

私立臺北醫學院 90 學年度第 一 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	胡俊弘	90年01月07日第7.8節		

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壹、是非題：

1.( ) 2.( ) 3.( ) 4.( ) 5.( )

貳、配合題：

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參、選擇題：

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私立臺北醫學院 90 學年度第 一 學期 ~~期中~~ 考(試) 題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	皮膚學科	胡俊弘	90年0/月0/日第7.8節		

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壹、是非題：

1. 依照化妝品衛生管理條例定義，化妝品係指施於人體外部，以潤澤皮膚、改變皮膚功能的物品。
2. 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的 Transepidermal water loss，正常皮膚角質層含水量為 10-25%。
3. 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 成分就好，不要含凡士林 (Occlusive)，否則皮膚會糜爛。
4. Retinoic acid skin effect: ↑ epidermal thickness, ↓ melanin pigmentation, new blood vessel formation, new papillary dermal collagen synthesis.
5. AHAs and Tretinoin can be combined as therapy for photoaged skin, the effects may be additive.

貳、配合題：

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Prurigo nodularis        | A. Somatoform disorder                                |
| 2. Body dysmorphic disorder | B. Psychological factors affecting physical condition |
| 3. Trichotillomania         | C. Delusional disorder, somatic type                  |
| 4. Delusions of parasitosis | D. Impulse control disorder                           |
| 5. Neurotic excoriation     | E. Only in men  |

參、選擇題(單選)：

1. 以下對 keratoacanthoma 的敘述何者有誤？
  - A) 生長快速
  - B) 前癌病灶( precancerous lesion)
  - C) 自行慢慢消退，多會遺留疤痕
  - D) 好發於老年人的臉部和頸部
2. 下列有關 sebaceous nevus 的敘述何者有誤？
  - A) 好發於頭皮及臉部的黃色斑塊
  - B) 出生時病灶部位即沒有毛囊
  - C) 青春以後漸漸增厚，表面變成凹凸不平
  - D) 最常合併發生的惡性腫瘤是 squamous cell carcinoma
3. Syringocystadenoma papilliferum 常合併發生於何種皮膚腫瘤的病灶內？
  - A) Seborrheic keratosis
  - B) Sebaceous hyperplasia
  - C) Sebaceous nevus
  - D) Keratoacanthoma
4. 五歲大的小孩，右側三叉神經分布的顏面部有大面積的葡萄酒色斑( port-wine stain)，並且有 epilepsy 發作，可能的診斷為：
  - A) Sturge- Weber syndrome
  - B) Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome
  - C) Klippel- Trenaunay syndrome
  - D) Epidermal nevus syndrome
5. 下列皮膚腫瘤何者不是呈黃色？
  - A) seborrheic keratosis

私立臺北醫學院 90學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 命 題紙  
末 (試)

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
護五	皮膚學科	胡俊弘	90年01月07日第28節		

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- B) sebaceous hyperplasia  
 C) steatocystoma multiplex  
 D) sebaceous nevus
6. 年輕女性，於下眼瞼有很多膚色的小丘疹，主訴於青春期後陸續愈來愈多。病理下可見腫瘤細胞排列成蝌蚪狀，最可能的診斷是  
 A) syringocystadenoma papilliferum  
 B) steatocystoma multiplex  
 C) epidermal cyst  
 D) syringoma
7. 下列有關 Kaposi's sarcoma 的敘述何者正確？  
 A) classic type 男比女多，好發於下肢  
 B) AIDS-associated Kaposi's sarcoma 引起的內出血往往是 AIDS 病患致死的主因  
 C) Kaposi's sarcoma in Africa 雖然好發於內臟器官，但愈後較好  
 D) 以上皆是
8. Basal cell epithelioma 的五種臨床型態中，哪一種最常發生於慢性砷中毒病患的軀幹部位？  
 A) nodular ulcerative type  
 B) superficial type  
 C) fibroepithelioma  
 D) pigmented type
9. 下列有關 actinic keratosis 的敘述何者正確？  
 A) 最常見的 epithelial precancerous lesion  
 B) 長期曝曬陽光是病灶發生的主因  
 C) 好發於中、老年病人  
 D) 以上皆是
10. 下列有關 squamous cell carcinoma 的敘述何者有誤？  
 A) 最常見的導因為長時期曝曬紫外線  
 B) 由紫外線引起的 squamous cell carcinoma，多半由 actinic keratosis 衍生出來，轉移的機會較小，愈後較佳  
 C) 下唇的 squamous cell carcinoma 多半由曝曬紫外線引起，轉移的機會和由 actinic keratosis 衍生出來的 squamous cell carcinoma 相同  
 D) 慢性骨髓炎傷口處若產生 squamous cell carcinoma 則轉移的機會較大，愈後較差
11. The followings are cutaneous manifestations of collagen vascular disease, choose the specific manifestation of S.L.E  
 A) discoid rash  
 B) photosensitivity  
 C) oral ulcers  
 D) vasculitis  
 E) Raynaud's phenomenon
12. A 18-year-old female developed malar rash, oral ulcers, photosensitivity and fever in recent one month. ANA was found to be positive with a titer of 1:1280 homogenous type. What is the most appropriate diagnosis of this patient?  
 A) SCLE  
 B) Dermatomyositis  
 C) SLE  
 D) DLE

私立臺北醫學院 90 學年度第 一 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	皮膚學科	謝俊新	90年0/月0/日第7節		
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- E) MCTD
13. Patients with SCLE were characterized by all the followings except one. Choose the most appropriate answer
- A) annular polycyclic rash
  - B) gottron's sign
  - C) benign clinical course
  - D) Anti-Ro/Anti-La antibody
  - E) may have children with neonatal LE
14. All the followings are non-specific cutaneous manifestations of S.L.E. except one. Choose the most appropriate answer.
- A) DLE
  - B) hair loss
  - C) Livedo reticularis
  - D) Raynaud's phenomenon
  - E) vasculitis
15. Skin manifestations of SLE are presented in ? % of patients with SLE in the course.
- A) 10%
  - B) 20%
  - C) 30%
  - D) 40%
  - E) 70%
16. The diagnostic cutaneous manifestation of dermatomyositis is ?
- A) psoriasiform rash
  - B) periungual erythema
  - C) digital ulcers
  - D) Gottron's papule(erythema)
  - E) vasculitis
17. The most common malignancy associated with patients with DM/PM in Taiwan is ?
- A) NPC
  - B) lung cancer
  - C) gastric cancer
  - D) breast cancer
  - E) Colon cancer
18. A 28-year-old female patient came to the clinic because of Raynaud's phenomenon, polyarthritis, swollen hands, esophageal dysfunction, and unusually high titers of anti-RNP antibody. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?
- A) MCTD
  - B) S.L.E
  - C) systemic sclerosis
  - D) Sjogren's syndrome
  - E) Dermatomyositis
19. A patient was suspected to have systemic sclerosis, choose the most important major diagnostic criteria.
- A) lung fibrosis
  - B) Esophageal dysfunction

私立臺北醫學院 90 學年度第一學期 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	皮膚學	胡俊弘	90年01月07日第2.4節		

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- C) sclerodactyly  
 D) proximal scleroderma  
 E) Morphea
20. The most characteristic manifestations of Sjogren's syndrome are? Choose the most appropriate answer.  
 A) oral ulcers and joint pain  
 B) hair loss and Lupus profundus  
 C) Malar rash and vasculitis  
 D) Dry mouth and dry eye  
 E) Heliotrope sign
21. 假設您是一位皮膚科醫師，您發現有一病人身上有許多 3-5mm 大小，黃紅色的丘疹 (papules)，您懷疑是 eruptive xanthoma，進而考慮下列的步驟，但那一項不是最先的考量 (not a first priority)?  
 A) 詢問有無高血脂的家族史  
 B) 詢問有無服用藥物如 retinoid acid (維生素 A 酸) 等  
 C) 皮膚切片檢查  
 E) 會診內科看有沒有心臟病  
 F) 開檢驗單要病人空腹抽 triglyceride, cholesterol 或其它相關項目
22. 有一四十多歲的男性，於下腿處有塊狀非凹陷性水腫 (non-pitting edema)，病人曾經數年前作過 thyroidectomy，請問病人的皮膚病灶中最可能沉積物 (deposits) 是：  
 A) acid mucopolysaccharide  
 B) urate crystals  
 C) water  
 D) glycoprotein  
 E) sialomucin
23. 60 歲男性被發現有 macroglossia、petechia especially over the upper eyelids、heart failure、and carpal tunnel syndrome。如果您是他的主治醫師，您最不可能做的實驗檢查 (laboratory tests) 是？  
 A) bone marrow biopsy  
 B) immunoglobulin electrophoresis  
 C) echocardiogram  
 D) 收集病人的小便以波長 360nm 紫外線照射，看有沒有珊瑚紅 (coral red) 的顏色出現。  
 E) 皮膚切片
24. 所謂 malignant acanthosis nigricans 在台灣最常見的惡性瘤是？  
 A) Lung cancer  
 B) stomach cancer  
 C) colon cancer  
 D) prostate cancer  
 E) thyroid cancer.
25. 下列有關惡性瘤皮膚轉移 (skin metastasis) 的敘述何者不正確？  
 A) 惡性瘤皮膚轉移有時看起來只是一個小結節 (nodule)  
 B) 肺癌較易有皮膚轉移  
 C) 乳癌較易有皮膚轉移  
 D) 台灣較常見的癌症如肝癌、鼻咽癌少見皮膚轉移。  
 E) 皮膚轉移常是一種早期徵兆，我們可以據此找到潛在的內臟癌。

私立臺北醫學院 90 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	皮膚學科	胡俊弘	90年01月07日第7.8節		

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◎ 26-35 題，每題皆有四種敘述供參考，以選項 A-E 作答。

26. Concerning the hair physiology, which of the following is most appropriate?

1. The stem cells of the hair follicle are supposed to reside in the bulge region.
  2. The active melanocytes in hair follicles are located in the basal layer of the hair matrix. During the anagen phase of the hair cycle, the active melanocytes actively synthesize melanin.
  3. The embryological development of hair depends on the epidermal-mesenchymal interaction. The hair matrix keratinocytes are the epidermal site while the hair dermal papillae are the mesenchymal site.
  4. The growth cycle of hair can be divided into anagen phase, catagen phase and telogen phase, the duration of which is about 3 years, 3 months and 3 weeks, respectively.
- A) 1, 3  
 B) 2, 4  
 C) 1, 2, 3  
 D) 4  
 E) 1, 2, 3, 4

27. Concerning hypertrichosis vs. hirsutism, which of the following is most appropriate??

1. Hypertrichosis is only seen as acquired form, such as in patients with porphyria cutanea tarda. There is no congenital abnormality associated with hypertrichosis.
  2. Drugs leading to hypertrichosis may include glucocorticoid, cyclosporin, danazol, phenytoin, minoxidil.
  3. Ferriman-Gallway score is used for clinical evaluation of hypertrichosis.
  4. Hirsutism can be regarded as an androgen-mediated symptom. It can be defined as the male pattern of body hair distribution in the female.
- A) 1, 3  
 B) 2, 4  
 C) 1, 2, 3  
 D) 4  
 E) 1, 2, 3, 4

28. Concerning alopecia, which of the following is most appropriate?

1. Androgenetic alopecia can be regarded as inflammatory alopecia, while alopecia areata can be regarded as non-inflammatory alopecia.
  2. In alopecia areata, the "attacked" "injured" hair follicles are mostly in the telogen phase. The over-expression of 5 alpha-reductase is now considered to be the main cause of androgenetic alopecia. In most male patients with androgenetic alopecia, elevated levels of dihydrotestosterone can be detected in their circulating blood.
  4. Scarring alopecia can be caused by scleroderma and discoid lupus erythematosus occurring on the scalp.
- A) 1, 3  
 B) 2, 4  
 C) 1, 2, 3  
 D) 4  
 E) 1, 2, 3, 4

29. Concerning hair disorders, which of the following is most appropriate?

1. In Taiwan, especially in southern Taiwan, trichomycesis is exclusively seen in young children.
2. Radiation and chemotherapy can both lead to anagen effluvium.

私立臺北醫學院 90 學年度第一 學期 期中 考試 命題紙 (試)

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫	皮膚學科	謝信弘	90年01月07日第2節		

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3. Head lice infestation (Pediculosis capitis) commonly involves beard and eyelashes.
4. Telogen effluvium can be seen in the following condition: post-partum, newborn, post-febrile, narcosis, syphilis.
  - A) 1, 3
  - B) 2, 4
  - C) 1, 2, 3
  - D) 4
  - E) 1, 2, 3, 4
30. Concerning nail disorders, which of the following is most appropriate?
  1. Acute paronychia is usually caused by bacterial infection, while chronic paronychia is most associated with irritant contact dermatitis and fungal infection.
  2. Onychomadesis can be caused by chemotherapeutic agents.
  3. Hereditary digital fibrokeratoma (Könen's tumor) can be seen in 50 % patients of tuberous sclerosis with onset after puberty. A rapidly developing form of distal lateral superficial onychomycosis has been recorded in AIDS patients and is now recognized as a marker of immunodeficiency.
    - A) 1, 3
    - B) 2, 4
    - C) 1, 2, 3
    - D) 4
    - E) 1, 2, 3, 4
31. Concerning nail and nail disorders, which of the following is most appropriate?
  1. Nail grows at about 1mm/week and the toenails grow slowly than fingernails.
  2. Nail could be involved in ectodermal dysplasia syndrome.
  3. Subungual splinter hemorrhage can be seen in collagen vascular diseases and subacute bacterial endocarditis.
  4. Leukonychia can be observed in patients with liver cirrhosis or chronic renal insufficiency
    - A) 1, 3
    - B) 2, 4
    - C) 1, 2, 3
    - D) 4
    - E) 1, 2, 3, 4
32. Concerning sweat glands and their disorders, which of the following is most appropriate?
  1. Anhydrosis or hypohydrosis can be part of ectodermal dysplasia syndrome.
  2. The major neurotransmitter released from the nerve endings innervating eccrine sweat glands is norepinephrine.
  3. Apocrine sweat contains cholesterol and triglycerides.
  4. Syringoma is a benign skin appendage tumor originated from apocrine sweat duct.
    - A) 1, 3
    - B) 2, 4
    - C) 1, 2, 3
    - D) 4
    - E) 1, 2, 3, 4
33. Concerning sebaceous glands, which of the following is most appropriate?
  1. Sebum contains wax esters and squalene.

私立臺北醫學院 90 學年度第 一 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	皮膚學科	胡俊弘	20年0/月07日第2.2節		

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2. The sebaceous gland activity is high at birth but then declines to become "quiescent" in children between ages of 2 and 6 years.
3. The type 1 5 alpha-reductase predominates in sebaceous glands.
4. The activity of sebaceous glands is strongly influenced by androgens.
  - A) 1, 3
  - B) 2, 4
  - C) 1, 2, 3
  - D) 4
  - E) 1, 2, 3, 4
34. Concerning acne and its treatment, which of the following is most appropriate?
  1. The pathogenesis of acne involves sebum over-secretion, dyskeratinization of hair infundibulum and growth of Propionibacterium acnes.
  2. Acne can occur in neonate and infancy.
  3. Antiandrogens are of benefit in women with adult-onset acne and acne with premenstrual worsening.
  4. The retinoids topically used can effectively decrease the sebum production.
    - A) 1, 3
    - B) 2, 4
    - C) 1, 2, 3
    - D) 4
    - E) 1, 2, 3, 4
35. Which of the following is most appropriate?
  1. Trichotillomania occurs most often in elderly women.
  2. Rosacea involves sebaceous glands in its advanced stages.
  3. Acne inversa is better considered to be a disorder of apocrine gland.
  4. Tinea capitis in children is now commonly associated with keeping pets like cat or rabbit.
    - A) 1, 3
    - B) 2, 4
    - C) 1, 2, 3
    - D) 4
    - E) 1, 2, 3, 4
36. Which of the following is the most common birth mark in Taiwanese newborn?
  - A) congenital melanocytic nevus
  - B) epidermal nevus
  - C) Mongolian spot
  - D) Port wine stain
  - E) Café-au-Lait spot
37. Which of the following nevus has the lowest malignant potential?
  - A) Nevus flammeus
  - B) Nevus sebaceus
  - C) Giant congenital melanocytic nevus
  - D) Basal cell nevus syndrome
  - E) None of the above
38. Which of the following is not the major diagnostic criteria of atopic dermatitis?
  - A) Pruritus



私立臺北醫學院 90 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	皮膚學科	劉俊弘	90年10月27日第2節		

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- B) Family history of allergy  
 C) Short, rapid course  
 D) Typical morphology and sites of involvement  
 E) None of the above
39. Which of the following is not true of atopic dermatitis ?  
 A) Moist skin  
 B) elevated IgE  
 C) associated with ichthyosis  
 D) nipple eczema  
 E) None of the above
40. 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
41. Which of the following is not true about infantile scabies ?  
 A) sites of involvement excluded palm and sole  
 B) webspaces are infrequently involved  
 C) scabies nodules can persist for a long time  
 D) scabies nodule are frequently seen on genitalia  
 E) Family members are also involved
42. 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
43. In childhood alopecia, we should consider :  
 A) Trichotillomania  
 B) Alopecia areata  
 C) Tinea capitis  
 D) Neurocutaneous syndrome  
 E) All of the above
44. Which of the following is the most common transient skin rashes in Taiwanese newborns ?  
 A) Sebaceous hyperplasia  
 B) Erythema toxicum neonatorum  
 C) Milium  
 D) Perianal dermatitis  
 E) Cutis marmorata
45. Which of the following is not true of Erythema infectiosum ?  
 A) Slapped cheeks is characteristic  
 B) Reticular mucinosis is characteristic skin finding  
 C) Also called the fifth disease  
 D) Parvovirus B19 is the pathogen

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系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	皮膚科	邱俊弘	90年01月07日第7.8節		

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- E) None of the above
46. Clinical use of Photodynamic therapy (PDT) in Dermatology
- A) Basal cell nevus syndrome (Gorlin's syndrome)
  - B) Bowen's disease
  - C) Squamous cell carcinoma
  - D) Mycosis fungoides
  - E) All of above
47. Advantages of Mohs micrographic surgery
- A) Maximal cure rate
  - B) Maximal preservation of tissue
  - C) Local anesthesia
  - D) All of above
  - E) None of above
48. Superficial peeling agents
- A) AHA
  - B) BHA
  - C) Retinoic acid
  - D) Azelaic acid
  - E) All of above
49. Aesthetic benefits of glycolic acid peels
- A) improved skin color
  - B) enhanced skin brightness
  - C) smoother surface texture
  - D) better skin tone
  - E) All of above
50. Mechanisms for corneocyte disadhesion by Alpha Hydroxy Acid (AHA)
- A) increased distance between corneocytes due to hydration
  - B) enzymatic inhibition of transferases and kinases resulting in decreased electronegative sulfate and phosphate groups on the outer walls of the corneocytes
  - C) decreased PH leading to dissolution of desmosomes
  - D) All of above
  - E) Non of above
51. Common cryogens used in cutaneous surgery
- A) Solid CO<sub>2</sub> (-79.0°C)
  - B) Liquid N<sub>2</sub>O (-88.5°C)
  - C) Liquid N<sub>2</sub> (-195.8°C)
  - D) Helium (-185°C)
  - E) All of above
52. Which one is not superficial peeling agent
- A) TCA
  - B) Dry-ice
  - C) AHA
  - D) Jessner solution
  - E) Phenol
53. Benefits of tumescent liposuction

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系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	皮膚學科	邱俊弘	90年01月07日第2A節		

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- A) Lower morbidity & mortality  
 B) Local anesthesia  
 C) Short recovery time  
 D) All of above  
 E) Non of above
54. Clinical applications of Botulism toxin A injection (Botox)  
 A) Frontal line  
 B) Frown's line  
 C) Crow's feet  
 D) Neck line  
 E) All of above
55. Complications of cutaneous laser surgery  
 A) prolonged erythema  
 B) hyperpigmentation  
 C) hypopigmentation  
 D) Scarring  
 E) All of above
56. Which of the following descriptions concerning ointments(greases) is *false*?  
 A) Usually preservative-free.  
 B) Greater penetration of medicines than creams.  
 C) More lubricant than creams.  
 D) Vehicle of the first choice for hairy parts of the body  
 E) Macrogols can be used on acute eczematous inflammatory lesions or intertriginous areas.
57. The following agents can be used as promoters of drug penetration *except*  
 A) Urea  
 B) Salicylic acid  
 C) Titanium dioxide  
 D) Propylene glycol  
 E) DMSO (Dimethylsulphoxide)
58. Which of the followings is *false*?  
 A) Powders are suitable for intertriginous areas.  
 B) When used as an emollient, W/O cream works better than O/W cream.  
 C) So-called 'vanishing cream' is an O/W cream.  
 D) Greasy ointments usually contain preservatives which may cause contact dermatitis.  
 E) Creams may be used in nearly any areas.
59. The following descriptions on percutaneous absorption are right *except*  
 A) Percutaneous absorption is enhanced with lipid soluble and non-polar ingredients.  
 B) Occlusion and hydration enhance penetration of topical drugs.  
 C) Polyethylene glycol is commonly used as an accelerant to facilitate drug absorption.  
 D) In diseased skin, drug absorption may be much increased.  
 E) The scrotum is more permeable to topical drugs than the face.
60. Which of the following statements is *false*?  
 A) Gels are composed of water or alcohol, or both, to which high molecular weight polymers are added.  
 B) Cooling pastes and cream pastes are biphasic vehicles

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醫五	皮膚學科	邱德弘	90年01月07日第2.8節		

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- C) Greases and liquids will mix to form creams in the presence of emulsifiers.  
 D) The combination of powder with liquid gives either a drying paste or a shake lotion.  
 E) Polyethylene glycol 300 is a fluid grease.
61. 關於 Cutaneous Drug Reaction 之敘述，下列何者為非？  
 A) 容易診斷，因為無論在臨床上或病理上之變化都有特殊的表徵。  
 B) 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。  
 C) 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的現象。  
 D) 停藥後，皮膚發疹可逐漸減緩。  
 E) 一旦發生過敏，即使授予極微量之相同成分藥物，都可能再次又發相同之反應。
62. 常引起藥物過敏反應之藥物，何者為非？  
 A) Aspirin  
 B) Non Steroid Anti-inflammatory Drugs  
 C) Penicillins  
 D) Sulphonamides  
 E) Digoxin
63. 下列敘述，何者為正確？  
 A) Anaphylactic Shock、Urticaria 與 Angioedema 同屬於急性發作，和 T-cell mediated 有關。  
 B) Cytotoxic Reaction 通常發生 Epidermis 的位置，所以臨床上常可見紫斑症。  
 C) Leukocytoclastic Vasculitis 與 Serum Sickness 皆屬於 Immune Complex reaction。  
 D) Allergic Contact Dermatitis 是屬於 IgE mediated reaction，臨床上可見 Vesicles。  
 E) Drug reactions 皆屬於 Unpredictable，而且只需微量即可誘發，所以無法預知。
64. 下列之敘述，何者為正確？  
 A) 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。  
 B) 若因口服藥物產生全身過敏，則只須把該成分藥物改由外敷塗抹，即可有效避免過敏之產生。  
 C) 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。  
 D) 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。  
 E) 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。
65. 下列敘述何者正確？  
 A) Thiazides(利尿劑)與 Doxycycline 有可能誘發光過敏反應。  
 B) 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。  
 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法外，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澱後，往往無法消退。
66. 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  
 B) Corticosteroids  
 C) Acyclovir  
 D) Sulfonamides  
 E) Antacid
67. 最可能引起 Exfoliative Erythroderma 之藥物為：

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醫五	皮膚學科	邵俊弘	90年01月07日第2節		

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- A) Acetaminophen
  - B) Digoxin
  - C) Antacid
  - D) Insulin
  - E) Carbamazepine
68. 最可能引起 Psoriasiform Eruptions 之藥物為：
- A)  $\beta$ -blocker
  - B) Cold cures
  - C) Antibiotics
  - D) Oral Contraceptives
  - E) Dysmenorrhea treatment
69. 最可能引起 Fixed Drug Eruption 之藥物為：
- A) Lithium
  - B) Antimalarials
  - C) Tetracyclines
  - D) Morphine
  - E) Blood Products
70. 可引起 Pemphigus 和 Pemphigoid 之藥物反應，何者為非？
- A) Penicillamine
  - B) Arsenicals
  - C) Penicillin
  - D) Ampicillin
  - E) Rifampin
71. Vesicular form of tinea (dermatophytosis) usually occurs on
- A. Face
  - B. Groins
  - C. Scalp
  - D. Soles
72. The following statements concerning pemphigus are correct, **except**
- (A) It is an autoimmune disease
  - (B) The histopathologic hallmark is suprabasilar acantholysis
  - (C) There is a paraneoplastic type
  - (D) Oral mucosal lesions are very rare
73. A 76-yr-old man presents with multiple large tense bullae on trunk & limbs; the biopsy shows subepidermal blister and prominent infiltration of eosinophils. The most likely diagnosis is
- (A) Herpes simplex
  - (B) Pemphigus vulgaris
  - (C) Pemphigus foliaceus
  - (D) Pemphigoid
74. The following statements concerning Lyme disease are correct, **except**
- (A) May present as an annular erythema
  - (B) May have arthralgia
  - (C) May have neurologic symptoms
  - (D) It is caused by a virus

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醫	皮膚學科	胡俊弘	90年01月17日第14節		

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75. 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
76. 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.
77. A 43-yr-old Chinese woman noted pruritic lesions on pretibial areas and upper back for 6 years. They were diffuse brownish hyperpigmentation and brownish papules. The most likely clinical diagnosis is
- (A) Insect bites
  - (B) Lichen simplex chronicus
  - (C) Atopic dermatitis
  - (D) Macular / Lichen Amyloidosis
78. To confirm the diagnosis of skin lesions of the patient in question 7, is easy and helpful test
- (A) Congo red stain
  - (B) Bacteria culture
  - (C) Serum immunoelectrophoresis
  - (D) Urine immunoelectrophoresis
79. "Ash-leaf" shaped white spots on the trunk is the clue for
- (A) Tinea versicolor
  - (B) Tuberous sclerosis
  - (C) Tuberculosis
  - (D) Pityriasis alba
80. The skin lesion that may resolve spontaneously is
- (A) Port wine stain
  - (B) Nevus of Ota
  - (C) Mongolian spot
  - (D) Nevus sebaceous