

20/09

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙四	口腔診斷學	杜耀貴	90年1月16日第1節		

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 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

單選題 (每題二分)

- 現今台灣已知的愛滋病患者大約有多少?
 (A) 1000 多人
 (B) 2000 多人
 (C) 3000 多人
 (D) 4000 多人
 (E) 5000 多人
- 台灣愛滋病患者的感染途徑中以下何者居多?
 (A) 同性戀間感染
 (B) 母子垂直感染
 (C) 輸血感染
 (D) 異性戀或雙性戀者感染
 (E) IV drug abuser 共用針頭感染
- 以下何者不是愛滋病患的 Laboratory Findings 之一?
 (A) Altered ratio of T4/T8 lymphocytes
 (B) Thrombocytopenia
 (C) Anemia
 (D) Decreased ability to show delayed allergic reaction to skin test
 (E) Increased in total number of lymphocytes
- 以下何者不是愛滋病患的口腔病徵之一?
 (A) Oral hairy leukoplakia
 (B) Oral candidiasis
 (C) Precocious periodontal disease
 (D) Kaposi sarcoma
 (E) Pregnancy tumor
- 以下何者屬於 Barrier Techniques for Infection control ?
 [1] Gloves
 [2] Eyeglasses
 [3] Mask
 [4] Disposable covers
 [5] Rubber dam
 [6] Hepatitis Vaccine
 (A) 1,2,3,4,5
 (B) 1,2,3,6
 (C) 1,2,3,5,6
 (D) 3,4,5,6
 (E) 以上皆是
- 急救的黃金時刻在患者呼吸心跳停止後約
 (A) 1~2 min
 (B) 3~5 min
 (C) 6~10 min
 (D) 10~15 min
 (E) 15~20 min
- Syncope (昏厥) 的病患可用下列何者藥物使其甦醒?
 (A) Epinephrine
 (B) Valium
 (C) Ammonia salts
 (D) Nitroglycerin
 (E) Demeral

務務處 印 備 用

20109-2

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 學期 期中考試 (試) 命題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙中	口行		年 月 日第 節		

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8. 何種藥物過量可見病患早期為 CNS 刺激作用，隨之為 CNS 抑制作用
 - (A) Epinephrine
 - (B) Lidocaine
 - (C) 局部麻醉藥中之防腐劑
 - (D) Penicillin
 - (E) Aspirine

9. 帶心律調整器的病患應避免使用以下那些牙科儀器？
 - 【1】 Pulp test
 - 【2】 Cavitron
 - 【3】 Electrosurgery units
 - 【4】 High speed hand-piece
 - 【5】 齒素光機
 - (A) 1,2,3
 - (B) 1,2,4,5
 - (C) 3,4,5
 - (D) 1,2,3,4,5
 - (E) 1,2

10. 有甲狀腺功能失調的病人應避免使用以下那些藥物？
 - 【1】 含 epinephrine 之局部麻醉劑
 - 【2】 含 Narcotic 之 analgesics
 - 【3】 Barbiturates
 - 【4】 Diazepam
 - 【5】 Aspirin
 - (A) 1,3,5
 - (B) 1,4,5
 - (C) 1,2,3,4
 - (D) 1,2,3,4,5
 - (E) 4,5

11. 以下那些患者於手術處置前 (如拔牙及 subgingival curettage) 需作抗生素之 prophylaxis
 - 【1】 有先天性心臟瓣膜缺損的病人
 - 【2】 rheumatic heart disease 的病人
 - 【3】 有人工心臟瓣膜的病人
 - 【4】 心絞痛的病人
 - 【5】 心肌梗塞的病人
 - (A) 1,2,3
 - (B) 1,3,5
 - (C) 3,4,5
 - (D) 1,2,3,4,5
 - (E) 4,5

12. 有心肌梗塞的病人 (myocardial infarction) 最好能延遲牙科治療到發作期之多久後？
 - (A) 6 個月
 - (B) 8 個月
 - (C) 10 個月
 - (D) 1 年
 - (E) 1 年半

務務處印用

20109-3

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
牙 醫	口 行		____年____月____日第____節		

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13. 因為 vasoconstrictor intoxication 的病人何項為緊急處置的方式？

- (A) 以嗅鹽讓病人吸服
- (B) Valium 2mg 舌下注射
- (C) 給病人 O₂，讓病人自然醒來
- (D) 給病人 Antihistamine IM
- (E) 給病人強心劑 (adrenalin)

14. 病人因 penicillin 過敏造成 anaphylactic shock，其急救步驟為何？

- 【1】讓病人停止服藥
- 【2】注射 adrenalin 1 vial 1mg S.C.
- 【3】Hydrocortisone 100mg sublingual
- 【4】Antihistamine 10mg sublingual
- 【5】Glucose IV 100mg

- (A) 1,3,5
- (B) 3,4,5
- (C) 1,2,3,4,5
- (D) 1,2,3,4
- (E) 2,3,4,5

15. 以下敘述何者為非？

- (A) 一人急救時，人工呼吸與心臟按摩比為 2：15
- (B) 一人急救時，人工呼吸與心臟按摩比為 1：15
- (C) 急救時心臟按摩速率約為 80~100 次/min
- (D) 作心臟按摩時，每次下壓約 1.5~2 inches
- (E) 作人工呼吸時，每口氣吹 1~1.5 秒，每口氣約 800ml

16. Radiographic diagnosis of dense radiopaque cotton-wool areas throughout the entire body of the mandible and associated with hypercementosis is most likely

- A. enostosis.
- B. exostosis.
- C. osteomyelitis.
- D. Paget's disease.
- E. multiple myeloma.

17. A dental finding frequently observed in cases of Paget disease of bone is

- A. hypercementosis.
- B. apical root resorption.
- C. internal resorption of the pulp.
- D. widening of the periodontal ligament space.
- E. none of the above.

18. Sjogren syndrome is associated with

- a. xerostomia.
- b. polyarthritis.
- c. keratoconjunctivitis.
- d. greater incidence in females than in males
- e. greater incidence in persons over age 40

- A. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- B. (a), (b), (c) and (e)
- C. (a), (b), (d) and (e)
- D. (b), (c), (d) and (e)
- E. All of the above

20109-9

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 學期 期中 考試 (命題) 試題紙

系級	科目	日期	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙醫	口行			年 月 日第 節		

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19. Siallorrhea of a prolonged nature may arise from

- a. manipulation of oral tissue.
- b. epinephrine administration.
- c. teething.
- d. fever.
- e. vitamin A deficiency

- A. (a), (b) and (c)
- B. (a), (c) and (d)
- C. (b), (c) and (d)
- D. (c), (d) and (e)
- E. (d) and (e) only

20. Each of the following is a symptom of a malignant mixed tumor of the parotid gland except

- A. paresthesia of the upper lip.
- B. swelling in the parotid area.
- C. drooping of the commissure.
- D. fixation to underlying structures.
- E. ulceration of the cornea of the eye.

21. A swelling on the anterior floor of the mouth is soft and painless. It has been present for several months. The overlying mucosa has a bluish tinge. The most likely diagnosis is

- A. a retention cyst.
- B. a mixed salivary gland tumor.
- C. an infected periodontal abscess.
- D. a carcinoma of the floor of the mouth.
- E. an obstructed sublingual gland duct.

22. Which of the following lesions is a fissural cyst located entirely in soft tissue?

- A. Primordial cyst
- B. Nasoalveolar cyst
- C. Globulomaxillary cyst
- D. Median alveolar cyst

23. Because of the following conditions, the submaxillary gland is more susceptible to sialolithiasis.

- a. More alkaline
- b. More acid
- c. Longer duct
- d. More viscous saliva
- e. Shorter duct

- A. (a), (c) and (d)
- B. (a), (d) and (e)
- C. (b), (c) and (d)
- D. (b), (d) and (e)
- E. (c) and (d) only

20109-5

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 / 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
牙 四	口 竹		年 月 日 第 節		

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14. A bilateral, gray-white lesion of the buccal mucosa disappears when the mucosa is stretched. The most likely diagnosis is
- A. leukoedema.
 - B. leukoplakia.
 - C. lichen planus.
 - D. white sponge nevus.
 - E. pachyonychia congenita.
15. Antibiotics may be useful in the treatment of
- a. herpetic gingivostomatitis.
 - b. necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis.
 - c. desquamative gingivitis.
 - d. periodontal abscess.
- A. (a) and (b)
 - B. (a) and (c)
 - C. (a) and (d)
 - D. (b) and (c)
 - E. (b) and (d)
16. Aswelling of the lip or the cheek characterized by a sudden onset of transient duration and which may reappear periodically is most likely
- A. mucocele.
 - B. lymphangioma.
 - C. herpes zoster.
 - D. angioneurotic edema.
 - E. arteriovenous aneurysm.
17. A 41-year-old woman has periodic burning of her buccal mucosa. Clinical examination reveals the presence of slightly elevated, a lacework of fine grayish-white fine lines. The probable diagnosis is
- A. leukoedema.
 - B. leukoplakia.
 - C. lichen planus.
 - D. white sponge nevus.
 - E. benign mucous membrane pemphigus.
18. An 18-year-old man complains of a painful swelling in the palate. Examination reveals a soft, fluctuant, tender mass in the midline of the hard palate. The teeth test vital and there is no evidence of periodontal disease. Radiographs, however, reveal a well-defined radiolucency between the roots of the maxillary central incisors. Clinical and radiographic findings are compatible with the diagnosis of a
- A. lateral periodontal cyst.
 - B. globulomaxillary cyst.
 - C. incisive canal cyst.
 - D. nasolabial cyst.

20109-6

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 學期 ~~期中~~ 考試 (試) 命題紙

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29. The odontogenic cyst having the highest recurrence rate is the
- radicular cyst.
 - periapical cyst.
 - keratocyst.
 - dentigerous cyst.
 - dental lamina cyst of the newborn.
30. Which of the following is important in the case of patients who are suspected or known to have diabetes, allergy, tuberculosis, hemophilia, etc.?
- Social history
 - Family history
 - Occupational history
 - Personal history
31. A radiograph shows an unerupted mandibular third molar with a 3 cm. pericoronal radiolucency. The most likely diagnosis is
- primordial cyst.
 - dentigerous cyst.
 - latent bone cyst.
 - simple bone cyst.
 - ameloblastoma.
32. Which of the following is characteristic of ectodermal dysplasia except
- blue sclera.
 - atrophic skin.
 - defective hair.
 - partial anodontia.
 - hypoplastic sweat gland.
33. A 5-year-old boy has symmetric, bilateral enlargement of posterior jaws. Radiographic examination reveals multilocular radiolucencies of the jaws. His father reports that he has a similar condition. The most likely diagnosis is
- cherubism.
 - Albright syndrome.
 - hyperparathyroidism.
 - cleidocranial dysostosis.
 - juvenile Paget disease of bone.
34. A patient exhibits marked attrition of primary and permanent teeth; radiographs reveal a marked tendency toward obliteration of many pulp canals. The patient's mother and brother also have histories of this condition. The most likely diagnosis is
- mottled enamel.
 - enamel hypoplasia.
 - enamel hypomaturation.
 - dentinogenesis imperfecta.
 - none of the above.

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20109-2

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 / 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙	口		年 月 日 第 節		

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35. Each of the following lesions has an epithelial lining except

- A. an aneurysmal bone cyst.
- B. a nasopalatine cyst.
- C. a nasolabial cyst.
- D. a primordial cyst.
- E. a follicular cyst.

36. A 65-year-old man presents with a 0.8 cm. elevated, crusted lesion on the side of the nose. The patient states that the lesion has been present for several months and it never quite heals. The most likely clinical diagnosis is

- A. basal cell carcinoma.
- B. lupus erythematosus.
- C. verucca vulgaris.
- D. sebaceous cyst.
- E. psoriasis.

37. The characteristic radiographic pictures of simple ameloblastoma are

- a. unilocular or multilocular.
- b. well-defined peripheral border with hyperostotic margin.
- c. honey-comb pattern.
- d. periosteal reaction.
- e. ground-glass appearance.

- A. (a), (b) and (c)
- B. (a) and (c) only
- C. (a), (c) and (d)
- D. (a), (c), and (e)
- E. Any of the above

38. Which of the following cysts are usually associated with vital teeth?

- (a) Dentigerous cysts
- (b) Lateral periodontal cysts
- (c) Odontogenic keratocysts
- (d) Globulomaxillary cysts
- (e) Radicular cysts

- A. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- B. (a), (b), (c) and (e)
- C. (a), (c), (d) and (e)
- D. (b), (c), (d) and (e)
- E. All of the above

39. Which of the following are the common sites of intraoral squamous cell carcinoma?

- a. Hard palate
- b. Tongue
- c. Gingiva
- d. Lips
- e. Floor of the mouth

- A. (a), (b) and (c)
- B. (b), (c) and (d)
- C. (a) and (c) only
- D. (b), (d) and (e)
- E. (b) and (d) only

201022

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙醫	口行		年 月 日 第 節		

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務必嚴正使用

40. When the soft dentin of a large carious lesion is worn off by cleansing action leaving a hard, eburnated layer of brown or black dentin is indicated as

- A. acute caries.
- B. chronic caries.
- C. arrested caries.
- D. recurrent caries.

41. Which of the following conditions are known to promote or increase dental caries?

- (a) A reduction in the flow of saliva
- (b) The presence of acidogenic microorganisms in the oral cavity
- (c) Increased viscosity of saliva
- (d) An increase in dietary sugars
- (e) Vitamin B and C deficiencies

- A. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- B. (a), (b) and (d) only
- C. (a) and (c) only
- D. (b), (d) and (e)
- E. All of the above

42. Which of the following diseases may have the brown pigmented spot on the skin (café au lait spots).

- a. Multiple neurofibromatosis
- b. Down's syndrome
- c. Albright's syndrome
- d. Jaffe's syndrome
- e. Gardner's syndrome

- A. (a), (b) and (c)
- B. (a), (c) and (d)
- C. (c) and (d) only
- D. (c), (d) and (e)
- E. (b) and (e) only

43. A cementoma differs from a periapical granuloma in that a cementoma

- A. shows radiopacity in its early stages, and the involved tooth is vital.
- B. begins as an apical osteolytic lesion, and the involved tooth is vital.
- C. is a harmless lesion, and occurs most frequently in the premolar region.
- D. has a history of trauma, and, in its least stages, shows as a radiolucent area.
- E. None of the above.

44. Which of the following lesions has the best prognosis?

- A. 1 cm. squamous cell carcinoma of the pharynx
- B. 1 cm. squamous cell carcinoma of the posterior tongue
- C. 2 cm. osteogenic sarcoma of the mandible
- D. 3 cm. squamous cell carcinoma of the soft palate
- E. 3 cm. squamous cell carcinoma of the lip

20109-9

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 學期 期中 考試 (試) 題紙

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45. An ameloblastoma is most likely to develop from the epithelial lining of which of the following cysts?
- A. Residual
 - B. Periapical
 - C. Dentigerous
 - D. Nasopalatine duct
 - E. Lateral periodontal
46. Mulberry and Pflüger molars are characteristic of which of the following disorders?
- A. Congenital syphilis
 - B. Albright's syndrome
 - C. Histiocytosis X
 - D. Gardner's syndrome
 - E. Albers-Schönberg disease
47. Which of the following statements are true for the patients with cleft lip and/or cleft palate?
- a. Seventy % of cleft lip is in left side.
 - b. Seventy per cent of cleft lip is in right side
 - c. Cleft palate is associated with 70% of unilateral cleft lip
 - d. Isolated cleft palate is 1:800 in live birth
 - e. Isolated cleft palate is 1:2,500 in live birth
- A. (a), (c) and (d)
 - B. (a), (c) and (e)
 - C. (b), (c) and (d)
 - D. (b), (c) and (e)
 - E. (b) and (d) only
48. A tooth associated with which of the following conditions would fail to respond to vitality tests?
- a. Periapical granuloma
 - b. Periapical cyst
 - c. Chronic periapical cyst
 - d. Condensing osteitis
 - e. Pulpal congestion
- A. (a), (b), (c) or (d)
 - B. (a), (b), (c) or (e)
 - C. (a), (c), (d) or (e)
 - D. (b), (c), (d) or (e)
 - E. Any of the above

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2010910

私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期~~期中~~考(試)題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙四	口腔診斷學	杜福貴	90年1月16日第 節		

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49. Radiographically, a benign neoplasm in bone may be differentiated from a malignant one because in the benign lesion

- (a) margins are irregular and fade imperceptibly into surrounding bone.
- (b) the cortex tends to remain intact but may be thinned and the part involved expanded.
- (c) margins are usually defined and demarcated from surrounding bone.
- (d) there may often be a perforation of the periosteum.

A. (a) and (b) only
 B. (a), (b) and (d)
 C. (b) and (c) only
 D. (b), (c) and (d)
 E. (c) and (d) only

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50. A radiographic survey of the teeth of a 14-year-old patient shows a large radiolucent area on the right side of the mandible in the apical region of the premolars and the first molar. No clinical symptoms are present. Teeth are not carious and respond normally to vitality tests. Medical work-up is negative. Upon opening in to the area, no fluid or tissue is demonstrated. The most probable diagnosis is

- A. primordial cyst.
- B. traumatic cyst.
- C. radicular cyst.
- D. residual cyst.
- E. None of the above

答 案 欄

1. 6 11 16 21 26 31 36 41 46

2. 7 12 17 22 27 32 37 42 47

3. 8 13 18 23 28 33 38 43 48

4. 9 14 19 24 29 34 39 44 49

5. 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50