

請作答於『答案卡』，每題 2 分

※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」。

1. 急性發炎的主要關鍵性發炎細胞是 (The key inflammatory cells during acute inflammation are) :
 

(A) 嗜伊紅性白血球 (eosinophils)	(B) 淋巴球 (lymphocytes)
(C) 巨噬細胞 (macrophages)	(D) 嗜中性白血球 (neutrophils)
2. 肉芽腫性發炎病灶中最主要的關鍵性發炎細胞是 (The key inflammatory cells in the lesions of granulomatous inflammation are) :
 

(A) 巨噬細胞 (macrophages)	(B) 漿細胞 (plasma cells)
(C) 肥大細胞 (mast cells)	(D) 淋巴球 (lymphocytes)
3. 下列何者是一種免疫性器官 (Which one is an immune organ) ?
 

(A) 甲狀腺 (thyroid gland)	(B) 腎上腺 (adrenal gland)
(C) 淋巴結 (lymph node)	(D) 攝護腺 (prostate)
4. 下列何者常見於左心衰竭 (Which of the following is commonly seen in left heart failure) ?
 

(A) 肺水腫 (pulmonary edema)	(B) 咳血 (hemoptysis)
(C) 呼吸困難 (dyspnea)	(D) 以上皆是 (all of the above)
5. 下列何者常見於右心衰竭 (Which of the following is not commonly seen in right heart failure) ?
 

(A) 下肢水腫 (lower leg pitting edema)	(B) 豆蔻肝 (nutmeg liver)
(C) 中心靜脈壓上升 (increased central venous pressure)	(D) 以上皆是 (all of the above)
6. 有關風濕性心臟病的敘述，何者不正確 (Which of the following statements regarding rheumatic heart disease is incorrect) ?
 

(A) 會引起瓣膜炎 (can cause valvulitis)	(B) 為鏈球菌直接感染瓣膜造成 (caused by direct attack by streptococcus)
(C) 會引起心肌炎 (can cause carditis)	(D) 慢性風濕性心臟病會造成瓣膜硬化 (chronic rheumatic disease can cause sclerosis of valve)
(E) 急性期會發燒 (can cause fever on acute phase)	
7. 下列何者為傳染性心內膜炎之高危險群 (Which of the following is a high risk for infective endocarditis) ?
 

(A) 牙科手術 (dental surgery)	(B) 泌尿道手術 (urological surgery)
(C) 靜脈注射毒癮者 (IV drug abuser)	(D) 嚴重感染 (severe infection)
(E) 以上皆正確 (all of above)	
8. 下列何者是肝腺瘤的好發因子 (Which of the following is a predisposing factor for liver adenoma) ?
 

(A) 黃麴毒素 (aflatoxin)	(B) 口服避孕藥 (oral contraceptive)
(C) 肝吸蟲感染 (liver fluke infestation)	(D) 酒精 (alcohol)
9. Which of following statements about chromosomal disorders is incorrect:
 

(A) The usual causes for aneuploidy are nondisjunction and anaphase lag.
(B) Monosomy or trisomy involving the sex chromosomes, are compatible with life and are usually associated with variable degrees of phenotypic abnormalities.
(C) Monosomy involving an autosome generally causes loss of too much genetic information to permit live birth or even embryogenesis, but several autosomal trisomies do permit survival.
(D) Occasionally, mitotic errors in early development give rise to two or more populations of cells with different chromosomal complement, in the same individual, a condition referred to as mosaicism.
(E) Autosomal mosaicism seems to be much more common than that involving the sex chromosomes.

見背面

10. Which of following statements about trisomy 21 is correct:
- (A) Down syndrome is the most common of the chromosomal disorders and is a major cause of mental retardation.  
 (B) In 95% of the cases with trisomy 21 the extra chromosome is of paternal origin.  
 (C) Approximately 40% of the patients have congenital heart disease, most commonly defects of the cardiac outlet.  
 (D) Children with trisomy 21 have an increased risk of developing acute leukemia. Both acute lymphoblastic leukemias and acute myeloid leukemias occur. The latter, most commonly, is acute monocytic leukemia.  
 (E) In cases of translocation or mosaic Down syndrome, maternal age is of importance.
11. 菌絲球 (fungal ball) 常常是何種病原菌感染所形成 (The fungal ball is usually caused by which of the following fungi)?
- (A) 隱球菌 (Cryptococcus) (B) 黑黴菌 (Aspergillus)  
 (C) 念珠菌 (Candida) (D) 黏黴菌 (Zygomycetes)
12. 大腸有燒杯狀潰瘍是何種感染症的特徵 (Flask shaped ulcer of colon is a characteristic finding of:)?
- (A) 巨細胞病毒 (CMV infection) (B) 念珠菌 (Candidiasis)  
 (C) 阿米巴痢疾 (Amebiasis) (D) 結核病 (Tuberculosis)
13. 水痘是下列何種病毒感染 (Chicken pox is caused by what kind of virus infection)?
- (A) 麻疹病毒 (Measles virus)  
 (B) 帶狀皰疹 (varicella zoster virus)  
 (C) 單純皰疹第一型 (Herpes simplex type I, HSV-1)  
 (D) 單純皰疹第二型 (Herpes simplex virus type II, HSV-2)
14. 成人社區型肺炎最常見是何種病原菌感染所引起 (Community acquired pneumonia of adults usually caused by:)?
- (A) 結核菌 (M. tuberculosis) (B) 隱球菌 (Cryptococcus)  
 (C) 葡萄球菌 (Staphylococcus) (D) 肺炎球菌 (Pneumococcus)
15. 下列哪一激素不是來自腦下腺前葉?
- (A) 生長激素 (growth hormone) (B) 腎上腺皮質刺激素 (adrenocorticotrophic hormone)  
 (C) 濾泡刺激素 (follicle stimulating hormone) (D) 泌乳素 (prolactin)  
 (E) 抗利尿激素 (antidiuretic hormone)
16. 下列哪一疾病會造成末端肥大症 (acromegaly)?
- (A) 副甲狀腺腺瘤 (parathyroid adenoma) (B) 泌乳素腺瘤 (prolactinoma)  
 (C) 生長激素腺瘤 (growth hormone adenoma) (D) 腎上腺皮質腺瘤 (adrenocortical adenoma)  
 (E) 親鉻細胞瘤 (pheochromocytoma)
17. 甲狀腺癌中發生率最高的是:
- (A) 乳頭狀癌 (papillary carcinoma) (B) 髓質癌 (medullary carcinoma)  
 (C) 濾泡癌 (follicular carcinoma) (D) 未分化癌 (anaplastic carcinoma)
18. 下列何者與子宮頸鱗狀上皮細胞癌 (squamous cell carcinoma) 及腺癌 (adenocarcinomas) 的發生最相關?
- (A) 人類乳頭瘤病毒第 31 型 (HPV type 31) 的感染  
 (B) 單純皰疹病毒第一型 (Herpes simplex virus I) 的感染  
 (C) 人類乳頭瘤病毒第 16、18 型 (HPV type 16、18) 的感染  
 (D) 單純皰疹病毒第二型 (Herpes simplex virus II) 的感染
19. 下列何者是女性乳房最常見的良性腫瘤?
- (A) 纖維囊腫性病變 (Fibrocystic disease) (B) 葉狀腫瘤 (Phyllodes Tumor)  
 (C) 乳管內乳突瘤 (Intraductal papilloma) (D) 纖維腺瘤 (Fibroadenoma)

20. 有關卵巢腫瘤下列何者正確：
- (A)漿液性囊腺癌 (Serous cystadenocarcinoma)很少兩側性發生  
 (B)最常見的生殖細胞瘤(Germ cell tumor)是不成熟畸胎瘤(immature teratoma)  
 (C)濾泡顆粒性細胞瘤(Granulosa cell tumor)的病人常會發生子宮內膜生(endometrial hyperplasia)  
 (D)所謂的腹膜腔假黏液瘤(pseudomyxoma peritonei)主要是因卵巢的黏液性腺癌(mucinous adenocarcinoma)所引起
21. Wilson's disease 的診斷要件不包括：
- (A)血液中的銅離子上昇 (B)尿液中的銅離子上昇  
 (C)肝臟的銅濃度上昇 (D)血液的 ceruloplasmin 下降
22. Familial adenosis polyposis is often associated with mutant:
- (A) p53 (B)cyclin-D1 (C) K-Ras (D) APC gene
23. 結核病 (Tuberculosis)續發感染之表現？
- (A)肉芽腫性反應 (Granulomatous inflammation) (B)乾酪性壞死 (Caseous necrosis)  
 (C)肺尖空洞形成 (Cavitation) (D)腦膜炎 (Meningitis)
24. 國內引起「腎病症候群」最主要的病因為何？
- (A)狼瘡性腎病變 (B) 糖尿病腎病變 (C) 高血壓腎病變 (D)中草藥腎病變
25. 俗稱「菜花」的陰莖尖形溼疣是由何種病原體所引起？
- (A)披衣菌 (B) 人類乳突病毒第 6 或 11 型 (C)第二型單純疱疹病毒 (D) 念珠菌
26. The reversible process in which one differentiated cell type is replaced by another cell type is called:
- (A) metaplasia (B) dysplasia (C) neoplasia (D) hyoerplasia
27. In inflammation, which cytokine is most important for activation of macrophages to kill microbes and tumor cells?
- (A) TNF (B) IL-1 (C) IFN $\gamma$  (D) IL-17
28. Which type of collagen is associated with the basement membrane?
- (A) type I (B) type II (C) type III (D) type IV
- 29.Regarding the coagulation cascade, thrombin activates which one of the following to form an insoluble gel?
- (A) factor XII (B) factor VII (C) fibrinogen (D) phospholipid
30. In breast cancer, the Her/NEU gene is amplified, and is usually detected with:
- (A) FISH (B) Array CGH (C) Southern blotting (D) DNA sequencing
31. Granuloma formation is typical of:
- (A) type I hypersensitivity (B) type II hypersensitivity  
 (C) type III hypersensitivity (D) type IV hypersensitivity
32. In cell cycle, the G2-M transition is associated with:
- (A) cyclin A (B) cyclin B (C) cyclin C (D) cyclin D
33. Infectious mononucleosis is due to the infection of:
- (A) Epstein Barr virus (B) Cytomegalovirus (C) Herpes simplex virus (D) Mycobacteria
34. In lead poisoning, the red blood cells are usually:
- (A) microcytic (B)macrocytic (C) normocytic
35. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia is a complication of:
- (A) Hydrops fetalis (B) Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome  
 (C) Tetralogy of Fallot (D) Necrotizing enterocolitis
36. In aortic dissection, the most frequent pre-existing lesion is:
- (A) cystic medial degeneration (B) leukocytoclastic vasculitis  
 (C) fragmentation of elastic lamina (D) thromboangitis obliterans

37. In acute myocardial infarction, one-day-old infarction is associated with:  
(A) wavy fibers (B) dense leukocytic infiltrates  
(C) phagocytosis (D) granulation tissue formation
38. The presence of Reed-Sternberg cells is diagnostic of:  
(A) Burkitt lymphoma (B) Hodgkin lymphoma  
(C) Follicular lymphoma (D) Lymphoblastic lymphoma
39. Severe hypocellular marrow is associated with:  
(A) aplastic anemia (B) megaloblastic anemia  
(C) refractory anemia (D) iron deficiency anemia
40. Regarding the pathology of asthma, which is **NOT** correct?  
(A) IgE mediated (B) Mucous gland hyperplasia  
(C) Infiltrating type I T-cells (D) Infiltrating eosinophils
41. Regarding Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, which is **NOT** correct?  
(A) EBV-associated  
(B) The keratinizing type is most radiosensitive  
(C) The undifferentiated type is associated with abundant lymphocytic infiltrates  
(D) Rare in USA, but common in southern China
42. Regarding the pathology of chronic gastritis, which is **NOT** correct?  
(A) may be associated with Helicobacter pylori infection or autoimmunity  
(B) Helicobacter pylori may also cause Vitamin B12 deficiency  
(C) Helicobacter pylori may also cause gastric MALToma  
(D) Helicobacter pylori may also cause adenocarcinoma
43. Alcoholic hepatitis is characterized by all the following, **EXCEPT**:  
(A) hepatocyte swelling and necrosis (B) Mallory body  
(C) Neutrophilic reaction (D) Feathery degeneration
44. Which of the following genetic change is least associated with invasive pancreatic adenocarcinoma?  
(A) KRAS (B) TP53 (C) p16/CDKN2A (D) TGF beta
45. Proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, hyperlipidemia, and lipiduria are criteria for:  
(A) Nephritic syndrome (B) RPGN (C) Nephrotic syndrome (D) Chronic renal failure
46. A germ cell tumor of the testis with large round polygonal cells, clear cytoplasm, and prominent nucleoli is most compatible with:  
(A) seminoma (B) embryonal carcinoma (C) choriocarcinoma (D) yolk sac tumor
47. In dating the menstrual cycle, basal sub-nuclear vacuoles are characteristic of:  
(A) Proliferative phase (B) Early secretory phase  
(C) Late secretory phase (D) Menstrual endometrium
48. By gene expression profiling, the most common subtype of breast cancer is:  
(A) Luminal A (B) Luminal B (C) Basal-like (D) Her2-positive
49. In CNS pathology, the presence of eosinophilic Negri body is diagnostic of:  
(A) cytomegalovirus infection (B) Rabies  
(C) HIV infection (D) Herpes simplex virus infection
50. In diabetic nephropathy, the term Kimmelstiel-Wilson disease refers to:  
(A) Nodular glomerulosclerosis (B) Diffuse mesangial sclerosis  
(C) Arteriosclerosis (D) All of them.