

請務必於試卷紙上作答，違者該科不於計分。

一、選擇題 (每題 2 分)

1. After arriving at a differential diagnosis, information from which one of the following categories will best establish a final or definitive diagnosis?
A. Clinical B. Historical C. Microscopic D. Radiographic
2. The descriptive term that would best be used for a freckle is a:
A. Bulla B. Vesicle C. Lobule D. Macule
3. Which one of the following terms describes the base of a lesion that is stalklike?
A. Sessile B. Lobule C. Pedunculated D. Macule
4. Clinical diagnosis can be used to determine the final or definitive diagnosis of all of the following *except*:
A. Fordyce granules B. Unerupted supernumerary teeth C. Mandibular tori D. Geographic tongue
5. Radiographic diagnosis would contribute to the final diagnosis of all of the following except:
A. Internal resorption B. Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia C. Odontomas D. A retained deciduous tooth
6. To determine the presence of blood dyscrasias, which one of the following would provide the most definitive information?
A. Laboratory blood tests B. Bleeding during probing C. Pallor of the gingiva and mucosa
D. Patient complaint of weakness
7. When an antifungal ointment or cream is used to treat suspected angular cheilitis, which one of the following diagnostic categories is being used?
A. Clinical B. Therapeutic C. Laboratory D. Differential
8. Yellow clusters of ectopic sebaceous glands commonly observed on the buccal mucosa and evaluated through clinical diagnosis are most likely:
A. Lipomas B. Fibromas C. Fordyce granules D. Linea alba
9. A slow-growing, bony, hard exophytic growth on the midline of the hard palate is developmental and hereditary in origin. The diagnosis is determined through clinical evaluation. You suspect:
A. Torus palatinus B. Mixed tumor C. Palatal cyst D. Nasopalatine cyst
10. The 'white line' observed clinically on the buccal mucosa that extends from anterior to posterior along the occlusal plane is
A. Leukoedema B. Leukoplakia C. Linea alba D. Lichen planus
11. Which one of the following occurs as an erythematous area, is devoid of filiform, is oval to rectangular in shape, and is on line of the dorsal surface of the tongue?
A. Median rhomboid glossitis B. Geographic tongue C. Fissured tongue D. Lingual thyroid
12. Which one of the following diagnostic categories would the dental hygienist most easily apply to the preliminary evaluation of oral lesions?
A. Microscopic B. Clinical C. Therapeutic D. Differential
13. These examples of exostoses are found on the lingual aspect of the mandible in the area of the premolars. They are benign, bony hard, and require no treatment. Radiographically they appear as radiopaque areas and are often bilateral. You suspect:
A. Retrocuspid papilla B. Lingual mandibular bone concavity C. Genial tubercles D. Mandibular tori

14. Which one of the following terms is most often used when describing mandibular tori?
- A. Bullous B. Lobulated C. Sessile D. Pedunculated
15. Which of the following conditions is a benign anomaly, has a diffuse gray-to-white opaque appearance on the buccal mucosa, and is most commonly seen in black individuals?
- A. Leukoplakia B. Linea alba C. Ectopic geographic tongue D. Lichen planus
16. A patient has the clinical signs of necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis. The hygienist has the patient begin hydrogen peroxide rinses without culturing the bacterial flora. This action applies which one of the following diagnostic categories?
- A. Therapeutic B. Microscopic C. Clinical D. Final or definitive
17. A small circumscribed lesion usually less than 1 cm in diameter that is elevated and protrudes above the surface of normal surrounding tissue is called a:
- A. Bulla B. Macule C. Vesicle D. Papule
18. The base of a sessile lesion is
- A. Broad and flat B. Stemlike C. Corrugated D. Lobulated
19. The identification of which one of the following is *not* determined by clinical diagnosis?
- A. Fordyce granules B. Tori C. Compound odontoma D. Retrocuspid papilla
20. Another term for geographic tongue is
- A. Allergic tongue B. Median rhomboid glossitis C. Migratory glossitis D. White hairy tongue
21. The cause of supernumerary teeth is most likely
- A. Genetic B. Traumatic C. Cystic D. Systemic
22. Historical diagnosis can include the patient's:
- A. Age and sex B. Family history C. Medical history D. All of the above
23. Which condition is most often seen on the buccal mucosa?
- A. Melanin pigmentation B. Fordyce granules C. Nicotine stomatitis D. Retrocuspid papilla E. Ectopic geographic tongue
24. Which one of the following is *not* considered a variant of normal
- A. Migratory glossitis B. White hairy tongue C. Fissured tongue D. Hairy leukoplakia
25. Which of the following is the term used to describe an increase in the size of an organ or tissue resulting from an increase in the number of its cells?
- A. Hyperemia B. Hyperplasia C. Inflammation D. Hypertrophy
26. Which one of the following lesions would clinically appear as a pigmented lesion?
- A. Amalgam tattoo B. Traumatic ulcer C. Frictional keratosis D. Aspirin burn
27. Which cyst is often described as a radiolucency that scallops around the roots of the tooth involved?
- A. Stafne bone B. Traumatic bone C. Radicular D. Residual
28. The amalgam tattoo represents amalgam particles in the tissue and is most commonly observed in the oral cavity on the:
- A. Lateral borders of the tongue B. Anterior palate near the rugae C. Floor of the mouth D. Posterior gingival and edentulous ridge

29. Which of the following drugs does not cause gingival enlargement?
A. Phenytoin (Dilantin) B. Cyclosporine C. Nifedipine (Procardia) D. Tetracycline
30. Which of the following statement is *false*?
A. Attrition is the wearing away of tooth structure during mastication B. Bruxism is the same as mastication
C. Erosion is the loss of tooth structure resulting from chemical action D. Abrasion is due to mechanical, repetitive habits
31. Loss of tooth structure associated with bulimia is caused by:
A. Attrition B. Erosion C. Bruxism D. Abrasion
32. Which one of the following conditions is a chronic inflammatory lesion?
A. Necrotizing sialometaplasia B. Periapical granuloma C. Aphthous ulcer D. Aspirin burn
33. Which of the following cells are the most prevalent cells seen in chronic inflammation?
A. Neutrophils B. Macrophages and lymphocytes C. Lymphocytes and plasma cells D. Neutrophils and lymphocytes
34. Which term refers to a defect present at birth?
A. Anomaly B. Inherited defect C. Congenital defect D. Developmental defect
35. Which term refers to the origin and tissue formation of teeth?
A. Odontogenesis B. Dentinogenesis C. Amelogenesis D. Cementogenesis
36. Which term refers to the joining of teeth by cementum only?
A. Fusion B. Gemination C. Twinning D. Concrescence E. Hypodontia
37. Which teeth are most often missing?
A. Canines B. Deciduous second molars C. Third molars D. Premolars
38. Which tooth is the most common supernumerary tooth?
A. Mesiodens B. Distomolar C. Paramolar D. Hutchinson incisor
39. Which teeth most often appear smaller than normal?
A. Mandibular premolars B. Maxillary lateral incisors C. Mandibular lateral incisors D. Mandibular third molars
40. Which term refers to the developmental anomaly that arises when a single tooth germ attempts to divide and results in the incomplete formation of two teeth?
A. Fusion B. Germination C. Concrescence D. Dilaceration
41. Which term refers to the developmental anomaly that arises from the union of two normally separated adjacent tooth germs?
A. Twinning B. Germination C. Fusion D. Dilaceration
42. Which term refers to an abnormal angulation or curve in the root or crown of a tooth?
A. Fusion B. Germination C. Concrescence D. Dilaceration
43. Which term refers to the developmental anomaly that in which teeth exhibit elongated, large pulp chambers and short roots?
A. Dens in dente B. Dens evaginatus C. Taurodontism D. Dilaceration
44. Which *developmental* anomaly is often associated with a nonvital tooth and periapical lesions?
A. Dens in dente B. Dens evaginatus C. Taurodontism D. Talon cusp
45. Which of the following teeth most often exhibit supernumerary roots?
A. Maxillary first premolars B. Maxillary third molars C. Mandibular first molars D. Maxillary first molars
46. Which one of the following describes the appearance of enamel hypoplasia resulting from febrile illness or vitamin deficiency?
A. Pitting defects B. Yellowish-brown discoloration C. Blackish-brown staining D. Chalky white spots

47. Which one of the following is associated with enamel hypoplasia resulting from congenital syphilis?

- A. Turner tooth B. Hutchinson incisors C. Taurodont D. Dens evaginatus

48. Which one of the following describes the appearance of enamel hypocalcification?

- A. Pitting defects B. Yellowish-brown discoloration C. Blackish-brown stains D. Chalky white spots

49. Which term describes a tooth that has not erupted because of the lack of eruptive force?

- A. Ankylosed B. Impacted C. Embedded D. Fused

50. Which teeth are most often impacted?

- A. Distomolars B. Maxillary and mandibular first molars C. Mandibular cuspids D. Mandibular third molars