



**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM**  
**(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)**

**Ph.D Entrance Test – November – 2025**

**Faculty of Dentistry / Oral Medicine & Radiology**

**Instructions / Note:**

1. Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark.
2. No negative marks for wrong answers.
3. Read each question carefully and answer in the OMR sheet provided for each question with only blue/ black pen to fill the circles in the OMR Sheet.
4. Question number 1 - 35 questions belong to Research Methodology component and Question number 36-70 questions belong to the subject at PG level
5. Return the question paper along with the OMR sheet.

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36. The "chief complaint" refers to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. The diagnosis made by the physician
  - B. The reason the patient is seeking medical attention
  - C. The treatment plan for the patient
  - D. The patient's complete medical history
37. What type of questioning technique involves asking open-ended questions?
  - A. Directive questioning
  - B. Closed questioning
  - C. Non-directive questioning
  - D. Leading questioning
38. What does the "P" in the "SOAP" note stand for?
  - A. Physical exam
  - B. Plan
  - C. Procedure
  - D. Patients
39. The term "comorbidity" refers to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. The relationship between different healthcare providers
  - B. The presence of one or more additional diseases or disorders alongside a primary condition
  - C. A patient's previous surgeries
  - D. Family health history



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40. Which of the following is considered a pre-malignant lesion of the oral mucosa?
- A. Fibroma
  - B. Mucocele
  - C. Erythroplakia
  - D. Papilloma
41. The gold standard diagnostic method for a potentially malignant oral lesion such as erythroplakia is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. MRI
  - B. Biopsy
  - C. X ray
  - D. Blood tests
42. The clinical diagnosis of candidiasis can often confirmed by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Biopsy
  - B. Complete blood count
  - C. Response to antifungal medication (eg.,nystatin)
  - D. Paul-Bunnell test
43. Which systemic condition often has accompanying oral manifestations, including bullous and erosive lesions?
- A. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
  - B. Erythema Multiforme
  - C. Pemphigus vulgaris
  - D. All the above
44. Carcinoma in situ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Cancer that has metastasized to distant organs
  - B. Dysplasia involving the full thickness of epithelium without invasion of basement membrane
  - C. Hyperplastic but non-dysplastic epithelium
  - D. Early invasion into connective tissue
45. Which molecular alteration is most commonly associated with malignant transformation in oral leukoplakia?
- A. Overexpression of p16
  - B. Mutation of TP53 gene
  - C. Amplification of MYC oncogene
  - D. Loss of PTEN expression



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46. The risk of malignant transformation in oral submucous fibrosis correlates most strongly With \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Degree of epithelial atrophy
  - B. Extent of fibrosis in lamina propria
  - C. Severity of epithelial dysplasia
  - D. Duration of areca nut chewing
47. Which of the following represents a field cancerization effect in oral malignancy?
- A. Multiple tumors arising from the same primary site
  - B. Recurrence of tumor due to incomplete excision
  - C. Independent premalignant changes in adjacent mucosa exposed to carcinogens
  - D. Metastasis to regional lymph nodes
48. Which of the following is considered a potentially malignant disorder of the oral cavity?
- A. Oral lichen planus
  - B. Peripheral giant cell granuloma
  - C. Fibroma
  - D. Pyogenic granuloma
49. Delayed eruption of at least part of the dentition is a recognized feature of all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Rickets
  - B. Congenital Hyperthyroidism
  - C. Cleidocranial Dysplasia
  - D. Cherubism
50. A five year old child presents with chronic bed wetting and bilateral loose deciduous first molars. His mother says that he wants to drink water several times during each night. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hand-Schuller-Christian Disease
  - B. Marble bone Disease
  - C. Niemann Pick Disease
  - D. Polyostotic Fibrous Dysplasia
51. A progressive increase in mandibular length and in mandibular interdental spacing in an adult patient is characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Periodontosis
  - B. Hypothyroidism
  - C. Hyperpituitarism
  - D. Hypoadrenalism



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52. Deficiency of which of the following will cause enamel hypoplasia?
- A. Vitamin B and C
  - B. Vitamin A,C and D
  - C. Calcium
  - D. Vitamin C
53. Magenta tongue and cracks at corner of mouth are seen in deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Vitamin B1
  - B. Niacin
  - C. Riboflavin
  - D. Pantothenic acid
54. An etiological factor for macroglossia is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Atrophic glossitis
  - B. Oral Submucous Fibrosis
  - C. Syphilitic glossitis
  - D. Hurler's Syndrome
55. Bone changes in hyperparathyroidism include \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Generalized demineralization
  - B. Brown Tumors
  - C. Cystic changes
  - D. All of the above
56. Premature exfoliation of deciduous teeth is seen in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Hypophosphatasia
  - B. Hypophosphatemia
  - C. Hyperphosphatasia
  - D. Hyperparathyroidism
57. In a bitewing radiograph, the most common reason for overlapping of contacts is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Excess vertical angulation
  - B. Incorrect horizontal angulation
  - C. Excessive exposure time
  - D. Film bending
58. When comparing two IOPAs, a lesion that moves in the opposite direction to tube shift follows which localization rule?
- A. Clark's rule (SLOB)
  - B. Richards' rule
  - C. Buccal object rule
  - D. Foreshortening principle



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59. In occlusal radiography, to visualize a sialolith in Wharton's duct, the central ray is Directed \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Perpendicular to film through bridge of nose
  - B. At 60° to the plane of film through tip of chin
  - C. At 45° through alveolar ridge
  - D. At 90° through occlusal plane
60. In an OPG, the ghost image of the mandible's contralateral angle appears \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Lower, smaller, and on the same side
  - B. Higher, larger, and on the opposite side
  - C. Same height, same size, and opposite side
  - D. Lower, larger, and same side
61. In panoramic radiography, the focal trough represents \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The path of the X-ray beam rotation
  - B. The zone of sharpness or image layer
  - C. The area of maximum magnification
  - D. The collimation zone
62. In a lateral cephalogram, the Frankfort Horizontal Plane (FHP) is represented by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Orbitale to Porion
  - B. Nasion to Sella
  - C. ANS to PNS
  - D. Gonion to Menton
63. The posterior nasal spine (PNS) in a lateral cephalogram is identified at \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Junction of hard and soft palate
  - B. Most posterior point on hard palate
  - C. Most anterior point on nasal floor
  - D. Tip of the nasal septum
64. Which of the following statements about CBCT voxel size is TRUE?
- A. Smaller voxel size increases radiation dose but improves spatial resolution
  - B. Smaller voxel size decreases radiation dose but reduces image sharpness
  - C. Larger voxel size improves contrast resolution
  - D. Voxel size has no effect on diagnostic accuracy
65. In CT imaging, Hounsfield unit (HU) of water is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. +1000
  - B. 0
  - C. -1000
  - D. +500



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66. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of CBCT over conventional CT?
- A. Lower radiation dose
  - B. Faster scanning time
  - C. Better soft-tissue contrast
  - D. Higher spatial resolution for bone
67. The “cone” in Cone-Beam CT refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Shape of the detector
  - B. Divergent cone-shaped X-ray beam
  - C. Reconstruction algorithm
  - D. Collimator design
68. MRI primarily differentiates tissues based on \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Atomic number differences
  - B. Tissue electron density
  - C. Proton density and relaxation times (T1, T2)
  - D. X-ray attenuation coefficient
69. Which MRI sequence best highlights fluid as bright signal?
- A. T1-weighted
  - B. T2-weighted
  - C. Proton density
  - D. FLAIR
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