

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙回	口腔病理學	郭倍榮	91年1月16日第4節		

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- (1) AIDS 病患, 惡性腫瘤好發的順序, 其種類
 1) Squamous cell ca. 2) lymphoma 3) Kaposi's sarcoma
 a) 1,2,3 b) 3,2,1 c) 1,3,2 d) 2,3,1
- (2) AIDS 中 HIV 的 primary target cell 為
 a) CD⁺3 helper b) CD⁺4 helper c) CD⁺8 helper
 d) CD⁺7 helper T lymphocyte
- (3) Lichen planus 不會見到下列何種徵狀
 a) Wickham's striae b) Nikolsky's sign c) Erosion
 d) Koebner's phenomenon
- (4) 何種發育異常, 好發於上顎側門牙
 1) Talon cusp 2) Carabelli cusp 3) dens in dente
 a) 1+2 b) 2+3 c) 1+3 d) 1+2+3
- (5) 最常見的涎腺惡性腫瘤為
 a) adenocystic ca. b) adenocarcinoma c) Squamous cell ca.
 d) mucoepidermoid ca.
- (6) 下列何者為 true cyst
 a) Anerysmal bone cyst b) Traumatic bone cyst c) Static bone cyst
 d) Dermoid cyst
- (7) 何種疾病, 在組織學上可見到大量非反應性淋巴組織存在
 1) Branchial cleft cyst 2) Thyroglossal tract cyst 3) Warthin's tumor
 a) 1+2 b) 2+3 c) 1+3 d) 1+2+3
- (8) Ascher syndrome 的口腔表徵為
 a) Neuroma b) Melanin pigmentation c) Double lip
 d) Supernumerary teeth
- (9) Cleido-cranial dysostosis 的口腔表徵為
 a) Neuroma b) Melanin pigmentation c) Double lip
 d) Supernumerary teeth
- (10) Dens evaginatus 好發於
 a) upper lateral incisors b) lower molars c) lower premolars
 d) central incisors

私立臺北醫學院 九十 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

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- (11) Enamel caries 的四區中,何區平均 crystal size 最大
 a) Surface zone b) body of the lesion c) dark zone d) translucent zone
- (12) Enamel caries 的四區中,何區的 pore volume 最小
 a) Surface zone b) body of the lesion c) dark zone d) translucent zone
- (13) Peutz-Jegher's syndrome 除口腔表徵外,常會合併
 a) Goiter b) Adenomatous polyp c) pleochromocytoma
 d) mental retardation
- (14) 文獻上,顯示與 smoking 有關的涎腺腫瘤為
 a) Oncocytoma b) Warthin's tumor c) Pleomorphic adenoma
 d) Basal cell adenoma
- (15) 惡性腫瘤細胞,排列呈現 storiform 型態為
 a) fibrosarcoma b) leiomyosarcoma c) rhabdomyosarcoma
 d) Malig. fibrous histiocytoma
- (16) Von Recklinghausen's disease of skin 最常合併發生的惡性腫瘤為
 a) Neurogenic sarcoma b) fibrosarcoma c) Squamous cell ca
 d) Melanoma
- (17) 何種病變,會合併性早熟
 a) Albright's syndrome b) Cherubism c) Sipple's syndrome
 d) Gardner's syndrome
- (18) Tyndall effect 組織變化,發生在
 a) Halo nevus b) Blue nevus c) Spindle cell ca.
 d) Acral lentiginous melanoma
- (19) Oral squamous papilloma 與下列何種之病毒有關
 a) HPV-2, HPV -4 b) HPV-6, HPV-11 c) HPV-16, HPV-18
 d) HSV-1, HSV-2
- (20) Dead tract 之發生,與下列何種細胞有關
 a) RBC b) osteoblast c) Neutrophils d) odontoblasts
- (21) 何種疼痛,具有 throbbing quality
 a) pulpitis b) migraine c) inflammation pain d) 以上皆有

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- (22) 下列有關 trigeminal neuralgia 之描述,何者是錯的
 a) 大都發生在年輕人 b) 右臉比左臉常見 c) 有 trigger zone
 d) 陣發性侵犯
- (23) 臨床上,產生 Raynaud's phenomenon 及 mask-like face 的疾病為
 a) lupus erythematosus b) Pemphigus vulgaris c) Scleroderma
 d) Psoriasis
- (24) Anesthetic necrosis 最常發生在
 a) labial mucosa b) palate c) buccal mucosa d) floor of mouth
- (25) 何種金屬中毒,不會使皮膚色素沉積,但是會有明顯的神經及胃腸症狀
 a) mercury b) silver c) Bismuth d) gold

26. Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia is often found in

- a. anterior maxilla
 b. anterior mandible
 c. molar area of the mandible
 d. premolar area of the mandible

27. Which odontogenic tumor is hardly found in the children?

- a. odontoma
 b. ameloblastic fibroma
 c. adenomatoid odontogenic tumor
 d. Pindborg tumor

28. Amyloid and calcification in the form of Liesegang rings are found in

- a. adenomatoid odontogenic tumor.
 b. calcifying odontogenic cyst.
 c. calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor.
 d. craniopharyngioma.

29. Which syndrome is associated with multiple odontogenic keratocysts?

- a. Albright's syndrome
 b. Gardner's syndrome
 c. Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome
 d. Hurler's syndrome

私立臺北醫學院九十學年度第一學期 ~~期中~~ 考試(命題) 題紙

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30. Odontogenic epithelial nests, calcification, and fibrous connective tissue are essential histologic features of a or an

- a. ameloblastoma
- b. ameloblastic fibroma
- c. cementifying fibroma
- d. odontogenic fibroma

31. Which statement about cretinism is wrong?

- a. The patients usually have mandibular underdevelopment.
- b. The patients often have large tongue.
- c. The patients usually have increased eruption rate of permanent teeth.
- d. The patients may have malocclusion.

32. Which statement about vitamin K is wrong?

- a. The total amount of demanded vitamin K comes from food.
- b. The absorption of vitamin K is related to fat.
- c. The absorption of vitamin K is related to bile.
- d. Vitamin K deficiency causes gingival bleeding on brushing.

33. Which statement regarding vitamin C is wrong?

- a. It is an antioxidant.
- b. It is not related to iron absorption from the intestinal tract.
- c. It is related to collagen synthesis.
- d. It is necessary for maintenance of intracellular oxidation-reduction potential.

34. Which statement regarding pernicious anemia is wrong?

- a. It is due to decreased secretion of extrinsic factor by gastric parietal cells.
- b. The patients may have generalized weakness.
- c. The patients may have a sore and painful tongue.
- d. The patients may have numbness or tingling of the extremities.

35. Which statement regarding Addison's disease is wrong?

- a. The patients usually have bronzing of the skin.
- b. The patients often have pigmentation of oral mucosa.
- c. The patients usually have diarrhea and anemia.
- d. The patients often have increased serum level of sodium and chloride.

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36 . Which statement regarding Letterer-Siwe disease is wrong?

- a. The patients may have skin rash.
- b. The patients may have hepatosplenomegaly.
- c. It may involve visceral organs.
- d. It usually occurs in the patients above 3 years old.

37 . The brown tumor of the bone can be seen in the patients with

- a. hyperthyroidism.
- b. hyperpituitarism.
- c. hyperparathyroidism.
- d. Cushing's syndrome.

38 . Photosensitivity is found in the patients with

- a. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
- b. Congenital porphyria
- c. Gaucher disease
- d. Mucopolysaccharidosis

39 . Which enzyme is deficient in the patients with Tay-Sachs disease?

- a. Glucocerebrosidase
- b. Sphingomyelinase
- c. Hexosaminidase A
- d. Hyaluronidase

40 . Subperiosteal resorption of the phalanges of the index and middle fingers can be found in the patients with

- a. hyperthyroidism
- b. hypothyroidism
- c. hyperparathyroidism
- d. hypoparathyroidism

私立臺北醫學院九十學年度第一學期期中考試(命題)題紙

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- 41 . Which statement about pathologic calcification is wrong?
- Metastatic calcification often occurs in dead and degenerating tissues.
 - Metastatic calcification usually occurs in kidney, lung, and gastric mucosa.
 - Metastatic calcification is due to an excess of blood calcium.
 - False denticle is a kind of dystrophic calcification.
- 42 . Prolonged retention of the deciduous teeth is seen in the patients with
- Addison's disease.
 - hyperparathyroidism.
 - hypothyroidism.
 - hyperthyroidism.
- 43 . Which statement about hypophosphatasia is wrong?
- It is an autosomal recessive hereditary disease.
 - The patients' serum phosphorus level is lower than normal value.
 - There is a deficiency of alkaline phosphatase in patients' serum or tissues.
 - The patients excrete phosphoethanolamine in the urine.
- 44 . The proliferating tumor cells in Hand-Schuller-Christian disease are
- Langerhans cells.
 - natural killer cells.
 - helper/inducer lymphocytes.
 - cytotoxic lymphocytes.
- 45 . Which statement regarding Plummer-Vinson syndrome is wrong?
- It usually occurs in female patients of 40-50 age group.
 - It is an iron-deficiency anemia.
 - The patients may have carcinoma in the upper alimentary tract.
 - It is a kind of normochromic and microcytic anemia.

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46. 下列何者會先後出現 strawberry tongue 及 raspberry tongue :

- A) Uveoparotid fever B) Rabbit Fever C) Scarlet fever D) Valley Fever

47. 該病原體有 Donovan body 之稱的是 :

- A) Granuloma inguinale B) Pyogenic granuloma C) Wegener's granulomatosis D) Midline lethal granuloma

48. Koplik's spot 與下列何者有關 :

- A) Rubeola B) Rubella C) Variola D) Varicella

49. Hunt's syndrome 與下列何者有關 :

- A) Pyostomatitis vegetans B) Herpes simplex C) Mumps D) Herpes zoster

50. 組織切片中發現球型病原體直徑 4~7 μ 周圍有一層厚且呈膠狀的莢膜者可能為 :

- A) Candida albicans B) Cryptococcus neoformans C) Phycomycetes D) Sporotrichum schenckii

私立臺北醫學院九十學年度第一學期 ~~期中~~ 考試 (命試) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
牙 四	口腔病理學	高信榮	91年1月16日第4節		

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