

※ 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。

一、選擇題 (30%，一題 5%)

1. Cronbach's alpha 是用以檢測工具的哪一種信度？  
 (A) Homogeneity (B) Equivalence (C) Stability (D) Sensitivity
2. 因素分析是用以檢測工具的哪一種信、效度？  
 (A) Internal consistency (B) Content validity (C) Inter-rater reliability (D) Construct validity
3. 下列哪個變項是研究者在該研究中不感興趣，但卻會影響研究結果的變項？  
 (A) Background variables (B) Independent variables  
 (C) Dependent variables (D) Extraneous variables

請根據下列文章摘要，回答 4-6 題

### Childhood Trauma in Multiple Sclerosis: A Case-Control Study

CARSTEN SPITZER, MD, MIRIAM BOUCHAIN, LIZA Y. WINKLER, MD, KATJA WINGENFELD, PhD, STEFAN M. GOLD, PhD, HANS JOERGEN GRABE, MD, SVEN BARNOW, PhD, CHRISTIAN OTTE, MD, AND CHRISTOPH HEESEN, MD

**Objective:** To investigate the association between childhood trauma and multiple sclerosis (MS) by comparing histories of child abuse and neglect between patients with MS and adults from the general population in a cross-sectional case-control study. Previous research has demonstrated a connection between MS and a variety of emotional stressors, but childhood trauma, which is known to have long-lasting negative consequences for physical health decades into adulthood, has not been studied. **Methods:** The self-reported Childhood Trauma Questionnaire for the assessment of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse and emotional and physical neglect was administered to 234 patients with definite MS and 885 adults from the general population. **Results:** After adjusting for socio-demographic factors and current depression, patients with MS scored significantly higher in all Childhood Trauma Questionnaire subscales apart from physical abuse and neglect than adults from the general population. Adjusted odds ratios for these types of childhood trauma were higher in the MS group than in controls, ranging from 2.0 for emotional neglect (95% confidence interval = 1.3–3.2) to 3.4 for emotional abuse (95% confidence interval = 2.0–5.7). Although childhood trauma was not associated with the degree of current MS-related disability, patients with MS with histories of physical and/or sexual abuse had significantly higher relapse rates than patients without early-life stress. **Conclusions:** Our findings suggest an association between childhood trauma and MS in this cross-sectional study. Larger prospective longitudinal studies are needed to clarify the relationship between early-life stress and the risk for MS in genetically susceptible individuals. **Key words:** childhood trauma, multiple sclerosis, case-control study, neurobiological alterations.

4. 由研究變項及目的之描述，此研究屬於何種研究設計？  
 (A) Quasi-experimental (B) Comparative (C) Correlational (D) Survey
5. Multiple sclerosis 在此研究的角色為：  
 (A) Independent variable (B) Dependent variable  
 (C) Mediating variable (D) Moderating variable
6. 在此 case-control study 中的 case 是指哪些人？  
 (A) Childhood trauma (B) Multiple Sclerosis (MS)  
 (C) Adults from general population (D) MS with childhood physical abuse

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二、請翻譯並說明上題文章摘要中結果(Results)的部份 (20%)

三、請說明 Research utilization 與 evidence-based practice 的差異 (20%)

四、請說明何謂研究的內外在效度 (30%)