

1. 關於 air-powder polishing device, 何者錯誤?
  - A. The slurry remove stains by chemical abrasion
  - B. Prophy-Jet is contraindicated for Pt' with medical history of respiratory disease
  - C. Prophy-Jet is contraindicated for individuals on medications affecting the electrolyte balance
  - D. Patients with sodium restricted diets is contraindication
2. Periodontal instrumentation 時, 何者錯誤?
  - A. The mouth of patients is close to the resting elbow of the operator
  - B. The operator should position their thighs parallel to the floor
  - C. Instrumentation of maxillary arch, patient should be asked to lower his chin and is parallel to the floor
  - D. Combination of indirect vision and indirect illumination always use for palatal surface of maxillary anterior teeth
3. 關於 oscillation scalers 下列敘述何者錯誤?
  - A. Sonic scaler vibrations depending on scaler tip angulation
  - B. Piezoelectric scaler 其 vibration is generated by changes in the dimension of a quartz crystal caused by the application of an alternating current
  - C. Piezoelectric scaler if tip is angulated absolutely parallel to root surface 其產生之 critical defect depth 比其他 type scaler 小
  - D. Piezoelectric scaler 其 root substance removal from these instruments is mostly influenced by scaler tip angulation.
4. New attachment and bone regeneration 之評估, 下列何者錯誤
  - A. Pressure sensitive probe can reduce the error when probing the pocket depth
  - B. Surgical re-entry can show the type of attachment that exists
  - C. Thin bone trabecule may underestimated radiographically
  - D. Surgically produced bone defects lack chronicity and self-sustaining feature
5. 關於 nongraft-associated new attachment 何者錯誤
  - A. Excisional new attachment procedure 主要去除 pocket and junctional epithelium need elevate the flap and interproximal suture
  - B. Removal of junctional and pocket epithelium by chemical agents---depth of action cannot be controlled
  - C. Coronal displacement of flap suitable for mandibular furcation defect
  - D. Decortication of dense or sclerotic bone
6. 下列敘述何者錯誤
  - A. Plaster of Paris completely resorb in 1-2 weeks
  - B. Osteogen is a resorbable HA, has some osteoconductive activity

C. Coral-derivative porous HA, may induce possible antigenicity

D. Tricalcium phosphate Ca/P= 1.5, partial bioresorbable and encapsulated

7. 關於 Contraindications for osseous resection 何者錯誤

A. Insufficient remaining attachment

B. Anatomic limitation (prominent external oblique ridge)

C. Esthetic limitation (anterior, high smile line)

D. Class I or II furcation involvement

8. 下列何者是 goal of initial therapy for acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (ANUG)?

A. Reduce the microbial load

B. Correction of systemic conditions or factors that contribute to the initiation of ANUG.

C. Remove necrotic tissue

D. Complete debridement of involved teeth by root planing and curettage.

9. 關於 enamel matrix protein 下列敘述何者錯誤

A. 主要成分為 amelogenins

B. Amelogenins promote the attachment of mesenchymal cells

C. It cannot prevention apical migration of epithelial cells

D. Acellular cementum formation is mainly associated with regeneration

10. 關於 Preparation of root surface 下列敘述何者錯誤

A. Citric acid 可 remove smear layer and initial clot stabilization

B. Fibronectin 可 enhanced chemotactive for fibroblasts

C. Platelet derived growth factor 可 regulate connective tissue cell migration and proliferation

D. Regular dose of tetracycline 具有 anti-collagenase activity

11. 關於 objectives of mucogingival surgery 下列敘述何者錯誤

A. As an adjunct to pocket elimination procedure

B. To widen the zone of attached gingiva

C. To cover the denuded roots

D. Deepening of vestibule is important for this surgery

12. 下列手術何者不能增加 attached gingiva 寬度

A. Apically displaced flap

B. Free gingival graft

C. Free connective tissue graft

D. Edlan-Mejchar operation

13. 關於 Free gingival graft 下列敘述何者錯誤

A. The ideal thickness of a graft is 1.0-1.5 mm

B. Prepare recipient site 時, extend incision 的大小約為 desired width of attached gingiva 的兩

- C. Fatty and glandular mucosa should be removed from graft
- D. Maximal number of sutures is needed for immobilization of graft
14. When pockets extending to mucogingival junction, and with thick manageable pocket walls 選擇最適當的手術方法
- A. Apically displaced flap
- B. Free gingival graft
- C. Subepithelial connective tissue graft
- D. Laterally positioned flap
15. 關於 subepithelial connective tissue graft (SCTG) 下列敘述何者錯誤
- A. SCTG 有較佳之 color match
- B. Can be used for multiple or isolated recession
- C. At least 1/2 to 2/3 of the connective tissue graft should be covered by flap
- D. Full-thickness flap is used
16. 關於 Laterally displaced flap 下列敘述何者錯誤
- A. 為防止 tension of flap 需作 releasing incision
- B. 為防止 flap slipping apically 通常會作 sling suture
- C. Donor site 須有 healthy adequate width of attached gingiva
- D. Donor site minimal bone loss with fenestration can be used
17. Criteria for selection of mucogingival technique 下列敘述何者錯誤
- A. Adequate blood supply to recipient --- in root coverage if anatomy is favorable, pedicle displaced flap is the best procedure
- B. Tarnow technique can be used for multiple recession
- C. Minimal trauma to surgical site
- D. Anatomy of the recipient site, if a vestibule is necessary, only FGG and free connective tissue graft can accomplish this objective
18. 關於 root coverage 下列敘述何者錯誤
- A. Evaluated not only by the amount of coverage, but also by the reduced risk of adjacent recession
- B. 必須 improved color match.
- C. Secondary intention healing
- D. Two months after free gingival graft, coronally positioned flap can be done
19. 關於 Guided tissue regeneration (GTR) 用於 root coverage 何者錯誤
- A. Coverage of root with gingival graft attached by a long junctional epithelium
- B. Periodontal dressing is needed

- C. Free gingival graft get more attached gingival than GTR
- D. Full-thickness flap to MG junction and a partial thickness flap beyond it will be used

20. 關於 operation for removal of frenum 何者錯誤
- A. Frenum attachment 造成 diastema 時, frenotomy is the first choice
  - B. Frenotomy is suffice for periodontal purposes
  - C. Frenectomy is used for complete removal of frenum
  - D. Frenotomy is used for relocating the frenum attachment to create a zone of attached gingiva
21. 關於 root coverage 下列敘述何者錯誤
- A. Semilunar coronally repositioned flap is recommended for mandibular teeth
  - B. Semilunar coronally repositioned flap, no need to suture
  - C. If large areas require root coverage, sandwich-type flap is prefer
  - D. Tarnow technique is the first choice in isolated upper teeth
22. Indications of gingivectomy 下列敘述何者錯誤
- A. The excision of soft tissue wall of pathologic pocket
  - B. The presence of deep suprabony pocket
  - C. The reshape abnormal gingival contour
  - D. Totally removal of the keratinized tissue
23. 何種 furcation 分類, 對其治療是採取 regeneration or resective procedure, 有決定性的影響
- A. Lindhe
  - B. Glickman
  - C. Tarnow and Fletcher
  - D. Hamp
24. 依 Glickman's furcation classification, barreling/fluting 主要用予處理何種 furcation 問題
- A. Degree I
  - B. Degree II
  - C. Degree III
  - D. Degree IV
25. 承接上題, barreling/fluting 主要是處理 furcation 的
- A. Horizontal involvement
  - B. Vertical involvement
  - C. Combination of vertical and horizontal involvement
  - D. Bony ledge

26. The bony quality of maxillary posterior area 大多為
- Type I
  - Type II
  - Type III
  - Type IV
27. Early failures implant 最常發生於
- First stage surgery
  - Second stage surgery
  - Occlusal loading 初期
  - Occlusal loading 中期
28. According to the study of Tarnow et al (1992), when the distance from the contact point to the crest of bone was \_\_\_\_\_ mm or less, the interdental papilla was present almost 100% of the time
- 5 mm
  - 6 mm
  - 7 mm
  - 8 mm
29. Matrix metalloprotein (MMP) are believed to play a role in tissue destruction in periodontitis. 下列何者不是 the source of MMP。
- Lymphocytes
  - Macrophage
  - Fibroblasts
  - Keratinocyte
30. Loss of collagen in periodontitis results primarily from
- Endocytosis of fibroblasts
  - Failure of tropocollagen to mature
  - Decreased action of trace mineral enzymes
  - Lysis by collagenase

問答題 共 55 分(另給答案紙)

- 敘述 Furcation involvement 之分類及其處理的原則(10 分)
- Crown lengthening procedure 主要用於處理哪些問題? 有哪些術式可選擇(15 分)
- 敘述 Implant surface design 之演進過程, 及其目的與優缺點 (15 分)
- 依照 bone height 敘述 sinus lifting 之處理方式及是否同時做植牙的手術(15 分)

1. Sinus lifting 用於植牙時，有何 Indications？及 Contra indication 又如何？
2. 植牙手術在上顎操作時，應注意有哪些基本的事項應該小心避免？
3. 齒槽脊寬度、高度不足時，有何方法來補救，其成效又如何？
4. 一般來說，植牙的成功率在臨床可由哪些 criteria 來評比？
5. 植牙手術常見的 complication 有哪些？請就術前、術中、術後各不同階段來說。

6. 植體之表面處理會影響植體之成功率，哪一種表面處理較為理想：酸蝕處理、噴砂處理或其他的方式？

spray  
plasma spray

7. 植體與橋基體(abutment)連接在一起有內六角、外六角...，您認為哪一種較好？為何？

8. 一般傳統的植牙手術步驟為何？請依順序描述之。

9. 目前市面上有許多的植牙廠牌，請就您曾經使用的廠牌，提出您的看法，優劣點又如何？

10. 植體之設計，您的意見如何來改善手術之方便性、植牙之可親近性？

問答題 (100 分)

1. What features must be incorporated in the tooth preparation for a cast post and core? (10%)
2. Discuss the indications and contraindications for implant-supported fixed dental prostheses? (20%)
3. Describe some common problems with implant restorations and recommended methods to manage them. (20%)
4. Describe requirements for an optimum provisional fixed restorations? (20%)
5. Which all ceramic system might be considered for a posterior FPD? (10%)
6. Describe the treatment sequences at the time of complete denture insertion? (20%)