

| 系 級 | 科 目 | 授 課 教 師 | 考 試 日 期 | 學 號 | 姓 名 |
|-----|-------|---------|-----------|-----|-----|
| 醫五 | 臨床解剖學 | | 年 月 日 第 節 | | |

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醫五 臨床解剖學 王大鈞

填充題 14%(每一空格 1 分)

- 1.人類頸椎共__節，頸椎神經共__對，胸椎共__節。
- 2.將脊髓中橫剖，大致分前段二部分，司運動在__方，司感覺在__方。
- 3.一般成人脊髓長度達腰椎第__節間。
- 4.執行腰椎穿刺時一般是將針插入第__或第__腰椎之間為之。
- 5.腰椎第四、五節間盤突出時，最常見壓迫第__腰椎神經。
- 6.多汗症手術治療時將胸椎第__交感神經結作阻斷術。

醫五 臨床解剖學 李飛鵬

選擇題 12%(每題 4 分)

- 1.()中耳手術中,可看到一條神經穿過錘骨及砧骨,此神經與味覺有關,為下列何者?
 - (1) Jacobn's nerve
 - (2) chorda tynpani nerve
 - (3) uagus nerve
 - (4) 以上皆非
- 2.()腮腺手術時,須保留下列那一條神經?
 - (1) Hypoglossal nerve
 - (2) facial nerve
 - (3) vague nerve
 - (4) accessory spinal nerve
- 3.()篩竇(ethmoid sinus)手術時,下列何者須特別保留為指標,以免傷及顱底,進入顱內?
 - (1) 下鼻甲
 - (2) 中鼻甲
 - (3) 鼻中隔

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醫五 臨床解剖學 邱文達 (5題 2分)

1. () Head injury 產生 EDH 多為下列何血管出血
 - (1) Middle meningeal a.
 - (2) Middle cerebral a.
 - (3) Anterior cerebral a.
 - (4) Vertebral a.
2. () Head injury 病人, GCS 8 分, 被送到急診室時, 第一歩的處置為
 - (1) 外傷的處置
 - (2) CT scan 檢查
 - (3) A.B.S. maintain
 - (4) 送開刀房手術
3. () ICP 正常值為多少?
 - (1) 20~40 cm H₂O
 - (2) 10~20 cm H₂O
 - (3) 8~15 cm H₂O
 - (4) 1~5 cm H₂O
4. () 腦部原發生惡性腫瘤何者最常見
 - (1) GBM
 - (2) Hemangioblastoma
 - (3) Meningioma
 - (4) Craniopharyngioma
5. () CVA 好發在下列何部位
 - (1) Basal ganglia
 - (2) Cerebellum
 - (3) Brain stem
 - (4) Subcortical
6. () 上題中為何血管出血
 - (1) Middle meningeal a.
 - (2) Lenticulostriate a.
 - (3) MCA
 - (4) SCA

醫五臨床解剖學 謝銘勳

選擇題 24%(每題 3 分)

- () 1. Henry incision 用於下列部位之手術 (A)前臂 (B)上臂 (C)肩 (D)脊椎手術
- () 2. Tardy ulnar neuritis 的 ulnar nerve 轉位手術之 landmark 是 (A)ulnar sulcus (B)carpal tunnel cannal (C)cephalic vein (D)radial head
- () 3. 骨科手術之 dissection 包含: (A)blunt dissection (B)sharp dissection (C)以上二者皆是 (D)以上二者皆非
- () 4. 肱骨中三分處之骨折;開放性復位手術時最應注意上臂 anatomy 之 (A)ulnar nerve (B)radial nerve (C)cephalic vein (D)radial artery 之可能損傷
- () 5. 頸椎前位骨融合術固定手術或椎間軟骨減壓手術時, 左側 incision approach 時, 可以 (A)食道 (B)甲狀腺 (C)氣管 (D)頸動脈 為最佳之 landmark 來 approach
- () 6. 第四、五腰椎間盤突出症之減壓手術時, 應注意之可能神經根損傷為 (A)第五腰椎神經根 (B)第四腰椎神經根 (C)薦椎第一節神經根 (D)薦椎第二節神經根
- () 7. 骨科手術時之椎間根神經損傷之症狀; 手術部位之最佳選擇為臨床理學檢查之症狀, (A)MRI 之發現 (B)CT 之發現 (C)Myelogram 之發現 (D)以上皆是, 為優先減壓手術考慮之部位
- () 8. 關節部位之手術應考慮之優先次序為 (A)軟骨面及活動度 (B)軸位 (C)長短 (D)以上皆需考慮

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 2 學期 期中考試 (試) 題紙

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| 醫五 | 臨床解剖學 | 何為斌 | ____年____月____日第____節 | | |

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臨床解剖學 何為斌

選擇題 12%(每題 1 分, 8, 9 題各題 2 分)

- () 1. Post-dislocation of hip 常在何種姿勢下發生
 - a. Hip Extension & int rotation
 - b. Hip flexion & adduction
 - c. Hip flexion & abduction
 - d. Hip Extension & ext rotation
- () 2. Legg-Calve-Perthes' disease 是指
 - a. leg length discrepancy
 - b. avascular necrosis of femoral head
 - c. congenited dislocation of hip
 - d. Ricket
- () 3. Quadriceps Femoris 四個肌肉其 Origin over hip joint 者為
 - a. Vastus lateralis
 - b. Vastus medialis
 - c. Rectus femoris
 - d. Vastus intermedius
- () 4. Snapping hip 的 pathology 發生在
 - a. quadriceps femoris
 - b. gluteal minimus
 - c. iliotibial band
 - d. adductor magnus
- () 5. 下列何者不包括在 Hamstrings muscle 內
 - a. biceps femoris
 - b. Semi tendinosus
 - c. Semi membranousus
 - d. 以上皆非
- () 6. 有關 Osgood-Schlatter's disease 何者錯誤
 - a. prominence of tibial tubercle
 - b. 發生在中老年人
 - c. pain aggravated by exercise
 - d. self-limited in most cases
- () 7. Anterior Drawer's Test Positive 表示何者受傷
 - a. Achilles' tendon
 - b. Iliotibial band
 - c. ACL
 - d. PCL
- () 8. Achilles' tendon 斷裂時，會發生
 - a. Thompson test (+)
 - b. 無法 Walk on toes
 - c. 可以摸到 gap between ruptured stump
 - d. 以上皆是
- () 9. Goef leg 是指
 - a. Rupture of gastrocnemus medial head
 - b. Rupture of Achilles tendon
 - c. Rupture of quadriceps femoris
 - d. Rupture of Iliotibial band
- () 10. Hip lesion 常有 Refer pain to medial aspect of knee 可能是因為經由
 - a. sciatic nerve
 - b. obturator nerve
 - c. Peroneal nerve
 - d. Tibial nerve

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 Ⅴ 學期 期中 考試 (命題) 題紙

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- () 1. Which of the following statements concerning the coronary anatomy is incorrect? (2%)
- The coronary arteries are the first branches of the ascending aorta.
 - The coronary artery usually arise from the aortic sinuses beneath the aortic bar.
 - The right coronary emerges from the left-hand facing aortic sinus.
 - Sinus nodal artery arise either from descending infundibular branch of the right coronary artery or from the circumflex coronary artery.
 - The coronary veins drain blood from the myocardium to the right atrium.
- () 2. Which of the following statements concerning the basic morphology of the atrioventricular valve is incorrect? (2%)
- Attachment of the valvar leaflets to the fibrous skeleton.
 - The leaflets are supported by the tendinous cords.
 - The cords inserts into the papillary muscle or the ventricular myocardium.
 - Strut cords attached to the rough zone.
 - Basal cords attached to the free edge of the valvar leaflet.
- () 3. Which of the following statements concerning the anatomy of the arterial valve is incorrect? (2%)
- The leaflets of the aortic valve is attached to the muscular component of the left ventricular outflow tract and to the area of fibrous continuity.
 - The leaflets of pulmonary valve is attached to the musculature of the right ventricular outflow tract.
 - Two of the aortic sinuses are particularly important, since they give rise to the major coronary arteries.
 - The right coronary leaflet is given this name because of its location at the right side of the right-left coordinate.
 - The left-facing leaflet of the pulmonary valve is in close contact with the left coronary leaflet of the aortic valve.
- () 4. Which of the following statements concerning the heart valve to conduction system is incorrect? (3%)
- The atrioventricular conduction system is closely related to the tricuspid, mitral, and pulmonary valves; while the aortic valve is far away from it.
 - The inferior extent of the Koch triangle is the junctional attachment of the septal leaflet of the tricuspid valve.
 - The atrioventricular node lies within 5-10 mm of the atrial attachment of the medial scallop of the mitral valve.
 - As the conduction axis penetrates the septum it immediately enters the subaortic area of the left ventricle.
 - The point of penetration is related to the postero-medial commissure of the mitral valve.
- () 5. Which of the following statements concerning the heart valve to the coronary circulation is incorrect? (3%)
- The coronary sinus may lie within 5-15 mm of the medial attachment of the mural leaflet of the mitral valve.
 - The main stem of the left coronary artery branches in the angle of left-sided ventriculo-infundibular fold immediately above the left fibrous trigone.
 - It is the circumflex of the left coronary artery that is most intimately related to the mitral valve.
 - The right coronary artery always runs a circumferential course around the mural(inferior) leaflet of the mitral valve.
 - The atrioventricular nodal artery, whether arising from left or right coronary artery, is related to the posterior aspect of the annular attachment of the septal leaflet of the tricuspid valve.

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Couinaud segment 6 means : (2%)

- (A) Caudate lobe
- (B) Lateral segment
- (C) Medial segment
- (D) Superior subsegment of anterior segment.
- (E) Inferior subsegment of posterior segment.

Which anatomic site is not supplied by anterior vagus nerve ? (2%)

- (A) Antrum of the stomach.
- (B) Pylorus of the stomach.
- (C) Body of the stomach.
- (D) Gall bladder.
- (E) Celiac ganglions.

For pancreatic head tumor, the most important factor for pancreatic head resection is: (3%)

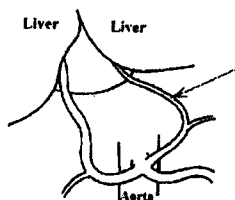
- (A) Tumor invasion to the common bile duct.
- (B) Tumor invasion to the duodenum.
- (C) Tumor invasion to the superior mesenteric vein.
- (D) Tumor invasion to the stomach.
- (E) Tumor invasion to the uncinate process.

Which one is NOT included in the "hepatic pedicle" ? (2%)

- (A) Hepatic artery
- (B) Hepatic vein
- (C) Bile duct
- (D) Portal vein

About the aberrant hepatic artery, what name is the artery as the arrow indicated ? (3%)

- (A) Right hepatic artery.
- (B) Left hepatic artery.
- (C) Common hepatic artery.
- (D) Accessory hepatic artery.
- (E) Replacing hepatic artery.



The lesser curvature of the stomach is supplied by which artery? (2%)

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E

