題號:372 國立臺灣大學100學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目:小動物疾病學

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1. Describe paraneoplastic syndrome of sertoli cell tumor (5%).

- 2. Describe etiology of hypokalemia (5%).
- 3. Describe calcium metabolism in related organs and how they interact with each other (5%).
- 4. A 9 yr-old dog with persistent mucoid or mucopurulent ocular discharge, what is the number one possible cause of the symptom? What eye test will you do first for the dog? (10%)
- 5. A 3 yr-old cat with signs of pain (blepharospasm and lacrmination), conjunctival hyperemia, corneal neovascularization, what is the most likely cause/infection leading to the clinical signs? (5%)
- 6. What is the Corneal Sequestration? Affect what animal species? (5%)
- 7. Explain fracture assessment scores (FAS) (10%).
- 8. Describe brachycephalic syndrome (5%).
- Describe surgical treatment options and prognosis of congenital portal shunt (PSS) (5%).
- Describe and characterize canine Basesiosis in Taiwan(15 points):
 Pathogens (species, 2 points)
 Confirmed diagnostic methods (2 points)
 Hematological changes (5 points)
 treatments and limitation (e.g. drug resistant strain)(6 points)
- 11. What are the clinical signs, features of laboratory findings, diagnostic protocols and treatments for canine hypoadrenocorticism (10%).
- 12. What are the clinical signs, diagnostic protocols and treatments for canine atopic dermatitis (10%).
- 13. What are "upper motor neurons" and what are "lower motor neurons"? Please state their definition, general function and general anatomical location. (5%)
- 14. A 9-year old cat presented with mydriasis of the right eye. In the consulting room, the cat could jump and hide without hesitation. Part of the neurological examination revealed normal menace response in both eyes, absent direct and indirect papillary light reflex in the right eye, and normal direct and indirect papillary light reflex in the left eye.
- a. Based on the provided information, list all the potential lesion localizations. (3%)
- b. What are the other neurological examinations you can do to further narrow down the lesion localization? (2%)

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