



INDIRA GANDHI GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE, JAMMU.
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NOTICE

The final merit of the candidates along with questions paper and answer key who have appeared in the MCQ based written test for the post of Sr. Resident/Demonstrator in the Department of Public Health Dentistry, IGGDC, Jammu is hereby displayed on the official website of the college for the information of the candidates. The candidates having objections in their merit shall submit their objections through official email within 03 days from the date of issuance of this notice.

S.No	Name of the Candidate	Merit
1	Dr. Supinder Sudan	225
2	Dr. Minha Manzoor	190
3	Dr. Sonia Raina	Absent

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Administrative Officer,
Indira Gandhi Govt. Dental College,
Jammu.

No:- IGGDCJ/Estt/GD/443-44

Dated: - 14.05.2026

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1. Computer Programmer to upload the above Notice on College Website.
2. Notice Board.

INDIRA GANDHI GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE, JAMMU

MCQ Based Examination for Registrar in PHD Dated:- 14-05-2026

Time:- 60 Minutes

Maximum Marks:- 300

Name of the candidate:- _____

Read the following instructions: -

1. Each question carry four marks and one negative mark for each wrong/incorrect answer and zero mark awarded for not attempting the question or opting more than one answer. Your answers to the multiple choice questions must be marked on the sheet provided.
2. Before you start the examination, check that your answer sheet is free from printing defects, i.e. misaligned contents, faded print, missing print, repetitive defects, smeared or smudged. Ask the invigilator to replace your answer sheet if it has printing defects.
3. In the upper section, clearly fill the requisite information, including your Name and Roll No and do signature on each sheet .
4. Read each question carefully. Using a Black/Blue ball Pen, Tick ✓ the corresponding of the correct answer .
 - a. Only Tick ✓ Do NOT cross, or underline . An incorrect mark may produce improper results
 - b. Tick ✓ only ONE answer for EACH question. If more than one Tick ✓ is marked for a single question, your answer for that question will be invalid.
5. Avoid unnecessary marks on the answer sheet. Stray marks on or near the circles may affect your score.
6. Do NOT fold or crease your answer sheet.

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1. The unit of measurement for incidence is expressed as:
 - a) Ratio
 - b) Proportion
 - c) Rate
 - d) Absolute number

2. Hawthorne effect in dental research refers to:
 - a) Observer bias
 - b) Altered behavior of subjects due to awareness of being observed
 - c) Recall bias
 - d) Random error

3. In a case-control study, the measure of association used is:
 - a) Relative risk
 - b) Attributable risk
 - c) Odds ratio
 - d) Incidence density

4. Which sampling method ensures equal probability of selection for each subject?
 - a) Stratified sampling
 - b) Simple random sampling
 - c) Cluster sampling
 - d) Systematic sampling

5. When a diagnostic test has high sensitivity, it means:
 - a) It detects true positives effectively
 - b) It excludes true negatives effectively
 - c) It reduces Type I error
 - d) It reduces false negatives and positives equally

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6. A data set with mean = median = mode is most likely:

- a) Negatively skewed
- b) Positively skewed
- c) Normal distribution
- d) Bimodal distribution

7. Chi-square test is appropriate when:

- a) Comparing means of two groups
- b) Comparing proportions between categorical variables
- c) Testing correlation between continuous variables
- d) Analyzing regression coefficients

8. P-value < 0.05 indicates:

- a) Hypothesis is proven
- b) Null hypothesis is rejected at 95% confidence level
- c) Type II error is present
- d) Study lacks reliability

9. The standard deviation is a measure of:

- a) Central tendency
- b) Dispersion
- c) Relative risk
- d) Validity

10. Which of the following reduces sampling error most effectively?

- a) Large sample size
- b) Pilot study
- c) Stratified sampling
- d) Cluster sampling

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11. The most effective method of fluoride delivery at the community level is:

- a) Salt fluoridation
- b) Water fluoridation
- c) Milk fluoridation
- d) School-based rinses

12. The concentration of fluoride in community water fluoridation (ppm) is:

- a) 0.1–0.3
- b) 0.5–0.7
- c) 0.7–1.2
- d) 2.0–3.0

13. Which index is most sensitive for detecting early carious lesions?

- a) DMFT
- b) DMFS
- c) ICDAS
- d) CPITN

14. Which of the following fluorides has cariostatic action through both systemic and topical effects?

- a) Sodium fluoride
- b) Stannous fluoride
- c) Sodium monofluorophosphate
- d) Acidulated phosphate fluoride

15. Dean's Index is used to measure:

- a) Dental caries prevalence
- b) Dental fluorosis severity
- c) Periodontal disease status
- d) Malocclusion prevalence

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16. The DMFT index cannot be applied to:

- a) Deciduous teeth
- b) Mixed dentition
- c) Permanent teeth only
- d) Root caries

17. CPI probe has a ball tip of:

- a) 0.2 mm
- b) 0.5 mm
- c) 0.7 mm
- d) 1.0 mm

18. Community Periodontal Index (CPI) code '4' indicates:

- a) Bleeding
- b) Calculus
- c) Pocket 4–5 mm
- d) Pocket ≥ 6 mm

19. Which index measures oral hygiene by scoring debris and calculus separately?

- a) OHI-S
- b) PI (Russell)
- c) CPITN
- d) Dean's index

20. Which caries index is most appropriate for root surface caries?

- a) DMFT
- b) DMFS
- c) RCI
- d) PUFA

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21. The first national oral health survey in India was conducted in:

- a) 1995
- b) 2000
- c) 2002-03
- d) 2008

22. The Bhore Committee (1946) recommended:

- a) Primary health care for all by 2000 AD
- b) Integration of preventive and curative services
- c) Creation of rural health insurance
- d) Establishment of ASHA workers

23. School dental health programs focus primarily on:

- a) Restorative treatment
- b) Preventive care and education
- c) Specialized orthodontic care
- d) Prosthodontic rehabilitation

24. The most cost-effective public health measure for reducing dental caries is:

- a) Fluoridated toothpaste
- b) Water fluoridation
- c) Pit and fissure sealants
- d) Sugar substitution

25. First dental college of India

- a) Saveetha Dental College
- b) R Ahmed Dental College
- c) AIIMS, Delhi
- d) PGI, Chandigarh

26. Which type of error increases if sample size is too small?

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- a) Type I error
- b) Type II error
- c) Both Type I and II
- d) No error

27. If standard deviation = 0, it indicates:

- a) Data is highly variable
- b) All values are equal
- c) Distribution is skewed
- d) Data is unreliable

28. Which distribution is most useful in biological phenomena?

- a) Poisson
- b) Normal distribution
- c) Rectangular
- d) Uniform

29. Relative risk can be calculated from:

- a) Case-control study
- b) Cross-sectional study
- c) Cohort study
- d) Ecological study

30. Mode is best measure of central tendency for:

- a) Continuous data
- b) Ordinal data
- c) Nominal data
- d) Interval data

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31. Which of the following fluoride compounds is used in glass ionomer cements?

- a) Sodium fluoride
- b) Calcium fluoride
- c) Stannous fluoride
- d) Sodium alumino-fluorosilicate

32. Mottled enamel was first described by:

- a) Dean
- b) Trendley Dean
- c) McKay
- d) Knutson

33. Fluoride concentration in toothpaste recommended by WHO for caries prevention is:

- a) 250–500 ppm
- b) 500–1000 ppm
- c) 1000–1500 ppm
- d) 2000 ppm

34. The first sign of dental fluorosis is seen as:

- a) Brown mottling
- b) White opaque striations
- c) Pitting of enamel
- d) Hypoplasia

35. Which systemic fluoride method is most effective in areas without piped water supply?

- a) Salt fluoridation
- b) Milk fluoridation
- c) Fluoride tablets
- d) School rinses

36. Russell's Periodontal Index (PI) is primarily used to assess:

- a) Calculus

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- b) Gingival bleeding
- c) Periodontal disease prevalence
- d) Attachment loss only

37. Which index records consequences of untreated caries like pulpal involvement, ulceration, fistula, abscess?

- a) PUFA
- b) DMFT
- c) ICDAS
- d) RCI

38. In CPITN, the highest score recorded in a sextant is used as:

- a) Mean value
- b) Representative score of that sextant
- c) Discarded if lower
- d) Converted into DMFT value

39. OHI-S by Greene and Vermillion uses how many index teeth?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 10

40. Which of the following is a reversible index?

- a) DMFT
- b) PI (Russell)
- c) Gingival index
- d) PUFA

41. The "Health for All by 2000 AD" slogan was given by:

- a) WHO 1948

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- b) Alma Ata Declaration 1978
- c) Bhore Committee 1946
- d) Ottawa Charter 1986

42. In India, an anganwadi worker is primarily part of:

- a) PHC
- b) ICDS scheme
- c) NRHM
- d) ESI scheme

43. Which level of prevention includes pit and fissure sealants?

- a) Primordial
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary
- d) Tertiary

44. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in:

- a) 1995
- b) 2000
- c) 2005
- d) 2010

45. School Dental Health programs in India are supervised under:

- a) CBSE
- b) Ministry of Women & Child Development
- c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- d) Dental Council of India

46. Informed consent is most closely associated with:

- a) Confidentiality
- b) Autonomy



- c) Beneficence
- d) Non-maleficence

47. Which type of validity refers to the extent to which a test measures what it claims to measure?

- a) Construct validity
- b) Content validity
- c) Criterion validity
- d) Face validity

48. Double blinding is done to prevent:

- a) Confounding bias
- b) Recall bias
- c) Observer and subject bias
- d) Sampling bias

49. In research, 'power of a test' is related to:

- a) $1 - \text{Type II error}$
- b) $1 - \text{Type I error}$
- c) Both errors
- d) Sample size only

50. The principle of "do no harm" in biomedical ethics is called:

- a) Justice
- b) Beneficence
- c) Non-maleficence
- d) Autonomy

51. WHO Oral Health Surveys Basic Methods manual was first published in:

- a) 1955
- b) 1960

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c) 1977

d) 1987

52. The WHO goal for oral health by 2020 focused mainly on:

a) Fluoridation

b) Caries-free children

c) Integration of oral health into general health

d) Universal access to dental specialists

53. Which country pioneered water fluoridation?

a) UK

b) USA

c) Canada

d) Australia

54. FDI World Dental Federation is headquartered in:

a) London

b) Geneva

c) Paris

d) New York

55. WHO's recommended age groups for global oral health surveys are:

a) 5, 10, 15, 20-24, 35-44, 65-74

b) 5, 12, 20, 30, 45, 70

c) 3, 6, 12, 18, 40, 60

d) 5, 12, 19, 25, 40, 60

56. Angle's classification of malocclusion is based on relation of:

a) Canines

b) Premolars

c) First molars

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Stappus

Seals

d) Incisors

57. Which of the following is an example of primordial prevention?

- a) Health education about sugar intake
- b) Fluoride mouthrinse
- c) Extraction of carious teeth
- d) Sealant application

58. Which index is used for recording oral mucosal lesions?

- a) CPITN
- b) WHO Oral Health Assessment Form
- c) DMFT
- d) PUFA

59. Secular trend in epidemiology refers to:

- a) Short-term fluctuations
- b) Long-term changes in disease occurrence
- c) Seasonal variations
- d) Epidemic curves

60. Which method is best for evaluating effectiveness of an oral health education program?

- a) KAP survey
- b) DMFT index
- c) CPI
- d) Fluoride mapping

61. In rural India, mobile dental vans are examples of:

- a) Primary prevention
- b) Secondary prevention

Answer

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- c) Tertiary prevention
- d) Outreach services

62. Which is the strongest determinant of oral health in a population?

- a) Dental manpower
- b) Socioeconomic status
- c) Fluoride exposure
- d) Education level

63. Health education using posters, pamphlets, and mass media is an example of:

- a) One-way communication
- b) Two-way communication
- c) Horizontal communication
- d) Interactive communication

64. A scatter diagram is most useful for showing:

- a) Central tendency
- b) Association between two variables
- c) Distribution pattern
- d) Index scores

65. "Iceberg phenomenon" in dental caries refers to:

- a) Clinical caries being smaller than actual caries burden
- b) Caries visible above gumline
- c) Root caries prevalence
- d) Fluorosis distribution

66. If sensitivity = 90% and specificity = 80%, then which is correct?

- a) Test detects 90% of diseased and 20% false negatives
- b) Test detects 90% true positives and 20% false positives
- c) Test detects 80% true positives and 10% false negatives

Answer

100

Answer

100

d) None of the above

67. Coefficient of variation (CV) is expressed as:

- a) $\text{Mean} / \text{SD} \times 100$
- b) $\text{SD} / \text{Mean} \times 100$
- c) $\text{Variance} / \text{Mean} \times 100$
- d) $\text{Median} / \text{SD} \times 100$

68. In epidemiology, secondary attack rate measures:

- a) New cases in entire population
- b) Spread of disease among contacts of primary cases
- c) Case fatality rate
- d) Prevalence of chronic disease

69. Kappa statistic is used to measure:

- a) Validity
- b) Reliability (inter-examiner agreement)
- c) Correlation
- d) Regression

70. Number needed to treat (NNT) in public health indicates:

- a) Number of patients treated to prevent one adverse event
- b) Average number of teeth saved per patient
- c) Caries-free survival rate
- d) Population-attributable risk

71. Which WHO index tooth is examined at age 12 in global surveys?

- a) First permanent molars and incisors
- b) All erupted teeth
- c) Second molars only

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d) Canines only

72. In program evaluation, cost-effectiveness analysis uses:

- a) Monetary outcomes only
- b) Natural health outcomes
- c) Quality-adjusted life years (QALY)
- d) Disability-adjusted life years (DALY)

73. Confounding factor in epidemiology is one which:

- a) Lies on causal pathway
- b) Distorts association between exposure and disease
- c) Is controlled by increasing sample size
- d) Is always a bias

74. Which study design gives the strongest evidence for causality?

- a) Case series
- b) Cross-sectional study
- c) Randomized controlled trial
- d) Case-control study

75. Which principle is emphasized in community-oriented preventive dentistry?

- a) High-risk strategy
- b) Population strategy
- c) Clinical care strategy
- d) Restorative approach

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1	c) Rate
2	b) Altered behaviour of subjects due to awareness of being observed
3	c) Odds ratio
4	b) Simple random sampling
5	a) It detects true positives effectively
6	c) Normal distribution
7	b) Comparing proportions between categorical variables
8	b) Null hypothesis is rejected at 95% confidence level
9	b) Dispersion
10	a) Large sample size
11	b) Water fluoridation
12	c) 0.7-1.2
13	c) ICDAS
14	c) Sodium monofluorophosphate
15	b) Dental fluorosis severity
16	a) Deciduous teeth
17	b) 0.5 mm
18	d) Pocket \geq 6 mm
19	a) OHI-S
20	c) RCI
21	c) 2002-03
22	b) Integration of preventive and curative services
23	b) Preventive care and education
24	b) Water fluoridation
25	b) R Ahmed Dental College
26	b) Type II error
27	b) All values are equal
28	b) Normal distribution
29	c) Cohort study
30	c) Nominal data
31	d) Sodium alumino-fluorosilicate
32	c) McKay
33	c) 1000-1500 ppm
34	b) White opaque striations
35	a) Salt fluoridation
36	c) Periodontal disease prevalence
37	a) PUFA
38	b) Representative score of that sextant
39	b) 6
40	c) Gingival index
41	b) Alma Ata Declaration 1978
42	b) ICDS scheme
43	b) Primary
44	c) 2005
45	c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
46	b) Autonomy
47	a) Construct validity
48	c) Observer and subject bias
49	a) 1 - Type II error
50	c) Non-maleficence

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51	a) 1955
52	c) Integration of oral health into general health
53	b) USA
54	c) Paris
55	a) 5, 10, 15, 20-24, 35-44, 65-74
56	c) First molars
57	a) Health education about sugar intake
58	b) WHO Oral Health Assessment Form
59	b) Long-term changes in disease occurrence
60	a) KAP survey
61	d) Outreach services
62	b) Socioeconomic status
63	a) One-way communication
64	b) Association between two variables
65	a) Clinical caries being smaller than actual caries burden
66	b) Test detects 90% true positives and 20% false positives
67	b) $SD / Mean \times 100$
68	b) Spread of disease among contacts of primary cases
69	b) Reliability (inter-examiner agreement)
70	a) Number of patients treated to prevent one adverse event
71	b) All erupted teeth
72	b) Natural health outcomes
73	b) Distorts association between exposure and disease
74	c) Randomized controlled trial
75	b) Population strategy