
- D. Prilocaine

Answer: B

Q2.

The maximum recommended dose of lidocaine with adrenaline is approximately:

- A. 2 mg/kg
- B. 4.4 mg/kg
- C. 7 mg/kg
- D. 10 mg/kg

Answer: C

Q3.

Adrenaline is added to local anesthetic solutions to:

- A. Increase toxicity
- B. Reduce bleeding and prolong action
- C. Increase pain threshold
- D. Speed onset

Answer: B

Q4.

Which nerve is anesthetized in an inferior alveolar nerve block?

- A. Lingual nerve only
- B. Buccal nerve only
- C. Inferior alveolar and lingual nerves
- D. Facial nerve

Answer: C

Q5.

The landmark for inferior alveolar nerve block includes:

- A. Incisive papilla
- B. Pterygomandibular raphe
- C. Greater palatine foramen
- D. Infraorbital notch

Answer: B

Q6.

Failure of inferior alveolar nerve block is most commonly due to:

- A. Inadequate dose
- B. Anatomical variation
- C. Drug allergy
- D. Vasoconstrictor absence

Answer: B

Q7.

Which nerve supplies sensation to the lower lip and chin?

- A. Lingual nerve
- B. Buccal nerve
- C. Mental nerve
- D. Facial nerve

Answer: C

Q8.

Mental nerve block anesthetizes:

- A. Mandibular teeth
- B. Lower lip and chin
- C. Tongue
- D. Buccal mucosa

Answer: B

Q9.

Which maxillary nerve block anesthetizes maxillary premolars?

- A. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
- B. Infraorbital nerve
- C. Greater palatine nerve
- D. Nasopalatine nerve

Answer: B

Q10.

Posterior superior alveolar nerve block is used to anesthetize:

- A. Maxillary incisors
- B. Maxillary premolars
- C. Maxillary molars
- D. Mandibular molars

Answer: C

Q11.

Which nerve supplies palatal mucosa of maxillary incisors?

- A. Greater palatine nerve
- B. Infraorbital nerve
- C. Nasopalatine nerve
- D. PSA nerve

Answer: C

Q12.

The most painful palatal injection is:

- A. Greater palatine
- B. Nasopalatine
- C. Infraorbital
- D. PSA

Answer: B

Q13.

Buccal nerve block anesthetizes:

- A. Mandibular molar pulp
- B. Buccal gingiva of mandibular molars
- C. Tongue
- D. Lower lip

Answer: B

Q14.

Which technique anesthetizes mandibular teeth on one side with a single injection?

- A. Gow-Gates technique
- B. Vazirani-Akinosi technique
- C. Inferior alveolar block
- D. Mental nerve block

Answer: A

Q15.

The Gow-Gates technique anesthetizes all EXCEPT:

- A. Inferior alveolar nerve
- B. Lingual nerve
- C. Buccal nerve
- D. Facial nerve

Answer: D

Q16.

Vazirani-Akinosi technique is indicated in patients with:

- A. Trismus
- B. Bleeding disorders

- C. Pregnancy
- D. Allergy

Answer: A

Q17.

Which complication results from intravascular injection?

- A. Hematoma
- B. Facial paralysis
- C. Toxic reaction
- D. Trismus

Answer: C

Q18.

Facial paralysis after IAN block occurs due to:

- A. Injection into parotid gland
- B. Nerve injury
- C. Drug overdose
- D. Allergy

Answer: A

Q19.

The safest method to prevent intravascular injection is:

- A. Slow injection
- B. Aspiration before injection
- C. Use of vasoconstrictor
- D. Small needle

Answer: B

Q20.

Hematoma formation is most commonly associated with:

- A. Nasopalatine block
- B. Greater palatine block
- C. PSA block
- D. Mental block

Answer: C

Q21.

Which nerve block provides anesthesia to maxillary sinus lining?

- A. Infraorbital
- B. PSA
- C. Greater palatine
- D. Nasopalatine

Answer: B

Q22.

Local anesthetic systemic toxicity affects mainly:

- A. Liver
- B. Kidneys
- C. CNS and cardiovascular system
- D. Lungs

Answer: C

Q23.

Which symptom is an early sign of LA toxicity?

- A. Respiratory depression
- B. Tinnitus
- C. Cardiac arrest
- D. Hypotension

Answer: B

Q24.

The preferred needle for inferior alveolar nerve block is:

- A. 30-gauge short
- B. 27-gauge long
- C. 25-gauge short
- D. 30-gauge long

Answer: B

Q25.

Which vasoconstrictor is most commonly used in dental anesthesia?

- A. Noradrenaline
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Felypressin
- D. Dopamine

Answer: B

Q26.

Which condition is a contraindication for adrenaline-containing LA?

- A. Controlled hypertension
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Uncontrolled hyperthyroidism
- D. Local infection

Answer: C

Q27.

Local infiltration is most effective in:

- A. Mandibular molars
- B. Mandibular incisors
- C. Maxillary teeth
- D. Impacted teeth

Answer: C

Q28.

Which nerve block anesthetizes soft palate?

- A. Greater palatine
- B. Nasopalatine
- C. Infraorbital
- D. PSA

Answer: A

Q29.

Which complication causes blanching of tissue immediately after injection?

- A. Infection
- B. Vasoconstriction
- C. Allergy
- D. Hematoma

Answer: B

Q30.

The most important rule for safe local anesthesia is:

- A. High dose
- B. Rapid injection
- C. Accurate anatomical knowledge
- D. Use of topical anesthesia only

Answer: C

✓ END OF ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY SECTION

Orthodontics

Growth & Development

Q1.

Growth is best defined as:

- A. Increase in function
- B. Increase in complexity
- C. Increase in size and mass
- D. Cellular differentiation

Answer: C

Q2.

Development refers to:

- A. Increase in size only
- B. Cellular multiplication
- C. Increase in structural and functional complexity
- D. Skeletal maturation

Answer: C

Q3.

The most important period for craniofacial growth modification is:

- A. Neonatal period
- B. Early childhood
- C. Pubertal growth spurt
- D. Adulthood

Answer: C

Q4.

The pubertal growth spurt occurs earlier in:

- A. Boys

- B. Girls
- C. Both at same age
- D. Depends on nutrition only

Answer: B

Q5.

Which growth pattern is seen in the mandible?

- A. Appositional growth only
- B. Endochondral growth only
- C. Combination of endochondral and surface remodeling
- D. Intramembranous growth only

Answer: C

Q6.

The primary site of mandibular growth is:

- A. Coronoid process
- B. Body of mandible
- C. Condylar cartilage
- D. Symphysis

Answer: C

Q7.

Maxilla grows primarily by:

- A. Endochondral ossification
- B. Apposition at sutures
- C. Cartilage growth
- D. Surface erosion only

Answer: B

Q8.

Which suture is most important for maxillary growth?

- A. Sagittal suture
- B. Coronal suture
- C. Circummaxillary sutures
- D. Lambdoid suture

Answer: C

Q9.

Cephalocaudal gradient of growth means:

- A. Growth proceeds from tail to head
- B. Growth proceeds from head to tail
- C. Growth is uniform
- D. Growth is random

Answer: B

Q10.

Scammon's growth curve shows that neural tissues:

- A. Grow late
- B. Grow steadily
- C. Grow rapidly and complete early
- D. Grow after puberty

Answer: C

Q11.

Which tissue follows the lymphoid growth curve?

- A. Brain
- B. Muscles
- C. Tonsils and adenoids
- D. Bones

Answer: C

Q12.

Which structure completes growth earliest?

- A. Mandible
- B. Maxilla
- C. Cranial vault
- D. Facial skeleton

Answer: C

Q13.

Which factor MOST influences facial growth?

- A. Genetics
- B. Nutrition
- C. Hormones
- D. Habits

Answer: A

Q14.

Growth hormone deficiency leads to:

- A. Gigantism
- B. Acromegaly
- C. Dwarfism
- D. Hyperplasia

Answer: C

Q15.

Which hormone is mainly responsible for pubertal growth spurt?

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Cortisol
- C. Sex hormones
- D. Insulin

Answer: C

Q16.

Functional matrix theory was proposed by:

- A. Moss
- B. Enlow
- C. Brodie
- D. Angle

Answer: A

Q17.

According to functional matrix theory, skeletal growth is controlled by:

- A. Bone cells
- B. Cartilage
- C. Soft tissue function
- D. Genetics alone

Answer: C

Q18.

The growth of alveolar process depends on:

- A. Basal bone
- B. Muscle pull
- C. Presence of teeth
- D. Age

Answer: C

Q19.

Which growth center is considered secondary cartilage?

- A. Nasal septum
- B. Condylar cartilage
- C. Epiphyseal plate
- D. Cranial base

Answer: B

Q20.

The direction of mandibular growth is generally:

- A. Downward and backward
- B. Upward and forward
- C. Downward and forward
- D. Backward only

Answer: C

Q21.

Which factor can modify growth direction in orthodontics?

- A. Age
- B. Functional appliances
- C. Genetics
- D. Gender

Answer: B

Q22.

Which habit most affects growth during childhood?

- A. Nail biting
- B. Thumb sucking
- C. Bruxism
- D. Lip licking

Answer: B

Q23.

Cranial base grows by:

- A. Sutural growth
- B. Surface remodeling

- C. Endochondral growth
- D. Appositional growth

Answer: C

Q24.

The growth of face is completed:

- A. Before puberty
- B. At puberty
- C. After puberty
- D. At birth

Answer: C

Q25.

Which cephalometric indicator helps assess growth status?

- A. ANB angle
- B. CVMI
- C. Overjet
- D. Overbite

Answer: B

Q26.

Peak mandibular growth coincides with:

- A. Menarche
- B. Pubertal growth spurt
- C. Tooth eruption
- D. Skeletal maturity

Answer: B

Q27.

Which structure shows least postnatal growth?

- A. Mandible
- B. Maxilla
- C. Cranial vault
- D. Alveolar bone

Answer: C

Q28.

Environmental factors influence growth mainly by affecting:

- A. Genes
- B. Cell division
- C. Expression of genetic potential
- D. DNA structure

Answer: C

Q29.

The best age for growth modification therapy is:

- A. Early childhood
- B. Late adulthood
- C. During pubertal growth spurt
- D. After growth completion

Answer: C

Q30.

Which statement is TRUE about growth?

- A. Growth stops suddenly
- B. Growth is reversible
- C. Growth is measurable
- D. Growth is same in all individuals

Answer: C

ORTHODONTICS

Development of Dentition & Occlusion

Q1.

The total number of deciduous teeth is:

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 20
- D. 24

Answer: C

Q2.

The first deciduous tooth to erupt is usually:

- A. Maxillary central incisor
- B. Mandibular central incisor
- C. Maxillary lateral incisor
- D. Mandibular lateral incisor

Answer: B

Q3.

The eruption of primary teeth is usually completed by the age of:

- A. 18 months
- B. 2 years
- C. 2½–3 years
- D. 4 years

Answer: C

Q4.

Which is the last primary tooth to erupt?

- A. Canine

- B. First molar
- C. Second molar
- D. Lateral incisor

Answer: C

Q5.

Physiologic spaces present in primary dentition are also called:

- A. Leeway spaces
- B. Primate spaces
- C. Diastema
- D. Secondary spaces

Answer: B

Q6.

Primate spaces are located:

- A. Mesial to maxillary canine
- B. Distal to mandibular canine
- C. Both A and B
- D. Distal to maxillary canine

Answer: C

Q7.

Leeway space is defined as the difference between:

- A. Size of jaws
- B. Size of primary and permanent teeth
- C. Overjet and overbite
- D. Incisor liability

Answer: B

Q8.

Leeway space is greater in:

- A. Maxilla
- B. Mandible
- C. Both equal
- D. Depends on gender

Answer: B

Q9.

Incisor liability refers to:

- A. Early eruption of incisors
- B. Size difference between permanent and primary incisors
- C. Delayed eruption
- D. Crowding of molars

Answer: B

Q10.

The increase in intercanine width occurs mainly during:

- A. Primary dentition
- B. Mixed dentition
- C. Permanent dentition
- D. Adulthood

Answer: B

Q11.

The early mixed dentition period begins with eruption of:

- A. Permanent incisors
- B. First permanent molars
- C. Canines
- D. Premolars

Answer: B

Q12.

The “Ugly Duckling stage” is seen during eruption of:

- A. Lateral incisors
- B. Canines
- C. Premolars
- D. Second molars

Answer: B

Q13.

Ugly Duckling stage is characterized by:

- A. Crowded incisors
- B. Spacing between maxillary incisors
- C. Deep bite
- D. Open bite

Answer: B

Q14.

The Ugly Duckling stage is:

- A. Permanent malocclusion
- B. Requires orthodontic treatment
- C. Self-correcting
- D. Caused by habits

Answer: C

Q15.

Flush terminal plane in primary molars usually leads to:

- A. Class II molar relation
- B. Class I molar relation
- C. Class III molar relation
- D. Open bite

Answer: B

Q16.

Mesial step terminal plane results in:

- A. Class I or Class III
- B. Class II only
- C. Class III only
- D. Class II or Class I

Answer: A

Q17.

Distal step terminal plane usually leads to:

- A. Class I
- B. Class II
- C. Class III
- D. Normal occlusion

Answer: B

Q18.

The late mixed dentition period is characterized by eruption of:

- A. Incisors
- B. First molars
- C. Canines and premolars
- D. Second molars

Answer: C

Q19.

Which tooth erupts first in permanent dentition?

- A. Central incisor
- B. Lateral incisor
- C. First molar
- D. Canine

Answer: C

Q20.

The transition from mixed to permanent dentition occurs around age:

- A. 6 years
- B. 8 years
- C. 10–12 years
- D. 15 years

Answer: C

Q21.

Which factor most influences eruption sequence?

- A. Nutrition
- B. Gender
- C. Genetics
- D. Habits

Answer: C

Q22.

Which space helps in alignment of permanent incisors?

- A. Leeway space
- B. Primate space
- C. Diastema
- D. Freeway space

Answer: B

Q23.

Interdental spacing in primary dentition is:

- A. Abnormal
- B. A sign of crowding

- C. Normal and desirable
- D. Pathological

Answer: C

Q24.

Lack of spacing in primary dentition indicates:

- A. Ideal occlusion
- B. Future crowding
- C. Normal growth
- D. Early eruption

Answer: B

Q25.

Which dentition stage has maximum orthodontic significance?

- A. Primary
- B. Early mixed
- C. Late mixed
- D. Permanent

Answer: C

Q26.

The mixed dentition analysis is done mainly to assess:

- A. Overbite
- B. Facial profile
- C. Space discrepancy
- D. Skeletal pattern

Answer: C

Q27.

The permanent second molars erupt around age:

- A. 6–7 years
- B. 9–10 years
- C. 11–13 years
- D. 17–21 years

Answer: C

Q28.

Which tooth shows greatest variation in eruption time?

- A. Central incisor
- B. Lateral incisor
- C. Canine
- D. First molar

Answer: C

Q29.

Premature loss of primary molars can lead to:

- A. Spacing
- B. Mesial drift of permanent molars
- C. Increased arch length
- D. Improved occlusion

Answer: B

Q30.

The space gained by mesial movement of molars is called:

- A. Incisor liability
- B. Leeway space utilization
- C. Primate space
- D. Freeway space

Answer: B

Q31.

Which is a characteristic of normal primary dentition?

- A. Crowding
- B. Deep bite
- C. Spacing
- D. Crossbite

Answer: C

Q32.

Eruption of permanent canines occurs approximately at:

- A. 7–8 years
- B. 9–10 years
- C. 11–13 years
- D. 14–16 years

Answer: C

Q33.

Which dentition stage is most stable occlusally?

- A. Primary
- B. Mixed
- C. Permanent
- D. Transitional

Answer: C

Q34.

A midline diastema in mixed dentition is usually:

- A. Pathological
- B. Due to supernumerary tooth
- C. Self-correcting
- D. Requires surgery

Answer: C

Q35.

Which factor causes increase in arch length during growth?

- A. Tooth size
- B. Eruption of incisors
- C. Growth of jaws
- D. Attrition

Answer: C

Q36.

Which tooth eruption marks the beginning of mixed dentition?

- A. Permanent central incisor
- B. Permanent first molar
- C. Permanent canine
- D. Permanent premolar

Answer: B

Q37.

Which stage is called “inter-transitional period”?

- A. Early mixed dentition
- B. Late mixed dentition
- C. Between early and late mixed dentition
- D. Permanent dentition

Answer: C

Q38.

The inter-transitional period usually occurs around age:

- A. 6–7 years
- B. 8–9 years
- C. 10–11 years
- D. 12–13 years

Answer: B

Q39.

Which condition is considered normal in mixed dentition?

- A. Transient crowding
- B. Posterior crossbite
- C. Severe open bite
- D. Skeletal Class III

Answer: A

Q40.

The main objective of interceptive orthodontics is to:

- A. Treat adults
- B. Prevent developing malocclusion
- C. Improve facial aesthetics only
- D. Extract teeth early

Answer: B

ORTHODONTICS

Normal Occlusion & Malocclusion (Classification)

Q1.

Normal occlusion was first described by:

- A. Tweed
- B. Angle
- C. Begg
- D. Andrews

Answer: B

Q2.

Angle's classification of malocclusion is based on the relationship of:

- A. Canines
- B. Incisors
- C. First permanent molars
- D. Premolars

Answer: C

Q3.

In Angle's Class I malocclusion, the molar relationship is:

- A. Distal
- B. Mesial
- C. Normal
- D. Undefined

Answer: C

Q4.

Angle's Class II malocclusion is characterized by:

- A. Mesial position of mandibular molar
- B. Distal position of mandibular molar
- C. Open bite
- D. Crossbite

Answer: B

Q5.

Angle's Class III malocclusion shows:

- A. Distal mandibular molar
- B. Normal molar relation
- C. Mesial mandibular molar
- D. Open bite

Answer: C

Q6.

Class II Division 1 malocclusion is characterized by:

- A. Retroclined maxillary incisors
- B. Proclined maxillary incisors
- C. Edge-to-edge bite
- D. Anterior crossbite

Answer: B

Q7.

Class II Division 2 malocclusion shows:

- A. Proclined incisors
- B. Retroclined central incisors
- C. Open bite
- D. Increased overjet

Answer: B

Q8.

In Class II Division 2, overjet is usually:

- A. Increased
- B. Reduced or normal
- C. Negative
- D. Zero

Answer: B

Q9.

Which facial profile is commonly seen in Class II Division 1?

- A. Concave
- B. Straight
- C. Convex
- D. Flat

Answer: C

Q10.

Which malocclusion commonly presents with a concave profile?

- A. Class I
- B. Class II
- C. Class III
- D. Open bite

Answer: C

Q11.

Normal overjet is approximately:

- A. 0–1 mm
- B. 1–3 mm
- C. 4–6 mm
- D. >6 mm

Answer: B

Q12.

Normal overbite is:

- A. 0%
- B. 10–20%
- C. 20–30%
- D. 30–40%

Answer: D

Q13.

Anterior open bite is defined as:

- A. Increased overbite
- B. No vertical overlap of incisors

- C. Increased overjet
- D. Crossbite

Answer: B

Q14.

Posterior crossbite usually indicates:

- A. Mandibular excess
- B. Maxillary deficiency
- C. Tooth size discrepancy
- D. Incisor liability

Answer: B

Q15.

Scissors bite is also known as:

- A. Lingual crossbite
- B. Buccal crossbite
- C. Open bite
- D. Edge-to-edge bite

Answer: B

Q16.

Which malocclusion shows reverse overjet?

- A. Class I
- B. Class II
- C. Class III
- D. Deep bite

Answer: C

Q17.

Deep bite is also called:

- A. Open bite
- B. Increased overbite
- C. Increased overjet
- D. Edge-to-edge

Answer: B

Q18.

The ideal intercuspation of teeth is known as:

- A. Centric relation
- B. Centric occlusion
- C. Functional occlusion
- D. Balanced occlusion

Answer: B

Q19.

Which occlusion concept applies mainly to complete dentures?

- A. Centric occlusion
- B. Balanced occlusion
- C. Group function
- D. Canine guidance

Answer: B

Q20.

Canine guidance means that during lateral movement:

- A. All teeth contact
- B. Only molars contact
- C. Only canines contact
- D. Incisors contact

Answer: C

Q21.

Group function occlusion involves contact of:

- A. Canines only
- B. Incisors only
- C. Posterior teeth on working side
- D. Non-working side teeth

Answer: C

Q22.

Which is NOT a characteristic of normal occlusion?

- A. Proper alignment
- B. Balanced contacts
- C. Severe crowding
- D. Efficient mastication

Answer: C

Q23.

Malocclusion refers to:

- A. Normal alignment
- B. Ideal occlusion
- C. Deviation from normal occlusion
- D. Complete edentulism

Answer: C

Q24.

Which factor most commonly causes malocclusion?

- A. Trauma
- B. Genetics
- C. Infection
- D. Fluorosis

Answer: B

Q25.

Angle's classification does NOT consider:

- A. Vertical discrepancies
- B. Sagittal relationship
- C. First molar position
- D. Dental arches

Answer: A

Q26.

Which malocclusion is most common?

- A. Class I
- B. Class II
- C. Class III
- D. Open bite

Answer: A

Q27.

Edge-to-edge bite shows:

- A. Increased overjet
- B. Zero overjet
- C. Reverse overjet
- D. Deep bite

Answer: B

Q28.

Posterior open bite is usually caused by:

- A. Thumb sucking
- B. Tongue thrust
- C. Infra-eruption of teeth
- D. Mouth breathing

Answer: C

Q29.

Which malocclusion is commonly associated with mouth breathing?

- A. Deep bite
- B. Open bite
- C. Class III
- D. Scissors bite

Answer: B

Q30.

The main goal of orthodontic treatment is to achieve:

- A. Ideal tooth size
- B. Normal occlusion and aesthetics
- C. Extraction of teeth
- D. Rapid treatment

Answer: B

END OF ORTHODONTICS SECTION

PROSTHODONTICS

Partial Denture

Q1.

A removable partial denture is best defined as a prosthesis that:

- A. Replaces all missing teeth
- B. Is permanently fixed to teeth
- C. Replaces one or more missing teeth and can be removed by the patient
- D. Is supported only by implants

Answer: C

Q2.

The main purpose of a partial denture is to:

- A. Improve speech only
- B. Restore mastication, aesthetics, and function
- C. Prevent caries
- D. Replace soft tissues

Answer: B

Q3.

Kennedy's classification of partial edentulism is based on:

- A. Number of missing teeth
- B. Location of edentulous areas
- C. Type of denture base
- D. Occlusal scheme

Answer: B

Q4.

Kennedy Class I describes:

- A. Single unilateral edentulous area

- B. Bilateral posterior edentulous areas
- C. Anterior edentulous area crossing midline
- D. Tooth-supported edentulous area

Answer: B

Q5.

Kennedy Class II represents:

- A. Bilateral posterior edentulous area
- B. Anterior edentulous area
- C. Unilateral posterior edentulous area
- D. Tooth-supported saddle

Answer: C

Q6.

Kennedy Class III is best described as:

- A. Bilateral distal extension
- B. Unilateral distal extension
- C. Tooth-supported bounded saddle
- D. Anterior saddle crossing midline

Answer: C

Q7.

Kennedy Class IV involves:

- A. Posterior edentulous area
- B. Bounded saddle
- C. Anterior edentulous area crossing the midline
- D. Single tooth loss

Answer: C

Q8.

The most common Kennedy class is:

- A. Class I
- B. Class II
- C. Class III
- D. Class IV

Answer: C

Q9.

Which Kennedy class has no modification spaces?

- A. Class I
- B. Class II
- C. Class III
- D. Class IV

Answer: D

Q10.

The main function of a major connector is to:

- A. Retain the denture
- B. Support the denture
- C. Join components of RPD on one side to the other
- D. Improve aesthetics

Answer: C

Q11.

The most commonly used maxillary major connector is:

- A. Horseshoe
- B. Anterior-posterior palatal strap
- C. Palatal plate
- D. Single palatal bar

Answer: B

Q12.

A lingual bar is used as a mandibular major connector when:

- A. Lingual sulcus depth is adequate
- B. There is severe crowding
- C. Lingual frenum is high
- D. There is periodontal disease

Answer: A

Q13.

Minimum vertical height required for a lingual bar is approximately:

- A. 4 mm
- B. 6 mm
- C. 8 mm
- D. 10 mm

Answer: C

Q14.

The primary function of a clasp is:

- A. Support
- B. Retention
- C. Bracing
- D. Stabilization

Answer: B

Q15.

Which clasp is most commonly used in RPDs?

- A. Ring clasp
- B. Bar clasp
- C. Circumferential clasp
- D. Multiple clasp

Answer: C

Q16.

A rest in RPD design helps to:

- A. Improve retention
- B. Prevent tissue-ward movement
- C. Improve aesthetics
- D. Reduce plaque

Answer: B

Q17.

Occlusal rests are usually placed on:

- A. Incisal edges
- B. Lingual surfaces
- C. Occlusal surfaces of posterior teeth
- D. Labial surfaces

Answer: C

Q18.

The ideal abutment tooth for a partial denture should have:

- A. Short roots
- B. Poor periodontal support
- C. Good crown-root ratio
- D. Carious lesions

Answer: C

Q19.

Stress-breaker design is mainly indicated in:

- A. Kennedy Class III
- B. Kennedy Class IV
- C. Distal extension cases
- D. Anterior saddles

Answer: C

Q20.

The main disadvantage of removable partial dentures is:

- A. Poor aesthetics
- B. Increased caries risk
- C. High cost
- D. Difficult fabrication

Answer: B

PROSTHODONTICS

Complete Denture

Q1.

A complete denture is indicated when:

- A. Some teeth are present
- B. Only posterior teeth are missing
- C. All natural teeth are missing
- D. One arch is edentulous

Answer: C

Q2.

The primary aim of complete denture treatment is to:

- A. Restore mastication and aesthetics
- B. Preserve alveolar bone
- C. Improve speech only
- D. Prevent caries

Answer: A

Q3.

Which factor is most important for retention of complete dentures?

- A. Occlusal scheme
- B. Saliva
- C. Base adaptation
- D. Tooth shade

Answer: C

Q4.

The main mechanism of denture retention is:

- A. Gravity
- B. Adhesion and cohesion
- C. Occlusal forces
- D. Muscle activity

Answer: B

Q5.

Border molding is done to:

- A. Improve aesthetics
- B. Record functional depth of sulcus
- C. Record jaw relation
- D. Set teeth

Answer: B

Q6.

The most commonly used impression material for complete dentures is:

- A. Impression compound
- B. Alginate
- C. Zinc oxide eugenol
- D. Silicone

Answer: C

Q7.

The primary stress-bearing area in maxilla is:

- A. Incisive papilla
- B. Crest of ridge
- C. Horizontal hard palate
- D. Rugae area

Answer: C

Q8.

The primary stress-bearing area in mandible is:

- A. Buccal shelf
- B. Alveolar ridge crest
- C. Lingual sulcus
- D. Retromolar pad

Answer: A

Q9.

Which landmark should always be covered by mandibular denture?

- A. Mylohyoid ridge
- B. Retromolar pad
- C. Lingual frenum
- D. Mental foramen

Answer: B

Q10.

The occlusal plane of complete denture should be at the level of:

- A. Commissure of lips
- B. Tragus of ear
- C. Ala-tragus line
- D. Camper's plane

Answer: D

Q11.

Which occlusal scheme is commonly used in complete dentures?

- A. Canine guidance
- B. Group function
- C. Balanced occlusion
- D. Mutually protected occlusion

Answer: C

Q12.

Vertical dimension at rest is greater than vertical dimension of occlusion by:

- A. 1–2 mm
- B. 2–4 mm
- C. 4–6 mm
- D. 6–8 mm

Answer: B

Q13.

The space between VDR and VDO is called:

- A. Interocclusal distance
- B. Overjet
- C. Overbite
- D. Leeway space

Answer: A

Q14.

Which tooth arrangement provides best denture stability?

- A. Anatomic teeth
- B. Zero-degree teeth
- C. Balanced occlusion
- D. Lingualized occlusion

Answer: C

Q15.

Which factor most affects speech in complete denture patients?

- A. Tooth shade
- B. Denture base thickness
- C. Vertical dimension
- D. Major connector

Answer: C

Q16.

Posterior palatal seal is used to:

- A. Improve comfort
- B. Improve retention
- C. Improve aesthetics
- D. Reduce pressure

Answer: B

Q17.

The best time to record jaw relation is when:

- A. After teeth arrangement
- B. After border molding
- C. Before impression
- D. After processing

Answer: B

Q18.

Which muscle most influences mandibular denture stability?

- A. Masseter
- B. Buccinator

- C. Mylohyoid
- D. Orbicularis oris

Answer: B

Q19.

The most common complaint of complete denture wearers is:

- A. Poor aesthetics
- B. Pain
- C. Looseness
- D. Speech difficulty

Answer: C

Q20.

Which condition is a contraindication for immediate complete denture?

- A. Advanced periodontal disease
- B. Multiple carious teeth
- C. Poor systemic health
- D. Esthetic demand

Answer: C

PROSTHODONTICS

Dental Implants

Q1.

A dental implant is best defined as:

- A. A removable prosthesis
- B. A fixed crown
- C. A biocompatible device placed in bone to support a prosthesis
- D. A tooth replacement made of acrylic

Answer: C

Q2.

The most commonly used material for dental implants is:

- A. Stainless steel
- B. Cobalt-chromium
- C. Titanium
- D. Gold alloy

Answer: C

Q3.

The biological process of direct bone-to-implant contact is called:

- A. Osseointegration
- B. Osteogenesis
- C. Osteoinduction
- D. Osteoconduction

Answer: A

Q4.

Which factor is MOST important for implant success?

- A. Implant length
- B. Bone quality and quantity
- C. Implant brand
- D. Prosthetic design

Answer: B

Q5.

The most favorable bone quality for implants is:

- A. D1
- B. D2
- C. D3
- D. D4

Answer: B

Q6.

Which condition is a contraindication for implant placement?

- A. Controlled diabetes
- B. Adequate bone height
- C. Active infection at site
- D. Good oral hygiene

Answer: C

Q7.

The recommended healing period before loading an implant is approximately:

- A. 1 week
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 3–6 months
- D. 12 months

Answer: C

Q8.

Primary stability of an implant depends mainly on:

- A. Osseointegration
- B. Bone density and surgical technique
- C. Prosthetic loading
- D. Soft tissue thickness

Answer: B

Q9.

Which implant placement technique involves placing implant immediately after extraction?

- A. Delayed placement
- B. Early placement
- C. Immediate placement
- D. Two-stage placement

Answer: C

Q10.

Peri-implantitis is characterized by:

- A. Soft tissue inflammation only
- B. Bone loss around implant
- C. Implant mobility without bone loss
- D. Fracture of implant

Answer: B

END OF PROSTHODONTICS SECTION

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Dental Caries

Q1.

Dental caries is best defined as:

- A. A developmental defect
- B. A microbial disease of calcified tissues of teeth
- C. A traumatic lesion
- D. A genetic disorder

Answer: B

Q2.

The primary etiologic factor for dental caries is:

- A. Trauma
- B. Bacteria
- C. Saliva
- D. Fluoride deficiency

Answer: B

Q3.

The bacteria most commonly associated with initiation of dental caries is:

- A. Lactobacillus
- B. Streptococcus mutans
- C. Actinomyces
- D. Staphylococcus

Answer: B

Q4.

Lactobacillus species are mainly associated with:

- A. Initiation of caries

- B. Progression of caries
- C. Gingivitis
- D. Periodontitis

Answer: B

Q5.

The critical pH for enamel demineralization is approximately:

- A. 7.0
- B. 6.5
- C. 5.5
- D. 4.5

Answer: C

Q6.

The earliest clinically detectable sign of dental caries is:

- A. Cavitation
- B. Brown spot
- C. White spot lesion
- D. Pain

Answer: C

Q7.

Which carbohydrate is most cariogenic?

- A. Glucose
- B. Fructose
- C. Sucrose
- D. Lactose

Answer: C

Q8.

The Stephan curve demonstrates the relationship between:

- A. Sugar intake and plaque formation
- B. Salivary flow and caries
- C. Plaque pH and time after sugar intake
- D. Bacteria count and caries

Answer: C

Q9.

Which factor increases susceptibility to dental caries?

- A. High salivary flow
- B. Frequent sugar intake
- C. Fluoride exposure
- D. Good oral hygiene

Answer: B

Q10.

Smooth surface caries commonly occurs on:

- A. Occlusal surfaces
- B. Proximal surfaces
- C. Cervical areas
- D. Root surfaces

Answer: B

Q11.

Pit and fissure caries most commonly affects:

- A. Anterior teeth
- B. Premolars
- C. Molars
- D. Canines

Answer: C

Q12.

Root caries is most commonly seen in:

- A. Children
- B. Adolescents
- C. Adults
- D. Elderly patients

Answer: D

Q13.

Which saliva component has protective effect against caries?

- A. Mucin
- B. Amylase
- C. Bicarbonate
- D. Urea

Answer: C

Q14.

Fluoride prevents caries mainly by:

- A. Killing bacteria
- B. Increasing salivary flow
- C. Enhancing remineralization
- D. Removing plaque

Answer: C

Q15.

The main inorganic component of enamel is:

- A. Calcium carbonate
- B. Hydroxyapatite
- C. Fluorapatite
- D. Calcium phosphate

Answer: B

Q16.

Which index is commonly used to measure caries prevalence?

- A. CPI
- B. OHI-S
- C. DMFT
- D. GI

Answer: C

Q17.

Rampant caries is characterized by:

- A. Slow progression
- B. Limited to one tooth
- C. Rapid widespread destruction
- D. Only root involvement

Answer: C

Q18.

Which tooth surface is least susceptible to caries?

- A. Occlusal
- B. Proximal
- C. Cervical
- D. Incisal edges

Answer: D

Q19.

Which preventive measure is most effective against pit and fissure caries?

- A. Fluoride varnish
- B. Sealants
- C. Mouth rinses
- D. Diet control

Answer: B

Q20.

The caries balance concept includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Pathological factors
- B. Protective factors
- C. Host immunity
- D. Time

Answer: C

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Diseases of Dental Pulp & Periapical Tissues

Q1.

Reversible pulpitis is characterized by:

- A. Spontaneous pain
- B. Pain lingering after stimulus removal
- C. Short, sharp pain to stimuli
- D. Severe nocturnal pain

Answer: C

Q2.

The most common cause of pulpitis is:

- A. Trauma
- B. Thermal injury
- C. Dental caries
- D. Chemical irritation

Answer: C

Q3.

Which symptom is characteristic of irreversible pulpitis?

- A. Pain on chewing only
- B. Sharp pain to cold
- C. Spontaneous throbbing pain
- D. No pain

Answer: C

Q4.

Electric pulp test assesses:

- A. Pulp blood supply
- B. Pulp nerve response
- C. Periapical status
- D. Tooth vitality

Answer: B

Q5.

A non-vital pulp will show:

- A. Exaggerated response
- B. Delayed response
- C. No response
- D. Pain on percussion

Answer: C

Q6.

The best test to diagnose periapical pathology is:

- A. Electric pulp test
- B. Thermal test
- C. Percussion test
- D. Radiograph

Answer: D

Q7.

Acute apical periodontitis is characterized by:

- A. Swelling only
- B. Pain on biting
- C. Painless condition
- D. Sinus tract

Answer: B

Q8.

Which lesion appears as a well-defined radiolucency at the apex?

- A. Acute abscess
- B. Chronic abscess
- C. Periapical granuloma
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q9.

The most common periapical lesion is:

- A. Radicular cyst
- B. Periapical granuloma
- C. Abscess
- D. Scar tissue

Answer: B

Q10.

Which periapical lesion is usually asymptomatic?

- A. Acute abscess
- B. Acute apical periodontitis

- C. Chronic apical periodontitis
- D. Phoenix abscess

Answer: C

Q11.

Phoenix abscess is defined as:

- A. Acute abscess in a vital tooth
- B. Chronic lesion with acute exacerbation
- C. Healing abscess
- D. Pulp polyp

Answer: B

Q12.

Which pulp condition is characterized by excessive granulation tissue?

- A. Reversible pulpitis
- B. Irreversible pulpitis
- C. Pulp polyp
- D. Pulp necrosis

Answer: C

Q13.

Pulp necrosis results from:

- A. Mild irritation
- B. Hyperemia
- C. Untreated pulpitis
- D. Excess fluoride

Answer: C

Q14.

Which test indicates inflammation of periodontal ligament?

- A. Thermal test
- B. Electric pulp test
- C. Percussion test
- D. Mobility test

Answer: C

Q15.

Which periapical lesion commonly forms a sinus tract?

- A. Acute abscess
- B. Chronic abscess
- C. Granuloma
- D. Cyst

Answer: B

Q16.

Radiographic appearance of a radicular cyst is:

- A. Radiopaque
- B. Multilocular radiolucency
- C. Well-defined radiolucency with corticated border
- D. Mixed lesion

Answer: C

Q17.

Which condition requires root canal treatment?

- A. Reversible pulpitis
- B. Irreversible pulpitis
- C. Hyperemia
- D. Dentin hypersensitivity

Answer: B

Q18.

The most reliable sign of pulp vitality is:

- A. Electric pulp test
- B. Pain response
- C. Bleeding on access
- D. Radiographic appearance

Answer: C

Q19.

Which symptom differentiates pulpitis from periapical disease?

- A. Pain on biting
- B. Thermal sensitivity
- C. Swelling
- D. Sinus tract

Answer: B

Q20.

The treatment of acute apical abscess includes:

- A. Antibiotics only
- B. Extraction only
- C. Drainage and removal of cause
- D. Observation

Answer: C

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Dental Trauma / Tooth Injuries

Q1.

The most common type of dental trauma in permanent teeth is:

- A. Avulsion
- B. Intrusion

- C. Enamel fracture
- D. Root fracture

Answer: C

Q2.

Ellis Class I fracture involves:

- A. Enamel only
- B. Enamel and dentin
- C. Enamel, dentin and pulp
- D. Root only

Answer: A

Q3.

Ellis Class II fracture involves:

- A. Enamel only
- B. Enamel and dentin without pulp exposure
- C. Enamel and pulp
- D. Root fracture

Answer: B

Q4.

Ellis Class III fracture is characterized by:

- A. Enamel fracture
- B. Dentin fracture
- C. Pulp exposure
- D. Root involvement

Answer: C

Q5.

The best immediate management of an avulsed permanent tooth is:

- A. Clean and dry
- B. Store in water
- C. Reimplant immediately
- D. Delay treatment

Answer: C

Q6.

Best storage medium for an avulsed tooth is:

- A. Water
- B. Saliva
- C. Milk
- D. Alcohol

Answer: C

Q7.

Which time factor gives best prognosis in avulsion?

- A. < 30 minutes
- B. 1 hour
- C. 2 hours
- D. 6 hours

Answer: A

Q8.

Intrusion injury refers to:

- A. Partial displacement out of socket
- B. Complete displacement out of socket
- C. Tooth pushed into alveolar bone
- D. Tooth fracture

Answer: C

Q9.

Luxation injury involves:

- A. Tooth fracture
- B. Pulp exposure
- C. Displacement of tooth
- D. Crown fracture only

Answer: C

Q10.

Extrusive luxation is characterized by:

- A. Tooth pushed into bone
- B. Tooth partially displaced out of socket
- C. Tooth completely avulsed
- D. Root fracture

Answer: B

Q11.

Which trauma commonly results in pulp necrosis?

- A. Enamel fracture
- B. Concussion
- C. Intrusion
- D. Crown fracture

Answer: C

Q12.

Splinting of traumatized teeth is usually required for:

- A. Enamel fractures
- B. Concussion
- C. Luxation injuries
- D. Minor cracks

Answer: C

Q13.

The ideal splinting period for luxation injuries is:

- A. 1 week
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 4 weeks
- D. 8 weeks

Answer: B

Q14.

Which injury has the poorest prognosis?

- A. Enamel fracture
- B. Subluxation
- C. Avulsion
- D. Crown fracture

Answer: C

Q15.

Which tooth is most commonly traumatized?

- A. Mandibular incisor
- B. Maxillary central incisor
- C. Maxillary canine
- D. Mandibular molar

Answer: B

Q16.

Which complication is common after avulsion?

- A. Pulp hyperemia
- B. Ankylosis
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Gingivitis

Answer: B

Q17.

Root fracture most commonly occurs in:

- A. Cervical third
- B. Middle third
- C. Apical third
- D. Coronal third

Answer: B

Q18.

Which radiograph is best to detect root fracture?

- A. Bitewing
- B. Occlusal
- C. Periapical with different angulations
- D. OPG

Answer: C

Q19.

Primary teeth avulsion should be:

- A. Reimplanted
- B. Stored and referred
- C. Not reimplanted
- D. Splinted

Answer: C

Q20.

The main aim of trauma management is to:

- A. Improve aesthetics
- B. Preserve pulp vitality

- C. Prevent infection
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Perio-Endo Lesions & Vertical Root Fracture (VRF)

Q1.

A primary endodontic lesion originates from:

- A. Gingiva
- B. Periodontal pocket
- C. Dental pulp
- D. Alveolar bone

Answer: C

Q2.

A primary periodontal lesion originates from:

- A. Pulp
- B. Apex
- C. Periodontal tissues
- D. Root canal

Answer: C

Q3.

Which lesion shows drainage through the gingival sulcus?

- A. Primary endodontic lesion
- B. Primary periodontal lesion
- C. Vertical root fracture
- D. Periapical cyst

Answer: A

Q4.

A primary endodontic lesion with secondary periodontal involvement is best treated by:

- A. Periodontal therapy only
- B. Root canal treatment first
- C. Extraction
- D. Antibiotics only

Answer: B

Q5.

Which test helps differentiate perio-endo lesions?

- A. Mobility test
- B. Electric pulp test
- C. Probing depth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q6.

A tooth with non-vital pulp and localized deep pocket most likely has:

- A. Primary periodontal lesion
- B. Primary endodontic lesion
- C. Combined lesion
- D. Gingivitis

Answer: B

Q7.

Which lesion has the best prognosis?

- A. Primary periodontal lesion
- B. Primary endodontic lesion

- C. True combined lesion
- D. Vertical root fracture

Answer: B

Q8.

True combined perio-endo lesions occur when:

- A. Pulp infection spreads coronally
- B. Periodontal infection reaches apex
- C. Both lesions meet
- D. Trauma occurs

Answer: C

Q9.

Which radiographic feature suggests vertical root fracture?

- A. Periapical radiolucency
- B. J-shaped radiolucency
- C. Horizontal bone loss
- D. Widened PDL only

Answer: B

Q10.

Vertical root fractures are most commonly seen in:

- A. Untreated teeth
- B. Primary teeth
- C. Endodontically treated teeth
- D. Deciduous molars

Answer: C

Q11.

Which symptom is characteristic of vertical root fracture?

- A. Continuous dull pain
- B. Isolated deep periodontal pocket
- C. Sensitivity to cold
- D. No pain

Answer: B

Q12.

The most common cause of vertical root fracture is:

- A. Caries
- B. Trauma
- C. Excessive obturation forces
- D. Poor oral hygiene

Answer: C

Q13.

Which tooth is most commonly affected by vertical root fracture?

- A. Maxillary incisors
- B. Mandibular premolars
- C. Maxillary premolars
- D. Mandibular incisors

Answer: C

Q14.

The definitive diagnosis of vertical root fracture is made by:

- A. Radiograph
- B. Pulp test
- C. Clinical exploration
- D. Periodontal probing

Answer: C

Q15.

Treatment of confirmed vertical root fracture usually involves:

- A. Root canal retreatment
- B. Periodontal surgery
- C. Extraction
- D. Antibiotics

Answer: C

Q16.

Which lesion responds best to root canal therapy alone?

- A. Primary periodontal lesion
- B. Primary endodontic lesion
- C. True combined lesion
- D. VRF

Answer: B

Q17.

Which factor worsens prognosis of perio-endo lesions?

- A. Early diagnosis
- B. Adequate RCT
- C. Severe periodontal destruction
- D. Good oral hygiene

Answer: C

Q18.

A narrow isolated periodontal defect is highly suggestive of:

- A. Chronic periodontitis
- B. Gingivitis
- C. Vertical root fracture
- D. Abscess

Answer: C

Q19.

Which imaging modality is helpful in detecting VRF?

- A. Bitewing
- B. OPG
- C. CBCT
- D. Occlusal radiograph

Answer: C

Q20.

The key to managing perio-endo lesions is:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Correct diagnosis
- C. Extraction
- D. Surgery

Answer: B

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Crown & Bridge – Planning, Preparation & Clinical Procedure

Q1.

A crown is best defined as a restoration that:

- A. Replaces missing teeth
- B. Covers part of the tooth
- C. Covers the entire clinical crown
- D. Replaces root structure

Answer: C

Q2.

The primary indication for full crown restoration is:

- A. Minor caries
- B. Discoloration only
- C. Extensive loss of tooth structure
- D. Gingivitis

Answer: C

Q3.

Which crown provides the best aesthetics?

- A. Full metal crown
- B. Porcelain-fused-to-metal crown
- C. All-ceramic crown
- D. Stainless steel crown

Answer: C

Q4.

The main purpose of tooth preparation is to:

- A. Improve aesthetics only
- B. Provide retention and resistance
- C. Reduce plaque
- D. Increase pulp size

Answer: B

Q5.

The ideal taper of prepared tooth walls is approximately:

- A. 2–3°
- B. 4–6°
- C. 10–15°
- D. 20–25°

Answer: B

Q6.

Which finish line is most commonly used for metal crowns?

- A. Shoulder
- B. Chamfer
- C. Bevel shoulder
- D. Knife edge

Answer: B

Q7.

A shoulder finish line is best indicated for:

- A. Full metal crowns
- B. PFM crowns on labial surface
- C. Stainless steel crowns
- D. Temporary crowns

Answer: B

Q8.

Retention of a crown is mainly influenced by:

- A. Occlusal reduction
- B. Axial wall height
- C. Finish line design
- D. Shade selection

Answer: B

Q9.

Resistance form prevents dislodgement of crown by:

- A. Vertical forces
- B. Apical forces
- C. Horizontal and oblique forces
- D. Seating forces

Answer: C

Q10.

Which margin placement is least desirable due to periodontal issues?

- A. Supragingival
- B. Equigingival
- C. Subgingival
- D. Supragingival on lingual

Answer: C

Q11.

The minimum occlusal reduction for metal crowns is:

- A. 0.5 mm
- B. 1.0 mm
- C. 1.5 mm
- D. 2.0 mm

Answer: B

Q12.

Which crown requires maximum tooth reduction?

- A. Full metal crown
- B. PFM crown
- C. All-ceramic crown
- D. Stainless steel crown

Answer: C

Q13.

The primary function of a temporary crown is to:

- A. Improve aesthetics permanently
- B. Maintain occlusion and protect pulp

- C. Strengthen tooth
- D. Replace permanent crown

Answer: B

Q14.

Which cement is most commonly used for luting crowns?

- A. Zinc oxide eugenol
- B. Zinc phosphate
- C. Glass ionomer cement
- D. Calcium hydroxide

Answer: C

Q15.

Which factor most affects marginal integrity of a crown?

- A. Impression material
- B. Finish line design
- C. Occlusal anatomy
- D. Shade matching

Answer: B

Q16.

A fixed partial denture replaces:

- A. All missing teeth
- B. One or more missing teeth using abutments
- C. Only anterior teeth
- D. Only posterior teeth

Answer: B

Q17.

The supporting teeth for a bridge are called:

- A. Pontics
- B. Abutments
- C. Connectors
- D. Saddles

Answer: B

Q18.

The artificial tooth in a bridge is known as:

- A. Abutment
- B. Retainer
- C. Connector
- D. Pontic

Answer: D

Q19.

The most common design of pontic in posterior region is:

- A. Ridge lap
- B. Modified ridge lap
- C. Hygienic pontic
- D. Saddle pontic

Answer: C

Q20.

The most important factor in selecting abutment teeth is:

- A. Crown length
- B. Root surface area
- C. Tooth color
- D. Gingival contour

Answer: B

END OF OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

◆ PERIODONTOLOGY

Normal Periodontium

Q1.

The periodontium consists of all EXCEPT:

- A. Gingiva
- B. Periodontal ligament
- C. Cementum
- D. Enamel

Answer: D

Q2.

The gingiva that surrounds the tooth and is not attached is called:

- A. Attached gingiva
- B. Free gingiva
- C. Alveolar mucosa
- D. Interdental gingiva

Answer: B

Q3.

The gingival sulcus depth in health is approximately:

- A. 0–1 mm
- B. 1–3 mm
- C. 3–5 mm
- D. >5 mm

Answer: B

Q4.

The junctional epithelium attaches to the tooth surface by:

- A. Hemidesmosomes
- B. Desmosomes
- C. Tight junctions
- D. Gap junctions

Answer: A

Q5.

Which cells are predominant in the periodontal ligament?

- A. Osteoblasts
- B. Cementoblasts
- C. Fibroblasts
- D. Osteoclasts

Answer: C

Q6.

The width of attached gingiva is greatest in the region of:

- A. Canines
- B. Premolars
- C. Molars
- D. Incisors

Answer: D

Q7.

Sharpey's fibers are part of:

- A. Gingiva
- B. Cementum
- C. Periodontal ligament
- D. Alveolar bone

Answer: C

Q8.

Which fiber group resists vertical occlusal forces?

- A. Alveolar crest fibers
- B. Horizontal fibers
- C. Oblique fibers
- D. Apical fibers

Answer: C

Q9.

The principal mineral component of alveolar bone is:

- A. Calcium carbonate
- B. Hydroxyapatite
- C. Fluorapatite
- D. Tricalcium phosphate

Answer: B

Q10.

Which cementum type is found mainly in the cervical third of the root?

- A. Cellular intrinsic fiber cementum
- B. Acellular extrinsic fiber cementum
- C. Cellular mixed cementum
- D. Acellular afibrillar cementum

Answer: B

Q11.

The normal color of healthy gingiva is:

- A. Pale white
- B. Bright red
- C. Coral pink
- D. Bluish red

Answer: C

Q12.

Stippling of gingiva is due to:

- A. Inflammation
- B. Underlying bone pattern
- C. Arrangement of connective tissue fibers
- D. Plaque accumulation

Answer: C

Q13.

Which structure provides shock absorption to the tooth?

- A. Cementum
- B. Gingiva
- C. Periodontal ligament
- D. Alveolar bone

Answer: C

Q14.

The blood supply to the gingiva comes mainly from:

- A. Facial artery
- B. Periodontal ligament vessels
- C. Alveolar arteries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q15.

The interdental gingiva between posterior teeth is called:

- A. Gingival margin
- B. Col
- C. Papilla
- D. Sulcus

Answer: B

Q16.

Which epithelial structure lines the gingival sulcus?

- A. Oral epithelium
- B. Sulcular epithelium
- C. Junctional epithelium
- D. Basal epithelium

Answer: B

Q17.

Cementum thickness increases:

- A. Cervically
- B. Uniformly
- C. Apically
- D. Not at all

Answer: C

Q18.

Which gingival fiber group stabilizes the gingiva against the tooth?

- A. Dentogingival fibers
- B. Circular fibers
- C. Alveologingival fibers
- D. Transseptal fibers

Answer: A

Q19.

Physiologic tooth mobility is mainly due to:

- A. Alveolar bone loss
- B. Periodontal ligament elasticity

- C. Cementum thickness
- D. Gingival inflammation

Answer: B

Q20.

Which structure prevents epithelial migration along the root surface?

- A. Sulcular epithelium
- B. Junctional epithelium
- C. Oral epithelium
- D. Cementum

Answer: B

Q21.

The primary function of cementum is to:

- A. Protect pulp
- B. Anchor periodontal ligament fibers
- C. Provide aesthetics
- D. Resist caries

Answer: B

Q22.

Which bone supports the teeth directly?

- A. Basal bone
- B. Cortical bone
- C. Alveolar bone proper
- D. Cancellous bone

Answer: C

Q23.

The lamina dura represents:

- A. Cementum
- B. Cortical bone
- C. Alveolar bone proper
- D. Cancellous bone

Answer: C

Q24.

Which structure adapts continuously to functional demands?

- A. Enamel
- B. Dentin
- C. Cementum
- D. Periodontal ligament

Answer: D

Q25.

The normal sulcular fluid contains:

- A. Bacteria only
- B. Inflammatory cells only
- C. Serum transudate
- D. Pus

Answer: C

PERIODONTOLOGY

Periodontal Pathology

Q1.

Periodontal disease is primarily caused by:

- A. Trauma from occlusion
- B. Dental plaque
- C. Systemic disease
- D. Genetic factors only

Answer: B

Q2.

Gingivitis is defined as inflammation of:

- A. Periodontal ligament
- B. Alveolar bone
- C. Gingiva
- D. Cementum

Answer: C

Q3.

Which of the following is a feature of gingivitis?

- A. Attachment loss
- B. Bone loss
- C. Reversible inflammation
- D. Tooth mobility

Answer: C

Q4.

Periodontitis differs from gingivitis by the presence of:

- A. Redness
- B. Bleeding
- C. Loss of attachment
- D. Plaque

Answer: C

Q5.

The most common form of periodontitis is:

- A. Aggressive periodontitis
- B. Chronic periodontitis

- C. Necrotizing periodontitis
- D. Refractory periodontitis

Answer: B

Q6.

Which microorganism is strongly associated with chronic periodontitis?

- A. Streptococcus mutans
- B. Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans
- C. Porphyromonas gingivalis
- D. Candida albicans

Answer: C

Q7.

Aggressive periodontitis is characterized by:

- A. Slow progression
- B. Rapid attachment loss in young patients
- C. Limited to elderly
- D. Associated with smoking only

Answer: B

Q8.

Bleeding on probing indicates:

- A. Bone loss
- B. Active inflammation
- C. Tooth mobility
- D. Gingival recession

Answer: B

Q9.

A periodontal pocket is formed due to:

- A. Gingival enlargement only
- B. Apical migration of junctional epithelium
- C. Cementum deposition
- D. Enamel erosion

Answer: B

Q10.

Which pocket is associated with attachment loss?

- A. Gingival pocket
- B. Pseudopocket
- C. Periodontal pocket
- D. Sulcus

Answer: C

Q11.

Horizontal bone loss is most commonly seen in:

- A. Aggressive periodontitis
- B. Chronic periodontitis
- C. Necrotizing disease
- D. Juvenile periodontitis

Answer: B

Q12.

Vertical (angular) bone loss is typically seen in:

- A. Gingivitis
- B. Chronic periodontitis only
- C. Aggressive periodontitis
- D. Drug-induced gingival enlargement

Answer: C

Q13.

Which clinical sign is pathognomonic of periodontitis?

- A. Redness
- B. Bleeding
- C. Clinical attachment loss
- D. Plaque

Answer: C

Q14.

Tooth mobility in periodontitis is mainly due to:

- A. Cementum loss
- B. Gingival inflammation
- C. Loss of periodontal support
- D. Enamel wear

Answer: C

Q15.

Which factor is considered a major risk factor for periodontal disease?

- A. Age
- B. Gender
- C. Smoking
- D. Diet

Answer: C

Q16.

Necrotizing periodontal diseases are associated with all EXCEPT:

- A. Pain
- B. Pseudomembrane
- C. Severe bleeding
- D. Attachment gain

Answer: D

Q17.

Which condition shows punched-out interdental papillae?

- A. Chronic periodontitis
- B. Gingivitis
- C. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- D. Aggressive periodontitis

Answer: C

Q18.

Periodontal abscess presents with:

- A. Painless swelling
- B. Diffuse inflammation
- C. Localized painful swelling
- D. No mobility

Answer: C

Q19.

Which radiographic sign indicates periodontitis?

- A. Thick lamina dura
- B. Increased bone height
- C. Bone loss
- D. Hypercementosis

Answer: C

Q20.

Which drug commonly causes gingival enlargement?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Phenytoin
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Metformin

Answer: B

Q21.

The first step in management of periodontal disease is:

- A. Surgery
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Scaling and root planing
- D. Extraction

Answer: C

Q22.

Which systemic condition worsens periodontal disease?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Asthma

Answer: B

Q23.

Which periodontal disease is associated with HIV infection?

- A. Chronic periodontitis
- B. Aggressive periodontitis
- C. Necrotizing periodontal disease
- D. Gingival enlargement

Answer: C

Q24.

Recession is defined as:

- A. Gingival swelling
- B. Apical migration of gingival margin

- C. Bone formation
- D. Tooth extrusion

Answer: B

Q25.

The ultimate goal of periodontal therapy is to:

- A. Eliminate plaque only
- B. Restore lost attachment completely
- C. Control disease and maintain function
- D. Extract mobile teeth

Answer: C

END OF PERIODONTOLOGY

◆ ORAL PATHOLOGY

Abnormalities of Teeth, Pulp, Periodontium, Odontogenic Cysts & Tumours, Bone & Epithelial Pathology

Q1.

Amelogenesis imperfecta affects:

- A. Dentin
- B. Cementum
- C. Enamel
- D. Pulp

Answer: C

Q2.

Dentinogenesis imperfecta is inherited as:

- A. Autosomal recessive
- B. X-linked

- C. Autosomal dominant
- D. Sporadic

Answer: C

Q3.

Which condition shows opalescent teeth?

- A. Enamel hypoplasia
- B. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
- C. Fluorosis
- D. Ameloblastoma

Answer: B

Q4.

Enamel hypoplasia results from:

- A. Excess fluoride
- B. Defective matrix formation
- C. Pulp necrosis
- D. Caries

Answer: B

Q5.

Dental fluorosis is caused by:

- A. Fluoride deficiency
- B. Excess fluoride during enamel formation
- C. Trauma
- D. Infection

Answer: B

Q6.

Turner's hypoplasia occurs due to:

- A. Genetic defect
- B. Trauma to predecessor tooth
- C. Excess fluoride
- D. Vitamin deficiency

Answer: B

Q7.

Which pulp pathology shows granulation tissue proliferation?

- A. Pulp necrosis
- B. Reversible pulpitis
- C. Pulp polyp
- D. Calcific degeneration

Answer: C

Q8.

Pulp stones are also called:

- A. Denticles
- B. Calculus
- C. Cementicles
- D. Osteomas

Answer: A

Q9.

Internal resorption starts from:

- A. Cementum
- B. Enamel
- C. Pulp
- D. Periodontal ligament

Answer: C

Q10.

Which periodontal disease shows rapid attachment loss in young patients?

- A. Chronic periodontitis
- B. Aggressive periodontitis
- C. Gingivitis
- D. Necrotizing gingivitis

Answer: B

Q11.

The most common odontogenic cyst is:

- A. Dentigerous cyst
- B. Odontogenic keratocyst
- C. Radicular cyst
- D. Lateral periodontal cyst

Answer: C

Q12.

Radicular cyst arises from:

- A. Reduced enamel epithelium
- B. Dental lamina
- C. Rests of Malassez
- D. Oral epithelium

Answer: C

Q13.

Dentigerous cyst is associated with:

- A. Non-vital tooth
- B. Impacted tooth
- C. Carious tooth
- D. Root fracture

Answer: B

Q14.

Odontogenic keratocyst is characterized by:

- A. Slow growth
- B. Low recurrence
- C. Aggressive behavior
- D. Inflammatory origin

Answer: C

Q15.

Odontogenic keratocyst lining is:

- A. Non-keratinized epithelium
- B. Orthokeratinized epithelium
- C. Parakeratinized epithelium
- D. Pseudostratified epithelium

Answer: C

Q16.

Ameloblastoma is derived from:

- A. Mesenchymal tissue
- B. Odontogenic epithelium
- C. Bone marrow
- D. Salivary glands

Answer: B

Q17.

The most common site of ameloblastoma is:

- A. Maxillary anterior
- B. Maxillary posterior
- C. Mandibular molar-ramus area
- D. Mandibular incisor region

Answer: C

Q18.

Radiographic appearance of ameloblastoma is typically:

- A. Unilocular radiolucency
- B. Multilocular “soap bubble” appearance
- C. Radiopaque mass
- D. Mixed lesion

Answer: B

Q19.

Which odontogenic tumor is most common?

- A. Ameloblastoma
- B. Odontoma
- C. Cementoblastoma
- D. Myxoma

Answer: B

Q20.

Compound odontoma shows:

- A. Irregular mass
- B. Tooth-like structures
- C. Malignant behavior
- D. Soft tissue swelling

Answer: B

Q21.

Complex odontoma appears radiographically as:

- A. Multiple small teeth
- B. Radiolucent lesion

- C. Irregular radiopaque mass
- D. Ground glass appearance

Answer: C

Q22.

Fibrous dysplasia shows:

- A. Sunburst appearance
- B. Onion-skin appearance
- C. Ground-glass appearance
- D. Cotton-wool appearance

Answer: C

Q23.

Paget's disease shows which radiographic feature?

- A. Ground glass
- B. Soap bubble
- C. Cotton wool
- D. Onion skin

Answer: C

Q24.

Osteomyelitis is defined as infection of:

- A. Gingiva
- B. Bone marrow
- C. Cementum
- D. Periodontal ligament

Answer: B

Q25.

Which condition is common in immunocompromised patients?

- A. Leukoplakia
- B. Oral candidiasis
- C. Lichen planus
- D. Aphthous ulcer

Answer: B

Q26.

The most common oral fungal infection is:

- A. Aspergillosis
- B. Histoplasmosis
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Cryptococcosis

Answer: C

Q27.

Oral leukoplakia is defined as:

- A. White lesion that can be scraped off
- B. White lesion with known cause
- C. White lesion with no identifiable cause
- D. Ulcerative lesion

Answer: C

Q28.

The most common site for leukoplakia is:

- A. Hard palate
- B. Buccal mucosa
- C. Tongue tip
- D. Gingiva

Answer: B

Q29.

Erythroplakia has higher risk of:

- A. Infection
- B. Ulceration
- C. Malignant transformation
- D. Pain

Answer: C

Q30.

Oral lichen planus is a:

- A. Bacterial disease
- B. Viral disease
- C. Autoimmune disorder
- D. Fungal infection

Answer: C

Q31.

Wickham's striae are seen in:

- A. Leukoplakia
- B. Lichen planus
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Aphthous ulcer

Answer: B

Q32.

Pemphigus vulgaris involves autoantibodies against:

- A. Basement membrane
- B. Hemidesmosomes
- C. Desmosomes
- D. Collagen

Answer: C

Q33.

Nikolsky sign is positive in:

- A. Lichen planus
- B. Leukoplakia
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Aphthous ulcer

Answer: C

Q34.

Most common oral cancer is:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Sarcoma

Answer: C

Q35.

The most common intraoral site for oral cancer is:

- A. Hard palate
- B. Floor of mouth
- C. Buccal mucosa
- D. Gingiva

Answer: C

Q36.

Major risk factor for oral cancer is:

- A. Alcohol only
- B. Tobacco use
- C. Poor hygiene
- D. Trauma

Answer: B

Q37.

Which lesion is considered premalignant?

- A. Aphthous ulcer
- B. Leukoplakia
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Mucocele

Answer: B

Q38.

Mucocele results from:

- A. Salivary gland neoplasm
- B. Mucous extravasation
- C. Infection
- D. Trauma to bone

Answer: B

Q39.

Ranula is a mucocele of:

- A. Parotid gland
- B. Submandibular gland
- C. Sublingual gland
- D. Minor salivary glands

Answer: C

Q40.

Pleomorphic adenoma is a tumor of:

- A. Bone
- B. Odontogenic tissue

- C. Salivary gland
- D. Muscle

Answer: C

Q41.

The most common benign salivary gland tumor is:

- A. Warthin tumor
- B. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- C. Pleomorphic adenoma
- D. Adenoid cystic carcinoma

Answer: C

Q42.

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma commonly arises in:

- A. Parotid gland
- B. Submandibular gland
- C. Sublingual gland
- D. Minor salivary glands

Answer: A

Q43.

Aphthous ulcers are characterized by:

- A. Vesicles
- B. Painless lesions
- C. Painful recurrent ulcers
- D. Malignant potential

Answer: C

Q44.

Which ulcer heals without scarring?

- A. Major aphthous
- B. Herpetiform aphthous
- C. Minor aphthous
- D. Traumatic ulcer

Answer: C

Q45.

Herpes simplex virus primarily affects:

- A. Bone
- B. Salivary glands
- C. Epithelium
- D. Dentin

Answer: C

Q46.

Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis occurs mainly in:

- A. Elderly
- B. Adolescents
- C. Children
- D. Pregnant women

Answer: C

Q47.

Which lesion presents as “target lesions” on skin?

- A. Lichen planus
- B. Erythema multiforme
- C. Pemphigus vulgaris
- D. Leukoplakia

Answer: B

Q48.

Erythema multiforme is commonly triggered by:

- A. Bacteria
- B. Fungal infection
- C. Drugs or viral infection
- D. Trauma

Answer: C

Q49.

The most common developmental cyst of oral cavity is:

- A. Thyroglossal duct cyst
- B. Dermoid cyst
- C. Epidermoid cyst
- D. Radicular cyst

Answer: D

Q50.

The definitive diagnosis of oral lesions is made by:

- A. Clinical examination
- B. Radiograph
- C. Biopsy
- D. Blood tests

Answer: C

END OF ORAL PATHOLOGY

ANATOMY

Histology, Head & Neck Anatomy, Brain & Spinal Cord

(50 MCQs)

Q1.

The basic structural and functional unit of the human body is:

- A. Tissue
- B. Cell
- C. Organ
- D. System

Answer: B

Q2.

Which type of epithelium lines the oral cavity?

- A. Simple squamous
- B. Stratified squamous
- C. Pseudostratified ciliated
- D. Transitional

Answer: B

Q3.

Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium is found in:

- A. Buccal mucosa
- B. Floor of mouth
- C. Hard palate
- D. Ventral tongue

Answer: C

Q4.

The most abundant cell in connective tissue is:

- A. Macrophage
- B. Mast cell
- C. Plasma cell
- D. Fibroblast

Answer: D

Q5.

Collagen fibers are best seen with which stain?

- A. H&E
- B. PAS
- C. Masson trichrome
- D. Giemsa

Answer: C

Q6.

Which cartilage type is found in the temporomandibular joint?

- A. Hyaline cartilage
- B. Elastic cartilage
- C. Fibrocartilage
- D. Calcified cartilage

Answer: C

Q7.

Which muscle is the prime elevator of mandible?

- A. Lateral pterygoid
- B. Medial pterygoid
- C. Masseter
- D. Temporalis

Answer: C

Q8.

The nerve supply of muscles of mastication is by:

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Trigeminal nerve (V3)
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Hypoglossal nerve

Answer: B

Q9.

The parotid gland is traversed by:

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Hypoglossal nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

Answer: A

Q10.

The largest salivary gland is:

- A. Submandibular
- B. Sublingual
- C. Parotid
- D. Minor salivary

Answer: C

Q11.

Which duct opens opposite the maxillary second molar?

- A. Wharton's duct
- B. Stensen's duct
- C. Rivinus duct
- D. Bartholin duct

Answer: B

Q12.

The facial artery is a branch of:

- A. Common carotid artery
- B. External carotid artery

- C. Internal carotid artery
- D. Subclavian artery

Answer: B

Q13.

Which vein drains blood from face and connects to cavernous sinus?

- A. External jugular vein
- B. Facial vein
- C. Angular vein
- D. Retromandibular vein

Answer: C

Q14.

The danger area of face drains via:

- A. Facial artery
- B. Angular vein
- C. Maxillary vein
- D. External jugular vein

Answer: B

Q15.

The trigeminal nerve is responsible mainly for:

- A. Motor function of face
- B. Sensory innervation of face
- C. Taste sensation
- D. Salivation

Answer: B

Q16.

Which nerve supplies taste to anterior two-thirds of tongue?

- A. Glossopharyngeal
- B. Hypoglossal
- C. Chorda tympani
- D. Lingual nerve

Answer: C

Q17.

Motor supply to the tongue is by:

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Hypoglossal nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

Answer: C

Q18.

Which papillae lack taste buds?

- A. Fungiform
- B. Foliate
- C. Circumvallate
- D. Filiform

Answer: D

Q19.

The mandibular canal contains:

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Lingual nerve
- C. Inferior alveolar nerve and vessels
- D. Buccal nerve

Answer: C

Q20.

The mental foramen is usually located near:

- A. Mandibular canine
- B. First premolar
- C. Second premolar
- D. First molar

Answer: C

Q21.

The foramen ovale transmits:

- A. Maxillary nerve
- B. Mandibular nerve
- C. Facial nerve
- D. Optic nerve

Answer: B

Q22.

The cranial nerve responsible for facial expression is:

- A. Trigeminal
- B. Facial
- C. Accessory
- D. Hypoglossal

Answer: B

Q23.

The blood supply of the brain is mainly from:

- A. External carotid arteries
- B. Internal carotid and vertebral arteries
- C. Subclavian arteries
- D. Facial arteries

Answer: B

Q24.

Which artery forms the circle of Willis?

- A. Middle cerebral artery
- B. Posterior cerebral artery
- C. Anterior communicating artery
- D. Basilar artery

Answer: C

Q25.

The largest part of the brain is:

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Brainstem
- C. Cerebrum
- D. Medulla

Answer: C

Q26.

Which lobe of brain is responsible for vision?

- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
- C. Temporal
- D. Occipital

Answer: D

Q27.

The primary motor cortex is located in:

- A. Precentral gyrus
- B. Postcentral gyrus
- C. Cingulate gyrus
- D. Angular gyrus

Answer: A

Q28.

The spinal cord ends at level of:

- A. L1–L2 in adults
- B. L3–L4 in adults
- C. T12
- D. S1

Answer: A

Q29.

Which spinal tract carries pain and temperature sensation?

- A. Corticospinal
- B. Dorsal column
- C. Spinothalamic tract
- D. Vestibulospinal

Answer: C

Q30.

Which tract carries proprioception and fine touch?

- A. Spinothalamic
- B. Corticospinal
- C. Dorsal column
- D. Rubrospinal

Answer: C

Q31.

Cerebrospinal fluid is produced mainly by:

- A. Pia mater
- B. Arachnoid mater

- C. Choroid plexus
- D. Dura mater

Answer: C

Q32.

Which meningeal layer is closely attached to brain?

- A. Dura mater
- B. Arachnoid mater
- C. Pia mater
- D. Falx cerebri

Answer: C

Q33.

The function of cerebellum is:

- A. Intelligence
- B. Memory
- C. Coordination and balance
- D. Sensory perception

Answer: C

Q34.

The brainstem consists of:

- A. Pons only
- B. Midbrain only
- C. Medulla only
- D. Midbrain, pons and medulla

Answer: D

Q35.

Which cranial nerve emerges from medulla?

- A. Optic
- B. Oculomotor
- C. Hypoglossal
- D. Trochlear

Answer: C

Q36.

The glossopharyngeal nerve is cranial nerve number:

- A. VII
- B. VIII
- C. IX
- D. X

Answer: C

Q37.

The vagus nerve supplies:

- A. Tongue muscles
- B. Facial expression
- C. Parasympathetic to thoracic and abdominal organs
- D. Mastication muscles

Answer: C

Q38.

The white matter of spinal cord is located:

- A. Centrally
- B. Peripherally
- C. In ventricles
- D. In meninges

Answer: B

Q39.

The gray matter of spinal cord is shaped like:

- A. Circle
- B. H-shape
- C. Square
- D. Crescent

Answer: B

Q40.

Which nerve exits through stylomastoid foramen?

- A. Trigeminal
- B. Facial
- C. Glossopharyngeal
- D. Vagus

Answer: B

Q41.

Which muscle depresses the mandible?

- A. Masseter
- B. Temporalis
- C. Digastric
- D. Medial pterygoid

Answer: C

Q42.

The lingual nerve carries:

- A. Motor fibers only
- B. Sensory fibers only
- C. Taste and general sensation
- D. Autonomic fibers only

Answer: C

Q43.

The hypoglossal canal transmits:

- A. CN IX
- B. CN X
- C. CN XI
- D. CN XII

Answer: D

Q44.

Which artery supplies the maxillary teeth?

- A. Facial artery
- B. Posterior superior alveolar artery
- C. Lingual artery
- D. Inferior alveolar artery

Answer: B

Q45.

Which structure separates oral cavity from nasal cavity?

- A. Soft palate
- B. Hard palate
- C. Tongue
- D. Alveolar ridge

Answer: B

Q46.

The mylohyoid muscle forms the:

- A. Roof of mouth
- B. Floor of mouth
- C. Cheek wall
- D. Tongue base

Answer: B

Q47.

Which muscle protrudes the tongue?

- A. Styloglossus
- B. Hyoglossus
- C. Genioglossus
- D. Palatoglossus

Answer: C

Q48.

The carotid sinus is sensitive to:

- A. Oxygen levels
- B. Carbon dioxide levels
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Blood glucose

Answer: C

Q49.

The cranial cavity is lined by:

- A. Periosteum only
- B. Dura mater
- C. Arachnoid mater
- D. Pia mater

Answer: B

Q50.

Which nerve controls pupil constriction?

- A. Optic nerve
- B. Oculomotor nerve

- C. Trochlear nerve
- D. Abducent nerve

Answer: B

✓ **END OF ANATOMY**

◆ **PHYSIOLOGY**

CVS, Respiration, Endocrinology, CNS & Special Senses, Blood

Q1.

The normal resting heart rate in adults is:

- A. 40–60/min
- B. 60–100/min
- C. 100–120/min
- D. >120/min

Answer: B

Q2.

Cardiac output is defined as:

- A. Stroke volume \times heart rate
- B. Heart rate \div stroke volume
- C. Blood pressure \times heart rate
- D. Stroke volume \div heart rate

Answer: A

Q3.

The pacemaker of the heart is:

- A. AV node
- B. Bundle of His

- C. SA node
- D. Purkinje fibers

Answer: C

Q4.

The longest refractory period in the heart is seen in:

- A. Atria
- B. Ventricles
- C. SA node
- D. AV node

Answer: B

Q5.

The main determinant of systolic blood pressure is:

- A. Peripheral resistance
- B. Cardiac output
- C. Blood volume
- D. Venous return

Answer: B

Q6.

Diastolic blood pressure mainly depends on:

- A. Stroke volume
- B. Heart rate
- C. Peripheral resistance
- D. Cardiac output

Answer: C

Q7.

The normal pH of arterial blood is:

- A. 7.25
- B. 7.30
- C. 7.40
- D. 7.45

Answer: C

Q8.

Oxygen is transported in blood mainly as:

- A. Dissolved oxygen
- B. Oxyhemoglobin
- C. Carbamino compounds
- D. Bicarbonate

Answer: B

Q9.

The oxygen–hemoglobin dissociation curve shifts to the right in:

- A. Alkalosis
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Increased CO₂
- D. Decreased temperature

Answer: C

Q10.

Surfactant in lungs is produced by:

- A. Type I pneumocytes
- B. Type II pneumocytes
- C. Alveolar macrophages
- D. Clara cells

Answer: B

Q11.

Vital capacity includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Tidal volume
- B. Inspiratory reserve volume
- C. Expiratory reserve volume
- D. Residual volume

Answer: D

Q12.

The main muscle of inspiration is:

- A. Intercostals
- B. Abdominal muscles
- C. Diaphragm
- D. Sternocleidomastoid

Answer: C

Q13.

Respiratory center is located in:

- A. Midbrain
- B. Pons and medulla
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Hypothalamus

Answer: B

Q14.

Central chemoreceptors are sensitive to changes in:

- A. Oxygen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Glucose

Answer: B

Q15.

The hormone that increases basal metabolic rate is:

- A. Insulin
- B. Cortisol
- C. Thyroxine
- D. Aldosterone

Answer: C

Q16.

Insulin is secreted by:

- A. Alpha cells
- B. Beta cells
- C. Delta cells
- D. PP cells

Answer: B

Q17.

Which hormone decreases blood glucose level?

- A. Glucagon
- B. Cortisol
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Insulin

Answer: D

Q18.

Parathyroid hormone acts to:

- A. Decrease calcium level
- B. Increase calcium level
- C. Increase phosphate excretion
- D. Decrease vitamin D

Answer: B

Q19.

The stress hormone is:

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Cortisol
- C. Insulin
- D. Prolactin

Answer: B

Q20.

Which endocrine gland is known as the master gland?

- A. Thyroid
- B. Adrenal
- C. Pituitary
- D. Hypothalamus

Answer: C

Q21.

Cerebrospinal fluid is absorbed mainly by:

- A. Choroid plexus
- B. Arachnoid villi
- C. Pia mater
- D. Dura mater

Answer: B

Q22.

The functional unit of nervous system is:

- A. Neuroglia
- B. Neuron

- C. Synapse
- D. Axon

Answer: B

Q23.

Action potential is generated by movement of:

- A. Potassium only
- B. Sodium only
- C. Calcium only
- D. Sodium and potassium

Answer: D

Q24.

The neurotransmitter at neuromuscular junction is:

- A. Dopamine
- B. Noradrenaline
- C. Acetylcholine
- D. Serotonin

Answer: C

Q25.

Which lobe of brain controls hearing?

- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
- C. Temporal
- D. Occipital

Answer: C

Q26.

The visual pathway ends in:

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe

Answer: D

Q27.

Rods are responsible for:

- A. Color vision
- B. Day vision
- C. Night vision
- D. Depth perception

Answer: C

Q28.

Cones are responsible for:

- A. Night vision
- B. Black and white vision
- C. Color vision
- D. Peripheral vision

Answer: C

Q29.

Normal hemoglobin level in adult male is approximately:

- A. 10–12 g/dL
- B. 12–14 g/dL
- C. 14–16 g/dL
- D. 16–18 g/dL

Answer: C

Q30.

Which blood cell is responsible for immunity?

- A. RBC
- B. Platelet
- C. WBC
- D. Plasma

Answer: C

Q31.

The normal platelet count is:

- A. 50,000–100,000/mm³
- B. 100,000–200,000/mm³
- C. 150,000–400,000/mm³
- D. >500,000/mm³

Answer: C

Q32.

Bleeding time mainly assesses:

- A. Coagulation factors
- B. Platelet function
- C. RBC count
- D. Hemoglobin level

Answer: B

Q33.

Clotting time assesses:

- A. Platelet function
- B. Coagulation pathway
- C. RBC integrity
- D. Plasma volume

Answer: B

Q34.

Which vitamin is essential for coagulation?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin K

Answer: D

Q35.

The universal donor blood group is:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. AB
- D. O

Answer: D

Q36.

The universal recipient blood group is:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. AB
- D. O

Answer: C

Q37.

The life span of RBC is approximately:

- A. 60 days
- B. 90 days
- C. 120 days
- D. 150 days

Answer: C

Q38.

Which condition increases ESR?

- A. Polycythemia
- B. Anemia
- C. Dehydration
- D. Leukopenia

Answer: B

Q39.

The main buffer system of blood is:

- A. Phosphate buffer
- B. Protein buffer
- C. Bicarbonate buffer
- D. Hemoglobin buffer

Answer: C

Q40.

Plasma proteins are synthesized mainly in:

- A. Kidney
- B. Spleen
- C. Liver
- D. Bone marrow

Answer: C

Q41.

Which hormone increases blood pressure?

- A. Insulin
- B. Aldosterone

- C. Parathyroid hormone
- D. Calcitonin

Answer: B

Q42.

ADH acts mainly on:

- A. Proximal tubule
- B. Distal tubule
- C. Collecting duct
- D. Loop of Henle

Answer: C

Q43.

The normal respiratory rate in adults is:

- A. 6–10/min
- B. 10–14/min
- C. 12–20/min
- D. 20–30/min

Answer: C

Q44.

The Bohr effect refers to:

- A. Oxygen binding to hemoglobin
- B. CO₂ binding to hemoglobin
- C. Effect of CO₂ on oxygen affinity of hemoglobin
- D. Effect of temperature on breathing

Answer: C

Q45.

Which hormone is secreted during hypoglycemia?

- A. Insulin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Thyroxine
- D. Aldosterone

Answer: B

Q46.

CNS depressant effect is seen with:

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Hypercapnia
- C. Severe hypoglycemia
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q47.

The refractory period prevents:

- A. Muscle contraction
- B. Fatigue
- C. Tetanization
- D. Excitation

Answer: C

Q48.

Which reflex helps maintain posture?

- A. Stretch reflex
- B. Withdrawal reflex
- C. Pupillary reflex
- D. Gag reflex

Answer: A

Q49.

The auditory ossicles are located in:

- A. External ear
- B. Middle ear
- C. Inner ear
- D. Cochlea

Answer: B

Q50.

The hormone responsible for milk ejection is:

- A. Prolactin
- B. Estrogen
- C. Progesterone
- D. Oxytocin

Answer: D

✓ **END OF PHYSIOLOGY**

◆ **BIOCHEMISTRY**

Metabolism, Enzymes & Nutrition

Q1.

The basic unit of carbohydrates is:

- A. Amino acid
- B. Fatty acid
- C. Monosaccharide
- D. Nucleotide

Answer: C

Q2.

Glucose is absorbed from intestine mainly by:

- A. Passive diffusion
- B. Facilitated diffusion
- C. Secondary active transport
- D. Endocytosis

Answer: C

Q3.

The rate-limiting enzyme of glycolysis is:

- A. Hexokinase
- B. Phosphofructokinase-1
- C. Pyruvate kinase
- D. Glucose-6-phosphatase

Answer: B

Q4.

Net ATP produced from one molecule of glucose in glycolysis is:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

Answer: B

Q5.

The end product of anaerobic glycolysis is:

- A. Pyruvate
- B. Acetyl-CoA
- C. Lactate
- D. Alanine

Answer: C

Q6.

Glycogen is stored mainly in:

- A. Brain
- B. Muscle and liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Adipose tissue

Answer: B

Q7.

The enzyme responsible for glycogen breakdown is:

- A. Glycogen synthase
- B. Phosphorylase
- C. Hexokinase
- D. Aldolase

Answer: B

Q8.

The rate-limiting enzyme of gluconeogenesis is:

- A. Hexokinase
- B. Phosphofructokinase
- C. Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase
- D. Pyruvate kinase

Answer: C

Q9.

The major site of gluconeogenesis is:

- A. Muscle
- B. Kidney
- C. Liver
- D. Brain

Answer: C

Q10.

Which vitamin is required for transamination reactions?

- A. Vitamin B1
- B. Vitamin B2
- C. Vitamin B6
- D. Vitamin B12

Answer: C

Q11.

The end product of protein metabolism is:

- A. Creatinine
- B. Ammonia
- C. Urea
- D. Uric acid

Answer: C

Q12.

Urea cycle occurs mainly in:

- A. Kidney
- B. Muscle
- C. Liver
- D. Brain

Answer: C

Q13.

Essential amino acids include all EXCEPT:

- A. Leucine
- B. Lysine
- C. Valine
- D. Alanine

Answer: D

Q14.

Phenylketonuria results from deficiency of:

- A. Tyrosinase
- B. Phenylalanine hydroxylase
- C. Transaminase
- D. Dehydrogenase

Answer: B

Q15.

The main energy store of the body is:

- A. Glycogen
- B. Protein
- C. Fat
- D. Glucose

Answer: C

Q16.

β -oxidation of fatty acids occurs in:

- A. Cytosol
- B. Nucleus
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Lysosomes

Answer: C

Q17.

The transport form of fatty acids into mitochondria is via:

- A. Albumin
- B. Carnitine

- C. Coenzyme A
- D. Lipoprotein

Answer: B

Q18.

Ketone bodies are synthesized in:

- A. Brain
- B. Muscle
- C. Liver
- D. Kidney

Answer: C

Q19.

Which condition shows increased ketone bodies?

- A. Fed state
- B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- C. High carbohydrate diet
- D. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: B

Q20.

Cholesterol is synthesized mainly in:

- A. Kidney
- B. Brain
- C. Liver
- D. Spleen

Answer: C

Q21.

The rate-limiting enzyme of cholesterol synthesis is:

- A. HMG-CoA synthase
- B. HMG-CoA reductase
- C. Acetyl-CoA carboxylase
- D. Lipoprotein lipase

Answer: B

Q22.

LDL cholesterol is considered:

- A. Good cholesterol
- B. Bad cholesterol
- C. Neutral cholesterol
- D. Protective cholesterol

Answer: B

Q23.

HDL cholesterol helps in:

- A. Cholesterol synthesis
- B. Cholesterol absorption
- C. Reverse cholesterol transport
- D. Fat digestion

Answer: C

Q24.

Enzymes are mostly:

- A. Lipids
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Proteins
- D. Minerals

Answer: C

Q25.

The active site of enzyme is formed by:

- A. Whole protein
- B. Specific amino acids
- C. Cofactor only
- D. Substrate

Answer: B

Q26.

Competitive inhibition can be reversed by increasing:

- A. Enzyme concentration
- B. Substrate concentration
- C. Inhibitor concentration
- D. pH

Answer: B

Q27.

Non-competitive inhibition affects:

- A. K_m only
- B. V_{max} only
- C. Both K_m and V_{max}
- D. Neither K_m nor V_{max}

Answer: B

Q28.

Which enzyme requires a coenzyme derived from vitamin B1?

- A. Transaminase
- B. Pyruvate dehydrogenase
- C. Lactate dehydrogenase
- D. Hexokinase

Answer: B

Q29.

Isoenzymes are:

- A. Different enzymes with same function
- B. Same enzyme in different tissues
- C. Enzymes with same structure
- D. Inactive enzymes

Answer: B

Q30.

Which isoenzyme is used in diagnosis of myocardial infarction?

- A. LDH-1
- B. LDH-5
- C. AST
- D. ALT

Answer: A

Q31.

The normal blood glucose level (fasting) is approximately:

- A. 40–60 mg/dL
- B. 60–80 mg/dL
- C. 70–110 mg/dL
- D. 120–150 mg/dL

Answer: C

Q32.

Diabetes mellitus is characterized by:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperglycemia
- C. Hyperlipidemia only
- D. Hypoproteinemia

Answer: B

Q33.

Glycated hemoglobin is known as:

- A. HbF
- B. HbA1c
- C. HbS
- D. HbA

Answer: B

Q34.

Vitamin deficiency causing scurvy is:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B1
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

Answer: C

Q35.

Rickets is caused by deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin K

Answer: C

Q36.

Vitamin K is required for synthesis of:

- A. Hemoglobin
- B. Collagen

- C. Clotting factors
- D. Immunoglobulins

Answer: C

Q37.

Iron deficiency anemia is characterized by:

- A. Macrocytic anemia
- B. Normocytic anemia
- C. Microcytic hypochromic anemia
- D. Hemolytic anemia

Answer: C

Q38.

The major antioxidant vitamin is:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin K

Answer: B

Q39.

Which mineral is a component of hemoglobin?

- A. Calcium
- B. Iron
- C. Zinc
- D. Magnesium

Answer: B

Q40.

Calcium absorption from intestine is enhanced by:

- A. Parathyroid hormone
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Calcitonin
- D. Vitamin K

Answer: B

Q41.

The major plasma protein is:

- A. Globulin
- B. Fibrinogen
- C. Albumin
- D. Transferrin

Answer: C

Q42.

Albumin is synthesized in:

- A. Kidney
- B. Spleen
- C. Liver
- D. Bone marrow

Answer: C

Q43.

Kwashiorkor is caused by deficiency of:

- A. Calories
- B. Proteins
- C. Fats
- D. Vitamins

Answer: B

Q44.

Marasmus is caused by deficiency of:

- A. Protein only
- B. Calories only
- C. Protein and calories
- D. Vitamins

Answer: C

Q45.

The body mass index (BMI) is calculated as:

- A. Weight/height
- B. Height/weight
- C. Weight (kg)/height (m)²
- D. Height²/weight

Answer: C

Q46.

Which lipoprotein transports dietary triglycerides?

- A. VLDL
- B. LDL
- C. HDL
- D. Chylomicrons

Answer: D

Q47.

The major fuel for brain under normal conditions is:

- A. Fatty acids
- B. Ketone bodies
- C. Glucose
- D. Amino acids

Answer: C

Q48.

The enzyme ALT is mainly found in:

- A. Heart
- B. Kidney
- C. Liver
- D. Brain

Answer: C

Q49.

Which condition shows elevated uric acid?

- A. Gout
- B. Rickets
- C. Scurvy
- D. Diabetes

Answer: A

Q50.

The most accurate test for long-term glucose control is:

- A. Fasting glucose
- B. Random glucose
- C. HbA1c
- D. OGTT

Answer: C

✓ **END OF BIOCHEMISTRY**

◆ **COMMUNITY DENTISTRY**

Oral Epidemiology, Prevention & Control, Oral Health Promotion, Surveys & Indices, Nutrition & Oral Health

Q1.

Community dentistry primarily focuses on:

- A. Individual patient care
- B. Hospital-based dentistry
- C. Oral health of the community
- D. Cosmetic dentistry

Answer: C

Q2.

Epidemiology is defined as the study of:

- A. Diseases only
- B. Distribution and determinants of health-related events
- C. Treatment outcomes
- D. Laboratory investigations

Answer: B

Q3.

Incidence refers to:

- A. Total existing cases
- B. New cases occurring in a given period
- C. Severity of disease
- D. Mortality rate

Answer: B

Q4.

Prevalence indicates:

- A. New cases only
- B. Existing cases at a given time

- C. Cure rate
- D. Fatality rate

Answer: B

Q5.

DMFT index is used to measure:

- A. Oral hygiene
- B. Periodontal disease
- C. Dental caries experience
- D. Fluorosis

Answer: C

Q6.

In DMFT index, the letter “M” stands for:

- A. Missing due to trauma
- B. Missing due to caries
- C. Missing due to orthodontics
- D. Mobile teeth

Answer: B

Q7.

The maximum possible DMFT score for an individual is:

- A. 20
- B. 24
- C. 28
- D. 32

Answer: C

Q8.

Which index is used to assess oral hygiene status?

- A. DMFT
- B. CPI
- C. OHI-S
- D. GI

Answer: C

Q9.

OHI-S consists of:

- A. Plaque index only
- B. Calculus index only
- C. Debris and calculus indices
- D. Gingival index

Answer: C

Q10.

The index used for periodontal screening is:

- A. DMFT
- B. CPI
- C. OHI-S
- D. Plaque index

Answer: B

Q11.

Primary prevention includes:

- A. Early diagnosis
- B. Treatment
- C. Health promotion and specific protection
- D. Rehabilitation

Answer: C

Q12.

Fluoridation of water is an example of:

- A. Secondary prevention
- B. Tertiary prevention
- C. Primary prevention
- D. Rehabilitation

Answer: C

Q13.

The optimal fluoride concentration in drinking water is approximately:

- A. 0.2 ppm
- B. 0.5 ppm
- C. 1.0 ppm
- D. 2.0 ppm

Answer: C

Q14.

Dental sealants are mainly used to prevent caries in:

- A. Smooth surfaces
- B. Root surfaces
- C. Pit and fissures
- D. Cervical areas

Answer: C

Q15.

Secondary prevention aims at:

- A. Preventing disease occurrence
- B. Early detection and prompt treatment
- C. Rehabilitation
- D. Health education only

Answer: B

Q16.

Tertiary prevention includes:

- A. Health promotion
- B. Early diagnosis
- C. Limiting disability and rehabilitation
- D. Fluoride use

Answer: C

Q17.

Health education is defined as:

- A. Giving treatment
- B. Providing information to change behavior
- C. Enforcing laws
- D. Conducting surveys

Answer: B

Q18.

The most effective method of oral health education is:

- A. Lectures
- B. Posters
- C. One-to-one counseling
- D. Pamphlets

Answer: C

Q19.

A pilot survey is conducted to:

- A. Collect final data
- B. Test feasibility of study
- C. Publish results
- D. Train examiners only

Answer: B

Q20.

Calibration of examiners is done to:

- A. Increase sample size
- B. Reduce bias and improve reliability
- C. Increase prevalence
- D. Improve treatment

Answer: B

Q21.

Sampling is defined as:

- A. Studying whole population
- B. Selecting a part of population
- C. Treating patients
- D. Conducting experiments

Answer: B

Q22.

Random sampling ensures:

- A. Convenience
- B. Equal chance of selection
- C. Higher cost
- D. Smaller sample size

Answer: B

Q23.

Cross-sectional studies are used to measure:

- A. Incidence
- B. Prevalence

- C. Mortality
- D. Risk ratio

Answer: B

Q24.

Longitudinal studies are useful to assess:

- A. Prevalence
- B. Disease progression
- C. Point estimates
- D. One-time data

Answer: B

Q25.

A cohort study starts with:

- A. Disease status
- B. Exposure status
- C. Outcome only
- D. Treatment

Answer: B

Q26.

Case-control study compares:

- A. Exposed and unexposed
- B. Diseased and non-diseased
- C. Treated and untreated
- D. Children and adults

Answer: B

Q27.

Bias in a study refers to:

- A. Random error
- B. Systematic error
- C. Chance variation
- D. Sample size

Answer: B

Q28.

Confounding factor is one that:

- A. Is outcome variable
- B. Is exposure variable
- C. Distorts true association
- D. Is irrelevant

Answer: C

Q29.

Sensitivity of a test indicates its ability to:

- A. Identify disease-free individuals
- B. Identify diseased individuals
- C. Predict outcome
- D. Reduce bias

Answer: B

Q30.

Specificity of a test refers to its ability to:

- A. Detect disease
- B. Detect non-disease
- C. Predict prognosis
- D. Measure prevalence

Answer: B

Q31.

The most common cause of dental caries in community is:

- A. Genetics
- B. Sugar consumption
- C. Fluoride excess
- D. Trauma

Answer: B

Q32.

Which sugar is most cariogenic?

- A. Glucose
- B. Fructose
- C. Lactose
- D. Sucrose

Answer: D

Q33.

Balanced diet includes:

- A. Only carbohydrates
- B. Only proteins
- C. All nutrients in proper proportion
- D. Vitamins only

Answer: C

Q34.

Vitamin deficiency associated with gingival bleeding is:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B12
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

Answer: C

Q35.

Calcium deficiency mainly affects:

- A. Enamel formation
- B. Bone and teeth mineralization
- C. Salivary flow
- D. Taste sensation

Answer: B

Q36.

Malnutrition during tooth development can cause:

- A. Caries only
- B. Enamel hypoplasia
- C. Periodontitis
- D. Fluorosis

Answer: B

Q37.

The most important role of fluoride is to:

- A. Kill bacteria
- B. Strengthen enamel
- C. Increase saliva
- D. Reduce sugar intake

Answer: B

Q38.

School dental health programs aim to:

- A. Treat adults
- B. Improve child oral health
- C. Provide cosmetic care
- D. Conduct research only

Answer: B

Q39.

Which age group benefits most from preventive dentistry?

- A. Elderly
- B. Adults
- C. Children
- D. Pregnant women

Answer: C

Q40.

Dental health education in schools is best delivered by:

- A. Pamphlets only
- B. Audio messages
- C. Demonstrations and motivation
- D. Examinations

Answer: C

Q41.

Oral health promotion focuses on:

- A. Treatment
- B. Behavior change
- C. Surgery
- D. Drugs

Answer: B

Q42.

The main goal of community dentistry is to:

- A. Increase number of dentists
- B. Reduce oral disease burden

- C. Improve income
- D. Provide advanced treatment

Answer: B

Q43.

Which index is used for fluorosis assessment?

- A. DMFT
- B. CPI
- C. Dean's index
- D. OHI-S

Answer: C

Q44.

Primary health care emphasizes:

- A. Specialist care
- B. Curative services only
- C. Preventive and promotive care
- D. Hospital services

Answer: C

Q45.

The "at-risk" population refers to:

- A. Healthy individuals
- B. Individuals likely to develop disease
- C. Treated individuals
- D. Recovered patients

Answer: B

Q46.

A health survey is conducted mainly to:

- A. Treat disease
- B. Measure health status
- C. Educate patients
- D. Perform surgery

Answer: B

Q47.

Which tooth brushing technique is commonly recommended for children?

- A. Bass technique
- B. Modified Bass
- C. Fones technique
- D. Stillman technique

Answer: C

Q48.

The most cost-effective preventive measure in dentistry is:

- A. Restorations
- B. Extractions
- C. Fluoridation
- D. Implants

Answer: C

Q49.

Community periodontal index was developed by:

- A. WHO
- B. ADA
- C. FDI
- D. CDC

Answer: A

Q50.

The success of community oral health programs depends mainly on:

- A. Advanced equipment
- B. Community participation
- C. Specialist dentists
- D. Hospital setup

Answer: B

✓ **END OF COMMUNITY DENTISTRY**

◆ **ORAL BIOLOGY & TOOTH MORPHOLOGY**

Craniofacial Development, Enamel, Dentin & Pulp

Q1.

Craniofacial development is derived mainly from:

- A. Mesoderm only
- B. Endoderm only
- C. Neural crest cells
- D. Ectoderm only

Answer: C

Q2.

The branchial arches are formed during:

- A. 2nd week
- B. 3rd week
- C. 4th–5th week
- D. 8th week

Answer: C

Q3.

The maxilla develops primarily from:

- A. First branchial arch
- B. Second branchial arch
- C. Frontonasal process
- D. Third branchial arch

Answer: A

Q4.

The mandible develops by:

- A. Endochondral ossification only
- B. Intramembranous ossification only
- C. Combination of both
- D. Cartilage replacement

Answer: B

Q5.

Meckel's cartilage is associated with development of:

- A. Maxilla
- B. Mandible
- C. Zygoma
- D. Nasal bone

Answer: B

Q6.

The palate develops from:

- A. Primary palate only
- B. Secondary palate only
- C. Fusion of primary and secondary palates
- D. Nasal septum only

Answer: C

Q7.

Cleft lip results from failure of fusion of:

- A. Palatal shelves
- B. Maxillary and medial nasal processes
- C. Lateral nasal processes
- D. Mandibular processes

Answer: B

Q8.

Cleft palate is caused by failure of fusion of:

- A. Lip segments
- B. Palatal shelves
- C. Alveolar ridges
- D. Nasal septum only

Answer: B

Q9.

Tooth development begins around:

- A. 4th week IU
- B. 6th week IU
- C. 10th week IU
- D. At birth

Answer: B

Q10.

The dental lamina gives rise to:

- A. Dentin
- B. Cementum

- C. Enamel organ
- D. Dental pulp

Answer: C

Q11.

The enamel organ consists of all EXCEPT:

- A. Inner enamel epithelium
- B. Outer enamel epithelium
- C. Stellate reticulum
- D. Dental papilla

Answer: D

Q12.

Ameloblasts are derived from:

- A. Dental papilla
- B. Dental follicle
- C. Inner enamel epithelium
- D. Outer enamel epithelium

Answer: C

Q13.

The hardest tissue in human body is:

- A. Dentin
- B. Cementum
- C. Enamel
- D. Bone

Answer: C

Q14.

Enamel is composed mainly of:

- A. Organic matrix
- B. Water
- C. Hydroxyapatite crystals
- D. Collagen fibers

Answer: C

Q15.

The basic structural unit of enamel is:

- A. Lamella
- B. Enamel rod
- C. Enamel spindle
- D. Tuft

Answer: B

Q16.

Enamel rods run:

- A. Straight from DEJ to surface
- B. Wavy course
- C. Parallel to tooth axis
- D. Circularly

Answer: B

Q17.

Striae of Retzius represent:

- A. Daily growth lines
- B. Incremental growth lines
- C. Calcification defects
- D. Enamel cracks

Answer: B

Q18.

Neonatal line is seen in:

- A. All teeth
- B. Permanent teeth only
- C. Primary teeth and first permanent molars
- D. Incisors only

Answer: C

Q19.

Enamel lamellae are:

- A. Developmental cracks
- B. Organic rich structures
- C. Hypomineralized areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q20.

The thickness of enamel is greatest at:

- A. Cervical region
- B. Middle third
- C. Cusp tip
- D. Root

Answer: C

Q21.

Dentin is derived from:

- A. Ameloblasts
- B. Cementoblasts
- C. Odontoblasts
- D. Fibroblasts

Answer: C

Q22.

Odontoblasts originate from:

- A. Dental follicle
- B. Dental papilla
- C. Enamel organ
- D. Oral epithelium

Answer: B

Q23.

The organic matrix of dentin contains mainly:

- A. Elastin
- B. Keratin
- C. Collagen
- D. Proteoglycan

Answer: C

Q24.

Dentinal tubules run from:

- A. Enamel to pulp
- B. Cementum to enamel
- C. Pulp to DEJ
- D. Cementum to pulp

Answer: C

Q25.

Primary dentin is formed:

- A. Before root completion
- B. After eruption
- C. After injury
- D. Throughout life

Answer: A

Q26.

Secondary dentin is formed:

- A. Before eruption
- B. After root completion
- C. Only after injury
- D. During tooth development

Answer: B

Q27.

Tertiary dentin is also called:

- A. Circumpulpal dentin
- B. Reparative dentin
- C. Mantle dentin
- D. Interglobular dentin

Answer: B

Q28.

Interglobular dentin is due to:

- A. Excess mineralization
- B. Failure of mineralization
- C. Infection
- D. Trauma

Answer: B

Q29.

The most sensitive tissue of tooth is:

- A. Enamel
- B. Dentin

- C. Cementum
- D. Pulp

Answer: B

Q30.

Dentinal sensitivity is explained by:

- A. Direct innervation theory
- B. Hydrodynamic theory
- C. Transducer theory
- D. Neural theory

Answer: B

Q31.

Dental pulp originates from:

- A. Dental follicle
- B. Dental papilla
- C. Enamel organ
- D. Oral epithelium

Answer: B

Q32.

The main function of dental pulp is:

- A. Nutrition
- B. Protection
- C. Formation of dentin
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q33.

The cell-rich zone of pulp is called:

- A. Odontoblastic zone
- B. Weil's zone
- C. Pulp core
- D. Cell-free zone

Answer: B

Q34.

The pulp is most sensitive to:

- A. Pressure
- B. Heat
- C. Cold
- D. Chemical stimuli

Answer: C

Q35.

Pulp stones are more common in:

- A. Young teeth
- B. Deciduous teeth
- C. Older teeth
- D. Newly erupted teeth

Answer: C

Q36.

The blood supply of pulp enters through:

- A. Crown
- B. Dentinal tubules
- C. Apical foramen
- D. CEJ

Answer: C

Q37.

Nerve supply of pulp is mainly by:

- A. Autonomic nerves
- B. Parasympathetic nerves
- C. Sensory nerves
- D. Motor nerves

Answer: C

Q38.

The most numerous cells in pulp are:

- A. Odontoblasts
- B. Fibroblasts
- C. Macrophages
- D. Plasma cells

Answer: B

Q39.

Which dentin forms first?

- A. Secondary dentin
- B. Tertiary dentin
- C. Mantle dentin
- D. Circumpulpal dentin

Answer: C

Q40.

Dentinal sclerosis results from:

- A. Increased tubule diameter
- B. Tubule obliteration
- C. Pulp necrosis
- D. Infection

Answer: B

Q41.

The pulp has poor healing capacity because of:

- A. High innervation
- B. Rigid dentinal walls
- C. High vascularity
- D. Presence of odontoblasts

Answer: B

Q42.

Reparative dentin is formed by:

- A. Original odontoblasts
- B. Replacement odontoblast-like cells
- C. Fibroblasts
- D. Cementoblasts

Answer: B

Q43.

Enamel cannot regenerate because:

- A. No blood supply
- B. No nerves
- C. Ameloblasts are lost after eruption
- D. Highly mineralized

Answer: C

Q44.

The dentino-enamel junction (DEJ) is:

- A. Smooth
- B. Straight
- C. Scalloped
- D. Flat

Answer: C

Q45.

The pulp horn is highest in:

- A. Incisors
- B. Premolars
- C. Molars
- D. Canines

Answer: A

Q46.

The pulp chamber is largest in:

- A. Young teeth
- B. Old teeth
- C. Attrited teeth
- D. Deciduous only

Answer: A

Q47.

Which structure protects pulp from thermal stimuli?

- A. Enamel
- B. Cementum
- C. Dentin
- D. Bone

Answer: C

Q48.

The odontoblastic process extends into:

- A. Enamel
- B. Cementum

- C. Dentinal tubules
- D. Pulp core

Answer: C

Q49.

Dentin continues to form throughout life as:

- A. Primary dentin
- B. Secondary dentin
- C. Mantle dentin
- D. Interglobular dentin

Answer: B

Q50.

Which structure is responsible for tooth color?

- A. Enamel
- B. Cementum
- C. Dentin
- D. Pulp

Answer: C

ORAL BIOLOGY – PART 1 COMPLETE

ORAL BIOLOGY & TOOTH MORPHOLOGY

Oral Mucosa, Salivary Glands & Tooth Morphology

Q1.

Oral mucosa is derived embryologically from:

- A. Mesoderm
- B. Endoderm
- C. Ectoderm
- D. Neural crest only

Answer: C

Q2.

Masticatory mucosa is found in:

- A. Buccal mucosa
- B. Floor of mouth
- C. Gingiva and hard palate
- D. Soft palate

Answer: C

Q3.

Lining mucosa is characterized by:

- A. Keratinized epithelium
- B. Non-keratinized epithelium
- C. Absence of basement membrane
- D. No blood supply

Answer: B

Q4.

Specialized oral mucosa is present on:

- A. Buccal mucosa
- B. Gingiva
- C. Ventral surface of tongue
- D. Dorsal surface of tongue

Answer: D

Q5.

Which papilla contains taste buds?

- A. Filiform
- B. Fungiform
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

Answer: B

Q6.

Filiform papillae are mainly responsible for:

- A. Taste
- B. Sensation
- C. Mechanical function
- D. Saliva secretion

Answer: C

Q7.

Circumvallate papillae are located:

- A. Tip of tongue
- B. Lateral borders of tongue
- C. Posterior dorsum of tongue
- D. Ventral surface

Answer: C

Q8.

Taste buds are absent in:

- A. Fungiform papillae
- B. Foliate papillae
- C. Circumvallate papillae
- D. Filiform papillae

Answer: D

Q9.

Which cells in taste buds are responsible for taste perception?

- A. Basal cells
- B. Supporting cells

- C. Gustatory cells
- D. Keratinocytes

Answer: C

Q10.

The most abundant minor salivary glands are found in:

- A. Hard palate
- B. Soft palate
- C. Lips and cheeks
- D. Floor of mouth

Answer: C

Q11.

The largest salivary gland is:

- A. Submandibular
- B. Sublingual
- C. Parotid
- D. Minor salivary

Answer: C

Q12.

Parotid gland secretes predominantly:

- A. Mucous saliva
- B. Serous saliva
- C. Mixed saliva
- D. Thick saliva

Answer: B

Q13.

Submandibular gland secretion is mainly:

- A. Serous
- B. Mucous
- C. Mixed (serous > mucous)
- D. Mixed (mucous > serous)

Answer: C

Q14.

Sublingual gland is predominantly:

- A. Serous
- B. Mucous
- C. Mixed
- D. Seromucous

Answer: B

Q15.

Saliva secretion is controlled mainly by:

- A. Hormonal regulation
- B. Sympathetic nervous system
- C. Parasympathetic nervous system
- D. Endocrine glands

Answer: C

Q16.

The main organic component of saliva is:

- A. Water
- B. Electrolytes
- C. Enzymes and proteins
- D. Minerals

Answer: C

Q17.

Salivary amylase helps in digestion of:

- A. Proteins
- B. Fats
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Vitamins

Answer: C

Q18.

Xerostomia refers to:

- A. Excess saliva
- B. Normal saliva
- C. Dry mouth
- D. Thick saliva

Answer: C

Q19.

Which condition commonly causes xerostomia?

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Hypertension
- C. Asthma
- D. Epilepsy

Answer: A

Q20.

Saliva plays a protective role by:

- A. Lubrication only
- B. Buffering acids
- C. Antimicrobial action
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q21.

The primary dentition has how many teeth?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 20
- D. 24

Answer: C

Q22.

Permanent dentition consists of:

- A. 28 teeth
- B. 30 teeth
- C. 32 teeth
- D. 34 teeth

Answer: C

Q23.

Which tooth erupts first in permanent dentition?

- A. Central incisor
- B. Lateral incisor
- C. First molar
- D. Canine

Answer: C

Q24.

The tooth with the longest root is:

- A. Maxillary incisor
- B. Maxillary canine
- C. Mandibular canine
- D. Maxillary premolar

Answer: B

Q25.

The tooth with greatest masticatory efficiency is:

- A. Incisor
- B. Canine
- C. Premolar
- D. Molar

Answer: D

Q26.

Which tooth has the greatest crown height?

- A. Incisor
- B. Canine
- C. Premolar
- D. Molar

Answer: B

Q27.

Maxillary first molar usually has how many roots?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

Answer: C

Q28.

Mandibular first molar typically has:

- A. One root
- B. Two roots

- C. Three roots
- D. Four roots

Answer: B

Q29.

Which tooth shows most variation in morphology?

- A. Incisor
- B. Canine
- C. Premolar
- D. Third molar

Answer: D

Q30.

The cusp of Carabelli is present on:

- A. Mandibular molars
- B. Maxillary first molar
- C. Maxillary premolar
- D. Mandibular premolar

Answer: B

Q31.

The incisal edge is characteristic of:

- A. Canines
- B. Premolars
- C. Molars
- D. Incisors

Answer: D

Q32.

Which tooth has a single pointed cusp?

- A. Incisor
- B. Canine
- C. Premolar
- D. Molar

Answer: B

Q33.

Premolars are also known as:

- A. Bicuspids
- B. Tricuspids
- C. Molars
- D. Caniniform teeth

Answer: A

Q34.

Which tooth has the largest pulp chamber?

- A. Incisor
- B. Canine
- C. Premolar
- D. Molar

Answer: A

Q35.

The mesiobuccal cusp is largest in:

- A. Mandibular first molar
- B. Maxillary first molar
- C. Mandibular second molar
- D. Maxillary second molar

Answer: B

Q36.

The oblique ridge is a feature of:

- A. Mandibular molars
- B. Maxillary molars
- C. Premolars
- D. Canines

Answer: B

Q37.

Which tooth is most likely to be impacted?

- A. Central incisor
- B. Canine
- C. Second premolar
- D. Third molar

Answer: D

Q38.

The curve of Spee is an anteroposterior curve seen in:

- A. Maxillary arch
- B. Mandibular arch
- C. Both arches
- D. Primary dentition only

Answer: B

Q39.

The curve of Wilson is a:

- A. Anteroposterior curve
- B. Vertical curve
- C. Transverse curve
- D. Sagittal curve

Answer: C

Q40.

Tooth numbering system most commonly used internationally is:

- A. Palmer notation
- B. Universal system
- C. FDI system
- D. Zsigmondy system

Answer: C

Q41.

The cervical line is also called:

- A. DEJ
- B. CEJ
- C. CDJ
- D. PDJ

Answer: B

Q42.

The widest mesiodistal tooth in the permanent dentition is:

- A. Maxillary canine
- B. Maxillary first molar
- C. Mandibular first molar
- D. Maxillary incisor

Answer: B

Q43.

The narrowest tooth mesiodistally is:

- A. Mandibular incisor
- B. Maxillary lateral incisor
- C. Maxillary canine
- D. Mandibular premolar

Answer: A

Q44.

Which tooth has the most symmetrical crown?

- A. Central incisor
- B. Lateral incisor
- C. Canine
- D. Premolar

Answer: A

Q45.

The lingual surface of maxillary incisors shows:

- A. Cingulum
- B. Oblique ridge
- C. Carabelli cusp
- D. Transverse ridge

Answer: A

Q46.

Which tooth has two cusps of nearly equal size?

- A. Maxillary first premolar
- B. Mandibular first premolar
- C. Mandibular second premolar
- D. Maxillary canine

Answer: A

Q47.

The function of canines is primarily:

- A. Grinding
- B. Cutting

- C. Tearing
- D. Crushing

Answer: C

Q48.

Primary molars resemble which permanent teeth?

- A. Premolars
- B. Canines
- C. Incisors
- D. Molars

Answer: A

Q49.

The enamel in primary teeth is:

- A. Thicker than permanent teeth
- B. Thinner than permanent teeth
- C. Same thickness
- D. Absent

Answer: B

Q50.

Which tooth has the most complex root canal anatomy?

- A. Maxillary incisor
- B. Mandibular canine
- C. Maxillary first molar
- D. Mandibular incisor

Answer: C

***ORAL BIOLOGY & TOOTH
MORPHOLOGY COMPLETED***

◆ **DENTAL MATERIALS**

Properties, Direct Restorative Materials, Indirect Materials & Prosthesis Fabrication

(100 MCQs)

A. PROPERTIES OF DENTAL MATERIALS (30 MCQs)

Q1.

Stress is defined as:

- A. Deformation per unit length
- B. Force per unit area
- C. Resistance to fracture
- D. Energy absorbed

Answer: B

Q2.

Strain is:

- A. Force applied
- B. Stress applied
- C. Deformation per unit length
- D. Energy per unit volume

Answer: C

Q3.

The ratio of stress to strain within elastic limit is called:

- A. Toughness
- B. Hardness
- C. Modulus of elasticity
- D. Resilience

Answer: C

Q4.

A material that returns to original shape after removal of force shows:

- A. Plasticity
- B. Elasticity
- C. Creep
- D. Flow

Answer: B

Q5.

Hardness is resistance to:

- A. Tensile force
- B. Shear force
- C. Indentation
- D. Compression

Answer: C

Q6.

Which property indicates resistance to fracture?

- A. Ductility
- B. Toughness
- C. Hardness
- D. Elasticity

Answer: B

Q7.

Brittle materials show:

- A. High plastic deformation
- B. Sudden fracture without deformation
- C. High ductility
- D. High creep

Answer: B

Q8.

Ductility is the ability to be drawn into:

- A. Sheets
- B. Rods
- C. Wires
- D. Blocks

Answer: C

Q9.

Malleability refers to ability to be hammered into:

- A. Wires
- B. Sheets
- C. Rods
- D. Tubes

Answer: B

Q10.

Creep is time-dependent deformation under:

- A. Tensile stress
- B. Impact load
- C. Constant stress
- D. Sudden force

Answer: C

Q11.

Thermal conductivity is highest in:

- A. Acrylic
- B. Composite
- C. Metal
- D. Glass

Answer: C

Q12.

Coefficient of thermal expansion of restorative material should be:

- A. Higher than tooth
- B. Lower than tooth
- C. Similar to tooth
- D. Zero

Answer: C

Q13.

Corrosion is defined as:

- A. Physical wear
- B. Chemical deterioration
- C. Mechanical failure
- D. Fatigue fracture

Answer: B

Q14.

Galvanic corrosion occurs between:

- A. Similar metals
- B. Non-metals
- C. Two dissimilar metals
- D. Ceramics

Answer: C

Q15.

Biocompatibility means:

- A. Non-toxic only
- B. Compatible with oral tissues
- C. Strong material
- D. Esthetic material

Answer: B

Q16.

Viscosity is resistance to:

- A. Flow
- B. Fracture
- C. Stress
- D. Heat

Answer: A

Q17.

Resilience is ability to:

- A. Resist wear
- B. Absorb energy elastically
- C. Resist fracture
- D. Deform plastically

Answer: B

Q18.

Fatigue failure occurs due to:

- A. Single large load
- B. Repeated small loads

- C. Chemical reaction
- D. Corrosion

Answer: B

Q19.

Yield strength is stress at which:

- A. Fracture occurs
- B. Elastic limit ends
- C. Material melts
- D. Creep starts

Answer: B

Q20.

Adhesion is attraction between:

- A. Same molecules
- B. Different materials
- C. Metals only
- D. Polymers only

Answer: B

Q21.

Cohesion refers to attraction between:

- A. Different materials
- B. Solid and liquid
- C. Similar molecules
- D. Tooth and restoration

Answer: C

Q22.

Surface tension affects:

- A. Color
- B. Flow
- C. Hardness
- D. Strength

Answer: B

Q23.

Wettability is improved by:

- A. High contact angle
- B. Low contact angle
- C. Rough surface only
- D. Thick liquid

Answer: B

Q24.

Glass transition temperature applies to:

- A. Metals
- B. Ceramics
- C. Polymers
- D. All materials

Answer: C

Q25.

Which material shows highest elastic modulus?

- A. Acrylic
- B. Composite
- C. Enamel
- D. Dentin

Answer: C

Q26.

Fracture toughness indicates resistance to:

- A. Wear
- B. Crack propagation
- C. Heat
- D. Corrosion

Answer: B

Q27.

A viscoelastic material shows properties of:

- A. Solid only
- B. Liquid only
- C. Solid and liquid
- D. Gas

Answer: C

Q28.

Poisson's ratio relates:

- A. Stress to strain
- B. Longitudinal to lateral strain
- C. Load to area
- D. Heat to expansion

Answer: B

Q29.

Most dental ceramics fail by:

- A. Plastic deformation
- B. Brittle fracture
- C. Creep
- D. Corrosion

Answer: B

Q30.

The ideal dental material should be:

- A. Cheap only
- B. Strong only
- C. Biocompatible and durable
- D. Esthetic only

Answer: C

 **B. DIRECT RESTORATIVE MATERIALS (30 MCQs)**

Q31.

Dental amalgam is an alloy of:

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Mercury with other metals
- C. Copper and zinc
- D. Nickel and chromium

Answer: B

Q32.

The main strengthening element in amalgam is:

- A. Zinc
- B. Tin
- C. Silver
- D. Mercury

Answer: C

Q33.

High-copper amalgam eliminates:

- A. Gamma phase
- B. Gamma-1 phase

- C. Gamma-2 phase
- D. Eta phase

Answer: C

Q34.

Delayed expansion of amalgam is due to:

- A. Tin
- B. Zinc contamination
- C. Copper
- D. Silver

Answer: B

Q35.

Composite resin matrix is made of:

- A. Acrylic acid
- B. Bis-GMA
- C. Zinc oxide
- D. Silica

Answer: B

Q36.

The filler in composite improves:

- A. Polymerization
- B. Strength and wear resistance
- C. Color only
- D. Solubility

Answer: B

Q37.

Light-cured composites use which initiator?

- A. Benzoyl peroxide
- B. Camphorquinone
- C. Amine only
- D. Acid

Answer: B

Q38.

The wavelength used for curing composite is around:

- A. 300 nm
- B. 450–500 nm
- C. 600 nm
- D. 800 nm

Answer: B

Q39.

Polymerization shrinkage leads to:

- A. Marginal leakage
- B. Increased strength
- C. Expansion
- D. Better bonding

Answer: A

Q40.

Glass ionomer cement sets by:

- A. Polymerization
- B. Acid-base reaction
- C. Light activation
- D. Evaporation

Answer: B

Q41.

GIC releases:

- A. Calcium
- B. Phosphate
- C. Fluoride
- D. Sodium

Answer: C

Q42.

Resin-modified GIC sets by:

- A. Acid-base only
- B. Light cure only
- C. Dual mechanism
- D. Heat

Answer: C

Q43.

Zinc oxide eugenol has:

- A. Pulpal irritation
- B. Sedative effect
- C. High strength
- D. Adhesion

Answer: B

Q44.

Eugenol inhibits polymerization of:

- A. Amalgam
- B. GIC
- C. Composite resin
- D. Zinc phosphate

Answer: C

Q45.

Calcium hydroxide is used mainly for:

- A. Permanent restoration
- B. Pulp protection
- C. Impression
- D. Polishing

Answer: B

Q46.

Flowable composites have:

- A. High filler
- B. Low filler
- C. No resin
- D. No polymerization

Answer: B

Q47.

Which material bonds chemically to tooth?

- A. Amalgam
- B. Composite
- C. GIC
- D. Gold

Answer: C

Q48.

Pit and fissure sealants are mainly:

- A. GIC
- B. Composite resin
- C. Zinc phosphate
- D. Acrylic

Answer: B

Q49.

Microfilled composites have:

- A. Large filler
- B. No filler
- C. Small filler particles
- D. Metal filler

Answer: C

Q50.

The major disadvantage of amalgam is:

- A. Low strength
- B. Poor marginal seal initially
- C. Poor durability
- D. Poor handling

Answer: B



C. INDIRECT MATERIALS & PROSTHESIS FABRICATION (40 MCQs)

Q51.

Dental casting alloys are used for:

- A. Direct restorations
- B. Fixed prosthesis
- C. Liners
- D. Bases

Answer: B

Q52.

Lost wax technique is used in:

- A. Impression
- B. Casting
- C. Polishing
- D. Bonding

Answer: B

Q53.

Inlay wax is:

- A. Rigid
- B. Brittle
- C. Thermoplastic
- D. Elastic

Answer: C

Q54.

Investment material must resist:

- A. Moisture
- B. High temperature
- C. Pressure only
- D. Corrosion

Answer: B

Q55.

Gypsum-bonded investments are used for casting:

- A. Base metal alloys
- B. High-fusing alloys
- C. Gold alloys
- D. Titanium

Answer: C

Q56.

Phosphate-bonded investments are used for:

- A. Low-fusing alloys
- B. High-fusing alloys
- C. Amalgam
- D. Composite

Answer: B

Q57.

Sprue former provides:

- A. Retention
- B. Path for molten metal
- C. Cooling
- D. Strength

Answer: B

Q58.

Porosity in casting is caused by:

- A. Slow cooling
- B. Improper casting technique
- C. Excess wax
- D. Polishing

Answer: B

Q59.

Dental ceramics are primarily composed of:

- A. Metals
- B. Glass
- C. Polymers
- D. Rubber

Answer: B

Q60.

Porcelain is fused to metal at:

- A. Low temperature
- B. Room temperature
- C. High temperature
- D. Body temperature

Answer: C

Q61.

Coefficient of thermal expansion of porcelain should be:

- A. Higher than metal
- B. Lower than metal
- C. Equal to metal
- D. Unrelated

Answer: B

Q62.

Metal-ceramic bond is achieved mainly by:

- A. Mechanical retention
- B. Chemical bonding
- C. Van der Waals forces
- D. Adhesive

Answer: B

Q63.

All-ceramic crowns provide:

- A. Maximum strength
- B. Maximum aesthetics
- C. Maximum toughness
- D. Maximum ductility

Answer: B

Q64.

Alumina and zirconia are examples of:

- A. Polymers
- B. Metals
- C. Ceramics
- D. Resins

Answer: C

Q65.

Zirconia is known for:

- A. Low strength
- B. High translucency only
- C. High fracture toughness
- D. Solubility

Answer: C

Q66.

Acrylic resin denture base is mainly:

- A. Thermosetting
- B. Thermoplastic
- C. Elastomer
- D. Ceramic

Answer: B

Q67.

Heat-cure acrylic polymerizes by:

- A. Light
- B. Heat activation

- C. Chemical only
- D. Pressure

Answer: B

Q68.

Residual monomer causes:

- A. Strength increase
- B. Tissue irritation
- C. Color improvement
- D. Better fit

Answer: B

Q69.

Denture teeth are commonly made of:

- A. Gold
- B. Porcelain or acrylic
- C. Composite
- D. Amalgam

Answer: B

Q70.

Impression compound is a:

- A. Elastomer
- B. Hydrocolloid
- C. Thermoplastic material
- D. Polymer

Answer: C

Q71.

Alginate is an example of:

- A. Elastomer
- B. Irreversible hydrocolloid
- C. Reversible hydrocolloid
- D. Thermoplastic

Answer: B

Q72.

Syneresis refers to:

- A. Water absorption
- B. Water loss
- C. Polymerization
- D. Expansion

Answer: B

Q73.

Imbibition means:

- A. Loss of water
- B. Absorption of water
- C. Chemical reaction
- D. Shrinkage

Answer: B

Q74.

Elastomeric impression materials include:

- A. Alginate
- B. Agar
- C. Silicone
- D. Impression compound

Answer: C

Q75.

Addition silicone shows:

- A. By-product formation
- B. Polymerization shrinkage
- C. Excellent dimensional stability
- D. Poor accuracy

Answer: C

Q76.

Condensation silicone releases:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Water
- C. CO₂
- D. Oxygen

Answer: A

Q77.

Polyether impression material is:

- A. Hydrophobic
- B. Rigid
- C. Highly elastic
- D. Brittle

Answer: B

Q78.

Tray adhesive is used to:

- A. Improve taste
- B. Bond impression to tray
- C. Reduce shrinkage
- D. Harden material

Answer: B

Q79.

Gypsum products are based on:

- A. Calcium sulfate
- B. Calcium carbonate
- C. Calcium phosphate
- D. Silica

Answer: A

Q80.

Type III gypsum is used for:

- A. Impression
- B. Model fabrication
- C. Die fabrication
- D. Casting

Answer: B

Q81.

Type IV gypsum is mainly used for:

- A. Study models
- B. Mounting
- C. Dies
- D. Impression

Answer: C

Q82.

Setting expansion of gypsum is due to:

- A. Heat
- B. Crystal growth
- C. Evaporation
- D. Pressure

Answer: B

Q83.

Wax distortion occurs mainly due to:

- A. Moisture
- B. Temperature change
- C. Pressure
- D. Light

Answer: B

Q84.

Base metal alloys contain mainly:

- A. Gold
- B. Palladium
- C. Nickel-chromium
- D. Silver

Answer: C

Q85.

Nickel allergy is associated with:

- A. Gold alloys
- B. Base metal alloys
- C. Titanium
- D. Zirconia

Answer: B

Q86.

Titanium is preferred for implants because of:

- A. High cost
- B. Corrosion

- C. Biocompatibility
- D. Low strength

Answer: C

Q87.

Sintering is associated with:

- A. Metals
- B. Ceramics
- C. Polymers
- D. Waxes

Answer: B

Q88.

Glazing of porcelain improves:

- A. Strength only
- B. Surface smoothness
- C. Color only
- D. Bonding

Answer: B

Q89.

Shade selection should be done under:

- A. Artificial light
- B. Dental unit light
- C. Natural daylight
- D. Fluorescent light

Answer: C

Q90.

Porcelain fracture most commonly occurs due to:

- A. Poor aesthetics
- B. Thermal mismatch
- C. Excess glaze
- D. Thick porcelain

Answer: B

Q91.

Soldering is used to:

- A. Join metals
- B. Polish restorations
- C. Cast alloys
- D. Bond ceramics

Answer: A

Q92.

Flux is used to:

- A. Strengthen metal
- B. Prevent oxidation
- C. Increase melting point
- D. Reduce shrinkage

Answer: B

Q93.

Burnout temperature is related to:

- A. Wax elimination
- B. Casting
- C. Polishing
- D. Impression

Answer: A

Q94.

Casting shrinkage is compensated by:

- A. Wax expansion
- B. Investment expansion
- C. Cooling
- D. Polishing

Answer: B

Q95.

The most esthetic indirect restoration is:

- A. Gold crown
- B. PFM crown
- C. All-ceramic crown
- D. Stainless steel crown

Answer: C

Q96.

A denture base should be:

- A. Porous
- B. Weak
- C. Biocompatible
- D. Soluble

Answer: C

Q97.

Polishing of acrylic denture is done using:

- A. Pumice
- B. Sandpaper
- C. Stone
- D. Wax

Answer: A

Q98.

The major disadvantage of acrylic resin is:

- A. High cost
- B. Low strength
- C. Poor esthetics
- D. Poor handling

Answer: B

Q99.

A good dental material should be:

- A. Cheap only
- B. Strong only
- C. Biocompatible, durable, esthetic
- D. Easy to mix only

Answer: C

Q100.

Selection of dental material depends on:

- A. Dentist preference only
- B. Patient demand only
- C. Clinical requirement
- D. Cost only

Answer: C

✓ DENTAL MATERIALS COMPLETED

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◆ **RESEARCH, ETHICS & COMMUNICATION**

Biostatistics, Research Methodology, Ethics & Communication Skills

(100 MCQs)

▣ A. BIOSTATISTICS (30 MCQs)

Q1.

Biostatistics deals with application of statistics to:

- A. Engineering
- B. Biology and health sciences
- C. Economics
- D. Mathematics

Answer: B

Q2.

A variable that can take any value within a range is called:

- A. Discrete
- B. Continuous
- C. Nominal
- D. Ordinal

Answer: B

Q3.

Mean is affected most by:

- A. Middle values
- B. Extreme values
- C. Median
- D. Mode

Answer: B

Q4.

Median is the value that:

- A. Occurs most frequently
- B. Lies in the middle
- C. Is arithmetic average
- D. Has highest frequency

Answer: B

Q5.

Mode is defined as:

- A. Middle value
- B. Average value
- C. Most frequent value
- D. Least frequent value

Answer: C

Q6.

Standard deviation is a measure of:

- A. Central tendency
- B. Dispersion
- C. Correlation
- D. Association

Answer: B

Q7.

Normal distribution curve is:

- A. Positively skewed
- B. Negatively skewed
- C. Symmetrical
- D. Irregular

Answer: C

Q8.

In a normal distribution, mean, median and mode are:

- A. Different
- B. Equal
- C. Opposite
- D. Unrelated

Answer: B

Q9.

Which test is used to compare means of two groups?

- A. Chi-square test
- B. t-test
- C. ANOVA
- D. Correlation

Answer: B

Q10.

ANOVA is used to compare:

- A. Two means
- B. Proportions
- C. More than two means
- D. Percentages

Answer: C

Q11.

Chi-square test is used for:

- A. Quantitative data
- B. Qualitative data
- C. Continuous data
- D. Parametric data

Answer: B

Q12.

P-value indicates:

- A. Probability of disease
- B. Probability of null hypothesis being true
- C. Level of significance
- D. Sample size

Answer: C

Q13.

A p-value less than 0.05 is considered:

- A. Insignificant
- B. Significant
- C. Invalid
- D. Random

Answer: B

Q14.

Null hypothesis states that:

- A. There is an association
- B. There is no association

- C. There is bias
- D. There is error

Answer: B

Q15.

Type I error occurs when:

- A. False null accepted
- B. True null accepted
- C. True null rejected
- D. False null rejected

Answer: D

Q16.

Type II error occurs when:

- A. False null accepted
- B. False null rejected
- C. True null rejected
- D. True null accepted

Answer: A

Q17.

Confidence interval indicates:

- A. Sample error
- B. Population range estimate
- C. Bias
- D. Significance

Answer: B

Q18.

Correlation measures:

- A. Cause-effect
- B. Association between variables
- C. Difference
- D. Bias

Answer: B

Q19.

Correlation coefficient ranges from:

- A. 0 to 1
- B. -1 to +1
- C. -2 to +2
- D. 1 to 2

Answer: B

Q20.

Regression analysis is used for:

- A. Association
- B. Prediction
- C. Comparison
- D. Sampling

Answer: B

Q21.

Sensitivity of a test measures ability to:

- A. Identify healthy persons
- B. Identify diseased persons
- C. Predict outcome
- D. Reduce bias

Answer: B

Q22.

Specificity measures ability to:

- A. Detect disease
- B. Detect non-disease
- C. Predict prognosis
- D. Reduce prevalence

Answer: B

Q23.

Positive predictive value depends on:

- A. Sensitivity only
- B. Specificity only
- C. Disease prevalence
- D. Sample size

Answer: C

Q24.

Relative risk is calculated in:

- A. Case-control study
- B. Cohort study
- C. Cross-sectional study
- D. Experimental study

Answer: B

Q25.

Odds ratio is mainly used in:

- A. Cohort studies
- B. Case-control studies
- C. RCTs
- D. Ecological studies

Answer: B

Q26.

Bias refers to:

- A. Random error
- B. Systematic error
- C. Chance variation
- D. Sampling error

Answer: B

Q27.

Confounding occurs when:

- A. Sample is small
- B. Exposure linked to outcome falsely
- C. Random error exists
- D. Blinding is done

Answer: B

Q28.

Blinding in a study helps to reduce:

- A. Bias
- B. Sample size
- C. Cost
- D. Duration

Answer: A

Q29.

Power of a study is ability to:

- A. Detect true difference
- B. Reduce bias
- C. Increase sample
- D. Decrease error

Answer: A

Q30.

The most reliable statistical software commonly used is:

- A. MS Word
- B. Excel only
- C. SPSS
- D. Paint

Answer: C

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (30 MCQs)

Q31.

Research is defined as:

- A. Collection of data
- B. Systematic investigation to establish facts
- C. Writing articles
- D. Treatment only

Answer: B

Q32.

The first step in research is:

- A. Data analysis
- B. Literature review
- C. Formulating research question
- D. Writing report

Answer: C

Q33.

A good research question should be:

- A. Vague
- B. Broad
- C. Clear and focused
- D. Complicated

Answer: C

Q34.

Literature review helps to:

- A. Copy research
- B. Identify gaps
- C. Increase bias
- D. Avoid hypothesis

Answer: B

Q35.

Hypothesis is a:

- A. Proven fact
- B. Assumption
- C. Testable statement
- D. Conclusion

Answer: C

Q36.

Experimental study includes:

- A. Case-control
- B. Cohort
- C. Randomized controlled trial
- D. Cross-sectional

Answer: C

Q37.

Randomization helps in:

- A. Increasing bias
- B. Reducing confounding
- C. Increasing cost
- D. Reducing sample size

Answer: B

Q38.

Sampling is:

- A. Studying whole population
- B. Selecting part of population
- C. Treating patients
- D. Data analysis

Answer: B

Q39.

Simple random sampling gives:

- A. Equal chance of selection
- B. Convenience
- C. Bias
- D. Error

Answer: A

Q40.

Sample size depends on all EXCEPT:

- A. Expected effect size
- B. Variability
- C. Level of significance
- D. Investigator preference

Answer: D

Q41.

Cross-sectional study measures:

- A. Incidence
- B. Prevalence
- C. Risk
- D. Mortality

Answer: B

Q42.

Cohort study starts with:

- A. Disease status
- B. Exposure status
- C. Outcome
- D. Treatment

Answer: B

Q43.

Case-control study starts with:

- A. Exposure
- B. Outcome
- C. Intervention
- D. Randomization

Answer: B

Q44.

RCT is considered gold standard because of:

- A. High cost
- B. Randomization and control
- C. Short duration
- D. Convenience

Answer: B

Q45.

Pilot study is done to:

- A. Publish results
- B. Test feasibility
- C. Increase power
- D. Final analysis

Answer: B

Q46.

Validity of a study refers to:

- A. Consistency
- B. Accuracy
- C. Precision
- D. Reliability

Answer: B

Q47.

Reliability refers to:

- A. Accuracy
- B. Consistency
- C. Validity
- D. Bias

Answer: B

Q48.

Internal validity means:

- A. Generalizability
- B. Accuracy within study

- C. External applicability
- D. Sample size

Answer: B

Q49.

External validity refers to:

- A. Bias
- B. Randomization
- C. Generalizability
- D. Precision

Answer: C

Q50.

Plagiarism means:

- A. Referencing
- B. Copying without credit
- C. Summarizing
- D. Editing

Answer: B

C. ETHICS (20 MCQs)

Q51.

Medical ethics deals with:

- A. Law only
- B. Moral principles in practice
- C. Research only
- D. Statistics

Answer: B

Q52.

The four principles of ethics include all EXCEPT:

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C. Justice
- D. Profit

Answer: D

Q53.

Informed consent requires:

- A. Doctor's decision
- B. Patient's voluntary agreement
- C. Hospital policy
- D. Family decision only

Answer: B

Q54.

Confidentiality means:

- A. Sharing data
- B. Protecting patient information
- C. Publishing cases
- D. Legal reporting

Answer: B

Q55.

Autonomy means respect for:

- A. Doctor
- B. Hospital
- C. Patient's decision
- D. Law

Answer: C

Q56.

Beneficence requires doctor to:

- A. Avoid harm
- B. Act in patient's best interest
- C. Follow law only
- D. Maintain records

Answer: B

Q57.

Non-maleficence means:

- A. Do good
- B. Do no harm
- C. Do justice
- D. Do research

Answer: B

Q58.

Justice in healthcare means:

- A. Equal treatment
- B. Legal punishment
- C. Doctor benefit
- D. Hospital rules

Answer: A

Q59.

Ethical approval for research is obtained from:

- A. Hospital director
- B. Ethical review committee
- C. Government
- D. WHO

Answer: B

Q60.

Human research must follow:

- A. Helsinki declaration
- B. Geneva convention
- C. Criminal law
- D. Hospital policy

Answer: A

Q61.

Consent in minors is obtained from:

- A. Minor only
- B. Guardian
- C. Doctor
- D. Nurse

Answer: B

Q62.

Research misconduct includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Fabrication
- B. Falsification
- C. Plagiarism
- D. Peer review

Answer: D

Q63.

Conflict of interest occurs when:

- A. Patient benefits
- B. Research is published

- C. Personal interest affects judgment
- D. Ethics committee approves

Answer: C

Q64.

Patient has right to:

- A. Know diagnosis
- B. Refuse treatment
- C. Seek second opinion
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q65.

Professional misconduct includes:

- A. Negligence
- B. Confidentiality breach
- C. Malpractice
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q66.

Negligence requires all EXCEPT:

- A. Duty
- B. Breach
- C. Damage
- D. Intention

Answer: D

Q67.

Record keeping is important for:

- A. Legal protection
- B. Continuity of care
- C. Audit
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q68.

Advertising by doctors should be:

- A. Exaggerated
- B. False
- C. Ethical and truthful
- D. Competitive

Answer: C

Q69.

Professional secrecy can be breached when:

- A. Patient permits
- B. Required by law
- C. Public interest
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q70.

Euthanasia means:

- A. Life saving
- B. Mercy killing
- C. Rehabilitation
- D. Transplant

Answer: B



D. COMMUNICATION SKILLS (20 MCQs)

Q71.

Effective communication includes:

- A. Listening
- B. Empathy
- C. Clear language
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q72.

Non-verbal communication includes:

- A. Speech
- B. Writing
- C. Facial expressions
- D. Phone calls

Answer: C

Q73.

Empathy means:

- A. Sympathy
- B. Understanding patient feelings
- C. Pity
- D. Authority

Answer: B

Q74.

Active listening involves:

- A. Interrupting
- B. Ignoring emotions
- C. Giving full attention
- D. Talking more

Answer: C

Q75.

Open-ended questions help to:

- A. Limit response
- B. Explore patient concerns
- C. Save time only
- D. Control interview

Answer: B

Q76.

Breaking bad news should be:

- A. Abrupt
- B. Honest and empathetic
- C. Avoided
- D. Delegated

Answer: B

Q77.

SPIKES protocol is used for:

- A. Consent
- B. Breaking bad news
- C. Research
- D. Examination

Answer: B

Q78.

Barriers to communication include:

- A. Language difference
- B. Anxiety

- C. Noise
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q79.

Medical jargon should be:

- A. Always used
- B. Avoided with patients
- C. Encouraged
- D. Translated literally

Answer: B

Q80.

Good doctor-patient relationship improves:

- A. Compliance
- B. Satisfaction
- C. Outcomes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q81.

Feedback in communication should be:

- A. Ignored
- B. Constructive
- C. Harsh
- D. Delayed

Answer: B

Q82.

Assertive communication is:

- A. Aggressive
- B. Passive
- C. Clear and respectful
- D. Silent

Answer: C

Q83.

Written communication should be:

- A. Illegible
- B. Clear and concise
- C. Long
- D. Technical

Answer: B

Q84.

Patient-centered communication focuses on:

- A. Disease only
- B. Doctor authority
- C. Patient needs and values
- D. Hospital policy

Answer: C

Q85.

Effective counseling requires:

- A. Time
- B. Privacy
- C. Trust
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q86.

Informed consent is part of:

- A. Communication
- B. Ethics
- C. Law
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q87.

Communication failure can lead to:

- A. Complaints
- B. Litigation
- C. Poor outcomes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q88.

Good communication reduces:

- A. Patient trust
- B. Compliance
- C. Errors
- D. Satisfaction

Answer: C

Q89.

Respecting patient culture is part of:

- A. Ethics
- B. Communication
- C. Professionalism
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q90.

Silence during interview can be:

- A. Awkward only
- B. Therapeutic
- C. Wrong
- D. Ignored

Answer: B

Q91.

Paraphrasing helps to:

- A. Confuse patient
- B. Show understanding
- C. Interrupt
- D. End interview

Answer: B

Q92.

Closed-ended questions usually require:

- A. Long answers
- B. Yes/No answers
- C. Emotional answers
- D. Narrative

Answer: B

Q93.

The best way to handle angry patient is:

- A. Argue
- B. Ignore
- C. Listen calmly
- D. Threaten

Answer: C

Q94.

Trust is built by:

- A. Honesty
- B. Consistency
- C. Respect
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q95.

Professional communication avoids:

- A. Empathy
- B. Clarity
- C. Judgmental language
- D. Listening

Answer: C

Q96.

A good consent form should be:

- A. Technical
- B. Simple and understandable
- C. Long
- D. Legal only

Answer: B

Q97.

Communication with illiterate patients should be:

- A. Avoided
- B. Written only

- C. Verbal and visual
- D. Complex

Answer: C

Q98.

Breaking bad news should be done:

- A. In public
- B. In private setting
- C. Quickly
- D. By nurse

Answer: B

Q99.

Effective communication is a:

- A. Natural talent only
- B. Learned skill
- C. Irrelevant
- D. Waste of time

Answer: B

Q100.

The ultimate goal of communication in healthcare is to:

- A. Save time
- B. Impress patient
- C. Improve patient care
- D. Avoid complaints

Answer: C

COMPLETE