

題號： 154

國立臺灣大學 105 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：內外科護理學

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※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。

以下共有四題問答題，請針對各題目以中文作答

一、選擇一種你所熟習的疾病病人，以您所熟習的護理或健康照護相關理論或模式，來說明照護該群病人的主要問題 (10%) 與重要護理照護方向或重點或計畫 (10%)，以及提出該群病人照護所面臨的挑戰，與您如何處理該挑戰 (5%)。

二、疼痛為各科病人常見的問題，請以您所熟悉的病人群，說明：(1)其常見的疼痛問題及原因為何？(5%) (2)評估哪些項目以及如何使用評估的項目發展出合適的介入護理照護？(12%) (3)請發展一套疼痛處理品質監測的模式，說明如何運用於該族群的全面疼痛改善監測及成效評估？(8%)

三、個案情況：王先生 89 歲，過去疾病有高血壓、糖尿病、COPD 以及輕微心臟衰竭，身高 175 公分、體重 58 公斤，此次因發燒(38.6°C)，白血球 15800/mm<sup>3</sup>，胸部 X 光發現右下肺葉有浸潤且有輕微肋膜積水，而入院治療。你是王先生的全責護理師，監測生命徵象時發現血壓 90/54 mmHg，心跳 104 次/分，呼吸 26 下/分，SpO<sub>2</sub>=90%。王先生主訴：「呼吸喘不舒服，全身盜汗，很虛弱。」他緊張的問你：「我是不是快死掉了？」。進行身體評估時，發現下肢有輕微水腫(1+)，左腳小腿因一個月前跌倒，傷口破皮未癒合，面積約 4x3cm<sup>2</sup>。小便量變少且顏色變深。請問 (1)目前王先生有哪些可能的護理問題(至少四項)? 支持該護理問題的理由是什麼?(10%) (2) 請選擇一項重要的護理問題，進一步說明需要收集的客觀資料以及照護措施?(15%)

見背面

- 四、The following information is adopted from a review article with the aim to provide nurses working with patients with stroke empirical evidence related to return to work outcomes. (1)Please read carefully on the following statement and provide a brief summary on the content (15%) and (2) please explain how you will apply the evidences in clinical settings? (10%)

“Stroke severity remains one of the most consistent predictors of return to work (RTW), as well as younger age. Patients aged <65 years are much more likely than patients aged >65 years to RTW. However, age is not a significant predictor in RTW for different age groups under the age of 65 years. Although stroke location has not played a strong role in predicting RTW, functional disability involving impaired activities of daily living and aphasia is significant. The effect of comorbidities on RTW has not been well described; however, psychiatric factors are emerging as significant factors. Fatigue was found to be associated with a decreased likelihood of RTW even  $\leq 2$  years after stroke. Psychiatric morbidity after stroke has also been shown to reduce the likelihood of RTW, particularly in patients who appear functionally intact or of limited physical disability.

RTW is an attainable goal for patients after stroke and should be a consideration during hospitalization. Nurses need to advocate for the patients to help them receive the resources they may need after the acute phase of the disease process. Assessments for psychiatric morbidity should be initiated in the hospital with appropriate referrals. Nurses can also initiate discussions with patients regarding their short-term and long-term goals regarding work and what resources may be needed to achieve those goals. Nurses can then help guide the patients to outpatient programs that may help facilitate the transition back to work. Working in conjunction with physical and occupational therapy, nurses can help patients and families to recognize that it is not too early or ambitious to make goals for the future.”

(摘自 Harris, C. (2014). Return to work after stroke: a nursing state of the science. Stroke, 45(9), e174-176)

試題隨卷繳回