九十六學年度中山醫學大學二年制醫學影像暨放射科學系在職專班考試試題

华四 :放射線技術學

考試時間:八十分鐘

答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆作答,不得污損,並嚴禁使用立可白之類用品塗抹,否則不予計分。本試題作答時,不得使用電子計算機。

ij 本試題需隨同答案卡一併繳回,違者不予計分。

本試題共 6 頁,如有缺少,應立即舉手,請監試委員補發

選擇題:(單選題; 共 40 題, 每題 2.5 分 答錯不倒扣)

- 當放射師調高X **光攝影系統的管電壓時**, × 光束的量(強度)及X 光束的品質 (平均能量)分別
- (A) 增加,提高
- $\overline{\mathbf{B}}$ 減少,降低
- 0 增加,維持不變
- (D) 減少, 報商
- 5 Mammography ∠X 光管通常操作在:
- (A) 26-32 kVp
- (B) 40-50 kVp
- (C) 55 75 kVp
- (D) 76-95 kVp
- 有關X 光機的足跟效應 (heel effect),下列那一項敘述正確?
- (A) 靠近陰極端的X 光能量(energy)較強
- **B** 靠近陰極端的X 光強度 (intensity) 較強
- 0 靠近陰極端的X 光散射 (scattering) 的程度較強
- Θ 靠近陰極端的X 光穿透能力較差
- 一般醫用X 光機,濾器 (filter) 是在:
- (A) 準直儀與被照體之間
- $^{\odot}$ 被照體與軟片匣之間
- (C) 影屏與軟片之間
- (D) X 光管與準直儀 (collimator) 之間
- 數位影像處理常用的Histogram 概念,指的是:

'n

- (A) 影像其來源與擴取參數等資料的記錄
- $\widehat{\mathbb{B}}$ 能增強清晰度的一種高通濾器(highpass filter)
- 0 影像中各亮度(或灰階)出現機率的分佈圖
- Θ 在影像上對應於不同空間位置的亮度(或灰階)分佈圖
- 9 CT系統中,前置準直儀(prepatient collimator)的最主要作用為何?
- \mathfrak{E} 過濾低能量的X 光
- $\overline{\mathbb{B}}$ 過濾過高能量的X 光
- 0 減少X 光的散射
- 决定切面厚度(slice thickness)

- .~1 下列何種超音波技術對偵測血流的存在與否最為靈敏?
- (A) 彩色流動社卜勒超音波 (color-flow Doppler)
- (B) 功率杜卜勒超音波(power Doppler)
- (C) 能譜杜卜勒超音波 (spectral Doppler)
- (D) B 型超音波掃描 (B mode ultrasonography)
- œ 在磁振造影中,DTI(diffusion tensor imaging)能夠:
- (A) 得到血管影像
- (B) 得到腦白質神經纖維方向的影像
- 0 測量經視覺、聽覺或是認知等刺激引發腦部不同區域的活性變化
- (D) 得到頻譜 (spectrum)
- 直線加速器使用散射箔片(scattering foil)最主 要目的為何?
- (A) 將X 光射束散射成較大照野的電子射束
- **B** 将電子射束散射成較大照野的X 光射束
- 0 将電子射束散射成較大照野的電子射束
- (D) 將X 光射束散射成較大照野的X 光射束
- 對數位影像而言,下列何種組合的空間解析度最高 (FOV:照野,image matrix:影像短陣)
- (A) FOV: 60 cm · image matrix: 512×512
- (B) FOV: 60 cm, image matrix: 1024×1024
- (C) FOV: 30 cm · image matrix: 512×512
- (D) FOV: 30 cm · image matrix: 1024×1024
- imaging) 單光子電腦斷層攝影(SPECT)是以何種方法進行影像的重建產生橫切面影像(transverse
- (A) maximum-intensity projection
- (B) shaded surface display
- (C) filtered back projection
- (D) linear ripple-projection
- 12. 正子衰變的核種, 其原子核與發生互毀現象的位置的距離稱為
- (A) positron range
- (B) electron range
- (C) annihilation range
- (D) attenuation distance
- 13. 包括下列何者? 體內有金屬植入物 (metallic implant) 的病患 若進行磁振造影, 有可能產生多項副作用,但不
- (A)組織過度受熱(heating)而造成傷害
- (B) 組織過度受力而造成傷害
- 0 阻碳全身血流
- 產生假影(artifact),影響影像品
- 何種磁振造影脈衝程序 (pulse sequence)對梯度磁場之負載時段(duty cycle) 館水暖高 ٠-٥
- (A) spin-echo imaging
- (B) gradient-echo imaging

- (C) inversion-recovery imaging
- (D) echo-planar imaging
- 超音波B 型掃描器用何者來顯示從人體界面反射回來信號強度?
- A) 幅度 (amplitude)
- (B) 亮度 (brightness)
- (C) 速度 (velocity)
- (D) 頻率 (frequency)
- 16. 超音波的衰减與下列何者最無關?
- (A) 繞射
- (C) 数射
- (D) 反射
- 目前,對於頭部挫傷顱內出血或急性腦溢血的偵測,採用何者作為第一線檢查儀器
- A) 磁振造影 (MRI)
- (B) 電腦斷層檢查 (CT)
- (C) 超音波檢查 (sonography)
- (D) 數據減影血管攝影 (DSA)
- 18. 下列敘述何者錯誤?
- (A) X 光軟片拷具機的光源為紅外光,因其比可見光更具有穿透力
- (B) X 光拷貝軟片需忠實反映光密度值到2.5
- (C) X 光拷貝軟片較一般傳統X 光軟片不穩定,更易霧化
- (D) X 光拷貝軟片為單面乳膠軟片,拷貝時有乳膠那一面面向母片
- 19. T2 的定義是指橫向磁量 (transverse magnetization):
- (A) 回復至原來的63%
- (B) 衰減至原來的63%
- (C) 回復至原來的37%
- (D) 衰減至原來的37%
- 20. 赡结石最佳的篩檢工具是:
- (A) 電腦斷層攝影(computed tomography)
- (B) 磁振造影 (MRI)
- (C) 超音波 (ultrasound)
- (D) 口服騰囊攝影 (oral cholecystography)
- 下列何者不是泌尿系攝影術(IVU)施行壓迫法時之禁忌症
- (A) Hydronephrosis
- (B) Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- (C) Acute abdominal trauma
- (D) Abdominal mass
- 22. 電腦斷層檢查,欲減少影像的partial volume effect,則減少其造影的
- (A) kVp
- (B) mAs

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- (D) ROI (region of interest)
- 23. 以下關於PACS(Picture Archiving and Communication Systems)的敘述,何者錯誤
- (A) 有影像儲存及顯示的功能
- $\overline{\mathbb{B}}$ 有安排各項影像檢查時間的功能
- 0 有影像及資料的接收功能
- 有影像處理的功能
- 直線加速器的偵測單位(Monitor Unit or MU)代表的意義下列敘述何者正確?
- (A) 測量電子能量時,在 $SAD\ 100$ 公分 d_{max} 的深度下, $15{ imes}10$ 的照野,得到 $1\ cGy$ 的劑量
- $\overline{\mathbb{B}}$ 测量光子能量時,在SAD 100 公分d_{max}的深度下,10×10 的照野,得到1 cGy 的劑量
- (C) 测量光子能量時,在SSD 100 公分dmax 的深度下,15×15 的照野,得到1 cGy 的劑量
- (D) 測量電子能量時,在SSD 100 公分 $d_{
 m max}$ 的深度下,10 imes15 的照野,得到 $1\,{
 m cGy}$ 的劑量 評估一個好的治療計畫,從何處可以得到腫瘤、危急器官及週邊相關組織的劑量資訊?
- (A) Beam's-eye-view (BEW)
- (B) Digitally reconstructed radiographs (DRR)
- (C) Electronic portal image (EPI)
- (D) Dose-volume histograms (DVH)
- 26. 下列何種人體組織之輻射加權因子 (weighting factor)
- (A) 骨骼
- <u>B</u> 政順
- 0 甲狀腺
- (D) 睾丸
- 以下那一種射源適合攝護腺癌的永久插種治療?
- (A) Palladium-103
- (B) Cesium-137
- (C) Cobalt-60
- (D) Gold-198
- 根據AAPM TG-40 報告燈光照野與輻射照野的一致性需多久檢查
- (A) 每天
- (B) 每週
- (C) 每月
- 29. 距離近接治療射源1 公尺的劑量率為64 mR/hr,請問需要多少個半值層(HVL)的屏蔽可將劑量 率降到2 mR/hr?
- (A)3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6
- 30.產生康普頓效應(Compton effect)的X 光能量如何
- (A) 遠小於電子的束縛能

- $\overline{\mathbb{B}}$ 等於或大於電子的束縛能
- 0 等於電子的束缚能
- (D) 與能量無關
- 下列何者正確? GTV: Gross Tumor Volume; IM: Internal Margin; SM: Setup Margin CTV: Clinical Target Volume; PTV: Planning Target
- (A) GTV=CTV+IM
- (B) PTV=CTV+IM+SM
- (C) PTV=CTV+SM
- (D) PTV=GTV+CTV+IM
- 32. 比較三度空間治療計畫系統和二度空間治療計畫系統,下列敘述何者正確?
- (A) 都可以使用dose-volume-histograms 作為治療計畫的評估
- (B) 都可以執行電腦像素(pixel)的不均勻校正(heterogeneity corrections)
- (C) 都可以使用非共平面(non-coplanar)的治療技術
- (D) 都可以藉由beam's-eye-view 觀察到照射目標與危急器官的相對關係,以安排最理想的照射角
- 組織耐受劑量 (tissue tolerance dose), TD50/5 其定義為何?
- (A) 正常組織在50 年內有5%產生併發症機率的劑量
- $\overline{\mathbb{B}}$ 腫瘤組織在50 年內有5%產生復發機率的劑量
- 0 腫瘤組織在5 年內有50%產生復發機率的劑量
- (D) 正常组織在5 年內有50%產生併發症機率的劑量
- 碘-131 之治療主要用於:
- \odot 髓質癌
- \bigcirc 未分化癌
- (C) 分化良好型癌
- (D) 以上皆可
- 35. 利用閃爍攝影機進行甲狀腺碘-131 掃描,須配備何種準直儀?
- (A) 高解析度(high resolution)
- (\mathbf{B}) 高能量(high energy)

<u>O</u>

針孔 (pinhole)

- Θ 以上皆可
- 36. 進行首次穿流(first-pass)放射核種心血管造影時,應由病人的那一方向進行影像收集(image acquisition)
- 右前斜30°(RAO30°)
- $^{\left(\mathbb{B}\right) }$ 左前斜45° (LAO 45°)
- 0 右側 (Rt Lat)
- (D) 正面 (anterior view)
- 37. 糖尿病病患在血糖高的狀況下進行FDG 腫瘤掃描,其腫瘤攝取FDG
- 婚加
- 與非糖尿病病患相似

- (D) 與糖尿病病患血糖控制良好者相似
- 38. 放射性碘-131 治療甲狀腺癌是利用其:
- (A) α 射線
- (B) β 射線
- (C) 7 射線
- (D) 以上皆是
- 39. 每人每年職業輻射曝露限值(全身等效劑量,total effective dose equivalent)為:
- (A) 0.01 Sv
- (B) 0.05 Sv
- (C) 0.1 Sv
- (D) 0.5 Sv
- 40. 骨掃描最常應用於何種疾病之掃描?
- (A) 骨折
- (B) 骨痛
- (C) 轉移性腫瘤
- (D) 原發性骨癌

九十六學年度中山醫學大學二年制醫學影像暨放射科學系在職專班考試試題

考試時間:六十分鐘

科目:英文

一、本科目採電腦閱卷,請依題號順序於答案卡上畫記(作答),否則不予計分。二、答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆作答,不得污損,並嚴禁使用立可白之顯用品塗抹,否則三、本試題作答時,不得使用電子計算機。 否则不予計分。

四、本試題需隨同答案卡一併繳回,違者不予計分。

五、本試題共 7 頁,如有缺少,應立即舉手,請監試委員補發。

選擇題:(單選題,共40題,每題2.5分,答錯不倒扣)

	6					5					4					$\dot{\omega}$					2					•	1
(A) beautiful	The little girl was frightened by the dog.	(D) peak	(C) amount	(B) resort	(A) spending	He has large of money.	(D) spilt	(C) knelt	(B) piled	(A) melt	She went into the church and down to pray.	(D) nervous	(C) stubborn	(B) bitter	(A) fierce	The man was killed by a wolf.	(D) published	(C) shown	(B) sold	(A) bought	The magazine is once a month.	(D) bitter	(C) excessive	(B) broad	(A) moderate	Prices in the hotel are not high at all.	- 、字彙選擇:請根據題意選出最適當的答案。
															9			·									

(C) cute (D) weak

(B) horrible

•		
	:	(B) had lived
*	Àr.	(A) lived
		14.He here since 1992.
		(D) buying
		(C) to buy
		(B) buy
		(A) bought
		13. Where can I a cup of coffee?
		(D) at
		(C) down
		(B) on
		(A) near
		12. There's a Chinese restaurant my house.
		(D) No, he isn't going.
		(C) No, he isn't.
		(B) No, he doesn't
		(A) No, he not.
		11. Is he going to mail his letter?
		二、文法選擇:請根據題意選出最適當的答案。
		(D) extended
,		(C) spared
		(B) chased
		(A) enforced
		10. The city the road to the next town.
		(D) guess
		(C) notify
		(B) reveal
		(A) please
		9. We will you when the books arrive.
		(D) ambition
		(C) symptom
		(B) remedy
•		(A) vapor
	hard.	8. A boy who is filled with always works hard.
·		(D) stiff
	·	(C) rude
		(B) fat
	•	(A) smart
		. One are foo much and became

(C) look	(B) is	(A) does	B: She's cool!	21. A: Whatshe like?	三、會話選擇:請根據題意選出最適當的答案	(D) knocked	(C) knocks	(B) is knocking	(A) was knocking	20. Listen! Someone at the door.	(C) a (D) much	(B) few	(A) many	19. How money do you have?	(D) be having	(C) had	(B) having	(A) have	18. I am used to a cup of coffee every morning.	(D) isn't this	(C) is this	(B) aren't they	(A) isn't it	17. This is my credit,?	(D) Are there	(C) There are	(B) Is there	(A) There is	16 any cheap hotels near here?	(D) will be born	(C) was born	(B) am born	(A) were born	15. I on July 7 th , 1978.	(D) is living	(C) has lived
		٠.,			0														morning.																	

(D) looks

	(B) keep one's mind awake(C) try to stay young
	(A) think oneself too old to return to school
	32. It is wrong to
	(D) a ridiculous conclusion
	(C) a supposition
	(B) a scientific fact
	(A) an impossibility
g and growing regardless of age is	31. The statement that our brain remains young and growing regardless of age is
•	work
care enough to try. Keep your mind awake and active; that's the only youth elixir guaranteed to	care enough to try. Keep your mind awake
n active lawyer. for those who live in the future. You can do it if you	In spite of years, staying young is easy for those who live in the figure
medical college at 70. He got his degree with honors and became an eminent physician. Another	medical college at 70. He got his degree w
Get over the notion that you are ever too old to go back to school. I know a man who entered	Get over the notion that you are ever too
who made herself into an outstanding industrial	housewife with no previous knowledge who made
Regardless of your age, it's not too late to make your life more interesting. I know a	Regardless of your age, it's not too
•	thing every day.
growingyour brain. Keep your mind awake and you'll stay young all over. These are exciting times. Take an interest in the world around you, and make a point of learning at least one new	growingyour brain. Keep your mind awa times. Take an interest in the world aroun
uestions 31-35 My formula for staying young is simple: Concentrate on the part of you that's young and	Questions 31-35 My formula for staying young is simp
***	四、閱讀測驗:請根據題意選出最適當的答案
	(D) It's a sad story.
	(C) Sure.
	(B) Really? That's great!
	(A) The sooner the better.
	B:
tomorrow	30. A: Guess what, I'm going to New Zealand tomorrow!
	(D) No. Who is she?
	(C) Yes, she does.
	(B) No. We are friends.
	(A) Yes. Who?
	B:
	29. A: Do you know Christine?
	(D) The ones.
	(C) The blue ones.

(D) get one's degree with honors

33. The selection states that a man who entered college at 70 became	+.
(A) an active lawyer	
(B) an electric engineer	
(C) a distinguished doctor	
(D) a highly paid ceramic artist	
34. The only youth elixir is to	
(A) go back to school	
(B) disregard one's age	•
(C) live in the future	
(D) keep one's mind awake and active	
35. According to the author, you should learning at least one new thing every day	ng every day.
(A) put up with	
(B) be skillful in	
(C) give up	
(D) lay stress on	
Questions 36-40 San Francisco is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the world, and it attracts a lot of tourists, both Americans and foreigners, all year round. This fascinating town at the tip of the California peninsula is the western gateway of America. Historians call it "the city of the Golden Gate." Lovers call it "The city by the bay." Those who don't live there call it "Frisco." About one	and it attracts a lot wn at the tip of the city of the Golden Frisco." About one
turned San Francisco into a boom town and established the basis for the city's later development into a major financial and cultural complex of America.	later development
36. Without the gold rush, San Francisco would probably	
(A) never have existed	
(B) be able to attract more tourists today	
(C) not have prospered as it did	
(D) have become the capital of the United States	
37. Tourists visit "the city of the Golden Gate" in	
(A) spring	
(B) summer	
(C) autumn	
(D) every season of the year	
38. San Francisco has a population of about	
(A) one and a half million	
(B) one million	
(C) two million	

- 39. "The western gateway of America" refers to (A) San Francisco
- (B) Los Angeles
- (C) California
- (D) Seattle
- San Francisco became an incorporated city in
- (A) 1850
- (B) 1849 (C) 1847
- (D) 1851