

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 二 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	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日第 5 節		

※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

八十九學年度婦產科學期末考試題

- RU-486 用於取代人工流產手術，一般建議懷孕幾週內適合使用？
 A. 6 週 B. 7 週 C. 8 週 D. 10 週
- 下列何者通常最早出現？
 A. Merarche B. Thelarche C. Adrenarche D. Pubarche
- 幾足歲以上還沒有月經，稱為 Delayed Puberty？
 A. 13 B. 14 C. 16 D. 17
- 口服避孕藥，其主要防止懷孕的機制為何？
 A. 破壞胚胎 B. 阻擋精蟲之移動 C. 干擾胚胎之著床 D. 干擾排卵
 E. 以上皆有可能
- 宮內避孕器(intrauterine device)的優點為何？
 A. 會降低骨盆腔發炎的機會
 B. 婦女可以自己取出(當她想懷孕時)
 C. 避孕效果極佳，所以可以一直植入子宮內不必取出
 D. 每個婦女皆適合裝子宮內避孕器
 E. 避孕效果良好，而且可以維持 3-5 年(因種類不同有所差異)
- 有關家庭計畫的觀念何者正確？
 A. 避孕、懷孕為女方的事情，為尊重女方的獨立自主男方不宜介入
 B. 選擇避孕方式應以簡單為主，越單純越佳
 C. 不論避孕或懷孕應有一定的計劃或思考，並以安全、有效、經濟為考慮之原則
 D. 節紮是最簡單而且有效的方式
 E. 家庭計畫簡單而言，就是選擇有效的避孕方式
- 和婷、25 歲為 Epilepsy 的患者，目前服用藥物非常穩定，這一兩年暫時不希望有小孩，您建議她的避孕方式以何者為宜
 A. 口服避孕藥 B. 保險套 C. 性交中斷法 D. 子宮內避孕器 E. 殺精劑
- 由於下列何項檢查的應用使得乳房乳管原位癌的比例大幅增加？
 A. 乳房超音波 B. 乳房攝影(Mammography)
 C. 細針抽吸細胞學檢查(Fine needle aspiration cytology)
 D. 理學檢查 E. 核磁共振攝影(MRI)
- 對侵犯性乳癌(invasive breast cancer)的治療，採用乳房保留之手術並加以術後放射治療，其優於改良型全乳癌根治手術(Modified radical mastectomy)的最大好處是？
 A. 存活率較高 B. 局部復發率較低 C. 減少女性外觀之破壞
 D. 縮短手術時間 E. 減少醫療費用
- 乳癌預後最有關係的是哪項？
 A. 腫瘤大小 B. 荷爾蒙接受體 C. 腋下淋巴腺轉移與否 D. 病人年齡
- 葡萄胎(Hydatidiform mole)最常見的臨床表徵為：
 A. Hyperemesis gravidarum B. Excessive uterine size
 C. Hyperthyroidism D. Preeclampsia

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 二 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	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日第 5 節		

※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

12. 葡萄胎刮除後發生局部侵襲性 GTT 的機率約為：
 - A. 1% B. 15% C. 33% D. 50%
13. Placental-site Trophoblastic Tumor 之特徵：
 - A. 是 choriocarcinoma 最常見的一型 B. 很早發生遠方轉移
 - C. 對化學治療較不敏感 D. 主要由 syncytiotrophoblasts 組成
14. Abnormal findings of Ceroical Colposcopy 包括下列幾項？
 - A. Aceto-white epithelium, Dysplasia and Punctuation
 - B. Punctuation, Dysplasia and Mosaic
 - C. Mosaic D. all of above
15. Tissue effect of Laser is :
 - A. Radiation effect B. Cold effect C. Heat effect
 - D. All of above. E. A + B
16. Which is the correct answer for the growth of cervical epithelium ?
 - A. Metaplasia is normal ; Dyoplasie is normal
 - B. Metaplasia is normal ; Dyoplasie is abnormal
 - C. Metaplasia is abnormal ; Dyoplasie is abnormal
 - D. Metaplasia is abnormal ; Dyoplasie is normal
 - E. None of above
17. 尿失禁(USI)治療有效條件如下，EXCEPT
 - A. PUV 角度 < 90° B. PUV 角度 > 90° C. Inclination 角度 < 45°
 - D. 尿道長度 > 3 cm
18. Vaginal Profile 何者與尿失禁(USI)可能有關連？
 - A. 00-00-21 B. 01-20-22 C. 01-00-22 D. 22-00-11 E. 01-10-22
19. Which of the following statement about laparoscopy in treating endometrial cancer is not correct?
 - A. Early resumption of normal activities
 - B. Guarantee removal of the ovaries
 - C. Allow lymph node sampling
 - D. Allow exploration of the intraperitoneal cavity
 - E. All of the above
20. Which of the following statement about laparoscopic radical teachylectomy for stage IB1 cervical cancer is not correct?
 - A. In recent years, there is a tendency of increasing incidence of invasive cervical cancer in the young age group worldwide.
 - B. Cervical cancer Stage IA1 can be treated with conization provided that the surgical margins can be free and an end cervical curettage immediately performed after conization is negative.
 - C. The standard treatment of early stage (IA2-II!) cervical cancer is either RT or a RH-PLND. Both could offer very high probability of cure, but lead to inevitable loss of fertility potential.
 - D. None of the above.
21. Which criteria for laparoscopic radical teachylectomy for stage IB1 cervical cancer is not correct?
 - A. Cervical cancer stage IA2 or B1 (preop MRT is recommended)
 - B. Nulliparity, age < 40 years
 - C. LN positive

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 二 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	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日第10:30-11:40節		

※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

- D.Surgical margin > 1.0 cm (at least 5mm from endocervical inner OS)
 E.None of the above
22. Which statement about radical laparoscopic surgery for carcinoma of the cervical stump is not correct?
 A. Treatment with local irradiation includes application of intracervical radium, which seems to improve the survival rate.
 B. The cervix is too short for intracervical radium
 C. Severe rectal and sigmoid complications after radiation therapy occur, including severe proctitis with long-lasting rectovaginal fistula.
 D. None of the above.
23. Which statement about laparoscopic radical hysterectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy is not correct?
 A.Surgical removal and histological evaluation remain the " gold standard for the diagnosis of lymph node metastasis in cervical cancer
 B.Clinical staging may be inaccurate
 C.With advance of laparoscopy, gynecologic surgeons use this technique increasingly for staging and treatment of patients with cervical cancer.
 D.Patients undergoing laparoscopic surgery experience shorter hospitalization, a smaller incision, less adhesion formation, faster recovery time, less time off work compared to patients with traditional abdominal surgery
 E.None of the above
- 24.Endometriosis patients mostlikely to benefit from surgery as opposed to medical therapy are those with ?
 A. Pelvic pain
 B. Ovarian endometrioma
 C. infertility
 D. adhesions
 E. all of the above
- 25.Side effects of danazol include all expect ?
 A. Hot flashes
 B. depression
 C. hirsutism
 D. weight gain
 E. dry skin
- 26.以腹腔鏡診視婦女，其中子宮內膜異位症之發生率為？
 A. 1-2% B. 20-40% C. 50-70% D.85-95%
- 27.The endometrial thickness seen on endovaginal ultrasound(EVU) in secretor phase :
 A. 10-20 mm B. 7-14 mm C. 4-6 mm
- 28.Hemorrhage inside an ovarian cyst is typically
 A. hyperechoic with decreased transonicity
 B. hypoechoic with decreased transonicity
 C. hyperechoic with increased transonicity
 D. hypoechoic with increased transonicity
- 29.Mucinous cystadenoma and cytadenocarcinoma tend to be
 A. A complex mass with cyatic compartments and internal structutres
 B. A thick-walled cyst with curvilinear calcification
 C. A thin-walled unilocular cyst with focal nodule

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 二 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	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日第 10:30 節		

※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

- D. A solid mass with discrete cystic parts
30. 哺乳類動物的胎兒對母體而言是：
 (A) Xerograft (B) autograft (C) semi-allogenic graft (D) 以上皆是
31. 下列何種 myoma 較易引起習慣性流產：
 (A) Submucosal (B) intramural (C) Subserosal (D) 以上皆非
32. autophospholipid 造成的習慣性流產的機轉，以下何者為誤：
 (A) 增加 thromboxane 的作用 (B) 減少 prostacycline 的製造
 (C) 增加 protein C 的 activation (D) 抑制 trophoblast 的成長
33. A patient in pregnancy with yolk sac tumor of ovary the positive tumor marker should be:
 (A). AFP (B). β -HCG (C). CA-125 (D). CEA (E). SEE
34. Which route of spread in the most common one of ovary carcinoma epithelial type metastasis:
 (A). Peritoneal (B). Hematologic (C). Lymphatic
 (D). Trans-diaphragmatic (E). Trans-vaginal
35. Which kind of germ cell tumor is the most common one in Taipei city?
 (A). yolk sac tumor (B). Dysgerminoma (C). immature teratoma
 (D). Chorioepithelioma (E). Embryonal carcinoma
36. The most important C/T drug in ovarian cancer is
 (A). VP-16 (B). Topotecan (C). Cytosine (D). Platinum (E). Etoposide
37. The most common ovarian cancer seen in younger than 20 years is:
 (A). Malignant cell tumor (B). Granulosa cell tumor
 (C). Endometrioid Ca (D). Serous adenocarcinoma
 (E). Theca cell tumor
38. A woman with stage I, grade I adenocarcinoma of the endometrium is treated with a total abdominal hysterectomy and BSO. Inspection and palpation of pelvic & para-aortic lymph node are nothing remarkable. On bisection of the uterus revealed confined to the endometrium, proved by frozen section. The following management should involve:
 (A). no further therapy (B). local vaginal cuff radiation
 (C). external pelvic radiation (D). pelvic & para-aortic lymphadenectomy
 (E). medroxyprogesterone
39. According to the FIGO staging (1989) for endometrial cancer, vaginal involvement without retroperitoneal lymph node, or distant metastasis, bladder and rectum not involved, the assigned staging will be:
 (A). IIc (B). IIIa (C). IIIb (D). IIIc
40. Which one statement about endometrial cancer is NOT true?
 (A). Peritoneal washings should be done in every surgically treated case, even in G1 lesion
 (B). The degree of histologic differentiation is one of the most sensitive indicators of prognosis
 (C). Age at diagnosis is one of prognostic factors
 (D). One or both ovaries may be preserved when treated with hysterectomy, especially in stage I lesion
 (E). In stage I endometrial cancer, there is about 10-12% incidence of pelvic node metastasis and 7-10% with para-aortic node metastasis

私立臺北醫學院 八十九學年度第 二 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	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日 第 10:30 節		

※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

41. A 71-year-old woman has postmenopausal bleeding. Fractional D&C reveals adenocarcinoma confined to the endometrium. The most important prognostic factor for this woman would be:
 (A). her age (B). the tumor grade (C). the size of uterus
 (D). The depth of myometrial invasion (E). none of the above
42. 下列何者婦癌的疾，可以用化學治療的方法，可能有治癒的可能性：
 (A)所有女性生殖道的鱗狀上皮瘤 (B)所有女性生殖道的腺癌
 (C)絨毛癌及卵巢 germ cell 腫瘤 (D)所有女性生殖道的惡性肉瘤
43. 下列何者是子宮頸癌治療的原則：
 1. 傳統上早期（一、二期）以手術或放射治療為主要治療方式
 2. 對於骨頭轉移時，化學治療優於放射治療
 3. 晚期（三、四期）目前流行 concurrent chemoradiation
 4. 一般建議，不管任何期刊，以化學治療輔助手術，是最佳治療模式
 (A). 1.2.3. 為真 (B). 1.3. 為真 (C). 2.4. 為真 (D). 4. 為真
44. 有關抗癌化學藥物之毒性，何者為誤？
 (A). Bleomycin 會引起 chills and fever (B). 5 Fu 會引起 diarrhea
 (C). ifusamide 會引起 hemorrhagic cystitis
 (D). vincristine 會引起 toxic nephropathy
45. Cervical cancer is the most common female cancer in Taiwan with about 2800 new cases and 900 deaths each year. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor to cervical cancer?
 (A) human papillomavirus (HPV) infection
 (B) early sexual exposure (C) multiple sexual partner
 (D) cigarette smoking (E) nulliparous
46. Multistage carcinogenesis emphasizes the potential interaction between three types of control systems
 (a) agonist induced signal transduction and the control of gene expressions (b) cell cycle control (c) control of the fidelity of DNA and chromosome replication. While cervical inflammation/trauma and hormone status/pregnancy probably relate to induced-signal transduction that increase cell replication, which of the following description about the cell cycle control in the carcinogenesis of cervical cancer is NOT TRUE?
 (A) there is mutant p53 suppressor oncogene in most cervical cancers
 (B) the breaking of E2 open reading frame of the HPV relaxed the suppression to the promotor of E6/E7
 (C) the gene products of E6 and E7 impaired the function of p53 and pRb respectively
 (D) none of the above
47. According to Ostor's collective study of CINs, the regress, persist, and progress of CIN 1 were 57%, 32%, and 11%, respectively. For CIN 2, they were 43%, 35%, and 22%. For CIN 3, the possible progress to invasive cancer was
 (A) 1% (B) 5% (C) 12% (D) 31% (E) 65%
48. About the Bethesda system for pap smear reporting, which of the following is INCORRECT?
 (A) the report should mention about adequacy of the specimen, general categorization, and descriptive diagnosis
 (B) low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) includes CIN 1 and HPV-related cytopathy
 (C) high intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) includes CIN 2 and CIN 3
 (D) the NCI interim guidelines for abnormal cervical cytology requests all patients with Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance (ASCUS) to have

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 二 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	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日 第 10:30 節		
※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。					

immediate colposcopic examination and biopsy.

49. Among the symptoms of endometriosis, which of the following is most unlikely?
 - A. asymptomatic
 - B. increased rectal pressure amid menses
 - C. onset of dysmenorrhea before menses
 - D. superficial dyspareunia
50. The definite diagnosis of endometriosis is :
 - A. palpable tender nodule in the cul-de-sac
 - B. a homogeneous echogenic adnexal mass revealed by transvaginal ultrasound
 - C. direct visualization and/or tissue biopsy by laparoscopy
 - D. non-menstrual phase CA-125 > 35u/ml
51. ASRM (American Society of Reproductive Medicine) revised classification is usually used for staging of endometriosis. Which of the following about this classification is false?
 - A. It is the only internationally accepted standard
 - B. It is to evaluate the extent of disease
 - C. The score is directly proportional to the severity of infertility
 - D. The morphology of lesion (red, black, white) is included.
52. myomectomy 後復發率大約是 :
 - A. 5%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 15%
 - D. 20%
53. chancroid 是何種感染 ?
 - A. syphilis
 - B. herpes virus
 - C. H. Ducreyi
 - D. HPV
54. condyloma acuminatum 是何種感染 ?
 - A. HPV
 - B. HSV
 - C. syphilis
 - D. CMV
55. 人工授精(AIH)成功之因素為下列，除了 :
 - A. 精子的濃度
 - B. 精子的活動力
 - C. 女性的年紀
 - D. 卵子的數目
 - E. 男性的年紀
56. 可作為胚胎共同培養(Co-culture)之細胞為下列，除了 :
 - A. oviduct cells
 - B. uterine epithelial cells
 - C. granulosa cells
 - D. vero cells
 - E. none of the above
57. 你覺得胚胎植入之時機最好的階段為 :
 - A. pronuclear stage embryo
 - B. 2-4 cells stage embryo
 - C. 8 cells stage embryo
 - D. morulla stage embryo
 - E. blastocyst stage embryo
58. luteal placental shift 最常發生在最後一次月經(LMP)的第幾週開始
 - A. 3 週
 - B. 4 週
 - C. 5 週
 - D. 6 週
 - E. 7 週
59. 有關 STD，下列何者為誤 :
 - A. 目前最常見的是 gonococcal infection 目前已少於 chlamydial infection
 - B. 過去二十年來最普遍的是 mycoplasm 中的 chlamydia
 - C. chlamydial infection 的潛伏期有 2-8 天
 - D. chlamydial infection 容易造成 PID 及 epididymitis
 - E. 治療 chlamydia 之 drug 為 doxycycline
60. 有一名病患，35 歲，狀況良好，經診斷為 Cervical ca. IIa，請問她的治療方式為 :

_____ (所有可能治療之正確名稱) 如果選擇手術切除，會有 61. _____ % 淋巴轉移，而需要進行後續 62. _____ 治療。
63. 如果病人優先考慮日後 Sexual life，你會考慮做何處理 _____

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 二 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	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日第 10:30 節		

※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

64. 如果診斷為 Cervical ca IIb，你建議治療方式為何？_____
65. 小如在懷孕 31+週產前檢查時，赫然發現 HIV(+)的結果，你會作以下的專業建議，但是其中那一項非正確項目：
- 應該同時檢驗 STS、gonorrhea、HPV 等相關性行為傳染疾病
 - 要儘可能安胎，必要時可以施打抗生素
 - 充分提供醫療諮詢，必要時可以在任何時間進行 zidovudine, didanosine, 和 alcitabine 等雞尾酒療法
 - 胎兒感染 AIDS 的機率有 30-40%，所以採行 C/S 是必然的選擇
66. 台灣名列全亞洲抗生素濫用第一名，聰明的你對於在懷孕期間用藥的原則必定相當清楚，既不會讓產婦陷入危險，也不會讓健保局核刪藥費、轉而回扣到自己的薪資。下列有關藥物的使用，何者錯誤：
- aminoglycoside 和 vancomycin 同樣會造成 ototoxicity，應儘量避免使用
 - thalidomide 舊藥新用，可以用來治療肝癌，但是產婦使用會造成胎兒海豹肢
 - aspirin 會造成 PDA 提早閉鎖，必要時用 indomethacin 代替，對胎兒較為安全
 - MAOI 的使用並不會導致畸形兒，只會造成媽媽發生 hyperthermic crisis 的危險
67. 有一名產婦在產程中服用許多藥物，胎兒出生時發現有 cleft palate 請問可能是服用下列何種藥物所致：1. Griseofulvin; 2. Hydantoin; 3. Carbamazepine; 4. Trimethadione; 5. Valproate.
- 2+3+5
 - 2+4+5
 - 2+3+4+5
 - 以上皆是
68. Which one is not an absolute contraindication of hysteroscopy ?
- cervical cancer
 - acute PID
 - pregnancy
 - inadequate operator experience.
69. Complications of hysteroscopy
- laceration of cervix
 - perforation of uterus
 - copious uterine bleeding
 - water intoxication
 - all
70. Prevention of traumatic complications in hysteroscopic operation
- bimanual pelvic examine
 - no need to sound the uterus
 - dilate the cervical canal only
 - use laminaria
 - all
71. Which is not the property of the stem cell ?
- It is not itself terminally differentiated.
 - It hasn't the ability of self-renewal.
 - It can divide without limit.
 - When it divides, each daughter has a choice : it can either remain a stem cell, or it can embark on a course leading irreversibly to terminal differentiation.
72. Embryonic stem cell is a _____ stem cell.
- totipotent
 - progenitor
 - pluripotent
 - terminally differentiated
73. Which is not necessary for human therapeutic cloning ?
- trophectoderm
 - enucleated oocyte
 - embryonic stem cell
 - cytokines and growth factors.
74. 由於卵質單一精子顯微注射(ICSI)技術之發展，目前之男性生殖醫學已經較偏重於那部份之研究？
- 附睪
 - 睪丸
 - 輸精管
 - 儲精囊

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 二 學期 期中 考試 命 題紙
期末 (試)

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日第 10:30 節 11:40		

※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

75. 目前與男性生殖相關之基因多半是由下列何種方式得知的？
 - A. 不孕男性家族基因連結研究(linkage analysis)
 - B. 利用基因轉殖技術所建立之不孕動物模式
 - C. 收集電腦基因庫資訊
 - D. 以上皆是
76. 為避免男性患者在接受放射性治療後造成不孕之問題，可建議其在治療前冷凍保存
 - A. 精蟲
 - B. 精原幹細胞
 - C. 睪丸切片
 - D. 以上皆可
77. Who is responsible for shotgun sequencing of human genome sequence
 - A. Craig Venter
 - B. Francis Collins
 - C. John Sulston
 - D. Shih-Feng Tsai
78. Regarding microarray technology, which one is NOT true
 - A. it requires more sample material
 - B. it can analyze multiple samples
 - C. it can detect gene expression
 - D. it can detect single base variation
79. Comparing "clone-by-clone" approach with "whole genome shotgun" approach to sequence the human genome, which of the following is true
 - A. whole-genome-shotgun is relatively easy to assemble
 - B. whole-genome-shotgun requires a physical map
 - C. clone-by-clone typically assemble BAC sequences
 - D. clone-by-clone leaves no gaps between BAC clones
80. Which of the following is wrong relative to the *Rickettsia prowazekii* and the origin of mitochondria:
 - A. No genes required for anaerobic glycolysis are found in the *Rickettsia prowazekii*
 - B. ATP production in *Rickettsia* is the same as that in mitochondria
 - C. OXPHOS is much more efficient at producing energy than glycolysis or the citric acid cycle
 - D. No genes encoding components of the tricarboxylic acid cycle and the respiratory-chain complex in the *Rickettsia prowazekii*
81. Which of the following is wrong relative to paternal mtDNA
 - A. Sperm mitochondria inside fertilized cow and monkey eggs are tagged by the recycling marker protein ubiquitin
 - B. There are no qualitative or quantitative changes in mitochondrial RNA transcripts during spermatogenesis
 - C. The down-regulation of mitochondrial Tfam protein concentrations in round and elongating spermatids coincides with the reduction of mtDNA copy number
 - D. In the majority of mammals, including humans, the midpiece mitochondria can not be identified in the embryo
82. Which of the following is wrong relative to mtDNA replication and transcription in the germ cells
 - A. The mtDNA content remained constant during development from the one-cell to the blastocyst stage
 - B. Human mitochondrial transcription factor A, promotes transcription of mtDNA and regulate mtDNA replication
 - C. Mitochondria in female germ cells assume unique spherical profiles
 - D. At ovulation, oocytes contain around 100,000 mitochondria which are structurally differentiated

私立臺北醫學院 八+九 學年度第 二 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	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日第 10:30 節		

※①請注意本試題共 9 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

83.人工協助生殖技術管理辦法規定捐精子或捐卵必需符合下列各點除了:

- A. 願以年償方式捐贈
- B. 女性滿20歲，40歲以下，男性滿20歲以上，50歲以下
- C. 未曾於他處捐贈精子或卵子
- D. 捐贈之精卵屬於負責保存之醫療機構
- E. 僅可於一處捐贈，有配偶者不一定要配偶同意

84.有下列情形之一者，醫療機構不得施行人工生殖技術:

- A. 施行代理孕母方式
- B. 施行無性生殖方式(複製)
- C. 使用培育超過14天以上之胚胎
- D. 使用供實驗研究用途之精子卵子或胚胎
- E. 以上皆是

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 二 學期 期中 考試 命題 紙
期末 (試)

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年6月11日第 10:30 節 11:40		
※①請注意本試題共 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。 ②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。					

台北醫學大學醫學系婦產科學八十九學年度

期末考試答案紙

姓名

學號

1.	22.	43.	64.
2.	23.	44.	65.
3.	24.	45.	66.
4.	25.	46.	67.
5.	26.	47.	68.
6.	27.	48.	69.
7.	28.	49.	70.
8.	29.	50.	71.
9.	30.	51.	72.
10.	31.	52.	73.
11.	32.	53.	74.
12.	33.	54.	75.
13.	34.	55.	76.
14.	35.	56.	77.
15.	36.	57.	78.
16.	37.	58.	79.
17.	38.	59.	80.
18.	39.	60.	81.
19.	40.	61.	82.
20.	41.	62.	83.
21.	42.	63.	84.

P.S. 請將答案紙與試題紙分開交回，以便批閱。