

**Sample Questions for Part I Written Test  
of the Licensing Examination of the Dental Council of Hong Kong**

**PAPER 1**

**Part A – Applied Basic Sciences**

1. The orifice of the parotid duct is located
- A. at the hamular notch.
  - B. in proximity to the incisive papillae.
  - C. on the buccal mucosa near the maxillary second molar.
  - D. slightly posterior to the mandibular central incisors.
  - E. distally to the maxillary third molars on the palatal side.

腮腺管的管口位置是：

- A. 在翼鉤溝
- B. 靠近門齒乳頭
- C. 在頰黏膜近上頷第二白齒處
- D. 在下頷中門齒的略後方
- E. 在上頷第三白齒遠側的腭方

2. The present target level of fluoride in the domestic water supply in Hong Kong is:
- A. 0.0 ppm
  - B. 0.1 ppm
  - C. 0.3 ppm
  - D. 0.5 ppm
  - E. 0.7 ppm

現時，本港食水的含氟目標水平為：

- A. 零
- B. 百萬分之零點一
- C. 百萬分之零點三
- D. 百萬分之零點五
- E. 百萬分之零點七

3. The Stephan curve is a measure of changes in:
- A. dental fluorosis.
  - B. streptococcal forms in plaque.
  - C. fluoride levels in plaque.
  - D. the acidity of plaque.
  - E. caries in enamel.

史提芬氏(Stephan)曲線用作量度哪項變化？

- A. 牙齒氟中毒。
- B. 牙菌斑的鏈球菌形態。
- C. 牙菌斑的氟含量。
- D. 牙菌斑的酸性。
- E. 釉質齲蛀。

## PAPER 1

### Part B – Medicine and Surgery in relation to Dentistry

1. Which of the following statements regarding ankylosing spondylitis is CORRECT?

- A. It occurs more common in women than men
- B. The onset of symptoms is usually after the age of 40
- C. Pain is more severe when exercising, but improve with rest
- D. It typically affects the sacroiliac joint and the spine
- E. It can be cured with strong anti-inflammatory drugs

下列哪項有關強直性脊椎炎的陳述是正確的？

- A. 女性發病較男性更常見。
- B. 病徵通常在 40 歲之後出現。
- C. 運動時痛楚加劇，但休息後會有所改善。
- D. 通常影響骶髌關節及脊椎。
- E. 可以強力消炎藥治癒。

2. Which vein listed below is the optimum site for intravenous sedation for an outpatient?

- A. Median basilic vein
- B. Median cephalic vein
- C. Median antebrachial vein
- D. Angular vein
- E. None of the above

下列哪條靜脈是給予門診病人靜脈注射鎮靜劑的最適當位置？

- A. 貴要正中靜脈
- B. 頭正中靜脈
- C. 前臂正中靜脈
- D. 內眥靜脈
- E. 以上各項都不是

3. The following drugs are used for premedication, EXCEPT?
- A. benzodiazepines
  - B. anticholinergic agents
  - C. barbiturates
  - D. antiemetics
  - E. diuretics

下列藥物可用作手術前驅藥，除了：

- A. 苯并二氮嗪類藥物
- B. 抗膽鹼劑
- C. 巴比妥酸鹽
- D. 止吐（嘔）劑
- E. 非類固醇類消炎藥物

### PAPER 1

#### Part C – Dental Pharmacology and Therapeutics, and Medical Emergencies in relation to Dentistry

1. A patient is given intravenous salbutamol for severe wheezing during an attack of asthma. What is the commonest side effect the patient may complain of?
- A. Drowsiness.
  - B. Nausea.
  - C. Diarrhea.
  - D. Palpitations.
  - E. Headache.

一名病人在哮喘發作期間接受靜脈注射沙丁胺醇，以治療嚴重喘鳴。該病人最可能聲稱的副作用是什麼？

- A. 倦睡
- B. 噁心
- C. 腹瀉
- D. 心悸
- E. 頭痛

2. During third molar surgery a 40 year old male with a history of smoking 20 cigars per day complains of severe chest pain radiating down the left arm. Which of the following would immediately relieve this patient's pain?
- A. oral paracetamol.
  - B. sublingual glyceryl trinitrate.
  - C. iv sodium nitroprusside.
  - D. iv ketoprofen.
  - E. Oral ibuprofen

一名 40 歲的男病人有每天吸食 20 支雪茄的習慣，他在進行第三臼齒手術期間訴說胸口劇痛，痛楚更擴展至左臂。下列哪項可以即時減輕這名病人的痛楚？

- A. 口服撲熱息痛
- B. 舌下含服硝酸甘油
- C. 靜脈注射硝普鈉
- D. 靜脈注射酮洛芬
- E. 口服布洛芬

3. Management of convulsions due to epilepsy in a dental surgery includes

- (i) iv diazepam.
- (ii) administration of oxygen.
- (iii) insertion of an oral airway.
- (iv) place in 10 degrees head up position.
- (v) insertion of a nasal airway.

- A. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- B. (i) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- C. (i), (ii) and (v)
- D. (i), (iii) and (iv)
- E. (iii) and (iv)

在牙科手術中，治理因癲癇而導致抽搐的方法包括：

- (i) 靜脈注射安定
- (ii) 供給氧氣
- (iii) 插入口腔導氣管
- (iv) 把病人頭部托高 10 度
- (v) 插入鼻腔導氣管

- A. (i)、(ii)和(iv)
- B. (i)、(ii)、(iii)和(iv)
- C. (i)、(ii)和(v)
- D. (i)、(iii)和(iv)

## PAPER 2

### Part A – Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology

1. Which of the following groups of agents is specifically contraindicated for use in patients with herpes simplex infections?

- A. analgesics.
- B. antibiotics.
- C. antihistamines.
- D. corticosteroids.
- E. antivirals.

患有單純性疱疹感染的病人特別忌用下列哪類藥物？

- A. 止痛劑
- B. 抗生素
- C. 抗組胺劑
- D. 皮質類固醇
- E. 抗病毒藥

2. Which of the following procedures is most commonly used for the correction of mandibular retrognathia?

- A. Body osteotomy.
- B. Segmental osteotomy.
- C. Sagittal split osteotomy.
- D. Vertical subsigmoid osteotomy.
- E. Mandibular subapical osteotomy

下列哪項是最常用以矯正下頷退縮的程序？

- A. 體切骨術
- B. 分節切骨術
- C. 矢狀劈開切骨術
- D. 垂直乙狀下切骨術
- E. 下頷根尖下載骨術

3. Which of the following spaces is NOT involved in classic Ludwig angina?
- A. Submental
  - B. Sublingual
  - C. Submandibular
  - D. Carotid
  - E. None of the above

下列哪種間隙並不涉及於典型路德維希咽峽炎(Ludwig's angina)?

- A. 頰下間隙
- B. 舌下間隙
- C. 下頷下間隙
- D. 頸動脈間隙
- E. 以上各項都不是

## PAPER 2

### Part B – Paediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics

1. The following are several of many facts known about a 4 years old mentally retarded child:

*The child's IQ is approximately 25-35. The child is under custodial-type care in a home where there is a shortage of aides and other personnel. The chances that this child will be seen on a regular basis are minimal. All of the child's molar teeth are severely carious.*

Which of the following should be your approach to the treatment of this child's dental problems?

- A. Extract all of the primary molars.
- B. Perform pulpotomies on the primary molars to prevent future pulpal involvement and restore them with amalgam.
- C. Perform appropriate pulpal treatment and restore the primary molars with composite resin.
- D. Perform appropriate pulpal treatment and restore the primary molars with stainless steel crowns.
- E. Place caries stabilizing or sedative restorations in the primary molars until appropriate preventive or oral health maintenance can be established.

下列為對一名四歲大弱智兒童所知的部分事實：

這名兒童的智商約為二十五至三十五，現時在一間院舍接受監護式護理，但院舍的輔助人員及其他人員均不足，因此這名兒童可定期接受診治的機會極微。該兒童的白齒現已全部嚴重齲蛀。」

應以下列哪項方式為該兒童治療牙患？

- A. 拔除所有乳白齒
- B. 施行乳白齒牙髓切斷術，以防止日後牙髓受波及，並以汞合金修復
- C. 施行適當的牙髓治療，並以複合樹脂修復乳白齒
- D. 施行適當的牙髓治療，並以不銹鋼冠修復乳白齒
- E. 在乳白齒內放置穩定齲蛀過程或有鎮靜作用的修復物，直至可確定適當的預防方法或維持口腔健康的方法

2. Prolonged retention of primary teeth may:

- A. cause resorption of the roots of adjacent teeth.
- B. cause ankylosis of the succeeding permanent tooth buds.
- C. disturb the path of eruption of the permanent teeth.
- D. cause warping of the alveolar bone in the area.
- E. all of the above.

乳齒遲遲不脫落可能會：

- A. 令隔鄰的牙齒出現牙根吸收
- B. 令恆齒牙蕾與牙槽骨黏連
- C. 擾亂恆齒萌出的路徑
- D. 令該處的牙槽骨彎曲
- E. 上述各項

3. The practice of telling a child that “having fillings does not hurt” will probably have which of the following effects?

- A. Decrease the child’s anxiety over visits to the dentist.
- B. Interfere with the development of trust between the child and the dentist.
- C. Extinguish fears the child has developed concerning having restorations.
- D. Eliminate the child’s desire to have a parent present during operative procedures.
- E. All of the above.

告訴兒童「補牙是不痛的」這種做法，可能會產生下列哪種作用？

- A. 減低兒童對看牙醫的焦慮。
- B. 妨礙牙醫與兒童建立信任關係。
- C. 消除兒童對補牙的恐懼。
- D. 減少兒童在治療程序期間要父母陪同的意欲。
- E. 上述各項。

## PAPER 2 – Part C

### Conservative Dentistry

1. Which of the following stimuli can trigger the cascade reaction of inflammation in the pulp?

- A. Intense heat
- B. Intense cold
- C. Electric current
- D. Strong percussion
- E. Occlusal load

下列哪種刺激能引發牙髓炎的級聯反應？

- A. 高溫
- B. 嚴寒
- C. 電流
- D. 重叩診
- E. 殆負荷

2. Which of the following is accepted as good clinical practice?

- (i) During root canal treatment, some soft dentine may be left at the cervical margin of Class II cavity to help retaining the temporary material, because it will be removed later when the final restoration is placed.
- (ii) The fissures adjacent to a carious lesion should not be removed routinely.
- (iii) Always place a glass ionomer lining, instead of calcium hydroxide, before placing an amalgam restoration.

- A. (i) and (ii) only.
- B. (ii) and (iii) only.
- C. (i) and (iii) only.
- D. All of the above are good practice.
- E. None of the above



下列哪項可被視為理想的臨牀做法？

- (i) 進行根管治療時，一些柔軟的牙本質或會留在第二類窩洞的頸緣上，以助固定臨時物料，因為那會留待稍後清除(當放置最後的修復體時)。
  - (ii) 不應慣常地清除鄰近齲損的牙紋。
  - (iii) 在放置汞合金修復體前，總是先放置玻璃離子(而不是氫氧化鈣)襯托。
- A. 只有(i)和(ii)。
  - B. 只有(ii)和(iii)。
  - C. 只有(i)和(iii)。
  - D. 以上各項都是理想的臨牀做法。
  - E. 以上各項都不是理想的臨牀做法。

3. Which of the following medical conditions would require antibiotic prophylaxis for receiving nonsurgical root canal treatment?

- A. Cardiac pacemaker.
- B. Diabetes mellitis.
- C. Cerebrospinal shunts.
- D. History of cerebrovascular accident.
- E. None of the above.

下列哪個醫療狀況需要給予抗生素預防以接受非手術性根管治療？

- A. 心臟起搏器
- B. 糖尿病
- C. 腦脊分流
- D. 曾患中風(腦血管意外)
- E. 以上各項都不是

## PAPER 2

### Part D – Periodontology, Preventive Dentistry and Dental Public Health

1. In determining the need for extraction of a tooth due to periodontal disease:

- A. the pocket depth is more important than the attachment loss.
- B. the attachment loss is more important than the attachment remaining.
- C. the mobility is more important than the attachment loss.
- D. the attachment remaining is more important than the attachment lost.
- E. the pocket depth is more important than the amount of recession.

決定是否有需要為牙周病而拔牙時：

- A. 牙周袋的深度比喪失的附着水平更重要。
- B. 喪失的附着水平比餘下的附着水平更重要。
- C. 牙齒的鬆動程度比喪失的附着水平更重要。
- D. 餘下的附着水平比喪失的附着水平更重要。
- E. 牙周袋的深度比牙齦的退縮程度更重要。

2. Which of the following has NOT been developed as a local delivery device for the treatment of periodontal lesions?

- A. Tetracycline fibres.
- B. Minocycline paste.
- C. Amoxicillin paste.
- D. Chlorhexidine chips.
- E. Metronidazole gel.

下列哪項並未成為治療牙周損害的局部施藥媒介？

- A. 四環素纖維。
- B. 米諾四環素膏。
- C. 阿莫西林膏。
- D. 洗必太片。
- E. 甲硝唑凝膠。

3. The Oral Health Care System for adults in Hong Kong is predominantly:

- A. a nationally-based health "insurance" type program.
- B. run by private dental insurance schemes.
- C. run by registered private dentists who operate in the "marketplace".
- D. an open market with no regulations.
- E. run by registered dentists employed in public services.

香港成年人的口腔健康護理系統主要是：

- A. 一個本地醫療「保險」形式的計劃
- B. 由私人牙科保險計劃營運
- C. 由「市場」的註冊私家牙醫營運
- D. 一個不受規限的開放市場
- E. 由受僱於公共服務機構的註冊牙醫營運

## PAPER 2

### Part E – Prosthodontics

1. The fovea palatinae:
  - A. are formed by a coalescence of several sebaceous gland ducts.
  - B. mark the junction of the hard and soft palate.
  - C. connect with the Eustachian tubes.
  - D. are located near the vibrating line.
  - E. must always be relieved from the fitting surface of the denture.

腭凹：

- A. 是由幾條皮脂腺導管結合而成
  - B. 是硬腭和軟腭的交界處
  - C. 與耳咽管連接
  - D. 位於震動線附近
  - E. 必須免受義齒裝置面的壓力
2. In partial denture construction, a dental surveyor is used
  - A. to determine the path of insertion.
  - B. to determine the denture design.
  - C. to carry out tooth preparation.
  - D. to determine the depth of rest seats.
  - E. to check interocclusal clearance.

製造局部義齒時，牙科測量器的用途是：

- A. 確定置入路徑
  - B. 確定義齒的設計
  - C. 進行牙體製備
  - D. 確定支托基座的深度
  - E. 檢查殆間距隙
3. Ante's Law suggests that the root surface area of the abutments used for a bridge (fixed partial denture) should be equal to or greater than:
  - A. the horizontal cross-sectional area of the pontics.
  - B. half the root surface area of the teeth being replaced.
  - C. the root surface area of the teeth being replaced.
  - D. twice the root surface area of the teeth being replaced.
  - E. the occlusal surface area of the pontics.

安得氏定律(Ante's Law)建議，牙橋(固定局部義齒)的基牙牙根表面面積須等於或超過：

- A. 橋體的水平橫切面面積
- B. 被更換牙齒的牙根表面面積的一半
- C. 被更換牙齒的牙根表面面積
- D. 被更換牙齒的牙根表面面積的兩倍
- E. 橋體殆面的表面面積