

# Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 01-Jul-2024 (02:15 PM - 05:00 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

THIRD BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE/JULY 2024

SUBJECT: OP3103T - ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL MICROBIOLOGY  
(IR BATCH - CBME)

**Marks: 60**

**Duration: 165 mins.**

**Answer all the questions.**

**Draw diagrams wherever necessary:**

- 1A) Enumerate the developmental odontogenic cysts. (2)
- 1B) Describe the clinical, radiological and histopathological features of Dentigerous Cyst. (2+3+3 = 8 marks)
- 2A) Define dental caries. (2)
- 2B) Explain the histopathology of dentinal caries. (8)
3. **Write short notes on:**
- 3A) Clinical features and histopathology of Neurilemmoma. (4)
- 3B) Clinical features and histopathology of Adenoid cystic carcinoma. (4)
- 3C) Radiographic and histopathological features of Pindborg tumour. (4)
- 3D) Etiopathogenesis and histopathological features of Lichen planus. (4)
- 3E) Clinical and histopathological features of Fibrous dysplasia. (4)
- 3F) Clinical features and laboratory investigations of Cyclic Neutropenia. (4)
- 3G) Pathogenesis and clinical features of Necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis. (4)
- 3H) A 55-year-old male patient reported to the dental clinic with the chief complaint of difficulty in opening the mouth and burning sensation while eating food. History revealed that the patient had the habit of chewing pan for more than 20 years. Oral examination showed that the teeth were stained and attrited and the mouth opening was limited to 20 mm. Identify this condition and describe the clinical features and histopathology of this condition. (4)
- 3I) A 45-year-old female patient underwent an extraction of a grossly decayed mandibular left first molar tooth. The extraction was uneventful. However, the patient returned to the dentist after 3 days with the chief complaint of severe pain and foul odour in the region of the extraction site. Oral examination revealed an empty socket with absence of clot. Explain this condition along with the pathogenesis. (4)
- 3J) Age estimation techniques in children. (4)

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