

一、請詳閱下列這段敘述之後，依據其意回答所列之問題：(30%)

【摘錄自 Webstera, J., et al. (2017) 發表於 *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 71: 34-38. 文章】

Abstract

Background: Participation in a clinical trial is believed to benefit patients but little is known about the post-trial effects on routine hospital-based care.

Objectives: To describe (1) hospital-based, pressure ulcer care-processes after patients were discharged from a pressure ulcer prevention, cluster randomised controlled trial; and (2) to investigate if the trial intervention had any impact on subsequent hospital-based care.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective analysis of 133 trial participants who developed a pressure ulcer during the clinical trial. We compared outcomes and care processes between participants who received the pressure ulcer prevention intervention and those in the usual care, control group. We also compared care processes according to the pressure ulcer stage.

Results: A repositioning schedule was reported for 19 (14.3%) patients; 33 (24.8%) had a dressing applied to the pressure ulcer; 17 (12.8%) patients were assessed by a wound care team; and 20 (15.0%) were seen by an occupational therapist. Patients in the trial's intervention group were more likely to have the presence of a pressure ulcer documented in their chart (odds ratio (OR) 8.18, 95% confidence intervals (CI) 3.64–18.36); to be referred to an occupational therapist OR 0.92 (95% CI 0.07; 0.54); to receive a pressure relieving device OR 0.31 (95% CI 0.14; 0.69); or a pressure relieving mattress OR 0.44 (95% CI 0.20; 0.96). Participants with Stage 2 or unstageable ulcers were more likely than others to have dressings applied to their wounds ($p < 0.001$) and to be referred to an occupational therapist for protective devices ($p = 0.022$).

Conclusion: Participants in the intervention group of a clinical trial were more likely to receive additional post trial care and improved documentation compared with those in the control group.

- (1) 依據上文，此研究是屬何類型之研究設計？簡述此研究設計的優點及缺點。(5%)
- (2) 請寫出此研究之目的、收案量、研究對象特性、使用之研究統計方法。(10%)
- (3) 請寫出此研究之收案方式？簡述可以如何確保此收案方式的資料品質。(5%)
- (4) 由此摘要得知此研究結果有哪些發現？您預計如何應用這些研究結果。(10%)

二、請將下列這段英文敘述翻譯成中文，達成忠實呈現文句意涵。(20%)

【摘自 Kunhunny S, & Salmon D. (2017). The evolving professional identity of the clinical research nurse: A qualitative exploration. *J Clin Nurs*, 26(23-24):5121-5132.】

Aims & Objectives: To examine the perspectives of CRNs in the UK on their professional role identity, in order to inform the professional practice of Clinical Research Nursing.

Background: Clinical research nurses (CRN) make a significant contribution to healthcare research within the UK and internationally. However, lack of clarity about their role, and scope of practice renders their contribution within the profession and in the minds of the wider public invisible. This has implications in terms of promoting the role nurses play not only in terms of recruitment, retention, and care of research participants but also as research leaders of the future.

Design: Exploratory qualitative design using thematic analysis conducted within a realist paradigm. Results: Participants viewed the positive aspects of their identity 'as agents of change' who were fundamental to the clinical research process. Resourcefulness and the ability to guide members of the research team were valued as key to job satisfaction. Successful navigation through the complexity of advice, support, management and leadership tasks related to their role in caring for research patients were role affirming and generated a sense of pride. However, lack of recognition, clarity of the role and career development opportunities within an identified structure undermined the CRN identity and optimism about progression in the future. Participants reported feeling invisible to colleagues within the clinical community, isolated and excluded from wider nursing groups.

見背面

Conclusions: The study describes UK CRN practice, highlighting the positive benefits and challenges associated with the role, including the need to support professional and career development to maximise their research contribution.

Relevance to clinical practice: This study provides nurses, health care and research organizations and academic nursing educators with a broadened understanding of the professional role, identity and context of clinical research nursing practice in the United Kingdom, with recommendations to improve its professional efficiency and recognition.

三、您是一位研究護理師，在機構中協助執行藥物臨床試驗之相關業務。賴小姐，38 歲，診斷為惡性肺腫瘤合併骨頭轉移。其原為職業婦女，育有一女，三歲，但是為專心養病而將工作辭掉。先生白天工作，晚上參與照顧。由於有經濟壓力，因此同意參與藥物臨床試驗研究。該研究設計是將病人雙盲隨機分派為兩組，一組是標準治療與試驗新藥，另一組為標準治療與安慰劑。賴小姐因為出現頭暈、解血便、疲倦等不適症狀，持續住院觀察，延遲了原有出院的時間。賴小姐懷疑自己是在試驗新藥組別而產生上述藥物不良反應，心中萌生想要退出試驗的念頭。但是，科主任(計畫主持人)曾經明白表示，該試驗案需要盡速達到該有的個案數，因此明示不要解釋得太清楚，希望能夠讓賴小姐繼續參與臨床試驗。

- (1) 依照您的判斷，您覺得賴小姐的狀況，有達到嚴重藥物不良反應(Severe Adverse Effect, SAE) 的情形嗎(5%)? 試說明理由(5%)。
- (2) 面對科主任的要求，請問您會採用何種倫理決策理論協助您做決策(5%)，請分析 (5%)。
- (3) 面對科主任，請問您應該如何回應比較恰當 (5%)?
- (4) 面對賴小姐，請問您應該如何回應比較恰當 (5%)?

四、(續上題) 賴小姐除了需要面對癌症治療所帶來的痛苦之外，也要面對生活上的衝擊。身為賴小姐的研究護理師，您覺得您的專業角色(professional role)為何(6%)? 您的角色在藥物臨床試驗中有何重要性(6%)? 請說明您可以如何協助賴小姐所面臨的問題(8%)。

試題隨卷繳回