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OPSC Assistant Professor

**Previous Year Paper
2019 Oral Pathology &
Microbiology**



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Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : APD(OPM) -4-18/19

A

TEST BOOKLET

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (DENTISTRY)

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Sl. No.

1133

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 - 4A/15

Contd.

SEAL

1. Which amongst the following is not a cause of acquired micrognathia ?
 - (A) Infection of mastoid
 - (B) Trauma to TMJ
 - (C) Infection of the middle ear
 - (D) Infection of inner ear
2. Which amongst the following is not a clinical feature of micrognathia ?
 - (A) Steep mandibular angle
 - (B) Severe retrusion of chin
 - (C) Prominent chin button
 - (D) Deficient chin button
3. Cleft of the primary palate occurs :
 - (A) Anterior to incisive foramen
 - (B) Posterior to incisive foramen
 - (C) Between lateral incisor and canine
 - (D) Between canine and 1st premolar
4. If a patient has multiple intestinal polyps, cutaneous melanocytic macules, rectal prolapse and gynecomastia, he/she is probably suffering from :
 - (A) Gardner syndrome
 - (B) Goltz-Gorlin syndrome
 - (C) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
 - (D) Grinspan syndrome
5. Fordyce's granules is heterotopic collection of _____ in oral cavity.
 - (A) Sweet glands
 - (B) Salivary glands
 - (C) Hair follicles
 - (D) Sebaceous glands
6. Histopathological features of benign migratory glossitis closely resemble that of :
 - (A) Lichen planus
 - (B) Psoriasis
 - (C) Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - (D) Erythema multiforme
7. The base of invagination of crown/ root in dens invaginates contains :
 - (A) Dystrophic dentin
 - (B) Dystrophic enamel
 - (C) Necrotic pulp tissue
 - (D) Dystrophic cementum
8. What is the most frequent cause of acute osteomyelitis of jaw ?
 - (A) Dental infection
 - (B) Trauma
 - (C) Paget disease
 - (D) Malnutrition
9. Root resorption is commonly seen in :
 - (A) Cellulitis
 - (B) Radicular cyst
 - (C) Garre's osteomyelitis
 - (D) Periapical abscess

10. Maximum accumulation of calculus can be seen in which of the following regions ?
- (A) Palatal surfaces of maxillary anterior teeth
 - (B) Palatal surfaces of maxillary posterior teeth
 - (C) Buccal surfaces of maxillary posterior teeth
 - (D) Buccal surfaces of mandibular anterior teeth
11. Which of the following is not a feature of Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria ?
- (A) Aerobic
 - (B) Acid fast
 - (C) Anaerobic
 - (D) Nonspore forming
12. The most common site involved in rhinosporidiosis is :
- (A) Larynx
 - (B) Pharynx
 - (C) Nasal cavity
 - (D) Skin
13. Kaposi's sarcoma is now believed to be caused by :
- (A) Human papilloma virus 2
 - (B) Cytomegalovirus
 - (C) Human herpes virus 8
 - (D) Herpes simplex virus 2
14. Which virus is most commonly associated with squamous papilloma ?
- (A) Human papilloma virus
 - (B) Human herpes virus
 - (C) Epstein-Barr virus
 - (D) Human immunodeficiency virus
15. The squamous papilloma is clinically and microscopically indistinguishable from which other lesion occurring in skin ?
- (A) Verrucous carcinoma
 - (B) Verruca vulgaris
 - (C) Molluscum contagiosum
 - (D) Dyskeratosis congenita
16. The only lesion out of the following that can be diagnosed histologically is :
- (A) Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia
 - (B) Leukoplakia
 - (C) Erythroplakia
 - (D) Verrucous hyperplasia
17. Which amongst the following is true about squamous cell carcinoma except ?
- (A) Associated with HPV
 - (B) Proliferative growth
 - (C) Chronic, non-healing ulcer
 - (D) Multiple vesicle and bullae

18. _____ is also known as follicular cyst.
- Odontogenic keratocyst
 - Calcifying odontogenic cyst
 - Lateral periodontal cyst
 - Dentigerous cyst
19. A swelling of the upper lip lateral to the midline resulting in elevation of the ala of the nose is most likely to be :
- Nasopalatine duct cyst
 - Nasolabial cyst
 - Medial mandibular cyst
 - Globulomaxillary cyst
20. Xerostomia is often associated with atrophy of _____ papillae.
- Filiform
 - Circumvallate
 - Fungiform
 - Foliate
21. The most common malignant salivary gland neoplasm is :
- Acinic cell carcinoma
 - Malignant pleomorphic adenoma
 - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
22. The most common malignancy arising in fibrous dysplasia is :
- Fibrosarcoma
 - Osteosarcoma
 - Ewing's sarcoma
 - Multiple myeloma
23. Trisomy 21 syndrome is better known as _____ syndrome.
- Down
 - Apert
 - Klinefelter
 - Ehlers-Danlos
24. Auspitz's sign and Monroe's abscess are a component of which of the following skin lesions ?
- Erythema multiforme
 - Lupus erythematosus
 - Psoriasis
 - Pemphigus
25. Which amongst the following skin diseases has a benign and a malignant form ?
- Lichen planus
 - Acanthosis nigricans
 - White sponge nevus
 - Warty dyskeratoma
26. Compared to the normal 120-days lifespan of normal erythrocytes the sickle-shaped RBCs have a lifespan of only :
- 30-40 days
 - 10-20 days
 - 3-5 days
 - 50-60 days

27. Lymph node enlargement is not a common occurrence in _____ leukemia.
- (A) Acute lymphoid
 - (B) Chronic myeloid
 - (C) Chronic lymphoid
 - (D) Acute monocytic
28. The clotting factor deficient in hemophilia C is :
- (A) Factor VIII
 - (B) Factor XI
 - (C) Factor X
 - (D) Factor IX
29. Which virus is now believed to be the one responsible for causing Bell palsy ?
- (A) Herpes simplex
 - (B) Adeno virus
 - (C) Cytomegalovirus
 - (D) Epstein-Barr
30. Microscopic findings of papillary squamous cell carcinoma :
- (A) Bulbous, rounded cauliflower like growth
 - (B) Multiple thin delicate filiform finger like projection
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
31. Immediately after removal of the biopsied specimen, it must be fixed in _____ percent formalin.
- (A) 10
 - (B) 100
 - (C) 50
 - (D) 75
32. After the edges of the wound have been approximated and sutured, the first cells to reach the site of wound are :
- (A) Fibroblasts
 - (B) Leukocytes
 - (C) Epithelial cells
 - (D) RBCs
33. The most frequently employed fixative for fixing the collected material for exfoliative cytology on a glass microscopic slide is :
- (A) Formaldehyde
 - (B) 95 percent alcohol
 - (C) Glutaraldehyde
 - (D) Mercuric chloride
34. Dry socket/alveolitis sicca is essentially a :
- (A) Acute osteomyelitis
 - (B) Chronic osteomyelitis
 - (C) Gare osteomyelitis
 - (D) Focal osteomyelitis
35. Structure of Ectodermal origin are :
- (A) Component of teeth other than enamel
 - (B) Skin and appendages
 - (C) Oral mucous membrane
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)

36. Development of tongue :
- (A) Interlining of 1st, 2nd, 3rd pharyngeal arches
 - (B) Inner lining of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pharyngeal arches
 - (C) Formed from mandibular arch by the fusion of two lateral lingual swelling
 - (D) None of these
37. The temporomandibular joint develops forms :
- (A) Temporal blastoma
 - (B) Condylar blastoma
 - (C) Otic capsule
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
38. Permanent first molar bud develop at :
- (A) 4th month of intrauterine life
 - (B) 1st year of life
 - (C) 4th year of life
 - (D) 5th year of life
39. Germination is a condition that occur :
- (A) Complete division occurs gives rise two smaller teeth
 - (B) Fusion of two teeth occurs by deposition of cementum
 - (C) Single germ divide
 - (D) Tooth germ may cause bend
40. Virus is involved in the pathogenesis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) :
- (A) HPV
 - (B) EBV
 - (C) HCV
 - (D) HSV
41. Muscle of the soft palate :
- (A) Levator anguli oris
 - (B) Levator labii superioris
 - (C) Levator veli palatini
 - (D) Risorius
42. Muscle of Pharynx is :
- (A) Stylopharyngeus
 - (B) Mylohyoid
 - (C) Palatoglossus
 - (D) Genioglossus
43. Criteria for diagnosis of oral epithelial severe dysplasia :
- (A) Abnormal proliferation from the basal layer into the upper third of the epithelium
 - (B) Abnormal proliferation from middle one third of the epithelium
 - (C) Which does not extend beyond the lower third of the epithelium
 - (D) All of these
44. Soft palate is lined by :
- (A) Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
 - (B) Non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
 - (C) Non-keratinized mucosa
 - (D) Connective tissue

45. Nasmyth's membrane is :
(A) Pellicle
(B) Enamel cuticle
(C) Afibrillar cementum
(D) None of these
46. The term pathology was coined by :
(A) Robert Koch
(B) Rudolf Virchow
(C) Lois Pasteur
(D) William Boyd
47. Which collagen is typical of Basement membrane ?
(A) Type I
(B) Type II
(C) Type III
(D) Type IV
48. Human genome contains :
(A) 3.2 billion DNA base pairs
(B) 2.3 billion DNA base pairs
(C) 3.2 million DNA base pairs
(D) 2.3 million DNA base pairs
49. Leminin is present in :
(A) Lens
(B) Liver
(C) Lungs
(D) Basement membrane
50. An example of metaplasia :
(A) CIN
(B) Barrets
(C) Adenoma
(D) Bronchial carcinoid
51. Neutral buffered formalin :
(A) Formalin with sodium dihydrogen phosphate monohydrate
(B) Formalin with disodium hydrogen phosphate Canhydrous
(C) Formalin with sodium dihydrogen phosphate monohydrate and disodium hydrogen phosphate anhydrous
(D) None of these
52. Bouin's fixative is a mixture of :
(A) Picric acid
(B) 40% Formaldehyde
(C) Glacial acetic acid
(D) All of these
53. The following coenzymes is a nucleotide :
(A) FAD
(B) NAD
(C) CoASH
(D) All of these
54. Function of mRNA is :
(A) Involved in the selection of protein for export
(B) Provide structural framework for ribosomes
(C) Transfers genetic information from gene to ribosomes to synthesize protein
(D) Transfer amino acid to mRNA for protein biosynthesis

55. The first step for purification of cellular DNA is :
- Open the cells and release DNA
 - Recovery of nucleic acid in a pure form
 - Separation of nucleic acid from other cellular components
 - All of these
56. Hall mark mechanism of tumor suppressor gene inactivation :
- Loss of heterozygosity
 - DNA hypermethylation
 - DNA hypomethylation
 - Histone deacetylation
57. p53 induced cell cycle arrest occurs in :
- G0 Phase
 - G1 Phase
 - G2 Phase
 - S Phase
58. The following is not a cell cycle inhibitor :
- p21
 - p27
 - p16ink4a
 - Cyclin D-CDK4 complex
59. Which of the following is a tumor suppressor gene ?
- RB
 - MYC
 - RAS
 - RET
60. Retinoblastoma gene regulates :
- G1-S Phase
 - G2-M Phase
 - G0-S Phase
 - S-G2 Phase
61. Which of the following is not a Cyclin Dependent Kinase (CDK) inhibitor ?
- p21
 - p27
 - p53
 - p57
62. Smoking increase risk of all the following cancers except :
- Prostate
 - Oral cavity
 - Bladder
 - Pancreas
63. Which of the following human papilloma virus (HPV) is a low risk oncogenic virus ?
- 11
 - 16
 - 18
 - 31

64. Human Papilloma virus does not cause :
- (A) Oropharyngeal carcinoma
 (B) Cervical carcinoma
 (C) Esophageal carcinoma
 (D) Burkitt's lymphoma
65. Pathogenic mechanism of HPV in squamous cell carcinoma :
- (A) Downregulation of p16ink4a
 (B) Deregulation of cyclin D1
 (C) Instability of E6 and E7
 (D) Upregulation of BCL-2
66. The following is not a marker of melanoma :
- (A) S-100
 (B) MITF
 (C) CK-20
 (D) HMB 45
67. Exfoliative cytology is useful in :
- (A) Carcinoma stomach
 (B) Carcinoma bronchus
 (C) Carcinoma cervix
 (D) All of these
68. If you are in PHC, which anticoagulant is used to sent the blood sample for blood glucose estimation ?
- (A) EDTA
 (B) Heparin
 (C) Potassium oxalate
 (D) Potassium oxalate + sodium fluoride
69. ESR is increased in :
- (A) Sickle cell anaemia
 (B) Multiple myeloma
 (C) Polycythaemia Vera
 (D) Thalassemia
70. Most common salivary gland tumour is :
- (A) Mucoepidermoid Ca
 (B) Acinic cell carcinoma
 (C) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 (D) Pleomorphic adenoma
71. Cystic spaces lined by double layer of neoplastic epithelial cells resting on dens lymphoid tissue is a feature of :
- (A) Aneurismal bone cyst
 (B) Dermoid cyst
 (C) Warthin tumor
 (D) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
72. Which of the following head and neck tumor has worst prognosis ?
- (A) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 (B) Acinic cell carcinoma
 (C) Cystadenolymphoma
 (D) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

73. The commonest tumor of parotid is :
(A) Mucoepidermoid
(B) Mixed parotid tumor
(C) Adenolymphoma
(D) Squamous cell carcinoma
74. The most common condition pre-malignant condition of oral carcinoma is :
(A) Leukoplakia
(B) Erythroplakia
(C) Lichenplanus
(D) Fibrosis
75. Most common Jaw tumor is :
(A) Ameloblastoma
(B) Osteogenic sarcoma
(C) Fibroblastoma
(D) Squamous cell carcinoma
76. Commonest salivary gland tumor in children is :
(A) Lymphoma
(B) Adenoid cystic Ca
(C) Pleomorphic adenoma
(D) Mucoepidermoid Ca
77. Oil red stain is used for :
(A) Frozen specimen
(B) Glutaraldehyde fixed specimen
(C) Alcohol fixed specimen
(D) Formalin fixed specimen
78. Which of the cellular component gives purplish blue color with H and E Reagents ?
(A) Reticulum
(B) Elastin
(C) P selectin
(D) Collagen
79. Stain for Hepatitis B surface antigen :
(A) Fite-wade
(B) Grocott's silver methenamine
(C) Schiata's orcién
(D) Grimelius
80. Most common fixative used in electron microscopy :
(A) Glutaraldehyde
(B) Formalin
(C) Picric acid
(D) Absolute alcohol
81. Acridine orange is fluorescent dye used to bind :
(A) DNA and RNA
(B) Protein
(C) Lipid
(D) Carbohydrates
82. Blood smear is best seen at pH of :
(A) 7.2
(B) 6.8
(C) 6.6
(D) 7

83. Most common Jaw tumour :
(A) Odontogenic cyst
(B) Ameloblastoma
(C) Odontoma
(D) Odontogenic carcinoma
84. IHC marker for proliferative index is :
(A) CK7
(B) CK20
(C) KI67
(D) MUM1
85. Human genome contains :
(A) 3.2 billion DNA base pairs
(B) 2.3 billion DNA base pairs
(C) 3.2 million DNA base pairs
(D) 2.3 million DNA base pairs
86. Jumping genes take part in :
(A) Gene regulation
(B) Chromosomal aberration
(C) Gene movement in species
(D) Carry out gene amplification
87. Functions of micro RNA is/are :
(A) Gene silencing
(B) Gene activation
(C) Transcription inhibition
(D) None of these
88. Laminin is present in :
(A) Lens
(B) Liver
(C) Lungs
(D) Basement membrane
89. An example of metaplasia is :
(A) CIN
(B) Barret's
(C) Adenoma
(D) Bronchial carcinoid
90. Definition of Hyperplasia is :
(A) Increase in number of cell
(B) Increase in size of cells
(C) Change in type of cells
(D) Increase in nuclear cytoplasmic ratio
91. Cell injury occurs due to :
(A) Decreased ATP
(B) Increased calcium ion
(C) Membrane damage
(D) All of these
92. Which of the following is not seen in Apoptosis ?
(A) Chromatin condensation
(B) DNA fragmentation
(C) Inflammation
(D) Cell membrane shrinkage
93. Asymptomatic white patch cannot be wiped off :
(A) Geographic tongue
(B) Leukoedema
(C) White sponge nevus
(D) Idiopathic Leukoplakia

94. Multiple asymptomatic, yellow, flat or elevated spots seen in primarily in buccal mucosa :
- Lipoma
 - Fordyce granules
 - Parulis
 - None of these
95. Endothelial cell proliferation in the setting of HHV8 infection causes :
- Erythroplakia
 - Leukoplasia
 - Kaposi's sarcoma
 - Pyogenic granuloma
96. Immunologic disease is :
- Herpes simplex Infection
 - Herpangina
 - Ludwig angina
 - Pemphigus Vulgaris
97. Clinical features of Major Aphthae are :
- Size and shape : <0.05 cm and Oval
 - Size and shape : >0.05 cm and Ragged oval, crateriform
 - Size : <0.05
 - None of these
98. Recurrent oral aphthae is consistent feature of :
- Bechet's syndrome
 - Reiter's syndrome
 - Ulcerative stomatitis
 - None of these
99. HLA-DR6 is a risk factor :
- Hepatitis C
 - Hepatitis C and lichen planus
 - Diabetes mellitus and lichen planus
 - All of these
100. Histopathology Verrucous carcinoma is :
- Well differentiated rete ridges
 - Well differentiated epithelium in verruciform profile
 - Formation of keratin masses
 - Both (A) and (B)
101. Cleft palate repair is ideally done at :
- Birth
 - 1-6 months
 - 7-18 months
 - 24-36 months
102. The most commonly involved bone fracture of the face is :
- Nasal
 - Maxilla
 - Mandible
 - Zygoma

103. Vitamin K is required by liver for the production of active :
- Fibrinogen
 - Platelets
 - Globulins
 - Prothrombin
104. Cardiac output is equal to the product of :
- Stroke volume \times venous return
 - Stroke volume \times heart rate
 - Venous return \times heart rate
 - Stroke volume \times cardiac index
105. Salivary stones occurs most commonly in :
- Parotid
 - Sublingual
 - Submandibular
 - Submaxillary
106. ADH increase the permeability of distal tubule to :
- Proteins
 - Amino acid
 - Glucose
 - Water
107. Which of the following best describes the Broca area of speech ?
- Sensory speech area
 - Control emotions
 - Located in temporal bone
 - Motor speech
108. Unique feature of mitochondria is its :
- Actin
 - Myosin
 - Prothrombin
 - DNA
109. Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour commonly occurs in :
- Maxillary posterior area
 - Mandibular posterior area
 - Maxillary anterior area
 - Mandibular anterior area
110. The most common histological variants of Ameloblastoma is :
- Follicular
 - Plexiform
 - Acanthomatous
 - Granular cell
111. Smoking is associated with genesis of which of the salivary gland tumour ?
- Pleomorphic adenoma
 - Warthin's tumor
 - Necrotizing sialometaplasia
 - Papillary cystadenoma
112. In which of the following condition the normal flora becomes pathogenic ?
- Diabetes
 - Leukaemia
 - AIDS
 - All of these

113. Screening test used for the diagnosis of Cushing Syndrome is :
- (A) ACTH stimulation test
 - (B) Plasma cortisol
 - (C) Plasma FSH
 - (D) Plasma aldosterone
114. Normal serum calcium, Phosphate and Alkaline phosphatase seen in :
- (A) Osteomalacia
 - (B) Osteopetrosis
 - (C) Osteoporosis
 - (D) Osteonecrosis
115. Which of the following is vector borne disease ?
- (A) Yellow fever
 - (B) Zika
 - (C) Dengue
 - (D) All of these
116. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma mostly arise from the :
- (A) Roof of nasopharynx
 - (B) Posterior wall
 - (C) Anterior wall
 - (D) Lateral wall including Rosen muller fossa
117. Taste sensation from the posterior one third of the tongue is carried by :
- (A) Chorda tympani
 - (B) Lingual nerve
 - (C) Hypoglossal nerve
 - (D) Glossopharyngeal nerve
118. The posterior auricular nerve is a branch of :
- (A) Chorda tympani
 - (B) Facial nerve
 - (C) Auriculo-temporal
 - (D) Accessory nerve
119. Epinephrine causes all except :
- (A) Increase in blood glucose level
 - (B) Increase blood lactate
 - (C) Increase free fatty acid
 - (D) Increase triglycerides
120. Which of the following is an ester linked local anaesthetic ?
- (A) Lidocaine
 - (B) Bupivacaine
 - (C) Benzocaine
 - (D) Ropivacaine
121. Which of the following is heparin antagonist ?
- (A) Warfarin
 - (B) Vitamin K
 - (C) Coumarin
 - (D) Protamine sulphate
122. The most common site of intramural nevi is :
- (A) Hard palate
 - (B) Buccal mucosa
 - (C) Gingiva
 - (D) Lips

123. Pedodontics treatment triangle was given by :
- (A) G. Z. Wright
 - (B) Henery Kempe
 - (C) Evangelline Jordon
 - (D) Addleston
124. Classical conditioning was proposed by :
- (A) Skinner
 - (B) Ivan Pavlov
 - (C) Piaget
 - (D) Hassel
125. Epstein Pearls are found :
- (A) On crest of ridges
 - (B) Along mid palatine raphe
 - (C) Midline of mandible
 - (D) On the buccal surface of incisor
126. Period of mixed dentition growth spurt in boys :
- (A) 10-11 years
 - (B) 7-10 years
 - (C) 12-13 years
 - (D) 8-11 years
127. Normal nasolabial angle necessitates the extraction of :
- (A) Upper first molar
 - (B) Upper second PM
 - (C) Upper incisor
 - (D) None of these
128. Reverse orthodontics refers to :
- (A) Repeated orthodontic treatment
 - (B) Camouflage treatment
 - (C) De-compensation
 - (D) Treatment using lingual appliances
129. Muscles affected in torticollis :
- (A) Lateral pterygoid
 - (B) Sternocleidomastoid
 - (C) Buccinator
 - (D) Temporalis
130. Junctional epithelium shows rete pig formation in :
- (A) Stage I gingivitis
 - (B) Stage II gingivitis
 - (C) Stage III gingivitis
 - (D) Stage IV gingivitis
131. Metronidazole is :
- (A) Quinolone
 - (B) Anti-fungal
 - (C) Imidazole derivatives
 - (D) Antiviral
132. Each ml of 2% Lignocaine contains :
- (A) 0.2 mg of Lignocaine
 - (B) 2 mg of Lignocaine
 - (C) 10 mg of Lignocaine
 - (D) 20 mg of Lignocaine

133. Surgical emphysema may develop immediately after :
- (A) Cutting the tooth with airtor
 - (B) Cutting the tooth with micromotor
 - (C) Cutting the bone with micromoter
 - (D) Cutting the bone with airtor
134. 1 : 1000 adrenaline ampule contains :
- (A) 0.1 mg/ml
 - (B) 1 mg/ml
 - (C) 10 mg/ml
 - (D) 0.01 mg/ml
135. Bell's Palsy is :
- (A) LMN
 - (B) UMN
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Stroke
136. Clinical sign of Zygoma fracture :
- (A) Black Raccoon Eyes, Paraesthesia, Trismus, Step deformity
 - (B) Paraesthesia
 - (C) Trismus and numbness
 - (D) Step deformity
137. Sub lingual edema in mandibular fracture :
- (A) Battle's sign
 - (B) Verril's sign
 - (C) Colemann's sign
 - (D) Tinnel's sign
138. Pyramidal fracture is :
- (A) Lefort I
 - (B) Lefort II
 - (C) Lefort III
 - (D) Lefort IV
139. Frey's syndrome occurs due to :
- (A) Parotid surgery
 - (B) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - (C) Submandibular surgery
 - (D) Facial nerve palsy
140. Length of junctional epithelium is :
- (A) 0.25 to 1.35 mm
 - (B) 0.30 to 1.45 mm
 - (C) 0.18 to 1.22 mm
 - (D) 0.15 to 1.25 mm
141. Best transport media for Avulsed tooth is :
- (A) Milk
 - (B) HBSS
 - (C) Coconut water
 - (D) Retained in Buccal vestibule
142. Tubular adenoma occurs in :
- (A) Upper lip
 - (B) Palate
 - (C) Lower lip
 - (D) Gingiva
143. Most commonly used wash impression for edentulous jaws :
- (A) Zinc oxide eugenol
 - (B) Hydrocolloids
 - (C) Elastomers
 - (D) Impression compound

144. The plasticizer used in polyether impression material is :
- (A) Polyether polymer
 - (B) Colloidal silica
 - (C) Glycol ether
 - (D) Divinyl poly
145. The cyst located at the junction of medial nasal process, lateral nasal process and maxillary process is :
- (A) Globulomaxillary cyst
 - (B) Median palatine cyst
 - (C) Nasopalatine cyst
 - (D) Nasoalveolar cyst
146. A patient is having severe mycotic infection diabetic mellitus and cellulitis is suffering with :
- (A) Mucomycosis
 - (B) Histoplasmosis
 - (C) Candidiasis
 - (D) Aspergileous
147. Onion skin appearance is seen in :
- (A) Follicular reticulosis
 - (B) Inflammatory response
 - (C) Pagets disease
 - (D) Burkitt's lymphoma
148. Anterior Fontanelle closes at the age :
- (A) 18 months
 - (B) 12 months
 - (C) 9 months
 - (D) 10 years
149. Frankle 1A appliances is used in :
- (A) Class 2 division 1
 - (B) Class 2 division 2
 - (C) Class 3
 - (D) Class 1
150. Sketetal maturity can be assessed by :
- (A) Hand wrist X-ray
 - (B) Femur X-ray
 - (C) Scapula X-ray
 - (D) Mandible X-ray
151. Type IV hypersensitivity develops because of :
- (A) IgE antibodies
 - (B) Autoantibodies
 - (C) Immune complexes
 - (D) Lymphocyte
152. Main etiological factor for oral submucous fibrosis is :
- (A) Tobacco
 - (B) Areca nut
 - (C) Lime in betel quid
 - (D) Betel leaf
153. Scarlet fever is a systemic infection by group of a :
- (A) α haemolytic streptococci
 - (B) β haemolytic streptococci
 - (C) Staphylococcus albus
 - (D) Staphylococcus aureus

154. Syphilis is not infectious during _____

- (A) Primary stage
- (B) Secondary stage
- (C) Tertiary stage
- (D) Chancre lesion

155. Difference between acute pulpitis and trigeminal neuralgia is :

- (A) Excruciating pain
- (B) Lancinating type of pain
- (C) Unbearable type of pain
- (D) Relief after taking carbamazepine

156. Following is not a precancerous lesion :

- (A) Leukoplakia
- (B) Erythroplakia
- (C) Leukodema
- (D) Speckled leukoplakia

157. Migraine occurs because of _____ of portion of cerebral artery.

- (A) Vasospasm and vasoconstriction
- (B) Aneurysm
- (C) Block
- (D) Strangulation

158. Cervical Actinomycosis is a :

- (A) Bacterial infection

(B) Fungal infection

(C) Viral infection

(D) Spirochaetal infection

159. Radiographically, chronic periapical abscess appears as :

- (A) Diffuse radiolucent lesion
- (B) Well defined radiolucent lesion
- (C) Soap bubble type radiolucent lesion
- (D) Multilocular radiolucent lesion

160. Following is not a precancerous lesion :

- (A) Leukoplakia
- (B) Erythroplakia
- (C) Leukodema
- (D) Speckled leukoplakia

161. Yellow bag with cytotoxic symbol contain :

- (A) Sharp item only
- (B) Infectious plastic waste
- (C) Carcinogenic materials only
- (D) Biodegradable

162. Southern blotting is used for :

- (A) DNA
- (B) RNA
- (C) Protein
- (D) All of these

163. The following is an adhesive mixture for coating glass slide for Immunohistochemistry :
- (A) Mayer's egg albumin
 - (B) 50% methanol
 - (C) Carbowax
 - (D) Silane
164. Total number of axial skeleton in human beings :
- (A) 206
 - (B) 80
 - (C) 126
 - (D) 62
165. Which serological marker is suggestive of highly infectious stage of acute Hepatitis B ?
- (A) Anti HBeAg
 - (B) HbsAg
 - (C) HbeAg
 - (D) Anti HBsAg
166. Special stain used to demonstrate calcium in paraffin embedded tissue block :
- (A) Rubeanic acid method
 - (B) Fontana masson
 - (C) Ventosa
 - (D) Mucicarmine
167. Luxol fast blue staining is used for :
- (A) Collagen
 - (B) Copper
 - (C) Myelin fibre
 - (D) Amyloid
168. Plasmids are transferred from one bacteria to another through bacteriophage :
- (A) Conjugation
 - (B) Budding
 - (C) Transduction
 - (D) Fusion
169. Which of the following is not transmitted by lice ?
- (A) Q Fever
 - (B) Trench fever
 - (C) Relapsing fever
 - (D) Epidemic typhus
170. Which antibody has a lower molecular weight ?
- (A) IgM
 - (B) IgG
 - (C) IgD
 - (D) IgA
171. 2% Glutaraldehyde is ideal for sterilization :
- (A) Endotracheal tube
 - (B) Delicate instruments
 - (C) Cystoscope and Endoscope
 - (D) All of these

172. _____ is called oil emersion objective.

- (A) 10x
- (B) 40x
- (C) 100x
- (D) None of these

173. The trophozoite stage of malarial parasite is called :

- (A) Ring stage
- (B) Schizont stage
- (C) Gametocyte stage
- (D) None of these

174. Numerator of incidence rate is :

- (A) Number of new cases of a specified disease among contact of known cases
- (B) Number of new cases of a specified disease during a given time interval
- (C) Number of new cases of a specified disease reported during an epidemic period
- (D) Number of new cases of a reported during given time interval

175. Measures of Natality is :

- (A) Birth rate
- (B) Fertility rate
- (C) Rate of natural increase
- (D) All of these

176. Measures of central location :

- (A) Arithmetic mean
- (B) Geometric mean
- (C) Median
- (D) All of these

177. Frequency polygon is :

- (A) Shown component of whole
- (B) Multiple set of data are displayed as side by side
- (C) A map that indicate the number or rate of health-related events
- (D) A graphical display of frequency table

178. Epidemic curve is :

- (A) Histogram
- (B) Bar chart
- (C) Cumulative frequency
- (D) Steam and leaf plot

179. A test statistic is :

- (A) A quantity calculated from the sample that is used when making a decision about the hypothesis of interest
- (B) A conjecture about the nature of population
- (C) Denoted by H_a gives an opposing conjecture to that of the null hypothesis
- (D) Denoted by H_0 , specifies the value of population parameter

180. Strength of cohort studies is :
- (A) Avoid Berkson's bias and prevalence incidence bias
 - (B) Smaller sample size required
 - (C) Less prone to call recall bias
 - (D) Yield the odd ratio
181. Neymans' bias is known as :
- (A) Volunteer bias
 - (B) Berkson's bias
 - (C) Selection bias
 - (D) Prevalence incidence bias
182. Correlation coefficient is the measure of :
- (A) Pearson correlation coefficient
 - (B) Strength of linear association between two variables
 - (C) Strength of linear association between three variables
 - (D) None of these
183. Test of Nominal 2 categories (dichotomous) :
- (A) Logistic regression (Likelihood ratio test)
 - (B) Wilcoxon rank
 - (C) Analysis of variance (F test)
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
184. Clinical trial is :
- (A) Test the efficacy and safety of new drug of medical device
 - (B) Test preventive measure
 - (C) Test a community intervention
 - (D) None of these
185. The following test is used to evaluate significant difference between two means :
- (A) Chi-square test
 - (B) F test
 - (C) T test
 - (D) Z test
186. The stages of a malignant disease (cancer) is recorded using the symbols 0, I, II, III, IV. We say that the scale used is :
- (A) Alphanumeric
 - (B) Numerical
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Nominal
187. Which of the following tests are parametric tests ?
- (A) ANOVA Test
 - (B) Mann-Whitney Test
 - (C) Wilcoxon Test
 - (D) Kruskal-Wallis Test
188. Which of the following tests are non-parametric ?
- (A) One-way ANOVA Test
 - (B) Two-way ANOVA Test
 - (C) Independent Sample T Test
 - (D) Spearman Correlation

189. The result of a statistical test, denoted p , shall be interpreted as follows :

- (A) The null hypothesis H_0 is rejected if $p < 0.05$
- (B) The null hypothesis H_0 is rejected if $p > 0.05$
- (C) The alternate hypothesis H_1 is rejected if $p > 0.05$
- (D) The null hypothesis H_0 is accepted if $p < 0.05$

190. If, after performing a student test for comparison of means, we obtain $p = 0.0256$, then :

- (A) We reject H_0 and accept H_1
- (B) We accept H_0
- (C) We reject H_1
- (D) We cannot decide

191. Research conducted on data available in the public domain for systematic reviews or meta-analysis required :

- (A) Full committee review
- (B) Expedited review
- (C) Exemption from review
- (D) None of these

192. Ethical issues related to reviewing a protocol is :

- (A) Social values
- (B) Scientific design and conduct of the study
- (C) Benefit-risk assessment
- (D) All of these

193. The ICD contains :

- (A) Patient/Participant Information Sheet (PIS)
- (B) The Informed Consent Form (ICF)
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

194. Waiver of consent is :

- (A) Using anonymized (de-identified) samples
- (B) Interactions over time with participants
- (C) Consent is obtained for a specific research purpose
- (D) Open consent given only once to collect the sample, store it and use it for any research at any time in future without the need to revert to the individual for a re-consent

195. Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is :
- (A) Scientific quality standard for designing, conducting that involve the participation of human subjects
 - (B) Scientific quality standard for designing, conducting recording and reporting trials that involve the participation of human subjects
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
196. The operational techniques and activities undertaken within the quality assurance system to verify that the requirements for quality of the trial related activities have been fulfilled :
- (A) Quality Assurance (QA)
 - (B) Quality Control (QC)
 - (C) Randomization
 - (D) None of these
197. Detection and identification of the PCR product is usually carried out by :
- (A) Agarose gel electrophoresis
 - (B) Hybridization with a specific oligonucleotide probe
 - (C) Restriction enzyme analysis
 - (D) All of these
198. Required Equipment and Reagents for HBV detection by PCR :
- (A) DNA extraction kit and Thermal cycler
 - (B) Sterile Milli-Q water, Primer and probe
 - (C) Protease
 - (D) All of these
199. Minimum layout required for PCR setup :
- (A) Reagent preparation and master mix area
 - (B) Extraction area
 - (C) Amplification area
 - (D) All of these
200. Which of the following is nucleotide sequence data base ?
- (A) EMBL
 - (B) SWISS PROT
 - (C) PROSITE
 - (D) TREMBL

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(FOR ROUGH WORK ONLY)

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