

- 一、王護理師擔任公共衛生護理工作，負責一個人口 18,000 人社區的地段管理，這次為辦理社區慢性病整合篩檢（包括血壓、血糖、血脂、乳房攝影、子宮頸抹片、口腔及大腸直腸癌篩檢等），篩檢三週前發送 2500 份通知單給高危險群體，並在社區公告欄張貼海報及公告，家庭訪視時也順便邀請個案及鄰居參加，但是篩檢當天只有 20 位民眾來參加篩檢。為檢討這次篩檢受檢率過低的問題，請問王護理師應該收集哪些資料？理由是什麼？（25%）
- 二、您認為目前臺灣社區民眾最重要的健康促進議題為何？請充分說明理由，並請論述公共衛生護理人員在此議題中可以發揮的功能。（25%）
- 三、請簡述您對近年來我國因環境相關問題而影響民眾健康之觀察與看法。又，社區衛生護理人員該如何進行「介入性」之護理工作(nursing intervention)以改善之？（25%）。
- 四、請寫出您對下列文章之看法，並請以您的護理工作經歷為討論主軸。（25%）

Noncommunicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers and diabetes, today represent a leading threat to human health and socioeconomic development. WHO data shows that 43 million pre-school children worldwide are obese or overweight. Scientific reviews have also shown that a significant portion of television advertising that children are exposed to promotes "noncore" food products which are low in nutritional value.

Poor diet is one of the four common factors associated with the four main noncommunicable diseases (cancers, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and chronic lung diseases), which are responsible for around 60% of all deaths worldwide, or over 35 million people annually. More than 9 million deaths are premature (people dying before reaching 60 years of age) and could have been prevented through low-cost measures at the world's disposal today, including measures to stop tobacco use, reduce the harmful use of alcohol, and to promote healthy diets and physical activity. (World Health Organization, 2011)