

臺北醫學大學 90 學年度第 1 學期 期中 考試 (試) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
牙 四	D 診	杜福真等	91 年 1 月 15 日 第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 8 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

1. Concerning the neoplasms of the salivary gland, all the following statements are true, except?
- A. 80% of major salivary gland neoplasms are benign
 - B. the distribution of neoplasms in minor glands are 50% benign, 50% malignant
 - C. percentage of malignancy decreases as glands get smaller
 - D. peak incidence in 5-7th decades of life
 - E. 90% of the major gland neoplasms locate in parotid gland

2. which one of the following statement is most correct concerning the clinical characteristics of malignant salivary gland neoplasms?
- A. slow growth rate
 - B. non-ulcerated
 - C. well circumscribed
 - D. freely movable
 - E. often cause facial paralysis

3. which one of the following is not a correct answer to the etiology of xerostomia?
- A. senility
 - B. radiation
 - C. sialadenitis
 - D. Vit. A deficient
 - E. mercury toxicity

4. Which one of the following items about pleomorphic adenoma are correct?
- 1. the most common tumor of salivary gland
 - 2. 60% in parotid gland
 - 3. smooth, firm "lump" mass
 - 4. fasting growing
 - 5. high recurrent rate after complete surgical extensiion
- A. 1,2,3 B. 3,4,5 C. 2,4,5 D. 1,5 E. 1,4,5

The following section is for question 5-7:

A 57 y/o male patient had a deep ulcerative lesion about 5 cm in diameter over left buccal mucosa. Left side submandibular lymphadenopathy was also noted. After excision biopsy the "adenocarcinoma" was confirmed.

5. In TNM stage classification this patient is:

- A. T1N0M0
- B. T2N1M0
- C. T3N0M0
- D. T3N1M0
- E. T3N1M1

6. In tumor stage grouping this patient is:

- A. stage I
- B. stage II
- C. stage III
- D. stage IV
- E. stage V

7. the most suitable treatment for this patient is:

- A. excision surgical only
- B. radiation
- C. chemotherapy
- D. combination therapy
- E. none of the above

8. Which of the following diseases have the typical clinical manifestation of the "CAFE-AU-LAIT" spots of skin:

- 1. Albright's syndrome
- 2. Osteitis Deformans
- 3. Von Recklinghausen's Neurofibromatosis
- 4. Hodgkin's disease
- 5. Still's disease

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牙 回	口 行	杜 福 貴 等	91 年 1 月 15 日 第 一 節		

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- a. 1,2,3
- b. 1,4,5
- c. 2,4,5
- d. 1,3,4
- e. 2,3,4

9. All of the following statements concerning embryonic bone defect are correct but one:

- a. occurs in the mandibular angle to first molar area
- b. has a history of trauma
- c. below inferior alveolar canal
- d. cavity filled with submandibular or sublingual gland
- e. treatment is not necessary

10. A fluid-filled skin elevation less than 1 cm in diameter is:

- a. pustule
- b. wheal
- c. bulla
- d. patch
- e. vesicle

11. A raised, solid mass with the dimension of depth and is less than 1 cm in diameter is:

- a. tumor
- b. cyst
- c. nodule
- d. papule
- e. plaque

12. Blindness and deafness is most likely to be seen in the patient with

- 1. osteogenesis imperfecta
- 2. cleidocranial dysostosis
- 3. osteopetrosis
- 4. leontiasis ossea
- 5. osteitis deformans

- a. 1,2,3
- b. 2,3,5
- c. 2,3
- d. 1,3,4
- e. 4,5

13. The following clinical features about Cherubism are correct except:

- a. bilateral fullness of the cheeks
- b. multilocular radiolucencies in the mandibular ramus
- c. loose of teeth
- d. self-limiting at puberty
- e. synonymy is monostotic fibrous dysplasia

14. Delayed eruption of permanent teeth may be found in

- 1. cleidocranial dysostosis
- 2. osteopetrosis
- 3. Paget's disease
- 4. fibrous dysplasia
- 5. multiple myeloma

- a. 1,4,5
- b. 3,4
- c. 2,3,4
- d. 1,2
- e. 3,4,5

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系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙四	12 65	杜福真等	91年1月15日第 節		

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15. The typical clinical manifestation of the multiple myeloma are:

1. reversed T4/T8 ratio
2. elevated alkaline phosphate
3. elevated gamma globulin
4. decrease serum amylase
5. Bence Jones proteins in urine

- a. 3,5
- b. 1,2
- c. 4
- d. 2,3,4
- e. 1,4,5

16. Which statements about dentigerous cyst is incorrect:

- a. associated with the crown of an unerupted tooth
- b. the most common odontogenic cyst
- c. most located in the mandibular 3rd molar area
- d. may be multilocular
- e. many are asymptomatic

17. which of the following lesion has the greater risk to develop into oral carcinoma?

- A. leukoedema
- B. leukoplakia
- C. white sponge nevus
- D. leukoplakia with erythroplakia
- E. candidiasis

18. Which of the following laboratory studies is not related to AIDS patient?

- A. decreased number of T₄ helper cells
- B. decreased ratio of T₄/T₈ suppressor cells
- C. anemia leukopenia
- D. decreased blastogenic response of lymphocytes to mitogens
- E. decreased levels of circulating immune complexes

19. 以下何者是牙科診療中病患昏厥的主要原因？

- A. 害怕與疼痛
- B. 憤怒
- C. 疲勞過度
- D. 血糖過低
- E. 畏寒

20. 以下何者不是血管收縮素中毒的徵候？

- A. 冒冷汗，臉色發白
- B. 心跳變慢
- C. 血壓上升
- D. 頭痛，昏眩

21. 在牙科門診急救中，急救藥物多由下列何種方式投予？

- A. 皮下注射
- B. 靜脈注射
- C. 舌下緩慢注射
- D. 肌肉注射
- E. 口服投予

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22. Needle aspiration of a central bone lesion is used to:
- feel for root surfaces
 - rule out a diagnosis of vascular lesion
 - make a diagnosis of traumatic bone cyst
 - determine the thickness of the buccal plate
 - allof the above
23. Partial thromboplastin time is especially useful as a screening test for factor:
- V
 - VII
 - VIII
 - IX
 - X
- A. a,b,c B. b,c,d C. c,d D. a,b,e E. b,e
24. The normal value of fasting glucose is:
- 100-130 mg%
 - 70-100 mg%
 - 30-50 mg%
 - 150-200 mg%
 - 200 mg% or more
25. Which of the following is the most effective aid to detecting incipient proximal caries on the mesial surface of a maxillary lateral incisor?
- a dental expolorer
 - direct visualization
 - panoramic radiograph
 - bite-wing radiograph
 - periapical radiograph
26. The teeth most frequently affected enamel hypoplasia are the:
- incisors
 - cuspid
 - premolars
 - first molars
 - second molars
- A. a,b B. a,b,c C. a,b,d D. a,c E. c,d,e
27. A 32-year-old male complains of throbbing pain in the upper right quadrant. The pain is spontaneous and usually lasts several hours. All tests are within normal limits except radiographs, which show a large carious lesion in the maxillary first premolar. After excavation of all caries, a 2 mm exposure is produced. The most probable diagnosis is:
- necrosis
 - internal resorption
 - reversible pulpitis
 - irreversible pulpitis
 - hyperplastic pulpitis
28. A tooth associated with which of the following conditions would fail to respond to vitality tests?
- periapical granuloma
 - periapical cyst
 - chronic periapical abscess
 - condensing osteitis
 - pulpal congestion
- A. a,b,c,d B. a,b,c,e C. a,b,d,e D. a,c,d,e E. any of the above

臺北醫學大學 10 學年度第 1 學期 期中 考試 (命題) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
牙 四	口 腔 牙 科	杜福貴等	11 年 1 月 15 日 第 一 節		

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37. A patient received a palatal injection of a local anesthetic before extraction of a second premolar. Seventy-two hours later, the patient has a 1.5 cm ulcer covered by a gray-white slough at the injection site. The most probable cause of this lesion is:
- aspirin burn
 - introduction of a foreign body
 - infection induced by needle contamination
 - infarction secondary to vasoconstrictor-induced anoxia
 - none of the above
38. Which of the following is the major component in the most antibody responses. It functions as antitoxin, opsonin, and neutralizes viruses in the blood stream?
- IgA
 - IgG
 - IgM
 - IgD
 - IgE
39. A 14-year-old girl has a 0.5x0.5 cm bluish-black swelling on the right maxillary alveolar ridge. Maxillary central and lateral incisors are erupted. The most likely diagnosis is:
- varix
 - eruption cyst
 - pigmented nevus
 - malignant melanoma
 - hemorrhagic bone cyst
40. Shifting of the midline of the chin to the unaffected side with resulting cross-bite malocclusion is seen in:
- unilateral hypoplasia of the mandibular condyle
 - unilateral hyperplasia of the mandibular condyle
 - bilateral hypoplasia of the mandibular condyle
 - mandibular fracture
 - zygomatic fracture
41. Which of the following diseases does not cause vesicles or bullae of mucous membrane?
- pemphigus
 - pemphigoid
 - herpes zoster
 - herpes simplex
 - lupus erythematosus
42. Which of the following is a true cyst?
- traumatic bone cyst
 - lingual mandibular concavity
 - calcifying odontogenic cyst
 - idiopathic bone cyst
 - aneurysmal bone cyst
43. 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
44. Which of the following cysts are usually associated with vital teeth?
- dentigerous cysts
 - lateral periodontal cysts
 - odontogenic keratocysts
 - globulomaxillary cysts
 - radicular cysts

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答案卷

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.									