

1	D	29	B	57	B	85	C
2	D	30	D	58	C	86	D
3	D	31	D	59	B	87	A
4	D	32	B	60	C	88	C
5	D	33	C	61	D	89	A
6	D	34	D	62	C	90	D
7	A	35	B	63	A	91	B
8	B	36	D	64	C	92	B
9	C	37	B	65	B	93	B
10	A	38	C	66	A	94	C
11	B	39	B	67	C	95	C
12	C	40	C	68	C	96	B
13	D	41	B	69	B	97	A
14	A	42	D	70	C	98	B
15	A	43	A	71	A	99	C
16	A	44	A	72	D	100	A
17	E	45	B	73	C	101	D
18	D	46	C	74	B	102	C
19	D	47	B	75	D	103	B
20	C	48	D	76	B	104	D
21	C	49	A	77	B	105	D
22	C	50	D	78	A	106	B
23	D	51	C	79	D	107	C
24	A	52	B	80	D	108	B
25	B	53	C	81	B	109	A
26	B	54	C	82	C	110	D
27	C	55	C	83	D	111	A
28	D	56	C	84	C	112	D

高雄醫學大學104學年度Block 15期末考試考題詳解(共 頁)

科目	命題教師	考試時間	系(所)年級	學號	考生姓名
Block 15期末	老師等	120分鐘	後醫系二年級		BM103

範例	Which of the followings is a feature for chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma? (A) Lymph nodes are diffusely effaced by an infiltrate lymphocytes 14-16Mm in diameter (B) Lymph nodes are devoid of proliferation centers (C) peripheral blood smear reveals smudge cells (D) The spleen is rarely involved 本題正解:(C) 本題詳解:(C)即為CLL的定義特徵 考題出處:林佩瑾:急性白血病及骨髓發育不良症候群
考題1	
考題2	下列何者為造成CME (cystoid macular edema)之原因 (A) DM (B) BRVO (C) post-cataract surgery (D) 以上皆是 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解:Etiology of CME: 1. with retinal vascular leakage: DM retinopathy、BRVO、aphakic and pseudophakic CME、uveitis; 2. without retinal vascular leakage: retinitis pigmentosa、early stage of macular hole 考題出處:吳文權 - 玻璃體及視網膜
考題3	下列何者不是myopic maculopathy 之眼底所見 (A) Lacquer Crack (B) Chorioretinal atrophy (C) Choroidal neovascularization

	(D) Cotton wool spot 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解:myopic maculopathy 的徵狀有Lacquer Crack、Chorioretinal atrophy、Choroidal neovascularization與Fuch's spot。 考題出處:吳文權 - 玻璃體及視網膜
考題4	Retinal detachment 可分為哪些type? (A) Rhegmatogenous RD (B) Exudative RD (C) Traction RD (D)以上皆是 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解:Retinal detachment在病理上可分為四種, 分別是Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (裂孔性視網膜剝離)、Traction retinal detachment (牽引性視網膜剝離)、Combined rhegmatogenous and tractional detachment:合併裂孔性與牽引性、Exudative retinal detachment (滲出性視網膜剝離)。 考題出處:吳文權:玻璃體及視網膜
考題5	5. BRVO(branch retinal vein occlusion) 之complication包括 (A) Chronic macular edema (B) Macular non-perfusion (C) Neovascularization (D) 以上皆是 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解:選項都是BRVO的併發症 考題出處:吳文權 - 玻璃體及視網膜
考題6	6. As for glaucoma, which one is true? (A)In common, it is a curable disease (B)Increase intraocular pressure (IOP)↑

	(C)Most glaucoma patients have symptoms and signs of acute attack due to acute increase intraocular pressure (IOP)↑ (D)Decrease intraocular pressure (IOP) is still the main treatment till now 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: (A)青光眼的治療僅是控制病情, 防止惡化 (B)與局部血流或細胞毒性物質的產生也有很大關係, 不一定眼壓高才會青光眼 (C)青光眼大多是慢性 本題出處: 吳國揚 - 青光眼
考題7	As for aqueous humor (房水) formation and outflow, which one is false ? (A) Aqueous humor (房水) is active secretion from pigmented ciliary epithelium (B) Aqueous humor secrete into posterior chamber (後房) and through pupil (瞳孔) into anterior chamber (前房) (C) Aqueous humor outflow is mainly through trabecular route (D) Uveoscleral route is pressure-independent 本題正解: (A) 本題詳解 : 房水是從non-pigmented ciliary epithelium主動分泌出來。 本題出處: 吳國揚老師 眼科學 青光眼
考題8	As for diagnosis of glaucoma, which one is less help ? (A) Gonioscopy (B) Visual evoked Response (VER or VEP) examination (視覺誘發波檢查) (C) Measure visual field (D) Optic disc and retinal nerve fiber layer examination 本題正解: (B) 本題詳解 :

	以下為青光眼診斷的四個要素： 1. 眼壓升高(為青光眼的 major risk factor)。 2. 要靠隅角鏡(gonioscopy)分辨是隅角閉鎖或開放型(primary, secondary)。 3. 用眼底鏡(ophthalmoscopy)、眼底照相(Color F'd)、眼底的影像學造影(OCT) 4. 等看視神經盤(optic disc)有沒有下凹、retinal nerve fiber layer 有沒有變薄或缺看有沒有屬於青光眼的特徵性的視野缺損。 本題出處：吳國揚老師 眼科學 青光眼
考題9	The following corneal dystrophy, which sequence is correct from superficial to deep ? - a.Reis-Bucklers dystrophy - b.Fuch's dystrophy - c.Grannular dystrophy - d.Finger-print dystrophy (A) abcd (B)dbca (C) dacb (D) bacd 本題正解：(C) 本題詳解： Corneal dystrophy 角膜失養症，可以分成四類(由淺至深)： ● Anterior : 1. Meesmann's epi 2. Anterior membrane(finger-print_ 3. Reis-Bucklers dystrophy ● Stromal : 1. Grannular 2. Macular

	3. Lattice ● Posterior: 1. Posterior polymorphous 2. Fuch's endothelial ● Ectatic: 1. keratoconus 2. Pellucid marginal deg. 3. Keratoglobus 考題出處:徐旭亮老師 眼科學 角膜
考題10	Which is not the characteristics of keratomycosis? (A) Rapid developement (B) Fearhery stromal infiltrate (C) Satellite lesions (D) Frequently related to trauma with vegetable matters 本題正解:(A) 本題詳解: 真菌性角膜炎 (keratomycosis): 1. 通常與戶外創傷 (outdoor trauma)相關, 其中以植物割傷 (vegetable matter) 較為常見 2. 會呈現羽毛狀的邊緣 (feathery stromal infiltrates) 3. 在主要病灶旁會有多個小點的衛星樣病灶(satellite lesion) 4. 上皮上出現的ulcer較淺;上皮有可能是完整的, 因為黴菌穿過上皮跑到底下結構 5. 完整的上皮會向外突出 6. 一般黴菌感染病程會比較緩慢 題目出處:徐旭亮老師 角膜
考題11	Which corneal disease is related to autoimmune disease? (A) Mooren's ulcer (B) Peripheral ulcerative keratitis (C) Marginal keratitis (D) Dellen 本題正解:(B)

	本題詳解:(A) Mooren's ulcer可能是與病毒有關 (C) marginal keratitis是因為眼瞼慢性葡萄球菌感染而導致對外毒素的過敏反應 (D) Dellen是角膜邊緣的小凹可能和使用不合適的硬式隱形眼鏡或是老化或是raised limbal lesion有關 考題出處:徐旭亮老師角膜
考題12	a 15-years-old boy has less sweating and defect of teeth and nails. what is the most possible diagnosis? (A) epidermal nevus syndrome (B) nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (C) ectodermal dysplasia (D) down syndrome 本題正解:(C) 汗腺、指甲和牙齒都是由外胚層發育而來, 如果這些地方出問題最有可能的答案是ectodermal dysplasia 本題詳解:考題出處:張中興老師-皮膚科學-幹細胞在皮膚的發育、再生與癌化所扮演的角色上課講義
考題13	Which signaling molecule is activated during the elongation of hair follicle? (A) BMP (B) Wnt (C) TGF (D) Shh 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解:Wnt讓毛囊開始發展, 而之後Shh讓毛髮生長。 考題出處:張中興老師-皮膚科學-幹細胞在皮膚的發育、再生與癌化所扮演的角色
考題14	Basal cell carcinoma is frequently caused by mutation in (A)Shh pathway (B)Wnt pathway (C)BMP pathway (D)TGF pathway 本題正解:(A) 本題詳解:由Shh pathway異常導致

	考題出處:張中興老師-皮膚科學-幹細胞在皮膚的發育、再生與癌化所扮演的角色
考題15	beta-catenin mutation in hair follicle may cause which common tumor in skin? (A) pilomatricoma (B) basal cell carcinoma (C) melanoma (D) squamous cell carcinoma 本題正解:(A) 本題詳解:Pilomatricoma: b-catenin mutation 考題出處:張中興老師-皮膚科學-幹細胞在皮膚的發育、再生與癌化所扮演的角色上課講義 p.39
考題16	Epidermal proliferative unit is based on (A) epidermal stem cell (B) bulge stem cell (C) nervous network (D) vascular network 本題正解:(A) 本題詳解:EPU 的觀念是從 1980 年代開始, 假設皮膚的新生是以 EPU 為單位, 由一個幹細胞開始往上分化衍生出的一系列細胞就稱為 EPU 考題出處:張中興老師-皮膚科學-幹細胞在皮膚的發育、再生與癌化所扮演的角色
考題17	Normal visual development requires (A) Equally clear image focused on the retina (B) Normal head posture (C) Both eyes can fixate at the same object (D) A, B, and C (E) A and C 本題正解: (E) 本題詳解: Normal visual development requires equally clear image focused on the retina as well as both eyes fixating at the same object. 考題出處: 眼科學 小兒眼科學 賴昱宏老師
考題18	Regarding critical period of amblyopia, which one is the most appropriate

	(A) Deprivation amblyopia - 2 to 3 months (B) Strabismus amblyopia, - 5 to 6 years (C) Refractive amblyopia, 6 to 8 years (D) A, B, and C (E) A and C 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: 老師投影片內容: 完全記憶性的題目, 請直接參考弱視的講義 考題出處: 眼科學 小兒眼科學 賴昱宏
考題19	Regarding refraction in possible amblyopic and/or strabismic patients, which one of the following is the most important (A) Bruckner test (B) Autorefractor (C) Retinoscopy (D) Cycloplegic refraction (E) None 答案: (D) 詳解: 視力發育的小孩睫狀肌調節能力強, 所以測視力時必須在散瞳情況下測才準確。 考題出處: 賴昱宏 小兒眼科
考題20	
考題21	中耳腔內的三小聽骨中, 哪塊連接oval window? A. Malleus B. Incus C. Stapes D. Temporal bone 本題正解: C 出處: 簡禎佑 聽力障礙
考題22	

考題23	哪一些是良性姿勢性眩暈Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo(BPPV)的特徵? (a)最常發生在後半規管(b)會有Latency(c)會有Fatiguability(d)最不常發生在上半規管 (A)a(B)a,b(C)a,b,c(D)a,b,c,d 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解: 以上皆正確, 後半規管最常發生可用Dix-Hallpike test檢查, 而水平半規管則可用Supine to head-lateral test檢查。 考題出處: 耳鼻喉科學 Vol 2 內耳疾病 簡禎佑老師
考題24	關於良性姿勢性暈眩 (benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV)) 的治療以下列何者較常用? (A) 耳石復位術 Canalith reposition procedure (B) 耳內注射 gentamicin (C) 耳內注射類固醇 (D) 點耳滴劑 本題正解: (A) 本題詳解: BPPV發生的原因是耳石掉入半規管, 所以必須以耳石復位術矯正. 本題出處: 內耳疾病 簡禎佑
考題25	眼前庭誘發肌性電位(O-VEMP)主要用於測試哪一條神經的功能? (A)顏面神經(facial nerve) (B)上前庭神經(superior vestibular nerve) (C)下前庭神經(inferior vestibular nerve) (D)迷走神經(vagus nerve) 本題正解:(B) 本題詳解 :Facial nerve 可以用ENoG檢查, superior vestibular nerve 可以用O-VEMP檢查, inferior vestibular nerve可以用 C-VEMP檢查 本題出處:簡禎佑老師 內耳疾病

考題26	臨床上有關Ramsay Hunt's syndrome之敘述，下列何者是錯誤的？ (A) 由Chicken pos virus所引起 (B) 有中樞型顏面神經麻痺 (C) 耳廓疼痛及出水皰 (D) 可能發生眩暈症狀 本題正解：(B) 本題詳解：應該改成周邊型神經麻痺 本題出處：中耳疾病 何坤瑤
考題27	下列哪些解剖組合是正確的？ (A) Stapes - Round window (B) Incus - Eardrum (C) Internal auditory canal - Facial nerve (D) Tensor tympanic muscle - Stapes 本題正解：(C) 本題詳解： (A) Stapes - oval window (B) Malleus - Eardrum (D) Tensor tympanic muscle - Malleus or stapedius - Stapes 本題出處：何坤瑤 老師-耳鼻喉科學-中耳疾病
考題28	有關下列之敘述,何者是正確的? (A) 耳蝸之頂部(Apex)傳遞高頻率聲音 (B) 顱骨之縱骨折容易產生內耳病變 (C) 顎裂(Cleft palate)之病人容易罹患中耳炎是因其耳咽管不容易開放所致 (D) 中耳炎之合併症,其最常見的原因是罹患膽脂瘤(Cholesteatoma)之故 本題正解：(D) 本題詳解：耳蝸之頂部是傳遞低頻率聲音,顱骨骨折分為兩類,縱骨折與岩部軸平行,會傷害到外耳和中耳,造成傳導性聽力障礙,橫骨折與岩部軸垂直,會傷害到聽神經和顏面神經,所以會造成神經性聽力障礙和暈眩,以及顏面麻痺,顎裂之病人因為tensor veli palatini作用異常,造成耳咽管一直處於開放的狀態,自然

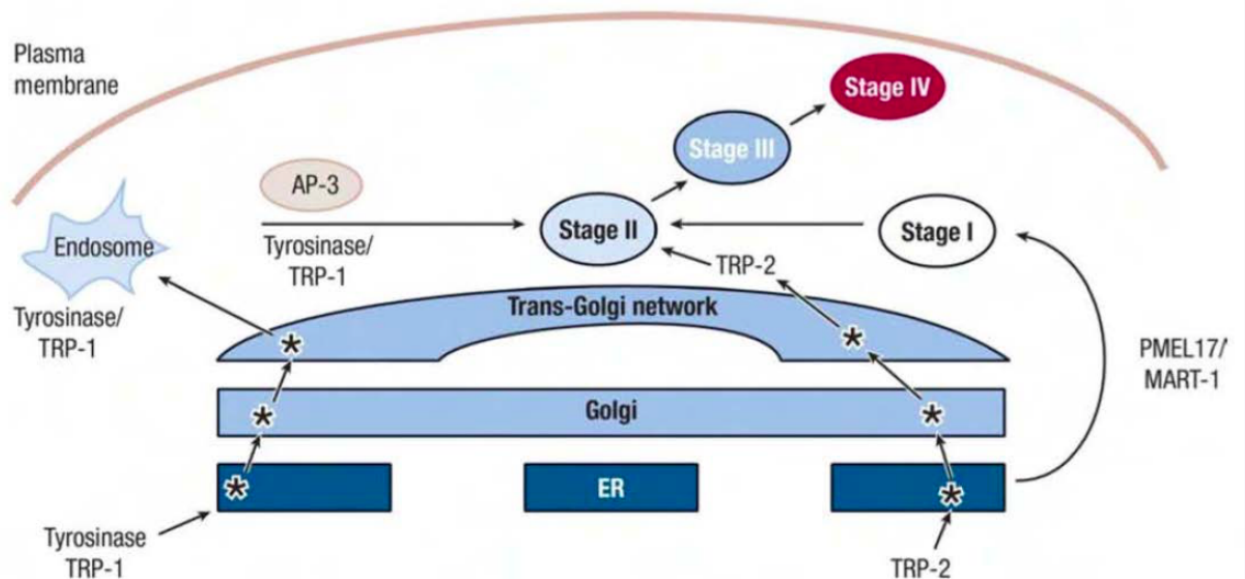
	就容易因為液體逆行而感染中耳造成中耳炎,並不是如題所述的不容易開放所造成的,所以只剩選項(D)是正確的 本題出處: 中耳疾病 何坤瑤
考題29	
考題30	耳硬化症(otosclerosis)最常侵犯下列何處？ (A) Eardrum (B) Malleus (C) Incus (D) Stapes 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解: otosclerosis最容易侵犯鐙骨(Stapes) 本提出處:何坤瑤老師 中耳疾病
考題31	
考題32	下列有關中耳炎之敘述, 何者是不正確的? (A)recurrent acute otitis media必要的時候需做骨膜穿刺術(myringotomy) (B)middle ear cholesteatoma之病例, 有可能導致頭顱內之併發症 (C)chronic otitis media之最常致病菌為革蘭氏陰性菌 (D)tympanoplasty type I是指被用來修補鼓膜川中肌膜與incus接觸而言 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: tympanoplasty type I是用來修補malleus 本題出處:耳鼻喉科學 何坤瑤 老師 中耳疾病
考題33	
考題34	34. Which of the following types of vasculitis involve predominantly small-sized vessels? (A) Buerger's disease (B) Polyarteritis nodosa (C) Giant cell arteritis

	(D) Urticarial vasculitis 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: 屬於 small vessels 的 vasculitis 如下: (1) Anaphylactoid purpura (Henoch-Schonlein purpura) (2) Urticarial vasculitis (3) Cryoglobulinemia (4) Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitides 本題出處: 皮膚科學 胡楚松老師 皮膚血管炎、紫斑
考題35	35. In adult, which is the most common cause of deep neck infections ? (A) Foreign bodies (B) Odontogenic sources (C) Spread of superficial infection (D) Surgical wound infections 本題正解: (B) 本題詳解: 本題出處: 王凌峰-耳鼻喉科學-深頸部感染
考題36	
考題37	Which of the following is not contained within carotid sheath? (A) carotid artery (B) external jugular vein (C) cervical sympathetic trunk (D) vagus nerve 本題正解: (B) 本題詳解: carotid sheath 內包含 carotid artery、internal jugular vein 與 vagus nerve ; 交感神經會與頸動脈伴行, 故也包含在內。 本題出處: 王凌峰-耳鼻喉科學-深頸部感染
考題38	The organelle(s) directly responsible for melanosome formation does not include

- (A) rough endoplasmic reticulum
- (B) golgi complex
- (C) peroxisome
- (D) all of above

本題正解: (C)

本題詳解:



▲ FIGURE 70-10 Sorting of melanosomal proteins into melanosomes. Tyrosinase and tyrosinase-related protein-1 (TRP-1) are initially synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and, after additional maturation steps (*) in the Golgi and Trans-Golgi network, are packaged in endosomes as a complex. TRP-2 follows similar maturation steps. Melanosomes originate in the ER as stage I already containing the melanosomal proteins PMEL17 and MART-1. They then mature to stage II melanosomes and fuse with tyrosinase/TRP-1 in a process directed by the adaptor protein 3 (AP-3). Melanosomes become progressively darker as melanin biosynthesis takes place.

本題出處: 藍政哲老師 色素異常症

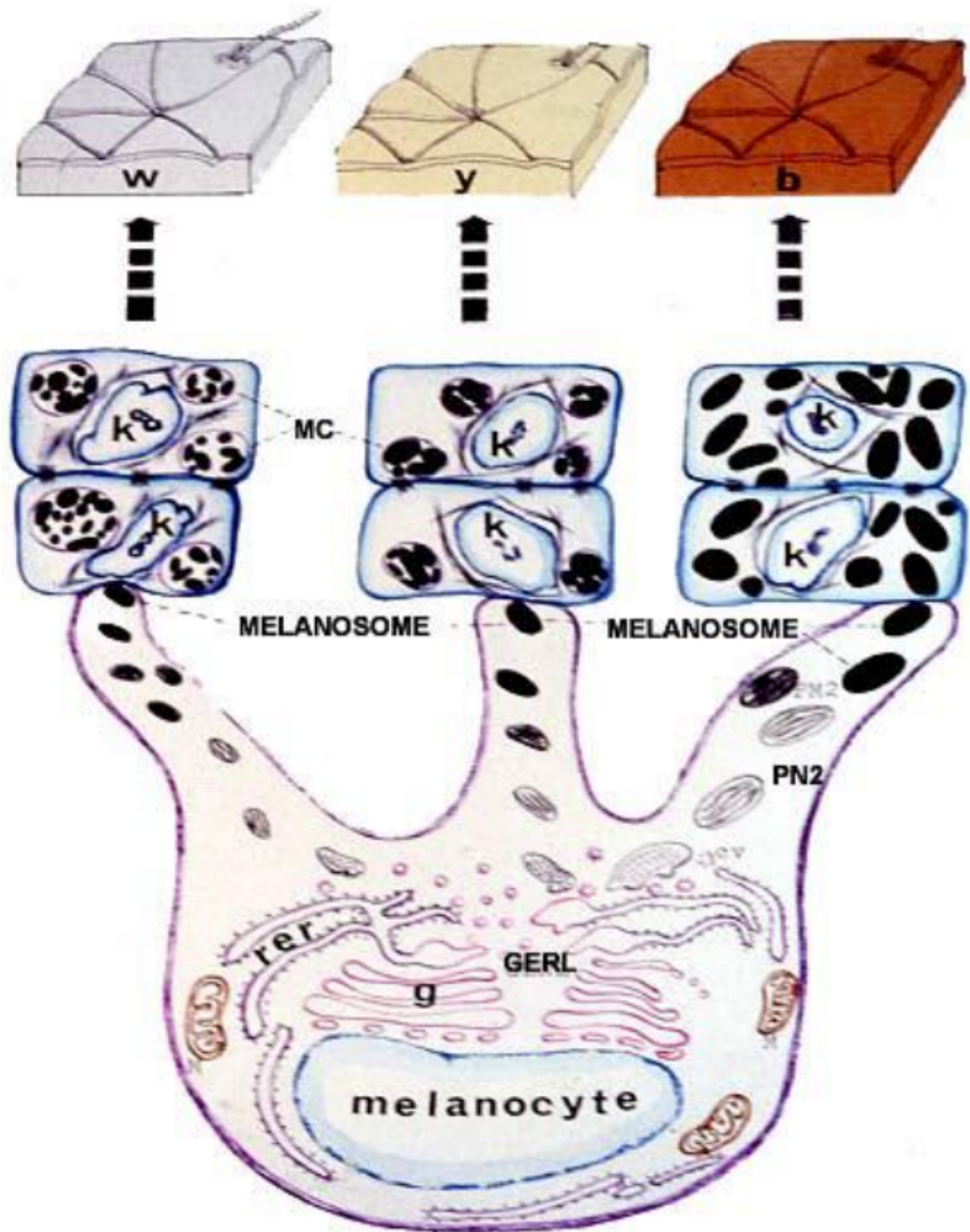
考題39

39. Differences in skind tone between different races is mainly du to

- (A) number of melanocyte
- (B) distribution of melanosome
- (C) food intake
- (D) all of above

本題正解: B

本題詳解: 人種之間細胞的 melanocyte 數目差不多一樣, 顏色差距主要在 melanosome 的大小, 白種人的最小, 黑種人的最大。比較小的(白人)跑到表皮變成被 unit membrane 包圍的 complex, 大的(黑人)會單獨存在, 黃種人介於中間



出處: 藍政哲老師 色素異常症

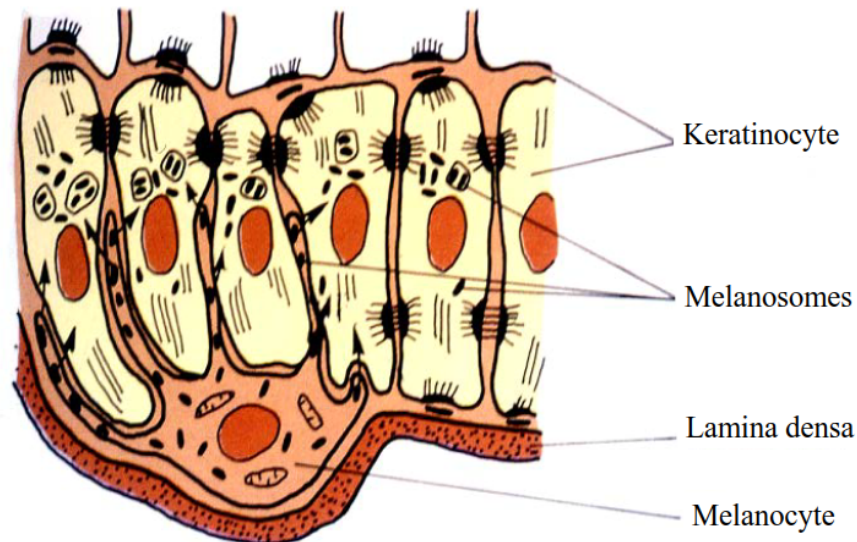
考題40

40. Which of the following statement is not true regarding Pedbaldism

	(A)Melanocyte is not found on the white macule (B)The capacity of melanoblast migration is hindered (C)The capacity of melanosome formation is imparied ingeneral (D)All of above 本題正解:C 本題詳解: Congenital depigmentary disorder 1. Melanoblast (migration and maturation dysfunction) ■ Piebaldism (斑狀白化症) ■ Waardenburg syndrome 2. Melanosome (melanin formation dysfunction) ■ Oculocutaneous albinism (白化症) 出處: 藍政哲老師 色素異常症
考題41.	which of the following genetic disorder does not result in descreased melanocyte number? (A) Piebaldism (B) oculocutaneous albinism (C) All of above (D) None of above 本題正解: B 本題詳解: 出處: 藍政哲老師 色素異常症
考題42.	Epidermal melanin unit theory suggest that

- (A) melanin is formed by epidermal keratinocyte
- (B) melanin is transferred to keratinocyte from fibroblast
- (C) melanin is only found in melanocytes
- (D) melanin is transferred to keratinocyte from melanocyte

本題正解: D



Epidermal melanin unit

本題詳解:

→ : **melanosome transfer**

出處: 藍政哲老師 色素異常症

考題43

The cover of the vocal fold is:

- A) epithelium and superficial layer of lamina propria
- B) Reinke's space and SLLP
- C) all layers of lamina propria
- D) deep layer and superficial part of vocalis muscle

本題正解: A

Five-layered schema		Body-Cover-Model	
Epithelium		Mucosa	Cover
Lamina propria	Superficial Layer		
	Intermediate Layer	Vocal Ligament	Transition
	Deep Layer		
M. Thyroarytaenoides		Muscle	Body

本題詳解:

	出處:咽喉疾病 李家和
考題44	Cancer of the larynx and hypopharynx, which is incorrect? (A) In general, patients with laryngeal cancer have a better prognosis than those with hypopharyngeal cancer (B) Tumor of the hypopharynx can spread downward to the esophagus or laterally medially invades the larynx (C) Laryngeal cancer can spread medially to invade the medial wall of the hypopharynx (D) Radiation therapy is not the treatment option for early laryngeal and be hypopharyngeal cancers 本題正解: A 本題詳解: (B) Tumor of the hypopharynx can spread downward to the esophagus or medially invades the larynx (C) Laryngeal cancer can spread medially to invade the medial wall of the hypopharynx (D) Radiation therapy is the treatment option for early laryngeal and be hypopharyngeal cancers 出處:咽喉疾病 李家和
考題45	
考題46	最常見之先天性喉疾: (A) hemangioma (B) laryngeal web (C) laryngomalasia (D) subglottic stenosis 本題正解: C 本題詳解: laryngomalasia - most common congenital disorder of larynx 出處: 喉部及咽部疾病 李家和
考題47	頭頸部腫瘤不包括下列何者? (A) Hypopharyngeal cancer (B) Brain tumor (C) Nasopharyngeal cancer (D) Oral cancer 本題正解: B 本題詳解: Brain tumor is not part of head and neck cancers 出處: 喉部及咽部疾病 李家和

考題48	Which of is false about Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma of salivary gland: A. The most common malignancy of minor salivary glands B. Slow growing, but clinical course is relentless C. Perineural invasion is a typical feature D. Distant spread to liver is most frequent 本題正解: D 出處: 唾腺疾病 Disorders of salivary glands 江豐裕老師
考題49	The most common malignant neoplasm of the parotid gland ? (A) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma (B) Adenoid cystic carcinoma (C) Malignant mixed tumor (D) Acinic cell carcinoma 本題正解: A 本題詳解: Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma The most common malignant neoplasm of the parotid gland Low-grade: tumors have a higher proportion of mucous cells High-grade: a higher proportion of epidermoid cells Complete resection by parotidectomy 出處: 唾腺疾病 Disorders of salivary glands 江豐裕老師
考題50	Regarding the possible complications of parotid surgery, which one is false? (A) Frey's syndrome (B) numb over auricular area (C) Facial palsy (D) Horner's syndrome 本題正解: D 本題詳解: complications of parotid surgery: ● Facial nerve injury ● Frey's syndrome ● Numb sensation 出處: 唾腺疾病 Disorders of salivary glands 江豐裕老師

考題51	Cancer lesion in which of the following mucosal subdivision is NOT classified as the oropharynx cancer? A) palatine tonsil B) tongue base C) retromolar trigone D) soft palate 本題正解: C 本題詳解: 這題等於問那些構造不屬於oropharynx? Retromolar trigone 屬於oral cavity, 其他都屬於oropharynx 的範圍 出處: 吳哲維老師 頭頸部腫瘤
考題52	52. Which of the following NOT a common complication after thyroid surgery? (A) Recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN) injury (B) Facial nerve injury (C) Hypocalcemia (D) Hematoma 本題正解: B 考題出處: 吳哲維老師 頭頸部腫瘤
考題53	
考題54	A 48-year-old patient presents with a 1-cm biopsy proven squamous cell carcinoma of the left true vocal cord fixation. CT scan shows there is no tumor invasion through the thyroid cartilage. According to the AJCC, 7th edition, which of the following is the most appropriate stage of the primary tumor (T)? (A) Supraglottis, T1 (B) Glottis, T2 (C) Glottis, T3 (D) subglottis, T4 本題正解: (C) 本題詳解: true vocal cord 屬於 glottis 本題出處: 耳鼻喉科學 Vol 9 吳哲維老師--頭頸部腫瘤共筆
考題55	Which of the following is NOT an alaryngeal speech option for laryngectomy patients? (A) Artificial Larynx (Pneumatic/Electronic) (B) Esophageal Speech (C) Tracheo-pharyngeal Speech

	(D)Tracheo-esophageal puncture with voice prosthesis 本題正解:(C) 本題詳解:共筆有提到的發聲替代方案有三種: 1.電子的人工發聲器分兩種 (1) Oral type(右圖):基本型 (2) External type (左圖):大小聲音頻不能控制,但能講得比較久。 2.電子的人工發聲器分兩種 (1) Oral type(右圖):基本型 (2) External type (左圖):大小聲音頻不能控制,但能講得比較久。 3.tracheoesophageal voice(右下):在氣管食道間打一個洞 Tracheo-esophageal puncture(TEP),要講話的時候就壓著,氣就會很夠。臨床上怕水跑進氣管嗆到所以少做,所以要做一個 one way valve,讓空氣過得去,水卻過不來,但臨床還是少做而且要挑 Case。 本題出處:耳鼻喉科學Vol 9 吳哲維老師--頭頸部腫瘤共筆
考題56	
考題57	動脈化學藥物治療,是一種 (A) 全身性化學療法 (B) 局部性化學療法 (C) 低濃度化學藥物治療,以減少抗癌藥物的分佈 (D) 高濃度化學藥物治療,固會引起嚴重副作用 本題正解:(B) 本題詳解:Intra-arterial chemotherapy: High concentration of anticancer drug can be given selectively into cancer tissue; Advantage: Rapid tumor shrinkage and symptom improvement; Adverse reactions are limited and systemic toxicity is mild and tolerable. 考題出處:吳誌峰老師-頭頸部癌症和動脈化學治療
考題58	以TNM系統評估惡性腫瘤時。M0代表甚麼? (A)原位癌 (B)臨床上無腫瘤

	(C)無轉移發現 (D)無淋巴轉移發現 本題正解:(C) 本題詳解:原位癌—Tis;臨床上無腫瘤—T0;無淋巴轉移發現—N0 考題出處:吳誌峰老師-頭頸部癌症和動脈化學治療
考題59	Which of the following treatment modalities is/are the treatment of choice for recurrent basal cell carcinoma on the ear? (A) wide-excision (B) Mohs surgery (C)cryosurgery (D)sentinel lymph node biopsy 本題正解:(B) 本題詳解:Mohs 手術是目前治療皮膚癌效果最好的手術,其適用的皮膚癌(1)長在臉上的(眼耳皮嘴.....)(2)快速生長的(3)復發的。BCC適用Mohs的情形其中也有一項是sites with high risk of recurrence-periauricular。 考題出處:鄭詩宗:皮膚腫瘤學
考題60	60. Which of the following regarding sentinel lymph node biopsy is INCORRECT? (A) Sentinel lymph node is an important prognostic factor for primary melanoma (B) Sentinel lymph node biopsy is not commonly used in the management of basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma (C) Sentinel lymph node in patients with abdominal skin cancer can definitely be found in the groin area (D) NONE of the above 本題正解:(C) 本題詳解:(C) 因為淋巴流向以肚臍為分界,所以腹部有發現淋巴變異不一定是由groin area為源頭的,可能由腋下區域為源頭 考題出處:鄭詩宗 - 皮膚腫瘤學
考題61	61.Which of the following regarding malignance skin tumor is INCORRECT?

	(A)The metastatic rate of the skin cancers: melanoma> squamous cell carcinoma> basal cell carcinoma (B)Ulceration and tumor bleeding in melanoma are associated with poor prognosis. (C)The most common type of malignant melanoma in Taiwan is acral-lentiginous melanoma (D)Melanoma is associated with exposure while squamous cell carcinoma is NOT. 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: 除了 acral-lentiginous melanoma, 所有的皮膚腫瘤都與UV light有關 考題出處: 鄭詩宗 - 皮膚腫瘤學
考題62	Which of the following regarding chronic arsenism in Taiwan is INCORRECT? (A)More patients in Southern than Northern Taiwan (B)More patients in costal areas than mountain areas (C)Multiple melanoma lesions can be found in patients (D)More skin lesions on trunk on head and neck 本題正解:C 本題詳解:慢性砷中毒造成Bowen's disease後演變成SCC, 不是導致multiple melanoma的主因。 考題出處:鄭詩宗老師 皮膚科學 皮膚腫瘤學
考題63	Which of the following regarding targeted therapy in melanoma is RIGHT ? (A) Blocking oncogenic events is beneficial to treatment of advanced melanoma (B) B-RAF inhibitor blocks EGFR pathway (C) B-Raf inhibitor is shown to be effective in melanoma patients with wild type (non-mutated) BRAF (D) Treatment effect of BRAF inhibitor is worse than biochemotherapy 本題正解: (A)

本題詳解:

§1.9 Targeted Therapy of Advanced Melanoma

一、Genomic Abnormalities of Signal Transduction Pathways in Melanoma

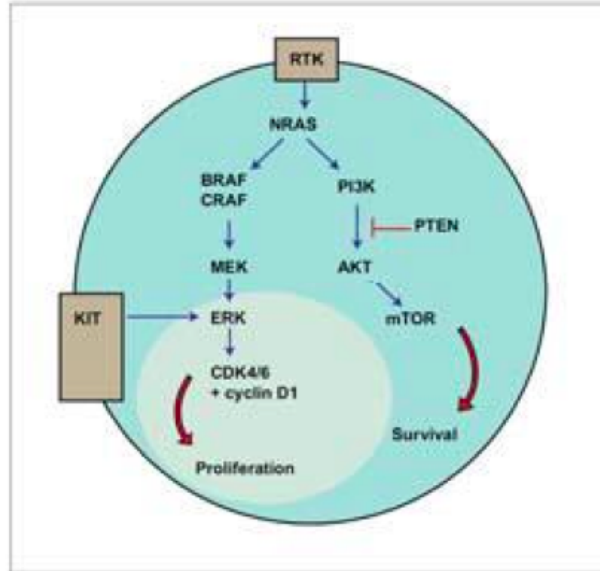


Figure 1. Dysregulation of signal transduction pathways in melanoma. The mitogen activated protein kinase and PI3K/akt pathways regulate proliferation and survival of melanocytes. Activating mutations in melanomas have been detected in BRAF, NRAS, and KIT. Other abnormalities detected include deletion of PTEN and increased expression of CDK4 and cyclin D1.

1. Targeted Therapy 運用在 Melanoma 中 最重要的 pathway 就是擋住腫瘤 BRAF 的 MEK pathway(圖上左邊方框的途徑), 使腫瘤不再增殖。
2. 初期效果非常好, 但後面復發機會還是很高, 所以治療方法就是一線二線三線一路用下去。

考題出處: 鄭詩宗老師 皮膚科學 皮膚腫瘤學

考題64

In Head Neck Cancer always need postoperative Radiotherapy which of the follow is correct?

- (A) Positive lymph node
- (B) Close Margin more than 2 cm
- (C) Any Node its diameter before operation is bigger than 3 cm
- (D) Any oral cancer

本題正解: (C)

本題詳解: Indication for postoperation radiation

1. Extracapsular extension (ECE) 淋巴結膜外侵犯

	2. Number of node ≥ 2 3. Number of node groups 4. Any node $>3\text{cm}$ 5. Positive or close ($<0.5\text{cm}$) margin 6. Perineural invasion 考題出處:連熙隆老師 放射腫瘤學-頭頸部癌症和放射治療
考題65	From many Evidence Base Medicine Studies, the length of interval between surgery and postoperative radiation, which of the following is suggested? (A) Within 8 weeks (B) Within 6 weeks (C) Less than 4 weeks (D) Nothing to be concerned 本題正解:(B) 本題詳解: A previous analysis of a subgroup of these patients showed that, when radiation was delayed more than 6 weeks from surgery, a higher incidence of regional failure occurred compared with the incidence observed when therapy began within a 6 week period. 考題出處:連熙隆 老師 頭頸部癌症和放射治療 (課外題) J Surg Oncol. 1990 Apr, 43(4):203-8 “Impact of the time interval between surgery and postoperative radiation therapy on locoregional control in advanced head and neck cancer.” Schiff PB et al.
考題66	In Taiwan Most of oral cancer, it's pathology were as following and which one is the most found (A) over 90% are well differentiate (B) over 60% are well differentiate (C) over 30% are well differentiate (D) over 10% are well differentiate 本題正解:(A) 本題詳解:口腔癌是高度分化的SCC對於放射治療較不敏感, 因此要用較高的劑量 考題出處:連熙隆老師頭頸部癌症和放射治療
考題67	the middle meningeal artery runs through

	(A) foramen ovale (B) foramen lacerum (C) foramen spinosum (D) foramen lacerum 本題正解:(C) 本題詳解:老師上課有提到, middle meningeal artery是從foramen spinosum通過。 考題出處:林威辰老師 頭頸切面解剖影像學
考題68	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma may invade into the intracranial space through (A) foramen ovale (B) foramen lacerum (C) all of above (D) non of above 本題正解:(C) 本題詳解:如果有nasalpharyngioangiosarcoma, 腫瘤可能會向foramen ovale或foramen lacerum侵犯 考題出處:林威辰老師 頭頸切面解剖影像學
考題69	To assess the temporomandibular function, which one of the following is by far frequently used as the major imaging modality? (A)CT (B)MRI (C)PET/CT (D)ultrasonography 本題正解:(B) 本題詳解:主要使用MRI 考題出處:林威辰老師 頭頸切面解剖影像學
考題70	which is incorrect about the statements of skin graft? (A) basic technique in plastic surgery territory (B) limited donor site selection in FTSG (C) donor site wound could be repaired by secondary closure in FTSG

	(D) its taking (survival) is dependent on the recipient wound vascularity (neovascularization) 本題正解:(C) 本題詳解: Donor sites can be closed primarily 考題出處: 張高評老師-皮膚科學-頭頸部腫瘤皮瓣重建手術上課講義 p.6
考題71	Which statement is incorrect for flap statements? (A) Random flaps could be use as free flaps (B) Free flaps are always belonging to axial flaps (C) Local flaps are possibly belonging to both axial and random flaps (D) Free flap surgeries absolutely need the aid of microscope 本題正解:(A) 本題詳解: Random: not a named blood vessel 但Free flap需將供皮區血管在顯微 (microscope) 下進行受皮區之血管吻合 (anastomosis) 考題出處: 張高評老師-皮膚科學-頭頸部腫瘤皮瓣重建手術上課講義
考題72	The possibly used arteries for head and neck cancer reconstruction could be all of the following except for? (A) Facial artery (B) External carotid artery (C) Superior thyroid artery (D) Thoracodorsal artery 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: For patients with oral and other head/neck cancers, the most commonly used arteries are branches of the external carotid artery, including superficial temporal artery, occipital artery, facial artery, and superior thyroid artery. Thoracodorsal artery is NOT a branch of the external carotid artery. 考題出處: 外科學 頭頸部癌症和動脈化學治療 吳誌峰老師

考題73	For Rhomboid/Limberg flaps ,how many degree angles should be designed in a Rhomboid defect ? (A)30 and 150 (B)45 and 135 (C)60 and 120 (D)90 and 90 本題正解: (C) 詳解 :上課講義有提到60度可以達到最大面積 考題出處:外科學 張高評老師
考題74	Which of the following reconstructed area is not strongly for indication of the radial forearm flap? (A)Tongue defect (B)Cheek through-and-through defect (C)Soft palate defect (D)Oropharyngeal wall 答案:(B) 詳解 :適合使用radial forearm flap的區域: mouth floor, tongue, soft palate, oropharyngeal wall, pharynx and skull base 考題出處:外科學 張高評老師
考題75	
考題76	下列定義何者錯誤? A. SIRS caused by infection is termed sepsis B. Septic shock: persistent arterial hypotension (diastolic < 90 mmHg) despite adequate fluid resuscitation, without other identifiable causes C. Severe sepsis: sepsis with new onset organ failure D. Infection means that identification of microorganisms in host tissue or the bloodstream, plus an inflammatory response to their presence 本題正解: (B)

	本題詳解: Septic shock: persistent arterial hypotension (<i>systolic</i> < 90 mmHg) despite adequate fluid resuscitation, without other identifiable causes 考題出處: 外科學 傷口癒合與外科傷口感染 張高評老師
考題77	
考題78	Miss Lee got deep II degree burn injury over his left thigh with 5% TBSA 4 weeks ago, and it still does not heal now. Which of the following recommendation will be usually suggested? (A) Skin graft (B) Spontaneous intention closure (C) Continued wound care (D) Primary closure 本題正解: (A) 本題詳解: Deep 2nd~3rd degree的治療除了換藥之外, 須以外科手術清瘡包括切除並接著做皮膚移植(Skin graft) 考題出處: 外科學 Vol.2 傷口癒合與外科傷口感染 張高評 老師
考題79	Which is the first priority of treatments in facing a patient, with a stable vital sign, diagnosed as necrotizing soft tissue infection? (A) Maintaining monitor of vital signs (B) Continued antibiotic treatment (C) Supportive care (D) Surgical debridement 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: 處理手術感染最重要的原則是source control, 著包括: 1) drainage of the infection, 2) correction of the predisposing cause 和 3) adjunctive antimicrobial therapy. 本題出處: 傷口癒合與外科傷口感染 張高評老師
考題80	Subcutaneous tumor之history taking何者為非?

	(A) onset time (B) size change (C) discharge(+/-) (D) check the mass movable or fixed 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解:check the mass movable or fixed屬於理學檢查, 其三者屬於病史詢問。 本題出處:李書欣老師 皮下腫瘤
考題81	Subcutaneous tumor 理學檢查敘述何者為非? (A) Check the pulsation or thrill of the mass (B) The best way for correct diagnosis of the mass (C) Touch or light stroking to detect texture changes, warmth, and moisture of the skin (D) Observation for color or surface skin changes 本題正解:(B) 本題詳解:並不是最準確的方法來鑑別診斷 本題出處:
考題82	Classification of the subcutaneous tumors 下列敘述何者為非? (A) Adipocytic tumors (B) Myofibroblastic tumors (C) Lymphoid tumors (D) Neurogenic tumors 本題正解:(C) 本題詳解:皮下有出線的組織都有可能變成腫瘤包含Adipocytic tumors、Fibroblastic / myofibroblastic tumors、Neural tumors、Vascular tumors。淋巴組織不在皮下組織內所以答案為(C) 本題出處:李書欣 老師-外科學-皮下腫瘤
考題83	which statement about the vision notation is correct?

	(A) in Snellen's fraction vision 20/40 is half as good as 20/20 (B) in Landolt's decimal notation, vision 0.2 is 5 times worse as vision 1.0 (C) vision 0.1 in Landolt's decimal notation almost equal to 1.0 in LogMart score (D) the vision in LogMart chart 1.0 is 5 times worse as 0.2 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: LogMart 是可以用於計算視力度數的方式, 因此會用於研究。但是方式複雜臨床上幾乎不用。 本題出處: 眼科學 林昌平 老師 屈光
考題84	
考題85	Who will present presbyopic symptom earliest in their life? (A) person with emmetropia (B) person with myopia (C) person with hyperopia (D) person with astigmatism 本題正解: (C) 本題詳解: 年輕的眼球調節能力強, 若是遠視度數不深, 大多能藉著眼球的調節能力而能遠近事物盡收眼底, 但隨著年齡的增長, 調節能力漸漸變差, 老花的症狀比一般同年齡正常人明顯提早 本提出處:
考題86	
考題87	Which of the following statement about cataract is TRUE (A) Congenital cataracts are fairly common and about $\frac{1}{3}$ are autosomal dominant inherited (B) "Second sight" (presbyopic patients can read without glasses) is caused by a myopic shift with cortical cataracts (C) Distant vision is reduced more than near vision in a patient with posterior subcapsular cataract

	(D)The most common early postoperative complication after cataract extraction is acute bacterial endophthalmitis (E)None of the above. 本題正解:(A) 本題詳解: (B)nuclear cataract的病患,若原先有老花眼的問題,就可能因近視漂移而再次恢復看近物的視力,我們稱這個現象為 second sight (視力的第二春) (C)Near vision is reduced more than distant vision. 因為在accommodation時,副交感神經產生作用,造成瞳孔收縮,視軸剛好被PSCO 擋住,造成視力較差 (D)急性細菌性眼內炎(Acutebacterialendophthalmitis)3~10 天內發生 本題出處:眼科學 曾漢儀老師 水晶體
考題88	
考題89	89. What are the symptoms and signs of blow-out fracture, EXCEPT? (A) exophthalmos (B) upper lip numbness (C) binocular diplopia (D) nasal bleeding 本題正解:(A) 本題詳解: (B) 眶下神經是三叉神經的第二支上頷神經其中的小分支, 會再往下分支成前上齒槽神經, 所以 blow-out fracture 時會有 upper lip numbness (C) 因為骨折時發生 incarceration(幽閉、監禁→卡住) of extraocular muscles, 當眼窩底骨折時, 眼窩下方會出現小縫隙, 下直肌與周邊組織可能會往下掉, 陷入縫隙(maxillary sinus)被卡住, 病患無法向下和向內看, 產生向上看(upgaze)和複視(diplopia) 本題出處:眼科學 張丞賢老師 瞼、淚器與眼眶

考題90	90. Thyroid orbitopathy (Graves Ophthalmopathy, Graves Orbitopathy, Thyroid associated Ophthalmopathy), what are the symptoms? EXCEPT (A) Exophthalmos = proptosis (B) Binocular diplopia (C) Scleral show (D) Eyelid drooping 本題正解: (D) 本題詳解: 非甲狀腺素過度分泌的症狀 本題出處: 眼眶眼瞼及淚器 - 張丞賢老師
考題91	
考題92	92. In a facial alkali burn surrounding the eyes, which is WRONG? (A) Trichiasis can be the consequence of burn (B) Developing paralytic ectropion due to facial burn (C) Irrigation is the most important treatment in the emergency room (D) Skin graft for the lagophthalmos and ectropion is usually required 本題正解: (B) 本題詳解: 化學性灼傷產生的疤痕，可能把眼瞼往外拉，造成眼瞼外翻。不是因為 facial n. palsy 而造成的 本題出處: 眼眶眼瞼及淚器 - 張丞賢老師
考題93	What happens if a patient develop a sudden drooping eyelid after a surgery for “汗腺切除” of hand? (A) Stimulation of parasympathetic chain (B) Injury of oculosympathetic chain (C) Traction of oculomotor nerve (D) Injury of blood supply to levator palpebrae superioris muscle 本題正解: (B)

	本題詳解: Sympathetic chain 路徑弄傷了,病人眼瞼掉下來;而因為 sympathetic nerve 支配的 Muller muscle,它在 levator 下面一點,作用較小 本題出處:眼眶眼瞼及淚器 -張丞賢老師
考題94	94. 一位中年婦女, 因為飛蚊症、閃光及黑朦被診斷為視網膜剝離 If the patient has an ocular tumor, which is the most possible? (A) Retinoblastoma (B) Rhabdomyosarcoma (C) melanoma (D) Cystic adenoid carcinoma 本題正解:C 本題詳解:病人有飛蚊症、看到一閃一閃的亮光後來視野消失是典型的視網膜剝離的表現, 為脈絡膜後方的黑色素瘤造成視網膜剝離 本題出處:眼眶眼瞼及淚器 -張丞賢老師
考題95	95.Which of the following skin disease is characterized by annular leisons? (A) Nummular eczema (B) Vitiligo (C) Tinea corporis (D) Psoriasis vulgaris 答案:(C) 詳解: (A) Nummular eczema—Round/nummular (coin shaped) (C) Tinea corporis—Annular 考題出處:臨床技能 皮膚的檢查、病史詢問 胡楚松老師
考題96	which of the following skin disease are characterized by satellite lesions? (A) herpes zoster (B) candida infection (C) atopic dermatitis (D) drug eruption 本題正解:B 本題詳解: 本題出處:臨床技能 —皮膚科 胡楚松老師
考題97	Dermatographism is most likely to be seen in which of the following skin diseases? (A) Urticaria (B) Vasculitis (C) Scabies infection (D) Psoriasis

本題正解:A

Dermatographism

- Mild stroking, rubbing or scratching of normal skin causes it to become raised and inflamed (red)
- Due to release of histamines from mast cells
- Associated disease
 - Urticaria



Bolognia et al., Dermatology.

本題詳解:

本題出處:臨床技能 —皮膚科 胡楚松老師

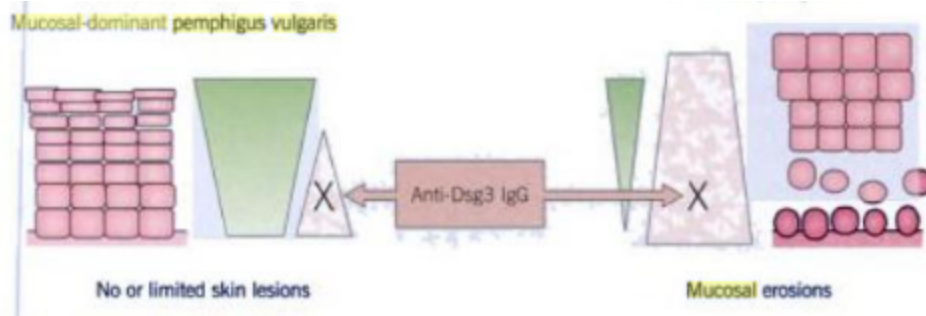
考題98

Mucosal dominant pemphigus vulgaris is/are associated with

- A) anti-desmoglein 1 ab B) anti-desmoglein 3 ab C) both A and B D) neither A nor B

本題正解:(C)

本題詳解: Desmoglein compensation theory



考題出處: The Bullous Dermatoses: Autoimmune Bullous Diseases 藍政哲

考題99

To detect presence of autoantibodies in the patient's skin, we often use

- (A) Nikolsky's sign (B) Regulator H&E staining
(C) Direct immunofluorescence test (D) indirect immunofluorescence test

本題正解:(C)

	本題詳解: Nikolsky's sign is just a clinical sign. Regulator H&E staining is used for cell staining for autoantibodies. Indirect immunofluorescence test is used to detect presence of autoantibodies in the patient's blood not skin. 考題出處: The Bullous Dermatoses: Autoimmune Bullous Diseases 藍政哲
考題100	
考題101	which of the following statement regarding ichthyosis vulgaris and x-linked ichthyosis is not correct? a. inheritance pattern of the ichthyosis vulgaris is semidominant b. the gene mutation of ichthyosis involves fillagrin c. the gene mutation of x-linked ichthyosis involves steroid sulfatase d. x-linked ichthyosis often shows sparing of flexural areas of the limbs 本題正解:d 本題詳解: 考題出處: The Bullous Dermatoses: Autoimmune Bullous Diseases 藍政哲
考題102	the cardinal symptoms of reither's syndrome does not include: a. ureritis b. conjunctivitis c. uveitis d. arthritis 本題正解c 本題詳解: 考題出處: The Bullous Dermatoses: Autoimmune Bullous Diseases 藍政哲
考題103	Which of the following statement regarding verruca vulgaris and clavus is false? A. Verruca is caused by human papilloma virus B. Clavus is caused by pox virus C. Tenderness of clavus is by direct pressure while tenderness of verruca is by pinching D. Clavus has remarkable tenderness 本題正解: B 考題出處: The Bullous Dermatoses: Autoimmune Bullous Diseases 藍政哲

考題104	下列有關鼻竇炎眼眶併發症,何者錯誤? (A)preseptal cellulitis 是常見的眼眶併發症 (B)cystic fibrosis ,HIV, leukemia 是preseptal cellulitis 的risk factor (C)orbital cellulitis 可能會影響眼外肌 (D)carvenous sinus thrombosis 會影響 CNII,III,IV,VI 本題正解:D 本題詳解:Complication of sinusitis eye方面 1.Preseptal (periorbital)cellulitis 2.Orbital cellulitis 3.Orbital abscess– Subperiosteal abscess– Cavernous sinusthrombosis Cavernous sinus thrombosis • Cranial nerve paralysis– III, IV, V1,2, IV • Impaired venous drainage of orbit – Chemosis– Exophthalmos– Vision loss• Headache, fever 本題出處:鼻及鼻竇之疾病 Disorders of nose and paranasal sinuses 戴志峰老師
考題105	哪些疾病是小孩產生Adenoid face 的risk factor? (A) Allergic rhinitis (B) Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis (C) Adenoid hypertrophy (D) All of the above 本題正解:D 本題詳解: Adenoid facies refers to the long, open-mouthed face of children with adenoid hypertrophy. The mouth is always open because upper airway congestion has made patients obligatory mouth breathers. Persistent mouth breathing due to nasal obstruction in childhood may be associated with the development of craniofacial anomalies such as the adenoid facies,also called the “long face syndrome”. 多發生於兒童,因為咽扁桃體(adenoid/pharyngeal tonsil)腫大,造成上呼吸道阻塞,因而用嘴巴呼吸,時間久後臉部呈現異常,會有 underdeveloped thin nostrils, short upper lip, prominent upper teeth, crowded teeth, narrow upper alveolus, high-arched palate, hypoplastic maxilla 等症狀。Adenoid 會腫大都是因為細菌或病毒感染,有時候就算治癒,扁桃體內還是會有病菌殘留而持續腫大。(radiopaedia.org+wiki) 本題出處:鼻及鼻竇之疾病 Disorders of nose and paranasal sinuses 戴志峰老師
考題106	以下為Acute rhinosinusitis 最常見的三隻菌株,除了

- A) Streptococcus pneumonia
- B) Staphylococcus aureus
- C) Haemophilus influenza
- D) Moraxella catarrhalis

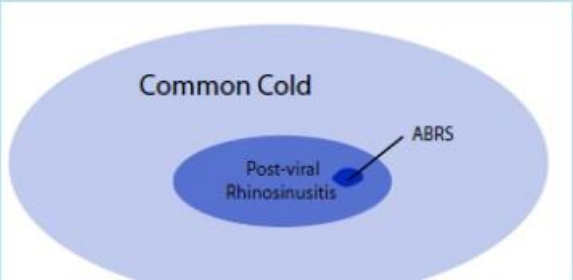
本題正解:D

本題詳解:純記憶題 直接上圖

Acute Rhinosinusitis

Inflammation of the nose and paranasal sinuses

- **Viral rhinosinusitis (common cold)**
 - Symptoms less than 10 days
- **Post-viral rhinosinusitis**
 - Bacterium: streptococcus pneumonia, hemophilus influenza, Moraxella catarrhalis.



本題出處:鼻及鼻竇之疾病 Disorders of nose and paranasal sinuses 戴志峰老師

考題107

107.有關倒生性乳突瘤(inverted pailloma)之敘述何者為誤?

- (A)是最常見的鼻腔腫瘤
- (B)常起源於鼻腔之外側壁
- (C)一般惡性轉變的機會小於1%
- (D)大多可以鼻腔內視鏡切除

本題正解:C

本題出處:鼻及鼻竇之疾病 Disorders of nose and paranasal sinuses 戴志峰老師

考題108

考題109	Which is NOT the symptom of nasal septum deviation? (A)watery rhinorrhea (B)nasal obstruction (C)nasal bleeding (D)mucosa crusting 本題正解:(A) 本題出處:戴志峰老師 鼻及鼻竇之疾病 Disorders of nose and paranasal sinuses
考題110	What is the indication for surgery of pterygium? (A)Cosmetic (B)Irritable symptoms (C)Corneal astigmatism (D)All the above 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解:手術原因 (1) 美觀：發紅、息肉 (2) 症狀產生：旺盛血管增生造成病人有燒灼感、異物感，或是突起太大。 (3) 影響感光、角膜 tension 造成散光(astigmatism) 本題出處:徐旭亮老師 眼科學Vol 5:結膜
考題111	
考題112	Which is the most common etiology for giant papillary conjunctivitis ? (A) Ocular stitch (B) Allergy to topical medicine (C) Rigid contact lens (D) Soft contact lens 本題正解:(D) 本題詳解:Contact lenses related:Hard: 1 - 5%;Soft: 10 - 15%;Identical finding in ocular prosthesis, exposure suture, extruded scleral buckle 本題出處:徐旭亮老師 - 結膜
考題113	
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