

第一大題 1-15，單選，每一小題2分，請將答案填寫於答案卷第一頁【選擇題作答區】內

1. The best way for determination of periodontal disease progression is to compare which of the following parameters at two points in time:
 - a. periapical radiographs
 - b. probing depth measurements
 - c. clinical attachment levels
 - d. vertical bitewing radiographs

2. The extremely proficient antigen-presenting cell is:
 - a. dendritic cell.
 - b. plasma cell.
 - c. neutrophil.
 - d. fibroblast.

3. Tunneled teeth are at higher risk for which of the following diseases:
 - a. recurrent periodontitis
 - b. root fracture.
 - c. root caries.

4. What is the most variable portion within the biologic width?
 - a. Sulcus
 - b. Junctional epithelium
 - c. Connective tissue attachment

5. Which treatment modality resulted in the greatest probing depth reduction and the greatest attachment gain in furcation area?
 - a. Modified Widman flap
 - b. Scaling and root planing
 - c. Bone replacement grafts only
 - d. Bone replacement grafts with membrane

6. What percentage of mandibular first molars has distal root concavities?
 - a. 66%
 - b. 77%
 - c. 88%
 - d. 99%

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7. Citric acid application for root surface biomodification is mainly used to:
 - a. destabilize any fibrin linkage.
 - b. demineralize the root surface.
 - c. facilitate a new junctional epithelium.
 - d. promote periodontal ligament cell migration.

8. Bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw occurs more commonly in:
 - a. the mandible.
 - b. patients on oral bisphosphonates for < 1 year.
 - c. patients on weekly dosing of oral bisphosphonates.
 - d. areas with thick mucosa overlying bony prominence

9. Which of the following is the LEAST important consideration in oral hygiene practices?
 - a. Time spent for brushing
 - b. Tooth-brushing technique
 - c. Interdental plaque control

10. The most common indication to splint mobile teeth is to:
 - a. improve patient' -s comfort.
 - b. deflect occlusal forces.
 - c. improve long term prognosis.
 - d. decrease mobility post-surgically.

11. During the post-extraction healing period, loss of bone width will be
 - a. less
 - b. equal
 - c. greaterthan loss of bone height.

12. According to the Gingival Index of Loe and Silness (1963), spontaneous bleeding would be given which score?
 - a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3

13. What is the principal mechanism of action for chlorhexidine gluconate against bacteria?
 - a. Metal ion binding to cell wall
 - b. Protein denaturation leading to cell lysis
 - c. Inhibition of sulfhydryl-dependent enzymes
 - d. Cationic binding to the cell wall leading to lysis

14. In patients taking Nifedipine, what factor is the most strongly associated with gingival enlargement?
- Age
 - Gender
 - Gingival Index
 - Medication dosage
15. According to a Neugebauer et al. (2010) review of cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) scans, what percentage of septae were present in maxillary sinuses?
- 4%
 - 17%
 - 33%
 - 67%

第二大題 問答題：

- I. To list the similarity and compare the difference in histopathological characteristics of peri-implantitis and periodontitis lesions; including: (1) the histology of periodontal and peri-implant tissue, (10%) (2) the pathogenesis, risk assessment, diagnosis and progression rate etc. (20%)
- II. Please describe the necessary management or preventive measures during periodontal surgery (or extraction) for those who used these drugs for a long time. (20 %)
- Alendronate (Fosamax®)
 - Aspirin (Bokey)
 - Warfarin (Coumadin®)
 - Amlodipine besylate (norvasc®)
 - Prednisolone (Predonine)
- III. Please describe the factors which need be considered when determining the prognosis of a periodontal diseased tooth, and give your definition of fair prognosis, questionable prognosis and hopeless prognosis. (20 %)

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