

University of Hong Kong

Faculty of Medicine

School of Chinese Medicine Bachelor of Traditional Chinese Medicine Examination 2nd Semester 2004 - 2005

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Archaic Chinese Medical Literature

History of Chinese Medicine

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM1008 ANATOMY

EXAMINATION

Time allowed: 3 hours

Date: May 19, 2005 (Thursday)

Time: 2:30 pm - 5:30 pm

Venue: Room 151 Main Building

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This examination paper comprises 20 pages.
- 2. Answer BOTH Part A and Part B.
- 3. Make sure that you enter your UNIVERSITY NO in the space provided.

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Part A

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

Part B - Short Answer Questions

INSTRUCTIONS

- Put your UNIVERSITY NO. on the top right hand corner of each page. (i)
- (ii) Answer ALL 9 questions.
- This part carries 50 marks and each question carries <u>EQUAL</u> marks. You are advised to spend 10 minutes on each question. (iii)
- (iv)

	UNIVERSITY NO.
1.	Explain how the function of a lymph node makes it vulnerable to cancer? Do you think a Chinese herbal medicinal soup with anti-neoplastic effect an excellent choice of treatment?

	UNIVERSITY NO.
2.	Describe the surface anatomy of the anterior abdominal wall the four planes that divides the abdomen into nine regions.

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3.	Briefly list the 3 cranial nerves that control eye movement. if each of these nerve is damaged?	What are the symptoms
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	UNIVERSITY NO.
•	Briefly describe the major divisions of the brain.

₩.	briefly describe the major divisions of the brain.
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5.	Briefly describe the relations of the rectum.
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Muscle group	Function
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
b) Which two nerves in	nnervate the intrinsic muscles of the hand?

	UNIVERSITY NO.
7.	List three differences between meridian system and nervous system.

1.	7. List three differences between meridian system and nervous system.								
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8.	With the aid of a labeled diagram describe the visual would be resulted if a lesion occurs at the i) optic nerviract?	pathway. What visual deficits re, ii) optic chiasm and iii) optic
		

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	UNIVERSITY NO.									
9.	What are the structural differences between somatic and autonomic nervous system?									

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 \sim End of paper \sim

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM1011 PHYSIOLOGY

EXAMINATION

Time allowed: 3 hours

Date: May 27, 2005 (Friday)
Time: 9:30 am - 12:00 noon
Venue: Room 141 Main Building

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This examination paper consists 1 page.
- 2. Answer any SIX questions.
- 3. Each question carries 10 marks.
- 4. Make sure that you enter your UNIVERSITY NO in the space provided.

UNIVERISTY NO	:	

Answer any six (6) of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 1. How do platelets act in the blood clot formation process?
- 2. What are arterial baroreceptors? Where are they? What is the role of the arterial baroreceptors in the regulation of blood pressure?
- 3. In what forms are oxygen and carbon dioxide carried in the blood? What is Bohr's effect? What is Haldane effect? Briefly explain how the two effects influence oxygen and carbon dioxide carriage in the blood.
- 4. Define glomerular filtration rate (GFR). What is the normal value of GFR. List all the factors that govern glomerular filtration rate.
- 5. What are the physiological stimuli of pancreatic exocrine secretions? What are the various components of pancreatic secretions? Discuss the functions of each component.
- 6. Describe how frequency is encoded in the cochlea.
- 7. Describe the mechanisms underlying TWO ways to control pain.
- 8. Describe how STEROID hormones interact with their target cells.
- 9. Name the hormone secreted by the interstitial cells of Leydig? Describe the hypothalamic-pituitary-testicular axis in the control of secretion of this hormone.

~END OF PAPER ~

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM2001 DIAGNOSTICS OF CHINESE MEDICINE 《中醫診斷學》

EXAMINATION

Time allowed: 3 hours

Date: May 17, 2005. (Tuesday)

Time: 9:30am - 12:30pm

Venue: Rm 404 T. T. Tsui Building

答題指示

- 1. 本試卷分爲單選題、多選題、填空題、名詞解釋、簡答題及病案分析共六部分,共7頁。
- 2. 所有問題爲必答題。

3.	單選題須於單選題答題紙上作答;
	多選題須於多選題答題紙上作答;
	填空題須於答題簿上 <u>同頁分行</u> 作答;
	名詞解釋須於答題簿上同頁分行作答
	論述題須於答題簿上同頁分行作答;
	病案分析須於答題簿上分頁作答。

學生編號	:	

Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3

四、名詞解釋 (每題2分,共10分)

- 1. 譫語
- 2. 金實不嗚
- 3. 除中
- 4. 裏急後重
- 5. 熱深厥深

五、 簡答題 (共3題,每題4分,共12分)

- 1. 試述假神與重病好轉的區別(病因、病機、臨床表現)。
- 2. 試述津液虧虛証陰虛証的區別(病因、病機、臨床表現)。
- 3. 試述心腎不交証的病因病機及臨床表現。

六、病案分析 (主訴 1 分,証名 3 分,病機分析 5 分,共 9 分。兩個病案共 18 分。)

病例(一)

患者,女,37歲。自述有月經以來月經一直正常,由於工作量多,精神壓力大,自半年前開始經常出現不在行經期間陰道出血,時多時少,並見納呆,食少便溏,漸見面色萎黃天華,神疲乏力,氣短懶言,舌淡,脈細無力。

請寫出:主訴、病機分析、診斷(証名)

病例(二)

患者,男,56歲。兩年前開始浮腫,時腫時消,未及時治癒,病情遷延。近兩個月來常感心悸心慌。症見面色跳白,身倦乏力,少氣懶言,形寒肢冷,心悸,面目及下肢浮腫,按之凹陷,腰膝酸冷,小便短少,舌質淡胖,苔白滑,脈沉遲而細。

請寫出:主訴、病機分析、診斷(証名)

Chinese Medicine Prescriptions

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM2004 TREATISE ON EXOGENOUS FEBRILE DISEASES 〈傷寒論〉

EXAMINATION 期終考試

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours

Date: May 19, 2005(Thursday)

Time: 2:30 pm - 5:30 pm

Venue: Rm 237 Main Building

答題指示

- 1. 本試卷分爲單選題、配搭題、多選題、填空題、簡答題、論述題及 病案分析題共七部分,共6頁。
- 單選題均須於選擇題答題紙上作答;
 配搭題及多選題均須於多選題答題紙上作答;
 填空題須於答案簿上同頁分行作答;

簡答題須於答案簿上同頁分行作答;

論述題須於答案簿上同頁分行作答;

病案分析題須於答案簿上分頁作答。

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一、單項選擇題:(每題1分,共20分)

答題說明:每條考題都有ABCDE 五個備選答案,答題時只許從中選擇一個最佳 答案,並將選擇題答案紙上相應題號的相應字母空格塗黑,以示正確回答。

1. 下列諸項中,除哪項以外,爲麻黃湯証、桂枝湯証例	斤土走	是下戶	桂枝湯	、杉	爲麻黃湯証	,	除哪項以外	,	下列諸項中	1.
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A.惡寒 B.脈浮 C.頭痛

D. 發熱 E. 喘

A.胸滿微喘

B.咳而微喘 C.脈促胸滿

D.喘而胸滿 E.腹滿而喘

3. 太陽蕃血証,不應見

A.少腹硬滿 B.如狂或發狂 C.小便不利 D.身黃 E.脈沉結

4. 茯苓甘草湯証的病機是

A. 脾虚水停 B. 胃虚水停 C.脾虚心悸 D. 脾虚氣滯 E. 胃寒吐逆

5. 五苓散証中不應見:

A.心下痞 B.小便不利 C.微熱消渴 D.心下悸 E. 脈浮數

6. 辨別疾病傳經與否的依據是

A.病程的長短 D.治療得當否

B.感邪的輕重 C.體質的強弱

E.脈証的變化

7. 傷寒"乾嘔、發熱而咳"病機是

A.邪熱壅肺,肺失宣降 B.風寒束表,水飲內停

C.風邪外東,胃氣上逆 D.水熱互結,水邪上逆 E.邪入半表半裡

8. 下列病証,不適宜用小柴胡湯治療的是:

A. 熱入血室 B.陽微結証 C.三陽証見,少陽爲主

D. 陽明少陽合病,少陽爲主 E.太陽少陽並病

9. 以原文爲據,太陽病誤治傷津轉屬爲陽明的主要特點是:

A. 不更衣,內實,大便難

B. 胃中燥煩實,大便難

C. 身熱汗自出,不惡寒,反惡熱 D. 身大熱,大汗出,譫語,小便不利

E. 惡寒自罷後,自汗出而惡熱

10. 豬苓湯証最具特征性的主症爲:
A. 下利不止 B. 咳嗽或嘔吐 C. 口渴引飲
D. 心煩不得臥寐 E. 以上都不是
2. dog hapon 2. salab file
11."傷寒,吐後,腹脹滿者"宜用:
A. 小承氣湯 B. 大承氣湯 C. 桃核承氣湯
D. 大柴胡湯 E. 調胃承氣湯
12. 根據原文,下列哪項不屬於大承氣湯的適應證
A. 陽明病,心下硬滿 B. 發汗不解,腹滿痛 C. 陽明病,發熱汗多
D. 大下後,六七日不大便,煩不解,腹滿痛者 E. 以上都不是
13."陽明病,口燥,但欲漱水,不欲咽"的病機是
A. 陽明血瘀 B. 濕熱內蘊 C.傷津不甚
D. 熱在血分 E. 熱在陽明氣分
A A section of the Arms of the
14.但頭汗出,餘處無汗,齊頸而還,小便不利,最有可能出現在:
A. 蓄水證 B.小結胸證 C. 痞證 D. 蓄血證 E.發黄証
·
15.陽明熱證與實證的區別關鍵在於
D. 譫語與否 E. 以上都不是
16. 陰盛戴陽証中不應當出現:
A. 手足厥冷 B. 下利清谷 C. 身熱反不惡寒
D. 其人面色赤 E. 脈微
D. 英八面 C.
17. 李某, 患感冒發熱, 在治療中身熱逐漸上升, 曾屢進西藥退熱劑、旋退旋起, 8 天後
仍發熱 39 ℃,現口燥渴不解,多汗出,咽微痛,背微惡風寒,脈象洪大,舌紅,苔
薄黃,宜用:
A. 白虎加人參湯 B. 白虎湯 C. 葛根黃芩黃連湯
D. 大青龍湯 E. 以上都不是
A STATE OF THE STA
18. 某患者,素有胃病,近因飲食不節,見曖氣頻繁,打呃中伴有酸腐食物之氣味,腹中
漉漉作響,大便稀爛,夾食物殘渣,心下痞滿,按之不痛,苔微黃,脈虛數,治療應
考慮用:
A. 半夏瀉心湯 B. 生薑瀉心湯 C. 甘草瀉心湯
1 School and Control and Contr
D. 葛根芩連湯 E. 黃連湯

19. 某患者原患外感,經重發汗而又復下,見五六日不大便,日晡小有潮熱,腹痛從心下至少腹,手不可近,口渴,舌苔乾燥,寸脈浮,關脈沉實有力,治療可選用: A. 大承氣湯 B. 小承氣湯 C. 調胃承氣湯 D. 桃核承氣湯 E. 大陷胸湯
20. 某患者大汗出,腹脹滿,身重轉動不靈活,食不知味,語言不利,心煩譫語,小便失禁,面部如蒙油垢,苔黃,脈浮滑,治療當用:
二、配搭題: (每題 1 分, 共 6 分) 答題說明: 二道以上試題共用 A、 B、 C、 D、 E 五個備選荅案, 備選答案在上, 題目在下,請根據題目內容選擇荅案。每個備選答案可以選擇一次或一次以上,也可 以一次也不選擇。
A. 旋覆代赭湯 B. 半夏瀉心湯 C. 生姜瀉心湯 D. 甘草瀉心湯 E. 大黃黃連瀉心湯
21. 証見心下痞滿,嘔吐,腹中雷鳴,下利,治療宜用 22. 証見心下痞硬,噫氣不除爲主,治療宜用
A. 腹微滿 B. 腹滿而痛 C.腹滿而喘 D. 腹滿痛者 E. 腹脹滿者
23. "發汗後,厚朴生薑半夏甘草人參湯主之"。 24. "傷寒吐後,與調胃承氣湯"。
A. 表實兼內熱煩躁証 B.心陽虛煩躁証 C. 腎陽虛煩躁証 D. 陰陽兩虛煩躁証 E. 劇烈嘔吐、煩躁欲死証
25. 乾姜附子湯可治 26. 吳茱萸湯可治

三、 多項選擇題: (每題 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

答題說明:每條考題都有 ABCDE 五個備選答案,答題時須從中選擇兩個或以上 的正確答案,並將多選題答案紙上相應題號的相應字母塗黑,以示正確回答。

27	萬	根据	計	商们	應証	右:
41.	100	1	$u \mapsto J$	1		

A. 惡寒、發熱、頭痛、無汗、脈浮緊 B、下利

C. 背項強几几 D. 嘔吐 E. 惡寒、汗出、惡風

28. 蓄水証與蓄血証的鑒別要點是:

A. 小便通利與否 B. 有無發黃 C. 有無如狂、發狂

D. 有無少腹急結 E. 有無發熱或苦裡急

29. 桂枝和芍藥同用的方劑有:

A. 小建中湯 B. 桂枝人參湯 C. 葛根湯

· D. 小青龍湯 E. 麻黃湯

30. 火逆証可以見到的証候有:

A. 譫語 B. 清血 C. 發黃 D. 咽燥吐血 E. 驚狂

31. 太陽病變証的心陽虛可見:

A.心中痛 B. 心悸 C. 煩躁 D. 驚狂 E.臍下悸

32. 真武湯中用芍藥之目的在於:

A.制附子之剛燥 B. 引陽藥入陰分 C. 配附子以溫陽護陰

D. 取陰中求陽之意 E. 防利水傷陰

33. 万苓散証與茯苓甘草湯証的症狀鑒別有:

A. 口渴與否 B. 小便利否 C. 水停部位

D. 水逆與否 E. 厥逆與否

34. 病在少陽, 誤下後的轉歸有:

 A. 形成結胸証
 B. 形成臟結証
 C. 形成痞証

 D. 柴胡証仍在
 E. 形成蓄血証

35. 傷寒誤下所致的下利可見於:

A. 瀉心湯証 B. 桂枝人參湯証 C. 赤石脂禹余糧湯証

D. 梔子乾姜湯証 E. 葛根芩連湯証

A. 腹痛 D.小便不利		C. 下利不止	-	
四、填空題: (每題 1.2 分:	共12分)			
1. 原文第3條: "太陽病者,名爲傷寒"	,或己發熱,或未發	熱,必 <u>(a)</u>	,體痛,嘔;	<u>逆 (b)</u>
2. 桂枝本爲 <u>(a)</u> 須識此,勿令誤也。	,若其人(b)	, <u>(c)</u>	者,不可與	之也。常
.3. 原文第 63 條: "發汗後 仁甘草石膏湯"。	,不可更行桂枝湯。	(a) ,	(b) , <u>п</u>	與麻黃杏
4. 五苓散証脈浮數的機理	是 <u>(a)</u> ,方中和	生枝的作用是	(b) ·	
5. 結胸的脈象是(a) 爲(c)。	;大陷胸湯証的	竹脈象爲(b)	;小結胸	証的脈象
6. 原文第 185 條: "本太阳 無汗,嘔不能食,而反			專屬陽明也。億	悪發熱,
7. 少陽病的治則禁用 者,大柴胡湯主之"。	_(a);原文第 1	65 條: "傷寒發熱	热,汗出不解,心	,中痞硬,
8. 太陰病提綱証,原文第	273 條: "太陰之爲	病,(a)	" o	
9. 少陰病,(a) 上,,黄連		【四逆湯。原文 "	少陰病,得之	二三日以
10. 凡厥者, (a)	,便爲厰。厰者,	(b) 是也	•	

36. 桃花湯証的主証是:

五、簡荅題:(6題中選答4題,每題4分,共16分)

- 1. 壞病的主要特徵是什麼 ? 其治療原則是什麼?
- 2. 簡述桂枝二越婢一湯証的主証、病機、治法和方藥。
- 3. 簡述小建中湯証的主証、病機。炙甘草湯証的治法、藥物組成。
- 4. 十棗湯證與痞證及結胸証如何區別?
- 5. 陽明血熱證的特徵是什麼 ? 爲什麼 ?
- 6. 三陽病皆可見"頭痛發熱",如何鑒別?

六、論述題: (3 題中選答 2 題,每題 7.5 分,共 15 分)

- 1.從主証、病機、治法與方藥比較三承氣湯証。
- 2. 試論述<<傷寒論>>中黄疸病的分類、機理、主症及治法。
- 3. 表裏同病下利可見哪些證型?

七、病案分析:(2題必答,每題8分,共16分)

請運用六經辨証,分析下例病案:

診斷(傷寒病証名,1.5分)、病機(1.5分)、辨証分析(2分)、

治法(1分)、方劑(1分)、用藥(1分)

- 1. 某男患者,56 歲。前晚進夜宵後,便覺脘腹脹滿,燒心,噫氣,腹中漉漉作響,睡臥不寧。翌日晨起,頓覺惡心,隨之嘔吐,一日數發,先吐不消化食物,繼之以清涎,水食入口即吐,飢不欲食。大便2日未解,小便清長。診其脈沉細而滑,舌苔白膩質淡。
- 2.患者,男,40歲,漁民,平素身體尙好。冬日於水上作業,不慎於上午落於水中,約 15分鐘後被救起。同事迅速給換衣,蓋以厚被,抬至家中。初起嗇嗇惡寒,渾身發抖, 四肢冰冷,腹痛。至下午2時許,腹痛加重,時有緩解,喜熱敷,並發生劇烈而頻繁吐 瀉,或一小時或半小時一次,所吐瀉之物先爲食物殘渣,後爲清水。目眶凹陷,皮膚乾 皺,四肢拘急疼痛,脈沉微無力,舌淡苔白少津。

~ 全卷完~

Introduction to Zhou Yi

Microbiology

Pathology (Paper I)

Pathology (Paper II)

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM3002 CHINESE INTERNAL MEDICINE 《中醫內科學》

EXAMINATION

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

Date: May 19, 2005 (Thursday)

Time: 2:30 pm - 5:30 pm

Venue: Rm 237, Main Building

答題指示

- 1. 本試卷分爲單選題、配搭題、簡答題,論述題四部分,共7頁。
- 2. 單選題、配搭題:全部作答,請於選擇題答題紙上作答; 簡答題:可任意從 1-6 題選擇其中 5 題於答題簿上作答; 論述題:可任意從 1-6 題選擇其中 3 題於答題簿上作答。

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學生編號	-	
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Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3

四、簡答題(任選答五題,每題4分,共20分,分頁作答)

- 1. 如何鑒別外感頭痛與內傷頭痛?
- 2. 咳血與吐血如何區別?
- 3. 中風閉證與脫證在病機上有何不同?臨證時如何鑑別診斷?
- 4. 消渴有何特徵?治療原則是什麼?
- 5. 何謂淋証,各型的診斷要點如何。
- 6. 簡述腰痛的辨証要點。

五、論述題(任選答三題,每題10分,共30分,分頁作答)

- 1. 中風應與哪些疾病鑒別?如何鑑別?
- 2. 何謂痰飲?怎樣分類?各類的症候特徵和治療主方是什麼?
- 3. 肺癌的診斷依據是什麼?與肺痨如何區別?
- 4. 風寒濕痹與風濕熱痹如何鑒別。
- 5. 如何理解"治痿獨取陽明"。
- 6. 試述肺脾腎三臟在水腫發病機理中的相互關系。

~ 全卷完 ~

Tui-na of Chinese Medicine

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM3007 MEDICAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL MEDICINE

EXAMINATION

Time allowed: 2 hours

Date: June 2, 2005 (Thursday) Time: 9:30 am - 11:30 am

Venue: Room 151 Main Building

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This examination paper comprises 9 pages.
- 2. Answer ALL questions in Section A.
- 3. Answer any ONE question from Section B.
- 4. Answer any ONE question from Section C.
- 5. Answer any TWO question from Section D.
- 6. Please allocate your time according to the percentage of marks in each section.
- 7. Use separate answer books for each question in Section B, C and D.

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Section A

Short Answer Questions (use a new answer book for each question)

Section B Epidemiology (Answer either B1 or B2)

(10%)

- B1. What is crude death rate? (2 marks) How to interpret the observation that crude death rate in Hong Kong has been stable in the past 20 years? (6 marks) What should be used for the international comparison of death rates? (2 marks)
- B2. A study of middle age men find that half the 100 subjects with coronary heart disease have EVER smoked and three-quarters of 200 subjects without coronary heart disease have NEVER smoked.
- (a) What is the study design? (2 marks)
- (b) Draw a 2x2 table to present the findings (2 marks)
- (c) Calculate the risk estimate for coronary heart disease due to smoking (4 marks)
- (d) Describe two limitations of this study (2 marks)

Section C Statistics (Answer either C1 or C2)

(10%)

C1. In a study, the white blood cell counts (WBC) for patients with and without appendicitis were measured and the results are summarized as follows?

	Appe	ndicitis
WBC (10g/litre)	With	Without
Mean	141.6	114.2
Standard deviation	49.6	47.12
Sample size	74	337

- a. State the null and alternative hypotheses (2 marks)
- b. Suggest a statistical test (1 mark)
- c. Calculate the test statistics (3 marks)
- d. Report and interpret the p-value (2 marks)
- e. Write a conclusion for the study (2 marks)
- C2. A cardiologist conducted a study to investigate the association between oral contraceptive use and hypertension. Forty women using oral contraceptives and sixty women using other methods of contraception were identified from the records of participating physicians. The number of hypertensive patients in each group was recorded and is shown in the table below.

	Number of Women					
	Hypertensive	Normotensive	Totals			
Oral Contraceptives	8 (9.2)*	32 (30.8)	40			
Other	15 (13.8)	45 (46.2)	60			
Totals	23	77	100			

^{*} Numbers in parentheses represent the expected frequencies.

Test the association between oral contraceptive use and hypertension at the 5% level of significance:

- a. State the null and alternative hypotheses (2 marks)
- b. Suggest a statistical test (1 mark)
- c. Calculate the test statistics (2.5 marks)
- d. Report and interpret the p-value (2.5 marks)
- e. Write a conclusion for the study (2 marks)

Section D Social Medicine (Answer TWO questions in this section. Use separate answer book for each question) (2 x 10%)

- D1.List five evidence-based methods related to nutrition or diet which can be adopted to prevent cancer.
- D2. List five principle sources of air pollution in Hong Kong.
- D3. Describe four differences between short-term and long-term memory.
- D4. Define impairment (2 marks), disability (2 marks) and handicap (2 marks), and use examples to illustrate their differences (4 marks).
- D5. Give four pieces of advice to the public for the prevention of Dengue Fever?

END OF PAPER

Formula sheet for Chinese Medicine - Statistics

> Standard scores:

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

> Probability for binomial distribution:

$$P(X = k) = {}_{n}C_{k}p^{k}q^{n-k}$$
 where $q = 1 - p \& {}_{n}C_{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$

> $(1-\alpha)$ 100% CI for mean:

$$\overline{x} \pm Z_{1-\alpha/2}SE(\overline{x})$$

 \rightarrow (1 - α) 100% CI for proportion:

$$\overline{p} \pm Z_{1-\alpha/2} SE(\overline{p})$$

ightharpoonup Test statistics for $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$

$$Z = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$$

$$t = \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}} \text{ where } s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2}{n-1}$$

ightharpoonup Test statistics for $H_0: \pi = \pi_0$

$$Z = \frac{p - \pi_0}{\sqrt{\pi_0 (1 - \pi_0)/n}}$$

 \triangleright Test statistics for $H_0: \mu_A = \mu_B$

$$Z = \frac{(\overline{X}_A - \overline{X}_B) - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{\sqrt{\sigma_A^2/n + \sigma_B^2/n}}$$

$$t = \frac{(\overline{X}_A - \overline{X}_B) - (\mu_A - \mu_B)}{s_p \cdot \sqrt{1/n_A + 1/n_B}} \text{ where } s_p^2 = \frac{(n_A - 1) \cdot s_A^2 + (n_B - 1) \cdot s_B^2}{n_A + n_b - 2}$$

> Chi-square test:

$$\chi^{2} = \sum_{\substack{\text{all cells}}} \left[\frac{(O_{i} - E_{i})^{2}}{E_{i}} \right]$$

ightharpoonup Test statistics for $H_0: r = 0$

$$t = \frac{r}{SE(r)} \text{ where}$$

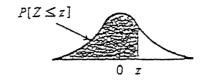
$$r = \frac{\sum xy - (\sum x \sum y/n)}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2/n)(\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2/n)}}$$

$$SE(r) = \sqrt{\frac{(1-r^2)}{n-2}}$$

Computation for regression line: $\hat{y} = a + bx$

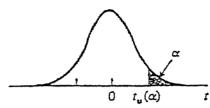
$$b = \frac{\sum xy - (\sum x \sum y/n)}{\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2/n} \qquad ; \qquad a = \overline{y} - b\overline{x}$$

TABLE 1 STANDARD NORMAL PROBABILITIES



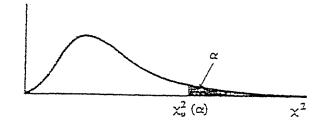
	.00	.01	.02	.03	₋ 04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
	5000	5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	<u>.</u> 5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
.0	_5000	.5040 .5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
.1	-5398		.5871	-5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
.2	.5793	.5832	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
.3	.6179	.6217	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
.4	.6554	.6591	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
.5	.6915	.6950	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
.6	.7257	.7291	.7642	.7673	.7703	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
.7	.7580	7611		.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	-8078	.8106	.8133
.8.	.7881	.7910	.7939		.8264	.8289	.8315	1.8340	.8365	.8389
.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.0204	.0203				.0507
			0.461	0405		.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1:0	.8413	8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8749	.8.770	18790	.8810	.8830
1.1	-8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.2	.8849	-8869	.8888	.8907	.8925 .9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.3.	.9032	-9049	.9066	.9082	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.:9236	.9382	.9394	9406	.9418		.9441
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9591	19599 ·	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
. 1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706.
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	-3120	•21 11	٠,٠٠٠	17720	.,	
2.0	0773	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	-9808	.9812	.9817
2.0	.9772	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.1	.9861	.9864	:9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	-9884	.9887	.9890
2.2	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.3 2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	:9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	₋ 9985	.9986	.9986
2.9		.9702	.,,,,,,,	.,,,,,						
20	0007	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	_9989	.9990	.9990
3.0	.9987	.9991	.9991	:9991	:9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	_9993
3.1	.9990	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	9994	.9994	. 9995	.9995	.9995
3.2	-9993	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.3	.9995		.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	9997	.9997	.9998
3.4	.9997	.9997		.9998	.9998	.9998		.9998	.9998	.9998
3.5	.9998	.9998	.9998	.7770	.,,,,,,					

TABLE 2 STUDENT'S t-DISTRIBUTION CRITICAL POINTS



					•			
d.f.	.250	.100	.050	α .025	.010	.00833	.00625	.005
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12,706	31.821	38.190	50.923	63.657
2	.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	7.649	8.860	9.925
3	.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	4.857	5.392	5.841
4	`.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	3.961	4.315	4.604
5	.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	3.534	3.810	4.032
6	.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.287	3.521	3.707
7	.711	- 1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.128	3.335	3.499
. 8	.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.016	3.206	3.355
9	.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	2.933	3.111	3.250
10	.700	1.372	- 1.812	2.228	2.764	2.870	3.038	3.169
11	.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	.2.820	2.981	3.106
12	.695	1.356	1.782	-2.179	2.681	2.779	2.934	3.055
13	.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	2.746	2.896	3.012
14	.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.718	2.864	2.977
15	.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.694	.2_837	2.947
16	.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.673	2.813	2.921
17	.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.655	2.793	2.898
18	.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.639	2.775	2.878
19	.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.625	2.759	2.861
20	.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.613	2.744	2.845
21	.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.601	2.732	2.831
22	.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2_508	2.591	2.720	2.819
23	.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.582	2.710	2.807
24	.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.574	2.700	2.797
25	.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.566	2.692	2.787
26	.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.559	2.684	2.779
27	.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.552	2.676	2.771
28	.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.546	2.669	2.763
29	.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.541	2.663	2.756
30	.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.536	2.657	2.750
40	.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.499	2.616	2.704
40 60	.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.463	2.575	2.660
120	.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.428	2.536	2.617
	.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.394	2.498	2.576
	.074	1						

TABLE 3 χ^2 CRITICAL POINTS



d.f. ν .990 .950 .900 .500 .100 .050 .025 .010 1 .0002 .004 .02 45 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 2 .02 .10 .21 1.39 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 3 .11 .35 .58 2.37 6.25 7.81 9.35 11.34 4 .30 .71 1.06 3.36 7.78 9.49 11.14 13.28 5 .55 1.15 1.61 4.35 , 9.24 11.07 12.83 15.09 6 .87 1.64 2.20 5.35 10.64 12.59 14.45 16.81 7 1.24 2.17 2.83 6.35 12.02 14.07 16.01 18.48 8 1.65 2.73 3.49 7.34 13.36 15.51 17.53 20.09 .9 2.09 3.33 4.17 8.34 14.68 16.92 19.02 21.67	7.88 10.60 12.84 14.86 16.75 18.55 20.28 21.95
1 .0002 .004 .02 45 2.71 3.84 5.02 6.63 2 .02 .10 .21 1.39 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 3 .11 .35 .58 2.37 6.25 7.81 9.35 11.34 4 .30 .71 1.06 3.36 7.78 9.49 11.14 13.28 5 .55 1.15 1.61 4.35 ,9.24 11.07 12.83 15.09 6 .87 1.64 2.20 5.35 10.64 12.59 14.45 16.81 7 1.24 2.17 2.83 6.35 12.02 14.07 16.01 18.48	7.88 10.60 12.84 14.86 16.75 18.55 20.28 21.95
2 .02 .10 .21 1.39 4.61 5.99 7.38 9.21 3 .11 .35 .58 2.37 6.25 7.81 9.35 11.34 4 .30 .71 1.06 3.36 7.78 9.49 11.14 13.28 5 .55 1.15 1.61 4.35 , 9.24 11.07 12.83 15.09 6 .87 1.64 2.20 5.35 10.64 12.59 14.45 16.81 7 1.24 2.17 2.83 6.35 12.02 14.07 16.01 18.48	10.60 12.84 14.86 16.75 18.55 20.28 21.95
3 .11 .35 .58 2.37 6.25 7.81 9.35 11.34 4 .30 .71 1.06 3.36 7.78 9.49 11.14 13.28 5 .55 1.15 1.61 4.35 ,9.24 11.07 12.83 15.09 6 .87 1.64 2.20 5.35 10.64 12.59 14.45 16.81 7 1.24 2.17 2.83 6.35 12.02 14.07 16.01 18.48	12.84 14.86 16.75 18.55 20.28 21.95
4 .30 .71 1.06 3.36 7.78 9.49 11.14 13.28 5 .55 1.15 1.61 4.35 , 9.24 11.07 12.83 15.09 6 .87 1.64 2.20 5.35 10.64 12.59 14.45 16.81 7 1.24 2.17 2.83 6.35 12.02 14.07 16.01 18.48	14.86 16.75 18.55 20.28 21.95
5 .55 1.15 1.61 4.35 ,9.24 11.07 12.83 15.09 6 .87 1.64 2.20 5.35 10.64 12.59 14.45 16.81 7 1.24 2.17 2.83 6.35 12.02 14.07 16.01 18.48	16.75 18.55 20.28 21.95
6 .87 1.64 2.20 5.35 10.64 12.59 14.45 16.81 7 1.24 2.17 2.83 6.35 12.02 14.07 16.01 18.48	18.55 20.28 21.95
7 1.24 2.17 2.83 6.35 12.02 14.07 16.01 18.48	20.28 21.95
	21.95
8 1.65 2.73 3.49 7.34 13.36 15.51 17.53 20.09	
	00.00
9 2.09 3.33 4.17 8.34 14.68 16.92 19.02 21.67	23.59
10 2.56 3.94 4.87 9.34 15.99 18.31 20.48 23.21	25.19
11 3.05 4.57 5.58 10.34 17.28 19.68 21.92 24.72	26.76
12 3.57 5.23 6.30 11.34 18.55 21.03 23.34 26.22	28.30
13 4.11 5.89 7.04 12.34 19.81 22.36 24.74 27.69	29.82
14 4.66 6.57 7.79 13.34 21.06 23.68 26.12 29.14	31.32
15 5.23 7.26 8.55 14.34 22.31 25.00 27.49 30.58	32.80
16 5.81 7.96 9.31 15.34 23.54 26.30 28.85 32.00	34.27
17 6.41 8.67 10.09 16.34 24.77 27.59 30.19 33.41	35.72
18 7.01 9.39 10.86 17.34 25.99 28.87 31.53 34.81	37.16
19 7.63 10.12 11.65 18.34 27.20 30.14 32.85 36.19	38.58
20 8.26 10.85 12.44 19.34 28.41 31.41 34.17 37.57	40.00
21 8.90 11.59 13.24 20.34 29.62 32.67 35.48 38.93	41.40
22 9.54 12.34 14.04 21.34 30.81 33.92 36.78 40.29	-42.80·
23 10.20 13.09 14.85 22.34 32.01 35.17 38.08 41.64	44.18
24 10.86 13.85 15.66 23.34 33.20 36.42 39.36 42.98	45.56
25 11.52 14.61 16.47 24.34 34.38 37.65 40.65 44.31	46.93
26 12.20 15.38 17.29 25.34 35.56 38.89 41.92 45.64	48.29
27 12.88 16.15 18.11 26.34 36.74 40.11 43.19 46.96	49.64
	50,99
29 14.26 17.71 19.77 28.34 39.09 42.56 45.72 49.59	52.34
30 14.95 18.49 20.60 29.34 40.26 43.77 46.98 50.89	53.67
40 22.16 26.51 29.05 39.34 51.81 55.76 59.34 63.69	66.77
50 29.71 34.76 37.69 49.33 63.17 67.50 71.42 76.15	79.49
60 37.48 43.19 46.46 59.33 74.40 79.08 83.30 88.38	91.95
0 10.77 0	104.21
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30 01110 13127 03127 13113	128.30
100 70.06 77,93 82.36 99.33 118.50 124.34 129.56 135.81	140.17

Schools of Thought of Chinese Medicine

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM4004 GYNAECOLOGY OF CHINESE MEDICINE

《中醫婦科學》

EXAMINATION

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hours

Date: May 23, 2005 (Monday)

Time: 9:30 am - 12:30 pm

Venue: Loke Yew Hall

答題指示

- 1. 本試卷分爲單選題、配搭題、多選題、填空題、問答題及病案分析六部分,共 11 頁。
- 2. 全部<u>單選題及配搭題</u>均須於<u>選擇題答題紙</u>上作答; 全部<u>多選題</u>均須於<u>多選題答題紙</u>上作答 其他問題請在本試卷上作答。
- 3. 請在適當位置貼上學生編號標籤。

四日にの日本		
學生編號	•	

Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3

四、	填空題:(每空格 1 分,共 10 分)
1.	末次月經爲 2004 年 8 月 25 日 ,預產期爲
	0
2.	閉經指女子年逾周歲,月經尚未來潮,或月經周期已建立後又中斷
	以上者。
3.	壽胎丸的組成是、、、。
4	產後三 寒 是指

學生編號:	
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五、問答題(每題5分,共20分)

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		學生編號:				
3.	妊娠禁用藥有哪些?					
	/ Jan					
		•				
,						
4.	簡述婦女絕經期的預防與保健。					

		學生編號:	
六、	病案分析(每題10分,共20分)		

1.	楊某,女,	42 歲,行	T政人員,	初診日期,	2004年9月	23 日,	串老沂1	在 來 陰 道
	分泌物量多							
	刀似物里多		小火 奥 /	灵	1)図T 。 LIMIP 7	1114 # 9	= 10 H	宣山盂,

色深紅,無腹痛。面色蒼白,精神疲倦,納少便溏,四肢不溫。舌淡苔白,脈緩 弱。

請寫出:1.	主訴	2.	診斷	(中醫病名	`	中醫証型)	3.	証候分析
				•	. ,,, ,		1	- .	

請寫出:1. 主訴 2. 診斷(中醫病名、中醫証型) 3. 証候分析
4. 治法 5. 方藥(藥名及藥量) 6. 醫囑。
·

	學生編號:	
2.	梁女士,49歲,已婚,2003年3月19日初診。 主訴: 經行月余末淨,量多如注2天。 現病史: 患者近年來,經亂無期,行經難以自止。末次月經2月15日至今月 不止,最近2天量多如注,卧床休息未見減少,經色淡紅,質稀。 色蒼白,神疲氣短,小腹空墜,腰膝酸軟,畏寒肢泠,納呆便溏, 便清長,夜尿多,舌質淡胖,苔白,脈沉細呎弱。 婚育史: 28結婚,孕3產2小產1,巳結扎輸卵管多年。 過去史、個人史、家族史無特殊。 婦科檢查:未發現異常。 化驗檢查:輕度貧血。	面
,	請寫出: 1. 診斷(中西醫病名、中醫証型) 2. 証候分析 3.治法 4. 方藥(藥名及藥量) 5. 醫囑	
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學生編號:_____

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM4006 TRAUMATOLOGY & ORTHOPAEDICS OF CHINESE MEDICINE 《中醫骨傷科學》

EXAMINATION 期終考試

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours

Date: May 25, 2005(Wednesday)

Time: 9:30 am - 12:30 pm Venue: Rm 167 Main Building

答題指示

- 本試卷分爲單選題、多選題、名詞解釋、填空題、簡答題、 問答題及病案分析題共七部分,共9頁。
- 2. 所有問題爲必答題。
- 3. 單選題均須於選擇題答題紙上作答; 多選題均須於多選題答題紙上作答; 名詞解釋均須於答題簿上同頁分行作答; 填空題均須於答題簿上同頁分行作答; 簡答題於答題簿上分頁作答; 問答題於答題簿上分頁作答; 病案分析題於答題簿上分頁作答。

學	生	編	號	:	
		. 75.14			

一、 單選題 (每題 0.5 分,共 12 分)

答題說明:每條考題都有ABCDE 五個備選答案,答題時只許從中選擇一個最佳答案,並將選擇題答案紙上相應題號的相應字母空格塗黑,以示正確回答。

- 1. 世界上最早記載了顳頜關節脫臼整複手法的醫籍是:
 - A. 五十二病方
 - B. 仙授理傷續斷秘方
 - C. 肘後救卒方
 - D. 永類鈴方
 - E. 世醫得效方
- 2. 將藥物碾成細末配以香油、黃丹或蜂蠟等基質煉製而成的敷貼藥的劑型是:
 - A. 藥膏
 - B. 膏藥
 - C. 藥散
 - D. 熨藥
 - E. 油膏
- 3. 使用止血帶止血法,應每隔一定時間放鬆一次,其綁紮的時間應不超過多少時間爲安全:
 - A. 1 小時
 - B. 1.5 小時
 - C. 2小時
 - D. 2.5 小時
 - E. 3 小時
- 4. 椎動脈型頸椎病其主症(征)是:
 - A. 與脊神經分佈區相一致的感覺、運動障礙及反射變化
 - B. 慢性進行性四肢癱瘓
 - C. 腦供血不足引起的眩暈
 - D. 頭痛或偏頭痛,噁心,嘔吐
 - E. 頸肩部疼痛
- 5. 肱骨外科頸骨折的分類是:
 - A. 外展型、內收型、
 - B. 外展型、內收型、肱骨外科頸骨折合併肩關節脫位
 - C. 伸直型、屈曲型
 - D. 伸直型、屈曲型、肱骨外科頸骨折合倂肩關節脫位
 - E. 外展型、內收型、粉碎型

6.	肩關節脫位最常見的是: A. 鎖骨下脫位 B. 後脫位 C. 胸腔內脫位 D. 喙突下脫位 E. 盂下脫位
7.	下肢關節出現"休息痛"的骨病是: A. 骨性關節炎 B. 骨關節結核 C. 類風濕性關節炎 D. 風濕性關節炎 E. 股骨頭無菌性壞死
8.	正中神經損傷的主要表現是: A. 垂腕 B. 鏟形手 C. 爪形手
9.	D. 猿形手 E. 足下垂 某男,患外傷性截癱,深淺感覺完全喪失;肌肉運動完全喪失;大小便功
7.	来分 / 思介 医性 保 保 保 で で で で で で で
10.	患者肱骨幹骨折,X 光片見骨折近端向前、向內移位;遠端向上、向外移位。其骨折類型應是: A. 上 1/3 B. 中 1/3 C. 下 1/3 D. 外展型 E. 內收型
11.	以下骨折類型中,屬穩定骨折的是: A. 螺旋型骨折 B. 粉碎型骨折 C. 斜形骨折 D. 横形骨折 E. 一骨三折

12.	下列不是脫位的特有體征是: A. 關節畸形 B. 關節盂空虛 C. 異常活動 D. 彈性固定 E. 脫出骨端
13.	腕管綜合征在腕管中受壓的神經是: A. 橈神經 B. 正中神經 C. 尺神經 D. 骨間掌側神經 E. 骨間背側神經
14.	造成髕骨橫行骨折的暴力是: A. 直接暴力 B. 傳達暴力 C. 扭轉暴力 D. 持續勞損 E. 肌肉強烈收縮
15.	氣運行于全身,正常時流通疏暢,若人體某一部位、某一臟腑發生受傷或病變,使氣的流通發生障礙,出現的病理現像是: A. 氣滯 B. 氣虛 C. 氣閉 D. 氣脫 E. 氣逆
16.	脊柱結核發病率最高的部位是:A. 頸椎B. 胸椎C. 胸腰段脊椎D. 腰椎E. 腰骶段脊椎

17. 我國現存最早的一部傷科專著是:

- A. 《劉涓子鬼遺方》
- B. 《諸病源候論》
- C. 《仙授理傷續斷秘方》
- D. 《世醫得效方》
- E. 《正體類要》

- 18. 骨質疏鬆症診斷標準之一,骨密度減少的標準差是:
 - A. 一個標準差以上
 - B. 二個標準差以上
 - C. 三個標準差以上
 - D. 四個標準差以上
 - E. 五個標準差以上
- 19. 創傷失血引起的輕度休克是:
 - A. 失血量達到總血量的 15%
 - B. 失血量達到總血量的 25%
 - C. 失血量達到總血量的 35%
 - D. 失血量達到總血量的 45%
 - E. 失血量達到總血量的 55%
- 20. 肢體周徑測量法,測量大腿周徑的部位是在:
 - A. 髕骨上緣
 - B. 髕上 5cm
 - C. 髕上 10-15 cm
 - D. 髕上 20cm
 - E. 大限最粗處
- 21. 橈骨下端關節面向尺側傾斜的角度是:
 - A. $5^{\circ} 10^{\circ}$
 - B. $10^{\circ} 15^{\circ}$
 - C. $15^{\circ} 20^{\circ}$
 - D. $20^{\circ} 25^{\circ}$
 - E. $25^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$
- 22. 患者,65歲,右股骨幹中1/3骨折,擬採用皮膚牽引,牽引重量應掌握在:
 - A. 不超過 3kg
 - B. 不超過 5kg
 - C. 不超過 7kg
 - D. 不超過 9kg
 - E. 不超過 11kg
- 23. 患者,閉合性氣胸,肺壓縮在30%以上,須在何處作胸膜腔穿刺抽氣:
 - A. 胸前第 2~3 肋間鎖骨中線處
 - B. 胸前第3~4 肋間鎖骨中線處
 - C. 胸前第 4~5 肋間鎖骨中線處
 - D. 胸前第5~6 肋間鎖骨中線處
 - E. 胸前第6~7肋間鎖骨中線處

- 24. 股骨頭骨骺炎的主要症狀之一是:
 - A. 髋關節屈伸受限
 - B. 髋關節不能外展內收
 - C. 髋關節旋轉受限
 - D. 髋關節各方向活動均受限
 - E. 髋關節不能活動

二、 多選題 (每題1分,共18分)

答題說明:每條考題都有ABCDE 五個備選答案,答題時須從中選擇兩個或以上的正確答案,並將多選題答案紙上相應題號的相應字母塗黑,以示正確回答。

- 1. 股骨頸骨折按 X 線片的表現,其分型是:
 - A. 伸直型
 - B、屈曲型
 - C. 中心型
 - D. 外展型
 - E. 內收型
- 2. 患者上肢創傷,檢查"肘後三角",伸肘時三點不成一直線,屈肘時三點不 成一等邊三角形,初步診斷是:
 - A. 肱骨髁上骨折
 - B. 肱骨幹下 1/3 骨折
 - C. 肘關節前脫位
 - D. 肘關節後脫位
 - E. 橈骨幹上 1/3 骨折
- 3. 脫位的特有體征是:
 - A. 關節畸形
 - B. 關節盂空虛
 - C. 彈性固定
 - D. 異常活動
 - E. 脱出骨端
- 4. 惡性骨腫瘤多數情況下表現是:
 - A. 大多數疼痛不明顯
 - B. X線片示骨皮層多見變薄膨脹
 - C. X線片示骨皮層多見無膨脹徵象
 - D. 大多數疼痛明顯且夜間加劇
 - E. 發病以青少年多見

- 5. 小兒橈骨頭半脫位的患肢體征是:
 - A. 肘關節半屈曲位
 - B. 不能屈肘、舉臂
 - C. 前臂旋前,不敢旋後
 - D. 壓橈骨頭不痛
 - E. 局部明顯腫脹
- 6. 髋關節脫位按股骨頭移位的方向,其類型是:
 - A. 外展脫位
 - B. 內收脫位
 - C. 前脫位
 - D. 後脫位
 - E. 中心性脱位
- 7. 腦震蕩的主要表現是:
 - A. 傷後短暫的神志昏迷,醒後恢復正常
 - B. 有近事遺忘症
 - C. 意識障礙出現再昏迷
 - D. 偏癱
 - E. 失語
- 8. 與落枕有關的因素是:
 - A. 睡眠姿勢不良
 - B. 頸背部遭受風寒
 - C. 好發於老年人
 - D. 好發于夏秋季
 - E. 好發於青壯年
- 9. 膝關節脫位的類型有:
 - A. 前脫位
 - B. 後脫位
 - C. 外側脫位
 - D. 內側脫位
 - E. 旋轉脫位
- 10. 股骨轉子間骨折根據骨折線的方向和位置,其分型是:
 - A. 外展型
 - B. 內收型
 - C. 順轉子間型
 - D. 反轉子間型
 - E. 轉子下型

- 11. 股骨髁上骨折分型的主要依據是:
 - A. 骨折線由後上方斜向前下方
 - B. 骨折線由前上方斜向後下方
 - C. 股骨骨折遠端向前移位
 - D. 股骨骨折遠端向後移位
 - E. 彈件固定
- 12. 創傷後容易發生筋膜間隔區綜合征的部位是:
 - A. 上臂
 - B. 前臂
 - C. 大腿
 - D. 小腿
 - E. 軀幹
- 13. 骨關節結核按病變過程所分類型是:
 - A. 中心型結核
 - B. 邊緣型結核
 - C. 單純骨結核
 - D. 滑膜結核
 - E. 全關節結核
- 14. 腹腔內實質性臟器破裂是指:
 - A. 肝破裂
 - B. 脾破裂
 - C. 腎破裂
 - D. 胃破裂
 - E. 膽囊破裂
- 15. 與慢性腰肌勞損有關的症狀和體征是:
 - A. 腰部鈍痛
 - B. 勞累後腰痛加重
 - C. 腰部壓痛較廣
 - D. 伴下肢放射性疼痛
 - E. 直服擡高試驗陽性
- 16. 對於脛腓骨幹骨折,下列正確的觀點是:
 - A. 多見於老年人
 - B. 上 1/3 骨折可發生筋膜間隔區綜合征
 - C. 中、下 1/3 骨折易延遲癒合
 - D. 骨折重疊則小腿縮短,長度減少不能超過 2cm
 - E. 重點處理脛骨,腓骨復位與否並不重要

	A. 發生在長骨的幹骺端
	B. 早期以破壞、壞死爲主
	C. 後期以新骨形成爲主
	D. 大腸桿菌感染
	E. 金黃色葡萄球菌感染
18.	患者,右髋關節化膿性關節炎,其臨床表現是: A. 紅腫熱痛 B. 右髋儘量伸直 C. 右髋儘量內收、內旋 D. 右髋儘量屈曲、外展、外旋 E. 出現高熱、畏寒
	、名詞解釋 (每題 1.5 分,共 12 分,同頁作答)
1.	脫位
2.	頸椎病
3.	携帶角
4.	疼痛弧
5.	骨折
6.	腕伸肌緊張試驗
7.	梨狀肌綜合征
8.	藥散
四	、填空題 (每空格 0.5 分,共 10 分,同頁作答)
-	鎖骨骨折典型的移位,內側段向後上移位,外側段向(1)移位。
-	凡暴力引起人體內部(2)、(3)、(4)或功能紊 亂,而産生一系列症狀者,統稱內傷。
-	指屈肌腱腱鞘炎又稱(5)、(6)。
-	骨關節結核,中醫病名稱 <u>(7)</u> 或 <u>(8)</u> 。
-	骨性關節炎的病因病機是 <u>(9)</u> 和 <u>(10)</u> 。
-	踝部骨折的主要類型是 <u>(11)</u> 損傷和 <u>(12)</u> 損傷。

17. 化膿性骨髓炎多見於:

- 傷科四大治療方法:手法、<u>(13)</u>、<u>(14)</u>、<u>(15)</u>。
- 損傷按受傷時間分類可分爲 <u>(16)</u>和<u>(17)</u>。
- 股骨近段頸幹角的正常值在 ___(18) 之間。
- 骨病的特殊症狀體征是 <u>(19)</u>、肌萎縮、<u>(20)</u>、腫塊、瘡 □與實道。

五、簡答題(每題3分,共18分,分頁作答)

- 1. 尺骨上 1/3 骨折合併橈骨頭脫位,其分型與受傷時肘關節的姿勢的關係。
- 2. 簡述肌力測定標準。
- 3. 膝關節側方擠壓試驗(膝關節分離試驗)的臨床意義。
- 4. 股骨頭無菌性壞死的主要症狀、體征。
- 5. 何謂腰椎椎管狹窄症?
- 6. 簡述肱骨外上髁炎的病因病機。

六、問答題(每題6分,共18分,分頁作答)

- 7. 怎樣通過膝關節迴旋擠壓試驗檢查半月板損傷?
- 8. 神經根型頸椎病的主要症狀、體征、X線表現。
- 9. 腰椎間盤突出症與腰部扭挫傷在主要症狀、體征、X線照片方面如何鑒別?

七、病案分析(每題6分,共12分,分頁作答)

10. 某男,45 歲,從事野外資源調查工作,半個月來,右足跟部疼痛,行走加重。近期無外傷史,跟骨的蹠面有壓痛,腫脹不明顯。X線照片於跟骨結節前下方有骨性隆起。化驗檢查無異常改變。

請作出初步診斷,並提出治療方案。

11. 某女,68 歲。腰背疼痛,腿膝酸軟,彎腰擡一盆水時即造成第一腰椎壓縮性骨折,駝背彎腰,怕冷,夜尿多。苔薄白,脈沈細弱。骨密度測定,與同地同性別的峰值骨密度相比減少37%以上。

請作出初步診斷(診斷寫出病名,程度,中醫分型名稱),並予以中醫內治(寫 出治則、代表方或擬出藥物)。

~ 全卷完 ~

Otorhinolaryngology of Chinese Medicine

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM4011 PHARMACOLOGY OF CHINESE MEDICINE 《中藥藥理學》

EXAMINATION

Time allowed: 2 hours

Date: Ma

May 27, 2005. (Friday)

Time:

9:30am - 11:30am

Venue:

Rm 151 Main Building

答題指示

- 1. 本試卷分爲單選題、多選題、簡答題及問答題共四部分,共5頁。
- 2. 單選題須於單選題答題紙上作答; 多選題須於多選題答題紙上作答; 簡答題須於答題簿上<u>同頁分行</u>作答; 問答題須於答題簿上分頁作答。

學生編號	:	
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Part 1 and Part 2

三、簡答題 (每題3分,9題選答6題,共18分)

- 1. 簡述中藥藥理作用的特點?
- 2. 厚朴大劑量可引起呼吸抑制而死亡,其毒性成分是什麼?
- 3. 簡述青蒿抗瘧的有效成分及作用特點。
- 4. 簡述茵陳蒿退黃的作用特點及其有效成分。
- 5. 經炮制的半夏常用於止嘔,而"生半夏,令人吐"的藥理學基礎是什麼?
- 6. 簡述桂枝發汗解肌的藥理學基礎。
- 7. 简述酸棗仁的藥理作用。
- 8. 鈎藤降壓的有效成分,機理及特點是什麼?
- 9. 簡述姜黄抗肿瘤的藥理作用特点。

四、問答題 (每題8分,5題選答4題,共32分)

- 1. 麻黄的傳統功效與現代研究資料比較致各功效的藥理學基礎及有效成 分是什麼?
- 2. 黃連既清熱燥濕,又可瀉火解毒,其現代藥理作用是什麼?
- 3. 在大黃的諸多藥理作用中,瀉下和止血是最重要的兩個作用,試述它們 的作用機理及有效成分。
- 4. 三七爲化瘀止血之藥,其止血而不留瘀的現代藥理機制及臨床應用是什 麼?
- 5. 試述黃芪對免疫系統的藥理作用及其有效成分。

~辛卷完~

Ophthalmology of Chinese Medicine

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG SCHOOL OF CHINESE MEDICINE

BCHM4013 MEDICINE

EXAMINATION

Time allowed: 3 hours

Date: May 30, 2005 (Monday) Time: 2:30 pm - 5:30 pm

Venue: Room 151 Main Building

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This examination paper consists 19 page.
- 2. Answer ALL questions.
- 3. Make sure that you enter your UNIVERSITY NO in the space provided.

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(a) What is the most common etiology of hypertension? (b) What is the most common presentation of patients with hypertension? (c) What are the organs that are damaged by untreated hypertension?				
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2. A 25-year old lady with unremarkable past health presents with shortness of breath on exertion. Physical examination shows pallor and a blood pressure reading of 150/96 mmHg. Urinalysis shows protein 2+, 10 red blood cell per high power field, and no white blood cell. Investigations show the following results: Haemoglobin 7.9 g/dL (normal·12-15) White cell count 5.2 x10⁹/L (normal 4-11) 180 x10⁹/L (normal 150-400) Platelet count Na 136 mmol/L (normal 136-148) K 5.1 mmol/L (normal 3.6-5.0) Urea 28.9 mmol/L (normal 3.2-7.5) Creatinine 560 micromol/L (normal 82-126) Albumin 39 g/L (normal 42-54) Ultrasonogram showed bilateral small kidneys (a) What is the diagnosis? (4 marks) (b) List 3 common presenting features for this clinical syndrome. (6 marks)

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3. F	Regarding gastrointestinal tract infections,	
(a)	List ONE infection which is commonly associated with bacteraemia and systemic dissemination of the pathogen.	(2 marks)
(b)	List TWO common causes of community-acquired viral gastroenteritis.	(4 marks)
(c)	List TWO common causes of food poisoning caused by which are characterized by the presence of blood and mucus in the stool.	(2 marks)
(d)	List TWO gastrointestinal tract infections that can be prevented by vaccines.	(2 marks)
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4. Please list 5 common clinical features in rheumatoid arthritis.	(10 marks)
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5. A 70-year-old right-handed retired clerk presented with sudden onset of right-sided weakness and numbness with dysarthria and aphasia. He is known to have hypertension and diabetes mellitus. Urgent computed tomography of the brain revealed a hyperdense lesion over her left lentiform nucleus.			
(a)	What is the complete diagnosis?	(2 marks)	
(b)	What is the most likely aetiology?	(1 mark)	
(c)	What are the possible cerebral complications?	(up to 3 marks)	
(d)	Outline your management.	(up to 5 marks)	

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6.	 (a) What are the symptoms of high blood sugar? (b) Name one test to confirm the diagnosis. (c) Name one blood test that can assess the adequacy of blood sugar control. (d) Name two chronic diabetic complication. 	(4 marks (2 marks (2 marks (2 marks
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7. A 32-year old man presents with a 3-day history of dyspnoea, sputum production and cough. You have examined him and found dullness on percussion of his left lung base and also crackles on auscultation. He has a fever of 39°C, green and thick sputum, and looked unwell. He looked clinically centrally cyanosed.		
(a)	Name three important investigations which should provide important diagnostic information.	(6 marks)
(b)	Name two modes of treatment.	(4 marks)
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9.	(a) Discuss the modes of transmission for the hepatitis B virus. (4 marks)				
	(b) What are the risks of becoming a chronic carrier for a child under 1 year of age and for an adult? (1 mark)				
	(c) What are the risks and consequences of chronic hepatitis B infection?	(5 marks)			
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10. (a)Name 5 causes of chest pain.	(5 marks)
(b) What symptoms are suggestive of stable angina pectoris?	(5 marks)
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	and the second s
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11. 60 years old gentleman admitted to hospital for fever, generand bilateral ankle edema for 1 week. He had history of hypertension for 10 years, on oral medication, being followed up	Diabetes Mellitus and
irregularly. He had recently taken some over counter medication right big toe.	n for joint pain over the
P/E: 38°C, BP 170/90, pale, bilateral ankle edema, redness and metatarsophalangeal joint of right foot. Decrease pin prick sensat upper and lower limbs. Fundal examination showed dots and arterial-venous nipping. Examination of other systems unremarkal Urine dipstick: protein ++, sugar++, ketone: negative, RBC+	ion over the extremity of blot haemorrhage and
Investigations: Hb: 8 g/dl (N:13-18g/dl) Blood sugar: 17mmol/l (N: <6.1 mmol/l) Urea: 20mmol/l (N: 3.6-8.6 mmol/l) Creatinine: 700umol/l (N: 45-82umol/l) Uric acid: 680umol/l (N: 220-520umol/l)	
(a) What are the differential diagnoses?	(3 marks)
(b) What are the possible aggravating factors for the deterioration patient's renal function?	n of (3 marks)
(c) How should the patient be managed?	(4 marks)

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12. A 24 years old lady complained of pain in her finger joints. Blood test showed she was positive for anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA).			
(a)	List three other clinical features that you would look for.	(6 marks)	
(b)	Name two other laboratory tests that you would do.	(4 marks)	
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