

一、(一) 請翻譯以下這篇英文摘要成為中文。(20 分)

(二) 請嘗試以此篇文章之主軸，簡要說明您可能如何應用此於您的護理工作/或病人照護。(5 分)

PURPOSE:

This study evaluated the use of an electronic Health Questionnaire System (HQS) within the University of California San Francisco Breast Care Center as a screening and triage tool to proactively recognize patients' supportive care needs during new patient consultations and identify demographic characteristics associated with referrals to three supportive care services.

PATIENTS AND METHODS:

A total of 428 patients with and without breast cancer between the ages of 18 and 84 years completed HQS intake forms before appointments at the University of California San Francisco Breast Care Center between November 2014 and May 2015 and agreed to participate in this study. Patient HQS responses triggered referrals to supportive care services, and a review of electronic health records was conducted to determine the outcomes of these referrals.

RESULTS:

A total of 242 patients (56.5%) met criteria for at least one supportive care referral. Women with invasive breast cancer or ductal carcinoma in situ met criteria for supportive services more frequently than women without breast cancer diagnoses (76.9% v 23.8%; $P < .001$) and were most likely to receive referrals for genetic counseling (67.0%), psychological services (32.2%), and social services (12.1%). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that being married was associated with fewer referrals to social work (OR, 0.42; 95% CI, 0.21 to 0.81) and that those between 45 and 54 years of age were less likely to receive referrals to genetic counseling than those ≥ 55 years of age (OR, 0.41; 95% CI, 0.23 to 0.73). Among all referrals ($n = 369$), 26.8% resulted in completed appointments.

CONCLUSION:

Using an automated intake form is an efficient way to identify and triage individuals in need of supportive care services and can provide insight into the populations with supportive care needs for targeted outreach.

二、疼痛為病人常見之多層面問題，請就您常照護之病人群的疼痛問題，介紹該群病人特色，分析該類病人之疼痛問題、常見疼痛處理的障礙或困難，並擬出一個可行及完整，並兼具個別化照護需求之疼痛處理計畫，以有效改善該群病人之疼痛。(25 分)

三、請由以下英文摘所列之研究結果，說明護理人員如何運用此研究結果於照顧中風病人之家庭照顧者。(30 分)

題目：Female caregivers of stroke survivors: coping and adapting to a life that once was

Despite the prevalence of women caring for stroke survivors, relatively little research has focused specifically on the experience and needs of informal female caregivers of stroke survivors. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to describe the experience of female caregivers who care for an adult family member who has experienced a stroke within the previous year using a qualitative methodology. A sample of 46 female caregivers of stroke survivors completed a demographic form and responded to open-ended written questions exploring their experiences as caregivers and how they coped with changes in their lives during the first year after the stroke. Four concepts emerged from the data: losing the life that once was, coping with daily burdens, creating a new normal, and interacting with healthcare providers. Findings suggest that female caregivers of stroke survivors grieve the life that they once shared with the stroke survivor and struggle to cope with multiple family and work demands while trying their best to interact with healthcare providers to attain the best possible care for their loved ones. Recognizing the unique challenges of female caregivers of stroke survivors may help nurses provide better support and resources to meet their needs. (J Neurosci Nurs 44(1): 2-14)

四、請任選下列任一種因神經疾病造成的排尿功能障礙：急迫型(Un-inhibited)、痙攣型(Spastic)、麻痺型(Flaccid)排尿功能障礙，說明：

(一) 該型排尿功能障礙之護理評估重點為何？(10 分)

(二) 您給予病人或家屬的護理指導或措施為何？(10 分)

試題隨卷繳回