

# 优秀的错题本

快进，你就是下一个学霸！

## 高端专属·卓越计划·口腔主治高端班·易错小课堂

### 学科：口腔组织病理学

1.舌的发育来源于（ ） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.第一鳃弓	42	 12.28%
B.第二鳃弓	91	 26.61%
C.第三鳃弓	6	 1.75%
D.第四鳃弓	6	 1.75%
E.以上都包括 (答案)	197	 57.6%

正确率：57.6%

3.形成牙釉质的细胞为（ ） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.外釉上皮细胞	57	 16.43%
B.内釉上皮细胞 (答案)	236	 68.01%
C.星网状层细胞	18	 5.19%
D.中间层细胞	12	 3.46%
E.成牙本质细胞	24	 6.92%

正确率：68.01%

6.患儿，女，3岁，自出生时右上唇唇裂。检查见患儿右侧上唇Ⅲ度唇裂，至鼻底，右侧鼻翼

塌陷。该患儿唇裂是由于（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.上颌突和下颌突联合不全	9	2.63%
B.两侧下颌突联合不全	2	0.58%
C.一侧上颌突和球状突联合不全 (答案)	241	70.47%
D.球状突和侧鼻突联合不全	74	21.64%
E.中鼻突和侧鼻突联合不全	16	4.68%

正确率：70.47%

7.上颌尖牙来源于哪个突起（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.上颌突 (答案)	252	73.68%
B.下颌突	1	0.29%
C.球状突	55	16.08%
D.鼻突	3	0.88%
E.侧鼻突	31	9.06%






正确率：73.68%

9.乳牙的发育大约是从胚胎第几周开始的（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.2 周	19	5.48%
B.4 周	93	26.8%
C.6 周	16	4.61%
D.8 周 (答案)	186	53.6%
E.10 周	33	9.51%




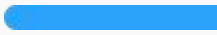

正确率：53.6%

10.牙板来自于（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.口腔上皮 (答案)	273	 78.67%
B.帽状期成釉器	16	 4.61%
C.钟状期成釉器	28	 8.07%
D.牙乳头	17	 4.9%
E.牙囊	13	 3.75%






正确率：78.67%

6.牙体硬组织的形成始于 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.帽状早期	25	 7.2%
B.帽状晚期	20	 5.76%
C.钟状早期	22	 6.34%
D.钟状晚期 (答案)	264	 76.08%
E.牙板形成期	16	 4.61%

正确率：76.08%

5.形成牙骨质的结构是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.成釉器	7	 2.02%
B.牙乳头	47	 13.54%
C.牙囊 (答案)	263	 75.79%
D.牙板	26	 7.49%
E.前庭板	4	 1.15%

正确率：75.79%


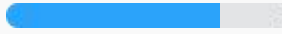

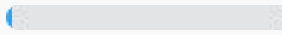
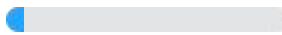
1.下列有关鳃裂囊肿的描述，不正确的是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
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A.可来自第一、第二、第三、第四鳃裂	29	 8.12%
B.常发生于颈中部 (答案)	178	 49.86%
C.第一鳃裂来源的囊肿壁缺乏淋巴样组织	59	 16.53%
D.多数内衬复层鳞状上皮	17	 4.76%
E.术后几乎无复发	74	 20.73%

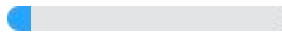
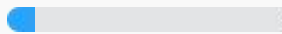
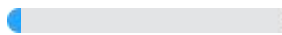
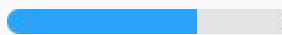
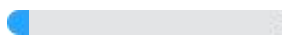
正确率: 49.86%

2.含牙囊肿囊壁与所含牙齿的位置关系是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.囊壁附着于牙冠	46	 12.89%
B.囊壁附着于牙颈部 (答案)	271	 75.91%
C.囊壁附着于牙根中部	8	 2.24%
D.囊壁附着于牙齿任何部位	9	 2.52%
E.牙齿完全位于囊腔内	23	 6.44%

正确率: 75.91%

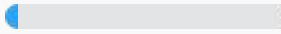
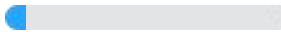
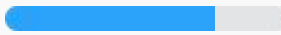
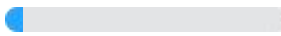
3.肉眼观察, 含牙囊肿的囊壁附着于 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.牙冠 1 / 2 处	31	 8.68%
B.牙根冠方 1 / 3 处	37	 10.36%
C.牙根根方 1 / 3 处	19	 5.32%
D.釉牙骨质界 (答案)	241	 67.51%
E.釉牙本质界	29	 8.12%

正确率: 67.51%

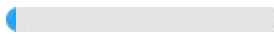
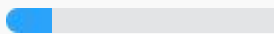
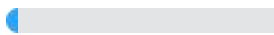
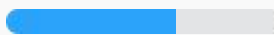
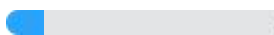
4.根尖周囊肿的纤维囊壁内不见 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.泡沫状吞噬细胞	25	 7%

B.多核巨细胞	17		4.76%
C.胆固醇结晶裂隙	26		7.28%
D.影细胞 (答案)	266		74.51%
E.透明小体	23		6.44%

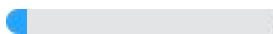
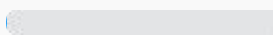

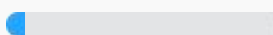
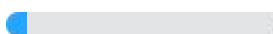
正确率: 74.51%

5.球状上颌囊肿诊断条件不包括 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.囊肿位于上颌恒侧切牙和尖牙之间	15		4.2%
B.邻近牙齿为活髓牙	60		16.81%
C.呈边界清楚的倒置的梨形放射透光区	17		4.76%
D.有时可见含有未萌出牙的牙冠 (答案)	215		60.22%
E.组织学上可能是牙源性囊肿	50		14.01%

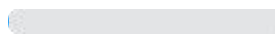
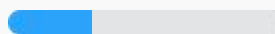
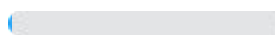
正确率: 60.22%

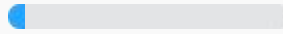
6.纤维囊壁内含有大量淋巴样组织, 并形成淋巴滤泡的囊肿是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.黏液囊肿	28		7.84%
B.萌出囊肿	4		1.12%
C.鳃裂囊肿 (答案)	270		75.63%
D.含牙囊肿	27		7.56%
E.甲状舌管囊肿	28		7.84%

正确率: 75.63%

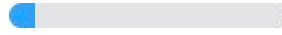
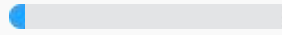

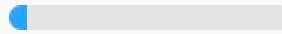

7.以下囊肿中不属于发育性牙源性囊肿的是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.含牙囊肿	5		1.4%
B.成人龈囊肿	106		29.69%
C.萌出囊肿	6		1.68%

D.腺牙源性囊肿	23	 6.44%
E.根尖周囊肿 (答案)	217	 60.78%

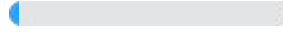
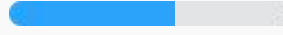
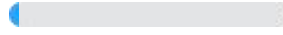
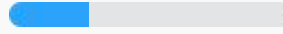
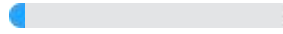
正确率：60.78%

8.多数情况下,无上皮衬里的囊肿是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.牙源性角化囊肿	35	 9.8%
B.甲状舌管囊肿	21	 5.88%
C.含牙囊肿	19	 5.32%
D.鳃裂囊肿	25	 7%
E.黏液囊肿 (答案)	257	 71.99%


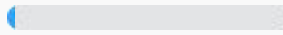
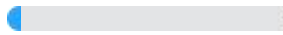
正确率：71.99%

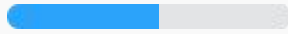
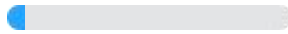
10.某患者牙拔出后见根尖区附着一团组织，镜下见上皮有细胞间水肿和以中性粒细胞为主的炎症细胞浸润，炎性浸润细胞主要为淋巴细胞、浆细胞。其病理诊断为 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.急性根尖周炎	13	 3.64%
B.根尖周囊肿 (答案)	209	 58.54%
C.牙槽脓肿	13	 3.64%
D.根尖肉芽肿	101	 28.29%
E.慢性根尖脓肿	21	 5.88%

正确率：58.54%


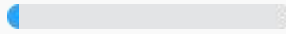

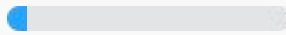
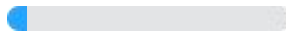
3.囊壁内衬 2~4 层扁平上皮的囊肿，最可能是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.牙源性角化囊肿	105	 30.79%
B.鼻唇囊肿	11	 3.23%
C.根尖周囊肿	19	 5.57%

D.含牙囊肿 (答案)	184	 53.96%
E.皮样囊肿	22	 6.45%

正确率: 53.96%

5.以下可能是牙源性角化囊肿复发的原因,除了( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.手术难以完整摘除	21	 6.16%
B.衬里上皮生长活跃	15	 4.4%
C.囊肿部分区域癌变 (答案)	254	 74.49%
D.囊壁内有卫星囊	25	 7.33%
E.口腔粘膜基底细胞增殖	26	 7.62%


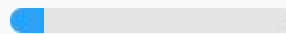
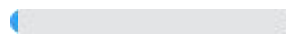
正确率: 74.49%

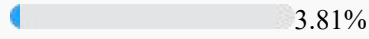
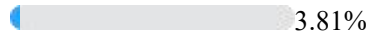
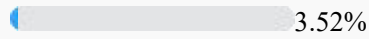
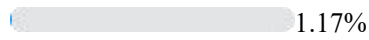
6.牙源性角化囊肿有以下病理改变,除了(多发生于下颌单发)( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.复层鳞状上皮衬里	21	 6.16%
B.基底细胞栅栏状排列	69	 20.23%
C.表面不全角化	48	 14.08%
D.腺上皮样分化 (答案)	180	 52.79%
E.伴卫星囊形成	23	 6.74%

正确率: 52.79%

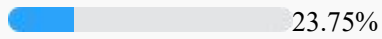
8.男,38岁,右下颌角及升支处无痛性、渐进性颌骨膨大8年,X线见多囊性骨损害,有受累牙的根吸收。病理检查见病变由孤立的上皮岛组成,上皮岛的中心部细胞呈星形,排列疏松,其周边部围绕一层柱状细胞,核远离基底膜呈栅栏状排列。最可能的病理诊断是( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.滤泡型成釉细胞瘤 (答案)	245	 71.85%
B.丛状型成釉细胞瘤	43	 12.61%
C.牙源性钙化上皮瘤	11	 3.23%

D.牙源性腺样瘤	13	 3.81%
E.牙源性鳞状细胞瘤	13	 3.81%
无选项	12	 3.52%
无选项 1	4	 1.17%

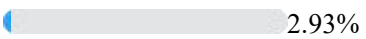
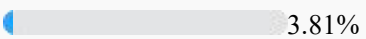
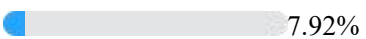
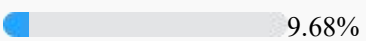

正确率: 71.85%

9.男, 29 岁, 左下颌角渐进性颌骨膨大 2 年, X 线见单囊性透射区, 含有一牙冠。病检见病变主要为囊性肿物, 内衬复层上皮, 基底层细胞呈柱状, 核深染呈栅栏状排列, 远离基底膜, 部分区域见上皮呈结节状增生, 表现丛状型成釉细胞瘤的特点, 突入囊肿。最可能的病理诊断是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.丛状型成釉细胞瘤	106	 31.09%
B.单囊型成釉细胞瘤 (答案)	130	 38.12%
C.牙源性钙化囊肿	19	 5.57%
D.含牙囊肿	81	 23.75%
E.牙源性腺样瘤	5	 1.47%

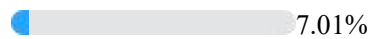
正确率: 38.12%

10.下列病理学变化属于混合型牙瘤的是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.形成滤泡状上皮岛	10	 2.93%
B.形成玫瑰花样结构	13	 3.81%
C.出现大量影细胞和钙化灶	27	 7.92%
D.由许多牙样结构组成	33	 9.68%
E.牙体组织成分紊乱排列 (答案)	258	 75.66%

正确率: 75.66%

2.下列哪项不属于牙瘤组成成分 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.牙釉质	22	 7.01%



B.牙本质	0	0%
C.牙骨质	8	2.55%
D.牙周膜 (答案)	243	77.39%
E.牙髓	41	13.06%

正确率：77.39%

3.由牙源性上皮和间叶组织同时增值形成的真性混合型的牙源性肿瘤是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.牙源性鳞状细胞瘤	43	13.69%
B.成釉细胞纤维瘤 (答案)	196	62.42%
C.牙源性钙化上皮瘤	66	21.02%
D.牙源性透明细胞瘤	6	1.91%
E.黏液瘤	3	0.96%

正确率：62.42%


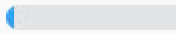
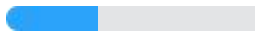
5.下列哪项不是牙源性腺样瘤与含牙囊肿的区别点 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.肿瘤上皮为结节状实性细胞巢，可形成玫瑰花样结构	17	5.41%
B.肿瘤上皮为立方或柱状细胞，形成环状腺管样结构	19	6.05%
C.由多边形嗜酸性鳞状细胞组成小结节	25	7.96%
D.肿瘤为梁状或筛状	24	7.64%
E.肿瘤腔内可含牙 (答案)	229	72.93%

正确率：72.93%

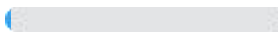
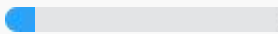
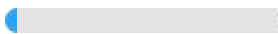
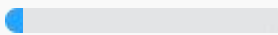

6.牙源性钙化上皮瘤中的钙化物质来源于 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.淀粉样物质钙化 (答案)	169	53.82%
B.肿瘤上皮细胞钙化	5	1.59%

C.上皮角化物质钙化	26		8.28%
D.纤维结缔组织钙化	11		3.5%
E.A+B	103		32.8%

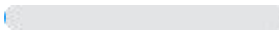
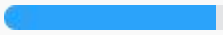
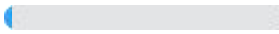
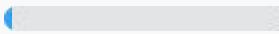
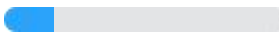
正确率：53.82%

10.腭裂发生于胚胎（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.第三周	7		2.23%
B.第六周	34		10.83%
C.第七周	14		4.46%
D.第八周	20		6.37%
E.第九周以后 (答案)	239		76.11%

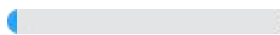
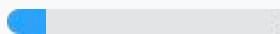

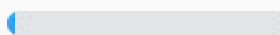
正确率：76.11%

3.牙髓腔随增龄而缩窄，是由于形成了（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.原发性牙本质	2		0.77%
B.继发性牙本质 (答案)	195		74.71%
C.透明牙本质	8		3.07%
D.管周牙本质	9		3.45%
E.修复性牙本质	47		18.01%

正确率：74.71%

4.关于釉柱的描述不正确的是（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.贯穿釉质全层	11		4.21%
B.在近牙颈部排列几乎呈水平状	36		13.79%
C.直径在表面者较深部的稍小 (答案)	195		74.71%
D.近表面 1/3 较直，称为直釉	8		3.07%

E.纵断面可见有规律的横纹	11	 4.21%
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正确率：74.71%

6.釉梭是（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.是起始于釉质牙本质界，伸向牙本质的纺锤状结构	91	 34.87%
B.在牙颈部及窝沟处较多见	6	 2.3%
C.是起始于釉质表面，伸向釉质的纺锤状结构	42	 16.09%
D.在牙尖及切缘部位较多见 (答案)	101	 38.7%
E.是釉质形成早期，成釉细胞的末端膨大所遗留的空隙釉梭:	21	 8.05%

正确率：38.7%

7.以下说法正确的是（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.无釉柱的釉质存在于近釉牙本质界处的釉质和多数乳牙和恒牙表面 20~100 μm 厚的釉质中 (答案)	156	 59.77%
B.牙本质小管近髓端凸向牙冠方向	29	 11.11%
C.施雷格板位于釉质厚度的外 4/5	23	 8.81%
D.成牙本质细胞是牙髓中的主要细胞	36	 13.79%
E.釉牙骨质界 30%为二者不相连	17	 6.51%

正确率：59.77%

5.牙骨质与骨组织的不同之处在于（） [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.层板状排列	27	 8.52%
B.有陷窝	15	 4.73%
C.能新生	47	 14.83%
D.无血管 (答案)	212	 66.88%
E.有细胞	16	 5.05%

正确率：66.88%

7.胶原纤维排列与牙本质小管平行的牙本质是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.小管周牙本质	22	6.94%
B.小管间牙本质	51	16.09%
C.前期牙本质	29	9.15%
D.小球间牙本质	26	8.2%
E.罩牙本质 (答案)	189	59.62%

正确率: 59.62%

8.肯定有神经分布的牙本质是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.小管周牙本质	22	6.94%
B.小管间牙本质	54	17.03%
C.前期牙本质 (答案)	167	52.68%
D.罩牙本质	44	13.88%
E.透明牙本质	30	9.46%

正确率: 52.68%

9.关于管间牙本质的正确描述是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.胶原纤维较多 (答案)	204	64.35%
B.刚形成尚未矿化	17	5.36%
C.构成牙本质小管的壁	31	9.78%
D.围绕成牙本质细胞突起	31	9.78%
E.矿化程度较其余牙本质高	34	10.73%

正确率: 64.35%

3.在牙骨质中,全部为细胞牙骨质区域的可能是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.自牙颈部至近根尖 1/3 处	43	14.83%
B.根中 1/3 处	23	7.93%
C.根尖 1/3 处 (答案)	178	61.38%
D.根尖 2/3 处	12	4.14%
E.自牙颈部至近根尖 2/3 处	34	11.72%

正确率：61.38%

7.牙髓中的细胞不包括 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.成牙本质细胞	16	5.52%
B.成纤维细胞	5	1.72%
C.成骨细胞 (答案)	216	74.48%
D.树突状细胞	45	15.52%
E.未分化间充质细胞	8	2.76%

正确率：74.48%


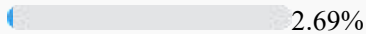
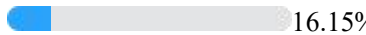
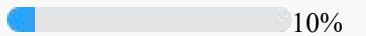

10.牙髓的组织学分层由外向内正确的是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.成牙本质细胞层、多细胞层、无细胞层和髓核	67	23.1%
B.成牙本质细胞层、无细胞层、多细胞层和髓核 (答案)	204	70.34%
C.髓核、多细胞层、无细胞层和成牙本质细胞层	5	1.72%
D.髓核、无细胞层、多细胞层和成牙本质细胞层	6	2.07%
E.成牙本质细胞层、髓核、无细胞层、多细胞层	8	2.76%

正确率：70.34%

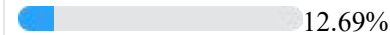
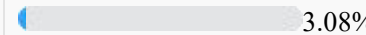
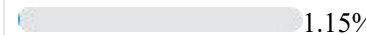
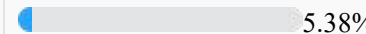

1.牙槽骨的组成包括 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
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A.筛状板和硬骨板	8		3.08%
B.硬骨板和支持骨	7		2.69%
C.固有牙槽骨和硬骨板	42		16.15%
D.固有牙槽骨和筛状板	26		10%
E.固有牙槽骨和支持骨 (答案)	177		68.08%

正确率：68.08%

2.牙髓和牙周膜中均含有 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.成牙本质细胞	33		12.69%
B.成骨细胞	8		3.08%
C.成釉细胞	3		1.15%
D.成牙骨质细胞	14		5.38%
E.未分化间充质细胞 (答案)	202		77.69%

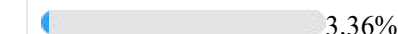
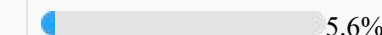
正确率：77.69%

9.牙周膜中的细胞成分不包括 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.成纤维细胞	7		2.69%
B.成骨细胞和破骨细胞	32		12.31%
C.牙骨质细胞	34		13.08%
D.上皮剩余细胞	26		10%
E.成牙本质细胞 (答案)	161		61.92%

正确率：61.92%

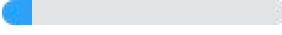
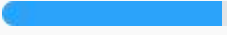
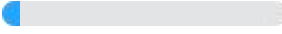
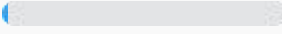
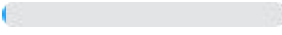
2.以下说法错误的是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.复层鳞状上皮由外向内是角化层、颗粒层、棘层、基底层	9		3.36%
B.棘层的细胞是上皮中层次最多的	15		5.6%

C.颗粒层的细胞胞质中含有嗜碱性透明角质颗粒	19		7.09%
D.颗粒层有很强的增值能力故称为生发层 (答案)	212		79.1%
E.基底层细胞靠半桥粒与结缔组织相连	13		4.85%


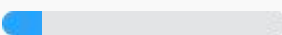
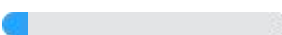
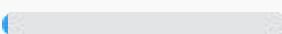
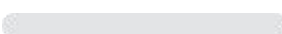
正确率: 79.1%

3.正常结合上皮的组织学特点是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.无角化, 有上皮钉突	30		11.19%
B.无角化, 无上皮钉突 (答案)	209		77.99%
C.正角化, 有上皮钉突	17		6.34%
D.不全角化, 有上皮钉突	7		2.61%
E.不全角化, 无上皮钉突	5		1.87%

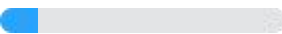
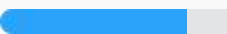
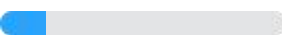
正确率: 77.99%

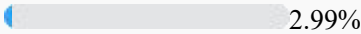
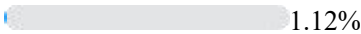
4.牙龈固有层的纤维束中最多的 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.龈牙组 (答案)	196		73.13%
B.牙槽龈组	39		14.55%
C.环形组	25		9.33%
D.牙骨膜组	7		2.61%
E.越隔组	1		0.37%

正确率: 73.13%

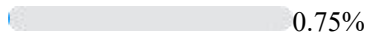
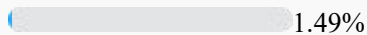
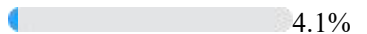
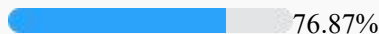
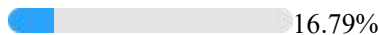
5.牙周膜最薄处位于 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例	
A.牙根颈 1/3	36		13.43%
B.牙根中 1/3 (答案)	176		65.67%
C.牙根尖 1/3	45		16.79%

D.根尖处	8	 2.99%
E.以上均错	3	 1.12%

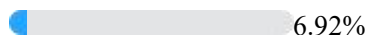
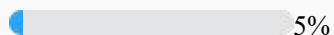

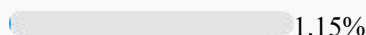
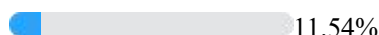
正确率：65.67%

6.黏膜下层无小涎腺分布的是 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.颊	2	 0.75%
B.软腭	4	 1.49%
C.舌腹	11	 4.1%
D.唇红 (答案)	206	 76.87%
E.硬腭	45	 16.79%

正确率：76.87%

8.牙龈的组织学特征是 ( ) [单选题]


选项	小计	比例
A.没有角化层	18	 6.92%
B.血管丰富	13	 5%
C.无黏膜下层 (答案)	196	 75.38%
D.缺乏颗粒层	3	 1.15%
E.固有层为疏松结缔组织	30	 11.54%

正确率：75.38%

9.下列哪项不是咀嚼黏膜的特征 ( ) [单选题]

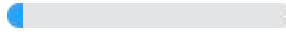
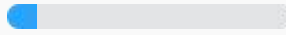

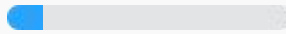
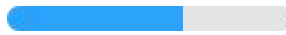
选项	小计	比例
A.有角化层	7	 2.61%
B.颗粒层不明显 (答案)	185	 69.03%
C.上皮钉突多而细长	32	 11.94%
D.固有层较厚	18	 6.72%



E.胶原纤维粗大	26	 9.7%
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正确率：69.03%

10.下列哪项不是被覆黏膜的特征 ( ) [单选题]

选项	小计	比例
A.无颗粒层	16	 5.97%
B.无角化层	29	 10.82%
C.上皮钉突短	22	 8.21%
D.固有层界限不清	34	 12.69%
E.无黏膜下层 (答案)	167	 62.31%

正确率：62.31%



# 易错小课堂

高端专属直播时间 2021/1/3 晚19:00