01. The major component of dental plaque is:
   a. Materia alba.
   b. Lactic acid.
   c. Desquamated epithelial cells.
   d. Microorganism.
   e. Salivary contents.
   Key: d

02. The optimum amount of fluoride in drinking water that does not produce mottling of enamel yet causing reduction in dental caries is:
   a. 0.01 PPM.
   b. 0.1 PPM.
   c. 1.0 PPM.
   d. 2.1 PPM.
   e. 4.5 PPM.
   Key: c

03. Name the indicator which reveals the burden of ill health of the community:
   a. Mortality indicator.
   b. Nutritional state indicator.
   c. Disability rate.
   d. Morbidity indicator.
   e. Socioeconomic indicator.
   Key: d

04. Examining a patient in dental office is equivalent to community dental health:
   a. Analysis of data.
   b. Program planning.
   c. Program operation.
   d. Surveying.
   e. Evaluation.
   Key: d

05. Seasonal trend is characteristic of:
   a. Communicable disease.
   b. Non-communicable disease.
   c. Congenital disease.
   d. Malignant disease.
   e. Autoimmune disease.
   Key: a
06. Relationship between prevalence, incidence and duration of illness is:
   a. Prevalence = incidence x duration of illness.
   b. Incidence = prevalence x duration of illness.
   c. Duration of illness = prevalence x incidence.
   d. Incidence = duration of illness/prevalence.
   e. There is no such relation between prevalence, incidence and duration of illness.
   **Key: a**

07. The epidemiological triad is:
   a. Agent, host, disease.
   b. Agent, environment, disease.
   c. Agent, host, environment.
   d. Host, disease, time.
   e. Agent, disease, time.
   **Key: c**

08. A trial which determines the feasibility and practicality of a study is called a:
   a. Longitudinal study.
   b. Placebo.
   c. Case control study.
   d. Cohort study.
   e. Pilot study.
   **Key: e**

09. Hypothesis is:
   a. A report.
   b. A synopsis.
   c. A theory.
   d. A supposition from an observation.
   e. An experiment.
   **Key: d**

10. What is primary cause of periodontal disease?
   a. Food habits.
   b. Lifestyle.
   c. Bacterial plaque.
   d. Systemic disease.
   e. Vitamin deficiency.
   **Key: c**

11. Standard deviation is also known as:
   a. Normal distribution.
   b. Standard error of proportion.
   c. Standard error of mean.
   d. Mean deviation.
   e. Root mean square deviation.
   **Key: e**
12. **Measures of central tendencies are:**
   a. Median, range and mode.
   b. Mean, median, mode.
   c. Mean, mode and mean deviation.
   d. Mean, mode and standard deviation.
   e. Mode, mean deviation and standard deviation.
   **Key:** b

13. **The total area of a normal curve is:**
   a. 0.1.
   b. 1.1.
   c. 10.
   d. 1.
   e. 0.01.
   **Key:** d

14. **Spread of dispersion is expressed by:**
   a. Mean.
   b. Mode.
   c. Range.
   d. Standard deviation.
   e. Ratio.
   **Key:** d

15. **A decision about a course of action is:**
   a. Goal.
   b. Aim.
   c. Objective.
   d. Plan.
   e. Evaluation.
   **Key:** d

16. **Fourth dimension of health proposed to be added to WHO’s definition of health is:**
   a. Physical.
   b. Mental.
   c. Social.
   d. Cultural.
   e. Spiritual.
   **Key:** e

17. **There is a basic desire to learn in each and every individual, awakening of this desire is known as:**
   a. Education.
   b. Motivation.
   c. Stimulation.
   d. Counseling.
   e. Persuasion.
   **Key:** b
18. Tenacious jelly like material on tooth surface is:
   a. Material alba.
   b. Dental plaque.
   c. Food debris.
   d. Calculus.
   e. Stain.
   **Key:** b

19. Which of the following preventive measure should be recommended for an 18 year old person WHO has no caries or restoration:
   a. Pit and fissure sealant.
   b. Dietary counseling.
   c. Topical fluoride application.
   d. Oral hygiene instructions and prophylaxis.
   e. Systemic fluoridation.
   **Key:** d

20. The component of dental plaque most responsible for its adhesiveness is:
   a. Bacteria.
   b. Calcium ions.
   c. Dead cells.
   d. Dextran.
   e. Viruses.
   **Key:** d

21. The concentration of $\text{SnO}_2$ used for topical application is:
   a. 2%.
   b. 10%.
   c. 8%.
   d. 1.23%.
   e. 5%.
   **Key:** c

22. Which of the following is most effective method of preventing dental carries in general population:
   a. Diet counseling.
   b. Oral prophylaxis.
   c. Fluoride mouth rinses and pastes.
   d. Systemic fluoride.
   e. Topical fluoride.
   **Key:** d
23. **Deflouridation of water can be done by:**
   a. Sodium chloride.
   b. Potassium permanganate.
   c. Chlorine.
   d. Lime and alum.
   e. Bleaching powders.
   
   **Key:** d

24. **Choose the most effective mechanical device for cleaning interdental surfaces of teeth:**
   a. Conventional tooth brush.
   b. Powered tooth brush.
   c. Triangular tooth picks.
   d. Interdental brushes.
   e. Gauze strips.
   
   **Key:** d

25. **Gingivitis is initiated most commonly by:**
   a. Vitamin deficiency.
   b. Pregnancy.
   c. Local irritating factors.
   d. Calcium deficiency.
   e. Malocclusion.
   
   **Key:** c

26. **Tooth brushing appears to be the most effective in prevention of:**
   a. Bad breath.
   b. Malocclusion.
   c. Periodontal diseases.
   d. Oral cancer.
   e. Premalignant lesions.
   
   **Key:** c

27. **Humectants are added in the Dentifrice (tooth pastes) to:**
   a. Decrease the surface lesion of the dentifrice.
   b. Prevent the separation of the liquid and solid component of the paste.
   c. Help in carries control.
   d. Prevent the paste from drying out.
   e. Help in preventing periodontal disease control.
   
   **Key:** d

28. **Oral cancer can be prevented by:**
   a. Early screening.
   b. Biopsy.
   c. Radian.
   d. Surgery.
   e. Chemotherapy.
   
   **Key:** a
29. Intervention of a disease at a stage before the disease occurs is:
   a. Primary prevention.
   b. Immediate prevention.
   c. Community prevention.
   d. Secondary prevention.
   e. Tertiary prevention.
   
   **Key:** a

30. Which of the sugar is least cariogenic:
   a. Glucose.
   b. Sucrose.
   c. Lactose.
   d. Fructose.
   e. Xylitol.

   **Key:** e

31. Vitamins act as:
   a. Hormone.
   b. Catalyst.
   c. Stimulant.
   d. Source of energy.
   e. Source of protein.

   **Key:** b

32. Balance diet is one which contain:
   a. High protein low carbohydrates.
   b. High carbohydrates low protein.
   c. All nutritive factors in proper proportion.
   d. High protein, high fat and low carbohydrates.
   e. High vitamins.

   **Key:** c

33. What is the causative agent of AIDS:
   a. Retrovirus.
   b. HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).
   c. HAV.
   d. HBV.
   e. HCV.

   **Key:** b

34. The person who assist the dentist in clinical work but does not carry out independent procedure in oral cavity is:
   a. Dental therapist.
   b. Dental hygienist.
   c. Clinical dental assistant.
   d. School dental nurse.
   e. Denturist.

   **Key:** c
35. Which of the following Index can be used to assess the treatment need:
   a. PDI.
   b. DMF.
   c. PMA.
   d. CPITN.
   e. OHI-S.
   **Key: d**

36. How much pressure is applied by the probe in CPITN index:
   a. 10gm.
   b. 25gm.
   c. 35gm.
   d. 45gm.
   e. 5gm.
   **Key: b**

37. If the score in Dean’s community index is 0.4, it indicates:
   a. Negative.
   b. Border line.
   c. Medium.
   d. Very marked.
   e. Slight.
   **Key: a**

38. What are the index teeth used in OHI-S index:
   a. 16, 21, 24, 36, 41, 44.
   b. 16, 11, 26, 36, 31, 46.
   c. 11, 14, 21, 24, 36, 46.
   d. 11, 21, 31, 41, 31, 46.
   e. 11, 21, 22, 32, 42, 46.
   **Key: b**

39. Which of the following is most effective mean of health education:
   a. Lectures.
   b. Group discussion.
   c. Individual instructions.
   d. Distribution of pamphlets.
   e. Seminar.
   **Key: c**

40. Which system of the body is effected more by the AIDS:
   a. Cardiovascular system.
   b. Respiratory system.
   c. Skeletal system.
   d. Immune system.
   e. Reproductive system.
   **Key: d**
41. Society is a group of:
   a. Males.
   b. Females.
   c. Children.
   d. Adults.
   e. Individuals.
   **Key: e**

42. Culture is a system of customs, ideas, values and skills which are transmitted socially from:
   a. Parents to children.
   b. Teacher to students.
   c. Individual to generation.
   d. Generation to individual.
   e. Generation to generation.
   **Key: e**

43. Case control study is a part of:
   a. Descriptive epidemiology.
   b. Analytical epidemiology.
   c. Experimental epidemiology.
   d. It is not related with epidemiology.
   e. Serological epidemiology.
   **Key: b**

44. The lethal dose of fluorides for an adult is:
   a. 1.5 to 2.5 gm.
   b. 2.5 to 10 gm.
   c. 10 to 15 gm.
   d. 15 to 20 gm.
   e. More than 50 gm.
   **Key: b**

45. Incidence of any disease can be known by:
   a. Longitudinal study.
   b. Cross-sectional study.
   c. Retrospective study.
   d. Case control study.
   e. Pilot study.
   **Key: a**