

請務必於試卷紙上作答，違者該科不於計分。

一、選擇題 60%

1. Pierre Robin anomalad is characterized by cleft palate, glossoptosis and
  - A. maxillary micrognathia
  - B. mandibular micrognathia
  - C. double lip
  - D. microglossia
2. Which one is not a component of Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome?
  - A. Macroglossia
  - B. fissured tongue
  - C. facial paralysis
  - D. cheilitis granulomatosa
3. Tower skull, retruded mid-face, syndactyly, synonychia and trapezoid lips are found in patients with
  - A. Apert syndrome
  - B. Treacher Collins syndrome
  - C. Down syndrome
  - D. Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
4. Which one is not the cause of macroglossia?
  - A. cretinism
  - B. amyloidosis
  - C. acromegaly
  - D. hyperthyroidism
5. Nerve bundles, arteries, veins, mucous glands, hyaline cartilage are frequently found in the cyst wall tissue of:
  - A. Nasolabial cyst
  - B. Nasopalatine duct cyst
  - C. Nasoalveolar cyst
  - D. Globulomaxillary cyst
6. Which of the following orders ( appearance of cells , substances, or stages) is **Right** about the odontogenesis ?
  - A. inner dental epi. → ameloblast → odontoblast in crown → enamel → odontoblast in root
  - B. bud stage → bell stage → cap stage → Root formation
  - C. cap stage → bud stage → bell stage → Root formation
  - D. inner dental epi. → pre-ameloblast → odontoblast in crown → enamel → odontoblast in root
7. Which description is **Wrong** about Paget's disease ?
  - A. serum alkaline phosphatase elevated
  - B. serum  $Ca^{2+}$  elevated
  - C. urine hydroxyproline elevated
  - D. normal serum phosphorus level

8. Which is difficult to be diagnosed by radiography only?
- A. dens in dente
  - B. dilaceration
  - C. talon cusp
  - D. taurodontism
9. Which is more common found in the head & neck region of a patient about 30 year-old?
- A. neuroblastoma
  - B. osteosarcoma
  - C. chondrosarcoma
  - D. cherubism
10. Which cancer has the highest opportunity to form a radiopaque image when it metastasis to jaw?
- A. hepatoma
  - B. lung cancer
  - C. breast cancer
  - D. colon cancer
11. Strawberry gingivitis is a classic oral manifestation of
- A. Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome
  - B. Wegener's granulomatosis
  - C. Behcet's syndrome
  - D. Sjögren syndrome
12. Which of the following diseases is not the common cause of thrombocytopenia?
- A. Hemophilia
  - B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
  - C. Acute leukemia
  - D. Aplastic anemia
13. The followings were the characters of Acute leukemia, EXCEPT
- A. Thrombocytopenia
  - B. Hepatosplenomegaly
  - C. Lymphnode enlargement
  - D. Polycythemia
14. The following diseases may be a cause of coagulopathy, Except
- A. Hemophilia
  - B. Liver failure
  - C. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
  - D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
15. p53 gene is a(an)
- A. oncogene
  - B. growth factor
  - C. cytokine
  - D. tumor suppressor gene
16. Which is not a common oral manifestation of AIDS ?
- A. Moniliasis
  - B. Herpes zoster
  - C. strawberry molar
  - D. Acute necrotizing gingivitis
17. The most common site of oral lichen planus is
- A. lips
  - B. buccal
  - C. tongue
  - D. palate

18. Which type of oral lichen planus is pre-malignant  
 A. simple type B. plaque type C. multiple type D. erosive type
19. Which vitamin derivatives could be used to treat oral lichen planus?  
 A. A B. B C. C D. D
20. Which has the least association with hypercementosis ?  
 A. Acromegaly B. Gigantism C. Paget's disease of bone D. Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia
21. Which one is characterized by abig head, incomplete closure if sutures on skull, hypertelerism, and impacted supernumerary teeth ?  
 A. Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia B. Cleidocranial dysplasia C. Gardner's syndrome  
 D. Osteogenesis imperfecta
22. Which has short roots and apical pathosis without cause ?  
 A. dentinogenesis imperfecta, type I B. dentinogenesis imperfecta, type II  
 C. dentin dysplasia, type I D. dentin dysplasia, type II
23. Where is the most common location of enamel pearl ?  
 A. upper molar B. lower molar C. upper premolar D. lower premolar
24. Hairy leukoplakia is tending to occur at  
 A. tongue root B. tongue border C. dorsal tongue D. all of above
25. Which is(are) oral manifestation of Crohn's disease  
 1. Lip swelling & fissuring 2. Tissue tag 3. Cobblestone mucosa 4. Ulceration  
 A. 1+2 B. 1+2+3 C. 1+4 D. all of above
26. Facial paralysis commonly occurs in which of the following tumors when parotid gland is involved ?  
 1. mixed tumor 2. adenoid cystic carcinoma 3. polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma  
 4. papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum  
 A. 1, 2 B. 2, 3 C. 3, 4 D. 1, 4
27. In adenoid cystic Ca., which type of cells is surrounding the Pseudocysts :  
 A. myoepithelial cell B. intercalated duct cell C. acinic cell D. excretory duct cell
28. Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma(PLGA) characterized by cytological uniformity, morphological diversity and mostly common occurs in :  
 A. parotid gland B. submaxillary gland C. sublingual gland D. minor salivary gland
29. Which of the followings is not arising from the stem cell of intercalated duct tubular complex ?  
 A. myoepithelioma B. mucoepidermoid carcinoma C. adenoid cystic carcinoma D. Warthin's tumor
30. In Sialography, the branchless fruit-laden tree appearance is the characteristic finding of:  
 A. Central mucoepidermoid Ca. B. Benign lymphepithelial lesion C. salivary stone D. Ranula

二、問答題 40%

1. Please describe the classification of odontogenic tumors based upon the inductive effect of one dental tissue upon another, and give 3 examples(tumors) in each group. 9 %
2. Please describe any 4 pseudo cysts. 4%
3. Please describe the classification and common locations of the cemento-osseous dysplasia. 6%
4. Please describe the evaluation methods of salivary gland function for diagnosing Sjögren syndrome. 6%
5. Please figure out the various phases of leukoplakia on pathologic changes from thin leukoplakia to epithelium carcinoma by increasing malignant transformation potential and write down their clinical diagnoses. 15 % (請畫卡通圖並標示)