

一、選擇題 (每題 5 分，請將答案寫在答案本中並請標示題號)(25%)

1. 目前國內新生兒篩檢的項目不包括哪一項？(5%)

- (A). 苯酮尿症
- (B). 先天性甲狀腺功能低下症
- (C). 半乳糖血症
- (D). 地中海型貧血

2. 懷疑幼兒有異物吸嚥入氣管時,下列檢查中,何者準確度最高?(5%)

- (A). 當時有目睹吸嚥過程
- (B). 胸部 X 光影像檢查
- (C). 氣管鏡檢查
- (D). 胸部電腦斷層檢查

3. 一名新生兒罹患嚴重主動脈弓窄縮(severe coarctation of aorta)合併有開放性動脈導管,突然出現呼吸急促、末梢濕冷、皮膚斑花、及下肢血液灌注不佳的現象時,應立刻給予以下何種緊急治療?(5%)

- (A). 強心劑及利尿劑
- (B). 高劑量前列腺素 E₁ (Prostaglandin E₁) 靜脈滴注
- (C). 心導管作氣球導管動脈擴張治療術 (Balloon aortic angioplasty)
- (D). 主動脈弓修補手術

4. 一位母親因擔心其就讀於小學的女兒身材過於矮小而帶女兒至門診求治,醫師看診後安排X光檢查骨齡,請問臨床上最常用來評估骨齡的部位為何?(5%)

- (A). 肩部關節
- (B). 手部關節
- (C). 膝部關節
- (D). 髖部關節

5. 下列何者是唐氏症 (Down syndrome) 兒童最常出現的先天性心臟病?(5%)

- (A) 主動脈狹窄 (coarctation of aorta)
- (B) 肺動脈閉鎖 (pulmonary atresia)
- (C) 心內膜墊缺損 (endocardial cushion defect)
- (D) 大動脈轉位 (transposition of great artery)

二、情境申論題 (25%)

請就您的觀點闡述兒童暨家庭護理領域中,哪個議題為現今最迫切需要解決的問題 (5%),請簡述此問題之背景及成因(10%),並提出一可行之改善策略方案(10%)。

見背面

三、Please read the abstract then answer the following questions. (50%)

Ginieri-Coccosis, M., Rotsika, V., Skevington, S., Papaevangelou, S., Malliori, M., Tomaras, V., & Kokkevi, A. (2013). Quality of life in newly diagnosed children with specific learning disabilities (SpLD) and differences from typically developing children: a study of child and parent reports. *Child: care, health and development*, 39(4), 581-591.

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Research on quality of life (QoL) of school children with specific learning disabilities (SpLD) and their parents is scarce. The present study explores QoL deficits in newly diagnosed children with SpLD and their parents, in comparison to a similar age group of typically developing children. Possible associations between parental and child QoL were statistically explored in both groups of children.

METHODS: 70 newly diagnosed children with SpLD [International Classification of Diseases-10 (ICD-10) criteria] (38 boys, 32 girls, mean age 10.1 years) and a control group of 69 typically developing children of the same age (40 boys, 29 girls, mean age 10.6 years) were recruited. Children were of normal intelligence quotient, attending mainstream schools. Their parents were also recruited so a child's scores could be associated with corresponding parental scores (mother or father). Children's QoL was assessed by the German questionnaire for measuring quality of life in children and adolescents (KINDL(R)) questionnaire and parental QoL by World Health Organization Quality of Life brief questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF) of the World Health Organization.

RESULTS: Children with SpLD in comparison to typically developing children reported according to the KINDL(R) measurement poorer emotional well-being, lower self-esteem and satisfaction in their relationships with family and friends. Surprisingly, school functioning was not reported by these children as an area of concern. Parents of children with SpLD indicated experiencing lower satisfaction in the WHOQOL-BREF domains of social relationships and environment. Correlational and regression analysis with parental-child QoL scores provided evidence that in the SpLD group, parental scores on WHOQOL-BREF social relationships and psychological health domains could be predictors of the child's emotional well-being, satisfaction with family, friends and school functioning. Stepwise regression analysis verified the effect of parents' WHOQOL-BREF social relationships domain on several dimensions of children's KINDL(R) QoL.

CONCLUSIONS: The results may suggest certain significant effects of the SpLD condition on newly diagnosed children's QoL. Emotional and social deficits seem to be experienced by this cohort of children and their parents. Investigation into the possible interrelationships between parental and child QoL seems to indicate that parental social wellbeing may to a certain extent influence some dimensions of the child's QoL. The findings are useful for policy making and specialized interventions for children with SpLD and their families.

1. 請描述本研究的研究目的？(10%)
2. 請描述本研究的收案對象？(5%)
3. 請描述本研究的研究方法及工具？(10%)
4. 請描述本研究的研究結果？(10%)
5. 讀完此摘要對您的知識有何幫助？(5%)
6. 您將如何應用此研究？(5%)
7. 若您對此研究進行批判，您的論點為何？(5%)

試題隨卷繳回