

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 二 學期 期 中 考 試 (命 試) 題 紙

| 系 級 | 科 目 | 授 課 教 師 | 考 試 日 期 | 學 號 | 姓 名 |
|--|---------|---------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|
| | 牙 髓 病 學 | 胡 邦 輝 | ____ 年 ____ 月 ____ 日 第 ____ 節 | | |
| ※①請注意本試題共 ____ 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)。 | | | | | |

I. 選擇題 12%

1. 考慮 hydrodynamic theory 與 pulpal pain 之關係，下列何者較不相干
 - A. mechanical deformation of odontoblast
 - B. A- δ nerve fibers
 - C. C nerve fiber
2. Cold stimulation will cause
 - A. delayed tubular fluid contraction
 - B. immediately tubular fluid contraction
 - C. both inward flow and outward flow of the fluid
 - D. only inward fluid flow
3. 下列何者非 Phoenix abscess 之特徵為：
 - A. recrudescent
 - B. existing periapical radiolucency
 - C. existing subacute pulpitis
 - D. acute exacerbation
4. 以 gate control theory 來解釋 acute pulpitis 之間歇性疼痛：
 - A. 因為 A- β fiber 興奮而關閉 gate
 - B. 因為 A- δ fiber 興奮而關閉 gate
 - c. 因為 C fiber 興奮而關閉 gate
5. 何者為 pulp 中傳導較快之 PAIN fiber ?
 - A. A- β B. A- δ C. C
6. 有關 Thermal stimulations 之敘述何者錯誤?
 - A. Cold 使 tubular fluid 收縮
 - B. Hot 使 intrapulpal pressure 增高, cold 反之
 - C. Cold 為 delayed response, hot 為 immediate response
 - D. Dry friction heat 刺激性大於 moist heat
7. 下列何者與 Spontaneous pulpal pain 無關
 - A. C fiber summation
 - B. intrapulpal pressure
 - C. Release of chemical agents due to tissue injuries
 - D. A- δ fiber deformation
8. 有關 granuloma 之敘述，下列何者為誤
 - A. 肉芽腫為 advanced stage of chronic periapical periodontitis
 - B. 可視為一種根尖組織對 pulpal irritant 之反應
 - C. 可因 central necrosis 而轉成 periapical abscess 甚至形成 cyst
 - D. 可伴有牙根尖吸收, 骨吸收, 及進行性之內吸收

私立臺北醫學院 九十 學年度第 二 學期 期中 考試 (命 試) 題紙

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|--|---------|---------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|
| | 牙 髓 病 學 | 胡 雅 萍 君 | ____ 年 ____ 月 ____ 日 第 ____ 節 | | |
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9. Acute periapical abscess 最痛之時期為

- A. 牙周膜期
- B. 骨內期
- C. 骨膜下期
- D. 黏膜下期

10. periapical granuloma 中 primary exudative zone 是列何區?

- A. zone of stimulation
- B. zone of irritation
- C. zone of contamination
- D. zone of necrosis

11. 有關 chronic periapical abscess, 下列何者為誤

- A. 為 suppurative apical periodontitis
- B. 常伴有 sinus tract
- C. 可因 pressure 增高而引致 pain sensation
- D. 伴有 condensing osteitis

12. 下列有關 chronic pulpitis 之敘述, 何者為誤?

- A. proliferative force dominates and complete repair will occur in the ulcerative form
- B. pain is absent because of subthreshold intrapulpal pressure
- C. intact, noninflammatory pulp tissue is preserved in the pulp core area as well as in the radicular area in some cases
- D. blockage of the exudative drainage will cause an increasing of the pulp pressure and shift the pulp to an subacute stage
- E. resolution of incipient closed form chronic pulpitis is possible and may leave irritation dentin or diffuse calcification

II. 是非題 13%

1. Acute pulpitis 與 hyperemia 最大的區別在前者有 spotaneous pain, 而後者需有外來之刺激才引起疼痛, 但是二者受外界刺激引發疼痛均會呈現持續性疼痛
2. Hyperemia 與 hypersensitive dentin 二者均屬 hyperreactive pulpalgia, 前者牙髓有 vasodilation 之現象, 而後者則不一定有牙髓內部微血管病變
3. Chronic ulcerative pulpitis 與 hyperplastic pulpitis 均屬 proliferative hyperreactivity phase, 一般而言無疼痛現象, 也無急性化之可能
4. Acute pulpitis 之 advanced stage 髓內壓力漸減, 但 toxic product 增加, sharp pain 漸減緩, 而 dull pain 漸增
5. Chronic pulpalgia 常有 diffuse pain, 又常伴有 referred pain, 臨床上常視為 subacute pulpitis, 症狀最易變化, 疼痛劇烈時與 acute pulpitis 相似, 症狀變化之因素在 exudative zone become hyperactive
6. 多根牙之 chronic pulpitis 常有 partial necrosis 之現象, 亦可能伴有 chronic apical periodontitis
7. 根管治療完成之後, focus of necrosis and infection 消除, apical granuloma 可由內向外痊癒, 牙根部之 alveolar bone proper 也會再生

私立臺北醫學院 九十 學年度第 二 學期 期中 考試 命 題紙
期末 考試 (試)

| 系 級 | 科 目 | 授 課 教 師 | 考 試 日 期 | 學 號 | 姓 名 |
|-----|------|---------|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| | 牙髓病学 | 胡邦新 | ____年____月____日第____節 | | |

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8. Acute periapical abscess 為 acute apical periodontitis 的 advanced stage, 但是疼痛感更劇烈, 且有 spontaneous pain, 但是病人常因 referred pain 之故無法正確指出患處
9. Internal and external resorption 常見於失活齒, crown discoloration 與 dull pain 為常見症狀
10. The dead cells and the proteolytic product will act as secondary irritants and maintained the inflammatory response of the pulp.
11. Phoenix abscess 為 acute exacerbation of chronic periapical abscess. 癥狀與急性相同 X-ray: 有 large periapical radiolucency,
12. Condensing osteitis, chronic apical periodontitis, periapical granuloma, radicular cyst 均無 signs and symptoms
13. Acute periapical abscess 早期與 acute apical periodontitis 的區別診斷在前者有 gumboil.

III. Multiple choicess:

1. In the following statements of subluxation, which is/are correct
 - A. Only minor injuries have been sustained by the periodontal structures so that a little loosening is present
 - B. Clinical examination reveals a marked reaction to percussion in horizontal and/or vertical direction
 - C. Vitality test may be (-)
 - D. Gingival bleeding is the main sign
 - E. Extraction is usually the treatment of choice
2. Lingual developmental groove,
 - A. Is most commonly appears in upper central and lateral incisors
 - B. Clinical examination may exhibit a symptomatic tooth with a palatal periodontal defect
 - C. May lead to secondary pulpal involvements
 - D. The prognosis is good after periodontal treatment
 - E. The prognosis is poor and should be extracted
3. Pain to percussion before endodontic treatment may be
 - A. Reversible pulpitis
 - B. Irreversible pulpitis
 - C. Inflammation of the periodontal ligament
 - D. Pulp necrosis
 - E. Acute apical abscess
4. Which root canal filling method should be used after completion of apexification?
 - A. Single cone method
 - B. Lateral condensation method
 - C. Lateral and vertical condensation method
 - D. Customized master cone method
 - E. None of the above

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|----|------|------|----------|----|----|
| | 牙髓病學 | 胡雅輝 | 年 月 日第 節 | | |

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5. In treatment of perforation
 - A. Control the hemorrhage is done by irrigating the cavity and pulp chamber with H_2O_2
 - B. Root resection should be considered where the apical third of the root has been perforated
 - C. Surgery is always needed
 - D. Enlargement and filling as an additional canal can be used
 - E. Sealing with MTA

6. Emergency treatments of acute periapical abscess may include
 - A. Intraoral incision of the submucosal swelling
 - B. Open chamber, removing necrotic tissue and gaining drainage through the root canal
 - C. Apical trephination should always be performed
 - D. The access should keep open whenever the drainage is obtained from the canal
 - E. Adjustment of occlusion for relief of pain may relieve pain

7. Apexogenesis is
 - A. Indicated in immature non-vital teeth to induce apical closure
 - B. An end of a successful pulpotomy
 - C. A treatment of open apex with vital pulp
 - D. A way to closed the open apex by $Ca(OH)_2$
 - E. The result is just like apexification

8. In acute endodontic lesions, large numbers of obligate anaerobic bacteria are present. These include
 - A. *Porphyromonas*
 - B. *Prevotella*
 - C. *Veillonella parvula*
 - D. *Actinomyces*
 - E. *Peptostreptococcus*

9. Calcified pulp chamber or root canal(s)
 - A. Always occur in traumatized tooth
 - B. Are the result of pulp necrosis
 - C. Are associated with $Ca(OH)_2$ apexogenesis
 - D. Are almost frequent in teeth with cervical abrasion
 - E. Often found in excessive caries

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|---------|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| 系 級 | 科 目 | 授 課 教 師 | 考 試 日 期 | 學 號 | 姓 名 |
| | endo | 胡雅萍 | ____年____月____日第____節 | | |

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以下題目每個答案 0.5 分

- 根管峽出現的機率以那一顆牙齒的那一個牙根最高? _____, 約佔 _____ % 以上。在同一牙根距離根尖位置不同, 根管峽出現的機率也不一樣, 但以距離根尖 _____ mm. ~ _____ mm. 處出現機率最高。
- Postoperative Sequela
 - Pain
 - Hemorrhage
 - Swelling
 - ecchymosis
 - _____
 - _____
- The advantages of MTA: 三氧礦聚合物
 - Least toxic of all the filling materials
 - _____
 - _____
 - Reasonably Radiopaque
- 逆向修形時窩洞的深度希望能準確地進入根管內至少 _____ mm.。
- 近年來較被推薦的根管逆充填材料有 MTA, ZOE 及 _____, _____ 等四種。
- 牙根尖手術時可用 _____ 將 _____ 及殘留的牙髓組織染色
- Recommended hemostatic technique for endodontic microsurgery

L.A. using 2% lidocaine with 1:50000 epinephrine
 Use epinephrine-saturated cotton pellets
 _____ used in osteotomies smaller than 5mm (寫全名勿用縮寫)
 _____ used in osteotomies larger than 5mm. (寫全名勿用縮寫)
- 傳統手術與顯微手術的比較

| 手術步驟 | 傳統根尖手術 | 顯微根尖手術 |
|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| 根尖定位 | 困難 | 準確 |
| 截骨範圍 | 大約 10 mm 直徑 | 小, 約 4-5mm 直徑 |
| 根尖檢視 | 困難 | 容易 |
| 根尖切除角度 | 斜角大, 約 45 度 | 斜角小, 小於 _____ 度 |
| 根尖峽檢定 | 不可能觀察 | 容易觀察 |
| 逆向窩洞修形 | 約略抓住方向 | 與 _____ 同軸 |
| 逆充填 | 憑感覺填補 | 準確填補 |
- 牙根尖手術常用的 Flap design 有以下三種
 - Sulcular full-thickness flap
 - _____ flap
 - Semilunar flap
- Potential contraindications
 - Proximity to neurovascular bundle
 - _____ area
 - Maxillary sinus
- When nonsurgical endodontic therapy or _____ is impossible or unsuccessful then endodontic surgery will be indicated.

| 系級 | 科目 | 授課教師 | 考試日期 | 學號 | 姓名 |
|----|------|------|-----------------------|----|----|
| 牙 | Endo | 許明輝 | ____年____月____日第____節 | | |

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12. Contraindications for endodontic surgery
 Periodontal health of the tooth
 Patient _____ consideration
 Surgeon's skill and ability

ANSWER SHEET

I.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | | | |

II.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | | |

III.

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | |

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 如何處理 broken instrument with mechanical 之方式? (5)
- How to diagnose the dental conditions after traumatic injury? (4)
- 若牙齒破壞太嚴重而必須上 rubber dam 時，請問牙齒有哪些處理方式使 clamp 較為容易操作? (5)
- 如果異位不是很明顯，請問你如何診斷之? (2)
- Please write the histologic healing processes between two fragment of root fractures excluding non-union (3)
- 如何鑑別診斷 intratreatment pain，並給予什麼治療? (4)
- What are the pretreatment of perforation? (4)
- 如何增加前牙 post 之 retention (5)
- 試述 post space preparation 之應注意事項並說明原因 (6)
- Endo-perio problem 兩者之非共通症狀有哪些? (5)
- 哪些 Endo 上的問題會影響到 Periodontium? (2)
- 牙周有問題而蔓延到牙髓組織的進入途徑有哪些? (4)
- 請舉出兩個因牙齒解剖型態不正常而易導致牙髓病變的例子。 (2)
- 請舉出五大項原因說明牙齒已不能做根管治療了。(5)
- 什麼情況之下牙髓未壞死還須要做根管治療? (only 4)