

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	神 經 學	袁 瑞 呈	93 年 1 月 9 日 第 4 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)。

答案紙

請將答案寫在下列空格內，謝謝！

劉祥仁老師

- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.() 6.() 7.() 8.()
 9.() 10.() 11.() 12.()

陳威宏老師

- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.()
 A.() B.() C.() D.() E.() F.() G.() H.() I.() J.()

胡朝榮老師

- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.() 6.()

鄧樂明老師

- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.() 6.()

洪啓宗老師

- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.() 6.() 7.() 8.()
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施茂雄老師

- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.() 6.() 7.() 8.()
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陳紀勳老師

- 一、1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.() 6.()
 二、1.() 2.() 3.() 4.()

許昭俊老師

- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.() 6.() 7.() 8.() 9.()
 10.() 11.() 12.()

臺北醫學大學九十二學年度第一學期(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	神 經 學	劉 祥 仁	93年1月9日第 節		

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Select one best answer from A to E to each question.

劉祥仁老師

- () 1. The most common subtype of ischemic stroke is:
- Atherothrombosis
 - Cardiogenic embolism
 - Lacunar infarction
 - Cryptogenic type
 - Carotid or vertebral dissection
- () 2. Oral anticoagulation is best for secondary prevention of stroke in which of the following subtype?
- Atherothrombosis
 - Cardiogenic embolism
 - Lacunar infarction
 - Cryptogenic type
 - Carotid or vertebral dissection
- () 3. Which of the following artery is not a collateral channel for cerebral circulation?
- Anterior communicating artery
 - Anterior communicating arteries
 - Leptomeningeal anastomoses
 - Ophthalmic arteries
 - Anterior spinal artery
- () 4. A 54-year-old man suddenly developed inability of speech expressions and weakness of right upper limb; he is most likely having a stroke (infarction) in the territory of
- Right anterior cerebral artery
 - Right middle cerebral artery
 - Left anterior cerebral artery
 - Left middle cerebral artery
 - Left posterior cerebral artery
- () 5. A 54-year-old man with a past history of rheumatic heart disease and atrial fibrillation, who suddenly developed inability of speech expressions and weakness of right upper limb; he is most likely having a stroke due to
- Atherothrombosis
 - Cardiogenic embolism
 - Lacunar infarction
 - Cryptogenic type
 - Carotid or vertebral dissection
- () 6. The most common syndrome of a lacunar infarction is
- Pure motor hemiparesis or hemiplegia
 - Pure sensory stroke
 - Dysarthria-clumsy hand syndrome
 - Ataxic hemiparesis
 - Motor-sensory hemiplegia

臺北醫學大學九十二學年度第一學期(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	神經學	劉祥仁	93年1月9日第 節		

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- () 7. What risk factor is least important for stroke occurrence?
- Hypertension
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Cigarette smoking
 - Mild wine consumption
 - Age > 65 years old
- () 8. A 54-year-old woman suddenly developed a severe explosive headache and vomiting; on examination, she was found to have mild drowsiness and neck stiffness, but no apparent weakness of limbs. The most likely diagnosis is
- Basal ganglion hemorrhage
 - Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - Brain stem infarction
 - Migraine
 - Carotid artery dissection
- () 9. The concept of penumbra can be demonstrated on
- Computed tomograms (CT) with contrast
 - Magnetic resonance imaging, T1 and T2 weighted
 - Magnetic resonance imaging, diffuse and perfusion weighted
 - Transcranial Doppler with duplex scanning
 - None of the above
- () 10. A 54-year-old man suddenly developed a severe vertigo, vomiting and inability of standing or walking; on examination, he was found to have nystagmus and dysmetria (limb ataxia) on one side but no apparent weakness and no hearing loss. The most likely diagnosis is
- Basal ganglion hemorrhage
 - Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - Cerebellar infarction
 - Acute labyrinthitis
 - Cerebellar hemorrhage
- () 11. Major cause of death in patient with acute severe stroke within one week after onset is
- Brain herniation
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Septicemia
 - Upper G-I bleeding
 - Myocardial infarction
- () 12. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) examination is indicated if CT is normal in patient who is suspected to have?
- Early cerebral infarction
 - Brain stem stroke
 - Carotid artery dissection
 - Cerebellar infarction
 - Subarachnoid hemorrhage

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
五	神經學	陳威宏	93年1月9日第 節		

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Dr.陳威宏

- () Which one of the following is NOT a central demyelinating disease?
 - Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - Multiple sclerosis
 - Diffuse sclerosis of Schilder
 - Devic's neuromyelitis optica
 - Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis
- () Which one of the following is NOT true for multiple sclerosis (MS)?
 - Multiple sclerosis is an autoimmune disease.
 - Multiple sclerosis is more common in tropical area.
 - Multiple sclerosis is characterized by a relapsing-remitting course.
 - The lesions of multiple sclerosis are typically disseminated in space.
 - The pathological feature is characterized by CNS inflammation, demyelination and gliosis.
- () Which one of the following is NOT true for myelination?
 - Myelination presents in both central and peripheral systems.
 - Myelination contributes to saltatory conduction
 - Central myelination is provided by Schwann cell
 - Myelinated fibers conduct 50 times faster than unmyelinated fibers
 - Multiple sclerosis causes central demyelination
- () From the movie "Hilary and Jackie" (電影：無情荒地有琴天), you should have observed several of Jacqueline Du Pré's symptoms of multiple sclerosis. Please choose FIVE symptoms from the list and match with the most suitable location of lesions.

Symptoms

- () Hemiplegia
- () Paraplegia
- () Sensory loss
- () Ataxia
- () Tremor
- () Visual loss
- () Diplopia
- () Incontinence
- () Dementia
- () Vertigo

Location

- Subcortical white matter
- Basal ganglion
- Cortical gray matter
- Optic nerve
- Cerebellum
- Brainstem (mid brain)
- Brainstem (pons)
- Brainstem (medulla)
- Spinal cord
- Cauda equina

臺北醫學大學 九十二學年度第一學期 **期中** 考試 **命題** 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
五 神 經 學	胡朝榮	93年1月9日第 節			
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胡朝榮老師

- () The major events in ischemic cerebral injury are 1. damage induced by excitatory amino acid 2. angiogenesis 3. apoptosis 4. inflammation 5. free radicals formation From early to late, what is the most possibly temporal sequence? (A) 1,2,3,4,5, (B) 1,3,5,2,4 (C) 1,5,4,3,2 (D) 2,4,5,1,3 (E) 1,2,4,3,5
- () About ANOXIC DEPOLARIZATION, what is **wrong**?
 (A) sodium-potassium pump failure (B) decrease of extra-cellular potassium concentration (C) neighboring neurons depolarization (D) Electrical spreading depression (E) more damage to neighboring neurons
- () Anticipation 常發生在 trinucleotide repeat expansion diseases. 其意義包括:
 隨子代數目增加 (A) repeat 次數增加 (B) 疾病程度愈嚴重 (C) 疾病愈早發病 (D) 以上皆是
- () 有關 Huntington Disease 何者為非 (A) Huntingtin gene CGG repeat expansion disease (B) caudate nucleus atrophy (C) Most patients have dementia and chorea. (D) autosomal dominant
- () 有關 Fragile X syndrome 何者為非 (A) the most common cause of inherited mental retardation (B) post-pubescent macroorchidism (C) 患者均為女性 (D) FMR1 gene with DNA methylation in promoter region
- () 目前已知遺傳性 Alzheimer's disease 之遺傳基因包括 (A) amyloid precursor protein, APP (B) Presenilin-1, PS-1 (C) Presenilin-2, PS-2 (D) 以上皆是

臺北醫學大學 九十二學年度第一學期 **期中** 考試 **命** 題紙
 (期末)

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	神經學	鄧樂明	93年1月9日第 節		

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鄧樂明老師
 20 Dec 2003

1. () Lumbar puncture is contraindicated in patients with
 - (A) bacterial meningitis.
 - (B) viral encephalitis.
 - (C) viral meningitis.
 - (D) cryptococcal meningitis.
 - (E) epidural abscess.

2. () Herpes simplex encephalitis
 - (A) is a common viral infection of the brain.
 - (B) is male preponderance.
 - (C) has an acute course affecting mainly the temporal lobes.
 - (D) can be easily controlled by antiviral drug in both the early and late stages.
 - (E) none of the above.

3. () In the examination of cerebrospinal fluid, hypoglycorrhachia usually does not occur in
 - (A) cryptococcal meningitis.
 - (B) Herpes simplex encephalitis.
 - (C) Klebsiella pneumoniae meningitis.
 - (D) tuberculous meningitis.
 - (E) meningococcal meningitis.

4. () In cryptococcal meningitis :
 - (A) intracranial pressure is typically low.
 - (B) organisms are rarely recovered.
 - (C) glucose in cerebrospinal fluid is normal in concentration.
 - (D) cryptococcal antigen test is insensitive.
 - (E) India ink is helpful.

5. () In tuberculous meningitis :
 - (A) the intracranial pressure is low in all stages of the disease.
 - (B) the glucose concentration in the cerebrospinal fluid is usually normal.
 - (C) the erythrocyte sedimentation rate is always greater than 40 mm/hr.
 - (D) the cerebrospinal fluid protein is usually low.
 - (E) the leukocyte count in the cerebrospinal fluid is always increased.

6. () Spinal epidural abscess occurs mostly in
 - (A) cervical spine.
 - (B) thoracic spine.
 - (C) lumbar spine.
 - (D) cervico-thoracic spine.
 - (E) thoraco-lumbar spine.

臺北醫學大學九十二學年度第 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	神 經 學	張啟宗	93年1月9日第 一 節		

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神經學-92

Dr. 洪啓宗

- () 1. Neurological manifestations of HIV infection include the following, expect
 (A) Dementia (B) Myelopathy (C) AIDP (D) Myopathy (E) Narcolepsy
- () 2. Diabetic neuropathy includes the following, expect
 (A) Autonomic neuropathy (B) cranial neuropathy
 (C) Distal Symmetrical Sensorimotor polyneuropathy
 (D) Acute painful neuropathy with weight loss
 (E) None of the above
- () 3. Paraneoplastic syndromes include the following, except
 (A) Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome
 (B) Stiff-person syndrome (C) Limbic encephalitis
 (D) Cerebellar ataxia (E) Intermittent claudication
- () 4. Neurological complications of hyperthyroidism include the following, except
 (A) Myopathy (B) Periodic paralysis (C) Peripheral neuropathy
 (D) Cretinism (E) Myasthenia Gravis
- () 5. Which one of the following conditions is not a manifestation of VitB12 deficiency?
 (A) Subacute combined degeneration (B) Dementia
 (C) Hyperhomocysteinemia (D) Polyneuropathy (E) Periodic paralysis
- () 6. Ataxia of acute onset maybe a manifestation of the following diseases, except
 (A) Lung cancer (B) Hypercalcemia (C) Drug intoxication
 (D) Viral infection (E) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- () 7. Which statement regarding mitochondrial disease is not true?
 (A) Defects in the energy-producing systems of cells
 (B) Ragged-red fibers in muscle (C) Stroke like syndrome
 (D) Lactic acidosis (E) Hydrocephalus
- () 8. The neurological manifestations of Hepatitis C virus infection include the following, except
 (A) Dementia (B) Chronic fatigue syndrome (C) Polyneuropathy
 (D) Polyradiculopathy (E) Acroparesthesia
- () 9. In a patient presented with dementia, initial workup should include the following, except
 (A) Vitamin B12 level (B) Folic acid (C) VDRL (STS)
 (D) Thyroid function test (E) Wada test
- () 10. Which statement regarding Alcoholic patient is not true?
 (A) Deficiency of Thiamine is common
 (B) Folic acid deficiency is common
 (C) Should give intravenous pure glucose solution if the patient is hypoglycemic
 (D) Magnesium is frequently deficient
 (E) Polyneuropathy is common
- () 11. Which one of the following statements regarding deficiency of vitamin E is not true?
 (A) Chronic steatorrhea (B) Cerebellar ataxia (C) Polyneuropathy
 (D) Night blindness (E) Symptoms can be reversed by vitamin E supplement
- () 12. Which statement regarding Hypocalcemia is not true?
 (A) Seizure is common (B) Tetany is common
 (C) All the cases are related to surgery or cancer
 (D) The patient can be delirious
 (E) Brain CT may show increased calcification

臺北醫學大學 九十二 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	神 經 學	施 茂 雄	93 年 1 月 9 日 第 _____ 節		

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全部 24 題，每題答對一個答案即可，並給 0.5 分，滿分為 12 分。

Dr. 施茂雄 2003/12/20

Choose the most appropriate item from column B for each question in Column A:

Column A: Diagnosis of headache

- () 1. Intercourse headache
- () 2. Occipital headache in cold weather
- () 3. Histamine headache
- () 4. Headache of caused by brain tumor
- () 5. Temporal arteritis
- () 6. Trigeminal neuralgia
- () 7. Headache after lumbar puncture
- () 8. Acute traumatic headache
- () 9. Subarachnoid hemorrhage headache
- () 10. Headache of retrobulbar neuritis
- () 11. Chinese food related headache
- () 12. Tension vascular headache
- () 13. Ice cream Headache
- () 14. Headache in febrile diseases
- () 15. Tolosa-Hunt syndroem
- () 16. Headache in purulent meningitis
- () 17. Headache with toothache
- () 18. Headache during hemodialysis
- () 19. Migrainous neuralgia
- () 20. Watching TV headache
- () 21. Headache related to cervical spondylosis
- () 22. Contrast medium headache
- () 23. Headache after medication for angina pectoris
- () 24. Chinese restaurant syndrome

Column B: Mechanisms of headache

- (A) Muscle contraction headache
- (B) Vascular headache
- (C) Traction headache
- (D) Lesion of cranial nerve itself
- (E) Referred pain
- (F) Meningeal irritation
- (G) None of above

臺北醫學大學九十二學年度第一學期 **期中** 考試 **命題** 紙
 (期末)

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	神經學	陳紀勳	93年1月9日第 節		

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陳紀勳老師

一、配合題 (每題 1 分)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. () Huntington's disease | A. Wearing-off |
| 2. () Torticollis | B. Atrophy of midbrain |
| 3. () Parkinson's disease | C. Milkmaid grip |
| 4. () Progressive supranuclear palsy | D. Kayser-Fleischer rings |
| 5. () Tics | E. Sensory tricks |
| 6. () Wilson's disease | F. Coprolalia |

二、選擇題 (每題 2 分)

- () Which of the following treatment is the first choice for initial management of Parkinson's disease patients younger than 60 y/o
 (A) Deep brain stimulation
 (B) Dopamine agonist
 (C) Tolcapone
 (D) Pallidotomy
 (E) Fetal nigral transplantation
- () Early falling could be the clinical feature of
 (A) Parkinson's disease
 (B) Multiple system atrophy
 (C) Gilles de la Tourette syndrome
 (D) Progressive supranuclear palsy
 (E) (B) and (D)
- () Which of the followings is false for Wilson's disease
 (A) Autosomal recessive
 (B) Genetic error at chromosome 13
 (C) The defect gene encodes for ceruloplasmin
 (D) Increased 24 hr. urine copper
 (E) Could be treated by Zn.
- () Which of the following statements about Huntington's disease is false
 (A) Autosomal dominant
 (B) Could be diagnosed before symptoms and signs appear
 (C) Psychosis and dementia
 (D) Abnormal CAG repeats
 (E) Anticipation associated with maternal transmission

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	神 經 學	許昭俊	93年 1 月 9 日第 一 節		

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92 年神經學

許昭俊老師

是非題

1. () 梗塞腦中風使用 TPA 之 golden hour 為 1 小時
2. () status epilepticus 為連續 seizure 發作，超過 1 小時
3. () 每個懷疑腦中風之病患，在使用 TPA 之前，必須先做 head CT
4. () 每個懷疑 Acute bacterial meningitis 之病患，在實施 lumbar puncture 之前，必須先做 head CT
5. () 治療職業性腕道症候群(occupational carpal tunnel syndrome)最有效的方法是給予 steroid
6. () Tinel sign 或 Phalen test 為陽性可診斷腕道症候群(carpal tunnel syndrome)
7. () Wrist drop 之最常見原因為鉛中毒
8. () 慢性錳中毒最常見之神經系統病變為小腦萎縮(cerebellar atrophy)
9. () 慢性汞中毒最常見之神經系統病變為巴金森症候群(Parkinsonism)
10. () 正確之科學態度為正面驗證
11. () 慢性鉛中毒最常見之神經系統病變為周邊運動神經病變(motor neuropathy)
12. () 腕道症候群(carpal tunnel syndrome)是尺骨神經(ulnar nerve)在腕道(carpal tunnel)中受到壓迫引起的