

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。

1. In the following situations, how should the cutaneous trunci reflex react when pinching the skin at the specific level? Please describe the reflex result (present or absent) of each side of skin (right side and left side) (ex. R+/L+, R-/L-, R+/L-, or R-/L+). Write down your answers (A) - (F) on the answer sheet. (3%)

	Situation 1: Complete spinal cord transection at the level of T11/T12 disc	Situation 2: Complete spinal cord transection at the level of L4/L5 disc	Situation 3: Complete transection of the right brachial plexus
Pinch the skin at the level of L5 vertebra on the right side	(A)		(E)
Pinch the skin at the level of L5 vertebra on the left side		(C)	
Pinch the skin at the level of T9 vertebra on the right side		(D)	(F)
Pinch the skin at the level of T9 vertebra on the left side	(B)		

2. A 3-year-old male Beagle was hit by a car this morning. Immediately after the accident, he became non-ambulatory in the pelvic limbs. The owner brought him to your clinic soon after the accident. After the initial assessment and stabilization, neurological examination revealed a lesion localization of T3-L3 spinal cord segments. Now you plan to take radiographs as further investigation.

2-1.1. Which area should be examined by radiography in this dog? (1%)

2-1.2. How to evaluate the spinal instability on a lateral spine radiograph? (1%)

3. Which of the following statements is False in relation to feline glaucoma? (5 %)

A. Glaucoma is insidious, gradually progressive diseases in cats.

B. Most glaucoma in cats are secondary glaucoma.

C. Prostaglandin analogues are effective anti-glaucoma drugs in cats with glaucoma.

D. β -adrenergic antagonist (β -blocker) is less effective in lowering intraocular pressure than carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (CAI), but it can be synergistic with CAI.

4. Please describe the pathophysiology, etiology and clinical presentations of geriatric onset laryngeal paralysis, and the step-by step surgical procedures of unilateral arytenoid lateralization after laryngeal area has been exposed. (11%)
5. Except for the conservative therapy, please list two surgical and two non-surgical therapeutic strategies for canine bicipital tenosynovitis. (4%)
6. In traditional feline perineal urethrostomy, one of the most common postoperative complications is stricture formation of urethrostomy site. Please describe three of the surgical procedures in detail which are essential to prevent postoperative stricture and give a reason for each mentioned procedure separately. (6%)
7. 請敘述哪些時機您會用到以下的傷口關閉方式？原因是甚麼？(6%)
 - A. 傷口沖洗及清創後直接關閉。
 - B. 傷口沖洗及清創後關閉，並且置放 penrose 引流管。
 - C. 傷口開放不關閉。
8. 請敘述犬肝門脈分流的一般診斷、治療選項、及手術後照護注意事項。(4%)
9. 當中老年犬隻在體檢時，超音波發現脾臟腫塊，請問您的處理策略？(4%)
10. Please describe the clinical characteristics, surgical treatments and prognosis of canine oral malignant melanomas. (5 %)
11. Please describe in detail about the etiology, clinical signs and diagnosis of intussusceptions. (10%)
12. Please describe the possible causes, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of hypercalcemia. (10%)
13. Please make a description about the contributory factors of thromboembolism in cases with nephrotic syndrome. (10%)
14. Please describe the clinical signs, laboratory abnormalities, the diagnostic tests of the Babesia vogeli and Babesia gibsoni infections? (10%)
15. 請舉例討論腫瘤治療中免疫治療的種類與相關應用。(10%)