

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	91年 3月 11日 第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 9 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。  
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

醫四內科學概論 (每題 2 分)

蔡正河老師

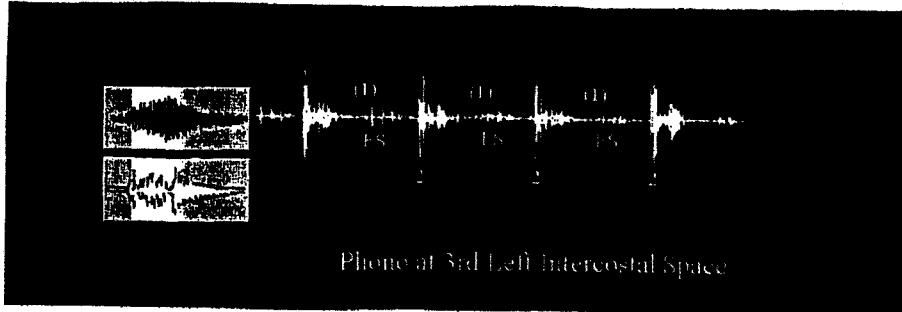
- ( ) Which one of the followings is not a principle cause of diastolic murmur?
    - Aortic regurgitation
    - Mitral stenosis
    - Tricuspid stenosis
    - Pulmonary regurgitation
    - Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
  - ( ) Sudden cardiac death is defined as natural death due to cardiac causes, heralded by abrupt loss of consciousness within how many hour(s) of acute symptoms?
    - Half a hour
    - One hour
    - Two hours
    - Three hours
    - Twelve hours
  - ( ) Choose the correct definition about platypnea?
    - Dyspnea occurs at supine position
    - Dyspnea occurs at lateral decubitus
    - Dyspnea occurs at upright position
    - Dyspnea occurs at resting position
    - Dyspnea occurs at breath holding
4. & 5.



- ( ) The above diagram depicting what kind of heart murmur?
  - Pansystolic murmur
  - Early systolic murmur
  - Mid-systolic murmur
  - Late systolic murmur
  - To & fro murmurs
- ( ) Which one of cardiac valvar diseases causes this kind of heart murmur?
  - Acute severe aortic regurgitation
  - Acute severe mitral regurgitation
  - Chronic mitral stenosis
  - Chronic tricuspid regurgitation
  - Ventricular septal defect (VSD)

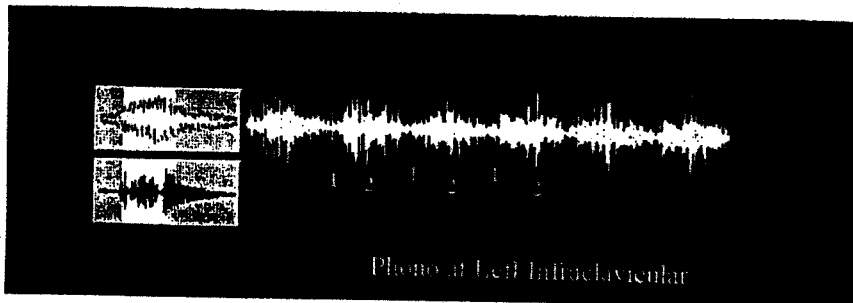
系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 四	內 科 學 概 論	蔡 正 河	91 年 2 月 11 日 第 一 節		
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6. & 7.



6. ( ) From the above diagram, what kind of heart murmur is it?
- (A) Early systolic murmur
  - (B) Mid systolic murmur
  - (C) Late systolic murmur
  - (D) To & fro murmur
  - (E) Mid diastolic murmur
7. ( ) Please choose the correct answer about the cause of this murmur
- (A) Acute severe aortic regurgitation
  - (B) Acute severe mitral regurgitation
  - (C) Acute severe Tricuspid regurgitation
  - (D) Acute severe pulmonary regurgitation
  - (E) Acute severe ventricular septal defect

8. & 9



8. ( ) From the above diagram, what kind of heart murmur is it?
- (A) To & fro murmurs
  - (B) Pan systolic murmur & early diastolic murmur
  - (C) Mid systolic murmur & presystolic murmur
  - (D) Continuous murmur
  - (E) Early systolic & mid diastolic murmur
9. ( ) Please choose the correct answer about the cause of this murmur.
- (A) Atrial septal defect & mitral stenosis
  - (B) Severe mitral regurgitation & mitral stenosis
  - (C) Ventricular septal defect
  - (D) Patent ductus defect
  - (E) Severe aortic regurgitation & mitral regurgitation

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 通	91 年 2 月 11 日 第 _____ 節		
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10. ( ) Which one of the following statements about the etiologies of shock is incorrect?

- (A) Decreased effective intravascular volume
- (B) Decreased cardiac output
- (C) Microvasculatory failure
- (D) Cellular membrane injury
- (E) Decrease vascular resistance

11. ( ) Please choose incorrect statement about the sequence of a cough.

- (A) An appropriate stimulus which initiates a deep inspiration
- (B) Glottis opening
- (C) Relaxation of the diaphragm and muscle contraction
- (D) Narrowing of the trachea, produced enfolding of its more compliant posterior membrane
- (E) Shearing force

12. ( ) What are the causes of peripheral cyanosis?

- (A) Hemoglobin with low affinity for oxygen, methemoglobinemia
- (B) Reduced cardiac output, cold exposure, arterial and venous obstruction
- (C) Impaired pulmonary function, anatomic shunt
- (D) Increased cardiac output, pulmonary artero-venous fistulas
- (E) Reduced cardiac output, peripheral arterial dilatation

13. ( ) What is the diagnostic criteria for massive hemoptysis?

- (A) >50ml/24h
- (B) >60ml/24h
- (C) >70ml/24h
- (D) >80ml/24h
- (E) >100ml/24h

14. ( ) What is the range of blood pressure (systolic/diastolic pressure) for adult moderate hypertension?

- (A) 130~139/85~89mmHg
- (B) 140~159/90~99mmHg
- (C) 160~179/100~109mmHg
- (D) 180~189/110~119mmHg
- (E) 190~199/110~119mmHg

15. ( ) During cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) adequate rate of chest compressions and sufficient force is needed to apply to sternum. What are the correct chest compressive rate/minute and depth (cm) to depress the sternum?

- (A) 50~60 per minute, 2 to 3cm
- (B) 70~80 per minute, 3 to 4cm
- (C) 80~90 per minute, 3 to 5cm
- (D) 80~100 per minute, 3 to 5cm
- (E) 100~110 per minute, 4 to 6cm

私立臺北醫學院 九十 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命題) 試題紙

系級	科目	命題教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫4	內科總論	宋成毅	____年____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 oblongater
  - 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. contraateral 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 九十 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命題) 題紙

系級	科目	命題教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
運4	內科遺傳論	宋敏銳	____年____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
- bradykinesia
  - fine shaking of fingers at rest
  - stooping posture
  - rigidity
  - ataxia
9. ( ) . In cerebellar disease, which one of the followings is true
- nystamus
  - ataxia
  - dysmetria
  - all of the above
  - none of the above
10. ( ) . In cerebellar hemorrhage, which one is true except
- severe headache
  - nausea and vomiting
  - abrupt coma
  - hemiplegia
  - small and unequal pupils
11. ( ) . The followings are symptoms of frontal lobe except
- ipsilateral hemiplegia
  - mood elevation
  - grasping reflexes
  - blindness
  - none of the above
12. ( ) . In temporal lobe lesion, the followings are true
- homonymous hemianopsia
  - motor aphasia
  - agraphia
  - all the above
  - none of the above
13. ( ) . In parietal lobe lesions, the followings are true
- homonymus hemianopsia
  - hemiparesis
  - sensory extinction
  - all of the above
  - none of the above
14. ( ) . In occipital lobe lesion, the followings are true except
- homonymous hemianopsia
  - object agnosia
  - alexia
  - metamorphosia
  - none of the above
15. ( ) . In Wallenberg's syndrome, the followings are true except
- contralateral facial anesthesia
  - dysphagia
  - dysarthria
  - ataxia
  - contralateral sensory loss in limb.
16. ( ) . The anterior horn cell disease has the following signs and symptoms except
- paralysis of muscle in affected segments
  - there is sensory change
  - reduced deep tendon reflexes
  - hypotonia
  - denervation potentials in EMG

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命 試) 題 紙

系 級	科 目	命 題 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 4	內 科 概 論	宋 成 執	____年____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
  - electral decreamental 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

MC 41 (31)

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫四	內科概論	劉美瑾	91年三月十日第 節		

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## 醫科四 內科概論考題

Dr. 劉美瑾 2001

I. 選擇題：每題 1.5 分

1. ( ) 下列各情況何者會引起 normocytic normochromic anemia ?
  - A. Iron deficiency anemia
  - B. Vit B12 deficiency
  - C. Acute hemolytic anemia
  - D. Multiple myeloma
  
2. ( ) 下列各種原因的貧血均為 Microcytic hypochromic anemia，但何者除外？
  - A. Vit B12 deficiency
  - B. Hemoglobinopathy
  - C. Anemia due to chronic disorder
  - D. Iron Deficiency Anemia
  
3. ( ) 一位 33 歲的女病人檢查血液發現 Ht : 25, RBC:  $400 \times 10^4$  則其紅血球平均大小為？
  - A. 160fL
  - B. 100fL
  - C. 80fL
  - D. 62.5fL
  
4. ( ) 以上病人的貧血屬於何種貧血？
  - A. Normocytic Anemia
  - B. Microcytic Anemia
  - C. Macrocytic Anemia
  - D. 以上皆非
  
5. ( ) 下列各情況會引起淋巴結腫大，但何者例外？
  - A. Ovarian cyst
  - B. Malignant lymphoma
  - C. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
  - E. SLE

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 四	內 科 概 論	劉 美 蓮	91 年 3 月 1 日 第 節		

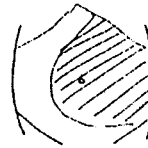
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6. ( ) Reticulocyte 於 acute blood loss 時通常會

- A. increase
- B. 不變
- C. decrease
- D. 無關聯

7. ( ) 在各種脾臟腫大的原因中，下列何者會引起巨大的脾腫大，如下圖

- A. Thalassemia
- B. Acute hemolytic anemia
- C. Chronic myelogenous leukemia
- D. Systemic lupus erythemaosus



8. ( ) 下列各敘述何者為正確的？

- A. 病人血色素於低於 10 gm%，就需要輸血
- B. 病人血球比容低於 40%，就需要輸血
- C. Chronic myelogenous leukemia 時可見周邊血液 100%
- D. 病人輸血的必要性，必須依其貧血發生的快慢、vital sign 改變、與參考血色素決定。

II. 配合題：由左邊貧血原因選出一個右邊符合的疾病 (3%)

- 1. ( ) 骨髓本身造血不良
- 2. ( ) 因造血時形 DNA 的原料不夠
- 3. ( ) 因周邊血液破壞導致

- |                           |
|---------------------------|
| 疾 病                       |
| 1. Acute hemolysis        |
| 2. Megaloblastic Anemia   |
| 3. Aplastic Anemia        |
| 4. Iron deficiency Anemia |
| 5. Sideroblastic Anemia   |



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	91年 2月 17日 第 節		

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醫四、內科學概論

黃千玲老師

選擇題 (每題三分)

1. ( ) Impaired fasting glucose tolerance 之 AC sugar 為 (A) <110mg/dl  
(B)  $\geq 110 < 126$ mg/dl (C)  $\geq 126 < 140$ mg/dl (D) >140mg/dl
2. ( ) type 2 DM 的特徵，下列何者不對？  
(A) onset > 40 歲 (B) Serum insulin may be normal, elevated or depressed  
(C) prone to develop HHNK (D) not responsive to oral hypoglycemic agent
3. ( ) Diabetic ketoacidosis 的敘述，下列何者是不對的？ (A) cessation of insulin injection (B) Nausea, vomiting (C) Metabolic alkalosis (D) leukocytosis
4. ( ) Cushing's disease 為下列何種變化 (A) Adrenal Adenoma (B) Adrenal Carcinoma  
(C) ACTH-secreting pituitary tumor (D) Ectopic ACTH syndrome
5. ( ) 和 Pheochromocytoma 同屬於 MEN II a 的為  
(A) Papillary thyroid Ca (B) Medullary thyroid Ca (C) Follicular thyroid Ca  
(D) Anaplastic thyroid Ca.
6. ( ) Hyperthyroidism 的敘述，何者不對？  
(A) 最常見的原因為 Hashimoto's thyroiditis (B) 病人的症狀有 Palpitation, weight loss, Anxiety (C) 有時有 pretibial myxedema (D) 常呈 remission 又 relapse 等 cyclic change
7. ( ) Hypothyroidism 何者是對的？  
(A) Pericardial effusion (B) Palmar erythema (C) Plummer's nail  
(D) Oligomenorrhea
8. ( ) 一病人甲狀腺有嚴重的壓痛，甲狀腺是 grade II 的 enlargement，摸起來有較硬病人同時有發燒、心悸，甲狀腺壓痛延伸至下顎，病人 T4、T3 上升，ESR 亦上升，一星期前有喉痛、咳嗽，最可能的診斷是  
A) Subacute thyroiditis B) Hashimoto's thyroiditis C) Graves' disease  
D) Thyroid cancer
9. ( ) 下列何者不是 Prolactinoma 的症狀？  
(A) Infertility (B) Galactorrhea (C) Hirsutism (D) Menorrhagia
10. ( ) 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