

1. 從事公共衛生護理的王護理師今接獲通報，其地段某社區高中有一位高二學生剛被確診為肺結核，如果您是王護理師，請詳述您將會進行那些評估及防治措施?及執行這些措施的理由或理論依據為何?(25%)

2. 請讀完以下短文後，重點說明其內容，並請依據其中訊息，針對該健康問題提出社區的預防及治療策略。(25%)

Diabetes is one of the most significant global health concerns of modern times. The causes of type 2 diabetes are multi-factorial and include both genetic and environmental elements that affect beta-cell function and tissue (muscle, liver, adipose tissue, and pancreas) insulin sensitivity. A number of factors have been suggested as possibly linking insulin resistance and beta-cell dysfunction in the pathogenesis of Type 2 Diabetes. A majority of individuals suffering from type 2 diabetes are obese, with central visceral adiposity. According to the International Diabetes Federation, diabetes statistics says that there are more than 317 million people have been diagnosed with diabetes, and an additional 187 million are living undiagnosed. The global revenue earned from drugs sales to treat Type 2 Diabetes was approximately \$36.89 billion in 2012 that is rapidly increasing in incidence and prevalence across the globe predicated to elevate this figure to approximately \$68.42 billion by 2017. Patients with this disease cannot use glucose properly for their body needs. Latest research on Diabetes has led to the better living of the diabetic patients. In addition to this, self-monitoring of Blood glucose levels, lifestyle modifications and health eating habits are crucial in combating the critical manifestations of this disease which may require proper diabetic nursing. This may also include considerable amount of time educating patients and families on proper dietary, exercise and lifestyle habits to keep symptoms under control.

3. 張老先生罹患糖尿病多年，日前因中風住院，現出院返家療養，右側偏癱且合併失語狀況。張老太太為主要照顧者，同住者為其未婚的獨生子，因白天還需工作，只能晚上與假日協助照顧。請問面對此高風險家庭，地段護理師如何應用護理過程於家庭護理上?(25%)

4. 某研究針對社區老人進行問卷調查，以瞭解研究對象血壓值與其個人特質、對高血壓的認知、態度與行為的關係，結果如下列兩個表。請說明結果的意義，並根據結果提出對社區衛生實務的建議。(25%)

表一 比較血壓正常及過高者之個人特質

項 目	血壓正常 人數(%)	血壓過高 人數(%)	χ^2
性別			0.830
男性	2085(54.7)	1729(45.3)	
女性	1874(53.6)	1622(46.4)	
年齡			63.903***
<76歲	2345(58.4)	1672(41.6)	
≥76歲	1614(49.0)	1679(51.0)	
受教育年數			7.712**
<10年	2758(52.9)	2454(47.1)	
≥10年	1056(56.7)	808(43.3)	

表二 比較血壓正常及過高者之認知、態度及行為

項 目	血壓正常 (Mean±SD)	血壓過高 (Mean±SD)	t 值
高血壓認知得分	3.26±0.67	3.10±0.81	8.48***
高血壓態度得分	3.24±0.75	3.17±0.75	3.25**
高血壓防治行為	3.20±0.75	3.14±0.76	2.24*

說明：高血壓認知為五題是非題，得分範圍 0-5 分。高血壓態度與行為各 5 題。採 Likert 式 5 點計分法，每一敘述依「非常同意」、「同意」、「沒意見」、「不同意」、「非常不同意」，分別給予「5 分」、「4 分」、「3 分」、「2 分」、「1 分」，平均分越高表示個案具正向高血壓防治之態度，執行防治行為也較積極。

註：血壓過高為收縮壓≥140 mm-Hg 或舒張壓≥90 mm-Hg；

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$