

Satyam Joshi's Final File - 2017

It took 6 months to come up with this file. **This file is compilation of every single damn Rq of 2017.** All the available files and discussions on fb were followed, this file has final answers to all the questions. So now to check any final answer, people can just check in this file and save time. Sets of repetitions are avoided however, some questions are allowed for repetitions in order to give importance to topics.

Please note: this file covers 2017 Rqs and discussion. I also recommend to go through Tangy, Veronica, 421 ipass, 2014 Rq and 2016 Rq.
So total only 6 files are more than enough to go ahead with final prep before exam.

Here is the list of all files of 2017 that are compiled and answered:

Files Compiled:

1. 30th Dec 2016
2. Rqs_2017_all_in_one_by_Niks
3. Kool Dentist
4. Sash nbde rq 16/4/2017
5. Sarahs rqs
6. Sandy RQS
7. PHONIX
8. Pratibha RQ's
9. REAL RQ
10. March 2017.rtf
11. Rqs
 - a. 30th Dec 2016 (1-72)
 - b. Unknown 1 - 6
 - c. January 2017
 - d. January 2017
 - e. FB group discussion 2017 RQs
 - f. February 21st, 2017
 - g. 16th march 2017 1-106
 - h. 16th February 2017 1- 41
12. 3rd april
13. Group rqs
14. Rq Mine
15. Master RQ
16. Lora April
17. Lora + Pratibha
18. Jason Gerald April 2017

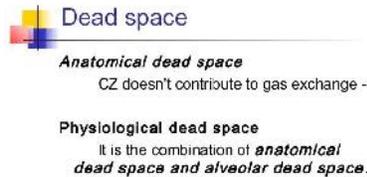
19. Rq January 2017
20. March 2017
21. Akshit RQ 5th April 2017
22. 8th May 2017 file name: questions
23. 7th May 2017, file name: Ni colleta's way
24. 12th May 2017
25. 26th May 2017
26. 27th may 2017
27. 4th June 2017

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1. 30th Dec 2016 (1-72)
2. Rqs_2017_all_in_one_by_Niks
Section A and B – (1 – 256) / NBDE Queen / Solved RQs from yesterday 2/28/17
Section C – (1-16)
Section D - 2nd march 2017 – (1 – 192)
Section E – (1 – 52) 26th february 2017
Section F - (1 – 50) (date unknown)
Section G – (1 – 58)
3. Unknown (1 – 6)
4. January 2017 (1- 114)
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6. FB group discussion 2017 RQs (1-34)
7. February 21st, 2017 (1-48)
8. Kool Dentist – (1-100)
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10. Sarahs rqs (1-50)
11. Sandy RQS (1-60)
12. PHONIX" (1-71)
13. Pratibha RQ's" (1-30),
14. REAL RQ is the rest (Repeated question sets of the same files cleaned)
16th march 2017 (1-106)
16th February 2017 (1- 41)
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16. Lora April 2017 (1-137)
17. Jason Gerald April 2017 (1-148)
18. Akshit RQ 5th April 2017 (1-57)
19. 7th May 2017 (1-71)
20. 8th May 2017 (1-59)
21. 7th May 2017, Ni Colleta's way (1-128)
22. 12th May 2017 (1-18)
23. 26th May 2017 (1-55)

24. New doc 5/27/2017 Rq (1-114)

1. Papilla of the tongue don't have taste? **Filliform**
2. Tracheostomy ? **Increases phisylogical dead space**



Tracheostomy is a surgical procedure routinely done in critically ill patients requiring prolonged mechanical ventilatory support. Tracheostomy might facilitate weaning by reducing dead space and airway resistance, and by improving secretion clearance. This reduces the likelihood of tube obstruction by inspissated mucus, makes the patient more comfortable, requiring less sedation and reducing the likelihood of aspiration through improved glottic function

anatomical dead space is decreased by:

- i. Intubation (nasal cavity is bypassed and diameter of tube is less than airway diameter)
- ii. Tracheostomy (upper airways and nasal cavity bypassed)
- iii. Hyperventilation (decreasing lung volume)
- iv. Neck flexion
- v. Bronchoconstrictors

3. gustatory of the anterior two third will travel along? **LINGUAL**
4. hamular from which bone? **Media pterygoid between**
5. Which muscle inserted to coronoid? **Temporalis**
6. Which nerve travel with external jugular vein? **greatrer auricular**
Ejv is greatrer auricular
ljev is accessory
7. which innervated muscle below true vocal cord? **Inferior laryngeal**
8. What cause subination between ulna and redial? **biceps brachial**
9. chose 2 visceral arteries branch from abdominal aort?
The abdominal aorta has 3 single anterior visceral branches (coeliac, SMA, IMA), 3 paired lateral visceral branches (suprarenal, renal, gonadal), 5 paired lateral

abdominal wall branches (inferior phrenic and four lumbar), and 3 terminal branches (two common iliacs and the median sacral)

10. Innervation of the lung? **Vagus.. Phrenic**
11. Burning sensation of the mouth which nerve transmit it? **C fibers**
12. Facial paralysis after anesthesia? **inferior alveolar given wrong so parotid anesthetized**
13. What structure doesn't go through parotid? **facial artery**
Structures passing over parotid: facial nerve, external carotid artery, Auriculotemp nerve, greater auricular
14. Pepsinogen secreted from? **chief cell or oxyntic cell of stomach**
15. Epinephrin and glucagon cause? **glycogenolysis**
16. Gonadotropin hormone cause release of? **LH and FSH**
17. Proprioception of trigeminal to which nucleus? **Mesencephalic**
18. Cells of PDL comes from? **Dental sac**
19. Each located in external surface of enamel except one? **Hunter-Schreger band**
20. Too much clenching. Abuse activation of? **Masseter, if not in option then Temporalis**
21. Vit C is important for? **Collagen | hydroxylation of proline**
22. Enamel is harder than bone due to? **Higher inorganic content**
23. ATP needed for each except one? **Facilitated diffusion require charge difference...electrochemical gradient**
24. What cause depolarization? **Depolarization occur by movement of K from inside to outside, while Na moves inside.**
25. Muscle contraction cause shortening of? **H and I band**
A band is constant, I and Z move
26. Not important gland? **Adrenal cortex**
27. Fasciculated produce? **ACTH, Glucocorticoid**
28. Herpangina? **Coxsackie virus, coxsackie A**
29. Cervical cancer? **HPV 16 and 18**
30. Fungus with capsule? **Cryptococcus**
31. Fungi treated with? **Amphotericin (for systemic fungal infection), Nystatin (for oral fungal infection)**
32. What enzyme bacteria used to produce caries? **Glucosyltransferase - to break sucrose**
33. Which virus not latent? **Polio**
34. From where the vertebral artery go to skull? **Foramen Magnum**
35. Which define the mouth size? **the degree of fusion between maxillary and mandibular process (lip formation also depends on the same)**
36. Fumarate link urea cycle? **Fumarate links urea cycle to TCA**
37. What is not normally present in plasma? **Thrombin**
38. Parafollicular cells produce? **Calcitonin**

39. Infection from maxillary molar goes to? **Infratemporal**
40. What is voluntary? **rectum**
(**esophagus, Middle third is involuntary**)
41. Have afferent and efferent vessels? **Lymphnode**
42. What retracts mandible? **Posterior fibers of temporalis**
43. During maximum clenching what muscle attaches to disc activated to stabilize it? **superior lateral**
44. What ligament attaches to disc? **Collateral**
45. What accessory ligament prevents mandible from protruding? **Stylomandibular**
46. If cell starts directly to divide what will cause to cell cycle? **G1 and G2 Phase decreases**
47. SLE? **Autoantibody**
48. Amelogenesis imperfecta due to? **AMELX gene**
49. Alzheimer? **Neurodegenerative, dementia**
50. A girl from Africa had TB, what would not be a cause of a positive TB test? **Leprosy**
51. Alzheimer's testlet and patient has depression also and takes medication for it:
 b. T/F is patient's depression from the causes of his Alzheimer's - **true**
 c. T/F something about effect or deficiency of serotonin in Alzheimer's- **true**
 d. While extracting you break marginal ridge what do you do? **inform patient**
52. Sensation of face which nucleus? **face-VPM and body VPL**
Mesencephalic: responsible for proprioception on face and jaw-jerk reflex.
Spinal: responsible for pain and temperature and this nucleus is subdivided into Oralis, Interpolaris and Caudalis.
Oralis- fine tactile sense from orofacial region.
Interpolaris-tactile sense + DENTAL PAIN.
Caudalis- nociception + thermal sensation
53. burning sensation with patient wearing LRPD? **Mental**
54. Paralysis of the face muscle below zygoma? **UMN Damage**
Upper motor neuron damage: paralysis on the contralateral side for the lower quadrant of the face only
Lower motor neuron: paralysis on the ipsilateral side for the upper and lower quadrants of the face
55. how much the occlusal table forms over all? **50-60**
56. As patient ages the artery loses elasticity what will happen to the pp? **Increase systole, decrease or no change in diastole due to increased elasticity of aorta**
57. Pulmonary and aorta alike in which? **Amount of blood flowing is same, both have tricuspid semilunar valve**
58. Glucose filtration rate? **0**
59. Primary mandibular incisor? **Straight Incisal edge, mamelon**

60. Why hapten cannot elicit the formation of antibodies by themselves? **Too small, it need carrier**
61. Which is similar between salivary gland and kidney? **Intercalated duct**
62. Where dose the submandibular canal open? **sublingual caruncle in floor of mouth**
63. Infection of lower anterior teeth? **submental**
64. Excessive ACTH cause? **Hyperglycemia and weight gain**
65. Spingolipid regarding there structure? **Sphingosine, 1 fatty acid chain and a functional group.**

Functional groups:

- Glucose in cerebroside
- Choline in sphingomyelin
- Bunch of sugars in ganglioside
- Hydrogen in ceramide

66. Chronic viral hepatitis **Hept. C - It is a single-stranded enveloped RNA virus associated with the highest level of chronic disease state.**
67. Lining bone marrow- **endosteom**
68. Which of the following state embedded in endometrium- **blastocyte**
69. lining of trachea- **psuedostratified ciliated columnar**
70. Bowman- **podocytes**
71. Found in salivary glands and pancreas = **striated ducts**
72. latent virus in saliva = **mumps**
73. Virus that cause chicken pox also cause = **smthing like varisella zoster infection**
74. patient with diabetes 1 should watch 3 of the following: **carbohydrate, fat, total calories**
75. leukoplakia what type of epithelium? **parakeratinized**
76. ATPase bind to? **tropomyosin**
77. decrease water permeability in distal tubule? **ADH**
78. promote osteogenesis? **somatotropin**
79. cell not found in purulent? **plasma cells**
80. not found in dermis? **myelenated nerve fibers**
81. made of mesenchyme? **rete pege**
82. not essential for life? **adrenal medulla**
83. upper cevical ganglion? **c1 to c4**
84. ACTH increse will cause? **weight gain and hyperglycemia**
85. colloid-filled follicle? **thyroid**
86. blood brain barrier is efficient because? **not fenestrated**

87. mx 1 molar root not innervated by superior posterior nerve= **MB**
88. bifurcated anterior tooth? **md canine**
89. liver failure? **hypoalbuminemia**
90. absolute refractory period? **blocked Na influx**
91. not superficial to hyoglossus? **lingual artery**
92. PAH determine? **renal plasma flow**
93. which part of the nephron uses the most ATP? **PCT**
94. from otic ganglion to the parotid ? **Secretomotor post ganglionic parasympathetic fibers in auriculotemporal nerve**
95. from splanchnic to celiac trunk? **post synaptic sympathetic**
96. pain from teeth to? **parietal**
97. separate diencephalon? **3rd ventricle**
98. smallest cusp in primary MD 1 molar? **Distal**
99. steepness of the condyle ? **Increases crown height**
100. How increasing anterior overbite will affect the height of posterior cusps ? **Make them taller/higher**
101. taking a canine from a mutually protected occlusion? **Mutually guided occlusion**
102. overcontouring lingual surface of anterior teeth will? **decrease overjet**
103. hooks under hamulus? **tensor veli palatini**
104. attach to mand raphe? **sphenomandibular ligament**
105. achalasia is most related to? **esophagus**
106. aflatoxins produced by? **aspergillus**
107. systemic fungal infection? **coccidioides, histoplasmosis**
108. sensory (pain) innervation from the buccal vestibule of the mouth? **long buccal nerve (V3)**
109. which triangle bounded by superior belly of omohyoid + anterior borders of SCM + posterior belly of digastrics? **carotid**
110. abdominal aorta branches? **celiac + superior mesenteric + inferior mesenteric**
111. portal drainage from? **small and large intestine**
112. vertebral artery enter the skull via? **foramen magnum**
113. anterior wrist innervated by? **median**
114. parkinson and alzheimer have in common? **dementia**
115. calcitonin? **inhibit bone resorption**
116. myasthenia gravis a defect in? **myoneural junction**
117. granular cells in ovaries analogous with which in testes? **Sertoli**
118. granulosa stratum contains? **keratohyalin**
119. inactive chromosome? **heterochromosome**
120. enamel pearls? **Hertwig remnant**

121. sac like with epithelium lining? **cyst**
122. trifurcated premolar? **MX 1 PM**
123. shorter incisogingivally than mesiodistally? **primary MX central**
124. which cust distribute to oblique and transverse ridges? **ML**
125. how many pulp horns in MD 1 molar? **5**
126. patient has paralysis in facial muscles due to cerebrovascular injury .. which artery is involved? **Middle cerebral**
127. not a function of CD4? **antibody release**
128. cellular immunity most important to detect? **intracellular**
129. IL1 released by? **activated macrophages**
130. pain transmitted by which nucleus ? **Spinal**
131. neurotransmitter in pulp = **substance p**
132. palatal glands? **mostly mucous**
133. demilunes in submandibular glands consist of? **serous**
134. chlamydial infection to conjunctiva and pharynx? **trachoma**
135. muscle btwn superior and middle pharyngeal constrictors? **stylopharyngeus**
136. supraclavicles lymph node metastasis from which cancer? **stomach**
137. posterior tongue papillae innervated by? **CN9**
138. does not pass from jugular foramen? **hypoglossal**
139. cilia move cerebral fluid from subarachnoid space to? **veins**
140. supinator of the arm? **biceps**
141. not by sympathetic? **pupil constriction**
142. to reach submandibular gland duct? **cut through mucus membrane only**
143. infection at the corner of the mouth spread to? **submandibular lymph node**
144. most superior part of larynx? **epiglottis**
145. greater cornu of hyoid and glossopharyngeal nerve arise from? **3rd arch**
146. external auditory meatus? **1st cleft**
147. graft rejection? **cell mediated type 4**
148. all premolars have DMCR longer than MMCR except? **MX 1 PM**
149. morphodifferentiation determine? **shape of the tooth**
150. DEJ forms at? **bell stage**
151. what occurs first? **elongation of IEE**
152. not found in compact bone? **trabeculae**
153. direct source of energy? **ATP= ADP + phosphorus**
154. protect against occlusal forced? **oblique fibers**
155. not an effect of Viagra? **relax smooth muscle**
156. acid phosphatase? **prostatic cancer**

157. exotoxin with 3 factors? **anthrax**
158. ansa cervicalis? **infrahyoid**
159. why antibiotics relief peptic ulcer? **As proton pump inhibitors decreases acid secretion, also because they are eliminate H. pylori**
160. to treat peptic ulcer cut which nerve? **vagus**
161. afferent of breuer reflex of the lung? **Stretch receptors (Hering-Breuer reflex) of the lung is carried by vagus nerve (CN 10) to prevent over-inflation**
162. sharp pain? **A-delta**
163. lining of stomach? **Simple columnar epi**
164. activation of an enzyme include? **phosphorylation of serin residue or hydrolysis of a peptide unit**
165. insulin receptor? **Tyrosine kinase**
166. autosomal dominant 50? **25% in offspring**
167. ph=1 glutamate will be? **+1**
168. which fungus cays athlete feet? **Trychophyton**
169. rickettsia and viruses? **both require hist to grow**
170. articulating surfaces in new born covered by? **hyaline cartilage**
171. infection in the posterior wall of maxillary sinus will spred to? **ethmoidal**
172. max molar infection spread to? **infratemporal**
173. howship lacuni? **osteoclasts (bony remodelling)**
174. oxidative decarboxylation? **ornitin decarboxylase - pyruvate carboxylase**
175. Cytochrome p450? **biotransformation of drug effects | inner of membrane of mitochondria,in pericentral vein zone in liver,help metabolism of toxin meds ect...**
176. Na K example of? **ion channel - primary active transport**
177. fungal agar? **sabouraud agar**
178. anti a and anti b both agglutinate? **ab type**
179. not in liquid necrosis and inflammation? **cell autolysis**
180. bond btwn DNA units? **phosphodiester**
181. bonds btwn GAGs? **glycosidic bonds**
182. Weil–Felix test? **rocky mountain spotted fever**
183. MD dimation of MX canine pulp canal? **widest near the cervical**
184. produce secretin? **dudenum**
185. all cause atrophy in muscle except? **excessive hormonal stinulation**
atrophy is caused by
disuse
pressure
dec supply
186. mechanoreceptors on PDL varying in? **threshold**

187. gamma fibers? **muscle tone**
188. MX cent erupt occlusally and? **facially**
189. premolar with cusps closest in size? **MX 2 PM**
190. Y pattern of MD 2 pm formed by? **lingual and central grooves**
191. warfarin tested by? **PT**
192. gingival disease? **IgG**
193. secretion of saliva? **polymeric IgA**
194. H2 receptors increase gastric acid secretion? **histamine**
195. interferon anti viral effect? **inhibit replication**
196. different between dystrophic calcification and metastatic calcification?
dystrophic occurs in necrotizing tissues
197. fumarate links urea cycle to? **krebs**
198. nitrogen sources in urea cycle? **carbamoyl phosphate and aspartate**
199. regulate glycolysis? **phosphofructokinase**
200. last step of gluconeogenesis on liver? **glucose 6 phosphatase**
201. dextran? **glucose units on hydrolysis yield fructans (levans) by glucosyltransferase**
202. substrate of dextran formation? **fructose**
203. respiratory acidosis? **hypoventilation..inc temp..inc bpg**
In acidosis: Extra Hydrogen goes into the cell and potassium then leaves the cell which causes transient hyperkalemia. Asthama, emphysema are acidosis
In alkalosis: Hydrogen leaves the cell and potassium enters the cell leading to transient hypokalemia.
204. Hyperventilation? **respiratory alkalosis (dec co2 and inc ph)**
205. suicide inhibitor? **sublactam**
206. inhibits prostaglandins? **aspirin**
207. penicillin resistance? **B-lactamase**
208. not a step of PCR? **There are three major steps involved in the PCR technique: Denaturation, Annealing, and Extension (in sequence)**
209. PPT positive indicate all except? **leprae**
210. not in plaque? **pyogenes**
211. important in clot formation? **Ca**
212. greatest genetic information transported? **Conjugation**
213. transduction include the following except? **cell to cell contact**
214. actin filaments in cilia similar to? **microtubules**
215. Nissl bodies ? **RER**
216. urticaria in penicillin allergy which type of hypersensitivity? **type 1**
217. clindamycin inhibit? **50S**

218. aminoglycoside? **inhibit translation**
219. long-onset long effect? **estrogen**
220. buccinator? **penetrated in inferior block**
221. relation of lingual nerve to inferior mandibular nerve? **anterior medial**
222. aciduric? **lactobacilli**
223. not in step. Coccus? **lipopolysaccharide**
224. frequent virulence factor? **capsule**
225. glucagon phosphorylate? **glycogen phosphorylation**
226. form collagen elastin reticular fibers? **fibroblast**
227. bone and cartilage share the following except? **highly vascularized**
228. primary teeth have? **lighter color**
229. lingual HOC of MX canine? **related to cingula**
230. cervical lines? **adjacent cervical lines are the same**
231. contact points? **stable dental arch and protect gingival papillae**
232. edge to edge MX lateral contact? **MD cent and lat**
233. mesial contact point on MX canine ? **Junction of middle third**
234. caries on MX lat? **Lingual pit, development for root planning**
235. left Mx 2nd premolar replaces with tooth? **primary second molar**
236. MX cent cingula offset to? **distal**
237. cervical cut on MX cent? **triangular**
238. occlusal view of MX 1 molar? **MD lingually longer than MD facially**
239. root with 2 canals frequently? **MD 1 molar**
240. Mx 2 molar? **3 roots 3 canals**
241. Mx 1 molar? **2MB 1P 1DB**
242. root with 2 canals? **mesial root of mandibular first molar**
243. straight mesial? **MD canine**
244. how many fossae of MX canine? **2 lingual fossae**
245. which of the following bordered by incisal edge and marginal ridges? **lingual fossa**
246. most anterior teeth deformities? **MX laterals**
247. neoplasia except? **aplasia**
248. benign tumor? **well differentiated cells**
249. precancerous? **non malignant**
250. leukoplakia? **hyperplasia**
251. squamous cells in lungs? **metaplasia**
252. Pt has lung infarction and dies in 24 hr. What is found in histology? **Red Infarct, pulmonary embolism**

253. postural position? **rest**
254. protrusion? **lateral pterygoid**
255. stable TMJ disc? **superior head of lateral pterygoid**
256. left movement? **right lateral pterygoid contraction**
257. translation? **superior compartment**
258. articular surfaces of condyle? **superior and anterior**
259. leukocytes leave vessels at? **Venules**
260. secrete HCL? **parietal cells**
261. which of the following is incorrect? **alcoholism cause gammatous necrosis**
262. not essential in lysin hydroxylation? **vit K**
263. extracellular? **cross link of collagen**
264. most tooth incline MD? **Mx molar**
265. magaloblastic anemia? **filic acid deficiency**
266. group A strep? **scarlet fever**
267. bone after 1 month? **woven**
268. irreversible? **karyolysis**
269. protein tertiary structure? **cystein**
270. inactive vaccine? **salk**
271. between atria? **foramen ovale**
272. pain of upper lip? **infraorbital**
273. phagocytes? **synovial mambrane**
274. inferior borders of TMJ formed by? **condyle**
275. TM ligament attach to? **condyle**
276. most ant superiot position? **CR**
277. fractured neck of codyle patient can open? **30 mm**
278. deformed teeth? **syphilis**
279. primary teeth that resemble permanent? **Mand and max 1st permanent molars**
resembles the mand and max 2nd primary molars
280. worsen periodontal disease? **Aggressive periodontitis**
281. not found in PDL? **osteoblast**
282. mottled teeth? **fluorosis**
283. calcification begins at? **incisal edge (if DEJ is not in ops)**
284. pulp decrease in size? **due to injury | increased fibers in the pulp will decrease**
its size
285. why MX molars have bulbous shape? **to aid in lateral movement of MD molars**
286. MX canine? **dictates the morphology of bone**
287. crepitus of TMJ? **osteoarthritis**
288. pitch of sound? **frequency**

289. triglycerides transported to liver by? **chylomicron - albumin**
290. does not occur in shock? **Edema**
291. NADPH not necessary for? **glycolysis**
292. why capillaries have the slowest flow? **Greater cross section area**
293. lateral bone in the face? **zygomatic**
294. within the parotid? **ECA + facial N + retromandibular V**
295. sensory to lower lip? **mental nerve**
296. vital capacity? **tidal + reserve inspired + reserve expired volume**
297. important for bone integrity taken as medication? **vit D**
298. masseter muscle reflex when it is? **stretched**
299. cholesterol? **HMG reductase**
300. after dental prophylaxis? **bacteremia**
301. digoxin MOA ? **Digoxin inhibits the Na-K-ATPase membrane pump, resulting in an increase in intracellular sodium. The sodium calcium exchanger (NCX) in turn tries to extrude the sodium and in so doing, pumps in more calcium. Increased intracellular concentrations of calcium may promote activation of contractile proteins (e.g., actin, myosin). Digoxin also acts on the electrical activity of the heart, increasing the slope of phase 4 depolarization, shortening the action potential duration, and decreasing the maximal diastolic potential.** Target Kind Pharmacological action Actions Organism
UniProt ID Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit alpha-1 Protein
302. patient pale not responding? **syncope**
303. Replace Dog aorta with rigid tube? **Inc systolic and dec diastolic**
304. atmospheric pressure is given how much O2 tension should be? **Its 20% of given atmospheric pressure of oxygen = partial pressure of oxygen .**
305. diuretic medication of hypertension? **inhibit ADH**
306. phenylketonuria which enzyme is defected? **phenylalanine hydroxylase**
307. myoglobin? **great affinity to bind O2 | Myoglobin has 4 times more affinity than hb**
308. to form Prostaglandins? **polyunsaturated FA is needed**
309. not innervated by hypoglossal? **palatoglossus**
310. sensory to ant 2/3 of tongue? **lingula (V3)**
311. doesn't cause elevation of BP? **increased venous resistance**
312. metastatic calcifications? **hyperparathyroidism**
313. hydrolysis of which of the following will not yield glucose? **mannose**
314. heat sensitive object sterilized with? **2% ethylene oxide**
315. object contact mucous membranes? **semi critical**
316. semi critical? **should be sterilized**
317. bacillary dysentery? **shigella**

318. Which of the following scenarios would cause the greatest DECREASE in resistance in a single artery 2mm long, and a radius of 1.2mm? **increasing the radius of the artery by a factor of 2**
319. abnormal relation btwn crown and root? **Dilacerations**
320. kidney end of proximal tubule osmotic pressure? **Decreased**
321. prions causes which disease? **Brain, Creutzfeldt | Mad Cow – Jackobi disease**
322. what is always found inside protein structure? **Alanine**
323. Which is not found in collagen? **Alanine | Tropoelastin**
324. TMJ sensory by which NV? **Mandibular, trigeminal**
325. what adducts the scapula? **rhomboid minor**
326. what structure is affected in root of the lung cancer? **Pulmonary aorta**
327. biceps NV? **(C5,6,7) musculocutaneous**
328. what antibody is found in saliva and tears? **ig a**
329. secretin is released in? **S cells of duodenum**
330. ADH and Aldosterone? **Adh on collecting and aldosterone on dct and collecting**
331. which is not found in Greater wing of sphenoid? **carotid canal**
332. Foramen rotundum passing structures? **Maxillary branch, trigeminal nerve**
333. which muscle not affected by patient that had a stroke on the motor lesion on the left side below eye muscles.? **Masseter, because LMN causes paralysis of lower half of facial muscles on ipsilateral side. of muscles innervated by VII. masseter is innervated by V.**
334. after an infarction the result will be- **organization**
335. microangioma from Diabetes Mellitus is due to? **Hypercholesterol**
336. Which branch of carotid artery is not in the carotid triangle? **Superficial temporal.**
337. MOA of Rifampin? **Inhibits DNA- dependent RNA polymerase.**
338. MOA of fluorouracil? **Suicide inhibitor of Thymidylate synthetase**
339. MOA of sulfonamides? **Compete with PABA (Para-amino benzoic acid) to inhibit folic acid synthesis.**
340. MOA of Aminoglycosides? **Binds to 30 s ribosomal and inhibits translation.**
341. all of the following is part of normal flora except? **Bordetella pertussis.**
342. RBC in hypotonic solution, what happens? **Lysis... but it used a Synonymous.**
343. What nerve innervates the parotid gland? **CN 7**
344. Acinar ducts where? **Pancreas**
345. Serous demilunes in which gland? **Sublingual**
346. Origin of periodontal ligament? **dental follicle**

347. Glucagon signals through? **cAMP**
348. Glucose is sequestered by which enzyme? **Hexokinase**
349. Glucagon and epinephrine have in common? **Glycogenolysis**
 Epinephrine wn acts on Alpha receptor inhibit insulin secretion by pancreas and in turn stimulate glycogenolysis in liver and muscle
- Norepinephrine increases glucose production either by glycogenolysis or gluconeogenesis, Glucagon binds with glucagon receptors in liver which then converts glycogen to glucose and releases into blood stream - (glycogenolysis)
 Also to make up/synthesize additional glucose it encourages the liver and kidney to undergo gluconeogenesis
350. Vital capacity? **IRV+ERV+TV**
351. Epithelium of respiratory tract? **Pseudostratified ciliated columnar**
352. In which can we see squamous epithelial metaplasia? **Esophagus**
353. After metabolic / respiratory acidosis Which abnormality of electrolytes is more likely... ? **Hyperkalemia**
354. What would cause metabolic acidosis? **Hyperventilation**
355. What are the virulence factors of Neisseria meningitis? **Capsule**
356. Antibiotic resistance in bacteria? **Can be transferred between bacteria by conjugation**
357. Where can you find the most osmolarity on renal system? **Loop of Henle**
358. Anterior cerebral artery supplies which lobes? **Frontal and parietal**
359. Scarlet fever caused by? **Group A strep**
360. What can you find in a spore? **calcium dipicolinic**
361. Where can you find Raschkow Plexus? **Adjacent to cell free zone**
362. Organism that causes athlete's foot? **Trichophyton**
363. Which fungal infection leads to superficial skin infection? **Trichophyton**
364. Systemic fungi? **Histoplasmosis**
365. transferring most genetic information? **Conjugation**
366. pt w/cirrhosis? **mallory bodies**
367. Streptococcus mutans produces what? **Dextran**
368. substrate for dextran? **Glucosyltransferase**
369. dental plaque other than bacterial acidic enzyme? **food debris**
370. Major component of periodontal ligament? **Collagen**
371. Where do Sharpey's fibers insert? **Acellular cementum**
372. Alveolar crest. Where? **1-2 mm above**
373. Embryonic origin of "body" of hyoid bone? **2nd arch**
374. Acid fast stain? **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**

375. What do neisseria meningitidis and haemophilus influenzae have in common? **the capsule**
376. Which factor plays an important role in detecting the initiation factor for RNA transcription? **Sigma**
377. Which of the following is carried by vector? **Rickettsia**
378. Gas gangrene is what kind of enzymatic activity? **Necrotizante**
379. MOA of tetanus toxin? **inhibition of the neurotransmitter release, Clostr. Tetani**
380. What protozoa are spread in cat feces? **Toxoplasma gandi**
381. antigenicity of diseases that change from season to season? **Antigenic Capsule**
382. iron is carried in serum plasma? **Transferrin**
383. It is an organelle except ? **fat droplet**
384. Who is the final electron receptor in electron transport chain? **Oxygen**
385. What measures partial pressure of O₂? **Carotid body**
386. Hyperventilation alters the acid balance of arteries? **Decreasing CO₂ and increasing PH**
387. Which layers of epidermis does not have tonofilaments? **Basale**
388. What would you find in stratum granulosum? **keratohyalin granules**
389. Which organ has activated PCK? **Brain**
390. What are the steps of DNA amplification? **There are three steps involved in the PCR(polymerase chain reaction) technique: Denaturation, Annealing, and Extension (in sequence)**
391. Innervations of carotid body/ sinus? **Combinations between IX and x**
392. lower blood pressure? **parasympathetic**
393. Patient is on nitrous, what is the best way to measure efficiency? **Reserve minute volume**
394. Which of the following will not happen in a diabetic patient? **Splenomegaly**
395. T/F The mandible grows by endochondral ossification while the cartilage is formed interstitially.? **Both statements are false, Condyles of mandible grow and endochondral ossification , whereas the rest of mandible grow intermembranous (interstitially)**
396. Patient with diabetes mellitus type 1 (insulin 2 different injections daily), hypertensive but taking medication for it, during dental visit passed out while in chair. What is NOT the Reason? **Hyperglycemia**
397. Mineral needed for coagulation? **Ca**
398. N- GLYCOSYLATION, where? **RER**
399. Hormone dependent physiologic/pathologic involution? **Apoptosis**
400. Predominant cell in acute inflammation? **Neutrophil**

401. While draining an abscess from a lower molar, what kind of cell will predominate? **Neutrophil**
402. same case, bacteria most likely to be found in foul smell purulent abscess, abscess was on lower border of mandible? **actinomyces... (lumpy abscess)**
403. What surrounds a myelin sheath neuron? **Endoneuron**
404. What vitamin is required for hydroxylation of proline? **Vit C**
405. What is not in periosteum? **Osteocytes**
406. Circumduction of arm? **Axillary**
407. which one does not contribute to the posterior wall of the axilla? **Serratus**

Anterior

408. Where does esophagus begins? **Inferior to the cricothyroid membrane**
409. What is posterior to aorta? **Left Kidney**
410. Thoracic duct lies? **Posterior to esophagus**
411. Small vessel affected in diabetic patient? **Retinopathy**
412. Typhoid fever caused by? **salmonella Typhi**
413. Embryonic origin of hepatocytes? **Endoderm**
414. Lining of visceral cavities? **Mesoderm**
415. Origin of ligamentum teres? **Umbilical vein**
416. Hapten how do they work? **They need a carrier protein**
417. EBV related to? **Burkitt's lymphoma**
418. Diabetic pt using insulin. What cells are destroyed? **Beta**
419. testlet : patient with graves disease, after lab findings you will see: **Decreased**

TSH and increases T3 and T4

420. about the above case the enlargement in the larynx is due to? **Hyperplasia**
421. After surgery Pt suffers of hypocalcemia how you will explain it? **Parathyroid**

accidental recession

422. MOA of hyperthyroidism and tsh receptor? **antibodies against TSH receptors**
423. In this case, the receptor is similar to: **FAC**

Fac is fixed antigen binding site in immunoglobulins which is at top variable region.... FC is receptor binding site which determine isotope e.g.: Ige to mast cells in constant region below of immunoglobulin.

424. Pituitary deficiency causes? **Hypogonadism**
425. Cutting infundibulum without cutting hypophysial portal system all of the following will ceased Except? **ADH and Prolactin**
426. Defect of external meatus from which arch? **From 1st pharyngeal cleft**
427. What kind of disease will cause lack of Vit B12? **Pernicious anemia**
428. motion in small intestine? **Segmentation**
429. What is NOT absorbed in duodenum? **Water**

430. which one of the following is the most common deficiency? **Iron deficiency**
431. Lateral shift of spine? **SCOLIOSIS**
432. What is dimorphism in fungi ? **Mycelium (mold) or yeast**
433. H filaments found in? **Actinomycosis**
434. What is the function of pilli? **Adherence/ attachment to host cells**
435. Decreased size of nuclei and condensed chromatin? **Pyknosis**
436. Which virus doesn't have latent phase? **Rhinovirus**
437. Pt with cystic fibrosis what you will find in the sodium chloride test? **Increased**

Na and Cl

438. What is the neurotransmitter for umami? **Glutamate**
439. Substrate of thromboplastin? **FIBRINOGEN**
440. What is the main aa in the tertiary protein? **Cysteine**
441. What cells are involved in the type IV hypersensitivity? **T cells and macrophages**
442. Measles and rubeola, what virus? **Paramyxovirus**
443. Varicella and chicken pox, what virus? **VZV**
444. Immunoglobulin in saliva? **Secretory IgA**
445. Articular disc made of? **Fibrocartilage**
446. Baby articular surfaces made of what? **Hyaline cartilage**
447. Tissue covering articular surfaces on tmj? **fibrous connective tissue**
448. HOC on mesial of max canine? **Cervical 3rd**
449. number of pulp horns in a newly erupted first mandibular molar? **5**
450. How many canals in a max molar? **2MB 1P 1DB**
451. Where is the accessory canal in max 1st molar? **Mb root**
452. Mesial straight where? **mandibular canine**
453. Broken cusp what kind of movement? **mediotrusive-non working**
454. Largest sinus infection in skull? **Maxillary**
455. Preganglionic nerve for otic ganglion? **Lesser petrosal nerve**
456. What substance is used to measure GFR? **Inulin**
457. Which cells secrete intrinsic factor? **Parietal cells**
458. Which one is NOT an autoimmune disease? **Erythroblastosis fetalis**
459. Patient with lower denture complaining on burning of buccal gingiva and side of lower lip, which nerve? **Mental nerve**
460. What protrudes the hyoid? **Genioglossus**
461. Most abundant papillae? **Filliform**
462. Crypt of Lieberkühn where? **in lamina propria of small intestine**
463. Muscle attached to coronoid? **Temporalis**
464. Sling muscles: **Medial pterygoid and masseter**
465. Which muscle retrudes the mandible? **Posterior fibers of temporalis**

466. Template and product for reverse transcriptase? **Template: RNA Product: DNA**
467. what is the least likely to be reproduced in articulator? **Laterotrusive mov.**
468. Parasympathetic stimulation to salivary gland cause? **Thin saliva**
469. severe asthmatic patient will develop? **Emphysema**
470. Taller post cusps? **Increased overbite**
471. TMJ Disc which embryonic cartilage? **Meckel**
472. Pregnant woman 6 weeks. What is present that the mother does not have?

Ductus arteriosus

473. Which organ is a sympathetic receptor? **Medulla adrenal**
474. Bone sutures in head of newborn? **Hyaline cartilage**
475. Inferior parathyroid origin? **3rd pouch**
476. Cervical cut in max central ? **Triangular**
477. Root with 2 canals frequently? **Mandibular first molar**
478. Distal concavity? **On max canine**
479. Leukoplakia? **Hyperplasia**
480. Case - dead old lady with signs of liver cirrhosis and change on epithelium of uterus? **Leiomyomas**
481. Crescent shape central developmental groove? **2 mandb premolar (u shape)**
482. Very prominent triangular ridge? **Mand 1st premolar**
483. Largest crown compared to max can? **mand canine**
484. Where is crista terminalis? **Right atrium**
485. Ligament attached to lingula? **Sphenomandibular**
486. Ligament attached to inferior border of mylohyoid line in mandible?

Stylomandibular

487. What occurs during disc displacement of TMJ? **Collateral ligaments become elongated**
488. Centric occlusion? **Tooth guided position**
489. 8M urea brakes which type of bonds? **DISULFIDE BONDS**
490. Which one is autosomal dominant? **Gardner's syndrome**
491. Parasympathetic to which part of colon? **Transverse**
492. Innervation of lung? **Phrenic nerve and Vagus nerve**
493. Terminal branch of external carotid? **Maxillary and superficial temporal**
494. found blood in one of nasal fossa? **Epitaxis**
495. where can we perform spinal tap? **L3-L4**
496. Which Hormone is not a glycoprotein? **GH**
497. Patient with myasthenia gravis most likely to have what kind of neoplasia?

Thymoma

498. Case of High school guy, like 17 years old, feels a lot of pressure on chest, have had episodes like that before, wheezing sound. Has what? **Has asthma**
Medication will be B2 agonist, when doing ext of mandibular 3rd molars The glandular tissue most likely to be, **richard glands.**
499. oral examination they noticed yellowish liquid on buccal glands? **ectopic sebaceous glands**
500. has white plaques that can be removed with light abrasion. What is most likely to be the cause? **Fungal**
501. Evidence of mamelons on teeth #8 and #9 indicate what? **Anterior openbite**
502. What makes Cerebellum + pons? **Rhombencephalon**
503. Anticodon where is it found? **t RNA**
504. Patient sensitive to Hot on tooth #3, what fibers? **C fibers**
505. Extraction of maxillary 1st PM Anesthesia to? **PSA and MSA**
506. When swallowing, teeth should be in? **ICP**
507. How you measure basal metabolic rate? **Temperature**
508. At what age do premolars begin calcification? **2 years old**
509. Primary teeth compared to permanent teeth are? **more bulbous and constricted**
510. Which primary tooth has a crown similar to a premolar and roots similar to a molar? **Primary Maxillary 1st molar**
511. Unlike any other tooth? **Primary mand. 1st molar**
512. How do you difference a mandibular central from lateral? **The crown of mandibular lateral tilts Distally in relation to long axis.**
513. All elevate the larynx except? **Sternohyoid**
514. Cells found in visceral layer of bowman's capsule? **Podocytes**
515. Atherosclerosis where? **tunica intima of larger arteries**
516. 6 months Pregnant woman testlet, what happens to her hormones if you compare them before she was pregnant? **Decreased LH and FSH. Increased HcG.**
517. How long do you wait to treat her? **6 weeks**
518. Tell her to take care of oral health, why? **gingival bleeding**
519. Dead baby found with rattlesnake bite on lateral of forearm,
520. Women secreting endometrium, which cycle? **Lutheal phase**
521. question about proto/ oncogen? **Chromosome 9 (c_abl)**
522. Adenosine deaminase deficiency causes what disease? **SCID**
523. An 8-month-old male infant is admitted to the hospital because of bacterial respiratory infection. The infant responds to appropriate antibiotic therapy, but is readmitted several weeks later because of severe otitis media. Over the next several months, the infant is admitted to the hospital

multiple times for recurrent bacterial infections. Workup reveals extremely low serum antibody levels. The infant has no previous history of viral or fungal infections. The most likely diagnosis for this infant is? **X-linked agammaglobulinemia of Bruton**

524. Women is suffering from ulcerative gingivitis ,lab shows 1200 ct of leukocytes,98% of which are lymphocytes .Red blood cells count normal,thrombocytes are normal too ,, what can be diagnosis ? **chronic lymphoblastic leukemia**

525. Adenosine nucleoside crosses mitochondria how? **By translocation**

526. disease of destruction bronchi and bronchiole with mucus? **Asthma-bronchopneumonia-emphysema**

527. centroacinar cells? **in pancreas**

528. lumbar puncture? **L3-L4**

529. tetrodotoxin? **neurotoxin inhibit SODIUM voltage gated**

530. muscles of sound? **lateral and transverse cricoartynoids**

531. anterior cerebral art. Supply? **frontal and parietal**

532. cover articular surfaces? **DENSE fibrous C.T.**

533. phagocytes in TMJ are found? **in synovial membrane.**

534. meckel's cartilage? **forms at 4th w.i.u**

535. cystic fibrosis is diagnosed by? **increase in sodium and chloide.**

536. Patient had dysphonia, dysphagia, weight loss, long term heavy smoker? **carcinoma of larynx.**

537. terminal branches of Ext. carotid artery? **superficial temporal and maxillary**

538. Myasthenia gravis related to which tumor? **Thymoma**

539. replication of histones in DNA-which phase? **formed in G1, replication in S phase**

540. found on mutation and cause improper metabolism? **Oncogene**

541. diagnostic features of breast cancer? **Peau de orange appearence.. fixity to underlying tissues, Markers.. BRCA 1 & 2**

542. nitrogen source in urea? **ammonia and aspartate**

543. amino acid in tertiary structure of protein? **Cysteine.**

544. thoracic duct position? **posterior to esophagus**

545. when you cut at recess of larynx which is least affected? **recurrent laryngeal**

546. Intracellular fungus? **Histoplasmosis**

547. which movement is least affected when you alter horizontal condylar guidance?

Laterotrusive

548. blood flow relation in arteries and veins? **Higher**

549. heart congestion lead to? **Corpulmonale**

550. skeletal muscle, smooth muscle, cardiac muscle have in common? **Tropomisin, less regenerative capacity, sacroplasmic reticulum and nucleus**

551. regeneration of pyruvate by?? **lactate dehydrogenase**
552. Obstruction of Ext. auditory meatus due to defect in? **1st cleft**
553. Inferior thyroid from which arch? **4-6 arch**
554. hyoid bone mainly from which arch? **2nd and 3rd**
555. cranial base of newborn is made of which cartilage? **Hyaline cartilage by Endochondral ossification**
556. epithelial lining from ventral to dorsal surface of tongue due to? **Surgery**
557. how to measure nitrous oxide inhalation?? **RMV**
558. metabolic acidosis associated with? **Hyperkalemia**
559. What is allosteric inhibitor in glycolysis? **ATP**
560. which enzyme is specific for liver? **Glucokinase**
561. Difference about shigella and salmonella? **Salmonella has flagella**
562. Tertrapeptide isoelectric ? **Zero charge**
563. All do brain abscess except ? **Tena podia**
564. Ligament during yawning? **Tmj**
565. Ligament during protrusion? **Stylo**
566. All painless except? **Nephrolisis**
567. All has in respiratory except? **Prtusis**
568. Sulfur granule? **actino**
569. Bac in abscess? **s aureus**
570. Proline in saliva ? **Present during enamel formation helps in remineralization**
571. Ksp solubility constant of ions- they were asking how do ions precipitate ?
options? **product concentration of ions**
572. RA first affect? **Synovia**
573. Sub mand gland? **more volume of saliva**
574. More saliva when ? **Between meal**
575. Cause of massive hematemesis in alcoholic ...is due to cirrhosis which in turn
leadse to portal hypertension and finally? **Esophagus varies**
576. What lines visceral side of kidney? **Podocytes**
577. Aorta at age ? **Inc systole no change at systole**
578. Dissect after stylomastoid foramen which one affect? **O. Oris**
579. Edinger nucleus? **CN III**
Edinger is parasympathetic ganglia and it sends efferent fibers to ciliary ganglion
580. virus attached to MHC1 respond to? **viral peptide**
581. Space btw teeth with age? **larger**
582. C5a? **Chemotactic**
583. C3a? **vasodilation**
C5a is more potent than C3a

584. Allosteric activate? **amp**
585. In allergy, IgE binds to? **Mast cell**
586. Soft tissue and bone in fracture? **Metaplasia**
587. Pterygomandibular Raphae origin and insertion? **superiorly to the hamulus of the medial pterygoid plate and inferiorly to the posterior end of the mylohyoid line of the mandible**
588. Tb reaction ? **Hypersensitivity**
589. Alpha antitrypsine? **liver and pancreas**
590. White rami? Central in brain and peripheral in spine
591. Mi after 24 hr? **Coagulative necrosis**
592. infarct healing? **Organization**
593. All in sphenoid except? **carotid canal**
594. Smallest cusp in mand first molar? **Distal**
595. Vesicle on skin at nerve distribution either small recurrent cpx pox ??? **Herpes Zoster**
596. Ergosterol synthesis is blocked by? **nystatin**
597. Cirrhosis commonly caused by? Alcohol
598. Which enzyme is associated with phosphorylation of ADP at the substrate level?
pyruvate kinase
599. Toxoid vaccine inactivated? **Exotoxin**
600. Small cell ca ? **Bronchiolar**
601. Hpv infection not cured by? **condylomata acuminatum**
602. Myasthenia gravis-**Dopamine**
603. Acetyl choline on neuromsc junctn opens what? **voltage gated ion channels or chemical gated cation channels**
604. Ace inhibitors cause? **xerostomia**
605. What dilated pupils? **Epineph**
606. Mucormycosis infect? **blood vessel**
607. Tuberculate chlamyospore? **Histoplasma**
608. not in cell membrane? **Triglyceride**
609. If the anticodon on tRNA is 5' ACG 3', then which of the following is its corresponding codon on m RNA? **5' CGU 3'**
610. Mrna by which blot: **north**
611. SER and tubular cisternae in? **steroid producing cells**
612. Tyrosine kinase rec? **Insulin receptor**
613. Mech of action of glucagon? **Phosphorylation of protein kinase**
614. Problem in root planing common to all posteriors? **facial cervical bulge**
615. Central groove of mx molar? **from mesial fossa to central fossa**

616. Ricketts infection not transmitted by tick? **q fever**
617. Inanimate transfer of infect? **vector**
618. Not a normal pathogen of oral? **Pertussis**
619. Antigenic drift due to? **cell membrane antigens**
620. Liver embryology? **Endo**
621. Reticular cells in? **thymus**
622. Visceral cells in Bowman capsule? **podocyte**
623. Diaphragm innervation by? **Phrenic**
624. Deep lingual artery on? **tip of tongue**
625. Location of nucleus that opens pupil in dark = **Edinger Westphal nucleus**
626. 3rd order pain neurons in? **thalamus**
627. Transect pyramids? **loss of fine motor**
628. Affected in Parkinson? **Substantia nigra**
629. Albuterol mechanism of action? **Beta 2 agonist - bronchodilator**
630. Most vertical? **Premolars**
631. Brachialis brachii innervations? **Musculocut**
632. Not involved in thoracic cage? **clavicle**
633. Asthma? **Type 1 hypersensitivity**
634. Pulp blood dynamics similar to? **Brain**
635. What we don't need to correct in myasthenia? **infrequent blink**
636. Injection of TB in previously infected? **hypersensitivity**
637. Cells most present in granulomas? **Macrophages**
638. Ulcer on palate? **Ortho**
639. Not in sphenoid = **carotid**
640. 1st step in correcting thiamine dimers? **Photoreactivation by photolyase enzyme is the 1st step**
641. Amino acid in interior of proteoglycans? **valine leucine**
642. Not in cell membrane? **triglyceride**
643. Liver doesn't function to store? **vit**
644. Normal flora of nasopharynx? **S epidermis**
645. Decrease in plasma osmotic pressure will cause diluted urine? **False**
646. Right lateral excursion mesiofacial cusp of the maxillary right first molar passes through which of the following grooves of Mandibular right first molar? **Lingual**
647. RSV can be prevented by vaccination. **FALSE**
648. Penicillin hypersensitivity??? **type 1**
649. Infection from tooth no 19 goes into which lymph node? **Submandibular**
650. During swallowing teeth position? **intercuspatation.**

651. A patient with a peg tooth in maxillary arch which tooth is most likely? **lateral incisor**
652. A patient missing a tooth in mandibular posteriors, which tooth is most likely? **3rd molar > second premolar**
653. which one down not happen in a diabetic patient : **splenomegaly**
654. voluntary movement in muscles which tract? **corticospinal**
655. In acute inflammation which cell is more seen? **Neutrophils**
656. mandible formation? **inter membranous-body, condyle-cartilagenous**
657. which structure is present in fetus that the mother does not have? **ductus arteriosum**
658. post ganglionic sympathetic neurotransmitter for sweat glands? **ACH**
659. which organ is a sympathetic receptor? **medulla of adrenal**
660. bony sutures in newborn? **Hyalinecartilage**
661. embryonic origin of inferior parathyroid? **third arch**
662. location of the thoracic duct relative to trachea, esophagus, kidney= **posterior to esophagus**
663. cutting the hypophyseal stalk, which hormone will still be secreted? **PROLACTIN**
664. where is crista terminalis? **right atrium**
665. dimorphism ? **yeast and hyphae**
666. which immunoglobulin is found in body fluid? **secretory IgA**
667. which virus doesn't have latent phase? **Rhino**
668. which is not reabsorbed in jejunum? **water**
669. which ligament is attached to lingula? **sphenomandibular**
670. where can we perform spinal tap? **L3 L4**
671. patient after thyroid surgery hypocalcemia why? **damage to parathyroid**
672. two terminal branch of external carotid? **maxillary and superficial temporal**
673. which cerebral lobe is located in middle cranial fossa? **TEMPORAL**
674. drop in O₂ pressure detected by? **carotid body**
675. stimulation of carotid sinus leads to ? **drop of blood pressure**
676. submandibular gland innervations? **lingual nv**
677. blood in the nasal cavity of a dead body due to? **epistaxis**
678. innervation of upper lip? **buccal branch of facial, infraorbital**
679. which muscle is attached to coronoid process? **Temporal**
680. substrate for thrombin? **fibrinogen**
681. the largest paranasal sinus? **maxillary**
682. which one is not an organelle? **lipid droplet**
683. which interaction keeps the cell membrane intact? **hydrophobic bonds**
684. parasympathetic to which part of colon? **transverse**
685. dimelons are seen in ? **sub lingual gland**
686. crypt of Lieberkühn location? **Lamina propria of small intestine**
687. a diabetic type 1 patient decides to work out more and he was able to reduce the amount of injected insulin, why? **because exercise need energy source and glucose**

is an energy source so in type 1 diabetes glucose remain in the blood leading to high blood glucose; The the less glucose in the body the less need of insulin intake, because insulin receptors won't need to to take glucose molecules

688. which one is not in posterior wall of axilla? **serratus anterior**
689. which hormone is not glycoprotein? **GH**
690. what is the mandibular sling made of ? **masseter and medial pterygoid**
691. Troponin change the position of ? **tropomyosin**
692. connective tissue that covers only one muscle fiber? **endomysium**
693. most abundant papilla of the tongue? **filiform**
694. which one is not derived from ectoderm? **alveolar bone**
695. Body of the hyoid bone is derived from which embryonic cartilage? **second cartilage**
696. what is the nerve in pericardium? **phrenic**
697. what are Fordyce granules? **ectopic sebaceous glands in (oral area) in cheek**
698. patient with myasthenagris disease most likely to have what kind of tumor?
Thymoma
699. cause of diabetes mellitus? **auto immune**
700. cerebellum and pons are called? **Rhombencephalon**
701. dull pain in pulp? **C fibers**
702. deficient anterior pituitary causes: **hypogonadism**
703. deeply stained granules in oral mucosa are: **keratohyaline**
704. in fluorosis where else the excessive fluoride will be seen? **Bone**
705. junctional epithelium is made of ? **reduced enamel epithelium**
706. 1/3 apical in root that are few ,more than one and help communication between pdl and root pulp ? **accessory canals**
707. ligament trees is remnant of? **umbelical vein**
708. hematoma after injection in first max molar area is due to insertion of needle in?
pterygoid plexus
709. which one is not one of the oral normal flora? **pertusis**
710. access with filament and sulfid granule: **actinomyces A**
711. the greatest amount of genetic info transferred by? **conjugation**
712. nucleus shrinks and becomes basophilic? **pyknosis**
713. immunity from mother to fetus? **passive natural**
714. process of scar formation? **third intention**
715. sweat test in CF ? **NA and CL are increased**
716. disorganized atypical cells not invasive? **Displasia**
717. erthroblastosis fetalis is what type of hyper sensitivity? **type 2**
718. patient with elevated level of PSA and serum acid phosphate are in risk of ?
prostatic adenocarcinoma
719. something about rosacea? **big red nose**
720. guiding cusps? **non functional cusp**
721. Leuqification necrosis ? **in brain and spinal cord**
722. pitting edema ? **it indicates acute disease**
723. initiation codon is translated to which amino acid ? **Methionine**

724. vital capacity? **TV+IRV+ERV**
725. non microbial part of dental plaque is mostly made of? **salivary glycoproteins, food debris**
726. difference between facilitated transport and active transport? **use of ATP**
727. RBC put in a hypotonic solution leads to ? **hemolysis**
728. which one is not the function of liver? **secreting digestive enzyme**
729. what is the ration of the blood circulating in capillaries and Aorta? **same**
730. what is the second messenger for glycogen? **cAMP**
731. proximal view of mandibular first molar? **Rhomboid**
732. which enzyme converts glucose to glucose 6 phosphate? **hexokinase**
733. what is the pace setting enzym for glycolysis? **phosphofrucokinase**
734. Asthma medication? **B adrenergics**
735. major regulatory enzyme in cholesterol synthesis? **HMG coA reductase**
736. urinary tract cancer? **smoking cigarette**
737. a patient with hypertension not willing to take his premedication ,insisting on having a dental procedure ,what should u do? **canceling the appointee ,prioritizing the overall health of the patient to his dental health**
738. a pregnant patient you recommend having a cleaning because of what complication of pregnancy? **bleeding gums**
739. 6 weeks pregnant how long will u wait to do a procedure? **(6 more weeks)12th week**
740. junction of proximal ridge and cusp ridge makes ? **occlusal table of triangular fossa**
741. cervical cross section of mandibular lateral incisor? **oval with flattened md**
742. cervial cross section of maxillary central incisor? **hourglass**
743. first evidence of calcification of premolars? **1.5-2 yrs**
744. height of contour of maxillary central incisor? **cervical third**
745. a patient 16 years old ,with second primary molar in place what is the reason? **ankylosis**
746. mamellon in 17 year old result of? **mal occlusion**
747. tooth that most likely has two canals in medial root? **first mandibular molar**
748. innervation of up lip? **buccal of facial and infraorbital**
749. increased overbite can cause? **posterior teeth with more cusp inclination**
750. Y occlusal surface is seen in ? **mand . second premolar**
751. location of CEJ ? **1-2 mm over the alveolar bone**
752. TMJ clicking is a result of damage to which ligament? **Collateral**
753. which root in primary mandibular first molar has the root longer wider and flattened apex? **Mesial root**
754. Only tooth widest lingual? **Maxi 1st molar**
755. Premolar with prominent triangular ridge? **mandinular 1st pm**
756. Excessive symp stimulation inhibit what? **peristalsis**
757. during lateral trusive movement lowet canine contact what? **Maxillary canine**
758. space buccoling in interproximal area? **col**

759. if mn move to right and contact occur on left they called? **non working interference**
760. Retrusion of mn? **post temporalis**
761. Adenosin movement via? **adp/atp translocas**
762. all body cavity covered with? **Mesiothelium**
763. during laterotrusive lower canine distaly or medially to upper? **Mesialy**
764. Outet facet on ml cusp by which movement? **Mediotrusive**
765. Tetracycline stain is due to defect in mutation ? **missense**
766. Q fever spread by vector? **By aerosols by coxellaburnetti**
767. Concave? **convex surfaces of curve of spee** Concave- mandibular; Convex- maxillary
768. Where does Submandibular gland duct eject? **Sublingual caruncle**
769. Hapten? **Non-antigenic protein, require protein carrier**
770. What is not found in DNA? **Uracil**
771. Taysachs? **deficiency of hexosamindase A causes accumulation of ganglioside**
772. Ganglioside GM2 accumulation? **Tay-sach**
773. What are the working cusps in posterior cross-bite? **Buccal-upper; lingual-lower**
774. Dentist lacerated palate posterior to 2M and extends to lower middle. dentist sutures the incision but blood pulsates and oozes from suture. What nerve is lacerated? **Greater palatine**
775. which primary tooth looks like which permanent tooth? **Max 2nd molar looks like permanant 1st molar**
776. During desaturation of protein all bonds are destroyed except? **peptide**
777. Hyaluronate? **shockabsorbent**
778. What is found in the inner membrane of hepatitis virus? **Glycoprotine**
779. Bronchial tree sequence? **Trachea - primary bronchi - secondary bronchi - tertiary bronchi - terminal bronchiole - respiratory bronchiole - alveoli**
780. What erupts after the last succedaneous tooth erupts? **2nd and 3rd molars**
781. Fumarase is what kind of reaction? **hydration**
782. DNA amplification? **PCR**
783. What will cause DNA mutation except? **Caused by xray, uv light, chemicals**
784. If right max canine is missing what will it's counter effects be on the left max canine and left maxillary molars? **Non-working interference**
785. What's responsible for taller cusps? **Steeper anterior guidance, increases congylar guidance**
786. What is the reason for refractory period? **Sodium channel inactivation and delayed closing of K channel**
787. What causes repolarization? **Increase pottasium**
788. Over countering the labial surface of mandibular central incisor causes what

effects? **Decreased overjet**

789. Thenar is innervated by? **Median nerve**
790. Sternothyroid and Sternohyoid is innervated by? **Ansa cervicalis (c1-c3)**
791. What is the medication given for candidiasis? **Clotrimazole and nystatin**
792. Endothelial cells are affected what happens? **Thrombus formation**
793. number of variable components on a complete heavy chain? **2**
794. What passes between palatoglossus and palatopharyngeous? **Stylopharyngeus muscle and glossopharyngeal nerve**
795. What is seen in cystic fibrosis? **Increase chloride in sweat test**
796. what are the two visceral branches of abdominal aorta? **Hepatic and splenic**
797. White spots present in child's mouth? **measles**
798. Very fast replication of cells has what kind of effect on other stages of cell cycle?

Only s and m phase

799. What is not present in blood? **Thrombin**
800. Least seen WBC? **basophils**
801. Secretin is secreted by? **S cells in duodenum**
802. LMN paralysis? **ipsilateral flaccid paralysis of the face**
803. Proprioception nucleus? **mesencephalic**
804. Fastest nerve velocity? **Ia**
805. Parafollicular cells of thyroid secrete? **calcitonin**
806. Radio-ulnar joint? **syndesmosis**
807. Gemination? **Seems like two teeth developed from one**
808. Facial muscles are derived from? **2nd brachial arch**
809. Most carbon dioxide is excreted as? **Bicarbonate (HCO₃)**
810. Occlusal table of molars? **Maxillary- rhomboid; Mandibular 1st-pentagon, Mandibular 2nd-Rectangular**
811. What is not seen in 10 weeks pregnant lady? **TMJ**
812. What is Bowman's capsule? **Double layered, with parietal simple squamous visceral podocytes**
813. Superior orbital fissure is formed from? **Greater and lesser wing of sphenoid**
814. Hunger is felt in which part of the brain? **hypothalamus**
815. Y shaped is formed by? **2 lingual and 1 facial Cusps of Mandibular 2nd premolar**
816. Cementoblasts are formed by? **ectomesenchyme**
817. Smallest cusps in oral cavity? **Cusp of carabelli**
818. What is formed from neural crest cells? **Melanocytes, Schwann cells, chromaffine adrenal medulla.**
819. Melanin pigmentation which layer? **Basale**
820. Most genetic information is passed by which mechanism? **conjugation**

821. Prominence of throat is due to? **Thyroid cartilage**
822. What is not a taste bud? **Filiform papillae**
823. What is caused by lice? **typhous**
824. Which part of nephron takes up most Atp? **PCT**
825. carboxyhemoglobulin is due to? **Carbon monoxide binding to HB**
826. Mesiodense is present where? **Between max centrals**
827. Stretch receptor what type of synapse? **monosynaptic**
828. What runs along External Carotid Artery? **Superficial lymph nodes; External jugular vein and vagus nerve**
829. Where sigmoid sinus drains? **Internal jugular vein**
830. 2nd part of swallowing is controlled by? **Brainstem**
831. What is an involuntary reaction? **Esophago-gastro**
832. TMJ is a load bearing joint. T/F? **true**
833. Purine synthesis? **Folic acid**
834. Actions of sympathetic? **Flight or fight**
835. 1 month of fractured bone? **Woven bone**
836. Fumarate joins to which cycle from urea? **Citric acid cycle**
837. All mandibular teeth are at same level except which tooth? **Last molar**
838. Splanchnic? **nerve descending colon, sigmoid colon and rectum (s2-s4)**
839. Which nerve innervates lungs? **Vagus and t2-t4**
840. Dentist touches mucosa which fibers are activated? **A-beta**
841. Burning in mouth which fibers are activated? **C fibres**
842. What is the characteristic of Aortic Arch? **Thick tunica media with elastic fibres**
843. What is similar between aortic arch and systemic blood supply? **flow rate is same**
844. Sucrose is formed by? **aldose**
845. too much clenching of teeth effects which muscles? **temporalis**
846. Chlamydia causes infection of which organ? **Genitals and eye**
847. When infundibulum is dissected which hormone is stopped? **Posterior pituitary (ADH & oxytocin)**
848. Insufficient ADH SECRETION CAUSES? **Diabetes insipidus**
849. Aldosterone is partly responsible for? **Reabsorb water in the collecting duct**
850. PP of O2 on himalayas? **50 hhh**
851. Glucose clearance? **0mg/dl**
852. Young permanent tooth that has pulp horns? **Central incisor**
853. Does Hepatitis C have a carrier? **yes**
854. Pseudostratified lining came out during extraction of max molar. Where is that lining from? **Maxillary antrum/sinus**

855. Most common US vaccine? **DPT**
856. Why is non-alive vaccine better than alive vaccine for polio? **To inhibit deactivation in live**
857. What stops immune reaction in tissues? **Suppressor T cells**
858. Dentin composition? **70%in organic 20% organic 10%water**
859. Purely serous glands? **Parotid and von ebner**
860. Hep C patient, you do FNAC of liver and find excess of what? **Hepatocytes**
861. testlet- A young guy comes and complains- My gf says my mouth stinks. He is obese, Diabetic type 2, Alcoholic. what can be the reason for bad odor? **ketoacidosis**
862. What maintains tissue and water balance? **GAG**
863. Eosinophilia is caused due to? **Parasitic infection**
864. Testlet- Patient underwent canine RCT and there is infection in the same tooth after 5 years. what can be the probable cause? **presence of accessory root canal**
865. Gomphosis? **Tooth with socket**
866. Basal cell carcinoma occurs where? **Upper face and nose**
867. cells do not differentiate in ? **skeletal, cardiac and neuronal cells**
868. efferent and Afferent are present in? **Lymph nodes**
869. Drug that activates alpha 1 adrenergic receptors has what effects?
vasoconstriction
870. Which endocrine gland is not important for humans? **Adrenal medulla**
871. Bacteria found in feces? **E.coli**
872. Legionnaire is due to? **Ac cooling system**
873. At what age mandibular root formation ends? **Primary 1-11/2 year; permanent 2-3 years**
874. Effects of taking anti-fungal drugs for too long? **Liver damage**
875. Keloid is formed by? **Collagen**
876. Cells can't stop dividing. What type is this? **Neoplastic/ anaplastic**
877. Too much uric acid in body causes? **Gout**
878. age increases, aorta becomes stiff, effect? **Increase systole, no change in diastole**
879. refractory period is indicated by? **na close and potassium channel open..more potassium inside**
880. S- shape of dentine is formed due to--? **Crowding of odontoblast**
881. lactase is produced by which organ--? **brush border of small intestine**
882. if you cut infundibulum which hormone secretion is ceased-- ? **infundibulum is the connection between hypothalamus and posterior pituitary, so the hormones produced by posterior pituitary will be ceased(ADH and OXYTOCIN)**
883. lab test for patient on warfarin drug? **Prothrombin Time and International**

Normalized Ratio.

884. herpes virus outer layer is made up of--? **Lipids,Glycoproteins**
885. how low carbohydrate in diet cause dec weight? **Low insuline or low malonylcoa**
886. most important complication in a child born from mother with gonorrhoea?

Neonatal conjunctivitis

887. combination of wilson and spee ? **monson**
888. root of lung? and supplied by ? **bronchial artery vein and nerves, Left lung-2 bronchial arteries; right lung- 1 bronchial artery**
889. location of nucleus that opens pupil? **posterior to main motor nucleus (oculomotor nucleus) and anterolateral to the cerebral aqueduct in rostral midbrain at the level f superior colliculus**
890. why we dont prescribe penicillin with erythro? **bcz penicillin inhibits the last step of wall synthesis and erythro will inhibit cell division (no more cell synth) so penicillin loses its effect on the bacteria**
891. TMJ nourishment? **from the fluid in the synovial membrane**
892. normal flora of oropharynx? **Strep mutans**
893. MOA of rifampicin? **inhibits RNA synthesis and transcription by inhibiting the dna dependent Rna polymerase**
894. chemotherapy affect the most? **Mucosa**
895. cross section of middle of root of CENTRAL INCISOR? **Triangular**
896. after extraction of max 1 n 2 molar pt came with HEMATOMA at site in middle insertion. Why?? **PSA nerve hematoma**
897. crypts of leiburkuhn- **ileum**
898. sound in the larynx btw 2 muscles- **Lateral and transverse cricoartenoids**
899. 8 molar urea denatures protein by 1. _____ which brake2. _____ bonds in tertiary structure. ? **Carbamation reactions, Disulfide bonds.**
900. which cell is not present in the periosteum? **Osteocyte**
901. in four canals mandibular first molar where is the fourth canal? **distal root, In upper first molar MB root**
902. Parkinson disease- **degenerated Substantia nigra of the basal ganglia**
903. all infrahyoid muscles depress the larynx except? **thyrohyoid which raises it**
904. embryonic origin of external acoustic meatus? **first pharyngeal cleft**
905. artherosclerosis? **intima of arteries**
906. pitting seen in? **heart failure, varicose veins, insect bites, thrombophlebitis**
Non pitting -lipedema,myxedema,lymphedema
907. testlet..A lady met with an accident few days before now comes to u with the complaint of loose teeth(both max central incisors) she has black pigmentation around her left eye

- which fibers were not responsible for the teeth to become loose- **interradicular**
 - what can be the reason for radiolucency between the teeth-**incisive foramen**
 - what is it called that is formed around her eye-**ecchymosis**
 - what can be time her accident has happened- **7day**
908. Most common benign tumor of women ? **Uterine leiomyomas**
909. hyperestrogenism is major risk factor for develop? **Endometrial carcinoma**
910. complication of fibroid ? **Profuse ,painful menses, infertility**
911. PNET and Ewing sarcoma account? **Of primary malignant tumor**
912. pathologic fracture ? **Multiple myeloma**
913. the beach testlet, a woman was killed on the beach lacerated neck , knife puncture on here back left side 12cm, What organ is most likely injured? **kidney**
914. laboratory investigators donate she had multiple nodular cirrhosis, cause? **alcoholism**
915. she had infra orbital and outer left canthes of eye fracture ? **zygomatic**
916. autoimmune? **Diabetes type 1**
917. what nerve for circumduction muscles? **Axillary because of deltoid**
918. glycoisis its enzymes and products? **Phosphofruktokinase | Pyruvate**
919. what not absorbed in jujenum? **Amino acids and monosaccharides**
920. deviation of tongue to left? **Uvula | damage to the lateral pterygoid would cause a deviation ipsilateral | deviation to right or left due to injury to the hyoglossal nerve that innervate interstic muscles of tongue.. tongue deviate to the affected side**
921. Preganglionic parasympathetic to or from otic ganglion? **Lesser petrosal**
922. semi-critical items infection control? **autoclaving if not heat sensitive**
923. what is the least likely to be reproducible on semi-adjustable articulator? **Left laterotrosive**
924. what is not caused by diabetes? **splenomegaly**
925. small vessel disease in diabetes? **Retinopathy**
926. pituitary deficiency? **Hypogonadism**
927. terminal branch of external carotid ? **maxillary & superficial temp**
928. cause protrution of cricoid cartilage? **investing layer of deep cervical fascia**
929. sensory innervation of middle upper lip? **Infraorbital**
930. type one diabetic do exercises to decrease his insulin uptake so? **increased insulin sensitivity**
931. bacteria cause foul odour? **Actinomsis**
932. filamentous formation on angle of mandible ? **Actinomycetes**
933. oesophagus start at which vertebrae ?? **C6**
934. thoracic duct is located in? **posterior mediastinum**
 the thoracic duct empties into the left venous angle between the left internaljugular vein and the left subclavian vein

935. crown with mesial concavity ? **Max canine**
936. mesial furcation in upper posterior? **No furcation mesialy**
937. demi-lunes found in which gland? **Sublingual**
Majority are in sublingual; however, present in submandibular too
938. what is probably radiolucent irregular line in the outer canthes ? **suture**
939. the testlet dead child... what is the counter bone (the bone in opposite site of impact) -the impact was left eye and its surroundings / Pt has fractured bone above orbit where would be the counter coup fracture located? **Parietal**
940. what is most likely found in Interior of proteins? **tyrosine**
 tyrosine (hydrophobic amino acids include phenylalanine, proline , tryptophan, tyrosine , valine , leucine , isoleucine)
 Hydrophilic (categories as positive , negative and neutral amino acids)
 Positive : arginine , histidine , lysine
 Negative aspartate glutamate
 Neutral serine threonine , cystine , methionine asparagine glutamine

941. Why does crown of mandibular canine look longer? **crown look slender due to small mesiodistal dimension as compare to max canine**

942. Increase in 2,3-biphosphoglycerate causes what? **Decreases affinity of hb to oxygen.**

it shift the reaction to rt cause mor o2 to be delivered to tissue thus decrease affinity for o2

943. Receptors in medulla sense what immediately? **H+**
944. Anaemia - wat is affected? **Quantity of hemoglobin (depends on type)**
945. Atrophic gastritis? – **pernicious anaemia**
946. Testlet -What does cause acute gastric bleeding? **peptic ulcer , esophageal varices**
947. What is not a sequelae of shock ? **edema**
948. Painless hematuria all except? **NEPHROLITHIASIS**
949. Herring breuer inflation reflex ? **overinflation of lungs | expansion of alveoli**
950. in SCC , what is affected along which is anterior to root of bronchus? **phrenic nerve**
951. Lymph nodes from right mandibular posterior teeth goes to which triangle? **right submandibular**
952. how the mandibular molars differ from 1st to 3rd ? **Root more converge and shorter and crown smaller**
953. Reticular epithelial cells seen in ? **thymus**
954. Salivary gland doesnt have ? **Hilius**
955. Medial to hyoglossus? **lingual artery**
956. Taste sensation to circumvallate papillae? **glossopharyngeal nerve**
957. Contact areas over a period of time? **get broad**
958. Height of contour in max molars facially? **Facial cervical 3rd**

959. Primary mandibular maxillary molar cervical ridges? **Prominent on mandibular 1st primary molar MF**

960. Primary teeth Cervical ridges prominent in? **facial and lingual both**

961. Mandibular lateral distinguishing feature from maxillary central? **it is narrower mesiodistally than maxillary central, have slight bulge on distal side, from mesial aspect there is distolingual twist of the incisal edge in mandibular laterals | root tipped on distal | Mandibular lateral crown is slightly distal when compared to central crown or distal crown tilt**

962. Pulp chamber triangular becomes ovoid mid root? **maxillary central**

963. Ksp solubility constant of ions- how do ions precipitate? **product concentration of ions**

precipitation occurs when cations and anions are combined in aqueous solution to form insoluble ionic solid, The 5.0×10^{-9} is the most the product of the concentrations of these two ions can be. If we put any more Ca^{2+} or CO_3^{2-} in at this point, the solution can't hold any more, and a precipitate will form.

964. Primary 1st molar facial surface has no developmental groove? **True**

965. afferents involved in Gag reflex? **9**

966. Pupillary reflex, while going into a dark room which muscle which nerve involved? **pupillary 2,3 | Sphincter pupillae of iris**

967. number of Pulp horns n canals in mandibular 1st molars? **5 horns | 3 canals , can be 1 extra**

968. Asthma is characterized by? **Bronchi Constriction**

969. fusion by cementum? **Concrescence**

970. Alveolar cementum formed at root? **To compensate occlusal wear | because it is formed first in Hertwig epithelial root sheath predominates in coronal of root whereas cellular newly formed frequently on apical half**

971. Secondary cementum has all except? **blood**

972. Hereditary Defect causes improper formation of enamel? **Enamel**

973. Necessary for formation of bone n periosteum? **-vit c and d**

974. Collagen? **Hydroxylysine for elastin**

975. Doctor develops urticaria (hives) after donning latex gloves - which reaction n WATER soluble cause? **Type1 allergy protein | Chemical 4**

976. Latex allergy? **Type 1**

977. hepatocyte- **Synthesis of albumin**

978. Epithelium of the cervix? **non keratinized stratified squamous**

Ectocervix: nonkeratinized stratified squamous

Endocervix: columnar

979. Vestibular swelling epithelium? **stratified squamous keratinized**

980. After endodontic treatment ,biopsy done showing resorbed bone and a lot of neutrophils - pain again? **Abscess**

981. testlet of women with leiomyoma- tongue with swelling lumen lined with epithelial cells? **cyst**

982. Least resistance to change in pH? **liver**

983. Cells on the basement of seminiferous tubules? **spermatogonia**

984. Swelling with sulfur granules? **actinomycosis | Lumping jaws**
985. Inanimate objects passing infection? **fomites**
986. Sites where difficulty in scaling? **Buccal distal mesial acc to furcations**
987. related to Cell surface receptors with CDR complex? **T cells**
988. why do CD8 lymphocytes respond to antigen associated with class 1 MHC?
Class 1 MHC is present. But Ag associated with them are not present all the time..whenvr virus etc affect these cells..then only CD8 attack.. Ah presentation by the nucleated cells is important. | Tcd8 reapond to mhc Class 1 expressed by APC
989. For immunization What do u inject in a toxigenic infection? **antitoxin**
990. What is incorporated in cell membrane of Nerve cels? **Sphingomyelin which has lecithin also**
991. Action of Nor epinephrine on HR and FORCE OF CONTRACTION? **Increases force of contraction | Nor epinephrine also causes vasoconstriction along with increase hr, so even bp increases**
992. action of beta blockers on heart and respiration? **Brochoconstriction in the lungs, and negative Ino- and Chronotropy in the heart | Bronchoconstriction in lungs and decreased heart rate. Since its going to act on B Receptors and reverse the effect of what they usually do (B1 which increases heart rate will cause it to decrease , B2 which causes dilation of bronchioles , smooth muscles , increase glucose hepatic uptake all will be decreased)**
993. Immediately distal to terminal bronchiole? **Respiratory Bronchiole | Cuboidal cells**
994. What is present in epithelium of microvilli? **Micro filaments | Simple cuboidal with goblet cells**
995. Where does lamina propria attach directly to periosteum? **attached gingival**
996. Hemidesmosomes present were? **basal lamina**
997. Cell to cell communication? **Gap junction**
998. Which zone is the most resistant passage of communications between cells?
zona occludens
999. Which nerve wont b directly affected if infection in cavernous sinus? **optic**
1000. Protein bodies in parkinsonism? **lewy bodies**
1001. Testlet: Wht affectd in parkinsonism? **Substansianigra**
1002. Late symptom of parkinsonism ? **rigidity**
1003. SABA is a sequelae of? **rheumatic fever**
1004. When dentin becomes sclerotic? - **when its dead | calcification when ages**
1005. Type 1 collagen is a main constituent of all except? **enamel**
1006. Collagen structure read about it - is it a trihelical structure n more options asking about it
1007. Not present in sphenoid bone? **carotid canal**
1008. Maxillary paranasal sinus drains into? **middle meatus**
1009. Testlet -tonsils(adenoids) - removed due to upper airway obstruction ? Present where? **Nasopharynx opening at choancha**
1010. Testlet of myasthenia gravis- Dyphagia - problem in which muscles? **Eye, face, trunk | Voluntary**

1011. In bruxism - which cusp flatten out? **Working cusps**
1012. Patient with night bruxism - which muscle painful ? **Temporalis**
1013. More smooth endoplasmic reticulum with golgi apparatus is seen were ? -
steroids
1014. What is present in saliva, tears ,eyes ? **Secretory iga**
1015. which ligaments prevent protrusion, opening , yawning? **protrusion-stylo, yawning both, if given one for yawning then choose spheno**
1016. Testlet on parkinsonism - Dentist while performing endo treatment on max 2nd molar , patient moves and handpiece accidentally slips and penetrates cheek ,pulsating wound seen – which structure involved? **buccal artery**
1017. Nerve exiting from stylomastoid foramen damage to which muscle? **orbicularis oris (facial expression muscles)**
1018. A broad facet present on the outer side of maxillary lingual surface on left side- caused due to what? **Laterotusive | protrusive for anteriors**
1019. Cusp height in a cast restoration LEAST affected by? **intercondylar distance**
1020. More the condylar guidance – **more the cusp height may be (not must be)**
1021. Mechanism of filling of air in lungs? **intrathoracic pressure reduces ,so air is flown inside the lungs**
1022. shock and corpulmonale? **GI Bleeding**
1023. Which component of adrenal gland had steroid producing fat cells in it?
Reticular of cortex
1024. functional unit of thyroid? **follicle**
1025. erosion on maxillary teeth? **bulimia**
1026. testlet: worn out lingual surfaces of maxillary and mandibular teeth? **erosion**
1027. nerve innervating biceps brachii? **musculocutaneous**
1028. Square shaped pm? **Mandibular 2nd pm**
1029. Pm with same lingual and buccal cusp ht? **maxillary 2nd pm**
1030. Pm2 has rounded outline compared to pm 1 of maxilla? **True**
1031. Canine mesial view of mandible? **Straight**
1032. Incisal view of max canine? **Diamond**
1033. Contact mesial point of max lateral? **Junction**
1034. Congenital missing? **max 3rd molar > lateral > mandibular 2 pm**
1035. Tooth difficult to restore? **mesial pm 1 and distal of max molar 1 > lateral incisor palatally**
1036. Max pm cusp offset to distal in table form? **Buccal cusp**
1037. Mand incisors comparison? **Central: More symmetrical crown, Minimal distal and mesial bulge of crown, Proximal contacts on the same level mesial and distal, Smaller than lateral in the same mouth**

Lateral: Less symmetrical crown, Obvious distal bulge on crown, crown appears to tilt distally, Mesial proximal contact more incisal, Larger than central in the same mouth

- 1038. Cusp ht and fossa not influenced? **intercondylar distance**
- 1039. Primary tooth lack? **Mammelons and root trunk**
- 1040. Primary molar 1 has no groove on buccal and has groove on lingual first t/f? **True**
- 1041. Primary molar below plane of occlusion unerupted? **absence of permanent tooth bud**
- 1042. Cementum fusion of root? **Concrescence**
- 1043. Mesiolingual cusp of maxilla distobuccal cusp of mandible? **Mediotrusive**
- 1044. Cross bite 3 mand lateral contact? **Maxillary lateral contacts mandibular laterals and canine on retrusion in a class 3 anterior crossbite case**
- 1045. Largest cusp of maxillary molars? **ML in perm | MB in primary**
- 1046. Cusp of carebelli which cusp? **ML**
- 1047. Oblique ridge which part of mesiolingual cusp? **Mesiolingual to distofacial**
- 1048. Ht of contour in class 5 mesial to distal? **mesio cervical**
- 1049. Ligament protrusion? **Stylomandibular**
- 1050. Ligament yawning? **oblique fiber of tmj closest | Spheno and stylo both**
- 1051. Insertion coronoid? **Temporalis**
- 1052. Accessory muscle Depress mandible? **suprahyoid closest**
- 1053. Condylar disk stabilized by which muscle? **Superior belly of lateral pterygoid**
- 1054. Not function of lateral pterygoid? **Elevation and retrusion**
- 1055. Curve of sphee in mandible superior surface? **Concave**
- 1056. Canal not in sphenoid? **Carotid**
- 1057. Structure in sphenoid? **Superior orbital fissure and optic canal**
- 1058. Pterygonmandibular raphe? **sphenoid to mandible**
- 1059. Preganglion dilate pupil? **superior cervical ganglion**
- 1060. Preganglionic nucleus for sphincter pupile? **edinger west pal**
- 1061. Innervation of maxillary molar 1st to anesthsise? **PSA and MSA**
- 1062. Inervation max 2nd molar palatal? **Greater Palatine nerve**
- 1063. Dilate pupil? **Epinephrine**
- 1064. Preganglion sympathetic nerve cell origin? **Intermediolateral gray column of thoracic and lumbar vertebrae**
- 1065. Not in cavernous? **Optic**
- 1066. Structure passing foramen rotundum? **Maxillary nerve**
- 1067. Rate limiting enzyme in glycolysis? **PFK**
- 1068. Pancreas and liver AFFECTED by? **Haemochromatosis (occurs in bone marroe, spleen and liver)**
- 1069. Thrombosis cause? **Infarction**

1070. Blood flow in capillaries? **hydrostatic pressure**
1071. Acid fast bacillus? **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**
1072. Transformation of tumor meaning? **different tumor at same site**
1073. Acetyl coa not synthesized by? **adenosine**
1074. All painless urine except? **Nephrothiasis**
1075. Structure medial to hypoglossal? **Lingual artery and vein**
1076. Muscle not innervated by 9 via 10? **Stylopharyngeus**
1077. Death due to infarction after 24 hrs? **necrosis of inflammatory cells**
1078. Ketogenic amino acid? **Lysine and leucine**
1079. Tooth swelling lined by epithelium? **Cyst**
1080. Lung cancer? **Bronchial**
- Under Lung cancer you have bronchogenic cancer, And bronchogenic cancer is bronchial**
1081. Air left in lungs after expiration? **Residual Volume**
1082. Chronic smoking with increased mucus? **COPD**
1083. Not cause of cancer? **Anthracosis**
1084. Cigarette smoking does not cause? **Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome**
1085. Liver not function? **production of digestive enzymes**
1086. Pulp blood flow analogue? **Brain or Cranium**
1087. Nucleic acid analogue? **Hepatitis**
1088. Inferior of tmj? **Condylar head | Rotation**
1089. Tmj develop from? **Secondary Cartilage**
- Articular disc from meckles cartilage**
1090. Respiratory center characteristics? **squamous epithelium**
1091. Parathyroid blood supply? **Inferior thyroid artery**
1092. Thymus origin? **Third pharyngeal pouch**
1093. Epithelial cell derivative lesion? **Enamel**
1094. Receptor of salt? **ionic receptor**
1095. Pain nucleus? **Spinal**
1096. Salivary nucleus location? **medulla**
1097. Vitamin for pdl and bone? **Vit c and d**
1098. Pyrimidine dimer break down by which enzyme? **Endonuclease**
1099. Isoelectric point of tetrapeptide? **Zero**
1100. Cancer do not involve? **Dysplasia**
1101. Purine metabolism product? **Uric acid**
1102. Protein inside Amino acid? **Leucine**
1103. Alpha structure in protein holding bond? **Hydrogen Bond**
1104. Biotin for? **pyruvate carboxylase**
1105. Tmj macrophage? **synovial membrane**

1106. Fluid in tmj? **Synovial**
1107. Infective endocarditis due to? **rhematic carditis**
1108. N glycosylation? **Between sugar and amino acid**
1109. Deciduous repaced except? **except molars**
1110. Mutally protected all except? **posterior contact during lateral movement**
1111. Mediotrusive movement condyle postion? **downward and mesial**
1112. Adduct scapula? **Trapezius**
1113. Niacin def? **Pellagra**
1114. Enzyme action? **phosphorylation of serine**
1115. Gtp action? **activate and inactivate adenyl cyclase or cleaved by proteasome**
1116. Fungus around blood vessel? **Mucomycosis**
1117. Fungus reflect tb? **Histoplasmosis**
1118. Fungus filaments? **Mycelium**
1119. Mhc1 bind? **cd8**
1120. Influenca antigenicity due to? **Glycoproteins**
1121. Anterior skin drain in to superficial lymohnode? **Submandibular**
1122. Submental lyphnodes affect which tooth? **mand incisors**
1123. Proline in saliva? **ca phosphate deposit**
1124. Bacteria of oral cavity? **Fermentation**
1125. Flurouracil moa? **Suicide inhibitor of thymidylate synthase**
1126. Nystatin? **most common antifugal**
1127. Polymixin b given only fungal not bacteria why? **binds to ergosterol in fungal wall**
1128. Medulla sensitive to? **hydrogen ions**
 When PCO₂ goes up, also increases H⁺ because CO₂ + H₂O forms carbonic acid, which then disassociates to H⁺
1129. Parasympathetic activity of heart? **Decreases heart rate**
1130. Incresed bp baroreceptors action inhibit? **sympathetic and increase parasympathetic**
 Stretch receptors in carotid sinus (baroreceptors!)
 Stimulation leads to decreased heart rate, decreased arterial blood pressure and dæcreased venous return, Activation of parasympathetic nervous system and inhibition of sympathetic to drop BP. Increased pressure in the carotid sinus increases the discharge of efferent fibers that travel in the 9th CN
1131. Secondary hypertension renal cause? **Renal artery stenosis | secondary hypertension**
1132. Athrematous plaque in real artery cause? **Hypertension**

If renal artery is occluded, you get secondary HTN – kidney thinks blood volume is low, so tries to compensate and you get HTN.

- 1133. Microangiopathy in diabetes? **Hyperglycemia (Also glycosuria, Hyperlipemia, and Ketonuria)**
- 1134. Mrna fragments? **northern blot (Mnemonic SNOW-DROP)**
- 1135. Oponized bacteria? **easy to phagocyte**
- 1136. Toxoid vaccine for? **toxogenic disease**

Toxoids Are antigenic and Non-toxics Are most often prepared by treating toxins with formaldehyde, Weakened bacterial toxins that are no longer toxic but do induce Ab production.

- 1137. Vaccinia not cure molluscum contagious? **Small pox**
- 1138. Penicillin and erythromycin not given together why? **penicillin act on cells which multiply**
- 1139. Glucosyl transferase ? **S mutants**
Cariogenic bacteria synthesize glucans (dextrans) and fructans (levans) from their metabolism of dietary sucrose (via glucosyltransferase), which contribute to their adherence to tooth surfaces. As a consequence, lactic acid is formed, reducing salivary pH and creating sites of enamel demineralization and cavitation
- 1140. Y carboxyl glutamate binds to what in blood clotting? **calcium**
- 1141. Functional unit of thyroid? **Follicle**
- 1142. After surgery not able to speak which nerve affected? **Recurrent and transverse**
- 1143. After thyroid surgery tetanus due to? **Hypoparathyroidism**
- 1144. Aldosterone action? **Increase Na and water absorption**
Aldosterone – primary effect is on the kidney tubules, where it stimulates Na+ retention and K+ excretion | collecting tube-reabsorbs water (controlled by ADH = vasopressin)
- 1145. Adh action? **Increase water absorption**
- 1146. Anterior pituitary not function? **hypogonadism**
- 1147. Steroid like fat cells in which zone of adrenal? **Cortex**
(Zones of Adrenal Cortex: GFR | G = Salt F = Sugar R = Sex)
- 1148. Cervical ridge prominent on both facial and lingual in which primary tooth?
Mandibular 1st molar
- 1149. Mo preparation and do preparation which tooth? **Maxi 1st molar and mandi 1st premolar**
- 1150. Groove from mesial to central pit in max molar? **central groove**
- 1151. Lingogingival groove? **Maxillary Lateral**
- 1152. Difficult to scaling? **furcation**

1153. Maxillary furcation? **mesial distal and buccal**
 Mn Molars have Bifurcations (F/L) and Mx Molars have TRIfurcations (F/ML/D)
1154. Mandibular pm? **3 pits | second pm only pm with 5 developmental lobes**
1155. Mand pm biggest to smallest cusp? **B > ML > DL**
1156. Primary maxillary canine facial surface? **diamond**
1157. Proximal of centrals? **triangular**
1158. tooth in long axis? **mand incisor**
1159. increased saliva? **between meals**
1160. bruxism which surface shows attrition? **Occlusal | area to area**
1161. tooth with three canals? **mand molar**
1162. mand canine 3 different configurations? **1 root one canal, one root 2 canals, 2 roots 2 canals.**
1163. second canal in maxilla which cusp? **MB**
1164. broken filling in mesiolingual of maxilla? **Mediotrusive**
1165. tooth with one pulp horn? **Canine and mandi 1st pm**
1166. brain abcess except tenia? **Liquefactive necrosis**
(enzymetic digestion, suppuration, and loss of tissue architect)
1167. arbovirus? **insect vector (orthopod born)**
1168. not transmitted by vectors? **rickessia q fever**
1169. latex allergy? **IgE type 1 due to latex protein**
1170. latex allegy angioedema cells seen? **eosinophils**
1171. ppd is hypersensitivity? **Type 4**
1172. endogenous spread? **E-coli | Strept**
1173. salmaenna shigella difference? **capsule**
1174. hiv not associated disease? **Periodontal**
1175. striated duct? **Striated ducts contain mitochondria** for electrolyte & water transport; simple, low columnar epithelium | Striations of salivary glands are related to a combo of foldings of basal cell MBs & radially arranged mitochondria
1176. kidney visceral? **podocytes**
1177. highest saliva? **sub mandibular**
1178. Parkinson
 Parkinson's disease: Tremor (at rest), Rigidity, Akinesia, Postural Instability◇ Think TRAP for being trapped in your body | Associated w/ Lewy bodies and depigmentation of the substantia nigra | Due to loss of dopaminergic neurons in the caudate & putamen Rare cases have been linked to exposure to MPTP, a contaminant in illicit street drugs
 Signs/symptoms: Bradykinesia, rigidity, resting tremor, masked faces, dementia
1179. Hyperthyroidism graves disease

Hyperthyroidism (thyrotoxicosis): -- Jared Corbridge | Imbalance of metabolism caused by overproduction of thyroid hormone Characterized by exophthalmos, tachycardia, heat intolerance, and fine tremor, warm moist skin, and fine hair | Caused by excess production of T4 (thyroxin). Graves' disease (most common form) | Hyperthyroidism with thyroid-stimulating/TSH receptor antibodies | Autoimmune disease occurring most frequently in women between ages 20-40 | Arises following an infection or physical/emotional stress | Diffuse Goiter | Symptoms: Range from anxiety & restlessness to insomnia & weight loss, Eyeballs may begin to protrude (exophthalmos) causing irritation & tearing

1180. Myasthenia gravis? **autoimmune , attack ACh receptors , associated with thymoma**
Neuromuscular disorder characterized by variable weakness of voluntary muscles | Often improves w/ rest & worsens w/ activity | Condition is caused by an abnormal immune response | Immune system produces Ab/s that attack ACh receptors that lie on the muscle side of the neuromuscular junction | This decreases responsiveness of muscle fibers to ACh released from motor neuron endings | Characterized by: Muscle atrophy | Thymic hyperplasia or neoplasm (THYMOMA) | Antibody to acetylcholine receptors | NOT CNS degeneration
1181. Hiv lymphoma? **Kaposi's sarcoma, Primary Lymphoma of brain, Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma**
1182. Denture stomatitis? **candidiasis**
1183. Death body beach stab? **belleding nose right condyle fracture**
1184. Cardiac problem bp tablets to? **tachy cardia**
1185. circumvallet papilla innervations? **Glossopharyngeal**
1186. acellular cementum deposited? **acellular in coronal portion (cellular in apical portion)**
1187. most sharpest incised angle? **mandibular ci(mesial side)**
1188. burette lymphoma by? **EBV-associated**, tumor occurs in Africa, usually, involves jaw and facial bones. In America, the abdomen is most affected. Cancerous cell = B cell causes marrow replacement
1189. intracellular cell damaging organism? **histoplasma capsulatom**
1190. fluorouracil? **Inhibit thymidylate synthase**
1191. Sulpha amid action? **interfere with folic acid synthesis by preventing PABA**
1192. rimphamsin action? **inhibit protein synthesis by inhibiting RNA polymerase**
1193. cause of rashes in scarlet fever? **eritrogenic toxin | (Exotoxins, if eritrogenic not in option)**
1194. most concave side on max canine? **Distal**

maxillary canine from a facial view, the distal portion of the facial- surface is convex in the middle third and slightly concave in the cervical third.

- 1195. thyoma? **thymus gland tumor associated with myasthenia gravis**
- 1196. PCR? **DNA fingerprinting**
- 1197. fungi in mouth? **Candida**
- 1198. dimorphism? In **histoplasmosis, blastomycosis, coccidioides, candida**
- 1199. action of macrophages on t cells? **Macrophages express mhc 2 and attract t helper cells which in turn activate macrophages for phagocytosis to release cytokines**
- 1200. T cell receptor binding? **Fab**
- 1201. blood flow from arteries to veins like in aorta is? **equal**
- 1202. lower compartment of tmj? **inferior area of disc and superior area of condyle**
- 1203. sphenomandibular ligament origin from what part of sphenoid? **Spine of sphenoid**
- 1204. diff between cellular and acellular cementum? **Lacunae**
- 1205. 1st cells to appear in acute infection? **Neutrophil**
- 1206. carotid sinus function? **Control BP**
- 1207. innervation of lung ? **vagus and t2-t4**
- 1208. baby sutures? **Hyaline Cartilage**
- 1209. hyperkalemia in? **Respiratory acidosis diabetic ketoacidosis, diarrhea**
- 1210. external carotid last branches? **Maxillary and superficial temporal**
- 1211. which branch of ECA no in carotid sheath? **Superficial temporal artery**
- 1212. what does not elevate larynx? – **sternohyoid**
Supra hyoid (diaphragm-Ant&post, stylohyoid, mylohyoid & geniohyoid) + stylopharyngeus (a muscle of the pharynx)-ELEVATES LARYNX.infrahyoid muscles(omohyoid-Sup & inf belly,sterno thyroid,sterno hyoid,thyro hyoid) DEPRESS the larynx.
- 1213. anterior/ middle cerebral supply? **anterior for medial surface of parietal and frontal lobes**
MIDDLE for a portion of the frontal lobe and the lateral surface of the temporal and parietal lobes, including the primary motor and sensory areas of the face, throat, hand and arm, and in the dominant hemisphere, the areas for speech
- 1214. varicose veins arise from deep or superficial veins? **Deep**
- 1215. thumb supply? **Median nerve, sensory c6**
- 1216. pain nucleus? **Pars Interpolaris**
- 1217. ligament teres? **Umbilical vein**
- 1218. crista galli attachment? **Falx cerebri**
- 1219. bacteria inhibiting an inhibitor? **Antibiotic resistant | Beta lactamase**
- 1220. sulphur granules? **actinomyces israelii**

1221. yellow on corner of mouth? **Angular cheilitis**
1222. mucogingival junction? **alveolar mucosa and attached mucosa**
1223. col? **Interdental papillae**
1224. layer which lines the epithelium of organs? **Mesothelium, simple squamous**
1225. partial bone healing how many weeks? **3**
1226. silicosis? **TB | inhalation of silica (type of pneumoconiosis) may lead to mesothelioma**
1227. Increase Psa and acid phosphate in- benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostatic carcinoma? **prostatic carcinoma**
1228. what is present between palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus muscles? **CN9**
1229. melanocytes present in? **stratum basale**
1230. tertiary structure of protein? **cysteine**
1231. purely mucous salivary glands? **palatal**
1232. lice causes? **typhus**
1233. Too much acetylcholine? **raised heart rate**
1234. Most likely tooth to have 3 cusps? **maxillary 2nd molar**
1235. root of max canine? **conical**
1236. Allows bacteria to stick to teeth? **glucosyl transferase**
1237. stretch reflex? **used to prevent over-inflation of the lungs**
1238. ascorbic acid acts on which enzyme? **lysyl oxidase or hydroxy proline dehydrogenase**
1239. amplification of dna? **PCR**
1240. cells present in kidney are similar to gland cell? **striated**
1241. instead of replication used multiplication occurs most in? **S phase**
1242. mandible deviation to left due to fracture of lateral pterygoids, which movement occurs? **translation left side**
1243. parkinsonian and alzeimar? **dementia**
1244. depression due to? **serotonin**
1245. sensory to tmj? **temporal**
1246. doesnot cause fatty liver? **apoxia**
1247. difference between lower CI and LI? **distolingual twist in LI**
1248. gustatory to tongue ant 2/3rd? **chorda tympani**
1249. structure not in parotid gland? **facial artery**
1250. Occlusal table accounts for how much of occlusal outline? **50-60%**
1251. Most numerous papilla on the tongue? **filliform papilla**
1252. he main mineral in bones is? **hydroxyapatite**
1253. Basal cell carcinoma is the most common? **upper face**
1254. Polyenes are selective for fungi in what way? **They bind to ergosterol in the**

fungal membrane

1255. Most common place to find lung cancer? **Bronchiolar**
Scc- bronchial
Small cell carcinoma / cigarette smoking- bronchioler
1256. Tooth that commonly requires separate MO and DO restorations? **Mandibular first premolar**
1257. What muscle enlarges due to bruxism? **temporalis**
1258. basophilia in? **RER**
1259. least cells in wbc? **Basophils**
Mnemonic: never let monkey eat banana
1260. pain? **sustance P**
1261. gag reflex? **only CN9**
1262. ML developmental groove? **mesial of mandibular 1st premolar**
1263. esophageal varices? **hematemesis**
1264. non keratinsed sac in testlet? **cyst**
1265. gram negative bacteria have? **Lipopolysaccharhide**
1266. no filaments? **Cornium**
1267. what all present in microglial of cns except? **scwann cells**
1268. most atp? **PCT**
1269. oral contraceptives affect which or not? **LH decreases**
1270. purine metabolism? **xanthine oxidase**
1271. biosynthesis of cholesterol? **squalene**
1272. splanchnic nerves? **presynaptic**
1273. truncated cells in kidney present where? **Proximal**
1274. face formation from ? **frontal and 1st arch**
1275. size of mouth defined by? **max and mandibular processes union**
1276. afferent or efferent? **lymph nodes**
1277. pain face? **VPM**
1278. Proprioception? **mesencephalic of CN5**
1279. Which cross section is the biggest fasiolingualy? **Max canine**
1280. Which enzyme is associated with phosphorylation of ADP at the substrate level?
pyruvate kinase
1281. Which disease is most often characterized by hyphae growing in and around vessels? **Mucomycosis**
1282. Preganglionic sympathetic fibers to the head have their cell bodies of origin in the? **intermediolateral horns of the thoracic spinal cord**
1283. Hemidesmosone found on? **st.basale**
1284. The longest part of cell cycle? **G1**

1285. How the osmotic pressure change in the distal part of proximal tubule? **Not change**
1286. Secondary cement, what you see? **Cellular**
1287. Bifid tongue? **Lateral swelling**
1288. Which are not standard amino acids? **Hydroxylysine | Alanine**
1289. Class II occlusion, patient retruded, maxillary canine oppose what teeth? **Mandibular lateral**
1290. tertiary structure of protein? **Cysteine**
1291. chronic hepatitis? **C**
1292. structure between superior and middle constrictor? **Glossopharyngeal nerve | stylopharyngeus muscle**
1293. enlargement of lymph node? **Because of infection**
1294. parotid, submandibular innervation? **Mandibular Nerve**
1295. somatostatin? **D cells of pancreas and from hypothalamus inhibit gh insulin glucagon**
1296. metastatic tumor with Virchow nodes indicates a primary cancer of? **Gastric cancer**
1297. ADH promotes the retention of water by increasing? **Increasing aquaporins**
1298. 50% parents, what will offspring inherit? **25**
1299. advantage of dry heat? **No corrosion of metals**
1300. result of exon activity? **Changes DNA Sequence**
1301. eagle's syndrome? **Stylohyoid Syndrome**
1302. MHC 2 attach to? **Cd4 T helper**
1303. blood supply, nerve supply of larynx?? **all the muscle of larynx supply by RECURRENT LARYNGEAL except cricothyroid by external branch of superior laryngeal nerve**
1304. function of masseter? **slings muscle, elevation and strongest muscle of mastication.**
1305. cranial nerves with parasympathetic function? **3,7,9,10**
1306. clogged ears can be a restricted function of? **tensor veli palatine**
1307. structures in pterygopalatine fossa? **Pterygopalatine ganglion and innervations**
1308. function of aryepiglottic. **Phonation**
1309. steroid hormones? **Estrogen progesterone cortex hormones**
1310. transports fatty acids? **Albumin**
1311. IL 2? **IL2 produced by T cells attract more T cells**
1312. protection against hepatitis B? **HBV Vaccine, serum of IgG concentration is high**
1313. what produces aflatoxins? **Aspergillus**
1314. viremia? **virus start ruling in blood**
1315. dry heat destroys by? **Killing all spores**
1316. edema may result from? **Hypertension**
1317. primary molar lacks? **Enamel**
1318. bonds between 2 DNA? **H Bond**
1319. All can cause brain abscess except? **tenia pedis**

1320. Muscle protein caused increase Blood glucose level the released alanine caused? **transefer protein to liver that will form glucose**
1321. Salivary nucleus is found in? **medulla 1**
 The primary motor response to an acceptable taste stimulus (or its anticipation) is autonomic: salivation and secretomotor activity of the upper gut are stimulated. The tongue is pressed against the teeth and palate. The excess of saliva evokes the swallowing reflex. Afferent fibres in cranial nerves VII and IX enter the gustatory nucleus (an enlarged upper part of the solitary nucleus) and are relayed bilaterally via the thalamus to the insular cortex for taste sensation and to salivatory nuclei, and X and XII efferents. The nucleus ambiguus (X) inhibits the respiratory centres.
 CN VII : Superior Salivatory N. : Pterygopalatine G. Lacrimal gland & nasal cavity/nose – secretion.....2)CN IX : Inferior Salivatory N. : Otic G.Parotid gland – secretion
 3,4 mid brain
 5,6,7 pons
 8,9,10,11,12 medulla
1322. acute infection shows what? **neutrophils.**
1323. condensed chromatin? **Heterochromatin**
1324. warfin lab test? **PT**
1325. Histamin in produce by which gland? **Oxyntic glands**
 Oxyntic glands mainly produce pepsinogen, histamine, and HCl. Pyloric glands mainly produce mucus and gastrin.
1326. similar between upper 1st and 2nd pm? **rhomboidal proximal in both**
1327. pain from right teeth which side of lobe? **left parietal**
 The spinal trigeminal nucleus (neuclus of fascial pail) cross over the contalatri vpm and then to the parietal lobe. In case of normal sensation its the right lobe , because the main sensory nucleus will not cross over , so its ipsilateral
1328. tensor vel palatine hook to? **Halamus**
1329. Ansa cervicalis supply which muscle? **All three, supra hyoid, suprathyroid, omohyoid**
1330. ear from which arch pouch? **1st pharyngeal pouch.**
1331. glossopharyngeal and muscles name was there from which arech? **3rd arch.**
1332. all of following by glossopharyngeal except? **palatoglossus.**
1333. visceral branch of celiac? **abdominal aorta has 3 single anterior visceral branches (coeliac, SMA, IMA), 3 paired lateral visceral branches (suprarenal, renal, gonadal), 5 paired lateral abdominal wall branches (inferior phrenic and four lumbar), and 3 terminal branches (two common iliacs and the median sacral)**
1334. dextran is? **alpha 1-6**
1335. microorganism on surface of tongue? **Strep. Salivarius**
1336. how digitalis work? **Na/k pump**
1337. replace pig organ into human? **Xenograft**
1338. patient is hyperventilated in dental chair, what is applied? **resiratory alkalosis**
1339. sound in ear? **Amplitude**
1340. brown colour, 1* 1 size nodule near nose? **Malenoma**
1341. increase in serum phosphate and alkaline level? **prostate carcinoma.**

1342. increase condylar guidance ? **mouth breathing**
1343. collide ? **in thyroid**
1344. Adenosine nucleoside cross mitochondria via? **Translocation**
1345. What is the least indicator to predict prognosis of breast cancer? **Age**
1346. DNA fingerprinting, restriction sites? **Palindrome are the sites where dna is cut & the enzyme used is restriction endonuclease**
1347. Positive PPT except? **M. leprae**
1348. Brain lobes in mid cranium? **temporal lobe**
1349. Fluorosis can be seen in? **All enamel , cartilage , bones & nails**
1350. Decrease in O2 will stimulate? **peripheral carotid and aortic bodies**
1351. Adenosine deaminase deficiency? **Scids disease**
1352. edema can be caused by? **pulmonary left heart failure, peripheral right heart side failure , increase in capillary hydrostatic pr. , increase in interstitial oncotic pr.**
1353. 8 molar urea? **Hydrophobic**
1354. Precursor of urea (aspartate+)? **arginine**
1355. Carbonyl phosphate , citrulline , aspartate & ammonia are sources from which nitrogen is derived from? **in urea cycle**
1356. De Novo cholesterol formation? **HMG CoA Reductase**
1357. Patient didn't get anesthetized anted blocked? **ptergplexus**
1358. if the infundibulum was cut? **Decreases Adh. If portal than all decrease except prolactin or lactogenic**
1359. The highest osmolarity is seen in? **ascending loop of handle**
1360. Upon taking a panorama for a patient, what obscure the TMJ disk? **Superimposition of condyle or tuberosity**
1361. Atherosclerosis affects? **tonica intima of large and small arteries**
1362. yellow spots on the buccal mucosa? **Sebaceous glands**
1363. Growth of bone in a scar? **Fibroplasias**
1364. the main cause of pulmonary congestion? **left heart failure**
1365. Secretion phase? **luetal phase**
1366. parasympathetic fibers to the parotid? **Lesser petrosal branch of IX**
1367. Prostate cancer? **prostate specific antigen and increase in acid phosphatase**
1368. sensory to the upper lip? **Sup labial branch of infraorbital nerve**
1369. the largest sinus the the cranium? **maxillary sinus**
1370. pyknosis? **irreversible damage of chromatin**
1371. example of a suicide inhibitor? **anti-cancer drug, fluorouracil: aka suicide inhibitor which inhibits**
1372. A RBC in hypotonic solution? **Swell | Lysis**
1373. non-microbial component of plaque? **Dextran**
1374. Iron storage in body? **Ferritin**
1375. the only function of the spine? **reflex**
1376. Hapten? **Need carried**
1377. Ganglioside GM2 accumulation? **Tay sachs disease**
1378. mechanoreception in PDL? **Send to mesencephalic V**

1379. Spinal cord in CNS solely responsible for respiration OR coordinated motor movement OR simple reflex?? **Reflex**
1380. internal lining of systems mesoth.? **Simple squamous**
1381. vit C? **Hydroxylation of proline**
1382. Organism with poly peptide capsule? **bacillus anthracis**
1383. Fungi spread from person to person except? **Candida**
1384. N- glutamic acid found in? **Cell wall**
1385. Tay – sac cause what? **cns degeneration, developmental retardation, cherry red spot on macula, its rapidly fatal**
1386. Rough cocci get DNA from soft cocci through? **Congucation**
1387. Endothelial fungi? **Histoplasmosis**
1388. Mycotic organism? **Mucomycosis**
1389. Sequence of respiratory tree?
1390. **the sequence of passages is as follows: trachea to main/R & L/primary bronchi (to lungs) to secondary/lobar bronchi (to lobes of lungs) to tertiary / segmental bronchi (to bronchopulmonary segment) to interlobular bronchi (to lobules) to primary/lobular bronchioles (no more cartilage supports) which branch to terminal bronchioles which branch to form respiratory bronchioles (to alveolar sacs) to alveolar ducts (to alveoli).**
1391. Longest and shortest root of maxillary molar? **longest-palatal & shortest-DB**
1392. The location of the palatal canal orifice on the access cavity, (under what cusp and where located to the other orifices)? **ML**
1393. The mesial view of the incisal edge of mandibular central incisor? **MMR = DMR.**
D-I corner is equally as sharp as M-I.
Incisal edge lingual to long axis (from proximal)
1394. failing endo to lower canine? **6% with 2 complete root canals-Bifurcate root**
Ñ **Occasionally 2 roots (Labially and Lingually)**
1395. lower canine canal shape? **Roughly Oval**
1396. PSA to upper second molar , what other nerve with the same injection could get anaesthetized too? **mandibular nerve**
(Under PSA complication:1)Hematoma 2)mandibular anesthesia.the mandibular division of the 5th cranial nerve (V3)is located to the PSA nerves.Deposition of local anesthesia lateral to the desired location may produce varying degrees of mandibular anesthesia.)
19. Root and incisal edge comparison between lower central and lateral-.root... LI= longer than CI ///// edge. CI=perpendicular to B-L bisector.....LI=twisted disto-lingually. ///// both CI & LI = incisal edge lingual to long axis.
1397. root completion, of Maxillary canine? **14**
1398. Hypothyroidism is associated with what ? **hashimoto dis**
1399. MG-**muscurain receptors**
1400. Which duct of the salivary similar to kidney? **Straited duct**

1401. The proximal contact area between Max central and Lateral ? **junction**
1402. Submandibular gland innervation- **wharton in side of frenum of tongue**
1403. Disaccharide intolerance , Why can't digest lactose , what is the defect exactly or why Deficiency of enzyme lactase in Disaccharide intolerance? **Lactose intolerance occurs when the small intestine does not make enough of an enzyme called lactase. Your body needs lactase to break down, or digest, lactose**
L. acidophilus: added to milk products to aid in digestion of milk products
Bacterial enzymes convert milk sugars to digestible products
1404. Palm Thumb area innervation-**median**
1405. what increases action potential? **A generator potential acts to increase action potential frequency in response to increased stimulus intensity.**
1406. carcinoma insitue? **carcerous cell not invading basement membrane**
1407. Nutrition to tmj ? **retrodiscal tissue**
1408. Muscle help in stabilization in maximum intercuspatation? **Medial Pt**
1409. Petting edema? **Hypoalbumia**
1410. Rheumatoid arthritis why cause infective endocarditis- **in the synovial fluid (by the rheumatoid factor) findings in endocarditis (viridans streptococci are the most common causative organisms in infective endocarditis)**
1411. Lower motor neuron defect? **facial paralysis**
1412. Last step of urea? **(Arginine-then derivatives are creatinine and urea) Last step of urea-cytosol.. The urea cycle consists of five reactions: two mitochondrial and three cytosolic. The cycle converts two amino groups, one from NH₄⁺ and one from Asp, and a carbon atom from HCO₃⁻, to the relatively nontoxic excretion product u**
1413. wat innervates muscles below the vocal fold ? **Larynx: via branches of the VAGUS NERVE. Above the vocal folds the sensory innervation of the larynx is via the INTERNAL LARYNGEAL NERVE. Below the vocal folds it is by way of branches of the RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE.**
1414. Form of CO₂ in blood? **HCO₃⁻**
1415. Plasma doesn't contain ? **nucleus,Ribosomes**
1416. Basophilia etiology? **Common feature of myeloproliferative disorders and particularly prominent in chronic myelogenous leukemia**
1417. VII and VIII what foramen- **internal acoustic meatus**
1418. Tmj formed which week? **12 week starting,14 weeks-completion**
1419. Most of the Face formed by what brachial arches? **1& 2 arches**
1420. Sagittal sinus? **biggest cranial sinus (dural venous sinus)**
1421. Opening of Submandibular duct? **sublingual caruncle next to sublingual frenulum)behind lower incisors (wharton in side of frenum of tongue)**

1422. Which description is accurate about the "Gingiva"? **Long Connective tissue papilla**
1423. Big toe? **GOUT**
1424. Eject milk by ? **oxytocin**
1425. Cortisone produced from what ? **zona fasciculata**
1426. Organ with no sub mucosa? **Gall bladder**
1427. Lung innervations? **parasympathetic via vagus (Sympathetic-T2-T4; Parasympathetic - Vagus)**
Sympathetic 2nd to 4th thoracic cervical ganglia
1428. Which of the following describe the Least effect of fluoride on carries by which meaning? **fluoride inhibit enolase**
1429. Why enamel harder than bone ? **Substantia Adamantina**
1430. Cementum originate from ? **Dental Follical-cementoblasts of th PDL**
1431. Action of the oblique fiber of Tmj ligament- **Prevents excessive retrusion**
-Oblique fibers:
outer fiber articular eminence to neck and mandible help guide condyle during opening
-Horizontal fibers
deep fibers articular eminence to lat pole and post disc limits post movement of condyle
1432. **Owen** ? **Contour lines of Owen (found in dentin) - can be analogous to Striae of Retzius (found in enamel)**
1433. Not part of enamel? **Spindle**
1434. **Sympathetic effect eye?** The **ophthalmic nerve (CN V: V₁)** is one of the three branches of the trigeminal nerve, the fifth cranial nerve. It carries sensory information from the face/scalp and sympathetic fibers for pupil dilation in the long ciliary branch of the nasociliary nerve **mydriasis**
1435. Hard palate behind the central , formed by what ? **premaxilla, by medial nasal processes**
1436. Organ below or near the right kidney ? **Colon liver duodenum**
1437. Squamous epithelium metaplasia? **Barrett's esophagus**
1438. Epidural Hematoma? **middle meningeal artery**
1439. Gout characteristic (one of the option kidney stone)? **Night pain , skin erythema, kidney stones**
1440. Sudden cardiac arrest ? **cardiac temponade**
1441. methotrexate mechanism of action? **Because of folic acid's importance in the synthesis of purines and thymine its metabolism is the target of a number of antimetabolite drugs such as methotrexate (Think THF)**
1442. Not part of CNS? **Shwann**
1443. Something relat Aschoff bodies? **rheumatic fever**

1444. Not part of oral? **stratum lucidum-is seen in SKIN**
1445. Keratohyalin granules from ? **Stratum granulosum**
1446. All true about Aids except? **cd4 is not important for diagnosis**
1447. Alzheimer characteristic which one is true? **Amyloid deposits are seen in Alzheimer's disease**
1448. paralysis of the face muscle below zygoma right side of the face ? **Upper motor Neuron**
1449. Herpangina? **Throat, palate, or tongue, the oral lesions**
 A viral disease with oral manifestations | **3-yr-old w/ fever, vesicles / ulcers on soft palate, pharynx → herpangina** | *Herpangina & Coxsackie virus – you can make the connection, right...* | **Hand-foot-and-mouth disease – buccal mucosa and gingiva**
1450. Cervical cancer? **HPV**
1451. Most or best fungal medication ? **amphotericin**
1452. a molecule become active after binding? **Heptan , carrier protein**
1453. excessive ACTH cause? **Cushings disease is related to excess ACTH being produced (tumor) and cushings syndrome is more related to excess cortisol**
1454. If internal carotid becomes blocked, blood still reaches the brain via? **the vertebral arteries | Suboccipital Triangle** - Deep in the triangle passes the vertebral artery and the Suboccipital nerve (aka dorsal ramus of C1)
1455. muscle contraction cause shortening of ? **H & I Band**
1456. Myocardial infarction? **coagulative necrosis**
1457. the immune system fight staph. aureus in body? **Gamma interferon**
1458. facial artery in submandibular gland .. contents of parotid? **FEARS**
facial n
eca
auriculotemporal
retro mandibular
superficial temporal a
1459. last product of urea? **Ribose**
1460. which one is important for enamel and bone options? **Vit, A,D**
1461. patient with cut from t4 during dental treatment what u will afraid off? **bladder empty**
1462. If the pH becomes lower than the isoelectric point of a protein, then how will the protein respond in an electrophoretic system? **It will migrate to the negative pole**
1463. A patient has Xeroderma , she licks lollipop to moist her mouth , what would the dentist recommendation for her instead of this habit ? **chewing gum**
1464. Testlet about a 40 year-old woman who came from the beach, had trauma to body of mandible and side of eye. A stab wound was found on lower back, 12 cm deep

to the left on T4 vertebra. She is dead.

A. On liver tests, they found? **Mallory bodies**

B. what does that indicate? **Alcoholic Hepatitis**

C. Lingual surface of maxillary teeth show erosion, but lower teeth don't? What does that indicate? **Bulimia**

D. She had an epithelial lined tract opening from dorsal surface of the tongue to the ventral surface. Is it? **healing after surgery**

1465. Testlet.. Girl, dead erupted lower canine but not upper canine, rattle snake bites her lateral part of forearm, hematoma on the lateral rim, supraorbital injury, chin deviated to the right side

a. Which nerve on her forearm prone to damage? **Radial n**

b. Chin deviated to right side, what affected? **Sub Condylar fracture on right side**

d. Age of girl? **9-10**

1466. Testlet saying a lady 30yrs has ulcers on palate, gingiva, tongue, buccal mucosa, labial mucosa; erythema of oral cavity

History of surgery to remove cystic ovary 3 yrs ago. And decay of upper 1st molar.

biopsy of gingival ulcer and surrounding tissue is taken

- what epithelium is of normal surrounding epi of biopsy? **Parakeratinized**

- what cells are seen in the superior of the ulcer? **inflammatory cells /neutrophils**

- x ray of 1st molar, radiolucency is seen over teeth- what can it be? **Maxillary Sinus**

- what is the name of the surgery performed 3 yrs ago? **Oophorectomy**

1467. Testlet: 50yr old man comes in for ortho treatment. He has an FPD on #12-14. Need to remove the anterior abutment.

a. What of the following is not likely to be a complication in the extraction of this tooth?
One root

1468. testlet. Woman present with traumatic ulcer and chief complaint my mouth hurts. Referr pain from three days ago. Multiple ulcers 1-2mm in gingival palate and tongue. Presents lymphadenopatia bilaterally biopsy was done and next to the ulcer that was bipsy what is the epithelium called? **parakeratinized**

what is her most likely diagnosis? **Herpes**

from the traumatic ulcer what cusps would most likely cause this? **Lingual cusps**

She is given a mouthguard what position do we put her mandible to prevent this from happening again? **máximum intercuspation**

1469. Testlet: Old woman , mentally compromised allergic to tomato. She has 5 years old hip fracture and takes medicines for mental issues and antihistamines. Has painful ulcer on palate from last 2 days , aggravates as she eats and gingival bleeding as probed. Biopsy was done for ulcer.

Reason for gingival hyperplasia? **Medicines**

Reason for ulcer? **Trauma from food**

Type of fractured bone at this time? **Remodelled bone**

Epithelium adjacent to biopsy? **Parakeratinised**

Epithelium of Ulcer? **Orthokeratinised**

Nerve anesthesia for biopsy? **GP**

1470. atp is attached to which component of skeletal muscle? **Myosin Head**

1471. nerve dont pass throug jugular foramne? **12**

1472. increase in acid phosphate and acp ? **pagets**

1473. alchesia is related to what? **esophagus**

1474. submucosa found in ? **dudonum**

1475. caries most likely to develop on which ant teeth? **lateral max**

1476. Blastomycosis? **in soil**

1477. Rathkes pouch give arise ? **adenohypophysis**

1478. When does a lower premolar erupt? **it erupts before the completion of the root formation**

1479. Lower Motor Neuron where in the spinal cord? **Ventral horn**

1480. Spinal cord is the only organ needed in? **simple reflexes**

1481. What is Vagus nerve responsible for? **Cephalic phase of gastric secretion**

1482. Squamous epithelium metaplasia, seen where? **Bronchus**

1483. Keratohyalin granules seen where? **Stratum granulosum**

1484. What is not absorbed in the Jejunum? **Water**

1485. Preganglionic autonomic nerve fibers, where in the spinal nerve? **White ramus communicans**

1486. When secondary cementum is built, everything is expected to occur except? **blood vessels.**

1487. Allosteric activator of Glycolysis? **cAMP**

1488. Tooth #17 has to be extracted. Each of the following justifies the extraction, except? **it would cause resorption of the distal root of mandibular right second molar**

1489. What would not elevate Larynx? **infrahyoid muscle**

1490. IAN block didn't work. What is the cause? **Injected into Parotis**

1491. What is the cause- hyperthyroidism/ rheumatoid arthritis? **Auto-immune**

1492. Infundibular stalk cut.. which hormone ceased? **Vasopressin**

1493. Where in the nerve fibers is NE produced? **Postsynaptic sympathetic fibers**

1494. Embryonic origin of inferior parathyroid? **third arch**

1495. Mamellon in 17 year old result of? **Malocclusion**

1496. Most anterior superiot position? **CR**

1497. Why is TSH decreased? **antibodies against the TSH receptors of the Thyroid**

cells.

- 1498. angina? **nitroglycerate**
- 1499. What would you expect in a Graves disease? **Exophthalmus**
- 1500. All hormones are present in her pre-pregnancy state except? **hCG**
- 1501. All is used to identify a dead body except? **mitochondrial mRNA**
- 1502. What damage comes from the bite? **Necrosis**
- 1503. tmj load bearing? **True**
- 1504. whats not from 1st arch ? **buccinataor**
- 1505. lewy body? **Parkinssons**
- 1506. not in dermis ? **Meisserner**
- 1507. multiple drug resistance? **Plasmid**
- 1508. pitting edema? **Low protein**