

問答題：

一、進行社區健康評估時，社區衛生護理人員如何運用流行病學資料(包括基本人口組成、主要死因、居民社經地位等) 進行「介入性」(nursing intervention)之社區衛生護理工作，增進該社區之健康？(20%)

二、請寫出您對下列文章之看法，並說明主要受其影響之族群為何及應如何防制。(30%)

Overwhelming evidence shows that human activities are affecting the global climate, with serious implications for public health. Catastrophic weather events (e.g. the Eight-eight Flood in Taiwan, 2009), variable climates that affect food and water supplies, new patterns of infectious disease outbreaks (e.g. SARA, H1N1), and emerging diseases linked to ecosystem changes, are all associated with global warming and pose health risks.

Climate and weather already exert strong influences on health through deaths in natural disasters such as floods, and in heat waves. Continuing climate change will affect, in profoundly adverse ways, some of the most fundamental determinants of health such as food, air and water. Areas with weak health infrastructure – mostly in remote areas of any country - will be the least able to cope without assistance to prepare and respond.

三、請說明「持續性照護(continuing care)」的概念及持續性照護對個案的重要性，並請以一個實例說明您身為一位護理人員，如何協助個案獲得持續性的照護。(25%)

四、試比較臺灣在民國 50-60 年代的公共衛生護理工作與現在的公共衛生護理工作之異同，並分析其影響因素，及對公共衛生護理人員所造成的影響。(25%)