

ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
CIVIL SERVICE COMMON EXAMINATION FOR TECHNICAL  
GRADUATES-2009

PART III: SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION  
(DENTISTRY)

Date: November 08, 2009

Maximum Time: 150 Min  
Maximum marks: 100

**READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

- 1. Under the provision of the Civil Service Common Examination for Technical Graduates Procedures of the Royal Civil Service Commission, candidates shall write only his/her registration No. on the Question and Answer Book.*
- 2. No other particulars, which would indicate the identity of a candidate, shall be written on the question/answer book. Any candidate found guilty of writing his/her particulars and making any identification marks on these books shall be disqualified from the consideration for future employment.*
- 3. This paper consists of Two sections, Section A and Section B. Section A (50 Marks) consists of 30 multiple choice questions each carrying one mark, and 4 short answer questions carrying 5 marks each. All questions in Section are compulsory. Section B (50 marks) consists of 2 case studies out of which you are required to answer only one of them.*
- 4. All answers should be written on the answer Sheet provided to you.*
- 5. This paper consists of 7 pages including this page.*

**Section A (50 marks)**  
**Answer all questions in section A.**

**I Multiple choice questions. You must write the Question No. clearly and the correct answer against it in the answer sheet provided to you. Each question is worth 1 mark (30 marks).**

1. The connecting vein between facial vein and cavernous sinus is:
  - A. Superior ophthalmic vein
  - B. Inferior ophthalmic vein
  - C. Connecting pterygoid plexus
  - D. None of the above
  
2. The maxillary 1<sup>st</sup> molars are innervated by :
  - A. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
  - B. Posterior and middle superior alveolar nerve
  - C. Middle and anterior superior alveolar nerve
  - D. Anterior superior alveolar nerve
  
3. The cranial nerves which are part of parasympathetic system are:
  - A. III, IV, V, VII
  - B. III, VII, VIII, IX
  - C. III, VII, IX, X
  - D. III, VIII, X, XI
  
4. Zygomaticotemporal nerve is a branch of:
  - A. Facial nerve
  - B. Maxillary nerve
  - C. Mandibular nerve
  - D. Zygomaticofacial nerve
  
5. Little's area consists of :
  - A. Anastomosis between two branches of maxillary artery
  - B. Anastomosis of two branches of facial artery
  - C. Anastomosis between branches of maxillary and facial artery
  - D. None of the above
  
6. The pH of body's intra-cellular fluid is:
  - A. Slightly alkaline to extra-cellular fluid
  - B. Slightly acidic to extra-cellular fluid
  - C. Same as extra cellular fluid
  - D. None of the above
  
7. The blood sugar is:
  - A. Galactose
  - B. Glucose
  - C. Fructose
  - D. Mannose

8. Water forms what part of total body weight:
- A. 40%
  - B. 75%
  - C. 60%
  - D. 50%
9. The salivary duct of Submandibular gland is:
- A. Bartholins' duct
  - B. Wharton's duct
  - C. Stenson's duct
  - D. St. Mary's duct
10. A gene in a DNA is responsible for coding of:
- A. An amino acid chain
  - B. A polypeptide
  - C. A part of Polypeptide
  - D. None of the above
11. The bacterial cell wall can be demonstrated by all of the following except:
- A. Plasmolysis
  - B. Direct light microscopy
  - C. Electron microscopy
  - D. Microdissection
12. Which of the following impression material is elastic:
- A. Impression compound
  - B. Zinc-oxide eugenol paste
  - C. Alu-wax impression material
  - D. None of the above
13. Base metal alloy of Cobalt –Chrome contains:
- A. Greater amount of Chromium
  - B. Greater amount of Cobalt
  - C. Equal amount of both metals
  - D. None of above
14. Which of the following statements is true of cavity Varnish:
- A. Varnish is a synthetic resin dissolved in acetone or ether
  - B. Varnishes are applied to insulate the pulp thermally
  - C. Varnishes are calcium hydroxide in a resin base
  - D. Varnishes are used beneath restorative resin cement to insulate pulp from chemical irritants
15. The strongest phase in dental amalgam is:
- A.  $\gamma$  Phase
  - B.  $\beta$  Phase
  - C.  $\gamma_1$  Phase
  - D.  $\gamma_2$  Phase

16. The principal modifier of Zinc-oxide cement powder is:
- A. ZnO
  - B. MgO
  - C. Oxide of Bismuth
  - D. Silica oxide
17. Metronidazole is used commonly for:
- A. Aerobic Gm+ve infections
  - B. Anaerobic infections
  - C. Both of the above conditions
  - D. None of the above
18. Metronidazole acts by:
- A. Interfering with DNA synthesis
  - B. Interfering with DNA function
  - C. Interfering with RNA synthesis
  - D. Interfering with cell wall synthesis
19. Tetracycline and Erythromycin are:
- A. Bactericidal
  - B. Bacteriostatic
  - C. Both bactericidal and static
  - D. Tetracycline is cidal and erythromycin is static
20. Radiation caries is rampant form of dental decay primarily caused by direct radiation of:
- A. Enamel, dentin and cementum of teeth
  - B. Pulp of teeth
  - C. Salivary glands
  - D. Cervical fibres of periodontal ligament
21. X-ray beam is filtered to:
- A. Soften the beam
  - B. Remove long wave length X-rays
  - C. Remove short wavelength X-rays
  - D. Restrict the beam
22. The most common malignancy found in the oral cavity is:
- A. Adeno-carcinoma
  - B. Osteogenic carcinoma
  - C. Basal cell carcinoma
  - D. Epidermoid carcinoma
23. Class II division 2 Malocclusion is commonly associated with:
- A. Open bite
  - B. Cross bite
  - C. Deep bite
  - D. Scissor bite
24. In a crown root fracture of tooth, if fracture occurs at the level of alveolar bone, the tooth should be:

- A. Extracted
  - B. Endodontically treated and crown given
  - C. Observe for few months periodically
  - D. None of the above done
25. Guerin fracture is same as:
- A. Le Forte I fracture
  - B. Le Forte II fracture
  - C. Le Forte III fracture
  - D. Zygomatic complex fracture
26. The absolute contraindication for use of adrenalin in dental LA is:
- A. History of Myocardial infarction, 3-6months
  - B. Angina pectoris
  - C. Pregnancy
  - D. Hyperthyroidism
27. Hutchinson's incisors are present in:
- A. Congenital syphilis
  - B. Tertiary syphilis
  - C. Secondary syphilis
  - D. Acquired syphilis
28. The purpose of the root canal sealer is to:
- A. Seal the tubules of dentin
  - B. Stimulate healing in periapical region
  - C. Prevent discoloration of tooth
  - D. Fill the space between solid core material and pulp canal walls.
29. Dilaceration is:
- A. Calcification of root canals
  - B. Bifurcation of root canals
  - C. Cemental union of adjacent teeth
  - D. Curvature of root tip
30. A 14 year boy has pearly-white thickening lesion on buccal mucosa bilaterally. His brother suffers from similar condition. The lesion is most likely to be:
- A. Leukoedema
  - B. Lichen planus
  - C. White spongy nevus
  - D. Leukoplakia

**II. Short answer questions (20 marks). Each question is worth 5 marks. Answer all the questions.**

1. What is the adult normal average inter-incisal opening distance in mm?  
Briefly give the grades of trismus.
2. Write down Ellis classification of tooth fracture.
3. In an OPG X-ray, radiologically you find a distinct non-corticated radiolucent area of more than 5mm in size at the peri-apical region of a non carious tooth. Give your differential diagnosis and management.
4. A 21 year old female patient comes to you with slow growing moderate swelling of Rt.maxilla with history of un-erupted #13 tooth, no history of extraction of the tooth, and with no history of trauma, infection and no pain. Give your differential Diagnosis and outline its management.

**Section B ( 50 Marks)**

**Answer any one of the two questions. Each question carries 50 marks.**

1. A young adult male come to you with massive swelling of both sides of submandibular spaces with high fever, malaise, trismus and unable to eat for past few days.
  - a. Write down the possible etiologies causing such a condition.
  - b. What are your possible deferential diagnosis?
  - c. What are the investigations that should be carried out in such a case?
  - d. Outline the immediate management for such a case. Can this patient be managed as an OPD case?
  - e. Give the detail plan of treatment and choice of Antibiotics used for the case.
  
2. A middle aged female patient comes to you with complaint of generalized gingival swelling. She gives a history of intake of Phenytoin for past few years.
  - a. What is this patient suffering from?
  - b. How do you manage the above case?
  - c. Write down the various causes of gingival enlargement; classify them systematically.

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