

選擇題 (25%; 均為單選):

1. A medical-surgical nurse working in the surgical wards is asked to rank the quality of evidence used to support a policy on postoperative care of adult orthopedic patients. Which of the following represents the best source of evidence?
 - (A) a single qualitative study.
 - (B) a single case-control study.
 - (C) opinions of expert committees.
 - (D) systematic review of randomized controlled trials.

2. You are monitoring the serum electrolyte levels of a patient who is taking digoxin. Which of the following electrolyte imbalances is common cause of digoxin toxicity?
 - (A) hypomagnesemia.
 - (B) hypocalcemia.
 - (C) hyponatremia.
 - (D) hypokalemia.

3. After radiographic studies, Mrs. Lin is admitted with a diagnosis of bowel obstruction. She is receiving intravenous fluids. A positive answer to which of these questions would indicate the obstruction is in the small intestine?
 - (A) she has been vomiting blood.
 - (B) she had pencil-shaped stools.
 - (C) she has reflux vomiting.
 - (D) she has a metallic taste in her mouth.

4. A nasogastric (NG) tube is inserted, and Mrs. Lin's NG tube output is 3000 ml during the first 12 hours. It is decided to treat Mrs. Lin's obstruction medically. Because of the NG output, the nurse would expect the physician to order
 - (A) an increase in intravenous fluid rate.
 - (B) an order to clamp the NG tube for the next 2 hours.
 - (C) repeat abdominal x-rays.
 - (D) a Fleets enema.

5. In the evening, Mrs. Lin presented with signs and delirium. Which of the following is not a recommended strategy to manage delirium?
- (A) Use antipsychotic to calm her down when needed
 - (B) Interdisciplinary effort by physicians, nurses, family, and others
 - (C) Treat the underlying disease
 - (D) Restrain her to prevent falls
6. Mrs. Lin's condition improves. Which of these findings is the best indicator that Mrs. Lin's condition is resolving?
- (A) decreased nausea.
 - (B) passing of flatus.
 - (C) electrolytes within normal limits.
 - (D) NG output less than 1000 ml in the last 8 hours.
7. A patient with an elevated blood pressure and a fasting blood glucose of 120 mg/dl is suspected of having metabolic syndrome. An additional finding suggestive of metabolic syndrome would be
- (A) central obesity.
 - (B) chronic leg pain.
 - (C) serum triglycerides 112 mg/dl.
 - (D) serum high density lipoproteins (HDL) 80 mg/dl.
8. Which of these tests provides the definitive diagnosis for tuberculosis (TB)?
- (A) sputum culture.
 - (B) chest x-ray.
 - (C) TB skin test.
 - (D) blood culture.
9. A male patient is suspected of having sepsis. The patient's orders include blood cultures, glucose monitoring, a fluid bolus, and a broad spectrum antibiotic. As his primary nurse, in which sequence should these orders be carried out?
- (A) antibiotic, glucose monitoring, fluid bolus, blood culture.
 - (B) fluid bolus, antibiotics, blood culture, glucose monitoring.
 - (C) blood culture, antibiotic, fluid bolus, glucose monitoring.
 - (D) glucose monitoring, antibiotics, blood culture, fluid bolus.

10. The nurse is aware that the best way to prevent wound infection in the post-operative patient is to:

- (A) Wash hands for 2 minutes before care
- (B) Administer a prescribed antibiotic
- (C) Wear a mask when providing care
- (D) Ask the patient to cover the mouth when coughs

簡答題 (75%)

11. A 52 years old female patient with the history of type 2 diabetes and hypertension is admitted for unstable angina. This morning, one day past the percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) procedure, she came to you with a complaint of her mild swelling and painful right leg. What kind of questions should you ask in order to gain further information about her chief complaint? What physical assessment would you include in your plan in deciding on the possible causes and intervention? She further indicated that her leg pain started last night and she has had trouble standing for too long. Please describe briefly on what you would do next and also provide the rational for your plan (25%)?

12. 請閱讀以下內容後，請舉例說明如何運用此研究結果於臨床之照護，並說明原因。(15%)

“There is evidence that aerobic physical activities which improve cardiorespiratory fitness are beneficial for cognitive function in healthy older adults, with effects observed for motor function, cognitive speed, delayed memory functions and auditory and visual attention. However, the majority of comparisons yielded no significant results. The data are insufficient to show that the improvements in cognitive function which can be attributed to physical exercise are due to improvements in cardiovascular fitness, although the temporal association suggests that this might be the case. Larger studies are still required to confirm whether the aerobic training component is necessary, or whether the same can be achieved with any type of physical exercise. At the same time, it would be informative to understand why some cognitive functions seem to improve with (aerobic) physical exercise while other functions seem to be insensitive to physical exercise. Clinicians and scientists in the field of neuropsychology should seek mutual agreement on a smaller battery of cognitive tests to use, in order to render research on cognition clinically relevant and transparent and heighten the reproducibility of results for future research.” (摘自 Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2008;(3):CD005381.)

見背面

13. 何小姐 62 歲，每天抽菸二包，持續 30 年，目前診斷的疾病包括 COPD、糖尿病、高血壓以及二個月前發現肺癌。此次因呼吸困難、咳嗽有痰、高燒至急診求治後住院。您是她的主責護理師，病史與身體評估需要收集的重點有哪些？(15%) 並請列舉臨床照護過程中，需要照護之至少三項護理問題及說明其處置重點？(20%)

