※ 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 (每題 5 分)

1.　A researcher designs a study that uses a <u>random sampling</u> method to decrease the likelihood of bias in the study sample. This strategy was used to implement:

A). Manipulation

B). Control

C). Data collection

D). Randomization

2.　Before implementing a large, multisite research investigation, a researcher conducts a smaller study of the planned study to identify any problematic areas. This smaller study is known as a(n):

A). Abstract

B). Exploratory design

C). Pilot Study

D). Proposal

3.　Before we conduct a study, we may propose our research hypothesis, which definition was described appropriately for <u>"research hypothesis"</u>:

A). Predicts the expected results or outcomes of the study

B). Defines the theoretical framework for the study

C). Identifies the source of the problem under study

D). Clarifies the concepts used in the study

4.　Please identify the <u>independent variable</u> in the following hypothesis: "Cancer patients who receive music therapy complain less frequently of pain and require less pain medication than cancer patients not receiving music therapy."

A). Relaxation therapy

B). Complaints of pain

C). Pain medication use

D). Music therapy

5.　We have the hypotheses as following: "Aromatherapy massage would decrease the severity of neuropathic pain and improve QoL in patients with diabetes. <u>Question: " the severity of neuropathic pain " is</u>

A). Independent variable.

B). Dependent variable

C). Confounding variable

D). Extraneous variable

6. According to the question 5, Which relationship diagram below best represents the hypothesis?

A). Aromatherapy massage ----------> QoL

B). Neuropathic pain ---------> Aromatherapy massage

C). Aromatherapy massage <---------> QoL

D). Aromatherapy massage <--------- Diabetes patients

7. Which of the following represents a primary source?

A). The results of a computer search related to the primary topic of interest

B). A report of a study written by the researcher who did the study

C). A published summary of the relevant research in a primary care area

D). A thesaurus that identifies key words to use in a computer search

8. Which of the following represents the most concrete term?

A). Variable

B). Concept

C). Framework

D). Construct

二、臨床護理師想要改善食道癌個案的胃食道逆流症狀，因此提出以下問題： "運用楔型枕抬高床頭可以改善食道癌病患於食道切除術後的夜間逆流症狀嗎？"請將以上問題轉成以 PICO 的方式呈現（20%）。

三、請閱讀英文摘要再根據以下問題回答：答案除專有名詞外，請用中文描述，直接抄寫摘要內容不予計分。

Title:

Effects of Multivitamin Supplements on Cognitive Function, Serum Homocysteine Level, and Depression of Korean Older Adults With Mild Cognitive Impairment in Care Facilities

Lee, Hye Kyung, PhD, RN; Kim, So Young, MS, RN; Sok, Sohyune R, PhD, RN. Journal of Nursing

Scholarship; Vol. 48, Iss. 3, (May 2016): 223-231.

Abstract

Purpose

To examine effects of multivitamin supplements on cognitive function, serum homocysteine level, and depression of Korean older adults with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) in care facilities.

Design

A quasi-experimental pretest-posttest control group design was employed.

Methods

Forty-eight adults 65 years of age and older with MCI (experimental, $n = 24$; control, $n = 24$) who were living

in care facilities in Gyeong-gi-do, Korea, were recruited. Multivitamin supplements as experimental treatment consisted of vitamin B6, B12, and folic acid. Multivitamin supplements were taken at a dosage of one pill every day for 12 weeks through the oral route. Measures were Mini Mental State Examination-Korean, serum homocysteine level, and Geriatric Depression Scale Short Form Korea Version. Collected data were analyzed using SPSS version 21.0 statistical software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Findings

There were significant effects of multivitamin supplements on cognitive function (F = 3.624, p = .021), serum homocysteine level (F = 6.974, p = .001), and depression (F = 10.849, p = .001).

Conclusions

Multivitamin supplements increased cognitive function, and decreased serum homocysteine level and depression of Korean older adults with MCI in care facilities.

Clinical Relevance

Multivitamin supplements can be utilized for improving cognitive ability and for decreasing depression of Korean older adults with MCI in care facilities.

1.　　　　請用 APA 第六版寫出此篇文章的出處（5%）。

2.　　　　請問此篇研究的 population 為何？請用中文描述。（5%）

3.　　　　請問此篇研究的介入方式為何？包括研究介入內容為何？介入時間？請用中文描述。（10%）

4.　　　　請問此篇研究如何了解介入的成效？請用中文描述。（6%）

5.　　　　請根據以下圖表說明研究結果。請用中文描述。（14%）

Table 2. Effects of Multivitamin Supplements (N = 48).

Study variables	Group	n	Pre M (SD)	t	p	Post M (SD)	Source	F	p
Cognitive function	Exp	24	21.04 (0.98)	1.120	.268	21.79 (1.14)	Group	.384	.539
	Con	24	20.76 (0.78)			20.21 (0.83)	Week	2.604	.065
							G*W	3.624	.021*
Serum homocysteine level	Exp	24	19.29 (7.09)	.967	.338	10.92 (1.67)	Group	2.242	.142
	Con	24	17.57 (5.40)			19.08 (5.57)	Week	1.620	.200
							G*W	6.974	.001*
Depression	Exp	24	22.88 (2.46)	−.575	.568	22.17 (2.68)	Group	13.916	.284
	Con	24	23.24 (1.94)			24.33 (1.74)	Week	2.668	.059
							G*W	10.849	.001*

Note. Exp = experimental group; Con = control group. *p < .05.