

臺北醫學大學 89 學年度第 2 學期 **期中** 考試 **命題紙**
 (**期末**) (**試**)

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙四	牙髓病學	胡雅萍	90年6月20日第1節		

※①請注意本試題共 4 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)。

一. Multiple choices: 20%

- 下列各藥物中，那一種不能使牙根尖滲出物停止？
 - Glycerin Iodide
 - β -iodine
 - 氫氧化鈣
 - Cresatin
 - CMCP
- 下列有關各種藥物作用之敘述中，那一項是不正確的？
 - 乳牙之冠髓切除術最好使用Ca(OH)₂
 - 若根管受到感染，則最好使用 FC
 - PCP可以加強丁香油酚 (eugenol) 在根管內之消毒效果
 - Glutaraldehyde可以做為根管用藥
 - Thymol iodide可以用來止痛
- Corticosteroid-Antibiotics Combinations
 - Are highly effective in the treatment of over-instrumentation
 - Usually used as routine endodontic medicaments
 - must be flooded or injected into the periapical tissue for direct contact
 - 能迅速而有效的消除牙根尖之疼痛
 - 其作用和FC相似
- Which of the following medicaments can be used for pulp devitalization or fix the residual pulp tissue (in past and now)

A. Caustinerf Pedodontique	B. Guaiacol
C. Phenol iodide	D. Arsenic
E. FC	
- 下列那些藥物不是用來止痛的？

A. Cresatin	B. FC
C. Eugenol	
D. Thymol iodide	
E. Dexamesasone	
- The following medicaments used as a hemostasis is/are
 - Distilled water
 - Hydrogen peroxide
 - Local anesthetics
 - Formocresol
 - CMCP
- In the following agents, which is the irrigant(s) can be used in irrigation of the root canal?
 - 5% sodium hypochlorite
 - Chelating agents
 - Urea peroxide
 - Normal saline
 - 30% H₂O₂

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙四	牙髓病學	胡雅萍	90年6月20日第1節		

※①請注意本試題共 4 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)。

8. 下列那些藥物可用來止「根尖周圍炎」的疼痛的?
 - A. Pulpomixine
 - B. Gentamycin and Dexamesasone
 - C. Iodoform
 - D. Eugenol
 - F. Streptomixine

9. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 - A. Among the anaerobic bacteria, *Prevotella* and *Porphyromonas* species occur in 4-67% of necrotic canals and 4-90% of periapical abscesses.
 - B. In acute endodontic lesions, little obligate anaerobic bacteria are present.
 - C. *Porphyromonas endodontalis* and *Porphyromonas gingivalis* commonly are isolated from teeth with symptomless cases
 - D. *Prevotella denticola* is always isolated from acute periapical abscess case in children
 - E. Black-pigmenting bacterial species, particularly *Porphyromonas endodontalis*, have been singled out as potentially important pathogens in periapical infections.

10. Which of the following Anaerobic bacteria can be found in the root canal infections
 - A. *Prevotella*
 - B. Gram-negative anaerobic bacilli
 - C. *Lactobacillus*
 - D. *S. mutans*
 - E. *Porphyromonas*

11. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 - A. The apical portion of root canals from teeth with necrotic pulp and periapical lesion regularly contain bacteriae, mainly aerobes (68%).
 - B. Apical purulent inflammation are including *Porphyromonas endodontalis*, *Prevotella intermedia* and *Porphyromonas gingivalis*
 - C. Microorganisms in necrotic root canal systems have the *capacity for invasion, production of enzymes* such as collagenease, hyaluronidase, and fibrinolysin that inhibit phagocytosis
 - D. In the severe orofacial infection, the predominant microorganisms are anaerobic G(-) rods, particularly *Prevotella*, *Porphyromonas* and *fusobacteria* (*F. nucleatum*)
 - E. Lipopolysaccharides will lead to bone loss

12. Microorganisms found in the infected root canals
 - A. Are non-pathogenic in oral cavity
 - B. Always create with high virulence
 - C. Can easily create bacteremia by nonsurgical endodontic therapy
 - D. Are strongly implicated in the production pulpal inflammation and necrosis in the root canal
 - E. *Streptococcus mitis* is the most prevalent

13. The most possible route of microorganism's ingress to induce pulpal inflammation is
 - A. Periodontal disease
 - B. Dead tract
 - C. Abrasion, erosion, attrition
 - D. Fracture
 - E. Dental caries

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
牙四	牙髓病學	胡雅萍	90年6月20日第1節		
※①請注意本試題共 4 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)。					

14. Needles, irrigating syringes are best sterilized with
- Autoclave
 - Dry heat
 - Glass bead sterilizer
 - Ethylene oxide
 - Flaming
15. About sterilization, which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Testing for sterilization is test for the temperature level
 - The temperature of dry heat sterilizer is no more than 335° F to avoid melting or weaken the solder
 - Autoclave will corrode and rust of metallic instruments, so metallic instruments can't sterilized with autoclave
 - Powder and Plastics can be sterilized by chemical vapor sterilizer
 - Spreader and plugger can be sterilized with autoclave
16. 下列有關根管沖洗劑—次氯酸鈉(NaOCl)之作用，那一項是錯的?
- 溶解壞死齒髓組織之能力筆活組織強
 - 具有消毒作用
 - 具有漂白作用
 - 無刺激性
 - 潤滑根管器械
17. 有關玻璃珠消毒器之消毒方法，下列何者為正確?
- 上面沾有牙本質屑(Dentinal debris) 之使用過之根管針(Reamer)或根管銼(File)可直接插入玻璃珠消毒器中消毒
 - 紙針(Paper)消毒之時間較根管針要長
 - 消毒時宜置於中央，因此處之溫度最均勻
 - 此消毒器之溫度可高達450°F以上
 - 食鹽之消毒效果優於玻璃珠，此因其粒子較小，傳熱較均勻之故
18. Which of the following statements about disinfectants is/are correct?
- Formaldehyde is more active at a low concentration than Glutaraldehyde
 - 70% - 80% ethyl alcohol is more effective in enzyme denaturation and lysis than at 100%
 - The effect of chemicals is primarily dependent on concentration and exposure time
 - 2% Glutaraldehyde can be used as an intracanal dressing medicament
 - Sodium hypochlorite may not be used for disinfecting of instrument because of its corrosive activity
19. Which of the following disinfection methods can be used for "gutta percha point"?
- Glass bead sterilizer
 - Autoclave
 - Immersion in "sodium hypochlorite" for 1 minute
 - Immersion in 70% alcohol for 5 minutes
 - Disinfection is not necessary because of root canal sealer is antiseptic

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
牙 四	牙 髓 病 學	胡 雅 萍 等	90 年 6 月 20 日 第 1 節		

※①請注意本試題共 4 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)。

20. In the following statements about microbial inactivation, which will be correct?
- Low temperature and persistent for a long time will kill m/o
 - Efficiency of dry heat at the same temperature is more than of moist heat
 - The temperature range for microbial growth is between -5°C and 80°C
 - Moist heat acts by denaturing protein, and dry heat acts by oxidation
 - The effect of chemicals is primarily dependent on concentration and exposure time

二、簡 答 題：

- 若根管內有膿，請問最好先用什麼來沖洗？ (1)
- 臨床你根據那些現象懷疑根管有穿孔之可能？(How to locate the perforation site by clinical investigation?) (2)
- Please write four bases for selection a proper treatment for acute abscess. (4)
- What does the treatment of apical 1/3 perforation depend on? (2)
- How to establish a drainage? (3)
- Multirrooted tooth 之 emergency treatment 有幾種方式？請寫出來(3)
- 如何處理 broken instrument with mechanical 之方式？ (5)
- Vertical fracture 之 x-ray 有何 finding? (3)
- 如何鑑別診斷 concussion and subluxation? (4)
- 牙齒發生異位(Displacement)後，neurovascular supply 發生改變後有什麼影響？ (2)
- 如何診斷不明顯之異位？ (2)
- 牙齒 luxation 後為何會吸收？ (2)
- 年輕的或年老的牙齒發生 complete avulsion 後哪一個預後差？ (1)
- 臨床上有那些症狀可以顯示根管治療之失敗？ 3
- 請舉出五大項原因說明牙齒已不能做根管治療了。 5
- 什麼情況之下牙髓健康還須要做根管治療？ 3
- Endo-perio problem 之分類？6%
- 試列出四種臨床上可用於 Endo-Periodontal lesions 做鑑別診斷之工具。(6%)
- 請問牙根尖手術時翻瓣設計(flap design)主要分那兩種類型？(1分)
- 請寫出四種你所知道牙根尖手術逆充填前 bone cavity 之止血方法(2分)
- 根尖逆充填時窩洞準備應注意符合哪五項要件(5分)
- 請寫出目前所知最理想的根尖逆充填材料及其全名(1分)(2分)
- 以上顎門齒為例，繪圖並說明成功的 post & core design 所應具備之六項特徵。 6%
- 一正中門齒其 working length 為 23mm，若欲製作 casting post & core 時，在 crown preparation 切端先行 reduce 2mm，試問您得 drill 最深可達多少 mm？並簡述其理由。 4%
- 繪圖並說明 wide-open root canal 的牙齒，其 post & core prepare 之方法及其原因。 2%