

# 臺北醫學大學 102 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班入學考試

## 齒顎矯正學試題

本試題第 1 頁；共 3 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損，應立即請監試人員補發)

### 注意事項

- 一、本試題共二大題，共計 100 分。
- 二、請將最適當的答案依題號作答於考試答案卷上。
- 三、試題答錯者不倒扣；題次號碼錯誤或不按順序或鉛筆作答，不予計分。

### 一、選擇題 (每題 2%，共 50%)

- 後顱底(Posterior cranial base)長度會隨著生長發育而增加，試問顱底骨的生長屬於哪一種形式？  
endochondral bone formation  
intramembranous bone formation  
periosteal bone formation
- 下列何種情形不常見於長臉型(long face)的生長型式？  
前牙開咬(anterior open bite)  
下頷平面角(mandibular plane angle)增加  
下頷往前旋轉(forward rotation)  
下前顏面高度(lower anterior face height)增加
- 某患者因為上頷側門齒牙冠斷裂(crown fracture)而前來就診，經由X光評估，發現斷裂線在齒槽脊下方1 mm。若此時想採用強迫萌出之方法(forced eruption)來將牙齒拉出，以利將來假牙之製作，則此牙應該突出(extrusion)的量為多少？  
1 mm  
2 mm  
3 mm  
4 mm
- 在齒列矯正時，下列那一個因素與牙根尖吸收現象的關係最密切？  
施力方式  
施力大小  
施力範圍  
施力時間(duration)
- 有一病人做完矯正治療，門齒排列得太過直立，而呈現一個齒顎矯正性外觀(orthodontic look)，是因為此矯正醫師沒有注意？  
first order bend  
second order bend  
third order bend  
fourth order bend  
上下顎骨有骨性差異  
正常垂直咬合覆蓋
- 下列有關循序拔牙法(serial extraction)之適應症的敘述，何者為非？  
牙弓空間不足超過10 mm  
Class I 白齒關係  
正常垂直咬合覆蓋
- 下列何者不屬於循序拔牙法(serial extraction)後可能發生的問題？  
拔牙空間殘留  
下門牙向舌側傾斜  
垂直覆蓋(overbite)加深  
犬齒向近心側傾斜
- 齒顎矯正治療完成，移除矯正裝置後，牙周韌帶(PDL)與牙齦纖維(gingival fiber)需要時間reorganization，請問何者reorganization之速度較快？  
PDL  
gingival fiber  
一樣快  
無法比較
- 當植入矯正植體(TADs)時，下列哪個未至需要 pre-drilling ?  
infrazygomatic crest  
inter-radicular  
buccal shelf  
edentulous area
- 關於尋找musculo-skeletally stable position何者為是？  
bilateral manual manipulation technique開始時要讓病人嘴張大超過20 mm  
leaf gauge是利用雙手去導引mandible  
bilateral manual manipulation technique要讓mandible做gentle arcing  
gentle arcing是指mandible short movements of 0 to 2 mm
- 判讀與辨識髁(condyle)的腐損(erosion)、骨刺(osteophytes)與平坦化(flattening)以及關節盤(disc)位置的最佳診斷工具為何？  
panoramic imaging  
magnetic resonance imaging  
computed tomography  
anthrography

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12. 正顎手術下顎的前置及後退會改變頭部重心位置及姿勢，術後一年的變化下列何者正確？
- (1) maxillary intrusion + mandibular advancement : head extension
  - (2) maxillary intrusion + mandibular advancement : head flexion
  - (3) maxillary intrusion + mandibular setback: head extension
  - (4) maxillary intrusion + mandibular setback: head flexion
- (1), (3)    (2), (3)
- (1), (4)    (2), (4)
13. 下列何者為腺狀臉(adenoidal facies)患者臉型的特徵？
- (1) 前臉部長度過長    (2) 上顎齒列前突
  - (1), (2), (3)    (2), (3), (4)
  - (3) 後牙錯咬    (1), (3), (4)
  - (4) 下顎平面角過小    (1), (2), (4)
14. 一位十歲女生，咬合為安格氏二級異常咬合，下顎後縮、上顎正常，下列何者為此時期之最佳處理方式？
- 繼續觀察
  - 拔牙治療
  - 接受功能性矯正裝置治療
  - 等待日後手術治療
15. 根據Tanaka 和 Johnston 對於未萌出恆牙齒大小之預測，假設已知下顎四顆恆門牙之大小為22.0 mm。預測之單側上顎犬齒、第一小白齒與第二小白齒之總和為多少？
- 21.5 mm
  - 22.0 mm
  - 32.5 mm
  - 33.0 mm
16. 下列有關矯正牙齒移動，下列何者主要來自 PDL？
- initial strain
  - progressive tooth movement
  - lag phase
  - undermining resorption
17. 下列測顱分析值中何者為下顎前突的咬合？
- |                 | 正常平均值 |
|-----------------|-------|
| facial angle    | 84.83 |
| A-B plane angle | -4.81 |
| Y-axis angle    | 65.38 |
| SNA             | 82.32 |
| SNB             | 78.90 |
|                 | 83    |
|                 | -3.5  |
|                 | 67    |
|                 | 84    |
|                 | 80    |
|                 | 80    |
|                 | 88    |
|                 | 0     |
|                 | 60    |
|                 | 80    |
|                 | 82    |
|                 | 85    |
|                 | -2    |
|                 | 65    |
|                 | 83    |
|                 | 79    |
|                 | 80    |
|                 | 82    |
|                 | 77    |
|                 | 65    |
|                 | 82    |
|                 | 77    |
18. 成人的骨性前牙開咬(skeletal anterior open bite)的型態特徵為下列何者？
- (1) mandibular plane angle較大
  - (3) 下顎枝(ramus)較大
  - (5) mandibular plane angle過於傾斜
  - (1), (2), (3)
  - (1), (2), (5)
  - (1), (4), (5)
  - (2), (3), (4)
  - (2) lower anterior facial height較大
  - (4) 上顎前牙萌發不足
19. Cephalometric Analysis 中的Downs 分析法下列何者有誤？
- (1) facial angle 過大表示下顎位置較前方
  - (3) Y axis angle 過小表示下顎位置較後方
  - (1), (2)
  - (1), (4)
  - (2) facial angle 過大表示下顎位置較後方
  - (4) Y axis angle 過小表示下顎位置較前方
  - (2), (3)
  - (2), (4)
20. 有關Bolton Ratio的敘述下列敘述何者正確？
- (1) 是上牙的寬度相對於下牙寬度的比值
  - (2) 比值較大的話，如果臼齒咬合關係正常則overjet會比較大
  - (3) 比值較大的話，如果overjet正常則臼齒咬合呈現Class III咬合關係
  - (4) 比值較大的話，下顎牙齒可以考慮使用reduction方式將牙齒寬度縮減
  - (5) 比值較大的話，如果臼齒咬合關係正常則上下顎門牙關係可能呈現edge to edge甚至anterior crossbite咬合
- (1), (2)
- (1), (5)
- (2), (3)
- (4), (5)
21. 利用cervical vertebrae (CVM stage)作生長發育評估時，如果X-ray上病人的頸椎顯示的是CS4，此現象是表示mandible的growth peak是大約何時發生？
- 兩年之後
  - 一年之後
  - 一年之內
  - 一年之前

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22. 下列何者不是 bimaxillary dentaoalveolar protrusion 的特徵？

lip incompetence

lip strain

large SNA, SNB angle

large interincisal angle

23. periodontal tissue 對於 orthodontic force 的 response，下列敘述何者正確？

(1) force 過大的時候受壓迫的牙週膜可能會壞死

(2) orthodontic force 越大，牙齒移動量也越大

(3) 使用 light force 的時候，牙齒不會有自發性疼痛也不會有 mobility

(4) 如果力量適當的話，pressure side 的齒槽壁可以看到 fibroblast 的增生

(5) 如果力量適當的話，tension side 的齒槽壁可以看到骨沉積

(1), (2)

(1), (5)

(2), (3)

(3), (4)

24. 使用 heavy force 做牙齒的移動時牙週組織變化的順序何者正確？

(1) 牙周膜出現 osteoclast, alveolar bone 表面開始被吸收 (2) 牙周膜發生 hyalinization 現象

(3) 牙周膜中有細胞增生現象

(5) alveolar bone 開始有 undermining resorption

(4)-(2)-(5)

(1)-(3)-(4)

(4) 牙齒停止移動

(4)-(1)-(5)

(2)-(1)-(3)

25. 下列測顎分析項目中何者並非使用 FH 平面當參考平面？

(1) gonial angle

(3) facial angle

(5) mandibular plane angle

(1), (2)

(1), (5)

(2) angle of convexity

(4) Y-axis angle

(2), (3)

(3), (4)

## 二、問答題（共 50%）

1. Please describe the muscles of mastication, including the name of muscle, origin and insertion of the muscle and the major function of muscle.(20%)
2. The following section of "MATERIALS AND METHODS" was quoted from the paper "Long-term stability of anterior open-bite closure with bilateral sagittal split osteotomy" published by Fontes et al. in American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics, 142(6) 792-800, 2012. Could you write down your comments to improve the quality of research design?(30%)

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Institutional review board approval for the use of human subjects was obtained from the University of Washington in Seattle. The electronic health records and surgical calendars of 1 oral surgeon (D.S.B.) from 1988 to 2009 were searched for all patients with anterior open bite who were consecutively treated (independent of outcome) with orthodontics and bilateral sagittal split osteotomy with surgical closing rotation of the mandible using rigid internal fixation only. Patients who received any form of surgery involving the maxilla to correct the anterior open bite during this time frame were excluded from the study. Once patients were identified, an attempt was made to collect cephalometric films from the oral surgeon or the treating orthodontist. The inclusion criteria were (1) cephalometric films available from 5 time periods—initial (T1), presurgery (T2), postsurgery (T3), debond (T4), and long term (T5,.1 year after the braces were removed); (2) no overlap of the incisors, as measured by the distance between the maxillary and mandibular incisal edges parallel to the maxillary occlusal plane at T1; and (3) composite tracing of T2 onto T3 demonstrated the bilateral sagittal split osteotomy with closing rotation of the mandible by using rigid internal fixation (with or without accompanying midline osteotomy or genioplasty at the surgery). The exclusion criteria were (1) incomplete, illegible, or nondiagnostic radiographs; (2) any maxillary surgery; (3) jaw surgery before or after the bilateral sagittal split osteotomy of interest; and (4) pretreatment facial trauma, facial surgery, or any syndrome affecting the face.

Comment 1

Comment 2

Comment 3

Comment 4

Comment 5 or more