

## ST.GREGORIOS DENTAL COLLEGE, CHELAD

Q P Code:411002

Reg. No.: .....

Final Year Part I Internal BDS Degree Regular Examinations, MAY 2023.  
ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY(2016 Scheme)

Time: 3 hrs

Max marks: 70

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space • Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers • Draw Diagrams wherever necessary.

	<u>LONG ESSAY(10 X 2=20 MARKS)</u>	CO	K
1	CLASSIFY SALIVARY GLAND DISORDERS.DESCRIBE IN DETAIL ETIOLOGY,CLINICAL FEATURES DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF XEROSTOMIA	CO 1	K 6
2	DRAW A LABELLED DIAGRAM OF X RAY TUBE WITH DETAILED X RAY PRODUCTION.	CO 8	K 1
	<u>SHORT ESSAYS (5X4=20 MARKS)</u>		
3	SIALOGRAPHY	CO 8	K 1
4	EFFECTS OF RADIATION IN ORAL,MUCOSA,TEETH,BONES	CO 7	K 1
5	SJOGREN'S SYNDROME	CO 1	K 1
6	DD OF ENDOGENOUS PIGMENTATION	CO 2	K 6
	<u>SHORT NOTES (3X10=30 MARKS)</u>		
7	SIALOLITHIASIS	CO 2	K 6
8	SIALOSIS	CO 2	K 3
9	MUCOCOELE	CO 2	K 1
10	NECROTISING SIALOMETAPLASIA	CO 2	K 1
11	PLUMBISM	CO 2	K 1
12	BREHMSTRALUNG RADIATION	CO 8	K 1
13	ACUTE RADIATION SYNDROME	CO 7	K 1
14	FILTERS	CO 8	K 1
15	COLLIMATORS	CO 8	K 1
16	LINE FOCUS PRINCIPLE	CO 8	K 1

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## FINAL YEAR PART-1 INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2023.

### 1. XEROSTOMIA

- **Classification of Salivary gland Disorder.**

1. Developmental Disorder - Aplasia, Atresia, Hyperplasia.
2. Functional disorder - Sialorrhoea, Xerostomia.
3. Obstructive Retentive - Sialolithiasis, Mucous Extravasation & retention cyst.
4. Inflammatory- Viral sialadenitis, Bacterial Sialadenitis.
5. Auto Immune disorder - Sjogren's Syndrome.
6. Sialadenosis
7. Neoplastic - Malignant Tumour, Benign Tumour.

- **Xerostomia**

- Definition

- Etiology : Drugs /Medication, Therapeutic Irradiation, systemic disease, Hormal dysfunction, Neurological disease, psychogenic disorder, Developmental anomalies, Infective disease, sialolithiasis.

-Clinical feature: Oral disturbances - tongue, lip, Salivary gland, caries

Thread sign.

Tongue blade sign.

-Diagnosis: sialometry

Sialochemistry

Ophthalmic Examination.

Blood test

Imaging

Biopsy

-Management: Preventive therapy - topical fluorides, antifungal therapy

Symptomatic treatment - Water, room humidifiers, moisturising

Saliva substitutes

Salivary stimulation- Local / Topical Stimulation

Systemic stimulation - pilocarpins, Cevimeline



## 2. PRODUCTION OF X-RAY.

- What is an X-ray.
- Mechanism production of X-rays.
- Diagram.

## 3. SIALOGRAPHY

- Definition
- Indication
- Contraindication
- Phases in Sialography: Preoperative phase, Filling phase, Emptying phase
- Sialographic Appearance: Sjogren's Syndrome, Intrinsic Tumour, Salivary Stones.

## 4. EFFECTS OF RADIATION.

Oral Mucosa : Radiation Mucositis - Definition

Management

Clinical feature

Teeth: Effects on tooth development.

Radiation Caries - Definition and mechanisms

Types

Treatment

Bone: Osteoradionecrosis-Definition & mechanism

Clinical feature

Treatment

## 5. SJOGREN'S SYNDROME

- Definition.



- classification: •Primary Sjogren's Syndrome
- Secondary Sjogren's Syndrome.

-Pathogenesis

- clinical feature: Age, Sex, Oral signs & Symptoms, other features

- Investigations: Ophthalmic, Salivary, Blood

-Management

## **6.D/D OF ENDOGENOUS PIGMENTATION.**

- Definition

- Endogenous pigmented lesion:

- Brown Melanotic lesion - Nevus, Melanoma, Melanosis
- Brown harm lesion - Ecchymosis, Petechia
- Bluish purple lesion - Varix, Hemangioma.

-clinical feature and differentiating factor.

## **7. SIALO LITHIASIS**

- Definition.

- Mechanism

- clinical feature: Age, Site, Sex

- Investigations: Conventional, Advanced Radiography.

- Management

## **8. SIALOSIS /SIALADENOSIS**

- Definition.

- Mechanism: Sympathetic supply is Involved with Intercellular protein Synthesis.

Fat filtration.

-Types: Diabetic Sialadenosis, Hormonal, Drug-Induced, Malnutritional, Bulimia



- Management.

## 9. MUCOCOELE

- Definition
- Types: Extravasation type & Retention type.
- Clinical feature: Site, blow, Size
- Management: Surgical Removal, carbon dioxide laser Ablation, Cryo Surgery, Electrocautery

## 10. NECROTISING SLALOMETAPLASIA.

- Definition.
- Mechanim
- clinical feature: Sex, Age, Site.
- Management: Self-limiting.

## 11. PLUMBISM

- Definition: Pigmentation due to lead Intoxication
- Mechanism: production of lead Sulphide.
- Clinics feature: Burtonion line, Ulcerative stomatitis.
- Management.

## 12. BREHNSTRALUNG RADIATION .

- Breking radiation
- Sudden stoppage of electrons at the target
- 2 ways of production: Direct hit

Near miss



### 13. ACUTE RADIATION SYNDROME

- Definition - whole body is exposed to low / moderate dose of Radiation.

- Phases and Manifestation

- Prodromal Symptom
- Latent period
- Hematopoietic symptom
- Gastrointestinal symptom
- CVS & CNS symptom

### 14. FILTERS

- Removes low Energy X-ray

- Decreased patient Exposure

- No loss of radiographic Information

- Types: Inherent, External, Total filtration.

### 15. COLLIMATORS

- Lead metallic barrier with window

- Function: Control of size & shape of X-ray beam

Better Image quality.

- Types: Round, tubular, rectangular, Slit

### 16. LINE FOCUS PRINCIPLE

- Target is inclined to  $20^\circ$  to central ray of x-ray beam.

- Focal spot seen from perpendicular to electron beam.

- 1x1 mm as opposed to actual focal spot which is 1x3.

- Angulation is called angle of truncation



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Final Year Part 1 Second Internal BDS Degree Regular Examinations, July 2023.  
ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY(2016 Scheme)

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		CO	K
	<u>LONG ESSAY(10 X 2=20 MARKS)</u>		
1	CLASSIFY WHITE LESIONS OF ORAL MUCOSA. DESCRIBE IN DETAIL ETIOLOGY,CLINICAL FEATURES, DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF ORAL SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS	CO 1	K 6
2	DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF MULTILOCULAR RADIOLOCENCIES.	CO 3	K 6
	<u>SHORT ESSAYS (5X4=20 MARKS)</u>		
3	COMPARE BISECTING AND PARALLELING ANGLE TECHNIQUE	CO 8	K 6
4	RECURRENT APHTHOUS MAJOR	CO 1	K 6
5	INTENSIFYING SCREENS	CO 3	K 6
6	ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS	CO 1	K 6
	<u>SHORT NOTES (3X10=30 MARKS)</u>		
7	BECHETS SYNDROME	CO 1	K 6
8	CONGENITAL SYPHILIS	CO 1	K 6
9	FAULTY RADIOGRAPH	CO 3	K 6
10	INTERNAL DERANGEMENT OF TMJ	CO 1	K 6
11	MELKERSON ROSENTHAL SYNDROME	CO 1	K 6
12	CLINICAL FEATURES AND DIAGNOSIS OF CANDIDIASIS	CO 1	K 6
13	IDEAL RADIOGRAPH	CO 3	K 6
14	BITEWING RADIOGRAPHY	CO 3	K 6
15	DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF GLOSSITIS	CO 1	K 6
16	ANTIOXIDANTS	CO 5	K 5



# FINAL YEAR PART I SECOND INTERNAL INTERNAL , JULY 2023

## 1) WHITE LESION OF ORAL MUCOSA

Classification – completely white lesion

- Thickening of keratin layer – leukoplakia
- Thickening of spinous layer of cell – lichen planus
- Increased amount of edematous fluid in epithelium – leukoedema
- Formation of pseudomembrane – candidiasis
- Reduced vascularity in underlying lamina propria due to juxtaepithelial hyalinization – OSMF

Mixed white and red lesion

- Coagulation of surface tissues – thermal and chemical burn
- Inflammation of mucosa along with white necrotic tissues- mucositis, candidiasis
- Due to dysplasia and progression towards carcinoma – speckled leukoplakia
- Due to increased damage to the mucosa by immunological reaction- lupus erythematosus, erosive lichen planus

Etiology – local and systemic factors

Clinical feature – age, gender, features- prodromal symptoms and advanced symptoms

Investigation

Management



## 2) DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF MULTILOCULAR RADIOLUCENCIES

Introduction

Types of multilocular radiolucencies – honeycomb , soap bubbles , tennis racket

Diagrams

Features of -

Ameloblastoma

Odontogenic myxoma

Odontogenic keratocyst

Aneurysmal bone cyst

Central hemangioma of bone

Central giant cell

Cherubism

Hyperparathyroidism

Calcified epithelial odontogenic cyst

## 3) PARALLELING TECHNIQUE

Principle

Holder used

Advantage and disadvantage

Diagram

## BISECTING TECHNIQUE

Principle

Holder used

Advantage and disadvantage

Diagrams

## 4) MAJOR APHTHOUS ULCER

Factors affecting

Clinical features

Investigation

Treatment



## **5)INTENSIFYING SCREENS**

Features

Mechanism

Composition

Advantages

## **6)ORAL MANIFESTATION OF TUBERCULOSIS**

Area involved and its features

Mucosa

Tongue

Palate

Gingiva

Tuberculous dental periapical granuloma

Jawbone involvement

TMJ

Lymphnode / tuberculous lymphadenitis

## **7)BEHCETS SYNDROME**

Features

## **8)CONGENITAL SYPHILIS**

Caused by

Clinical manifestations – early and late

## **9)FAULTY RADIOGRAPH**

Patient and film positioning error – fault , cause , correction

Exposure errors – fault , cause , correction

Processing errors – faults ,cause , correction

## **10)INTERNAL DERANGEMENT OF TMJ**

etiology

Anterior disc displacement

Posterior disc displacement



### **11) MELKERSON ROSENTHAL SYNDROME**

- Facial paralysis
- Facial swelling
- Fissured tongue

### **12) CANDIDIASIS**

- Clinical features
- Diagnosis

### **13) IDEAL RADIOGRAPH**

- Definition
- Characteristic of an image – density, contrast, magnification, distortion, sharpness, detail, resolution

### **14) BITEWING RADIOGRAPH**

- Indication
- Principle
- Types
- Advantage

### **15) DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF GLOSSITIS**

- Geographic tongue
- Atrophic glossitis
- Median rhomboid glossitis
- Syphilitic glossitis
- Hunter's glossitis

### **16) ANTIOXIDANTS**

- Definition
- Classification
- Uses



ST.GREGORIOSDENTALCOLLEGE,CHELAD

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Final Year Part1Third Internal BDS Degree RegularExaminations,October2023.

ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY(2016Scheme)

Maxmarks:70

Time:3hrs

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	<u>LONGESSAY(10X2=20MARKS)</u>	CO	K
1	DESCRIBE THE PRINCIPAL, INDICATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS OF PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY	CO1	K6
2	DEFINE ORAL CANCER, ITS ETIOLOGY, TYPES, SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS, INVESTIGATIONS, MANAGEMENT.	CO3	K6
	<u>SHORTESSAYS(5X4=20MARKS)</u>		
3	MAXILLARY SINUSITIS-CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES	CO8	K6
4	LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS FOR ANAEMIA	CO1	K6
5	SUBMENTOVERTEX AND JUGHANDLE VIEW	CO3	K6
6	RADIOPACITIES OF JAW	CO1	K6
	<u>SHORTNOTES(3X10=30MARKS)</u>		
7	CYCLIC NEUTROPENIA	CO1	K6
8	ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF LEUKEMIA	CO1	K6
9	WATERS VIEW	CO3	K6
10	SIALOGRAPHY	CO1	K6
11	CARCINOMA IN SITU	CO1	K6
12	RADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF AMELOBLASTOMA	CO1	K6
13	CHEDIAK HEGASCHI SYNDROME	CO3	K6
14	INDICATIONS FOR TMJ RADIOGRAPH	CO3	K6
15	RADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOUR	CO1	K6
16	LATERAL OBLIQUE VIEW	CO5	K5



## FINAL YEAR PART - 1 INTERNAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2023

### 1. PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY

- Definition
- Principle
- Indications
  - Pathologies of tooth
  - Pathologies of alveolar bone
  - Pathologies of surrounding bone
  - Pathologies of condyle/TMJ
  - Pathologies of maxillary sinus
  - Styloid process
- Limitations

### 2. ORAL CANCER

- Definition
- Etiology
  - Extrinsic - tobacco, alcohol, betel quid, continuous trauma, infections, radiation
  - Intrinsic - malignant disorders, immunosuppression, genetic, familial, hormonal
- Types
- Signs and symptoms
- Investigations
  - investigations of Frank oral cancer
  - chair side screening of potentially malignant disorder for early detection of cancer
- Management
  - conventional therapies
  - newer therapies



### **3. MAXILLARY SINUSITIS**

- Definition
- Clinical features
- Radiographic features

### **4. ANAEMIA**

- Laboratory investigations( Iron deficiency anaemia, Pernicious anaemia, Aplastic anaemia)

### **5. SUBMENTOVERTEX AND JUGHANDLE VIEW**

- Submentovertex view
  - film placement
  - patient position
  - central ray
  - indications
- modification - Jughandle view

### **6. RADIOOPACITIES OF JAW**

- Condensing osteitis
- Hypercementosis
- Benign cementoblastoma
- Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia

### **7. CYCLIC NEUTROPENIA**

- Definition
- Cycle
- Etiology



- Clinical features
- Treatment
- Oral considerations

## **8. LEUKEMIA**

- Gingiva
- Oral mucosa
- Teeth and jaw bones

## **9. WATERS VIEW/ PNS VIEW**

- Film placement
- Patient position
- Central ray
- Indications

## **10. SIALOGRAPHY**

- Definition
- Indication
- Contraindication
- Phases in sialography: preoperative phase, filling phase, emptying phase
- Sialographic appearance: Sjogren's syndrome, Intrinsic tumour, Salivary stones

## **11. CARCINOMA IN SITU**

- Definition
- Clinical features
- treatment
- Prognosis



## 12. AMELOBLASTOMA

- Multilocular radiolucency
- Honeycomb or Soap bubble appearance
- Root resorption - knife edge type

## 13. CHEDIAK HIGASHI SYNDROME

- Due to defect in LYST/CHS1 gene
- Affects:
  - General clinical features
    - due to platelet defects
    - due to leukocyte
    - due to melanocyte defects

## 14. TMJ RADIOGRAPH INDICATIONS

- Transcranial view/ Supracranial view
- Transpharyngeal view
- Transorbital projection(Zimmer projection)

## 15. ADENAMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOUR

- Radiographic features
  - Two appearance: either well defined complete pericoronal radiolucency or pericoronal radiolucency with radioopaque foci scattered

## 16. LATERAL OBLIQUE VIEW

- To see pathologies in mandibular body and ramus
- Modification
- Indications
- Types:



- Mandibular body projection
- Mandibular ramus projection



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Final Year Part 1 First Internal BDS Degree Supplementary Examinations,  
November 2023.  
ORAL MEDICINE AND RADIOLOGY (2016 Scheme)

Max marks: 70

Time: 3 hrs.

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space. Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers. Draw Diagrams wherever necessary.

	<u>LONG ESSAY(10 X 2=20 MARKS)</u>	CO	K
1	DESCRIBE PRODUCTION OF X RAYS.DISCUSS FACTORS CONTROLLING X RAY BEAM.	CO 1	K 6
2	CLASSIFY OROFACIAL PAIN.DESCRIBE ETIOLOGY, CLINICAL FEATURES, INVESTIGATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA.	CO 3	K 6
	<u>SHORT ESSAYS (5X4=20 MARKS)</u>		
3	COMPARE BISECTING AND PARALLELING ANGLE TECHNIQUE	CO 8	K 6
4	SIGNIFICANCE OF LAMINA DURA IN HEALTH AND DISEASE	CO 1	K 6
5	GEOGRAPHIC TONGUE	CO 3	K 6
6	DD OF ENDOGENOUS PIGMENTATION	CO 1	K 6
	<u>SHORT NOTES (3X10=30 MARKS)</u>		
7	MELKERSON ROSENTHAL SYNDROME	CO 1	K 6
8	PLUMBISM	CO 1	K 6
9	SJOGRENS SYNDROME	CO 3	K 6
10	SIALOLITHIASIS	CO 1	K 6
11	BREMSTRAUHLUNG RADIATION	CO 1	K 6
12	PROPERTIES OF X RAYS	CO 1	K 6
13	MALIGNANT MELANOMA	CO 3	K 6
14	LINE FOCUS PRINCIPLE	CO 3	K 6
15	NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA	CO 1	K 6
16	BELLS PALSY	CO 5	K 5



## 1. XRAY PRODUCTION

What is an xray

Production of xray

Bremsstrahlung radiation

Characteristic radiation

Diagram

Factors affecting xray production.

Tube current.

Exposure time

Tube voltage.

Filtration

Source film distance.

## 2. TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

Classify orofacial pain.

Axis I

odontogenic pain

Oral soft connective tissue pain

Temporomandibular joint pain

Muscle pain

Neuropathic pain

Osseous and periosteal pain

Maxillary sinus associated pain

Salivary gland associated pain

Ear pain

Neurovascular

Vascular

Axis II

TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

Aetiology: cranial ,intracranial

Clinical features: frozen mask like face, Trigger zones, sweet criteria

Investigations: history, trigger zones, brain MRI

Management: surgical, pharmacological



### 3. PARALLELING TECHNIQUE AND BISECTING ANGLE TECHNIQUE

Other names	Long cone,	Short cone
Holder XCP	XCP	Snap a ray
Mechanism	Parallel to the long axis of teeth, beam hit at right angle	Cieszyskis rule
Placement of film	Far	near
Magnification and distortion	less	more
Disadvantages ,advantages		
Diagram		

### 4. SIGNIFICANCE OF LAMINA DURA IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

What is lamina dura

Normal appearance in radiograph

In Periodontal disease

Double lamina dura

In Malignancy

In root resorption

In lymphoma Hyperparathyroidism

In Cushing's syndrome, rickets, Hypothyroidism, thalassemia

### 5. GEOGRAPHIC TOUNGUE

AKA Benign migratory glossitis

Serpiginous white lines surrounding areas of Smooth depapillated mucosa.

Clinical characteristic -female burning sensation.

It can be associated with -Psoriasis ,diabetes, hormonal disturbance

Treatment- vit A, zinc supplement

### 6. DD OF ENDOGENOUS PIGMENTATION

Solitary/multifocal

Brown melanotic-melanotic macule, nevus, melanoma ephelis and melasma etc

Brown haem lesion -ecchymosis, hemochromatosis etc

Blue/ purple lesion -varix haemangioma, Kaposi's sarcoma etc

### 7. MELKERSON ROSENTHAL SYNDROME



Triad

Facial paralysis

Facial swelling

Fissured tongue

## 8. PLUMBISM

Definition pigmentation due to lead intoxication

Mechanism production of lead sulphide

Clinical manifestation: burtonion line, ulcerative stomatitis

Treatment/management

## 9. SJOGRENS SYNDROME

Autoimmune

Classification; primary, secondary

Clinical features: rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, xerostomia, dry eyes

Investigations management

## 10. SIALOLITHIASIS

Sialolith formation, saliva flow obstruction

Precipitating factor: salivary stagnation, increased alkalinity, infection, physical trauma

Clinical features: pain and swelling

Investigation: iopa, sialography

management

## 11. BREMSTRAUHLUNG RADIATION

Breaking radiation

Sudden stoppage of electrons at the target

Production by

Direct hit

Near miss

Diagram

## 12. PROPERTIES OF XRAY

Physical property: speed, mass, charge, type of motion, propagation, absorption, penetration, attenuation, fluorescence etc



Chemical property

Physiochemical properties

### **13. MALIGNANT MELANOMA**

Melanocytic origin neoplasm

Growth pattern radial, vertical

Types

Clinical features

Diagnosis ABCDE RULE asymmetry, border irregularity, colour ,irregularity, diameter, evolving over time

Treatment

### **14. LINE FOCUS PRINCIPLE**

Target is inclined to 20 degree to central ray of Xray beam

Ideal size

Focal spot seen from perpendicular to electron beam.

1 x 1 mm as opposed to actual focal spot which is 1 x3.

Angle of truncation

Diagram

### **15. NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA**

Definition

etiologic factors

clinical features sex, age, site

treatment: self-limiting

### **16. BELLS Palsy**

Unilateral facial muscle paralysis

Lower motor neuron

Aetiology

Clinical features: bells sign,

Treatment : eye protection, physiotherapy



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	<u>LONG ESSAY(10 X 2=20 MARKS)</u>	CO	K
1	CLASSIFY FIBROSSEOUS LESIONS OF JAWS. DISCUSS THE CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF CHERUBISM	CO 1	K 6
2	DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF MULTILOCLAR RADIOLOCENCIES	CO 3	K 6
	<u>SHORT ESSAYS (5X4=20 MARKS)</u>		
3	IDEAL RADIOGRAPH	CO 8	K 6
4	FAULTY RADIOGRAPH	CO 1	K 6
5	CLINICAL FEATURES AND RADIOGRAPHIC APPEARANCE OF HYPERPARATHYROIDISM	CO 3	K 6
6	CLINICAL FEATURES AND RADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF DENTIGEROUS CYST	CO 1	K 6
	<u>SHORT NOTES (3X10=30 MARKS)</u>		
7	ACUTE & CHRONIC SINUSITIS	CO 1	K 6
8	COIN PENNY TEST	CO 1	K 6
9	BELLS PALS	CO 3	K 6
10	OCCLUSAL RADIOGRAPH	CO 1	K 6
11	CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF FIBROUS DYSPLASIA	CO 1	K 6
12	DENTAL CONSIDERATIONS OF DIABETES MELLITUS	CO 1	K 6
13	ALBRIGHTS SYNDROME	CO 3	K 6
14	WATERS VIEW	CO 3	K 6
15	INDICATIONS AND LIMITATION OF OPG	CO 1	K 6
16	COMPOSITION OF PROCESSING SOLUTION	CO 5	K 5



# FINAL YEAR PART 1 SECOND INTERNAL EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2024

## 1) FIBROSSEOUS LESIONS

Classification – fibrous dysplasia, osseous dysplasia, ossifying fibroma

### CHERUBISM

Clinical features – age, sex predilection, site, features of dentition, eye to heaven appearance, Arnott's grading

Radiographical features – similar to floating tooth syndrome

## 2) MULTILOCLAR RADIOLUCENCIES

Lesions with multiple radiolucent compartments

Explain ameloblastoma, odontogenic myxoma, OKC, aneurysmal bone cyst, central hemangioma, central giant cell granuloma, cherubism, hyperparathyroidism, calcified epithelial odontogenic cyst

## 3) IDEAL RADIOGRAPH

Definition

Principles of projection geometry

Characteristics of an image - density, contrast, magnification, distortion, sharpness, detail, resolution

## 4) FAULTY RADIOGRAPH

Explain patient & film positioning errors, exposure errors, processing errors

## 5) HYPERPARATHYROIDISM

Clinical features - age, sex predilection, tetrad- renal calculi, bone resorption, duodenal ulcer, brown's tumor ; other clinical manifestations

Radiographic features - ground glass appearance

## 6) DENTIGEROUS CYST

Clinical features - age, sex predilection, site, associated with impacted tooth, egg shell crackling

Radiographic features - unilocular, types- central, lateral, circumferential



## **7) ACUTE & CHRONIC SINUSITIS**

Inflammation of sinuses

Duration of acute & chronic

Etiology

Clinical features

Radiographic features

Management

## **8) COIN / PENNY TEST**

Test to check safe lighting of darkroom

Explain procedure

## **9) BELLS PALSY**

Definition

Types - UMN, LMN

Etiology

Clinical features - age, sex predilection, affected sites, typical features - Bell's phenomenon

Investigation

Management - pharmacological treatment, eye protection, surgical management, physiotherapy

## **10) OCCLUSAL RADIOGRAPH**

Definition

Types

Film

Indications

Explain each technique - area covered, film placement, point of entry, angulations

## **11) FIBROUS DYSPLASIA**

Clinical features - age, sex predilection, explain each type- monostotic, polyostotic, craniofacial

Radiographic features - ground glass appearance/ orange peel appearance, rind sign



## **12) DENTAL CONSIDERATIONS OF DIABETES MELLITUS**

Consultation with physician

Control diabetes

Check blood sugar level

Early morning appointments

## **13) ALBRIGHTS SYNDROME**

Tetrad - polyostotic fibrous dysplasia, precocious puberty, cafe au lait spots, endocrinopathies

Explain each

## **14) WATERS VIEW**

Maxillary sinus imaging

Film placement

Patient position

Central ray

Indications

## **15) OPG**

Indications - pathologies of tooth, alveolar bone, surrounding bone, TMJ, maxillary sinus, styloid process

Limitations - 2D imaging, distortion, overlapping, high cost

## **16) PROCESSING SOLUTION**

Composition - Developer - developer, activator, preservative, restrainer ; Fixer - clearing agent, acidifier, preservative, hardner