

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Tahnawi

Date: 21 - 03 - 23

8/10

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
☒ (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve ☒ d) Hypoglossal
3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique ☒ 4. Both (1) and (3)
4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate ☒ D. All of the above
5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
A. Allosteric inhibition B. Feedback inhibition ☒ C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D ☒ (d) Vitamin K
7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
☒ (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
A. mesiobuccal ☒ B. distobuccal C. Palatal
9. Following is derivative of dental lamina ____?
☒ A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
☒ C) supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Name : Sreevani

Date: 24-03-23

7/10

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?

☒ (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter

2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by

a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve ☒ d) Hypoglossal

3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?

1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique ☒ 4. Both (1) and (3)

4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?

A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate ☒ D. All of the above

5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:

A. Allosteric inhibition ☒ B. Feedback inhibition C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition

6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?

(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D ☒ (d) Vitamin K

7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?

☒ (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes

8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:

A. mesiobuccal ☒ B. distobuccal C. Palatal

9. Following is derivative of dental lamina_____?

A. Epithelial rests of Malassez ☒ B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of Serres D. All of the above

10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp

A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only

☒ C) supplied by branches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

JP Meghana

Date: 24-03-23

7/10

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?

☒ (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter

2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by

a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve ☒ d) Hypoglossal

3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?

1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique ☒ 4. Both (1) and (3)

4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?

A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate ☒ D. All of the above

5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:

A. Allosteric inhibition ☒ B. Feedback inhibition C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition

6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?

(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D ☒ (d) Vitamin K

7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?

☒ (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes

8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:

A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal ☒ C. Palatal

9. Following is derivative of dental lamina_____?

☒ A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of Serres D. All of the above

10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp

A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only

☒ C) supplied by branches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Mounika

8/10

Date: 24-03-23

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
(a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve (d) Hypoglossal
3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique (d) Both (1) and (3)
4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate (d) All of the above
5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
A. Allosteric inhibition (d) Feedback inhibition C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K
7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
(a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal (d) Palatal
9. Following is derivative of dental lamina ____?
A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls (d) Rests of serres D. All of the above
10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only (d) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
C) supplied by brabches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Prahalda

Date: 24-03-23

9/10

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?

☒ (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter

2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by

a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve ☒ d) Hypoglossal

3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?

1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique ☒ 4. Both (1) and (3)

4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?

A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate ☒ D. All of the above

5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:

☒ A. Allosteric inhibition B. Feedback inhibition C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition

6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?

(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D ☒ (d) Vitamin K

7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?

☒ (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes

8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:

A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal ☒ C. Palatal

9. Following is derivative of dental lamina _____?

A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls ☒ C. Rests of Serres D. All of the above

10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp

A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only

☒ C) supplied by branches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR FIRST BDS

(SLOW LEARNERS)

Nikhil

Date: 24-03-23

9/10

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
☒ (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve ☒ d) Hypoglossal
3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique ☒ 4. Both (1) and (3)
4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate ☒ D. All of the above
5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
A. Allosteric inhibition B. Feedback inhibition ☒ C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D ☒ (d) Vitamin K
7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
☒ (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal ☒ C. Palatal
9. Following is derivative of dental lamina ____?
☒ A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of Serres D. All of the above
10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
☒ C) supplied by branches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
(a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve (d) Hypoglossal
3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique (d) Both (1) and (3)
4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate (d) All of the above
5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
A. Allosteric inhibition B. Feedback inhibition (d) Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K
7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
(a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal (d) Palatal
9. Following is derivative of dental lamina ____?
(a) Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of Serres D. All of the above
10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
(a) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
C) supplied by branches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
☒ (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve ☒ d) Hypoglossal
3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique ☒ 4. Both (1) and (3)
4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate ☒ D. All of the above
5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
A. Allosteric inhibition B. Feedback inhibition ☒ C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D ☒ (d) Vitamin K
7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
☒ (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
A. mesiobuccal B. distobuccal ☒ C. Palatal
9. Following is derivative of dental lamina ____?
☒ A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of Serres D. All of the above
10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
☒ A. supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B. supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
C. supplied by branches of both int and ext carotid artery D. supplied by vertebral artery

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
☒ (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve ☒ d) Hypoglossal
3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique ☒ 4. Both (1) and (3)
4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate ☒ D. All of the above
5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
A. Allosteric inhibition ☒ B. Feedback inhibition C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D ☒ (d) Vitamin K
7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
☒ (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
A. mesiobuccal ☒ B. distobuccal C. Palatal
9. Following is derivative of dental lamina ____?
☒ A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of Serres D. All of the above
10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
☒ C) supplied by branches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

1. Which of the following muscular valve controls the flow of digestive juice from the hepatopancreatic duct to the duodenum?
☒ (a) Sphincter of Oddi (b) Semilunar valve (c) Ileocaecal valve (d) Pyloric sphincter
2. The muscles of the tongue are supplied by
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve b) Lingual nerve c) Chorda tympani nerve ☒ d) Hypoglossal
3. The vertical movement and rotation of the eye is controlled by which set of the following muscles?
1. Superior rectus/oblique 2. Medial and lateral rectus 3. Inferior rectus/oblique ☒ 4. Both (1) and (3)
4. Which structure is included in ketone bodies?
A. Acetone B. Acetoacetate C. Beta hydroxyl butyrate ☒ D. All of the above
5. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
A. Allosteric inhibition ☒ B. Feedback inhibition C. Competitive inhibition D. Non-competitive inhibition
6. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D ☒ (d) Vitamin K
7. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in blood clotting?
☒ (a) Thrombocytes (b) Neutrophils (c) Leucocytes (d) Erythrocytes
8. The largest root of the maxillary first molar is the:
A. mesiobuccal ☒ B. distobuccal C. Palatal
9. Following is derivative of dental lamina _____?
☒ A. Epithelial rests of Malassez B. Enamel pearls C. Rests of serres D. All of the above
10. Which of the following is true of arterial supply of scalp
A) supplied by branches of int carotid artery only B) supplied by branches of ext carotid artery only
☒ C) supplied by branches of both int and ext carotid artery D) supplied by vertebral artery

Name: E-Ramya.

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/3/23

14/15

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodes ☒ d) Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a) ☒ Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum ☒ b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues ☒ c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage ☒ c) Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Eames technique is otherwise known as a) ☒ No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam ☒ b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively ☒ a) reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block? a. 1:50,000. b. 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. ☒ d. 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma ☒ b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension. d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. ☒ c. basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS ☒ d. Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability ☒ d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? ☒ a. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes ☒ b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism d. All of the above

14
15

Name J-Bhavitha

Date: 27/03/23.

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodes d) ☒ Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a) ☒ Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) ☒ Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum b) ☒ Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues c) ☒ Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage c) ☒ Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Eames technique is otherwise known as a) ☒ No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam b) ☒ Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively
a) ☒ reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
a. 1:50,000. b. ☒ 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. d. 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. b. ☒ Glaucoma c. Hypertension. d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. c. ☒ basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS d. ☒ Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability
d. ☒ Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? a. ☒ Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism d. ☒ All of the above

Name: Chiritha

Date: 27/03/29

13/15

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) lymph nodes ☒ d) Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a) ☒ Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum ☒ b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) ☒ Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage ☒ c) Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. James technique is otherwise known as a) No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique ☒ c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam ☒ b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively ☒ a. reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
a. 1:50,000. ☒ b. 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. ☒ d. 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. ☒ b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension. d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. ☒ b. spinal cord. c. basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS ☒ d. Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability ☒ d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? A. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH ☒ c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism ☒ d. All of the above

Name: K-Vijay Kiran

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

13/15

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) lymph nodes d) ☒ Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a) ☒ Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum b) ☒ Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues c) ☒ Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage c) ☒ Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Earnes technique is otherwise known as a) No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) ☒ Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam b) ☒ Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively
a) ☒ reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
a. 1:50,000. b. 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. d. ☒ 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. b. ☒ Glaucoma c. Hypertension. d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. c. ☒ basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS d. ☒ Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. ☒ Increased Vascular permeability
d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? a. ☒ Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism d. ☒ All of the above

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodes ☒ d) Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a) ☒ Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae ☒ d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues ☒ c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage ☒ c) Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Eames technique is otherwise known as a) ☒ No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam ☒ b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively ☒ a. reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block? ☒ a. 1:50,000 b. 1:100,000 c. 1:150,000 d. 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma ☒ b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem b. spinal cord ☒ c. basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS ☒ d. Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability ☒ d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? ☒ a. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism ☒ d. All of the above

Name: D. Tejaswi

Date: 27/03/23

4/15

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodes d) ☒ Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a) ☒ Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) ☒ Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum b) ☒ Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues c) ☒ Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage c) Increase in vertical dimension d) ☒ Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Earnes technique is otherwise known as a) ☒ No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam b) ☒ Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively
a) ☒ reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
a. 1:50,000. b. 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. d. ☒ 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma b. ☒ Glaucoma c. Hypertension. d. Myastheniagravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. c. ☒ basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS d. ☒ Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability
d. ☒ Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? a. ☒ Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism d. ☒ All of the above

Name: P. Suguna

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

13/15

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodes ☒ d) Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a) ☒ Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum ☒ b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues ☒ c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage ☒ c) Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Eames technique is otherwise known as a) ☒ No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam ☒ b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively ☒ a) reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
a. 1:50,000 ☒ b. 1:100,000 c. 1:150,000 d. 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma ☒ b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. c. basal ganglia ☒ d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS ☒ d. Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability ☒ d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? ☒ a. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism ☒ d. All of the above

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) Lymph nodes ☒ d) Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by ☒ a) Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum ☒ b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues ☒ c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability ☒ b) Less polymerization shrinkage c) Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Eames technique is otherwise known as ☒ a) No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam ☒ b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively ☒ a) reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block? a. 1:50,000. b. 1:100,000 ☒ c. 1:150,000. d. 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. ☒ b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension. d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. ☒ c. basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS ☒ d. Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability ☒ d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? ☒ a. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism ☒ d. All of the above

Name: U. Monasa

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

13/15

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) lymph nodes ☒ d) Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by ☒ a) Streptococcus viridans b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum ☒ b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues ☒ c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage ☒ c) Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Eames technique is otherwise known as ☒ a) No squeeze cloth technique b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam ☒ b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively ☒ a) reduces the sympathetic response b. increases the sympathetic response. c. reduces the parasympathetic response d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
a. 1:50,000. b. 1:100,000. c. 1:150,000. ☒ d. 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma. ☒ b. Glaucoma c. Hypertension. d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem. b. spinal cord. c. basal ganglia ☒ d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS ☒ d. Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability ☒ d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent ☒ a. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes ☒ b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism d. All of the above

Name: V. Bhavona

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

MCQ EXAM FOR SECOND BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

14/15

1. Secretory piece of IgA is synthesized in a) T-cells b) B-cells c) lymph nodes ☒ d) Mucosal epithelium
2. Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by a) ~~Streptococcus viridans~~ b) Haemolytic streptococci c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Nisseria
3. Schuffner's dots are seen in infection due to a) Plasmodium falciparum ☒ b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale
4. Impression techniques are used for recording a) Oral mucosa tissues b) Dental hard tissues ☒ c) Oral mucosa tissues and dental hard tissues d) None
5. Insufficient closure of the flasks during packing of denture base resin can result in: a) Poor colour stability b) Less polymerization shrinkage ☒ c) Increase in vertical dimension d) Decrease in vertical dimension
6. Eames technique is otherwise known as a) ~~No squeeze cloth technique~~ b) Increasing dryness technique c) Blotting mix d) Mortar and pestle mix
7. Thermal conductivity of which material is close to dentin: a) Amalgam ☒ b) Silicate c) Composite resin d) Cavity varnish
8. The use of benzodiazepines in oral surgery effectively
 - a. reduces the sympathetic response
 - b. increases the sympathetic response
 - c. reduces the parasympathetic response
 - ☒ d. increases the parasympathetic response
9. Which is the maximum recommended strength of epinephrine during a routine nerve block?
 - a. 1:50,000
 - b. 1:100,000
 - c. 1:150,000
 - ☒ d. 1:200,000
10. Which condition is effectively treated with neostigmine? a. Asthma b. ☒ Glaucoma c. Hypertension d. Myasthenia gravis
11. Parkinson's disease is associated with a decrease of dopamine in the a. brainstem b. spinal cord ☒ c. basal ganglia d. mesencephalon
12. Ghon focus is associated with a. Gonorrhea a. Gonorrhea b. Syphilis c. AIDS ☒ d. Tuberculosis
13. All the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except a. Vasodilation b. Stasis of blood c. Increased Vascular permeability ☒ d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
14. Which of the following hormones inhibits wound healing to a greater extent? ☒ a. Glucocorticosteroids b. ADH c. Growth hormone d. oestrogen
15. Immune response to tumour is mediated by a. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes b. Natural killing cells c. Humoral mechanism ☒ d. All of the above

MCQ EXAM FOR 3RD BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

Name: Aditi dey

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of:- (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is. (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocysticodontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 5-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of:- (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

13
15

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of:- (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

MCQ EXAM FOR 3RD BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

P. Keesthika

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

MCQ EXAM FOR 3RD BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of:- (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

MCQ EXAM FOR 3RD BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of:- (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

MCQ EXAM FOR 3RD BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

v. Upagra

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with: (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

MCQ EXAM FOR 3RD BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

Y. Renuree

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocystic odontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition

MCQ EXAM FOR 3RD BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: (A) Globulomaxillary cyst (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases (C) Fluorine (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma (D) Periostitis (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: (A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor. (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocysticodontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis (B) Myocardial infarction (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin (D) Streptokinase (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma (B) Deafness (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts (E) Raynaud's phenomenon.
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most (A) Faciocervical (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months (B) 6-18 months (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray (B) Ultrasound (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is (A) Lymphangiectaria (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE (C) Chronic active hepatitis (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

1. A pear-shaped radiolucency causing displacement of the roots of vital Maxillary lateral and cuspid teeth is characteristics of: ~~(A) Globulomaxillary cyst~~ (B) Apical periodontal cyst (C) Primordial cyst (D) Nasoalveolar cyst (E) Lateral Periodontal Cyst
2. Mottled enamel is produced by: (A) Syphilis (B) Febrile diseases ~~(C) Fluorine~~ (D) Acids (E) Tuberculosis
3. Dry socket is a form of: (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Osteitis (C) Osteoma ~~(D) Periostitis~~ (E) Granuloma
4. COC is now called as: ~~(A) Odontogenic ghost cell tumor.~~ (B) Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (C) Keratocysticodontogenic tumour (D) A & C
5. Dental caries is associated with ~~(A) Streptococcus agalactiae~~ (B) Streptococcus mutans (C) Streptococcus bovis (D) Streptococcus anginosus
6. A fifty year old man presents in emergency ward with central Chest pain. On examination his blood pressure is 90/60 mmHg And pulse is 106 per minute. He is pale and sweating profusely. The most likely diagnosis is: (A) Esophagitis ~~(B) Myocardial infarction~~ (C) Pericarditis (D) Pleural effusion (E) Pneumothorax
7. A fifty year old man is admitted in emergency ward with acute Myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug is used as Acute reperfusion therapy (A) Aspirin (B) Clopidogrel (C) Heparin ~~(D) Streptokinase~~ (E) Warfarin
8. The most common side effect of quinine is (A) Coma ~~(B) Deafness~~ (C) Headache (D) Respiratory depression (E) Tremors
10. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis (A) Exposure to cold (B) Heart failure (C) Shock (D) Right to left cardiac shunts ~~(E) Raynaud's phenomenon.~~
11. Which form of actinomycosis is most ~~(A) Faciocervical~~ (B) Thorax (C) Ileocecal (D) Liver (E) Spleen
12. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of: (A) 6 months ~~(B) 6-18 months~~ (C) 12-24 months (D) 2½ years (E) 5 years
13. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly Advised investigation is: (A) X-ray ~~(B) Ultrasound~~ (C) CT (D) MRI (E) FNAC
14. CYSTIC HYGROMA is ~~(A) Lymphangiectaria~~ (B) Cavernous haemangioma (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Dermoid cyst (E) Haemangioma
15. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE ~~(C) Chronic active hepatitis~~ (D) Primary biliary cirrhosis (E) An autoimmune condition.

11
20

Name: A. Rohitha

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ☒ C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box ☒ D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect ☒ A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ☒ A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation ☒ D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is ☒ A. Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf ☒ B. Alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ☒ C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at ☒ A. main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA ☒ A. proprioception B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is ☒ A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to ☒ A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ☒ A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is ☒ A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is ☒ A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean ☒ A. spaces between permanent teeth B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. If the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars ☒ A. distal step B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into ☒ A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. All of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. ☒ A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include ☒ A. reduce B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf B. alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastema is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. If the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars A. distal step B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect? A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf B. alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing B. overfixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars A. distal step B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. All of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

18/20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ~~C. Acidogenic theory~~ D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box ~~D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an~~
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect ~~A. One wall present~~ B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ~~A. Inferior alveolar nerve~~ B. buccal nerve. C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation ~~D. Periodontal pocket formation~~
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is ~~A. Calcium hydroxide~~ B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf ~~B. alveolar ridge.~~ C. labial sulcus. D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ~~C. elastomers~~ D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at ~~A. main trunk~~ B. large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. ~~D. periodontal ligament~~
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA ~~A. proprioception~~ B. pain. C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC ~~D. reinforced ZnOe~~
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing ~~B. over fixing~~ C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ~~A. stirring the solution~~ B. washing of film. C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is ~~A. primordial prevention~~ B. primary prevention. C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors ~~D. space between central incisors~~
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ~~B. spaces between primary teeth~~ C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars : A. distal step B. mesial step ~~C. flush terminal plane~~ D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into ~~A. intra arch malocclusion~~ B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion ~~D. all of the above~~
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. ~~A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch.~~ B. involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include ~~A. reduce~~ B. reuse ~~C. regeneration~~ D. recycle

11/20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect: A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is: A. Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf B. Alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. Irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is: A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is: A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diasternia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars . A. distal step B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

19/20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect A. One wall present B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf B. alveolar ridge. C. labial sulcus. D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk B. large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception B. pain. C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is A. stirring the solution B. washing of film. C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention. C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diasternia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. If the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars A. distal step B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch. B. involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect A. One wall present B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf B. alveolar ridge. C. labial sulcus. D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve. C. small nerve endings. D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception B. pain. C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is A. stirring the solution B. washing of film. C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention. C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars. A. distal step B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch. B. involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ~~C. Autogenic theory~~ D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box ~~D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an~~
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect ~~A. One wall present~~ B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ~~A. Inferior alveolar nerve~~ B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation ~~D. Periodontal pocket formation~~
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is ~~A. Calcium hydroxide~~ B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. ~~A. buccal shelf~~ B. alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ~~C. elastomers~~ D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk B. large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings ~~D. periodontal ligament~~
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception ~~B. pain~~ C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC ~~D. reinforced ZnOe~~
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ~~A. stirring the solution~~ B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention ~~B. primary prevention~~ C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors ~~D. space between central incisors~~
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ~~B. spaces between primary teeth~~ C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars : A. distal step B. mesial step ~~C. flush terminal plane~~ D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion ~~D. all of the above~~
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. ~~A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch.~~ B. involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse ~~C. regeneration~~ D. recycle

18/20

13. parvati

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/03/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf B. alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars A. distal step B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

12
20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/3/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ☒ C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an ☒
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect? ☒ A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ☒ A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation ☒ D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide ☒ B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf ☒ B. alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers ☒ D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk ☒ B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception ☒ B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe ☒ C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing ☒ B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ☒ A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial preventing ☒ B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors ☒ D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ☒ B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars A. distal step B. mesial step ☒ C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion ☒ D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. ☒ A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse ☒ C. regeneration D. recycle

19
20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 29/3/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ☒ C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an ☒
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect? ☒ A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ☒ A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation ☒ D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide ☒ B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf ☒ B. alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient: A. Irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ☒ C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk ☒ B. large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception ☒ B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe ☒ C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to ☒ A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ☒ A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention ☒ B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastema is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors ☒ D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ☒ B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars - A. distal step B. mesial step ☒ C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion ☒ D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs ☒ A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse ☒ C. regeneration D. recycle

12
20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/3/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries. A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ~~C. Acidogenic theory~~ D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box ~~D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an~~
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect. ~~A. One wall present~~ B. Two walls present. C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ~~A. Inferior alveolar nerve~~ B. buccal nerve. C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation ~~D. Periodontal pocket formation~~
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is. A. Calcium hydroxide ~~B. Zinc oxide eugenol~~ C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf ~~B. alveolar ridge~~ C. labial sulcus. D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ~~C. elastomers~~ D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk B. ~~Large branch of peripheral nerve.~~ C. small nerve endings. D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception ~~B. pain.~~ C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. re inforced ZnOe ~~X~~
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing ~~B. over fixing~~ C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ~~A. stirring the solution~~ B. washing of film. C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention. ~~C. secondary prevention~~ D. tertiary prevention ~~X~~
15. diastema is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors ~~D. space between central incisors~~
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ~~B. spaces between primary teeth~~ C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. If the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars. A. distal step B. mesial step ~~C. flush terminal plane~~ D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion ~~D. all of the above~~
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. ~~A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch.~~ B. involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse ~~C. regeneration~~ D. recycle

18
20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/3/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ~~C. Acidogenic theory~~ D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box ~~D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an~~
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect: A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to ect: A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve. C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation ~~D. Periodontal pocket formation~~
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is: A. Calcium hydroxide ~~B. Zinc oxide eugenol~~ C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible: A. buccal shelf ~~B. alveolar ridge.~~ C. labial sulcus. D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient: A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ~~C. elastomers~~ D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at: A. main trunk ~~B. Large branch of peripheral nerve.~~ C. small nerve endings. D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA: A. proprioception ~~B. pain.~~ C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is: A. CaOH ~~B. ZnOe~~ C. GIC D. re inforced ZnOe ~~X~~
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing ~~B. over fixing~~ C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is: A. stirring the solution B. washing of film. C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is: A. primordial prevention ~~B. primary prevention.~~ C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is central incisors A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anterior ~~D. space b etween~~
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ~~B. spaces between primary teeth~~ C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars: A. distal step B. mesial step ~~C. flush~~ terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into: A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal malocclusion ~~D. all of the above~~
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs: A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches. C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include: A. reduce B. reuse ~~C. regeneration~~ D. recycle

17
20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/3/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ☒ C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor. ☒ C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an ☒
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect? ☒ A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ☒ A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes ☒ A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is: ☒ A. Calcium hydroxide B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. ☒ A. buccal shelf B. alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. ☒ A. Irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at ☒ A. main trunk B. large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA ☒ A. proprioception B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is ☒ A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to ☒ A. over developing B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ☒ A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is ☒ A. primordial prevention B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is ☒ A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean ☒ A. spaces between permanent teeth B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars: ☒ A. distal step B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into ☒ A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs. ☒ A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include ☒ A. reduce B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

17/20

Date: 27/3/23

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries ~~A. Proteolytic theory~~ B. Proteolytic chelation theory C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between ~~A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface~~ B. Cavity wall and floor C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect ~~A. One wall present~~ B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ~~A. Inferior alveolar nerve~~ B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes ~~A. Shallow sulcus~~ B. Gingival pocket formation C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is ~~A. Calcium hydroxide~~ B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible. ~~A. buccal shelf~~ B. alveolar ridge C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient, ~~A. irreversible hydrocolloids~~ B. reversible hydrocolloids C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at ~~A. main trunk~~ B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA ~~A. proprioception~~ B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is ~~A. CaOH~~ B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to ~~A. over developing~~ B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ~~A. stirring the solution~~ B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is ~~A. primordial prevention~~ B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is ~~A. class II malocclusion~~ B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean ~~A. spaces between permanent teeth~~ B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. If the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars ~~A. distal step~~ B. mesial step C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into ~~A. intra arch malocclusion~~ B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs ~~A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch~~ B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include ~~A. reduce~~ B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries: A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ~~C. Acidogenic theory~~ D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor ~~C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box~~ D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect ~~A. One wall present~~ B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ~~A. Inferior alveolar nerve~~ B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation ~~C. Infrabony pocket formation~~ D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide ~~B. Zinc oxide eugenol~~ C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf ~~B. alveolar ridge~~ C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ~~C. elastomers~~ D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk ~~B. Large branch of peripheral nerve~~ C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception ~~B. pain~~ C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC ~~D. re inforced ZnOe~~
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing ~~B. over fixing~~ C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ~~A. stirring the solution~~ B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention ~~B. primary prevention~~ C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors ~~D. space between central incisors~~
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ~~B. spaces between primary teeth~~ C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. if the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars A. distal step B. mesial step ~~C. flush terminal plane~~ D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion ~~D. all of the above~~
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs ~~A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch~~ B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse ~~C. regeneration~~ D. recycle

18/20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/3/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ~~C. Acidogenic theory~~ D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor ~~C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box~~ D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an ~~X~~
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect ~~A. One wall present~~ B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ~~A. Inferior alveolar nerve~~ B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation ~~C. Infrabony pocket formation~~ D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is ~~A. Calcium hydroxide~~ B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility which amongst the following is more compressible, A. buccal shelf ~~B. alveolar ridge~~ C. labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ~~C. elastomers~~ D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at ~~A. main trunk~~ B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA ~~A. proprioception~~ B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is ~~A. CaOH~~ B. ZnOe C. GIC D. re-inforced ZnOe ~~X~~
12. Light radio graphy film is due to ~~A. over developing~~ B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ~~A. stirring the solution~~ B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is ~~A. primordial prevention~~ B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastema is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors ~~D. space between central incisors~~
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ~~B. spaces between primary teeth~~ C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. If the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars A. distal step B. mesial step ~~C. flush terminal plane~~ D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into ~~A. intra arch malocclusion~~ B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion ~~D. all of the above~~
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs ~~A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch~~ B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include ~~A. reduce~~ B. reuse C. regeneration D. recycle

18
20

GSL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Date: 27/3/23

MCQ EXAM FOR FINAL BDS (SLOW LEARNERS)

1. Widely accepted theory of dental caries A. Proteolytic theory B. Proteolytic chelation theory ☒ C. Acidogenic theory D. Autoimmune theory
2. In a cavity preparation cavo-surface margin will be junction between A. Cavity wall/ floor and adjacent tooth surface B. Cavity wall and floor ☒ C. Floor of occlusal box and approximal box D. Approximal wall of one tooth with an
3. How many osseous walls are present in one walled vertical defect ☒ A. One wall present B. Two walls present C. Three walls present D. Four walls present
4. For extraction of mandibular molar anesthesia is given to act ☒ A. Inferior alveolar nerve B. buccal nerve C. lingual nerve D. masseteric nerve
5. Apical migration of epithelial attachment with corresponding recession of marginal gingiva causes A. Shallow sulcus B. Gingival pocket formation ☒ C. Infrabony pocket formation D. Periodontal pocket formation
6. The material of choice for direct pulp capping in permanent molars is A. Calcium hydroxide ☒ B. Zinc oxide eugenol C. GIC D. reinforced zinc oxide eugenol
7. The lower denture bearing area has different compressibility, which amongst the following is more compressible. A. buccal shelf ☒ B. Alveolar ridge C. Labial sulcus D. retromolar pad
8. What is the most suitable impression material for partially dentate patient. A. irreversible hydrocolloids B. reversible hydrocolloids ☒ C. elastomers D. plaster of paris
9. To give field block the LA should be deposited at A. main trunk ☒ B. Large branch of peripheral nerve C. small nerve endings D. periodontal ligament
10. The first sensation to be lost following administration of LA A. proprioception ☒ B. pain C. touch D. temperature
11. Material of choice for DPC in permanent molars is ☒ A. CaOH B. ZnOe C. GIC D. reinforced ZnOe
12. Light radio graphy film is due to A. over developing ☒ B. over fixing C. Directly putting in the fixer D. Exposure to sunlight
13. In steps of developing film the first step is ☒ A. stirring the solution B. washing of film C. dip in developer D. Dip in fixer
14. The purpose is to limit the instance of disease by controlling causes and risk factors is A. primordial prevention ☒ B. primary prevention C. secondary prevention D. tertiary prevention
15. diastemia is A. class II malocclusion B. crowding of molars C. crowding of anteriors ☒ D. space between central incisors
16. primate spaces mean A. spaces between permanent teeth ☒ B. spaces between primary teeth C. spaces due to extractions D. spaces due to mal alignment
17. If the distal surfaces of deciduous maxillary and mandibular second molars A. distal step B. mesial step ☒ C. flush terminal plane D. class I
18. Mal occlusion can be broadly classified into A. intra arch malocclusion B. inter arch malocclusion C. skeletal mal occlusion ☒ D. all of the above
19. Intra arch malocclusion is a malocclusion that occurs ☒ A. within the same arch in maxillary or mandibular arch B. involved in both the arches C. Involving underlying skeletal structure D. All of the above
20. The rules of three "R"s doesn't include A. reduce B. reuse ☒ C. regeneration D. recycle

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

S V J ABHINAVA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave

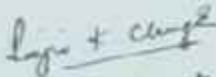


Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

D V VIKRAM

Has participated at the Oral Health Innovation Conclave and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.



Dr. Rajiv Chugh
Joint IDA



Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA



Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman



Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

AAKRUTHI R

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sherad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative

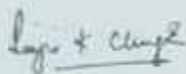


Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

T SURYA PAVAN

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.



Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA



Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA



Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman



Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

S R N SIVA PRIYA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

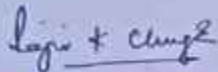
Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

S. R. N. SIVA PRIYA

For participating in **Scientific Programme**
Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi, 25th– 26th March, 2023



Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA



Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA



Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman



Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

THUMMAPUDI LAKSHMI PADMAVATHI

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th – 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

T LAKSHMI PADMAVATHI

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

Sri Ram Lalitha Venkateswari

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th– 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Dr. Rajiv Chugh

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer

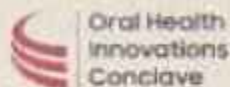
Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

B VENKATA PRANAY KARTHEEK

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

L VENKATA LAKSHMI PRANAVI

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative

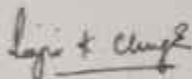


Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

K SUMANTH

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.



Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA



Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA



Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman



Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

V EVANGELIN MADHURI

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

Evangelen Madhure Vasa

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th– 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Dr. Rajiv Chugh

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

B BHAVANA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

B. Bhavana

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th– 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

P KEERTHIKA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

P. Keerthika

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th– 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Rajiv Chugh

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Ashok Dhoble

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Satish R Iyer

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Sharad Kapoor

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

THANDALAM SREE PRANAVI

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

VINEELA NARAHARISSETTI

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

N. Vineela

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi, 25th– 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Rajiv Chugh

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Ashok Dhoble

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Satish R Iyer

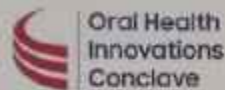
Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Sharad Kapoor

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative

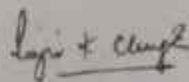


Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

MEDURI BADRINATH

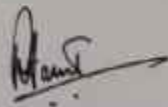
Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.



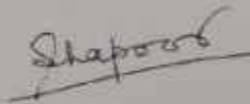
Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA



Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA



Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman



Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

Hema kanta eswara vara prasad tholeti

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

Draksharam Lalu amarnath

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

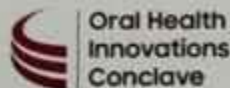
Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative

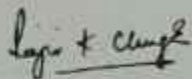


Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

Sathya Venkata krishna

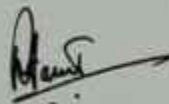
Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.



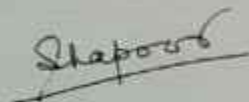
Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA



Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA



Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman



Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

Satya krishna Manyam

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

GOVINDU NIKHYATHI

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

L. V. L. Pranevi

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th – 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Rajiv Chugh

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Ashok Dhoble

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Satish R Iyer

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Sharad Kapoor

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

Ankitha vabbina

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

ADURTHI VENKATASREENITHYA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

PIRINTLA SUPRAJA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

HARSHITHA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative

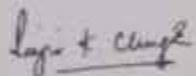


Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

B CHANDANA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.



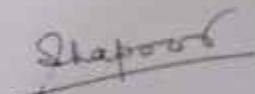
Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA



Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA



Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman



Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

SIVA LEELA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

S RAKSHITRA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

Sivakumar Rakeshtra

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi. 25th– 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Rajiv Chugh

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Ashok Dhoble

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Satish R Iyer

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Sharad Kapoor

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

N DIVYA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

KUNCHE SRESHTA

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhole
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
Regional Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

PRAHALYA REDDY

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave
Indian Dental Association Initiative
Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

V. Asritha Angel.

For participating in **Scientific Programme**
Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi, 25th - 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

G ANAGHA NAIK

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave 2023

Indian Dental Association Initiative



Oral Health
Innovations
Conclave



Certificate Of Participation

This is to certify that

ABHISHEK GANTAYET

Has participated at the **Oral Health Innovation Conclave** and significantly contributed towards its success. Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi 25th & 26th March, 2023.

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhoble
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organizing Secretary

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Indian Dental Association Initiative

Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

M. Manika Sai Santhosh

For participating in **Scientific Programme**

Oral Health Innovation Conclave

Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi, 25th - 26th March, 2023



Oral Health
Innovation
Conclave



Indian Dental Association

Dr. Rajiv Chugh

Dr. Rajiv Chugh
President, IDA

Dr. Ashok Dhole

Dr. Ashok Dhole
Hon. Secretary General, IDA

Dr. Satish R Iyer

Lt General Dr. Satish R Iyer
National Chairman

Dr. Sharad Kapoor

Dr. Sharad Kapoor
Organising Secretary