

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」作答，並應註明作答之題號。

一、請詳閱下列這段敘述之後，依據其意回答所列之問題：(25%)

【摘錄自 Lin, W.L. et al. (2015) 發表於 *The Journal of Nursing Research*, 23: 322-329. 文章】

Abstract

Background: High prevalence rates of delirium have been found in intensive care units (ICUs), ranging from 20% to 80%. The development of delirium may prolong length of stay, impair cognition, and result in placement in a nursing home for the patient. There is a lack of research focused on the aging population, the purpose of this study was to establish the incidence rate of delirium among ICU elderly patients and to identify its risk factors.

Methods: An observational design with repeated measures was used. Subjects older than 65 years who had been admitted to the ICU within 24 hours were recruited. The Confusion Assessment Method for the Intensive Care Unit and Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale were used twice a day to identify subjects experiencing delirium by RA. The demographic data, history of illness, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II scores, and laboratory data of the participants were recorded.

Results: Ninety participants were included from a medical ICU. The incidence rate of delirium was 75.6% (n=68). Average age was 78.28 (SD=7.6) years; Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II scores ranged from 7 to 35. Most participants were diagnosed with respiratory failure (73.3%), and 86.8% of participants developed delirium within 24 hours. The most frequently experienced type of delirium was the mixed type (47.1%); the second most frequently experienced was hypoactive type. The risk factors were analyzed using logistic regression. The number of anesthetic analgesics used, total number of medications prescribed, duration of dehydration, use of corticosteroids before admissions, and shock that were identified and explained 31.3% of variance.

Conclusion: Delirium is a severe problem among elderly patients in the ICU. Healthcare professionals should pay more attention to elderly patients at greater risk for experiencing delirium.

- (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、使用之研究工具及統計方法。(10%)
- (3) 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於臨床護理此類患者。(10%)

見背面

二、請將下列這段英文敘述逐字翻譯成中文，以忠實呈現其意涵。(25%)

【摘自Stevens, EJ & Daemen, E (2015). The professionalization of research coordinators. *Clinical Researcher*, 29(6), 26-31.】

The growth rate of clinical trials in the US was 35% from 2008 to 2013. The largest growth globally occurred in China at 80%. The number of people working in clinical research continues to rise. Over the past decade, research and development (R&D) employment shows a strong secular growth trend, increasing by 26%, while total U.S. employment grew only 1%.

The CRC (clinical research coordinator; also referred to as clinical trial administrator, clinical trial nurse) role is not described or defined in regulations. Nevertheless, the CRC role merits attention due to its importance in the realm of clinical trials, as coordinators conduct important tasks delegated by principal investigators (PIs) at research sites.

A CRC is tasked with supporting trial activities, such as coordinating study visits, maintaining study source documentation, and reporting adverse events experienced by study subjects. Over time, the assigned job tasks expanded to include regulatory management, contract negotiation, budget development, training, and more. Competencies encompass knowledge, attributes, skills, attitudes, and behaviors necessary for a particular set of tasks or objectives. Within a profession, the multidimensional abilities are defined through professional performance. A competent professional is one who possesses the required abilities across domains, as defined by education or practice. The concept of competency-based learning exists across the industry, with attempts having been made to define general research-related competencies and role-specific competencies.

The CRC role remains undefined by any regulations, but coordinators are responsible for increasingly important functions in the conduct of clinical trials. With expansions in assigned duties, clearly defined competencies and a related professional development pathway enable success for CRCs. Further, an understanding of the required capabilities for the role is necessary to mitigate risk, to produce quality data, and adhere to regulatory compliance within clinical trials.

三、請您依據目前之生醫研究及醫療環境，回答下列之問題：

- (1) 闡述臨床研究護理師(Clinical Research Nurse; CRN)專業發展的可能性。(15%)
- (2) 試述臨床研究護理師專業發展過程可能會遭遇之瓶頸與障礙為何?(15%)

四、針對臨床研究護理師專業發展之角色職責與工作執業範疇(Job description)，

- (1) 請您論述其與「臨床研究協調師(Clinical Research Coordinator; CRC)」及「臨床研究專員(Clinical Research Associate; CRA)」之異同處為何?(10%)
- (2) 闡述您對臨床研究護理師聘僱方式及進行執業認證的看法。(10%)

試題隨卷繳回