

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

[情境題] 過年前夕，台北市驚傳夫殺妻悲劇，患有思覺失調廿年的五十三歲羅姓男子疑因「睡不著、想不開」，今日凌晨三時許持水果刀砍殺熟睡的妻子，妻身中卅五刀慘死...羅姓男子育有兩子，同住一棟大樓裡，報案的廿六歲長子表示，父親患思覺失調症廿年，領有殘障手冊，曾住進療養院，靠吃藥控制病情。十多年前曾發病，當時拿刀追殺母親，所幸未釀憾事。父親長期看精神科門診也按時服藥，已久未發作，這幾天父親異常沉默，未料竟會殺死母親...

(依據上述情境，請回答以下第 1-2 題)

1. 請分析台灣社區照護體系現況的相關問題，並提出可行的建議。(10%)
2. 假設您為羅先生的居家護理師，在未釀成悲劇前，您平時針對羅先生的護理重點為何？(10%)
3. Please read the following text, and write down 3-4 main ideas of this abstract (10%), and then provide some comments or possible applications in clinical practice (20%).

Illness Self-Management for Individuals in Acute Psychiatric Care Settings in Japan: Cross-Cultural Adaptation of an American Program

Objective: To examine whether the challenges of a cross-national adaptation of an American, evidence-based, illness self-management module for people with serious mental illnesses could be met. The UCLA Medication Management Module was adapted for use in Japan with individuals experiencing short-stay, acute care in an inpatient setting. It included five skill areas, each of which was taught through seven, prescriptive learning activities. Learning activities were designed to overcome the cognitive deficits of persons with severe mental disorders, and employed motivational interviewing, video role modeling with observational learning, behavioral rehearsal with coaching and reinforcement, problem-solving activities, in vivo exercises, and homework assignments. The skill areas included (a) identifying the therapeutic and prophylactic benefits of medication; (b) self-administration and self-monitoring of medication use and side effects; (c) understanding minor versus serious side effects and how to manage them; (d) negotiating medication issues with psychiatrists; and (e) understanding the benefits of long-acting, injectable medication. Method: Two evaluations were conducted with 37 and 63 persons diagnosed as having schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, respectively, to test the feasibility and impact of the module as an intervention for illness self-management in an academic, Japanese psychiatric unit. Results: The feasibility was demonstrated by consumers' enhanced comprehension of the value and benefits of antipsychotic medication as well as their gaining positive, therapeutic attitudes toward use of medication. Conclusions and Implications for Practice: While preliminary, these studies suggest the applicability of the Medication Management Module for illness management for Japanese hospital practice.

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4. 請以生物社會心理模式闡述思覺失調症的病因說。(10%)
5. 請說明有關精神衛生法立法目的(5%)，及其中所制訂的強制住院要件(10%)，保護人決定(5%)相關事項的規定等。
6. 請舉一臨床照護的經驗，說明您如何運用治療性的應用自我於照護情境中？(20%)