89 學年度第2 學期牙科病理學期末考 90.06.20 牙三 姓名_ 1. 淸點試卷,共 四 張・每張考卷均要寫上姓名學號。 2. 選擇題與配合題答案請填於下方答案欄中,填於他處者不予計分。 Choose the most appropriate answer A.甲狀腺通常呈橡皮肉質狀(fleshy)增大 1.有關於 Hashimoto 氏甲狀腺炎的敘述,何者有誤? B.血液內通常有抗 microsomal 抗體的增加 C.一般呈甲狀腺功能亢進 D.淋巴球內的 OKT-8 細胞減少 E.易有淋巴濾泡的形成 2.下列症狀有關於副甲狀腺機能亢進的敘述,何者有誤? E.低磷酸血症 D. osteitis cystica fibrosa A. 造骨作用增加 B. 腎臟易結石 C.轉移性鈣化 3. 敲擊面部神經,會引起面部肌肉的痙攣 (tetany): Chvostek's sign 是指何種內分泌腺體失調? B.腦下垂體 C.副甲狀腺 D.胰腺 E.腎上腺 A.甲狀腺 4.有關於康氏疾病(Conn's Disease)的敘述,何者有誤? A.發生於腎上腺皮質爲主 B.分泌過多的 corticosteroid C.臨床上有高血壓症狀 D.有低血鉀症狀 E.女性爲主 A.濾泡狀癌的判定通常須有被膜的侵犯或血管栓子 5.下列有關於甲狀腺癌的敘述,何者有誤? B.有 psammoma body 的癌通常是突性癌 C.髓質癌(medullary carcinoma)可分泌甲狀腺刺激素 E.甲狀腺癌可伴有 paraneoplastic syndrome D.骨髓的轉移通常見於濾泡狀癌 A.肝癌 B.胸腺瘤 C. Conn 氏疾病 D.嗜鉻細胞瘤 E.甲狀腺髓質癌 6.下列可異位性分泌 ACTH (ectopic ACTH),除了 7. Which of the followings is one of the causes of compression atelectasis? D. Bronchiectasis B. Pneumothorax C. Asthma A. Adult respiratory distress syndrome 8. Which of the following statements about adult respiratory distress syndrome is WRONG? A. Eosinophils may play an important role in the pathogenesis of adult respiratory distress syndrome. B. The cardinal clinical manifestation of adult respiratory distress syndrome is acute onset of hypoxemia. C. The pathologic change of adult respiratory distress syndrome is diffuse alveolar damage. D. Pathologically, type II pneumocyte hyperplasia appears in the proliferative phase of adult respiratory distress syndrome. 9. In a debilitated unconscious patient, aspiration of gastric content with contaminated anaerobic bacteria may result in C. Aspiration pneumonia D. Honeycomb lung B. Lobar pneumonia A. Atypical pneumonia 10. Which of the following pathologic findings is not related to asthma? A. Curschmann's spiral D. Decreased Reid index B. Charcot-Leyden crystal C. Smooth muscle hypertrophy in bronchial wall 11. Patients with following conditions are at high risk to develop pulmonary thromboembolism, EXCEPT C. Fracture of leg D. Prolonged bed rest B. α1-antitrypsin deficiency A. Congestive heart failure 12. Which of the followings may play an important role in the pathogenesis of adenocarcinoma of lung? B. K-ras oncogene C. p53 gene D. Deletion of 3p A. L-myc oncogene 13. Which of the followings should be classified as restrictive pulmonary disease? C. Chronic bronchitis D. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis B. Emphysema A. Asthma 14. Which of the followings is a correct time sequence in the development of lobar pneumonia? A. congestion \rightarrow gray hepatization \rightarrow red hepatization \rightarrow resolution B. gray hepatization \rightarrow congestion \rightarrow red hepatization \rightarrow resolution C. congestion \rightarrow red hepatization \rightarrow gray hepatization \rightarrow resolution D. red hepatization \rightarrow congestion \rightarrow gray hepatization \rightarrow resolution 15. Which of the followings is not associated with bronchogenic carcinoma? B. Pancoast syndrome C. Superior vena cava syndrome D. Horner's syndrome A. Kartagener's syndrome 16. Which of the followings is not regarded as paraneoplastic syndrome of bronchogenic carcinoma? C. Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy D. Pancoast syndrome A. Cushing's syndrome B. Hypercalcemia A. more common in male 17. Which of the following statements about primary biliary cirrhosis is TRUE? B. presence of autoantibodies C. usually accompanied with extrahepatic biliary atresia D. usually associated with cholelithiasis 18. A patient with micronodular cirrhosis, diabetes mellitus and skin pigmentation, the most possible diagnosis is C. primary biliary cirrhosis D. primary hemochromatosis B. Wilson's disease A. alcoholic liver disease 19. A 45-year-old male is found to have a 2500 gm liver that microscopically shows large lipid droplets in most liver cells. D. Chronic alcoholism B. Wilson's disease C. Acute hepatitis A The probable etiology is: A. Hemochromatosis

20. Which of the following statements about hepatocellular carcinoma is WRONG?

B. associated with increased α -fetoprotein

A. associated with HBV and HCV

C. tumor cells usually spread via lymphatics D. surgery is treatment of choice

21. All of the following findings are possible consequences of portal hypertension from cirrhosis of the liver EXCEPT:
A Hemorrhoids B. Ascites C. Splenomegaly D. Vasculitis
22. The following statement about Wilson's disease are true EXCEPT : A. Autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance B. Positive anti-mitochondrial antibody C. Increased copper in liver biopsies D. Corneal Kayser-Fleischer rings
23. The most common cause of acute cholecystitis is
A. carcinoma of gall bladder B. gallstones C. pancreatic cancer D. obstruction of common bile duct
24. The liver biopsy demonstrates abundant Mallory's bodies, neutrophils infiltraion, necrosis of hepatocytes, and fatty change. The
probable etiology is: A. Acute hepatitis A infection B. Sclerosing cholangitis C. Alcoholic hepatitis D. Chronic hepatitis B infection
25. A neonate has failure to thrive and increasing jaundice. A liver biopsy demonstrates giant multinucleated hepatocytes. These findings
26. Predominantly unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is usually seen in
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28. Which statement is true for minimal change disease: A. Diffuse loss of foot processes. B. Presence of IgA in mesangium
C. A major cause of nephritic syndrome in children. D. Rarely responsive to corticosteroid therapy.
29. Nodular glomerulosclerosis is usually seen in patients with
A. benign hypertension B. malignant hypertension C. diabetes mellitus D. systemic lupus crythematosus
30. Which one is NOT a major feature of nephrotic syndrome:
A Daily loss of protein 3.5 gm in urine. B Hypoalbulinemia C Hyperlipidemia D Hematuria
31. Which one is NOT a characteristic feature for membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN)?
A. Double contour of glomerular basement membrane. B. Subendothelial deposits in type II MPGN.
C. About 50% develop chronic renal failure within 10 years. D. High incidence of recurrence in transplant recipients.
32. A young developed fever, skin rash, and then acute renal failure 10 days after taking antibiotics. Renal biopsy showed interstitial
leukocytic infiltration and focal tubular necrosis. Your diagnosis is:
A. Acute tubular necrosis. B. Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis. C. Acute pyelonephritis. D. Necrotizing papillitis.
33. Which one is WRONG for membranous glomerulonephritis:
A. A major cause of nephrotic syndrome in adult. B. Presence of diffuse subepithelial deposits.
C. Diffuse granular immunofluorescence pattern along GBM. D. The glomeruli usually show marked increased cellularity
34. Which statement is true for IgA nephropathy:
A. Immunofluorescence examination is essential for diagnosis B. IgA is deposited in glomerular basement membrane
C. It rarely progresses to chronic renal failure. D. Acute renal failure is the most common clinical manifestation.
35. The following statements are true EXCEPT:
A. Glomerular diseases are most often immunoloigcally mediated.
B. Tubular and interstitial disorders of kidneys are often caused by toxic or infectious agents.
C. The renal tubules are usually spared in chronic glomerular diseases.
D. All forms of chronic renal disease ultimately tend to destroy all components of the kidney, i.e. glomeruli, tubules, interstitium, and blood vessels.
36. Acute glomerulonephritis usually A. affect adult B. follows a streptococcal infection by 1-4 weeks
C. is accompanied by increased serum complement D. usually leads to chronic renal failure
37. Patients with which of the following is/are at risk for osteogenic sarcoma?
1. Paget's disease of bone 2. Multiple enchondromatosis 3. Hereditary retinoblastoma 4. Fibrous dysplasia of bone
A. 1,2,3 B. 1,3 C. 2,4 D. 4 E. all of the above
38. About acute osteomyelitis, which of the following statements is wrong?
A. is most commonly caused by staphylococcus aureus. B. is not associated with subperiosteal abscess.
C. may be result in the formation of sequestrum. D. may be complicated by septicaemia.
39. Which of the following about osteoid osteoma is(are) correct?
1. disproportionate degree of pain compared to its size 2. involvement predominantly of flat bones
3. extremely rare incidence in patients over 40 years 4. X-ray pattern of sclerotic "nidus"
A. 1,2,3 B. 1,3 C. 2,4 D. 4 E. all of the above
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89 學年度第2 學期牙科病理學期末考 90.06.20 牙三 姓名_

89 學年度第 2 學期牙科病理學期末考 90.06.20 牙三 姓名
 40. Which of the following statements is true of urate gout? A. More often secondary to another condition than primary, i.e., idiopathic. C. The joints of the great toes are the most common site of gouty arthritis. D. Females are more often affected than males.
41. Which of the following statements about osteogenesis imperfecta is wrong? A. It is abnormal synthesis of type I collagen. B. The sclera may appear blue. C. The pattern of inheritance is always autosomal dominant. D. Multiple fractures may occur in utero.
42. About Paget's disease of bone, which of the following statements is correct?
A. It rarely affects the skull. B. It may cause high-output cardiac failure.
C. It is associated with lowered levels of serum alkaline phosphatase. D. It usually appears before the age of 40 years.
43. Which of the following statements about rheumatoid arthritis is wrong?
A. It's usually associated with a positive test for rheumatoid factor during the active phase of the disease.
B. It's associated with rheumatoid nodules in nearly all cases.
C. It may give rise to ulnar deviation of the fingers.
D. Is usually has microscopic appearance of chronic synovitis with pannus formation.
44. Which of the following statements about chondrosarcoma is wrong?
A. It commonly occurs under the age of 30 years. B. It commonly arises in the pelvis or ribs.
C. It may arise from a pre-existing benign cartilage tumor. D. It usually runs a more prolonged course than does osteosarcoma.
45. A fracture that communicates with the skin surface is known as a:
A. pathologic fracture B. complete fracture C. compound fracture D. comminuted fracture
46. Pathologic features of osteoarthritis include all of the following EXCEPT:
A. Heberden's nodule formation B. Eburnation C. cartilage fibrillation D. pannus formation
47. Osteoporosis is a reduction in the bone mass that A. primarily involves cortical bone
B. presents an elevated alkaline phosphatase C. often impaired mineralization of bone D. predisposes to hip fracture
48. Which of the following soft tissue lesions has a biphasic histologic pattern and consists of cuboidal epithelial and spindle-shaped
mesenchymal cells? A. Nodular fasciitis B. Liposarcoma C. Synovial sarcoma D. Malignant fibrous histiocytom
49. Which of the following statements about ankylosing spondylitis is correct?
A. It is more common in females than in males. B. It usually affects elderly people.
C. It has positive associated with HLA-B27. D. It invariably produces a positive test for rheumatoid factor.
50. Which of the following is one(ones) of pathologic features of primary hyperparathyroidism?
1. Brown tumors of bone 2. hypercalcemia 3. Dissecting osteitis 4. osteomalacia
A. 1.2.3 B. 1,3 C. 2,4 D. 4 E. all of the above
51. All the following apply to soft tissue tumors EXCEPT that
A. The more superficial the location, the more likely is the tumor to be benign.
B. The larger the tumor, the more likely it is to be malignant.
C. Rapidly growing tumors are more likely to be malignant.
D. Benign tumors are more vascular by angiography than malignant ones.
52. Metastatic carcinoma is often seen at A. white matter B. junction of gray and white matter C. gray matter D. vascular channel
53. The most important criteria of diagnosis of glioblastoma multiforme is
A. hypercellularity B. vascular (endothelial) hyperplasia C. tumor cells pleomorphism D. tumor necrosis
54. The pseudorossette pattern is often seen at
A. ependymoma B. glioblastoma multiforme C. oligodendroglioma D. pilocytic astrocytoma
55. Most of the primary intracranial malignant tumors are
A. high grade glioma B. low grade glioma C. oligodendroglioma D. ependymoma
56. Most of poorly differentiated tumor at central nerve system in children is
A. primitive neuroendocrine tumor B. medulloblastoma C. glioblastoma multiforme D. anaplastic astrocytoma
57. Medulloblastoma of children are often seen at
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B. brain stem

A. cerebrum hemisphere

A. medullobiastoma

58. The "fried egg-like" tumor cells is a characteristic of

C. lateral ventricle

B. oligodendroglioma C. ependymoma D. glioblastoma multiforme

D. vermis of cerebellum

89 學年度第2 學期牙科病	理學期末考 90.06.20 牙ョ	三 姓名		學號	
59. Amyloid angiopathy cou					
A. Parkinsonism	B. Alzheimer's disease	C. viral encephal	itis D. mu	Itiple sclerosis	
60. Berry aneurysm rupture	results in				
A. epidural hematoma	B. subdural hematoma	a C. subarach	noid hemorrhage	D. intracerebral her	norrhage
61. Brain parenchymal edem	a around the ventricle in obs	structive hydrocepha	lus belong to		
	B. cytotoxic edema C		D. watershed in	farction	
62. Duret hemorrhage is four	•	B. cerebral corte	x C. pons an	d midbrain D. thalam	ius
63 Which of the tumor is oft		ction of central nerv	ous system		
A. high grade glioma	B. low grade glioma C	. lymphoma D	. metastatic carcino	oma	
64 Which of the following s					•
	se is more frequent in the test	tis than in the epidyo	limis		
B. The inflammation of	f the testis and epididymis ar	e often associated w	ith urinary tract inf	fection	
C. The most common c	condition of the grnulomatou	s inflammation is sa	rcoidosis	-	
D. Mump orchitis ofter	involves the children				
65. Most of non-traumatic in		ue to			
A. arteriovenous malfo			. brain tumor		
66. Kernohan notch due to r		d at			
	icle B. left cerbral penducle		. left pons		
67. Most prostatic carcinoma		noma B. adenocaro	inoma C. small c	ell carcinoma D. spindl	e cell carcinoma
68. Which of the following					
	emophilus influenzae C. l			Neisseria meningitidis	meningitis
69 About the cryptorchidism	=				
A, more common in le		B. Atı	ophy would be usu	ally present at the time	of puberty
	l be established with certain	at birth D. inc	reased risk of testion	cular lymphoma	•
70. Most of testis neoplasm			C. germ cells D	. fibroblasts origin	
	B. corpus amylacea C. Ho				
	yolk sac tumor (endodermal				
	features is not related to the		ulva?		
		ened epidermis I	. sclerosis of derm	is E. may develop car	ncerous change
73. The following are risk fa	• •	-			
	rtension C. infertility I		. late menopause		
• • •	statements regarding the cer			A. CIN II is synonymou	is with HSIL
B. HPV 16, 18, 31, 33	are high risk type C. ear	ly age at first interco		portant risk factor	
D. not all patients are i		CIN III cases becom			
	following symptoms and sig				
-	hypertension C. edema		ling E. convul	sive seizure	
	entities may have clinical sy				uterus?
A adenomyosis R	endometriosis C. cervical	nolvn D endome	trial hyperplasia	E. endometritis	
A. adenomyosis D.	Chdometrosis C. cervicar	polyp D. ollasiii			
★ Matching		A.高泌乳激血素症(hyperprolactinemia	a)	
1.尿崩症(Diabetes Insipidu	•	3.下視丘壞死	ny per protactiment	•) ·	
2.無月經(amenorrhea)臨床		o.下続且場先 C.抗利尿激素(ADH	\4h=	•	
3.席漢氏症候群(Sheehan's	•	D.腦下垂體中風(ap			
4.肢體末端肥大症(acrome	U ,,	E.生長激素(Growth			
	ı	L.主义放系(GIUWIII	HOLLINGHO)/J (SCHEIN	ru	
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89 學年度第2 學期牙科病理學期末考 90.06.20 牙兰 姓名
主意事項: 1. 清點試卷,共 四 張。每張考卷均要寫上姓名學號。 2. 選擇題與配合題答案請填於下方答案欄中,填於他處者不予計分。
Choose the most appropriate answer
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A.甲狀腺 B.腦下垂體 C.副甲狀腺 D.胰腺 E.腎上腺
3.下列有關於甲狀腺癌的敘述,何者有 <u>觀</u> ? A.濾泡狀癌的判定通常須有被膜的侵犯或血管栓子
B.有 psammoma body 的癌通常是突性癌 C.髓質癌(medullary carcinoma)可分泌甲狀腺刺激素
D. 骨髓的轉移通常見於濾泡狀癌 E. 甲狀腺癌可伴有 paraneoplastic syndrome
1.下列症狀有關於副甲狀腺機能亢進的敘述,何者有誤?
A.造骨作用增加 B.腎臟易結石 C.轉移性鈣化 D. osteitis cystica fibrosa E.低磷酸血症
5.有關於康氏疾病(Conn's Disease)的敘述,何者有誤?
A. 發生於腎上腺皮質爲主 B. 分泌過多的 corticosteroid C. 臨床上有高血壓症狀 D. 有低血鉀症狀 E. 女性爲主
A. 放土於青土脉及員為土。B. 为必過多的 controsteroid C. 臨床上有高間壓消放 D. 有风間更形成 E. 女性為土 5.下列可異位性分泌 ACTH (ectopic ACTH),除了 A. 肝癌 B. 胸腺瘤 C. Conn 氏疾病 D. 嗜銘細胞瘤 E. 甲狀腺髓質癌
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E. all of the above

2. involvement predominantly of flat bones

D. 4

A. 1,2,3

B. 1,3

C. 2,4

1. disproportionate degree of pain compared to its size

39. Which of the following about osteoid osteoma is(are) correct?

89 學年度第2 學期牙科病理學期末考 90.06.20 牙三 姓名	學號
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A. More often secondary to another condition than primary, i.e., idiopathic.	B. Clinical symptoms occur in all those who have hyperuricem
C. The joints of the great toes are the most common site of gouty arthritis.	D. Females are more often affected than males.
41. About Paget's disease of bone, which of the following statements is co	rrect?
A. It rarely affects the skull.	B. It may cause high-output cardiac failure.
C. It is associated with lowered levels of serum alkaline phosphatase.	D. It usually appears before the age of 40 years.
42. Which of the following statements about chondrosarcoma is wrong?	
	monly arises in the pelvis or ribs.
C. It may arise from a pre-existing benign cartilage tumor. D. It usua	lly runs a more prolonged course than does osteosarcoma.
43. Which of the following statements about osteogenesis imperfecta is with	ong? A. It is abnormal synthesis of type I collagen.
B. The sclera may appear blue. C. The pattern of inheritance is always a	utosomal dominant. D. Multiple fractures may occur in utero.
44. Which of the following statements about rheumatoid arthritis is wrong	
A. It's usually associated with a positive test for rheumatoid factor du	
B. It's associated with rheumatoid nodules in nearly all cases.	
C. It may give rise to ulnar deviation of the fingers.	
D. Is usually has microscopic appearance of chronic synovitis with pa	annus formation.
45. A fracture that communicates with the skin surface is known as a:	
A. pathologic fracture B. complete fracture C. compound fracture	ure D. comminuted fracture
46. Pathologic features of osteoarthritis include all of the following EXCE	
	ge fibrillation D. pannus formation
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	nvolves cortical bone
	nineralization of bone D. predisposes to hip fracture
48. Which of the following statements about ankylosing spondylitis is cor	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A. It is more common in females than in males. B. It usually affect	
	oduces a positive test for rheumatoid factor.
49. All the following apply to soft tissue tumors EXCEPT that	•
A. The more superficial the location, the more likely is the tumor to	be benign.
B. The larger the tumor, the more likely it is to be malignant.	
C. Rapidly growing tumors are more likely to be malignant.	
D. Benign tumors are more vascular by angiography than malignant	ones
50. Which of the following soft tissue lesions has a biphasic histologic pa	ttern and consists of cuboidal epithelial and spindle-shaped
	C. Synovial sarcoma D. Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
mesenchymal cells? A. Nodular fasciitis B. Liposarcoma 51. Which of the following is one(ones) of pathologic features of primary	
11. 1,2,5	gray and white matter C. gray matter D. vascular channels
52. IVIOLOGICA	gray and winte matter C. gray matter 2.
53. Most of the primary intracranial malignant tumors are	D amounds more
A. high grade glioma B. low grade glioma C. oligodendroglio	oma D. ependymoma
54.Medulloblastoma of children are often seen at	D
A. cerebrum hemisphere B. brain stem C. lateral ventricle	
55. The most important criteria of diagnosis of glioblastoma multiforme	is
A. hypercellularity B. vascular (endothelial) hyperplasia C.	
56. Most of poorly differentiated tumor at central nerve system in children	
A primitive neuroendocrine tumor B medulloblastoma C.	glioblastoma multiforme D. anaplastic astrocytoma

A. primitive neuroendocrine tumor B. medulloblastoma C. glioblastoma multiforme D. anaplastic astrocytom 57. The "fried egg-like" tumor cells is a characteristic of A. medulloblastoma B. oligodendroglioma C. ependymoma D. glioblastoma multiforme 58. The pseudorossette pattern is often seen at

A. ependymoma B. glioblastoma multiforme C. oligodendroglioma D. pilocytic astrocytoma

答案欄: 40.____41.___42.___43.___44.___45.___46.___47.___48.___49.____ 50.___51.___52.___53.___54.___55.___56.___57.___58.____

89 學年度第2 學期牙科	房理學期 才	卡考 9 0.0	6.20 牙ョ	三 姓名			學號		
59. Berry aneurysm ruptu	e results in	1							
A. epidural hematom		. subdural	hematoma	a C.	subarachn	oid hemorrl	hage l	D. intracerebral h	emorrhage
60. Brain parenchymal ed	ema aroun	d the ventr	icle in obs	structive hy	drocephali	us belong to)		
A. vasogenic edema	B. cyto	otoxic eder	na C	. interstitia	l edema	D. waters	hed infarct	ion	
61. Amyloid angiopathy	ould be fo	und at							
A. Parkinsonism	B. Alz	heimer's d	isease	C. viral	encephalit	is	D. multipl	e sclerosis	
62. Duret hemorrhage is f	ound at	A. cere	bellum	B. cerel	oral cortex	C. p	ons and mi	dbrain D. thala	mus
63. Most of non-traumation	intraceret	ral hemori	rhage is du	ie to					
A. arteriovenous mal	formation	B. angi	ioma C	. hypertens	ion D.	brain tumo	r		
64. Which of the following	g meningit	is is often	noted witl	nin infants	and childre	en?			
A. Klebsiella B. I	Iaemophili	ıs influenz	ae C. I	E. coli and	group B str	eptococci	D. Neiss	eria meningitidis	meningitis
65 Which of the tumor is	often assoc	iated with	HIV infe	ction of cer	ntral nervo	us system			
A. high grade glioma	B. low	grade glic	oma C	. lymphom	a D.	metastatic o	carcinoma		
66. Kernohan notch due to	right unc	al herniatio	on is noted	l at					
A. right cerebral pen					pons D.	left pons			
67 About the cryptorchidi	sm, which	of the follo	owing stat	ements is	right?				
A. more common in						hy would l	e usually p	present at the time	of puberty
C. The diagnosis cou	ld be estab	lished with	h certain a	t birth	D. incre	ased risk of	testicular	lymphoma	
68 Which of the following									
A. Inflammatory dis		-		tis than in t	he epidydi	mis			
B. The inflammation							act infection	on	
C. The most commo									
D. Mump orchitis of									
69. Most prostatic carcinon		. squamous		noma B.	adenocarcir	oma C. s	mall cell car	rcinoma D. spin	lle cell carcinoma
70. Most of testis neoplas		. lymphoi		B. Sertoli		. germ cells	D. fibr	oblasts origin	ı
71. A. seminoma cells					t rosettes	_	er-Duval be	odies	
are distinct feature	=	-							
72. Which of the following						va?			
	B. hyperke			ened epider			f dermis	E. may develop o	ancerous change
73. Which of the following)		_				IN II is synonym	_
B. HPV 16, 18, 31,	-		-	-				ant risk factor	
D. not all patients a				· ·		invasive c	_		
74. Which of the following		-						e leiomvoma of th	e uterus?
	-	•	-	-	-	-		ndometritis	
75. The following are ris					,	iai iiy perpi	2. •	,	
•					-	late menop	ause		
76. Eclampsia includes the			-	•	garette L.	rate menop	ausc		
. •	B. hyperte		lis aliu sig C. edema	•	inal bleedi	na E	onvulsive	caizura	
A. proteinuria	B. nyperte	nsion C	edema	D. vag	mai bieedi	ng E.C	Ollvuisive	seizute	
★ Matching			a materix	Strill Shireday	*. 		x		
1.尿崩症(Diabetes Insip	•				新E(nyperp	rolactinem	1a)		
2.席漢氏症候群(Sheeha		me)		見丘壞死					
3.肢體末端肥大症(acroi				引尿激素(A					
4.無月經(amenorrhea)臨	床表現				(apoplexy				
and the second s			E.生县	是激素(Gro	wth hormo	ine)分泌過	剰		
									•
選擇題答案欄: 59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	
	60	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
						/¬٠	1	,, 0	
配合題答案欄:1	2	3	4	 					

89 學年度第 2 學期牙科病理學期末考 90.06.20 牙三 姓名

注意事項: 1. 清點試卷,共四張。每張考卷均要寫上姓名學號。 2. 選擇題與配合題答案請填於下方答案欄中,填於他處者不予計分。
Choose the most appropriate answer
1.有關於 Hashimoto 氏甲狀腺炎的敘述,何者有誤? A.甲狀腺通常呈橡皮肉質狀(fleshy)增大
B.血液內通常有抗 microsomal 抗體的增加 C.一般呈甲狀腺功能亢進 D.淋巴球內的 OKT-8 細胞減少 E.易有淋巴濾泡的形成
2. 敲擊面部神經,會引起面部肌肉的痙攣 (tetany): Chvostek's sign 是指何種內分泌腺體失調?
A.甲狀腺 B.腦下垂體 C.副甲狀腺 D.胰腺 E.腎上腺
3.下列症狀有關於副甲狀腺機能亢進的敘述,何者有誤?
A.造骨作用增加 B.腎臟易結石 C.轉移性鈣化 D. osteitis cystica fibrosa E.低磷酸血症
4.有關於康氏疾病(Conn's Disease)的敘述,何者有誤?
A. 發生於腎上腺皮質爲主 B. 分泌過多的 corticosteroid C. 臨床上有高血壓症狀 D. 有低血鉀症狀 E. 女性爲主
5.下列有關於甲狀腺癌的敘述,何者有誤? A.濾泡狀癌的判定通常須有被膜的侵犯或血管栓子
B.有 psammoma body 的癌通常是突性癌 C.髓質癌(medullary carcinoma)可分泌甲狀腺刺激素
D.骨髓的轉移通常見於濾泡狀癌 E.甲狀腺癌可伴有 paraneoplastic syndrome
6.下列可異位性分泌 ACTH (ectopic ACTH),除了 A.肝癌 B.胸腺瘤 C. Conn 氏疾病 D.嗜鉻細胞瘤 E.甲狀腺體質癌
7. Which of the following pathologic findings is not related to asthma? A. Curschmann's spiral
B. Charcot-Leyden crystal C. Smooth muscle hypertrophy in bronchial wall D. Decreased Reid index
8. Which of the followings is one of the causes of compression atelectasis?
A. Adult respiratory distress syndrome B. Pneumothorax C. Asthma D. Bronchiectasis
9. In a debilitated unconscious patient, aspiration of gastric content with contaminated anaerobic bacteria may result in
A. Atypical pneumonia B. Lobar pneumonia C. Aspiration pneumonia D. Honeycomb lung
10. Which of the followings may play an important role in the pathogenesis of adenocarcinoma of lung?
A. L-myc oncogene B. K-ras oncogene C. p53 gene D. Deletion of 3p
11. Patients with following conditions are at high risk to develop pulmonary thromboembolism, EXCEPT
A. Congestive heart failure B. α1-antitrypsin deficiency C. Fracture of leg D. Prolonged bed rest
12. Which of the followings is not associated with bronchogenic carcinoma?
A. Kartagener's syndrome B. Pancoast syndrome C. Superior vena cava syndrome D. Horner's syndrome
13. Which of the followings is not regarded as paraneoplastic syndrome of bronchogenic carcinoma?
A. Cushing's syndrome B. Hypercalcemia C. Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy D. Pancoast syndrome
14. Which of the followings should be classified as restrictive pulmonary disease?
A. Asthma B. Emphysema C. Chronic bronchitis D. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
15. Which of the followings is a correct time sequence in the development of lobar pneumonia?
A. congestion \rightarrow gray hepatization \rightarrow red hepatization \rightarrow resolution B. gray hepatization \rightarrow congestion \rightarrow red hepatization \rightarrow resolution
C. congestion \rightarrow red hepatization \rightarrow gray hepatization \rightarrow resolution D. red hepatization \rightarrow congestion \rightarrow gray hepatization \rightarrow resolution
16. Which of the following statements about adult respiratory distress syndrome is WRONG?
A. Eosinophils may play an important role in the pathogenesis of adult respiratory distress syndrome.
B. The cardinal clinical manifestation of adult respiratory distress syndrome is acute onset of hypoxemia.
C. The pathologic change of adult respiratory distress syndrome is diffuse alveolar damage.
D. Pathologically, type II pneumocyte hyperplasia appears in the proliferative phase of adult respiratory distress syndrome.
17. Which of the following statements about primary biliary cirrhosis is TRUE? A. more common in male
B. presence of autoantibodies C. usually accompanied with extrahepatic biliary atresia D. usually associated with cholelithiasis
18. Which of the following statements about hepatocellular carcinoma is WRONG? A. associated with HBV and HCV
B. associated with increased α -fetoprotein C. tumor cells usually spread via lymphatics D. surgery is treatment of choice
19. A patient with micronodular cirrhosis, diabetes mellitus and skin pigmentation, the most possible diagnosis is
A. alcoholic liver disease B. Wilson's disease C. primary biliary cirrhosis D. primary hemochromatosis
20. A 45-year-old male is found to have a 2500 gm liver that microscopically shows large lipid droplets in most liver cells.
The probable etiology is: A. Hemochromatosis B. Wilson's disease C. Acute hepatitis A D. Chronic alcoholism
答案欄: 12345678910
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第壹頁

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89 季平股第 2 季 21. The most comm				XLTH					
A. carcinoma			B. galistones	C panc	reatic cancer	D. obstr	uction of c	ommon bile duc	st ,
A. caremona 22. Which one is N			_	•					
A Daily loss				ypoalbulinem	ia C Hyp	erlipidemia	DH	lematuria	
23. Nodular glome			-	-					
A. benign hy			alignant hyper		diabetes mell	itus D.	systemic lu	ipus erythemato	sus
A. benigh hyp								•	
A. hemolytic					n of extrahep	atic bile duc	ets D. p	orimary biliary o	cirrhosis
25. Which of the							. •		
A. cholelithia				D. abdomina					
26. All of the follo					-	n from cirrh	osis of the	liver EXCEPT	:
A Hemorrhoi			C. Splenomeg						
27. Acute glomeri			- ,-		ws a streptoc	occal infecti	ion by 1-4	weeks	
			um compleme		lly leads to cl				
28. Which stateme					use loss of foo			Presence of IgA	in mesangium
			rome in childr		ly responsive	to corticost	teroid thera	ıpy.	
29. The following					PT:	A. Autosoma	al recessive	pattern of inhe	ritance
B. Positive a				ncreased copp	er in liver bio	psies D.	Corneal K	ayser-Fleischer	rings
30. The liver biop	sy demonst	rates abune	dant Mallory's	bodies, neutr	ophils infiltra	ion, necrosi	s of hepato	ocytes, and fatty	change. The
probable etiolog	gy is: A. A	cute hepati	tis A infection	B. Sclerosin	g cholangitis	C. Alcoholic	c hepatitis	D. Chronic hepa	atitis B infection
31. A neonate has	failure to t	hrive and i	ncreasing jaun	dice. A liver	biopsy demor	istrates gian	t multinuc	leated hepatocy	les. These findings
are most consi		A. Bilia	ry atresia B.	Neonatal hep	atitis C. Alph	na-1-antitryp	sin deficier	ncy D. Primary	biliary cirrhosis
32. Which one is									
			drome in adult					ial deposits.	
			scence pattern		D. The glo	meruli usua	lly show n	narked increased	l cellularity
33. Which one is	NOT a cha	racteristic	feature for me	mbranoprolif	erative glome	rulonephriti	s (MPGN)	?	
			asement mem		B. Subend	othelial dep	osits in typ	e II MPGN.	
			al failure with		D. High in	cidence of r	recurrence	in transplant rec	cipients.
34. Which statem									*
			on is essential	for diagnosis	B. IgA is d	leposited in	glomerula	r-basement men	brane
C. It rarely p	rogresses to	chronic r	enal failure.						al manifestation.
35. A young deve	loped fever	, skin rash	and then acut	e renal failur	e 10 days afte	r taking anti	ibiotics. Re	enal biopsy shov	ved interstitial
leukocytic inf	iltration and	d focal tub	ular necrosis.	Your diagnos	s is:				
A. Acute tub	oular necros	is. B. A	cute tubuloint	erstitial neph	ritis. C. Ac	ute pyelone	ephritis.	D. Necrotizin	g papillitis.
36. The following	g statements	are true E	XCEPT:						
			ften immunole						
B. Tubular a	ınd interstiti	al disorder	s of kidneys a	re often caus	ed by toxic or	infectious a	igents.	•	
C. The renal	tubules are	usually sp	ared in chroni	ic glomerular	diseases.				
						ne kidney, i.e.	glomeruli,	tubules, interstitiu	m, and blood vessel
37. About acute	osteomyeliti	is, which o	f the following	g statements i	s wrong?				
A. is most c	ommonly c	aused by s	taphylococcus	aureus.	. is not associ	ated with su	ubperiostea	l abscess.	
C. may be re	esult in the	formation (of sequestrum.		may be com	plicated by	septicaemi	ia.	
38. Patients with	which of th	e followin	g is/are at risk	for osteogen	ic sarcoma?			Eli James	l- afhana
1. Page	t's disease c	of bone 2.	Multiple ench		,	ary retinobla	istoma 4.	Fibrous dysplas	a or bone
A. 1,2,3		C. 2	•		of the above				
39. Which of the							•	C C	
			pain compare			ment predo			
3. extr	emely rare i	ncidence i	n patients over			oattern of sc	lerotic "nic	ius	
A. 1,2,3	B. 1,3	C. 2	2,4 D.	4 E. all	of the above				
答案欄:21	22	23	24:	2526	27	28	29	30	
			34						
31	32	,	J 4		车配百				

40. A fracture that communicates with the skin surface is known as a:
A. pathologic fracture B. complete fracture C. compound fracture D. comminuted fracture
41. Pathologic features of osteoarthritis include all of the following EXCEPT:
A. Heberden's nodule formation B. Eburnation C. cartilage fibrillation D. pannus formation
42. Osteoporosis is a reduction in the bone mass that A. primarily involves cortical bone
B. presents an elevated alkaline phosphatase C. often impaired mineralization of bone D. predisposes to hip fracture
43. Which of the following statements about osteogenesis imperfecta is wrong? A. It is abnormal synthesis of type I collagen.
B. The sclera may appear blue. C. The pattern of inheritance is always autosomal dominant. D. Multiple fractures may occur in utero.
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C. It is associated with lowered levels of serum alkaline phosphatase. D. It usually appears before the age of 40 years.
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A. It is more common in females than in males. B. It usually affects elderly people.
C. It has positive associated with HLA-B27. D. It invariably produces a positive test for rheumatoid factor.
48. Which of the following statements about chondrosarcoma is wrong?
A. It commonly occurs under the age of 30 years. B. It commonly arises in the pelvis or ribs.
C. It may arise from a pre-existing benign cartilage tumor. D. It usually runs a more prolonged course than does osteosarcoma.
49. Which of the following is one(ones) of pathologic features of primary hyperparathyroidism?
1. Brown tumors of bone 2. hypercalcemia 3. Dissecting osteitis 4. osteomalacia
1. Diowit tumors of some 21 hypertential and 10 had 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
50. Which of the following statements about rheumatoid arthritis is wrong? A. It's usually associated with a positive test for rheumatoid factor during the active phase of the disease.
B. It's associated with rheumatoid nodules in nearly all cases.
C. It may give rise to ulnar deviation of the fingers.
D. Is usually has microscopic appearance of chronic synovitis with pannus formation.
51. All the following apply to soft tissue tumors EXCEPT that
A. The more superficial the location, the more likely is the tumor to be benign.
B. The larger the tumor, the more likely it is to be malignant.
C. Rapidly growing tumors are more likely to be malignant.
D. Benign tumors are more vascular by angiography than malignant ones. 52. Metastatic carcinoma is often seen at A. white matter B. junction of gray and white matter C. gray matter D. vascular channels
53. The pseudorossette pattern is often seen at
A. ependymoma B. glioblastoma multiforme C. oligodendroglioma D. pilocytic astrocytoma
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A. cerebrum hemisphere B. brain stem C. lateral ventricle D. vermis of cerebellum
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答案欄:40414243444546474849
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第 參頁

89 學年度第2 學期牙科病理學期末考 90.06.20 牙三 姓名_

89 學年度第2學期牙科病理學	明末考 90.06.20 牙	三 姓名		學號	
59. Most prostatic carcinoma are	A. squamous cell carci	inoma B. adenoca	arcinoma C. sm	nall cell carcinoma	D. spindle cell carcinoma
60. Most of testis neoplasm are	A. lymphoid tissue	B. Sertoli cells	C. germ cells	D. fibroblasts	origin
61. Duret hemorrhage is found at	A. cerebellum	B. cerebral co	rtex C. po	ns and midbrain	D. thalamus
62. Berry aneurysm rupture result	s in				
A. epidural hematoma	B. subdural hematon	na C. subara	chnoid hemorrh	age D. intrac	cerebral hemorrhage
63. Amyloid angiopathy could be	found at			*	
A. Parkinsonism B. A.	Alzheimer's disease	C. viral encep	halitis	D. multiple sclero	sis
64. Kernohan notch due to right u					
A. right cerebral penducle			D. left pons		
65. Most of non-traumatic intrace					
A. arteriovenous malformation	-	C. hypertension	D. brain tumor		
66. Which of the following menin				. D. M. taranta ma	ningitidis meningitis
		E. coli and group		D. Neisseria me	ningitials memigias
67 Which of the tumor is often as				•	
. • •	•	C. lymphoma	D. metastatic c		
68. Brain parenchymal edema arc	·				
A. vasogenic edema B. c		C. interstitial eden		hed infarction	
	pus amylacea C. Ho		tes D. Schille	r-Duval bodies	
are distinct feature of yolk	•				. *
70 About the cryptorchidism, wh	3	atements is right?	A trophy would b	e usually present	at the time of puberty
A. more common in left side C. The diagnosis could be expressed to the common of the c				testicular lympho	
71 Which of the following staten		ratonin D.	moreuseu risk or		
A. Inflammatory disease is		estis than in the en	idvdimis		
B. The inflammation of the				act infection	
C. The most common condi					
D. Mump orchitis often inve		ous minamination i	g surcordono		
72. Eclampsia includes the follow		ons excent			
= · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rtension C. edema		eeding E. co	onvulsive seizure	
73. The following are risk factors			coung B. o.		
A. obesity B. hypertens		D. heavy cigarette	E. late menopa	ause	
74. Which of the following featu			-		
A. white plaque B. hype				dermis E. may	develop cancerous change
75. Which of the following entiti					
	metriosis C. cervica				
76. Which of the following states	ments regarding the co	ervical neoplasm is	s not correct?	A. CIN II is	synonymous with HSIL
B. HPV 16, 18, 31, 33 are h	igh risk type C. ea	arly age at first into	ercourse is the m	ost important risk	factor
D. not all patients are infect	ed by HPV E. al	I CIN III cases bed	come invasive ca	rcinoma	
★ Matching	·				
1.尿崩症(Diabetes Insipidus)		A.高泌乳激血素	症(hyperprolacti	nemia)	
2.肢體末端肥大症(acromegaly)	ı	B.下視丘壞死			
3.無月經(amenorrhea)臨床表現		C.抗利尿激素(A	DH)缺乏		
4.席漢氏症候群(Sheehan's Syn	drome)	D.腦下垂體中風	(apoplexy)		
		E.生長激素(Grov	vth hormone)分	必過剩	
選擇題答案欄: 5960	6162	6364	l65	6667	
	7071				
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