# 國立成功大學 113學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號: 290

系 所:護理學系

科 目:產兒科護理學

日期:0202

節 次:第2節

備 註:不可使用計算機

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考試日期:0202,節次:2

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第1頁,共3頁

※ 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。

本試題包含【共同題組】與【婦產科/兒科題組】,【共同題組】為所有考生必須作答,隨後考生可依 據自己為產科或兒科專長,就【婦產科題組】或【兒科題組】擇一回答。

#### 【共同題組30%】

- 1.近年來為因應少子女化社會之趨勢,中央與地方政府陸續推行相關政策措施,以期能提升婦幼照護, 並減輕家長養育孩子的負擔,除提供生育、育兒與托育相關津貼、優化稅制、增加生殖醫療相關補 助、提增對產檢與產婦心理健康之重視外,也提倡友善育兒空間的建立與幼兒專責醫師制度之推行。
  - (1) 請舉一項政策,根據您的實務經驗說明此政策所針對的問題、成因及相關因素(10%)
  - (2) 請舉一項政策,說明此政策對相關之目標族群、人力與資源、機構/組織或服務提供等可能受到 的正向或負向影響(10%)
  - (3) 請根據您的實務經驗,針對目前婦幼照護政策不足之處,提出可行之改善策略方案(10%)

## 以下請任選【婦產科題組】或【兒科題組】擇一作答,作答時請清楚標示題號及次標題號

### 【婦產科題組70%,共兩題】

2.產科暴力 (obstetric violence) 可能導致婦女身心健康與福祉負向的影響,請根據此篇文章之摘要內容 回答下列問題。

Obstetric violence (OV) is a poorly defined and rarely applied concept in the United States that causes significant harm and requires recognition. The design is a concept analysis to examine the structure and function of OV in the United States. An English language literature review with no date restrictions was performed using CINAHL, PubMed, and Google search. The search was expanded to the related terms "birth rape" and "birth trauma." The concept analysis was conducted using the method outlined by Walker and Avant. The synthesized definition proposed is: Obstetric violence is abuse or mistreatment by a health care provider of a female who is engaged in fertility treatment, preconception care, pregnant, birthing, or postpartum; or the performance of any invasive or surgical procedure during the full span of the childbearing continuum without informed consent, that is coerced, or in violation of refusal. It is a sex-specific form of violence against women (VAW) that is a violation of human rights. A clear definition and understanding of OV in the United States will allow for its recognition. A conceptual basis for naming it can lead to better knowing its prevalence, further studies, and operationalizing the term to create pathways for accountability and restitution. Nurses are in a unique position to minimize OV risk and to promote individual and unit-based responses for zero-tolerance.

文獻出處:Garcia L. M. (2020). A concept analysis of obstetric violence in the United States of America. Nursing forum, 55(4), 654–663. https://doi.org/10.1111/nuf.12482

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第2頁,共3頁

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- (1) 請根據此摘要定義何為產科暴力(10%)
- (2) 請根據您的經驗提出在婦女週產期照護過程中,可能發生的產科暴力實例(15%)
- (3) 請您論述導致產科暴力的可能原因(15%)
- (4) 請根據您的專業,提出有關產科暴力的可能解決方案或策略(10%)
- 3.洪太太,36歲,G1P1,診斷有 GDM,因胎位不正,剖腹產產下足月女嬰,新生兒因母親 GDM 故轉至病嬰室觀察,暫無法親子同室。今天為產後第三天,已經排氣進食,桌上有家人送來的花生豬腳湯等食物,主要陪伴者為先生。主訴:「我的乳房脹得我好痛喔,睡覺都痛醒來,護理人員有教我擠母乳的方式,但我跟先生弄兩、三個小時,還是只有1、2 c.c,擠完也沒有比較舒服阿,寶寶又含不上我的乳頭,我是不是運氣很差啊,護理師,我到底該怎麼辦?傷口已經很痛了,現在乳房也好不舒服,好想乾脆退奶算了,每天這邊痛那邊痛,都覺得好憂鬱.....在醫院我都處理不來我的乳房了,回家我該怎麼辦?」病人雙乳乳房皮膚緊繃、明顯充盈,乳暈水腫,乳頭變得平坦。
  - (1) 請您根據洪太太的情況,提出您的具體照護措施與衛教(20%)

## 【兒科題組70%,共兩題】

4. 膜膜九歲,身高 142cm,體重 50kg,就讀國小三年級,父母皆在外地工作,假日才會返家。膜膜目前與祖父、母同住,主要照顧者為 67歲、國中肄業的祖母。某天,膜膜因為咳嗽、呼吸喘且精神不住無法專心上課,由老師通知祖母帶往醫院就診,於急診評估:呼吸每分鐘 30-34 次,聽診兩側肺部有濕囉音及喘鳴音,而胸部 X 光顯示,兩側肺葉有輕微浸潤。血液檢查顯示 WBC: 16,500/mm3,CRP: 4.3mg/dL,而動脈血液氣體分析顯示 PH: 7.42,PCO2: 48mmHg,PO2: 89mmHg,HCO3: 30mEq/L,故使用氧氣及吸入藥物治療,並建議住院。入院後,臨床護理師與暵暵及其祖母進行會談,了解其疾病與生活狀況等,以下為部分暵暵及其祖母的敘述。

祖母表示:「暵暵是 32 週出生的早產兒,先天的體質就比較不好,從小容易生病感冒,嚴重時呼吸會有咻咻聲,所以常常要帶去看醫生拿藥吃,如果覺得症狀改善了,就不繼續吃藥。」「聽說吃那個藥有副作用,吃久了會變胖,也會長不高,所以我不敢常常給他吃藥。」「他最近常常晚上咳到不能睡,我也不知怎麼辦才好、很擔心,也跟著他整夜沒睡,如果看他好像喘不過氣的樣子,就要跑急診,我一個人這樣看顧他也是很累,不知道這孫子怎麼會得這種病,家族裡面又沒有人有這個問題,也沒聽說其他孫子有這樣的狀況。」

膜膜表示:「如果需要吃藥,在家阿嬤會叫我吃,在學校老師也會提醒我。我家裡也有那個胖胖魚,但我沒有每天吸。」「我平常喜歡吃洋芋片、軟糖,還有冰冰涼涼的飲料。」「平常在學校如果覺得呼吸喘或不舒服,老師就會讓我在教室或去保健室休息,也不用上體育課或參加課外活動,這樣很好,反正我也不太喜歡體育活動。」「我爸爸、媽媽很忙,都不在家,阿嬤照顧我很辛苦,又常常擔心我,所以我還是會盡量聽她的話。」

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- (1)根據急診評估結果與兒童發展相關指標及理論,您對暵暵目前健康狀態、發展與其行為表現等的評估為何?(10%)
- (2) 針對上述情境與敘述, 暵暵與阿嬤主要的護理問題為何? (10%)
- (3) 對於暵暵與其家庭,依據兒童發展或家庭相關理論,您具體的護理計劃與措施為何?(15%)

#### 5.請閱讀以下摘要,並回答下列問題:

**Objective:** To test whether a neonatal intensive care unit-based language curriculum for families with preterm infants enhances the language environment and postdischarge Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development (BSID)-III language and cognitive scores.

Methods: A randomized controlled trial was conducted with infants born at ≤32 weeks assigned to a parent-driven language intervention or health-safety lessons (controls). Recordings of adult word counts (AWC), conversational turns, and child vocalizations were captured at 32, 34, and 36 weeks. Primary outcomes included 2-year BSID-III language and cognitive scores.

Results: We randomized 95 infants; 45 of the 48 intervention patients (94%) and 43 of the 47 controls (91%) with  $\geq 2$  recordings were analyzed. The intervention group had higher AWCs (rate ratio: 1.52; 95% CI: 1.05-2.19; p = .03) at 36 weeks, increased their AWCs between all recordings, and had lower rates of 2-year receptive language scores <7 (10% vs 38%; p < .02). The intervention was associated with 80% decreased odds of a language composite score of <85 (a $\vec{O}$ R: 0.20; 95% CI: 0.05-0.78; p = .02), and 90% decreased odds of a receptive score of <7 (a $\vec{O}$ R: 0.10; 95% CI: 0.02-0.46; p = .003); there was no association found with cognitive scores. Increases in AWC and conversational turns between 32 and 36 weeks were independently associated with improved 2-year BSID-III language scores for both study groups.

Conclusions: Short-term parent-driven language enrichment in the neonatal intensive care unit contributes to increased AWCs at 36 weeks and improved 2-year language scores. In adjusted analyses, increases in conversational turns and AWCs at 36 weeks were independently associated with improved language scores. This low-cost, easily implemented intervention can potentially help to mitigate speech delays among preterm infants.

文獻出處: McGowan, E. C., Caskey, M., Tucker, R., & Vohr, B. R. (2024). A randomized controlled trial of a neonatal intensive care unit language intervention for parents of preterm infants and 2-year language outcomes. *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 264, 113740.

- (1) 此研究主要目的為何? (5%)
- (2) 請說明此研究的實證問題 (請分別描述 P、I、C、O) (10%)
- (3) 請簡述此研究的主要結果(10%)
- (4) 請說明此研究結果如何應用於臨床照護或進行相關介入措施之發展(10%)