

**ST. GREGORIOS DENTAL COLLEGE**  
**ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY**  
**FIRST INTERNAL EXAMINATION**

Time: 3hrs

Score: 70

**Long Essays**

**10\*2**

1. Classify oro facial pain. Describe in detail about trigeminal neuralgia, etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, management .
2. Describe the various radiation effects on oral mucosa, salivary gland ,teeth bone.

**Short essays**

**5\*4**

3. Leukoplakia
4. TMJ imaging
5. MPDS
6. OSMF
7. Rheumatoid arthritis

**Short notes**

**3\*10**

8. Cluster headache
9. Atypical odontalgia
10. Tooth ache of non dental causes
11. Lichen planus
12. Radiosensitizers and radio protection
13. Brachytherapy
14. Internal derangement
15. Candidiasis
16. Stochastic and deterministic effect

## 1st internal -2016 regular

### 1. orofacial pain

#### Classification

a. axis I -odontogenic pain, oral soft connective tissue pain, tmj pain, muscle pain, neuropathic pain, osseous and periosteal pain, maxillary sinus associated pain, salivary gland associated pain, ear pain, vascular pain

b. axis II -generalized anxiety disorders, post-traumatic neuralgia, mpds, burning mouth syndrome

trigeminal neuralgia

etiology -intracranial and extracranial causes

clinical features -pain manifestations

other features -

paroxysms, frozen face, clutches hands, trigger zone

- sweet criteria TN
- diagnosis -chairside investigation, advanced investigation
- management -pharmacological - carbamazepine, oxycarbazepine, gabapentine, baclofen
- surgical therapy

### 2. radiation effects on

- oral cavity-radiation mucositis-inflammation of oral mucosa, redness and inflammation, thinning of epithelium, ulceration, erythema, oedema, pseudomembrane formation,

- mgt-diluting agents, coating agent, lip lubricant, topical anaesthetic, analgesic, antifungal agents, clotrimazole cream, ketoconazole, fluconazole

- salivary gland-xerostomia-acinar cell atrophy, necrosis, altered neurologic function, reduced buffering capacity, burning mouth

- mgt-topical fluorides, diet counselling, pilocarpine, cevimeline, sugar free gums, oral rinses, mouthwashes, saliva substitutes

- teeth-inhibit cellular differentiation, defect in permanent dentition,

- radiation caries

- mgt-neutral sodium fluoride gel, topical fluoride, avoidance of dietary sucrose, restorative dental procedures

- bone-osteoradionecrosis-exposed bone with pus, bad odour, swelling, ulceration, xerostomia

- mgt-pre radiation

protocol, intraradiation protocol, post radiation protocol

- antibiotic

therapy, analgesics, antifungal, antiviral therapy, wound care, ozone therapy ultrasound therapy, hyperbaric oxygen therapy

### 3. leukoplakia

- etiology-tobacco with multiple ppt factors

- male > female

- potentially malignant disorder

- presentation-thin, thick, nodular, speckled

- associated with leukoedema, lichen planus

- investigation-chair side, laboratory based

- mgt-elimination of

habit, pharmacotherapy, photodynamic therapy, surgery

### 4. TMJ IMAGING

- to evaluate bony components-

- tmj view-transcranial, transpharyngeal, transorbital

- Reverse town

- Panoramic

- Submentovertex

- Digital tmj tomography
- Computed tomography
- MRI
- Bone scintigraphy
- To evaluate soft tissue component
- Arthrography
- MRI
- USG

#### 5.MPDS

- Aetiology -  
trauma, parafunctional activity, occlusal disharmony, emotional stress, abnormal posture
- Clinical feature - pain, positive jump sign, functional limitation, Laskin's criteria
- Investigation - electromyography, T-scan, jaw tracker, joint vibration analysis
- Mgt - education and instruction to pt, pharmacology, alternative heat and cold therapy, physiotherapy, stabilization splint

#### 6.osmf

- Aetiology - local factors, systemic factors
- Clinical features - blanching, fibrotic bands

- Classification-very early,early,moderatelyadvanced,advanced,advanced with premalignant and malignant changes
- Investigation- hematological,serological,cytogenetics,histopathological,immunohistochemical
- Mgt-quit habit,medical,physicaltherapy,surgical

#### 7.rheumatoid arthritis-

- Autoimmune disease
- Females
- Small joints of hands,wrists,knee,feet-affected bilaterally
- Flatness of face,swelling,stiffness,crepitus
- Radiographic-sharp pencil appearance,mouth piece of flute appearance
- Mgt-pain relief,joint surgery

#### 8.cluster headache

- Neurovascular head ache
- Recurrent,severe,unilateral periorbital pain,lacrimation,rhinorrhea
- Most severe form
- Cluster period

- Suicide headache
- Attack-30min -2hr
- Mgt-Abortive medication, prophylactic medication

#### 9. atypical odontalgia

- Chronic pain in tooth
- Continuous, burning, aching
- Mgt-antidepressants

#### 10. toothache of non-dental cause

- Neuropathic pain
- Sinusitis
- Tmj disorder
- Trigeminal neuralgia

#### 11. lichen planus

- Purplish, polygonal, planar, pruritic, papules, plaques
- Wickhams striae
- Investigation-chairside, laboratory
- Mgt-topical

antifungal, topical corticosteroid, vitamin A, intralesional steroid, radical excision, PUVA, laser ablation

#### 12. radiosensitizers

- Pharmaceutical agents that can enhance killing effect on tumour cells by accelerating DNA damage and producing free radicals indirectly
- Radioprotection-protection of patient -proper pt selection, proper imaging technique, correct operation of machine and radiographic interpretation
- Protection of operator-barrier waal, lead aprons, TLD device, position distance rule
- Env't protection-barrier wall, alarm light, TLD devices

### 13. brachytherapy

- Internal radiation
- Uses radiation to destroy cancer cells and shrink tumours

### 14. internal derangement

- Articular disc displaced from its original position
- Cause-loss of structure and function of intra-articular tissue
- Symptoms-painless clicking initially, occasional painful cicking, intermittent locking, frequent pain, joint tenderness, closed locks
- Mgt-analgesics, jaw rest, muscle relaxation, physical therapy



## 15.candidiasis

- Candida albicans
- Older age
- Type-acute,chronic,candidaasso. Lesion
- Diagnosis-  
microbiology,culturemedia,histopathologicalstudy.IF.im  
munohistochemistry
- Mgt-topical therapy-nystatin,clotrimazole
- Systemic therapy-tab,ketoconazole,cap.fluconazole

## 16.deterministic effect-severity of response proportional to dose

- All individuals will be affected
- Includes -effect on cells,tissues  
,organs,oraltissue,whole body
- Stochastic effect-probability of occurrence of a  
change is dose independent
- Are all-or-none
- Includes-carcinogenesis

# ST. GREGORIOS DENTAL COLLEGE

## ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

### FIRST INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Time: 3 hrs

Score: 70

LONG ESSAY

10\*2

1. Classify fibro-osseous lesions of bone .Describe in detail about fibrous dysplasia, etio-pathogenesis, clinical features , diagnosis, management .
2. Describe the radiation effects on teeth, bone, oral mucosa and salivary glands.

SHORT ESSAY

5\*4

3. Cherubism
4. Oral candidiasis
5. Lichen planus
6. Erythroplakia

SHORT NOTES

3\*10

7. Leukoplakia
8. Pagets disease
9. Periapical Cemental Dysplasia
10. Lupus erythmatoses
11. Stochastic and deterministic effects
12. Acute radiation syndrome
13. Angular cheilitis
14. Geographic tongue
15. Plummer vinson
16. Albrights syndrome

1st internal –

## 1.classification of fibroosseous lesions

Fibrous dysplasia-

Etiopathogenesis

clinical features

diagnosis

management

## 2.radition effects

- oral cavity-radiation mucositis-inflamtion of oral mucosa,redness and inflammation,thinning of epithelium ,ulceration,erythema,oedema,pseudomembrane formation ,
- mgt-diluting agents,coatingagent,lip lubricant,topican anaesthetic,analgestic ,antifungal agents,clotrimazolecream,ketoconazole,fluconazole
- salivary gland-xerostomia-acinar cell atrophy,necrosis,alteredneurolicfumction,reduced buffering capacity,burning mouth
- mgt-topical fluorides,dietcounselling,pilocarpine ,cevimeline,sugar free gums,oralrinses,mouthwashes,saliva substitutes
- teeth-inhibit cellular diferenciacion,defect in permanent dentition,

- radiation caries
- mgt-neutral sodium fluoride gel, topical fluoride, avoidance of dietary sucrose, restorative dental procedures
- bone-osteonecrosis-exposed bone with pus, bad odour, swelling, ulceration, xerostomia
- mgt-pre radiation protocol, intraradiation protocol, post radiation protocol
- antibiotic therapy, analgesics, antifungal, antiviral therapy, wound care, ozone therapy, ultrasound therapy, hyperbaric oxygen therapy

### 3. cherubism

- Definition
- Etiology
- Clinical features
- Radiographic features
- Management

### 4. oral candidiasis

- Candida albicans
- Older age
- Type-acute, chronic, candida asso. Lesion
- Diagnosis-

microbiology, culture media, histopathological study. IF. immunohistochemistry

- Mgt-topical therapy-nystatin,clotrimazole
- Systemic therapy-tab,ketoconazole,cap.fluconazole

### 5.lichen planus

- Definition
- Clinical features
- Purplish,polygonal,planar,pruritic,papules,plaques
- Wickhams striae
- Investigation-chairside,laboratory
- Mgt-topical  
antifungal,topicalcorticosteroid,vitaminA,intralesionalsteroid,  
radicalexcision,PUVA,laser ablation

### 6.eythroplakia

- is the oral lesion with the most severe
- epithelial dysplasia and greatest predilection to develop to carcinoma: it
- contains areas of dysplasia, carcinoma in situ or invasive carcinoma in
- virtually every instance.
- Diagnosis- A biopsy should be undertaken to confirm
- histopathologically detect epithelial dysplasia or carcinoma.
- Management

- Any possible causal factor such as tobacco use should be stopped

## 7. leukoplakia

- Aetiopathogenesis

-Leukoplakia may be idiopathic but, in some, predisposing factors are habits such as the use of: tobacco, alcohol betel:

- Clinical features

• Leukoplakias vary in size: some are small and focal, others more widespread—

- occasionally involving very large areas of the oral mucosa—

• and in other patients several discrete separate areas of leukoplakia can

• be seen. Leukoplakia has a wide range of clinical presentations, from

• homogeneous white plaques, which can be faintly white or very thick

• and opaque, to nodular white lesions, or lesions admixed with red

- lesions

- management

## 8. pagets disease

- Clinical features

- Radiographic features-cotton wool apperence

- Management

### 9. periapical cemental dysplasia

- Associated with vital teeth and the lesion is separated from the surrounding bone by a radiolucent border.
- Clinical feature
- Radiographic feature
- Management

### 10. lupus erythematosus

- Autoimmune disease
- Fever, fatigue, joint pain, stiffness, swelling
- Management

### 11. stochastic and deterministic effect

- deterministic effect - severity of response proportional to dose
- All individuals will be affected
- Includes - effect on cells, tissues, organs, oral tissue, whole body
- Stochastic effect - probability of occurrence of a change is dose independent
- Are all-or-none
- Includes - carcinogenesis

### 12. acute Whole body irradiation

- When the whole body is exposed to low or

moderate doses of radiation there are characteristic changes seen, called Acute Radiation Syndrome which may be followed by

death within one month. Individuals surviving ARS may show late somatic effects which may be seen as:

- Prodromal syndrome (1-2 Gy): Shortly after exposure the patient may develop nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and anorexia.
- Latent period: This is a period of apparent well being, the extent of which is dose related.

Symptoms follow the latent period when the individuals are exposed in the lethal radiation syndrome

- 0.25 Sv nil
- 0.25 – 1.0 Sv Prodromal symptoms.
- slight blood changes,
- e.g. decrease in WBC count.
- 1 – 2 Sv Mild hematopoietic symptoms.
- Vomiting in three hours, fatigue,
- loss of appetite, blood changes
- Recovery in a few weeks.



- 2 – 6 Sv Severe hematopoietic symptoms.
- Vomiting in two hours, severe blood changes, loss of hair within two weeks,
- Recovery in one month to one year for 70%.
- 6 – 10 Sv Gastrointestinal symptoms.
- Vomiting in one hour, intestinal damage, severe blood changes.
- Death in two weeks for 80-100%.
- > 10 Sv Cardiovascular and central nervous system symptoms.
- Brain damage, coma, death.

#### 13. angular cheilitis

- Inflammation in the corners of mouth
- Bleeding, blisters, crusty, cracked, painful
- Mgt-nystatin, ketoconazole

#### 14. geographic tongue

- Harmless tongue patches
- Cause-unknown
- No treatment

#### 15. plummer vinson syndrome

- Anaemia caused by iron deficiency

- Web like growth of membranes in throat, swallowing difficult

- Risk of esophageal cancer

- Postcricoid dysphagia

- Mgt

#### 16. albrights syndrome

- Affect-bones, skin, endocrine tissues

- Café au lait spots, Precocious puberty, polyostotic fibrous dysplasia

- Mgt-GnRH agonist, oral phosphate, calcitriol

# ST. GREGORIOS DENTAL COLLEGE

## ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY

### SECOND INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Time: 3hrs

Score: 70

LONG ESSAY

10\*2

1. Classify TMJ diseases. Describe in detail about Rheumatoid arthritis, its etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, management
2. DD of endogenous pigmentation .

SHORT ESSAY

5\*4

3. Ankylosis , its type , etiology, clinical features, radiographic features, arthroscopy
4. Radiation protection to patients , operators, environment
5. Describe in detail about various Radiographic imaging techniques
6. TLD badge

SHORT NOTES

3\*10

7. Addison's disease
8. Burtonian's line
9. Exogenous pigmentation
10. Internal derangement
11. Pentz-Jegher's Syndrome
12. ALARA protocol
13. Subluxation
14. Management of dislocation
15. Clinical features of hypertrophy of condyle
16. Eagle's syndrome

## 2nd internal 2016 add batch

### 1.classification-TMJ diseases

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Etiology
- Clinical features
- Diagnosis
- Management

### 2.DD of endogenous pigmentation

- Definition
- Brown melanotic lesions-nevus,melanoma,smokers melanosis
- Brown heam lesions-petechiae,ecchymosis
- Bluish purple lesion-varix,hemangioma
- Clinical features,differenciating factors

### 3.ankylosis

- Type
- Aetiology
- Clinical features
- Radiographic features
- Arthroscopy

### 4.radiation protection

- Radioprotection-protection of patient -proper pt selection,proper imaging technique,correct operation of machine and radiographic interpretation
- Protection of operator-barrier waal,leadaprons,TLDdevice,position distance rule
- Emt protection-barrier wall,alarmlight,TLD devices

#### 5.radiographic imaging technique

- types
- Reverse town
- Submento vertex
- Waters view
- PA view

#### 6.TDL badge

- Measures radiation exposure
- Parts
- Composition
- Mechanism

#### 7.addisons disease

- Adrenal insufficiency
- Fatigue,weakness
- Loss of appetite,weight loss
- Mgt

## 8. burtonian line

- Clinical sign found in pts with chronic lead poisoning
- Bluish purplish line

## 9. exogenous pigmentation

- Classification
- Etiology
- Clinical features
- Management

## 10. internal derangement

- Articular disc displaced from its original position
- Cause-loss of structure and function of intra-articular tissue
- Symptoms-painless clicking initially, occasional painful clicking, intermittent locking, frequent pain, joint tenderness, closed locks
- Mgt-analgesics, jaw rest, muscle relaxation, physical therapy

## 11. pentz-jeghers syndrome

- Hamartomatous poly
- Mucocutaneous pigmentation
- Diagnosis
- Management

## 12. ALARA protocol

- The ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) guidelines for radiologic protection for radiation personnel, the maximum annual radiation dose limit of 5 rem per year was recommended.

### 13. SUBLUXATION

- Subluxation can follow severe trauma but is especially liable to occur in hypermobility syndromes
- Diagnosis
- Patients may have other features of hypermobility syndromes (e.g.
  - 'double jointed', easy bruising, cardiac valvular defects, as well as
  - aggressive periodontitis and absence of labial fraenae) and possible pain
  - over one or both temporomandibular joints.
  - Management-Surgery may be warranted.

### 14. management of dislocation

- Symptomatic pain relief
- Manual reduction
- Intraarticular injection
- Surgical interventions

### 15. clinical features of hypertrophy of condyle

- Facial asymmetry

- Elongated condylar neck, outward bowing
- Fullness of face

#### 16. eagles syndrome

- Orofacial pain related to elongation of styloid process and styloid ligament calcification
- Investigation-CT,CBCT,PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH
- Mgt-non-surgical,surgical