

1. 請以中文摘譯此文重點(5%)，並闡述您對本研究結果的臨床意涵(10%)，及提出在您工作職場可以介入的內容與方式(15%)。

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence and level of depressive symptoms and the influence of demographic characteristics on depressive symptoms in elders residing in rural Taiwan. Also, the association was explored between depressive symptoms and life stressors in the Taiwanese Elderly Stress Inventory (TESI). A cross-sectional design utilizing face-to-face administered instruments was used. A total of 195 elder community residents participated in the study. Levels of depressive symptoms were measured by the Geriatric Depression Scale - Short Form (GDS-SF) while life stressors were assessed with the Taiwanese Elderly Stress Inventory (TESI). Overall, 57% of the subjects had a GDS-SF score of 7 or above ($M = 7.58, SD = 3.89$), indicating that the majority were depressed. Additionally, gender, educational level, marital status, living arrangements, and socioeconomic status (SES) were significant factors to depressive symptoms. Women were more likely to experience depression than men. Elders who had received no formal education, were separated from their spouse due to death or divorce, lived alone, or had lower SES were at higher risk of more severe depression. Also, significant correlations were found between depressive symptoms and 19 stressors identified in the TESI. These stressors mostly include events related to physical functioning and family issues. The findings of this study will provide community health professionals in Taiwan with a better recognition of depressive symptoms in rural elders and stressors that are associated with depressive symptoms. This information can be used to plan health-related services and interventions for rural elders.

Key words: depressive symptoms, demographic characteristics, life stressor, rural elders.

2. 在當代醫療或健康照護系統中，請指出一項您認為不恰當的象現、措施或策略，並說明您為何認為不恰當(10%)。您可以如何改善(10%)？

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

3. 治療關係 (therapeutic relationship) 是有效心理治療歷程中的重要因子，也是各種不同取向心理治療派別之核心概念，請您依照所熟悉的理論取向，論述治療關係的定義內涵、如何在護病之間互動、以及治療者的角色？(20%)
4. 何謂自我覺察 (self-awareness)？請您回顧在助人互動歷程中所覺察的自我概念、身為治療者的優點與缺點、將如何自我修正？(15%)
5. 針對台灣地區即將成立的全國性自殺防治計畫，您認為在各縣市層級的社區心理衛生中心，將如何針對社區民眾、學校師生研擬自殺防治之規劃？以及重複自殺之個案與家庭將如何介入防護性措施 (15%)