

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：病理學

九十學年度研究所碩士班招生筆試
所別：醫研
考科：病理學

題目試卷共貳張，本試卷為第壹張

一. 選擇題 (每題 2 分, 共 30 分)

1. A linear immunoglobulin deposition along the glomerular basement membrane by immunofluorescence is typical of
A. IgA nephropathy B. Membranous nephropathy C. Goodpasture's syndrome D. Lupus nephritis
2. At autopsy, the kidneys of a premature infant are markedly enlarged bilaterally and microscopically show numerous small radially arranged cysts. These findings are most consistent with
A. An autosomal dominant disease B. Additional findings of hepatic cysts and hepatic fibrosis
C. Concomitant presence of an imperforate anus D. Lack of ureteral development
3. A surgical pathologist receives an appendix with the history "acute appendicitis". On microscopic examination, all the inflammation is limited to the serosa. What should he suspect:
A. Mild early acute appendicitis B. Chronic appendicitis
C. Polyarteritis nodosa D. Peritonitis from disease in another organ
4. A 39 year old female with a long history of substernal burning pain following meals has upper endoscopy performed, and biopsies are taken of the lower esophagus which show islands of intestinal type mucosa. These findings most strongly suggest that this condition:
A. Is a congenital anomaly B. Increases the risk for squamous cell carcinoma
C. Is acquired with chronic gastroesophageal reflux D. Is associated with iron deficiency anemia
5. A neonate has failure to thrive and increasing jaundice. The baby has not had vomiting or diarrhea, however. A liver biopsy demonstrates giant multinucleated hepatocytes. These findings are most consistent with
A. Biliary atresia B. Neonatal hepatitis C. Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency D. Primary biliary cirrhosis
6. A 27 year old male who has been human immunodeficiency virus positive for 8 years and who has a profuse watery diarrhea is most likely to have which of the following organisms as a cause for the diarrhea:
A. Helicobacter pylori B. Giardia lamblia C. Herpes simplex virus D. Cryptosporidium
7. A 45-year-old man was rushed to the hospital following an episode of crushing substernal chest pain. His course was marked by intractable cardiogenic shock and he died 4 days later. At autopsy, a large transmural anterolateral infarct was found. The histologic appearance of this infarct should be most characterized by the presence of:
A. Fibroblasts and collagen B. Granulation tissue
C. Necrotic muscle and neutrophils D. Granulomatous inflammation
8. A 35-year-old female dies suddenly. At autopsy, one of her cardiac valves demonstrates attenuation of the chordae tendineae, with rupture of one, while the leaflets show myxomatous change. The cause of death is:
A. Acute myocardial infarction B. Mitral valve prolapse C. Rheumatic heart disease D. Infective endocarditis
9. A 30-year-old woman with amenorrhea-galactorrhea, and visual field defects probably has which of the following:
A. Cushing's syndrome B. Albright's syndrome C. Paget's disease of bone D. Prolactinoma
10. The rarest diagnosis in endocrine pathology is:
A. Pituitary carcinoma B. Extra-adrenal pheochromocytoma
C. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia D. Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid
11. A lymph node biopsy is performed on a 33-year-old female with supraclavicular lymphadenopathy. The nodes were non-tender. The microscopic appearance at high magnification demonstrates the presence of Reed-Sternberg cells. The best diagnosis is:
A. Burkitt lymphoma B. Hodgkin disease C. Cat scratch disease D. Multiple myeloma
12. A 12-cm circumscribed mass of the right breast is biopsied in a 49-year-old woman. Microscopically the lesion includes a stromal component along with an epithelial component. This lesion is most likely a:
A. Fibroadenoma B. Phyllodes tumor C. Sclerosing adenosis D. Hamartoma
13. A renal biopsy in a 55 year old male who has developed progressive renal failure shows extensive glomerular and vascular deposition of pink amorphous material on H&E staining. This material demonstrates apple-green birefringence under polarized light after Congo red staining. Which of the following findings is most likely in this man:
A. Rheumatoid arthritis B. Tuberculosis C. Systemic lupus erythematosus D. Multiple myeloma

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考試時間：90分鐘

題目試卷共貳張，本試卷為第貳張

14. A 40-year-old female with sclerodactyly and difficulty swallowing has a skin biopsy that shows extensive dermal fibrosis but no inflammatory cell infiltrates. This is most typical for:
A. Amyloidosis B. Discoid lupus erythematosus C. CREST syndrome D. Dermatomyositis
15. Liquefactive necrosis is most likely to play a role in development of which of the following pathologic lesions:
A. Acute renal infarction B. Acute viral hepatitis C. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia D. Remote cerebral infarction

二. 簡答題 (每題 4 分, 共 40 分)

1. Alagille syndrome
2. Bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia (BOOP)
3. Myelolipoma
4. Nodular glomerulosclerosis
5. Krukenberg tumor
6. Koilocytosis
7. Hirschsprung disease
8. Mallory body
9. Libman-Sacks endocarditis
10. Sarcoma botryoides

三. 問答題 (每題 10 分, 共 30 分)

1. Please describe the carcinogenesis of renal cell carcinoma.
2. Please describe the morphologic features of acute and chronic hepatitis.
3. Please describe the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis.