

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 五	家庭醫學科	謝瀛華	90年6月12日 日第 節		

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醫五期末考題

選擇題：每題 1.5 分

1. () primary prevention of colon cancer, except
 - a. Diet, exercise and smoking
 - b. Fecal occult blood screening
 - c. Hormone replacement therapy
 - d. NSAID drug used

2. () About Hepatitis Terminology, which one is positive in the window phase of acute Hepatitis B when HBsAg has declined but anti HBs has not yet developed
 - a. Anti Hbe
 - b. HBc Ag
 - c. IgM-AntiHAV
 - d. IgM-anti HBc

3. () 老人癡呆症臨床表現，下列何者錯誤？
 - a. 近期比長期記憶好
 - b. 推理能力差
 - c. 定向力差
 - d. 意識清楚的

4. () Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency anemia in the older adult may be due to..., Which one is correct?
 - a. Old bowel surgery
 - b. Anticonvulsant drugs
 - c. Extensive malignant disease
 - d. Poverty

5. () A greasy skin may be complained of an old lady with Which one is correct?
 - a. Thyrotoxicosis
 - b. Diabetic neuropathy
 - c. Myxedema
 - d. Parkinsonism
 - e. Hypoglycemia

6. () Falls in the elderly..., Which one is correct?
 - a. Are commoner in men than women
 - b. Occur most frequently out of doors
 - c. Can be caused by phenytoin
 - d. In most cases, herald progressive deterioration

7. () Fecal incontinence in elderly patients....., Which one is incorrect?
 - a. Is usually incurable
 - b. May be a symptom of diarrhea
 - c. May be a symptom of constipation
 - d. Indicates neurological if the stool is formed

8. () Your elderly patient has developed a fever..., Which one is incorrect?
 - a. Fever is more common in the elderly than in the young
 - b. Infection is the commonest cause
 - c. Epigastric pain and jaundice would mean biliary tract infection
 - d. Herpes febrilis is a helpful sign
 - e. Hyperventilation and tachycardia make septicemia likely

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9. () About the pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis diffusely thickened intima & cushions provide a sponge-like layer with which constituents, except
 - a. lipoprotein
 - b. fibrinogen
 - c. enzyme Activator
 - d. inhibitor
 - e. epithelium
10. () LDL conjugated with which two found in Atherosclerotic lesions
 - a. MDA and SMC
 - b. MDA and SOD
 - c. MDA and 4-HNE
 - d. MDA and FRA(fibrin related antigen)
11. () About sjogren's syndrome which one is correct?
 - a. definition is controversial
 - b. major symptom with dry eyes and dry hands
 - c. only primary form
 - d. Histological finding on biopsy of adrenal glands
12. () Diseases are usually developed by
 - a. the agent only
 - b. the evil spirit
 - c. the interaction of agent, host, and environmental factors
 - d. the yin-yang forces
 - e. random chance
13. () HELLP Syndrome in Family practice
 - a. Stand for hemolysis
 - b. Low live enzyme, elevated platelet count
 - c. Have L't lower guardant pain
 - d. The blood smear reveal the presence of white blood cell
14. () Falls among the elderly most commonly in
 - a. the home
 - b. the workplace
 - c. public institutions
 - d. streets
 - e. motor vehicles
15. () Which subspecial department of referral if the patient with acute renal failure need hemodialysis in Family practice
 - a. Nephrology
 - b. Urology
 - c. Neurology
 - d. Cardiology
 - e. General surgery
16. () 關於急性心肌梗塞之心臟破裂 (cardiac rupture), 下述哪一項是錯誤的?
 - a. 較常發生於高血壓之病人
 - b. 較常發生於男性病人
 - c. 最常發生於急性心肌梗塞後 3 至 5 天內
 - d. 左心室較右心室多

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17. () Finding a small asymptomatic breast cancer on routine mmography is an example of
- Primary prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Tertiary prevention
 - Health promotion
 - None of the above
18. () In evaluating the allergic patient , the history is the most important component All the following are considered important in Family practice except
- Normal serum total IgE level
 - Seasonal variation
 - Recurrent upper respiratory infections
 - Family history of allergic disease
 - Episodic sneezing
19. () The family physician must extensively evaluate a patient for cause when a clinical syndrome is identified Congestive heart failure is a clinical syndrome Common cause is
- Coronary artery disease
 - Hypertension
 - Valvular heart disease
 - Cardiomyopathy
 - All of the above
20. () Which of the following should be included in a problem list for a patient who is a 45-year-old woman with hypertension and whose father had an Myocardial Infarction at age 57 ?
- Hypertension
 - Heath maintenance
 - Family history of CAD
 - A and C only
 - All of the above
21. () 家庭醫學中的致癌物 (carcinogen) 及相關癌症，何者為誤？
- Ionizing radiation| Leukemia
 - Asbetoses| Methothelioma
 - Epstein-Barr virus| Cervical cancer
 - Hepatitis B virus| Hepatocellular carcinoma
22. () 老化的特性，下列何者錯誤？
- 老化是不可避免的，因而導致壽命的限制
 - 老化是單純一系列的生物變化
 - 老化在時間的消失中，包含社會角色、收入及親朋失去
 - 老化發生了對個人安全、經濟及依賴的害怕

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23. () 下列有關旅行者腹瀉的敘述中，何者為錯誤的？
- 最主要的病因為大腸桿菌
 - 疾病病程約為 1 至 5 天，但有些可持續 10 天以上
 - 糞便檢查可發現大量白血球
 - 最主要的治療是補充足夠的水分和電解質
24. () Which is the method to diagnose malaria ?
- CT scan
 - Blood culture
 - Liu's stain
 - Gram's stain
 - Acid-fast stain
25. () Geyman JP 的 5 個基本發展期 (basic developmental phases) 依順序排列何者為正確？
- 家庭誕生 (birth of family) → 獨立期 (phase of independence) → 分散期 (phase of dispersion) → 擴張期 (phase of expansion) → 復原期 (phase of replacement)
 - 獨立期 (phase of independence) → 擴張期 (phase of expansion) → 復原期 (phase of replacement) → 分散期 (phase of dispersion) → 家庭誕生 (birth of family)
 - 家庭誕生 (birth of family) → 擴張期 (phase of expansion) → 分散期 (phase of dispersion) → 獨立期 (phase of independence) → 復原期 (phase of replacement)
 - 分散期 (phase of dispersion) → 家庭誕生 (birth of family) → 獨立期 (phase of independence) → 擴張期 (phase of expansion) → 復原期 (phase of replacement)
26. () Which of following have strong genetic association in Family Medicine of spondylo-arthropathy
- HLA DR4
 - HLA DR3
 - HLA B27
 - HLA B5
 - TNF- α
27. () 在泰緬及泰柬邊境，建議以下列藥物作為預防熱帶瘧最好
- Chloroquine
 - sulfa doxine-pyrimethamine
 - polycycline
 - quinine
 - mefloquine
28. () 在旅遊中最常見的胃腸道疾病，有多少比率的人會有 travel diarrhea ?
- 10-20%
 - 20-30%
 - 30-40%
 - 40-50%
29. () 孕婦幾週以上，國際航線不接受訂位？
- 34 週以上
 - 36 週以上
 - 38 週以上
 - 40 週以上

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30. () About "influenza" in the elderly, which one is incorrect?
- influenza is very much under-diagnosed among the elderly
 - flu symptoms usually appear within 48 hrs of infection
 - high temperature
 - the commonest complication is viral pneumonitis
31. () 'Economy-class syndrome' is a misleading term and should be renamed as:
- flight-induced syndrome
 - world traveler syndrome
 - travellers' thrombosis
 - aviation-acquired DVT
 - air passengers' disease
32. () Which of the following statements about giardiasis is false?
- It is caused by a multicellular protozoal parasite.
 - Infection follows the ingestion of cysts.
 - Giardiasis is a particular problem in areas where sanitation and personal hygiene is poor.
 - Infection may be symptomatic or asymptomatic.
 - Symptoms usually develop after an incubation period of at least 5-6 days.
33. () Early symptoms of giardiasis do not include:
- flatulence
 - watery/explosive diarrhea
 - abdominal distension and discomfort
 - incontinence
 - nausea and vomiting
34. () Which one of the following statements relating to giardiasis is false?
- Infection can be diagnosed by microscopy or commercially available tests.
 - Tinidazole is an effective treatment
 - Avoiding the consumption of contaminated food and water can prevent giardiasis.
 - Tinidazole(500mg q.d.s) should be taken for a minimum of 5 days.
 - Chronic infection can result in malabsorption, weight loss, dehydration and, in some cases, death.

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35. () For the standard pediatric vaccines, the recommended minimum interval between the first dose (dose 1) and the second dose (dose 2) is
- 2 weeks
 - 4 weeks
 - 8 weeks
36. () According to International Health Regulations from the World Health Organization, the yellow fever immunization certificate is valid for how many years?
- 5 years
 - 10 years
 - 20 years
37. () A live virus vaccine that may not be administered to pregnant women, even those at risk of imminent exposure to infection, is
- oral polio virus vaccine
 - Measles-mumps-rubella virus vaccine
 - Yellow fever virus vaccine
38. () The vaccine-preventable disease most commonly contracted by travelers is
- Hepatitis A
 - Paralytic polio
 - Japanese encephalitis
39. () Tourists to countries with poor hygienic conditions are most at risk from which vaccine-preventable disease (pathogen)?
- Hepatitis A (hepatitis A virus)
 - Typhoid fever (salmonella typhi)
 - Cholera (vibrio cholera)
40. () For the prevention of which one of the following diseases has both a live and a killed vaccine been licensed?
- Typhoid fever
 - Influenza
 - Hepatitis A

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41. () The microbiological function of the Salmonella typhi polysaccharide capsule, called the vi (for virulence) antigen, is which of the following?
- Prevention of o antibody from binding to the o pathogen
 - Attachment to an M-cell receptor in the Peyer's patches
 - Inhibition of processing by the antigen presenting cell
42. () The natural host of Salmonella typhi is which of the following?
- Rats
 - Pigs
 - Human beings
43. () The epidemiology of varicella-zoster infections in the Hemisphere suggests which seasonal preference for the yearly epidemics?
- Summer – autumn
 - Spring – summer
 - Winter – spring
44. () Which of the following is a major risk factor for the development of herpes zoster?
- Age less than 50 years
 - Varicella-zoster virus infection in utero
 - Elevated cell-mediated immunity to the varicella-zoster virus
45. () For varicella-zoster vaccine, the difference in dosing between children and adults is characterized by which of the following?
- Number of doses
 - Quantity of vaccine administered
 - Infection route recommended

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46. () In the classification of human influenza viruses, a designation such as "A /Hong Kong/8/68 (H3N2)" is used to refer to which one of the following?
- Virus type
 - Virus subtype
 - Virus strain
47. () 「健康危險評估」是要儘早發現？
- 殘障或死亡的病人
 - 疾病的疾狀和激候
 - 潛伏的疾病因子
 - 潛伏的危險因子
48. () 下列為慢性疼痛人的特點，何者除外？
- 非常注意身體症狀
 - 經常要求開刀治療
 - 經常找固定醫師看病
 - 對自我要求嚴求，常以否認作為自衛機轉
49. () 若發現老年人有缺鐵性貧血，應該？
- 鐵質補充
 - 輸血
 - 查看有否隱藏腫瘤或慢性出血
 - 增加福利金
50. () 社區醫療保健工作的進行，有以下的特色？
- 有一定的步驟
 - 由社區診斷和優先順序選定開始
 - 直線進行，到評價就全部結束，不再回頭
 - 目標的設定除便於執行評價外，也可促進團結合作
51. () 下列何者常被用來評估急性肝臟損害之程度？
- 白蛋白(albumin)
 - 轉氨酶(transaminase)
 - 膽紅素(bilirubin)
 - 鹼性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase)
52. () 就家庭對於健康的影響而言家庭治療(family therapy) 能改善下列何者孩童期疾病之結果？
- 氣喘症 (asthma)
 - 糖尿病 (diabetes mellitus)
 - 高膽固醇血症 (hypercholesterolemia)
 - 囊腫的纖維變性 (cystic fibrosis)

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53. () 慢性氣管的病人，常有以下這些臨床表徵，例外為？
- 發紺
 - 身體消瘦
 - 膿痰
 - 水腫
54. () 慢性支氣管炎在病理學上的指標是？
- 雷式指數(Reid index)上升
 - 支氣管黏膜腺體量減少
 - 支氣管擴張
 - 支氣管乾燥
55. () 流行性感冒(influenza) 後併發症細菌性肺炎，以下除了那一項外，其餘為最常見之病原體？
- 肺炎鏈球菌 (Streptococcus pneumoniae)
 - 金黃色葡萄球菌 (Staphylococcus aureus)
 - 革蘭色陰性腸內桿菌 (Gram negative enteric bacilli)
 - 流行感冒桿菌 (Haemophilus influenzae)
56. () 目前已知下列何種家族性癌症與吸煙無關？
- 大腸癌
 - 食道癌
 - 肺 癌
 - 膀胱癌
57. () 肺炎時，產生冷顫，發燒，倦怠等臨床症狀由下列何者所引起？
- Interleukin 2
 - Tumor necrosis factor
 - C 3a
 - C 5a
58. () 下列何者是旅遊者肺栓塞最嚴重的警號？
- 咳血
 - 昏厥
 - 持續性呼吸困難
 - 鬱血性心衰竭
59. () 下列有關旅遊者肺栓塞之敘述何者錯誤？
- 95%來自下肢深部靜脈之血栓
 - 突發性呼吸困難
 - 常見咳血現象
 - 大部份患者之心電圖正常

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60. () 老人病患心衰竭不會引起下列何者症狀？

- a. 失眠、焦慮
- b. 噁心、嘔吐及腹瀉
- c. 黃疸
- d. 以上均為

簡答題 (每題 3 分)

1. Four skills in Family Medicine.
2. 簡述 Family Apgar Score.
3. 家庭醫學中，可增加生長激素 (growth hormone) 分泌的原因包括何者？
4. 試簡述 Parkinson's disease in the elderly
5. the principle of good geriatric care : (列舉三項即可)