

*Thoroughly revised multiple choice questions and
fill in the blanks according to the latest syllabus of NDC*

Includes
2026
Papers

Mastering the **BDS** IVth Year-I

11th
Edition

Last 15 Years Solved Questions

Image-based Questions as per NEET-MDS & INI-CET Examination

-  **Oral Medicine**
-  **Oral Radiology**
-  **Orthodontics**
-  **Periodontics**
-  **Public Health Dentistry**

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IMAGE-BASED QUESTIONS

(Asked in NEET, AIIMS and PGI Postgraduate Entrance Examinations)

SECTION 1: ORAL MEDICINE

Q.1. Identify the anomalies present in the patient:

(AIIMS 2016)

Or

Identify the tooth anomaly:

(AIIMS 2021)

Or

Name the following clinical condition shown in the image below:

(AIIMS 2023)



- a. Fusion
- b. Gemination
- c. Concrecence
- d. Twinning

Q.2. Linear defect in permanent dentition, as shown in the picture seen is:

(AIPG 2016)



- a. Chickenpox
- b. Hypophosphatemia
- c. HIV/AIDS
- d. Caries

Q.3. The picture shown in figure is having which syndrome:

(AIPG 2016)



- a. Treacher Collins syndrome
- b. Pierre Robin syndrome

- c. Down syndrome
- d. Apert syndrome

Q.4. All of the following can occur in the following syndrome given, except:

(AIIMS 2015)



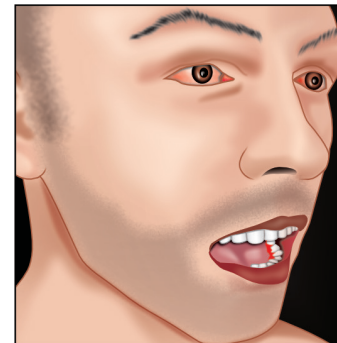
- a. Hypertelorism
- b. Crowding of teeth
- c. Maxillary protrusion and mandibular retrognathism
- d. CBFA1 gene mutation

Q.5. The soft, fluctuating, translucent bluish lesion depicted in the below picture could be due to:



- a. Hemangioma
- b. Gingival cyst
- c. Ranula
- d. Mucocele

Q.6. This patient presented with dryness of mouth. On questioning, he was complaining of dry eyes also. His treatment modalities include all of the following, except:



- a. Steroids
- b. Pilocarpine
- c. Artificial tears
- d. Anticholinergics

Answers:

- 1. a
- 5. c

- 2. a
- 6. d

- 3. a

- 4. c

Q.7. The below picture depicts which one of the following conditions:



- a. Amyloidosis
- b. Leukoplakia
- c. Nicotinic stomatitis
- d. Denture stomatitis

Q.8. The patient with the kind of lesion shown in the image has come with history of developing such ulcers repeatedly along with redness of eyes and scrotal ulcers. His treatment options include all of the following drugs, *except*:



- a. Colchicine
- b. Pentoxifylline
- c. Pilocarpine
- d. Thalidomide

Q.9. Identify the following condition shown in the image:



- a. Sebaceous cyst
- b. Ranula
- c. Epidermoid cyst
- d. Lingual varices

Q.10. Following dental condition can be seen in:



- a. Congenital syphilis
- b. Cleidocranial dysplasia
- c. Marfan's syndrome
- d. All of the above

Q.11. Identify the possible syndrome shown in figure:



- a. Sturge-Weber syndrome
- b. Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome
- c. Maffucci syndrome
- d. Hemangioma

Q.12. Identify the following condition:



- a. Condyloma latum
- b. Molluscum contagiosum
- c. Verrucous vulgaris
- d. Condyloma acculamata

Answers: 7. c

8. c

9. b

10. a

11. a

12. b

Q.13. The patient is not able to express from left side identify the anomaly (shown in image) of face:



- a. Left lower motor facial nerve palsy
- b. Right lower motor facial nerve palsy
- c. Left upper motor facial nerve palsy
- d. Right upper motor facial nerve palsy

Q.14. A patient presenting with an ulcer surrounded by an erythematous halo in tonsillar area with a positive ELISA test, histologically showing intraepithelial acantholytic vesicle formation most likely could be: (AIPG 2017)

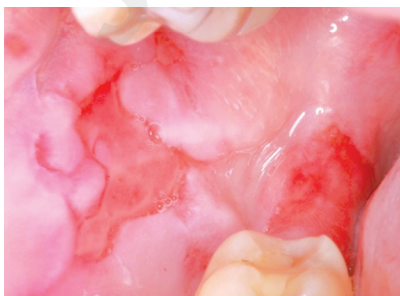


- a. Cicatricial pemphigoid
- b. Pemphigus vulgaris
- c. Lupus erythematosus
- d. Mucous membrane pemphigoid

Q.15. A young girl with lesion that peels on touch on left buccal mucosa presents with burning mouth on spicy food intake with histologic findings of suprabasilar cleft and acantholysis. What is the condition? (AIIMS 2017)

Or

A young girl with the lesion that peels on touch on left buccal mucosa presents with burning mouth on spicy food intake and bleeding from gingiva even on slight touch with histological findings of suprabasilar cleft and acantholysis. Which is the condition? (AIIMS 2022)



- a. Pemphigus
- b. Mucous membrane pemphigoid
- c. Lichen planus
- d. Erythema multiforme

Q.16. Female patient presents with red white lesion on tongue, burning on spicy food intake, red lesion disappear after burning subside. What is the condition? (AIIMS 2017)



- a. Leukoplakia
- b. Atrophic candidiasis
- c. Erythematous lichen planus
- d. Geographic tongue

Q.17. Identify the lesion shown in the image which is HMB 45 positive: (AIIMS 2017)



- a. Malignant melanoma
- b. Verrucous carcinoma
- c. Squamous cell carcinoma
- d. Minor salivary gland tumor

Q.18. Identify the lesion:

(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Hemangioma
- b. Lymphangioma
- c. Kaposi sarcoma
- d. Squamous carcinoma

Answers: 13. a

14. b

15. a

16. d

17. a

18. b

Q.19. Identify the condition given in following picture:

(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Transmigration
- b. Transposition
- c. Fusion
- d. Torsion

Q.20. Identify the picture:

(AIPG 2019)



- a. Epulis fissuratum
- b. Carcinoma
- c. Leukoplakia
- d. Cystic lesion

Q.21. Name the condition given in the image below, which is attributed to mutation in *ENAM* gene and seen radiographically as generalized thinning of enamel:

(AIIMS 2019)



- a. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- b. Amelogenesis imperfecta

- c. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
- d. Fluorosis

Q.22. The condition (image) can be seen in all of the following syndromes, except:

(AIIMS 2019)



- a. Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
- b. Pierre Robin syndrome
- c. Fraser syndrome
- d. Apert syndrome

Q.23. A 13-year-old patient came to dentist with complaint of less number of teeth. The clinical picture and radiographs are below (image). Describe the condition. (AIIMS 2019)



- a. Cleidocranial dysplasia
- b. Ectodermal dysplasia
- c. Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia
- d. Crouzon's syndrome

Q.24. A 40-year-old male presented with painless lesion of the gingiva. His blood picture showed CD4 count <150. What could be the possible condition? (AIPG 2020)



- a. Kaposi sarcoma
- b. Ewing's sarcoma
- c. Oral hairy leukoplakia
- d. Lichen planus

Q.25. A 20-year-old female patient came with painless swelling in gingiva. She mentions that she is in first trimester of pregnancy. What could be the diagnosis? (AIPG 2020)



- a. Pyogenic granuloma
- b. Epulis
- c. Fibroma
- d. Pregnancy tumor

Q.26. A 40-year-old male complains of painless gradually increasing swelling in preauricular region with chromosome 8 involvement is: (AIPG 2020)



- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
- b. Warthin's tumor
- c. Canalicular adenoma
- d. Lymph duct blockage

Q.27. A 40-year-old medically compromised female patient came with swelling in the lower jaw, gives history of extraction of molar few days back. With tongue raised and difficulty in breathing and high grade fever. What is the diagnosis? (AIPG 2020)



- a. Cellulitis
- b. Ludwig's angina
- c. Ranula
- d. Laryngeal edema

Q.28. A child of 10th grade was having a painful ulcer on the lower lip. He had exams since 10 days. What could be the possible cause? (AIPG 2020)



- a. Bacterial
- b. Viral
- c. Fungal
- d. Parasitic

Q.29. Identify which of the following is seen in photograph: (AIPG 2021)



- a. Bohn's nodule
- b. Epstein pearls
- c. Gingival cyst of newborn
- d. Alveolar cyst

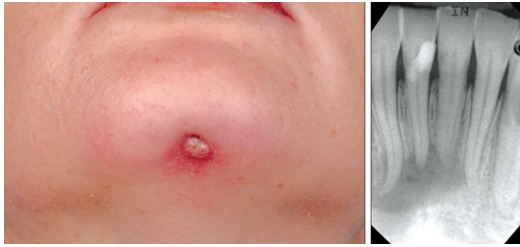
Answers: 24. a
28. b

25. d
29. c

26. b

27. b

Q.30. Image showing periapical radiolucency on a radiograph of lower anteriors along with a draining sinus through the chin area. The diagnosis is: (AIPG 2021)



- a. Acute alveolar abscess
- b. Chronic alveolar abscess
- c. Periapical granuloma
- d. Periapical cemental dysplasia

Q.31. Identify the following condition: (AIPG 2021)



- a. Supernumerary tooth
- b. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
- c. Hypomineralization
- d. Enamel hypoplasia

Q.32. Small painless growth on tongue: (AIPG 2021)



- a. Lipoma
- b. Fibroma
- c. Papilloma
- d. Xanthoma

Q.33. Fibrous gingival overgrowth in upper left quadrant without bleeding. The diagnosis is: (AIPG 2021)



- a. Pyogenic granuloma
- b. Central ossifying fibroma
- c. Solitary neurofibroma
- d. Peripheral adamantinoma

Q.34. A patient visited a clinic with ulceration on lip area. She gives previous history of similar lesions. What is the most probable diagnosis? (AIPG 2021)



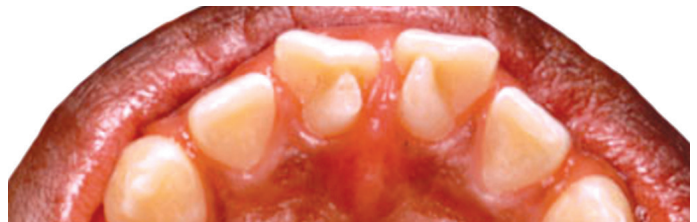
- a. Recurrent herpes simplex
- b. Recurrent aphthae
- c. Recurrent herpetiform ulcers
- d. Recurrent herpes zoster

Q.35. Premature exfoliation of anterior teeth and incomplete root formation: (AIPG 2021)



- a. Hypophosphatasia
- b. Cleidocranial dysplasia
- c. Achondroplasia
- d. Down's syndrome

Q.36. What is shown in the image? (AIPG 2021)



- a. Trace talon
- b. True talon/complete talon
- c. Semi talon
- d. Incomplete talon

Answers: 30. b

31. a

32. b

33. a

34. a

35. a

36. b

Q.37. A patient comes with a complaint of swelling in the right lower posterior region. A thick cheesy material on aspiration along with the thin epithelial lining with corrugated surface. Identify the lesion: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. OKC
- b. Dentigerous cyst
- c. Ameloblastoma
- d. Myxoma

Q.38. A patient comes with the following radiograph with radiopaque thin radiolucent rim surrounding entire structure. Identify the lesion: (AIIMS 2022, AIPG 2022)



- a. Cementoblastoma
- b. Odontoma
- c. Condensing osteitis
- d. Hypercementosis

Q.39. In this image, cyst in the mandibular region is present, the adjacent canine and first premolar to cyst is vital. Identify the cyst:



- a. Apical periodontal cyst
- b. Radicular cyst
- c. Botryoid odontogenic cyst
- d. Gingival cyst

Q.40. There was a young male consisting of the calcification of falx cerebri and multiple radiolucent lesion present in maxilla and mandible. Identify the lesion: (AIPG 2022)



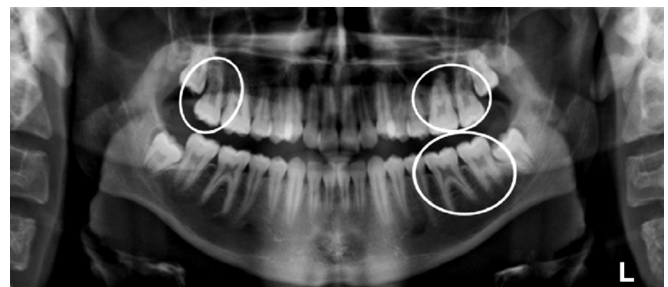
- a. Nevroid basal cell carcinoma
- b. Cherubism
- c. Brown's tumor
- d. Cleidocranial dysplasia

Q.41. A patient came with a complaint of swelling in inferior and lingual border of mandible. On examination premolar was grossly carious and is painless. There was no sign of fever and periosteum surrounding the premolar is not intact. What is the cause of the problem? (AIPG 2022)



- a. Garre's osteomyelitis
- b. Osteosarcoma
- c. Condensing osteitis
- d. Fibrosarcoma

Q.42. Which of the following defect is shown in the radiograph? (AIPG 2022)



- a. Taurodontism
- b. Gemination
- c. Concrescence
- d. Dentine dysplasia

Answers: 37. a

38. a

39. c

40. a

41. a

42. a

Q.43. Patient is experiencing sensitivity which diagnosis is shown in the radiograph: (AIPG 2022)



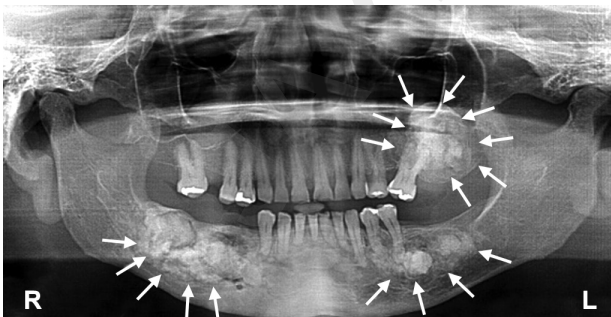
- a. Talon cusp
- b. Dens invaginatus
- c. Dens evaginatus
- d. Enamel pearl

Q.44. Patient said I have caries, on examination the dentist found an anomaly above the spaces. Identify the structure: (AIPG 2022)



- a. Paramolars
- b. Mesiodens
- c. Distodens
- d. Peridens

Q.45. Identify the condition given in the below radiograph: (AIIMS 2021)



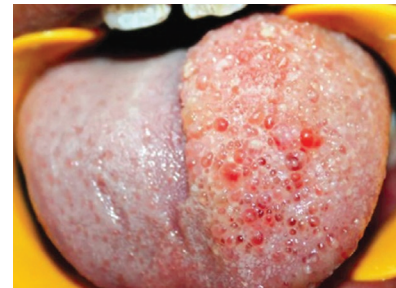
- a. Cemento-osseous dysplasia
- b. Florid osseous dysplasia
- c. Fibrous dysplasia
- d. Paget's disease

Q.46. A patient came with complaint of dull pain in lower left back region. He had history of trauma in same area from 2 years back. On radiograph, large radiolucent lesion is seen near the left lower premolar and extra-oral sinus drainage. Pulp vitality of that tooth is not done, but clinically, the tooth seems fine. What is the pathosis? (AIIMS 2022)



- a. Lymph node obliteration
- b. Chronic osteomyelitis
- c. Periapical pathosis
- d. Chronic osteitis

Q.47. Patient comes with pulsatile lesion on dorsum of tongue with lymphatic vessels enlarged and pinpoint blood vessels involved in the lesion. What is the diagnosis? (AIIMS 2022)



- a. Hemangioma
- b. Lymphangioma
- c. Fibroma
- d. Sarcoma

Q.48. A female patient comes to the OPD with bilateral buccal mucosa tree-like lesion with burning sensation. Patient takes medications for hypertension and diabetes. Identify the pathosis: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. Grinspan syndrome
- b. Burning mouth syndrome
- c. Candidiasis
- d. OSMF

Answers: 43. b

44. b

45. a

46. b

47. b

48. a

Q.49. A patient is having a slow growing painless swelling from last 7 years below the ear, which is causing elevation of ear lobule and patient is having no discomfort. Identify this lesion: (AIPG 2022)



- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
- b. Lipoma
- c. Warthin's tumor
- d. Cold abscess

Q.50. What is the lesion present on tongue, as shown in the diagram? (AIPG 2022)



- a. Verrucous carcinoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
- c. Verrucous hyperplasia
- d. Fibroma

Q.51. A patient with history of smoking came to the clinic and on diagnosis, white nonscrapable patches were seen on buccal mucosa and tongue. Identify the lesion and treatment required: (AIPG 2022)



- a. Homogenous leukoplakia, topical triamcinolone given
- b. Homogenous leukoplakia, vitamin A (retinoic acid)
- c. Pseudomembranous candidiasis, amphotericin B
- d. Lichen planus, topical triamcinolone given

Q.52. A 4-year-old child showing crescent-shaped yellow and white discoloration on tooth when dried, it is: (AIPG 2022)



- a. Incipient caries
- b. Fluorosis
- c. SCC
- d. Rampant caries

Q.53. A pulsating granular lesion of tongue is shown in the image is: (AIIMS 2021)



- a. Hemangioma
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Nodular leukoplakia
- d. Erythroplakia

Q.54. Identify the image showing a nodular mass that is spreading in size from last 2 months with pain to the patient: (AIPG 2022)



- a. Melanotic macule
- b. Horizontal melanoma
- c. Vertical melanoma
- d. Amalgam tattoo

Answers: 49. a

50. b

51. b

52. a

53. a

54. c

- Q.55.** A patient present with long standing swelling on left side of the face. Examination confirmed it to be a swelling associated with the parotid gland which is associated with uncontrolled systemic disease. What could be the possible diagnosis: (AIPG 2023)



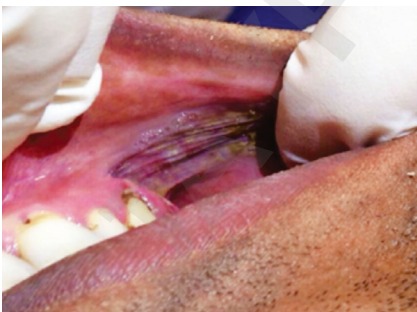
- Pleomorphic adenoma
- Cystadenoma lymphomatosum
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- Sialadenosis

- Q.56.** What is the most appropriate terminology for the given condition: (AIIMS 2023)



- Mesiodens
- Supernumerary tooth
- Compound odontoma
- Composite odontoma

- Q.57.** A 40-year-old patient presents with following intra-oral clinical findings. What is the diagnosis and how will you manage this patient? (AIIMS 2023)



- Tobacco pouch keratosis—Scaling, tobacco cessation counseling and recall after 1 month
- Oral leukoplakia—Chlorhexidine mouth wash, topical steroids

- Oral leukoplakia—Antibiotics
- Tobacco pouch keratosis—Chlorhexidine mouthwash

- Q.58.** The given condition is associated with which syndrome: (AIIMS 2022)



- Van der Woude syndrome
- Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
- Treacher Collins syndrome
- Weber syndrome

- Q.59.** A 15-year-old reported to the clinic with multiple bone fractures in childhood, worn teeth, brownish grey discoloration of teeth, obliterated pulp chambers and stunted roots: (AIIMS 2022)



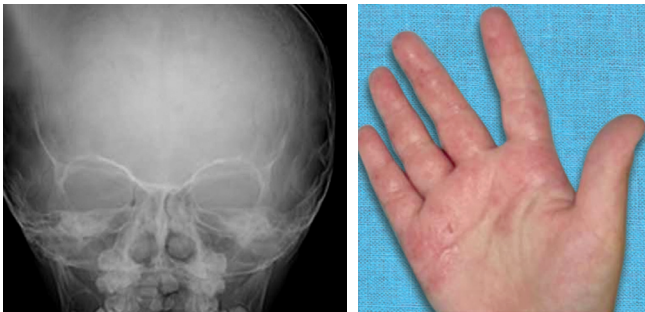
- COL1 A1
- SQS TM1
- AMEL X
- APC tumor suppressor gene

- Q.60.** Patient reported with the multiple unerupted teeth, sparse hair and the saddle nose. The clinical diagnosis of the condition as depicted in this picture is: (AIIMS 2022)



- Ectodermal dysplasia
- Syphilis
- Cleidocranial dysplasia
- Paget's disease

Q.61. A 18-year-old patient present with ossification of falx cerebri, multiple unilocular radiolucencies in the skull as shown in the radiograph. There is associated palmar plantar keratosis noted in the hands and feet. What is the syndrome associated? (AIPG 2023)



- a. Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome
- b. Gardner's syndrome
- c. Multiple dentigerous cysts
- d. Basal cell nevus syndrome

Q.62. What are the yellowish white spots denoted on the picture? (AIPG 2023)



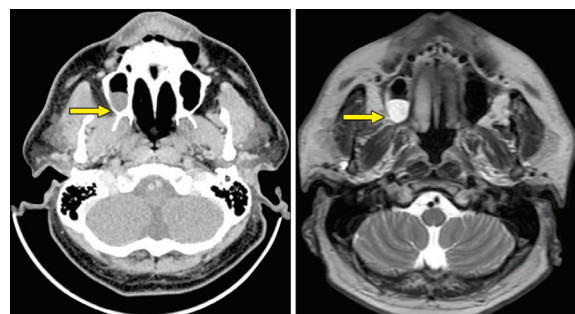
- a. Wickham's striae
- b. Fordyce's granules
- c. Herpes simplex
- d. Minor aphthous ulcer

Q.63. A patient shows generalized mobility of the dentition, with a history of early exfoliation of deciduous dentition. On examination there is hyperkeratosis of the palm. The probable condition is: (AIPG 2023)



- a. Parry-Romberg syndrome
- b. Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome
- c. Meischer syndrome
- d. Pierre Robin syndrome

Q.64. A patient present to the clinic with a history of trauma with clinical and radiographic appearance as shown below. What could be the lesion present in the mucosa? (AIPG 2023)



- a. Post-traumatic ecchymosis
- b. Malignant melanoma
- c. Thrombocytopenia
- d. Blue nevus

Q.65. In the condition shown in the image below, which statement is not true? (AIIMS 2024)



- Such calcified structures are infrequently seen in the parotid gland and duct
- A straight, short course of the submandibular duct (Wharton's duct) and thick mucoid secretions increase the likelihood of submandibular gland duct involvement
- Sialoliths are typically not associated with pain or swelling
- Sialoliths can also be found in minor salivary glands

Q.66. The following denotes which condition: (AIIMS 2023)



- Acromegaly
- Gigantism
- Cushing syndrome
- Addison's syndrome

Q.67. Patient presented with bilateral mandibular swelling and eye towards heaven appearance. Identify the condition: (AIPG 2024)



- CGCG
- Cherubism
- Crouzon syndrome
- Apert syndrome

Q.68. A patient reported with history of multiple bony fractures and following clinical condition of teeth. The disorder is likely due to: (AIIMS 2023)



- Mutation in COL1A1 gene
- Mutation in APC tumor suppressor gene
- Mutation in AMELX gene
- Mutation in GNAS1 gene

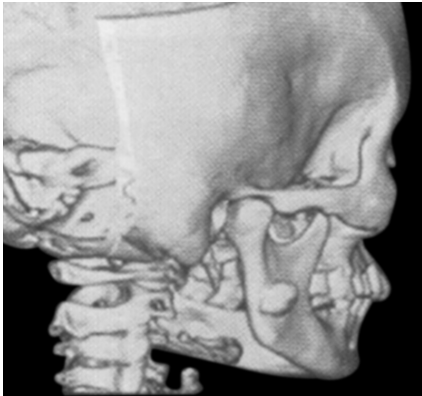
Q.69. The following clinical condition is: (AIIMS 2023)



- Fusion
- Gemination
- Dilaceration
- Dens in dente

SECTION 2: ORAL RADIOLOGY

Q.1. A CT scan of a patient with swelling in left angle of ramus shows a bony growth that is painless and present on lateral surface of ramus indicates: (AIPG 2016)



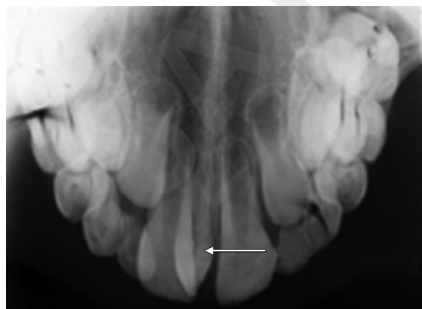
- a. Osteoma
- b. Sialolithiasis
- c. Pleomorphic adenoma
- d. Fibrous dysplasia

Q.2. Which condition is depicted in the CT picture given below?



- a. Mandibular tori
- b. Torus palatinus
- c. Complex odontoma
- d. Sialolithiasis

Q.3. The condition highlighted by the arrow in the occlusal radiograph in an 8-year-old child could be due to:



- a. Non-vital tooth
- b. Impacted tooth
- c. Ghost tooth
- d. Mesiodens

Q.4. Radiolucent ballooning osteolytic expansion involving the angle and ascending ramus of mandible with vital teeth is probably: (AIIMS 2016)



- a. Dentigerous cyst
- b. Keratocystic odontogenic tumor
- c. Aneurysmal bone cyst
- d. Radicular cyst

Q.5. What is seen in the X-ray below? (AIPG 2017)



- a. Mucus retention cyst
- b. Chronic sinusitis
- c. Acute sinusitis
- d. Periapical abscess of upper left premolar tooth

Q.6. OPG of dentition, identify the anomaly: (AIIMS 2017)



- a. Fusion on 72, 82
- b. Anomalous developing molar
- c. Concrescence 72, 73 and 82, 83
- d. Congenitally missing 32, 42

Answers: 1. a

2. a

3. d

4. c

5. b

6. d

Q.7. Identify the condition shown in the OPG:

(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Left condyle hypoplasia
- b. Right condyle hypoplasia
- c. Left side condyle hyperplasia
- d. Right side condyle hyperplasia

Q.8. Identify the condition shown in radiograph:

(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Floating tooth
- b. Hanging tooth
- c. Flipper teeth
- d. Fleeting teeth

Q.9. Diagnosis given in the image is:

(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Odontoma
- b. Rudimentary mesiodens
- c. Erupting canine
- d. Impacted lateral incisor

Q.10. Identify the intraosseous lesion which is associated with impacted tooth aggressive infiltration, highly recurrent growing along length of bone shown in the picture below:

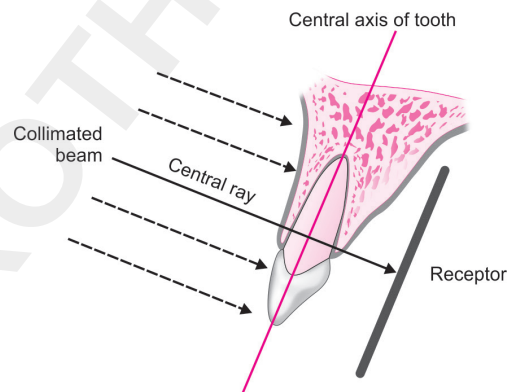
(AIPG 2017)



- a. Warthins tumor
- b. Dentigerous cyst
- c. Unicystic ameloblastoma
- d. Keratocystic odontogenic tumor

Q.11. True for the image given below:

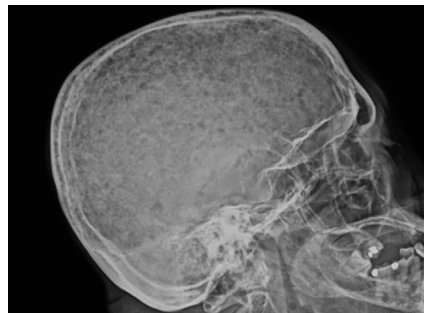
(AIPG 2017)



- a. Central ray is perpendicular to the line bisecting the angle between tooth and film
- b. Central ray of X-ray beam is directed at right angle to teeth and receptor
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

Q.12. Given radiographic image is suggestive of:

(AIIMS 2017, AIIMS 2023)



- a. Paget's disease
- b. Multiple myeloma
- c. Crouzon disease
- d. Bimaxillary protrusion

Answers: 7. c

8. a

9. a

10. d

11. b

12. b

Q.13. Diagnostic radiograph of a patient is shown here. What is the diagnosis? (AIIMS 2018)



- a. Dentin dysplasia I
- b. Short root syndrome
- c. Taurodontism
- d. Hypophosphatasia

Q.14. Identify the lesion shown in radiograph:

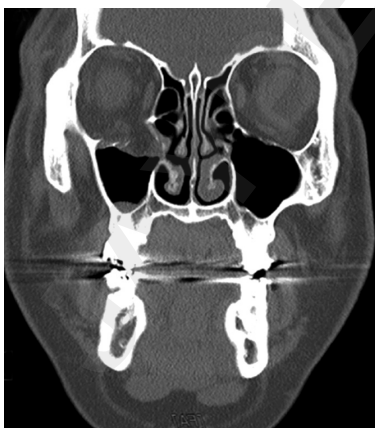
(AIIMS 2016)



- a. Dentigerous cyst
- b. Ameloblastoma
- c. Primordial cyst
- d. Lateral periodontal cyst

Q.15. Identify the radiographic view shown below:

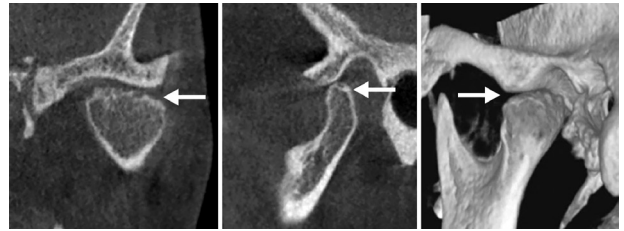
(AIIMS 2016)



- a. Coronal
- b. Sagittal
- c. Axial
- d. None of the above

Q.16. Below given figure is suggestive of:

(AIIMS 2016)



- a. Osteoarthritis
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Idiopathic bone resorption
- d. Inflammatory bone resorption

Q.17. The following image shows:

(AIIMS 2019)



- a. Oligodontia with missing 41, 42, 31, 32 with hypodontia 13, 23, 33, 43
- b. Oligodontia with missing 12, 21, 31, 32 with hypodontia 13
- c. Oligodontia with missing 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 42 with microdontia 13, 33, 43
- d. Oligodontia with missing 21, 31, 32, 41, 42 with microdontia of 13, 23, 43

Q.18. Which phenomenon is denoted in this radiograph?

(AIIMS 2019)



- a. Fenestration
- b. Gemination
- c. Dilaceration
- d. Concrescence

Answers: 13. a

14. a

15. a

16. a

17. c

18. c

Q.19. Identify the cyst given:

(AIPG 2019)



- Stafne's cyst
- Submandibular sialadenitis
- Odontome
- Cementoblastoma

Q.20. Radiograph – IOPA showing eruption of permanent teeth keeping an arrow:

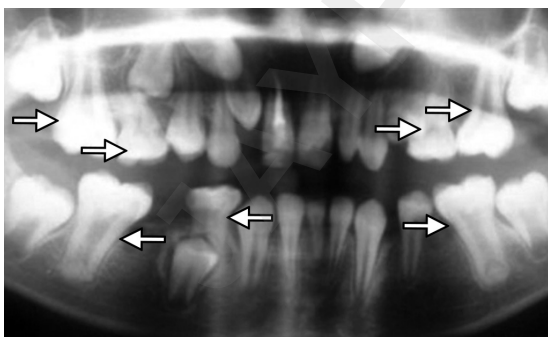
(AIPG 2019)



- Supernumerary teeth
- Erupting canine
- Permanent incisor
- Deciduous central incisor

Q.21. A patient desires of replacement of his missing first molar. On taking an OPG following anomaly is seen:

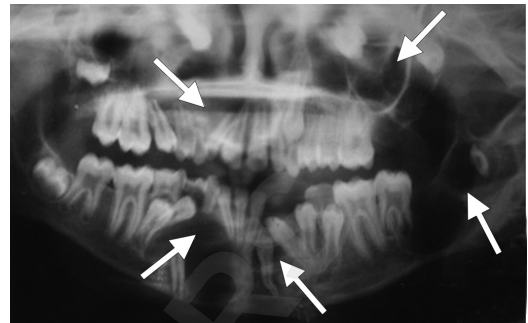
(AIPG 2019)



- Taurodontism
- Concrescence
- Connation
- Dentinogenesis imperfect

Q.22. A mandibular prognathic patient visited your clinic with calcification of falx cerebri, bifid ribs along with the following OPG which show multiple radiolucencies. The tentative diagnosis is:

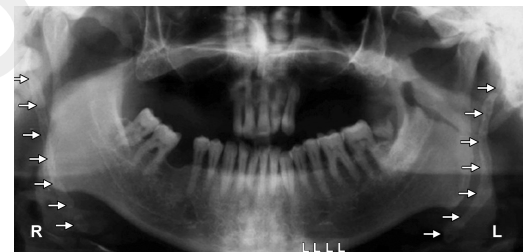
(AIPG 2021)



- Nevoid basal cell carcinoma
- Down syndrome
- Cleidocranial dysplasia
- Craniofacial synostosis

Q.23. Patient complaints of pain on opening the mouth, ringing of ears, discomfort and pain on moving head right and left. OPG taken is shown below. The diagnosis is:

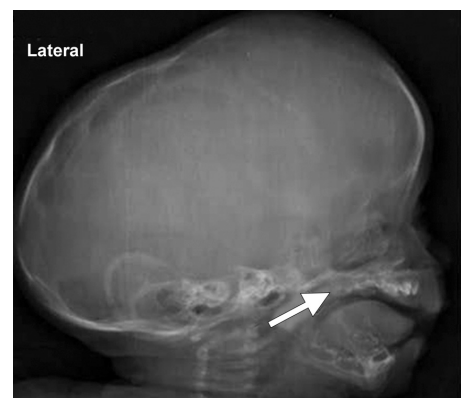
(AIPG 2021)



- Trotters syndrome
- Eagle syndrome
- Sphenopalatine neuralgia
- Costen's syndrome

Q.24. Patient showing high arch palate, hypertelorism as shown in the below radiograph. The diagnosis is:

(AIPG 2021)



- Crouzon syndrome
- Treacher Collins syndrome
- Cleidocranial dysplasia
- Pierre-Robin syndrome

Answers: 19. a

20. a

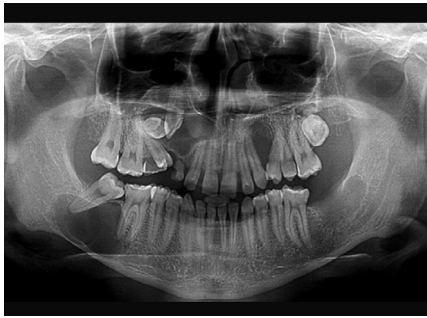
21. a

22. a

23. b

24. a

Q.25. Anteroposterior extension of lesion with mild expansion of OPG image given: (AIPG 2021)



- a. OKC
- b. Dentigerous cyst
- c. Ameloblastoma
- d. Central giant cell granuloma

Q.26. Identify the disease based on the radiograph given below: (AIPG 2021)



- a. Compound odontome
- b. Complex odontome
- c. Supernumerary tooth
- d. Periapical cemental dysplasia

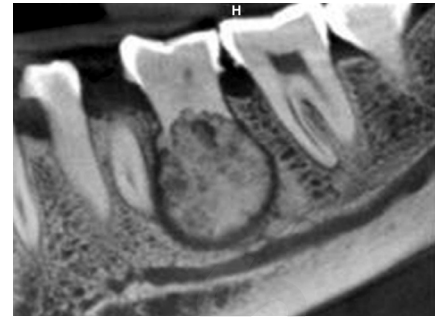
Q.27. Find the following radiographic image showing radiopaque mass in posterior jaw. The diagnosis is: (AIPG 2021)



- a. Supernumerary tooth
- b. Impacted tooth
- c. Compound odontome
- d. Complex odontome

Q.28. Identify the condition:

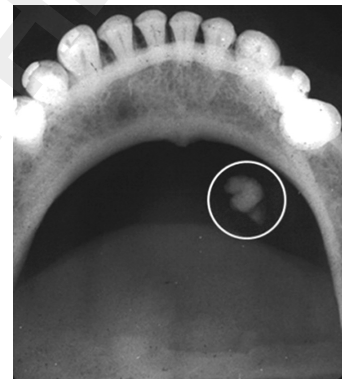
(AIPG 2021)



- a. Condensing osteitis
- b. Cementoblastoma
- c. Osteosarcoma
- d. Osteoid

Q.29. Identify the pathology given below:

(AIPG 2021)



- a. Sialolith
- b. Foreign body
- c. Artifact
- d. Displaced prosthesis

Q.30. Identify the marked structure shown by arrows:

(AIPG 2022)



- a. Nutrient canal
- b. Multiple alveolar fractures
- c. Artifact
- d. Hypomineralized structure

Answers: 25. a

26. a

27. d

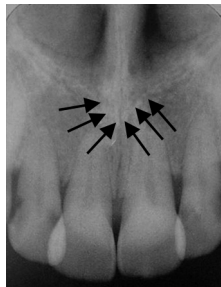
28. b

29. a

30. a

Q.31. Identify the marked structure:

(AIPG 2022)



- a. ANS
- b. Maxillary sinus
- c. Supernumerary teeth
- d. Fracture line

Q.32. Which of the following is not a succedaneous tooth?

(AIIMS 2021)



- a. 16
- b. 54
- c. 45
- d. 13

Q.33. A 65-year-old lady came with the following OPG, diagnosis is:

(AIIMS 2021)



- a. Fibrous dysplasia (monostotic)
- b. Florid osseous dysplasia
- c. Cemento-ossifying fibroma
- d. Paget's disease

Q.34. Identify the artefact visible in the digital film:

(AIPG 2022)



- a. Chewing gum
- b. Finger with painted nails
- c. Without erasing previous image
- d. Nose pin

Q.35. Bulbous root apices seen in the IOPA. What is the probable cause of this?

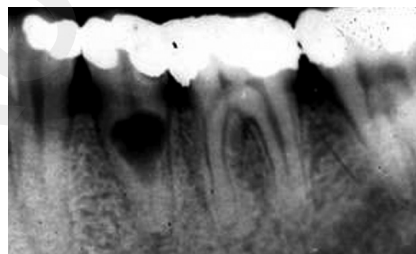
(AIPG 2022)



- a. Hypercementosis
- b. Enamel pearl
- c. Cementoblastoma
- d. Condensing osteitis

Q.36. Identify the pathology in an attached radiograph:

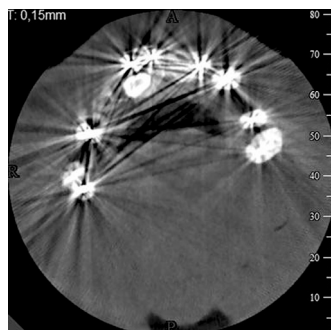
(AIPG 2022)



- a. Internal resorption
- b. External resorption
- c. Inflammatory resorption
- d. Chemical resorption

Q.37. Which of the following image shows the beam hardening effect scattered as an artefact?

(AIPG 2022)



- a. CBCT
- b. Digital radiography
- c. OPG
- d. USG

Answers: 31. a

32. a

33. b

34. c

35. a

36. a

37. a

Q.38. Identify the given image:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Right condylar hyperplasia
- b. Right hemimandibular hyperplasia
- c. Left hemimandibular hyperplasia
- d. Left condylar hyperplasia

Q.39. Which of the following couldn't be the cause of the radiolucency as seen in the OPG?

(AIIMS 2023)



- a. Infection spreading from primary teeth
- b. OKC
- c. Odontogenic tumor
- d. Dentigerous cyst

Q.40. OPG shows unerupted central incisor which is blocked by a radiopaque mass. Which of the following is not the cause of it?

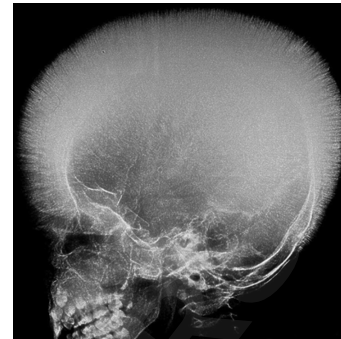
(AIIMS 2023)



- a. Mesiodens
- b. Dentigerous cyst
- c. Compound odontoma
- d. Complex odontoma

Q.41. The following image shows lateral skull radiograph. This radiological picture is seen in which clinical condition:

(AIIMS 2023)



- a. Only sickle cell anemia
- b. Only thalassemia
- c. Disorders of hemoglobin
- d. Only iron deficiency anemia

Q.42. The lesion in the radiograph leading to displacement of the molar is:

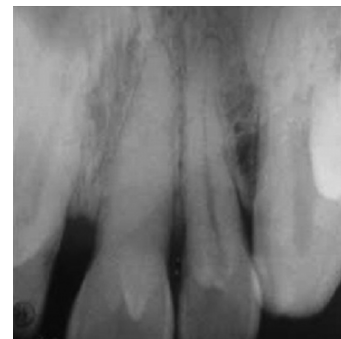
(AIPG 2023)



- a. Phlebolith
- b. Carotid artery calcification
- c. Complex odontoma
- d. Calcification of lymph node

Q.43. What is the structure indicated by the arrow marked in radiograph?

(AIPG 2023)



- a. Dens in dente
- b. Dens evaginatus
- c. Talon's cusp
- d. Leong's tooth

Answers: 38. c

39. a

40. b

41. c

42. c

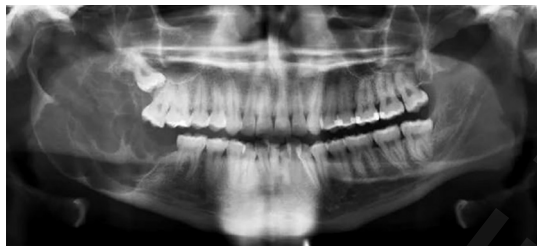
43. c

- Q.44.** The CT images shown below depict a condition due to an elongated styloid bone. What is the pathology associated with this condition? (AIIMS 2024)



- a. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia
- b. Otic neuralgia
- c. Postherpetic neuralgia
- d. Trigeminal neuralgia

- Q.45.** What is the cause of septae in the multilocular pathology of ameloblastoma? (AIPG 2024)



- a. Formation of new bone within the pathology
- b. Entrapment of normal bone within the pathology
- c. Deposits of dead bone within the pathology
- d. Fractured bone within the pathology

- Q.46.** Patient presented with absence of 2nd and third mandibular molars. OPG showing impacted 47 and radiopacity in place of 48. Identify the lesion: (AIPG 2024)



- a. Odontoma
- b. Ameloblastoma
- c. Ossifying fibroma
- d. Lymphoma

- Q.47.** A 10-year-old boy comes with multiple carious teeth. He is treated for Hodgkin's lymphoma at 2 years of age with therapeutic radiation and chemotherapy. What is the effect seen on roots of permanent teeth? (AIIMS 2024)



- a. Fusion
- b. Gemination
- c. Stunting
- d. Concrescence

SECTION 3: ORTHODONTICS

Q.1. Identify the appliance:

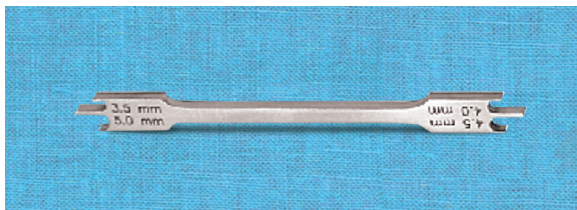
(AIIMS 2016)



- a. NiTi expander
- b. Quad helix
- c. Hyrax
- d. Beta-titanium expander

Q.2. Identify the appliance:

(AIIMS 2016)



- a. MBT gauge
- b. Boons gauge
- c. Dontrix
- d. Bracket position

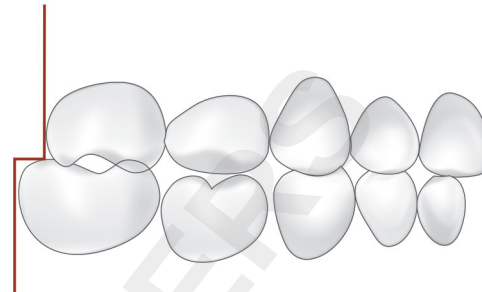
Q.3. Identify the picture:

(AIIMS 2016)



- a. Activator
- b. Bionator
- c. Twin bloc
- d. Frankel

Q.4. The child with the occlusion as shown in the picture below will not develop which of the following malocclusion?



- a. Class III angle's
- b. Class II
- c. Class I
- d. Bimax protrusion

Q.5. Which type of nasolabial angle is present in this case?

(AIIMS 2016)

Or

The nasolabial angle of this patient is:

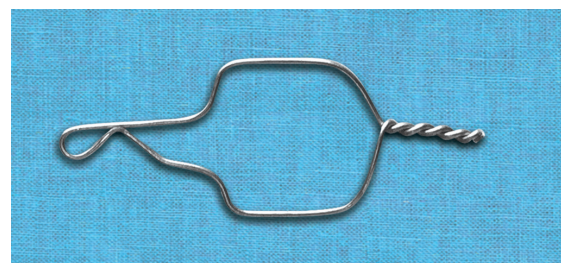
(AIIMS 2023)



- a. Acute
- b. Normal
- c. Ideal
- d. Obtuse

Q.6. What is shown in the picture below?

(AIIMS 2016)



- a. Preformed ligature wire
- b. Begg's hook
- c. Kobayashi hook
- d. Elastic module

Answers:

- 1. a
- 5. a

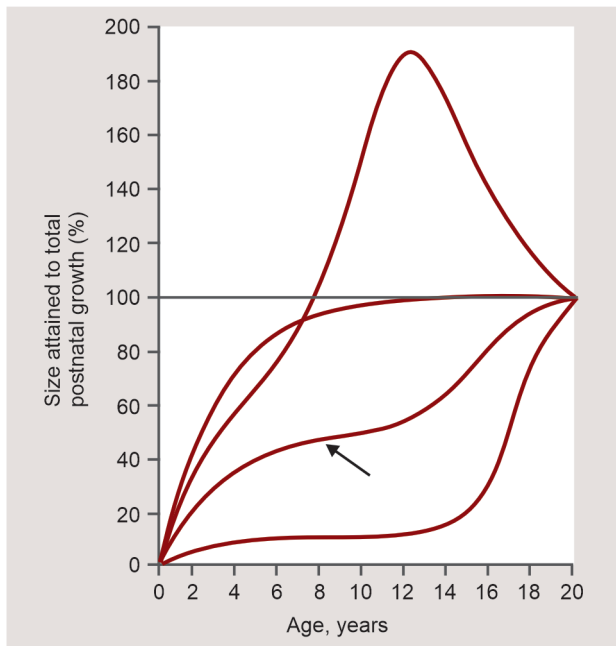
- 2. a
- 6. c

3. b

4. a

Q.7. Arrow in Scammon's growth curve shows:

(AIIMS 2016)



- General body tissue
- Head and brain
- Puberty
- Lymphoid

Q.8. Identify the appliance:

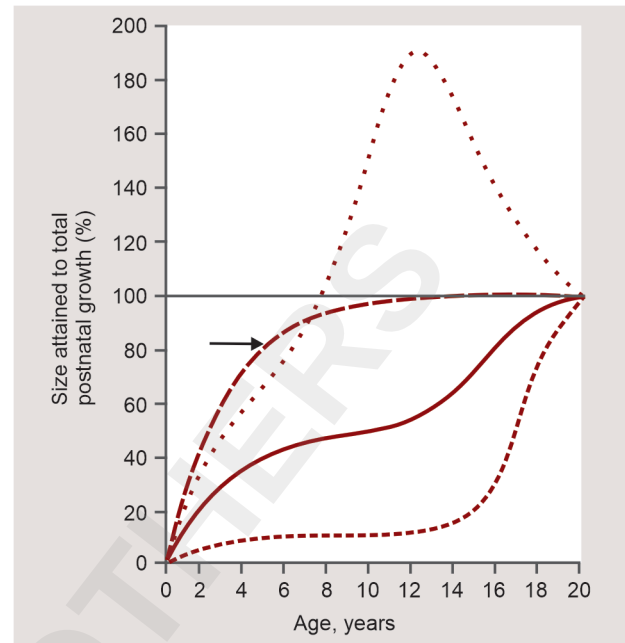
(AIIMS 2016)



- Jasper Jumper
- Herbst appliance
- Klapper appliance
- Jig appliance

Q.9. Arrow in Scammon's growth curve shows:

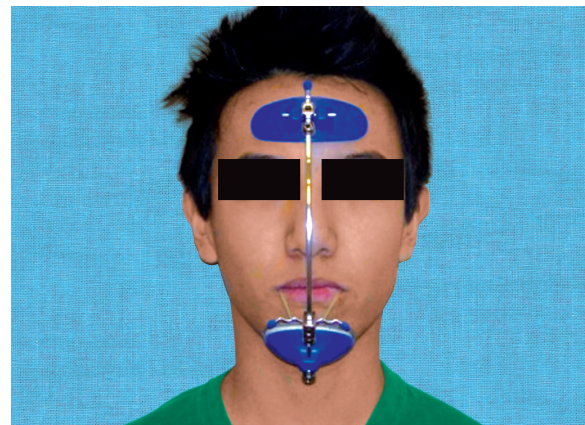
(AIPG 2016)



- Neural tissue
- Skeletal tissue
- General body growth
- Lymphoid tissue

Q.10. Which of the following appliance is shown in the figure below?

(AIPG 2016)



- Delaire
- Petit
- Chin cup
- Grummon

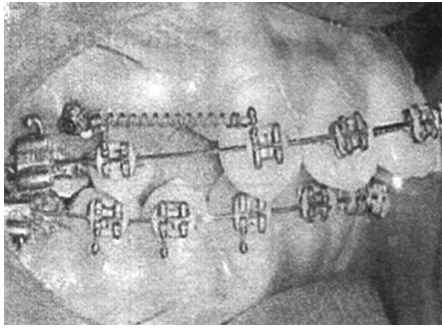
Answers: 7. a

8. b

9. a

10. b

Q.11. Which of the following type of anchorage is seen in the picture? (AIPG 2016)



- a. Reinforced
- b. Stationary
- c. Absolute
- d. Cortical

Q.12. Bend seen in arch wire is: (AIPG 2016) (AIIMS 2017)



- a. Ist order
- b. IInd order
- c. IIIrd order
- d. Both Ist and IInd order

Q.13. The appliance shown in the figure is used for: (AIPG 2016)



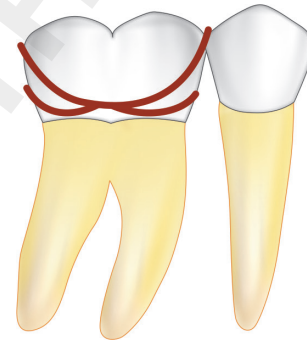
- a. RME
- b. Correction of posterior crossbite in mixed dentition
- c. Correction of anterior crossbite in permanent dentition
- d. Distalization of molar

Q.14. Which instrument is shown in the picture? (AIPG 2016)



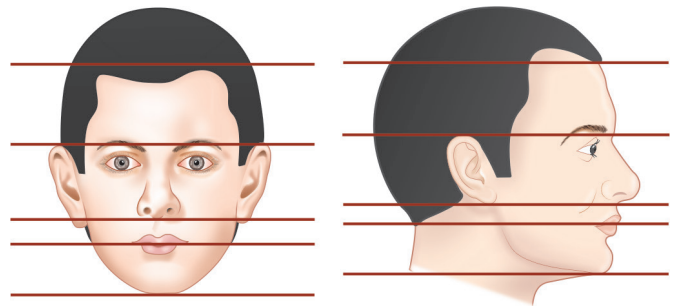
- a. MBT gauge
- b. Boons gauge
- c. Dontrox
- d. Durometer

Q.15. Which clasp is shown in the picture? (AIPG 2016)



- a. Crozat clasp
- b. Schwarz clasp
- c. Southend clasp
- d. Delta clasp

Q.16. In vertical plane, the ratio of middle third facial height to lower third facial height is: (AIPG 2016)



- a. 1:1
- b. 2:1
- c. 1:2
- d. 1:1.5

Answers: 11. c
15. a

12. a
16. a

13. b

14. b

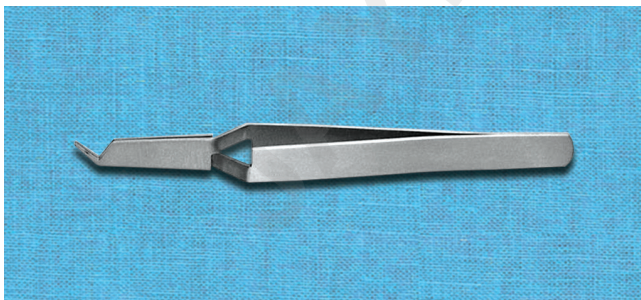
Q.17. Posed and non-posed smile in orthodontics shown in the figure: (AIPG 2016)



- a. SP1 is posed
- b. SP2 is posed
- c. SP1 is spontaneous
- d. SP1 and SP2 is posed

Q.18. Identify the instrument shown in the picture below: (AP PG 2015)

Or
Following instrument is used for: (AIIMS 2022)



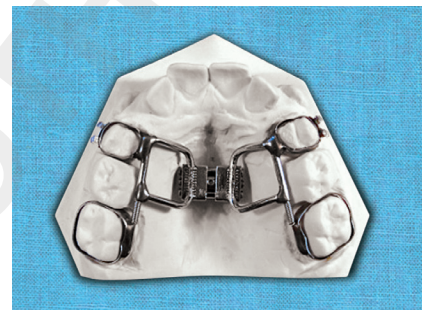
- a. Separation of bands
- b. Debonding plier
- c. Band holder
- d. Bracket holding

Q.19. Identify the given instrument:



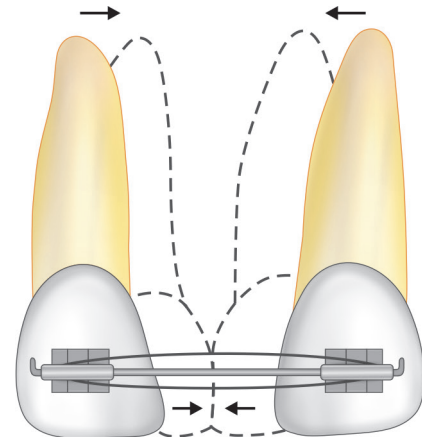
- a. W-arch appliance
- b. Lingual plate
- c. Transpalatal arch
- d. Quad helix

Q.20. Following appliance is used in:



- a. Space regainer
- b. Maxillary arch expander
- c. Distalization of molar
- d. None of the above

Q.21. Anchorage not being applied here:



- a. Reciprocal
- b. Stationary
- c. Intramaxillary
- d. Intraoral

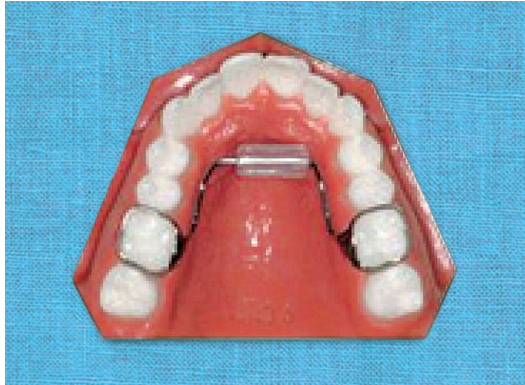
Answers: 17. a
21. b

18. a

19. a

20. b

Q.22. Identify the use of following instrument:



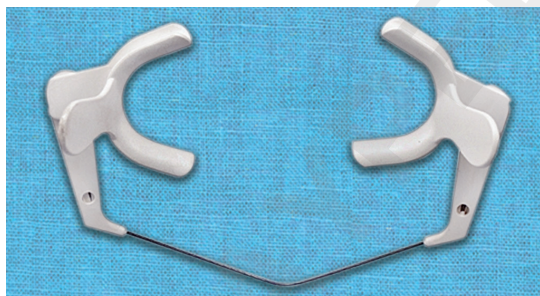
- a. Tongue thrusting
- b. Thumb sucking
- c. Mouth breathing
- d. Lip biting

Q.23. The encircled highlighted area seen in following OPG is:
(AIPG 2017)



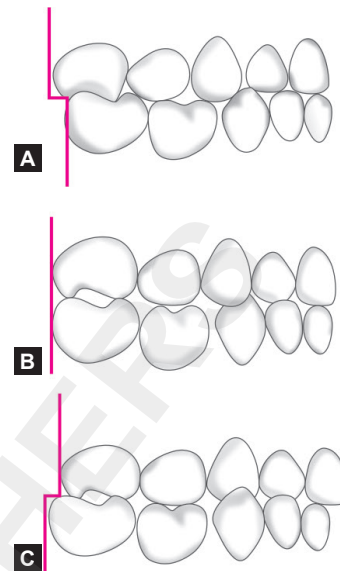
- a. 1st rib
- b. Hyoid
- c. Clavicle
- d. Cervical spine

Q.24. Identify the picture below:
(AIPG 2017)



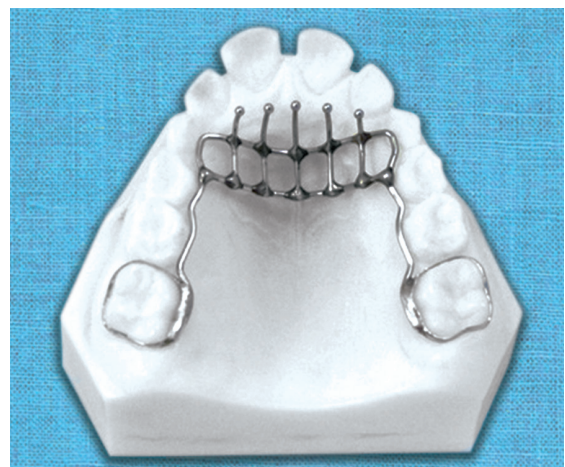
- a. Tongue depressor
- b. Cheek retractor
- c. Boons gauge
- d. Daugherty gauge

Q.25. Which of the following will lead to class II malocclusion?
(AIIMS 2017)



- a. A only
- b. B only
- c. C only
- d. Both B and C

Q.26. Following appliance is used for treatment of:
(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Thumb sucking fixed
- b. Tongue thrusting fixed
- c. Thumb sucking removal
- d. Tongue thrusting removal

Answers: 22. b
26. b

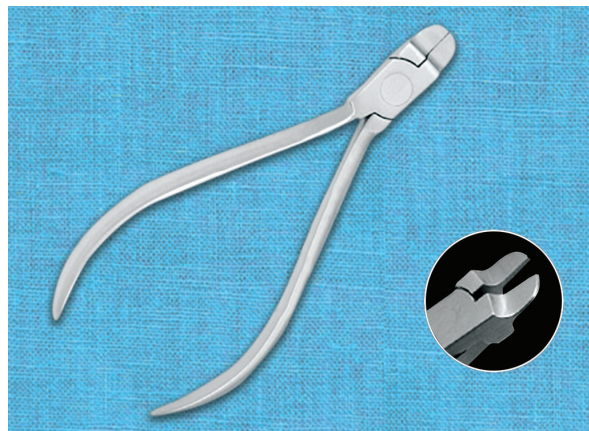
23. d

24. b

25. c

Q.27. Identify the plier:

(AIIMS 2018)



- a. Tweed
- b. Angle
- c. Begg's
- d. Bird beak

Q.28. Identify the image:

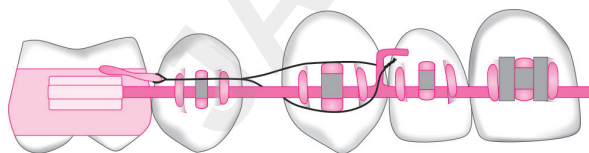
(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Bracket holding
- b. Debonding plier
- c. Band holder
- d. Band placement

Q.29. Following orthodontic appliance is showing:

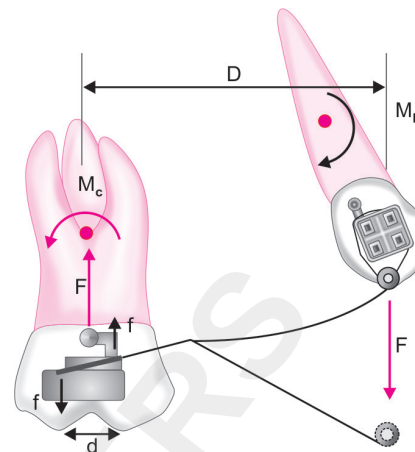
(AIIMS 2018)



- a. Passive tiebacks
- b. Active tiebacks
- c. Figure of 8
- d. Lace back

Q.30. Given image is an example of:

(AIIMS 2018)



- a. Three couple force orthodontics
- b. Two couple force system
- c. One couple force
- d. Absolute

Q.31. Appliance shown in the image is:

(AIIMS 2018)

Or

Identify the given image:

(AIPG 2022)



- a. K loop
- b. W loop
- c. Jones jig
- d. Pendulum

Q.32. Identify the appliance shown in the following picture:

(PGI 2018)



- a. Tongue crib
- b. Tongue spike
- c. Tongue spur
- d. Hawley retainer

Answers: 27. a

28. b

29. b

30. c

31. a

32. a

Q.33. Identify the picture:

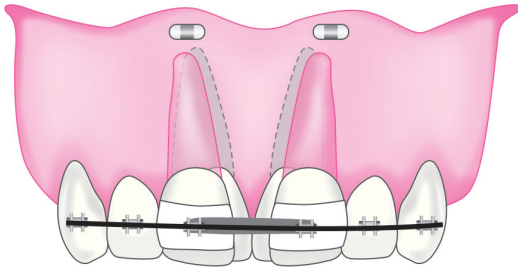
(AIPG 2019)



- a. Cold welder
- b. Spot welder
- c. Soldering machine
- d. Glass bead sterilizer

Q.34. Select the type of anchorage:

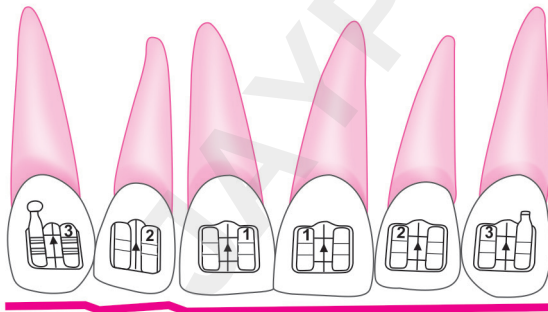
(AIPG 2020)



- a. Reciprocal anchorage
- b. Reinforced anchorage
- c. Stationary anchorage
- d. Simple anchorage

Q.35. Select the order of bands shown in picture:

(AIPG 2020)



- a. 1st order
- b. 2nd order
- c. 3rd order
- d. Both 1st and 2nd order

Q.36. Identify the appliance:

(AIPG 2020)



- a. Frankel III
- b. Frankel II
- c. Twin block
- d. Bionator

Q.37. Identify the appliance:

(AIPG 2020)

Or

Identify this fixed myofunctional appliance:

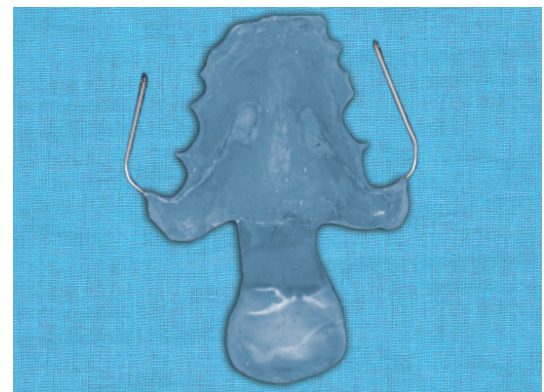
(AIIMS 2023)



- a. Herbst appliance
- b. Jasper jumper
- c. Fixed twin block
- d. Bimler appliance

Q.38. Identify the prosthesis:

(AIPG 2020)



- a. Palatal lift prosthesis
- b. Feeding appliance
- c. Guide flange prosthesis
- d. Training appliance

Answers: 33. b

34. a

35. b

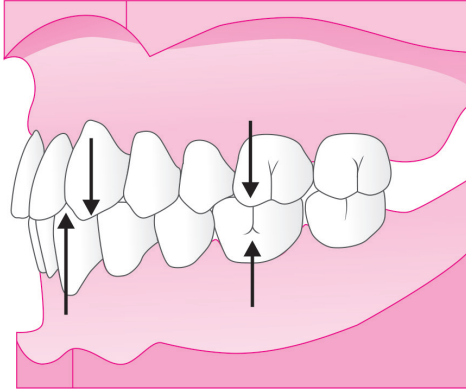
36. a

37. a

38. a

Q.39. Classify the malocclusion:

(AIPG 2020)



- a. Angle Class I
- b. Angle Class II Div 1
- c. Angle Class II Div 2
- d. Angle Class III

Q.40. What is the type of Dewey's malocclusion seen in the image? (AIPG 2020)



- a. Class I Type 1
- b. Class III Type 2
- c. Class III Type 3
- d. Class I Type 4

Q.41. Identify the appliance shown in figure: (AIIMS 2019)



- a. Preorthodontic trainer
- b. Mouth guard
- c. Oral screen
- d. Twin block

Q.42. This appliance is used for:

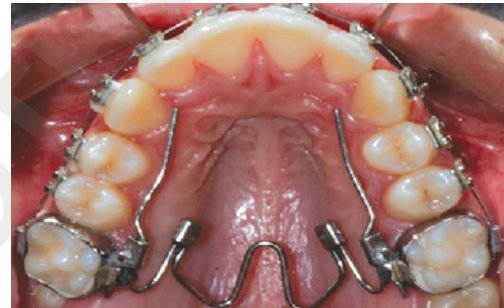
(AIIMS 2019)



- a. For thumb sucking
- b. For crossbite
- c. For mouth breathing
- d. For phonetics

Q.43. Identify the given appliance:

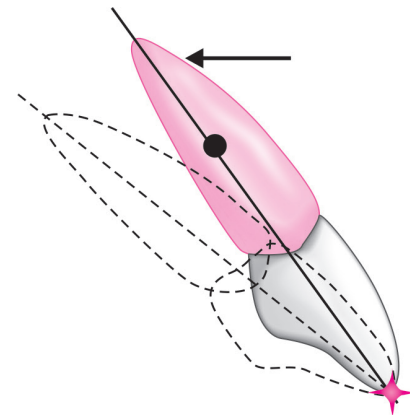
(AIIMS 2019)



- a. NiTi expander
- b. Reverse quad helix
- c. Beta expander
- d. Hyrax expander

Q.44. Identify the type of tooth movement:

(AIPG 2021)



- a. Controlled tipping
- b. Torque
- c. Intrusion
- d. Uncontrolled tipping

Answers: 39. a

40. c

41. b

42. a

43. a

44. b

Q.45. Identify the appliance:

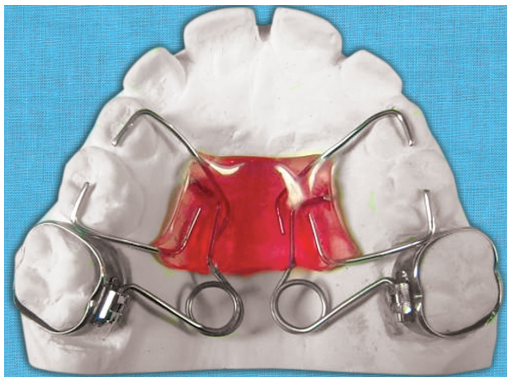
(AIPG 2021)



- a. Herbst
- b. Mara appliance
- c. Forsus Class II corrector
- d. Fixed twin block

Q.46. Identify the appliance:

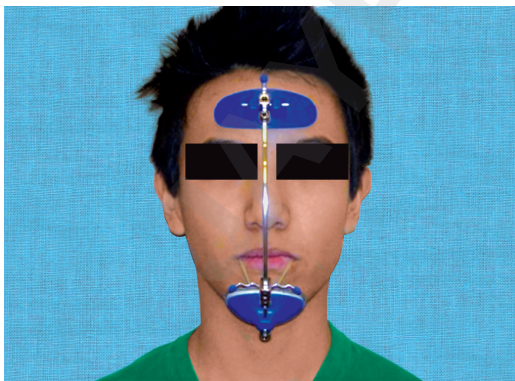
(AIPG 2021)



- a. Pendulum appliance
- b. T-Rex
- c. Pendex appliance
- d. Nance palatal arch

Q.47. How many hours the following appliance should be worn to work effectively?

(AIPG 2021)



- a. 4 hours
- b. 6 hours
- c. 8 hours
- d. 12 to 14 hours

Q.48. For what condition these elastic bands are used?

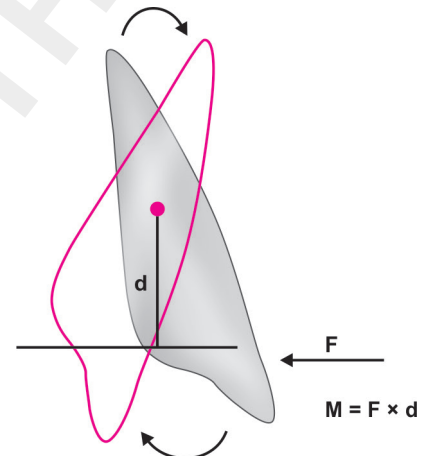
(AIPG 2021)



- a. Posterior crossbite
- b. Midline diastema
- c. Occlusal or molar correction
- d. Anterior open bite

Q.49. Image showing a tooth movement with values of force given as 120 g and distance 10 mm. What is the moment of couple here?

(AIPG 2021)



- a. 1,200 g/mm clockwise
- b. 1,000 g/mm clockwise
- c. 1,200 g/mm anticlockwise
- d. 1,000 g/mm anticlockwise

Q.50. Which space maintainer is advised for missing '21'?

(AIIMS 2020)



- a. No space maintainer
- b. Band and loop
- c. Removable nonfunctional space maintainer
- d. Removable functional space maintainer

Answers: 45. a

46. a

47. d

48. c

49. d

50. d

Q.51. Which type of the smile arc is visible in the picture below? (AIIMS 2020)



- a. Nonconsonant
- b. Consonant
- c. Reverse smile line
- d. Flat smile

Q.52. Identify the stage of maturation of cervical vertebrae: (AIIMS 2020)



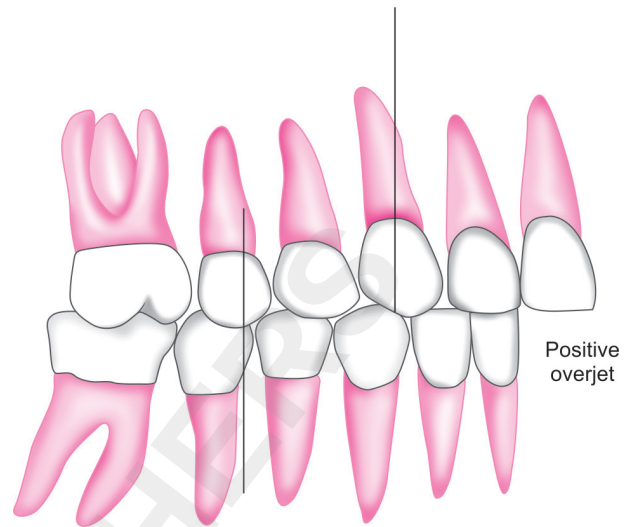
- a. Transition
- b. Acceleration
- c. Maturation
- d. Deceleration

Q.53. Identify the CVMI stage: (AIIMS 2020)



- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 6

Q.54. Which Katz classification of premolar is present in the below stage? (AIIMS 2020)



- a. Premolar Class I
- b. Premolar Class II
- c. Premolar Class III
- d. Premolar Class IV

Q.55. Identify the appliance given: (AIIMS 2021)



- a. Fastback appliance
- b. Herbst
- c. Jones Jig
- d. Acco

Q.56. Appliance given below should be used for: (AIIMS 2021)



- a. Decreased palatal depth
- b. Balance between tongue and cheek muscle
- c. Distalization of molars
- d. Habit breaking appliance

Answers: 51. b
55. a

52. b
56. b

53. a

54. b

Q.57. What is the use of below shown orthodontic appliance?
(AIIMS 2021)



- a. Sleep apnea (mild)
- b. Bruxism as night guard
- c. Bite plate split appliance
- d. Groper appliance

Q.58. Which appliance is this, fixed appliance with 21?
(AIIMS 2021)



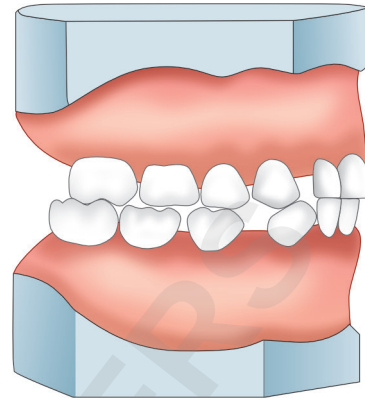
- a. Groper's
- b. Nance palatal arch
- c. C translingual arch
- d. D blue grass appliance

Q.59. What is the use of below shown appliance?
(AIIMS 2021)



- a. Class II correction (skeletal)
- b. Class III correction (skeletal)
- c. Skeletal Class II with dentoalveolar correction
- d. Class II with maxillary incisors proclination

Q.60. Based on the occlusion shown in the image, this child will not develop surely which class of occlusion:
(AIIMS 2021)



- a. Class III
- b. Class II
- c. End on
- d. Class I

Q.61. Which type of appliance is shown in the image below?
(AIIMS 2021)



- a. Functional fixed
- b. Nonfunctional
- c. Functional removable
- d. Functional semi-fixed

Q.62. Identify the appliance:
(AIIMS 2021)



- a. NiTi expander
- b. Ni Co expander
- c. Ni Cr expander
- d. Ni Al expander

Answers: 57. a

58. a

59. c

60. a

61. c

62. a

Q.63. On cephalometric analysis in the following image, identify the malocclusion: (AIPG 2022)



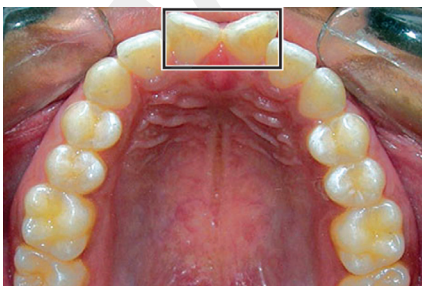
- Skeletal Class II with upper and lower anterior proclination
- Skeletal Class II with upper proclination and lower retroclination
- Skeletal Class I with upper proclination and lower retroclination
- Skeletal Class I with upper retroclination and lower proclination

Q.64. A patient presented with the malocclusion shown in the figure, how does camouflage treatment can be done: (AIPG 2022)



- Retroclination of lower anteriors and proclination of upper anteriors
- Retroclined upper anteriors and proclined lower anterior
- Retroclined upper anterior only
- Proclined lower anterior only

Q.65. What does the winged incisor in the following image denotes? (AIPG 2022)



- Due to space discrepancy, difficult to treat and require limit retention
- Due to space discrepancy, easy to treat and require no retention
- Due to its ethnicity, difficult to treat and require permanent retention
- Due to ethnicity, easy to treat require no retention

Q.66. What will be the hindering effect for the treatment of given malocclusion? (AIPG 2022)



- Thin alveolar bone
- Increased columnar angle
- Deep bite
- Crossbite

Q.67. What would be the challenge in treatment of this case? (AIPG 2022)



- Proclined lateral incisors
- Tooth material space discrepancy
- Retroclined central incisors
- Decreased collum angle of central incisors

Q.68. Comment on the following image of orthodontic smile component structure: (AIPG 2022)



- Buccal corridor
- Construction of maxillary arch leading to suboptimal buccal corridor considered very aesthetic
- High profile lip line
- Low profile lip line indicating gummy smile

Answers: 63. a

64. a

65. c

66. a

67. d

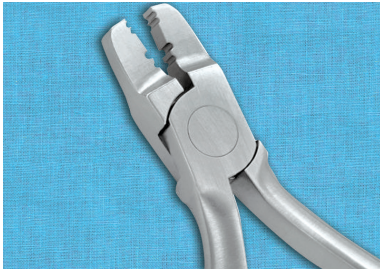
68. a

Q.69. A patient has habituated to crossbite due to premature contacts. What holds true for the case? (AIPG 2022)



- a. Pseudo Class III + Good prognosis
- b. Pseudo Class III + Bad prognosis
- c. Skeletal Class III + Good prognosis
- d. Skeletal Class III + Bad prognosis

Q.70. Identify the appliance: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. Self-ligating plier
- b. Lingual arch bending plier
- c. Debonding plier
- d. Band contouring

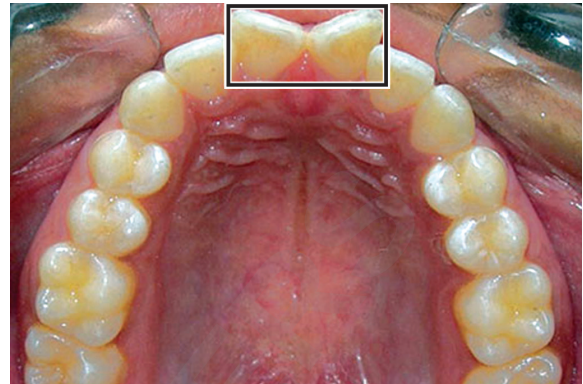
Q.71. Which of the following is the desired treatment protocol of a patient with vertical maxillary excess (VME) with mandibular retrognathism shown in image? (AIIMS 2022)



- a. A combination of functional appliance with high pull head gear
- b. High pull headgear

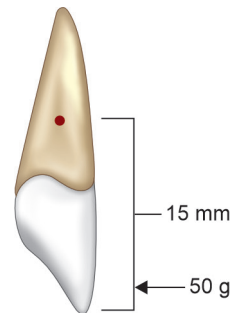
- c. Functional appliance with bite plane
- d. Cervical pull headgear

Q.72. Identify following in the given image: (AIIMS 2022)



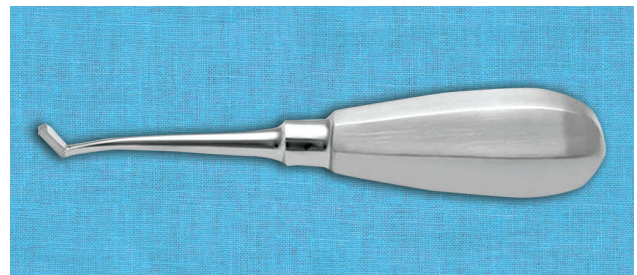
- a. Winging
- b. Counter winging
- c. Crossbite unilateral
- d. Scissors bite

Q.73. Calculate the moment of force in the following given image: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. 750 g/mm
- b. 1000 g/mm
- c. 200 g/mm
- d. 75 g/mm

Q.74. Identify the instrument given in following image: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. Bracket positioner
- b. Band pusher
- c. Band placement
- d. Band remover

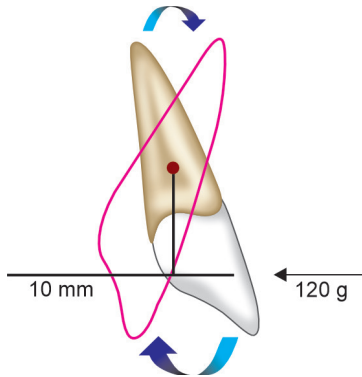
Answers: 69. a
73. a

70. b
74. b

71. a

72. a

Q.75. What is counteracting force required to move this tooth badly, when a force of 120 g is applied at its incisal edge?
(AIPG 2022)



- a. 1,200 g/mm clockwise
- b. 1,200 g/mm anticlockwise
- c. 1,000 g/mm clockwise
- d. 1,000 g/mm anticlockwise

Q.76. Identify the given image:

(AIPG 2022)



- a. Adenoid faces
- b. Mesoprosopic
- c. Euryprosopic
- d. Short face syndrome

Q.77. What could be the cause of following midline diastema?
(AIPG 2022)



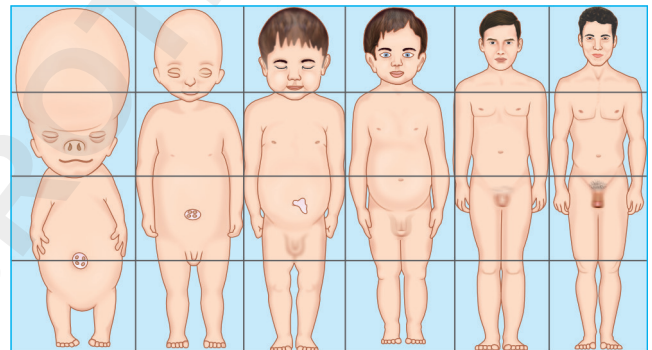
- a. Papilla infiltrated frenum
- b. Retained permanent canine
- c. Ugly duckling stage
- d. Deep bite

Q.78. Best retainer in this orthodontically treated case would be:
(AIPG 2022)



- a. Canine to canine bonded retain
- b. Hawley retainer
- c. Begg's retainer
- d. Short labial bone

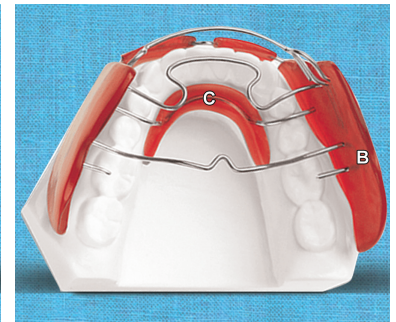
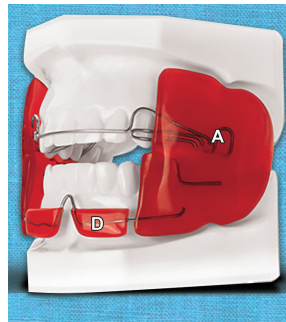
Q.79. Given below is cephalocaudal gradient of growth. What is the ratio of head to body in a full grown adult?
(AIPG 2022)



2-month fetus 4-month fetus Birth 2 years 12 years 25 years

- a. 0.5
- b. 0.12
- c. 0.9
- d. 0.3

Q.80. A patient is having mandibular retrusion. In the given image, which of the following marked structures will bring mandible in stable position?
(AIIMS 2022)



- a. A and B
- b. A and C
- c. B and C
- d. C and D

Answers: 75. b

76. a

77. a

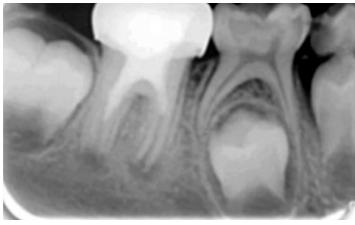
78. c

79. b

80. b

Q.81. Identify the Nolla's stage for erupting premolar:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Stage 2
- b. Stage 6
- c. Stage 8
- d. Stage 10

Q.82. Identify the appliance:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Activator
- b. Bionator
- c. Frankel
- d. Twin block

Q.83. Identify the given machine:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Spot welding
- b. Acrylizer
- c. Light curing
- d. Glass bead sterilizer

Q.84. A 9-year-old child reported to clinic with crowding. The following condition was seen on examination. Identify the condition:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Transmigration
- b. Transposition
- c. Torsiversion
- d. Pseudo transmigration

Q.85. Which clinical features are identified in the given image of tongue thrust?

(AIIMS 2022)



- A. Spacing and proclination of upper incisors
- B. Deep bite
- C. Large volume of tongue
- D. Tongue pushes upper anterior teeth while swallowing

Choose the correct option:

- a. A, B and C
- b. C and D
- c. All are correct
- d. A and B

Q.86. Identify the image:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Deep bite
- b. Anterior cross bite
- c. Posterior cross bite
- d. Posterior deep bite

Q.87. Given appliance is used for abstinence of:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Thumb sucking
- b. Tongue thrusting
- c. Lip bite
- d. Bruxism

Answers: 81. b

82. c

83. a

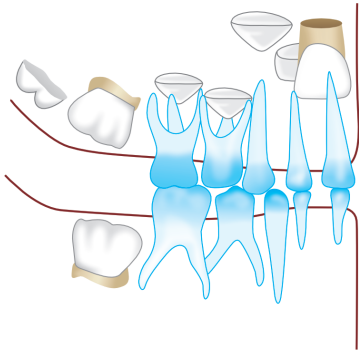
84. b

85. b

86. b

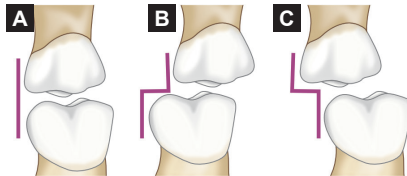
87. a

Q.88. What is the age of child having dentition as shown in image below: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. 4 years
- b. 5 years
- c. 6 years
- d. 2 years

Q.89. Which of the following is most likely to convert into Class II for permanent dentition? (AIIMS 2022)



- a. Only B
- b. Only A
- c. A and B
- d. All are true

Q.90. Identify the space maintainer: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. Nance palatal
- b. Band and loop
- c. Reverse band and loop
- d. Distal shoe

Q.91. Name the appliance: (AIIMS 2023)



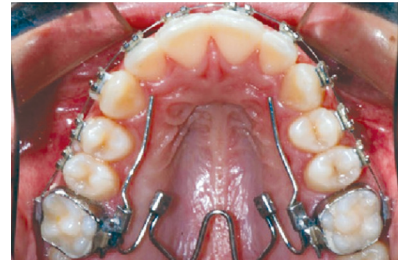
- a. Activator
- b. Bionator
- c. Twin block
- d. Frankel appliance

Q.92. Which of the following appliance cannot be used for the management of 5-year-old child with the following clinical picture? (AIIMS 2023)



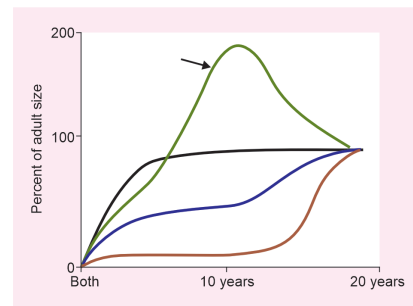
- a. Bionator
- b. Fixed appliance with tongue rakes
- c. Oral screen
- d. Palatal crib

Q.93. Identify the appliance: (AIIMS 2023)



- a. NiTi palatal expander
- b. Titanium expander
- c. W arch
- d. Quad helix

Q.94. Following image is showing Scammon's growth curve. Identify the marked one (arrow): (AIIMS 2023)



- a. Neural tissue
- b. Lymphoid tissue
- c. General tissue
- d. Genital tissues

Answers: 88. a 89. b 90. b 91. c
 92. a 93. a 94. a

Q.95. A child came to OPD with the complaint of bleeding from the gums especially during brushing with the following intraoral picture. How will you provide long-term management to the patient? (AIIMS 2023)



- a. Oral anticoagulants
- b. Scaling
- c. Orthodontic treatment
- d. RCT

Q.96. A 8-year-old child with following intra-oral clinical picture. How will you manage? (AIIMS 2023)



- a. Wait until primary teeth shed
- b. Correction after eruption of canines
- c. Immediate start of treatment with removable appliance
- d. Wait till all permanent teeth erupt

Q.97. Which procedure if done before surgery can improve the outcome of the newborn child with cleft lip? (AIIMS 2023)



- a. NAM
- b. Lip contouring
- c. Gingivoplasty
- d. Presuturing

Q.98. The following appliance is:

(AIIMS 2023)



- a. Activator
- b. Bionator
- c. Frankel appliance
- d. Twin block appliance

Q.99. The reason for this type of malocclusion: (AIPG 2024)



- a. Constricted maxilla with normal mandible
- b. Constricted mandible with normal maxilla
- c. Both maxilla and mandible constricted
- d. Normal maxilla with expanded mandible

Q.100. Appliance used for mandibular anterior cross bite correction: (AIPG 2024)



- a. Catalans appliance
- b. Hawley retainer
- c. Herbst appliance
- d. Schwartz appliance

Answers: 95. c

96. c

97. a

98. b

99. a

100. a

Q.101. Identify the appliance:

(AIPG 2024)



- a. Lingual arch
- b. Transpalatal arch
- c. Nance appliance
- d. Herbst appliance

Q.102. What is the appliance shown in the image below?

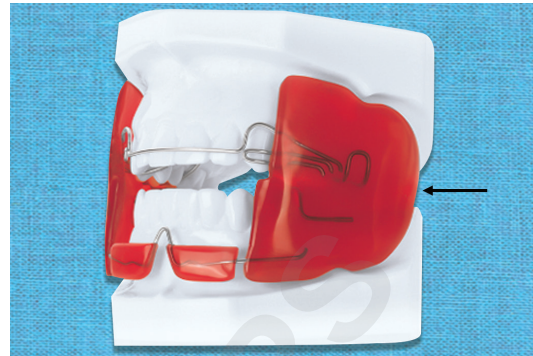
(AIIMS 2024)



- a. Hybrid pendulum appliance
- b. Hybrid T-Rex appliance
- c. Frog appliance
- d. First class appliance

Q.103. What is the function of component marked in image?

(AIIMS 2024)

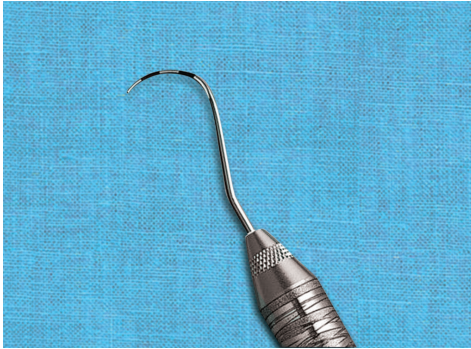


- a. Anchorage
- b. Retraction of teeth
- c. Expansion of arch
- d. Intrusion of molars

SECTION 4: PERIODONTICS

Q.1. Identify the probe:

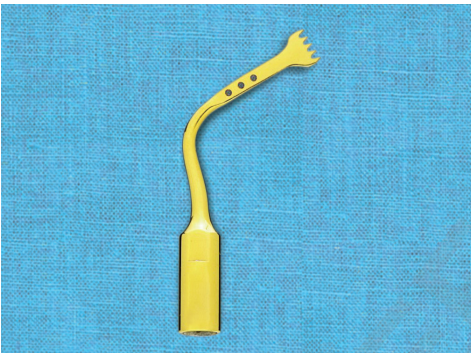
(AIIMS 2016)



- a. Naber's probe
- b. University of Michigan O probe
- c. Marques color-coded probe
- d. Dental explorer

Q.2. Identify the instrument:

(AIIMS 2016)



- a. Piezo insert
- b. Sinus lift instrument
- c. Titanium graft carrier
- d. Not recalled

Q.3. What is visible in this picture of an implant?

(AIPG 2016)



- a. 10 healing cap
- b. Tertiary healing cap
- c. 20 healing cap
- d. Abutment

Q.4. Two metallic objects in mandibular anterior ridge as shown in the figure represents:

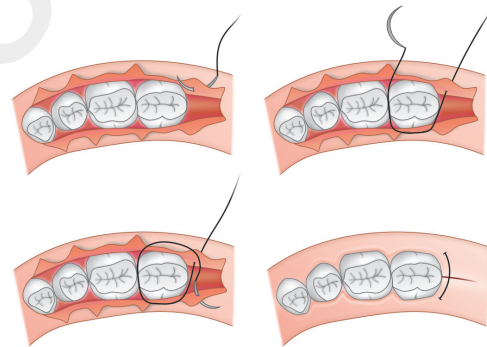
(AIIMS 2016)



- a. Primary healing cap
- b. Secondary cap
- c. Abutment
- d. Pellets of bullets

Q.5. What is the type of suture shown below?

(AIIMS 2012, 2016)



- a. Sling ligation
- b. Closed anchor suture
- c. Periosteal suture
- d. Distal wedge suture

Q.6. Identify the given anomaly in image:



- a. Fenestration and dehiscence
- b. Ledge
- c. Sinus/Fistula
- d. Shelf-like configuration

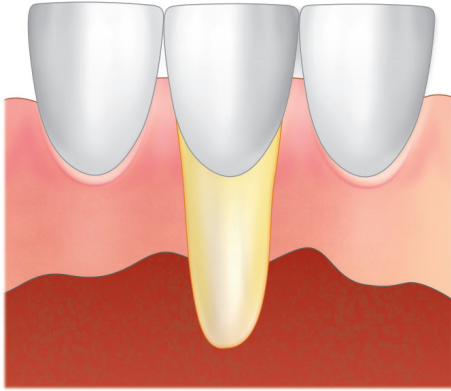
Answers: 1. a
5. d

2. a
6. a

3. c

4. a

Q.7. Identify the following gingival grade of recession:



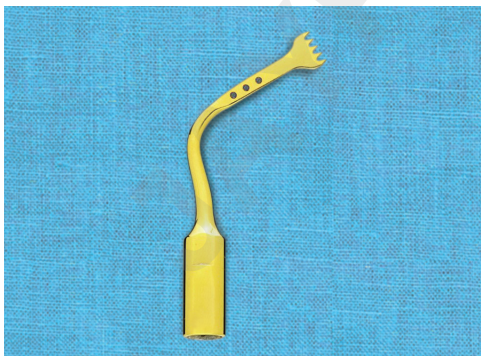
- a. Grade 1
- b. Grade 2
- c. Grade 3
- d. Grade 4

Q.8. Following fibrous type of drug-induced gingival enlargement is due to:



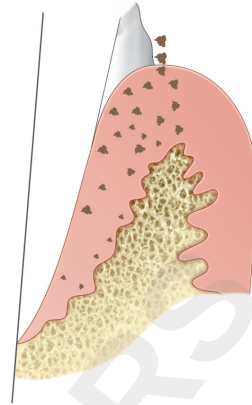
- a. Atorvastatin
- b. Amlodipine
- c. Amifostine
- d. Amphotericin and azelastine

Q.9. This instrument is used for:



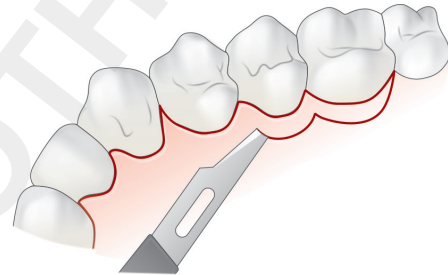
- a. Osteotomy
- b. Osteoplasty
- c. Alveoloplasty
- d. Vestibuloplasty

Q.10. Which stage of gingivitis is shown in the diagram below?



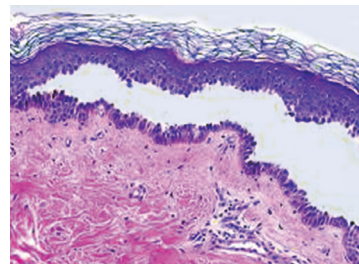
- a. Initial
- b. Early
- c. Established
- d. ANUG

Q.11. Following incision was given by:



- a. Tyrell
- b. Naber's
- c. Friedman
- d. Rosentiek

Q.12. Which is the condition shown in the diagram?



- a. Bullous pemphigoid
- b. Pemphigus vulgaris
- c. Lichen planus
- d. Erythema multiforme

Answers: 7. b

8. b

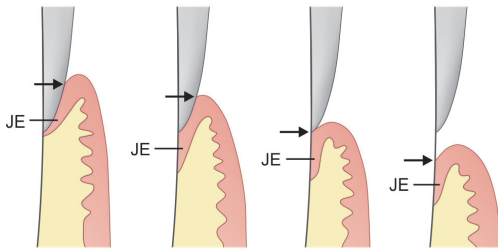
9. a

10. c

11. c

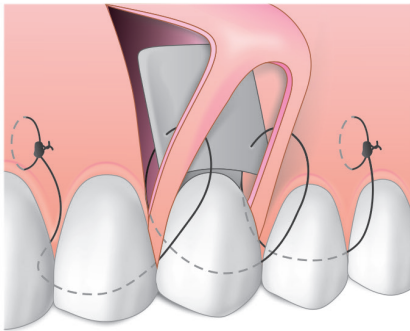
12. b

Q.13. Following concept shown in image (passive eruption of tooth) was given by:



- a. Gottlieb and Orban
- b. Bosshardt
- c. Riggs
- d. Kornmann

Q.14. Following technique for root coverage was given by:



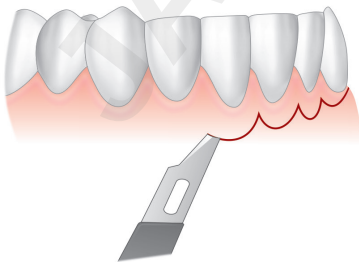
- a. Fizzi
- b. Allen
- c. Tarnow
- d. Azzi

Q.15. Identify the defect around implant:



- a. Moat type
- b. Funnel-shaped
- c. Trench like
- d. Mouse hole

Q.16. Following type of gingivectomy incision was given by:



- a. Goldman 1951
- b. Robiseek
- c. Zentler 1918
- d. Friedman

Q.17. Identify the condition shown in the following image:



- a. Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome
- b. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- c. Hypophosphatasia
- d. Ectodermal dysplasia

Answers: 13. a

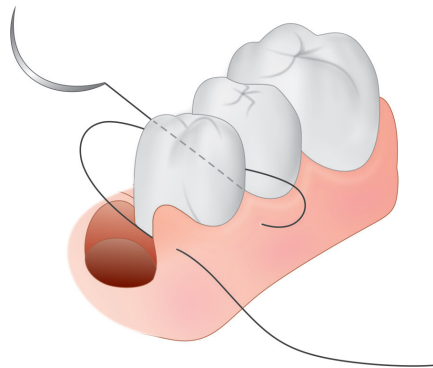
14. d

15. a

16. c

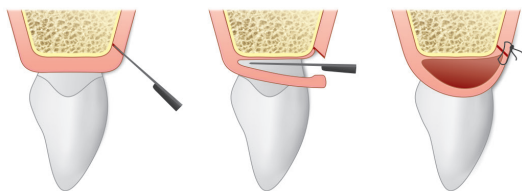
17. a

Q.18. What type of suture is shown in diagram?



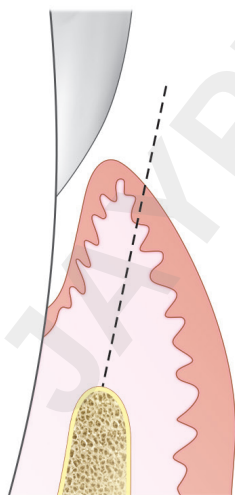
- a. Independent sling
- b. Figure of 8
- c. Simple loop
- d. Continuous

Q.19. What is the technique shown in diagram?



- a. Papilla reconstruction—semilunar coronally repositioned papilla technique
- b. Papilla reconstruction—pedicle graft technique
- c. Papilla reconstruction—envelop technique
- d. All of the above

Q.20. What type of incision is shown in the diagram?



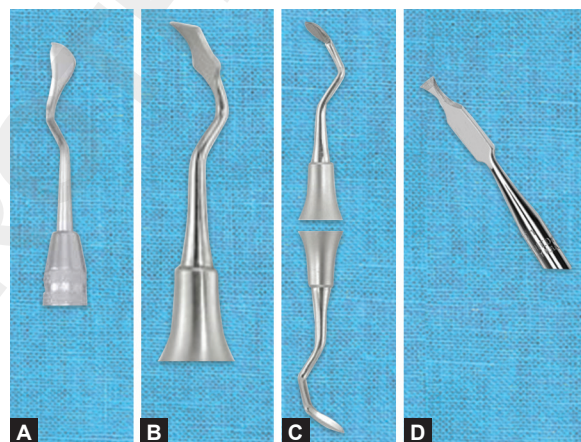
- a. Internal bevel
- b. Crevicular
- c. Stab
- d. Vertical

Q.21. Which of these condition is shown in the picture?



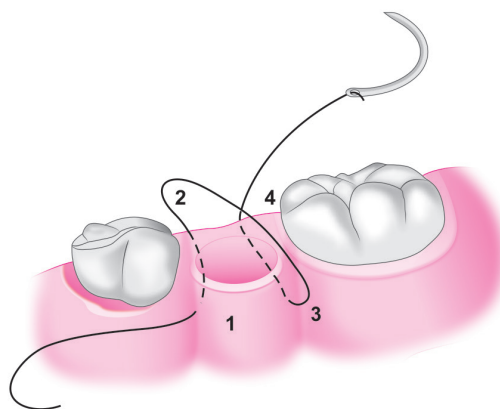
- a. NUG
- b. NUP
- c. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
- d. Juvenile periodontitis

Q.22. Periodontal knives used for gingivectomy among the following are: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. A and B
- b. A to D
- c. A to C
- d. A and C

Q.23. Identify the suturing method: (AIIMS 2017)



- a. Horizontal mattress
- b. Simple loop
- c. Figure of 8
- d. Vertical mattress

Answers: 18. a

19. a

20. a

21. a

22. a

23. c

Q.24. Type of bone loss shown in the below image:

(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Horizontal bone loss
- b. Vertical bone loss
- c. Ledge
- d. Reverse bone architecture

Q.25. Lesion shown in girl child with poor oral hygiene and carious molar is:

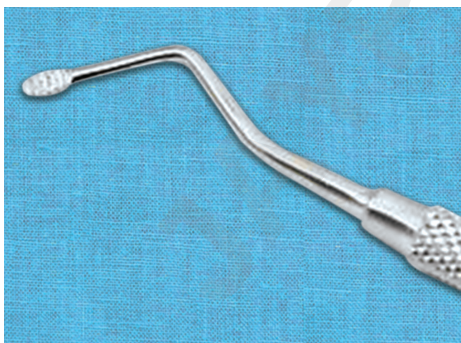
(AIIMS 2018)



- a. Gingival polyp
- b. Parulis
- c. Epulis
- d. Pyogenic granuloma

Q.26. Identify the image:

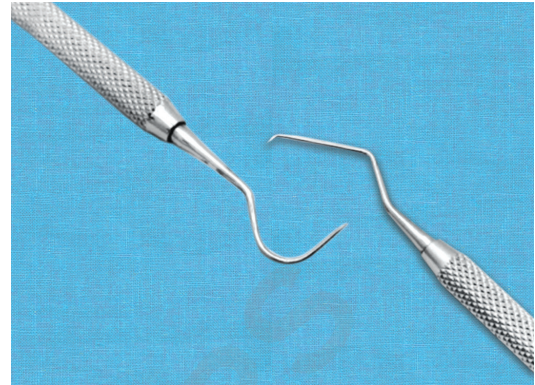
(AIIMS 2017)



- a. Hoe scaler
- b. Implant curette
- c. File scaler
- d. Chisel scaler

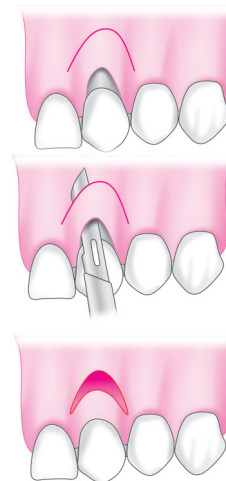
Q.27. Identify the image:

(AIIMS 2017)



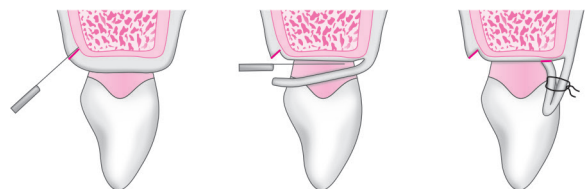
- a. No. 17 and 23 explorers
- b. DG-16 and 17
- c. JW-17 and 23
- d. None of the above

Q.28. Who gave the following flap procedure? (AIIMS 2016)



- a. Tarnow
- b. Azzi
- c. Friedman
- d. Widman

Q.29. Who described the following technique? (AIIMS 2016)



- a. Friedman
- b. Beagle
- c. Hunter
- d. Azzi

Answers: 24. d

28. a

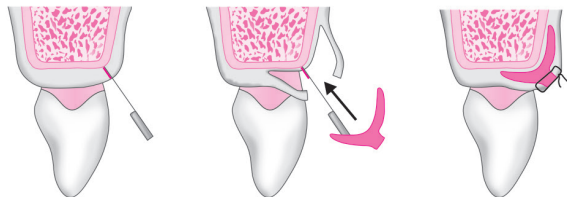
25. b

29. b

26. c

27. a

Q.30. Identify the technique shown in image: (AIIMS 2016)



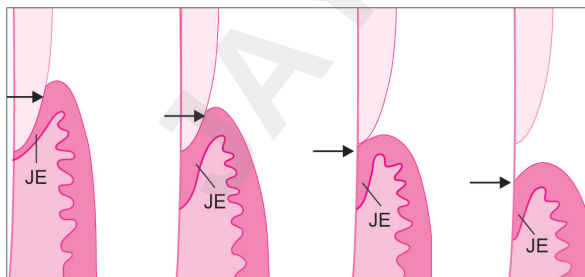
- Papilla preservation
- Coronally repositioned
- Envelope
- Apically repositioned

Q.31. Identify the clinical condition in a 35-year-old male patient without attachment loss: (AIIMS 2016)



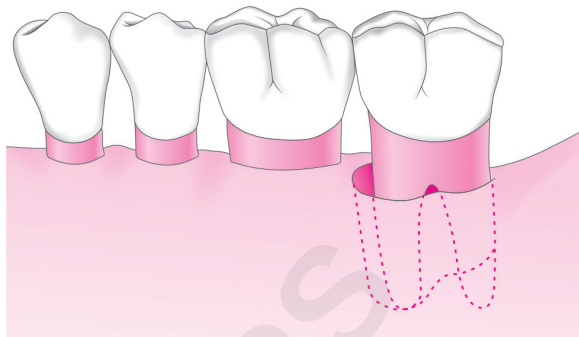
- NUG
- NUP
- Periodontal abscess
- Periapical abscess

Q.32. Who gave the following phenomenon? (AIIMS 2016)



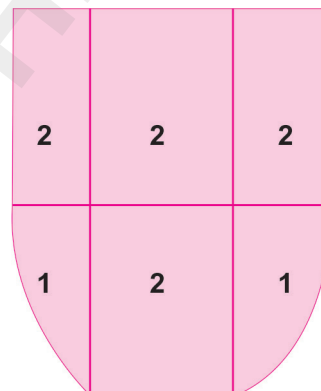
- Listgarten
- Gottlieb and Orban
- Page
- Gargiulo

Q.33. Identify the following lesion: (AIIMS 2016)



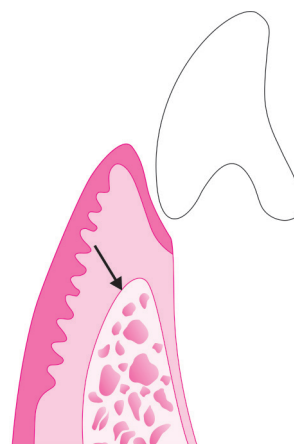
- Crater
- Trench
- Ledge
- Moat like defect

Q.34. Tongue coating index shown here was given by: (AIIMS 2016)



- Miyazaki
- Ramfjord
- Winkel
- Russell

Q.35. Identify the following incision: (AIIMS 2016)



- Internal bevel
- Crevicular
- Interdental
- None of the above

Answers: 30. c

31. a

32. b

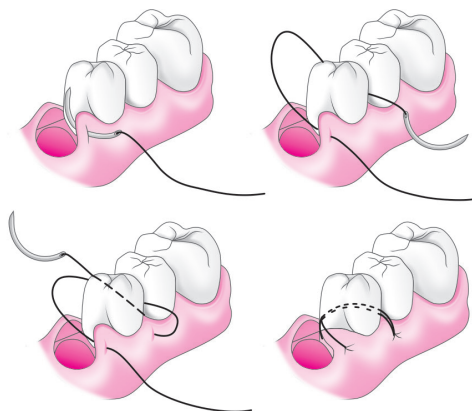
33. b

34. c

35. a

Q.36. Identify the following suture:

(AIIMS 2016)



- Interrupted figure eight suture
- Simple loop suture
- Single interrupted sling suture
- Continuous independent sling suture

Q.37. An overgrown papilla was found on the gingiva of a patient. What it could be? (AIPG 2020)



- Eruption gingivitis
- Gingival epulis
- Large papilla
- Infective gingivitis

Q.38. Image showing a patient on immunosuppressant present to your clinic. What could be the reason? (AIPG 2020)



- Drug induced gingival hyperplasia
- Fluorosis
- Pemphigus
- Lichen planus

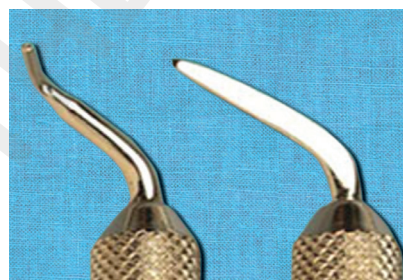
Q.39. Identify the instrument:

(AIPG 2020)



- Magnetostrictive scaler
- Piezoelectric
- Sonic
- EVA system

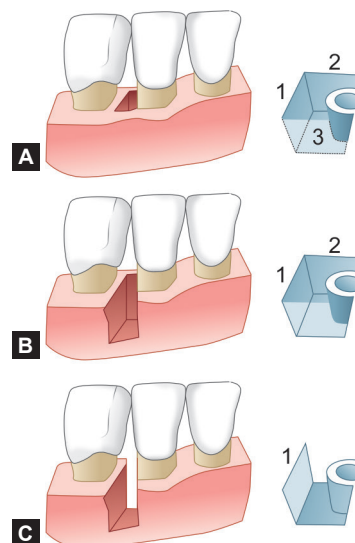
Q.40. Identify the instrument used to retrieve broken instrument during root planing: (AIPG 2020)



- Schwartz perioretriever
- Mini curettes
- Scaler
- Curette

Q.41. Identify the osseous defects in pics A, B, C:

(AIPG 2020)



- 3 walled, 2 walled, 1 walled
- Hemiseptal defect, 2 walled, 3 walled
- 1 walled, 2 walled, 3 walled
- 1 walled, 3 walled, 2 walled

Answers: 36. c

37. b

38. a

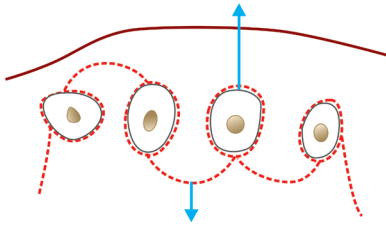
39. a

40. a

41. a

Q.42. This incision is used for:

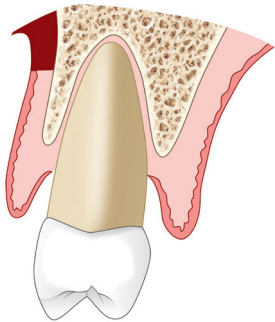
(AIPG 2020)



- a. Papilla preservation flap
- b. Modified widman flap
- c. Undisplaced flap
- d. Apically displaced flap

Q.43. Identify the flap based on incision:

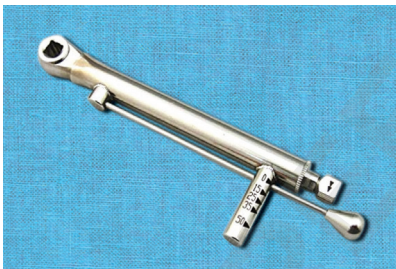
(AIPG 2020)



- a. Modified widman flap
- b. Papilla preservation flap
- c. Undisplaced flap
- d. Apically displaced flap

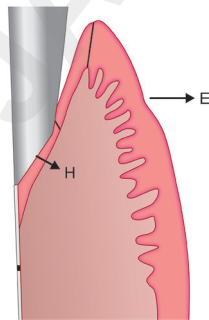
Q.44. Identify the tool:

(AIPG 2020)



- a. Implant module
- b. Implant ratchet
- c. Bur mandrel
- d. Drill extension

Q.45. What is E and H in the below given image? (AIPG 2020)



- a. Gingival groove and junctional epithelium
- b. Gingival groove and sulcular epithelium
- c. Mucogingival junction and sulcular epithelium
- d. Mucogingival junction and junctional epithelium

Q.46. Identify the bone defect shown in pic:

(AIPG 2020)



- a. Fenestration and dehiscence
- b. Osseous craters
- c. Negative architecture of bone
- d. Positive architecture of bone

Q.47. Identify the following instrument:

(AIPG 2021)



- a. Implant osteotome
- b. Depth gauge
- c. Implant ratchet with torque wrench
- d. Per mucosal extension

Q.48. Recently diagnosed HIV positive patient with CD4 cell count <160 cells/mm³ comes to clinic with ulceration and bleeding from gingiva. What is the diagnosis?

(AIPG 2021)



- a. Chronic gingivitis
- b. Localized aggressive periodontitis
- c. NUP
- d. Erosive lichen planus

Answers: 42. a

43. c

44. b

45. a

46. a

47. c

48. c

Q.49. Type of integration seen here is:

(AIPG 2021)



- a. Fibro integration
- b. Osseointegration
- c. Bioactive integration
- d. Biointegration

Q.50. Identify the bone defect:

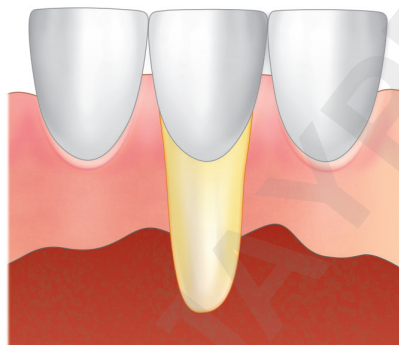
(AIIMS 2020)



- a. Fenestration
- b. Dehiscence
- c. One wall defect
- d. None of the above

Q.51. Miller gingival recession class as shown in figure:

(AIIMS 2020)



- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV

Q.52. Identify the instrument:

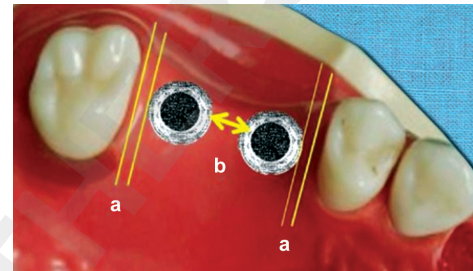
(AIIMS 2020)

- a. Titanium surgical splint
- b. Sinus lift insert
- c. Piezoelectric osteotomy insert
- d. Periapical surgical osteotome



Q.53. Two implants of 5 mm required how much space:

(AIIMS 2020)



- a. 13 mm
- b. 14 mm
- c. 15 mm
- d. 16 mm

Q.54. Identify the instrument:

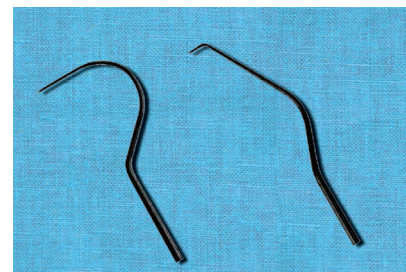
(AIIMS 2020), (AIIMS 2021)



- a. Hoe scaler
- b. Quetin furcation curette
- c. Chisel scaler
- d. File scaler

Q.55. What are the explorer numbers?

(AIIMS 2020)



- a. 23, 17
- b. 3, 15
- c. 3CH, 11
- d. 15, CH3

Answers: 49. b

50. b

51. b

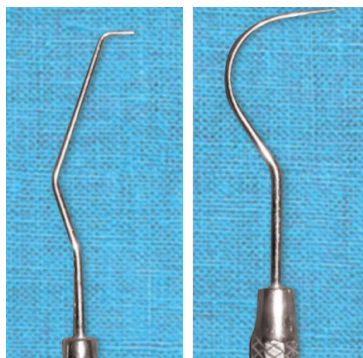
52. c

53. d

54. d

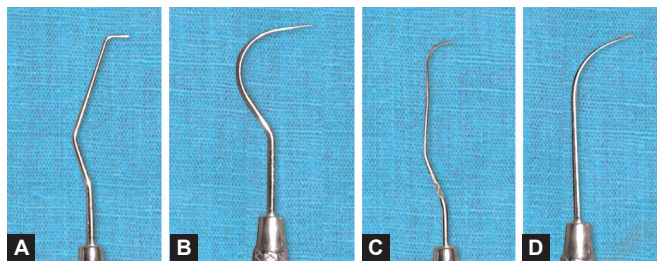
55. a

Q.56. Identify the following instruments: (AIIMS 2021)



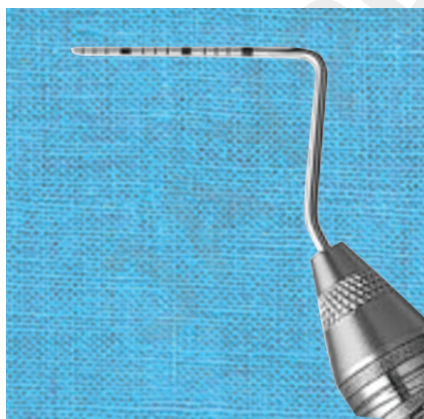
- a. #17, 23
- b. #3CH Pigtail
- c. EXD 11-12
- d. #3

Q.57. Identify no 23 explorer shown in the image: (AIIMS 2021)



- a. Picture A
- b. Picture B
- c. Picture C
- d. Picture D

Q.58. Identify the probe shown: (AIPG 2022)



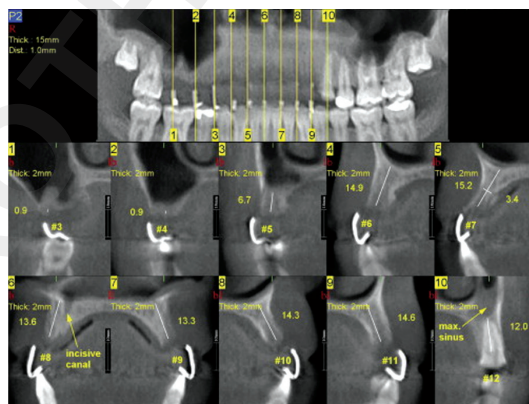
- a. UNC-15 probe
- b. WHO probe
- c. William's probe
- d. CPITN probe

Q.59. A baby with multiple ulcers, fever unable to eat and cry. What is he suffering from? (AIPG 2022)



- a. Secondary herpes
- b. Primary herpetic gingivitis
- c. Multiple aphthous ulcer
- d. Herpangina

Q.60. Identify the image given below: (AIPG 2022)



- a. Radiographic stent
- b. Surgical stent
- c. Bone sounding
- d. Bone mapping

Q.61. A young patient has poor oral hygiene and life preserver bulge lesion near lower cuspid recession approaching mucogingival line: (AIPG 2022)



- a. McCall Festoon
- b. Stillman's cleft
- c. Marginal gingivitis due to trauma
- d. Chronic inflammation extending towards mucogingival line

Answers: 56. a

57. a

58. a

59. b

60. a

61. a

Q.62. A young patient complaints of erythematous gingiva with metallic foul taste in early teen age years most probably due to:
(AIPG 2022)



- a. ANUG
- b. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
- c. Aggressive periodontitis
- d. Gingivitis

Q.63. Given image shows the structure related to placed implant. Reason for this is:
(AIPG 2022)



- a. Cupping artifact
- b. Error in implant placement
- c. Radiographic effect
- d. Peri-implantitis

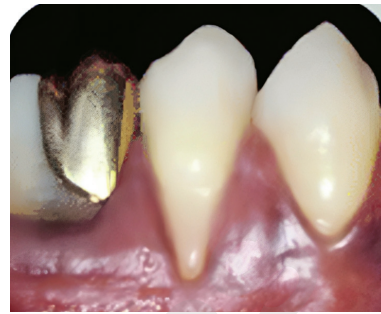
Q.64. Which of the following drug leads to the given condition?
(AIIMS 2022)

- a. Cyclosporin
- b. Phenytoin
- c. Nicardipine
- d. Diltiazem



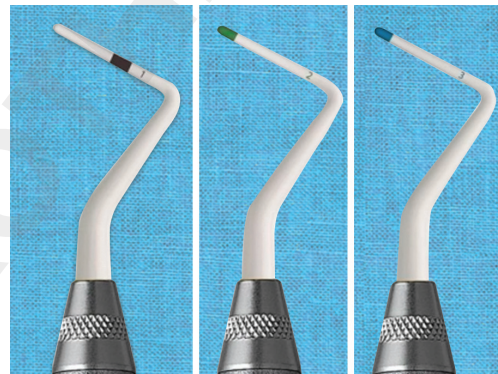
- a. a to d
- b. a to c
- c. b and c
- d. a and c

Q.65. Identify the following as per Miller's classification of gingival recession:
(AIIMS 2022)



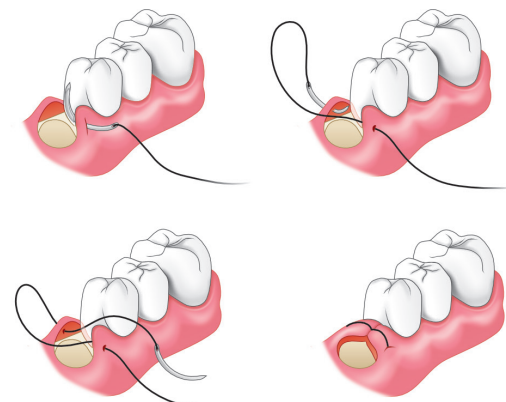
- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV

Q.66. Biotype probe given in the following image is used for:
(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Subgingival temperature
- b. Probing around implant
- c. Biotype of gingiva
- d. Pocket depth

Q.67. Identify the suture technique:
(AIIMS 2023)



- a. Simple loop suture
- b. Figure of eight suture
- c. Continuous suture
- d. Closed anchor suture

Answers: 62. a

63. d

64. a

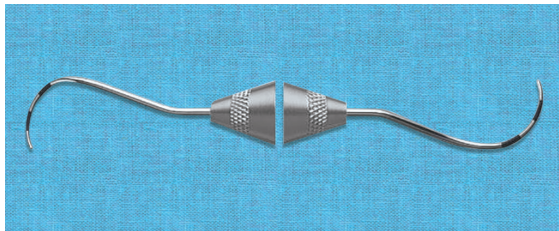
65. a

66. c

67. a

Q.68. Identify the instrument:

(AIIMS 2023)



- a. WHO probe
- b. Naber's probe
- c. Explorer
- d. University of Michigan O probe

Q.69. A 15-year-old patient reported to clinic with swelling in lingual region in lower anterior region of size $4 \times 3 \times 1$ cm. The treatment plan is:

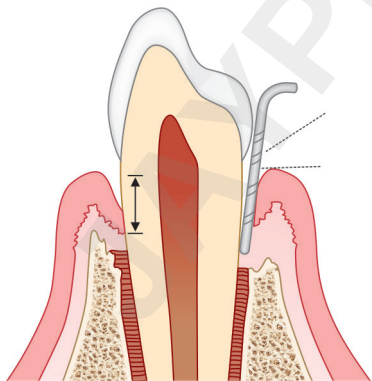
(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Surgical oncology reference
- b. No intervention
- c. Scaling and surgical excision for biopsy
- d. Wait and watch with antibiotics for next 15 days

Q.70. Calculate the amount of clinical attachment loss in the given diagram:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. 5 mm
- b. 4 mm
- c. 3 mm
- d. 1 mm

Q.71. Identify the lesion shown in the image of 10-year-old girl with poor oral hygiene and carious molar:

(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Gingival polyp
- b. Parulis
- c. Epulis
- d. Pyogenic granuloma

Q.72. Which of the following drugs is associated with the gingival condition shown in the picture? (AIPG 2023)



- a. Azithromycin
- b. Phenytoin
- c. Ibuprofen
- d. Amoxicillin

Answers: 68. b

69. c

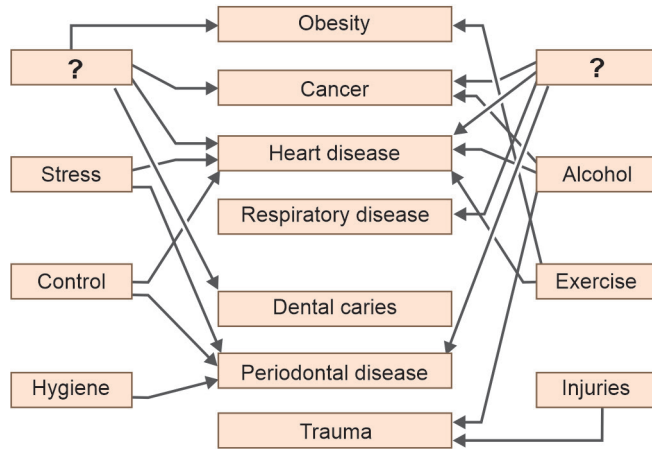
70. a

71. b

72. b

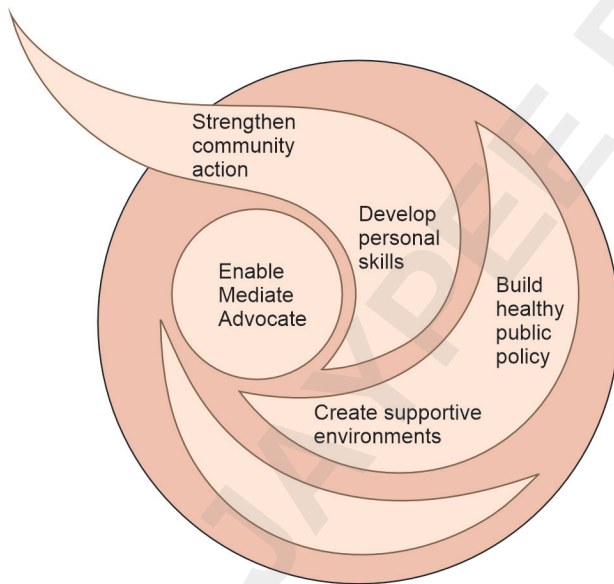
SECTION 5: PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

Q.1. Fill the missing data in the common risk factor approach diagram: (AIIMS 2016) (AIIMS 2017)



- Diet and smoking
- Smoking and disease
- Smoking and prevention
- Prevention and diet

Q.2. Fill the missing data in the Ottawa Charter for Healthy Promotion: (AIIMS 2016)



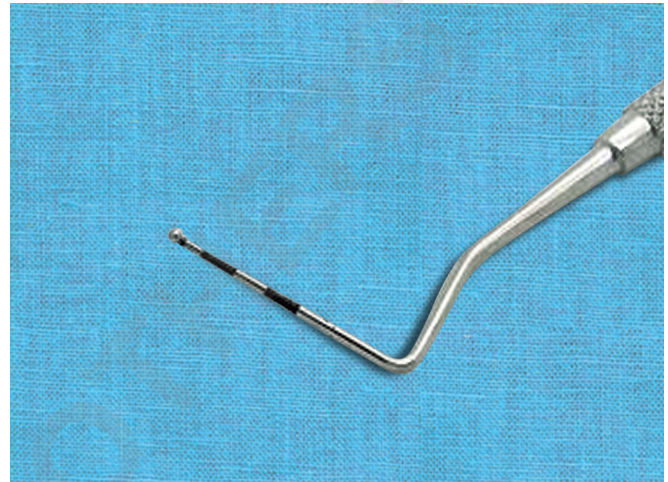
- Promotion of health services
- Reorienting health services
- Prevention of disease
- Effective health services

Q.3. Following figure shows: (AIIMS 2017) (AIIMS 2016)

Or

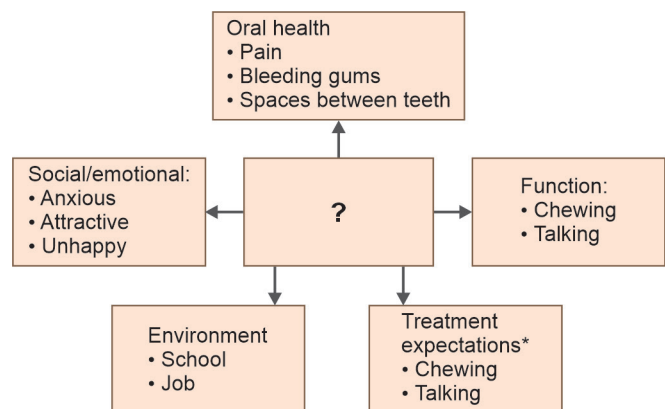
Identify the image and the correct markings.

(AIIMS 2022)



- WHO probe, dark band from 3.5–5.5 and 8.0–11.5
- CPITN probe, dark band from 3.0–5.5 and 8.0–11.5
- WHO probe, dark band from 3.5–5.5 and 8.5–11.0
- CPITN probe, dark band from 3.5–5.5 and 8.5–11.5

Q.4. What the question mark (?) presents in the following figure? (AIIMS 2016)



- IOTN
- OHRQoL
- DALY
- None of the above

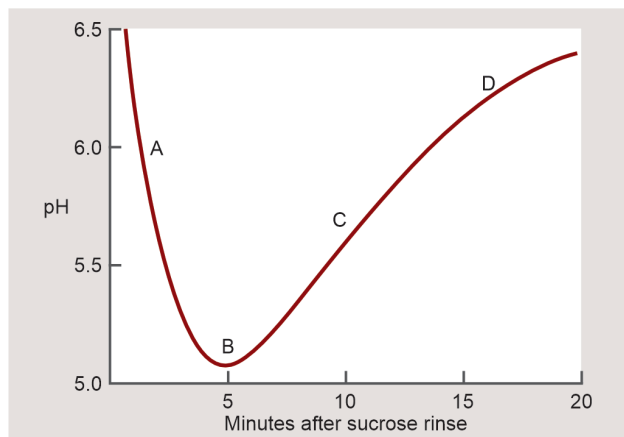
Answers: 1. a

2. b

3. d

4. b

Q.5. Most probable or maximum chances of caries during:



- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

Q.6. Given oral health care programme target: (AIIMS 2017)



- a. Known and unknown
- b. Different age groups
- c. Leadership
- d. Communication

Q.7. What is the IOTN scoring for the given image?

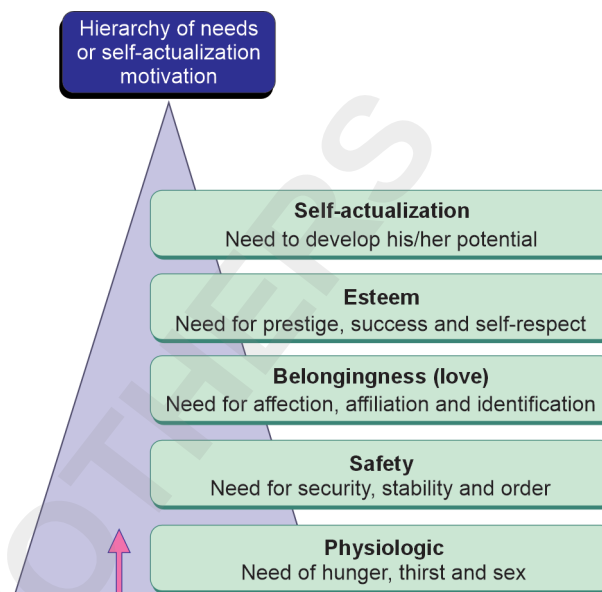
(AIPG 2022)



- a. 77
- b. 12
- c. 10
- d. 6

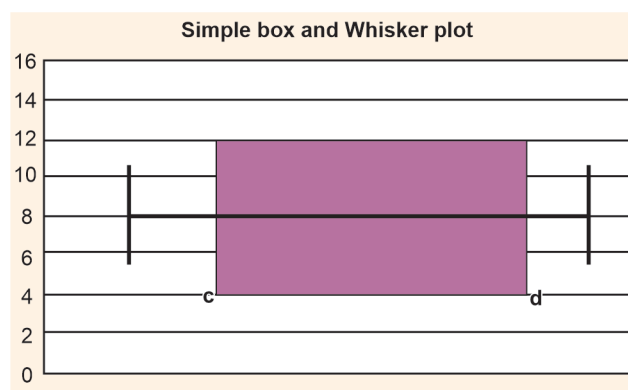
Q.8. Identify the following image:

(AIPG 2022)



- a. Hierarchy of needs
- b. Psychoanalytical theory
- c. Psychosocial theory
- d. Cognitive theory

Q.9. Identify the C and D in the given image: (AIPG 2022)



- a. Outlier
- b. Interquartile range
- c. 40 quartile range
- d. 20 quartile range

Answers: 5. b
9. b

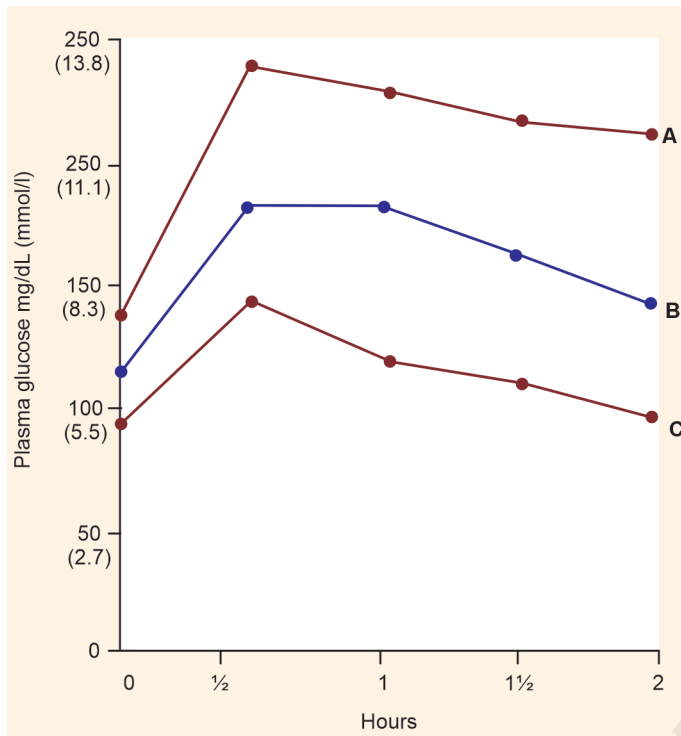
6. b

7. c

8. a

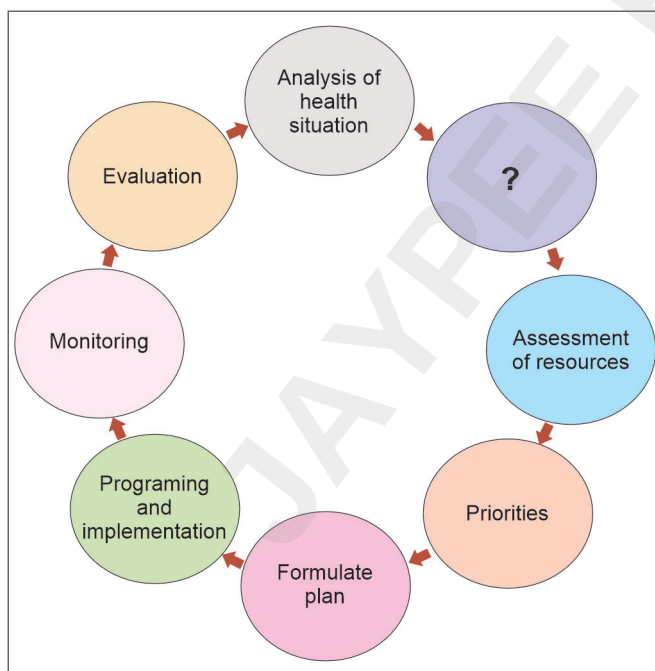
Q.10. In the following image, which of the following represents the normal glucose tolerance test? (AIIMS 2022)

- a. A b. B
c. C d. None of the above



Q.11. Identify the missing step:

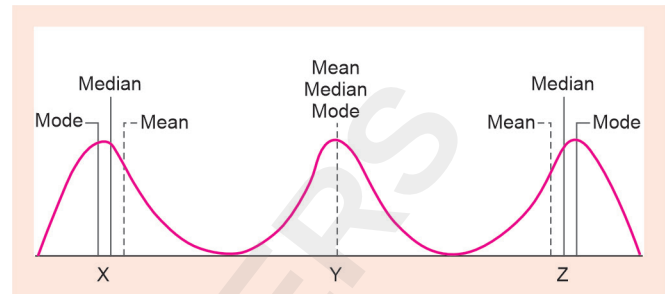
(AIIMS 2022)



- a. Establishment of long-term goals
b. Establishment of short-term goals
c. Establishment of objectives and goals
d. Formulating supporting plan

Q.12. Which of the following is positively skewed?

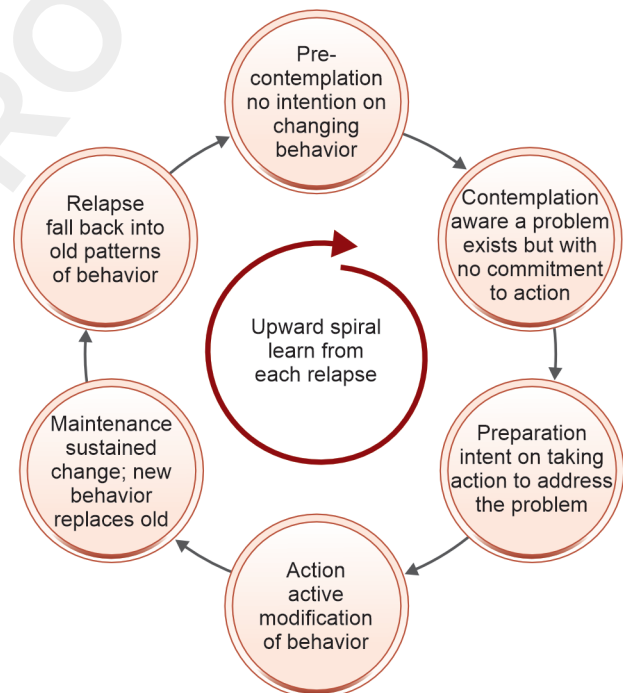
(AIIMS 2022)



- a. X
b. Y
c. Z
d. None

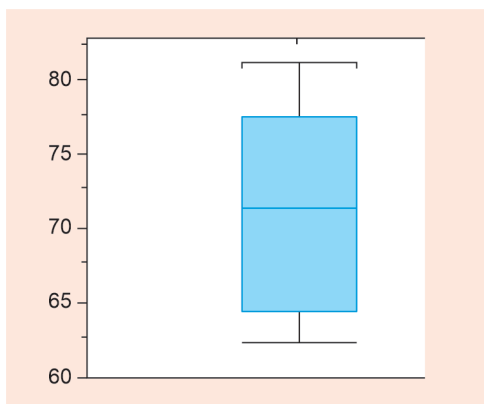
Q.13. Identify the given model:

(AIIMS 2022)



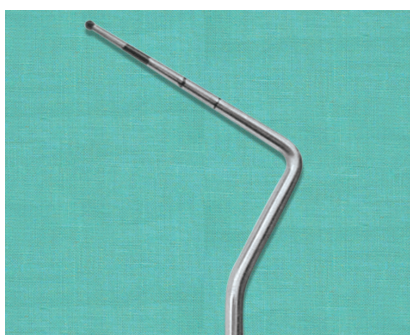
- a. Stage of change
b. Change of lifestyle
c. Community and innovation
d. Health belief model

Q.14. Identify the correct statement for given box and Whisker plot: (AIIMS 2022)



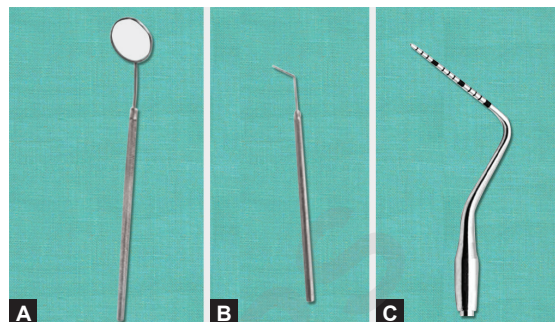
- a. Middle line is mode
- b. Box is interquartile (Q1–Q2)
- c. Bottom represent maximum value
- d. 50% value lies in the box

Q.15. Identify the probe: (AIIMS 2022)



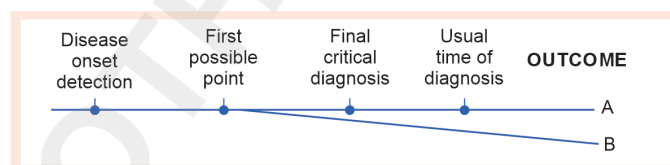
- a. WHO probe
- b. University of Michigan probe
- c. Goldman Fox probe
- d. Explorer

Q.16. Which of the following instrument is used for Russell periodontal index. Identify the correct option: (AIIMS 2022)



- a. A and B
- b. C only
- c. A, B, C
- d. A only

Q.17. Based on the chart given, lead time is from: (AIPG 2023)



- a. Disease onset detection to the usual time of diagnosis
- b. First possible point till final critical diagnosis
- c. First possible point till usual time of diagnosis
- d. Disease onset detection to first critical diagnosis

Q.18. The following picture shows violation of which section of COTPA: (AIIMS 2023)



- a. Section 4
- b. Section 5
- c. Section 6
- d. Section 7

Answers: 14. d
18. c

15. a

16. a

17. c

Q.19. Match the following:

(AIIMS 2022)

Choose the correct option:

a. Duraphat



i. 500 ppm

b. Sodium monofluoro phosphate dentifrice



ii. 22600 ppm

c. APF gel



iii. 7000 ppm

d. Fluor protector



iv. 12300 ppm

- a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i
- a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
- a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

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Hemant Gupta MDS has over 21 years of experience of authorship. He is CEO of Shivom Multispeciality Dental Clinic and Implant Centre, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India. He is a general practitioner and maxillofacial implantologist and also a consultant as oral cancer diagnostician at various clinics and hospitals. He has also specialized in pathology technique such as immunohistochemistry. He has published research papers in various indexed journals of national and international repute. He has experience of providing coaching to dental students at personal level, which helps them to build up the basics in dentistry, and also to clear the various university examinations. His pioneer work in "Forensic Odontology is on Amelogyphics". He has also contributed some chapters in two academic textbooks.

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