

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	93年 1月 5日 第 節		

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一、 選擇題。 (每題一分)

- 常見性病中以 ulcer 表現的症狀，何者為非？
 A. Syphilis. B. Chancroid. C. Granuloma inguinale. D. Herpes simplex
 E. Molluscum contagiosum
- Herpes simplex infection 可表現下列症狀；何者為非？
 A. kerato-conjunctivitis. B. vulvo-vaginitis. C. meningoencephalitis.
 D. gingivo-stomatitis. E. pneumonitis
- 下列是 AIDS 患者常見的皮膚表徵，何者為非？
 A. Kaposi's sarcoma. B. Seborrheic dermatitis. C. Herpes-zoster. D. Melanoma
- 有關 Hutchinson triad，何者為非？
 A. Hutchinson teeth. B. Osteochondritis. C. Interstitial keratitis. D. 8th Nerve deafness
- 有關軟性下疳 (Chancroid)，下列何者為是？
 1. 痛性潰瘍 2. 細胞內有 Donovan 小體. 3. 由革蘭陰性 Haemophilus ducreyi 感染. 4. 無痛性潰瘍. 5. Tzank smear 時有多核性細胞
 A. 1,2. B. 1,3. C. 4. D. 2,4. E. 4,5
- 下列傳染性皮膚病，何者與性行為感染無關？
 A. 陰部疱疹 (Herpes genitalis). B. 疥瘡 (Scabies). C. 傳染性軟疣 (Molluscum contagiosum). D. 傳染性膿痂疹 (Impetigo contagiosum)
 E. 梅毒 (Syphilis)
- 有關第二期梅毒的症狀，何者為非？
 A. Flu-like syndrome. B. Condyloma acuminata. C. Moth-eaten alopecia
 D. 全身性不癢的紅疹
- 有關尖頭濕疣 (Condyloma acuminata)之治療，何者不適合？
 A. 液態氮冷凍治療. B. 電燒. C. 光化治療. D. 手術切除
 E. CO₂ laser
- 何者不屬於早期先天性梅毒 (early congenital syphilis) 的臨床表徵？
 A. syphilitic rhinitis. B. Interstitial keratitis. C. Anal condylomata
 D. Osteochondritis. E. Saddle nose
- 下列的症狀或檢查與陰莖上的潰瘍懷疑是由梅毒引起的原由無關？
 A. 會痛. B. 有浸潤 (induration). C. 可用 dark field 檢查
 D. 可用 Tzank smear 檢查. E. 可用 RPR (Rapid plasma Reagin) 檢查
- The following statements concerning Kaposi's sarcoma are true, except
 A. Associated with human herpes virus 8. B. Commonly occurs in women
 C. Endemic form found in Africa. D. May involve mucous membrane
- The following statements concerning Lyme disease are true, except
 A. It is transmitted by tick. B. Extracutaneous manifestations include arthralgia, Bell's

臺北醫學大學 九十二學年度第一學期 **期中** 考試 **命** 題紙

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- palsy, etc. C. It does not affect pregnant woman. D. The early skin lesion is erythema migrans.
13. A 3-yr-old boy is found to have cardiac disease. Mother has lupus erythematosus, and states that the boy had annular erythema on the face during 1st month after birth. Neonatal LE was suspected, which of the following tests will give better answer?
- The boy's serum for antinuclear antibody
 - The mother's serum for antinuclear antibody
 - The boy's serum for SSA and SSB antibodies
 - The mother's serum for SSA and SSB antibodies
14. The malignancy most commonly associated with dermatomyositis in Taiwan is
- Hepatoma. B. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma. C. Acrolentiginous melanoma
 - Basal cell carcinoma.
15. A 27-yr-old woman is presented with recent onset of photosensitivity, facial erythematous papules and arthralgia. Lupus erythematosus is suspected. Which of the following laboratory tests would you order first, except
- Complete blood count with differential. B. Urinalysis. C. Serum antinuclear antibody
 - CT scan.
16. Which of the following is the most common birthmark in Taiwanese newborn?
- congenital melanocytic nevus. B. epidermal nevus. C. Mongolian spot
 - Port wine stain. E. Café-au-Lait spot
17. Which of the following is not the major diagnostic criteria of atopic dermatitis?
- Pruritus. B. Family history of allergy. C. Short, rapid course. D. Typical morphology and sites of involvement. E. None of the above
18. Which of the following is not true about warts?
- Human papilloma virus is the pathogen
 - Periungual warts are common in children
 - Plantar warts can cause pain on walking
 - Anogenital warts may be associated with child abuse
 - None of the above
19. White skin lesions in a child, we should consider:
- Vitiligo. B. Pityriasis alba. C. T. versicolor. D. Postinflammatory hypopigmentation
 - All of the above
20. In childhood alopecia, we should consider:
- Trichotillomania. B. Alopecia areata. C. Tinea capitis.
 - Neurocutaneous syndrome. E. All of the above
21. Which is not indicated for botulinum toxin injection ?
- strabismus B. palmar hyperhidrosis C. tension headache D. capal tunnel syndrome.
22. Which is not side effect of topical corticosteroid application ?

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- A. hair growth B. telangiectasis C. scarring. D. atrophy
23. Which one is not the basic requirement for photodynamic therapy ?
 A. photosensitizer B. blood C. light absorbed by photosensitizer. D. oxygen
24. Which statement is not true for photodynamic therapy (PDT)?
 A. PDT follows the rule of photothermolysis. B. PDT is oxygen dependent
 C. Mechanism of PDT includes ischemic effect. D. It also induces program cell death
25. Which is not mechanism of cryotherapy ?
 A. apoptosis B. crystallization of water. C. increased intracellular concentration of solute.
 D. irreversible damage of cell membrane
26. Which is not indicated for cryotherapy ?
 A. condyloma B. actinic keratosis C. pemphigus. D. seborrheic keratosis
27. Which is not true for electrosurgery ?
 A. electrodesiccation—superficial ablation. B. electrocoagulation—deep ablation
 C. electrosection—excision. D. electrofulguration—very deep ablation
28. Which is not true for nail unit physiology ?
 A. proximal matrix—dorsum of nail plate. B. middle matrix-proximal nail plate
 C. distal matrix-ventral nail plate
29. Which is not true for sclerotherapy ?
 A. chemical irritant injection is usually accompanied by severe pain. B. mechanism of hypertonic saline is the osmolarity gradient. C. detergent agent is most commonly used.
30. Which is not true for Mohs micrographic surgery ?
 A. staging cancer surgery. B. mostly applied in skin cancers. C. cancer mapping is crucial for success. D. contraindicated for malignant melanoma.
31. 晶型汗疹 (miliaria crystallina) 是汗液堵塞在(A)汗管皮膚表面段(B)汗管真皮部份段(C)汗腺分泌部份(D)汗管皮下脂肪部份
32. 下列何者非休止期落髮症 (Telogen effluvium) 的原因 (A) 生產後 (B) 營養失調 (C) 開刀手術 (D) 發燒性疾病 (E) 以上皆是
33. 下列何者非頭髮生長週期的一階段 (A) 生長期 (Anagen) (B) 萎縮期 (Catagen) (C) 休止期 (Telogen) (D) 成熟期 (Terminal)
34. 下列何者非頭髮疾病的診斷工具 (A) 皮膚切片檢查 (B) 氫氧化鉀鏡檢 (C) 吳凸氏燈 (Wood light) (D) 黴菌培養檢查 (E) 以上皆非
35. 下列何種皮膚疾病不會合併指甲變化 (A) 乾癬 (psoriasis) (B) 扁平苔癬 (lichen planus) (C) 疣 (wart) (D) 以上皆非
36. 下列何者不屬於局部性落髮症 (A) 休止期落髮症 (Telogen effluvium) (B) 拔毛癖 (trichotillomania) (C) 圓禿 (alopecia areata) (D) 雄禿 (Androgenic alopecia)
37. 乾癬會合併那些指甲變化 (A) pitting (B) subungual thickening (C) onycholysis (D) 以上皆是

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38. 下列何者不屬於雄禿 (Androgenic alopecia) 的常見表現型 (A)地中海型 (B) 狗咬型 (C) M 字型 (D) 馬蹄型
39. 下列何者是柔沛 (propecia, finasteride) 最常見的副作用 (A) 食慾降低 (B) 白血球上升 (C) 性慾降低 (D) 發燒
40. 下列何種落髮症會傳染 (A) 休止期落髮症 (Telogen effluvium) (B) 頭癬 (tinea capitis) (C) 圓禿 (alopecia areata) (D) 雄禿 (Androgenic alopecia)
41. The advantages of Mohs Micrographic surgery.
 - A. High cure rate. B. 100% check tumor margin. C. preserve maximal normal tissue
 - D. out patient surgery under local anesthesia. E. All of above
42. Indication for Mohs micrographic surgery
 - A. Primary skin cancer more than 2cm on face. B. Recurrent skin cancer
 - C. Incompletely excised skin cancer. D. Morphea type skin cancer
 - E. All of above
43. Indication for chemical peeling
 - A. Actinic changes and actinic preneoplasia. B. Rhytides
 - C. Pigmentary dyschromias. D. Acne vulgaris. E. All of above
44. Complications of chemical peeling
 - A. Pigmentary changes. B. Scarring. C. Infection. D. Prolonged erythema
 - E. All of above
45. Which one is superficial peeling agent ?
 - A. Glycolic acid. B. Lactic acid. C. Retinoic acid. D. Azelaic acid. E. All of above
46. Most important issues in hair transplantation surgery ?
 - A. Naturality. B. Density. C. Hair direction & survival. D. Future hair loss. E. All of above
47. The wavelength of laser, which one is not correct?
 - A. Q-switch Ruby Laser-694nm
 - B. Q-switch Nd-YAG-1064nm
 - C. Q-switch Alexandrite Laser-755nm
 - D. Er-YAG Laser-2940nm
 - E. CO₂ Laser-1060nm
48. Characteristic of Laser light.
 - A. monochromaticity. B. spatial coherence. C. Temporal coherence
 - D. Collimation. E. All of above.
49. Indications of Tumescence Liposuction?
 - A. Local obesity. B. Lipoinjection. C. Osmidrosis. D. Hidradenitis suppurativa. E. All of above
50. Botox is the Botulinum toxin type?

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A. A. B. B. C. C. D. D. E. E

51. Which of the following statement about ectodermal dysplasia is wrong?

(A) it is progressive (B) a development defect at embryonic level (C) must involve at least two derivatives of ectoderms (D) may be associated with immune deficiency (E) none of the above

52. Which of the dermatologic manifestation of chromosomal disorders is wrong?

(A) Down's syndrome: increased fungal infection
 (B) Turner's syndrome: multiple congenital nevi
 (C) Klinefelter syndrome: leg ulcer
 (D) Down's syndrome: increased alopecia areata
 (E) None of the above

53. In comparison of hypohidrotic and hidrotic ectodermal dysplasia, which of the statement is wrong?

(A) the hypohidrotic form have a higher male to female ratio
 (B) the hypohidrotic form have a higher rate of atopic dermatitis
 (C) the hypohidrotic form have a higher rate of abnormal teeth
 (D) the hypohidrotic form have a higher rate of absent eyebrows
 (E) none of the above

54. Which of the statement of neurofibromatosis type I is wrong?

(A) the abnormal gene "neurofibromin" is involved in Ras signaling
 (B) very few cases are spontaneous mutation
 (C) usually have at least 6 café-au-lait macules
 (D) Lisch nodules are a feature
 (E) May be associated with adult pheochromocytoma

55. Which statement about tuberous sclerosis is wrong?

(A) it is autosomal dominant
 (B) skin hypopigmentation is often the first sign
 (C) about equal frequency of hamartin and tuberin mutation
 (D) most cases have a complete triad of "Epiloia"
 (E) the males usually have more severe symptoms

56. Which statement about Darier's disease is wrong?

(A) also called keratosis follicularis
 (B) is caused by ATPase2A2 mutation
 (C) Pathologically characterized by "corp ronds" and "grains"
 (D) Usually present at birth
 (E) may involve the oral mucosae

57. About the pathology of ichthyosis, which statement is true?

(A) normal granular layer in Ichthyosis vulgaris

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- (B)reduced granular layer in X-linked ichthyosis
 (C)increased granular layer in lamellar ichthyosis
 (D)reduced granular layer in epidermolytic hyperkeratosis
 (E)none of the above
58. Which type of ichthyosis is caused by transglutamiase mutation?
 (A)Ichthyosis vulgaris. (B)X-linked ichthyosis. (C)lamellar ichthyosis
 (D)epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. (E)none of the above
59. Which of the following feature about Ehlers-Danlos syndrome is not true?
 (A)premature aging skin. (B)easy scar formation. (C)ecchymosis
 (D)poor wound healing. (E)none of the above
60. Sertoli cell tumor may be a feature of which disease.
 (A)Leopard syndrome. (B)Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
 (C)Peutz-Jeghers syndrome. (D)Fabry disease
 (E)Tuberous sclerosis
61. Concerning sebaceous glands, which of the following is most appropriate?
 1. The sebaceous gland activity is high at birth but then declines to become "quiescent" in children between ages of 2 and 6 years.
 2. Triglycerides are unique component of sebum.
 3. Meibomian gland, Fordyce spots and Tyson's gland can be considered as sebaceous glands.
 4. The activity of sebaceous glands can be significantly suppressed by 9-cisretinoic acid.
 A: 1, 3. B: 2, 4. C: 1, 2, 3. D: 4. E: 1, 2, 3, 4.
62. Concerning acne and its epidemiology, which of the following is most appropriate?
 1. In severe or prolonged cases of infantile acne, the presence of congenital adrenal hyperplasia should be ruled out.
 2. Mean age of onset of adolescent acne in boys is around 9 years.
 3. Approximately 30 % of adult women with clinical acne had not experienced adolescent acne.
 4. In 1979, a mass poisoning involving 2,000 people occurred in central Taiwan from ingestion of cooking oil contaminated by dioxin.
 A: 1, 3. B: 2, 4. C: 1, 2, 3. D: 4. E: 1, 2, 3, 4
63. Concerning acne and acne treatment, which of the following is most appropriate?
 1. Acne severity correlates with circulating androgen levels.
 2. Tetracycline and erythromycin are the mainstream oral antibiotics in the treatment of acne due to their superior bacteriostatic effect on Propionibacterium acnes.
 3. Oral contraceptives, especially the combined pills, are better than isotretinoin in achieving longterm remission of severe acne in women.

臺北醫學大學 九十 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

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生五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	93年 1月 5日 第 節		

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4. The skin, especially the pilosebaceous unit, can synthesize active androgens from dehydroepiandrosterone.
 A: 1, 3. B: 2, 4. C: 1, 2, 3. D: 4. E: 1, 2, 3, 4
64. Concerning rosacea, which of the following is most appropriate?
 1. Pityrosporum ovale is usually found in rosacea patients with inflammatory papulopustules.
 2. The prevalence of rosacea is higher in women but the development of rhinophymas is more common in men.
 3. Rosacea fulminans almost exclusively affects girls accompanied by fever and abnormal liver function.
 4. Tetracycline is effective for the treatment of ocular rosacea.
 A: 1, 3. B: 2, 4. C: 1, 2, 3. D: 4. E: 1, 2, 3, 4
65. Concerning acne-like dermatoses, which of the following is most appropriate?
 1. The lesions of rosacea usually have a central face distribution.
 2. The treatment of choice for facial gram-negative folliculitis is oral isotretinoin (13cisretinoic acid).
 3. Ketoconazole is effective for the treatment of pityrosporum folliculitis.
 4. The skin lesions of perioral dermatitis are usually very itchy and the affected patients usually have an oily face.
 A: 1, 3. B: 2, 4. C: 1, 2, 3. D: 4. E: 1, 2, 3, 4
66. 臉部好發的腫瘤中，何者為非?
 A · syringoma
 B · eccrine hydrocystoma
 C · xanthelasma palpebrarum
 D · Kaposi's sarcoma, classic type
 E · 以上皆是臉部好發的腫瘤
67. 下列的 tumor 常會合併有 hyperlipidemia 除了
 A. tuberous xanthoma
 B. plane xanthoma
 C. juvenile xanthogranuloma
 D. eruptive xanthoma
 E. 以上皆會
68. 以下那種 tumor 常在 sebaceous nevus 的病灶內產生?
 A. syringocystadenoma papilliferum. B. BCC. C. 以上皆是. D. 以上皆非
69. 關於 Kaposi's sarcoma 的敘述，何者正確?
 A. 以 classic type 最常見. B. 目前認為與 HHV-8 的感染有關
 C. AIDS 的患者病灶常較廣泛. D. A+B. E. A+B+C.
70. 國人最好發的 malignant melanoma 屬於何種 type

臺北醫學大學 九十二學年度第一學期 **期中** 考試 **命題** 題紙

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A. acral-lentiginous melanoma. B. nodular melanoma. C. lentigo maligna melanoma
 D. superficial spreading melanoma.

71. squamous cell carcinoma 可以由以下的各種病灶中衍生出來，其中預後最好的是

- A. Bowen's disease. B. Chronic infection, such as chronic sinus tract
 C. Actinic keratosis. D. Radiation-damaged skin. E. 預後沒有分別

72. 以下對於 BCC 的描述何者正確?

- A. 國人最常見的 BCC 是 superficial type
 B. morphea-like BCC 最好以 Moh's micrographic surgery 切除
 C. 外觀上的特徵有 pearly border, rodent ulcer 等等
 D. A+B
 E. B+C
 F. A+B+C

73. 以下的 skin tumor 都常會有自行消退的情形，除了

- A. capillary hemangioma
 B. port wine stain
 C. juvenile xanthogranuloma
 D. keratoacanthoma
 E. 以上皆非

74. 以下對 Sturge-Weber syndrome 的描述，何者為是?

- A. 位於三叉神經分佈區域的 capillary hemangioma
 B. 合併有同側的 leptomeningeal angiomatosis
 C. 長大後自行消失
 D. A+C
 E. 以上皆是

75. 外觀常呈黃色的皮膚腫瘤不包括下列何者?

- A. sebaceous hyperplasia
 B. seborrheic keratosis
 C. xanthelasma palpebrarum
 D. plane xanthoma
 E. 以上皆非

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	73年 10月 5日 第 節		

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二、配合題。 (每題=分)

Match the most appropriate items on the left column with that on right column

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Heliotrope | A. Dermatomyositis |
| 2. Mask-like face | B. Erythema infectiosum |
| 3. Palpable purpura | C. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis |
| 4. Slapped cheeks | D. Lupus erythematosus |
| 5. Tran-placenta transmission | E. Systemic sclerosis |

Match the following skin manifestations and most frequently associated internal disease.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 6. Pruritus with frost of nose | |
| 7. Dermatomyositis | |
| 8. Acanthosis nigricans | |
| 9. Pretibial myxedema | |
| 10. Erythroderma | |
| 11. Xanthoma | |
| 12. Pachydermo periostosis | |
| A. Adenocarcinoma of lung | |
| B. Breast cancer | |
| C. Hyperthyroidism post treatment | |
| D. Gastric carcinoma | |
| E. Hypothyroidism | |
| F. Uremia | |
| G. Hyperlipidemia | |
| H. Lymphoma. | |

Choose the correct cutaneous drug reaction

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 13. the most frequent | | | |
| 14. the highest mortality rate | | | |
| 15. genitalia is the most common site | | | |
| 16. target lesions combined with mucous membrane and internal visceral involvement | | | |
| 17. drug is the only cause | | | |
| A. Urticaria. | B. Toxic erythema. | C. Erythema multiforme. | D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome. |
| E. Toxic epidermal necrolysis. | F. Erythema nodosum. | G. Allergic vasculitis. | H. Erythroderma. |
| I. Angioedema. | J. Fixed drug eruption | | |

臺北醫學大學 九十二 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
建五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	93年1月5日第 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)。

答案卷

一、選擇題

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.

二、配合題

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.			