

## PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Question 23/2026/OL

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Question1:-

Match the following and choose the correct combination given below :

Column-I	Column-II
(Name of muscles)	(Name of nerves)
(a) Palatoglossus	(i) Hypoglossal nerve
(b) Posterior belly of digastric	(ii) Cranial root of accessory nerve
(c) Masseter	(iii) Mandibular nerve
(d) Hyoglossus	(iv) Facial nerve
	(v) Glossopharyngeal nerve

A:-

(a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

B:-

(a)-(v), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

C:-

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

D:-

None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-

Choose the correct statements from the following :

- (i) Marginal ecto-mesenchymal condensation adjacent to enamel organ forms the dental lamina
- (ii) Hunter Schreger bands are formed due to change in direction of enamel rods
- (iii) Accentuated incremental lines of dentin are known as Contour lines of Von Ebner
- (iv) Cellular cementum is located at apical one third of root and the furcation areas of multirrooted teeth

A:-

Only (i) and (iv)

B:-

Only (i), (ii) and (iii)

C:-

Only (ii) and (iv)

D:-

Only (ii) and (iv)

Correct Answer:- Question Cancelled

Question3:-

Which of the following statement is/are correct about pain pathway?

- (i) The pathway responsible for the discriminative aspect of pain is called the neospinothalamic tract.
- (ii) The synaptic transmitter secreted by afferent fibres subserving fast pain is glutamate.
- (iii) Paleospinothalamic tract includes synapses in the brain stem reticular formation.

A:-

Only (ii) and (iii)

B:-

Only (i) and (ii)

C:-

All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-

Only (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-

Which of the following statement is/are correct about the endocrine changes in pregnancy?

- (i) The human Chorionic Somatomammotropin (hCS) functions as a "maternal growth hormone of pregnancy".
- (ii) Low hCS (human Chorionic Somatomammotropin) levels are a sign of placental insufficiency.
- (iii) Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) is absolutely specific for pregnancy.

A:-

Only (ii) and (iii)

B:-

Only (i) and (ii)

C:-

All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-

Only (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question5:-

Hairy tongue mainly affects

A:-

Filiform Papillae

B:-

Fungiform Papillae

C:-

Circumvallate Papillae

D:-

Foliate Papillae

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-

Heterolactic fermentation produces

A:-

CO<sub>2</sub> + Lactic acid + Butyric acid

B:-

CO<sub>2</sub> + Ethanol + Butyric acid

C:-

CO<sub>2</sub> + Methanol + Lactic acid

D:-

CO<sub>2</sub> + Ethanol + Lactic acid

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question7:-

Functional inactivation (rather than death) of lymphocytes induced by encounter with antigens is termed as

A:-

Receptor editing

B:-

Anergy

C:-

Epitope spreading

D:-

Central tolerance

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-

The first regional lymph node that receives lymph flow from a primary tumour is called

A:-

Sentinel lymph node

B:-

Primary lymph node

C:-

Receptor lymph node

D:-

Mutater lymph node

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question9:-

A patient admitted for a dental procedure is administered lignocaine with adrenaline (1:80,000). Addition of adrenaline to lignocaine

- (i) Causes prolongation of duration of action of local anaesthetics
- (ii) Provides a more bloodless field for surgery
- (iii) Increases the chances of local tissue edema and necrosis
- (iv) Delays wound healing by reducing oxygen consumption in affected area

A:-

(i) and (ii) are true

B:-

(ii) and (iii) are true

C:-

(i), (ii) and (iii) are true

D:-

All are true

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-

A 33-year-old mother brings a child of 3 years with brownish discolorations and ill formed deciduous teeth with caries to the dental outpatient department. Use of which of the following drug is associated with the condition in the child?

A:-

Vancomycin

**B:-**

Tetracycline

**C:-**

Chloramphenicol

**D:-**

Ticarcillin

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question11:-**

Several statements are given on efficacy trials in conduct of research.

Identify the correct combination.

1. They assess the benefit of a drug in routine clinical setting.
2. Explains why treatments succeed and fail.
3. The primary focus is internal validity.
4. Analysis mostly uses an intention-to-treat approach.

**A:-**

1, 2, 3

**B:-**

2, 3, 4

**C:-**

1, 4

**D:-**

2, 3

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question12:-**

P value is an important measure in inferential statistics. Which statement is correct on p value?

**A:-**

Higher standard deviation leads to larger p values

**B:-**

It is a better expression of study results than confidence interval.

**C:-**

The higher the p value is, the lower the probability of getting that result if the null hypothesis were true

D:-

A higher sample size will provide higher p values

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question13:-

Several statements on nature of disease and relationship to prevalence are given below. Which statement best describes the relation between the two.

A:-

Acute disease of short duration raises the prevalence

B:-

Chronic disease lowers prevalence

C:-

Acute disease with fatal outcomes lowers prevalence

D:-

Prevalence is not influenced by duration of disease

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-

A confounder is

A:-

Not a risk factor for the disease

B:-

A factor in the causal pathway of the disease

C:-

Must not be a predictor of the disease outcome

D:-

Associated with both the exposure and outcome

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question15:-

Several statements on case control studies are given below. Identify the correct combination.

1. Controls must be a representative sample of the population at risk for the disease

2. Potential for bias is high

3. They do not allow assessment of multiple risk factors for the same disease

4. Are suited for diseases with short latency.

A:-

2, 3, 4

B:-

1, 3, 4

C:-

1, 2

D:-

2, 3

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question16:-

Which statement is correct on Standard Error (SE)?

A:-

As the sample size increases, SE also increases

B:-

It is used in assessing the confidence interval

C:-

It is an estimate of the variability of the sample

D:-

Cluster sampling reduces standard error

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-

Which measure of central tendency is appropriate for skewed data?

A:-

Mean

B:-

Median

C:-

Mode

D:-

Variance

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-

Chi <sup>squared</sup> test is to be applied for

A:-

Continuous data

B:-

Interval data

C:-

Categorical data

D:-

Ratio data

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-

Nonmaleficence in ethics refers to

A:-

Do no harm

B:-

Actively doing good

C:-

Right of subjects to make own decisions

D:-

Avoiding fabrication and falsification

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-

The objective of a factorial design in randomized controlled trials is to

A:-

Test multiple interventions simultaneously

B:-

Limit sample size for trials

C:-

Reduce the variability between the study arms

D:-

Limit the randomization biases using secondary factors

Correct Answer:- Option-A

## Question21:-

Which dental material has the lowest thermal conductivity?

A:-

Zinc phosphate

B:-

Glass ionomer cement

C:-

Composite resin

D:-

Polycarboxylate cement

Correct Answer:- Option-B

## Question22:-

Resilience of a material is defined as

A:-

Total energy absorbed before fracture

B:-

Resistance to plastic deformation

C:-

Energy absorbed within elastic limit

D:-

Ability to resist indentation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

## Question23:-

Which dental material is least irritating to pulp?

A:-

Glass ionomer cement

B:-

MTA

C:-

Calcium hydroxide cement

D:-

Zinc oxide eugenol cement

Correct Answer:- Option-D

### Question24:-

Which factor improves dentin bond strength?

A:-

Dry dentin interface

B:-

Smear plugs

C:-

Increased time for bonding

D:-

Moist dentin surface

Correct Answer:- Option-D

### Question25:-

The main cause of pulpal irritation in composite resin is due to

A:-

Coupling agent

B:-

Resin matrix

C:-

Residual monomer

D:-

Photoinitiator

Correct Answer:- Option-C

### Question26:-

Which dental material is most susceptible to corrosion?

A:-

NiTi alloys

B:-

Gold alloy

C:-

Dental amalgam

D:-

Stainless steel

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-

One important characteristics of MTA is

A:-

Short setting time

B:-

Excellent biocompatibility

C:-

Low cost

D:-

All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-

Which additive improves smoothness and handling characteristics of inlay wax?

A:-

Yellow wax

B:-

Carnauba wax

C:-

Gum dammar

D:-

Ceresin

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-

Addition silicon impressions can be

A:-

Poured after 30 minutes

B:-

Poured multiple times

C:-

Dimensionally stable

D:-

All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-

Compared to gold alloys base metal alloys have

A:-

High polishability

B:-

Low strength

C:-

High modulus of elasticity

D:-

High density

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-

"Bioactive" restorative materials are primarily designed to

A:-

Release fluoride/minerals and promote apatite formation at the tooth interface

B:-

Permanently prevent bacterial colonization by releasing antibiotics

C:-

Increase coefficient of thermal expansion to match metals

D:-

Replace bonding agents entirely because they etch enamel

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question32:-

The gingival zenith of the maxillary central incisor is typically located

A:-

Exactly at the midline of the tooth

B:-

Slightly distal to the vertical midline of the tooth

C:-

Slightly mesial to the vertical midline of the tooth

D:-

At the cemento-enamel junction

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question33:-

The minimum facial enamel reduction recommended for porcelain laminate veneers in the cervical third is approximately

A:-

0.1-0.2 mm

B:-

0.3-0.4 mm

C:-

0.5-0.7 mm

D:-

1.0-1.2 mm

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-

For a Class IV direct composite restoration, Sturdevant recommends beveling the enamel margins mainly to

A:-

Facilitate finishing with coarse burs

B:-

Provide mechanical retention only

C:-

Increase surface area for bonding and improve esthetic blending

D:-

Reduce the need for rubber dam isolation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-

The luting agent most commonly recommended for cementation of indirect composite inlays/onlays

A:-

Zincphosphate cement

**B:-**

Glass ionomer cement

**C:-**

Dual cure Composite cement

**D:-**

RMGIC

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question36:-**

The primary indication for using a Non impregnated gingival retraction cord during restorative procedures is

**A:-**

To reduce Gingival Bleeding

**B:-**

Mechanically displace the gingival margin both apically and laterally

**C:-**

To improve finish line

**D:-**

Option (a) and (b)

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question37:-**

Restoration of abraded or eroded areas is indicated if

**A:-**

The defect is superficial and cleanable

**B:-**

Intolerable sensitivity persists despite desensitizing agents

**C:-**

No caries is present in the lesion

**D:-**

The lesion is not progressing

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question38:-**

Degassing/Annealing of gold foil is performed to

**A:-**

Increase its melting point

**B:-**

Remove surface impurities and gases for cohesion

C:-

Harden the gold for carving

D:-

Reduce its density before compaction

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-

Elastomeric impressions in custom trays are most accurate with uniform material thickness of

A:-

1-2 mm

B:-

2-3 mm

C:-

3-4 mm

D:-

Variable bulk

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-

Dual-arch impressions are best for indirect restorations on a single tooth with

A:-

Multiple missing teeth

B:-

Intact mutually protected Class I occlusion

C:-

Arc-of-closure interferences

D:-

Full-arch FPDs

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question41:-

Direct composite resin can be preheated to temperature upto

A:-

75 Degree C

B:-

72 Degree C

C:-

68 Degree C

D:-

70 Degree C

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-

Which of the following cavity preparations has highest C factor?

A:-

Class 1

B:-

Class 2

C:-

Class 3

D:-

Class 4

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question43:-

The acid used to etch porcelain veneers

A:-

Sulfuric acid

B:-

Orthophosphoric acid

C:-

Hydrochloric acid

D:-

Hydrofluoric acid

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question44:-

Greater reversible gingival retraction is seen with

A:-

Gingival retraction cord

B:-

Gingival retraction foam

C:-

Gingival retraction paste

D:-

Gingivitage

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question45:-

The advantages of automixing systems of rubber base impression materials include

A:-

Speed

B:-

Consistent and complete mixing

C:-

Incorporation of very few air voids

D:-

All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-

The gingival bevel in the Class 2 cast metal inlay preparation should result in metal margin which is

A:-

10 degree

B:-

20 degree

C:-

30 degree

D:-

40 degree

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-

The depth of Class 1 cavity into dentin for Direct Filling Gold

A:-

0.2 mm

B:-

0.5 mm

C:-

0.75 mm

D:-

0.8 mm

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-

Pure Zirconia has \_\_\_\_\_ crystal structure at room temperature.

A:-

Monoclinic

B:-

Tetragonal

C:-

Cubic

D:-

Polycrystalline

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question49:-

The preparation design for full veneer include

A:-

Window preparation

B:-

Butt joint incisal preparation

C:-

Incisal lapping preparation

D:-

All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-

The restorative material of choice for non carious cervical lesion with extensive periodontal involvement is

A:-

Dual cure Resin Modified GIC

B:-

Light cure composite

C:-

MTA

D:-

DFG

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-

Which wavelength of laser is most effective for removing carious dentin while preserving healthy tooth structure?

A:-

632.8 nm (HeNe Laser)

B:-

1064 nm (Nd:YAG Laser)

C:-

2940 nm (Er:YAG Laser)

D:-

810 nm (Diode Laser)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-

In intra oral digital imaging, which of the following correctly describes the relationship between pixel size and spatial distribution?

A:-

Large pixel size increases spatial resolution

B:-

Smaller pixel size generally leads to higher spatial resolution

C:-

Image matrix size has no effect on resolution

D:-

Large image size enhances images contrast

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-

Which laser tissue interaction mechanism occurs when extremely high power densities cause ionization of tissue and plasma formation?

A:-

Photothermal Interaction

**B:-**

Photochemical interaction

**C:-**

Photomechanical interaction

**D:-**

Photoplasmolysis

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question54:-**

Compared to rotary instrumentation, laser assisted carries removal is generally associatedwith

**A:-**

Shorter working time and increased pain

**B:-**

Shorter working time and reduced pain

**C:-**

Longer working time and reduced pain

**D:-**

Longer working time and increased pain

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question55:-**

During long-time follow-up of internally bleached non-vital teeth, relapse of discoloration is observed despite adequate cervical sealing and correct bleaching protocol. Which microscopic mechanism most plausibly explains this phenomenon?

**A:-**

Re hydration-induced increase in enamel surface roughness

**B:-**

Re-oxidation of dentinal chromophores due to salivary chromogens

**C:-**

Incomplete cleavage of high-molecular-weight chromophores located within peritubular dentin

**D:-**

Polymer degradation of coronal restorative resin permitting strain ingress

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question56:-**

Which statement represents a fundamental misconception about Minimum Invasive Dentistry?

**A:-**

MID is compatible with bio-mimetic restorative concepts

**B:-**

MID prioritizes disease control over lesion removal

**C:-**

MID aims to preserve pulp vitality whenever biologically feasible

**D:-**

MID discourages operative intervention in cavitated lesions

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

**Question57:-**

What is the advantage of capturing clinical dental photographs in RAW format instead of JPEG for advanced shade analysis?

**A:-**

Reduced file size

**B:-**

Automatic enhancement of tooth brightness

**C:-**

Retention of complete sensor data and linear tonal response

**D:-**

Built in white balance correction

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question58:-**

Which color space is most widely used in digital shade matching research due to its perceptual uniformity and reproducibility?

**A:-**

RGB

**B:-**

CMYK

**C:-**

CIELAB

**D:-**

HSV

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

## Question59:-

Which biological parameter most reliably differentiates dentin hypersensitivity from early reversible pulpitis in a clinically intact tooth?

**A:-**

Absolute intensity of pain reported by the patient

**B:-**

Duration of pain following thermal stimulation

**C:-**

Direction of dentinal fluid movement

**D:-**

Level of neuropeptide (CGRP, Substance P) expression in pulpal tissue

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

## Question60:-

Which desensitizing agent demonstrates both tubule occlusion and nerve desensitization, thereby offering dual-mechanism control of dentinal hypersensitivity?

**A:-**

Strontium chloride

**B:-**

Potassium nitrate

**C:-**

Calcium sodium phosphosilicate (NovaMin<sup>®</sup>)

**D:-**

Arginine-calcium carbonate complex

**Correct Answer:- Option-D**

## Question61:-

The cells responsible for bone resorption in periapical lesions are activated by

**A:-**

Osteoblasts

**B:-**

Fibroblasts

**C:-**

RANKL

D:-

OPG

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-

Radicular cyst arises from

A:-

Dental follicle

B:-

Reduced enamel epithelium

C:-

Rests of malassez

D:-

Oral epithelium

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-

The most commonly isolated microorganism in failed root canal treatment is

A:-

Porphyromonas gingivalis

B:-

Prevotella intermedia

C:-

Enterococcus faecalis

D:-

Fusobacterium nucleatum

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-

Gram negative anaerobes in periapical lesions mainly cause tissue damage by

A:-

Exotoxins

B:-

Lipopolysaccharides

C:-

Peptidoglycan

D:-

Capsule formation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-

Which microorganism is most resistant to calcium hydroxide?

A:-

Streptococcus mutans

B:-

Candida albicans

C:-

Prevotella species

D:-

Actinomyces

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-

The primary nutritional source for bacteria in necrotic pulp is

A:-

Glucose

B:-

Oxygen

C:-

Proteins and Peptides

D:-

Lipids

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-

The most important factor in deciding endodontic treatment in

A:-

Patients age

B:-

Strategic value of tooth

C:-

Size of periapical lesion

D:-

Tooth mobility

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question68:-

Which tooth has the poorest prognosis for endodontic treatment?

A:-

Single rooted anterior teeth

B:-

Mandibular molar with curved canals

C:-

Maxillary molar with furcation involvement

D:-

Premolar with open apex

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-

Referred pain in endodontics occurs due to

A:-

Common blood supply

B:-

Shared nerve pathways

C:-

Periodontal involvement

D:-

Occlusal trauma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question70:-

Biofilm formation in the root canal increases bacterial resistance primarily due to

A:-

Reduced metabolic activity of bacteria

B:-

Host immune suppression

C:-

Antibiotic synergy

D:-

Increased pulp blood supply

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-

The temperature range employed in Glass bead (hot salt) sterilizers is between

A:-

218 degree F and 240 degree F

B:-

425 degree F and 475 degree F

C:-

320 degree F and 346 degree F

D:-

180 degree F and 224 degree F

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-

The most important aspect of emergency treatment for an acute alveolar abscess is

A:-

Achieving profound anaesthesia

B:-

Advice for using hot saline rinses frequently

C:-

Prescribe suitable antibiotics

D:-

Establish drainage

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-

The head diameter of a No. 4 Peeso Reamer is

A:-

1.1 mm

B:-

1.3 mm

C:-

1.2 mm

D:-

1.5 mm

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-

Which of the following intracanal irrigating solution was known as Dakin's solution used for the irrigation of wound during World War I?

A:-

Buffered 0.5% solution of NaOCl

B:-

2.5% solution of NaOCl

C:-

0.2% Chlorhexidine

D:-

1% Hydrogen Peroxide

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-

A NiTi Rotary endodontic file which has a special phase transformation into 'R' phase of nickel-titanium is

A:-

Twisted file

B:-

Vortex Blue

C:-

MTwo

D:-

Wave One

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question76:-

Ledermix paste, an intracanal medicament contains one of the following antibiotics which is

A:-

Ciprofloxacin

B:-

Minocycline

C:-

Demeclocycline

D:-

Doxycycline

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-

Which of the following laws of access opening states that \_\_\_\_\_ the walls of the pulp chamber are always concentric to the external surface of the tooth at the level of the CEJ?

A:-

Law of centrality

B:-

Law of concentricity

C:-

Law of the CEJ

D:-

Law of symmetry 1

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-

Root ZX Electronic Apex Locator determines the working length of root canal by simultaneously measuring the impedances of two different frequency wave forms which are

A:-

1 KHz and 5 KHz

B:-

0.5 KHz and 4 KHz

C:-

0.4 KHz and 8 KHz

D:-

2 KHz and 8 KHz

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-

The mechanical objectives of shaping and cleaning of root canal system as suggested by "Schilder" are all of the following except

A:-

Continuously tapering funnel from apex to the access cavity

B:-

The root canal preparation should flow with the shape of the original canal

C:-

The apical foramen should remain in its original position

D:-

Removal of all tissue and debris from the root canal space

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question80:-

The nickel-titanium (NiTi) rotary files used with reciprocation movements belongs to

A:-

Second generation NiTi files

B:-

Third generation NiTi files

C:-

Fourth generation NiTi files

D:-

Fifth generation NiTi files

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question81:-

Regarding warm vertical compaction of gutta percha, which of the following statements are true?

- (i) Heating gutta-percha reduces viscosity and increases flow under compaction pressure
- (ii) Excessive heat can alter the crystalline phase of gutta percha
- (iii) Apical extrusion may occur even with an intact apical constriction
- (iv) Warm vertical compaction eliminates for the need of sealer
- (v) Vertical compaction produces a higher gutta percha to sealer ratio

A:-

( i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

B:-

(ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

C:-

(i), (iii), (iv) and (v)

D:-

(i), (ii), (iii) and (v)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-

Which hemostatic agent used in endodontic surgery is most likely to delay bone healing if left in the surgical site?

A:-

Epinephrine-impregnated pellets

**B:-**

Ferric sulfate

**C:-**

Calcium sulfate

**D:-**

Collagen sponge

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question83:-**

The earliest cellular event responsible for successful periapical wound healing following endodontic surgery is

**A:-**

Fibroblast proliferation

**B:-**

Osteoblast differentiation

**C:-**

Angiogenesis

**D:-**

Collagen maturation

**Correct Answer:- Option-C**

**Question84:-**

A deep isolated periodontal pocket on the mesial surface of a molar extends to the apex, with a non-vital pulp. The most likely primary lesion is

**A:-**

Primary periodontal with secondary endodontic involvement

**B:-**

Primary endodontic with secondary periodontal involvement

**C:-**

True combined lesion

**D:-**

Concomitant endodontic and periodontal lesion

**Correct Answer:- Option-B**

**Question85:-**

The laser with the greatest depth of penetration into dentinal tubules, contributing to superior antibacterial action, is

A:-

Er: YAG

B:-

CO<sub>2</sub>

C:-

Nd:YAG

D:-

Er,Cr:YSGG

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-

The most critical endodontic factor determining success of a post and core retained crown is

A:-

Type of post used

B:-

Length of post

C:-

Presence of ferrule

D:-

Quality of coronal seal

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question87:-

Compared with periapical radiography, CBCT detects periapical lesions earlier mainly because CBCT.

A:-

Uses higher radiation dose

B:-

Eliminates anatomical noise

C:-

Has higher contrast resolution

D:-

Detects cancellous bone changes before cortical bone involvement

Correct Answer:- Option-D

## Question88:-

The single most important factor affecting prognosis of a true combined endo-perio lesion is

A:-

Quality of root canal obturation

B:-

Patient's oral hygiene

C:-

Remaining periodontal attachment level

D:-

Type of periodontal surgery

Correct Answer:- Option-C

## Question89:-

Calcium hydroxide is recommended following severe luxation injuries mainly because it

A:-

Enhances dentin bridge formation

B:-

Accelerates apexogenesis

C:-

Inhibits osteoclastic activity

D:-

Improves sealer penetration

Correct Answer:- Option-C

## Question90:-

A 7-year-old child presents with intrusive luxation of a permanent incisor with open apex. The best management is

A:-

Immediate surgical repositioning

B:-

Orthodontic repositioning after 2 weeks

C:-

Allow spontaneous re-eruption

D:-

Immediate root canal treatment

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-

The nerve fibers remain constant with the aging of dental pulp

A:-

A-delta ( $\delta$ ) Fibers

B:-

A-beta ( $\beta$ ) Fibres

C:-

C-Fibers

D:-

Sympathetic Fibers

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-

Which tooth shows maximum incident of file separation during cleaning and shaping of root canal?

A:-

Maxillary Incisors

B:-

Mandibular Incisors

C:-

Maxillary Premolar

D:-

Mandibular Molars

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question93:-

Endodontic Instruments fracture during root canal preparation occurs as a result of

A:-

Cyclic fatigue or Torsional fatigue or Both

B:-

When tip of rotary instrument engage in the root canal while preparation, the cyclic fatigue play a decisive role in separation of instrument

C:-

Cyclic fatigued instruments are more resistant to torsional fatigue failures

D:-

In case of preparation of straight canal cyclic fatigue play a dominant role in instrument separation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-

In Endodontic microsurgery which one is the most appropriate bevel while root end resection

A:-

45° from the long axis of the root

B:-

60° from the long axis of the root

C:-

0° from the long axis of the root

D:-

10° from the long axis of the root

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-

Most important factor for a successful Vital Pulp Therapy

A:-

Aseptic field and Good Coronal Seal

B:-

Age of the patient

C:-

Tooth Position

D:-

Size of carious exposure

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question96:-

A patient presented with symptomatic irreversible pulpitis with apical periodontitis in tooth no. 26. A successful root canal treatment was performed on this tooth. During a follow-up visit after 6 months, the dentist observed that apical pathosis was still present; however, the tooth was functional and asymptomatic. According to AAE guidelines, this tooth is categorized as

A:-

Healed

B:-

Healing

C:-

Non-Healed

D:-

Functional

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-

Which material having maximum bio activity?

A:-

Calcium Hydroxide

B:-

MTA

C:-

Zinc Oxide Eugenol

D:-

RMGI

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question98:-

Why is Vital Pulp Therapy using Calcium Hydroxide no longer recommended?

A:-

It induces superficial coagulation necrosis followed by incomplete mineralization

B:-

It promotes odontoblastic differentiation through alkaline stimulation

C:-

It forms a porous dentinal bridge with tunnel defects permitting bacterial microleakage

D:-

It enhances pulp healing by sustained calcium ion release

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question99:-

Steiglitz forceps used for

A:-

Extraction of third Molar teeth

B:-

Removal of fractured instruments from the root canal

C:-

Holding the 3/8 Suture needle

D:-

Removal of gutta-percha during retreatment

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question100:-

Ideal root-end preparation in endodontic microsurgery should be

A:-

1 mm deep with a  $45^\circ$  bevel using a round bur

B:-

2 mm deep with a  $30^\circ$  bevel using a fissure bur

C:-

3 mm deep, centered on the canal, using ultrasonic tips

D:-

5 mm deep with a wide bevel using a surgical bur

Correct Answer:- Option-C