

Sample Questions for Graduate & Clinic Level II Exit Examinations

The assignments of the category in both exams are as the following:

TCM Theory & Diagnosis (30%)

Acupuncture (30%)

Western Medicine (20%)

Chinese Herbs & Formulas (12%)

Law & Regulations (8%)

1. What kind of Yin-Yang relationship is represented as Liver ensuring the smooth flow of Qi and Liver storing blood? 肝主疏泄與肝藏血之功能體現了陰陽的何種關係?

- A. Opposition of Yin-Yang 陰陽對立
- B. Interdependence of Yin-Yang 陰陽依存
- C. Mutual consuming of Yin-Yang 陰陽消長
- D. Inter-transformation of Yin-yang 陰陽轉化

2. Blood is generated in the: 血的生成部位是:

- A. Heart 心
- B. Lungs 肺
- C. Spleen 脾
- D. Liver 肝

3. The male patient feels anxiety, and fear, fluctuation of mental state, poor appetite, abdominal distention after eating, fatigue, sometimes diarrhea, dry mouth and thirsty, yellow urine, red and dry tongue, thin and white coating. What is your treatment principle for this patient? 一男病人自述常覺得焦慮不安, 有莫名的恐懼感, 情緒反復善變, 食欲差, 食後腹脹, 疲倦乏力, 偶有腹瀉, 口乾渴, 尿黃, 舌紅乾, 苔薄白, 這個病人應該如何治療?

- A. Pacify the Liver, regulate Qi, strengthen the Spleen, tonify the deficiency, clear heat, generate Fluids 疏肝理氣, 健脾補虛, 清熱生津
- B. Pacify the Liver and Gallbladder, strengthen the Spleen, harmonize the Stomach, calm the spirit and mind 舒肝利膽, 健脾和胃, 安神定志
- C. Strengthen the Spleen, tonify the Heart, tonify Qi and blood, clear heat and calm the spirit 健脾養心, 補氣養血, 清熱安神
- D. Clear heat, nourish Yin, communicate the Heat and kidney, pacify the liver and benefit the Spleen 清熱滋陰, 交通心腎, 疏肝利脾

4. Which of the following is the feature of *Weak pulse*? 下列何為弱脈的特徵:

- A. Cannot be felt on the superficial level, but only at the deep level. It is also soft. 沉細而應指无力

- B. Can be felt on the superficial level, but is soft 浮細而應指無力
- C. Extremely thin, small and difficult to feel. 脈形細軟，若有若无
- D. Thinner and smaller than normal, but not difficult to feel. 脈形細小，但應指明顯

5. The middle age male patient has cold and forceless four extremities, no appetite, abdominal distention after meal. His tongue should be: 一中年男病人平常四肢冰冷無力，無食欲，食後腹脹，你認為他的舌象為何？

- A. Short tongue 舌短
- B. Long tongue 舌長
- C. Swollen tongue 舌腫
- D. Thin tongue 舌瘦

6. Which of the following analysis is correct for painful urination? 關於尿痛，下列何者的分析是正確的？

- A. Pain before urination belongs to Kidney-Yin deficiency, pain during urination belongs to damp-heat in the Urinary Bladder, pain after urination belongs to Qi stasis
尿前痛為腎陰虛，尿時痛為膀胱濕熱，尿後痛為氣滯；
- B. Pain before urination belongs to Qi stasis in the Lower Burner, pain during urination belongs to damp-heat in the Urinary Bladder, pain after urination belongs to Qi deficiency
尿前痛為下焦氣滯，尿時痛為膀胱濕熱，尿後痛為氣虛；
- C. Pain before urination belongs to Qi stasis in the Lower Burner, pain during urination belongs to dampness in the Urinary bladder, pain after urination belongs to cold in the Urinary Bladder
尿前痛為下焦氣滯，尿時痛為膀胱有濕，尿後痛為膀胱有寒；
- D. Pain before urination belongs to heat in the Urinary Bladder, pain during urination belongs to Qi stasis in the Lower Burner, pain after urination belongs to Qi deficiency
尿前痛為膀胱熱，尿時痛為下焦氣滯，尿後痛為氣虛

7. The male patient, age of 56, complains about repeated palpitation for two years, accompanied with chest distention, short of breath. ECG showed a premature beat, Western doctor's diagnosis is coronary heart disease. His blood pressure is a little lower, often has vertigo, weakness of the four extremities, often desire to have defecation but hard to complete. Pale tongue, thin and white coating, irregular and knotted pulse. What is your pattern identification? 病人男性，56歲，主訴心悸反復發作兩年，伴有胸悶，氣短，心電圖檢查醫生說有早搏。西醫診斷為冠心病。他的血壓偏低，常有頭暈，眼花，手足無力，大便常欲解但上廁所解不出。舌淡，苔薄白。脈結代。你的辯證是：

- A. Heart-Qi deficiency 心氣虛
- B. Heart-Yang devitalized 心陽不振
- C. Palpitation, Deficiency of Qi and Blood 心悸，氣血不足
- D. Palpitation, Non-interaction of the Heart and Kidney 心悸，心腎不交

8. The male patient feels healthy by himself. He complains about forehead ache occasionally, neck stiffness, poor digestion, the tongue body and color are normal, a little bit swollen on the two margins of the tongue, thick coating with dark yellow color, a little weak pulse. What is your diagnosis? 病人男性，自覺健康，來診時說偶有前額痛，覺得頸項僵硬，消化不良，舌頭顏色還算正常，形狀正常，舌頭兩側略為腫大，舌苔厚，苔色深黃，脈稍弱。你的診斷是：

- A. Spleen Qi deficiency, accumulated food in the Stomach was depressed and transformed to fire

脾氣虛，胃中食積，鬱而化火

B. Liver fire blazing upward, Stomach Yin deficiency

肝火上炎，胃陰虛

C. Damp-heat in the Spleen and Stomach, Liver Qi stagnation

脾胃濕熱，肝氣鬱結

D. Liver Yang rising to invade the Spleen and Stomach

肝陽上亢犯脾胃

9. A *Bi* syndrome due to the external evil invasion of meridians and joints belongs to: 外邪侵襲經絡關節所導致的痹證，證屬：

A. Exterior pattern

表證

B. Interior pattern

里證

C. Half exterior – half interior pattern

半表半里證

D. Dual disease of the exterior and interior

表里同病

10. A male patient, age of 32, has bad breath, irritability, thirsty and like cold drink, cold four limbs, his pulse is deep, but forceful with a heavy pressure of the fingers. What is your pattern identification? 一男性患者，32歲，口臭，心情煩躁，渴喜冷飲，手腳冰冷，脈沉，按之有力。證屬：

A. Real cold, false heat

真寒假熱

B. Real heat, false cold

真熱假寒

C. Upper cold, lower heat

上寒下熱

D. Upper heat, lower cold

上熱下寒

11. The patient felt abdominal pain, then had diarrhea with bloody stool and malign odor, burning sensation on the anus. He also had high fever, abundant sweating. The fever did not reduce after sweating. No desire to have drink. Heavy body and extremities. Distention on the chest and upper abdomen. The Western doctor diagnosed as bacillary dysentery. What is your TCM pattern identification? 病人覺得腹痛，接著腹瀉，大便夾雜膿血而且惡臭，肛門灼熱，高熱，出汗多，出汗後熱不退，不想喝水，身體與手腳沉重，胸部與上腹部有脹悶感。西醫診斷為細菌性痢疾。中醫的辯證是：

A. Damp-heat in the Spleen

濕熱在脾

B. Large Intestine prolapse

大腸滑脫

C. Damp-heat in the Large Intestine

大腸濕熱

D. Damp-heat in the Liver and Gallbladder

肝膽濕熱

12. The male patient felt very frustrated because he divorced with his wife one month ago. He felt aversion to cold and fever recently, chest oppression and tighten, whizzing and cough, with yellow snivel and yellow tongue coating. What is your pattern identification for this patient? 一位男性病人一個月前與妻子離婚，他因此感到非常沮喪。近日來自覺惡寒發熱，胸悶而緊，氣喘咳嗽，流黃鼻涕，苔黃，此人應是下列何種辯證：

A. Liver-Qi stagnation

肝氣鬱結

B. *Tai Yang* stage disease

太陽病

C. Upper Burner (Shang Jiao) disease

上焦病

D. Interior excessive heat pattern

里實熱證

13. Which of the following symptoms belongs to “Fire insulting Water”? 下列哪一組症狀屬於“火侮水”？

A. Tidal fever, night sweat, insomnia, vertigo, dry mouth in the night, lower back pain

- 潮熱夜汗，失眠，眩暈，夜晚口乾，下背痛
- B. Palpitation, insomnia, breath difficulty, fatigue
心悸，失眠，呼吸困難，體倦乏力
- C. Palpitation, insomnia, timid, hesitate, tidal fever, dry throat
心悸，失眠，沒有勇氣，猶豫不決，潮熱，咽乾
- D. Dizziness, blurred vision, headache, vertigo, insomnia
頭昏眼花，視物不清，頭痛，眩暈，失眠

14. The female patient often has hypochondriac fullness and pain, the pain will get worse with breathing or cough, short breath, greasy tongue coating, deep wiry pulse. What is your diagnosis? 病人女性，常有脅肋脹悶疼痛，咳嗽或呼吸時症狀加重，呼吸短促，舌苔膩，脈沉弦。你的診斷是：

- A. Phlegm-fluids in the limbs 溢飲
- B. Phlegm-fluids in the diaphragm 支飲
- C. Phlegm-fluids in general and also in the Stomach 痰飲
- D. Phlegm-fluids in the hypochondrium 懸飲

15. The patient has abdominal pain, likes warm and press, severe diarrhea with undigested food, thirsty, likes to drink, chest oppression and pain with an undescrable burning sensation. He is depressive, easy to thigh and get angry, cold extremities. What is your diagnosis? 病人腹痛喜暖喜按，腹瀉嚴重，而且有不消化的食物，口渴，喜歡喝水，胸口總是悶痛，有一股無法形容的燒灼感。情緒鬱鬱善嘆息，易怒，四肢冷。你的診斷是：

- A. Tai-Yin (Great Yin) disease 太陰病
- B. Shao-Yin (Lesser Yin) disease 少陰病
- C. Jue Yin (Terminal Yin) disease 厥陰病
- D. Yang Ming (Bright Yang) disease 陽明病

16. The patient works at field, and is bit by the insects. The acupuncturist is going to treat him by indirect moxibustion. Which of the following moxa materials should be chose? 病人在野外工作，遭蟲子叮咬。針灸師打算用間接溫灸給予治療，請問應該用下列哪一種介質？

- A. Ginger 生姜
- B. Salt 食鹽
- C. Garlic 大蒜
- D. Monkshood cake 附子餅

17. The See-He point in the Five Shu points can treat: 五輸穴中的合穴可以治療什麼病症？

- A. The diseases of digestive system 消化系統疾病
- B. The diseases of respiratory system 呼吸系統疾病
- C. The diseases of circulatory system 循環系統疾病
- D. The diseases of endocrine system 內分泌系統疾病

18. Which of the following patients cannot be treated by electric-needling? 下列情況何者不可以使用電針？

- A. Hypertension 高血壓
- B. Diabetes 糖尿病
- C. Pacemaker carrier 心臟病裝有起搏器

D. Occasional Epilepsy 癲癇偶發

19. The diseases like hemorrhoids and constipation can be treated by following the route of the divergent channel. Which of the following divergent channels has such function? 在經脈中可以藉由經別的循行走向來治療痔瘡、便秘等疾病，請問這是下列哪一條經別的作用？

- A. Foot Shao Yang Divergent 足少陽經別
- B. Foot Yang Ming Divergent 足陽明經別
- C. Foot Tai Yang Divergent 足太陽經別
- D. Foot Shao Yin Divergent 足少陰經別

20. The ear point located at the superior-lateral angle of Triangular Fossa is: 位於三角窩外上角的耳穴是：

- A. Ear-Shenmen 神門
- B. Triangular Depression 三角凹陷
- C. Superior Triangle 角上
- D. Superior Tragus 屏上

21. After inserting the needles, the patient has pale complexion, sweating, palpitation, dizziness, and his pulse becomes weak. What should you do first? 病人來診所就診，針灸師下針之後，病人面色發白，出冷汗，感覺心悸，頭暈，脈象微弱。你應該首先採取什麼措施？

- A. Have the patient drink some warm water or water with sugar 給病人喝一些熱開水或糖水
- B. Needling Du 26 (shui gou), PE 6 (nei guan), and ST 36 (zu san li) 針刺水溝 (DU 26)、內關 (PE 6)、足三里 (ST 36)
- C. Take out all the needles immediately, and let the patient lying on bed 馬上拔掉所有的針灸針，讓病人平臥
- D. Call 911 for emergency case 馬上打 911 急救

22. Which of the following symptoms belong to the symptoms of penetrating channel (Chong Mai)? 下列何者為衝脈的病候？

- A. Irregular menstruation, vaginal discharge, infertility, enuresis 月經不調、帶下、不孕、遺尿
- B. Abdominal pain, infertility, asthma, irregular menstruation 腹痛、不孕、氣喘、月經不調
- C. Abdominal pain, vaginal discharge, uterine prolapsed, weakness of low back 腹痛、帶下、子宮下垂、腰部無力
- D. Fullness of chest, irregular menstruation, asthma, infertility 胸部脹滿、月經不調、氣喘、不孕

23. Skin needle (Seven-star needle or Plum-flower needle) is suitable to treat: 皮膚針 (七星針或梅花針) 的適應症是：

- A. Common cold, fever 感冒、發燒
- B. Headache, insomnia 頭痛、失眠
- C. Cough, asthma 咳嗽、哮喘
- D. Teeth ache, sore throat 牙齒痛、咽喉腫痛

24. Which of the following points is forbidden to moxa? 以下哪一個穴位禁灸？

- A. UB 2 (zhan zhu) 攒竹
- B. GB 21 (jian jing) 肩井
- C. ST 9 (ren ying) 人迎
- D. Ren 4 (guan yuan) 关元

25. 6 cun above the umbilicus, 2 cun lateral to the midline. The needling depth of this point is: 在肚脐上6寸，前正中线旁开2寸的穴位，其针刺深度是：

- A. 0.8 – 1.0 cun 寸
- B. 0.5 – 0.8 cun 寸
- C. 0.5 – 1.0 cun 寸
- D. 0.7 – 1.0 cun 寸

26. Which of the following groups of the point located at the 4th intercostal space? 以下哪一组穴位都位于第四肋间隙？

- A. KD 23 (shen feng), ST 17 (ru zhong), SP 18 (tian xi), PC 1 (tian chi) 神封，乳中，天溪，天池
- B. Ren 18 (yu tang), KD 24 (ling xu), ST 16 (ying chuang), SP 19 (xiong xiang) 玉堂，灵墟，膺窗，胸乡
- C. Ren 16 (zhong ting), KD 22 (bu lang), ST 18 (ru gen), SP17 (shi dou) 中庭，步廊，乳根，食窦
- D. KD 22 (bulang), ST 17 (ru zhong), SP 18 (tian xi), PC 2 (tian quan) 步廊，乳中，天溪，天泉

27. The patient complains about the headache on the vertex, which of the following channels you will choose for treatment? 病人抱怨颠顶痛。你在用针的时候会考虑下列哪几条经络？

- A. Ren, KD, UB 任脉、肾经、膀胱经
- B. Du, UB, LV 督脉、膀胱经、肝经
- C. Ren, ST, LV 任脉、胃经、肝经
- D. Du, SP, LI 督脉、脾经、大肠经

28. If the acupuncturist uses the same needle to insert the different points for the same patient, what kind of result will happen? 如果针灸师在同一个病人身上使用同一支针灸针，针刺不同部位的穴位，可能会造成以下哪一种不良的结果？

- A. Indirect infection 间接感染
- B. Cross infection 交叉感染
- C. Self infection 自身感染
- D. Alien infection 外来感染

29. On the lateral side of the abdomen, on the lower border of the free end of the 12th rib. The point is: 位于侧腰部，约当第十二肋骨游离端下际的穴位是：

- A. The Front-Mu point of Foot Shao Yang Channel 足少阳的募穴
- B. The Front-Mu point of Foot Shao Yin Channel 足少阴的募穴
- C. The Front-Mu point of Foot Tai Yin Channel 足太阴的募穴
- D. The Front-Mu point of Foot Tai Yang Channel 足太阳的募穴

30. Female patient with age of 34 suffered from constantly dripping menstruation over one month. She is usually weak, and often has delayed menstruation. This time, she has longer menstruation with less volume, pale color and thin quality. Exam found sallow complexion, fatigue and no desire to speak, short breath after movement. She also complains about dizziness and palpitation, poor appetite and loose stool. Her tongue is puffy with pale color, tongue coating is thin and white, pulse is deep, thread, and forceless. Which of the following acu-points are suitable for her symptoms? 病人女性，34岁。月经淋漓不断超过一个多月，病人一向体质较差，月经经常延后。此次经期延长，月经量少，色淡，质稀。检查见其面色萎黄，神疲懒言，动则气短。自诉还有头晕心悸，纳呆便溏等症。舌胖质淡，苔薄白，脉沉细无力。下列哪一组穴位治疗为宜？

- A. Ren 3 (zhong ji), SP 10 (xue hai), SP 1 (yin bai), LV 8 (qu quan) 中极、血海、隐白、曲泉
- B. UB 23 (shen shu), KD 3 (tai xi), KD 8 (jiao xin), Ren 4 (guan yuan), Du 20 (bai hui) 肾俞、太溪、交信、关元、百会
- C. ST 36 (zu san li), UB 20 (pi shu), UB 21 (wei shu), UB 17 (ge shu), SP 10 (xue hai) 足三里、脾俞、胃俞、肝俞、膈俞、血海
- D. Ren 4 (guan yuan), SP 6 (san yin jiao), SP 10 (xue hai), UB 17 (ge shu), ST 36 (zu san li), SP 20 (pi shu), Ren 6 (qi hai), SP 1 (yin bai) 关元、三阴交、血海、膈俞、足三里、脾俞、气海、隐白

31. The patient often has a burning sensation behind his sternum after meals, especially big meals. This is also accompanied by acid regurgitation which occurs more often when he lies on the bed or bends down. The probable diagnosis is: 某患者经常于餐後，尤其是飽餐後出現胸骨後燒灼樣不適感，且伴有反酸，在平臥和彎腰時更易發生，最可能的診斷是：

- A. Chronic gastritis 慢性胃炎
- B. Gastroesophageal reflux disease 胃食管反流病
- C. Peptic ulcer 消化性潰瘍病
- D. Angina 心絞痛

32. According to the most up to date information, which of the following bacteria is related to the outbreak of chronic multifocal atrophic gastritis (antral), ulcers, and stomach cancer? 目前認為慢性多灶萎縮性胃炎（胃竇炎）、潰瘍病和胃癌的發病可能與哪種細菌感染有關？

- A. Escherichia coli 大腸埃希菌
- B. Salmonella 沙門菌
- C. Helicobacter pylori 幽門螺旋桿菌
- D. Halophilic bacteria 嗜鹽桿菌

33. In severe pneumothorax, which of the following is *incorrect*? 大量氣胸時，下列哪項敘述是錯誤的？

- A. Chest area on the affected side expanded, respiratory movement decreased 患側胸部隆起，呼吸運動減弱
- B. The trachea shifted to the healthy side, tactile vocal fremitus decreased 氣管向健側移位，語顫減弱
- C. The trachea shifted to the affected side, tactile vocal fremitus increased 氣管向患側移位，語顫增強
- D. Percussion of the chest is perceived as hyperresonant (like a booming drum), auscultation

shows breath sounds diminished or disappeared 叩診呈過清音或鼓音，心或肝濁音界縮小或消失，聽診呼吸音減弱或消失

34. Which of the following indicates early stage of breast cancer? 下列哪一项提示早期乳癌?

- A. menstrual disorders 月经紊乱
- B. periodic fullness and pain of breasts 乳房周期性胀痛
- C. several lumps in the breast 乳房内多个肿块
- D. a single painless lump in the breast 乳房内无痛性单个肿块

35. The physiological function of parathyroid hormone is to: 副甲状腺素的生理作用是:

- A. Increase blood calcium 升高血钙
- B. Increase blood sugar 升高血糖
- C. Decrease blood calcium 降低血钙
- D. Decrease blood sugar 降低血糖

36. A 55 year old male patient presents with a headache. He also has fever and vomiting. Exam findings include stiffness of the neck. What is your assessment and treatment plan? 病人男性，55岁，因头痛来诊，有发烧、呕吐现象，体检时发现他头颈僵硬。你的临床评估和处理应该是:

- A. He has a wind-heat exterior pattern with disharmony of the stomach and intestine: release the exterior with acupuncture and harmonize the stomach with Chinese herbs 这个病人是风热表证兼肠胃不和，给予针灸解表及中药和胃治疗
- B. He has liver fire blazing upward with liver wood over-controlling earth: clear liver fire and tonify the stomach with acupuncture and Chinese herbs 这个病人是肝火上炎兼肝木克土，给予针灸和中药清肝火，补胃土治疗
- C. He may be suffering from meningitis: refer him to his MD immediately 这个病人有可能是脑膜炎，立即转诊西医
- D. He may be suffering from acute gastroenteritis: suggest that he visit his MD's clinic 这个病人可能是急性肠胃炎，建议转诊西医

37. The skin from the medial margin of the tibia to the malleolus is controlled by: 小腿沿胫骨内侧缘至内踝的皮肤受下列哪一种神经的支配?

- A. Saphenous nerve 隐神经
- B. Superficial peroneal nerve 腓浅神经
- C. Deep peroneal nerve 腓深神经
- D. Tibial nerve 胫神经

38. A patient visits the clinic with left shoulder pain. The acupuncturist asks him to flex his elbow and performs the shoulder abduction test under resistance this is very painful. Which of the following muscles may be related to his symptoms? 病人因左肩膀疼痛来诊。检查时要求他屈肘，对抗阻力做肩关节外展动作，他感到更加疼痛。请问可能是哪一块肌肉的问题?

- A. Infraspinous muscle 冈下肌
- B. Pectoralis major 胸大肌
- C. Teres 小圆肌
- D. Supraspinatus 冈上肌

39. Which of the following type of the antihypertensive drugs includes **propranolol** (inderal), **metoprolol** (lopressor), and **atenolol**? **Propranolol** (inderal)、**metoprolol** (lopressor) 和 **atenolol** 屬於哪類降壓藥?

- A. Diuretics 利尿劑
- B. β -Blockers β 受體阻滯劑
- C. Calcium channel blockers 鈣通道阻滯劑
- D. ACEI 血管紧张素转换酶 (ACE) 抑制剂

40. Which of the following dietary factors is related to hypertension? 膳食攝入中下列哪項因素與高血壓的發生有關?

- A. Low sodium, high potassium, and calcium 低鈉高鉀高鈣
- B. Low sugar, high calcium 低糖高鈣
- C. High sodium, low potassium, and calcium 高鈉低鉀低鈣
- D. Milk and meats 乳類肉類食品

41. Patient has fever, headache, sore throat, and aphthous. Which of the following herbs is suitable to treat? 病人发热，头痛，咽喉疼痛，还有口疮。下列哪一位中药治疗为宜?

- A. Niu Huang (Bovis, Calculus) 牛黃
- B. Pu Gong Ying (Taraxaci, Herba) 蒲公英
- C. Ban Lan Gen (Isatidis, Radix) 板藍根
- D. Jin Yin Hua (Lonicerae Japonicae, Flos) 金银花

42. The male patient with age of 50 visits the clinic due to abdominal fullness. He complains about decreased appetite, bland taste, nausea and vomit, belching and acid regurgitation. He also feels heavy four extremities, fatigue, desire to lie on bed, often has loose stool even diarrhea. The tongue coating is white, greasy and thick. The pulse is slippery. Which of the following herbal formulas is suitable for treatment? 病人男性，50岁。因脘腹胀满来诊。自诉食欲减退，口淡无味，呕吐恶心，暖气吞酸。同时感觉肢体沉重，怠惰嗜卧，经常便溏甚至腹泻。苔白膩而厚，脉滑。以下哪一个方剂治疗为宜?

- A. Juan Bi Tang (Remove Painful Obstruction Decoction) 蠲痺汤
- B. Ping Wei San (Calm the Stomach Powder) 平胃散
- C. Zhen Wu Tang (True Warrior Decoction) 真武汤
- D. Huo Xiang Zheng Qi San (Agastache Powder to Rectify the Qi) 藿香正气散

43. Overdose of Wu Ling San (Five-Ingredient Powder with Poria) causes: 过量服用五苓散有什么副作用?

- A. Abdominal pain, constipation, coldness of the four extremities 腹痛，便秘，四肢不温
- B. Dizziness, no taste in the mouth, decreased appetite 头晕眼花，口淡，食欲减退
- C. Diarrhea, weak lower extremities 腹泻，腿软
- D. Headache, insomnia, poor appetite 头痛，失眠，纳呆

44. A 48 year old male patient visits the clinic due to rubella. There are red skin eruptions all over his body with a lot of itching. His tongue coat is yellow and greasy; the pulse is floating and forceful. Which of the following formulas is suitable? 病人男性，48岁，因风疹来诊。症见遍身云片状红斑，瘙痒难忍，苔黄膩，脉浮数有力。下列哪一组方剂为宜?

- A. Xiao Huo Luo Dan (Minor Invigorate the Collaterals Special Pill) + Chi Shao (Paeoniae Rubrae, Radix), Zi Su Ye (Perillae, Folium) 小活絡丹 + 赤芍、紫蘇葉
- B. Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin (Gastrodia and Uncaria Decoction) + Jin Yin Hua (Lonicerae Japonicae, Flos), Lian Qiao (Forsythiae, Fructus) 天麻鉤藤飲 + 銀花、連翹
- C. Xiao Feng San (Eliminate Wind Powder) + Di Fu Zi (Kochiae, Fructus), Yi Yi Ren (Coicis, Semen) 消風散 + 地膚子、薏苡仁
- D. Zhen Gan Xi Feng Tang (Sedate the Liver and Extinguish Wind Decoction) + Shu Di Huang (Rehmanniae Praeparata, Radix), Shan Yu Rou (Corni, fructus) 鎮肝熄風湯 + 熟地黃、山萸肉

45. Which of the following taste of herb is best for treating constipation? 大便秘結，選用下列那一種味道的中藥為宜？

- A. Acrid 辛味
- B. Sweet 甘味
- C. Bitter 苦味
- D. Salty 鹹味

46. Which of the following combination of herbs is belonging to “eighteen incompatibilities” (Shi Ba Fan)? 以下哪一組中藥屬於“十八反”的範圍？

- A. Gan Cao (Radix Glycyrrhizae Uralensis) is incompatible with Gan Sui (Radix Euphorbiae Kansui), Da Ji (Radix Euphorbiae seu Knoxiae), Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae) 甘草反甘遂、大戟、貝母
- B. Wu Tou (Radix Aconiti) is incompatible with Gua Lou (Fructus Trichosanthis), Ban Xia (Rhizoma Pinelliae Ternatae), Yuan Hua (Flos Daphnes Genkwa), Bai Ji (Rhizoma Bletillae Striatae) 烏頭反瓜蒌、半夏、芫花、白及
- C. Li Lu (Rhizoma et Radix Veratri) is incompatible with Ren Shen (Radix Ginseng), Sha Shen (Radix Adenophorae seu Glehniae), Xi Xin (Herba cum Radice Asari), Shao Yao (Radix Paeoniae Lactiflorae) 藜蘆反人參、沙參、細辛、芍藥
- D. Gan Cao (Radix Glycyrrhizae Uralensis) is incompatible with Hai Zao (Herba Sargassii), Yuan Hua (Flos Daphnes Genkwa), Bai Lian (Radix Ampelopsis), Xuan Shen (Radix Scrophulariae) 甘草反海藻、芫花、白蘞、玄參

47. By the law, what is the date of expiration of the acupuncturist license? 根據法律規定，針灸師執照的法定到期截止日為何？

- A. Every two years, on the last day of the acupuncturist’s birth month 每二年針灸師生日當月分的最後一天
- B. Every two years, on December 31st 每二年的 12 月 31 日
- C. Every one year, on the first day of the acupuncturist’s birth month 每一年針灸師生日當月分的第一天
- D. Every two years, on June 30th 每二年的 6 月 30 日

48. A patient with age of eight visits your clinic, how many years you should keep his record? 一個 8 歲的病人曾在你的診所就醫，請問他的病例要保存多久？

- A. 7 years 7 年
- B. Until his 21 years old 年滿 21 岁以后
- C. 10 years 10 年
- D. Until his 18 years old 年滿 18 岁以后

49. The acupuncturist's license is valid for 16 months, how many continue education hours he should submit when renewing his license? 針灸師的執照有效期是 16 個月，換新照時需要多少再教育學分?

- A. 30 hours 30 小时
- B. 45 hours 45 小时
- C. 35 hours 35 小时
- D. 20 hours 20 小时

50. Which of the following descriptions is correct? 下列哪一項關於針灸師的描述是正確的?

- A. A licensed acupuncturist can not be a shareholder for several acupuncture clinics; 一名針灸師不可以同時擁有數家針灸診所的股份
- B. Generally speaking, each shareholder of the acupuncture clinic should hold a valid acupuncture license; 一般而言，針灸診所的股東必須擁有針灸師執照
- C. An un-licensed employee can practice acupuncture under the supervision of his boss, a licensed acupuncturist; 沒有針灸執照的員工可以在擁有針灸執照的老闆的監督之下為病人實施針灸治療
- D. An acupuncturist can advertise that he has a "cure for cancer" 針灸師可以在廣告上宣稱治療癌症