

1. Mary is a 4 year-old female patient who weighs 36 pounds. The physician wants to give captopril to her. What is an acceptable dose of captopril for Mary? How do you prepare the powder packets for 3 days by using captopril 25 mg tablets? (Usual pediatric dose of captopril – oral, 300 mcg per kg of body weight three times a day; Weight of each captopril 25 mg tablet is 200 mg) (十分)
2. For a certain oral amoxicillin suspension, it is required to add 60 mL of Purified Water into the bottle to give 100 mL of a suspension. The concentration after reconstitution is 250 mg/5 mL. If a prescription requires a dose of 165 mg/5 mL, how would you prepare the suspension? How much Purified Water should be added? (十分)
3. What are the basic ingredients in the total parenteral nutrition (TPN)? What are non-protein calories? Why are non-protein calories essential in TPN? (十分)
4. What are the nine classes of antihypertensive agents? Give examples in generic name of each class. (十分)
5. How many types of oral hypoglycemic agents are used for diabetes? What is the glycemic goal in controlling diabetes? (十分)
6. What are the medications used in prevention and treatment of osteoporosis other than estrogen and related hormones? (五分)
7. What are the factors that should be taken into consideration when selecting non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs? (五分)
8. Explain evidence-based medicine (EBM). What are the information resources that you use most often? (十分)
9. After reading the interpretation of the professional characteristics in the following paragraphs, give your answers for the two questions in Chinese.
 - (1) What are the major elements that make the pharmacist to be a profession? (十分)
 - (2) What is the weakness of pharmacy profession in Taiwan? (十分)

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

The first characteristic of a professional is possession of a specialized body of knowledge; using this body of knowledge enables the practitioner to perform a highly useful social function. All lawful occupations provide some positive benefit to society and are based on specialized knowledge. The professions generally are more socially useful than many other occupations, but social utility alone does not make an occupation a profession.

An applied body of knowledge may be composed of knowledge of a manual skill or intellectual knowledge. The latter is of primary significance as a criterion for professions. The pharmacist is not considered a professional because of good typing skill. Rather, he or she possesses the relevant professional knowledge about drugs and patients that permit the pharmacist to advise patients and prescribers concerning drug therapy, detect drug interactions, select appropriate product sources and exercise professional judgment.

The exercise of proper judgment is a key element in this first professional characteristic. Professional services traditionally are rendered to an individual rather than to a group. Using the specialized body of knowledge of the profession and the intellectual abilities of the professional, the practitioner makes a judgment as to the best course of treatment for each individual.

The second characteristic of a professional is a set of specific attitudes that influence professional behavior. The basic component of this set of attitudes is altruism, an unselfish concern for the welfare of others: "The professional man, it has been said, does not work in order to be paid: he is paid in order that he may work. Every decision he makes in the course of his career is based on his sense of what is right, not on his estimate of what is profitable."

Professionals are concerned with matters that are vital to the health or well-being of their clients. The practitioner employs highly specialized technical knowledge, which the patient or client does not possess. Both the client's lack of knowledge and the vital nature of professional services provide the professional with an opportunity to exploit the client.

Social sanction, the third characteristic of a professional, is a resultant effect of the two characteristics already discussed. Whether an occupation is considered to be a profession depends, to a large degree, on whether society views it as such. One measure of social sanction is the granting of exclusive rights of practice through the licensing power of the state.

Licensing not only attempts to protect the public from incompetent practitioners, but also frequently creates a relationship of trust between society and the professionals, because within the sphere of professional activities, the professional

exercises an authoritative power over patients. Given the legal monopoly inherent in professional licensing, the failure of society to impose further controls on the profession is sanctioning the profession's performance and self-regulation. Thus, professions have evolved as occupations connected with high status. The functional relationship of professions to society reinforces their status position, and the status itself acts as a motivating factor in the drive of any occupation to gain recognition as a profession.

10. 去年有一則新聞報導（如附圖），有位老先生誤將香港腳藥膏用於痔瘡導致全身無力而求診。對於這樣的疏失，應該如何防範？（十分）

（附圖）

中時電子報

3. 中時晚報 焦點新聞 920729

「足癬有兩種」足癬藥擦痔瘡 咳嗽!四肢發軟

邱俊吉／台北報導 坊間傳言足癬藥膏治療痔瘡有效，一老翁誤信，真拿足癬藥膏擠進肛門，導致全身無力，趕快向醫院求救，藥師這才發現，該足癬藥膏製造廠確實也有生產痔瘡藥，但兩藥名稱相同，難怪老人家搞混。

這個苦於痔瘡困擾的歐吉桑，是聽了住在隔壁的歐太太對他「宣導」說，有一種藥膏買得到的香港腳藥膏，對痔瘡療效不錯，於是他便把該藥大量擠入肛門，不久後四肢乏力，打電話給某家醫學中心藥局求助，藥師聽了愕然，但直覺是坊間傳言惹禍。

一市立醫院日前舉行「臨床用藥指導研習班」，有藥師提出這特殊個案，當時與會者皆覺難以想像，後來有藥師搜尋衛生署的藥品查驗登記，才發現一極為知名的國民足癬藥膏，確有治療痔瘡的姊妹產品，但這兩個治療部位截然不同的藥，名稱一樣。

國泰醫院皮膚科主治醫師劉春陽指出，推測是該藥膏所含「水楊酸」使老翁無力。水楊酸若吸收過量，症狀會喘、口乾、血糖降低，而老翁也許在肛門塗抹太多，腸胃直接吸收，進而全身性吸收，血糖降太低，才會四肢發軟。

至於到底是老翁聽錯，或是住他家隔壁的老太太講錯，該藥師未過查。