

10133

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 / 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	皮膚科	胡 俊 弘	90年 1月 8日 第 1 節		

※①請注意本試題共 1 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

壹、是非題(每題一分)：

- 以下一段化妝品廣告詞是否符合化妝品的定義？
 「溫和有效地解決毛孔粗大和粉刺問題，還能幫助肌膚代謝機能正常，讓肌膚呈現晶瑩的質感，抗氧化並促進肌膚活力及血液循環。」
- 皮膚的 Moisture 是來自真皮層血液循環，經由 Transepidermal water loss 到達角質層，皮膚的自然保濕因子及表皮脂肪質可以幫忙保持適度 Transepidermal water loss。
- Humectant 吸濕劑塗在皮膚上，會吸水(不管是皮膚的水份或大氣中的水)，吸水效果很好，所以冬天使用保濕產品最好只含 Humectant 成份就好，不要含凡士林(Occlusive)，否則皮膚會糜爛。
- Retinoic acid skin effect：increase epidermal thickness，decrease melanin pigmentation，new blood vessel formation，new papillary dermal collagen synthesis.
- AHAs and Tretinoin can be combined as therapy for photoaged skin，the effects may be additive.

貳、選擇題(每題 1.5 分)：

- Concerning the development of skin appendages, which of the following statements is wrong?
 - Skin appendages encompass horn, beak, feather, scale, claw in animal and hair, nail, sebaceous gland and eccrine sweat gland in human.
 - The organogenesis of skin appendages involves the interaction between epidermal and mesenchymal components.
 - The generation of anagen hair follicle in a new hair cycle involves the interaction between hair dermal papilla (epidermal) and hair matrix keratinocyte (mesenchymal).
 - Some people proposed that the stem cells of hair follicle situated in the bulge region of outer root sheath.
- Concerning hair physiology, which of the following statements is wrong?
 - The ratio of the number of anagen follicle to telogen follicle varies. In the scalp, about 80 % the hair follicles are in the phase of anagen while 15 % are telogen hair.
 - How long the hair grows depends mainly on the duration of anagen phase.

10/33-2

私立臺北醫學院 109 學年度第 1 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
五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	90年1月18日第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 1 / 1 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)。

C. The biochemical properties of the hair keratin, nail keratin and epidermal keratin are similar.

D. Hereditary disorders of hair pigmentation includes albinism and piebaldism.

3. Concerning hypertrichosis and hirsutism, which of the following statements is wrong?

A. Hirsutism refers to increased hair growth in the androgen-sensitive areas. The Ferriman and Gallway scoring scale includes forearm and axilla.

B. Polycystic ovarian disease can lead to hirsutism

C. Hypertrichosis can be genetically inherited.

D. The most common drugs causing hypertrichosis are glucocorticoids, cyclosporins, danazol, phenytoin, etc.

4. Concerning hair loss, which of the following statements is correct?

A. Based on the histopathological features, alopecia androgenetica could be classified as an inflammatory alopecia while alopecia areata as non-inflammatory.

B. Hair loss postpartum could better be seen as anagen effluvium, while hair loss caused by syphilis is telogen effluvium.

C. Severe fungal infection of the hair follicles (Tinea capitis) could lead to scarring alopecia.

D. Heavy metal intoxication cause anagen effluvium, while drugs like colchicine, retinoid, heparin and contraceptive pills cause mainly telogen effluvium.

5. The following could lead to scarring alopecia, except

A. Radiation

B. Trichotillomania

C. Scleroderma

D. Takayasu arteritis

E. Lupus erythematosus

6. Concerning alopecia androgenetica, which of the following statements is wrong?

A. It is still controversial about the inheritance of androgenetic alopecia. Autosomal dominant and polygenic modes are both proposed.

B. The pathogenesis involves mainly the enzymes metabolizing androgens and the androgen receptors.

C. Miniaturization of hair follicles with increased telogen hair count is the main histological findings.

D. Temporal recession is commonly observed in female patients.

主務處公佈專用

10133-3

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 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	皮膚科	古川俊弘	90年1月18日第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 1 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)。

- E. Most of the male patients have normal androgen levels in their circulating blood.
7. Concerning the treatment of alopecia androgenetica, which of the following statements is wrong?
- The skin contains all the necessary enzymes for the androgen synthesis and metabolism.
 - 5 alpha-reductase converts testosterone to dihydrotestosterone. The former controls libido and the development of male external genitalia, while the latter is related to the occurrence of acne and male pattern baldness (alopecia androgenetica).
 - Finasteride is a 5 alpha-reductase inhibitor and can be used to treat alopecia androgenetica. It is contraindicated in pregnant women.
 - Minoxidil is the first-line drug to treat female alopecia androgenetica.
8. Concerning the physiology of sebaceous gland, which of the following statements is wrong?
- Sebaceous glands are normally absent in palms and soles.
 - Sebum secretion can be regarded as the differentiation of sebaceous gland cells.
 - The epidermal lipid, like sebum, contains squalene and wax esters.
 - The sebaceous glands are active in newborn.
9. Concerning acne, which of the following statements is wrong?
- The pathogenesis of acne involves sebum over-secretion, dyskeratinization of hair infundibulum and growth of Propionibacterium acnes.
 - Acne can occur in neonate and infancy. 13-cis-retinoic acid is absolutely contraindicated acne infantum.
 - Antiandrogens are of benefit in women with adult-onset acne and acne with premenstrual worsening.
 - Antiandrogens in common use include spironolactone, cyproterone acetate, and oral combined pills.
10. Concerning eccrine sweat gland, which of the following statements is wrong?
- Eccrine sweat gland is an exocrine gland. The sweat secretion is regulated by acetylcholine released from the sympathetic nerve endings.
 - The genodermatosis "ectodermal dysplasia" can involve eccrine sweat gland and cause anhidrosis or hypohidrosis.
 - Miliaria is a disorder of eccrine sweat duct.
 - Osmidrosis is a disorder mainly of eccrine sweat gland.

教務處公佈專用

10133-4

私立臺北醫學院 87 學年度第 1 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
匡五	皮膚科	胡俊烈	90年 / 月 / 日 第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 1 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)。

11. 關於 Cutaneous Drug Reaction 之敘述，下列何者為非？
- 容易診斷，因為無論在臨床或病理上之變化都有特殊的表徵。
 - 可因化學結構相似之物質，經由交叉反應而發生同樣之過敏反應。
 - 過敏反應發生時，血液或皮膚切片中可見嗜伊紅性白血球增多之現象。
 - 停藥後，皮膚發疹可逐漸緩解
 - 一旦發生過敏，即使投予極微量之相同成分藥物，都可能再次誘發相同之反應。
12. 常引起藥物過敏反應之藥物，何者為非？
- Aspirin
 - Non Steroid Anti-inflammatory Drugs
 - Penicillins
 - Sulphonamides
 - Digoxin
13. 下列之敘述，何者為正確？
- Anaphylactic Shock、Urticaria 與 Angioedema 同屬於急性發作，和 T-cell mediated 有關。
 - Cytotoxic Reaction 通常發生 Epidermis 的位置，所以臨床上常可見到紫斑症。
 - Leukocytoclastic Vasculitis 與 Serum Sickness 皆屬於 Immune Complex reaction。
 - Allergic Contact Dermatitis 是屬於 IgE mediated reaction，臨床上可見 Vesicles。
 - Drug reactions 皆屬於 Unpredictable，而且只需微量即可誘發，所以無法預知。
14. 下列之敘述，何者為正確？
- 綜合感冒藥、咳嗽糖漿或漢方中藥都不會引起藥物過敏，相當安全。
 - 若因口服藥物產生全身過敏，則只須把該成分藥品改由外敷塗抹，即可有效避免過敏之產生。
 - 當我們懷疑病人的皮膚發疹有可能是由藥物所引起時，可即時作血液常規檢查，因 Eosinophils 之數目可作為輔助判斷。
 - 荷爾蒙類之製劑(如：口服避孕藥)，因與人體結構相近，所以不會誘發過敏。
 - 當病患發生藥物疹之過敏反應，應立即作皮膚切片及皮膚病理檢查，以便迅速確立診斷。
15. 下列敘述何者正確？
- Thiazides(利尿劑)與 Doxycycline 有可能誘發光過敏反應。
 - 輸血過敏反應中，特別是血小板最不容易產生過敏，甚至比一般打針、吃藥更為安全。

敬請處公佈專用

10133-5

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 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	皮膚科	胡俊烈	90年1月10日第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 1 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)。

- C. 固定藥疹(Fixed Drug Eruptions)，指的是患者在塗抹藥膏的部位所產生之局部皮膚過敏反應。
- D. 除了化學治療用藥會引起掉頭髮之外，其他藥品不會引起掉髮。
- E. 因口服藥所引起之光過敏反應而導致皮膚色素沉著後，往往無法消褪。
16. 最常見到引起嚴重之過敏反應，如：Stevens-Johnson syndrome、Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis 之藥物為：
- A. Erythromycin(紅黴素)
- B. Corticosteroids(類固醇)
- C. Acyclovir(抗病毒藥)
- D. Sulfonamides(磺胺類)
- E. Antacid(制酸劑)
17. 最可能引起 Exfoliative Erythroderma 之藥物為：
- A. Acetaminophen(普拿疼)
- B. Digoxin
- C. Antacid
- D. Insulin
- E. Carbamazepine(抗癲癇藥)
18. 最可能引起 Psoriasiform Eruptions 的藥物為：
- A. β -blocker
- B. Cold cures
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Oral Contraceptives
- E. Dysmenorrhea treatment
19. 最可能引起 Fixed Drug Eruption 之藥物為：
- A. Lithium
- B. Antimalarials
- C. Tetracyclines
- D. Morphine
- E. Blood Products
20. 可引起 Pemphigus 和 Pemphigoid 之藥物反應，何者為非？
- A. Penicillamine
- B. Arsenicals
- C. Penicillin

教務處
公佈專用

10133-6

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 學期 期中 考試 命題 紙
期末 (試) 題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	皮膚科	胡俊承	90年1月18日第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 1 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

- D. Ampicillin
 E. Rifampin

21. Which of the following is the most common birth mark in Taiwanese?

- A. congenital melanocytic nevus
 B. epidermal nevus
 C. Mongolian spot
 D. Port wine stain
 E. Café-au-Lait spot

22. Which of the following nevus has the lowest malignant potential?

- A. Nevus flammeus
 B. Nevus sebaceous
 C. Giant congenital melanocytic nevus
 D. None of the above

23. Which of the following is not the major diagnostic criteria of atopic dermatitis?

- A. Pruritus
 B. Family history of allergy
 C. Short, rapid course
 D. Typical morphology and sites of involvement
 E. None of the above

24. Which of the following is not true of atopic dermatitis?

- A. dry skin
 B. elevated IgA
 C. associated with ichthyosis
 D. nipple eczema
 E. None of the above

25. Which of the following is not true about warts?

- A. Human papilloma virus is the pathogen
 B. Periungual warts are common in children
 C. Plantar warts can cause pain on walking
 D. Anogenital warts may be associated with child abuse
 E. None of the above

26. Which of the following is not true about infantile scabies?

10133-9

私立臺北醫學院 87 學年度第 1 學期 期中考試 (試) 命題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	90年1月18日第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 1 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)。

- A. sites of involvement excluded palm and sole
 B. webspaces are frequently involved
 C. scabies nodules are common
 D. scabies nodule are frequently seen on genitalia
 E. None of the above
27. About hemangioma management, which one is wrong?
 A. Observation of salmon patch is enough
 B. Aggressive treatment of Kasabach-Marritt syndrome is indicated
 C. Observation of small, non-critical area hemangioma is enough
 D. Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome is not associated with affected limb hypertrophy
 E. None of the above
28. In childhood alopecia, we should consider:
 A. Trichotillomania
 B. Alopecia areata
 C. Tinea capitis
 D. Neurocutaneous syndrome
 E. All of the above
29. Which of the following is the most common transient skin rashes in Taiwanese newborns?
 A. Sebaceous hyperplasia
 B. Erythema toxicum neonatorum
 C. Miliium
 D. Perianal dermatitis
 E. Cutis marmorata
30. Which of the following is not true of Erythema infectiosum?
 A. Slapped cheeks is characteristic
 B. Reticular erythema is characteristic
 C. Also called the fifth disease
 D. Parvovirus B19 is the pathogen
 E. None of the above
31. The advantages of Mohs Micrographic surgery.
 A. High cure rate

教務處公佈專用

10133-8

私立臺北醫學院 19 學年度第 1 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
區五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	90年 / 月 / 日 第 節		

※①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。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

教務處公佈專用

- E. All of above

- 37. 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

- 38. Characteristic of Laser light
 - A. monochromaticity
 - B. spatial coherence
 - C. Temporal coherence
 - D. Collimation
 - E. All of above

- 39. Indications of Tumescant Liposuction?
 - A. Local obesity
 - B. Lipoinjection
 - C. Osmidrosis
 - D. Hidradenitis suppurativa
 - E. All of above

- 40. Botox is the Botulinum toxin type?
 - A. A
 - B. B
 - C. C
 - D. D
 - E. E

- 41. The following statements concerning PCB(Polychlorinate Biphenyl) Poisoning are correct, except
 - A. Skin manifestations include chloracne and hyperpigmentation
 - B. It has occurred in Japan and Taiwan.
 - C. The offsprings of affected mothers are free of problems.
 - D. PCB accumulated in subcutaneous fat tissue.

- 42. The following statements concerning Lyme disease are correct, except

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	99年 / 月 / 日 第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 12 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)。

- B. 100% check tumor margin
 - C. preserve maximal normal tissue
 - D. out patient surgery under local anesthesia
 - E. All of above
32. 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
33. Indication for chemical peeling
- A. Actinic changes and actinic preneoplasia
 - B. Rhytides
 - C. Pigmentary dyschromias
 - D. Acne vulgaris
 - E. All of above
34. Complications of chemical peeling
- A. Pigmentary changes
 - B. Scarring
 - C. Infection
 - D. Prolonged erythema
 - E. All of above
35. Which one is superficial peeling agent ?
- A. Glycolic acid
 - B. Lactic acid
 - C. Retinoic acid
 - D. Azelaic acid
 - E. All of above
36. Most important issues in hair transplantation surgery ?
- A. Naturality
 - B. Density
 - C. Hair direction & survival
 - D. Future hair loss

此處公佈專用

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	皮膚科	胡伶弘	90年1月18日第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 12 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)。

- A. Caused by a virus which may be demonstrable in skin lesion
 B. Caused by a virus which is not demonstrable in skin lesion
 C. Caused by a spirochete which may be demonstrable in skin lesion
 D. Caused by a spirochete which is not demonstrable in skin lesion

43. The following statements concerning Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS) are correct, except

- A. Classic KS commonly affects elderly men of southern European origin.
 B. It may affect skin and internal organs.
 C. More commonly occur in women.
 D. Herpes virus 8 is related to AIDS-KS

44. The following statements concerning "Blackfoot disease" in Taiwan are correct, except

- A. Occurs in costal areas of southern Taiwan.
 B. Develops skin malignancies such as Bowen's disease
 C. Blackfoot disease-related skin cancers commonly occur on sun exposed area such as face.
 D. It is related to high arsenic content in drinking water.

45. Among AIDS patients, Kaposi's sarcoma more commonly occur in

- A. Hemophilia patients
 B. Drug addicts
 C. Children
 D. Homosexual men

參、配合題(每題 1.5 分)：

✓ 配合題 A：請由右列十個腫瘤中，選擇最適當的答案(單選)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 女性，青春期後出現於下眼瞼，膚色，多發性小丘疹 | A. Actinic keratosis |
| 2. 中老年人，臉部，黃色小丘疹，中央有凹陷 | B. Capillary hemangioma |
| 3. precancerous tumor | C. BCC |
| 4. 生長快速的良性腫瘤 | D. Kaposi's sarcoma |
| 5. 會自行消退的血管瘤 | E. Syringoma |
| 6. 中老年人胸前鮮紅微凸的小丘疹 | F. Sebaceous hyperplasia |

試務處公佈專用

10133-11

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 1 學期 期中考試 (試) 命題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	皮膚科	胡俊弘	90年1月18日第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 1 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)。

7. 出生即有，頭皮上，禿髮的黃色斑塊
8. 承上題，此腫瘤若未切除，最常併發的惡性腫瘤
9. 承上題，此腫瘤若未切除，最常併發的良性腫瘤
10. 老年人腳上藍紫色斑塊及結節
- ✓ 配合題 B：請由右列十個腫瘤中，選擇最適當的答案 (單選)
1. Prurigo nodularis
2. Body dysmorphic disorder
3. Trichotillomania
4. Delusions of parasitosis
5. Neurotic excoriation
- ✓ 配合題 C (單選)
1. Herpes simplex
2. Bowenoid papulosis
3. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
4. Fixed drug eruption
5. Tinea versicolor
- G. Sebaceous nevus
- H. Cherry hemangioma
- I. Keratoacanthoma
- J. Syringocystadenoma papilliferum
- A. Somatoform disorder
- B. Psychological factors affecting physical condition
- C. Delusional disorder, somatic type
- D. Impulse control disorder
- E. Only in men
- A. Human papilloma virus
- B. Palpable purpura
- C. Hyperpigmented macules or patches
- D. Hypopigmented macules
- E. Ballooning degeneration

肆、簡答題(每題 1.5 分)：

1. 下面兩種皮膚病，可能會伴隨內在的癌症，請寫出在台灣您面對此種病人時優先考慮的癌症：
 Malignant acanthosis nigricans: (1)
 Dermatomyositis(2)
2. Pretibial myxedema 最常和那一種新陳代謝疾病有關？(3)
3. Tuberous sclerosis 三種重要的皮膚表徵，除了 facial angiofibroma 外，請寫出另外兩種。(4)(5)

敬請處公佈專用

10133-12

私立臺北醫學院 87 學年度第 1 學期 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	皮膚科	胡俊弘	90年 1月 18日 第 節		

※①請注意本試題共 12 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

壹、是非題：

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

貳、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. _____

參、配合題：

✓ 配合題 A：

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

✓ 配合題 B：

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

✓ 配合題 C：

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

肆、簡答題：

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____