

**लोक सेवा आयोग**  
**नेपाल स्वास्थ्य सेवा, डेन्टिष्ट्री समूहको आठौं तह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम**

पाठ्यक्रमको रूपरेखा :- यस पाठ्यक्रमको आधारमा निम्नानुसार दुई चरणमा परीक्षा लिइने छ :

प्रथम चरण :- लिखित परीक्षा

पूर्णाङ्क :- २००

द्वितीय चरण :- सामूहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्ता

पूर्णाङ्क :- ४०

**प्रथम चरण – लिखित परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)**

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्या X अङ्कभार	समय
प्रथम	डेन्टिष्ट्री	१००	४०	वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (MCQs)	१००X१ = १००	१ घण्टा १५ मिनेट
द्वितीय		१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	१०X१० = १००	३ घण्टा

**द्वितीय चरण**

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	समय
सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test)	१०	सामूहिक छलफल (Group Discussion)	३० मिनेट
व्यक्तिगत अन्तर्वार्ता	३०	मौखिक	-

- लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुन सक्नेछ ।
- पाठ्यक्रमको प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पत्रको विषयवस्तु एउटै हुनेछ ।
- प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
- प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पत्रहरूका एकाइहरूबाट सोधिने प्रश्नसंख्या निम्नानुसार हुनेछ :

प्रथम पत्रका एकाई	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
प्रश्न संख्या	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
द्वितीय पत्रका खण्ड	A		B			C			D	
द्वितीय पत्रका एकाई	1	2	3	4	9	5	6	8	7	10
प्रश्न संख्या	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्क कटौत गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कटौत पनि गरिने छैन ।
- बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
- विषयगत प्रश्नका लागि तोकिएका १० अङ्कका प्रश्नहरूको हकमा १० अङ्कको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा एउटै प्रश्नका दुई वा दुई भन्दा बढी भाग (Two or more parts of a single question) वा एउटा प्रश्न अन्तर्गत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरू (Short notes) सोध्न सकिने छ ।
- द्वितीय पत्रमा प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरू हुनेछन् । परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
- यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।
- यस भन्दा अगाडि लागू भएको माथि उल्लिखित समूहको पाठ्यक्रम खारेज गरिएको छ
- पाठ्यक्रम लागू मिति :- २०६२/२/२३ देखि (२०७२/०७/२४ को निर्णय अनुसार सामूहिक परीक्षण समावेश)

**Section A – 20 Marks**

**1. GENERAL MEDICINE & GENERAL SURGERY**

**10%**

- Sign, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Management and its Dental Implication

**1.1 GENERAL MEDICINE (5%)**

- 1.1.1 Acid Peptic Disease
- 1.1.2 Cirrhosis of liver
- 1.1.3 Hepatitis
- 1.1.4 Worm Infestation
- 1.1.5 Crohn's Diseases
- 1.1.6 Anemia, Leukemia
- 1.1.7 Purpuras
- 1.1.8 Hemophilia
- 1.1.9 Bleeding and clotting disorder and it's management
- 1.1.10 Cerebro-vascular accident
- 1.1.11 Meningitis
- 1.1.12 Encephalitis
- 1.1.13 Epilepsy
- 1.1.14 Diabetes Mellitus
- 1.1.15 Thyrotoxicosis
- 1.1.16 Myxoedema
- 1.1.17 Cushing's syndrome
- 1.1.18 Addison's disease
- 1.1.19 Hyperparathyroidism
- 1.1.20 Tetany
- 1.1.21 Rheumatoid arthritis
- 1.1.22 Systemic lupus erythematosus
- 1.1.23 Osteoarthritis
- 1.1.24 Nephrotic syndrome
- 1.1.25 Enteric fever
- 1.1.26 Valvular and Ischaemic Heart Diseases
- 1.1.27 Infective endocarditis

**1.2 GENERAL SURGERY (5%)**

- 1.2.1 Enteric fever
- 1.2.2 Mumps
- 1.2.3 Sinus
- 1.2.4 Fistulas
- 1.2.5 Ulcer
- 1.2.6 Tumor
- 1.2.7 Shock
- 1.2.8 Peptic ulcer
- 1.2.9 Liver abscess
- 1.2.10 Pain Abdomen
- 1.2.11 Bronchial carcinoma

- 1.2.12 Head injuries
- 1.2.13 Goiter
- 1.2.14 Cellulites
- 1.2.15 Candidiasis
- 1.2.16 Urticaria
- 1.2.17 Herpes zoster
- 1.2.18 Lichen planus
- 1.2.19 Pemphigus
- 1.2.20 Drug eruption
- 1.2.21 HIV/AIDS
- 1.2.22 Diplopia
- 1.2.23 Sinusitis
- 1.2.24 Tonsillitis
- 1.2.25 Peritonsillar abscess
- 1.2.26 Ludwig's angina
- 1.2.27 Indication of tracheostomy
- 1.2.28 Maxillo-facial Fracture
- 1.2.29 TMJ Dislocation
- 1.2.30 Crush injury
- 1.2.31 Osteomyelitis
- 1.2.32 Tetanus
- 1.2.33 Infection control
- 1.2.34 Fluid and electrolyte therapy
- 1.2.35 Blood transfusion

## **2. GENERAL AND ORAL PATHOLOGY**

**10%**

- 2.1 Interpretations of laboratory results
- 2.2 Normal values of biochemical tests, Hematological tests
- 2.3 Developmental disorders of teeth
- 2.4 Dental caries
- 2.5 Pulpitis
- 2.6 Apical periodontitis
- 2.7 Hypercementosis
- 2.8 Gingivitis & Periodontitis
- 2.9 Cysts of the jaw : Non odontogenic and odontogenic cysts
- 2.10 Odontogenic tumors
- 2.11 Infective Stomatitis
- 2.12 Oral Premalignant Lesion
- 2.13 Oral Cancer
- 2.14 Common benign mucosal swelling
- 2.15 Cervical lymphadenopathy
- 2.16 Pain., anxiety and Neurological disorders of face and oral cavity
- 2.17 Diseases of temporomandibular joint
- 2.18 Signs and symptoms of anaemia and leukemia related to oral cavity
- 2.19 Haemorrhagic diseases related to oral cavity
- 2.20 Development disorders of the oral and maxillofacial region
- 2.21 Clinical features and pathogenesis of all major salivary glands

## Section B – 30 Marks

### 3. ORAL AND MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY AND ANAESTHESIA 10%

#### 3.1 ORAL AND MAXILLO-FACIAL SURGERY (5%)

- 3.1.1 Diagnosis of different oral conditions with its surgical management
- 3.1.2 Management of extraction –simple and complicated teeth
- 3.1.3 Management of oro facial infections by proper incision, drainage and antibiotic therapy
- 3.1.4 Carry out biopsies of oral issues
- 3.1.5 Diagnosis and management of the odontogenic cysts & different types of oral tissue bioopsies
- 3.1.6 Apicoecotomy
- 3.1.7 Closure of oro-antral fistula
- 3.1.8 Diagnosis and treatment of TMJ dislocation
- 3.1.9 The principles of pain control in maxillofacial surgery
- 3.1.10 Principles of radiotherapy, chemotherapy and other adjuvant therapy in the management of malignant tumors
- 3.1.11 Basic principles in the management of Facial Trauma Cases in relation with :
  - 3.1.11.1 Nutritional consideration
  - 3.1.11.2 Systemic evaluation of the traumatized patient
  - 3.1.11.3 Airway management
  - 3.1.11.4 Shock, fluid resuscitation and management
  - 3.1.11.5 Control of bleeding due to facial trauma
  - 3.1.11.6 Antibiotic and analgesic
  - 3.1.11.7 Plan and Management of fixation of jaw fracture with closed reduction using arch bar and IMF
  - 3.1.11.8 Proper splinting of dento-alveolar injury
  - 3.1.11.9 Diagnosis and classification of different types of maxillary & mandibular fractures
  - 3.1.11.10 Diagnosis of benign lesions and malignant lesions of oral cavity
  - 3.1.11.11 Post operative complications of jaw fractures
  - 3.1.11.12 Management of soft tissue wound of orb facial structure
- 3.1.12 Ameloblastoma
- 3.1.13 Oro-facial defects : Cleft lip and palate
- 3.1.14 Osteomyelitis of jaw bones.

#### 3.2 ANAESTHESIA (5%)

- 3.2.1 Principles of administering safe General anaesthesia, Local anaesthesia
- 3.2.2 Pre – anesthetic drugs
- 3.2.3 Block and local anaesthesia of oral cavity
- 3.2.4 Infiltration anaesthesia of oral cavity
- 3.2.5 Post operative complication of general anaesthesia
- 3.2.6 Management of complication of intra oral local anaesthesia

**4. ORAL MEDICINE AND DENTAL RADIOLOGY**

**10%**

**4.1 Oral Medicine**

- 4.1.1 Introduction and scope of oral medicine
- 4.1.2 Case history discussion and patient examination
- 4.1.3 Diagnostic investigations
- 4.1.4 White lesions of oral cavity
- 4.1.5 Red lesions of oral cavity
- 4.1.6 Pigmented lesions of oral cavity
- 4.1.7 Diseases of the tongue
- 4.1.8 Infections of oral cavity
- 4.1.9 Systems review – Systemic disease and their oral manifestations and dental management
  - 4.1.9.1 Cardiovascular disease
  - 4.1.9.2 Respiratory disease
  - 4.1.9.3 Gastro intestinal disease
  - 4.1.9.4 Urinary disease
  - 4.1.9.5 Blood dyscrasias – with special reference to anaemic patients, leukaemia patients and patients on anticoagulant therapy
  - 4.1.9.6 Endocrine disorders
- 4.1.10 Oral premalignant lesions and oral cancer and other malignant lesion
- 4.1.11 Ulcerative and vesiculobullous lesions
- 4.1.12 Salivary gland disorders
- 4.1.13 Oro facial pain- different diagnosis and management
- 4.1.14 TMJ disorders
- 4.4.15 Immunodeficiency diseases with special reference to AIDS

**4.2 DENTAL RADIOLOGY:**

- 4.2.1 X-Ray equipments, developing and processing,
- 4.2.2 Radiation hazards and protection
- 4.2.3 Use of Periapical radiography, Bitewing radiography, Occlusal radiography, Oblique lateral radiography, O.P.G. view of mandible, Cephalomaetric radiography, Tomography, O.M view of maxilla, P.A. view of mandible,
- 4.2.4 Radiological interpretation of different radiological images of different bony and soft tissue, lesions of Oro-facial structure including all types of Oro-facial trauma.

**9. PERIODONTOLOGY**

**10%**

- 9.1 Definition, scope, aim and objectives of periodontology
- 9.2 Normal periodontium: Gingiva, Periodontal ligament, Cementum, Alveolar bone
- 9.3 Aging and periodontium
- 9.4 Defense mechanisms of gingiva
- 9.5 Classification of diseases of Periodontium
- 9.6 Epidemiology of periodontal diseases
- 9.7 Etiology of periodontal diseases:

- 9.7.1 Dental plaque/periodontal microbiology
- 9.7.2 Material alba, food debris and stains
- 9.7.3 Dental calculus
- 9.7.4 Food impaction
- 9.7.5 Host response
- 9.7.6 Dental occlusion/ Trauma from occlusion (TFO)/bruxism and other parafunctional habits
- 9.7.7 influence of systemic diseases on periodontium- diabetes, sexhormones, nutrition, AIDS, haemorrhagic diseases
- 9.8 Etiology,pathogenesis, clinical signs and symptoms and management of: Plaque associated gingivitis, Systematically aggravated gingivitis, Acute gingival infection-ANUG, acute herpetic gingivostomatitis, pericoronitis, Desquamative gingivitis, Allergic gingivitis,
- 9.9 Gingival enlargement, Gingival abscess
- 9.10 Periodontal pocket
- 9.11 Periodonitis: Adult peridontitis, Rapidly progressive periodontitis, Early onset periodontitis, Juvenile periodontitis associated with systemic diseases, Periodontal abscess
- 9.12 Clinical diagnosis and Diagnostic aids
- 9.12 Prognosis
- 9.13 Treatment plan and rationale for periodontal treatment
- 9.14 Periodontal treatment of medically compromised patients
- 9.15 General principles of periodontal therapy
- 9.16 Definition- Periodontal regeneration, repair, new attachment, Re attachment
- 9.17 Plaque control : mechanical and chemical
- 9.18 the periodontal instrumentarium, Principles of periodontal instrumentation
- 9.19 Anti-microbial and other chemotherapeutic agents in periodontal therapy
- 9.20 Coronoplasty in periodontal therapy
- 9.21 General principles of periodontal surgery, root planning
- 9.22 Gingival curettage
- 9.23 Gingivectomy
- 9.24 Flap surgery
- 9.25 Resective osseous surgery : Osseous defects and osseous surgery including bone grafts
- 9.26 Reconstructive osseous surgery: Root conditioning /guided tissue regeneration (GTR)
- 9.27 Furcation involvement and management
- 9.28 Endo-perio therapy
- 9.29 Mucogingival surgery
- 9.30 Periodontal splints, Periodontal pack
- 9.31 Dentinal hypersensitivity
- 9.32 Dental implant
- 9.33 Prosthetic and restorative procedures in management of periodontal disease
- 9.34 Maintenance phase of periodontal therapy or supportive periodontal treatment

**Section C – 30 Marks**

**5. ORTHODONTICS**

**10%**

- 5.1 Definition, scope and objectives of orthodontia
- 5.2 Indication for orthodontics treatment
- 5.3 Limitation of orthodontic treatment
- 5.4 Growth and development: Jaws, Teeth, Face, Skull
- 5.5 Occlusion
- 5.6 Normal development of oral functions: Mastication, Swallowing, Speech, Occlusal function
- 5.7 Normal occlusion: It's development, Characteristics and variation
- 5.8 Genetics-applied to orthodontics
- 5.9 Malocclusion: Classification, Etiology
- 5.10 Orthodontic records
- 5.11 History and examination
- 5.12 Study models
- 5.13 Radiography
- 5.14 Preventive and interceptive orthodontics
- 5.15 Extractions in orthodontics
- 5.16 Orthodontic appliances: Removable, Functional, and Fixed
- 5.17 Tissue response to orthodontic tooth movement
- 5.18 Stability and retention
- 5.19 Oral surgery for orthodontic patients
- 5.20 Materials related to orthodontics

**6. DENTAL MATERIAL**

**10%**

- 6.1 Aim and scope
- 6.2 Structure and behavior of matters, Biological consideration,
- 6.3 Physical and mechanical properties of dental materials
- 6.4 Gypsum products
- 6.5 Impression materials:
  - 6.5.1 Impression compound
  - 6.5.2 ZnO-Eugenol
  - 6.5.3 Agar-agar
  - 6.5.4 Alginate
  - 6.5.5 Rubber base impression materials
- 6.6 Synthetic resins:
  - 6.6.1 Properties
  - 6.6.2 As denture base material
  - 6.6.3 Repair and reline material
  - 6.6.4 Soft liner
  - 6.6.5 Tissue conditioners
- 6.7 Resins as restorative materials:
  - 6.7.1 Unfilled and filled resins
  - 6.7.2 Light cure
  - 6.7.3 Dentin bonding agent
  - 6.7.4 Acid etch
- 6.8 Metal alloys:
  - 6.8.1 Dental amalgam alloys
  - 6.8.2 Dental casting gold alloys

- 6.8.3 Stainless steel
- 6.8.4 Chrome cobalt alloy
- 6.8.5 Nickle titanium alloy
- 6.8.6 Titanium alloy
- 6.8.7 Vitallium
- 6.9 Waxes: different types of dental waxes used in dentistry
- 6.10 Welding and Soldering,
- 6.11 Dental cement:
  - 6.11.1 Zinc Oxide Eugenol
  - 6.11.2 Zinc phosphate
  - 6.11.3 Polycarboxylate
  - 6.11.4 Glass Ionomers
  - 6.11.5 Cavity liners
  - 6.11.6 Cavity varnishes
  - 6.11.7 Calcium hydroxide
- 6.12 Dental porcelain: Porcelain fused to metal, porcelain furnace and fusing
- 6.13 Abrasive and polishing agents.
- 8. PROSTHODONTICS AND CROWN AND BRIDGE 10%**
  - 8.1 Prosthodontics**
    - 8.1.1 Examination, diagnosis, treatment planning and prognosis
    - 8.1.2 Retention and stability
    - 8.1.3 Impression making
    - 8.1.4 Preparation of casts, trays and temporary denture bases
    - 8.1.5 Methods of jaw registration
    - 8.1.6 Identification of artificial teeth : Selection, arrangement and aesthetics
    - 8.1.7 Complete denture :
      - 8.1.7.1 Principles of occlusion and articulation in complete dentures
      - 8.1.7.2 Trial in complete dentures
      - 8.1.7.3 Steps of processing and finishing denture
      - 8.1.7.4 Correction of occlusal discrepancies
      - 8.1.7.5 Steps in delivery and adjustments of complete dentures
      - 8.1.7.6 Sequelae of ill fitting dentures
      - 8.1.7.8 Rebasing and relining of dentures
    - 8.1.8 Immediate dentures
    - 8.1.9 Implant dentures
    - 8.1.10 Obturators
    - 8.1.11 Partial Dentures
      - 8.1.11.1 Scope of removable partial dentures
      - 8.1.11.2 Classification of removable partial dentures
      - 8.1.11.3 Components removable partial dentures
      - 8.1.11.4 Mouth preparation for removable partial dentures
      - 8.1.11.5 Impression making
      - 8.1.11.6 Designs of removable partial dentures and associated problems
      - 8.1.11.7 Principles on fabrication of cast metal framework
      - 8.1.11.8 Jaw relation records, Selection and arrangement of teeth
      - 8.1.11.9 Trial of partial dentures
      - 8.1.11.10 Steps of processing, finishing, delivery and maintenance of partial dentures
      - 8.1.11.11 Uses of immediate partial dentures.



**8.2 CROWN AND BRIDGE**

- 8.2.1 Indication and Contra-indication
- 8.2.2 Examination, diagnosis and treatment planning
- 8.2.3 Principles of selection and choice of abutment teeth
- 8.2.4 Principles of tooth reduction
- 8.2.5 Preparation of abutment teeth
- 8.2.6 Temporary protections of prepared tooth
- 8.2.7 Gingival retractions and impression procedures
- 8.2.8 Construction of dies and working methods, direct and indirect techniques.

**Section D– 20 Marks**

**7. CONSERVATIVE AND ENDODONTICS**

**10%**

**7.1 CONSERVATIVE**

- 7.1.1 Scope of conservative Dentistry and Endodontics
- 7.1.2 Patient examination, diagnosis and treatment planning in Conservative and Endodontics including various diagnostic aids
- 7.1.3 Instruments and Equipment used in Conservative and Endodontics :
  - 7.1.3.1 Hand instruments
  - 7.1.3.2 Rotary instruments
- 7.1.4 Sterilization in Conservative dentistry and Endodontics
- 7.1.5 Clinical significance of dental anatomy, histology, physiology and occlusion
- 7.1.6 Dental caries
- 7.1.7 Fundamentals in tooth preparation :
  - 7.1.7.1 Nomenclature of teeth
  - 7.1.7.2 Caries terminology
  - 7.1.7.3 Tooth preparation terminology
  - 7.1.7.4 Principles of tooth preparation
- 7.1.8 Principles of isolation and moisture control
- 7.1.9 Pain control in Conservative and Endodontics
- 7.1.10 Cavity preparation for various types of restorative material
  - 7.1.10.1 Amalgam
  - 7.1.10.2 Composite
  - 7.1.10.3 Glass Ionomer Cement
  - 7.1.10.4 Cast restoration

**7.2 ENDODONTICS**

- 7.2.1 Pulp development, structure and function
- 7.2.2 Periapical pathology
- 7.2.3 Tooth morphology and access opening
- 7.2.4 Working length determination
- 7.2.5 Cleaning and shaping the root canal system
- 7.2.6 Obturation of the root canal system
- 7.2.7 Traumatic injuries : Diagnosis and management
- 7.2.8 Root resorption
- 7.2.9 Surgical endodontics
- 7.2.10 Pulp capping and pulpotomy
- 7.2.11 Bleaching of teeth
- 7.2.12 Restoration of endodontically treated teeth
- 7.2.13 Endo – Perio lesions
- 7.2.14 Endodontic failures and retreatment

- 7.2.15 Endodontic emergencies
- 7.2.16 Drugs used in Conservative and Endodontics
- 7.2.17 Irrigants and medicaments

**10. PAEDODONTICS AND COMMUNITY DENTISTRY 10%**

**10.1 PAEDODONTICS (5%)**

- 10.1.1 Definition, Scope and importance of Paedodontics
- 10.1.2 Morphology of dentitions and its application
- 10.1.3 Applied morphology and histology of deciduous and permanent teeth
- 10.1.4 Importance of 1<sup>st</sup> permanent molar
- 10.1.5 Anomalies of developing dentition:
  - 10.1.5.1 tooth eruption
  - 10.1.5.2 tooth exfoliation
  - 10.1.5.3 tooth number
  - 10.1.5.4 tooth structure
  - 10.1.5.5 tooth color
- 10.1.6 Orofacial growth and its modification
- 10.1.7 Management of common dental and oral diseases in children
- 10.1.8 Diagnosis and management of orodental trauma in child patient
- 10.1.9 Oral manifestation of systemic disease in children
- 10.1.10 Paedodontic treatment plan
- 10.1.11 Psychological development and behavioural attitude in paediatric group
- 10.1.12 Common oral surgical procedures undertaken in children
- 10.1.13 Sedation and anaesthesia used in children for dental procedures
- 10.1.14 Pulp therapy in primary and young permanent tooth
- 10.1.15 Space maintainer : Indication, Classification and techniques of fabrication
- 10.1.16 Management of pain, anxiety and stress in child patient
- 10.1.17 Orthodontic treatment in primary dentition

**10.2 COMMUNITY DENTISTRY (5%)**

- 10.2.1 Concept of health and attitude towards illness
- 10.2.2 Community survey and family case study
- 10.2.3 Doctor, patient relationship
- 10.2.4 Epidemiology of oral diseases in Nepal
- 10.2.5 Fluorides
  - 10.2.5.1 fluoride mechanisms
  - 10.2.5.2 fluorosis
  - 10.2.5.3 systemic fluorides
  - 10.2.5.4 topical fluorides
- 10.2.6 Food which prevent dental decay
- 10.2.7 Concept of health education
- 10.2.8 Motivation and incentives
- 10.2.9 Methods and media of oral health education
- 10.2.10 Nutrition and health
- 10.2.11 Growth and development
- 10.2.12 Breast feeding
- 10.2.13 Motivation to community people and school teachers
- 10.2.14 National Oral Health Policy

**वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर नमूना प्रश्नहरू (Sample Questions)**

1. The material of choice in pulp capping is
  - A. zinc oxide and eugenol
  - B. steroids in combination with antibiotics
  - C. polycarboxylate cements
  - D. calcium hydroxide

**Correct Answer:- (D)**

2. Most prevalent form of malocclusion is
  - A. Angle's class I
  - B. Class II div I
  - C. Class II div II
  - D. Class III

**Correct Answer:- (A)**

3. Sialorrhea can occur in all EXCEPT
  - A. stomatitis
  - B. cholinergic drugs
  - C. heavy metals
  - D. diabetes mellitus

**Correct Answer:- (D)**

4. A tooth that supports a fixed or removable prosthesis is called
  - A. retainer
  - B. pontic
  - C. abutment
  - D. bridge

**Correct Answer:- (C)**

5. Plaque tends to form most rapidly
  - A. during sleep
  - B. while eating food
  - C. while drinking fruit juices
  - D. formation is at a constant rate

**Correct Answer:- (A)**

**विषयगत नमूना प्रश्नहरू (Sample questions)**

1. Define Juvenile periodontitis. Describe its clinical features, radiological findings, microbiological findings and its management in detail.
2. Define prognosis. Describe in detail overall and individual prognosis of a tooth.
3. write short notes on (5 X 2)
  - a. Furcation involvement
  - b. Endo-Perio Lesions