# 10114 私立臺北醫學院<u>8</u>學年度第\_\_\_學期末考試(試)

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系级科	目授课教师	考试	日 期	學	鸵 姓	名
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②每張試題卷務必填寫	(學號)、(姓名)。			16.0	2 4 1	
1. Which of the f	ollowings is the most	t common in	dication for h	eart (Si	15)	

(A) Ischemic cardiomyopathy

transplantation?

- (B) Idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy
- (C) Chemotherapy induced cardiomyopathy
- (D) Valvular cardiomyopathy
- (E) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- 2. Which of the following conditions is a contraindication for heart transplantation?
- (A) Low pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR)
- (B) Hepatomegaly
- (C) Congestive heart failure
- (D) Active systemic infection
- (E) Ventricular arrhythmias
- 3. Which of the following statements regarding types of heart transplantation (HTX) is correct?

(A) Heterotopic HTX is the most common type.

- (B) Orthotopic HTX is indicated when the donor's body weight is less than 70% of recipient's body weight.
- (C) Heterotopic HTX is highly recommended if the donor heart's ischemic time is shorter than 8 hours.
- (D) The native heart is removed in orthotopic HTX.
- 4. Which of the following statements regarding rejection after heart transplantation (HTX) is correct?
- (A) Superacute rejection is due to cellular immunity.
- (B) Acute rejection usually occurs immediately after HTX.
- (C) Chronic rejection is usually manifested by diffuse coronary arterial
- (D) Chronic rejection usually occurs days after HTX.
- 5. Which of following immunosuppressive agents is/are commonly used after heart transplantation?
- (A) Cyclosporine
- (B) Tacrolimus (FK 506)
- (C) Prednisolone
- (D) Azathioprine
- (E) All of the above
- 6. Antilymphocyte globulin is characterized by:
- (A) It is derived from human serum.
- (B) It is used to kill human lymphocytes.
- (C) It is used to prevent allergy after heart transplantation.
- (D) It is used to prevent hepatitis after heart transplantation.

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### 私立臺北醫學院\_89 學年度第\_\_\_學期期末考試(試)題紙

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- 7. What of the following statements regarding total artificial heart and ventricular assist device is correct?
- (A) The native heart is not removed when the patient receives total artification heart.
- (B) The native heart must be removed if ventricular assist device is implanted
- (C) Hemolysis is a common problem.
- 8. Which of the following criteria for the selection of donor heart is correct?
- (A) ABO and Rh incompatibility is allowed.
- (B) Systemic infection is not a big problem.
- (C) Brain tumor is not a contraindication.
- (D) The age must be younger than 20 years.
- 9. Which of the following statements regarding immunosuppressive therapy after heart transplantation is correct?
- (A) Antilymphocyte golbulin (ALG) interferes with DNA and RNA synthesis, hence reduce the white cell counts.
- (B) Mycophenolate mofetil inhibits interleukin production.
- (C) Cyclosporine inhibits interleukin II production.
- (D) B lymphocyte is essential for cellular immunity.
- 10. Which part of heart tissue is used for detection of rejection during endomyocardial biopsy after heart transplantation?
- (A) Left ventricular free wall
- (B) Right ventricular free wall
- (C) Left ventricular septum
- (D) Right ventricular septum
- 11. Acute rejection after heart transplantation is manifested by:
- (A) lymphocyte infiltration
- (B) myocyte necrosis
- (C) Both
- 12. What is not a drug commonly used to prevent rejection after heart transplantation?
- (A) Cyclosporine
- (B) Azathioprine
- (C) Prednisolone
- (D) 5-FU

#### 私立臺北醫學院 80 學年度第 學期期中考試命 题紙

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<b> </b> ~	<b>Ž</b>	注意本試題共 <u>「</u> 張試題卷務必填寫	(學號	!)`	<u>(姓</u>	名)	٥								

#### 選擇題(每題2分)--醫六 胸腔外科 游堂振

- 1.( )腹主動脈瘤經 CT 檢查幾公分以上建議手術治療?
  - a. 2.0 cm
  - b. 2.5 cm
  - c. 3.0 cm
  - d. 4.0 cm
- e. 5.0 cm
- 2.( )下列何者不是下肢缺血 Fontaine Classification 的 criteria?
- a. Elevation pallor & dependent rubor
- b. Intermittant claudication
  - c. Pain at rest
  - d. coldness, numbness, Raynaud's Sign
  - e. ulcer/gangrene
- 3.( )下例何者不是 Indication for surgical management of Aortoiliac occlusive

disease?

- a. rest pain
- b. progressive ulceration & gangrene
- c. atheroembolism with blue toe symdrome
- d. Severe claudication
- e. Shaggy Aorta
- 4.( )下例何者不是 Aortoiliac Femoral occlusive surgery 時重要的 Concept

#### 會影響 Potency

Patency?

- a. Inflow
- b. Out flow
- c. Profundal Artery
- d. Profundaplasty
- e. Timing of surgery
- 5.( )下列有關腹主動脈瘤(AAA)的敘述何者為非?
  - a. 70 至 75%的 Infra renal AAA 在被發現時是沒有症狀的
  - b. 大部份的是在做 Upper GI Series, Barium enem, IVP,或CT 偶然中發現的
  - C. 腹主動脈瘤因為在後腹腔壁內,不可能壓迫到腸子,造成消化不良、嘔吐、 嘔心
  - d. 巨大的腹主動脈瘤,可能壓迫或磨損椎骨造成劇烈的背痛
  - e. 病人有低容性休克,腹或背痛及跳動的腹部腫瘤時一定要想到腹主動脈瘤 磁型
- 6.( )下列有關 Femoropopliteal occlusive disease surgery 的叙述何者為 非?
  - a. An all-autogenous venous conduit policy for all, Below Knee(BK) and infrapopliteal bypass
  - b. Prosthetic conduits should be avoided except when an Above Knee(AK) bypass is required and in shortage of vein
  - c. Emgency Forgaty Balloon Catheter for acute femoral embolization in Atrial fibrillation patient
  - d. Perioperative usage of PGE will not improve bypass graft patency
  - e. Compulsive graft surveillance after surgery is a recent major advance in femoropopliteal bypass surgery

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#### 私立臺北醫學院\_89 學年度第\_\_\_學期期中考試命題紙

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1	②毎	張試題卷務必填	属(學號	)、(姓名	<u>)                                    </u>								, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

#### 書六 心臓胸腔外科學 鄭耀銘 選擇題(每題1分)

- ( )1. 處理食道腐蝕性藥物灼傷,下列步驟何者有誤?
  - (A) 立即洗胃,並給予催吐劑,排除胃內容物
  - (B) 維持呼吸道通暢
  - (C) 静脈輸液,予以抗生素,維持電解質平衡
  - (D) 注意有否食道或胃破裂的徵兆
  - (E) 如有食道或胃破裂,應立即行手術治療
- ( )2. 所謂的 Upper esophageal sphincter 指的是?
  - (A) Superior pharyngeal constritor.
  - (B) Cricopharyngeal muscle.
  - (C) Inferior pharyngeal constrictor.
  - (D) Thyropharyngeus muscle.
  - (E) Thyrocricoid muscle.
- ( )3. 下列那一項與 Achalasia 無關?
  - (A) Bird beaking
  - (B) Adenocarcinoma
  - (C) Auerbach's plexus
  - (D) Sigmoid esophagus
  - (E) Squamous cell carcinoma
- ( )4. 對於急性腐蝕性食道灼傷,以下何者不對?
  - (A) 禁食及靜脈輸液
  - (B) 灌腸洗胃及給中和劑
  - (C) 胃或食道穿孔可致死
  - (D) 後期的併發症是食道狹窄
  - (E) 急性期應觀察是否須開刀
- ( )5. 食道疾病之診斷方法有:
  - (A) 食道鏡檢查
  - (B) 食道 X 光像檢查
  - (C) 食道功能檢查。
  - (D) 細胞學檢查·
  - (E) 以上均可
- ( )6. 有關食道破裂,下列何者是正確的?
  - (A) 食道廣泛壞死,不需要做食道切除術
  - (B) 食道遠端之破裂引起右側膿胸
  - (C) 自發食道破裂由於異常之嘔吐而引起,可造成厲害胸痛及呼吸困難
  - (D) 食道鏡引起之破裂位置與正常食道較窄部位無關
  - (E) 食道破裂七天後,直接修補是最好的方式

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### 私立臺北醫學院\_89 學年度第\_\_\_學期末考試命題紙

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系級	科	日 投課教師	考试	E	期	學	號	技	1
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<b>②每</b>	張試題卷務必填	寫(學號)、(姓名)。				4.7			
	( )7. 有關~	食道失弛緩症(Acha	lasia)合併食道	癌之下列	11敘述,	何处是正	確的?		
	(A)		• .			75			
•	(B)	•			こ腺癌	**	divine.		
	(C)					容易作為	果树脸斯		
	(D)	以擴張術或食道	肌屬切盟改差	失弛经病	2後,終	<b>生滤腾的</b> :	各陷地流的		2
	(2)	存在	MONE SOUTH	人心吸如	L 192 7X	工加压叫	Y Y	የ	
	(E)		10 年後,可信	并發癌症			N		
		Barrett's esophagus			確的?			"A	,
	(A)					是 Barrett's	esophagus	177	
		形成原因之一						• •	
	(B)	它引起之食道狹	窄常發生在食	道之 Squ	amous	& columna	r ·		
•		epithelium 交界處	į						
	(C)	常會形成 Barrett	ulcer 在食道之	Column	nar-lineo	l segment			
	* *	它會引起食道癌							
٠.,	:	raumatic diaphragma	itic hernia 下列	何者為]	E確?				
	• •	多發生於左側							
•	` *	可能有呼吸及消							
	• •	可能在受傷很久	以後才被發現						•
		需要手術治療					•		
	(E)	以上均可	•••						
		下列何者為不正確							
	, , ,	食道有三個狹窄:							
		食道位於後中隔月							
*	(C)	食道分類部、胸部		0					
,	(D)	食道肌層有三層		- 14					
	(E) ( )11 右閉合	食道肌層組織有品		一種					
		道之解剖,何者為 食道缺乏 serosa	<i>7</i> F						r
•		食道最狹窄部位在	t criconhamma	A116	ŕ				
	(C)	食道之黏膜為 trai							•
	(D)	食道之血液分佈為	-	11um			:		
		孔疝氣 Esophageal	- ,	ソ何去为	<b>久</b> ?				
	(A)	Sliding hiatus hern		<b>外門名</b> 柯	<i>y</i> :		. *		
	(A) (B)	Paraesophageal hia		:					
	(C)	Mixed type	,	í					
	(D)	None of above	••						

### 私立臺北醫學院\_87 學年度第\_\_\_學期末考試(試)題紙

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#### 醫六 心臟胸腔外科學 王水深 選擇題 12%(每題 2 分)

- 1.( )The best candidate for intraaortic balloon pumping is
  - (A) Cardiogenic shock secondary to acute myocardial infarction
  - (B) Congestive heart failure due to patent ductus arteriosus
  - (C) Septic shock after surgery for type B aortic dissection
  - (D) Hypovolemic shock after rupture of abdominal aortic aneurysm
  - (E) Anaphylactic shock after injection of penicillin
- 2.( )Intraaortic balloon pumping (IABP) significantly produces the following effect in the failing heart, EXCEPT
  - (A) Reduce myocardial oxygen demand
  - (B) Reduce left ventricular afterload
  - (C) Reduce mean aortic diastolic pressure
  - (D) Reduce peak aortic systolic pressure
  - (E) Reduce left ventricular end diastolic pressure
- 3.( )During intraaortic balloon pumping, the balloon is best inflated immediately
  - (A) After closure of aortic valve
  - (B) After open of aortic valve
  - (C) After closure of mitral valve
  - (D) After open of mitral valve
  - (E) Before open of pulmonary valve
- 4.( )Which of the following patient with poor left ventricular function is NOT indicated for coronary artery bypass grafting?
  - (A) Significant left main coronary artery stenosis
  - (B) Significant stenosis of proximal LAD and proximal LCX
  - (C) Significant 3-vessel disease
  - (D) Significant 2-vessel disease with proximal LAD stenosis
  - (E) No evidence of intermittent ischemia and revascularizable, viable myocardium
- 5.( )Which of the following coronary patients after failed PTCA is indicated for coronary artery bypass grafting?
  - (A) Absence of ischemia
  - (B) Inability to revascularize owing to target anatomy
  - (C) Inability to revascularize owing to no-reflow state
  - (D) Ongoing ischemia or threatened occlusion with significant myocardium at risk
  - (E) Impairment of coagulation system in previous sternotomy patient
- 6.( )Which of the following should receive coronary artery bypass surgery EXCEPT:
  - (A) Left main coronary artery stenosis of 60% with no symptoms
  - (B) Left main coronary artery stenosis of 70% with chest pain
  - (C) Three vessel disease with 90% stenosis of proximal LAD
  - (D) 90% stenosis of RCA and CX with no symptoms
  - (E) 90% stenosis of proximal LAD and proximal LCX

### 私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 學期期末考試 (試)題紙

系級	科	目授课	牧邱	考	战	E	朔	华	蛻	灶	<u> </u>
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②每	張試題卷務必填寫	(學號)、(姓	名)。					-6.7	<u> </u>		
2 1 1	題(海超3分)八	%						1/3/1	4		
(	rue or False? ) 1. From the resul							ated 73		· .	
by	direct VT surgery	has very poo	r clinica	ıl results	compar	ed with t	he		17 34	•	
pa	itients treated by in	nplantable d	lefibrilla	itors, and	the lon	g term su	ırvival	is	K.		
de	etermined mainly by	y the differen	ıt types	of th <b>e pr</b> o	cedue u	tilized (	i.e. the	•	7		
de	efibrillator group ha	as the better	long ter	m survive	al).					177	

#### True or False?

- ( ) 1. From the results presented in the recent literatures, the patients treated by direct VT surgery has very poor clinical results compared with the patients treated by implantable defibrillators, and the long term survival is determined mainly by the different types of the procedue utilized (i.e. the defibrillator group has the better long term survival).
- ( ) 2. The successful development of catheter ablation using RF energy has dramatically altered the role of surgery in the management of the WPW syndrome. Although the number of referrals has deminished to a trickle, surgery is still needed for complication of catheter manipulation or for patients requiring concomitant cardiac surgery.
- ( ) 3 . The Maze procedure for chronic and paroxysmal atrial fibrillation has been curative in 98% of patients. The operative mortality has been low. All patients have restoration of AV synchrony, and 60% have acceptable sinus node chronotropic function.
- ( ) 4. From the experience of Mahomed and many others, they all found that : For the treatment of AV nodal reentrant tachycardia, the AV nodal skeletonization(dissection) technique is far superior to the discrete perinodal cryosurgical procedure on the aspects of incidence of development of permanent heart block and the requirement of permanent pacemaker implantation.
- ( ) 5. The disadvantages of transvenous endocardial lead in the implantation of a permanent pacemaker includes: 1) General anesthesia is required. 2) Operating room vacancy and the anethetist are all required. 3) Poor risk patient is less tolerable to the procedure. 4) Early electrode dislodgement is always a worry.

### 私立臺北醫學院\_87 學年度第\_\_\_學期期末考試(試)題紙

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			B. Thick		•				Ω .				<i>)</i> .			
			C. Simp											火火	. 🛦	
			D. Suffic		-									<b>**</b> **********************************		
			E. All of	the abo	ve									7	<b>A</b> .	
	(	) 2.	Which sta	tement i	s wr	ong i	n usi	ng Jeju	num for	esophag	eal			•	(42	
	`	•	reconsti			_									,	
			A. Vasc	ular ana	tom	y pred	clude	es exten	sive rec	onstruct	ion					
			B. Exce	ssive re	lund	ancy					•					
			C. Coili	ng of lo	p	_										
			D. Bloo	d supply	to j	ejunu	m iş	precari	ous in i	nfants an	d small	l				
_			chile													
*			E. It is a	ınti-peris	tals	s and	eas	ily gets	reflux a	nd regur	gitation	٠				
	(	) 3.	The most	commor	rou	te of	proc	edure i	esoph:	ageal rec	onstruc	ction				
	•			ctable es												
			A. Retro	osternál	rout	<b>e</b> .								•	٠.	
			B. Poste	erior me	liast	inal r	oute	•							•	
			C. Trans	spleural	rout	<b>e</b>										
			D. Ante		-										•	
	(	.) 4.	Which str	ucture ca	ın be	used	l for	esopha	geal by	oass or						
			reconstr	uction?												
			A. Stom													
			B. Jejun											•		÷
			C. Colo						,							
			D. Skin													٠
			E. All of					•								
	(	( ) 5	. Which o			-						•			·	
			procedu	re for esc	phag	geal re	const	ruction a	after eso	phagector	ny?					
			(A) Stor										•			
			(B) Cold	on									•			
			(C) Jeju							•						
			(D) Ileus	m .	· .		•		7		•					•
			(E) Skin						,							
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				in good r	_											
			• •				y wit	h lymph	node dis	section ar	id recon	struction				
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(E) Laser therapy

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## 私立臺北醫學院\_8年度第\_\_\_學期末考試命題紙

K	級	种	<b>a</b> ,	授	裸	货邮	考	战	B	ЖI	李	蜕	姓	L
5	<del>,</del>	的流向		B	13	<b>会</b>		月	日第_					
<u>%</u>		注意本試題 張試題卷務		,	12 發現 (姓名		<b>木足及空</b> 日	自頁或話	抉印・應:	當場請求	<b>求補齊</b> ,	否則缺少部份	以零分	<b>#</b> † •
		· ·	醫六 胸腔外 是非題與問答 . Aortic Dis	題:	13%		ysm is a fal	se or tr	ue aneury	ysm	3	W. W.	,	
			. The cause	of e		-					Aortic D	Pissection		
		3	. Precipitati	ng f	actor	s of A	ortic Diss	ection				L	/ <b>?</b>	
		4	. Three mai				f Marfan's	syndro	me and w	hich or	e of then	n is the	<b>**</b>	
		5	. DeBakev's	Cla	ssfica	tion	of Aortic I	dissectio	n				<∕>	(J

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### 私立臺北醫學院\_89 學年度第\_\_\_\_學期末考試(試)題紙

A	級	科	E	授	探表	t 師	考	找	目	NJ.	學	蜕	姓	名
医大		4年10部的		418	胏	動		月	日第					
380	請	注意本試題共(**)		201	设現]	質数	足及空戶	自頁或缺	印・應當	場請沒	· ໄ補齊,	否則缺少部份概以	以 <b>零</b> 分計。	•
(2	) 母	張試題卷務必填寫	(学號	<u>)`</u>	姓名	<u>) ° </u>						50x 7		

#### 醫六 胸腔外科學 黄炳勳

問答題(每題 12%)

請簡述什麼樣的病患最適合做容積減量手術?

