

# 臺北醫學大學 104 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生入學考試

臨床矯正暨兒童牙科學試題

本試題第 1 頁；共 4 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損，應立即請監試人員補發)

注  
意  
事  
項

- 一、本試題共三大題，共計 100 分。
- 二、請將最適當的答案依題號作答於考試答案用卷上。
- 三、試題答錯者不倒扣。

## 一、選擇題 (每題 2 分，共 40 分)

1. An impacted or unerupted maxillary canine may be located most accurately by means of
  - Ⓐ periapical and lateral jaw roentgenograms.
  - Ⓑ periapical and occlusal roentgenograms.
  - Ⓒ lateral jaw roentgenogram alone.
  - Ⓓ cephalogram.
2. At birth, the greatest dimension of the face is
  - Ⓐ depth
  - Ⓑ width
  - Ⓒ height
  - Ⓓ All dimensions are equal
3. After a tooth has been moved from one position to another, the resulting bone is
  - Ⓐ sclerotic bone
  - Ⓑ cortical bone
  - Ⓒ transitional bone
  - Ⓓ compact bone
4. The most stable point in a growing skull from a cephalometric standpoint is
  - Ⓐ sella turcica, the center of the pituitary fossa in the cranial base.
  - Ⓑ nasion, the junction of the nasal and frontal bones.
  - Ⓒ pogonion, the most anterior point on the bony chin.
  - Ⓓ the upper central incisor.
5. The human face is displaced
  - Ⓐ downward and forward
  - Ⓑ forward
  - Ⓒ downward
  - Ⓓ upward
6. In the study of occlusion, it is necessary to study the growth and development of the child, recognizing age, physical stature, familial background and any abnormalities evidenced by clinical examination and roentgenographic interpretation. Occlusion is therefore considered
  - Ⓐ static
  - Ⓑ dynamic and functional
  - Ⓒ mechanical and functional
  - Ⓓ a definite fixed position of teeth in each arch
7. The downward and forward direction of facial growth results from displacement of the maxilla in this direction along with:
  - Ⓐ upward and backward remodeling of the maxillary sutures.
  - Ⓑ vertical eruption and distal drift of the dentitions.
  - Ⓒ interstitial growth in the maxilla.
  - Ⓓ epithelial induction at the growth centers.
8. A needle fragment embedded in the anterior border of the ramus of the mandible of a 6-year old child would
  - Ⓐ soon become embedded more deeply as new bone covered it.
  - Ⓑ soon become free in the soft tissue as resorption uncovered it.
  - Ⓒ remain on the surface as the ramus was translated.
  - Ⓓ stimulate formation of a bony protuberance at the site of the needle fragment.
9. Cephalometric studies show that, on the average,
  - (a) the mandible grows more slowly than the maxilla.
  - (b) the maxilla, during growth, is translated in a downward and forward direction.

- (c) cranial base growth determines mandibular growth.  
(d) mandibular growth stops after maxillary growth.  
Ⓐ (a) and (b)                      Ⓑ (b) and (c)                      Ⓒ (b) and (d)                      Ⓓ (c) and (d)
10. What is the chief factor in the formation of the alveolar process?  
Ⓐ Eruption of teeth  
Ⓑ Normal process of growth  
Ⓒ Lengthening of the condyle  
Ⓓ Overall growth of the bodies of the maxilla and the mandible
11. Which of the following methods is least accurate in determining the site of new bone deposition in laboratory animals?  
Ⓐ Histochemical stains      Ⓑ Radiographs                      Ⓒ Alizarin stains                      Ⓓ Tetracycline stains
12. After age 6, the greatest increase in size of the mandible occurs  
Ⓐ at the symphysis.                      Ⓑ between the canines.  
Ⓒ along the lower border.                      Ⓓ distal to the first molars.
13. The downward and forward direction of facial growth results from  
Ⓐ upward and backward growth of the maxillary sutures and the mandibular condyle.  
Ⓑ vertical eruption and mesial drift of the dentitions.  
Ⓒ interstitial growth in the maxilla and the mandible.  
Ⓓ epithelial induction at the growth centers.
14. The condyle of the mandible grows by  
Ⓐ membrane bone growth                      Ⓑ interstitial bone growth  
Ⓒ appositional bone growth                      Ⓓ proliferation of cartilage
15. Cartilage differs from bone in that cartilage can increase in size by  
Ⓐ apposition                      Ⓑ sutural expansion                      Ⓒ interstitial growth                      Ⓓ selective resorption
16. Rapid palatal expansion of the maxilla is a therapeutic procedure that most closely mimics what biologic process?  
Ⓐ Remodeling                      Ⓑ Fusion                      Ⓒ Merging                      Ⓓ Displacement
17. Adult facial growth  
Ⓐ follows the same pattern for males and females.                      Ⓑ is more vertical in the male population.  
Ⓒ is more horizontal in the female population.                      Ⓓ none of the above.
18. The masseter muscle develops embryologically from which brachial (pharyngeal) arch  
Ⓐ I-First                      Ⓑ II-Second                      Ⓒ III-Third                      Ⓓ IV-Fourth
19. A dental implant placed in the area of the upper lateral incisor at age 7 will:  
Ⓐ be displaced along with the maxilla during growth.  
Ⓑ drift vertically with the alveolar process along with the natural teeth.  
Ⓒ be resorbed by the body as a foreign body.  
Ⓓ eventually be replaced by new bone laid down by cutting and filling cones.
20. Cross-sectional growth studies sample  
Ⓐ different individuals at the same age intervals.  
Ⓑ the same individuals, but different midsagittal sections.  
Ⓒ different individuals and different sagittal sections.

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④ the same individuals at different age intervals.

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## 二、填充題 (共 12 分)

1. 使用每週一次的含氟漱口水的濃度為：\_\_\_\_%NaF(3%)，每天使用的含氟漱口水濃度為：\_\_\_\_%NaF(3%)
2. 含氟牙膏之含氟濃度為\_\_\_\_ppm (3%)
3. 兒童牙科的治療目標為\_\_\_\_ (3%)

## 三、問答題 (共 48 分)

1. 請敘述乳齒齲齒的特徵。(18%)
2. 請敘述 Fluoride 的防齲機制為何？(9%)
3. 什麼是 behavior management？(3%)
4. 請敘述兒童牙科做 OD 時，在牙體型態上有些什麼 considerations？(8%)
5. SSC 的 indication 是什麼？(10%)