

## 一〇九年度解剖病理專科醫師甄試 筆試試題

1、一位 36 歲罕病男性，遺願捐出自身大體供醫學研究，而有關病理醫師在教學醫院欲實施病理解剖，依據解剖條例，先將屍體報告書送達該管檢察官後，非經 6 小時不得施行防腐處置或執行解剖，屍體報告書送達方式，何者為是：

- A、屍體已由檢察官相驗後交付之屍體，可不必送達屍體報告書。
- B、因為器官移植及器官銀行採樣需求，已獲得家屬同意，在緊急狀況下書面送達地檢署，並即刻獲檢察官核可即可進行病理解剖。
- C、可先傳真「屍體報告書」至地檢署法警室轉值班檢察官，並獲電話紀錄或傳真回覆可以進行病理解剖。
- D、以上皆可。

**Ans: D**

2、下列有關 COVID-19 病毒之敘述，何者為是？

- A、為一種新型冠狀病毒 corona virus。
- B、病毒可透過飛沫、血液與體液等方式傳染。
- C、死者肺臟切片常見嚴重肺泡損傷與發炎。
- D、以上皆是

**Ans: D**

3、據法醫師法第 10 條規定，下列何者狀況需要解剖或建議檢察官執行司法解剖？

- A、送達醫療院所已死亡，且死因不明。
- B、死因有危害社會公益或公共衛生之虞。
- C、未經認領顯可疑為死因不明之屍體。
- D、以上皆是。

**Ans: D**

4. 下列有關法醫毒物學之敘述，何者為非？

- A. 甲基安非他命或古柯鹼可透過抑制神經軸突之多巴胺(Dopamine)再回收，而產生興奮感和體溫升高。
- B. 古柯鹼可透過抑制神經軸突之乙酰膽鹼(Acetylcholine)再回收，導致高血壓、心律不整和大腦出血等病症。
- C. 服用汽車抗凍劑 Ethylene glycol 自殺之死者，其解剖後可在腎臟切片顯微鏡下見到 oxalate crystals 沉積物
- D. 古柯鹼可造成孕婦之胎盤血流下降導致胎兒缺氧，嚴重則會流產。Dimaio forensic pathology, 2nd edition, Chap. 23

**Ans: B**

5. 有關常見死亡原因與屍斑顏色配對，何者較不常見？

- A. 一氧化碳中毒 → 櫻桃紅色
- B. 氰化物中毒 → 藍紫色
- C. 凍死 → 粉紅色
- D. 亞硝酸鹽中毒 → 灰褐色

**Ans: B**

6. 下列有關國內管制毒品之敘述，何者為非？

- A、Marijuana(大麻)之分子標的為 CBI cannabinoid receptor 之 agonist
- B、巴比妥酸鹽類之分子標的為 GABA receptor 之 agonist
- C、Ketamine (k他命)與巴比妥酸鹽類屬於國內二級管制毒品
- D、Ketamine 之分子標的為 NMDA glutamate receptor channel 之 antagonist

**Ans: C**

7. 有關法醫解剖相驗業務相關之法律規定，下列何者正確？

- A、未經認領顯可疑為死因不明之無名屍體不需解剖
- B、刑事訴訟法第 216 條規定：解剖屍體，檢驗員或醫師皆可獨立執行
- C、醫院內家屬投訴有醫療糾紛疑慮之死者，不用通知該區派出所轉由地檢署相驗，而可直接由院內專責病理醫師解剖。
- D、以上皆不正確。

**Ans: D**

8. 下列何者屬於實驗室安全在 ISO15189 醫學實驗室認證規範？

- A、實驗室應具備急救箱與緊急淋浴設備。
- B、實驗室應有良好動線與人因工程設備環境。
- C、工作壓力等心因性問題不屬於實驗室安全規範。
- D、以上皆正確。

**Ans: D**

9. 下列何種病人會產生洋蔥皮樣血管病變 (onion-skin vasculopathy) ?

- A. 糖尿病 (diabetes mellitus)
- B. 嚴重高血壓 (severe hypertension)
- C. 甲狀腺機能亢進 (hyperthyroidism)
- D. 腎硬化症 (nephrosclerosis)

**Ans: B**

10. 與年齡老化磨損 (age-associated wear and tear) 有關的心臟瓣膜疾病為

- A. 主動脈瓣鈣化狹窄 (calcified aortic stenosis)
- B. 僧帽瓣脫垂 (mitral valve prolapse)
- C. 風濕病引起的僧帽瓣鈣化 (rheumatic mitral valve calcification)
- D. 紅斑性狼瘡引起的心內膜炎 (endocarditis of systemic lupus erythematosus)

**Ans: A**

11. 下列何者是人體免疫複合體所引起的血管炎 (immune complex-associated vasculitis) ?

- A. 川崎氏病 (Kawasaki disease)
- B. 顳動脈炎 (Temporal arteritis)
- C. 高安氏動脈炎 (Takayasu arteritis)
- D. 藥物引起的過敏性血管炎 (drug hypersensitivity vasculitis)

**Ans: D**

12. 會產生 WWTR1-CAMTA1 gene fusion 的血管腫瘤是

- A. 類上皮樣血管瘤 (epithelioid hemangioma)
- B. 類上皮樣血管肉瘤 (epithelioid angiosarcoma)
- C. 類上皮樣血管內皮細胞瘤 (epithelioid hemangioendothelioma)
- D. 類上皮樣肉芽腫 (epithelioid granuloma)

**Ans: C**

13. 要診斷血管性腫瘤時應使用下列那個內皮細胞標記 (endothelial marker) ?

- A. CD30
- B. CD7
- C. H3K27me3
- D. ERG

**Ans: D**

14. 靜脈湖 (venous lake) 最常見的部位是

- A. 嘴唇及耳朵
- B. 胸部
- C. 腹部
- D. 大腿

**Ans: A**

15. 木村氏症 (Kimura disease) 和類上皮樣血管瘤 (epithelioid hemangioma; angiolymphoid with eosinophilia) 兩者最大的不同點是？

- A. 前者好發於老年人，後者好發於老年人。
- B. 前者常會侵襲淋巴腺，後者少見侵襲淋巴腺。
- C. 前者會有 HHV-8 病毒感染，後者不會有 HHV-8 病毒感染。
- D. 前者會有 HIV 病毒感染，後者不會有 HIV 病毒感染。

**Ans: B**

16. 心臟最常見源於心肌的良性腫瘤 (benign tumor of the myocardium of heart) 是

- A. 橫紋肌瘤 (rhabdomyoma)
- B. 纖維瘤 (fibroma)
- C. 黏液瘤 (myxoma)
- D. 副神經節瘤 (paraganglioma)

**Ans: A**

17. 瀰漫性大 B 細胞淋巴瘤 (Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DLBCL) 是最常見的惡性淋巴瘤，下列關於 DLBCL 的敘述何者為非？

- A. 分子特徵具多樣性 (molecularly heterogeneous)
- B. BCL6 基因的突變導致 BCL6 蛋白的過度表現大約發生在 30% 的案例
- C. t(14;18)牽涉到 BCL2 基因突變大約發生在 10% 到 20% 的案例
- D. MYC 的突變大約發生在 25% 左右的案例

**Ans: D**

18. 一位 5 歲大的男童因為有一個巨大的腹腔腫瘤來就醫，切片發現有瀰漫性的中等大小的淋巴球浸潤，合併有很多的有絲分裂、凋亡體，染色體檢查發現腫瘤細胞帶有 t(2;8)。下列敘述何者最可能是正確的？

- A. 腫瘤細胞表現 ALK 蛋白
- B. 腫瘤細胞表現 TdT (terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase)
- C. 這個腫瘤是一種 T 細胞淋巴瘤
- D. 腫瘤細胞跟 EB 病毒(Epstein-Barr virus)有相關

**Ans: D**

19. Felty syndrome 指的是肝脾腫大，中性球減少合併類風濕性關節炎。下列何種淋巴瘤最可能跟 Felty syndrome 有相關？

- A. Large granular lymphocytic leukemia
- B. Nasal-type NK/T-cell lymphoma
- C. Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma
- D. Peripheral T-cell lymphoma, unspecified

**Ans: A**

20. 下列何種疾病並非引起嗜伊紅球增加(Eosinophilia)的常見原因？

- A. Allergic disorders
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Parasitic infestations
- D. Drug reactions

**Ans: B**

21. 一位 5 歲的女童臉色蒼合併疲倦有兩個禮拜的時間。實驗室檢查發現全血球低下(pancytopenia)，週邊血液的抹片發現有很多的母細胞(blasts)。這些細胞呈現 TdT 陽性。染色體檢查發現腫瘤細胞帶有 t(12;21)。何者是這個病人最可能的診斷？

- A. B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- B. T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia

- C. Acute myeloid leukemia
- D. Chronic myeloid leukemia

**Ans: A**

22. 正常的巨核細胞 (megakaryocytes) 在骨髓裡面會有分葉的細胞核，下列哪一種疾病最可能在骨髓裡面出現”pawn ball”的巨核細胞？

- A. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
- B. Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)
- C. Primary myelofibrosis (PMF)
- D. Polycythemia vera (PV)

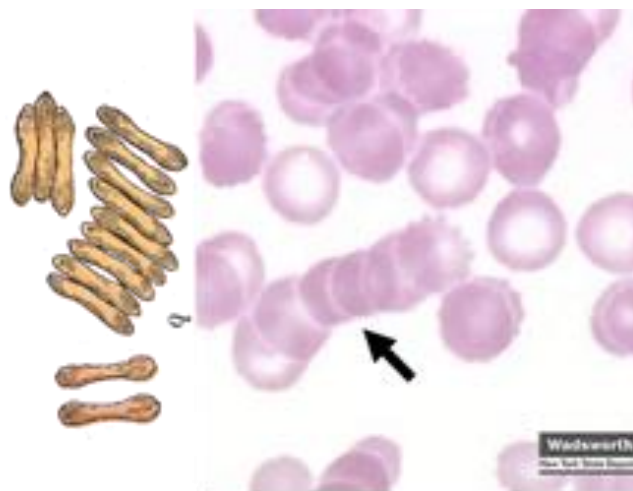
**Ans: B**

23. 急性髓性白血病 (acute myelogenous leukemia, AML) 病人併發瀰漫性血管內凝集 (disseminated intravascular coagulation, DIC)，最可能的白血病之基因突變為何？

- A. t(8;21); *RUNX1/ETO*
- B. inv(16); *CBFB/MYH11*
- C. t(15;17); *RARA/PML*
- D. t(11q23;v); *MLL* fusion

**Ans: C**

24. 以下對於這個週邊血球的圖形判讀 何者是對的？



- A. Sideroblasts
- B. RBC agglutination
- C. Rouleaux formation
- D. Platelet aggregates

**Ans: C**

25. 下列有關 diffuse alveolar damage (DAD) 的敘述何者**錯誤**？

- A. 一般可以分為 exudative phase and proliferative phase
- B. type II pneumocytes 常會有 hyperplasia 甚至出現 atypia
- C. proliferative phase 常可以見到 squamous metaplasia
- D. exudative phase 最主要表現是間質有大量發炎細胞浸潤

**Ans: D**

26. 下列有關 Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) 的描述，哪一項敘述是**錯誤**的？

- A. HRCT typically shows honey-combing in the subpleural region of the upper lobes
- B. IPF typically has heterogeneous histological features in the lung parenchyma
- C. 若病人已知有免疫疾病(Connective tissue disease)，就不適合採用 IPF 這個診斷。
- D. IPF 病人得到肺癌的機率較一般人高。

**Ans: A**

27. 以下有關 sclerosing pneumocytoma 的敘述，何者**錯誤**？

- A. 組織學上，可以看到 round cell 和 surface cell 兩種型態
- B. round cell 和 surface cell 在免疫染色和電子顯微鏡檢查的表現大不相同
- C. surface cell 大多為 CK7 (+), EMA(+), TTF-1 (-)
- D. round cell 大多為 CK7(-), TTF-1(+), vimentin (+)

**Ans: C**

28. 以下哪一個 IHC 染色的敘述是**正確**的？

- A. Enteric adenocarcinoma of lung, 其 tumor cells 大多數是 CK7 (-), CK20 (+)
- B. Mucinous adenocarcinoma of lung, 其 tumor cells 大多數是 TTF-1 (+)
- C. Low grade fetal adenocarcinoma of lung, 其 tumor cells 大多數是 beta-catenin (+) in the nuclei.
- D. 要確認是否為 adenocarcinoma with pleural metastasis 或是 pleural mesothelial cell hyperplasia, D2-40 (podoplanin) 的特異性要比 calretinin 低

**Ans: C**

29. For small cell carcinoma, 下列哪一種染色，最不可能是(+)？

- A. TTF-1.
- B. P63
- C. CK20
- D. P40

**Ans: D**

30. 有關肺腺癌的基因變異, 下列敘述何者是**錯誤**的?
- A. Solid pattern 的 EGFR 突變發生率較低
  - B. CAP guideline 建議肺腺癌都要做 KRAS 突變檢測
  - C. ALK 基因變異, 可以先用 IHC 染色來做篩選,
  - D. 與 EGFR TKI 抗藥性有關的突變, 最常見的是 T790M

**Ans: B**

31. 二期結核病最常見的部位在哪裡?
- A. Lower lobes, due to good blood supply.
  - B. Hilum of lung, due to good lymphatic drainage
  - C. Lung apex, due to high oxygen content
  - D. No specific region of lung is favored.

**Ans: C**

32. 有重症肌無力症的成人, 其胸腺病變最常見診斷是下列哪一種?
- A. Thymoma type A
  - B. Thymoma type AB
  - C. Thymic Carcinoma
  - D. Thymic hyperplasia.

**Ans: D**



33. Sinonasal tract inverted papilloma 及其衍生的 squamous cell carcinoma，很高比例具有哪一種特異的基因突變?未來可以成為發展治療的標的。

- A. KRAS
- B. Braf
- C. EGFR
- D. SMARCB1

**Ans: C**

34. Nasal cavity 的 HPV-related multiphenotypic sinonasal carcinoma (HMSC)與 adenoid cystic carcinoma 有類似的型態，下列敘述何者最為適當?

- A. HPV typing or HPV RNA in situ hybridization 能有效區分此 2 者
- B. Myb break apart FISH (螢光原位雜交) 能有效區分此 2 者
- C. p16 staining 能有效區分此 2 者
- D. MYB staining 能有效區分此 2 者

**Ans: A**

35. 下列 nasal cavity tumors 及其致病的 genetic changes 何者錯誤?

- A. biphenotypic sinonasal sarcoma 與 PAX3 gene fusions
- B. sinonasal glomangiopericytoma 與 CTNNB1 gene mutations
- C. NUT carcinoma 與 NUT gene fusions
- D. non-intestinal type adenocarcinoma 與 KRAS mutations

**Ans: D**

36. 下列有關 salivary gland polymorphous adenocarcinoma 的敘述何者錯誤?

- A. palate 是最好發的位置
- B. 具有 biphasic patterns
- C. 免疫染色表現為 p63(+)/p40(-)
- D. genetic changes 包括 PRKD1/PRKD2/PRKD3 fusions 與 PRKD1 mutations

**Ans: B**

37. 一名 65 歲男性因 moderately-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma 在 posterior buccal mucosa 處，接受 wide excision, tumor size 4 cm, depth of invasion 11 mm, p16(+) 依照 AJCC 第八版頭頸部病理分期，此病人 pT 為何?

- A. oral cavity, pT2
- B. oral cavity, pT3
- C. oropharynx, pT2
- D. oropharynx, pT3

**Ans: B**

38. Ghost cells 常是齒源性囊腫或腫瘤的診斷特色之一，以下何種疾病不具有以 ghost cells 為其診斷特徵？

- A. calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor
- B. calcifying odontogenic cyst
- C. craniopharyngioma
- D. odontoma

**Ans: A**

39. Giant cells 或 osteoclasts 常是顎骨病變的診斷特色之一，以下何種顎骨疾病具有 giant cells 為其診斷特色？

- (a) aneurysmal bone cyst
  - (b) Cherubism
  - (c) Paget disease of bone
  - (d) traumatic bone cyst
- A. (a), (b), (c)
  - B. (b), (c), (d)
  - C. (a), (d)
  - D. (a)

**Ans: A**

40. 以下的齒源性腫瘤及顎骨病變常見的基因變異組合，何者為非？

- A. Langerhans cell histiocytosis - BRAF(V600E) mutation
- B. Gorlin cyst - patched gene (PTCH) mutation
- C. aneurysmal bone cyst - USP6 gene rearrangement
- D. clear cell odontogenic carcinoma - EWSR1 Rearrangement

**Ans: B**

41. 下列關於發生在胃的 neuroendocrine tumor (NET) 敘述，何者錯誤？

A: Type I NET 與 autoimmune chronic atrophic gastritis 有關，常為多發性。

B: Type II NET 與 Zollinger-Ellison syndrome 相關，背景常見 parietal cell hyperplasia。

C: Type III NET 為 sporadic，大多單顆(solitary)，為臨床預後較佳的一型。

D: Type I 和 II ECL-cell gastric NET 都與 hypergastrinemia 有關。

**Ans: C**

42. 以下關於腸炎的描述，何者為非？

A: Lymphocytic colitis 的主要病理特徵為 intraepithelial lymphocytes 增加。

B: Ischemic colitis 常見 atrophic crypts 及 hyalinized lamina propria。

C: Collagenous colitis 的臨床特徵為水瀉及正常的內視鏡表現。

D: Cryptolytic granulomas 為 Crohn's disease 特徵，罕見於 ulcerative colitis。

**Ans: D**

43. 以下關於 gastrointestinal stromal tumor(GIST)的描述，何者為非？

A: Carney triad 為 遺傳性 GIST 合併 paraganglioma 及 pulmonary chondroma，與 SDH 基因突變有關。

B: Neurofibromatosis type I 患者的 GIST 常為多發性，一般不具有 KIT 突變。

C: Carney-Stratakis syndrome 患者合併有 GIST 以及 paraganglioma，與 SDH 基因突變有關。

D: 在相同腫瘤大小與有絲分裂數目的條件下，小腸的 GIST 通常比胃的 GIST 更具侵略性。

**Ans: A**

44. 以下關於 microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) 大腸癌的描述，何者為非？

A: 最常見的基因變化為 MLH1 promoter hypermethylation。

B: 免疫染色常見 loss of MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, 或 PMS2。

C: 若腫瘤有 BRAF V600E 點突變，病人可能罹患 Lynch syndrome 的機率高。

D: 對 immune checkpoint inhibitor 的治療反應較佳。

**Ans: C,**

45. 根據 AJCC 8th edition, 下列何者正確?

- A. Cancers involving the oesophagogastric junction (OGJ) whose epicenter is within the proximal 3 cm of the cardia are to be staged as oesophageal cancers.
- B. Tumours of anal margin and perianal skin defined as within 2 cm of the anal margin are now classified with carcinomas of the anal canal
- C. Low-grade appendiceal mucinous neoplasm confined to the muscularis propria of appendix is classified as pTis.
- D. Tumour deposits of colon cancer is regarded as metastasis.

**Ans: C**

46. 根據 WHO classification(5th edition) of neuroendocrine neoplasms of GI system, 下列何者錯誤?

- A. In pancreas, frequent mutations in MEN1, DAXX, ATRX are entity-defining for well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors.
- B. Poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinomas frequently have TP53 and RB1 mutation.
- C. The staging of neuroendocrine carcinoma(NEC) of colon follows the criteria of neuroendocrine tumor.
- D. Neuroendocrine carcinoma is no longer classified as G3 neuroendocrine tumor.

**Ans: C**

47. 下列何者錯誤?

- A. Goblet cell carcinoid has been renamed goblet cell adenocarcinoma.
- B. Monomorphic epitheliotropic intestinal T-cell lymphoma is associated with coeliac disease.
- C. Oxyntic gland adenoma of stomach is not associated with Helicobacter infection.
- D. For the diagnosis of sessile serrated lesions(SSL) of colon, crypts with only subtle architectural abnormality should not be regarded as diagnostic.

**Ans: B**

48. 下列何者錯誤?

- A. For the interpretation of gastroesophageal HER2 IHC staining, Tumor cell clusters with strong, complete basolateral or lateral membranous activity “irrespective“ of percentage of tumor cells stained is 3 + in ”biopsy” specimen.
- B. For BRAF wild type colon cancer, MSI confers a better prognosis.
- C. MSI colorectal cancer may have good responses for PDL1 inhibitor therapy.
- D. The prognosis of EBV positive gastric cancer is worse than cases that are EBV-negative.

**Ans : D**

49. ( ) 關於 intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma 的分型，下列何者是錯誤的
- (A) Small duct type 的 risk factor 為 non-biliary cirrhosis 及 chronic viral hepatitis
  - (B) Small duct type 和 large duct type 都常表現 CK7 及 CK19
  - (C) IDH1/2 mutation 較常出現在 large duct type
  - (D) N-cadherin 是 small duct type 的 marker

**Ans: (C)**

50. ( ) 下列何者非 hepatoblastoma 的 bad prognostic factor
- (A) Age > 6 years old
  - (B) Serum AFP level very high (> 1 million  $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
  - (C) Small cell undifferentiated type
  - (D) Multifocal disease

**Ans: (B)**

51. ( ) 診斷 MiNEN (mixed neuroendocrine-non-neuroendocrine neoplasms), neuroendocrine 和 non-neuroendocrine 部份都要大於等於

- (A) 5%
- (B) 10%
- (C) 20%
- (D) 30%

**Ans: (D)**

52. ( ) 下列哪種 pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma 的亞型預後最好
- (A) Colloid carcinoma
  - (B) Hepatoid carcinoma
  - (C) Medullary carcinoma
  - (D) Micropapillary carcinoma

**Ans: (A)**

53. ( ) 下列有關 IgG4-related autoimmune pancreatitis (第一型 autoimmune pancreatitis) 何者是錯的

- (A) 好發於老年人
- (B) 最常出現的臨床表現是上腹痛
- (C) 和 inflammatory bowel disease 不具相關性
- (D) 在切除的檢體，IgG4 的診斷標準是 >50/HPF.

**Ans: (B)**

54. ( ) 下列何者不是膽道疾病造成的肝硬化的共同特徵

- (A) Perinodular copper deposition
- (B) Perinodular Mallory hyaline
- (C) Concentric fibrosis around bile duct
- (D) Halo-like pattern surrounding regenerative nodules

**Ans: (C)**

55. ( ) 關於 primary biliary cholangitis，下列何敘述是最錯誤的

- (A) 較常見於中年女性
- (B) 常和 rheumatoid arthritis 及 CREST syndrome 一起出現
- (C) 其病理特徵是 non-caseating granulomatous inflammation around bile ducts
- (D) 是 cholangiocarcinoma 的危險因子

**Ans: (D)**

56. ( ) 下列關於梅毒的敘述何者是錯誤的？

- (A) 在 primary syphilis, carbuncle 出現在大約 70% 男性的 penis or scrotum 及大約 50% 女性的 vulva or cervix
- (B) Ghon complex 不是 tertiary syphilis 的特徵
- (C) 在 primary syphilis，病理切片的主要特徵是 dense plasma cell infiltration.
- (D) Hutchinson teeth 是 congenital syphilis 的特徵

**Ans: (A)**

57. Which one of the following immunoprofile is most compatible with hereditary-leiomyomatosis-renal-cell-carcinoma syndrome-associated renal cell carcinoma?

- A. Fumarate hydratase +/- 2SC+
- B. Fumarate hydratase +/- 2SC-
- C. Fumarate hydratase -/ 2SC+
- D. Fumarate hydratase -/ 2SC-

**Ans: C**

58. Which one(s) of the following genes is/are located at 3p and can be mutated in clear cell renal cell carcinoma

- 1. *SETD2*
  - 2. *BAP1*
  - 3. *PBRM1*
  - 4. *VHL*
- A. only 1, 3
  - B. only 2, 4
  - C. only 1,2,3
  - D. 1,2,3,4
  - E. only 4

**Ans: D**

59. In WHO2016 classification, the *urothelial proliferation of uncertain malignant potential* refers to the lesion formerly called

- A. Papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential
- B. Reactive atypia
- C. Dysplasia
- D. Papillary and flat urothelial hyperplasia

**Ans: D**

60. The most common gene mutation in low-grade papillary urothelial carcinoma is

- A. *FGFR3*
- B. *TP53*
- C. *Her2*
- D. *EGFR*

**Ans: A**

61. By grade group (WHO 2016), a Gleason score 4+4 prostatic adenocarcinoma is grouped as

- A. Grade group 1
- B. Grade group 2
- C. Grade group 3
- D. Grade group 4
- E. Grade group 5

**Ans: D**

62. According to 2016 WHO classification, a dermoid cyst in the testis found in a 20-year-old man is classified as

- A. Teratoma, prepubertal-type
- B. Teratoma, postpubertal-type
- C. Germ cell tumor, type III
- D. Non-germ cell tumor

**Ans: A**

63. The diagnostic criteria of high expression of PD-L1 using SP142 for patients receiving atezolizumab as first line therapy for urothelial carcinoma is

- A. TC>5% and/or IC>5%
- B.  $(TC+IC)/TC \times 100 > 10$
- C. Any TC and/or IC
- D. IC>5% only (not considering TC)
- E. TC>5% only (not considering IC)

**Ans: D**

64. Podocytopathies are glomerular diseases in which direct or indirect podocyte injury leading to proteinuria and nephrotic syndrome. Which of the following statements about podocytopathies is INCORRECT?

- A. Four morphologic patterns of podocytopathies include minimal change disease, diffuse mesangial sclerosis, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis and collapsing glomerulopathy.
- B. Podocyte foot process simplification and effacement are the late morphological changes of podocyte injury that ensues irreversible podocyte loss.
- C. More than 50 genes mutated in hereditary podocytopathies have been identified. For example, mutations in nephrin (NPHS1) and podocin (NPHS2) genes represent a major cause of nephrotic syndrome in children.
- D. Viral infections are common causes of podocytopathies. SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) also causes podocytopathy.

**Ans: B**



65 下列有關於子宮頸 gastric type adenocarcinoma(GTA)的敘述，何者**不**正確？

- A. Non-minimal deviation type 的 GTA 的預後比起一般 Endocervical mucinous adenocarcinoma 及 minimal deviation type GTA 好
- B. 有些病例跟 lobular endocervical glandular hyperplasia 有關
- C. 絕大部份的病例，腫瘤細胞不會表現 ER (estrogen receptor)
- D. 這類病例腫瘤細胞常會表現 HIK1083 (pyloric mucin marker)

**Ans: A**

66 與 Lichen sclerosus 或 Squamous cell hyperplasia 相關的 vulvar squamous cell carcinoma, 下列何者正確？

- A. 最常見的型態是 Basaloid type
- B. 大都跟 HPV-16 感染有關
- C. 常跟 differentiated vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (Differentiated VIN)有關
- D. 大都跟 HPV-18 感染有關

**Ans: C**

67 下列那一組免疫組織化學染色的結果最符合 Epithelioid trophoblastic tumor 的診斷？

- A. HSD3B1(+), p63 (-), cyclin E (-)
- B. HSD3B1(+), p63 (+), cyclin E (+)
- C. HSD3B1(-), p63 (+), cyclin E (-)
- D. HSD3B1(-), p63 (-), cyclin E (+)

**Ans: B**

68 下列那一 ovarian tumor 與 Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor limbic encephalitis (NMDAR encephalitis)的發生最有關係？

- A. Teratoma
- B. Endometrioid carcinoma
- C. Granulosa cell tumor
- D. Mucinous carcinoma

**Ans: A**

69 下列有關 high grade endometrial stromal sarcoma 免疫組織化學染色的敘述，何者組合是典型的表現？

A. *YWHAE-NUTM2A/B* type, high-grade component: CD10(+), Cyclin D1 (+), BCOR(-)

B. *YWHAE-NUTM2A/B* type, high-grade component: CD10(-), Cyclin D1 (+), BCOR(+)

C. *ZC3H7B-BCOR* type: CD10 (+), Cyclin D1 (-), BCOR (+)

D. *ZC3H7B-BCOR* type: CD10 (-), Cyclin D1 (+), BCOR (+)

**Ans: B**

70 有關子宮頸 squamous intraepithelial lesion (SIL)的敘述，下列何者正確？

A. 大部份 low grade SIL 會進展成 high grade SIL

B. 大部份 low grade SIL 都是 high risk HPV 感染所引起

C. 大部份 high grade SIL 會進展成 invasive cancer

D. 大部份 low grade SIL 是 low risk HPV 感染所引起，特別是 type 6/11

**Ans: B**

71 下列有關 ovarian clear cell carcinoma 的敘述，何者**不**正確？

A. 鑑別 ovarian high grade serous carcinoma 時, Napsin A, HNF-1  $\beta$ , WT-1, p53 是理想的免疫組織化學染色組合

B. 與 Lynch syndrome 相關時，最常表現的是 methylation of *MLH1* promoter

C. 是 ovarian epithelial neoplasm 中最常會發生 thromboembolic event 的腫瘤

D. 一定比例的病例，腫瘤細胞會表現 AMACR

**Ans: B**

72 下列那一組免疫組織化學染色最符合 yolk sac tumor 的診斷？

A. CK (cytokeratin AE1/AE3) (+), SALL4(-), Glypican3(-)

B. SALL4 (+), CD117(+), Glypican3(-)

C. OCT-4(+), D2-40(+), Glypican3(+)

D. SALL4(+), OCT-4 (-), Glypican3(+)

**Ans: D**

73. 有關 primary neuroendocrine tumor (NET) of breast，下列何者正確？

- A. Most tumors are functioning
- B. Usually predominant solid papillary pattern
- C. Frequently positive for estrogen receptor
- D. If Ki-67 index is 2%, it is grade 1 (NET, G1)

Ans: C

74. A case of invasive breast carcinoma with HER2 immunohistochemistry (IHC) of 2+ after review. The result of HER2 in situ hybridization (ISH) after recounting from the same sample:

Average number of HER2 signals per scored nucleus: 5.0,

Average number of chromosome 17 centromere signals per scored nucleus: 3.0.

According to the 2018 Focused Update of the ASCO/CAP Guidelines

- A. Report as negative for HER2 amplification with comment
- B. Report as positive for HER2 amplification with comment
- C. Report as equivocal for HER2 amplification with comment
- D. Report as indeterminate for HER2 amplification with comment

Ans: A

75. A case of invasive breast carcinoma after re-reviewing of control and confirming interpretation the estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR) immunohistochemical result as following: ER: 5%, and PR: 5% of tumor cell nuclei are immunoreactive. According to the 2020 ASCO/CAP Guideline Update, it should

- A. Report as PR negative
- B. Report as PR positive
- C. Report as PR equivocal
- D. Report as PR low positive with a recommended comment

Ans: B

76. A case of breast ductal carcinoma in situ，依照 2020 ASCO/CAP Guideline Update

- A. Testing for ER is needed if HER2-
- B. Testing for ER is needed if HER2+
- C. Testing for PR is suggested if ER+
- D. Testing for PR is considered optional

Ans: D

77. According to AJCC Cancer Staging System 8th Edition, which of the following indicates the lowest prognostic stage for a T1N1M0 breast cancer?

- A. Grade 2, ER+, PR+, HER2+
- B. Grade 2, ER-, PR-, HER2-
- C. Grade 2, ER+, PR-, HER2+
- D. Grade 2, ER+, PR-, HER2-

Ans: A

78. An invasive breast carcinoma composed of 10% lobular subtype and 90% no special type. According to 2019 WHO classification, it is called as

- A. Invasive breast carcinoma of no special type (NST)
- B. Invasive lobular carcinoma
- C. Mixed invasive breast carcinoma of NST and invasive lobular carcinoma
- D. Invasive ductal carcinoma with lobular pattern

Ans: C

79. 有關 Warburg effect in oncology，下列何者錯誤？

- A. Characterized by high levels of glucose uptake
- B. The basis for the positron emission tomography scan
- C. A kind of anaerobic glycolysis
- D. May provide metabolic intermediates for the synthesis of cellular components

Ans: C

80. 有關 triple negative breast cancer (TNBC)，下列何者錯誤

- A. Invasive carcinoma of no special type 為最常見
- B. >70% of cases associate with germline BRCA1 mutations
- C. Bone is the most common distant metastasis
- D. PD-L1 expression is a predictive biomarker for immunotherapy

Ans: B

81. 以下何者為 neuroblastoma 不好的預後因子？

- A. 臨床期別為 4S
- B. *N-myc* not amplification
- C. Chromosome 1p 或 11q loss
- D. TRKA 低表現

**Ans: D**

82. 以下對於 Conn syndrome 的描述何者錯誤？

- A. 較常發生在中年婦女並造成血壓上升
- B. 最常見是腎上腺腺癌 (adrenocortical carcinoma) 導致
- C. 部分可能是體細胞 *KCNJ5* 突變造成
- D. 顯微鏡底下可能會看到 spironolactone bodies

**Ans. B**

83. 以下對於腎上腺性腺症後群 (adrenogenital syndromes) 描述何者錯誤？

- A. 分泌雄性素 (androgen) 的腎上腺瘤 (adrenocortical adenoma) 是最常導致男性化 (virilization) 的腎上腺皮質腫瘤
- B. 有可能是因為先天性腎上腺增生 (congenital adrenal hyperplasia) 或是腎上腺皮質腫瘤導致
- C. 先天性腎上腺增生最常是因為 *CYP21A2* 基因突變所導致的 21-hydroxylase 缺乏
- D. 先天性腎上腺增生可能會導致雙側腎上腺變大為正常的 10 到 15 倍重

**Ans. A**

84. 以下何者對於 MEN type II 描述何者錯誤？

- A. 病人可能有 medullary carcinoma
- B. MEN type IIA 病人主要因生殖細胞腫瘤抑制基因 (tumor suppressor gene) RET 突變造成
- C. MEN type IIB 病人不會有原發性副甲狀腺機能亢進 (primary hyperparathyroidism)
- D. MEN type IIB 病人常會伴隨身體多處的神經瘤或是類馬方氏症體型 (marfanoid habitus)

**Ans: B**

85. 以下何者並非造成副甲狀腺素機能低下 (hypoparathyroidism) 的原因?
- A. 甲狀腺手術時醫源性意外移除
  - B. autoimmune regulator (*AIRE*) 基因突變所導致的 autoimmune polyendocrine syndrome type 1 (*APS1*)
  - C. 體染色體顯性的 calcium-sensing receptor (*CASR*) 突變，伴隨著高血鈣與低尿鈣
  - D. Glial cells missing-2 (*GCM2*) 突變導致的家族性遺傳

**Ans: C**

86. 以下關於 Hashimoto thyroiditis 描述何者錯誤?
- A. 較常發生於 45 至 65 歲女性
  - B. 病人血液中有較多針對 thyroglobulin 及 thyroid peroxidase 抗體
  - C. 最主要引起 B 細胞的免疫反應
  - D. 病人可能會伴隨甲狀腺 MALToma 形成

**Ans: C**

87. 以下對於甲狀腺乳突癌的描述何者正確?
- A. Follicular variant 很少有 *RAS* 突變出現
  - B. Solid/trabecular variant 很少與 *RET/PTC3* fusion 有關
  - C. Diffuse sclerosing variant 常有 *BRAF* 突變
  - D. Tall cell variant 超過一半個案有 *BRAF* 突變

**Ans: D**

88. 以下關於結膜黑色素瘤描述何者錯誤?
- A. 通常發生在中年病人
  - B. 最常由 fornix 長出來
  - C. 大部分的病人先前會出現 primary acquired melanosis with atypia
  - D. 容易轉移到腮腺或下頷腺附近的淋巴結

**Ans: B**

89. 下列關於 lichen planus 的典型病理變化何者錯誤?

- (A) saw tooth-like rete ridge hyperplasia
- (B) wedge-shaped hypergranulosis
- (C) large numbers of plasma cells
- (D) cytooid bodies

**Ans: C**

90. 下列哪一個水泡病不是以 subepidermal vesicle 為主要變化?

- (A) bullous systemic lupus erythematosus
- (B) linear IgA disease
- (C) porphyria cutanea tarda
- (D) friction blister

**Ans: D**

91. 下列哪一個腫瘤和其相關之遺傳性疾病組合是錯誤的?

- (A) basal cell carcinoma and Gorlin syndrome
- (B) pilomatricoma and Gardner syndrome
- (C) sebaceous adenoma and tuberous sclerosis
- (D) Trichilemmoma and Cowden syndrome

**Ans: C**

92. 下列關於皮膚感染症之敘述何者錯誤?

- (A) botryomycosis 是一種黴菌感染，主要由皮癬菌引起
- (B) condyloma lata 是 syphilis 的特殊表現
- (C) molluscum contagiosum 是 pox virus 感染
- (D) bullous impetigo 是由金黃葡萄球菌引起

**Ans: A**

93. 下列何者不是 discoid lupus erythematosus 的典型病理變化?

- (A) basal vacuolar degeneration with dyskeratosis
- (B) basement membrane thickening
- (C) epidermal atrophy with hyperkeratosis
- (D) basal hyperpigmentation

**Ans: D**

94. 下列何者屬於 scarring alopecia?

- (A) trichotillomania
- (B) lichen planopilaris
- (C) alopecia areata
- (D) telogen effluvium

**Ans: B**

95. 下列哪一個疾病並不是以 panniculitis 為主要表現?

- (A) erythema induratum
- (B) Wells' syndrome
- (C) erythema nodosum
- (D) lupus profundus

**Ans: B**

96. 下列關於 mycosis fungoides 的敘述何者錯誤?

- (A) 表現 CD8 的預後和表現 CD4 的相當
- (B) 和一般 mycosis fungoides 相比，hypopigmented variant 相對較常表現 CD8
- (C) pagetoid reticulosis 是一 localized variant of mycosis fungoides, 常見於 acral sites, 預後較好
- (D) 一病人之前有 mycosis fungoides 的病史，若切片呈現 diffuse infiltration of large CD30+ cells 可診斷為合併有 cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma

**Ans: D**



97. 請問下列那個軟組織骨骼腫瘤常見的基因轉位不是利用 promoter swapping 機制?

- A. Aneurysmal bone cyst
- B. Chondromyxoid fibroma
- C. Lipoblastoma
- D. Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma

**Ans: D**

98. 請問以 WHO classification of soft tissue and bone tumors 第五版為標準，下列軟組織腫瘤常見用來分級的組合為誤?

- A. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor: location, size, mitotic activity。
- B. Solitary fibrous tumor: patient age, size, mitotic activity, necrosis。
- C. Atypical neurofibromatous neoplasm of uncertain biological potential: cytological atypia, hypercellularity, mitotic activity, necrosis。
- D. FNCLCC (Fédération Nationale des Centres de Lutte Contre Le Cancer) grading system: degree of differentiation, mitotic activity, necrosis。

**Ans: C**

99. 次世代定序技術的發展增進了未分化小圓細胞肉瘤(undifferentiated round cell sarcoma)的瞭解，請問下列敘述何者為是?

- A. Ewing sarcoma 具有 FET-ETS 融合基因，並表現出 CD99 與 NKX2.3 染色。
- B. *BCOR* 基因相關的未分化小圓細胞肉瘤，常具有 *BCOR* 與 *SATB2* 染色。
- C. *CIC* 基因轉位肉瘤預後較差，常表現 *WT1* 與 *ETV6* 核染色。
- D. *EWSR1-NFATC2* 與 *EWSR1-PATZ1* 肉瘤有相似好發部位，後者 *EWSR1* 的 5' 端常伴隨基因放大。

**Ans: B**

100. 請問 *NTRK*-rearranged spindle cell neoplasm 其臨床特徵與病理診斷要點何者較為正確?

- A. 好發於中老年人。
- B. 可呈 lipofibromatosis-like 浸潤型態或 high-grade fibrosarcomatous features。
- C. 可表現 CD34、S-100 染色。
- D. Pan-TRK 染色具有高度特異性(specificity)，可替代分子診斷。

**Ans: C**

101. 關於 rhabdomyosarcomatous tumors 的分類描述，何者正確？
- A. Ectomesenchymoma 易見 *KRAS* 突變，對化療反應效果良好。
  - B. 具有 *TFCP2* 轉位的 spindle cell rhabdomyosarcoma，好發在頭部骨骼。
  - C. *VGLL2/NCOA2/CITED2* 轉位常見於成人之 spindle cell/sclerosing rhabdomyosarcoma。
  - D. 具 *MYOD1* 突變的 spindle cell/sclerosing rhabdomyosarcoma 好發於嬰兒。

**Ans: B**

102. 有關於骨骼腫瘤的描述，何者正確？
- A. 區分 central atypical cartilaginous tumor 和 grade 1 chondrosarcoma，是以侵襲的程度來判斷。
  - B. Chondroblastoma 和 giant cell tumor of bone 都好發在成熟長骨的骨骺 (epiphysis)，且常具有 *H3F3A* 或 *H3F3B* 基因突變。
  - C. Poorly differentiated or dedifferentiated chordoma 會表現出 high-grade sarcoma 的組織形態，伴隨 brachyury 與 *SMARCB1* 的缺失。
  - D. Fibrocartilaginous dysplasia 與 fibrocartilaginous mesenchymoma 都可能局部出現 enchondral ossification 形態，但 *GNAS* 突變只可能出現在前者。

**Ans: D**

103. 有關於 vascular tumors 的描述，何者正確？
- A. Anastomosing hemangioma 具有 anastomosing vascular spaces、hobnail endothelial cells 與 *GNAQ* 突變。
  - B. *FOSB* 基因轉位與染色可用來區分 epithelioid hemangioma 與 pseudomyogenic hemangioendothelioma。
  - C. 典型的 epithelioid hemangioendothelioma 帶有 *WWTRI-CAMTA1* 轉位與 well-formed vascular channels。
  - D. Neuroendocrine composite hemangioendothelioma 會表現 synaptophysin，常具有 kaposiform hemangioendothelioma-like pattern。

**Ans: A**

104. 螢光原位雜交技術 (Fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH) 常用在軟組織骨骼腫瘤的診斷，請問螢光原位雜交技術對下列腫瘤的分子診斷較無幫助？
- A. Low-grade central osteosarcoma。
  - B. Osteoblastoma。
  - C. Solitary fibrous tumor。
  - D. Atypical spindle cell/pleomorphic lipomatous tumor。

**Ans: C**

105. 關於骨骼肌 Muscle Fiber Type I 與 Type II 之比較，下列 Type I 之敘述何者**錯誤**？

- A. Low glycolytic capacity
- B. ATPase at PH 9.4 dark staining
- C. Myosin heavy chain gene expressed MYH7
- D. High myoglobin content

**Ans: B**

106. 以下何種 pituitary adenoma，約有 30-60% 表現 activating mutations of ubiquitin-specific protease 8 (USP8)?

- A. Corticotroph adenoma
- B. Gonadotroph adenoma
- C. Lactotroph adenoma
- D. Somatotroph adenoma

**Ans: A**

107. 下列敘述何者**錯誤**？

- A. Affected regions in Multiple System Atrophy show Ballooned neurons
- B. B. Kuru plaques are Congo red-positive
- C. Tau Immunoreactivity in astrocytic plaques and Turfted astrocytes
- D. Bunina bodies are PAS-positive cytoplasmic inclusions

**Ans: A**

108. 關於邊緣系統腦炎(Limbic encephalitis)抗體之敘述，以下何者**錯誤**？

- A. ANNA-1 抗體與肺小細胞癌(small cell carcinoma)病患相關
- B. PCA-1 抗體與乳癌病患相關
- C. NMDA receptor 抗體與畸胎瘤(teratoma)婦女相關
- D. VGKC-complex 抗體與周邊神經病變(Peripheral neuropathy)病患相關

**Ans: B**

109. 關於 Vitamin B12 deficiency 的主要神經病理變化，下列敘述何者**正確**？

- A. Hemorrhage and necrosis in the maxillary bodies.
- B. Subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord.
- C. Pseudolaminar necrosis of the cortex.
- D. Selective injury of the Sommer sector.

**Ans: B**

110. 關於 Rosenthal fibers，下列敘述何者**錯誤**？

- A. 可見於 craniopharyngioma 鄰近腦組織
- B. 出現於 Alexander disease
- C. 可見於 Multiple sclerosis plaques
- D. 成份主要為 neurofilament 與 tubulin

**Ans: D**

111. IDH-wildtype astrocytic tumor with molecular features of glioblastoma，下列之分子病理診斷何者**最不適用**？

- A. ATRX mutation
- B. EGFR gene amplification
- C. Gains of chromosome 7/Loss of chromosome 10
- D. TERT-promoter mutation

**Ans: A**

112. 關於大腦類澱粉血管病變 (cerebral amyloid angiopathy)，下列敘述何者**正確**？

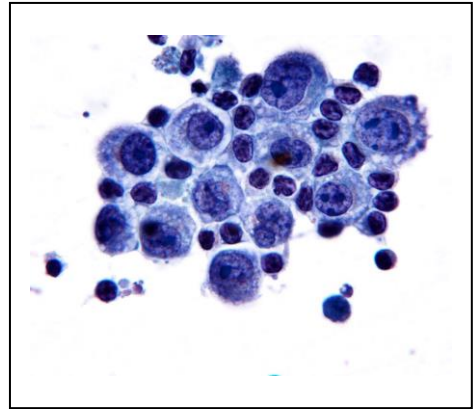
- A. 是造成 ganglionic hemorrhage 的主要危險因子
- B. 腦膜與皮質及小腦之中小直徑血管壁類澱粉沉積
- C. NOTCH3 基因突變引起
- D. 與 apolipoprotein E (ApoE) 基因多形性變異 (polymorphism) 無關

**Ans: B**

113. A 35-year-old woman with history of breast implant, fine needle aspiration for breast lump: **What is the most likely diagnosis?**

- A) Angiosarcoma
- B) Melanoma
- C) Lobular carcinoma
- D) Anaplastic large cell lymphoma**
- E) None of the above

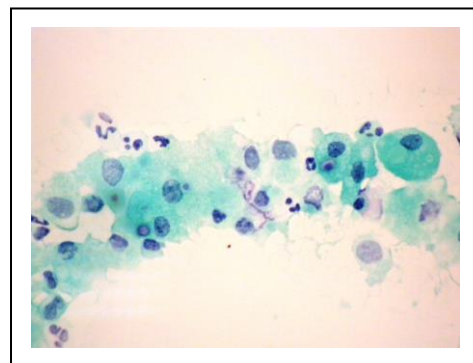
**Answer: D**



114. A 55-year-old woman with hematuria, urine cytology: **What is the most likely diagnosis?**

- A) CMV inclusion
- B) Malakoplakia**
- C) Urothelial carcinoma, low grade
- D) Adenocarcinoma

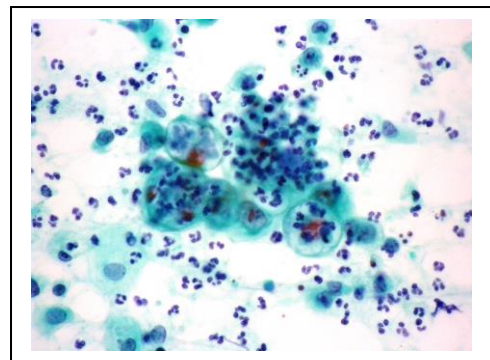
**Answer: B**



115. **What is the correct diagnosis** of this Pap smear obtained from a 55-year-old woman with post-menopausal vaginal bleeding?

- A) Endometritis
- B) Repair cells
- C) Endocervical adenocarcinoma
- D) Endometrial adenocarcinoma**
- E) Extra-uterine adenocarcinoma

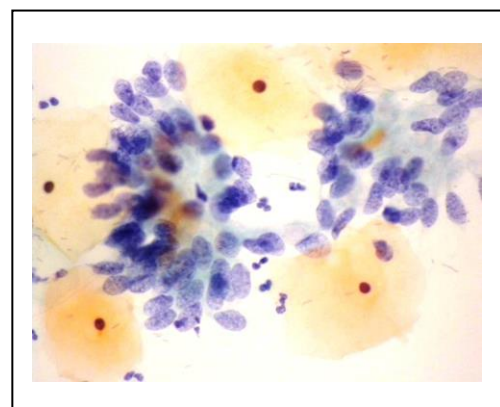
**Answer: D**



116. **What is the most possible diagnosis** of this Pap smear obtained from a 35-year-old woman with routine check?

- A) High grade intraepithelial lesion
- B) Reactive endocervical glandular cells
- C) Adenocarcinoma in situ**
- D) Adenocarcinoma

**Answer: C**

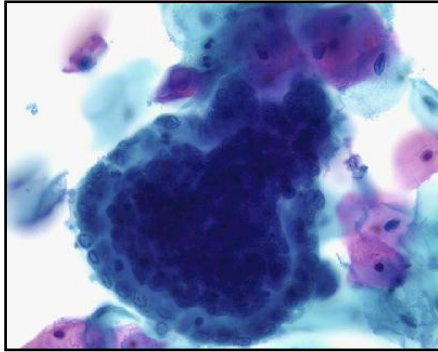


117. 一個好的 laboratory，其 ASCUS 的比例最好應低於 SIL 的

- A) 3 倍
- B) 4 倍
- C) 5 倍
- D) 6 倍

Answer: A

118. The cells shown here are noted in the Pap smear of a 47-year-old woman taken on the day 6 of a menstruation period. According to the 2014 TBS, **are they needed to be addressed “Other. OOO cells noted in a woman  $\geq 45$  years of age”?**



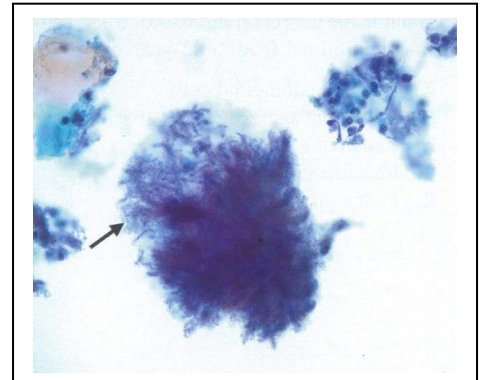
- A) Yes, we have to address these cells as “Other, OOO cells noted in a woman  $\geq 45$  years of age”
- B) No, we don't have to address these cells as “Other, OOO cells noted in a woman  $\geq 45$  years of age”

Answer: B

119. 子宮頸抹片中有以下發現，與下列何者最為相關？

- A) HPV infection
- B) Trichomonas infection
- C) Intrauterine device (IUD)
- D) Pregnancy
- E) Diabetes

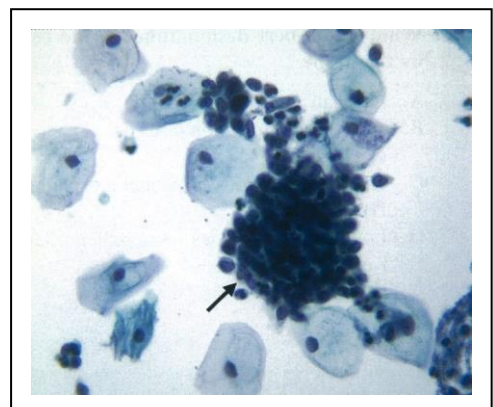
Answer: C



120. 子宮頸抹片, 36 歲, 例行年度篩檢, 圖中所指細胞最合適選項為何？

- A) Benign endometrial cells
- B) Parabasal squamous cells in atrophy
- C) Endometrial adenocarcinoma
- D) High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)
- E) Endocervical adenocarcinoma

Answer: A



121. Large and prominent nucleoli may be found in the following conditions, **EXCEPT**:

- A) Status post radiotherapy
- B) In decidual cells
- C) In repair cells
- D) In high grade intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) cells**

E) In Adenocarcinoma

**Answer: D**

122. Intranuclear inclusion or nuclear pseudo-inclusion may occur in all the followings

**EXCEPT**....

- A) Malignant melanoma
- B) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- C) Meningioma
- D) Squamous cell carcinoma**

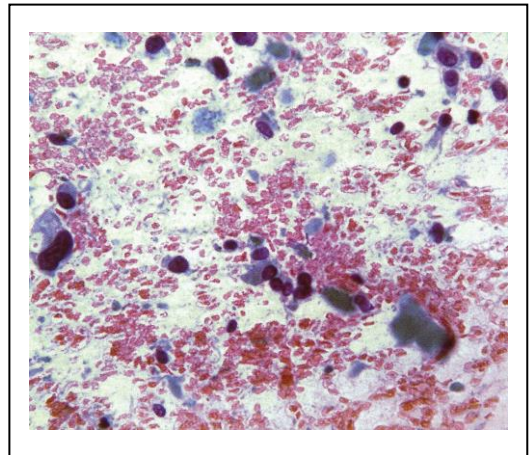
E) Papillary thyroid carcinoma

**Answer: D**

123. 甲狀腺抽吸, 如圖所示, 最合理診斷為?

- A) Medullary carcinoma**
- B) Follicular carcinoma
- C) Papillary carcinoma
- D) Anaplastic carcinoma
- E) Nodular goiter

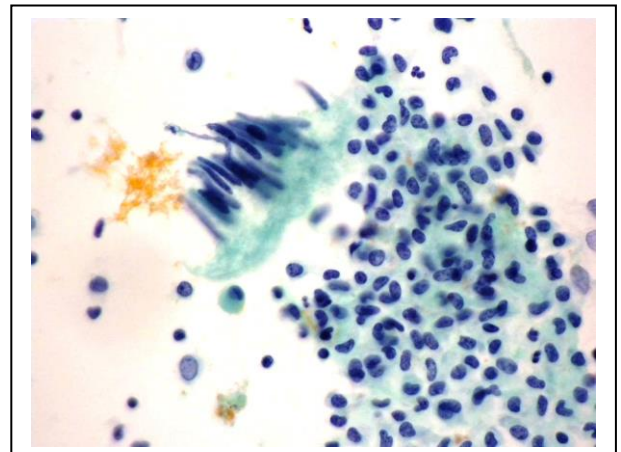
**Answer: A**



124. 56 歲女性, staging surgery for endometrial cancer, peritoneal washing cytology 有此發現, 圖中所指細胞 最合適選項為何?

- A) Endometrial adenocarcinoma
- B) Reactive mesothelial cells
- C) Cauterized tubal epithelium**
- D) Colon adenocarcinoma

**Answer: C**





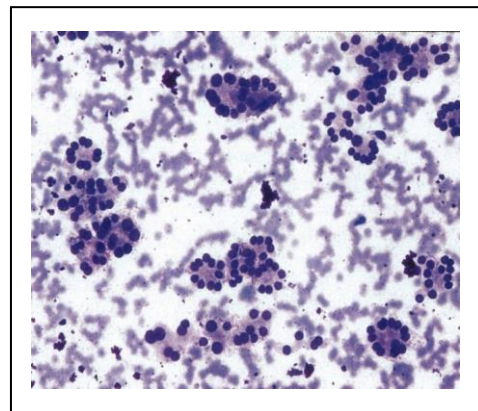
125. Fine needle aspiration (**FNA**) of breast is most reliable in which of the following differential diagnoses?

- A) To distinguish ductal proliferative lesions, including usual ductal hyperplasia, atypical ductal hyperplasia and low-grade ductal carcinoma in situ
- B) To distinguish high-grade ductal carcinoma in situ from invasive carcinoma
- C) To distinguish intraductal papilloma from florid ductal hyperplasia
- D) To distinguish fibroadenoma from phyllodes tumor
- E) To distinguish fibroadenoma from invasive carcinoma

**Answer: E**

126. The smear was prepared from the FNA of a thyroid nodule in a 44-year-old woman. According to the thyroid TBS, **what is the best diagnosis?**

- A) Benign follicular nodule
- B) Atypia of undetermined significance
- C) Suspicious for follicular neoplasm
- D) Suspicious for Papillary carcinoma
- E) Suspicious for parathyroid neoplasm



**Answer: C**

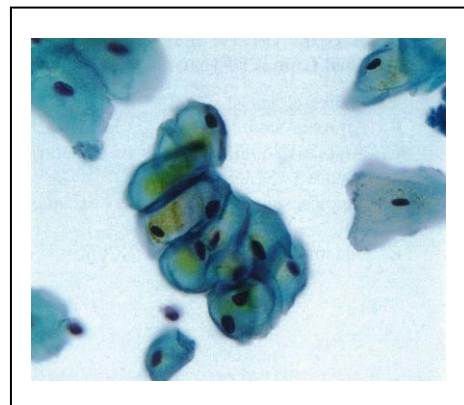
127. 劉氏染色法與柏氏染色法之比較，何者為**錯誤**：

- A) 柏氏染色法之胞核細部清楚
- B) 劉氏染色法適合血液學病變
- C) 劉氏染色法具有異染色性 (metachromasia)
- D) Virus 之細胞學變化以劉氏染色法染色較佳
- E) 黴菌之細胞學變化以劉氏染色法染色較佳

**Answer: D**

128. 子宮頸抹片, 36 歲, 例行年度篩檢, 有關圖中所示細胞, **最合適選項為何?**

- A) Indicating progesterone effect
- B) Low grade intraepithelial lesion
- C) Changes compatible with intra-uterine device
- D) Decidual cells



**Answer: A**



129. 如果評估尿液檢體中之 Papillary clusters of cells, 下列資訊哪一個是最重要的?

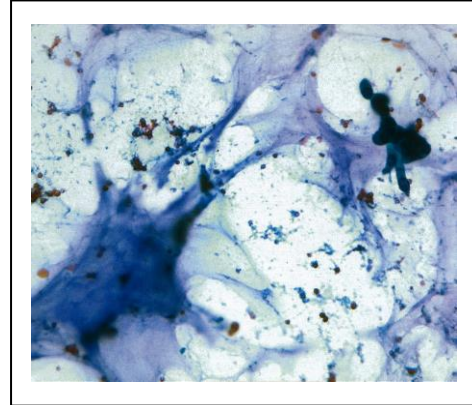
- A) Knowledge of specimen color/texture
- B) Knowledge of specimen collection method**
- C) Knowledge of history of urinary tract infection
- D) Knowledge of history of urothelial carcinoma
- E) Knowledge of history of prostate cancer

**Answer: B**

130. 腹水細胞學檢查有以下發現, 請問最有可能之病灶在?

- A) Stomach
- B) Gall bladder
- C) Appendix**
- D) Pancreas

**Answer: C**



131. 有關尿液細胞學, 下列何者是正確的?

- A) Urine cytology is reliable in distinguishing reactive urothelial cells from low-grade urothelial carcinoma
- B) Urine cytology is reliable in distinguishing papillary lesions from flat lesions
- C) Urine cytology is reliable in distinguishing in situ from invasive urothelial carcinoma
- D) Urine cytology is reliable in diagnosing high-grade urothelial carcinoma**
- E) Urine cytology is reliable in diagnosing renal cell carcinoma

**Answer: D**

132. Pleural effusion, 36 歲, 女性, 有關圖中細胞發現, 應該建議優先做什麼檢查?

- A) CT of lung to rule out lung cancer
- B) Acid fast stain to rule out tuberculosis
- C) Flow cytometry to rule out lymphoma
- D) Autoantibodies to rule out SLE**

**Answer: D**

