

每小題 2 分，請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

- Excessive un-mineralized bone matrix is associated deficiency of
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin D (C) Vitamin E (D) Vitamin K
- The earliest changes in atherosclerosis is
(A) endothelial injury (B) macrophage activation and migration into intima
(C) uptake of lipids by macrophage (D) smooth muscle proliferation and collagen deposits
- Hyaline arteriosclerosis and hyperplastic arteriosclerosis are characteristic pathological changes associated with
(A) atherosclerosis (B) vasculitis (C) hypertension (D) dissecting aortic aneurysm
- The most common lymphoma is
(A) Hodgkin lymphoma (B) diffuse large B cell lymphoma
(C) T cell lymphoma (D) small lymphocytic lymphoma
- A nodular pattern is typically associated with the histopathology of
(A) small lymphocytic lymphoma (B) follicular lymphoma
(C) mantle cell lymphoma (D) marginal zone lymphoma
- Diffuse alveolar damage and hyaline membrane formation is usually present in
(A) asthma (B) emphysema (C) chronic bronchitis (D) acute respiratory distress syndrome
- Among the 4 major histologic types of lung cancers, which one most often presents with metastasis and requires chemotherapy as the initial treatment:
(A) adenocarcinoma (B) squamous cell carcinoma
(C) small cell carcinoma (D) large cell carcinoma
- The most common cause of chronic gastritis is
(A) H. pylori infection (B) autoimmune (C) Crohn's disease (D) allergic reaction
- Which of the following description about gastric MALT lymphoma is INCORRECT?
(A) Lymphoepithelial lesions can often be found
(B) The lymphoma cells are derived from T cells
(C) Can be treated with antibiotics
(D) Often associated with H. pylori infection
- Intestinal polyps can be classified into neoplastic and non-neoplastic polyps, which of the following is a neoplastic polyp?
(A) tubular adenoma (B) prolapse type polyp (C) inflammatory polyp (D) retention polyp
- Pancreatitis may be acute and chronic, fibrosis, atrophy and dropout of acini, and dilatation of ducts are characteristic of
(A) acute pancreatitis (B) chronic pancreatitis (C) both (D) neither
- Regarding pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, the most frequently inactivated tumor suppressor gene is:
(A) TGFBR1 (B) p16/CDKN2A (C) RB (D) ATM
- Regarding germ cell tumor of the testis, the most common subtype, characterized by large round to polyhedral tumor cells, with a large central nucleus and prominent nucleoli, is
(A) yolk sac tumor (B) embryonal carcinoma (C) choriocarcinoma (D) seminoma
- Which tumor is graded by the Gleason score?
(A) prostate adenocarcinoma (B) urothelial carcinoma
(C) renal cell carcinoma (D) germ cell tumor of the testis
- Regarding molecular subtypes of invasive breast cancers, the most common type is:
(A) ER+/Her2-, the luminal type (B) Her2+
(C) ER-/Her2-, basal type (D) none of the above
- Regarding molecular subtypes of invasive breast cancers, the most common type in patients with germline BRCA1 mutations is
(A) ER+/Her2-, the luminal type (B) Her2+
(C) ER-/Her2-, basal type (D) none of the above

17. Basal cell carcinoma of the skin is characterized by all of the following, EXCEPT
 (A) activation of the Hedgehog signaling
 (B) frequent distant metastasis
 (C) the most common invasive carcinoma in human
 (D) palisading at the periphery of tumor cell islands and stromal retraction
18. Schwann cells are primary targets of damage in which type of peripheral neuropathy?
 (A) axonal neuropathy (B) demyelinating neuropathy
 (C) neuronopathy (D) none of the above
19. Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune disease, due to antibodies against
 (A) the skeletal muscle (B) the peripheral nerve (C) the neuromuscular junction (D) the motor neuron
20. In diabetic retinopathy may be classified into non-proliferative and proliferative types, which one of the following changes is associated with the proliferative type?
 (A) microaneurysm
 (B) thickening of the basement membrane of the vessel
 (C) macula edema
 (D) neovascularization
21. The dominant cells in most chronic inflammatory reactions are
 (A) eosinophils (B) macrophages (C) neutrophils (D) mast cells
22. Trisomy 21 is a common cause of mental retardation. It is
 (A) also called Down syndrome (B) related to maternal age
 (C) about 1% of the patient may be mosaic (D) all of the above are correct
23. A tumor suppressor gene, also called guardian of the genome, that regulates cell cycle progression, DNA repair, cellular senescence, and apoptosis, is:
 (A) PTEN (B) TP53 (C) CDKN2A (D) APC
24. BCR-ABL translocation is found in
 (A) acute myeloid leukemia (B) acute lymphoblastic leukemia
 (C) chronic myeloid leukemia (D) chronic lymphocytic leukemia
25. The stem-cell like properties of cancer cells include, all of the following, EXCEPT
 (A) evasion of senescence
 (B) evasion of mitosis crisis
 (C) self-renewal
 (D) switch of metabolism to aerobic glycolysis (the Warburg effect)
26. 發炎是一種生物的保護機轉，請問下列那些刺激可以誘發發炎反應？
 (A) 死亡組織 (B) 外來物 (C) 致病細菌 (D) 以上皆是
27. 下列何者為細胞受傷害或慢性刺激後出現的變化？
 (A) hyperplasia (B) metaplasia (C) atrophy (D) 以上皆是
28. 下列何者為慢性發炎的特色？
 (A) 發炎與修復同時存在 (B) 發炎細胞以淋巴球 lymphocytes 與 histiocytes 為主
 (C) 可能造成器官纖維化並喪失功能 (D) 以上皆是
29. 結核菌引起的典型發炎為何種型態？
 (A) 漿液性發炎 (B) 化膿性發炎 (C) 肉芽腫性發炎 (D) 急性發炎
30. 病毒與某些腫瘤有關，請問下列病毒與相關的腫瘤配對何者正確？
 (1) Epstein-Barr virus - 鼻咽癌； (2) B 肝病毒 - 肝癌；
 (3) 人類乳突病毒 - 子宮頸癌； (4) 人類乳突病毒 - 口咽癌
 (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 4 (C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4
31. 口腔念珠菌(candida)感染比較不常出現在何種病人上？
 (A) 愛滋病患 (B) 器官移植 (C) 接受類固醇治療的病人 (D) 長期接受抗生素治療的病人

32. 下列何者為左心衰竭代表性的臨床症狀或發現？
 (1)肺水腫導致呼吸困難； (2)心室肥大 cardiomegaly；
 (3)下肢水腫； (4)肝腫大與荳蔻肝 nutmeg liver
 (A) 1, 2 (B) 3, 4 (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 4
33. 下列何者為右心衰竭代表性的臨床症狀或發現？
 (1)肺水腫導致呼吸困難； (2)心室肥大 cardiomegaly；
 (3)下肢水腫； (4)肝腫大與荳蔻肝 nutmeg liver
 (A) 1, 2 (B) 3, 4 (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 4
34. 下列何者不是 hallmarks of cancer？
 (A)代謝途徑常用 oxidative phosphorylation (B) sustained angiogenesis
 (C) limitless replication potential (D) evasion of cell death
35. 肺腺癌在台灣最常見的致癌基因突變為何？
 (A) MET (B) ALK (C) EGFR (D) NTRK
36. 石棉與下列何種疾病較無相關性？
 (A)間皮瘤 (B)肺纖維化 (C)肺癌 (D)肺氣腫
37. 下列何者不是導致社區性肺炎(community acquired pneumonia)的常見病原菌？
 (A) Streptococcus pneumoniae (B) Haemophilus influenzae
 (C) Moraxella catarrhalis (D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
38. 下列何者較不會在免疫不全病人身上造成肺部的伺機性感染？
 (A) invasive aspergillosis (B) mucormycosis (C) Pneumocystis jirovecii (D) Pseudomonas
39. 下列何者不是氣喘(asthma)常見的病理變化？
 (A)嗜伊紅球(eosinophil)浸潤 (B)氣管黏膜產生黏液的杯狀細胞(goblet cell)增生
 (C)肺泡壁增厚 (D)氣管 submucosal gland hyperplasia
40. 幽門螺旋桿菌會造成下列那些疾病？
 (1)胃炎； (2)消化性潰瘍； (3)淋巴瘤； (4)自體免疫胃炎
 (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3, 4 (C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4
41. 家族性大腸癌的敘述何種正確？
 (1) familial adenomatous polyposis 與 APC 抑癌基因失去功能有關
 (2) hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer 與 MSH2/MLH1 基因失去功能有關
 (3) familial adenomatous polyposis 型態學上常見 tubular/tubulovillous adenoma 及 typical adenocarcinoma
 (4) hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer 型態學上常見 sessile serrated adenoma 及 mucinous adenocarcinoma
 (A) 1, 2 (B) 1, 3 (C) 2, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4
42. 口腔癌的敘述何種錯誤？
 (A)危險因子有酒、抽煙、檳榔 (B)為男性癌症十大死因第四位
 (C)東西方口腔癌好發部位類似均為頰黏膜 (D)白斑與紅斑為臨床可見到的癌前病變
43. 食道癌的敘述何者正確？
 (1)煙酒為危險因子； (2)常合併口腔癌；
 (3)台灣常見的病理型態是鱗狀上皮癌； (4) Barrett esophagus 與食道腺癌有關
 (A) 1, 2 (B) 1, 2, 3 (C) 1, 3, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4
44. 下列何者不是病毒性肝炎會出現的病理變化？
 (A) portal fibrosis (B) lobular hepatitis (spotty necrosis)
 (C) portal inflammation (D) granulomatous inflammation

45. 下列何者不是 Hepatitis C virus 的感染途徑？
(A) 輸血 (B) 飲食 (C) 多重性伴侶 (D) 共用針頭
46. 下列有關子宮頸癌的敘述何種正確？
(1) 與人類乳突病毒有關； (2) 癌前病變可由子宮頸抹片發現；
(3) 腫瘤細胞可偵測出人類乳突病毒； (4) 發生率有降低的趨勢
(A) 1, 2 (B) 1, 2, 3 (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4
47. 下列何種肝炎病毒最易成為慢性肝炎？
(A) hepatitis A (B) hepatitis B (C) hepatitis C (D) hepatitis E
48. 慢性 B 肝患者抽血檢查下列何項不會是陽性？
(A) HBcAg (B) Anti-HBc (C) HBsAg (D) Anti-HBs
49. 下列何者不是造成骨質疏鬆的原因？
(A) 老年 (B) 缺乏運動 (C) 營養不良 (D) 紫外線接觸
50. 有關阿茲海默症的敘述何者正確？
(1) 造成失智的主因之一； (2) 可看到不正常的 A β peptides 堆積；
(3) 病理上的特徵有 neuritic plaques； (4) 病理上的特徵有 neurofibrillary tangles
(A) 1, 2 (B) 1, 2, 3 (C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

試題隨卷繳回