私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一字期期中考試命題紙(試)題紙

系級	科	目授课教師 考 試 日 期 學 號 姓 名
中国	楚	下 **
*0		1. Please briefly answer what treatment plan you can do for orthodontic
<u></u>	ь ж	problems as below: (12%)
	br遊	a posterior crossbite, in early mixed dentition
		b. Alignment problem, localized space loss(3mm or less unilaterally,
		4mm bilaterally)in early mixed dentition
		c. space discrepancies in 10mm or more, in mixed dentition
	•.	d. Ant. openbite, in early mixed dentitiion
		e. single tooth crossbite, in adolescence
		f. missing or malformed lateral incisors, in adult
		2. In orthodontic diagnosis, what evaluation we have to do for oral
		health?(4%)
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		3. Please describe what are the principles of treatment planning?(4%)
		4. In Orthodontic diagnosis, what evaluation we have to do in frontal
:		view of facial esthetics?(3%)
		5 Piease list 2 methods for shuring linear to the same
		5. Please list 2 methods for physical growth evaluation in clinical orthodontic diagnosis. (2%)
		of thought to diagnosis. (ZA)
		1. 試逃早期治療之優點及缺點(5%)
	Dr. 彭.	
		2. 何謂 FKO 並說明其使用之目的、原 選及 Construction bite 製作要領 (5%)
	*.	3. 試述 retainer 之種類 (可繪圖說明)。(5%)
		4. 試述牙齒矯正後 relapse 之原因。(4%)
		4. 武処才機構足後 Tetapse 之原因。(4%)
		5. 請說明 Digital Sucking 之治療原則。(3%)
		6. 何謂 Visceral Swallowing 及 Somatic Swallowing 其特徵爲何? (3%)
		· Pilli Vissola Swanowing 及 Somatic Swanowing 实行政局内 (970)
	. 3.	
	br. #	 請列舉二種 growth modification appliance 及其 indication (4%) Indications for banding (4%)
		3. Wider Bracket advantages and disavantages (3%)
		4. Orthodontic archwire materials (6%)
		5. Explain first order bend, second order bend, and third order bend (3%)
		6. Differences between adolescent and adult orthodontic patients in treatment
		planning from biological and therapeutic approach considerationa
		7. What you should consider in molar uprighting (4%)
		8. How do you treat the premature loss of primary incisors, cuspid, 1st molar, 2nd
		molar (4%) 9. Complication of serical extraction (3%)
		10. How do you treat the etopic erupted permanent molar (3%)

11. Please list the difference between conventional and surgical orthodontics (6%)