科目: 獸醫病理學

系所: 獸醫病理生物學研究所 甲組

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- 1. 為達到解決動物疾病之研究目標, 獸醫病理學依其需求不同,分為: 1. Diagnostic pathology, 2. Forensic pathology, 3. Surgical pathology 及 4. Experimental pathology 等 4 種領域,請說明其各自相關研究目的及內容(10%)。
- 2. 舉例 5 種可能造成細胞損傷的原因(causes of cell injury),並說明各細胞損傷主要病理變化?(10%)
- 3. 如何從肉眼及組織病變判斷出組織及細胞死亡是因病原 (pathogens)? 或是死後變化(post mortem change)引起? 請說明兩者肉眼及組織病理變化之差異性? (10%)
- 4. 請說明何謂 Chronic-active inflammation?並說明有哪些 inflammatory mediators 參與炎症反應? (10%)
- 5. 請問牛隻發生 Johne's disease 的主要臨床病徵與有哪些特徵性組織病理學變化?而病原的 感染機制又為何? (10%)
- 6. 請問貓發生 Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) 是由何種病原感染所導致? 其致病機制為何? 導致的主要特徵性組織病理學變化有哪些? (10%)
- 7. 請說明何謂腫瘤附屬症候群(paraneoplastic syndrome)? 並請舉出五種引起全身性 (systemic)、內分泌(endocrine)、骨骼(skeletal)、神經(neurologic)、血管/造血 (vascular/hematopoietic)或皮膚的(cutaneous)腫瘤附屬症候群(10%)
- 8. 請描述何謂心衰竭細胞 (heart failure cell)? 並請說明引發的機制與心肺間的關聯性? (10%)
- 9. 臺灣 2013 年向世界動物衛生組織(OIE)通報發生野生動物循環的鼬獾狂犬病,請敘述狂犬病特徵性病理變化與致病機制?(10%)
- 10. 中國於 2018 年 8 月確認爆發非洲豬瘟疫情後,疫情迅速擴散至鄰近國家,請敘述非洲豬瘟的病理變化? (10%)

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一、請翻譯本篇短文。(10%)

For the first 60 years following its isolation, Zika virus (ZIKV) remained a relatively poorly described member of the Flaviviridae family. However, since 2007, it has caused a series of increasingly severe outbreaks and is now associated with neurological symptoms such as Guillain-Barré syndrome and congenital Zika syndrome (CZS). A number of reports have improved our understanding of rare complications that may be associated with ZIKV infection in adults, the areas of the body to which it spreads, and viral persistence in various tissues. Likewise, studies on the effect of ZIKV infection during pregnancy have identified risk factors for CZS and the impact this syndrome has on early childhood. Understanding these outcomes and the factors that drive ZIKV pathogenesis are key to developing vaccination and therapeutic approaches to avoid these severe and potentially debilitating symptoms. (Adapted and modified from Viruses 2019, 11(10), 886)

- 二、請由下列之病毒當中,選擇一個病毒,詳細敘述該病毒之複製過程(5%)。
- (A) Coronavirus (B) Orthomyxovirus (C) Flavivirus (D) Picornavirus
- 三、請敘述造成流行性感冒病毒基因產生變異的可能原因有哪些? (4%)。
- 四、選擇題:請選擇一個最適當的答案:(每小題 1%,共8%)
- 1.對於病毒複製週期(replication cycle)的敘述,下列何者正確?
- (A)病毒利用本身的蛋白質和細胞表面的受體進行非特異的結合,以進入細胞內。
- (B)不論是有封套(envelope)或是沒有封套(nonenvelope)的病毒都可能藉由 endocytosis 進入細胞內。
- (C)病毒在複製時所需的蛋白質均來自細胞。
- (D)病毒在細胞內組裝成完整的病毒顆粒後,必須破壞細胞後,才能釋放到細胞外,再感染另外一個細胞。
- 2. 對於 DNA 病毒的敘述,下列何者為非?
- (A)DNA 病毒的核酸必須進入細胞核內才能完成整個病毒的複製週期。
- (B)大部分造成腫瘤的病毒屬於 DNA 病毒。
- (C)DNA 病毒在進行轉錄(transcription)作用時並沒有明顯的階段性或順序性。
- (D)DNA 病毒的複製(replication)過程和細胞 DNA 的複製過程非常類似。
- 3.對於 RNA 病毒的敘述,下列何者為非?
- (A)RNA 病毒複製所須之 RNA-dependent RNA polymerase 必須由病毒本身自己製造,並非由細胞而來。
- (B)大部分的 RNA 病毒的複製週期都在細胞質進行。
- (C)不論是正股 RNA 病毒或是負股的 RNA 病毒,它們的基因體(genome)在進入細胞後,必須立刻進行轉譯(translation)以製造整個複製週期所需的蛋白質。
- (D)並非所有的 RNA 病毒都具有 5'cap 以及 3'poly(A)的構造。
- 4.對於反轉錄病毒(retrovirus)的敘述,下列何者為非?
- (A)它在分類上屬於 RNA 病毒。

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- (B)它在複製週期當中都以 RNA 的形態存在於細胞中。
- (C)它在複製的週期當中會利用本身製造的 reverse transcriptase。
- (D)它也會造成腫瘤的形成。
- 5.下列哪一種病毒在它的生活週期當中會發生『cap-snatching』的現象?
- (A)Orthomyxoviridae
- (B)Coronaviridae
- (C)Flaviviridae
- (D)Reoviridae
- 6.為了使病毒感染細胞同期化,或是只觀察 One-step growth curve,會利用下列哪一種條件?
- (A)M.O.I(Multiplicity of infection) =1
- (B)M.O.I(Multiplicity of infection) > 1
- (C)M.O.I(Multiplicity of infection) < 1
- (D)以上皆非
- 7.對於病毒傳播途徑的敘述下列何者有誤?
- (A)Retrovirus 血液傳播
- (B)Japenese encephalitis virus 飛沫傳播
- (C)Hantavirus 老鼠傳播
- (D)Togavirus 昆蟲傳播
- 8.下列有關疾病以及病毒的配對何者正確?
- (A)Canine distemper herpesviridae
- (B)Feline infectious peritonitis Coronaviridae
- (C)Classical swine fever Piconaviridae
- (D)Marek's disease Adenoviridae
- 五、請解釋下列名詞(請由以下7個名詞當中,選擇4個):(每小題2%,共8%)
- (1) Structural protein of virus
- (2) Pathogenesity
- (3) Nonstructural protein of virus
- (4) Inclusion bodies
- (5) Syncytium
- (6) Virulence
- (7) Multiplicity of infection
- 六、請說明細菌抗藥性機制 (10%),以及產生抗藥性後的細菌如何傳播(8%)。
- 七、菌不只可致病,近幾年愈來愈多研究顯示某些細菌會使腫瘤更惡化,甚至會使非惡性腫瘤細胞對 化療藥物產生抗藥性,若你欲從事相關研究,請自行訂一研究題目,說明其重要性及合理性,研究方 法,假設結果及其意義(12%)。

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八、請翻譯本篇短文。(15%)

The presence of microorganisms inside blood vessels is a major threat to the host organism, as circulating pathogens can concomitantly infect several organs that are crucial for survival. Immunothrombosis — the local formation of thrombi in microvessels supported by fibrin generation and the recruitment of immune cells and platelets — represents a mechanism of intravascular antimicrobial defence. This process is specialized to suppress the dissemination and tissue invasion of pathogens and the circulation of damaged host cells. The involvement of immunothrombosis-associated cellular mediators (for example, neutrophils) and molecular mediators (for example, intravascular tissue factor) in pathological thrombosis suggests that the dysregulation of immunothrombosis forms a decisive biological basis for thrombotic disorders, including venous thromboembolism, atherothrombosis and aberrant coagulation activation associated with sepsis. (Adapted from Nature Reviews Immunology, 2013:13:34–45)

九、請說明革蘭氏染色 (Gram Staining) 用途及原理? (10%)

- 十、請從下列名詞中挑選2個解釋(10%)
- 1. Pasteurization
- 2. Immunohistochemistry
- 3. Immunofluorescence
- 4. Pathogenesis
- 5. Microbiome

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一、翻譯

- 1. Many are frustrated with the lack of translational progress in the pain field, in which huge gains in basic science knowledge obtained using animal models have not led to the development of many new clinically effective compounds. A careful re-examination of animal models of pain is therefore warranted. Pain researchers now have at their disposal a much wider range of mutant animals to study, assays that more closely resemble clinical pain states, and dependent measures beyond simple reflexive withdrawal. However, the complexity of the phenomenon of pain has made it difficult to assess the true value of these advances. In addition, pain studies are importantly affected by a wide range of modulatory factors, including sex, genotype and social communication, all of which must be taken into account when using an animal model. (Adapted from Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2009. 10, 283–294). (10%)
- 2. The large differences in cancer rates among countries, striking changes in these rates among migrating populations, and rapid changes over time within countries indicate that some aspect of lifestyle or environment is largely responsible for the common cancers in Western countries. Dietary fat has been hypothesized to be the key factor because national consumption is correlated with the international differences. However, detailed analyses in large prospective studies have not supported an important role of dietary fat. Instead, positive energy balance, reflected in early age at menarche and weight gain as an adult, is an important determinant of breast and colon cancers, consistent with numerous studies in animals. As a contributor to positive energy balance, and possibly by other mechanisms, physical inactivity has also been shown to be a risk factor for these diseases and in part accounts for the international differences. (Adapted and modified from The Oncologist, 2000. vol. 5, no. 5. 393-404). (14%)

二、簡答題

- 1. 請簡述細胞骨架(Cytoskeleton)及其功能為何。(10%)
- 2. 請描述腫瘤研究使用的動物模式 cell line derived xenograft 及 patient derived xenograft 的具同處及優缺點。(15%)
- 3. 請說明正常細胞如何發展成腫瘤/癌細胞。(10%)
- 4. 請說明何謂細胞凋亡(apoptosis)、自噬(autophagy)、壞死(necrosis)。(9%)
- 5. 2016 年諾貝爾醫學獎得主由日本研究自噬作用先驅大隅良典榮獲,細胞自噬對癌症及神經退化性疾病的研究產生重大影響,請闡述為何瞭解細胞自噬作有助於對癌症以及神經退化性疾病治療的新方向。(11%)

三、請由下列問題當中選擇1題回答:(5%)

- 1. mRNA, tRNA, ribosome, amino acid, P site, A site, peptide bond: 請利用上述之提示,詳述真核細胞轉譯(translation)的過程。
- 2. primer, primase, DNA polymerase, leading strand, lagging strand, Okazaki fragment, ligase: 請利用上述之提示,詳述真核細胞 DNA 合成(replication)之過程。

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四、請解釋下列名詞:請由下列問題當中選擇3題回答:(6%)

- 1. RNA polymerase
- 2. ribozymes
- 3. TATA box
- 4. intron
- 5. RNA splicing
- 6. restriction enzyme
- 7. insulin
- 8. thyroid hormone
- 9. telomerase
- 10. reverse transcriptase

五、選擇題:(請選擇一最適當之答案)(10%)

- 1. 下列事件皆發生於真核細胞的細胞核(nucleus)內,唯獨何者例外?
 - (A) Transcription
 - (B) Protein sorting
 - (C) RNA splicing
 - (D) Poly-A tailing
 - (E) 5' capping
- 2. 脈搏 (pulse)是在直接測量什麼?
 - (A) 血壓 (blood pressure)。
 - (B) 心輸出量 (cardiac output)。
 - (C) 心搏出量 (stroke volume)。
 - (D) 呼吸速率 (breathing rate)。
 - (E) 心跳速率 (heart rate)。
- 3. 何謂「essential amino acids」?
 - (A) 人體所能自行合成的十二種基本胺基酸。
 - (B) 動物維生所需要的廿種基本胺基酸。
 - (C) 和肉類相較下,蔬菜中富含量更高的那些胺基酸。
 - (D) 動物玉米飼料中所含有的全部胺基酸。
 - (E) 對某一種動物而言,其本身無法自行合成、必須從食物中攝取的胺基酸。
- 4. 血液中二氧化碳量的增加會導致下列何種結果?
 - (A) 血液中碳酸氫根(bicarbonate)的量降低。
 - (B) 血紅素(hemoglobin)對氧的親和力增加。
 - (C) 血液的酸度(acidity)增加。
 - (D) 血液中碳酸酶(carbonic anhydrase)的量增加。
 - (E) 以上皆非。

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- 5. 下列含氮廢物與其排泄利益之配對,何者錯誤?
 - (A) 尿酸(uric acid) 可以沉積物(precipitate)方式儲存。
 - (B) 尿素(urea)-毒性較氨(ammonia)為小。
 - (C) 尿素-極不溶於水。
 - (D) 氨-易溶於水。
 - (E) 尿酸-當被排出時,身體失水極少。