

護理研究試題 (100%)

1. 試舉實例說明『護理研究問題』確認的過程。(20%)
2. 試就你所熟悉的領域，詳述護理研究的步驟。(25%)
3. 試舉例說明『護理過程』、『護理研究過程』與『護理問題解決過程』之異同。(10%)
4. 試申論為何護理人員需要具備研究的能力，又如何激發護理人員之『研究精神』？(10%)
5. 請詳閱下文並提出你的論點與看法。(10%)

Genetics is affecting all of health care, including nursing. The way in which nurses think about planning health care must be seen now through a “genetic eye” or lens, and nurses must learn to “think genetically.” While efforts to integrate genetics into nursing began in earnest in the early 1980s, this effort did not accelerate until the mid-1990s. Before nursing can fully incorporate genetic knowledge into education and practice in a meaningful way, the ways in which genetics will influence health care must be understood. The basic knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed by health professionals are discussed as well as their integration into education and practice. Opportunities for nursing research in genetics are presented with possible directions. Recommendations for facilitating the integration of genetics into nursing education, practice, and research are also presented. (Abstract from Lashley, F. R. (2001). Genetics and nursing: The interface in education, research, and practice. *Biological Research for Nursing*, 3(1), 13-23.)

6. 請詳閱英文摘要，並回答以下問題。(25%)

Purpose: To determine the psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the smoking self-efficacy (SSE) survey. **Design and Methods:** The SSE survey was translated into Chinese then was back-translated into English, reviewed by content validity, pilot tested, and administered to 401 children between December 1998 and August 1999. A random cluster sampling method was used in this study. **Findings:** Reliability was indicated by Cronbach's alpha coefficient, .98. The validity of the SSE scale was determined by face validity, item-total correlation coefficient, content validity index, and concurrent validity. Principal component analysis was done to determine the construct validity of the SSE scale. The revised SSE scale had three components accounting for 74.3% of the total variance with alpha of .96. The correlation coefficient between the SSE and revised SSE scale was .99. **Conclusions:** Findings show that the revised SSE scale is not only parsimonious but also it is as reliable and valid as is the original SSE scale. This translated instrument is appropriate for use in studies of smoking behavior in Taiwanese children aged 11 to 14 years. Further research will be needed to validate the SSE scale with different populations and settings in Taiwan. (Abstract from Chen, H. S., Horner, S. D., & Percy, M. S. (2002). Validation of the smoking self-efficacy survey for Taiwanese children. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 34(1), 33-37.)

- 6-1. 在發展英文版譯成中文版之測量工具時，有哪些注意事項。(5%)
- 6-2. 何謂 (a) Reliability? (b) Content validity? (c) Face validity?
(d) Concurrent validity? (e) Construct validity? (10%)
- 6-3. Random sampling 與 Random assignment 有何區別？(5%)
- 6-4. 『parsimonious』 『reliable』 『valid』 是描述什麼？(5%)