

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

一、單選題 (20%)

- (1) A 31 years old patient admitted 2 days earlier with a lung resection accidentally pulls out the chest tube. Which immediate action by the nurse indicates understanding of the management of chest tubes?
- A. Cover the insertion site with a Vaseline gauze and elastic bandage
  - B. Order a chest x-ray
  - C. Call the doctor and wait for his or her order
  - D. Reinsert the tube and make sure it is secured in place
- (2) A patient in acute renal failure receives an IV infusion of 10% dextrose in water with 20 units of regular insulin. The nurse understands that the rationale for this therapy is to:
- A. Force calcium into the cells to prevent arrhythmias
  - B. Facilitate the intracellular movement of potassium
  - C. Correct the hyperglycemia that occurs with acute renal failure
  - D. Provide calories to prevent tissue catabolism and azotemia
- (3) A 22 years old male patient is receiving intensive care for his brain injury. When walking toward his bedside, he opens his eyes and waves his hands asking you to go away. He continues to say that he wants to go home, he is a prince from the Mars, and if you don't let him go he will send his troops to shoot down everybody in this room. In your professional opinion, what is his score on the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)?
- A. E3M3V4
  - B. E4M3V4
  - C. E4M6V4
  - D. E3M6V3
- (4) A 68 years old male patient is transferring to your ward from the intensive care unit (ICU). He develops Superficial Thrombophlebitis at his lower right leg. Which of the following presentations or statements is correct EXCEPT?
- A. Clot formation and acute inflammation in a superficial vein
  - B. Elevation of the feet might relieve the pain
  - C. Coldness, numbness, weakness, and absent of distal pulses
  - D. Local redness, swelling, tenderness, a palpable cord, and possibly fever

見背面

(5) A 31-year-old female patient with a history of  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci pharyngeal infection is admitted to your unit. She has been diagnosed with Mitral Valve Stenosis. While assessing her, you notice most signs and symptoms were originated from two problem areas:

- A. Increased peripheral blood pressure and reduced cardiac output.
- B. Reduced venous return and increased cardiac output.
- C. Increased pulmonary congestion and increased venous return.
- D. Reduced cardiac output and increased pulmonary congestion.

A 67-year-old man with diabetes is admitted to the intensive care unit with pneumonia and congestive heart failure. His condition deteriorates to respiratory failure, and he is placed on a ventilator. After two weeks, he remains dependent on the ventilator and has a tracheotomy performed.

(6) Which of the following assessment would be important in determining the route of nutrition for this patient?

- A. Mental status
- B. Ability to open the mouth
- C. Presence of bowel sounds
- D. Previous gallbladder surgery

(7) Three days after initiating enteral feedings, the patient develops a high gastric residual. Which of the following medications may be used to stimulate gastric emptying?

- A. Metoclopramide (Reglan)
- B. Ranitidine (Zantac)
- C. Cimetidine (Tagamet)
- D. Enalapril (Vasotec)

(8) What in the patient's history makes him likely to have problems with gastric emptying?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Ventilator dependence
- D. Age

二、請根據以下描述回答 (1) 至 (2)

(1) 下文摘自一系統性文獻回顧，請您翻譯下文 (10%)。

接次頁

Unawareness of illness in schizophrenia, sometimes called poor insight, has been linked to a greater risk for medication noncompliance and a graver course of illness, which includes more frequent hospitalizations, higher levels of positive and negative symptoms, poorer social relationships and vocational dysfunction. On the other hand, awareness may also paradoxically be linked with lower self-esteem and despair. One possible way to understand this, which has received experimental support, is that awareness of illness may assist persons to solve some problems linked with schizophrenia, but also leave them vulnerable to the effect of stigma or widespread negative stereotyped beliefs about mental illness.

Research has provided no singular treatment of choice when unawareness of illness is at issue. Studies from a range of perspectives, nevertheless, suggest that interventions which are nonauthoritative in nature and which bolster self-esteem may allow many to create accounts of their difficulties which are personally and consensually acceptable. Interventions from cognitive to integrative to rehabilitative perspectives, thus, are available which could help persons previously with little insight to define a set of challenges which they could take responsibility for addressing, and to seek treatment for, paving the way for recovery.

(2) 請您運用壓力因應模式，就病患的需求面，進一步闡述以上的觀點 (10%)。

三、請闡述 Rubin, R 所提出產後婦女的心理調適階段(phases of maternal postpartum adjustment)。(10%)  
你認為是否適用於目前臨床上對產婦的照護？請舉例說明理由。(10%)

四、請運用相關學理及實際臨床照護之實例，回答以下各題：

- (1) 「以家庭為中心之照護」的重要概念及實務，說明其於兒童臨床照護應用，實際面臨之醫療及倫理議題。(10%)
- (2) 「兒童友善醫療照護」的重要概念及作法，並就現今之醫療社會變遷狀態，提出您的批判性觀點及建議。(10%)

五、請由上列第一大題至第四大題中任選出一大題，並將題號具體填入第五題之答案紙，此題將為加重計分題佔 20%。(該題無需重複作答，註明題號即可。)

試題隨卷繳回