

臺北醫學大學九十學年度研究所碩士班招生考試題目卷

科目：外科概論

九十學年度研究所碩士班招生筆試
所別：醫研
考科：外科概論

題目試卷共 3 張，本試卷為第 / 張

一. 問答題：(70%)

1. 試比較乳癌之 Modified radical mastectomy 及 conservative breast surgery。(5%)
2. 試述甲狀腺引起之頸部腫瘤的診斷及治療。(5%)
3. 試分析"右下腹痛"之鑑別診斷。(5%)
4. 一位 60 公斤的男性病人 50%體表面積的二度燒傷，分布在顏面、前胸、上臂、頸部，請問第一天體液如何給予，用 parkland formula 計算。(5%)
5. 試比較 split thickness skin graft 和 full thickness skin graft 對 primary 和 secondary contracture 的比較。(5%)
6. 試述 zygomatic fracture 時該作用那些檢查有那些臨床症狀。(5%)
7. Radiographic evaluation and staging of the hip in avascular necrosis of the femoral head. (15%)
8. 請寫出 Sildenafil (商品名 Viagra) 的作用機轉 (4%)
9. 寫出 (1) 體外震波碎石的三個禁忌 (Contra-indication) 或 (2) 體外震波碎石的原理 (任選一答) (3%)
10. 請寫出 (1) 攝護腺癌診斷的三要件 (2) 三種膀胱癌可能的致癌原因 (任選一答) (3%)
11. 相傳雷公藤能有殺死精蟲的效果; 如果要您來開發雷公藤成為男性避孕藥, 請列舉五種必要做的研究或實驗, 並簡述研究內容。(15%)

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二、選擇題：(30%)

1. A 59 year old man with a history of hypertension, left ventricular hypertrophy, and good ventricular function underwent coronary bypass grafting for severe three-vessel disease including left main coronary artery stenosis. One year following surgery, he presented with symptoms of severe biventricular failure. Despite diuretic therapy, symptoms progressed. A thallium stress test was negative. Cardiac catheterization demonstrates elevated and equalized right and left ventricular diastolic pressures. The next step in management is
 - A. afterload reduction medication.
 - B. bypass graft angiography.
 - C. mitral valve replacement.
 - D. pericardiectomy
 - E. Tricuspid valve replacement.
2. A 78 year old woman with long-standing rheumatic mitral stenosis, secondary moderate tricuspid regurgitation, and severe pulmonary hypertension (85% of systemic pressure) underwent mitral valve replacement and tricuspid valve ring annuloplasty. Despite inotropic support with high-dose dopamine and amrinone, the patient is weaned from bypass with the following hemodynamic parameters:
arterial blood pressure 75/40 mmHg
cardiac index 1.6 L/min*m²
pulmonary artery pressure 70/50 mmHg
left atrial pressure 4 mmHg
central venous pressure 24 mmHg
Transesophageal echocardiography shows normal left ventricular function and good prosthetic valve function without paravalvular leak. The right ventricle is dilated and there is mild tricuspid regurgitation. There is no air in the heart. Correct management is
 - A. addition of epinephrine via a central venous line.
 - B. addition of isoproterenol via a central venous line.
 - C. creation of a small atrial septal defect.
 - D. nitric oxide inhalation.
 - E. tricuspid valve replacement.
3. The most common cause of tricuspid regurgitation is
 - A. acute bacterial endocarditis.
 - B. carcinoid tumors.
 - C. Ebstein's anomaly.
 - D. mitral or aortic valve disease.
 - E. Right ventricular failure.
4. The rationale for patch plasty techniques in left ventricular aneurysmectomy is to
 - A. decrease the incidence of post-repair ventricular arrhythmias.
 - B. Decrease the risk of late false aneurysm formation.
 - C. Increase resting cardiac output.
 - D. Restore the normal curvatures of the ventricular wall.
5. A 63 year old man with severe calcific bicuspid aortic stenosis underwent aortic valve replacement using a mechanical valve. The operation and recovery were uneventful. He was placed on oral warfarin on the evening of the second postoperative day following the removal of chest tubes. Which of the following is the best guide for monitoring adequate anticoagulation of this patient?
 - A. a bleeding time between 10 and 12 minutes
 - B. an international normalized ratio between 2.5 and 3.5
 - C. a partial thromboplastin time between 60 and 80 seconds
 - D. a prothrombin time greater than 1.5 times normal
 - E. a thromboplastin time greater than 1.5 times normal

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6. 小腦橋腦角(Cerebello-pontine angle)最常見的腫瘤為
(1) meningioma (2) congenital cholesteatoma
(3) acoustic neuroma (4) undifferentiated carcinoma
7. 穿過錘骨(malleus)及沾骨(incus)之間的神經為
(1) Jacobson's nerve (2) chorda tympani nerve
(3) trigeminal nerve (4) glossopharyngeal nerve
8. 喉癌(Laryngeal cancer)在台灣的發生率
(1). 男性多於女性 (2). 男女差不多 (3). 女性較多
9. 耳膜破孔以鼓室成形術(tympanoplasty)治療時,最常用來修補耳膜的材料為
(1). 自體顳肌膜(tympanalis muscle fascia) (2). 骨膜
(3). 異體臍帶 (4). 脂肪組織
10. 目前慢性副鼻竇炎手術治療主要的方式為
(1). Caldwell-Luc operation (2). endonasal ethmoidectomy (3). Polypectomy (4). Functional endoscopic sinus surgery