



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 Pathology

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.

36. In concrescence the teeth are united by _____

- A. Crown
- B. Root
- C. Cementum
- D. Enamel

37. Globulomaxillary cyst is found between _____

- A. maxillary lateral incisor and canine
- B. canine and premolar
- C. 1st and 2nd premolar
- D. maxillary central incisor and lateral incisor

38. Infectious mononucleosis is caused by _____

- A. Epstein barr virus
- B. Cytomegalo virus
- C. Human papilloma virus
- D. Human herpes virus

39. Sarcomas usually spread by _____

- A. Lymphatics
- B. Blood stream
- C. Perineural
- D. Muscle tissue



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40. Alveolitis sicca dolorosa is also known as _____
- A. Recurrent Aphthous stomatitis
 - B. Dry socket
 - C. Osteomyelitis of the jaw
 - D. Osteoradionecrosis of the jaw
41. Multiple supernumerary teeth are characteristically found in _____
- A. Gardner's syndrome
 - B. Enamel dysplasia
 - C. Dentin dysplasia
 - D. Taurodontism
42. Leong's premolar is otherwise called as _____
- A. Supernumerary tooth
 - B. Dens in dente
 - C. Dens evaginatus
 - D. Taurodontism
43. Ackermann's tumour is _____
- A. Ameloblastoma
 - B. Osteosarcoma
 - C. Verrucous carcinoma
 - D. Basal cell carcinoma
44. Sharp bend in the root or crown portion of the tooth is referred to as _____
- A. Dilaceration
 - B. Talon's cusp
 - C. Taurodontism
 - D. Fusion
45. Hanson disease is otherwise known as _____
- A. Tuberculosis
 - B. Syphilis
 - C. Leprosy
 - D. Actinomycosis
46. Apical periodontal cysts occur due to proliferation of _____
- A. Cell rests of serrae
 - B. Cell rests of malassez
 - C. Reduced enamel epithelium
 - D. Basal cell hamartias



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47. The most commonly accepted theory of Dental caries is _____
- A. Legend of the worms
 - B. Chemical theory
 - C. Miller's theory
 - D. Parasitic theory
48. Malignancy commonly seen in AIDS is _____
- A. Osteosarcoma
 - B. Kaposi's sarcoma
 - C. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - D. Angiosarcoma
49. Sulphur granules is a typical feature of _____
- A. Tuberculosis
 - B. Leprosy
 - C. Actinomycosis
 - D. Tetanus
50. Pear shaped radiolucency is seen in _____
- A. Radicular cyst
 - B. Globulomaxillary cyst
 - C. Median palatal cyst
 - D. Median mandibular cyst
51. Nursing bottle caries affects the following teeth except _____
- A. Maxillary incisors
 - B. Mandibular incisors
 - C. Maxillary 1st molars
 - D. Mandibular 1st molars
52. Keratin pearls is a characteristic feature of _____
- A. Leukoedema
 - B. Leukoplakia
 - C. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - D. Basal cell carcinoma
53. Which of the following is a precancerous condition?
- A. Leukoplakia
 - B. Submucous fibrosis
 - C. Erythroplakia
 - D. Erythroleukoplakia



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54. Oral hairy Leukoplakia is an oral manifestation of _____
- A. Candidiasis
 - B. Leukoplakia
 - C. HIV
 - D. Kaposi sarcoma
55. Koplik's spots are reported in _____
- A. Herpes simplex
 - B. Measles
 - C. Mumps
 - D. Chicken pox
56. Unilateral distribution of vesicles over the face along with facial paralysis is a feature of _____
- A. Gorlin syndrome
 - B. Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
 - C. John Ramsay-Hunt syndrome
 - D. Bell's palsy
57. Squamous papilloma is induced by _____
- A. HIV
 - B. HPV
 - C. EBV
 - D. Cytomegalovirus
58. Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis is also called as _____
- A. Pulp polyp
 - B. Chronic pulpitis
 - C. Acute pulpitis
 - D. Reversible pulpitis
59. New periosteal bone formation is seen in _____
- A. Garre's Osteomyelitis
 - B. Condensing osteitis
 - C. Periapical abscess
 - D. Sclerosing Osteomyelitis



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60. Proliferative periostitis is seen in _____
- A. Dentoalveolar abscess
 - B. Acute osteomyelitis
 - C. Chronic osteomyelitis
 - D. Fracture callus
61. Periapical cyst is also called as _____
- A. Acute apical periodontitis
 - B. Chronic apical periodontitis
 - C. Acute necrotizing pulpitis
 - D. Radicular cyst
62. The type of enamel hypoplasia that results due to trauma or local infection is _____
- A. Hutchinson's teeth
 - B. Turner's teeth
 - C. Mulberry teeth
 - D. Mottled teeth
63. Kissing disease is _____
- A. Candidiasis
 - B. Diphtheria
 - C. Infectious mononucleosis
 - D. Leishmaniasis
64. Caries is initiated by _____
- A. Lactobacillus
 - B. S.mutans
 - C. Actinomyces
 - D. Veilonella
65. Aciduric bacteria is _____
- A. Lactobacillus
 - B. S.mutans
 - C. Actinomyces
 - D. Veilonella
66. Chemico-parasitic theory was put forth by _____
- A. Schartz
 - B. Miller
 - C. Gottlieb
 - D. Saunders



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67. Acute form of caries is _____
- A. Linear enamel caries
 - B. Cervical caries
 - C. Radiation caries
 - D. Nursing bottle caries
68. Area of greatest demineralization is _____
- A. Dark zone
 - B. Body of the lesion
 - C. Surface zone
 - D. Translucent zone
69. Pus collection is seen in _____
- A. Reversible pulpitis
 - B. Condensing osteitis
 - C. Periapical abscess
 - D. Chronic pulpitis
70. Acute lancinating type of pain is seen in _____
- A. Chronic pulpitis
 - B. Acute pulpitis
 - C. Reversible pulpitis
 - D. Apical periodontitis

