

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫四	病理學 Lec.	朱娟秀	93年1月5日 08:10-09:40		

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Choose the most appropriate answer (total 100%)

1. Which of the following disorders is most frequently associated with bleeding tendency and is well responded to retinoid acid therapy?
 - A. Acute myelogenous leukemia-M1
 - B. Acute myelogenous leukemia-M3
 - C. Chronic myelogenous leukemia
 - D. Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)
2. Leukopenia can be due to:
 - A. Severe infection or sepsis
 - B. Bone marrow suppression
 - C. Drug toxicity
 - D. Immune reaction
 - E. All of above
3. A 20-year-old man presents in the emergency room with a lymphoma involving the mediastinum that is producing respiratory distress. The lymphocytes are most likely to have cell surface markers characteristic of which of the following:
 - A. B cells
 - B. T cells
 - C. Macrophages
 - D. Dendritic reticulum cells
 - E. Langerhans cells
4. Which of the following lymphomas belongs to low grade lymphoma?
 - A. Follicular small cleaved cell lymphoma
 - B. Mantle cell lymphoma
 - C. Diffuse large B cell lymphoma
 - D. Lymphoblastic lymphoma
5. Hypercalcemia is frequently associated with:
 - A. Hodgkin lymphoma
 - B. Adult T cell lymphoma/leukemia
 - C. Cutaneous T cell lymphoma
 - D. Burkitt lymphoma
6. A 32-year-old female had cervical lymphadenopathy. Radiological examination revealed mediastinal tumor. Broad collagen band and lacunar cell were found in biopsy specimen under microscope. Which is the most appropriate diagnosis?
 - A. T-cell acute lymphoblastic/leukemia
 - B. Peripheral T-cell lymphoma
 - C. Burkitt lymphoma
 - D. Nodular sclerosis classical Hodgkin lymphoma
7. Which statement about Hodgkin lymphoma is WRONG?
 - A. Mostly confined to single lymph node
 - B. Continuous spread along lymph node group
 - C. Rarely involved Waldeyer ring
 - D. Extranodal involvement is common
8. Pancytopenia may be associated with the following diseases EXCEPT:
 - A. Acute myelogenous leukemia
 - B. Chronic myelogenous leukemia
 - C. Aplastic anemia
 - D. Myelodysplastic syndrome
9. Follicular lymphoma is frequently associated with the cytogenetic change involved:
 - A. FL gene
 - B. bcl-2 gene
 - C. c-myc gene
 - D. TEL-1 gene
10. Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is found to be associated with a spectrum of human lymphomas EXCEPT:
 - A. Thymic T lymphoblastic lymphoma
 - B. Burkitt lymphoma
 - C. Hodgkin lymphoma
 - D. Nasal NK/T cell lymphoma
11. Huge Splenomegaly (>1000 gm) is frequently found in:
 - A. Liver cirrhosis
 - B. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
 - C. Chronic myelogenous leukemia
 - D. Hodgkin lymphoma
12. Follicular small cleaved cell lymphoma is correctly described as:
 1. Associated with a predictable chromosomal translocation
 2. Having a worse prognosis than diffuse lymphomas
 3. Characterized by cells with irregular nuclear contours
 4. Always composed of B lymphocytes
 - A. 1, 2, 3
 - B. 1, 3, 4
 - C. 3, 4
 - D. 1, 3
 - E. All
13. Which statement is NOT true for chronic myelogenous leukemia?
 - A. 90% positive for Philadelphia chromosome
 - B. Lack of alkaline phosphatase
 - C. Maturation of leukemic stem cell is blocked
 - D. May transform to acute leukemia (blast crisis)
14. Granulocytic sarcoma is a tumor of:
 - A. Granulosa cell of ovary
 - B. Myeloblast
 - C. Monocyte
 - D. B cell
 - E. Megakaryocyte
15. Which of following statements regarding Hodgkin lymphoma is INCORRECT?
 - A. Characterized by abundant expression of several cytokines and cytokine receptor
 - B. Usually seen in old patients
 - C. The tissue involved by Hodgkin lymphoma is rich in reactive immune cells
 - D. The nodular lymphocyte predominant type is a B cell disease
 - E. None of the above
16. A 8-month-old female baby with scaling erythematous skin eruptions and splenomegaly for 2 weeks. Biopsy of skin lesion revealed tumor cells expressed CD1a and had Birbeck granules under electronic microscopic examination:
 - A. Langerhans cell histiocytosis
 - B. Burkitt lymphoma
 - C. Acute monocytic leukemia
 - D. Follicular lymphoma
17. Myasthenia gravis is frequently associated with:
 - A. Hodgkin lymphoma
 - B. Mediterranean lymphoma
 - C. Thymoma
 - D. Rhabdomyosarcoma
18. A 65-year-old male with multiple osteolytic bone lesions and hypercalcemia for 3 months:
 - A. Langerhans cell histiocytosis
 - B. T lymphoblastic lymphoma
 - C. Follicular lymphoma
 - D. Multiple myeloma
19. Which of the followings occurs predominantly in children?
 - A. Acute myelogenous leukemia
 - B. Chronic myelogenous leukemia
 - C. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
 - D. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

答案欄： 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

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

臺北醫學大學 九十二學年度 第一學期 病理學科期末考試

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20. A 32-year-old woman has extensive blood loss and shock during delivery of an infant. Following the birth of the baby, she is unable to breast-feed the infant. She does not have a resumption of normal menstrual cycles. Laboratory findings include hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, and hypoglycemia. These findings are most characteristic for which of the following pathologic conditions:
A. Pituitary necrosis B. Tuberculosis of adrenal glands C. Adrenal adenoma D. Prolactinoma E. Graves disease
21. What description about prolactinoma is right?
A. The symptoms are more obvious in postmenopausal women (停經後)
B. Macroadenomas are usually findings for premenopausal women (停經前)
C. Elevation of prolactin for women without pregnancy must be resulted from prolactinoma.
D. Dopamine receptor agonists can decrease the secretion of prolactin.
E. The tumor cells contain Crook hyaline granules.
22. A 60-year-old man presented with gradual enlargement of sizes of hands and feet in the past 20 years. Prognathism was also found. Which description about his problems is wrong?
A. He may have glucose intolerance. B. The risk of gastrointestinal tract cancer is elevated for him.
C. Buffalo hump and hyponatremia are common clinical findings. D. The serum level of insulin-like growth factor is elevated.
E. He may have hypertension.
23. What description about "empty sella syndrome" is wrong?
A. It may lead to hypopituitarism.
B. It usually affects multiparous obese women.
C. It is resulted from ischemic necrosis of the pituitary gland during delivery of baby.
D. It may result in amenorrhea in women.
E. It may lead to infertility.
24. What description about syndrome of inappropriate secretion of ADH (SIADH) is wrong?
A. Small cell carcinoma of the lungs is a common cause of SIADH.
B. Cerebral edema may happen.
C. The posterior lobe of the pituitary gland secretes ADH while the serum osmolarity is low.
D. Hyponatremia is a common finding.
E. Edema of the lower legs is a common clinical finding.
25. What is the most important microscopic feature for diagnosis of the papillary carcinoma of the thyroid?
A. Papillary structures B. Follicular structures C. Capsule invasion D. Ground glass nuclei E. Vascular invasion
26. What description about Hashimoto's disease is wrong?
A. It more commonly affects the middle-aged women. B. Hurthle cells and lymphocyte infiltrate are the important pathologic findings.
C. The risk of papillary carcinoma is increased for patients. D. Granulomatous inflammation is seen.
E. Anti-thyroid antibodies can be found in the patients' serum.
27. A patient with chronic renal failure suffered from bone pain and metastatic calcification in the blood vessels, kidneys, and stomach. What abnormality is most likely responsible for his problem?
A. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid B. Parathyroid adenoma C. Parathyroid hyperplasia
D. Vitamin D intoxication E. All of above
28. What description about Graves disease is right?
A. Anti-TSH receptor antibodies in the Graves disease are the same to the anti-TSH receptor antibodies in Hashimoto's disease.
B. The serum level of TSH is high.
C. Exophthalmos can regress (消退) completely after resection of thyroid glands.
D. Hurthle cells are commonly seen in the thyroid with Graves diseases.
E. Increase in the uptake of radioactive iodine.
29. A man has a thyroid tumor consisting of polygonal and spindle tumor cells arranged in nests and Congo red (+) material. Many people in his family have the same problem. What description about his problem is right?
A. Hypocalcemia is a common clinical finding.
B. He may have pheochromocytoma.
C. The prognosis of the tumor is better than that of papillary carcinoma of the thyroid.
D. The tumor cells can secrete the thyroid hormone.
E. TSH level is low.
30. Which thyroid carcinoma has the poorest prognosis?
A. Papillary carcinoma B. Follicular carcinoma C. Medullary carcinoma D. Anaplastic carcinoma E. None of above
31. What description about the brown tumor of the bones seen in hyperparathyroidism is right?
A. It is a true neoplasm B. The brown tumor consists of abundant amount of melanin.
C. It is commonly found in the cranial bones. D. It frequently has cystic and fibrotic changes.
E. It more commonly affects patients with secondary hyperparathyroidism than primary hyperparathyroidism.

答案欄：20. _____ 21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____ 31. _____

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- () 32. What is the most common cause of the Cushing syndrome?
 A. Corticotroph adenoma of the pituitary B. Adrenal cortical adenoma C. Primary adrenal cortical hyperplasia
 D. Adrenal cortical carcinoma E. Paranglioma
- () 33. A patient had hypertension, hypokalemia, and low renin serum level. What disease is most likely responsible for his problem?
 A. Atherosclerosis of the renal arteries B. Cushing disease C. Adrenal cortical adenoma
 D. Adrenal cortical carcinoma E. Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of ADH
- () 34. A 19-year-old previously healthy woman noted a mild pharyngitis but then developed a high fever over the past 24 hours. When she was sent to the hospital, her skin showed purpura. She also has hypotension, hyponatremia, hyperkalemia and hypoglycemia. She died two days later. What is the most possible autopsy findings?
 A. Tuberculosis of the adrenal glands. B. Adrenal cortical adenoma C. Adrenal cortical hyperplasia
 D. Metastatic carcinoma in adrenal glands E. Hemorrhagic necrosis of adrenal glands
- () 35. Which description about pheochromocytoma and extra-adrenal paraganglioma is right?
 A. The incidence of the malignancy higher in adrenal medulla than in extra-adrenal ganglia.
 B. The diagnostic criterion of malignancy is invasion to the blood vessels
 C. Paranglioma may happen in the urinary bladder.
 D. The sustentacular cells in pheochromocytoma can secrete catecholamine.
 E. All of above
- () 36. Which one is least likely found in a patient with thyrotoxicosis due to a functional follicular adenoma?
 A. Palpitation, tremor, and heat intolerance B. Exophthalmos C. Wide gaze and lid lag
 D. Nervousness and muscle weakness E. Warm skin and diarrhea
- () 37. A 65-year-old man presented with a lung mass, diabetes mellitus, moon face, and hypertension. The CT scan showed bilateral adrenal enlargement. The 24-hour cortisol level in the urine was elevated, even after giving of high dose dexamethasone. What is the most possible cause for his problems.
 A. Adrenal cortical carcinoma with metastasis to lungs. B. Adrenal cortical adenoma C. Small cell carcinoma of the lung
 D. Idiopathic adrenal cortical hyperplasia E. Pituitary ACTH adenoma
- () 38. Which description about congenital adrenal hyperplasia is right?
 A. The most common cause of the congenital adrenal hyperplasia is deficiency of 17-hydroxylase
 B. The symptoms are more obvious in boys.
 C. Hyponatremia, hypoglycemia, and hypotension can be found.
 D. Administration of aldosterone is a choice of treatment.
 E. None of above.
- () 39. Which of the following part of the hippocampus is most vulnerable to hypoxia?
 A. Endplate B. H1(or CA1) C. H2(or CA2) D. Dentate gyrus
- () 40. Degeneration of caudate nucleus and putamen is a characteristic finding of:
 A. Huntington's disease B. Wilson's disease C. Leucodystrophy D. Hypoxia
- () 41. Which of the following tumors has a tendency to disseminate throughout the subarachnoid space?
 A. Schwannoma B. Astrocytoma C. Medulloblastoma D. Ependymoma
- () 42. Which statement is CORRECT?
 A. Arnold-Chiari malformation consists of an enlarged posterior fossa.
 B. Agenesis of the corpus callosum cannot be found in clinically normal patient.
 C. Dandy-Walker malformation is characterized by a small posterior fossa.
 D. Holoprosencephaly has an increased incidence in the offspring of maternal diabetes.
- () 43. Which of the following statement is wrong?
 A. Patient with epidural hematoma can be lucid for hours between the moment of trauma and development of neurologic signs.
 B. The histopathology of diffuse axonal injury is characterized by axonal swellings.
 C. The most frequent cause of clinically significant subarachnoid hemorrhage is rupture of a berry aneurysm.
 D. Cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) is characterized by recurrent strokes and dementia and granulomatous angitis.
- () 44. A blow to the head of a 25-year-old male that results in a tear of the middle meningeal artery is most likely to be associated with:
 A. Epidural hematoma B. Subdural hematoma C. Subarachnoid hemorrhage D. Cerebellar hemorrhage E. Periorbital hemorrhage
- () 45. Bacterial meningitis may result (sooner or later) in all of the following complications, EXCEPT:
 A. Thrombosis and infarction B. Thrombosis and infarction C. Abscess
 D. Subdural hematoma E. Cerebellar tonsillar herniation
- () 46. An increase in brain volume because of an increase in sodium and water content is most likely to be severest in:
 A. Neuronal cell bodies B. Meninges C. White matter D. Dura E. Ependyma

答案欄：32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____ 36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____
 40. _____ 41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____ 46. _____

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47. During radical prostatectomy, the anesthesiologist reports a drop in blood pressure in a 73-year-old male. The hypotension persists for 30 minutes despite intervention with pressor agents. The most likely consequence of this prolonged hypotensive episode is:
A. Hydranencephaly B. Linear parasagittal infarction C. Lacunar infarcts of basal ganglia
D. Parietal lobe hemorrhagic infarct E. Anterior pituitary necrosis
48. Which of the following infectious agents is most likely to produce vascular thrombosis with infarction in the brain?
A. Herpes simplex virus B. Toxoplasma gondii C. Human immunodeficiency virus D. Cytomegalovirus E. Aspergillus
49. A baby is born prematurely at 29 weeks gestational age. Surfactant therapy is used and the baby does not develop respiratory distress. However, it is noted that the baby has a seizure during the first day of life. The most likely lesion to explain this complication is:
A. Intraventricular hemorrhage B. Intracerebellar hemorrhage C. Subdural hematoma
D. Subgaleal hemorrhage E. Epidural hemorrhage
50. A 32-year-old female came to her physician because of acute onset of left arm weakness. Several years before, she had loss of vision in her left eye which had lasted only a week. She probably has:
A. A low grade astrocytoma B. Multiple sclerosis C. Embolic stroke from endocarditis
D. Ruptured intracranial aneurysm E. Acute vasculitis
51. Amniocentesis is performed at 16 weeks gestation and the amniotic fluid is found to have an elevated alpha fetoprotein. Which of the following findings seen on ultrasound examination of the fetus is most likely to be present?
A. Holoprosencephaly B. Hydrocephalus C. Encephalocele D. Hydrops fetalis E. Spina bifida
52. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) is most typical seen in patients with:
A. Herpes simplex virus infection B. Multiple sclerosis C. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
D. Toxoplasmosis E. Glioblastoma multiforme
53. Concerning Parkinson disease which statement(s) is(are) CORRECT?
1. Pallor of substantia nigra. 2. Mutations in the gene for α -synuclein have been linked to parkinson disease.
3. Lewy body is characteristic inclusion. 4. Atrophy of caudate nucleus.
A. 1 and 3 are correct B. 2 and 4 are correct C. 1, 2 and 3 are correct D. only 4 is correct
54. Concerning major microscopic abnormalities of Alzheimer disease which statement(s) is(are) CORRECT?
1. Neurofibrillary tangles 2. Senile (neuritic) plaques 3. Amyloid angiopathy 4. Pick bodies
A. 1 and 3 are correct B. 2 and 4 are correct C. 1, 2 and 3 are correct D. only 4 is correct
55. Concerning transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (Prion disease), which statement(s) is(are) CORRECT?
1. Associated with abnormal forms of prion protein.
2. The most common type is mad cow disease.
3. Disease occurs when the prion protein undergoes a conformational change from its normal α -helix isoform to an abnormal β -pleated sheet isoform.
4. Variant Creutzfeld-Jakob disease (vCJD) affected old people and the neurologic syndrome progress more rapidly.
A. 1 and 3 are correct B. 2 and 4 are correct C. 1, 2 and 3 are correct D. only 4 is correct
56. The following complications may be seen with transtentorial herniation?
1. Compression of branches of anterior cerebral artery 2. Secondary brain stem hemorrhage
3. Pupil constriction 4. Ischemic injury to visual cortex
A. 1 and 3 are correct B. 2 and 4 are correct C. 1, 2 and 3 are correct D. only 4 is correct
57. Concerning transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (Prion disease), which statement(s) is(are) CORRECT?
1. Fatal Familial Insomnia does not show spongiform pathology.
2. Variant Creutzfeld-Jakob disease (vCJD) affected old people and the neurologic syndrome progressed more rapidly.
3. Disease occurs when the prion protein undergoes a conformational change from its normal α -helix isoform to an abnormal β -pleated sheet isoform.
4. The most common type is mad cow disease.
A. 1 and 3 are correct B. 2 and 4 are correct C. 1, 2 and 3 are correct D. only 4 is correct
58. In children, the most common malignant brain tumor arising from cerebellar vermis is
A. Medulloblastoma B. Oligodendroglioma C. Ependymoma D. Glioblastoma multiforme
59. The etiology for a subdural hematoma is virtually always:
A. Hypertension B. Atherosclerosis C. Thrombocytopenia D. Trauma of bridging vein
60. A 50-year-old male with hypertension suddenly loses consciousness. When he is aroused, he cannot speak and he cannot move his right arm or his right leg. He probably has:
A. A meningioma B. Cerebral venous thrombosis C. Alzheimer's disease D. Hemorrhage into the putamen
61. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) is most typically seen in patients with:
A. Herpes simplex virus infection B. Multiple sclerosis C. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome D. Glioblastoma multiforme

答案欄：47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____ 51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____
55. _____ 56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____ 61. _____

臺北醫學大學 九十二學年度 第一學期 病理學科期末考試

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- () 62. The type grouping means the loss of checkerboard pattern of muscle fibers in the histochemical examination and is present in the reaction of A. Axonal degeneration B. Muscle reinnervation C. Segmental demyelination D. Primary myopathy
- () 63. Which of the following statements about muscle fibers is WRONG?
 A. Type 1 fibers are abundant in oxidative enzymes and mitochondria.
 B. Type 1 fibers are dark staining for ATPase at pH 9.4 but light staining at pH 4.2.
 C. Type 2 fibers are rich in glycolytic enzymes and involved in rapid phasic contraction.
 D. The action of type 1 fibers is weight-bearing and force sustained.
- () 64. Which of the followings is classified as hereditary neuropathy?
 A. Guillain-Barre syndrome B. Diabetic neuropathy C. Carpal tunnel syndrome D. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease
- () 65. Onion bulb formation is a characteristic pathologic finding in the patients with
 A. Hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy I B. Paraneoplastic neuropathy C. Traumatic neuroma D. Morton neuroma
- () 66. Which of the following pathologic changes is found in the diseased muscle fibers of Duchenne muscular dystrophy?
 A. Ring fiber B. Sarcoplasmic mass C. Ragged red fiber D. Myophagocytosis
- () 67. The genetic alteration in myotonic dystrophy is the mutation of
 A. Dystrophin gene B. Myotonin-protein kinase gene C. Oxidative phosphorylation gene D. Myelin protein gene
- () 68. Rhabdomyolysis complicated with renal failure may occur in the acute stage of
 A. Chloroquine myopathy B. Steroid myopathy C. Ethanol myopathy D. Thyrotoxic myopathy
- () 69. Which of the following matches about skeletal muscle disease and associated clinical feature is CORRECT?
 A. Mitochondrial myopathy – Pseudohypertrophy of skeletal muscle B. Ethanol myopathy – External ophthalmoplegia
 C. Myotonic dystrophy – Cardiomyopathy D. Steroid myopathy - Diplopia
- () 70. About achondroplasia, which of the following statements is wrong?
 A. disorganization of the proliferative and hypertrophic zones is noted in the growth plate
 B. most cases are found in point mutation, usually at Arg. for Gly. position
 C. loss of FGF3 (fibroblast growth factor-3) is always found
 D. normal trunk length but shortened extremities of the patient is usual
 E. premature deposition with horizontal bone formation in the physis is seen
- () 71. Which of the following factors about bone resorption is necessary, EXCEPT:
 A. osteoblast B. osteoclast C. transforming growth factor- β D. IL-1 and IL-6 E. osteocyte
- () 72. A 60-year-old female patient complains of low back pain for three months. The laboratory data shows normal values of serum Ca^{+2} and P but increased alkaline phosphatase. No specific radiological change is found in the extremities. Which of the following statement is less related to the patient.
 A. increased osteoclast activity B. compression fracture is found C. pyridinoline is increased in urine
 D. PTH (parathyroid hormone) function is increased E. decreased osteoblast activity
- () 73. Which of the following statement about Paget's disease is wrong
 A. Paget's disease of the breast is a malignant neoplasm
 B. Paget's disease of the bone is a benign neoplasm but often transform to malignant change
 C. Cardiac failure is a complication of Paget's disease of the bone
 D. Bone deformity and/or fracture is always found in patients with Paget's disease of the bone
 E. Normal level of serum Ca^{+2} and P is common
- () 74. A 45-year-old construction worker fell down from the second floor roof. A fracture lesion of the tibia is noted at the time showing marked giant cell and hemosiderin deposits in a fibrotic granulation tissue. Which of the following statements is least related
 A. pathologic fracture B. may be associated with MEN IIA C. callus formation is also found
 D. loss of lamina dura around the tooth may be found E. microcystic anemia
- () 75. A 25-year-old male with non-union of the distal fractured femoral bone for three months. Which of the following conditions is least found in the site? A. callus B. granulation tissue C. synovium-like tissue D. sequestrum E. cartilage
- () 76. About avascular necrosis, which of the following conditions or factors is least associated
 A. long time corticosteroid use B. Caisson's disease C. Purulent arthritis formation is common
 D. Toes of D.M. patients E. Induced secondary osteoarthritis in the femoral head
- () 77. A 60-year-old obese man with pain and stiffness of his right knee for 4 months. The serum level of Ca^{+2} and P is normal, but decreased in T_3 and T_4 . Some crystal-like deposition with weakly birefringent characteristics is present in the joint fluid. Which of the following condition is highly associated
 A. chronic osteoarthritis B. pigmented villonodular synovitis C. chronic synovitis D. pseudogout E. gout
- () 78. Which tumors occur most often in the epiphysis of long bones?
 A. chondroma B. osteoid osteoma C. giant cell tumor D. osteosarcoma E. osteochondroma
- () 79. What is the most common benign tumor of bones? A. osteoma B. lipoma C. ossifying fibroma D. exostosis E. enchondroma

答案欄：62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____
 71. _____ 72. _____ 73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____

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80. Which of the following statements about gout is wrong
 A. acute inflammation is commonly found in the big toe and ankle
 B. saturnine gout is secondary gout
 C. acute attack is commonly associated with apolipoprotein E, PGE2 and LTB4
 D. pyelonephritis is a type of complication
 E. tophi occurs not only in the joints
81. A 20-year-old female suffering from joint pain and stiffness of both hands and fingers in the morning. Her serum is RF(+). Which of the following condition is highly associated.
 A. presence of intraarticular mice
 B. Heberden nodule formation
 C. HLA-DRB 1 is often detected
 D. Bony ankylosis and ulnar deviation is found in the late stage of this disease
 E. ANA (antinuclear antibody) is often present
82. In a routine health examination, a 60-year-old male was found to have an ill-defined radiolucent lesion measuring 3x3x3 cm. in size in the metaphysis of the knee joint. Which of the following statement is least associated.
 A. metastatic carcinoma
 B. osteomyelitis
 C. enchondroma
 D. osteosarcoma
 E. none of above
83. About osteosarcoma formation, which of the following risk factors is not found
 A. Rb gene mutation or deletion
 B. Li-Fraumeni syndrome
 C. Overexpression in MDR1 gene
 D. Radiation therapy
 E. Paget's disease of the bone
84. Which of the following are salient pathologic features of chondrosarcoma?
 A. onion skin appearance on x-ray
 B. ground-glass appearance on x-ray
 C. sunburst appearance on x-ray
 D. expansion and erosion of the cortical bone
 E. Codman triange is visible on x-ray
85. The patient is a 60 years old female. She complained of a swelling and deep-seated mass of the right thigh for 2 months. The laboratory data shows normal values of serum Ca, P, and alkaline phosphatase and CBC (complete blood count). The MRI image displays high signal on T1-weighted and intermediate signal on T2-weighted of the lesion. Which of the following lesion is highly suggested when biopsy specimen shows presence of chicken wire appearance.
 A. chronic osteomyelitis
 B. liposarcoma
 C. rhabdomyosarcoma
 D. synovial sarcoma
 E. osteosarcoma
86. A polypoid nodular tumor is noted in the urinary bladder of a 5-year-old child. The tumor is most composed of undifferentiated small spindle cell and focally arranged in cambium layer at the peripheral area of the lesion. Immunohistochemical study for desmin and actin are positive of the tumor cells. Which of the following statements is commonly associated
 A. chromosomal aberration: t(2:13)
 B. cross striation of the tumor cell is easily found
 C. prognosis is good
 D. often associated with Carney complex
 E. none of the above
87. A 53-year-old man presents with a sharply demarcated erythematous plaque with areas of scaling, Skin biopsy shows acanthosis and throughout the epidermis, atypical cells with large, hyperchromatic nuclei arranged in a "windblown" appearance. The dermis is normal. The most likely diagnosis is (2%)
 A. Psoriasis
 B. Basal cell carcinoma
 C. Bowen's disease
 D. Bowenoid papulosis
88. A 68-year-old man presents with multiple slowly growing violaceous plaques and nodules on both legs for 2 years. Skin biopsy shows proliferation of spindle cells. Vascular slits filled with erythrocytes and dilated vascular spaces dissecting the collagen. The most likely diagnosis is (2%)
 A. Dermatofibroma
 B. Kaposi's Sarcoma
 C. Neurofibroma
 D. Malignant Melanoma

● Matching (請填入一個最適合答案)

- I.
- | | |
|---|---|
| () 89. Skeletal deformity, burgeoning erythropoietic marrow | A. Waterhouse-Friderichsen Syndrome |
| () 90. Point mutation of Glutamic acid of β -chain | B. Hemolytic-Uremic Syndrome |
| () 91. Atrophic glossitis, dysphagia and esophageal web | C. Schilling test |
| () 92. Neurologic changes | D. Plummer-Vinson Syndrome |
| () 93. Microthrombi involve adrenal glands | E. Hereditary Spherocytosis |
| () 94. Hypercellular bone marrow, megaloblasts, hypersegmented neutrophils | F. Thalassemia |
| | G. Sickle Cell Anemia |
| | H. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation |
| | I. Iron Deficiency Anemia |
| | J. Megaloblastic Anemias |
| | K. Pernicious Anemia |

- II.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| () 95. Allergic contact dermatitis | A. Vacuolar degeneration of basal layer, perivascular & periappendageal lymphocytic infiltration |
| () 96. Herpes zoster | B. Spongiosis |
| () 97. Pemphigoid | C. Subepidermal separation with eosinophils infiltration |
| () 98. Lupus erythematosus | D. Multinucleated giant cells |

答案欄： 80. _____ 81. _____ 82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____ 85. _____ 86. _____ 87. _____ 88. _____
 89. _____ 90. _____ 91. _____ 92. _____ 93. _____ 94. _____ 95. _____ 96. _____ 97. _____ 98. _____