



INDIRA GANDHI GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE, JAMMU.
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL & DEAN

Address:- Rehari Chungi, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir, 180005

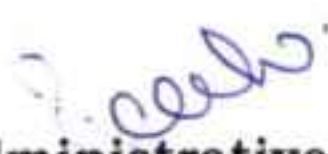
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NOTICE

The question paper, along with the answer key for the written examination conducted on 21.05.2026 for the post of Senior Resident/Registrar in the Department of Periodontology, Indira Gandhi Government Dental College, Jammu, is enclosed as Annexure "A."


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

No:- IGGDCJ/Estt/GD/ *563-68*

Dated:- *21*.05.2026

Copy to the:-

1. Secretary to Govt., Health & Medical Education Department. Civil Secretariat, Jammu for kind information.
2. Director, Doordarshan Kendra/ Radio Kashmir, Jammu for inf. & na.
3. Joint Director, Information Department, Jammu for publication in two leading local English dailies, one from Jammu (Daily Excelsior) and one from Srinagar (Greater Kashmir).
4. HOD of Concerned Department, Indira Gandhi Govt. Dental College, Jammu for information.
5. Computer Programmer to upload the above Notice on College Website.
6. Notice Board.

INDIRA GANDHI GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE, JAMMU

MCQ Based Examination for Registrar in Periodontology Dated:- 21-05-2026

Time:- 60 Minutes

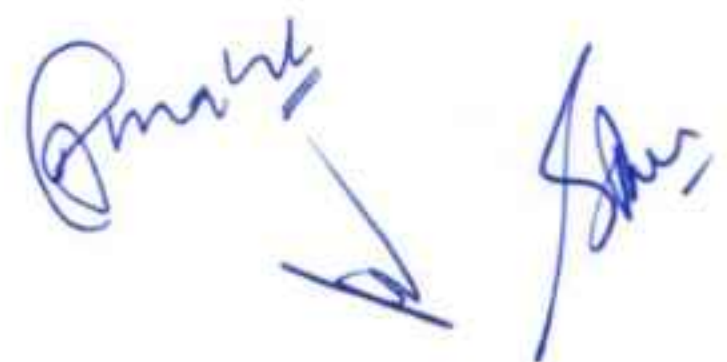
Maximum Marks:- 300

Name of the candidate:- _____

Roll No:- _____

Read the following instructions: -

1. Each question carry four marks and one negative mark for each wrong/incorrect answer & opting more than one answer and zero mark awarded for not attempting the question. 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/option .
 - 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 and awarded with -ve mark.
5. Avoid unnecessary Tick ✓ marks on the answer sheet. Stray marks on or near the Tick Mark ✓ may affect your score as the same considered as wrong option.
6. Do NOT fold or crease your answer sheet.



Q. 1	Which of the following flap serves the dual purpose of removing periodontal pocket lining and increasing the width of attached gingiva		
Option (A)	Papilla preservation flap	Option (B)	Laterally displaced flap
Option (C)	Apically displaced flap	Option (D)	Modified Widman flap
Q. 2	When treating diabetic patients, the most common problems in the dental chair are usually associated with		
Option (A)	Hyperglycemia	Option (B)	Hypoglycemia
Option (C)	Insulin deficiency	Option (D)	Insulin resistance
Q. 3	Gracey mini-five curettes have		
Option (A)	Shanks 5 mm short	Option (B)	Shanks 5 mm long
Option (C)	Shanks 3 mm short	Option (D)	Shanks 3 mm long
Q. 4	Chlorhexidine is active against all of the following organisms from oral cavity except		
Option (A)	<i>S.mutans</i>	Option (B)	<i>C.albicans</i>
Option (C)	<i>E.fecalis</i>	Option (D)	<i>Enterobacter</i>
Q. 5	In Leukemic gingivitis, bleeding tendency is due to		
Option (A)	Decreased RBCs	Option (B)	Decreased leukocytes
Option (C)	Thrombocytopenia	Option (D)	Decreased coagulation factors
Q. 6	Which of the following is not part of Red Bacterial Complex		
Option (A)	<i>A.actinomycetemcomitans</i>	Option (B)	<i>T.denticola</i>
Option (C)	<i>P.gingivalis</i>	Option (D)	<i>T.forsytheia</i>
Q. 7	Intercellular mineralization of plaque is initiated by		
Option (A)	<i>P.gingivalis</i> , <i>S.mutans</i> and <i>Bacterionema</i>	Option (B)	Diptheroids, <i>Veillonella</i> and <i>Bacterionema</i>
Option (C)	<i>P.gingivalis</i> and <i>P.intermedia</i>	Option (D)	<i>S.mutans</i> and <i>A.viscosus</i>
Q. 8	The most common dental implant prosthetic complications is		
Option (A)	Implant mobility	Option (B)	Implant fracture
Option (C)	Screw loosening	Option (D)	Prosthesis fracture
Q. 9	Mechanism of action of laser used for dentin hypersensitivity is		
Option (A)	Sealing of tubules	Option (B)	Obliteration of tubules
Option (C)	Transient reduction in action potential mediated by pulpal C-fibres	Option (D)	Precipitation of colloids in tubules
Q. 10	IL-1 β and IL-1 α in periodontal disease are		
Option (A)	Risk determinant	Option (B)	Risk predictor
Option (C)	Risk modifier	Option (D)	Risk indicator
Q. 11	Evalisite is		
Option (A)	Automated probing system	Option (B)	Chair side DNA probe
Option (C)	Chair side immunoassay	Option (D)	GCF measuring system
Q. 12	Stratification specific keratins present in gingival epithelium are		
Option (A)	K1, K2	Option (B)	K5, K14
Option (C)	K16, K6	Option (D)	K10, K12
Q. 13	Recommended stabilization period after supracrestal fibrotomy is		
Option (A)	10 weeks	Option (B)	12 weeks
Option (C)	24 weeks	Option (D)	26 weeks
Q. 14	Use of floss in healthy mouth is recommended		
Option (A)	Not recommended	Option (B)	Each time after meal
Option (C)	Once daily	Option (D)	Twice daily
Q. 15	Soft tissue curettage is indicated in		
Option (A)	Supragingival calculus deposits	Option (B)	Edematous gingival pockets
Option (C)	Fibrous gingival pockets	Option (D)	Periodontal pocket

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Q. 16	Guidor is		
Option (A)	Natural, nonresorbable	Option (B)	Natural resorbable
Option (C)	Synthetic nonresorbable	Option (D)	Synthetic resorbable
Q. 17	Optimum BMP dose for osteogenesis is		
Option (A)	2.5 µg/mL	Option (B)	50 µg/MI
Option (C)	500 µg/MI	Option (D)	1000 µg/ml
Q. 18	HTR polymer is		
Option (A)	Polyether	Option (B)	Polymethalymethacrylate
Option (C)	Silica	Option (D)	Hydoxyapetite
Q. 19	Gingival depigmentation is commonly performed using following except		
Option (A)	Scalpel technique	Option (B)	Laser therapy
Option (C)	Ascorbic acid	Option (D)	PRP
Q. 20	Ammonia is produced from nitrogen in the oral cavity by		
Option (A)	Saccharoltic fermentation supragingivally	Option (B)	Saccharoltic fermentation subgingivally
Option (C)	Non-Saccharoltic fermentation supragingivally	Option (D)	Non-Saccharoltic fermentation subgingivally
Q. 21	Piezoelectric hand piece uses which type of motion		
Option (A)	Linear	Option (B)	Elliptical
Option (C)	Orbital	Option (D)	Circular
Q. 22	Which of the following acts as astringent		
Option (A)	Thymol	Option (B)	Zinc chloride
Option (C)	Glycerine	Option (D)	Tranexamic acid
Q. 23	Bilaminar technique can be used for		
Option (A)	One free gingival and one coronally displaced flap	Option (B)	One connective tissue and one coronally displaced flap
Option (C)	Free connective tissue graft and overlying pedicle graft	Option (D)	Two adjacent grafts taken to cover exposed graft
Q.24	Which of the following antibiotic reduces cyclosporine induced gingival enlargement		
Option (A)	Amoxicillin	Option (B)	Metronidazole
Option (C)	Clindamycin	Option (D)	Azithromycin
Q.25	Which chisel is used in a pulling action (pull stroke)		
Option (A)	Sugarman file	Option (B)	Goldman fox
Option (C)	Rhodes chisel	Option (D)	Chiesel scaler
Q.26	Merin's class B patient should be recalled at what time interval		
Option (A)	3 months	Option (B)	6 months
Option (C)	9 months	Option (D)	12 months
Q.27	Which of the following is detected by Peri's Prussion blue stain		
Option (A)	Glycogen	Option (B)	Bilirubin
Option (C)	Hemosiderin	Option (D)	Calcium
Q.28	All of the following factors are considered in crown lengthening except		
Option (A)	Extent of defect	Option (B)	Root form in posterior tooth
Option (C)	Root length under gingiva	Option (D)	Effect on other teeth
Q.29	Ligosan is		
Option (A)	Slow release doxycycline 10%	Option (B)	Slow release doxycycline 14%
Option (C)	Slow release minocycline 10%	Option (D)	Slow release minocycline 14%
Q.30	Modified Langer technique was given by		
Option (A)	Cohen	Option (B)	Bruno
Option (C)	Allgn	Option (D)	Langer
Q.31	Saliva contains		
Option (A)	IgA	Option (B)	IgG
Option (C)	IgM	Option (D)	IgD

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Q.32	Ramping can be done for a		
Option (A)	One wall defect	Option (B)	Two wall defect
Option (C)	Three wall defect	Option (D)	Four wall defect
Q.33	Following full thickness flap surgery osteoclastic resorption reaches peak in		
Option (A)	1-3 days	Option (B)	4-6 days
Option (C)	1-3 weeks	Option (D)	4-6 weeks
Q.34	Biobrane is a commercially available		
Option (A)	Non bone graft material	Option (B)	Bone graft material
Option (C)	Biodegradable membrane	Option (D)	Root matrix protein
Q.35	The most important cell which contributes to the severity of periodontal disease is		
Option (A)	Lymphocyte	Option (B)	Plasma cell
Option (C)	Mast cell	Option (D)	Neutrophil
Q.36	Which of the following cytokeratins are absent in sulcular epithelium		
Option (A)	K2 and K19	Option (B)	K4 and K10
Option (C)	K4 and K13	Option (D)	K10 and K12
Q.37	Minimum distance between two adjacent implants should be		
Option (A)	1 mm	Option (B)	3 mm
Option (C)	5 mm	Option (D)	6 mm
Q.38	Which of the following is not a type of universal curette		
Option (A)	Indiana curette # 17-18	Option (B)	Columbia curette # 2R-2L
Option (C)	Barnhart curette # 13-14	Option (D)	Younger-Good # 7-8
Q.39	All of the following are Gracey curvette except		
Option (A)	# 1-2	Option (B)	# 11-12
Option (C)	# 9-10	Option (D)	# 13-14
Q.40	For every 3 mm increase in length, surface area of implant increases by		
Option (A)	5-10%	Option (B)	10-20%
Option (C)	20-30%	Option (D)	30-40%
Q.41	In tongue coating index grade 2 is		
Option (A)	No coating	Option (B)	Light coating
Option (C)	Moderate coating	Option (D)	Heavy coating
Q.42	Plasma cotinine concentration in smokers is		
Option (A)	50 ng/ml	Option (B)	100 ng/ml
Option (C)	150 ng/ml	Option (D)	200 ng/ml
Q.43	All of the following factors increase the chances of implant fracture except		
Option (A)	Smaller diameter	Option (B)	Larger diameter
Option (C)	Overloading	Option (D)	Screw loosening
Q.44	Which of the following is characteristic of Actinomycetemcomitans		
Option (A)	Extracellular polysaccharide formation	Option (B)	Adhesion to cultured epithelial cells
Option (C)	Lipase production	Option (D)	All of the above
Q.45	Function of water rain device is		
Option (A)	Removes subgingival plaque	Option (B)	Removes non-adherent bacteria and debris
Option (C)	Both of above	Option (D)	None of above
Q.46	Which of the following is the least important diagnostic aid in recognizing the early stage of gingivitis?		
Option (A)	Bleeding on probing	Option (B)	Gingival color
Option (C)	Pocket depth	Option (D)	Stippling of gingival tissue
Q.47	In methods of pocket therapy, elimination of tooth side pocket wall is done by		
Option (A)	Gingivectomy	Option (B)	Undisplaced flap
Option (C)	Hemisection	Option (D)	Apically displaced flap

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Q.48	The greatest esthetic challenge for the restorative dentist occurs in a patient having		
Option (A)	High smile line, thick periodontal biotype	Option (B)	High smile line, thin periodontal biotype
Option (C)	Low smile line, thick periodontal biotype	Option (D)	Low smile line, thin periodontal biotype
Q.49	Anatomic areas which can be used as a source of bone graft harvest for periodontal regenerative surgical procedure		
Option (A)	Premaxilla	Option (B)	Maxillary tuberosity
Option (C)	External oblique ridge	Option (D)	Both B and C
Q.50	Dosage of tetracycline used for Root conditioning is		
Option (A)	20 mg/ml for 7 mins	Option (B)	50 mg/ml for 5 mins
Option (C)	100 mg/ml 3 mins	Option (D)	180 mg/ml for 2 mins
Q.51	Length of junctional epithelium		
Option (A)	0.25-1.35 mm	Option (B)	0.30-1.45 mm
Option (C)	0.18-1.22 mm	Option (D)	0.15-1.25 mm
Q.52	Reunion of connective tissue with root surface that has been pathologically exposed		
Option (A)	Reattachment	Option (B)	New attachment
Option (C)	Regeneration	Option (D)	Repair
Q.53	Which of the following enzymes is most active towards surface of gingival epithelium		
Option (A)	Glucose-6-phosphotase	Option (B)	Alkaline phosphatase
Option (C)	Cytochrome reductase	Option (D)	Cytochrome oxidase
Q.54	In full mouth disinfection tongue is sterilized with		
Option (A)	0.12% chlorhexidine	Option (B)	0.2% chlorhexidine
Option (C)	1% chlorhexidine	Option (D)	2% chlorhexidine
Q.55	Epithelization of gingivectomy wound is completed by		
Option (A)	7 days	Option (B)	14 days
Option (C)	21 days	Option (D)	28 days
Q.56	Bleeding on probing is good indicator of		
Option (A)	Progressive attachment loss	Option (B)	Bone loss
Option (C)	Periodontal stability	Option (D)	Infrabony pocket
Q.57	Acellular cementum is often confined to		
Option (A)	Cervical portion	Option (B)	Apex of the root
Option (C)	Furcation area	Option (D)	Middle 3 rd of root
Q.58	Vicryl plus contains		
Option (A)	Tetracycline	Option (B)	Minocycline
Option (C)	Metronidazole	Option (D)	Triclosan
Q.59	Hemiseptum is also known as		
Option (A)	1 wall defect	Option (B)	2 wall defect
Option (C)	3 wall defect	Option (D)	4 wall defect
Q.60	The predominant immunoglobulin found in GCF is		
Option (A)	IgG	Option (B)	IgA
Option (C)	IgM	Option (D)	IgE
Q.61	Parietal abscess is also known as		
Option (A)	Gingival abscess	Option (B)	Periodontal abscess
Option (C)	Pericoronal abscess	Option (D)	Periapical abscess
Q.62	Which of the following bacteria releases Hydrogen peroxide which is toxic to <i>A.actinomycetemcomitans</i>		
Option (A)	<i>S.mitis</i>	Option (B)	<i>S.sanguis</i>
Option (C)	<i>S.viridans</i>	Option (D)	<i>S.oralis</i>
Q.63	Xerostomia is treated with		
Option (A)	Atropine	Option (B)	Ephedrine
Option (C)	Neostigmine	Option (D)	Scopolamine

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Q.64	Correct order of suturing in free gingival graft is		
Option (A)	Horizontal, interdental, circumferential	Option (B)	Horizontal, interdental, circumferential,
Option (C)	Circumferential, interdental	Option (D)	Interdental, Horizontal, circumferential,
Q.65	A painless smooth surfaced bluish swelling seen in the lower lip post lip bite is suggestive of		
Option (A)	Traumatic fibroma	Option (B)	Pemphigus
Option (C)	Ranula	Option (D)	Mucocele
Q.66	According to Misch the posterior maxilla is of		
Option (A)	D1 and D2	Option (B)	D2 and D3
Option (C)	D3 and D4	Option (D)	D2 and D4
Q.67	Content of chlorhexidine gluconate in chlorhexidine chip is		
Option (A)	0.5 mg	Option (B)	1 mg
Option (C)	2 mg	Option (D)	2.5 mg
Q.68	Anatomic crown in relation to thick gingival biotype is		
Option (A)	Triangular	Option (B)	Oval
Option (C)	Square	Option (D)	Elliptical
Q.69	Bioplant is		
Option (A)	Autograft	Option (B)	Allograft
Option (C)	Alloplast	Option (D)	Xenograft
Q.70	Resolvin is derived from		
Option (A)	Carbohydrtes	Option (B)	Proteins
Option (C)	Fatty acids	Option (D)	Glycoproteins
Q.71	HLA associated with aggressive periodontitis is		
Option (A)	HLA-A1	Option (B)	HLA-A2
Option (C)	HLA-A9	Option (D)	HLA-B2
Q.72	Curette specifically used in furcation		
Option (A)	After five curette	Option (B)	Quetin curette
Option (C)	Curvettes	Option (D)	Langer curette
Q.73	A gene mapping technique that tests wether one allele of agene occurs more ofen in patients with the disease than in subjects without disease		
Option (A)	Candidate gene approach	Option (B)	Twin study
Option (C)	Segregation analysis	Option (D)	Genome wide analysis
Q.74	Recommended probing force for dental implants is		
Option (A)	0.25 gms	Option (B)	0.60 gms
Option (C)	0.25 N	Option (D)	0.60 N
Q.75	False about Piezoelectric scaling unit is		
Option (A)	Operating speed is 40 KHz	Option (B)	Unit release less heat
Option (C)	Linear to and fro motion	Option (D)	figure of eight motion


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Q. No.	Answer	Reference
1.	C	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 756
2.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 360
3.	D	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 630
4.	D	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition e12
5.	C	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 354
6.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 150
7.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 152
8.	C	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 1217
9.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 771
10.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 538
11.	C	Journal of Dental Research and Review 3(3):p 107-113
12.	B	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology for South Asia 11th Edition page no 20
13.	B	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology for South Asia 11th Edition page no 613
14.	C	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology for South Asia 11th Edition page no 630
15.	B	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology for South Asia 11th Edition page no 816
16.	D	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology 10th Edition page no 973
17.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition e 4
18.	A	J Periodontol 1990 Oct;61(10):633-42.
19.	D	J Dent Scie Oral Rehab. 2011;2:11-4
20.	D	Virulence journal 2015 6(3) 188-195

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21.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 968
22.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 621
23.	B	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 1001
24.	D	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 653
25.	C	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology for South Asia 11th Edition page no463
26.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 827
27.	C	J Environ Pathol Toxicol Oncol 2021;40(1)
28.	A	Principles and Practice of Lasr Dentistry 2 nd edition page 51-66
29.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 661
30.	B	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 1001
31.	A	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology for South Asia 11th Edition page no 69
32.	A	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 773
33.	B	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 789
34.	C	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology for South Asia 11th Edition page no 870
35.	B	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology for South Asia 11th Edition page no 104
36.	D	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology 12 th Edition page no 14
37.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 1024
38.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 13 th edition page no 534
39.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 632
40.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 855
41.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 442

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42.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 13 th edition page no 182
43.	B	Carl E Misch 2 nd edition Page no 305
44.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 132
45.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 13 th edition page no520
46.	D	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 207
47.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 686
48.	B	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 1015
49.	D	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 946
50.	C	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 954
51.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 37
52.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 554
53.	A	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology 12 th Edition page no11
54.	C	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 723
55.	D	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 752
56.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 497
57.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 51
58.	D	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 689
59.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 326
60.	A	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 199
61.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition e22
62.	B	Carranza's Clinical Periodontology 10 th edition page no153

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63.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 402
64.	B	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 999
65.	D	Journal of oral and maxillofacial pathology 18(suppl) 72
66.	C	Carl E Misch 2 nd edition Page no 118
67.	D	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 657
68.	C	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 972
69.	D	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 946
70.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 183
71.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 370
72.	B	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 14 th edition page no 635
73.	A	Lindhe's Clinical Periodontology and Implant Dentistry 7 th edition page 296
74.	C	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 13 th edition page no 860
75.	D	Newman and Carranza's Clinical Periodontology and Implantology 13 th edition page no 966