

Dental Surgeon Set- A

PAPER- II ANSWER KEYS-ANSWER-SUBJECTS

S.No.	Answer Keys	Answer
1.	B	High blood pressure
2.	D	Warwick-James elevator
3.	A	Results from loss of blood clot in the socket
4.	A	Wedge
5.	B	Postoperative ecchymosis
6.	C	Most commonly from residual ridges
7.	C	Cross arch stabilization
8.	C	Class III
9.	D	Lost wax method
10.	B	Alveolar Ridge
11.	C	Metallic oxide paste
12.	C	Bone level covering the impacted tooth
13.	D	Apically
14.	B	Respiratory stimulant
15.	C	Fifth
16.	C	Maxillary first molars
17.	D	2 mm
18.	C	Action of masseter on buccinator
19.	A	Pressure on palate
20.	A	Mylohyoid
21.	D	Selective pressure technique
22.	D	Action of cholinesterase at the site of injection
23.	A	Adrenaline
24.	B	Na ⁺ from exterior to interior
25.	A	Pallor
26.	C	Reducing Agent
27.	A	Orbicularis Oris
28.	C	By functional movement the tongue
29.	B	On Soft palate
30.	B	Damage to medial pterygoid
31.	D	A δ - A-Delta fibres
32.	C	Edentulous persons
33.	A	Mandibular Body fracture
34.	D	Ecchymosis in the mastoid region
35.	A	Desensitization due to familiarity
36.	C	Behaviour shaping
37.	A	Non cavitated pit and fissure
38.	C	Traumatic exposure of a vital tooth
39.	B	Low viscosity
40.	A	Xylitol

41.	D	Chronic apical abscess
42.	C	Inflammation restricted to Coronal pulp
43.	A	Osteosarcoma
44.	D	Calcium Hydroxide
45.	B	A blow out fracture of the orbit
46.	A	Le Fort I or Geurin Fractures
47.	C	Le Fort 3 Fracture
48.	B	Nasal Bone
49.	A	Anterior dislocation
50.	A	Disc displacement with reduction
51.	B	Canine fossa
52.	C	Ophthalmic artery
53.	B	Endarteritis of blood vessels
54.	B	12 times per min
55.	C	Acute exacerbation of an existing chronic condition
56.	C	10 mm of Hg
57.	A	occurs in response to traumatic injury
58.	C	Flame shaped
59.	C	Use of larger files to flare the root canal, but in between of use of small instruments to confirm the initial length
60.	A	Canal enlargement
61.	D	Preparation from coronal to apical 3 rd
62.	B	Increased flexibility
63.	D	Spreader
64.	C	Walking bleach
65.	B	Presence of partially necrotic pulp tissue in one of the canals
66.	A	Mesiolingual and Mesio Buccal
67.	C	To allow the formation of secondary dentin before excavation
68.	D	Pulp vitality test
69.	A	Class I
70.	C	Provides mechanical retention
71.	B	10 seconds
72.	A	Removing the oxide films from casting
73.	D	Rake angle
74.	D	Release of Tin hydroxyphosphate
75.	B	Reparative dentin
76.	C	Primary cutting edge angle
77.	B	90 Degree
78.	C	Abfraction
79.	D	Stephan Curve
80.	C	Cytotoxicity
81.	A	4 mm
82.	B	Primary Endodontic lesion
83.	B	Release of hydrogen peroxide

84.	A	Reposition and splint
85.	B	Is a lateral molar curve with convexity facing downwards
86.	B	Gravity
87.	C	Arbitrary and Kinematic face bow
88.	D	2-4 mm
89.	C	Ante's rule
90.	C	Structural durability
91.	A	Shoulder
92.	B	3-3.5 mm
93.	C	1:2
94.	D	Chromium
95.	B	Acute angle
96.	D	Retainer
97.	D	40% zinc chloride
98.	D	Excessive vertical overlap with little horizontal overlap
99.	B	Has edentulous space on mesial and distal sides of the abutment.
100.	C	Mechanical phenomenon