

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。

1. A 5-year-old male neutered miniature Poodle presented with an acute onset paraplegia. This happened yesterday while he was chasing a ball and ran onto the wall. Physical exam was unremarkable.
Neurological exam revealed:
 - Normal mentation
 - Paraplegia
 - Postural reaction tests: normal in thoracic limbs, absent in pelvic limbs
 - Normal spinal reflexes in all limbs
 - Cutaneous trunci reflex: cut-off at L2 vertebral level
 - Markedly increased muscle tone in the thoracic limbs
 - Pain perception present in all limbs
 - Mild discomfort when palpating the thoraco-lumbar junction
 - Normal cranial nerve examDifferential diagnoses include (a) degenerative disc extrusion/protrusion and (b) acute non-compressive nucleus pulposus extrusion.
 - (1) How to explain the markedly increased muscle tone in the thoracic limbs? Please also describe the specific term for this condition. (1%)
 - (2) About the two differential diagnosis, please describe/compare the typical diagnostic imaging findings and the management plan to achieve the best recovery for this patient. (4%)
2. Please describe the following skeletal diseases in dogs:
 - (1) Hypertrophic osteodystrophy (HOD); (5%)
 - (2) Hypertrophic osteopathy. (5%)
3. A 4-year-old male neutered domestic short-hair cat presented with clinical signs of dysuria, pollakiuria, and periuria at home for 2 days.
 - (1) Please list your tentative diagnoses by the descending order of prevalence (6%)
 - (2) To differentiate your tentative diagnoses, what are the 3 most crucial information in history you have to know? (3%)
 - (3) To differentiate your tentative diagnoses, what is the most important finding you have to get on physical exam? (2%)
4. Please describe the clinical characteristics, surgical treatments and prognosis of congenital palatal defects in dogs. (5%)
5. Which of the following statements is True in relation to prostaglandin analogues of anti-glaucoma drugs? _____ (5%)
 - A. Reduction of intraocular pressure (IOP) by increased iridocorneal outflow of aqueous humor;
 - B. Can cause mydriatic (dilated pupil) in dogs;
 - C. More effective in canine glaucoma than feline glaucoma;
 - D. Good to use in inflamed eyes.
6. 犬貓在側腹部有一處大型皮膚/皮下組織腫塊，請問：
 - (1) 最常見的原因為那些？(2%)
 - (2) 您的診斷及治療的程序怎麼安排？(3%)
 - (3) 該腫瘤經過大範圍外科切除後，形成全厚度的皮膚缺損，請畫圖舉例可以考慮使用的皮瓣(skin flap)種類。(4%)
7. 請述常見容易造成嘔吐及反流的上消化道”外科疾病” 4 種，及其診斷方式、外科治療方式與預後。(5%)

見背面

8. Please describe the treatment for Addisonian crisis.(10%)
9. Please make a description about the etiology and clinical findings of hypokalemia in chronic kidney disease. (10%)
10. A dog is presented with a chief complaint of "vomit". What diagnostic approaches you will make to differentiate different etiologies?(10%)
11. 請敘述狗感染 *Ehrlichia canis* 之後的臨床症狀，血液學可能之變化，目前可以檢測的方式，這些檢測方式的優缺點。(10%)
12. 請問何謂 Warburg effect?請簡述其影響(2%)
13. 放射治療的 Late effect 為何?請簡述不同器官系統的影響(2%)
14. 腫瘤微環境指的是何種變化?(2%)
15. 請說明與腫瘤轉移有關的分子機制為何?(2%)
16. 腫瘤的高血鈣成因有何?(2%)

試題隨卷繳回