**AIIMS 2007 Solved Question Paper**

Which one of the following is a junction of frontal, parietal, temporal & greater wing of sphenoid bone?

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|  | A. Pterion |
|  | B. Lambda |
|  | C. Vertex |
|  | D. Inion |

A non-synovial joint with dense connective tissue between two bony surfaces is termed as:

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|  | A. Synchondrosis |
|  | B. Syndesmosis |
|  | C. Symphysis |
|  | D. Suture |

Lysis of fibrin is brought about by:

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|  | A. Plasmin |
|  | B. Hyaluronidase |
|  | C. Collagenase |
|  | D. Coagulase |

Normal hemoglobin in adults is designated as:

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|  | A. Hb H |
|  | B. Hb S |
|  | C. Hb A |
|  | D. Hb F |

Which one of the following is true after exercise?

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|  | A. Cerebral blood flow increases if there is an increase in systolic blood pressure. |
|  | B. Blood flow to muscle increases in 30 seconds. |
|  | C. Body temperature increases. |
|  | D. Lymphatic flow to the muscle decreases. |

Which one of the following statements is true when a normal person lies down?

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|  | A. The heart rate settles above that of normal. |
|  | B. There is an immediate increase in the venous return. |
|  | C. Cerebral blood flow increases. |
|  | D. Blood flow to apex of the lung decreases. |

A complex factor mucopolysaccharide present in lung and liver that also prevents coagulation of blood is:

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|  | A. Heparin |
|  | B. Plasmin |
|  | C. Acetylsalicylic acid. |
|  | D. Histamine |

About Nitric oxide all of the following is true except:

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|  | A. It causes penile erection. |
|  | B. It acts via c-AMP. |
|  | C. It decreases the vasomotor tone. |
|  | D. It is present in cigarette smoke. |

Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acids are present in all of the following except:

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|  | A. Mustard oil |
|  | B. Corn oil |
|  | C. Ground nut oil. |
|  | D. Fish oil. |

Iron is present in all of the following except:

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|  | A. Myoglobin |
|  | B. Catalase |
|  | C. Cytochrome |
|  | D. Pyruvate kinase |

Enzyme that regulates the conversion of ethanol to acetaldehyde is:

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|  | A. Alcohol dehydrogenase |
|  | B. Acetaldehyde dehydrogenase |
|  | C. Catalase |
|  | D. Xanthene oxidase |

Which of the following enzyme at a pH of 8.6 has a function in bone mineralization and hydrolysis of phosphoric esters?

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|  |
|  | A. Acid phosphatase |
|  | B. Alkaline phosphatase |
|  | C. Collagenase |
|  | D. Hyaluronidase |

Amino acid residue used in detection of strength of Collagen:

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|  | A. Proline |
|  | B. Hydroxyproline |
|  | C. Glycine |
|  | D. Hydroxyglycine |

The angle between adhesive & adherent is zero degree. This indicates:

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|  | A. Rough surface between adhesive & adherent. |
|  | B. Presence of irregularities between the adherent surfaces. |
|  | C. Complete wetting of the surfaces. |
|  | D. Molecules of adhesive & adherent are at a tangent to each other. |

Which of the following is true regarding lathe cut silver alloy?

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|  | A. Has low creep. |
|  | B. Requires least amount of mercury. |
|  | C. Has tensile strength, both at 15 mins & 7 days comparable to high copper Unicompositional alloys. |
|  | D. Achieves lowest compressive strength at 1 hour. |

Which of the following is true regarding corrosion of Amalgam restoration?

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|  | A. It can extend upto a depth of 100-500 microns. |
|  | B. Decreases if tin content of alloy decreases. |
|  | C. Is promoted by gamma phase of alloy particles. |
|  | D. Is resisted most by cooper-tin phase in high copper amalgam. |

Over-trituration of silver & mercury causes:

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|  | A. Reduction in contraction. |
|  | B. Increases strength in lathe cut but reduces strength in spherical alloy. |
|  | C. Gives a dull & crumbly amalgam mix. |
|  | D. Decreases the creep. |

Poissonâ€™s ratio is:

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|  | A. Lateral strain by axial strain within elastic limit. |
|  | B. Equal to flexural strength. |
|  | C. Is more in amalgam. |
|  | D. Is low for gold alloy. |

Strain is:

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|  |
|  | A. New length upon original length after a load is applied. |
|  | B. Original length upon new length after a load is applied. |
|  | C. Force applied to change the length. |
|  | D. Difference between the two lengths upon original length. |

Most commonly used selective medium for Streptococcus mutans is:

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|  | A. MacConkeyâ€™s medium. |
|  | B. Mitis-Salivarius-Bacitracin agar. |
|  | C. Nutrient agar |
|  | D. Tellurite medium |

All of the following is true about Cerebral edema except:

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|  | A. Can result in herniation of the brain from foramen magnum. |
|  | B. Results from increased lymphatic drainage. |
|  | C. Results in an increase in intracranial pressure. |
|  | D. Can result from an increase in plasma protein concentration. |

Apoptosis is suggestive of:

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|  | A. Coagulative necrosis. |
|  | B. Liquefactive degeneration. |
|  | C. Neoangiogenesis. |
|  | D. Epithelial dysplasia. |

Long term use of Aspirin causes:

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|  | A. Decreased platelet adhesion. |
|  | B. Decrease in fibrinogen formation. |
|  | C. Hypoprothrombinemia. |
|  | D. None of the above. |

Which of the following is true about Benzodiazepines?

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|  | A. In higher quantities, it is relatively safer than other hypnotics. |
|  | B. Alters the sleep pattern to a great extent. |
|  | C. Stimulates hepatic metabolic enzymes. |
|  | D. All have metabolically active substrates. |

I.V. Diazepam in a patient on the dental chair can cause:

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|  | A. Tinelâ€™s sign. |
|  | B. Verillâ€™s sign. |
|  | C. Bellâ€™s sign. |
|  | D. Cormanâ€™s sign |

Drug that can result in hyperglycemia is:

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|  | A. Beta blockers. |
|  | B. ACE inhibitors |
|  | C. Glucocorticoids. |
|  | D. NSAIDs. |

Type of Collagen found in principle fibres is:

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|  | A. Type-I. |
|  | B. Type-II. |
|  | C. Type-III. |
|  | D. Type-IV. |

All of the following lead to severe adverse effects except:

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|  | A. Death |
|  | B. Diabetes |
|  | C. Prolonged hospitalization |
|  | D. Immobility |

One of the following can be used in the management of a hemophilic patient:

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|  |
|  | A. Ascorbic acid |
|  | B. Tranexamic acid |
|  | C. Ascorbic acid |
|  | D. Palmitoic acid |

Regarding Case control, all of the following are true except

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|  | A. Risk factors can be identified |
|  | B. It can be used in the study of rare diseases |
|  | C. It measures incidence |
|  | D. It requires few subjects |

Break point chlorination indicates:

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|  | A. Start of chlorination process |
|  | B. End of chlorination process |
|  | C. Point where free residual chlorine starts appearing |
|  | D. Point after partial saturation of water with chlorine |

Square root of pq/n indicates

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|  |
|  | A. Standard error of mean |
|  | B. Standard error of difference in means |
|  | C. Standard error of proportion |
|  | D. Standard error of difference in proportions |

True regarding Randomized Controlled Trial:

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|  | A. Baseline characteristics of intervention and control groups should be similar. |
|  | B. Investigatorâ€™s bias is minimized by double blinding |
|  | C. Help ensure that study subjects are a part of the general population |
|  | D. Reduce selection bias in allocation of treatment |

All of the following is true regarding informed consent except

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|  | A. Patient must be informed about alternative procedures & their benefits |
|  | B. Risk factors involved in the procedure must be explained |
|  | C. Benefits of treatment likely to result must be highlighted |
|  | D. Concealment of procedures which are beneficial may be done knowingly |

Good clinical practice is not essential in:

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|  |
|  | A. Preclinical studies |
|  | B. Phase-I studies |
|  | C. Phase-II studies |
|  | D. Phase-IV studies |

Number of teeth used in modified PHP index is:

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|  |
|  | A. 6 |
|  | B. 12 |
|  | C. 18 |
|  | D. 24 |

Pemphigus vulgaris is characterised by:

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|  |
|  | A. Acanthosis |
|  | B. Auspitz sign |
|  | C. Acantholysis |
|  | D. Wickhamâ€™s striae |

One of the following is an oral precancerous lesion:

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|  | A. Oral hairy leukoplakia |
|  | B. Hairy B-cell leukemia |
|  | C. White sponge nevus |
|  | D. Speckled leukoplakia |

Important organism causing dentinal caries is

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|  |
|  | A. Streptococcus mutans |
|  | B. Streptococcus viridans |
|  | C. Borrelia vincenti |
|  | D. Actinomyces actinobacillus |

In taurodontism affected teeth exhibit:

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|  |
|  | A. Elongated large pulp chambers, short roots |
|  | B. Elongated small pulp chambers, short roots |
|  | C. Elongated large pulp chambers, large roots |
|  | D. Elongated small pulp chambers, large roots |

Dens in dente is most commonly seen in:

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|  |
|  | A. Premolars |
|  | B. Lateral incisors |
|  | C. Paramolars |
|  | D. Maxillary canines |

A tumor of oral cavity represented as T3N2M0 is classified as:

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|  |
|  | A. Stage I |
|  | B. Stage II |
|  | C. Stage III |
|  | D. Stage IV |

Blanching of the oral mucosa is associated with:

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|  | A. Scleroderma |
|  | B. Riboflavin deficiency |
|  | C. Oral sub mucous fibrosis |
|  | D. Thiamine deficiency |

Rigidity of the oral mucosa is seen with:

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|  | A. Oral sub mucous fibrosis |
|  | B. Cicatricial pemphigoid |
|  | C. Healed lesions of aphthous stomatitis |
|  | D. None of the above |

Bilateral spongy folded mucosa is seen in:

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|  | A. Candidiasis |
|  | B. White sponge nevus |
|  | C. Aspirin burns |
|  | D. Leukoplakia |

White patch on the buccal mucosa which disappears on stretching is:

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|  | A. Leukoplakia |
|  | B. White sponge nevus |
|  | C. Scleroderma |
|  | D. Leucoedema |

Most common site of occurrence of lateral periodontal cyst is:

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|  |
|  | A. Between maxillary premolars |
|  | B. Mandibular third molar area |
|  | C. Maxillary tuberosity area |
|  | D. Between mandibular cuspid & premolar |

In leukemic patient bleeding does not stop because of:

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|  | A. Decreased platelet count. |
|  | B. Increased WBC count |
|  | C. Increased calcium levels |
|  | D. Decrease in coagulation factor levels |

Increased alkaline phosphatase levels are seen with

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|  |
|  | A. Pagetâ€™s disease |
|  | B. Hypophosphatasia |
|  | C. Cherubism |
|  | D. Hyperparathyroidism |

In lead poisoning gingival discoloration presents as:

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|  |
|  | A. Blue-black line |
|  | B. Yellow line |
|  | C. Grayish black line |
|  | D. Steel gray line |
|  | E. A, C & D |

Dilaceration occurs due to:

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|  | A. Trauma to the tooth germ during root development |
|  | B. Abnormal displacement of the tooth germ during root development |
|  | C. Abnormal displacement of enamel epithelium during tooth development |
|  | D. Abnormal displacement of ameloblasts during tooth development |

Which of the following is true about Xerostomia?

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|  | A. pH of saliva increases |
|  | B. pH of saliva decreases |
|  | C. pH of saliva increases in morning & decreases in evening |
|  | D. pH of saliva remains unchanged |

Diagnosis of Periapical Cemental Dysplasia is done by:

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|  | A. Vitality tests |
|  | B. Radiographs |
|  | C. Percussion |
|  | D. Examination of the lamina dura |

Toluidene blue stain is used to distinguish between:

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|  |
|  | A. Pemphigus & lichen planus. |
|  | B. Leukoplakia & lichen planus. |
|  | C. Detection of malignant transformation |
|  | D. Candidiasis & leukoplakia |

Radiographically, driven snow appearance is seen with:

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|  |
|  | A. Adenomatoid odontogenic tumour |
|  | B. Calcifying odontogenic cyst |
|  | C. Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour |
|  | D. Keratocyst |

Disadvantage of a grid is:

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|  |
|  | A. Increases exposure time |
|  | B. Decreases clarity |
|  | C. Causes blurring of image |
|  | D. More skin dose |

Consistent radiographs are maintained by:

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|  |
|  | A. Constant mA & kVp |
|  | B. Automatic processing |
|  | C. Using long cone technique |
|  | D. Fixed processing time |

Contrast on a radiograph is:

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|  | A. Dark areas on a radiograph |
|  | B. Range of densities on a radiograph |
|  | C. Overall darkening of the radiograph |
|  | D. Light areas on the radiographs |

True about parallax technique:

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|  |
|  | A. Increases image clarity |
|  | B. Decreases distortion of the image |
|  | C. Gives relative image of object |
|  | D. Decreases image clarity |

Most common reason for the removal of impacted mandibular third molars is:

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|  | A. Referred pain |
|  | B. Recurrent pericoronitis |
|  | C. Chronic periodontal disease |
|  | D. Orthodontic treatment |

Which of the following is the correct reason for facial nerve injury during forcep extraction?

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|  | A. The mastoid process is absent at birth |
|  | B. The parotid glands is in developing stage |
|  | C. The beak of the forceps engages the main trunk of facial nerve |
|  | D. The sublingual hematoma during delivery causes neuropraxia |

Incidence of osteoradionecrosis is increased in following cases:

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|  | A. Extraction following radiotherapy |
|  | B. Leukaemic patients |
|  | C. Patients on hyperbaric oxygen therapy |
|  | D. Xerostomia |

Syncope results from:

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Cerebral edema |
|  | B. Cerebral hyperemia |
|  | C. Cerebral hypoxia |
|  | D. Cerebral degeneration |

A papilla preservation flap is indicated in:

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|  |
|  | A. Horizontal bone loss in upper anterior region |
|  | B. Infrabony defects |
|  | C. Crater type bony defect |
|  | D. One walled defect |

A procedure done to eliminate periodontal pocket & increase the width of attached gingiva is termed as:

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|  | A. Laterally displaced flap |
|  | B. Apically displaced flap |
|  | C. Papilla preservation flap |
|  | D. Modified Widman flap |

Role of barrier membrane in GTR is:

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|  | A. To help overall healing |
|  | B. Prevention of epithelial migration |
|  | C. Arrest of bleeding |
|  | D. Prevent the infection from reaching the underlying tissues. |

Biofilm found on tooth surface is termed as:

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|  | A. Enamel |
|  | B. Dental plaque |
|  | C. Saliva |
|  | D. Dentinal caries |

Periodontitis that does not resolve with treatment is termed as:

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|  |
|  | A. Aggressive periodontitis |
|  | B. Chronic periodontitis |
|  | C. Refractory periodontitis |
|  | D. Juvenille periodontitis |

Peripheral buttressing bone formation effect is termed as:

|  |
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|  | A. Ledges |
|  | B. Craters |
|  | C. Hemiseptum |
|  | D. Lipping |

Modification in Kennedyâ€™s classification is:

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|  | A. Number of spaces present anterior to the remaining teeth |
|  | B. Number of spaces present after the basic classification |
|  | C. Edentulous spaces posterior to all the teeth |
|  | D. Additional spaces in class-IV |

One of the following is true about a pier abutment:

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|  | A. Presence of edentulous space mesial to the abutment tooth |
|  | B. Presence of edentulous space distal to the abutment tooth |
|  | C. Presence of edentulous spaces on both sides of the abutment tooth |
|  | D. A periodontally weak abutment |

The correct placement of an indirect retainer is:

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|  | A. Near the fulcrum line |
|  | B. Away from the fulcrum line |
|  | C. Near the direct retainer |
|  | D. Near the edentulous area |

Lingual bar is: (size & shape)

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|  |
|  | A. 6 gauge, pear shaped |
|  | B. 4 gauge, pear shaped |
|  | C. 6 gauge, half pear shaped |
|  | D. 4 gauge, half pear shaped |

Correct indication for a lingual plate is:

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|  | A. When the lingual sulcus is deep. |
|  | B. When the ridge is not strong enough to support the teeth |
|  | C. When more number of anterior teeth are involved |
|  | D. Any of the above can be an indication |

Disadvantage of a flexible major connector is

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|  | A. Causes other components of the RPD to become more effective |
|  | B. Causes overload & periodontal destruction of the abutment teeth |
|  | C. Decreased retention |
|  | D. None of above |

Permeability of dentin does not depend upon:

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|  | A. Visible light |
|  | B. Ultrasonic light |
|  | C. Fibre optic trans-illumination |
|  | D. Digital Fibre optic trans-illumination |

Resistance form is that shape of a cavity which:

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|  |
|  | A. Prevents displacement of restoration |
|  | B. Permits restoration to withstand occlusal forces |
|  | C. Prevents displacement of restoration & Permits restoration to withstand occlusal forces |
|  | D. Allows for adequate instrumentation |

Pin used in pin retained restoration of an endodontically treated tooth is:

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|  | A. Cemented |
|  | B. Friction locked |
|  | C. Self threaded |
|  | D. Any of the above |

Sterilization of Gutta percha points is done by:

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|  | A. Hot salt sterilizer |
|  | B. Autoclaving |
|  | C. Chemical solutions |
|  | D. Dry heat |

Difference between physical characteristics of a file & reamer is:

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|  |
|  | A. The cross-section of reamers is square and files are triangular in cross section |
|  | B. The numbers of flutes on the blade are more in files than in reamers |
|  | C. The reamers have more flutes in the blade |
|  | D. Files have two superficial grooves to produce flutes in a double helix design |

A dentist performed restorative procedure in an 11 year old child and found that the primary molars were in various stages of exfoliation with slight anterior crowding present. His next appointment should be:

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|  | A. After three months for observation |
|  | B. After six months for recall checkup |
|  | C. After one year |
|  | D. When all the permanent teeth will erupt |

Rectangular wire used in edgewise appliance is primarily meant for:

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|  |
|  | A. Correction of crown root position |
|  | B. Increasing the strength of wire |
|  | C. Correction of Arch-length Deficiency |
|  | D. Used for correction of anterior crowding |

A buccal coil spring is used to regain space between 1st premolar & 1st molar. The most common post treatment complication is:

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|  | A. Pain |
|  | B. Gingival irritation |
|  | C. Tendency for the 1st molar to intrude |
|  | D. Tendency for the 1st premolar to rotate |

Arch space for the eruption of 3rd molars is created by:

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|  | A. Apposition of alveolar process |
|  | B. Resorption of posterior border of Ramus |
|  | C. Resorption of anterior border of Ramus |
|  | D. Apposition of lower body of mandible |

ANB angle of 2? indicates:

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|  |
|  | A. A favorable relationship of maxillary alveolar base to Mandibular alveolar base |
|  | B. A favorable relationship of mandible to cranium |
|  | C. Poor cranial growth |
|  | D. Upright incisors |

When a maxillary removable orthodontic appliance is first placed, the effect on patientâ€™s speech will be:

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|  | A. Difficulty with lingual vowels for a few days |
|  | B. Difficulty with lingual vowel for several weeks |
|  | C. Difficulty with linguoalveolar consonants for a few days |
|  | D. Difficulty with linguoalveolar consonants for several weeks |

Pulse oxymetry is used for the determination of:

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|  | A. Rate of blood flow |
|  | B. Oxygen saturation |
|  | C. Blood volume |
|  | D. Blood coefficient |

A non-invasive method to measure the blood flow is:

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|  | A. Electric pulp testing |
|  | B. Percussion |
|  | C. Laser Doppler flowmetry |
|  | D. Radiographic visualization |

First to advocate distal shoe in 1929

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Wilson |
|  | B. William |
|  | C. Willet |
|  | D. Roche |

Permeability of dentin does not depend upon:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Smear layer |
|  | B. Diffusion co-efficient of fluid |
|  | C. Convection of fluid |
|  | D. Length of dentinal tubules |
|  | E. None of the above |