

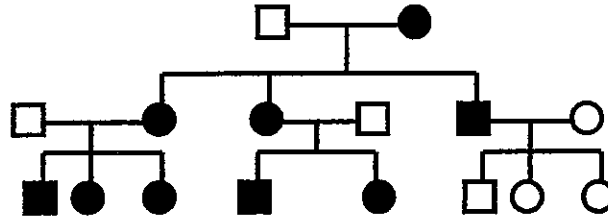
※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

一、單選題：70 %

- ( ) 1. Which of the following disease has the characteristics of locally infiltrative, easily recurrent and non-metastasized?  
 (A) Myositis ossificans (B) Fibrous histiocytoma  
 (C) Fibromatosis ( desmoid) (D) Nodular fasciitis
- ( ) 2. PAS (+), PDAS (+) crystalline structure may be found in tumor cells of:  
 (A) Rhabdomyosarcoma (B) Alveolar soft part sarcoma  
 (C) Leiomyosarcoma (D) Granular cell tumor
- ( ) 3. A 48-year-old woman has a malignant lymphoma involving lymph nodes in the para-aortic region. She is treated with a chemotherapeutic agent which results in the loss of individual neoplastic cells through fragmentation of individual cell nuclei and cytoplasm. Over several weeks, the size of the lymphoma decreases, as documented on abdominal CT scans. By which of the following mechanisms has her neoplasm primarily responded to therapy?  
 (A) Coagulative necrosis (B) Mitochondrial poisoning  
 (C) Phagocytosis (D) Acute inflammation (E) Apoptosis
- ( ) 4. Of the following, which is NOT, by itself, a sign of cell death?  
 (A) Disappearance of the nucleus (B) Increased cytoplasmic granularity  
 (C) Nuclear fragmentation (D) Condensation and clumping of the nucleus
- ( ) 5. Two patterns of reversible cell injury that can be seen by light microscopy are:  
 (A) Fatty change and nuclear pyknosis (B) Cellular swelling and fatty change  
 (C) Apoptosis and karyorrhexis (D) Fatty change and apoptosis  
 (E) Mitochondrial swelling and phagocytosis
- ( ) 6. Which of the following cellular components is primarily involved in generation of lipid peroxides, the formation of which is inhibited by the vitamin E?  
 (A) Ionized calcium (B) Lactate (C) Lipase (D) Ferric iron (E) Glutathione
- ( ) 7. As a cutaneous scar matures, it will:  
 (A) Become more vascular (B) Become more red in appearance  
 (C) Become more pale in appearance (D) Contain more inflammatory cells  
 (E) Contain more fibroblasts
- ( ) 8. Which is the usual sequence in the appearance of cells in an acute inflammatory response and healing?  
 (A) neutrophils, fibroblasts, monocytes, plasma cells  
 (B) monocytes, neutrophils, plasma cells, fibroblasts  
 (C) neutrophils, monocytes, plasma cells, fibroblasts  
 (D) plasma cells, neutrophils, monocytes, fibroblasts  
 (E) plasma cells, fibroblasts, monocytes, neutrophils
- ( ) 9. Which of the following characterizes early septic shock rather than cardiogenic shock?  
 (A) Cool skin (B) Decreased cardiac output (C) Low mixed venous oxygen content  
 (D) Decreased total peripheral resistance (E) Decreased venous return to the heart
- ( ) 10. Progressive worsening of a disease in future generations is commonly associated with which of the following genetic disorders?  
 (A) Phenylketonuria (B) Marfan's syndrome (C) Edward syndrome  
 (D) Duchenne's muscular dystrophy (E) Fragile X syndrome

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- ( ) 11. The following pedigree is most compatible with which one of the following disorders?  
 (A) Phenylketonuria (B) Neurofibromatosis 1 (C) Cystic fibrosis  
 (D) Mitochondrial myopathy (E) Fragile X syndrome



- ( ) 12. Which of the following groups of cells is most important in the pathogenesis of a tuberculous granuloma?  
 (A) NK cells and cytotoxic T cells (B) Macrophages and helper T cells  
 (C) Neutrophils and helper T cells (D) Macrophages and B cells  
 (E) Eosinophils and helper T cells
- ( ) 13. Graft Versus Host Disease (GVHD):  
 (A) occurs after autologous transplant of any organ to an immunocompromised recipient  
 (B) leads to cellular rejection of the transplanted organ  
 (C) is an allogeneic attack on host tissues by donor lymphoid cells  
 (D) causes gradual loss of transplanted organ function over time  
 (E) triggers CD20+ B cells to attack the target organs
- ( ) 14. Abnormal epithelial cells from colonic adenocarcinoma are shown to have a mutation that blocks hydrolysis of GTP-bound active RAS. Normal columnar cells have active RAS protein that undergoes hydrolysis to the inactive GDP-bound form. Which of the following signaling pathways is most likely abnormally stimulated in the carcinoma cells?  
 (A) ADP (B) Cyclic AMP (C) Cyclin D1 (D) MAP kinase (E) p53
- ( ) 15. The ionizing radiation leads to arrest in a checkpoint that monitors completion of DNA replication. It is observed that there are increased numbers of chromosomal abnormalities in these cells. Which of the following is the checkpoint affected by the ionizing radiation?  
 (A) G0/G1 (B) G1/S (C) S/G2 (D) G2/M (E) M/G0
- ( ) 16. Inactivation of the p53 tumor suppressor gene is associated with which of the following cell cycle alteration?  
 (A) Unrestricted passage of the cell from the G1 into the S phase  
 (B) Inactivation of cyclin D-dependent kinase  
 (C) Inhibition of Rb tumor suppressor gene  
 (D) Decreased synthesis of cyclin D in the G1 phase  
 (E) Decrease in the mitotic rate of the cell
- ( ) 17. A 4-year-old child was born at term, with no congenital anomalies. She is now only 25% of normal body weight and shows dependent edema of the lower extremities as well as an enlarged abdomen. Her skin shows reduced thickness of skin folds and irregular areas of desquamation. Laboratory exam reveals decreased serum protein. These findings are most suggestive of which of the following nutritional problems?  
 (A) Protein-energy malnutrition (B) Scurvy (C) Vitamin A toxicity  
 (D) Vitamin K toxicity (E) Niacin deficiency

- ( ) 18. A 5-year-old child has complained of pain in his legs for the past year. On physical examination, there is bowing deformity of his lower extremities. Plain film radiographs of his lower legs shows widened epiphyses and bowing of tibiae. Bone mineral density appears normal. Which of the following vitamin deficiencies is this child most likely to have?  
 (A) A (B) B2 (C) B6 (D) C (E) D
- ( ) 19. 下列何者是肝細胞腺瘤的危險因子？  
 (A) B 型肝炎 (B) 使用避孕藥 (C) C 型肝炎 (D) 肝硬化
- ( ) 20. 門靜脈高壓的最常見的原因是：  
 (A) 右心衰竭 (B) 左心衰竭 (C) 肝硬化 (D) 門靜脈血栓
- ( ) 21. 尖形濕疣是由何種病毒引起？  
 (A) 人類乳突病毒 (B) 腺病毒 (C) 巨細胞病毒 (D) 疱疹病毒第八型
- ( ) 22. 卵巢的顆粒細胞瘤是屬於：  
 (A) 上皮細胞的腫瘤 (B) 性索-基質細胞的腫瘤  
 (C) 生殖細胞的腫瘤 (D) 轉移的腫瘤
- ( ) 23. 下列何者不是甲狀腺乳突狀瘤的組織特徵？  
 (A) 鈣化 (B) 腫瘤呈乳頭狀 (C) 類澱粉沈積 (D) 毛玻璃狀細胞核
- ( ) 24. 下列那一種中樞神經系統疾病的腦部組織會呈現空泡狀變化？  
 (A) Creutzfeldt-Jacob 病 (B) 多發性硬化症 (C) 狂犬病 (D) 神經性梅毒
- ( ) 25. 威爾森氏症 (Wilson disease) 起因於下列何者之異常沉積？  
 (A) 銅 (B) 鐵 (C) 鈣 (D) 鎂
- ( ) 26. Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome 最常由何種病原引起？  
 (A) 綠膿桿菌 (B) 腦膜炎球菌 (C) 利士曼原蟲 (D) 立克次體
- ( ) 27. 先天性腎上腺增生最常見的原因是缺乏：  
 (A) 5-hydroxylase (B) 11-hydroxylase (C) 17-hydroxylase (D) 21-hydroxylase
- ( ) 28. 胰臟癌最常突變的致癌基因是：  
 (A) APC (B) K-ras (C) Rb (D) p16
- ( ) 29. 一個二十歲男性出現血尿，腎臟切片可見在間質(mesangium)有免疫球蛋白堆積，最可能的疾病為：  
 (A) Goodpasture 症候群 (B) IgA 腎病變  
 (C) 快速進展性腎絲球病變 (D) Alport 症候群
- ( ) 30. Krukenberg 氏瘤是指腸胃道腺癌轉移至哪一器官？  
 (A) 腎臟 (B) 肝臟 (C) 卵巢 (D) 肺臟
- ( ) 31. 下列腦瘤中，哪一種最惡性？  
 (A) 多形性神經母細胞瘤 (B) 腦膜瘤 (C) 神經膠瘤 (D) 第二級星狀細胞瘤
- ( ) 32. 下列何種癌症常出現 Her-2 (Neu) 基因的增幅？  
 (A) 大腸癌 (B) 乳癌 (C) 肝癌 (D) 小細胞肺癌
- ( ) 33. 在男性，最常造成尿道阻塞的病變是：  
 (A) 尿道癌瘤 (B) 淋病尿道炎之後纖維化 (C) 良性前列腺肥大 (D) 前列腺癌
- ( ) 34. 下列何者不是結節性硬化症的特徵？  
 (A) 神經纖維瘤 (B) 腎臟血管肌肉脂肪瘤 (C) 心臟橫紋肌瘤 (D) 大腦結節
- ( ) 35. 顱內壓升高之影響易導致：  
 (A) 頭痛 (B) 視神經乳頭水腫 (C) 眩暈及嘔吐 (D) 以上皆是

見背面

二、配合題：30 %

( ) 36. Sarcoma botryoides	(A) Spontaneous regression
( ) 37. Granular cell tumor	(B) Crib death
( ) 38. Neuroblastoma	(C) Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia
( ) 39. Sudden infant death syndrome	(D) Spider cells
( ) 40. Rhabdomyoma	(E) Cambium layer

( ) 41. Chronic otitis media	(A) Young male patient
( ) 42. Vocal nodule ( polyp)	(B) Diabetes patient
( ) 43. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma	(C) Singer's nodule
( ) 44. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma	(D) Cholesteatoma
( ) 45. Sinus mucormycosis	(E) EB virus and genetic associations

( ) 46. Small cell carcinoma	(A) Chemotherapy and radiotherapy
( ) 47. Carcinoid	(B) Metastatic lung cancer
( ) 48. Adenocarcinoma of lung	(C) Caseating granulomatous inflammation
( ) 49. Tuberculosis	(D) Periphery lesion , nonsmoker
( ) 50. Lymphangitis carcinomatosa	(E) Neuroendocrine cells

試題隨卷繳回