

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙四	口腔微生物及免疫學	王子乾	90年元月11日第 節		

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Multiple choice [Dr. 王敏瑩]

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- 在健康牙齦 junctional epithelium 中常發現之防衛細胞為
 - Macrophage
 - B cell
 - T cell
 - neutrophil
- Porphyromonas gingivalis* 能抵抗宿主反應 (host response)是因具有
 - Capsule
 - Leukotoxin
 - Catalase
 - Protease

1) A+B 2) B+C 3) C+D 4) A+D
- Scaling root planing 後 1 天所見之菌斑主要細菌組成為
 - Cocci
 - Fusiform bacilli
 - Vibrios
 - Spirochetes
- 下列對 *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* 之敘述，何者為正確
 - 無法在二氧化碳環境下生長
 - 與 *Streptococcus* 可相互抗衡
 - 在美國 localized juvenile periodontitis 黑人病患以 type c 為主
 - 可產生 sulphur granule
- 唾液具有殺菌能力，是因具有
 - Lysozyme
 - Singlet oxygen
 - IgA
 - Lactoferrin

1) A+B+C 2) B+C+D 3) C+D+A 4) A+B+D
- 具有較強 opsonization 及 complement fixation 功能之 IgG 為
 - IgG1
 - IgG2
 - IgG3
 - IgG4

1) A+B 2) B+C 3) C+D 4) A+C

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7. 下列具吸引 neutrophil 能力者為
 - A. fMLP
 - B. C3a
 - C. IL-8
 - D. C5a

1) A+B+C 2) B+C+D 3) A+C+D 4) A+B+D

8. 當宿主反應主要為 antibody 時，T helper cell 及 cytokine profile 可能主要為
 - A. T helper 1
 - B. T helper 2
 - C. IFN γ
 - D. IL-10

1) A+C 2) A+D 3) B+C 4) B+D

9. 下列被認定與 adult periodontitis 相關之牙周致病菌為
 - A. *Porphyromonas gingivalis*
 - B. *Capnocytophaga*
 - C. *Campylobacter rectus*
 - D. *Treponema denticola*

1) A+B+C 2) B+C+D 3) A+C+D 4) A+B+D

10. 在病患之組織中可找到 spirochete 之入侵:
 1. Localized juvenile periodontitis
 2. Pregnancy gingivitis
 3. Rapidly progressive periodontitis
 4. ANUG

11. 懷孕期間 hormone 之改變，會使那種細菌數量增多
 1. *Porphyromonas gingivalis*
 2. *Prevotella intermedia*
 3. *Bacteroides forsythus*
 4. *Fusobacterium nucleatum*

12. 有下列情形之牙周病患其白血球趨化功能可能會有缺陷
 - A. smoking
 - B. diabetes mellitus
 - C. osteoporosis
 - D. hypertension

1) A+B 2) A+B+C 3) A+B+D 4) B+C+D

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13. 在有 HIV 之牙周病患者，常可出現那種細菌感染

- A. *Candida albicans*
- B. *spirochetes*
- C. Enteric rods
- D. *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitns*

1) A+B 2) A+C 3) B+C 4) B+D

14. 具有內毒素之細菌為

- A. *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitns*
- B. *Actinomyces viscosus*
- C. *Bacteroides forsythus*
- D. *Campylobacter rectus*

1) A+B+C 2) B+C+D 3) A+C+D 4) A+B+D

15. 年輕型牙周炎局限破壞或廣泛性破壞可能與_____價位有關

- 2) IgG1
- 3) IgG2
- 4) IgG3
- 5) IgG4

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Select the proper answer

- () 1. Which of the following statement concerning root surface caries is not correct?
 - A) occurs as result of gingival recession that exposes the root cementum or dentin to the oral environment
 - B) the exposed cementum surface is vulnerable to demineralization by acid
 - C) associated with S. mutans
 - D) all of the above are correct
- () 2. Which of the following statements concerning caries is not correct?
 - A) a chronic infection of enamel of dentin
 - B) bacterial infection results in demineralization of teeth by acid produced by bacteria
 - C) dietary and host factors also play important role
 - D) all of the above are correct
- () 3. Saliva, one of the host factors, influence the caries formation. Which of the following statements regarding saliva is not correct?
 - A) the flow rate of saliva influences the incidence of caries
 - B) the composition of saliva influences the incidence of caries
 - C) the buffer capacity of saliva influences the incidence of caries
 - D) all of the above are correct
- () 4. Which of the following bacteria is not associated with caries?
 - A) Streptococcus
 - B) Actinomyces
 - C) Lactobacillus
 - D) Veillonella
- () 5. In which of the following processes electrostatic charge is not involved?
 - A) pellicle formation
 - B) bacterial adherence
 - C) biofilm formation
 - D) all of the above are involved
- () 6. S. mutans is highly associated with which of the following caries
 - A) dentinal caries
 - B) fissure caries
 - C) root surface caries
 - D) all of the above
- () 7. Which of the following features is not associate with Lactobacillus?
 - A) aerobic rod
 - B) ferment glucose with the production of lactic acid
 - C) highly associated with fissure caries
 - D) all of the above

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- () 8. Which of the following statements regarding the early development of dental plaque is not true?
- A) Gram-positive cocci are predominant
 - B) Owing to their preferential affinity for pellicle-coated tooth surface
 - C) Rich in oxygen
 - D) Rich in nutrient
- () 9. Which of the following is usually not seen in children?.
- A) enamel caries
 - B) dentinal caries
 - C) root surface caries
 - D) fissure caries
- () 10. Which of the following is not a feature associated with the outer side of dental plaque?
- A) high availability of nutrient
 - B) more oxygen content
 - C) more negatively charged
 - D) higher pH
- () 11. Which of the following members of mutans streptococci are most commonly found in human?
- A) S. mutans and S. rattus
 - B) S. mutans and S. sobrinus
 - C) S. sobrinus and S. rattus
 - D) S. rattus, S. sobrinus and S. mutans
- () 12. Which of the following mechanisms has not been proposed to explain the anticaries effect of fluoride?
- A) incorporation of fluoride into the developing enamel increases its acid resistance
 - B) to kill dental bacteria directly
 - C) inhibition of bacterial enzymes required for sugar metabolism
 - D) all of the above are proposed
- () 13. Which of the following is found usually in elderly?
- A) pit caries
 - B) dentinal caries
 - C) root-surface caries
 - D) smooth surface caries
- () 14. Which of the following features is not associated with nursing caries?
- A) extensive
 - B) on the maxillary anterior teeth
 - C) occurs in bottle-feeding infants
 - D) also occurs in breast-feeding infants

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- () 15. Which of the following statements regarding plaque matrix is not correct?
- A) mainly homopolymer
 - B) functions as food storage
 - C) also functions as biologic glue allowing the plaque adhere to the tooth
 - D) produced mainly by Gram-positive bacilli

Select the proper and answer

- () 1. Which of the following candidiasis is more often seen in AIDS patients and person with endocrinopathy?
- A) thrush
 - B) chronis mucocutaneouss candidiasis
 - C) candidal keukoplakia
 - D) etythematous candidiasis
- () 2. It has been proposed that the switching phenomenon may benefit *C. albicans* via the following mechanisms except
- A) to escape the action of antifungal substances produced by the host immune system
 - B) to evade the cytotoxic effect of antibody
 - C) to produce toxic substance against host
 - D) to facilitate the attachment and colonization
- () 3. Which of the following descriptions regarding Kaposi's sarcoma is not correct?
- A) the commonest cancer found in AIDS patients
 - B) oral Kaposi's sarcoma may result in aveolar bone destruction
 - C) recently it has been proofed that virus is the etiologic agent
 - D) members of the alphaherpesvirinae is the etiologic agent
- () 4. Which of the following viruses is associated with leukoplakia found in AIDS patients?
- A) CMV
 - B) EBV
 - C) HSV
 - D) VZV
- () 5. All of the following statements concerning herpesviruses are correct except
- A) the major virus group that causes oral disease
 - B) double-stranded DNA naked viruses
 - C) with a tendency to caused latent infection
 - D) most herpesvirus infection respond to anitviral agent such as acyclovir

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- () 6. Which of the following viruses are found in the majority of persistent oral ulcer occurred in HIV-infected patients?
 A) HSV and CMV
 B) CMV and VZV
 C) VZV and HSV
 D) VZV and CMV
- () 7. Which of the following features is not associated with primary HSV-1 infection?
 A) the most common clinical manifestation is fever blister
 B) usually self-limited
 C) may results in persistent oral ulcer in HIV-infected patients
 D) all of the above
- () 8. Which of the following statements regarding systemic mycosis is not correct?
 A) occur usually following inhalation of fungal spores
 B) usually lung is the primary affected organ
 C) oral lesions may be manifested
 D) oral manifestation is more frequent following mucormycosis as compared with other systemic mycoses
- () 9. All of the following description regarding *C. albicans* are correct except
 A) the most common fungal found the oral cavity
 B) a dimorphic fungus
 C) having some virulent factors
 D) amphotericin B is effective against *C. albicans*
- () 10. EBV is a member of ____-herpesvirinae.
 A) Alpha B) gamma C) beta D) delta
- () 11. Which of the following is denture-related candidiasis?
 A) thrush
 B) candidal leukoplakia
 C) chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis
 D) erythematous candidiasis
- () 12. ____-herpesvirinae infect mainly lymphocyte and epithelial cell.
 A) Alpha B) gamma C) beta D) delta

Describe the possible pathogenic mechanisms of herpesvirus-related periodontal disease.

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- 下列何者常見於 dental plaque 或 saliva 中卻不常出現在 periapical abscess 中?(1分)
 1. Streptococcus anginosus
 2. Streptococcus mutans
 3. Streptococcus mitis
 4. Streptococcus intermedius

- 下列與 periapical abscess 有關之 microorganism 中何者不會產生 black-pigment?(1分)
 1. Prevotella gingivalis
 2. Prevotella intermedia
 3. Porphyromonas gingivalis
 4. Porphyromonas endodontalis

- 下列敘述何者為誤?(1分)
 1. Inflammatory destructive changes of the pulp may be caused by both infectious and by noninfectious products.
 2. Necrotic root canals may contain significant amounts of LPS-endotoxin produced by the gram-negative bacteria.
 3. The spread process of infection proceeds according to "the law of less resistance."
 5. Necrosis of the pulp may remain sterile, but the body's defending forces in the periapical tissue can function on it. So the necrotic pulp will not easily influence the perical tissue.

- 下列敘述何者為誤?(1分)
 1. 隨著時間得增加感染根管內的 facultative anaerobic bacteria 越來越多
 2. 隨著時間得增加感染根管內的 obligate anaerobic bacteria 越來越多
 3. 隨著時間得增加感染根管內 G(-) anaerobic bacteria 越來越多
 4. 出現在感染根管內的 facultative anaerobic bacteria 比根尖位置的要多

- 請解釋 anachoresis 現象?(2分)
- 請說明牙髓感染的途徑除 anachoresis 外尚有那四種?(4分)