NEET MDS 2023 QUESTION PAPER

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Q1. Drug of choice for absence seizures:

1. Valproate
2. Phenytoin
3. Diazepam
4. Carbamazepine

Q2. Drug of choice for PSVT:

1. Adenosine
2. Verapamil
3. Esmolol
4. Propranolol

Q3. True Yeast is:

1. Candida albicans
2. Cryptococcus Neoformans
3. Histoplasma
4. Aspergillus niger

Q4. Allopurinol and xanthine oxidase inhibition is a type of:

1. Suicidal inhibition
2. Competitive
3. Uncompetitive
4. Non - Competitive

Q5. A 7 year old male child reported to the fever clinic. He had step ladder pattern fever, frequent stomach pain and vomiting for five days. Enteric fever was suspected. Which of the following would be the best investigation that needs to be evaluated immediately?

1. Blood culture
2. Widal
3. Stool culture
4. Urine culture

Q6. A 8 year old male child reported with brownish discoloration of teeth. He had a history of trauma a few years back. No hereditary history elicited. Probable diagnosis would be:

1. Amelogénesis imperfecta
2. Tetracycline toxicity
3. Dentin dysplasia
4. Turner's hypoplasia

Q7. A patient was operated for thyroid disorder (thyroidectomy). Parameters were normal on monitoring. On the same day, around evening, the patient developed pain and swelling over the neck. On exploration of the surgical site bouts of clots were found. What would have happened to the patient?

1. Primary hemorrhage
2. Reactionary hemorrhage
3. Secondary hemorrhage
4. Malignancy

Q8. A 6-year-old male child had a 1-week history of swelling in the extremities and around the eyes. His mother observed blood in his urine. The child is suffering from:

1. Nephritic syndrome
2. Nephrotic syndrome
3. Acute renal failure
4. Renal calculi

Q9. A 32 year old obese woman had polyphagia, polydipsia and polyurea. She was on irregular diabetic treatment for 3 months. Her FBS was found to be 140 mg/dl and PPBS 240 mg/dl. Which of the following investigations would ideally suit this patient's follow up?

1. Glucagon levels
2. HbA1c
3. Insulin levels
4. GTT

Q10. A 60 year old male, chronic smoker(smoking history– 20 years) had dyspnoea, non productive cough, pursed lip breathing with tightness of chest , normal wheeze. Diagnosis of this patient?

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1. Interstitial lung disease
2. Bronchogenic carcinoma
3. Asthma
4. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

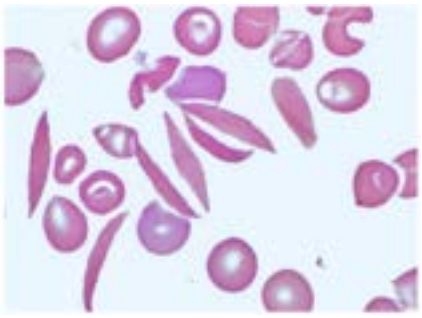
Q11. A female had elbow trauma, came with injury to brachial artery. She was scheduled for vascular anastomosis surgery. Ideal suture material for this case would be

1. Polyglactin
2. Catgut
3. Polypropylene
4. Silk

Q12. Revised trauma score includes all, except:

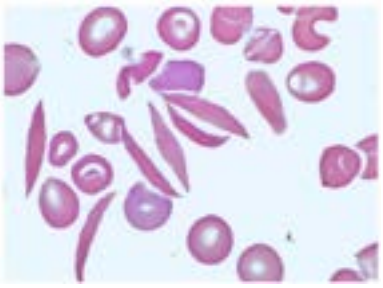
1. Pulse rate
2. Respiratory rate
3. Glasgow coma scale
4. Systolic blood pressure

Q13. A 39 year old patient had trauma 10 years back and came with a complaint of discoloration of tooth. No response on vitality testing. Elicit the type of fracture for the given case:



1. Class IV
2. Class V
3. Class III
4. Class VI

Q14. A 10 year old female child reported episodes of hypoxia. Her hemoglobin levels were found to be low. Histology shows:



1. Hereditary spherocytosis
2. Iron deficiency anemia
3. Thalassemia
4. Sickle cell anemia

Q15. Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune disease of the neuromuscular junction (NMJ) caused by antibodies that attack

1. Nicotinic receptors
2. Muscarinic receptors
3. Alpha receptors
4. Beta receptors

Q16. A 46 year old female had cardiac manifestations. Her blood gas analysis reveals potassium - 6.5 mmol , uric acid – 9 mg/dl blood urea nitrogen – 30 mg/dl. Which of the following diets would have caused increased levels?

1. Meat, ham, chicken
2. Potato crisps, tomato, banana
3. Tomato, spinach, eggs
4. Milk, peanut, dates

Q17. Antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended in:

1. Repaired congenital heart disease
2. Repaired cyanotic heart disease
3. Prosthetic valve replacement
4. MI

Q18. Dog and bell experiment is a part of:

1. Psychoanalytic theory
2. Classical conditioning

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3. Operant conditioning
4. Cognitive development theory

Q19. Composition of Gutta-percha in GP is:

1. 66%
2. 20%
3. 11%
4. 4%

Q20. A 43 years old female was diagnosed with a necrosed limb for which she was operated on. After the operation the patient developed a sweet smelling discharge from the site of operation followed by crepitus from the same area. What is the possible causative organism?

1. Klebsiella pneumoniae
2. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
3. Clostridium perfringens
4. Staphylococcus aureus

Q21. Angle former is a modification of

1. Chisel
2. Hoe
3. Excavator
4. Knife

Q22. Cross infection in hospital is best prevented by:

1. Fumigation
2. Proper hand hygiene
3. Antibiotic prophylaxis
4. Disinfection with sodium hypochlorite

Q23. Penicillamine is an antidote for:

1. Copper
2. Bismuth
3. Arsenic
4. Iron

Q24. An otherwise normal female complains of fatigue and malaise and generalized weakness. She noticed purpuric spots on her fingers as an incidental finding. She reported to the physician who asked for lab diagnosis for further evaluation. CBC showed decreased hemoglobin levels. Diagnosis would be:

1. Aplastic anemia
2. Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia
3. Folate deficiency anemia
4. Iron deficiency anemia

Q25. A patient presented with fever. The RBC count is 1.5 million cells/ mm3, WBC count is 4000 cells/ mm3 and platelet count is 40000 cells/ mm3. Differential leukocyte count showed decreased levels of monocytes and lymphocytes and elevation of the remaining three cell types and vice versa. Diagnosis is:

1. Agranulocytosis
2. Aplastic anemia
3. Cyclic neutropenia
4. Chediak Higashi syndrome

Q26. Intranasal antrostomy is done through:

1. Superior meatus
2. Inferior meatus
3. Middle meatus
4. Combination of middle and inferior meatus

Q27. A patient with symptoms of inflamed tongue, photosensitivity, anxiety, diarrhea and headache presented to the clinic for treatment. A characteristic feature seen in this condition is attached for your reference. Diagnosis is:

1. Thiamin deficiency
2. Niacin deficiency

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3. Riboflavin deficiency
4. Folate deficiency



Q28. A mentally retarded patient with medication for epilepsy presents with gingival enlargement with pigmentation. Identify the diagnosis:

1. Tuberous sclerosis
2. Elephantiasis gingivostomatitis
3. Sturge – weber syndrome
4. Inflammatory gingival enlargement

Q29. Sequence of polymerization is:

1. Initiation – propagation– termination – chain transfer
2. Initiation– chain transfer – termination – propagation
3. Chain transfer – termination – propagation –Initiation
4. propagation – chain transfer – termination --Initiation

Q30. How is the 1st number in a 4 digit instrument formula denoted?

1. Tenth
2. One tenths of millimeters
3. One hundredths of millimeters
4. Millimeters

Q31. A patient with diarrhea, abdominal pain, weight loss and non caseating granulomas is diagnostic of:

1. Crohn's disease
2. Ulcerative colitis
3. Sarcoidosis
4. Cholecystitis

Q32. A 7 years old patient with wide intergonial distance, increased mucopolysaccharides and obtuse gonial angle with large mandible is diagnostic of:

1. Hurler syndrome
2. Gaucher's disease
3. Niemann pick disease
4. Hunter syndrome

Q33. Which of the following appliances would be recommended in a patient in the mixed dentition stage with bilateral loss of primary mandibular molars?

1. Nance space maintainer
2. Lingual arch maintainer
3. Band and loop space maintainer
4. Distal shoe

Q34. In a patient with unilateral swelling of the left parotid gland which is painless and slowly growing, histopathology specimens were taken. Microscopic examination revealed satellite cells dispersed in a chondromyxoid stroma along with some hyaline tissue. The cells were arranged in islands as well as a duct like pattern. Diagnose the condition:

1. Pleomorphic adenoma
2. Warthin tumor
3. Oncocytic carcinoma
4. Acinic cell carcinoma

Q35. A female child with fever, cough and throat pain revealed a gray pseudomembrane which was easily scraped off. The diagnosis is:

1. Diphtheria
2. Scarlet fever
3. Gonorrhea
4. Candida

Q36. A surgeon was suspicious during a biopsy procedure about the involvement

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of surrounding cells whether it's malignant or not. Which of the following would aid in quickest diagnosis?

1. Frozen section
2. Punch biopsy
3. Excisional biopsy
4. Incisional biopsy

Q37. Laminin and fibronectin are

1. Glycosaminoglycans
2. Glycoprotein
3. Cytokeratin
4. Gingival zenith protein

Q38. Parathyroid develops from

1. First branchial pouch
2. Second branchial pouch
3. Fourth branchial pouch
4. Branchial cleft

Q39. Le fort I fracture involves

1. Nasal
2. Maxilla
3. Mandible
4. Vomer

Q40. In epidemiological study, first case that comes to the investigator is known as

1. Index case
2. Primary case
3. Secondary case
4. Confirmed case

Q41. In a two-digit tooth numbering system, 33 refers to:

1. Left upper canine
2. Left lower canine
3. Right upper canine
4. Right lower canine

Q42. Dentin that is freshly laid over the pulp is:

1. Predentin
2. Mantle dentin
3. Secondary dentin
4. Circumpulpal dentin

Q43. Presence of bifurcation in a single rooted teeth is most commonly seen in:

1. Maxillary central incisors
2. Maxillary lateral incisors
3. Mandibular first premolar
4. Mandibular canine

Q44. IgE mediated histamine release is an example of :

1. Atopy
2. Autoimmune haemolytic anemia
3. Serum sickness
4. Allergic dermatitis

Q45. First heart sound is due to the concomitant closure of:

1. Tricuspid and aortic
2. Tricuspid and mitral
3. Aortic and pulmonary
4. Aortic only

Q46. Modified pedodontic triangle involves

1. Father
2. Sibling
3. Society
4. Dental nurse

Q47. Keyes triad of dental caries describes

1. Initiation of gingivitis
2. Caries activity
3. Caries risk assessment
4. Nutritional Habit

Q48. Diagnose the given image:

1. Fordyce granules
2. Koplik spots
3. Herpangina
4. Molluscum contagiosum

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Q49. Ovate pontic is indicated in:

1. Knife edged ridges
2. Well rounded ridges
3. Recently extracted socket
4. Flat ridges

Q50. Type B Merin's classification is recalled at an interval of:

1. 1-3 months
2. 4-6 months
3. 6 months – 1 year
4. 3- 4 months

Q51. A newborn baby has suddenly developed fever and is continuously crying with difficulty in feeding. The mother presented this child to the clinic with ulcers on the tongue. What is the diagnosis?



1. Minor aphthous ulcer
2. Exanthematous fever
3. Riga fede disease
4. Hand, foot and mouth disease

Q52. A female patient who is otherwise healthy visited the clinic for a skin treatment. The dermatologist observed ulcers at the commissaries of the lips. She revealed that she has had such ulcers in the past and it is a frequent affair. The ulcers are painful in nature. Identify the condition:



1. Herpes Zoster
2. Recrudescent Herpes Simplex
3. Herpangina
4. Erythema Multiforme

Q53. A fair skinned female patient presents with painless warty growths on the skin of the face and hands. These swellings are painless in nature. Clinical examination revealed a well-defined, firm, sessile, non-tender, ulcers on the lower lip. What is the diagnosis?

1. Neurofibromatosis
2. Keratoacanthoma
3. Xeroderma pigmentosum
4. Melanoma

Q54. A patient in their last stages of cancer chemotherapy presented with acute renal failure. Which of the following drugs would have helped prevent this situation?

1. N Acetyl Cysteine
2. Cyclophosphamide
3. Prednisolone
4. Allopurinol

Q55. A patient presented with unilateral atrophy of the skin involving the muscle, cartilage and bone. Diagnosis is:

1. Scleroderma
2. Parry Romberg syndrome

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3. Facial hemiatrophy
4. Parkinsonism

Q56. A paraplegic patient was suffering from a hip trauma. Post surgery, she was bedridden for 3 months and developed severe ulcers in the back as shown in the figure. Diagnosis would be:



1. Arterial ulcer
2. Pressure ulcer
3. Malignant ulcer
4. Traumatic ulcer

Q57. A 17 years old male patient with proclined anterior teeth reported to the dentist with a history of trauma in the upper front region a few mins ago. He was playing football with his friends when he fell down. Intraoral examination revealed laceration of the labial mucosa and absence of tooth #21. Radiograph revealed missing #21 with intact laminate dura. The diagnosis is:

1. Class IV
2. Class V
3. Class III
4. Class VI

Q58. Kim's isthmus classification type 3 is:

1. Incomplete isthmus between 2 canals.
2. Complete isthmus between 2 canals.
3. Faint communication between 2 canals
4. Very short , complete isthmus between 2 canals

Q59. The only diuretic which exhibits ototoxicity is:

1. Spironolactone
2. Metolazone
3. Furosemide
4. Mannitol

Q60. Depicted figure shows:

1. Munsell system
2. CIELAB system
3. 3D Chromatism
4. Saturation system

Q61. Fournier molars are manifestations of:

1. Congenital Syphilis
2. Gumma
3. Turner hypoplasia
4. Klinefelter syndrome

Q62. Filler in alginate is composed of:

1. Sodium phosphate
2. Diatomaceous earth
3. Potassium alginate
4. Calcium sulfate

Q63. Excretory duct of submandibular gland is known as Duct of :

1. Rivinus
2. Wharton
3. Stenson
4. Blandin and Nuhn

Q64. Least anti- inflammatory among the following:

1. Naproxen
2. Paracetamol
3. Aspirin
4. Celecoxib

Q65. A patient with symptoms of peri oral lesions, tremors, carpopedal spasm,

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tachycardia and adrenal insufficiency is suggestive of:

1. Hyperventilation syndrome
2. Hypocalcemia
3. Acute adrenal crisis
4. Belladonna poisoning

Q66. Generalized oedema is seen in a malnourished four-year-old child. Which of the following statements holds true in this condition?

1. Low calcium
2. Raised alpha -2 macroglobulin
3. Low serum albumin
4. Low vitamin – D

Q67. Pulpal vasculature is measured using:

1. Laser doppler flowmetry
2. Pulse oximetry
3. Ultrasound
4. Thermal tests

Q68. Prognosis is worst in:

1. Coronal third fracture
2. Apical third fracture
3. Middle third fracture
4. Crown fracture

Q69. Crystal growth in orthodontics refers to:

1. Lateral condylar growth
2. Remodeling of basal bone
3. Appositional growth
4. Bonding of brackets

Q70. In Stobie's extraction, elevator used is:

1. Straight elevator
2. Cryer elevator
3. Winter elevator
4. Apexo elevator

Q71. Heat energy required in conversion of solid to liquid is termed as:

1. Melting temperature
2. Latent heat of Fusion
3. Latent heat of Vaporization
4. Sublimation

Q72. Which of the following structures is not attached to modiolus?

1. Quadratus Labii Inferioris
2. Depressor Anguli Oris
3. Zygomaticus Major
4. Zygomaticus Minor

Q73. Eight film survey consists of:

1. 4 posterior IOPAs , 2 anterior occlusal and 2 bitewing radiographs.
2. 4 IOPAs for posterior teeth, 4 canine IOPAs, 2 incisor IOPAs and 2 bitewing radiographs.
3. 2 anterior occlusal and 2 bitewing radiographs + 2 posterior occlusals + 2 molars IOPA
4. 4 permanent molar radiographs additional to the 12 film survey

Q74. Masseteric notch is:

1. Action of buccinator and masseter
2. Action of masseter on buccinator
3. Palatoglossus on buccinator
4. Inferior constrictor on masseter

Q75. Main causative organism in localized Aggressive periodontitis is:

1. Fusobacterium nucleatum.
2. Actinomyces actinomycetemcomitans.
3. Pseudomonas
4. Prevotella

Q76. Keystone pathogen in periodontitis:

1. Porphyromonas gingivalis
2. Treponema denticola
3. Campylobacter rectus
4. Eikenella corrodens

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Q77. The characteristic feature of necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis:
1. Punched-out, crater-like depressions at the crest of the interdental papillae
2. Linear erythema of gingiva
3. Deep pocket along with pus discharge
4. Intense erythema, desquamation, and ulceration.

Q78. Pustules are initial lesions in:
1. Verruca Vulgaris
2. Acne Vulgaris
3. Pemphigus Vegetans- Hallopeau Type
4. Lichen Planus

Q79. Ameloblasts are originated from:
1. Ectoderm
2. Ectomesenchyme
3. Endoderm
4. Mesoderm

Q80. Oral hairy leukoplakia is caused by:
1. CMV
2. EBV
3. HSV- 2
4. Papilloma

Q81. First pharyngeal pouch gives rise to:
1. Epiglottis
2. Auditory tube
3. Thyroid
4. Tonsil

Q82. Kuttner's tumor mostly involves:
1. Minor salivary glands
2. Submandibular gland
3. Sublingual gland
4. Parotid gland

Q83. Advantage of giving a subgingival finish line is:
1. Superior aesthetics
2. Easier to record impression
3. Accurate fit of prosthesis
4. Maintenance of good oral health

Q84. A patient has completely lost his vision on the left side due to trauma. Which of the following would have been involved?
1. Optic tract
2. Optic chiasma
3. Optic nerve
4. Visual cortex

Q85. A substance which travel down its concentration gradient is known as:
1. Primary active transport
2. Secondary active transport
3. Endocytosis
4. Facilitated diffusion

Q86. Mini aesthetics in orthodontics refers to examination of:
1. Tooth proportion
2. Soft tissue analysis
3. Profile analysis
4. Inciso – gingival display

Q87. Dental stone which exhibits least expansion:
1. Type II
2. Type IV
3. Type III
4. Type V

Q88. Flux is primarily used to:
1. Remove oxides
2. Increase the strength
3. Polishing of the restoration
4. Accelerates the burning process

Q89. Injury to pterion affects :
1. Deep cerebral vein
2. Middle meningeal artery
3. Anterior cerebral vein
4. Middle meningeal nerve

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Q90. Skin over the angle of mandible is supplied by:

1. Greater auricular nerve
2. Lesser occipital nerve
3. Posterior auricular nerve
4. Marginal mandibular nerve

Q91. Hyaline ring is an histological finding seen in which pathology?

1. AOT
2. CEOT
3. COC
4. SOT

Q92. Vertical growth phase exists in which type of malignant melanoma

1. Lentigo Maligna Type
2. Superficial Spreading Type
3. Nodular Type
4. Acral Lentiginous Type

Q93. Oncocytes are signs of aging. These oncocytes are indicative of :

1. Canalicular Adenoma
2. Pleomorphic Adenoma
3. Acinic Cell Tumor
4. Oxyphilic Adenoma

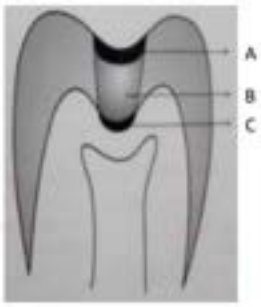
Q94. A female patient presented with multiple organ failure. Skin examination revealed a rash on the face across the bridge of the nose. The patient also presents with atypical endocarditis. A skin smear was sent for histopathology and routine blood work was non-specific. Anti smith antibodies were detected on further investigation. Diagnosis is:

1. SLE
2. DLE
3. Steven Johnson Syndrome
4. Systemic Sclerosis

Q95. Which is not a feature of Down's syndrome?

1. Flat nose
2. Downward slanting of palpebral fissures
3. Hypoplasia of facial bone
4. Macroglossia

Q96. Identify A,B,C in the given image



1. A- Fissure Sealant, B- GIC, C- Base
A
2. A- Fissure Sealant, B- Composite Resin, C- Base B
3. A- Fissure Sealant, B- GIC, C- Varnish
C
4. A- Fissure Sealant, B-Base , C- Liner

Q97. A 46 year old patient had a severe cramping pain in his lower leg after strenuous exercise. He felt numbness on the same site. He was diagnosed with Compartment Syndrome. The advised treatment of the condition would be:



1. Fasciotomy
2. Incision and drainage
3. Abscess drainage followed by gastrocnemius insertion
4. Split thickness skin grafting

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Q98. The given tooth is:



1. Permanent maxillary right first molar
2. Permanent mandibular right first molar
3. Permanent maxillary left first molar
4. Permanent mandibular left first molar

Q99. Identify the given instrument and its use:

1. Electric pulp tester used for nerve stimulation
2. Electric pulp tester used for pulp vitality
3. Apex locator for estimating the apex
4. Infrared thermometer for corona screening

Q100. True about Klinefelter syndrome:

1. Genotype: 47 XO
2. Short statured
3. Causes infertility in males
4. Mental retardation

Q101. A 46 year old male was diagnosed with Ludwig's Angina. He had swelling involving submandibular, sublingual and submental spaces. Associated symptoms like fever, tachycardia and hypoxemia were evident. Characteristic board-like consistency involving the tongue is seen with no pus discharge. This stage of Ludwig's Angina is:

1. Cellulitis
2. Abscess
3. Oedema
4. Resolution

Q102. Radiation in cancer radiotherapy is measured in:

1. Becquerel
2. Gray
3. Sievert
4. Curie

Q103. Tongue thrusting is diagnosed by:

1. Placing paper between the lips
2. Pull the lower lip and ask the patient to drink/swallow water
3. Postural rest position
4. Path of closure

Q104. Type of bias avoided in double blinding is:

1. Reasoning bias
2. Interviewer bias
3. Recall bias
4. Confirmation bias

Q105. A 7-year-old currently presents with a lopsided chin to the left side and gives a history of trauma for which he underwent a surgery for the same in the past.
What is the right treatment of choice?

1. Condylectomy
2. Gap arthroplasty with costochondral graft
3. Interpositional arthroplasty with costochondral graft
4. Interpositional arthroplasty with temporalis fascia

Q106. Which of the following H1 antihistamines have more antihistamine and least anticholinergic property?

1. Fexofenadine
2. Diphenhydramine
3. Promethazine
4. Hydroxyzine

Q107. Which is systemically injected to control bleeding in the extraction site?

1. 1% adrenaline
2. Oxidized cellulose

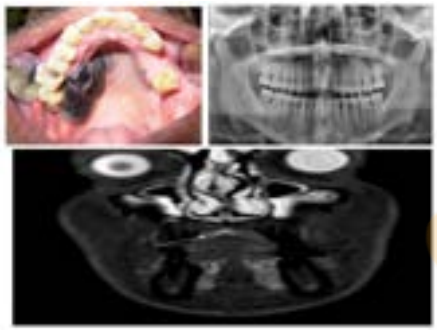
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3. Collagen foam
4. Etamsylate

Q108. A child present with breathlessness and retarded growth. The skin is pale, and history is positive for fatigue. Skull radiograph revealed hair on end appearance and peripheral blood smear shows target cells. The cause of this condition is most likely due to:

1. Deletion of beta chains
2. Presence of HbS
3. α chains of valine are substituted by glutamine
4. Point mutation

Q109. A 33-year-old female patient presented with a painless swelling on the palate that has grown to the current size rapidly. There is displacement of the teeth and no pus discharge is seen. What is the diagnosis?



1. Metastasizing ameloblastoma
2. Malignant Melanoma
3. Desmoplastic ameloblastoma
4. Basal cell carcinoma

Q110. Which of the following is an excretory duct tumor?

1. Warthin's tumor
2. Acinic cell tumor
3. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
4. Ductal papilloma

Q111. Identify the age from the image given:



1. 5 years
2. 8 years
3. 11 years
4. 3 years

Q112. Concentric dark band/ lines present in the enamel are:



1. Striae of Retzius
2. Hunter Schreger bands
3. Imbrication lines
4. Neonatal lines

Q113. Sclerotic dentin under reflected light appears as:

1. Light
2. Dark
3. Opaque
4. Transparent

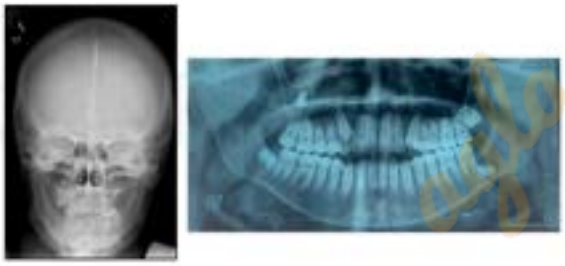
Q114. A child presented with anti-mongoloid features and palpebral fissures. Hypoplasia of the facial bones was noticed showing a bird-like face. The image is attached for your reference. What could be the diagnosis?

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1. Pierre Robin Syndrome
2. Treacher Collins Syndrome
3. Ehler Danlos Syndrome
4. Down Syndrome

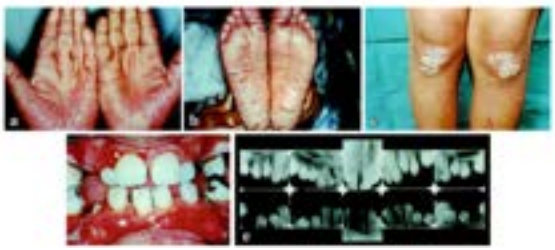
Q115. A 12 year old patient presented with calcification of falx cerebri, palmoplantar keratosis, widened nasal bridge , rib anomalies and multiple radiolucencies jaw cysts as seen in the given radiograph. Identify the diagnosis:



1. Papillon Lefèvre Syndrome
2. Gardner Syndrome
3. Jaw cyst Basal Cell Nevus syndrome
4. Chediak Higashi Syndrome

Q116. A 12-year-old patient is getting treatment in dermatology for hyperkeratosis on hands and feet. She also complains of loosening and pain in teeth. Identify the condition:

1. Basal cell nevus syndrome
2. Papillon–Lefèvre syndrome
3. Chediak Higashi syndrome
4. Meischer syndrome



Q117. Viral symmetry features like icosahedral, polyhedral, box shaped are part of?

1. Envelope
2. Capsid
3. Nucleic acid
4. Peplomer

Q118. Find the correct statement of the following cements arranged in ascending order of solubility

1. Zinc polycarboxylate > zinc phosphate > GIC
2. Zinc phosphate > zinc polycarboxylate > GIC
3. GIC > Zinc polycarboxylate > zinc phosphate
4. GIC > Zinc phosphate > zinc polycarboxylate

Q119. Disinfection with chlorine based compounds is not possible in:

1. Polysulfide impression material
2. Polyether impression material
3. Zinc oxide eugenol impression material
4. Impression compound

Q120. Treatment for nephrotic syndrome:

1. Cyclophosphamide
2. Chlorambucil
3. Prednisolone
4. Methotrexate

Q121. Which of the following drugs are used to dilate cerebral vessels?

1. Verapamil

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2. Diltiazem
3. Nifedipine
4. Nimodipine

Q122. Fraction of EDV ejected with every stroke is called:
1. Ejection fraction
2. End systolic volume
3. End diastolic volume
4. Stroke volume

Q123. Passivity of stainless steel is due to the formation of
1. Chromium carbide
2. Chromium oxide
3. Fluoride
4. Iron oxide

Q124. Lead time in public health is?
1. Time between first possible point to final critical diagnosis
2. Time between disease onset deduction to usual time of diagnosis
3. Time between first possible point to usual time of diagnosis
4. Time between disease onset deduction to final critical diagnosis

Q125. Bone marrow aspiration biopsy for anemia is taken from which of the following sites?
1. Anterior iliac crest
2. Rib
3. Posterior iliac crest
4. Tibial tuberosity

Q126. Prevention of Diabetes, Cancer, HTN comes under which of the following phases?
1. Disease control phase
2. Health promotional phase
3. Social engineering phase
4. Health for all phase

Q127. Areas of light and dark appear as dark in a radiographic film due to:
1. High contrast
2. Low contrast
3. High density
4. Low density

Q128. A female patient reported to the clinic with a history of ulcer in the nasal fold with rolled out edges, with no further symptoms. The best diagnosis would be:
1. Basal Cell Carcinoma
2. Squamous Cell Carcinoma
3. Melanocytic Nevus
4. Psoriasis

Q129. Patient reported a chief complaint of swelling of the upper lip on both sides. Intra oral finding reveals obliteration of nasolabial fold. Patient gives a history of slow growing swelling . The condition is:
1. Nasolabial cyst
2. Incisive canal cyst
3. Mucocele
4. OKC

Q130. Level of prevention which aims to reduce the incidence of disease is:
1. Primary prevention
2. Secondary prevention
3. Tertiary prevention
4. Primordial prevention

Q131. Type 2 and 4 gold fuse with which type of ceramic alloys?
1. Ultra low fusing
2. Low fusing
3. Medium fusing
4. High fusing

Q132. To check ABO incompatibility, the pathologist mixes:

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1. Donor serum with recipient cell
2. Recipient serum with donor cell
3. Donor cell with recipient cell
4. Recipient cell with donor cell

Q133. Mother of a new born child brings the child to the hospital with unilateral cleft lip & feeding difficulties. When will you advise surgery for this patient?

1. 12-18 months
2. 5-6 months
3. 6-10 months
4. 9- 10 months

Q134. Lateral trephination technique is advocated mainly in:

1. Thick lingual plate with buccally impacted teeth
2. Thin lingual plate with horizontal impacted teeth
3. Partially impacted 3rd molar
4. Vertically impacted tooth

Q135. A 10 year old patient came with the complaint of gingival enlargements as shown in the given image. The patient is a known epileptic. Drug responsible for this condition:



1. Phenytoin
2. Nifedipine
3. Valproate
4. Carbamazepine

Q136. Rocking/ tilting movement of the rubber dam system is prevented by

1. Four point contact of the clamp
2. Winged retainer
3. Floss tied to the edge of the clamp
4. Appropriate punched holes

Q137. A 7 year old lives in an area which has fluoride levels of 0.35ppm. What is the recommended fluoride supplementation of this patient ?

1. 0.25 mg
2. 1 mg
3. 0.50 mg
4. 0 mg

Q138. An edentulous patient was given a denture with anterior and posterior palatal strap. Where should the posterior palatal strap be placed ?

1. At the junction of hard and soft palate
2. Mostly on the soft palate
3. Entirely on the hard palate
4. Mostly on the hard palate

Q139. A 32 year female with uncontrolled diabetes reported to the clinic with left eye blindness, blackish discharge from the nose and a large palatal ulcer. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

1. Actinomycosis
2. Mucormycosis
3. Nocardiosis
4. Candidiasis

Q140. Difference between periodontal and pulpal abscess can be elicited by

1. Vitality
2. Sensitivity to percussion
3. Radiograph
4. Thermal tests

Q141. Unilateral cleft lip (harelip) is due to non union of

1. Medial Nasal Process And Maxillary Process
2. Medial And Lateral Nasal Processes

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3. Medial Nasal Processes
4. Lateral Nasal Processes And Maxillary Process

Q142. Enameloplasty is done when there is of the thickness of enamel.

1. 1/3rd
2. 1/4th
3. 1/10th
4. ½

Q143. Gingival bevel in a class II amalgam restoration should be(in degrees):

1. 10 -15
2. 15 -20
3. 20-30
4. 90

Q144. In normal class I occlusion upper first premolar occludes with

1. Lower canine and first premolar
2. Lower first and second premolar
3. Lower first molar and second premolar
4. Lower first molar and second molar

Q145. Kayser-Fleischer rings and sunflower cataracts are due to deposition of which of the following?

1. Lead
2. Bismuth
3. Ceruloplasmin
4. Glycogen

Q146. The teacher had demonstrated various brushing techniques to a group of students in a school. This model of health education is an example of:

1. Soil, Seed and Sower
2. Participation
3. Learning by doing
4. Reinforcement

Q147. A chronic smoker had episodes of coughing and respiratory difficulty. He had been advised to quit smoking and he is ready to quit the same. This is an example of:

1. Contemplation
2. Pre contemplation
3. Maintenance
4. Action

Q148. DNA helix uncoils and unwinds with the help of which of the following enzymes?

1. Helicase
2. Topoisomerase
3. Ligase
4. DNA polymerase

Q149. Chart with bars representing classes subdivided into constituent parts known as

1. Component bar chart
2. Frequency polygon
3. Histogram
4. Multiple bar chart

Q150. A 48 year old male patient has high ALP, increased frequency of fractures in femur, and radiology reveals generalized loss of lamina dura with intact tooth. Identify the condition :

1. Paget's disease
2. Hyperparathyroidism
3. Fibrous dysplasia
4. Rickets

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NEET MDS 2023 Answer key

Q1. Valproate	Q2. Adenosine	Q3. Cryptococcus neoformans	Q4. Suicidal inhibition	Q5. Blood culture
Q6. Turner's hypoplasia	Q7. Reactionary hemorrhage	Q8. Nephritic syndrome	Q9. HbA1c	Q10. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Q11. Polypropylene	Q12. Pulse rate	Q13. Class IV	Q14. Sickle cell anemia	Q15. Nicotinic receptors
Q16. Potato crisps, tomato, banana	Q17. Prosthetic valve replacement	Q18. Classical conditioning	Q19. 20%	Q20. Clostridium perfringens
Q21. Excavator	Q22. Proper hand hygiene	Q23. Copper	Q24. Aplastic anemia	Q25. Agranulocytosis
Q26. Inferior meatus	Q27. Niacin deficiency	Q28. Tuberous sclerosis	Q29. Initiation – propagation– termination – chain transfer	Q30. One tenths of millimeters
Q31. Crohn's disease	Q32. Hurler syndrome	Q33. Lingual arch maintainer	Q34. Pleomorphic adenoma	Q35. Diphtheria
Q36. Frozen section	Q37. Glycoprotein	Q38. Fourth branchial pouch	Q39. Maxilla	Q40. Index case
Q41. Left lower canine	Q42. Predentin	Q43. Mandibular first premolar	Q44. Atopy	Q45. Tricuspid and mitral
Q46. Society	Q47. Caries activity	Q48. Fordyce granules	Q49. Recently extracted socket	Q50. 3- 4 months
Q51. Riga fede disease	Q52. Recrudescent Herpes Simplex	Q53. Keratoacanthoma	Q54. N Acetyl Cysteine	Q55. Scleroderma
Q56. Pressure ulcer	Q57. Class V	Q58. Very short , complete isthmus between 2 canals.	Q59. Furosemide	Q60. Munsell system
Q61. Congenital Syphilis	Q62. Diatomaceous earth	Q63. Wharton	Q64. Paracetamol	Q65. Hyperventilation syndrome

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Q66. Low serum albumin	Q67. Laser doppler flowmetry	Q68. Coronal third fracture	Q69. Bonding of brackets	Q70. Straight elevator
Q71. Latent heat of Fusion	Q72. Zygomaticus minor	Q73. 2 anterior occlusal and 2 bitewing radiographs + 2 posterior occlusal + 2 molars IOPA	Q74. Action of masseter on buccinator	Q75. Actinomyces actinomycetemcomitans.
Q76. Porphyromonas gingivalis	Q77. Punched-out, crater-like depressions at the crest of the interdental papillae	Q78. Pemphigus Vegetans-Hallopeau Type	Q79. Ectoderm	Q80. EBV
Q81. Auditory tube	Q82. Submandibular gland	Q83. Superior aesthetics	Q84. Optic nerve	Q85. Facilitated diffusion
Q86. Inciso – gingival display	Q87. Type IV	Q88. Remove oxides	Q89. Middle meningeal artery	Q90. Greater auricular nerve
Q91. AOT	Q92. Nodular Type	Q93. Oxyphilic Adenoma	Q94. SLE	Q95. Downward slanting of palpebral fissures
Q96. A- Fissure Sealant, B- Composite Resin, C-Base	Q97. Fasciotomy	Q98. Permanent mandibular left first molar	Q99. Electric pulp tester used for pulp vitality	Q100. Causes infertility in males
Q101. Cellulitis	Q102. Gray	Q103. Pull the lower lip and ask the patient to	Q104. Interviewer bias	Q105. Gap arthroplasty with costochondral graft
Q106. Fexofenadine	Q107. Etamsylate	Q108. Deletion of beta chains	Q109. Malignant Melanoma	Q110. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Q111. 1. 5 years	Q112. Striae of Retzius	Q113. Dark	Q114. Treacher Collins Syndrome	Q115. Jaw cyst Basal Cell Nevus syndrome
Q116. Papillon–Lefèvre syndrome	Q117. Capsid	Q118. Zinc phosphate > zinc polycarboxylate > GIC	Q119. Zinc oxide eugenol impression material	Q120. Prednisolone

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Q121. Nimodipine	Q122. Ejection fraction	Q123. Chromium oxide	Q124. Time between first possible point to usual time of diagnosis	Q125. Posterior iliac crest
Q126. Social engineering phase	Q127. High contrast	Q128. Basal Cell Carcinoma	Q129. Nasolabial cyst	Q130. Primary prevention
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