

系所組別： 口腔醫學研究所乙組

考試科目： 口腔病理學

考試日期：0308，節次：2

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一、選擇題：（一題3分，共 84分）

1. What are the characteristics of the soft palate?

- a. More minor salivary glands than the hard palate.
- b. More lymphoid and fatty tissue than the hard palate.
- c. Lacks bony support.
- d. All of the above

2. What is a macule?

- a. Uncovered wound of cutaneous or mucosal tissue that exhibits gradual tissue disintegration and necrosis.
- b. Describes a soft tissue lesion in which the epithelium above the basal layer is denuded.
- c. A permanent mark or cicatrix remaining after a wound heals.
- d. Circumscribed area of epidermis or mucosa distinguished by color from its surroundings.

3. Opposite of which tooth does the parotid duct open on the oral surface of the cheek through a small opening?

- a. Maxillary first premolar
- b. Mandible second molar
- c. Maxillary second molar
- d. Maxillary canine

4. Soft fluctuant lesion involving the retention of mucus in subepithelial tissue is called?

- a. Salivary calculi
- b. Dermoid cyst
- c. Cellulitis
- d. None of the above

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

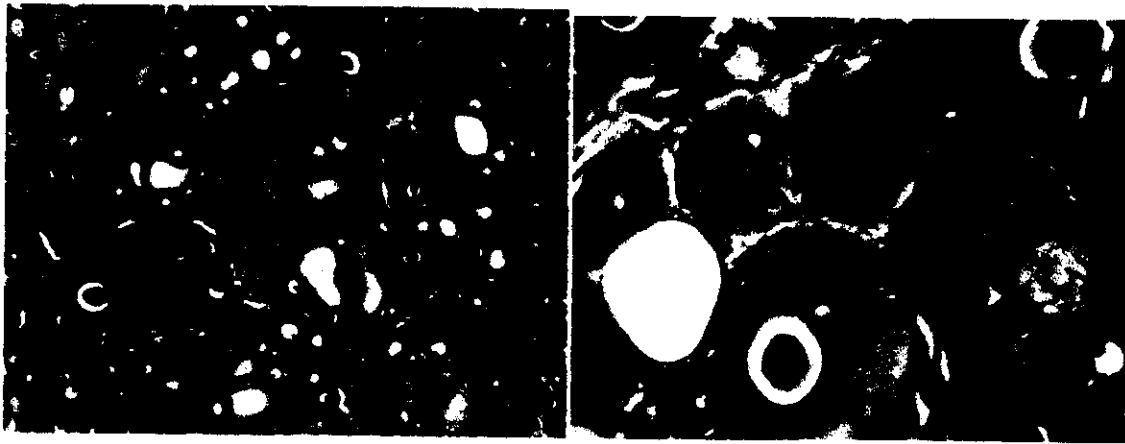
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5. This biopsy is obtained from the submandibular gland of a 45 year-old man. The most probable diagnosis is:



Pink, basement membrane like material was present. The images lack the concentric arrangement of tumor cells and also lack the squamous component. There is no chondroid component.

- a. Adenoid cystic carcinoma.
 - b. Pleomorphic adenoma.
 - c. Polymorphic low-grade adenocarcinoma.
 - d. Adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified (NOS).
 - e. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma.
6. What normally occurs two weeks after injury of mucosa?
- a. Neutrophils emigrate into the injured tissue.
 - b. Monocytes emigrate into the injured tissue
 - c. Granulation tissue is remodeled
 - d. A clot is formed
 - e. Fibrin is digested by enzymes and sloughs off.
7. What is the first cell to imigrate to the site of injury?
- a. Macrophage

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b. Lymphocyte

c. Plasma cell

d. Neutrophil

8. Degeneration of the tissue of the lips resulting from sun exposure.

a. Solar Cheilitis

b. Angular Cheilitis

c. Solar Melanosis

d. psoriasiform mucositis

9. Put the sequence of microscopic events that occur during the inflammatory response in order.

甲. Decreased blood flow through the microcirculation.

乙. Dilation of the microcirculation.

丙. Margination and pavingting of white blood cells.

丁. Injury to tissue.

戊. Increased blood viscosity.

己. Constriction of the microcirculation

庚. Exudate leaves the microcirculation

辛. Increase in permeability of the microcirculation.

a. 丁, 庚, 己, 戊, 乙, 甲, 辛, 丙

b. 丁, 乙, 丙, 甲, 戊, 辛, 己, 庚

c. 丁, 己, 乙, 辛, 庚, 戊, 甲, 丙

d. 己, 辛, 乙, 甲, 丙, 丁, 戊, 庚

10. A lesion caused by injury to a peripheral nerve.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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a. Necrotizing Sialometaplasia

b. Giant Cell Granuloma

c. Traumatic Neuroma

d. Sialolith

11. A developmental anomaly that occurs as a result of entrapment of the tuberculum impar during fusion of the lateral portions of the tongue.

a. Lingual Thyroid Nodule

b. Median Rhomboid Glossitis

c. Fissured Tongue

d. lingual tonsil

12. Clusters of ectopic sebaceous glands:

a. Linea Alba

b. Melanin Pigmentation

c. Fordyce's granules

d. Exostosis

13. A circumscribed elevated lesion that is more than 5 mm in diameter, usually contains serous fluid, and looks like a blister.

a. Papule

b. Bulla

c. Macule

d. Vesicle

14. Congenital lack of teeth.

a. Microdontia

b. Macrodontia

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c. Hypodontia

d. Anodontia

15. A developmental anomaly that results when the enamel organ invaginates into the crown of a tooth before mineralization. Also means, "a tooth within a tooth".

a. Dilaceration

b. Dens in dente

c. Dentinogenesis

d. Gemination

16. When is root length completed?

a. 7 - 9 years after the tooth erupts

b. 2 years after the tooth erupts

c. 1 - 4 years after the tooth erupts

d. ½ year after the tooth erupts

17. A cyst that forms around the crown of an unerupted or developing tooth.

a. Dentigerous cyst

b. Radicular cyst

c. Residual cyst

d. dermoid cyst

18. What is another name for Down's syndrome?

a. Turner's Syndrome

b. Trisomy 21

c. Klinefelter's Syndrome

d. Trisomy 13

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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19. Which condition presents as bilateral facial swellings that appear when the patient is between 1 1/2 and 4 years of age?

- a. Gardner's Syndrome
- b. Chondroectodermal Dysplasia
- c. Cherubism
- d. paget's disease

20. Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disorder of carbohydrate metabolism and is characterized by abnormally low blood glucose levels.

- a. Both statements are true
- b. Both statements are false
- c. First statement is false, Second statement is true
- d. First statement is true, Second statement is false

21. Which condition is characterized by endocrine abnormalities, which include precocious puberty in females, stunting or deformity of skeletal growth because of early epiphyseal closure in both sexes?

- a. Acromegaly
- b. Addison's disease
- c. Albright syndrome
- d. paget's disease

22. Which condition exhibits clinical features such as rosy complexion, erythema of the palms, excessive sweating, fine hair, softened nails, exophthalmus, anxiety, weakness, restlessness, and cardiac problems?

- a. Hyperpituitarism
- b. Hyperthyroidism
- c. Hypothyroidism

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d. Hypopituitarism

23. In patients with diabetes mellitus phagocytic activity is increased, and chemotaxis is delayed increasing a patient's susceptibility to infection.

- a. The first statement is true, Second statement is false
- b. The first statement is false, Second statement is true
- c. Both statements are false
- d. Both statements are true

24. Causes of hyperparathyroidism include all of the following EXECPT:

- a. Vitamin D deficiency
- b. Renal Disease
- c. Tumors
- d. Excess of Vitamin D

25. Which of the following do not cause hypothyroidism?

- a. Pituitary disease
- b. Iodine deficiency
- c. Hyperplasia of parathyroid glands
- d. Autoimmune disease
- e. Drugs

26. An insufficient production of adrenal steroids results in which condition?

- a. Addison's disease
- b. Acromegaly
- c. Graves' disease
- d. Cretinism

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27. Which of the following radiographic findings can be observed in a patient with hyperparathyroidism?

- a. Partial loss of the lamina dura
- b. Generalized mottled appearance of the bone
- c. Unilocular or multilocular radiolucencies
- d. All of the above

28. Which test provides an assessment of the adequacy of platelet function, not platelet number and measures how long it takes a standardized skin incision to stop bleeding?

- a. Partial thromboplastin time
- b. Prothrombin time
- c. Bleeding time
- d. circulation time

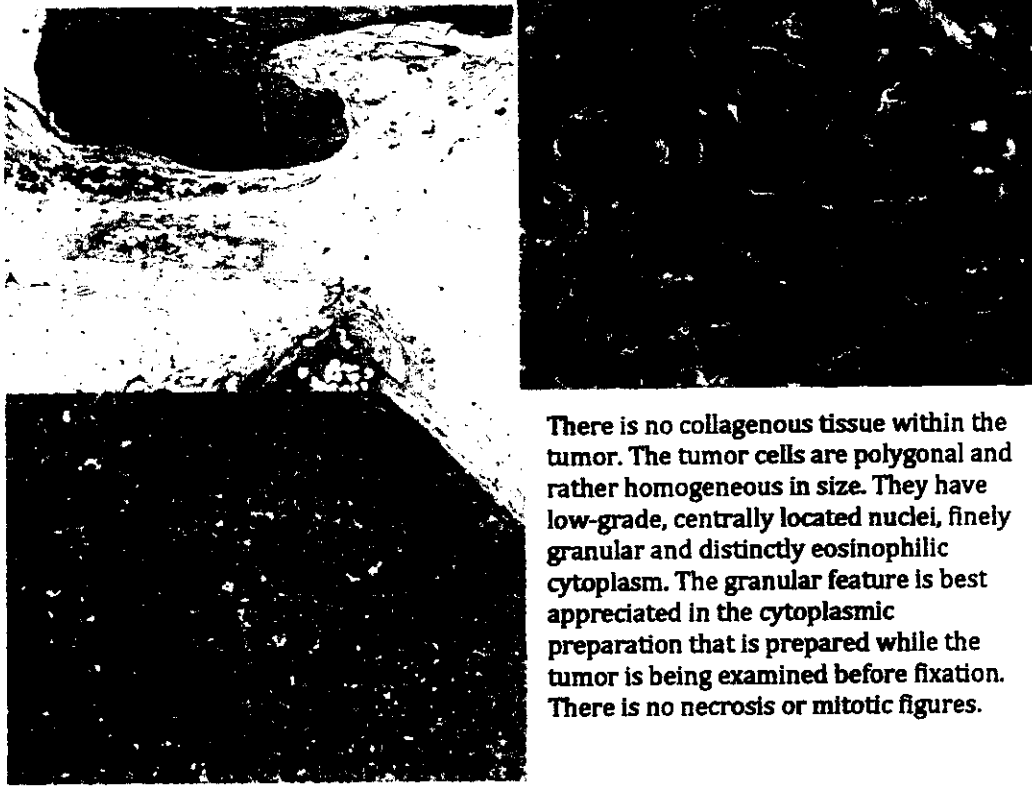
二、問答題：

1. What are the contributing factors of oral cancer? (8%)
2. The patient is a 75-year-old white male, who was referred for evaluation of a right parotid mass, which was initially very difficult to assess clinically. An MRI was done at the referring institution, which showed 1 x 2 cm mass located in the mid portion of the superficial portion of parotid gland. The mass was removed by a parotidectomy and yielded the following images.

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- a. What is your differential diagnosis? (4%)
- b. What is the most likely final diagnosis? (4%)