

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」依序作答，並應註明作答之大題及小題題號。

1. An 9-year-old male domestic short hair cat presented with an acute onset of head tilt to left, body leaning to left and ataxia. These clinical signs appeared 2 days ago and were non-progressive since then. Physical exam was unremarkable. Neurological examination confirmed the head tilt to left, rolling to left, and ataxia in all limbs. In addition, postural reaction deficits were detected in the right limbs. The cat appeared stressed, but the mentation was considered normal. Spinal reflexes, pain perception, and spinal palpation were unremarkable. Results of some cranial nerve exam were listed in the table.

	Left	Right
Vision	Normal	Normal
Pupillary light reflex – stimulate the right eye	Normal	Normal
Pupillary light reflex – stimulate the left eye	Normal	Normal
Facial sensation	Normal	Normal
Masticatory muscle	Normal	Normal
Palpebral reflex	Normal	Normal
Gag reflex	Normal	Normal
Tongue	Normal	Normal

- A. Based on the information, what is the anatomical localization of the lesion, and on which side of the brain is it located? (2 pt)
- B. The cat also presented with horizontal nystagmus. Please predict the direction of the quick phase of the nystagmus (quick phase toward the right or left side?) (1 pt)
- C. What is your top one differential diagnosis? (1 pt)
2. A 5-year-old neutered male Labrador is referred for a progressively enlarging ventral cervical mass and increasing inspiratory effort. Physical examination reveals firm swelling in the ventral neck and audible stertor. Cervical radiographs demonstrate tracheal compression and deviation.
- A. List three surgical differential diagnoses for a ventral cervical mass in dogs that may cause upper airway compromise. (3 pt)
- B. Describe two key anatomical structures in the ventral cervical region that must be identified and protected during surgical exploration of this area. (2 pt)
- C. Outline two potential intraoperative or postoperative complications associated with surgical intervention in this region, and briefly explain their mechanisms. (2 pt)
3. A 7-year-old spayed female domestic shorthair cat presents with acute respiratory distress following minor trauma. Thoracic imaging reveals a moderate volume of pleural effusion and lung lobe collapse. Cardiovascular parameters are stable, but respiratory effort is markedly increased.
- A. Identify two surgical or trauma-related causes of pleural effusion in cats. (2 pt)
- B. Explain how pleural space disease alters normal respiratory mechanics and lung expansion. (2 pt)
- C. Describe three surgical or procedural interventions that may be required to stabilise or definitively treat this patient, and briefly state the indication for each. (3 pt)

4. A 5-year-old mixed-breed dog, weighing 25 kg, is presented for right hindlimb lameness for 7 days, which becomes more apparent after exercise.

● Signalment & Physical Examination:

- ✓ Body condition score (BCS): 7/9
- ✓ Body temperature: 39.0 °C
- ✓ Mild weight-bearing lameness of the right hindlimb
- ✓ Mild stifle joint effusion on palpation
- ✓ Cranial drawer test: negative
- ✓ Tibial thrust test: equivocal
- ✓ No obvious neurological deficits

● Radiographic findings( A mediolateral radiograph of the right stifle joint):

- ✓ Mild blurring and displacement of the infrapatellar fat pad
- ✓ No obvious fracture
- ✓ No marked osteoarthritic changes

● Questions:

- A. Describe the main abnormal radiographic finding, explain its clinical significance, and discuss its diagnostic limitations. (3 pt)
- B. Based on the history, physical examination, and radiographic findings, list at least 4 reasonable differential diagnoses. (2 pt)
- C. Given that the available information is insufficient to establish a definitive diagnosis, list two diagnostic or clinical management steps you would prioritize at this stage, and clearly state the purpose of each. (4 pt)

5. A 4-year-old male cat, 5 kg, BCS 6/9, living in a household with three cats, no outdoor access.

● Presenting Complaint:

- ✓ Vomiting and intermittent diarrhea for 3 days
- ✓ In the past few days, frequent urination with dark-colored urine was observed, but the owner has not been able to monitor urination in the past one to two days

● Past Medical History:

- ✓ No chronic illnesses
- ✓ Up-to-date on vaccinations and deworming

● Physical Examination:

- ✓ Temperature: 39 °C
- ✓ Heart rate: 228 bpm
- ✓ Skin turgor: 2 seconds
- ✓ Mucous membranes: dry
- ✓ Abdominal palpation: distended, mild tenderness
- ✓ Bladder: distended, still palpable with elasticity
- ✓ Oral cavity and gingiva: no icterus

● Questions:

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- A. List two most likely surgical diseases or pathological processes, and briefly explain your reasoning. (2 pt)
- B. Based on one of the diseases you listed in question A, propose at least two reasonable diagnostic tests or imaging studies, and indicate the organ/region/item being examined. Briefly explain the purpose of each test. (2 pt)
- C. Based on the current information and the hypothetical disease you proposed in question B, what is the most urgent clinical intervention? Explain its clinical purpose. (1 pt)
6. Which of the following statements is false regarding generalized progressive retinal atrophy(gPRA or PRA) in dogs. (4 pt)
- (A) Clinical signs and disease progression of PRA are similar or comparable in affected dogs despite differences in dog breeds or causative gene mutations.
- (B) It is typically a bilateral, symmetric degenerative disease of the retina in PRA-affected dogs.
- (C) PRA-affected dogs develop progressive loss of vision, eventually leading to complete blindness.
- (D) PRA is an inherited retinal disease that most commonly affects purebred puppies and results in blindness at a very young age of affected dogs.
7. 腫瘤進行外科切除時，依照切除範圍的大小有哪些方式？各適合在甚麼樣的狀況？各自的優缺點是甚麼？ (4 pt)
8. 請舉四種常見的縫合線材，介紹其特性，以及適用的時機。(4 pt)
9. 請列舉四種非腫瘤的公犬生殖系統疾病。(2 pt)
10. 請介紹 ETCO<sub>2</sub> (end tidal CO<sub>2</sub>)在麻醉監視上的臨床意義與用途。(4 pt)
11. Acute tumor lysis syndrome 的成因、血檢異常及治療方式(10 pt)。
12. 請問標靶藥物 Palladia®的種類、適應症、及可能副作用為何？(3 pt)
13. 請問要如何降低或減輕化療帶來的風險及副作用？(3 pt)
14. 一隻八歲的馬爾濟斯未絕育公犬，被發現有後腹腔雙側腎臟部位之不規則腫大團塊，請問有何鑑別診斷，通常可用的檢查方法有哪些？(2 pt)
15. 請列明飼主在寵物離世時，失落心態變化的五個分期為何？(2 pt)
16. Explain how canine exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI) leads to gastrointestinal clinical signs. In your answer, describe the diagnostic significance of serum trypsin-like immunoreactivity (TLI), cobalamin, and folate concentrations.(10 pt)

見背面

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國立臺灣大學115學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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17. Please make a description of the contributory factors of thromboembolism in cases with nephrotic syndrome. (10 pt)

18. What are the general therapeutic principles for the gastrointestinal disorders? (10 pt)

**試題隨卷繳回**