



Roll No. _____

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-I

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Collection of nerve cell bodies in the brain is called:

A. Ganglia	B. Synapse
C. Axon	D. Nucleus
- (ii) Secretion of ductless glands are carried by:

A. Juices	B. Neurons
C. Hormones	D. Lymphatic
- (iii) The main neural structure passing through foramen rotundum is:

A. Maxillary artery	B. Maxillary vein
C. Maxillary nerve	D. Mandibular nerve
- (iv) Hollow structure inside the frontal bone is called:

A. Ethmoid sinus	B. Frontal sinus
C. Frontal artery	D. Sphenoidal sinus
- (v) The temporomandibular joint is between:

A. Temporal bone and occipital condyle
B. Temporal bone and maxilla
C. Glenoid fossa of temporal bone and condyle of mandible
D. Condyle of atlas bone
- (vi) Bulk of cheek is formed by:

A. Angular Oris muscles	B. Buccinator muscle
C. Orbicularis Oris	D. Lateral pterygoid muscle
- (vii) Lymph is found in:

A. Tissue spaces of body	B. Connective tissue only
C. Muscles of mastication only	D. Floor of mouth only
- (viii) In describing a tooth surface mesial means:

A. Nearest to neighbouring tooth	B. On the palatal surface
C. Nearest to the midline of dental arc	D. Furthest from the midline of jaw
- (ix) Which of the following cusps are found on the surface of premolar?

A. Distal fossa	B. Mesio palatal
C. Lingual and buccal	D. Lingual only
- (x) Canine fossa is found:

A. On lingual surface of canine
B. Immediately below the contact surface of upper canine and upper first premolar
C. On mesial surface of canine
D. On palatal surface of canine

- (xi) Which surfaces of upper first and second molars are very susceptible to deposition of calculus?
- A. Mesial B. Distal
C. Lingual D. Buccal
- (xii) Primary dentine formation takes place:
- A. Before enamel formation takes place B. Before bell stage of development of tooth
C. Before odontoblasts are made D. Before osteoclasts of body are made
- (xiii) Usually permanent first molars erupt at the age of:
- A. 12 years B. 9 years
C. 4 years D. 6–7 years
- (xiv) The cementogenesis takes place:
- A. Throughout life B. Upto 7 years
C. Upto 12 years D. Upto 19 years of age
- (xv) The free gingiva has epithelium:
- A. Thicker than attached gingiva B. Thinner than attached gingiva
C. Thicker than alveolar bone D. Thicker than cementum
- (xvi) The most susceptible areas to bacterial infection are:
- A. Free gingiva B. Inter dental col
C. Inter dental col. and junctional epithelium D. Attached gingiva
- (xvii) The principal fibers of periodontal ligament:
- A. Run from cementum to alveolar holding the tooth free
B. Run from cementum to attached gingiva
C. Run from cementum to enamel to overcome stress from mastication
D. Run from pulp to cementum
- (xviii) Anterior two third of tongue has a sensory supply from:
- A. Lingual nerve B. Glossopharyngeal
C. Vagus D. Olfactory Nerve
- (xix) For autoclaving, the instruments to be autoclaved are held:
- A. In boiling water
B. Steam at 134 °C for 3 minutes
C. Boiling water at 108 °C for 3 minutes
D. In steam at 134 °C under 30 pounds pressure for 3 minutes
- (xx) Acquired immunity is developed:
- A. During life time from antibodies formed by the body growth.
B. From antibiotics
C. From antibodies donated by animals
D. From antiseptics

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



DENTAL HYGIENE HSSC-I

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Answer any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines.

(10 x 5 = 50)

- (i) What are clinical divisions of healthy gingiva?
- (ii) Write short note on gingival sulcus.
- (iii) Define the term periodontium.
- (iv) Name the structures forming floor of the mouth.
- (v) What are the various zones of keratinized epithelium?
- (vi) Histologically name the various structures of the bone.
- (vii) Enumerate the common difficulties in treating mentally handicapped persons?
- (viii) How do we remove calculus? List the name of common instruments used in scaling.
- (ix) Types and name of the common pain relieving drugs used in dentistry?
- (x) How would you take care of dental hand pieces?
- (xi) Briefly indicate the eruption time of deciduous and permanent teeth.
- (xii) Enumerate the developmental stages of tooth? How periodontal ligament develops?
- (xiii) What are chief signs of acute inflammation? Briefly describe pain response?
- (xiv) Name the muscles of tongue? Which muscles act while flattening the tongue?
- (xv) What are neoplasms? Growth wise classify them?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(3 x 10 = 30)

Q.3 (a) What are disinfectants?

(b) Give indications where chemical disinfectants are used?

(c) How do we disinfect the working surface in dentistry?

Q.4 A patient had endocarditis. He got his heart valves replaced. What prevention and methods would you follow before and after scaling?

Q.5 (a) What are the functions of human cell?

(b) What capabilities nerve cells "have and lack"?

Q.6 Describe serum hepatitis under following headings:

(a) Definition.

(b) Mode of spread for "Hepatitis B"

Q.7 Describe the Mandibular nerve, after coming out of foramen ovale in skull.

(a) Sensory branches

(b) Motor branches