

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 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	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	年 月 日 第 節		

※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)。

- () 1. Which of the following is predominant in the metabolism of catecholamine in pheochromocytoma?
 - A. MAO
 - B. COMT
 - C. Conjugation
 - D. Sulfation
 - E. All of the above
- () 2. Which of the following catecholamine is often produced by MEN2-pheochromocytoma compared with the sporadic cases?
 - A. Dopamine
 - B. Norepinephrine
 - C. Epinephrine
 - D. Dopa
 - E. None of the above
- () 3. The most effective test in the detection of carrier in MEN2 is:
 - A. Regular serum calcitonin examination
 - B. Regular pentagastrin test
 - C. Regular 24 hr urine catecholamine or metanephrine examination
 - D. Regular serum calcium and intact parathyroid hormone examinations
 - E. DNA analysis of RET gene
- () 4. Which of the following adrenergic receptor causes vasodilatation?
 - A. α_1
 - B. α_2
 - C. β_1
 - D. β_2
 - E. β_3
- () 5. Laboratory findings in Pheochromocytoma except:
 - A. Glucose intolerance
 - B. Leukocytosis and polycythemia
 - C. Elevated basal metabolic rate
 - D. Decrease plasma volume
 - E. Decrease serum free fatty acid
- () 6. Most of the pheochromocytoma are not:
 - A. Malignant
 - B. Extra-adrenal
 - C. Bilateral
 - D. Familial
 - E. Secret norepinephrine
- () 7. Which organ the extra-adrenal pheochromocytoma are mostly often located at:
 - A. Upper abdomen
 - B. Organ of Zuckerkandl
 - C. Urinary bladder
 - D. Thoracic area
 - E. Cervical area
- () 8. Which of the diagnostic criteria of pheochromocytoma is wrong?

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	年 月 日 第 節		

※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)。

- A. 24hr urine VMA > 11 mg
 B. 24hr urine metanephrine and normetanephrine > 1.8 mg
 C. Blood pressure > 200/110 mmHg at glucagon test
 D. Plasma catecholamine > 950 pg/ml
 E. None of the above
- () 9. For the initial treatment of pheochromocytoma, which one is wrong?
 A. α -adrenergic blockade
 B. β -adrenergic blockade
 C. Combined α and β -adrenergic blockade
 D. Calcium channel blockade
 E. None of the above
- () 10. For the criteria of adequate pre-operative preparation, which one is wrong?
 A. Supine blood pressure < 160/90 mmHg
 B. Orthostatic hypotension < 40/25 mmHg
 C. Free of S-T change in EKG for 2 weeks
 D. No more than one VPC/5min
 E. None of the above
- () 11. Which is the third most common tumor of MEN1?
 A. Prolactinoma
 B. Parathyroid tumor
 C. Gastrinoma
 D. Insulinoma
 E. Growth hormone secreting tumor
- () 12. Which tumors of MEN may cause diarrhea, except?
 A. VIPoma
 B. Medullary thyroid carcinoma
 C. Gastrinoma
 D. Carcinoid
 E. Pheochromocytoma
- () 13. Which one is caused by the point mutation of codon 918 of RET protooncogene?
 A. MEN1
 B. MEN2a
 C. MEN2b
 D. MTC-only
 E. None of the above
- () 14. About MEN1 gene, which of the following is wrong?
 A. Located in Chromosome 10q13
 B. Is a tumor suppressor gene
 C. Deletion is the most common mutation
 D. Follow the two-hit hypothesis
 E. Mutation cause inactivation of the gene
- () 15. The indication of surgical intervention of hyperparathyroidism in MEN is, except ?
 A. Serum calcium level >12 mg/dl
 B. Symptoms of hypercalcemia
 C. Associated with Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 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	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____年____月____日第____節		

※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)。

- D. Four glands hyperplasia
 E. None of the above
- () 16. After a total thyroidectomy for medullary thyroid cancer most of the patients
 A. will have normal serum calcitonin level
 B. will need I¹³¹ ablation for residual cancer
 C. will have persistent hypercalcitoninemia
 D. will need thyroxin suppression treatment
 E. will need monitoring of serum human thyroglobulin for detection of recurrent cancer
- () 17. To facilitate further management with radioiodine, a patient of papillary thyroid cancer with cervical lymph node metastases should be indicated for
 A. total thyroidectomy with cervical lymph node dissection
 B. lobectomy
 C. external irradiation before operation
 D. chemotherapy before operation
 E. vit D medication
- () 18. Which of the followings is not a major prognostic factor of papillary thyroid cancer?
 A. age of the patient
 B. size of the tumor
 C. lymph node metastases
 D. distant metastases
 E. extent of invasion
- () 19. Which of the followings is not a surgical indication for nodular goiter disease?
 A. hoarseness
 B. evident air way compression
 C. superior vena cava syndrome
 D. rapid growing goiter
 E. combined thyroiditis
- () 20. Which of the followings is the most frequent symptoms and signs of intrathoracic goiter which need surgical treatment ?
 A. malignant change
 B. air way obstruction
 C. heart failure due to hyperthyroidism
 D. dysphagia
 E. rapid increase of body weight
- () 21. Which of the following treatments is most effective treatment for primary hyperparathyroidism
 A. parathyroidectomy
 B. bisphosphonate injection once every month
 C. daily diuretics
 D. hemo dialysis
 E. external irradiation
- () 22. After a successful parathyroidectomy for the treatment of primary hyperparathyroidism, which of the following statements is not correct?
 A. bone density will recover

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____ 年 ____ 月 ____ 日 第 ____ 節		

※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)。

- B. hypertension will recover
 C. urolithiasis will not progress
 D. renal impairment will not progress
 E. serum calcium will return to normal
- () 23. Which of the followings is rarely a cause of death related to primary hyperparathyroidism?
 A. cerebral stroke
 B. renal failure
 C. myocardial infarction
 D. hypercalcemic crisis
 E. hypertension
- () 24. Which of the following conditions is mostly caused by a parathyroid adenoma?
 A. secondary hyperparathyroidism
 B. familial hyperparathyroidism
 C. hypercalcemic crisis in primary hyperparathyroidism
 D. hyperparathyroidism in MEN-1
 E. hyperparathyroidism in MEN-2a
- () 25. After a successful parathyroidectomy for renal hyperparathyroidism, which of the following symptoms improves most promptly?
 A. bone pain
 B. skin itching
 C. bone density
 D. soft tissue mass
 E. muscle weakness
- () 26. Which of the following conditions in renal hyperparathyroidism is not indicated for parathyroidectomy?
 A. Hypercalcemia
 B. serum intact PTH more than 1000 pg/ml
 C. combined with aluminum intoxication
 D. hyperphosphatemia
 E. big parathyroid glands shown on sonogram
- () 27. Which of the following localization studies is most cost effective for hyperparathyroidism?
 A. Sonogram
 B. CT scan
 C. ^{99}Tc sestamibi scan
 D. MRI
 E. Tl-Tc subtraction scan
- () 28. Which of the following conditions is now the most frequent cause of death for gastrinomas?
 A. perforated peptic ulcers
 B. sepsis
 C. suffocation due to hyperacidity
 D. liver metastases
 E. peptic ulcers with bleeding

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____年____月____日第____節		

※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)。

- () 29. Somatostatin analogues are most effective in the management of which of the following endocrine tumors?
 A. Gastrinoma
 B. VIP oma
 C. Insulinoma
 D. carcinoid tumors
 E. medullary thyroid cancers
- () 30. Which of the following endocrine pancreatic tumors is mostly benign?
 A. gastrinoma
 B. VI P oma
 C. nonfunctioning tumor
 D. insulinoma
 E. none of the above
- () 31. Serum TSH concentration inversely proportionates to serum FT4 concentration. How many folds of TSH will increase when serum FT4 decreases 50% ?
 A. 1 fold
 B. 5 folds
 C. 10 folds
 D. 50 folds
 E. 100 folds
- () 32. The clinical thyroid status of autoimmune thyroiditis may be
 A. Hypothyroidism
 B. Euthyroidism
 C. Hyperthyroidism
 D. A or C
 E. A or B or C
- () 33. Which of following is not autoimmune disease?
 A. Graves' disease
 B. Hashimoto thyroiditis
 C. Graves' exophthalmos
 D. Peritibial edema
 E. Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis
- () 34. Which examination is your first choice for a recently developed thyroid nodule with normal thyroid function ?
 A. Thyroid echogram and aspiration cytology
 B. FT4 + TSH
 C. Thyroid scanning and uptake test
 D. Thyroid stimulating antibody
 E. Neck X-ray
- () 35. The proportion of free T4 to total T4 is about
 A. 3 %
 B. 0.3%
 C. 0.03%
 D. 0.003%
- () 36. The most serious side effect of antithyroid drugs is

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____年____月____日第____節		

※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)。

- A. Agranulocytosis
 - B. Leukocytopenia
 - C. Thrombocytopenia
 - D. Leukemia
 - E. Abnormal liver function
- () 37. Iodine concentration in iodized salt marketed in Taiwan is about
- A. 10 ppm
 - B. 27 ppm
 - C. 50 ppm
 - D. 100 ppm
 - E. 150 ppm
- () 38. The major source of peripheral T3 is
- A. Production by thyroid gland
 - B. Peripheral T4 deiodination
 - C. MIT and DIT coupling in liver
 - D. r T3 transformation
 - E. Thyroglobulin
- () 39. The inevitable result of I-131 therapy for Graves' disease is
- A. Recurrent hyperthyroidism
 - B. Hypothyroidism
 - C. Euthyroidism
 - D. Vocal cord paralysis
 - E. Hypoparathyroidism
- () 40. Most Graves' disease patients in Taiwan were treated by
- A. Antithyroid drugs
 - B. Iodized salt
 - C. Radioactive iodine (I131)
 - D. Thyroidectomy
 - E. Immunotherapy
- 41 -43. A 65 years old male patient was brought to the emergency room (ER) due conscious disturbance with generalized seizure. He was noted to have polyuria, polydipsia with body weight loss of about 2 kg for about 1 week. He denies past medical history nor intake of drugs. He is a non-smoker and is non-alcoholic. Pertinent physical examination showed stuporous patient with vital signs of BP=90/60, pulse rate 100/min, respiratory rate of 22/min, T=38 °C. Skin is dry with dry lips and mucosa. He had rapid heart rate with clear breath sound. Lab showed blood sugar of 900 mg/dl, BUN 55, creatinine: 2.0 mg/dl, Na:155 mEq/L, K:4.2 Eq/L, ABG showed pH 7.3 pO2-80 pCO2-22 and HCO3 19, urine ketone +, serum ketone +.
- () 41. What is your initial diagnosis:
- A. Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)
 - B. Hyperosmolar Hyperglycemic Syndrome (HHS)
 - C. Alcoholic ketoacidosis
 - D. Lactic acidosis
 - E. A + B
- () 42. What is your treatment for this case:
- A. Hydration
 - B. Insulin therapy

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____ 年 ____ 月 ____ 日 第 ____ 節		

※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)。

- C. Sodium bicarbonate
- D. A + B
- E. All of the above

- () 43. Why is ketone less produced in HHS
- A. Less insulin deficiency
 - B. Less elevation of counterregulatory hormone
 - C. Inhibition of lipolysis
 - D. A + B
 - E. All of the above

- () 44. Which of the following about sodium bicarbonate in the treatment of DKA is true
- A. Sodium bicarbonate should be routinely used in all cases of DKA
 - B. Excessive use cause rebound alkalosis and adverse effect on Oxygen delivery, myocardial contractility, cardiac rhythm
 - C. Sodium bicarbonate should not be given in all cases of DKA
 - D. A & B
 - E. B & C

45-46 A 55 years old female was send to the ER due to conscious disturbance. On physical examination she was found to be in comatose state.

- () 45. What is your differential diagnosis:
- A. Hypoglycemic Coma
 - B. DKA
 - C. HHS
 - D. Stroke
 - E. All of the above
- () 46. Lab examination showed random blood sugar of 30mg/dl and intravenous glucose water was given and she gradually regained her consciousness. Past history showed no medical illnesses and denied taking any medication. What other lab work-ups should ordered during the hypoglycemic episode:
- A. C-peptide
 - B. Insulin
 - C. Cortisol
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
- () 47. What are the counterregulatory hormones during hypoglycemia except:
- A. Epinephrine
 - B. Glucagon
 - C. Cortisol
 - D. Growth hormone
 - E. None of the above
- () 48. Cardinal manifestations of thyroid storm:
- A. Fever of $T > 38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - B. Tachycardia out proportion to fever
 - C. CNS symptoms such as confusion, lethargy, coma
 - D. A & B
 - E. All of the above

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 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	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____年____月____日第____節		

※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)。

- () 49. Which of the following medications during thyroid storm inhibit extrathyroid conversion of T_4 to T_3 :
- Propylthiouracil
 - Radiographic contrast media
 - Glucocorticoid
 - A+B
 - All of the above
- () 50. What are the treatment for fever during thyroid storm:
- Aspirin
 - External cooling
 - Intravenous fluid
 - All of the above
 - B & C
- () 51. What are the metabolic disturbance during myxedema coma:
- Hypoglycemia
 - Hypernatremia
 - Hypercapnia
 - B & C
 - A & C
- () 52. What are the clinical features of acute adrenal crisis:
- Hypotension
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Hyponatremia
 - All of the above
 - A & B
- () 53. What are the clinical symptoms of hypercalcemia
- Hypertension
 - Diarrhea
 - History of renal stones
 - A+B
 - A & C
- () 54. What are the clinical features of hypocalcemia
- Tetany
 - Prolonged QT interval
 - Confusion
 - All of the above
 - A+B
- () 55. What are the endocrine dysfunction involved during pituitary apoplexy:
- Acute adrenal insufficiency
 - Hypoprolactinemia
 - Hyperprolactinemia
 - A & B
 - A & C
- () 56. Which one of the following statements about "adrenal Cushing's syndrome" is not correct

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 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	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	年 月 日第 節		

※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)。

- A. Resistant to low-dose dexamethasone test
 B. Resistant to low-dose dexamethasone test
 C. Low plasma ACTH concentration
 D. Response to CRH test
- () 57. The major "autoantigen" in idiopathic Addison's disease is
 A. 21-hydroxylase
 B. 17-hydroxylase
 C. 11-hydroxylase
 D. ACTH receptor
- () 58. Which one of the following has a familial tendency
 A. Aldosterone-producing adenoma (APA)
 B. Idiopathic hyperaldosteronism (IHA)
 C. Renin-responsive adenoma
 D. Glucocorticoid-suppressable hyperaldosteronism
- () 59. In a patient with ectopic ACTH syndrome, the potential findings may include the following, except
 A. Hyperpigmentation
 B. Severe hypokalemia
 C. Metabolic alkalosis
 D. Fasting hypoglycemia
- () 60. A 45-year-old housewife complains of increased pigmentation of the skin. She had received bilateral adrenalectomy 9 years ago. Her plasma ACTH levels are markedly elevated. Her sella turcica became progressively enlarged. The diagnosis is
 A. Nelson's syndrome
 B. Addison's disease
 C. Liddle syndrome
 D. Iatrogenic Cushing's syndrome
- () 61. Which type of the following is response to postural stimulation with an increase of serum aldosterone
 A. Aldosterone-producing adenoma
 B. Primary adrenal hyperplasia
 C. Glucocorticoid-suppressable hyperaldosteronism
 D. Idiopathic hyperaldosteronism
- () 62. The most common cause of congenital adrenal hyperplasia is a deficiency of the:
 A. CYP11A1
 B. CYP17
 C. 3-beta-HSD II
 D. CYP21A2
- () 63. The usual test for diagnosis of congenital adrenal hyperplasia is
 A. plasma 17-alfa-OH-progesterone
 B. plasma deoxycorticosterone
 C. plasma 11-deoxycortisol
 D. plasma aldosterone

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 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	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____年____月____日第____節		

※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)。

- () 64. The common test for diagnosis of adrenal insufficiency
 - A. Dexamethasone suppression test
 - B. Rapid ACTH test
 - C. Saline loading test
 - D. Clonidine suppression test
- () 65. Which one of the following about secondary adrenal insufficiency is correct
 - A. The common therapy includes cortisone and fludrocortisone supplement
 - B. The most common cause is pituitary tumor
 - C. The adrenal function seldom recovers.
 - D. The patient may present Cushingoid appearance
- () 66. Which one is not adequate for evaluation of adrenal incidentiloma
 - A. Dexamethasone suppression test
 - B. Postural test for plasma aldosterone
 - C. 24-hr urine VMA
 - D. sono-guided needle aspiration cytology
- () 67. If transsphenoid surgery failed to cure Cushing's disease, which one of the following is not preferable
 - A. oral ketaconazole
 - B. oral bromocriptine
 - C. oral Aminoglutethimide
 - D. gamma knife radiation
- () 68. Which one of the following suspicious of malignancy
 - A. high urine free cortisol
 - B. high urine 17-KS
 - C. high urine 17-OHCS
 - D. no diurnal rhythm of plasma ACTH and cortisol
- () 69. If a 26-old-year female complains of weight gain and amenorrhea, which one of the following is not adequate for differential diagnosis
 - A. 24-hr urine free cortisol test
 - B. ACTH stimulation test
 - C. urine beta-HCG test
 - D. plasma TSH level
- () 70. Which one of the following is not a single-gene disease
 - A. Glucocorticoid-remediable hyperaldosteronism
 - B. MODY2
 - C. Aldosterone-producing adenoma
 - D. Liddle's syndrome
- () 71. The advantage of diabetic education by means of the individual approach:
 - A. Multiple-feedback system
 - B. Time-Consuming process.
 - C. Interactional process among diabetic mebers.
 - D. Mass coverage.
 - E. Trends can be generated.
- () 72. The problem of diabetic education by means of (lie mass media approach

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 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	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____年____月____日第____節		

※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)。

- A. Effective in cognitive changes.
 - B. Lack of privacy for patients.
 - C. No immediate feedback.
 - D. Trends can be generated.
 - E. Possible tensions within the group of patients.
- () 73. Which hormone can enhance insulin release in response to glucose absorption?
- A. Catecholamine
 - B. Cortisol
 - C. Growth hormone (GH)
 - D. Somatostatin
 - E. Gastric inhibitory polypeptide.
- () 74. The most common secretory tumor of the pituitary in women is
- A. Growth hormone (GH)-secreting adenoma.
 - B. Thyrotropin (TSH)-secreting adenoma.
 - C. Corticotropin (ACTH)-secreting adenoma.
 - D. Prolactin (PRL)-secreting adenoma.
 - E. Gonadotropin-secreting adenoma.
- () 75. A panhypopituitarism adult male needs replacement therapy. Which hormone should be given first?
- A. Thyroid hormone.
 - B. Adrenal corticosteroid.
 - C. Androgen
 - D. Estrogen
 - E. Growth hormone
- () 76. Which drug has the highest probability to induce hypoglycemia?
- A. Acarbose
 - B. Glibenclamide
 - C. Guarana
 - D. Metformin
 - E. Troglitazone
- () 77. Which insulin preparation has the most rapid glucose-lowering effect?
- A. Lente
 - B. Lyspro
 - C. NPH
 - D. Regular Insulin
 - E. Ultra-Lente
- () 78. Which drug belongs to "Insulin sensitizer"?
- A. Glipizide
 - B. Glimepiride
 - C. Repaglinide
 - D. Rosiglitazone
 - E. Tolbutamide
- () 79. Microalbuminuria is defined as urinary excretion?
- A. < 30 ug albumin/day
 - B. 50-500 mg albumin/day

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 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	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____年____月____日第____節		

※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)。

- C. 20-200 ug albumin/day
 D. <30 mg albumin/day
 E. 30-300 ug albumin/day
- () 80. 胰島素能使下列細胞表面出現葡萄糖傳輸蛋白？
 A. 小腸上皮細胞。
 B. 腎小管細胞。
 C. 肌肉細胞。
 D. 肝細胞。
 E. 胰島B細胞。
- () 81. 第1型糖尿病
 A. 又稱成人型糖尿病
 B. 是自家免疫疾病
 C. 佔所有糖尿病的九成以上
 D. 不容易患酮酸中毒
 E. 通常死時胰臟尚含多量胰島素
- () 82. 第2型糖尿病
 A. 早期多半消瘦
 B. 吃進過多甜食會引發
 C. 死時胰臟平均含半量胰島素
 D. 台灣地區盛行率逐漸降低中
 E. 可以根治
- () 83. 下列方法會使血糖升高：
 A. 抑制澱粉分解
 B. 抑制小腸上皮細胞之鈉鉀 ATPase
 C. 增加肌肉組織糖原分解
 D. 服用類固醇
 E. 服用 glitazones
- () 84. 酮酸生成：
 A. Long-chain fatty acyl-CoA 能穿越粒線體內膜
 B. 抑制脂肪組織三酸甘油酯之分解可增加酮體生成
 C. Malonyl CoA 促進酮酸生成
 D. 第2型糖尿病患者容易患酮酸中毒
 E. 胰島素抑制酮酸生成
- () 85. 二甲雙胍
 A. 促進肌肉組織無氧糖分解
 B. 增加肝細胞葡萄糖新生
 C. 抑制澱粉分解
 D. 促進胰島素分泌
 E. 增加肝糖合成
- () 86. 糖尿病腎病變
 A. 進入多量白蛋白尿期後仍可用藥改善腎病變
 B. 所有鈣阻斷劑皆可減少蛋白尿。
 C. 降低血壓無助於過制白蛋白排泄
 D. 降低血糖無助於減輕微量白蛋白尿
 E. 減少蛋白質攝取量有助改善腎病變

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	年 月 日第 節		
※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)。					

- () 87. 糖尿病病人患高血壓時，如無腎病變：
- 應使用血壓降至 140-/90 mmHg 以下
 - 應使用血壓降至 120/75 mmHg 以下
 - 應優先使用 β 阻斷劑或利尿劑
 - 應優先使用鈣阻斷劑
 - 應優先使用 ACE 抑制劑
- () 88. 血糖濃度常年過高時：
- 低密度脂蛋白糖化，不易與受器結合
 - 高密度脂蛋白糖尿，不易被肝臟消滅
 - 比較不會發生白內障
 - 腎絲球體基底膜變薄，增加白蛋白排泄量
 - 以上皆是
- () 89. 糖尿病心血管疾病
- 控制血糖重要，但控制血壓更重要
 - 應將低密度脂蛋白膽固醇濃度降至 130 mg/dl 以下，以便預防
 - 應將總膽固醇濃度降至 200 mg/dl 以下
 - 已患心血管病時應將 LDL 膽固醇濃度降至 100 mg/dl 以下
 - 以上皆是
- () 90. A 45 year-old female patient is a case of Nelson's syndrome. As a rule, she will not have
- A pituitary tumor.
 - Increased skin pigmentation.
 - Increased plasma corticotropin (ACTH) concentration.
 - Increased plasma cortisol concentration.
- () 91. Which of the following diseases may manifest as acromegaly
- Thyroid cancer.
 - Pancreatic islet cell tumors.
 - Ovarian cancer.
 - Aldosteronism.
- () 92. A woman has amenorrhea and galactorrhea with hyperprolactinemia. The drug of choice is
- Estrogen.
 - Testosterone.
 - Cortisone.
 - Bromocriptine, Quinagolide, or Cabergoline.
- () 93. Prolactinomas are a frequent feature of the multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) syndrome. Which type of MEN?
- Type I.
 - Type II.
 - Type III.
- () 94. Which of the following situations should lead to a suppression in the secretion of corticotropin (ACTH)?
- Insulin-induced hypoglycemia.
 - Medical board examination stress.

私立臺北醫學院 九十學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (試) 命題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫五	內分泌新陳代謝	Lin, et al	____年____月____日第____節		

※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)。

- C. Administration of metyrapone.
 D. Administration of cortisol.

Match ONE answer ONLY in each of the following questions:

- () 95. Hyperprolactinemia may produce hypogonadism. The following statements are the mechanism, EXCEPT
 A. Alters GnRH pulsation.
 B. Interferes with gonadotropin action.
 C. Interferes with steroid feedback.
 D. Inhibition of aromatase activity.
 A. Cytolysis of gonad cells.
- () 96. Which one of the following statements about SMS 201-995 (a somatostatin analog, Sandostatin) is false:
 A. An octapeptide.
 B. It inhibits growth hormone (GH) secretion in preference to insulin secretion.
 C. It can be administered subcutaneously or even orally.
 D. Long acting ($t_{1/2} = 113$ minutes).
 E. Has rebound hypersecretion.
- () 97. Quinagolide (Norprolac, CV 205-502) is the drug of choice for treatment of hyperprolactinemia and prolactinoma, since it is a specific
 A. Dopamine D₂ receptor agonist.
 B. Dopamine D₁ receptor agonist.
 C. Adrenergic receptor agonist.
 D. Serotonergic receptor agonist.
- () 98. The association of Cushing's syndrome with carcinoma is one of the most commonly described ectopic hormonal syndrome. About half of such patients have:
 A. Oat cell carcinoma of lung.
 B. Thymic carcinoid.
 C. Pancreatic carcinoma.
 D. Breast carcinoma.
- () 99. In acromegalic patients, besides growth hormone, what hormonal concentration in peripheral blood frequently become elevated?
 A. Corticotropin (ACTH).
 B. Thyrotropin (TSH).
 C. Prolactin (PRL).
 D. Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH).
- () 100. Which endocrine disease that may NOT lead to abnormal GTT or hyperglycemia:
 A. Cushing's disease.
 B. Pheochromocytoma.
 C. Acromegaly.
 D. Hypopituitarism.
 E. Thyrotoxicosis.