

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN MD (ORTHODONTICS)-
SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2017

SAQ/SEQ PAPER

Date:- 12th October 2017

Time:- 9.00 a.m.- 11.00 a.m.

Answer all questions in Part A, B, C, and D
Answer each question in a separate book.

PART A (ANATOMY)

1.
 - 1.1. Explain how an oblique facial cleft is formed. (20 marks)
 - 1.2. Describe the venous drainage of the face indicating the clinical significance. (80 marks)
2.
 - 2.1. List the bones forming the lateral wall of the nose. (10 marks)
 - 2.2. Describe the macroscopic appearance of the lateral wall of the nose. (40 marks)
 - 2.3. Outline the adaptations of the mucosa of the nasal cavity to perform its functions. (30 marks)
 - 2.4. State the importance of external nose in orthodontic case assessment. (20 marks)

PART B (DENTAL ANATOMY)

3.
 - 3.1. What is the normal eruption sequence of deciduous dentition? (10 marks)
 - 3.2. State the difference/s between maxillary and mandibular 3rd molars with respect to their
 - 3.2.1. site of formation. (10 marks)
 - 3.2.2. spatial orientation before eruption into the oral cavity. (20 marks)
 - 3.3. Outline how maxillary and mandibular arches accommodate 3rd molars. (20 marks)
 - 3.4. Describe four (04) different factors that would contribute to the development of deep incisor overbite. (40 marks)
4.
 - 4.1. Outline the age changes of the following
 - 4.1.1. Oral mucous membrane of the tongue (30 marks)
 - 4.1.2. Apex of the root of a tooth (40 marks)
 - 4.2. Explain how the age changes mentioned in 4.1.2. are important in clinical practice. (30 marks)

PART C (PHYSIOLOGY)

5.
 - 5.1. State the effects of a lesion of the “final common pathway”. (40 marks)
 - 5.2. State the effects of hemisection of the right side of the spinal cord at the level of C3-C4. (40 marks)
 - 5.3. List the clinical features of syringomyelia. (20 marks)

6. Explain the physiological basis of the following findings.

- 6.1. A patient with Addisons disease complains of salty taste. (25 marks)
- 6.2. Chronic renal disease leads to demineralization of bones. (25 marks)
- 6.3. A patient with left ventricular failure developed tachycardia. (25 marks)
- 6.4. Individuals living in very high altitudes tend to be polycythaemic. (25 marks)

PART D (PATHOLOGY)

7.

- 7.1. Define the term resolution. (10 marks)
- 7.2. Describe the pathological basis and the process of resolution. (30 marks)
- 7.3. Enumerate giving examples, different pathological processes where resolution takes place. (30 marks)
- 7.4. State other healing processes and their consequences which can occur following a tissue injury. (20 marks)
- 7.5. Name three (03) investigations giving examples, that indicate the progression of resolution of a pathological process. (10 marks)

8. With regard to embolism

- 8.1. define the term. (10 marks)
- 8.2. list different types giving examples. (20 marks)
- 8.3. what is the commonest type and name its subsequent complication.(10 marks)
- 8.4. list five (05) signs and symptoms of the complication mentioned in 8.3. (10 marks)
- 8.5. list five (05) risk factors for the complication mentioned in 8.3. (25 marks)
- 8.6. state five (05) precautions you would take to avoid the complication mentioned in 8.3. (25 marks)