

中山醫學大學 98 學年度碩博士班甄試入學招生考試試題

護理學系碩士班

考試科目：護理學特論

時間：80 分鐘

※請注意本試題共(2)張，如發現頁數不足，應當場請求補齊，否則缺頁部份概以零分計算。 第(1)頁

本試題共二大題，總分 100 分。

一. 林先生，50 歲，因急性心肌梗塞而入院，護理評估其尿量每小時 15 cc/小時，心跳 110 次/分，血壓 92/68 mmHg，呼吸次數 32/分，血液動力學監測發現：中心靜脈壓 8 mmHg，心輸出量 2.8 L/min；檢驗報告 BUN: 60 mg/dL，serum creatinine: 2 mg/dL。醫師給予 Dobutamine (Dobutrex at 5-10 mg/kg/min)以及 Furosemide (Lasix)治療中。

1. 請應用相關理論分析病人問題及其機轉。(10%)
2. 針對林先生的護理問題設計護理計劃。(10%)
3. 敘述林先生之健康促進、疾病預防、及健康維持。(10%)

二. 請選擇一個臨床個案之「倫理議題」做案例解析 (20%)

三. 敘述專科護理師制度對護理專業的影響。(20%)

四. 請閱讀以下文獻資料後，回答下列問題

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Exercise, and Older Adults' Quality of Life

This study examined health-related quality of life (HRQL) at baseline and 6, 9, and 12 months after initiating exercise training in three groups of older adults. The conditions were cognitive-behavioral therapy, attention-control health promotion education, and a control group. Participants (N=332) were mainly women (n=252, 75.9%) with a mean age of 71.8 (SD=5.1) years. Therapy participants were trained to modify their negative interpretations of exercise. Participants in the education group received information unrelated to exercise. After controlling for exercise behavior over time, the therapy group reported lower general health, more role limitations because of emotional problems, and somewhat less vitality than the control group did. The education group also reported lower general health and vitality than the control group did. Social interaction and discussion may heighten

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participants' awareness of these health aspects and influence their appraisal of HRQL. Findings demonstrate the complexities of HRQL and the challenge in developing effective methods for helping older adults adopt and maintain an active lifestyle.

1. 本研究目的是什麼？研究採取那一種研究設計？請說明原因（10%）
2. 本研究研究處置為何？所採取的評量指標是什麼？（10%）
3. 研究結果有什麼發現？（10%）