

第 1-5 題：請選擇一個最佳答案，每題 2 分，共 10 分

1. (2%) Which of the following drugs is most useful in the relief of acute attacks of gout?
 - A. probenecid
 - B. aspirin
 - C. sulfipyrazone
 - D. colchicine
 - E. allopurinol

2. (2%) After oral administration, the greatest amount of ion absorption occurs in the
 - A. stomach
 - B. duodenum
 - C. sigmoid portion of the large intestine
 - D. transverse portion of the large intestine
 - E. ascending portion of the large intestine

3. (2%) Which of the following is NOT a pharmacological effect of morphine?
 - A. constriction of the pupils
 - B. diarrhea
 - C. CNS depression
 - D. respiratory depression
 - E. nausea and vomiting

4. (2%) The thiazide diuretics decrease the excretion of
 - A. sodium
 - B. bicarbonate
 - C. creatinine
 - D. urea
 - E. uric acid

5. (2%) The anti-inflammatory effect of aspirin is due to
 - A. an anticoagulant effect
 - B. an antigen-antibody reaction
 - C. stimulation of endogenous hydrocortisone production
 - D. inhibition of the synthesis of prostaglandins
 - E. increased membrane permeability of inflamed tissue

6. (10%) 試述癌症治療之新進展及趨勢。

背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

7. (10%) 試述老人及兒童用藥之考量因素。
8. (10%) 試述高血壓之用藥及其作用機轉。
9. (30%) 試述下列藥物之作用機轉及其目前在臨床上之適應症或用途；並請說明其副作用及給藥時宜注意事項。(每題 5%)
 - (1). Delavirdine
 - (2). Fluoxetine
 - (3). Meloxicam
 - (4). Mifepristone
 - (5). Pentoxifylline
 - (6). Tacrine
10. (10 points) What are the major pharmacological effects of corticosteroids? How are the clinical potencies of topical corticosteroids categorized? What are the factors influencing the potency of topical corticosteroids? (10%)
11. (10%) Describe and give examples for the transporters that are involved in the absorption, distribution and elimination of drugs in the body.
12. (10%) Contrast the differences between COX-2-nonselective and selective NSAIDs in their action mechanisms, usage and adverse effects. Give drug examples for each category.