Q.1 While working on Hepatitis B positive patient, you get an accidental needle stick injury on your index finger. What is the protocol in such circumstances?

Q.2 Briefly outline the causes of ineffective local anaesthesia (LA).

Q.3 A 16-year-old male presented with the history of RTA. A diagnosis of zygomatic bone fracture was established. What are the presurgical steps to evaluate this patient?

Q.4 A 17-year-old male presented with history of limited mouth opening, scar on chin. Radiograph showing obliteration of TMJ space. What is the most likely diagnosis? What are the treatment options? What are the complications may occur?

Q.5 What are the factors that will affect the decision making whether to go for excision or enucleation in the management of maxillofacial odontogenic cystic lesion?

Q.6 While extracting the maxillary second molar tooth the apical one third (1/3rd) of root is fractured. You manage this patient?

Q.7 What complications may arise after surgery on such patients?
Q.7 A 25-year-old male presented with persistent periapical radiolucency after root canal treatment (RCT).

a) How will you treat this patient further?
b) Name root end filling (retrograde) materials used in current practice.

Q.8 A 25-year-old male patient presented with discharging sinus in the submandibular region. The ESR is raised with increased blood lymphocyte count?

a) How will you diagnose the patient?
b) Name at least three probable disease conditions leading to sinus formation give pathognomonic findings in each case.

Q.9 An edentulous patient requiring a full denture, having multiple bony specules in the mandibular arch.

a) What surgical procedure can be performed for this patient?
b) Give steps of surgical procedure.

Q.10 A 30-year-old male is requiring reconstruction of soft tissue of lower lip following an ablative surgery due to SCC. What are the options for reconstruction of such defect?
Q.11 A 40 year male with slow growing pre auricular swelling since 5 years. How you diagnose such patient?

Q.12 A patient reported with a non healing ulcer on buccal mucosa the local irritating factors were removed and medications were prescribed. The lesion still persisted. An incisional biopsy of the lesion was decided. What are the principal steps of such biopsy techniques?

Q.13 A 50 year old male patient is having severe pain on the right cheek. The pain is severe during face or shaving. The pain last for a brief period. The patient is having healthy oral mucosa and no odontogenic cause was established.

a) How would you establish the diagnosis?

b) Give management options.

Q.14 a) How will you define the term osteomyelitis?

b) What are its clinical features and what are the management options?

Q.15 How will you assess and prepare a patient requiring Lefort I osteotomy?

Q.16 A 25-year-old male wants fix prosthetic. Give an account of preoperative evaluation of this patient for replacement with dental implants.
Q.17 a) Classify haemorrhagic diseases (bleeding disorders).
   b) What precaution would you take to do extraction in a known case of haemophilia?

Q.18 A 60-year-old patient reported with a complaint of nasal regurgitation of fluid and escape of air from the dental socket. According to patient his maxillary first molar was extracted 2 months ago by a general dental practitioner. What is your diagnosis and how will you manage this patient?

Q.19 a) What are the indications and contraindication of conscious sedation?
   b) What complications may develop during the procedure?

Q.20 A patient presented with increasing bilateral submandibular and submental swelling. The patient is toxic and dehydrated with fever of 102°F. On clinical examination the swelling is tender to touch with mouth opening less than 20mm, which makes examination difficult. The patient also has complaints of dyspnea and dysphagia.
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) How will you proceed with the management?

The End