

1. 臺灣的「成人健檢」內容修訂，增加了「腰圍」，請評論其意義。(10%)
2. 臺灣學童、青少年「近視」盛行，請提出您改善的建議。(15%)
3. Please describe the strategy for prevention and control of Noncommunicable Disease (NCD) in Taiwan from global health viewpoint (10%).
4. Please propose a multidisciplinary strategy for obesity control among children (10%).
5. Please describe the potential biases from the cancer screening (5%).
6. A) If a clinical marker can screen 40% of people who are at elevated risk of colorectal cancer, what statistics we can use to determine if this is a good tool for disease diagnosis? Please list at least 2 statistics (4%).
B) Based on these statistics, what can we do to increase the percentage of people who are at elevated risk of colorectal cancer? (3%)
7. Please explain what is compression of comorbidity (3%). What is the goal of compression of comorbidity (3%)? What shape does the survival curve look like if compression of comorbidity is achieved (3%)?
8. Please explain primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention, which include purpose, timing, and strategy (9%).
9. 請由預防醫學三段五級預防的觀點，比較篩檢癌症、肺結核、及心血管疾病的相同及相異處。(9%)
10. 請由預防醫學觀點，說明生活型態相關危險因子(lifestyle-related risk factor)與慢性非傳染性疾病防治之間的關連與策略。(8%)
11. 請討論台灣現存健康檢查方式的優缺點。(8%)

試題隨卷繳回