國立成功大學

112學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編　號：296

系　　所：護理學系

科　　目：護理研究及其應用

日　　期：0207

節　　次：第 3 節

備　　註：不可使用計算機

※ 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。

第一題(50%)

Prevalence of distress and its associated factors among caregivers of people diagnosed with cancer: A cross-sectional study

Abstract

Aims and Objectives

To (i) determine prevalence of distress among caregivers of people living with cancer, (ii) describe caregivers' most commonly reported problems and (iii) investigate which factors were associated with caregivers' distress.

Background

The psychological distress associated with a cancer diagnosis jointly impacts those living with cancer and their caregivers(s). As the provision of clinical support moves towards a dyadic model, understanding the factors associated with caregivers' distress is increasingly important.

Design

Cross-sectional study.

Methods

Distress screening data were analysed for 956 caregivers (family and friends) of cancer patients accessing the Cancer Council Western Australia information and support line between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018. These data included caregivers' demographics and reported problems and their level of distress. Information related to their care recipient's cancer diagnosis was also captured. Caregivers' reported problems and levels of distress were measured using the distress thermometer and accompanying problem list (PL) developed by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network. A partial-proportional logistic regression model was used to investigate which demographic factors and PL items were associated with increasing levels of caregiver distress. Pearlin's model of caregiving and stress process was used as a framework for discussion. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) checklist was followed.

Results

Nearly all caregivers (96.24%) recorded a clinically significant level of distress ($\geq 4/10$) and two thirds (66.74%) as severely distressed ($\geq 7/10$). Being female, self-reporting sadness, a loss of interest in usual activities, sleep problems or problems with a partner or children were all significantly associated with increased levels of distress.

Conclusions

Caregivers of people with cancer reporting emotional or familial problems may be at greater risk of moderate and severe distress.

請根據上述摘要回答以下問題（請用中文說明，用英文不計分）：
1. 請問此篇研究的研究設計為何？(3%)請簡要說明此研究設計特色？(5%)
2. 請依據此篇三個研究目的分別描述根據三個目的之研究結果。(15%)
3. 請說明此研究主要的依變項為何？(2%)

選擇題(每題 5%)
1. Which of the following is an example of a primary source in a research study?
   A. A published commentary on the findings of another study.
   B. A textbook of medical-surgical nursing.
   C. A journal article about a study that used large, previously unpublished databases generated by the United States census.
   D. A doctoral dissertation that critiques all research in the area of attention deficit disorder.
2. What is a characteristic of an independent variable?
   A. It is the variable that is predicted to change
   B. It varies with a change in the dependent variable.
   C. It is manipulated by the researcher
   D. It can be identified only by changes in the dependent variable.
3. Which statement is **most** accurate regarding hypotheses?
   A. Hypothesis operationally defines the dependent variables.
   B. Hypotheses are statements about the relationships among variables.
   C. Hypotheses describe the effect of the dependent variable on the independent variable
   D. Hypotheses must include a definition of the treatment or intervention used
4. The nurse develops the following hypothesis: Elderly women receive less aggressive treatment for breast cancer than do younger women. Which variable would be considered to be the dependent variable?
   A. Degree of treatment received.
   B. Age of the patient
   C. Type of cancer being treated
   D. Use of inpatient treatment.
5. Which level is characteristic of the strength of the evidence provided by the results of a quasi-experimental study using JBI system?
   A. Level 1
   B. Level 2
   C. Level 3
   D. Level 4

第二題(25%)

情境： 一位即將出院之染疫病人，神情焦慮地詢問你：「護理師，我聽說我們染疫的人以後都會有長冠問題，我也會有嗎？會有哪些症狀啊?...」

為了回應上述問題，你閱讀了 Journal of Clinical Nursing 一篇採取範域文獻回顧，該文探討染疫後的長冠症狀，其結論長冠症狀具有相當異質性及個別差異性，包含呼吸道、心血管、腸胃道、神經性、肌肉骨骼及心理症狀，其中心理症狀包括─憂鬱、焦慮、恐懼、麻木、失眠及強迫症狀，約 20-100%病人的症狀會持續，介入處置包括─心肺復健、疲勞處置及心理介入，目前尚欠缺實證為基礎的照顧準則。

1. 基於上述研究結果，請敘述您將如何回應此病人的詢問？您將提供哪些自我健康管理的建議?(10%)

2. 請依據您的臨床經驗或興趣，提出一個與長冠症狀之護理相關的研究題目，並請敘述:研究問題或研究假設，將採取何種研究設計及研究對象，預期的研究發現、應用或貢獻(15%)。

第三題(25%)

由於醫療與教育資源缺乏，加上失能家庭與高齡人口增加，使得台灣偏鄉社區長期以來面臨醫療保健服務、婦幼衛生、兒童教養與長期照護相關支持與資源不足的窘境，也使偏鄉社區居民成為社會弱勢的一群。然各偏鄉社區所面臨的實質問題，會隨著其所屬的地理位置、居民生活型態、居民社經背景、與社區產業屬性等的差異，而有所差異。

1. 根據上述情境，身為健康照護人員，若要改善偏鄉社區居民的健康，或促進偏鄉社區健康友善支持性環境的建立，請針對任一群體，列出一項可進行研究探討的議題（5%），並說明選擇此研究議題的理由（5%）。

2. 請針對上題所列之研究議題，說明探討此研究議題時，宜採用的研究方法（5%），以及於此研完成後，研究結果的可能運用方式（10%）。