

WST-DCI-2019-MDS-ORTHO-P-1-SET-1-B

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Sr. No.20002

WST-DCI-2019-MDS-ORTHO-P-1-SET-1-B

Total Questions: 100

Max. Marks: 100

Time: Two Hours

Roll No. (in figures)

(in words).....

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(Signature of Candidate)

I have checked the entries made above and in the OMR Sheet by the candidate.

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(Signature of invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

1. All the candidates must return the test booklet as well as answer-sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall. If any candidate leaves the examination hall without handing over the test booklet/ answer sheet to the Invigilator, a case of use of unfair means/ misbehavior will be registered against him/ her in addition to lodging an FIR with the Police. The answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
2. The candidates must not do any rough work or writing work in the answer-sheet (OMR Sheet). All rough work is to be done in the test booklet.
3. Candidates will be required to darken the circle by using **blue/ black ball point pen** only.
4. Books, papers, slide rule, log table, cellular phone, pager, calculator or any other electronic gadget etc. are not allowed in the Examination Hall.
5. BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS, THE CANDIDATES SHOULD ENSURE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED THE CORRECT AND COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET CONTAINING SR.NO.1 TO 100 QUESTIONS, COMPLAINTS REGARDING MISPRINT ETC. WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED 15 MINUTES AFTER THE EXAMINATION IS STARTED.

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1. Repolarization in a motor nerve is due to :
(A) Influx of sodium ions (B) Efflux of potassium ions
(C) Influx of chloride ions (D) Efflux of calcium ions
2. Structural and functional unit of muscle is:
(A) Sarcotubular system (B) Sarcoplasmic reticulum
(C) Sarcolemma (D) Sarcomere
3. 'P wave' in ECG is produced due to :
(A) Atrial depolarization (B) Ventricular depolarization
(C) Atrial repolarization (D) Ventricular repolarization
4. Pulmonary surfactant is produced by :
(A) Type I alveolar cells (B) Type II alveolar cells
(C) APUD cells (D) Mast cells
5. The normal tidal volume in a young individual is :
(A) 150 ml (B) 300 ml
(C) 500 ml (D) 1000 ml
6. Influence of O₂ on release and uptake of CO₂ by Hb is called :
(A) Bohr's effect (B) Chloride shift
(C) Reverse chloride shift (D) Haldane effect
7. The condition in which the lower esophageal sphincter fails to relax is called :
(A) Achalasia cardia (B) Gastritis
(C) Peptic ulcer (D) Esophagitis
8. The process of concentrating the urine is the main function of :
(A) Cortical nephron (B) Descending loop of Henle
(C) Juxtamedullary nephron (D) Collecting duct
9. Which of the following is secreted by Juxtaglomerular apparatus?
(A) Rennin (B) Renin
(C) Erythropoietin (D) Aldosterone
10. Which of the following is the receptor for stretch reflex?
(A) Muscle spindle (B) Golgi tendon organ
(C) Pacinian corpuscles (D) Ruffini's end organs
11. Following are functions of hypothalamus, EXCEPT :
(A) Fluid & water balance
(B) Temperature regulation
(C) Relay centre for different sensations
(D) Control of feeding & satiety
12. Color vision is tested by :
(A) Ishihara's chart (B) Snellen's chart
(C) Jaeger's chart (D) Landold's chart

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13. Which of the following Hormone is released from posterior pituitary?
(A) Growth hormone (B) Vasopressin
(C) FSH (D) LH
14. Myxoedema occurs due to :
(A) Hyperthyroidism in adults (B) Hyperthyroidism in children
(C) Hypothyroidism in adults (D) Hypothyroidism in children
15. Trousseau's sign is characteristic feature of :
(A) Tetanus (B) Tetany
(C) Cretinism (D) Cushing's disease
16. A higher level of which of the following mineral in water is associated with lower rate of dental decay among children?
(A) Magnesium (B) Fluoride
(C) Calcium (D) Chloride
17. Which of the following change is not seen in apoptosis?
(A) Cell shrinkage (B) Inflammation
(C) Chromatic condensation (D) Cell death
18. All of the following are clinical features of shock, EXCEPT:
(A) Tachycardia (B) Rapid and weak pulse
(C) Warm skin (D) Cyanosis
19. All of the following are bone tumors, EXCEPT:
(A) Fibrous dysplasia (B) Ewing's sarcoma
(C) Osteogenic sarcoma (D) Giant cell tumor of bone
20. Warthin tumour is:
(A) Adenolymphoma of parotid gland
(B) Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland
(C) Carcinoma of parotid gland
(D) Myoepithelioma of parotid gland
21. Candidiasis is a complication of all, EXCEPT:
(A) Prolonged antibiotic therapy (B) Steroid therapy
(C) Immunosuppression (D) Aspiration pneumonia
22. Red cell in β thalassemia are typically:
(A) Normocytic hypochromic (B) Microcytic hypochromic
(C) Normocytic normochromic (D) Macrocytic normochromic
23. Which of the following is not a cause of macrocytosis:
(A) Liver disease (B) Alcoholism
(C) Prolonged bleeding (D) Folic acid deficiency
24. Type II diabetes is not characterized by:
(A) Absolute insulin deficiency (B) Insulin resistance
(C) High blood sugar (D) Relative insulin deficiency

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25. Which of the following is not a risk factor for oral squamous cell carcinoma:
(A) Betal chewing (B) Smoking
(C) High fibre diet (D) Leukoplakia
26. Proton pump inhibitors are most effective when they are given:
(A) After meals (B) Shortly before meals
(C) Along with H2 blockers (C) During meals
27. The most commonly used local anaesthetic agent is:
(A) Benzocaine (B) Ropivacaine
(C) Cocaine (D) Lignocaine
28. Tramadol is
(A) Antacid (B) Opioid analgesic
(C) Antibiotic (D) Antifungal agent
29. Dental discoloration can be caused by :
(A) Doxycycline (B) Amoxicillin
(C) Clindamycin (C) Ciprofloxacin
30. Nitrates are not used in :
(A) Congestive cardiac failure (B) Esophageal spasm
(C) Renal colic (D) Cyanide poisoning
31. Patients suffering from multidrug resistant tuberculosis can be treated with all the following drugs, EXCEPT:
(A) Tobramycin (B) Amikacin
(C) Ciprofloxacin (D) Clarithromycin
32. Drug of choice for acute attack of asthma is:
(A) Ipratropium Bromide (B) Salbutamol
(C) Atropine (D) Aminophylline
33. Which of the following Antimicrobials has antipseudomonal action?
(A) Cefpodoxime proxetil (B) Ceforanide
(C) Cefotetan (D) Cefoperazone
34. A diabetic patient developed tooth abscess due to methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus. All the following antibiotics will be appropriate, EXCEPT:
(A) Vancomycin (B) Teicoplanin
(C) Imipenem (D) Linezolid
35. Which of the following over-the-counter analgesic has LEAST potential for reducing the anti-hypertensive effect of ACE inhibitors?
(A) Paracetamol (B) Aspirin
(C) Naproxen (D) Ibuprofen
36. Intake of which of the following is associated with neural tube defects?
(A) Phenytoin (B) Lithium
(C) Valproate (D) Phenobarbitone

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37. Eugenol when sealed in a root canal preparation causes severe tissue damage:
(A) Without pain as it has analgesic effect
(B) Without pain as it has local anesthetic effect
(C) Because it has corrosive effect
(D) With local bleeding also
38. Which of the following statements is least related to Chlorhexidine (0.2%)?
(A) It is useful in reducing plaque formation
(B) It can cause staining of the teeth
(C) There is increased formation of calculi
(D) It is not effective in gingivitis
39. Epinephrine added to a solution of lidocaine for local anaesthesia will:
(A) Cause cyanosis locally
(B) Increase the duration of local anaesthesia
(C) Increase the risk of convulsions
(D) Increase the absorption of lidocaine
40. The most serious adverse effect of using Fentanyl patches is :
(A) Diarrhoea (B) Skin reactions
(C) Hypertension (D) Respiratory depression
41. The function of fluoride flux during soldering of stainless steel is:
(A) To form a surface protective layer
(B) To decrease the melting point
(C) To dissolve chromic oxide layer
(D) None of the above
42. Which one of the following is the result of applying a load to a wire below its modulus of elasticity on a load deflection diagram?
(A) Fracture of wire (B) Permanent deformation
(C) Spring back (D) Increase in stiffness
43. Which of the following metal alloy causes carcinoma?
(A) Nickel (B) Cobalt
(C) Chromium (D) Carbon
44. The commonly used LASER for curing composite resins is :
(A) ND:YAG (B) CO₂
(C) ER:YAG (D) Argon
45. Space lattice refers to:
(A) Inter atomic movement (B) Inter atomic balance
(C) Arrangement of atoms (D) Arrangement of molecules
46. Dimensional stability of elastomeric impression material can be given in descending order as:
(A) Polysulphide > Polyether > Condensation silicone > Addition Silicone
(B) Polyether > Condensation silicone > Polysulphide > Addition Silicone
(C) Addition Silicone > Polyether > Polysulphide > Condensation silicone
(D) Addition Silicone > Condensation silicone > Polysulphide > Polyether

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47. Passivating alloys are:
(A) Cr,Al,Ti (B) Cr,Mo,Ti
(C) Cr, Gold, Ti (D) Cr, Fe ,Ti
48. For photocuring of the composite resin, the light source:
(A) Should be held at one millimeter distance from the composite resin
(B) Needs no protection while in use
(C) Will cure composite upto a depth of 5mm thickness
(D) Is fibre optic
49. Placing cast under tap water should be avoided as:
(A) H₂O interferes with hygroscopic expansion
(B) H₂O inhibits polymerization of dental resin
(C) H₂O interferes with the crystallization of dehydrate
(D) Gypsum is slightly soluble in water and the surface of cast will be eroded
50. Sensitization of stainless steel occurs when it is heated at higher temperatures due to:
(A) Precipitation of iron carbide (B) Precipitation of chromium carbide
(C) Precipitation of nickel carbide (D) Precipitation of cobalt carbide
51. Which of the following gases used for soldering purposes has the highest flame temperature:
(A) Hydrogen (B) Natural gas
(C) Propane (D) Acetylene
52. Twinning effect is seen with:
(A) Stainless steel (B) NiTi
(B) CoCr (D) All of the above
53. The following is the component that acts as a retarder in Alginate:
(A) Calcium sulphate (B) Sodium phosphate
(C) Potassium alginate (D) Diatomaceous earth
54. Dentin bonding agent (DBA) has both hydrophilic and hydrophobic ends. The Hydrophilic end binds with:
(A) Composite (B) Hydroxyapatite
(C) Collagen of dentin (D) Calcium of tooth
55. Benzoyl peroxide in resins acts as:
(A) Initiator (B) Inhibitor
(C) Activator (D) Plasticizer
56. The following chemicals can be used to accelerate the setting of gypsum products, EXCEPT:
(A) Terra alba (B) Rochelle salt
(C) Syngenite (D) Kieselguhr

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57. Hardening heat treatment is commonly used for:
(A) Stainless steel wire (B) Cobalt-chromium (Elgiloy) wires
(D) Titanium wires (D) Nickel titanium wires
58. Which of the curing lamps does not require a filter?
(A) LED and Argon LASER (B) QTH and PAC
(C) PAC and Argon LASER (D) QTH and LED
59. Self priming adhesives(primer and adhesive in single bottle) belong to which of the following generations of Dentin bonding agents?
(A) Second (B) Third
(C) Fourth (D) Fifth
60. Which of the following property is increased by softening heat treatment?
(A) Ductility (B) Proportional limit
(C) Hardness (D) Tensile strength
61. Which of the following is not a type of flux used in dentistry?
(A) Surface protection flux (B) Film forming flux
(C) Reducing flux (D) Solvent flux
62. Which of the following is not a desirable property of orthodontic wires?
(A) Ductility (B) Ease of joining
(C) Corrosion resistance (D) Stiffness
63. Debonding of metal brackets cemented with resin cement usually occurs at:
(A) Cement bracket interface (B) Bracket tooth interface
(C) Intra cement (D) At the wings of brackets
64. 18-8 stainless steel is which form of stainless steel?
(A) Ferritic (B) Austenitic
(C) Martensitic (D) Perlitic
65. Which of the following type of Elgiloy wires is the hardest:
(A) Blue (B) Yellow
(C) Green (D) Red
66. Which of the following statements is incorrect about NiTi wires?
(A) NiTi wires have excellent resiliency
(B) NiTi wires have good formability
(C) NiTi wires have good springback property
(D) NiTi wires have low modulus of elasticity
67. Which of the following is not a transformation temperature of copper NiTi wires:
(A) 15°C (B) 25°C
(C) 35°C (D) 40°C
68. The major difference between monocrystalline and polycrystalline brackets lies in their:
(A) Optical clarity (B) Resistance to discoloration
(C) Biocompatibility (D) Flexibility

69. An optiflex wire is composed of the following materials arranged in various layers, EXCEPT:
(A) Silicone dioxide (B) Silicone resin
(C) Polycarbonate (D) Nylon
70. The following material exhibits the property of anticariogenicity:
(A) Zinc phosphate cement (B) Zinc oxide eugenol cement
(C) Polycarboxylate cement (D) Mineral trioxide aggregate
71. The following statements about NiTi are true, EXCEPT:
(A) The corrosion resistance is due to the formation of TiO_2
(B) Corrosion of NiTi occurs on contact with Sodium hypochlorite
(C) The presence of fluoride ions decrease the corrosion resistance
(D) None of the above
72. Weld nugget is:
(A) Copper electrodes of spot welder
(B) Pressure applicators of spot welder
(C) The spot where the parts are joined together
(D) Both 1 and 2
73. The lead- tin (Pb-Sn) alloy used as a soft solder is which type of alloy amongst the following:
(A) Peritectic alloy (B) Eutectic alloy
(C) Solid solution (D) Intermediate alloy
74. Clinically satisfactory joints made by electrical resistance welding without incorporating any solder can be achieved in which of the following type of wires
(A) TMA (B) Chrome- Cobalt wires
(C) Stainless steel (D) Both 1 and 2
75. The following materials can be used as antflux, EXCEPT:
(A) Graphite (B) $CaCO_3$
(C) Rouge (D) Granite
76. Palatine tonsil is related laterally to all of the following structures except :
(A) Superior constrictor (B) Stylopharyngeus
(C) Pharyngobasilar fascia (D) Pre-vertebral fascia
77. Which of the following does not contribute to the development of tongue?
(A) Tuberculum impar
(B) Lingual swellings
(C) Caudal part of hypobranchial eminence
(D) Occipital myotomes

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78. Regarding the sensory innervation of face, which of the following nerve supplies the skin over the tip of the nose?
(A) Branch of the Maxillary Nerve
(B) Branch of the Nasociliary Nerve
(C) Branch of the Mandibular Division of the 5th Nerve.
(D) Branch of the Ophthalmic Division of the 5th Nerve.
79. All of the following nerves are present in the posterior triangle of neck, EXCEPT:
(A) Roots and trunks of the brachial plexus
(B) Supraclavicular nerves
(C) Spinal part of the accessory nerve
(D) Ansa cervicalis
80. All of the following are condensations of the deep cervical fascia of the neck, EXCEPT:
(A) Pharyngobasilar Fascia (B) Stylomandibular Ligament
(C) Sphenomandibular ligament (D) Buccopharyngeal Fascia
81. In the submandibular region, the facial artery gives all of the following arteries, EXCEPT:
(A) Submental (B) Tonsillar
(C) Ascending palatine (D) Inferior labial
82. All of the following statements about the thyroid gland are true, EXCEPT:
(A) The isthmus of the thyroid gland lies anterior to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th rings of the trachea.
(B) The superior thyroid artery is closely associated with the external laryngeal nerve.
(C) The inferior thyroid vein drains into the internal jugular vein.
(D) Lymph from the upper part of the gland is drained through the pre-laryngeal nodes.
83. Which of the following is NOT a bone of the neurocranium?
(A) Palatine bone (B) Parietal bone
(C) Sphenoid bones (D) Temporal bone
84. Which of the following is NOT a bone of the facial skeleton?
(A) Maxilla (B) Zygomatic bone
(C) Frontal bone (D) Inferior nasal concha
85. Which of the following muscles does NOT take its origin from the common tendinous ring?
(A) Superior rectus (B) Inferior rectus
(C) Lateral rectus (D) Superior oblique
86. Which of the following bone does not contribute to the nasal septum?
(A) Sphenoid (B) Lacrimal
(C) Palatine bone (D) Ethmoid

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87. With regard to the muscles of mastication all are true, Except:
(A) They are supplied by the mandibular nerve.
(B) The parotid duct crosses superficially to the masseter.
(C) The maxillary artery lies deep to the temporalis.
(D) The medial pterygoid is related laterally to the styloid muscles.
88. The mandibular nerve supplies all of the following, EXCEPT :
(A) Risorius (B) Skin of the chin
(C) Mucous membrane of the lower lip (D) The lower teeth
89. Which of the following statement about Parotid Gland is INCORRECT?
(A) It lies deep to skin innervated by the great auricular nerve.
(B) Its duct enters the oral cavity opposite the second upper premolar tooth.
(C) It receives autonomic nerve fibres via the Otic Ganglion.
(D) It is traversed by branches of the facial nerve.
90. Which of the following nerve passes through the foramen rotundum?
(A) Olfactory (B) Maxillary
(C) Mandibular (D) Ophthalmic
91. Pus in _____ space of the neck passes as much downward till the superior mediastinum.
(A) Prevertebral (B) Submandibular
(C) Parapharyngeal (D) Retropharyngeal
92. Ptosis in Horner's syndrome is due to paralysis of the smooth muscle part of which of the following muscle?
(A) Superior Rectus (B) Superior Oblique
(C) Levator Palpebrae Superioris (D) Orbicularis Oculi
93. Damage to _____ ganglion will cause xerophthalmia:
(A) Otic (B) Ciliary
(C) Stellate (D) Submandibular
94. Which of the following muscle of the tongue is innervated by the pharyngeal plexus?
(A) Hyoglossus (B) Styloglossus
(C) Palatoglossus (D) Intrinsic vertical
95. Which of the following muscles raises the floor of the mouth in the first stage of swallowing?
(A) Digastric (B) Mylohyoid
(C) Palatopharyngeus (D) Levator veli palatine
96. Most common type of anaemia in India is due to :
(A) Sickle cell anaemia (B) Iron deficiency anaemia
(C) Thalassemia (D) Hereditary spherocytosis
97. A form of coordinated programmed cell death is called :
(A) Apoptosis (B) Necrosis
(C) Lysis (D) Cloning

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98. The largest WBC is:
(A) Monocyte (B) Neutrophil
(C) Eosinophil (D) Basophil
99. In adults, active red bone marrow is present in all, EXCEPT :
(A) Skull (B) Vertebrae
(C) Long bones (D) Sternum
100. Fibrinogen is converted into fibrin by :
(A) Thrombin (B) Prothrombin
(C) Prothrombin activator (D) Calcium