※ 考生請注意：本試題 □可 ■不可 使用計算機

一、　　請說明實驗性研究設計的特色　15%

二、　　請仔細閱讀下列研究論文摘要，請列出該文章之關鍵詞(5%)、研究族群 (5%)、研究設計(5%)、介入措施(5%)、測量此介入措施的成效變項為何 (5%)、主要的研究成果(5%)、以及請用 APA 格式書寫該文章的出處 (5%)：35%

Effects of a Nurse-Managed Program on Hepatitis A and B Vaccine Completion Among Homeless Adults.

Nyamathi, Adeline; Liu, Yihang; Marfisee, Mary; Shoptaw, Steven; Gregerson, Paul; Saab, Sammy; Leake, Barbara; Tyler, Darlene; Gelberg, Lillian

Abstract:

Background: Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection constitutes a major health problem for homeless persons. Ability to complete an HBV vaccination series is complicated by the need to prioritize competing needs, such as addiction issues, safe places to sleep, and food, over health concerns.

Objectives: The objectives of this study were to evaluate the effectiveness of a nurse-case-managed intervention compared with that of two standard programs on completion of the combined hepatitis A virus (HAV) and HBV vaccine series among homeless adults and to assess sociodemographic factors and risk behaviors related to the vaccine completion.

Methods: A randomized, three-group, prospective, quasi-experimental design was conducted with 865 homeless adults residing in homeless shelters, drug rehabilitation sites, and outdoor areas in the Skid Row area of Los Angeles. The programs included (a) nurse-case-managed sessions plus targeted hepatitis education, incentives, and tracking (NCMIT); (b) standard targeted hepatitis education plus incentives and tracking (SIT); and (c) standard targeted hepatitis education and incentives only (SI).

Results: Sixty-eight percent of the NCMIT participants completed the three-series vaccine at 6 months, compared with 61% of SIT participants and 54% of SI participants. NCMIT participants had almost 2 times greater odds of completing vaccination than those of participants in the SI program. Completers were more

（背面仍有題目，請繼續作答）

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likely to be older, to be female, to report fair or poor health, and not to have participated in a self-help drug treatment program. Newly homeless White adults were significantly less likely than were African Americans to complete the vaccine series.

Discussion: The use of vaccination programs incorporating nurse case management and tracking is critical in supporting adherence to completion of a 6-month HAV/HBV vaccine. The finding that White homeless persons were the least likely to complete the vaccine series suggests that programs tailored to address their unique cultural issues are needed.

三、　　請解釋說明表格三的研究結果：25%

TABLE 3. Logistic Regression Results for Completion of Hepatitis A and B Vaccination Series (n = 835)

	Adjusted odds ratio	95% confidence interval	p
Intervention programs (vs. SI)			
NCMIT	1.85	1.13–3.04	.014
SIT	1.51	0.93–2.44	.095
Age[a]	1.03	1.03,1.07	.001
Male	0.58	0.37,0.90	.016
Ethnic background (vs. African American)			
White, newly homeless	0.41	0.21–0.79	.008
White, chronically homeless	1.11	0.65–1.88	.705
Latina	1.21	0.77–1.90	.417
Partnered[b]	1.33	0.94–1.87	.102
Fair or poor health[c]	1.58	1.08–2.31	.019
Recent self-help program[d,e]	0.66	0.48–0.90	.010

Note. NCMIT = nurse-case-managed sessions plus targeted hepatitis education, incentives, and tracking; SIT = targeted hepatitis education plus incentives and tracking; SI = targeted hepatitis education plus incentives and tracking only.
[a]One-unit increment.
[b]Compared with not having a current partner.
[c]Compared with good, very good, or excellent health.
[d]Refers to the past 6-month period.
[e]Compared with no recent attendance at informal substance abuse treatment meetings.

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四、請將下列表格之空白處填空(10%)，並解釋說明何為 Type I error and
　　Type II error：25%

DATA analysis indicates	In Reality, The NULL hypothesis is	
	TURE	FALSE
Result significant Null hypothesis is rejected		Correct decision
Result not significant Null hypothesis is NOT rejected	Correct decision	