

中國醫藥大學九十七學年度研究所碩士班暨碩士在職專班入學招生考試題

所別：護理學系碩士班

科目：社區護理學



考生注意：答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

1. 請敘述學校衛生護理與公共衛生護理之異同。(20分)
2. 請敘述社區健康營造與健康城市之異同。(20分)
3. 請列舉一個行為改變理論，並說明社區衛生護理人員可以如何應用於實務工作。(30分)
4. 以學校護理人員而言，當 5~6 位學生因拉肚子到保健室休息時，您會如何處理？若檢驗出是桿菌性痢疾的感染，您會提出那些照護措施？並請敘述如何執行。(30分)



所別：護理學系碩士班

科目：內外科護理學

考生注意：答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

- 1、請解釋 immobility 對 cardiovascular system 和 musculoskeletal system 分別可造成的影響為何。(21%)
- 2、“Depression is understandably quite common after a stroke. Post-stroke depression occurs in about 40 to 50% of all stroke survivors. It can occur soon after the stroke or several months after.” (1) 為何 stroke patients 有如此高的比率會發生 depression? (2) Post-stroke depression 可能對 stroke patients 造成哪些影響? (3) 另，C-reactive protein 可用來做為 stroke 的預測指標嗎? Why? (21%)
- 3、中外學者一致指出：“Fatigue is a common problem in cancer patients. ……Fatigue is a multidimensional and subjective experience. …… Cancer-related fatigue can be treated by interventions that are both pharmacological and non-pharmacological.”請據此回答以下問題。
  - (1) 請解釋為何“Fatigue is a multidimensional and subjective experience.”?
  - (2) 請列舉 2 項 pharmacological interventions 及 3 項 non-pharmacological interventions。(20%)
- 4、多位學者的研究發現指出：“Health knowledge and beliefs are not the only factors influencing cardiovascular risk behaviors. Furthermore, people may know a great deal about certain health risks, but they may choose not to modify their behavior.”當你在衛教病患遇到這種情形時，你會採取的護理措施為何?(14%)
- 5、在一篇主題為“A survey of Chinese nurses’ current knowledge of pain in older people”的研究報告中，研究者將其研究發現摘述成一表格，以下為此表格之一部分：

Table A. The questionnaire to test nurses’ knowledge of pain in the elderly and its percentage of correct response.

Content of question	Correct response rate (%)
It is better to administer opioid analgesia on a <i>prn</i> basis rather than as a fixed schedule.	13.5
It is best to avoid giving strong opioids for pain to frail elderly patients because it can cause respiratory depression.	12.9
Strong opioids used for pain control, e.g. morphine, are likely to produce addiction in elderly patients if administered in large amounts.	11.0

- (1) 從上面的表格，試簡要歸納出主要的研究發現。
- (2) 基於此研究發現，該如何改善臨床照護品質?
- (3) 研究者另指出：“Elderly patients commonly underreport pain and, thus, it is undertreated.”基於此，當你在臨床上照顧一名老年病患時，你會如何處理，以便能及時改善病患疼痛狀況?(24%)

中國醫藥大學九十七學年度研究所碩士班暨碩士在職專班入學招生考試



所別：護理學系碩士班

科目：精神心理衛生護理學

考生注意：答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

親愛的考生您好：歡迎您應考本系研究所，本試卷總分為 100 分，共有 5 個問答題，每題配分為 20 分。

- 一、請您說明何謂「精神衛生護理師」、甄選條件及其對精神護理專業之影響。
- 二、請您說明台灣「精神社區居家治療」的現況、並分析影響其服務品質之因素。
- 三、請舉例說明您常用的治療性溝通技巧(含 empathy)。
- 四、林先生罹患精神分裂症(schizophrenia)已有 6 年，此次住院期間表達話語的內容包含：我一直都沒有朋友，有時會覺得沒有伴很孤單、無聊；不知道能問誰？也不知道該怎麼問，而且擔心會被取笑自己笨；跟其他病友不熟，而且我問的問題、表達的內容，他們都聽不懂，多丟臉呀。住院期間觀察到林先生情感表達較少、自我表達能力較差，多顯沉默、淡漠、畏縮；多獨來獨往，少與人交談及互動，採被動和別人打招呼或講話；別人主動找他講話，也多只是簡短回應，且顯得不自在，表情平淡、缺少目光接觸。假設您是林先生的主護，請列舉「一個完整的護理計畫」。
- 五、請用中文翻譯以下文章內容：

The two themes related to coping behaviors of carers that emerged from this study were psychological and social coping strategies. Cognitive, behavioural and emotional coping behaviors were three concepts that emerged under psychological coping strategies. Two types of cognitive coping strategies, positive thinking, namely, attempting to use problem-solving to resolve difficulties and acquisitive knowledge were identified. The most common behavioral coping strategies were action-oriented, such as keeping busy and pursuing personal interests, while ineffective coping strategies focused more on emotional reactions that created despair for the carers. Religious support was utilised by carers, along with social and professional support as coping strategies. We found that the stigma of shame may discourage carers from looking for social support networks.