

本試題是否可以使用計算機：可使用，不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

考試日期：0302，節次：2

一、請您論述憂鬱症的相關問題（25%）

1. 憂鬱症的病因（5%）
2. 憂鬱症的病理機轉（5%）
3. 憂鬱症者的認知偏差（5%）
4. 有效改善憂鬱的介入策略（10%）

二、請您闡述家庭暴力的相關問題（25%）

1. 家庭暴力的定義（5%）
2. 家庭暴力在代間轉移（multigenerational transmission）的現象（5%）
3. 遭受家庭暴力受害者可能衍生的個人身心、社會問題（5%）
4. 對家庭暴力之施暴者、受害者、目睹兒的介入策略（10%）

三、請閱讀本文，並針對下列問題回答（50%）

HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS and researchers interested in the cultural varieties of mental illness often encounter the phrase "idioms of distress." This concept has been used in medical anthropology and transcultural psychiatry to describe the culturally specific experiences of psychosocial and physical suffering. There have been a significant number of clinical studies in both psychiatry and primary care that reported that Asians with psychological distress or depression exhibit more somatic distress complaints than Caucasians. Studies such as these have assumed that people from various cultures within the broad Asian culture region share idioms of distress. Indeed, there are no published studies that have systematically compared this phenomenon between Asian subpopulations.

（背面仍有題目，請繼續作答）

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The term *idiom of distress* is used to describe culturally specific experiences of suffering. Most of these studies have been conducted with small groups, making comparison of symptom profiles difficult. Female undergraduate and graduate students in Japan ($n = 50$) and Korea ($n = 61$) completed the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and 7-day daily reports of their experiences of 46 somatic symptoms. Between-culture comparisons revealed that BDI scores did not differ; however, the Korean women had significantly higher somatic distress means than the Japanese women. Despite the higher Korean distress mean, regression analysis showed that somatic distress explained 30% of the variance of BDI score for the Japanese but only 22% of the variance for the Koreans. Within-culture comparisons showed that both high-BDI Japanese and Koreans had 19 somatic distress symptoms with significantly higher means than their low-BDI counterparts; 11 somatic symptoms were shared by the two groups. Multidimensional scaling matrices were used to compare symptom proximities and revealed cultural differences. The problems with using broad racial categories in clinical research, the clinical significance of these findings, and the implications for psychiatric nursing assessment and practice are discussed. (本文出處: Arnault, D. S., & Kim, O. (2008). Is there an asian idiom of distress? Somatic symptoms in female Japanese and korean students, Archives Of Psychiatric Nursing, 22 (1), 27-38.

請您根據上文, 回答下列問題:

1. 請以 200 字左右摘譯本段文章 (5%)
2. 闡述您的閱讀心得 (5%)
3. 請論述精神醫學對心理困擾的定義與症狀特徵 (5%)
4. 從日本、韓國女學生的心理困擾反思台灣地區婦女的心理健康問題與跨文化議題, 請申論您的看法 (10%)
5. 針對出現心理困擾症狀的罹癌婦女, 您認為可行的諮商模式或處置策略為何 (10%)
6. 針對出現心理困擾症狀的罹癌婦女、配偶或家庭成員, 請您提出相關的研究設計草案 (包括主題、研究目的與方法) (15%)