

10/24

私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期期中考試(試)題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	N.外科	許蕭惠	90年1月15日第二節		

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 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

一、選擇題 98.5% (1~57 每題 1 分，58~74 每題 2 分，75~78 每題 1.5 分，79~81 每題 0.5 分)

- () 1. Which one is not the common causes of recurrent gross hematuria ?
 (1) Alport's syndrome (2) Hypercalciuria (3) Thin basement membrane disease
 (4) Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis (5) Ig A nephropathy
- () 2. Which one is wrong about Alport's syndrome ?
 (1) X-linked dominance is the most common inheritant pattern.
 (2) All affected males progress to renal failure. (3) The lesion involves tubular basement membrane. (4) Always associate with high-tone sensorineural hearing loss. (5) 5-15% of female patients will progress to uremia.
- () 3. The most common cause of proteinuria by mass urinary screening in school children is:
 (1) orthostatic proteinuria (2) minimal change nephropathy (3) Ig A nephropathy
 (4) tubulointerstitial nephritis (5) lupus nephritis
- () 4. Which test has a highest specificity for diagnosis of urinary tract infection ?
 (1) Urinary leukocyte esterase test (2) Urinary nitrite test (3) Pyuria on microscopy
 (4) Bacteria on microscopy (5) Urinary occult blood
- () 5. Which one is not the common electrolyte imbalance at acute stage of rhabdomyolysis ?
 (1) Hypouricemia (2) Hyperphosphatemia (3) Hyperkalemia (4) Hypocalcemia
 (5) High anion gap acidosis
- () 6. Which one is wrong about Henoch-Schonlein purpura ?
 (1) Can occur at all age, predominantly affects children younger than 10 years of age.
 (2) It is generally a benign, self-limited disorder. (3) Most cases with purpura nephritis need corticosteroid therapy. (4) The most common deposits on immunofluorescence are Ig A (5) It is a multisystem disorder mainly affecting the skin, joints, GI tract, and kidneys.
- () 7. Immunologic system includes complement protein, physical barrier, T&B cell and
 (1) leukocyte & macrophage (2) lymphocyte & macrophage (3) nature killer cell & phagocytic cell
- () 8. Which one can represent helper-T cell subset
 (1) CD4 (2) CD8 (3) CD3 (4) CD2
- () 9. Suggest of T-cell defect, except
 (1) chronic oral candidiasis (2) unusual life threatening complication follow benign viral infection (3) recurrent bacteria pneumonia (4) Graft-versus-host disease after blood transfusion
- () 10. Bruton disease (congenital agammaglobulinemia), chromosomal map locations for faulty genes in
 (1) 2 p 11 (2) 6p21,3 (3) 14q32.3 (4) Xq 22

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私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期期中考試(試)題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	小兒科		90年1月15日第二節		

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- () 11. About X-linked agammaglobulinemia disease, which one of the following is incorrect
 - (1) disease onset at 3-4 months old
 - (2) IgG less than 200mg/dl
 - (3) treat with IVIG to keep serum IgG level above 400mg/dl
 - (4) autosomal recessive
- () 12. Which one is not character of Digeorge syndrome
 - (1) unusual facies
 - (2) congenital heart disease
 - (3) persist hypocalcemia
 - (4) thrombocytopenia
- () 13. The following allergen will cause perennial allergic disease, except
 - (1) dust mite
 - (2) pet
 - (3) cockroach
 - (4) pollen
- () 14. When perform allergic skin test, the patient should withdraw the following drugs, except
 - (1) Antihistamines
 - (2) tranquilizers
 - (3) ephedrine preparations
 - (4) steroid
- () 15. Immunotherapy use in the following disease, except
 - (1) hay fever
 - (2) stinging insect allergy
 - (3) Ig E-mediated asthma
 - (4) food allergy
- () 16. The incidence of allergic disease in Taiwan pediatric age group is around
 - (1) 5-10%
 - (2) 10-15%
 - (3) 20-30%
 - (4) 30-40%
- () 17. Street effect was mentioned in
 - (1) Asthma
 - (2) pollenosis
 - (3) anaphylaxis
 - (4) urticaria
- () 18. Which one of the following food allergy should not challenge again
 - (1) fish
 - (2) milk
 - (3) egg
 - (4) nuts
- () 19. Etiologic classification of diabetes mellitus (1997) consists of the following EXCEPT _____
 - (1) Type 1 diabetes
 - (2) Type 2 diabetes
 - (3) Neonatal diabetes mellitus
 - (4) Gestational diabetes
 - (5) Adult-onset diabetes
- () 20. Which is wrong regarding type 1 diabetes?
 - (1) The concordance rate among identical twins is almost 100%.
 - (2) Human leukocyte antigen (HLA, MHC) is associated with type 1 diabetes.
 - (3) Insulin minisatellite VNTR (variable number of tandem repeat) is associated with type 1 diabetes.
 - (4) CTLA4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen 4) is associated with type 1 diabetes.
 - (5) More than half of patients have GAD (glutamic acid decarboxylase) antibody at diagnosis

10127-3

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 五	小 兒 科		90 年 1 月 15 日 第 二 節		
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- () 21. Which can be excluded when a child has hypoglycemia and hyperinsulinism?
- (1) Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome
 - (2) Mutation of SUR/K_R6.2 gene
 - (3) Glucokinase activating mutation
 - (4) Glutamate dehydrogenase activating mutation
 - (5) Ketotic hypoglycemia
- () 22. A child has hypoglycemia, elevated lactic acid, ketonuria, acidosis, and hepatomegaly. The most likely diagnosis is
- (1) Ketotic hypoglycemia
 - (2) Ingestion of sulfonylurea
 - (3) Nesidioblastosis
 - (4) Glycogen storage disease
 - (5) Fatty acid oxidation (FAO) deficiency
- () 23. Regarding the onset (hr) of the following preparations of human insulin after subcutaneous injection, which is wrong?
- (1) Regular 1-2 (2) NPH 2-4 (3) Lente 3-4 (4) Lispro 0.25 - 0.5 (5) Ultralente 6-10
- () 24. A child weighing 30 kg requires _____ kcal/day for maintenance.
- (1) 1500 (2) 1700 (3) 1900 (4) 2100 (5) 2300
- () 25. Without treatment after streptococcal infection, how many percent may cause rheumatic fever?
- (1) 0% (2) 0.2% (3) 3% (4) 15%.
- () 26. Which one is not acute phase reaction?
- (1) ESR increased (2) Leukocytosis (3) CRP(+) (4) ASO323X.
- () 27. Which one is not good for secondary prevention?
- (1) Erythromycin (2) Aspirin (3) Penicillin oral (4) Penicillin injection.
- () 28. Which one is not major manifestation of rheumatic fever?
- (1) Arthralgia (2) Carditis (3) Chorea (4) Subcutaneous nodule.
- () 29. The most dangerous condition of Kawasaki Disease is
- (1) Strawberry tongue (2) Coronary arterial lesion (3) High fever (4) Desquamation of skin.
- () 30. Among the treatment of Kawasaki Disease, which one is significant?
- (1) Aspirin (2) Antibiotics (3) Persantin (4) Immunoglobulin.

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10127-4

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命試) 題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	小兒科		90年1月15日第二節		

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- () 31. 下列敘述，何者為誤？
 (1) 一歲以上的兒童死亡率以事故傷害為第一位
 (2) 新生兒的死亡，以先天性畸型為最多
 (3) 台灣的兒童事故傷害死亡率是世界上最高的國家之一
 (4) 事故傷害的預防要教育、環境的安全、立法三方面並進
 (5) 事故傷害的案例中，有 70% 是可以預防的，並非意外
- () 32. 有關嬰兒猝死症，下列敘述何者為誤？
 (1) 好發年齡在出生後二至四個月。
 (2) 主要是在嬰兒熟睡中發生。
 (3) 可能在發生前，病人有輕微的呼吸道感染。
 (4) 好發於冬季。
 (5) 發生時，病人會哭鬧不停或呻吟。
- () 33. 下列那一項是鴉片劑的解毒藥？
 (1) oxygen (2) atropine (3) naloxone (4) sodium nitrate (5) methylene blue
- () 34. 下列那一項，不太符合中毒的可能？
 (1) 急性發作 (2) 過去有誤食的病史 (3) 受到環境的壓力
 (4) 發作年齡在五歲以上 (5) 多處器官被侵犯
- () 35. 下列的敘述，何者為誤？
 (1) 止吐藥過量會引起 oculogyric crisis
 (2) 鉛中毒會引起 ataxia
 (3) Botulism 與「花生醬」罐頭或醃小鳥有關。
 (4) 變性血紅素症的病人，會 cyanosis 及呼吸困難的現象
 (5) 絲瓜根水與變性血紅素症有關
- () 36. 下列那一項是萬能的解毒藥？
 (1) ipecac (2) milk (3) activated charcoal (4) egg (5) atropine
- () 37. 有關急性鏈球菌感染後，腎絲球腎炎的敘述，何者為誤？
 (1) 好發年齡在三歲以上
 (2) 只有扁桃腺炎會引起，皮膚感染鏈球菌是不會引起 acute glomerulonephritis，這點與風濕熱不同
 (3) 水腫以 puffy eye lids 為最多
 (4) 尿檢看到血尿，蛋白尿，其中以紅血球圓柱最有診斷價值
 (5) 百分之九十的病人，其 C₃ 補體會降低
- () 38. 下列的疾病中，選出一個最適當的答案。人體血清補體(C₃)會降低的是那一個？
 (1) 急性腎絲球腎炎、紅斑性狼瘡腎炎
 (2) 膜性腎炎、IgA 腎病變
 (3) 慢性腎炎、過敏性紫斑引起的腎炎
 (4) 泌尿道感染、輸尿管迴流症
 (5) 腎變性、腎絲球硬化症

10127-5

私立臺北醫學院八十七學年度第一學期期中考試(試)題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	小兒科		90年1月15日第二節		

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- () 39. 下列那一樣疾病比較不會引起腎變性(Nephrotic syndrome)?
 (1) lipid nephrosis (2) membranous glomerulonephritis (3) membranoproliferative GN
 (4) mesangial proliferative GN (5) acute glomerulonephritis
- () 40. 下列那一項不是腎變性診斷的要點
 (1) proteinuria (2) generalized edema (3) Hypoalbuminemia (4) Hypercholesterolemia
 (5) Hypocomplementemia
- () 41. 下列敘述，何者為非?
 (1) 泌尿道感染(UTI)，不分年齡，均以女性為多
 (2) 尿檢中，白血球有 10/HPF，不見得是 UTI
 (3) UTI 的病人，其泌尿道的構造有三分之一是不正常的
 (4) 致病菌以 E.coli 為最多
 (5) 新生兒、嬰兒的 UTI，其症狀可以用敗血症表現
- () 42. 下列敘述，何者為非?
 (1) urosepsis 是指由 UTI 引起的敗血症
 (2) UTI 的感染途徑有二，一是上行感染，二是血行性感染
 (3) UTI 的病人有時也會出現血尿
 (4) UTI 的診斷要靠尿液的細菌培養，為了準確性，所有病人不分男女，不分年齡，一律採取恥骨上抽取尿液方法
 (5) UTI 的病人治療後，要做腎臟超音波檢查及 voiding cystogram
- () 43. In which tumor catecholamine metabolites will increase in urine
 (1) Hepatoma (2) Wilms' tumor (3) Neuroblastoma (4) Lymphoma
- () 44. The stage IVs is one of the stages of
 (1) Neuroblastoma (2) Retinoblastoma (3) Wilms' tumor (4) Burkitt's lymphoma
- () 45. The destination of HBV vaccination is prevention of
 (1) Hodgkin's dis. (2) Neuroblastoma (3) Wilms' tumor (4) Hepatocellular ca.
- () 46. 底下何種疾病，不會引發 Hepatitis syndrome in infancy ?
 (1) UTI (2) CMV infection (3) Syphilis (4) 以上皆有可能引發
- () 47. 有關 Meckel's diverticulum 下列何者為非 ?
 (1) 位於迴腸的 antimesenteric border
 (2) 發生於 2% 至 3% 的人口
 (3) 因潰瘍而無痛性血便常發生於 5 歲以上之小孩子
 (4) 因 acid 或 pepsin 的分泌而產生之潰瘍，反而位於迴腸黏膜
 (5) 至少 30% 的 MD 有異位組織，主要是胃黏膜

10129-6

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命題) 題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	小兒科		90年1月15日第二節		
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- () 48. 新生兒吐血，將嘔吐物做 APT test，呈棕黃色，則診斷：
 (1) 新生兒胃腸出血 (2) 出生時誤吞媽媽的血 (3) 出生時誤吞 meconium
 (4) 以上皆有可能
- () 49. 幼兒之下消化道出血，以下何種敘述有誤？
 (1) 應速做 Bleeding scan，以查何處出血
 (2) 應速做 MD (Meckel's diverticulum) scan，以確定是否有 Meckel's diverticulum
 (3) 貧血厲害時，應考慮給 O₂
 (4) 以上皆沒錯
- () 50. 病人有消化性潰瘍，服用 antacid 時，最好：
 (1) 飯前 10 分鐘服用 (2) 飯後 1 小時服用 (3) 飯後 5 分鐘服用 (4) 飯前 5 分鐘服用
- () 51. Teenager 或成人之十二指腸潰瘍，和何種細菌最有關？
 (1) Campylobacter jejuni (2) Salmonella (3) Helicobacter pylori (4) 以上皆是
- () 52. The Ca : P ratio of an infant formula is defined as:
 (1) 0.8~1.0 (2) 1.0~1.2 (3) 1.2~2.0 (4) 2.0~3.0 (5) 0.5~0.8
- () 53. 嬰兒常常在喝奶後沒多久解大便，主要是何種因素？
 (1) gastroesophageal reflux (2) gastrocolic reflex (3) duodenoanal reflux (4) anorectal reflux
 (5) ileocolic reflex
- () 54. How do you order a "colon series" for a case suspected as Hirschsprung's disease ?
 (1) fasting for 24 hours (2) enema 1 hour before exam (3) Docolax 1 # p.o. the night before exam
 (4) preparation is not indicated (5) 1+2+3
- () 55. 腸炎病兒最常合併何種酵素缺乏，而引發慢性腹瀉？
 (1) Lactase (2) Sucrase (3) Glucoamylase (4) Maltase
- () 56. 嬰兒延遲性黃疸，要鑑別診斷 Biliary atresia 或 Hepatitis syndrome，底下病人何種資料最有價值？
 (1) 糞便是黃色或灰白色 (2) Serum total bilirubin (3) GOT, GPT (4) 媽媽有沒有 B 型肝炎
- () 57. 一個男嬰，出生第 10 天開始出現 vomiting 症狀，嘔吐物不含膽汁，blood gas 呈 metabolic alkalosis，理學檢查發現在上腹部有一個小腫塊：
 (1) gastroesophageal reflux (2) infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (3) choledochal cyst
 (4) duodenal hematoma
- () 58. Meningocele 常合併 Arnold-Chiari malformation
 (1) Type 1 (2) Type 2 (3) Type 3 (4) Type 4
- () 59. 下列何者不會引起母親血中及羊水中的 α -fetoprotein 升高？
 (1) neural tube defect (2) duodenal atresia (3) congenital heart disease
 (4) congenital nephrosis

10127-7

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命試) 題紙

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- () 60. 沒有腦迴的大腦發育畸形稱為
 (1) Lissencephaly (2) Schizencephaly (3) Holoprosencephaly (4) micropolygyria
- () 61. Which subgroup of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis most closely resembles adult onset rheumatoid arthritis
 (1) Systemic subgroup
 (2) Rheumatoid factor positive polyarticular subgroup
 (3) Rheumatoid factor negative polyarticular subgroup
 (4) Rheumatoid factor positive pauciarticular subgroup
 (5) Rheumatoid factor negative pauciarticular subgroup
- () 62. The symptoms/signs of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, except:
 (1) Fever (2) Splenomegaly (3) Calcinosis (4) Skin rash (5) Pleuritis
- () 63. According to the 1982 revised criteria for SLE, which one of following is not included:
 (1) Pleuritis (2) Arthritis (3) Seizure (4) Alopecia (5) Anemia
- () 64. Which manifestation of neonatal lupus may cause permanent damage:
 (1) Thrombocytopenia (2) Cutaneous rash (3) Heart block (4) Anemia
 (5) Renal failure
- () 65. About juvenile dermatomyositis, which is incorrect:
 (1) Cause unknown (2) Associated with malignancies (3) Without arthritis
 (4) Average age at onset 8-9 years (5) No familial predilection
- () 66. The characteristic laboratory finding in Mixed connective tissue disease is
 (1) Anti-RNP Ab (2) Anti-La Ab (3) Anti-Ro Ab (4) Anti-ds DNA Ab
 (5) Anti-ss DNA Ab
- () 67. Which immunoglobulin will increase in infection of parasite
 (1) Ig G (2) Ig A₁ (3) Ig A₂ (4) Ig M (5) Ig E
- () 68. 下列敘述何者為錯:
 (a) 所有 Short stature 的女生都應做 Karyotype examination
 (b) Noonan's syndrome 之病人易併有 right-sided congenital heart disease
 (c) 對 Turner girl 之醫療照顧最主要在身高的增進
 (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) a+c (5) a+b+c
- () 69. 評估兒童生長正常與否最重要的為下列那一項?
 (1) Percentile (2) Ponderal index (3) Percentile channel (4) Body mass index
 (5) Height for weight

10127-8

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

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- () 70. 下列何者為造成 Short stature 的可能原因?
 (a) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (b) Klinefelter syndrome (c) Cushing syndrome
 (d) Laron syndrome
 (1) a+b (2) c+d (3) a+b+c (4) a+c+d (5) a+b+c+d
- () 71. How to translate researches into practice of evidence-based medicine?
 (1) Creating evidence (2) Summarizing evidence (3) Disseminating evidence
 (4) Implementing evidence (5) All of above
- () 72. During a well baby visit, the anticipatory guidance that you give to the parents should include
 (1) Sleep pattern (2) developmental achievements (3) Hygiene (4) All of above
 (5) None of above
- () 73. When you evaluate a child with febrile illness what is the most important fact which will affect your medical judgement
 (1) The child's age which will tell the risks and causes
 (2) The statistics about the occurrence of the illness
 (3) The identification of seriously ill child who requires the most vigorous therapeutic intervention
 (4) The observation of specific evidence
 (5) All of above
- () 74. A 2 months old boy who has temperature of 39°C with irritability and weak crying, physical examination is unremarkable, your next step of management is
 (1) To admit the patient and watch closely
 (2) To admit the patient, perform a complete septic work-up, start on antibiotics and observe
 (3) To admit the patient and consult an infections disease specialist because he has fever
 (4) To prescribe antipyretics and release the patient because physical examination is unremarkable
 (5) To release the patient and tell the parents that patient will be all right
- () 75. 下列何者不是國內新生兒篩檢的項目?
 (1) 楓糖尿症 (2) 苯酮尿症 (3) 半乳糖血症 (4) 先天性腎上腺增生症
 (5) 高胱氨酸酸尿症
- () 76. 下列何者不屬於溶小體疾病 (Lysosomal storage disorders)
 (1) Mucopolysaccharidoses (2) Gaucher disease (3) Mucopolipidosis (4) Organic acidemia
 (5) GM1-gangliosidosis
- () 77. 會造成血氨值過高的疾病有以下各項，除了
 (1) Hepatic failure (2) Urea cycle disorder (3) Glycogen storage disease
 (4) Transient neonatal hyperammonemia (5) Lysinuric protein intolerance

10129-9

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命試) 題紙

期末

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 五	小兒科		90年1月15日第二節		

*①請注意本試題共 10 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)。

教務處
公佈專用

- () 78. 會合併外表畸形的先天性代謝疾病有以下各項，除了
 (1) Glutaric aciduria (2) Zellweger syndrome (3) Organic acidemia
 (4) Homocysteinuria (5) Mucopolysaccharidoses
- () 79. Which one of the following is the target tissue for cystic fibrosis gene therapy?
 (1) liver cells. (2) bone marrow cells. (3) airway epithelium cells.
 (4) gastrointestinal epithelium cells. (5) brain cells.
- () 80. Which one of the following is not the criteria for a ideal vector ?
 (1) provided targeted delivery to tissues of interest..
 (2) capable of replicating itself in large amount inside the host cells.
 (3) immunologically inert.
 (4) capable of transducing non- dividing cells.
 (5) easy to produce in large scale.
- () 81. Overexpression of p53 gene can be used for which one of the following disease ?
 (1) HIV infection. (2) neurodegenerative diseases. (3) cancers.
 (4) combined immune deficiency. (5) metabolic diseases.

二、配合題 7.5% (82~85 複選題，每個答案 0.5 分，86~88 每題 1 分)

※Match the following properties to the gene therapy vectors. Select 2-3 items for each vector type.:

- 82. Adenoviral vectors. _____
- 83. Retroviral vectors. _____
- 84. Adeno- associated viral vectors. _____
- 85. Plasmid DNA vectors. _____

- A. Suitable for DNA vaccine.
- B. Can randomly integrate into host genome.
- C. Highly efficient for *in vivo* delivery of therapeutic genes.
- D. Highly productive packaging cell line is not yet available.
- E. May cause inflammatory response of the targeted cells.
- F. The cloning capacity is basically not limited.
- G. Has been successfully used in clinical trail of XCID-XI.
- H. Require helper viruses for replication.
- I. Suitable for *Ex vivo* gene therapy.

※Match the following items

- () 86. Neuroblastoma (A) HBV
- () 87. Wilms' tumor (B) Actinomycin D.
- () 88. Hepatocellular ca. (C) Rosette formation of tumor cells

10/29-10

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命題紙)

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	小兒科		90年1月15日第二節		

*①請注意本試題共 10 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)。

教務處
公佈專用

一、選擇題 98.5% (1~57 每題 1 分，58~74 每題 2 分，75~78 每題 1.5 分，79~81 每題 0.5 分)

1		2		3		4		5	
6		7		8		9		10	
11		12		13		14		15	
16		17		18		19		20	
21		22		23		24		25	
26		27		28		29		30	
31		32		33		34		35	
36		37		38		39		40	
41		42		43		44		45	
46		47		48		49		50	
51		52		53		54		55	
56		57		58		59		60	
61		62		63		64		65	
66		67		68		69		70	
71		72		73		74		75	
76		77		78		79		80	
81									

二、配合題 7.5% (82~85 為複選題，每個答案 0.5 分，86~88 每題 1 分)

82		83		84		85		86	
87		88							