

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. 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
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?
A. 甲狀腺 B. 腦下垂體 C. 副甲狀腺 D. 胰腺 E. 腎上腺
4. 有關於康氏疾病(Conn's Disease)的敘述, 何者有誤?
A. 發生於腎上腺皮質為主 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. 女性為主
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 的癌通常是突性病 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. 甲狀腺髓質癌
7. Which of the followings is one of the causes of compression atelectasis?
A. Adult respiratory distress syndrome B. Pneumothorax C. Asthma D. Bronchiectasis
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
A. Atypical pneumonia B. Lobar pneumonia C. Aspiration pneumonia D. Honeycomb lung
10. 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
11. Patients with following conditions are at high risk to develop pulmonary thromboembolism, EXCEPT
A. Congestive heart failure B. α 1-antitrypsin deficiency C. Fracture of leg D. Prolonged bed rest
12. 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
13. Which of the followings should be classified as restrictive pulmonary disease?
A. Asthma B. Emphysema C. Chronic bronchitis D. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
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?
A. Kartagener's syndrome B. Pancoast syndrome C. Superior vena cava syndrome D. Horner's syndrome
16. 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
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. 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
19. 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
20. 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

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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 infiltration, 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 are most consistent with: A. Biliary atresia B. Neonatal hepatitis C. Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency D. Primary biliary cirrhosis
26. Predominantly unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is usually seen in
A. hemolytic anemia B. pancreatic cancer C. obstruction of extrahepatic bile ducts D. primary biliary cirrhosis
27. Which of the following condition is most common associated with acute pancreatitis?
A. cholelithiasis B. infection C. trauma D. abdominal operation
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 erythematosus
30. Which one is NOT a major feature of nephrotic syndrome:
A. Daily loss of protein 3.5 gm in urine. B. Hypoalbuminemia 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 immunologically 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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40. Which of the following statements is true of urate gout?
 A. More often secondary to another condition than primary, i.e., idiopathic. B. Clinical symptoms occur in all those who have hyperuricemia.
 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 histiocytoma
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 channels
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 pseudorosette 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
 A. cerebrum hemisphere B. brain stem C. lateral ventricle D. vermis of cerebellum
58. The "fried egg-like" tumor cells is a characteristic of
 A. medulloblastoma B. oligodendroglioma C. ependymoma D. glioblastoma multiforme

答案欄：40. _____ 41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____ 46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____
 50. _____ 51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____ 56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____

59. Amyloid angiopathy could be found at
A. Parkinsonism B. Alzheimer's disease C. viral encephalitis D. multiple sclerosis
60. Berry aneurysm rupture results in
A. epidural hematoma B. subdural hematoma C. subarachnoid hemorrhage D. intracerebral hemorrhage
61. Brain parenchymal edema around the ventricle in obstructive hydrocephalus belong to
A. vasogenic edema B. cytotoxic edema C. interstitial edema D. watershed infarction
62. Duret hemorrhage is found at
A. cerebellum B. cerebral cortex C. pons and midbrain D. thalamus
63. Which of the tumor is often associated with HIV infection of central nervous system
A. high grade glioma B. low grade glioma C. lymphoma D. metastatic carcinoma
64. Which of the following statements is right?
A. Inflammatory disease is more frequent in the testis than in the epididymis
B. The inflammation of the testis and epididymis are often associated with urinary tract infection
C. The most common condition of the granulomatous inflammation is sarcoidosis
D. Mump orchitis often involves the children
65. Most of non-traumatic intracerebral hemorrhage is due to
A. arteriovenous malformation B. angioma C. hypertension D. brain tumor
66. Kernohan notch due to right uncal herniation is noted at
A. right cerebral peduncle B. left cerebral peduncle C. right pons D. left pons
67. Most prostatic carcinoma are
A. squamous cell carcinoma B. adenocarcinoma C. small cell carcinoma D. spindle cell carcinoma
68. Which of the following meningitis is often noted within infants and children?
A. Klebsiella B. Haemophilus influenzae C. E. coli and group B streptococci D. Neisseria meningitidis meningitis
69. About the cryptorchidism, which of the following statements is right?
A. more common in left side B. Atrophy would be usually present at the time of puberty
C. The diagnosis could be established with certainty at birth D. increased risk of testicular lymphoma
70. Most of testis neoplasm are
A. lymphoid tissue B. Sertoli cells C. germ cells D. fibroblasts origin
71. A. seminoma cells B. corpus amylacea C. Homer-Wright rosettes D. Schiller-Duval bodies
are distinct feature of yolk sac tumor (endodermal sinus tumor)
72. Which of the following features is not related to the lichen sclerosis of vulva?
A. white plaque B. hyperkeratosis C. thickened epidermis D. sclerosis of dermis E. may develop cancerous change
73. The following are risk factors for endometrial carcinoma, except
A. obesity B. hypertension C. infertility D. heavy cigarette E. late menopause
74. Which of the following statements regarding the cervical neoplasm is not correct?
A. CIN II is synonymous with HSIL
B. HPV 16, 18, 31, 33 are high risk type C. early age at first intercourse is the most important risk factor
D. not all patients are infected by HPV E. all CIN III cases become invasive carcinoma
75. Eclampsia includes the following symptoms and signs, except
A. proteinuria B. hypertension C. edema D. vaginal bleeding E. convulsive seizure
76. Which of the following entities may have clinical symptoms and signs very similar to that of the leiomyoma of the uterus?
A. adenomyosis B. endometriosis C. cervical polyp D. endometrial hyperplasia E. endometritis

★ Matching

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 尿崩症(Diabetes Insipidus) | A. 高泌乳激血素症(hyperprolactinemia) |
| 2. 無月經(amenorrhea)臨床表現 | B. 下視丘壞死 |
| 3. 席漢氏症候群(Sheehan's Syndrome) | C. 抗利尿激素(ADH)缺乏 |
| 4. 肢體末端肥大症(acromegaly) | D. 腦下垂體中風(apoplexy) |
| | E. 生長激素(Growth hormone)分泌過剩 |

選擇題答案欄：59. _____ 60. _____ 61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____
68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____ 71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____

配合題答案欄：1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

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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. 發生於腎上腺皮質為主
 - 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. 女性為主
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. 甲狀腺髓質癌
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. α 1-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: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

21. The most common cause of acute cholecystitis is
 A. carcinoma of gall bladder B. gallstones C. pancreatic cancer D. obstruction of common bile duct
22. Which one is NOT a major feature of nephrotic syndrome:
 A Daily loss of protein 3.5 gm in urine. B Hypoalbuminemia C Hyperlipidemia D Hematuria
23. Nodular glomerulosclerosis is usually seen in patients with
 A. benign hypertension B. malignant hypertension C. diabetes mellitus D. systemic lupus erythematosus
24. Predominantly unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is usually seen in
 A. hemolytic anemia B. pancreatic cancer C. obstruction of extrahepatic bile ducts D. primary biliary cirrhosis
25. Which of the following condition is most common associated with acute pancreatitis?
 A. cholelithiasis B. infection C. trauma D. abdominal operation
26. 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
27. 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
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. 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
30. The liver biopsy demonstrates abundant Mallory's bodies, neutrophils infiltration, 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
31. A neonate has failure to thrive and increasing jaundice. A liver biopsy demonstrates giant multinucleated hepatocytes. These findings are most consistent with:
 A. Biliary atresia B. Neonatal hepatitis C. Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency D. Primary biliary cirrhosis
32. 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
33. 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.
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. 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.
36. The following statements are true EXCEPT:
 A. Glomerular diseases are most often immunologically 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.
37. 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 septicemia.
38. 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
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"
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59. Most prostatic carcinoma are A. squamous cell carcinoma B. adenocarcinoma C. small 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 cortex C. pons and midbrain D. thalamus
62. Berry aneurysm rupture results in
A. epidural hematoma B. subdural hematoma C. subarachnoid hemorrhage D. intracerebral hemorrhage
63. Amyloid angiopathy could be found at
A. Parkinsonism B. Alzheimer's disease C. viral encephalitis D. multiple sclerosis
64. Kernohan notch due to right uncus herniation is noted at
A. right cerebral peduncle B. left cerebral peduncle C. right pons D. left pons
65. Most of non-traumatic intracerebral hemorrhage is due to
A. arteriovenous malformation B. angioma C. hypertension D. brain tumor
66. Which of the following meningitis is often noted within infants and children?
A. Klebsiella B. Haemophilus influenzae C. E. coli and group B streptococci D. Neisseria meningitidis meningitis
67. Which of the tumor is often associated with HIV infection of central nervous system
A. high grade glioma B. low grade glioma C. lymphoma D. metastatic carcinoma
68. Brain parenchymal edema around the ventricle in obstructive hydrocephalus belong to
A. vasogenic edema B. cytotoxic edema C. interstitial edema D. watershed infarction
69. A. seminoma cells B. corpus amylacea C. Homer-Wright rosettes D. Schiller-Duval bodies
are distinct feature of yolk sac tumor (endodermal sinus tumor)
70. About the cryptorchidism, which of the following statements is right?
A. more common in left side B. Atrophy would be usually present at the time of puberty
C. The diagnosis could be established with certain at birth D. increased risk of testicular lymphoma
71. Which of the following statements is right?
A. Inflammatory disease is more frequent in the testis than in the epididymis
B. The inflammation of the testis and epididymis are often associated with urinary tract infection
C. The most common condition of the granulomatous inflammation is sarcoidosis
D. Mump orchitis often involves the children
72. Eclampsia includes the following symptoms and signs, except
A. proteinuria B. hypertension C. edema D. vaginal bleeding E. convulsive seizure
73. The following are risk factors for endometrial carcinoma, except
A. obesity B. hypertension C. infertility D. heavy cigarette E. late menopause
74. Which of the following features is not related to the lichen sclerosis of vulva?
A. white plaque B. hyperkeratosis C. thickened epidermis D. sclerosis of dermis E. may develop cancerous change
75. Which of the following entities may have clinical symptoms and signs very similar to that of the leiomyoma of the uterus?
A. adenomyosis B. endometriosis C. cervical polyp D. endometrial hyperplasia E. endometritis
76. Which of the following statements regarding the cervical neoplasm is not correct?
A. CIN II is synonymous with HSIL
B. HPV 16, 18, 31, 33 are high risk type C. early age at first intercourse is the most important risk factor
D. not all patients are infected by HPV E. all CIN III cases become invasive carcinoma

★ Matching

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 尿崩症(Diabetes Insipidus) | A. 高泌乳激素血症(hyperprolactinemia) |
| 2. 肢體末端肥大症(acromegaly) | B. 下視丘壞死 |
| 3. 無月經(amenorrhea)臨床表現 | C. 抗利尿激素(ADH)缺乏 |
| 4. 席漢氏症候群(Sheehan's Syndrome) | D. 腦下垂體中風(apoplexy) |
| | E. 生長激素(Growth hormone)分泌過剩 |

選擇題答案欄：59. _____ 60. _____ 61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____
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配合題答案欄：1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____