

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫四	內科學概論	蔡正河	93 年 1 月 / 2 日 第 3 節		

請注意本試題共 七 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

1. () 1. What is the correct definition about treopnea? 每題 3 分
- A) Dyspnea occurs at supine position
 - B) Dyspnea occurs at lateral decubitus
 - C) Dyspnea occurs at upright position
 - D) Dyspnea occurs at resting position
 - E) Dyspnea occurs at breath holding
2. () What is the correct statement about the mechanisms of dyspnea?
- A) Extrathoracic receptors via the vagi
 - B) Efferent somatic nerves (respiratory muscle and chest wall)
 - C) Baroreceptors in the brain, and carotid bodies, and else where in the circulation
 - D) High subcortical centers
 - E) Afferent fiber in the phrenic nerves
3. () How many % of cardiac output at rest supplies the cardiac muscle?
- A) 5%
 - B) 10%
 - C) 15%
 - D) 20%
 - E) 25%
4. () Which one of the followings is not main cause of systolic murmur?
- A) Aortic regurgitation
 - B) Atrial septal defect
 - C) Mitral regurgitation
 - D) Tricuspid stenosis
 - E) Hypertropic obstructive cardiomyopathy
5. () Which one of the followings is the cause of differential cyanosis?
- A) PDA with right to left shunt
 - B) VSD with right to left shunt
 - C) Tetralogy of Fallot
 - D) ASD with coactation of aorta
 - E) VSD with aortic regurgitation
6. () What is the correct definition for prehypertension?
- A) Systolic blood pressure 110~119mmHg, or diastolic blood pressure 70~79mmHg
 - B) Systolic blood pressure 120~129mmHg, or diastolic blood pressure 80~89mmHg
 - C) Systolic blood pressure 140~149mmHg, or diastolic blood pressure 90~99mmHg
 - D) Systolic blood pressure 150~159mmHg, or diastolic blood pressure 100~109mmHg
 - E) Systolic blood pressure 160~169mmHg, or diastolic blood pressure 110~119mmHg

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫四	內科學概論	蔡正河	93 年 1 月 日第 節		

請注意本試題共 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

7. () What is not functional contributing factor of cardiac arrest and sudden cardiac death?
- A) Alternation of blood flow
 - B) Systemic metabolic abnormalities
 - C) Neurophysiologic disturbances
 - D) Anomalous pathways in wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome
 - E) Cardiac toxins
8. () Choose the correct answer about the classification of forms of shock?
- A) Cardiogenic shock, extracardiac obstructive shock, hypervolemic shock, distributive shock
 - B) Neurogenic shock, pulmonary embolism, ventricular septal defect, acute myocardial infarction
 - C) Hypovolemic shock, extracardiac obstructive shock, distributive shock, cardiogenic shock
 - D) Septic shock with myocardial depression, anaphylaxis, pericardial tamponade, restrictive cardiomyopathy
 - E) Ventricular aneurysm, neurogenic shock, toxic products, fluid depletion
9. () Which one of the following statements about the pathogenesis of edema is incorrect?
- A) Reduced cardiac output
 - B) The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system
 - C) Congestive heart failure
 - D) Hypothyroidism
 - E) Cirrhosis
10. () Which one of the following disorders is not the etiology of hemoptysis?
- A) Disorders primarily affecting the pulmonary vasculature
 - B) Inflammation of the tracheobronchial tree
 - C) Elevated pulmonary parenchyma
 - D) Diseases of pulmonary parenchyma
 - E) Increased bronchial artery pressure

私立臺北醫學院 92 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 命 題紙 (試)

系 級	科 目	命 題 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 4	內 科	宋 成 毅	92 年 1 月 日 第 節		

*①請注意本試題共 張。如發現頁數不足，應當場請求補齊，否則缺頁部份概以零分計。②每張試題務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

In the following multiple choice questions, choose one of the answers which is most appropriated. (1 point for each answer, total 20 points)

- 1.(). Glasgow coma scale is design to examine
 - a. motor dysfunction
 - b. verbal disturbance
 - c. conscious level
 - d. eye ball movement
 - e. none of the above.

- 2.(). Decorticated rigidity is seen in lesion of
 - a. cerebral cortex
 - b. spinal cord
 - c. mid-brain
 - d. medular longater
 - e. all of the above

- 3.(). Which of the following respiratory pattern is secondary to cerebellar lesion
 - a. eupnea
 - b. ataxic
 - c. central neurogenic hyperventilation
 - d. cheyne-stoke
 - e. none of the above

- 4.(). Herniation of brain may cause compression of some cranial nerve, which is the most common sign
 - a. pupil dilatation
 - b. diplopia
 - c. headache
 - d. limitation of eye movement
 - e. all of the above

- 5.(). In a typical brain stem lesion, which is characteristic
 - a. ipsilateral cranial nerve deficit
 - b. contralesional pyramidal tract dysfunction
 - c. may have sensory or cerebellar dysfunction
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

- 6.(). Which one of the following is not a basal ganglial symptom
 - a. rigidity
 - b. chorea
 - c. spasticity
 - d. tics
 - e. athetosis

- 7.(). The followings are signs of upper motor neuron disorder except
 - a. fasciculation
 - b. increased deep tendon reflexes
 - c. Babinski's sign
 - d. muscle tone increased
 - e. pronator sign

私立臺北醫學院 93 學年度第 一 學期 中 期 考 試 (試) 命 題 紙

系 級	科 目	命 題 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 4	內 科	宋 敏 銳	93 年 1 月 日 第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 張。如發現頁數不足，應當場請求補齊，否則缺頁部份概以零分計。②每張試題務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

- 8.(). In Parkinson's disease, the following signs may present, except
 - a. bradykinesia
 - b. fine shaking of fingers at rest
 - c. stooping posture
 - d. rigidity
 - e. ataxia
- 9.(). In cerebellar disease, which one of the followings is true
 - a. nystamus
 - b. ataxia
 - c. dysmetria
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
- 10.(). In cerebellar hemorrhage, which one is true except
 - a. severe headache
 - b. nausea and vomiting
 - c. abrupt coma
 - d. hemiplegia
 - e. small and unequal pupils
- 11.(). The followings are symptoms of frontal lobe except
 - a. ipsilateral hemiplegia
 - b. mood elevation
 - c. grasping reflexes
 - d. blindness
 - e. none of the above
- 12.(). In temporal lobe lesion, the followings are true
 - a. homonymous hemianospia
 - b. motor aphasia
 - c. agraphia
 - d. all the above
 - e. none of the above
- 13.(). In parietal lobe lesions, the followings are true
 - a. homonymus hemianopsia
 - b. hemiparesis
 - c. sensory extinction
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
- 14.(). In occipital lobe lesion, the followings are true except
 - a. homonymous hemianospia
 - b. object agnosia
 - c. alexia
 - d. metamorphosia
 - e. none of the above
- 15.(). In Wallenberg's syndrome, the followings are true except
 - a. contralateral facial anesthesia
 - b. dysphagia
 - c. dysarthria
 - d. ataxia
 - e. contralateral sensory loss in limb.
- 16.(). The anterior horn cell disease has the following signs and symptoms except
 - a. paralysis of muscle in affected segments
 - b. there is sensory change
 - c. reduced deep tendon reflexes
 - d. hypotonia
 - e. denervation potentials in EMG

20 (2)

私立臺北醫學院 P2 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 題紙

系級	科目	命題教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫4	內規	宋成執	83年1月 日第 節		

*①請注意本試題共 張。如發現頁數不足，應當場請求補齊，否則缺頁部份概以零分計。②每張試題務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

17. (). In Brown-Sequard's syndrome, the followings are true except
- ipsilateral loss of pain sensation below the lesion
 - increased deep tendon reflexes below the lesion
 - absence of abdominal reflexes
 - loss of joint sensation on the lesion side
 - complete paralysis of leg on the lesion side
18. (). The characteristic of peripheral nerves lesion is
- regional sensory loss
 - reduced deep tendon reflexes
 - muscle atonia
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
19. (). In myasthenia gravis, the followings are true except
- ocular sign is rare
 - weakness of proximal part of limbs
 - improved of strength after rest
 - electrical decremental response
 - defeat in the postsynaptic membrane
20. (). Duchenne muscular dystrophy is characterized by
- sex linkage recessive type
 - pseudohypertrophy of calf muscles
 - scoliosis of spine
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
21. In the following signs or symptoms, please put on the space with the following keys :
- R : indicate a right side lesion in the nervous system
 L : indicate a left side lesion in the nervous system
 B : indicate bilateral lesion in the nervous system
 (1 point for each answer, total 10 points)
- (). Gerstmann's syndrome
 - (). Broca's aphasia
 - (). Korsakoff's amnesic defect
 - (). Wernickie's aphasia
 - (). Anosognosia
 - (). Dressing apraxia
 - (). Prosopagnosia
 - (). Cortical blindness
 - (). Acalculia
 - (). pseudobulbar palsy

End

124131

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫四	內科學概論	劉美瑾	93年1月____日第____節		

□請注意本試題共____張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。

□每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

選擇題：共 16 分

1. () 在 Auto hemolytic anemia 時常可以見到 reticulocyte count :
 - a. increase
 - b. Decrease
 - c. No Change
 - d. None of the above
2. () 因骨髓發生問題，如再生不良性貧血，依其發生原因通常是下列何種貧血？
 - a. Macrocytic Hypo chromic anemia
 - b. Normocytic Normochromic anemia
 - c. Macrocytic anemia
 - d. Non of the above
3. () 下列各敘述何者正確？
 - a. 病人一旦血色素小於 11%gm%就要輸血
 - b. chronic myelogenous leukemia 時會有巨大的脾腫大
 - c. 貧血可單獨由病人臉色判斷
 - d. 血小板的正常數值為 $5 \times 10^4 - 10 \times 10^4 / \text{mm}^3$
4. () Vit B12 deficiency or folic acid deficiency anemia 在紅血球形態上表現為那一種 anemia?
 - a. Normocytic Normochromic Anemia
 - b. Microcytic Hypochromic Anemia
 - c. Macrocytic Anemia
 - d. None of the above
5. () Thalassemia 在形態上為何種 anemia ?
 - a. Microcytic Hypochromic Anemia
 - b. Normocytic Normochromic Anemia
 - c. Macrocytic Anemia
 - d. None of the above
6. () 下列各敘述何者為誤？
 - a. Hemophilia 病人是一種先天性血液凝固因子不足
 - b. Beefy tongue 見於 Megaloblastic anemia
 - c. 病人如有貧血應馬上輸血處理
 - d. 易性最常見之 Iron deficiency anemia 原因為 G-I blood loss
7. () in Hemophilia A 時下列何者會延長
 - a. bleeding time 延長
 - b. PT 延長
 - c. PPT 延長
 - d. TT 延長
8. () 有關 Iron deficiency anemia 下列何者為誤？
 - a. 為 microcytic hypo chromic anemia
 - b. 女性最常見原因為 hypermenorrhea
 - c. 檢查血中 Fe, TIBC Ferritin 可診斷
 - d. 馬上用輸血即可將其矯正過來，是其治療之最方法

臺北醫學大學 92 學年度第一學期期中(末)考試命(試)題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫四	內科學概論	黃千玲	93年1月__日第__節		

□請注意本試題共__張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。

□每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

選擇題(每題3分)

- () 一病人的眼底有新生血管形成，則此病人的視網膜變化
 (A) Background retinopathy (B) Proliferative retinopathy
 (C) Atherosclerosis (D) Retinal detachment
- () Metformin的作用，下列何者是正確的？
 (A) 主要作用在liver，減少glucose production (B) 減緩glucose在腸胃道的吸收
 (C) 刺激 β cell，增加insulin分泌 (D) 以上皆是
- () 一病人做OGTT data如下：0, 30, 60, 90, 120分鐘的血糖分別為105, 210, 180, 160, 145mgdl，則此病人可能為 (A) IFG (B) IGT (C) DM (D) 正常
- () 關於type 2 DM的etiology，下列何者不對？
 (A) Insulin secretory defect (B) Insulin resistance
 (C) 遺傳方式為Autosomal dominant (D) Obesity, sedentary life也是致病原因之一
- () 依據 UKPDS 的報告，下列何者不對？
 (A) 糖尿病是一慢性且漸趨嚴重的疾病
 (B) 嚴格控制血糖可使微小血管病變具有統計上意義的改善
 (C) 嚴格控制血糖可使大血管病變具有統計上意義的改善
 (D) Type 2 DM 的病人，後來也可能需要胰島素來控制血糖
- () 若一 20 歲男學生，在參加足球賽的第二天早上突因下肢癱瘓而被送至急診就醫，在急診時心跳每分 120 下，BP 140/90，血糖正常，可能的診斷為
 (A) 甲狀腺機能亢進 (B) 甲狀腺機能低下
 (C) 甲狀腺癌 (D) 亞急性甲狀腺炎
- () 承上題，病人血中何種檢查會呈現異常，但下列何者例外？
 (A) T_4 , T_3 (B) TSH
 (C) K^+ (D) Ca^{++}
- () Hypothyroidism 何者是對的？
 (A) Pericardial effusion (B) Palmar erythema (C) Plummer's nail
 (D) Oligomenorrhea
- () 下列何者不是 Prolactinoma 的症狀？
 (A) Infertility (B) Galactorrhea (C) Hirsutism (D) Menorrhagia
- () 若一 25 歲的男性病人患有高血壓，血壓 150/110mmHg，沒有經過降血壓藥物的治療，病人同時抱怨頭痛、倦怠、四肢無力，實驗室檢查血鉀較低，EKG 有 U wave，則最可能的診斷為
 (A) Pheochromocytoma (B) Primary Aldosteronism (C) Acromegaly
 (D) Hyperthyroidism