

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	胸腔外科	鄭耀銘	90年6月13日第 節		
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胸腔外科 鄭耀銘

選擇題 12%(每題 2 分)

() 1. 下列何種陳述對於 Epiphrenic esophageal diverticula 是對的?

- (A) They do not occur with Achalasia or esophageal reflux stricture.
- (B) Radiographic demonstration of a 3 cm diverticulum is an indication for resection.
- (C) They commonly present from the left side of the lower esophagus.
- (D) The length of the required esophagomyotomy is dictated by the level of the pouch as determined endoscopically.
- (E) Dysphagia may persist despite precise amputation of the diverticulum at its base.

() 2. 指出下列何者為不正確:

- (A) 食道有三個狹窄之處。
- (B) 食道位於後中膈腔。
- (C) 食道分頸部、胸部及腹部三段。
- (D) 食道肌層有三層。
- (E) 食道肌層組織有平滑肌與橫紋肌二種。

() 3. 有關 Barrett 氏食道炎的敘述，何者正確?

- 甲、一般認為應在正常的食道及胃連接處的上方三公分處仍可看到不正常的柱狀上皮細胞(columnar epithelium)。
- 乙、它常見的併發症包括：食道狹窄、潰瘍、息肉形成、流血及類上皮癌。
- 丙、Barrett 氏食道炎的形成和胃食道逆流(Gastroesophageal reflux)有關。
- (A) 甲+乙 (B) 甲+丙 (C) 乙+丙 (D) 甲+乙+丙

() 4. 酸對消化道之作用為:

- (A) 腐蝕性 (B) 凝固性 (C) 對胃之作用較弱 (D) 可造成穿孔 (E) 對食道之作用時強。

() 5. 有關腐蝕性食道炎何者正確?

- (甲) 任何急救步驟是無法改變食道本身所受損的程度，包括範圍及深度。
- (乙) 在下列情形缺急診手術：急性縱膈炎、腹膜炎、在胃或小腸壁上看到間質的空氣(Interstitial air)
- (丙) 緊急置放胃管引流腐蝕物。
- (A) 甲+乙 (B) 甲+丙 (C) 乙+丙 (D) 甲+乙+丙

() 6. 就食道的構造來說，下列何者正確:

- (A) 無漿液膜 (B) 血液分段供應 (C) 粘膜層最堅固 (D) 長度有一定限制。
- (E) 以上均正確。

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醫五	胸腔外科	王水深	____年____月____日第____節		

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醫五 胸腔外科 王水深

選擇題 12%(每題 2 分)

- () Which of the following about coronary blood flow is NOT correct?
 - Normal coronary blood flow approximates 70-90 cc/min/100gm myocardium
 - The unit myocardial blood flow is 10 times higher than the rest of the body
 - The oxygen saturation in coronary sinus is lower than that in vena cava.
 - Coronary artery blood flow occurs primarily during systole
 - The extraction of oxygen in the coronary bed is two thirds or more
- () Which of the following should receive coronary artery bypass surgery EXCEPT:
 - Left main coronary artery stenosis of 60% with no symptoms
 - Left main coronary artery stenosis of 70% with chest pain
 - 90% stenosis of RCA and CX with no symptoms
 - 90% stenosis of proximal LAD and proximal LCX
 - Three-vessel disease with 90% stenosis of proximal LAD
- () Which of the following patient with left main (LM) coronary artery disease is considered for heart transplantation?
 - LM stenosis of 90% with angina pectoris
 - LM stenosis of 90% with no symptoms
 - LM stenosis of 70% with LVEDP of 12 mmHg
 - LM stenosis of 80% with ejection fraction of 60%.
 - LM stenosis of 90% with chronic heart failure and severe pulmonary hypertension
- () Which of the following are risk factors for coronary artery bypass surgery, EXCEPT
 - Age older than 65 years
 - Ejection fraction >60%
 - Female gender
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetes mellitus
- () Which of the following grafts are commonly used in coronary artery bypass grafting EXCEPT
 - Left superficial femoral artery
 - Left internal mammary artery
 - Left radial artery
 - Right gastroepiploic artery
 - Right great saphenous vein
- Which is usually NOT the effect of coronary artery bypass surgery?
 - Angina reduced
 - Mortality reduced
 - Left ventricular end diastolic pressure reduced
 - Left ventricular score increased
 - Actuarial 5-year survival rate increased

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胸腔外科 游堂振

選擇題 12%(每題 2 分)

1. () 腹主動脈瘤經 CT 檢查幾公分以上建議手術治療？
 - a. 2.0 cm
 - b. 2.5 cm
 - c. 3.0 cm
 - d. 4.0 cm
 - e. 5.0 cm
2. () 下列何者不是下肢缺血 Fontaine Classification 的 criteria？
 - a. Elevation pallor & dependent rubor
 - b. Intermittant claudication
 - c. Pain at rest
 - d. coldness, numbness, Raynaud's Sign
 - e. ulcer/gangrene
3. () 下列何者不是 Indication for surgical management of Aortoiliac occlusive disease？
 - a. rest pain
 - b. progressive ulceration & gangrene
 - c. atheroembolism with blue toe syndrome
 - d. Severe claudication
 - e. Shaggy Aorta
4. () 下列何者不是 Aortoiliac Femoral occlusive surgery 時重要的 Concept 會影響 Patency？
 - a. Inflow
 - b. Out flow
 - c. Profundal Artery
 - d. Profundaplasty
 - e. Timing of surgery
5. () 下列有關腹主動脈瘤 (AAA) 的敘述何者為非？
 - a. 70 至 75% 的 Infra renal AAA 在被發現時是沒有症狀的
 - b. 大部份的是在做 Upper GI Series, Barium enem, IVP, 或 CT 偶然中發現的
 - c. 腹主動脈瘤因為在後腹腔壁內，不可能壓迫到腸子，造成消化不良、嘔吐、嘔心
 - d. 巨大的腹主動脈瘤，可能壓迫或磨損椎骨造成劇烈的背痛
 - e. 病人有低容性休克，腹或背痛及跳動的腹部腫瘤時一定要想到腹主動脈瘤破裂
6. () 下列有關 Femoropopliteal occlusive disease surgery 的敘述何者為非？
 - a. An all-autogenous venous conduit policy for all Below Knee(BK) and infrapopliteal bypass
 - b. Prosthetic conduits should be avoided except when an Above Knee(AK) bypass is required and in shortage of vein
 - c. Emgency Forgaty Balloon Catheter for acute femoral embolization in Atrial fibrillation patient
 - d. Perioperative usage of PGE will not improve bypass graft patency
 - e. Compulsive graft surveillance after surgery is a recent major advance in femoropopliteal bypass surgery

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	胸外科	許文良	____年____月____日第____節		

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- Which of the followings is the most common histology of esophageal cancer in Taiwan?
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Adenosquamous cell carcinoma
 - Undifferentiated carcinoma
 - Leiomyosarcoma
- Which of the following condition is not the predisposing factor of esophageal cancer?
 - Caustic injury
 - Achalasia
 - Irradiation over mediastinum
 - Gastroesophageal reflux with Barrett's esophagus
 - Diffuse esophageal spasm
- The superficial cancer of esophagus means that the tumor does not invade beyond:
 - Mucosa layer
 - Submucosal layer
 - Muscularis propria layer
 - Adeventitia layer
 - Serosa layer
- Which of the followings is included in condition of extra-esophageal spread of esophageal cancer?
 - Involvement of recurrent laryngeal nerve or phrenic nerve
 - Mediastinal fistula formation
 - Involvement of tracheobronchial tree
 - Superior vena cava or azygos vein obstruction
 - All of the above
- What is the contraindication of resection for esophageal cancer?
 - Infiltration of adjacent organ (lung, trachea, great vessel)
 - Diffuse pleural or peritoneal carcinomatosis
 - Major involvement of abdominal lymph nodes
 - Distant organ metastasis
 - All of the above

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 2 學期 期中考試 (試) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	胸外科	許文良	____年____月____日第____節		

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6. Which of the following organ or material is the most convenient and most commonly used substitute for esophageal reconstruction after esophagectomy in esophageal cancer patients?
 - A. Skin tube
 - B. Prosthesis
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Colon
 - E. Jejunum
7. The most obvious disadvantage of stomach used for esophageal reconstruction in esophageal cancer is :
 - A. Multiple anastomosis
 - B. Less reliable blood supply
 - C. Acid production and reflux esophagitis
 - D. A peristalsis
 - E. Inadequate length
8. Which of the followings is not the disadvantage of right colon transplant, used for esophageal reconstruction in esophageal cancer?
 - A. Arterial venous insufficiency in ileocecal area
 - B. Incordination of passage in ileocecal area
 - C. Bulky cecum
 - D. Arteriosclerosis or more likely to contain colon diseases in old patients
 - E. All of the above
9. What is the most common used reconstruction route for esophageal cancer patients, who had undergone esophagectomy and one going to receive adjuvant therapy?
 - A. Posterior mediastinal route
 - B. Retrosternal route
 - C. Subcutaneous route
 - D. Transpleural route
 - E. None of the above
10. What is the best and recommended treatment for stage II esophageal cancer patient?
 - A. Chemotherapy alone
 - B. Radiation alone
 - C. Surgery alone
 - D. Concurrent chemotherapy with radiotherapy
 - E. Surgery with adjuvant concurrent radiotherapy & chemotherapy

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 2 學期 期中考試 (命題) 題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫五	胸腔外科	陳瑞祐	____年____月____日第____節		

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選擇題(每題2分) 12%

- The complication of cardiac operation may be due to which of the following etiology?
 - Inadequate intra-operative repair.
 - Improper transportation monitoring.
 - Incorrect post-operative management.
 - All of the above.
- The most important factor that influencing the safety during the transportation was?
 - The maintenance of the airway and adequacy of the ventilation.
 - The competency of nursing staff.
 - The perfection of the operation.
 - The patient's cardiac status.
- The first step in the ICU when facing with a bleeding cardiac patient is?
 - Notify the cardiac surgeon.
 - Check the coagulation mechanism.
 - Maintenance of the basic vital sign.
 - Restore the coagulation mechanism.
- The first step when the patient is in low cardiac output syndrome is?
 - Give inotropic agent or catecholamines.
 - Intra-aortic balloon pump.
 - Increase preload.
 - Vasodilator and the diuretics.
- Which of the following is in most close relationship with the cardiac arrhythmia?
 - Mg⁺⁺.
 - Ca⁺⁺.
 - Na⁺.
 - K⁺.
- When the patient is irritable and confusing, which is the last diagnosis that you should think?
 - Wound pain or urinary catheter discomfort.
 - Cerebral vascular accident.
 - ICU psychosis.
 - Hypoxia or airway obstruction.

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 7 學期 期中考試 (命題) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 生	胸 腔 外 科	魏 山 峰	____ 年 ____ 月 ____ 日 第 ____ 節		

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每題 1 分)

1. Which of the followings is the most common indication for heart transplantation ?

- (A) Ischemic cardiomyopathy
- (B) Idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy
- (C) Valvular cardiomyopathy
- (D) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- (E) Hypoplastic left ventricle

2. Which of the following conditions is a contraindication for heart transplantation ?

- (A) Ascites
- (B) Liver congestion caused by tricuspid regurgitation
- (C) Congestive heart failure
- (D) Active systemic infection
- (E) Ventricular arrhythmias

3. Which of the following statements regarding types of heart transplantation (HTX) is correct ?

- (A) Orthotopic HTX is better than heterotopic HTX
- (B) Orthotopic HTX is indicated when the donor's body weight is too small.
- (C) Heterotopic HTX is recommended if the donor heart's ischemic time is longer than 8 hours.
- (D) The native heart is removed in heterotopic HTX.

4. Which of the following statements regarding rejection after heart transplantation (HTX) is correct ?

- (A) Superacute rejection is due to antigen-antibody reaction.
- (B) Acute rejection usually occurs within 30 minutes after HTX.
- (C) Acute rejection is usually manifested by diffuse coronary arterial stenosis.
- (D) Chronic rejection usually occurs 10 years after HTX.

5. Which of following agents is NOT commonly used for immunosuppression after heart transplantation ?

- (A) Cyclosporine
- (B) Amphotericin B
- (C) Prednisolone
- (D) Mycophenolate mofetil

6. Antilymphocyte antibody after heart transplantation is characterized by:

- (A) It is derived from human serum.
- (B) It is used to prevent allergy.
- (C) It is used to kill human lymphocytes.
- (D) It is used to prevent leukemia.

7. Which of the following criteria for the selection of donor heart is NOT correct ?

- (A) Legally brain death is essential.
- (B) Systemic infection is a contraindication for transplantation.
- (C) Hepatoma patients can donate their heart.
- (D) The heart cannot be used after chest intubation.

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 2 學期 期中 考試 命題 紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫 五	胸 腔 外 科	魏 山 亭	年 月 日 第 節		

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8. Which part of heart tissue is used for detection of rejection during endomyocardial biopsy after heart transplantation ?

- (A) Right atrium
- (B) Right ventricular free wall
- (C) Left ventricular free wall
- (D) Right ventricular septum

9. What of the following statements regarding total artificial heart and ventricular assist device is WRONG ?

- (A) The native heart is removed during total artificial heart implantation.
- (B) The left ventricle must be excised when the left ventricular assist device is implanted.
- (C) Hemolysis is a potential hazard.
- (D) Energy supply is still a problem to solve.

10. Which of the following statements regarding immunosuppressive therapy after heart transplantation is CORRECT ?

- (A) Azathioprine interferes with DNA and RNA synthesis, hence reduce the white cell counts.
- (B) Antilymphocyte globulin (ALG) inhibits interleukin production.
- (C) Cyclosporine kills lymphocytes and hence reduces rejection.
- (D) B lymphocyte is essential for cellular immunity.

11. Acute rejection after heart transplantation is manifested by:

- (A) lymphocyte infiltration and myocyte necrosis
- (B) Lipid deposition
- (C) Antigen-antibody reaction on the endothelial cells
- (D) Thrombosis of the capillaries

12. Which of the following statements regarding dynamic cardiomyoplasty is CORRECT ?

- (A) The aim is to transform slow twitching muscle into fast twitching muscle.
- (B) Latissimus dorsi muscle is commonly used to wrap the heart.
- (C) The striated muscle does not have the problem of fatigue if without training.

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 2 學期 期中 考試 (命試) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	胸腔外科	黃炳勳	____年____月____日第____節		

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醫五 胸腔外科 黃炳勳

簡答題 12%

Please list the possible mechanism of remission of MG for aster thymectomy.

(至少填寫四項)

私立臺北醫學院 89 學年度第 2 學期 期中 考試 命題 紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	胸腔外科	陳復銓	____年____月____日第____節		

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醫五 胸腔外科 陳復銓

問答題 14%

1. Aortic Dissection 的 Predisposing Factors?
2. Why dose Ascending Aortic Dissection a surgical emergency?
3. In What conditions, the descending aortic dissection becomes surgical indication?