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OPSC Assistant Professor

**Previous Year Paper
2019 Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery**



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Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : APD(OMS) -3-18/19

A

TEST BOOKLET

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (DENTISTRY)

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Sl. No.

1673

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN** ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. **WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.**
5. This Test Booklet contains **200** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. **There will be no negative marking for wrong answer.**
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses (answers) to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the **Test Booklet**, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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JM - 3A/51

Contd.

SEAL

1. Minimum safe distance of osteotomy cuts to tooth apex in orthognathic surgery to maintain adequate perfusion to teeth is :
- (A) 1 mm
 - (B) Just above the apex of tooth
 - (C) 5 mm
 - (D) 12 mm
2. In neurosensory testing of a recovering injured nerve, an examiner test's :
- (A) Large diameter (5 to 12 micron) myelinated nerve fibres by two point discrimination and smaller diameter (4 to 8 micron) slow adapting fibres by static light touch
 - (B) Large diameter (5 to 12 micron) myelinated nerve fibres by pinprick testing and smaller diameter (4 to 8 micron) slow adapting fibres by static light touch
 - (C) Large diameter (5 to 12 micron) myelinated nerve fibres by static light touch and smaller diameter (4 to 8 micron) slow adapting fibres by pinprick test
 - (D) Large diameter (5 to 12 micron) myelinated nerve fibres by static light touch and smaller diameter (4 to 8 micron) slow adapting fibres by two point discrimination.
3. Relationship of superficial temporal artery in scalp is :
- (A) Always above the layer of temporo-parietal fascia and superficial to the temporal branch of facial nerve
 - (B) Below the layer of temporo-parietal fascia and superficial to the temporal branch of facial nerve
 - (C) In or above the layer of temporo-parietal fascia
 - (D) In or below the layer of temporo-parietal fascia

4. The length of facial nerve visible as it enters the parotid gland on its posterior surface prior to the formation of the pes anserinus is :
- (A) Approximately 1.3 cm from the tympanomastoid foramen
 - (B) Approximately 2.5 cm from the stylomastoid foramen
 - (C) Approximately 2.5 cm from the tympanomastoid foramen
 - (D) Approximately 1.3 cm from the stylomastoid foramen
5. Plasma levels of lignocaine to show changes on Electro Cardio Gram (ECG) are :
- (A) 1.8-5.0 microgram/ml
 - (B) 0.5-4.0 microgram/ml
 - (C) 4.5-7 microgram/ml
 - (D) 5.0-10.0 microgram/ml
6. Medial wall of orbit is formed by :
- (A) Frontal process of maxilla, lacrimal bone, lamina papyracea of ethmoid bone and lesser wing of sphenoid
 - (B) Frontal process of maxilla, lacrimal bone, orbital plate of ethmoid bone and body of sphenoid
 - (C) Frontal process of maxilla, maxillary process of frontal bone, lacrimal bone, orbital plate of ethmoid bone and body of sphenoid
 - (D) Maxillary process of frontal bone, lacrimal bone, orbital plate of ethmoid bone and lesser wing of sphenoid
7. What is true about bisphosphonates ?
- (A) Zoledronate is the most potent agent due to its ringed nitrogen structure
 - (B) Zoledronate is the most potent agent due to its parenteral route of administration
 - (C) Risedronate is the most potent agent due to its ringed nitrogen structure
 - (D) Risedronate is the most potent agent due to its parenteral route of administration

8. Clindamycin has limited activity against :
- (A) Gram-negative anerobic rods
 - (B) Gram positive aerobic cocci
 - (C) Gram positive anaerobic cocci
 - (D) Gram-negative aerobic rods
9. What is true about tubercular involvement of temporomandibular joint ?
- (A) Cartilaginous cap is the main component that gets affected initially due to haematogenous spread of the bacteria
 - (B) Cancellous part is the main component that gets affected initially due to haematogenous spread of the bacteria
 - (C) Synovium is the main component that gets affected initially due to haematogenous spread of the bacteria
 - (D) Cartilaginous cap is the main component that gets affected initially due to lymphatic spread of the bacteria
10. Which of the following is not a deep fungal infection involving maxillofacial region ?
- (A) Candidiasis
 - (B) - Mucormycosis
 - (C) Aspergillosis
 - (D) Cryptococcosis
11. Which of the following is true about salivary gland neoplasms ?
- (A) Warthin tumour is 8 times more common in smokers as compared to non-smokers
 - (B) 50% of pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland originate in deep lobe and superficial to stylomandibular ligament
 - (C) Pseudopod formation is a feature of Acinic cell carcinoma that warrants wide surgical excision for this tumour
 - (D) Adenoid cystic carcinoma spread via lymphatic route and neck dissection is indicated in metastatic lesions

12. On histological basis, hemangiomas and vascular malformations can be differentiated by :

- (A) Hemangiomas demonstrate endothelial hyperplasia and glucose transporter-1 protein (GLUT1) immunonegativity, whereas vascular malformations have slow endothelial turnover and are GLUT1 positive
- (B) Vascular malformations demonstrate endothelial hyperplasia and glucose transporter-1 protein (GLUT1) immunopositivity, whereas hemangiomas malformations have slow endothelial turnover and are GLUT1 negative
- (C) Hemangiomas demonstrate endothelial hyperplasia and glucose transporter-1 protein (GLUT1) immunopositivity, whereas vascular malformations have slow endothelial turnover and are GLUT1 negative

(D) Vascular malformations demonstrate endothelial hyperplasia and glucose transporter-1 protein (GLUT1) immunonegativity, whereas hemangiomas have slow endothelial turnover and are GLUT1 positive

13. Stage 3, osteonecrosis is characterised by :

- (A) Exposed intraoral bone without symptoms but extraoral sinus
- (B) Exposed intraoral bone with pain only
- (C) Exposed intraoral bone with pain and extraoral sinus but no bone fracture
- (D) Exposed intraoral bone with pain and extraoral sinus with or without bone fracture

14. Which component of Carnoy solution is considered to be carcinogenic ?

- (A) Ethyl alcohol
- (B) Ferric Chloride
- (C) Chloroform
- (D) Glacial acetic acid

15. Which of the following is NOT TRUE for replacing heavy blood losses in a trauma care setting ?

- (A) Maximum dose of O-negative blood that can be safely given is 4 Units
- (B) During massive transfusions, a unit of FFP is indicated after 5 units of blood
- (C) Type specific blood is the ideal and safest blood product in heavy blood losses
- (D) Blood losses associated with pelvic fractures is approximated to be 1000 to 2000 ml and replaced accordingly

16. Which component of the resorbable plating systems provides malleability ?

- (A) Poly-L-Lactide

(B) Poly-D-Lactide

(C) Polydioxinone

(D) Trimethylene carbonate

17. Which of the following is NOT an indication for surgical exploration of orbital floor in Zygomatic complex fractures ?

- (A) Non-resolving oculocardiac reflex
- (B) Primary diplopia
- (C) Secondary diplopia
- (D) Enophthalmos

18. After Champy, lines of bone stress in condyle ramal region were elaborated by :

- (A) Ellis et al (2000)
- (B) Christophe Meyer et al (2002)
- (C) Marcowikz et al (2001)
- (D) Kaban et al (2009)

19. Which of the following is true ?

- (A) Lag screw fixation can be a rigid load bearing concept in which screw threads in gliding hole engage the bone tightly.
- (B) Lag screw fixation can be a semi rigid load bearing concept in which screw threads in gliding hole engage the bone tightly.
- (C) Lag screw fixation can be a semi rigid load sharing concept in which screw threads in the opposite cortex engage the bone tightly.
- (D) Lag screw fixation can be a rigid load sharing concept in which screw threads in the opposite cortex engage the bone tightly.

20. Compression osteosynthesis was introduced by :

- (A) B. Spissel
- (B) Obwegesser

(C) Karl Schuchardt

(D) Giorgio Dal pont

21. In Tessier's system for classifying facial clefts, lateral clefts are designated as :

- (A) 9, 10, 11
- (B) 12, 13, 14
- (C) 6, 7, 8
- (D) 0 and 14

22. Which of the following is not a F. D. A. approved temporomandibular joint replacement device ?

- (A) TMJ Concepts
- (B) TMJ Implants
- (C) Biomet/Lorenz
- (D) Kent-Vitek 1

23. Which of the following is a two stage procedure ?

- (A) Karpandzic flap
- (B) Bernard flap
- (C) Abbe flap
- (D) Facial musculomucosal flap

24. In iliac crest bone harvesting techniques, manoeuvre employed to minimize gait disturbances is by :
- (A) Keeping the tendons of tensor fascia lata attached to ilium
 - (B) Minimizing trauma to lateral femoral nerve which is located anterior and medial to anterosuperior iliac tubercle
 - (C) Minimizing trauma to lateral femoral nerve which is located anterior and lateral to anterosuperior iliac tubercle
 - (D) Not extending the dissection beyond Gerdys tubercle
25. Which of the following is NOT a finding in unilateral cleft lip patient ?
- (A) Longer columella on the cleft side
 - (B) Lower nasal floor on cleft side
 - (C) Hypertrophic inferior turbinate on cleft side
 - (D) Anterior nasal spine deflected towards noncleft side
26. According to staged reconstruction strategy for a cleft patient, appropriate age for pharyngoplasty is :
- (A) After 10 weeks
 - (B) 3-5 years or later based on speech development
 - (C) After age 5 years but preferably at skeletal maturity
 - (D) 9-18 months
27. Orbital adherence syndrome can be a complication of which of the material used for orbital floor reconstruction ?
- (A) High density porous polyethylene
 - (B) Titanium Mesh
 - (C) Medpor titanium
 - (D) Nylon suprafoil
28. Which of the following is NOT true about "Turn over" flaps used for residual palatal fistula closure ?
- (A) Separate nasal lining closure
 - (B) Double layered closure
 - (C) Minimal exposed bone after flap repositioning
 - (D) Can be used for closure of larger defects over 1.5 cm

29. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of endoscopic surgeries employed in oral and maxillofacial surgeries ?
- (A) Minimal surgical exposure
 - (B) Limited transoral incision for condyle fracture management
 - (C) Easy access to deep seated areas
 - (D) Shorter learning curve
30. Which of the following is correct about soft tissue changes after orthognathic surgery ?
- (A) In maxillary superior repositioning procedure, upper lip lengthen about 10% the amount of upward movement of maxilla and down repositioning shortens it about 50% of the jaw repositioning
 - (B) In maxillary superior repositioning procedure, upper lip shortens about 30% the amount of upward movement of maxilla and down repositioning lengthens it 60% of the jaw repositioing
 - (C) In maxillary superior repositioning procedure, upper lip lengthens about 30% the amount of upward movement of maxilla and down repositioning shortens it 60% of the jaw repositioning
 - (D) In maxillary superior repositioning procedure, upper lip shortens about 10% the amount of upward movement of maxilla and down repositioning lengthens it 50% of the jaw repositioning
31. Scleral show in a normal individual is :
- (A) 1 to 2 mm
 - (B) 1.5 to 2.5 mm
 - (C) 0 to 1 mm
 - (D) 0 to 2 mm
32. Risk of occult nodal metastasis with thickness of oral cavity cancers more than 8 mm is :
- (A) About 41%
 - (B) About 25%
 - (C) About 7%
 - (D) About 2%

33. In Leclerc and Girald procedure, to treat subluxation of TMJ, osteotomy line over the arch runs :
- (A) Inferior and posterior direction
 - (B) Superior and anterior direction
 - (C) Inferior and anterior direction
 - (D) Superior and posterior direction
34. Bridging osteosynthesis refers to :
- (A) Eccentric dynamic compression fixation
 - (B) Dynamic compression fixation
 - (C) Load bearing fixation
 - (D) Load sharing fixation
35. Before planning for Radial forearm flap which of the following is used as prediction test for preventing ischemia at the donor site ?
- (A) Bernard test based on radial artery and ulnar artery collateral circulation
 - (B) Allen test based on radial artery and ulnar artery collateral circulation
 - (C) Winks test based on radial artery and brachial artery collateral circulation
 - (D) Funk test based on radial artery and brachial artery collateral circulation
36. Which of the following is NOT a disadvantage of temporalis muscle flap used for facial reanimation purpose ?
- (A) Lack of spontaneous smile
 - (B) Increased midfacial bulk
 - (C) A visible depression over the temporal fossa
 - (D) Distant site of harvest
37. Resective contouring manoeuvre for circumferential adaptation of the soft tissues around the emerging DENTAL implant structure can be employed when :
- (A) When the apicoronal dimension of the attached tissue remaining on the flap is between 5 and 6 mm
 - (B) When the apicoronal dimension of the attached tissue remaining on the flap is between 3 and 4 mm
 - (C) When the apicoronal dimension of the attached tissue remaining on the flap is between 4 and 5 mm
 - (D) When the apicoronal dimension of the attached tissue remaining on the flap is between 2 and 3 mm

38. The principle objective of NAM (nasopalveolar moulding) is to :
- (A) Get good nasal tip projection
 - (B) Get finer surgical scar
 - (C) Reduce the severity of initial cleft deformity
 - (D) Develop more symmetrical collumellar length
39. "Blue node" corresponds to :
- (A) Area of highest radiotracer activity in sentinel node mapping
 - (B) First node involved in melanocytic carcinoma
 - (C) Enlarged level III lymph node in basal cell carcinoma
 - (D) Hard, matty lymph node in inguinal lymph node
40. The single most important factor affecting prognosis for patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the upper aerodigestive tract is :
- (A) Age of the patient
 - (B) Status of cervical node at presentation
 - (C) Duration of bad habits like smoking
 - (D) Size of the lesion
41. In Seckel's facial danger zone 2 what is the relationship of facial nerve with SMAS ?
- (A) Above
 - (B) Below
 - (C) Within
 - (D) First below then within
42. Seckel's facial danger zone 3 shows relationship of which peripheral nerve of face ?
- (A) Infraorbital nerve
 - (B) Greater auricular
 - (C) Marginal mandibular branch of facial nerve
 - (D) Temporal branch of facial nerve

43. Who developed Rigid External Device (RED) appliances commonly used in maxillary distraction ?
- (A) Molina and Ortiz-Monasterio
 (B) Polley and Figueroa
 (C) Karp
 (D) Cohen
44. SMILE Distractor was used for :
- (A) Maxillary distraction
 (B) Palatal distraction
 (C) Mandibular distraction
 (D) Alveolar distraction
45. Flap with separate components that can be independently manoeuvred but are ultimately linked to each other by a common source vessel :
- (A) Prelaminated flap
 (B) Freestyle flap
 (C) Chimeric flap
 (D) Perforator flap
46. The greatest risk of thrombosis after microvasculat surgery is within :
- (A) 6 hours
 (B) 12 hours
 (C) 24 hours
 (D) 48 hours
47. Most important advantage associated with piezosurgery is :
- (A) Precise surgical cut
 (B) Prevent harm to soft tissues like nerve and vessels
 (C) Faster than convention surgery
 (D) Less Postoperative discomfort
48. PHYSICS forceps works on the principle of :
- (A) First class lever
 (B) Second class lever
 (C) Third class lever
 (D) First or second depend on the method of use
49. Which of the following laser is ideally suited for the surgical treatment of Temporo Mandibular Joint ?
- (A) Er YAG
 (B) Holium YAG
 (C) Nd YAG
 (D) CO₂ laser

50. Which of the following flap is the preferred option for reconstruction of hemiglossectomy defect ?
- (A) Radial forearm flap
 - (B) Ulnar forearm flap
 - (C) Anterolateral thigh perforator
 - (D) Rectus abdominis
51. How long before surgery, first generation sulfonyl urea in diabetic patients should be discontinued ?
- (A) Continue until the morning of surgery
 - (B) 2 days
 - (C) 3 days
 - (D) 7 days
52. Presurgical orthodontics comprises of all except :
- (A) Selection of appliance
 - (B) Stabilizing arch wires and splints
 - (C) Alignment
 - (D) Levelling the arches
53. In type IV maxillary defect, resection of the following components is usually done except :
- (A) Five wall of maxilla
 - (B) Orbital floor
 - (C) Orbital content
 - (D) Palate
54. What is the efficacy of Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin G when the exposure occurs through parenteral route ?
- (A) 3 days post exposure
 - (B) 1 week post exposure
 - (C) 10 days post exposure
 - (D) 2 weeks post exposure
55. Minimum antibody titre level which should be considered protective and indicative of long term protection against Hepatitis B virus is :
- (A) More than 10 IU
 - (B) More than 12 IU
 - (C) More than 20 IU
 - (D) More than 50 IU

56. Which of the following component in the areca nut is responsible for reduced breakdown of collagen in the pathogenesis of Oral Sub Mucous Fibrosis ?
- (A) Arecoline
(B) Copper
(C) Arecaidine
(D) Flavonoids(tannin and catechin)
57. What is silent sinus syndrome ?
- (A) Unidentified rapid spread of infection in paranasal sinuses
(B) Presence of polyp for more than 2 years in maxillary sinus
(C) Ipsilateral enophthalmos and hypoglobus due to maxillary sinus collapse
(D) Syndrome involving paranasal sinuses, lateral nasal wall and orbit
58. Hounsefield unit of blood is :
- (A) 0
(B) - 80 to - 100
(C) 900 to 1000
(D) 60 to 110
59. Early localizing of acute inflammatory process by tagging of WBC done with :
- (A) Tc^{99} phosphate
(B) HEDP(hydroxyethylene diphosphonate)
(C) In^{111}
(D) Ga^{67} citrate
60. Most common fungal infection of paranasal sinus is :
- (A) Mucormycosis
(B) Histoplasmosis
(C) Geotrichosis
(D) Aspergillosis
61. In an adult with neck in neutral positioning the thickness of prevertebral soft tissue in mm at C1, C3 and C7 level is :
- (A) Less than 10, 7, 20 mm respectively
(B) Less than 10, 10, 15 mm respectively
(C) More than 10, 5, 20 mm respectively
(D) More than 10, 15, 10 mm respectively

62. A quick way to decrease orbital pressure in emergency situation in a patient with post traumatic retro bulbar hematoma is :

- (A) Intravenous acetazolamide
- (B) Lateral tendon cantholysis
- (C) High dose steroids
- (D) Surgical exploration to coagulate the bleeding vessels

63. Chin-throat length(throat to menton) distance in an adult is about :

- (A) 38 ± 4 mm
- (B) 56 ± 8 mm
- (C) 72 ± 10 mm
- (D) 42 ± 6 mm

64. Z angle or Merrifield angle is formed between :

- (A) Intersection of FH and line connecting pog and most protrusive lip point
- (B) Intersection of FH and line from nasion to soft tissue point S

(C) Intersection with SN plane and line connecting pog and most protrusive lip point

(D) Intersection of SN plane and line from nasion to soft tissue point S

65. What is central condylar sag after BSSO(Bilateral Sagittal Split Osteotomy) ?

(A) Condyle positioned inferiorly with some fossa contact in central of glenoid fossa

(B) Condyle positioned inferiorly with some fossa contact in lateral and superior part of glenoid fossa

(C) Condyle positioned inferiorly in glenoid fossa making no contact with it

(D) Condyle is positioned correctly in fossa with MMF in position, but when tension released condyle moved inferiorly and medially

66. All of the following are Virchow's triad for DVT (Deep Vein Thrombosis) EXCEPT :
- (A) Patient immobility
 - (B) Direct venous injury
 - (C) Dehydration
 - (D) Hypercoagulable state
67. How many minimum of weeks/days prior to elective surgery patients are advised to discontinue tobacco smoking ?
- (A) 1 week
 - (B) 2 weeks
 - (C) 3 days
 - (D) 1 day
68. US FDA approved engineered, bioactive composite wound healing product containing epidermal and dermal component used for the treatment of venous leg ulcer and diabetic foot :
- (A) Apligraf
 - (B) VCT01
 - (C) Alloderm
 - (D) Tegaderm
69. Test used to evaluate cranial nerve III, IV, VI, VIII along with brain stem activity by irrigating external auditory canal with cold water is known as :
- (A) Occulocephalic test (doll's eye)
 - (B) Occulovestibular test
 - (C) RAPD
 - (D) Hayes-Martin manoeuvre
70. Ideal depth of endotracheal tube during tracheal intubation is :
- (A) 2 ± 1 cm above tracheal carina
 - (B) 5 ± 2 cm above tracheal carina
 - (C) 4 ± 1 cm toward above glottis
 - (D) 3 ± 2 cm above nasopharynx
71. Type of mandibular fracture that is more prone to facial widening :
- (A) Bilateral condyle
 - (B) Symphyseal fracture with condylar with poor dentition
 - (C) Bilateral angle
 - (D) Edentulous bilateral body

72. Jones I and II test is used for :
- (A) Check the patency of nasolacrimal duct
 - (B) Retro bulbar hemorrhage
 - (C) Lagophthalmous
 - (D) Ectropion determination
73. Draf III (modified Lothrop technique) involves :
- (A) Removal of floor of frontal sinus, including anterosuperior and intersinus septum
 - (B) Removal of floor of frontal sinus only
 - (C) Removal of anterior table only
 - (D) Removal of anterior and posterior table
74. In a patient with allergy to Lignocaine, diphenhydramine is used in what concentration ?
- (A) 1%
 - (B) 2%
 - (C) 3%
 - (D) 4%
75. In case of split thickness skin grafting contracture is noted upto :
- (A) 10-15%
 - (B) 20-25%
 - (C) 30-35%
 - (D) Upto to 40%
76. AMBE(Antral Membrane Balloon Elevation) technique for sinus grafting was introduced by :
- (A) Soltan and Smiler
 - (B) Maze
 - (C) Misch
 - (D) Highmore
77. What is considered as immediate occlusal loading in case of dental implant ?
- (A) Functional loading between 2 weeks and 3 months of implant placement
 - (B) Full functional loading of an implant within 2 weeks
 - (C) Implant prostheses placed within 2 weeks of implant placement with no direct functional occlusal loading
 - (D) Restoration of an implant more than 3 months after placement

78. How much is the safe subperiosteal exploration distance from the inferior lateral orbital rim ?
- (A) 20 mm
 - (B) 25 mm
 - (C) 30 mm
 - (D) 35 mm
79. Implant (miniplates) that fulfil the biomechanical required principles of functionally stable osteosynthesis in condylar region is :
- (A) X plate
 - (B) 3D plate
 - (C) Locking plate
 - (D) Trapezoidal plate
80. Among the following syndromes, the risk of intracranial hypertension is greatest in :
- (A) Pfeiffer syndrome
 - (B) Apert
 - (C) Crouzon
 - (D) Muenke syndrome
81. At what age cranio-orbitozygomatic bony maturation is nearly complete ?
- (A) 5 years
 - (B) 3 years
 - (C) 7 years
 - (D) 12 years
82. Which is the major vessel encountered most commonly during maxillary osteotomies ?
- (A) Descending palatine artery
 - (B) Ascending pharyngeal
 - (C) Ascending palatal
 - (D) Soft palate vessels
83. Instrument used during harvesting of costochondral graft to protect structures on the inner aspect of rib is :
- (A) Doyen (pigtail) retractor
 - (B) Guillotine retractor
 - (C) Smith retractor
 - (D) Obwegesar retractor

84. Kuttner's tumour occurs most exclusively in :
- (A) Parotid gland
 - (B) Sublingual gland
 - (C) Minor salivary glands on palate
 - (D) Submandibular gland
85. AHI is defined as the number of apnoeas and hypopnoea per hour of sleep. The highest AHI recorded in the literature is :
- (A) 30
 - (B) 60
 - (C) 90
 - (D) 111
86. The most successful non-surgical treatment of Obstructive sleep apnoea is :
- (A) Diet modification
 - (B) CPAP
 - (C) Oral appliances
 - (D) UPPP
87. Type III interalveolar septum of Bergland scale used in Secondary alveolar bone grafting depicts :
- (A) No continuous bony bridge
 - (B) Height of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of normal height
 - (C) Height less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of normal height
 - (D) Height approximately normal
88. All are true about Frozen section EXCEPT :
- (A) Frozen sections are used during surgery to assess the margins of resected tissue for residual or proximal tumour
 - (B) They can also be used to confirm a suspected diagnosis
 - (C) When assessing margins, it is not important to submit a tissue specimen outside the resection periphery
 - (D) When frozen sections of the main specimen are required, the specimen should be marked with sutures, or the edge should be inked to direct the pathologist to areas of concern

89. All statements regarding radiopaque jaw lesions are true except :

- (A) They are radiopaque because they produce either tumour bone or reactive bone or some calcified dental product, enamel, dentin or cementum
- (B) Most radiopaque lesions suggest a narrow range of differential diagnosis, therefore do not require an incisional biopsy
- (C) Osteosarcomas, in particular and many benign tumors in bone stimulate reactive bone responses at their periphery, it is especially important to obtain tissue from the lesions centre
- (D) Many radiographically obvious lesions such as odontomas may be enucleated at biopsy

90. All are true about Traumatic myositis ossificans of maxillofacial region except :

- (A) The usual mechanism of traumatic myositis ossificans is the implantation of active periosteum into a muscle, hence the increased incidence in younger individuals and those with penetrating injuries
- (B) Another mechanism of traumatic myositis ossificans is the overproduction of bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) in response to injury
- (C) Surgical excision followed by aggressive physical therapy will remove the lesion and restore most but not all of the jaw motion
- (D) Since both mechanisms of traumatic myositis ossificans involve reactive bone-producing cells, recurrent and/or persistent cases may require radiotherapy

91. The indicators for prednisone therapy in treatment of sarcoidosis are all EXCEPT :

- (A) Heerfordt syndrome or signs of iritis or uveitis
- (B) Disfiguring cutaneous lesions
- (C) Central nervous system sarcoidosis
- (D) Hypocalcemia

92. False statement about chronic sclerosing osteomyelitis is:

- (A) Intramedullary bone infection caused by one of the Actinomyces species in a mutualism with E. corrodens
- (B) The hallmark of CSO is persistent intense pain
- (C) In younger patients, a Garre osteomyelitis and fibrous dysplasia may show a similar radiographic picture
- (D) Clindamycin is drug of choice as it is effective against both actinomyces and E. corrodens

93. Which statement is not correct regarding systemic corticosteroid therapy?

- (A) Systemic corticosteroids are the most predictable medications used to control autoimmune diseases and certain immune based inflammatory diseases
- (B) Most of these diseases are incurable; the goal of therapy is a drug to induced remission
- (C) The drug of choice is prednisone, an anti-inflammatory glucocorticoid that affects mostly the cellular phase of inflammation, lymphocytes in particular
- (D) Dexamethasone, while more potent is drug of choice because affects mostly the cellular phase of inflammation

94. Which statement is true about blindness in giant cell arthritis ?
- (A) Prevention of blindness, which is irreversible, is not a goal of treatment
 - (B) Blindness result from the occlusion of temporal artery
 - (C) Blindness result from occlusion of the posterior ciliary branch of the ophthalmic artery
 - (D) Blindness never occur in giant cell arthritis
95. Distinguishing feature of Treacher Collins Syndrome which helps in differentiating from hemi facial microsomia is :
- (A) Treacher Collins Syndrome is unilateral, not bilateral
 - (B) Bilateral downward displacements of the lateral one-third of the lower eyelid
 - (C) Mongoloid slant to the palpebral fissures
 - (D) Facial nerve involvement in Treacher Collins Syndrome
96. Black hole phenomenon explains the clinical presentations of patients with :
- (A) Osteosarcoma
 - (B) Hodgkins lymphoma
 - (C) Hemangioma
 - (D) Rhabdosarcoma
97. A teenage girl came with asymptomatic swelling of left mandible which emerges during her teenage years. She is often able to detect a "whirring sound" or hear their heartbeat within the lesion. The orthopantomogram shows well defined multilocular appearance which can be described as a "soap bubble". On aspiration frank blood was detected. The investigation of choice for this lesion would be :
- (A) Contrast CT
 - (B) Non Contrast CT
 - (C) CT Angiography
 - (D) CT Cisternography

98. In continuity resection for the management of benign odontogenic neoplasms of the mandible resection principles requires a :

- (A) Resection with 2 to 3 cm bony margins, two uninvolved anatomic barrier margin
- (B) Resection with 1.0 to 1.5 cm bony margins, one involved anatomic barrier margin and frozen sections documenting tumour involved margins
- (C) Resection with 1.0 to 1.5 cm bony margins, one uninvolved anatomic barrier margin and frozen sections documenting tumour free margins
- (D) Resection with 3 to 4 cm bony margins, three uninvolved anatomic barrier margin and frozen sections documenting tumour free margins

99. Which is incorrect about osteosarcomas of jaw bone ?

- (A) Mandibular osteosarcomas are more frequent than those in the maxilla

- (B) A tissue biopsy is the only means of making a definitive diagnosis

- (C) An important clinical differential feature is neurosensory loss

- (D) Surgery involves resection of the entire tumour with wide margins and neck dissection

100. Bupivacaine is known to cause rapid and resistant cardiac toxicity when administered rapidly in high concentrations and volumes. What is the recent advancement to reduce its cardiac toxicity ?

- (A) Buffered local anesthetics
- (B) Addition of mannitol to local anesthetic solution
- (C) Use of lipid emulsions to reverse the cardiac toxicity of local anesthetics
- (D) Addition of other anesthetic with Bupivacaine

101. All are used in primary pharmacologic management of anaphylaxis/anaphylactoid reactions EXCEPT :

- (A) IV fluids (25-50 mL/kg of crystalloid solution)
- (B) Epinephrine Intramuscular Autoinjection of 1 : 1000 solution
- (C) Epinephrine 1 : 10,000 in prefilled syringe for IV use
- (D) H1-blocker (antihistamine) Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) (IV 0.5 mg/kg)

102. Physical findings that suggest difficult airway EXCEPT :

- (A) Cervico-occipital extension limited to an angle at the hyoid less than 160 degrees
- (B) Thyromental distance less than 60 mm

(C) Poorly visualized soft palate and fauces in upright patients with mouth fully open (Mallampati sign)

(D) Long, thin neck

103. All are the American College of Rheumatology classification criteria for Sjogren syndrome EXCEPT :

(A) Positive serum anti-SSA (Ro) or anti-SSB(La) or (Positive RF and ANA_1 : 320)

(B) Labial salivary gland biopsy showing focal lymphocytic sialadenitis with an FS of 1 focus/4 mm² or greater

(C) Keratoconjunctivitis sicca with ocular staining score of 3 or greater (assuming that individual is not using daily eye drops for glaucoma and has not had corneal surgery or cosmetic eyelid surgery in the last 5 years)

(D) IgG4-related disease

104. Which statement is True about intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT):
- (A) This targeted approach to radiation allows higher doses to be directed to the surrounding structures.
 - (B) IMRT is a low-precision radiotherapy.
 - (C) Uses computer controlled linear accelerators to modulate the intensity of each beam of radiation.
 - (D) It has lower efficacy and more toxicity as compared to standard external beam radiation.
105. Chemotherapeutic agents which act on Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor used in targeted chemotherapy are all EXCEPT :
- (A) Cetuximab
 - (B) Bevacizumab
 - (C) Panitumumab
 - (D) Gefitinib
106. Although there is controversy regarding treatment of Bisphosphonate-associated osteonecrosis of the jaw (BRONJ) in literature but different non surgical methods are advocated EXCEPT :
- (A) Antibiotic therapy
 - (B) Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
 - (C) Simultaneous systemic pentoxifylline and alpha tocopherol
 - (D) Denosumab
107. NICE guidelines for CT in head injury are all of the following EXCEPT :
- (A) Glasgow coma score 13 or 14 at 2 hrs
 - (B) Anterograde amnesia > 30 min
 - (C) Vomiting one episode
 - (D) Suspected depressed skull fracture

108. All are the causes of secondary brain injury EXCEPT :

- (A) Cerebral perfusion pressure < 65 mm hg
- (B) Pyrexia
- (C) Metabolic disturbance
- (D) Hypoxia : pO_2 less than 15 kpa

109. Following can be used for facial nerve reconstruction EXCEPT :

- (A) Sural nerve
- (B) Contra lateral facial nerve
- (C) Ipsilateral hypoglossal nerve
- (D) Contra lateral hypoglossal nerve

110. Spectrum of aztreonam does NOT include :

- (A) Staphylococcus aureus
- (B) Pseudomonas
- (C) E.coli
- (D) Proteus

111. Which of the following statement is FALSE ?

- (A) In solar's type 1 pathway of mental nerve travels laterally and cranially
- (B) Anterior loop is present in solar's type 2 pathway of mental nerve
- (C) The angle between anterior loop course and horizontal plane is 50 degree
- (D) The distance between mental foramen and most anterior point of canal is 5 mm

112. In normal adult patient oxygen carrying capacity is unaffected till :

- (A) Haemoglobin 8 gm/dl and haematocrit 25%
- (B) Haemoglobin 6 gm/dl and haematocrit 20%
- (C) Haemoglobin 10 gm/dl and haematocrit 30%
- (D) Haemoglobin 9 gm/dl and haematocrit 32%

113. Adult male of 60 kg weight and 35% haematocrit. What will be the maximum allowable blood loss ?
- (A) 800 ml
 - (B) 1000 ml
 - (C) 1200 ml
 - (D) 1400 ml
114. All are used in treatment of hyperkalemia EXCEPT :
- (A) Salbutamol
 - (B) Insulin and glucose
 - (C) Sodium polystyrene sulphonate
 - (D) ACE inhibitors
115. Distance of superior orbital fissure from Fronto Zygomatico suture and supraorbital notch are respectively :
- (A) 30, 30 mm
 - (B) 35, 40 mm
 - (C) 25, 40 mm
 - (D) 23, 34 mm
116. In DRAF III or modified endoscopic Lothrop procedure, which of the following is not removed ?
- (A) Supraorbital rim
 - (B) Nasal septum
 - (C) Frontal sinus floor
 - (D) Interfrontal septum
117. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT :
- (A) Endoscopic approach is helpful in repair of posterior wall fracture of frontal sinus and nasofrontal duct injury
 - (B) Height of upper tarsal plate and lower tarsal plate are 10 mm and 4 mm respectively
 - (C) The angle between lower and upper eyelid is 30-45 degree at lateral canthus
 - (D) Subperiosteal dissection can be safely extended upto 25 mm from inferior lateral rim

118. Which of the following is NOT an indication of inverted L OSTEOTOMY ?

- (A) For larger mandible advancement > 12 mm
- (B) For mandibular set back of 10 mm or more
- (C) Simultaneous advancement and lengthening of ramus
- (D) For primary correction of proximal segment malrotation following sagittal split osteotomy

119. All are the indications for surgical intervention in epidural haemorrhage EXCEPT :

- (A) Midline shift > 5 mm
- (B) Maximum thickness > 15 mm
- (C) Volume > 30 cc
- (D) GCS < 13

120. Level III lymph nodes in neck (mid jugular) are :

- (A) Found inferior to the myelohyoid muscle, anterior to a line drawn at the posterior margin of the submandibular glands and within the boundaries of the mandible

(B) Found posterior to the line drawn at the posterior margin of the submandibular glands, anterior to the posterior margin of the sternocleidomastoid muscle and between the lower margin of the hyoid bone and the skull base

(C) Found lateral to the carotid arteries, anterior to the posterior margin of the sternocleidomastoid muscle and between the lower margin of the hyoid bone and lower margin of the cricoid cartilage

(D) Found lateral to the carotid arteries, anterior to the line connecting the posterior margins of the sternocleidomastoid and anterior scalene muscles and between the lower margin of the cricoid cartilage and the clavicle

121. When nodal disease is advanced, confluent masses of cervical adenopathy may invade adjacent structures such as the carotid artery or jugular vein. Carotid invasion in most cases renders the mass unresectable, and further preoperative testing, such as balloon occlusion testing, may be required if carotid sacrifice is to be considered. Fat planes separating an infiltrating mass from the vessels should be evaluated to determine the degree of circumferential involvement. However:

- (A) If greater than 120 degree of circumferential encasement is present by cross-sectional imaging, arterial wall invasion can be presumed with a relatively high degree of sensitivity and specificity
- (B) If greater than 180 degree of circumferential encasement is present by cross-sectional imaging, arterial wall invasion can be presumed with a relatively high degree of sensitivity and specificity

(C) If greater than 270 degree of circumferential encasement is present by cross-sectional imaging, arterial wall invasion can be presumed with a relatively high degree of sensitivity and specificity

- (D) If greater than 300 degree of circumferential encasement is present by cross-sectional imaging, arterial wall invasion can be presumed with a relatively high degree of sensitivity and specificity

122. Platysma myocutaneous flap is supplied by all EXCEPT :

- (A) Submental branch of facial artery
- (B) Posterior auricular artery
- (C) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- (D) Superior thyroid artery

123. Which one of the following is best local anaesthetic agent for Intranasal Instillation ?

- (A) Articaine
- (B) Lignocaine
- (C) Tetracaine
- (D) Bupivacaine

124. All patients with total prosthetic joint replacement are at potentially increased risk of haematogenous joint infection EXCEPT :

- (A) Immunocompromised and immunosuppressed patients, including those with conditions caused by disease, drug or radiation
- (B) Insulin dependent (type I) diabetes
- (C) First 5 years after total prosthetic joint replacement
- (D) Haemophilia

125. Which of the following is NOT a responsible factor for delayed wound healing in a diabetic mellitus patient?

- (A) Hyperglycemia

(B) Decrease in fibroblast proliferation and synthesis

(C) Decreased formation of advanced glycation end products (AGEP)

(D) High levels of cytosolic Ca^{++}

126. Which of the following microorganisms is NOT isolated from humans who develop infections after having been bitten by other humans ?

- (A) Streptococcus viridans
- (B) Eikenella corrodens
- (C) Bacteroides
- (D) Pasteurella miltocida

127. One of the best subjective test to determine subtle deterioration of optic nerve function is :

- (A) To see red colour desaturation
- (B) To look for diplopia
- (C) To examine 6/6 vision
- (D) To see perception of light

128. A 50 years old lady was admitted to trauma ward. Due to improper calculation of fluid correction, she developed pitting edema and gained some weight. On examination which of the following should NOT be a finding ?

- (A) Shortness of breath at rest or with exertion
- (B) S3 heart sound
- (C) Hepatojugular reflex
- (D) Orthostatic hypotension

129. A patient of stroke is receiving 75 mg aspirin and 75 mg of clopidogrel daily as antiplatelet therapy for coronary artery disease. This patient requires an extraction of a tooth under local anaesthesia. What should be the best policy for this patient ?

- (A) Stop both the drugs 1 week prior to extraction
- (B) Should stop clopidogrel one day prior to extraction and aspirin 1 week before extraction

- (C) Should stop both the drugs 3 day prior to surgery
- (D) No need to stop the drugs and haemostasis can be achieved with local measures

130. All are the goals of volume resuscitation EXCEPT :

- (A) Central venous pressure = 15 mm Hg
- (B) Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure = 20 to 22 mm Hg
- (C) Cardiac index > 3 L/min/m²
- (D) Oxygen uptake (Vo₂) > 100 mL/min/m²

131. Hangman's fracture is :

- (A) Traumatic spondylolisthesis of C2
- (B) Oblique fracture of tip of dens
- (C) Odontoid fracture at the junction of vertebral body and odontoid process
- (D) Both anterior and posterior ring of atlas

132. Which of the following statements regarding lymph nodes is FALSE ?

- (A) Malignant nodes typically show a rounded shape, with loss of the normal fatty hilum or focal cortical expansion
- (B) Maximal diameter to minimal diameter ratio greater than 2 favours benign nodes and a ratio less than 2 favours malignancy
- (C) Nodal grouping can also help identify pathologic nodes
- (D) Grouping refers to 4 or more nodes in continuity with each other, each measuring at least 4 to 5 mm in diameter

133. A patient during Road Traffic Accident sustained maxillofacial trauma along with blunt trauma to abdomen and chest. Due to maxillofacial bleeding, respiratory distress was there so the patient was intubated. On examination his pulse rate was more than 120, blood

pressure decreased and urine output was 5-15 ml/hr. The patient is suffering from :

- (A) Class I haemorrhagic shock
- (B) Class II haemorrhagic shock
- (C) Class III haemorrhagic shock
- (D) Class IV haemorrhagic shock

134. All are true for malignant hyperthermia EXCEPT :

- (A) Malignant hyperthermia is a rare genetic disorder occurring with a prevalence of 1 in 50,000 adults
- (B) The mechanism is an uncontrolled influx of calcium from the sarcoplasmic reticulum with subsequent tetany, increased skeletal metabolism, and heat production
- (C) The core body temperature tends to raise 1 degree celcius every 5 to 60 minutes
- (D) Dantrolene is the mainstay of treatment and should be initiated as soon as the diagnosis is suspected

135. A 30 years old patient reported to trauma centre with severe head injury. Non Contrast Computerized Tomography (NCCT) of head revealed transtentorial herniation with laterally expanding mass that compressed third nerve as it exits midbrain. On physical examination, unilateral dilated pupil not responding to light and there is resute in contra lateral hemiparesis because of compression of ipsilateral cerebral peduncle. After 24 hours ipsilateral hemiparesis also developed, NCCT revealed the lesion was enlarging with compression of contra lateral cerebral peduncle. This is known as :

- (A) Swirl phenomenon
- (B) Waterhouse phenomenon
- (C) Kisselbach sign
- (D) Kemohan's notch phenomenon

136. In a head injury patient, on examination breathing was chyne stokes respiration, pupils were small and reactive, eye movements were normal to cold caloric testing and motor status was decorticate posturing. The level of retrocaudal progression of coma secondary to central herniation was :

- (A) Diencephalon
- (B) Midbrain-upper pons
- (C) Lower pons-upper medulla
- (D) Medulla oblongata

137. The angle formed at the junction of body of mandible and ramus at the origin of the external oblique line is known as :

- (A) Anatomical angle
- (B) Surgical angle
- (C) Clinical angle
- (D) Radiographic angle

138. During bilateral sagittal split osteotomy of mandible several safe distances should be kept in mind. Which of the following statement is wrong ?

- (A) Lingula itself is approximately 5 mm above the occlusal plane.
- (B) The inferior alveolar foramen is approximately 20 mm inferior to the sigmoid notch, which can be used as a reference point.
- (C) The foramen is located approximately 20 mm from the anterior mandibular ramal border, at a depth of approximately two-thirds of the total mandibular ramal width.
- (D) At the mandibular trigone region nerve is at a depth of approximately 4 mm from the superior surface relevant when making the osteotomy along the oblique ridge.

139. Surgical procedure resembling bilateral sagittal split was described in 1942 in the German literature. Trauner and Obwegeser were first to describe it in English literature. The procedure has undergone several modifications over time. Which of the following is true ?

- (A) In 1965, Dalpont changed the lower horizontal cut to vertical cut
- (B) In 1968, Hunsuck advocated a shorter horizontal medial cut just past the lingual, to minimize soft tissue dissection
- (C) In 1977, Epker minimised stripping of the masseter muscle and medial dissection
- (D) In 1977, Spissel advocated three bicortical 2.00 mm position screws to fix the proximal and distal segments

140. Which of the following statement is FALSE regarding lefort I osteotomy of maxilla ?

- (A) With maxillary osteotomy, the vessels at risk are the greater palatine artery, the maxillary artery, and the pterygoid plexus
- (B) In the patients who have developmental dentofacial deformities the posterior maxillary wall is thin, and the maxilla fractures down readily
- (C) In patients who have clefts and craniofacial deformities, however, the posterior wall often is excessively thick, and an osteotome may be needed to complete the osteotomy
- (D) The most common site of resistance in lefort I osteotomy is at anterior aspect of lateral nasal wall

141. Which of the following statement is FALSE regarding development of paranasal sinus ?

- (A) Derivatives of the ethmoid air cells, the four principal sinuses (frontal, ethmoidal, sphenoidal,

and maxillary), begin as crude invaginations that begin to invade their corresponding bony neighbours from 6 months to 2 years of age

- (B) A keystone to the midface, the maxillary sinus is rudimentary at birth
- (C) Maxillary sinus grows 4 mm vertically and 5 mm anteroposteriorly each year
- (D) The maxillary sinus achieves its full dimensions by puberty

142. In case of bimaxillary protrusion patients, what is the amount of vertical discrepancy that can be corrected by orthodontics : beyond this discrepancy, potential periodontal problems can arise if corrected orthodontically :

- (A) 1-2 mm
- (B) 3-4 mm
- (C) 5-6 mm
- (D) 7-8 mm

143. Which of the following is NOT possible through cervicoplasty ?

- (A) Improvement of the hyomental angle
- (B) Elimination of the platysmal redundancy (ptosis) and bands (platysma pleats)
- (C) Elimination of sub mental lipomatosis
- (D) Better definition of the jaw line

144. Which of the following statement is WRONG ?

- (A) In Idiopathic condylar resorption, the anterior open bite usually develops progressively with no pain or hypomobility
- (B) Idiopathic condylar resorption is usually self-limiting and may last from 6 months to 2 years
- (C) After surgical correction of idiopathic condylar resorption any orthodontic treatment, such as class III elastics, that increases the loading of the condyles should be avoided
- (D) Idiopathic condylar resorption can be treated with medicines

145. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Binder Syndrome ?

- (A) Hypoplasia of fossa prenasalis
- (B) Lack of normal triangular flare at nasal base
- (C) Obtuse nasolabial angle
- (D) Canine class III negative overjet tendency

146. The distances of anterior ethmoidal foramen, posterior ethmoidal foramen and optic foramen from anterior lacrimal crest are respectively (in mm)

- (A) 24, 30, 40
- (B) 24, 34, 42
- (C) 24, 38, 44
- (D) 24, 36, 42

147. Which of the following test is used to detect macular dysfunction and helps in distinguishing traumatic optic neuropathy from traumatic damage to retina in patient with blurred vision in one eye ?

- (A) Photo stress test
- (B) Swinging flashlight test
- (C) RAPD
- (D) Sheridan Gardiner test

148. In maxillary sinus, what should be the height of bony strut to be called as bony septum ?
- (A) 4.5 mm
 - (B) 5.0 mm
 - (C) 2.5 mm
 - (D) 3.5 mm
149. Horizontal horseshoe and vertical horseshoe are other names of :
- (A) Sublingual and submandibular space
 - (B) Sublingual and Submental space
 - (C) Submandibular and lateral pharyngeal space
 - (D) Retropharyngeal and prevertebral space
150. In case of penetrating neck injury, which of the following is NOT an indication for immediate surgical intervention ?
- (A) Shock
 - (B) Massive subcutaneous emphysema
 - (C) Expanding haematoma
 - (D) Lymphatic obstruction
151. Children who require long-term tracheostomy may benefit from construction of a tracheal stoma with an inferiorly-based flap of the anterior tracheal wall sutured to the inferior skin of the stoma. This flap is known as :
- (A) Goldenberg flap
 - (B) Bjork flap
 - (C) Rugine flap
 - (D) Utley flap
152. Paraganglioma or schwannoma causing palsies of 9, 10, 11, 12 cranial nerve along with sympathetic plexus is commonly known as :
- (A) Vernet's syndrome
 - (B) Villaret's syndrome
 - (C) Colle-siccard syndrome
 - (D) Maffuci syndrome
153. What should be the minimum amount and pH of gastric contents to develop aspiration pneumonitis ?
- (A) 40 ml, pH less than 4.5
 - (B) 30 ml, pH less than 5.5
 - (C) 25 ml, pH less than 2.5
 - (D) 50 ml, pH less than 1.5

154. Craniosynostosis characterised by midface deficiency, broad thumbs, great toes, brachydactyly, variable soft tissue syndactyly, cloverleaf skull, elbow ankyloses or synostosis, very short cranial-base, ocular proptosis and increased risk of neuro developmental difficulties. This condition is known as :

- (A) Saethre-chotzen syndrome
- (B) Pfeiffer syndrome
- (C) Carpenter syndrome
- (D) Crouzen syndrome

155. A patient who presents for a dental extraction and has taken an oral bisphosphonate for more than 3 years. Palliation of pain and infection and obtaining a CTX test are recommended. What is the cut off level C-telopeptide crosslink of type 1 collagen (CTX) where healing can be expected ?

- (A) More than 150 pg/ml
- (B) Less than 150 pg/ml
- (C) No such relation exists
- (D) Less than 100 pg/ml

156. A 3 months baby came to paediatric emergency with difficulty of feeding and bleeding from the upper anterior region. On examination and history, a rapidly growing mass was present in anterior maxilla that started 2 weeks after birth. The mass was

blackish in colour and without stalk but with one tooth erupted through the lining of mass. NCCT scan of face was done that showed massive destruction of maxilla. Plasma alpha feto protein (AFP) and Urine VMA were at increased level. Immunocytochemistry showed positive for cytokeratin, HMB-45 and synaptophysin but negative for S-100. The most probable diagnosis is :

- (A) Congenital granular cell tumour
- (B) Abrikossoff's tumour
- (C) Neumann tumour
- (D) Prognoma

157. A 50 years old lady came to maxillofacial surgery OPD with complain of rapidly growing mass in left lower posterior region intraorally since 2 month. An orthopantomograph was done, which showed multiple radiolucent lesions in mandible. Serum calcium and Hb were normal and renal function test were in the normal range. PTH level was at increased level. Skull x-ray showed multiple punched out lesions. On histopathology the cells stained red with pyronin. The most probable diagnosis is :

- (A) Hodgkin's lymphoma
- (B) Multiple myeloma
- (C) Myeloidosis
- (D) Hyperparathyroidism

158. A 25 years old girl came to maxillofacial surgery clinic with complain of chin deviated to left side and right side posterior open bite. On palpation small mass was found at right side pre-auricular region associated with dull pain. On CT scan, a radiopaque condylar enlargement with tapered anteromedial extension into the lateral pterygoid tendon. On panoramic radiograph the mass resembled shredded flag. The most probable diagnosis is :
- (A) Condylar hyperplasia
 (B) Osteochondroma
 (C) Chondroma
 (D) Osteoid osteoma
159. Which of the following is WRONG about cafe-au-lait macules in neurofibromatosis ?
- (A) Type-I cafe-au-lait macules must be 1.5 cm or larger in the adult and 0.5 cm or larger in children before these are considered diagnostic
 (B) By convention, the finding of six or more cafe-au-lait macules of 1.5 cm or larger in adults (12 years or older) establishes the diagnosis of NF-I even if no neurofibromas are yet present
 (C) Cafe-au-lait macules almost always develop years before neurofibromas
 (D) Cafe-au-lait macules have rough and irregular edge in sun non-exposed area
160. Which of the following is NOT a sclerosing agent used for the treatment of vascular or lymphatic malformation ?
- (A) Doxycycline
 (B) Bleomycin
 (C) Cyanoacrylate
 (D) Ethanol
161. A congenital syndrome of multiple lipomas with macrocephaly and hemangiomas is called as :
- (A) Bannayan-Zonana syndrome
 (B) Klippel feil trenaunay syndrome
 (C) Kasabach-merritt syndrome
 (D) Maffuci syndrome
162. The normal range of intra ocular pressure is :
- (A) 5-10 mm of mercury
 (B) 12-20 mm of mercury
 (C) 25-35 mm of mercury
 (D) 30-35 mm of mercury

163. The angle formed by the two condylar axes of mandibular condyle in a normal individual varies between :
- (A) 100-125 degrees
 - (B) 130-140 degrees
 - (C) 145-160 degrees
 - (D) 165-170 degrees
164. The state of severely impaired arousal with some unresponsiveness to vigorous stimuli is called :
- (A) Coma
 - (B) Stupor
 - (C) Confusion
 - (D) Delirium
165. Criteria for infection because of general flora when quantitative wound culture is :
- (A) More than 10^2 bacteria/cm³
 - (B) More than 10^3 bacteria/cm³
 - (C) More than 10^4 bacteria/cm³
 - (D) More than 10^5 bacteria/cm³
166. Pain caused by loss of sensory input into the central nervous system is called :
- (A) Deafferentation pain
 - (B) Allodynia
 - (C) Hyperalgesia
 - (D) Hyperaesthesia
167. Which of the following statement is true regarding split thickness skin graft ?
- (A) Thicker split thickness skin grafts are more reliable for success
 - (B) Thinner split thickness grafts are more reliable for success and often 0.012 inch thickness is used
 - (C) After taking split thickness skin graft donor site is closed primarily with sutures
 - (D) Split thickness skin grafts are taken below the level of dermis
168. Which of the following statement is true regarding lag screw fixation of anterior mandibular fracture ?
- (A) Two lag screws are necessary to achieve rigid fixation of fracture
 - (B) Single lag screw can achieve rigid fixation in anterior mandible
 - (C) Larger diameter of hole for lag screw fixation at far end of bone segment is mandatory to produce compression
 - (D) Narrower diameter of hole for lag screw fixation at near end of bone segment is mandatory to produce compression

169. In a fractured mandible with unilateral subcondylar fracture :

- (A) Proximal segment is the one containing teeth
- (B) Proximal segment is the one containing condyle
- (C) Distal segment is the one containing condyle
- (D) Distal segment cannot be aligned without open reduction

170. Marginal mandibular branch of facial nerve lies :

- (A) In sub dermal fat plane
- (B) In platysmal plane
- (C) In subplatysmal plane deep to facial vein
- (D) In subplatysmal plane superficial to facial vein

171. Which of the statements is true regarding hemifacial atrophy and hemifacial microsomia ?

- (A) Hemifacial atrophy is congenital
- (B) Hemifacial microsomia is congenital

(C) There is seizure activity on face in case of hemifacial microsomia

(D) There can be ear tags associated with hemifacial atrophy

172. Which of the following statement for Sjogren's syndrome is NOT true ?

(A) There is dryness of mouth and eyes

(B) Sjogren syndrome patients are prone to B cell lymphoma of parotid

(C) Parotid glands are not enlarged

(D) Multiple loculations are seen within the parotid gland due to ductal ectasia

173. Lingual nerve lies :

(A) Medial to submandibular duct in the floor of mouth in the region distal to first molar

(B) Medial to submandibular duct in the floor of mouth in the region mesial to first molar

(C) Lateral to submandibular duct in the floor of mouth in the region mesial to first molar

(D) Lateral to impacted mandibular third molar

174. Which of the following statement is NOT true about chicken pox ?
- (A) Chicken pox is caused by Varicella Zoster Virus
 - (B) It is transmitted by water droplet transmission
 - (C) Varicella zoster virus lies dormant in sensory root ganglia and later can surface as Herpes Zoster when immunity is low
 - (D) Herpes Zoster is caused by Herpes Simplex Virus
175. Which statement is NOT true about Giant Cell Tumour of jaws ?
- (A) Giant cell Tumour present as multilocular radiolucencies with scalloping of margins at inferior border of mandible
 - (B) It may displace teeth but essentially does not resorb teeth
 - (C) Primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism must be ruled out
 - (D) Intralesional corticosteroids may be curative in some cases
176. Most common rhythm found during sudden cardiac arrest is :
- (A) Asystole
 - (B) Tachycardia
 - (C) Ventricular fibrillation
 - (D) Atrial fibrillation
177. What is the most common cause of airway obstruction in unconscious patients ?
- (A) Foreign body
 - (B) Tongue
 - (C) Removable denture
 - (D) Vomitus
178. The site for chest compression during cardiopulmonary resuscitation is :
- (A) Lower half of sternum
 - (B) Upper half of sternum
 - (C) On the left nipple
 - (D) Below the left nipple
179. Which airway device provides protection against aspiration ?
- (A) Cuffed endotracheal tube
 - (B) Oropharyngeal airway
 - (C) Laryngeal mask airway
 - (D) Nasopharyngeal airway
180. Which of the following statement is NOT true regarding parotid sialosis ?
- (A) Is painless soft tissue swelling of parotid gland
 - (B) Is usually due to infiltration of parotid by fatty tissue or acinar hypertrophy
 - (C) Treatment is just reassurance that it does not represent neoplastic disease
 - (D) Is enlargement of gland due to sialiectasia

181. Which of the following statement is true for primary bone healing after fracture ?

- (A) Primary bone healing can occur when there is gap of less than 1mm between two bony ends
- (B) There should be no gap and compressive forces are required for primary bone healing
- (C) Absolute rigid immobilisation is needed for primary bone healing
- (D) Extrinsic bone morphogenic proteins are required for primary bone healing

182. According to American Heart Association 2010 guidelines during adult two rescuer cardiopulmonary resuscitation, chest compressions are given at the rate of at least :

- (A) 30 per minute
- (B) 70 per minute
- (C) 100 per minute
- (D) 50 per minute

183. A 9 years old child has suffered from severely displaced fracture of mandible at parasymphysis and high intracapsular crushed fracture of condyle. Best treatment option for this child would be :

- (A) Three weeks of maxillo-mandibular fixation
- (B) Six weeks of maxillomandibular fixation
- (C) Internal fixation for fracture of parasymphysis and elastic guidance to achieve occlusion
- (D) Internal fixation for both condylar and parasymphyseal fracture

184. Which statement is true about salivary gland tumours ?

- (A) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma has tendency for perineural spread, therefore needs wide excision along course of nerve
- (B) Adenocystic carcinoma has tendency for perineural spread, therefore needs wide excision along course of nerve
- (C) Mucoepidermoid carcinomas are well encapsulated tumours therefore wide excision is not required
- (D) Adenocystic carcinomas are well encapsulated tumours therefore wide excision is not required

185. Adenomatoid odontogenic cyst :
- (A) Usually presents as an encapsulated lesion in posterior region of jaw in young adolescents
 - (B) Can be treated by marsupialisation
 - (C) Needs wide local excision with clear margin
 - (D) Can be treated by enucleation
186. Oral lesions of tuberculosis :
- (A) Can be easily differentiated from oral squamous cell carcinoma
 - (B) Show acid fast bacilli which appear blue or green on Ziehl Neelson staining
 - (C) Can be confirmed after taking biopsy
 - (D) Usually occur as primary lesion on tongue
187. Xanthomas around the eyelids :
- (A) Are true neoplasms
 - (B) Are not associated with hyperlipidemic states
 - (C) Always need surgical removal
 - (D) Are aggregates of lipid containing histiocytes
188. Mohs micrographic surgical technique :
- (A) Involves wide excision of tissues
 - (B) Is used for excision of basal cell carcinoma around eyelids
 - (C) Is associated with high recurrence rates
 - (D) Does not need examination of frozen sections during surgery
189. Specimens for routine histopathological examination are fixed in :
- (A) Ten percent neutral buffered formalin
 - (B) One percent neutral buffered formalin
 - (C) Ten percent non buffered formalin
 - (D) Ammonium sulphate, N-ethyl Maleimide in a citrated buffer
190. In Hematoxylin and Eosin staining for histopathology :
- (A) Hematoxylin is basic and stains the nuclei blue
 - (B) Eosin is basophilic and stains the nuclei red
 - (C) Eosin is basophilic and stains the nuclei blue
 - (D) Hematoxylin is acidophilic and stains collagen and muscle red

191. White sponge nevus in oral cavity :
- (A) Has got tendency to transform into malignancy
 - (B) Occurs in individual above 30 years of age
 - (C) Is not a premalignant lesion
 - (D) Is associated with smoking habits
192. In giant cell arteritis all statements are true EXCEPT :
- (A) It is inflammatory disease of branches of external carotid branches
 - (B) It may mimic myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome
 - (C) Temporal artery may be tender and nodular
 - (D) Fever of unknown origin is not a presenting a sign
193. In a T-1 weighted image on Magnetic resonance fat will look as :
- (A) Bright hyper intense structure
 - (B) Hypo intense structure
 - (C) Isointense equivalent to muscle
 - (D) Intensity equivalent to air
194. In a T-2 weighted Magnetic resonance image of face eye balls will look as :
- (A) Bright hyper intense structure
 - (B) Hypo intense structure
 - (C) Isointense equivalent to muscle
 - (D) Intensity equivalent to air
195. Rhinocerebral mucormycosis can be confirmed by :
- (A) Presence of aseptate hyphae on microscopic examination
 - (B) Presence of septate hyphae on microscopic examination
 - (C) Presence of antibodies against mucor in serum
 - (D) By imaging on computerized tomography and magnetic resonance
196. Myogenic cysticercosis of facial region :
- (A) Always need surgical excision
 - (B) Cannot affect strict vegetarians
 - (C) Can be managed by 3 weeks of albendazole therapy
 - (D) Serological markers are must for confirmation

197. Flapless technique for implant insertion can be used :

- (A) In narrow alveolar ridges with less quantity of attached gingivae
- (B) In wide alveolar ridges with sufficient quantity of attached gingivae
- (C) In patients where simultaneous bone augmentation is required for alveolar ridge
- (D) In patients where alveolar bone expansion is required because of narrow alveolar ridge

198. Veau-Wardill-Kilner technique of palatoplasty involves :

- (A) Extended alveolar palatoplasty in which alveolar cleft is repaired simultaneously
- (B) Lateral releasing incisions and medial mobilisation of palatal flaps
- (C) Lateral releasing incisions are placed along the highest gingival margins of erupted teeth
- (D) Pushback of flaps based on palatine vessels

199. When vertical load is applied at incisor region in a fractured mandible at angle region :

- (A) Tensile forces cause separation at superior border of mandible
- (B) Compressive forces cause separation at superior border of mandible
- (C) Tensile forces cause separation at inferior border of mandible
- (D) Compressive forces cause separation at inferior border of mandible

200. Nerve supply to ciliary muscles for accommodation of pupil is provided by :

- (A) Trigeminal nucleus
- (B) Somatosensory nucleus
- (C) Parasympathetic sympathetic system
- (D) Red nucleus of midbrain

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