

1. Please describe the clinical signs, laboratory abnormalities, the diagnostic tests and treatment of the "immune-mediated hemolytic anemia" in dogs? (10%)
2. Please make a list and explain about the ways to correct hyperkalemia in acute kidney disease. (10%)
3. A dog is presented with a chief complaint of "vomit". What diagnostic approaches you will make to differentiate different etiologies? (10%)
4. Please describe the clinical signs of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in cats and how to make a diagnosis of it (10%).
5. 請問犬組織細胞肉瘤常見的臨床症狀及副腫瘤症候群有哪些？(3%)
6. 請問 NSAID 在腫瘤治療的適應症及 MOA 為何？(3%)
7. 請闡述腫瘤免疫治療的機制有哪些？(4%)

8. A 5 year-old male Dachshund was presented with possible vision problem. Physical examination was unremarkable. Results of the cranial nerve examination were listed in the table.

	Left	Right
Menace response	Normal	Absent
Pupillary light reflex – stimulate the right eye	Absent	Absent
Pupillary light reflex – stimulate the left eye	Normal	Normal
Vestibular eye movement (vestibular-ocular reflex)	Normal	Normal
Facial sensation	Normal	Normal
Palpebral reflex	Normal	Normal
Gag reflex	Normal	Normal

- A. Write down the nerve(s) and brain component involved in testing vestibular eye movement and palpebral reflex (ex. gag reflex: CN 9 and CN 10, brainstem). (2%)
  - B. Based on the information in the table, what is the potential lesion localization? Please list all the possibilities in details and mark the right or left side if possible. (3%)
  - C. The rest of neurological examinations revealed delayed response when performing postural reaction tests (proprioceptive positioning and hopping test) in the right thoracic limb and the right pelvic limb. Other neurological examinations were unremarkable. Combined all the information, what is the lesion localization for this dog? (1%)
9. Please describe the management ways of globe (eyeball) proptosis. (6%)

見背面

10. What is Brachycephalic Obstructive Airway Syndrome (BOAS)? Please describe the managements and surgical treatments for BOAS patients. (6%)
11. Please answer the questions about the canine cranial cruciate ligament deficiency (CCLD):
- The surgical procedures for CCLD can be categorized into intracapsular stabilization, extracapsular stabilization, and osteotomy. Which one among those procedures has been reported having higher postoperative complication rate than the other two? (1%)
  - Please list two diagnostic methods for CCLD in orthopedic exam. (2%)
  - What is the most common concurrent injury found in the CCLD stifle or may be found after CCL repair surgery? (2%)
12. Please describe the medical managements and surgical treatments for feline chylothorax. (6%)
13. Please describe ovariohysterectomy surgery procedure. (5%)
14. Please describe indirect bone healing. (4%)
15. 一隻約八歲雄性未絕育流浪貓，體重約 3.5Kg，被救援後送來醫院，身體狀況偏瘦 (BCS 2/5)，未發燒，仍有食欲。主訴為在肛門臀部附近有大型 (7X5cm) 開放傷口，有化膿及部份皮膚壞死，肌肉暴露。牠同時有左側股骨遠端長斜斷骨折，斷端位於皮下尚未穿出，骨折斷端於 X 光尚未觀察到新骨痂生成。基礎體檢正常，基礎血液化學除白蛋白 2.2g/dL 偏低外，其他均在參考值範圍，白血球稍偏高 (22,000/ $\mu$ L)，無核左轉，輕度貧血。收容人為大學生，願意協助照顧動物直到痊癒後，再送養或放養原地。經收容人募得醫藥費共約四萬元台幣，請問您如何規劃牠的後續診斷和治療步驟？其皮膚創傷與骨折的治療主要原則，預期可能碰到哪些併發症？如何處理？護理建議為何？及各項治療的預估費用與總金額？請儘量照處理前後的邏輯自行分項回答。(12%)

試題隨卷繳回