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科目：護理學(甲)
節次： 6

國立臺灣大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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一、請將下列這段英文敘述逐字翻譯成中文，以忠實呈現其意涵。 (20%)

【摘錄自 Gibbs, C. L., & Lowton, K. (2012). The role of the clinical research nurse. *Nursing Standard*. 26 (27), 37-40.】

CRNs are registered nurses who usually possess at least 12 months' post-registration general nursing experience. They work as members of multidisciplinary study teams that can consist of physicians, pharmacists and staff from other disciplines who have a specific interest in the clinical study. The principal investigator is the person who takes overall responsibility for the conduct of the study; this is usually a physician, although the principal investigator can come from any health discipline, including nursing.

The research studies on which CRNs work are often therapy-related, for example clinical trials that aim to test the properties and effectiveness of a new drug or intervention. Such studies are interventional and usually, through a process of randomization, compare new therapies or interventions against standard treatments; research teams and patients are deliberately not made aware of whether a patient has received the new therapy or standard treatment.

Clinical trials are conducted in four phases:

Phase I tests a new drug or treatment in a small group of healthy volunteers.

Phase II expands the study to a larger group of volunteers and patients.

Phase III studies are conducted with an even larger group of patients and are often randomized to confirm therapeutic effect.

Phase IV consists of formal post-marketing surveillance studies, which may include other population groups and surveillance for interactions with other drugs.

The main responsibility of CRN is to co-ordinate day-to-day trial management and to ensure studies are conducted in line with relevant legislation, research protocols and guidelines. CRNs possess a high degree of autonomy and have a high level of patient contact, with their communication and practical skills being used constantly. The role of the CRN is vital, although the specific skills required can vary according to the type of study conducted. The most common skills and responsibilities include screening, recruitment and obtaining informed consent from patients and/or relatives; administration of the intervention being studied; monitoring participants and performing some laboratory work, collecting data and reporting any adverse events; and general management of the trial, including maintenance of study files and resolving data queries.

二、請就上述文章中提及護理師在臨床試驗或研究中所扮演的角色職責，請列舉一項「臨床研究護理師」您認為最重要且獨特的護理角色功能為何，並闡述其理由(10%)？並試從護理專業角色拓展的觀點，對於「臨床研究護理師」成為進階實務護理師 (Advanced Practice nurses; APN)，說明您個人對於是否需將護理教育程度提升至碩士層級以及需具備那些護理能力的看法為何(15%)？

見背面

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三、請詳閱下列這段敘述之後，依據其意回答所列之問題：

【摘錄自 Campbell, G. B., & Matthews, J. T. (2010) 發表於 Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 42 (4), 395–404. 文章】

Abstract

Purpose: Our aims were to evaluate evidence of risk factors for falls among patients in stroke rehabilitation and to offer recommendations for clinical practice and future research.

Method: We conducted an integrative review of the literature published from 1990 to 2009 that describes empirical investigations of risk factors for poststroke falls during inpatient rehabilitation. We searched Medline, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), PsycInfo, and Embase databases, using the search terms "accidental falls," "fall risk," "risk factors," "risk assessment," "stroke," and "cerebrovascular disorders." We extracted information regarding study design, sample, potential risk factors, analytic methods, findings, and limitations from the 14 articles that met our inclusion criteria, and we rated the level of evidence for each study.

Findings: Available empirical evidence points to impaired balance, visuo-spatial hemineglect, and impaired performance of activities of daily living as risk factors for falls during inpatient rehabilitation for stroke. Associations between falls and cognitive function, incontinence, visual field deficits, and stroke type were less clear, while relationships between falls and age, gender, stroke location, and impaired vision and hearing were not supported.

Conclusions: The relatively sparse literature pertaining to risk factors for falls among stroke rehabilitation inpatients indicates that deficits affecting balance, perception, and self-care significantly increase the likelihood of falls. Particularly intriguing is the less well established role of post-stroke cognition in falls in this population. A conceptual model is needed to guide scientific inquiry and clinical practice in this area.

1. 這文獻最有可能被歸類於哪一種類型之研究文獻？它是如何搜尋到所要分析的這些文章？請寫出其所經歷之步驟過程及所使用到之項目內容。(15%)

2. 由此摘要得知此研究結果有哪些發現？您將如何應用這些研究結果於臨床護理此類患者，請寫出您可能的照護計畫及其相關立論依據。(15%)

四、當您目前正在執行一項 Phase I 的流感疫苗臨床試驗時，請簡述您會如何應用研究倫理規範中「尊重人格(respect for person)、行善(beneficence)、及公平正義(justice)」的三大原則，向一位 36 歲婦女進行受試者召募工作(10%)？且在說明受試者同意書(informed consent)時，應注意那些事項以保護受試者的權益(15%)？

試題隨卷繳回