

1. 試以一種慢性病的疾病自然史為例，說明個人、家庭與社會因素對預防此健康問題之影響：並請說明公共衛生護理人員在該慢病之初段、次段、三段預防(primary, secondary and tertiary prevention)方面可以發揮的功能(25%)
2. 請闡述台灣少子化後，其人口老化與目前全球趨勢(5%)，並說明台灣社區老年人口主要之健康需求有哪些？(10%) 並敘述如何運用社區護理措施因應、解決老年民眾的健康問題。(10%)
3. 請翻譯以下短文 (20%)，並討論本文可提供哪些社區衛生專業的啟發?(5%)

Every year close to 800,000 people take their own life and there are many more people who attempt suicide. Every suicide is a tragedy that affects families, communities and entire countries and has long-lasting effects on the people left behind. Suicide occurs throughout the lifespan and was the second leading cause of death among 15–29-year-olds globally in 2015. Suicide does not just occur in high-income countries, but is a global phenomenon in all regions of the world. In fact, over 78% of global suicides occurred in low- and middle-income countries in 2015. Suicide is a serious public health problem; however, suicides are preventable with timely, evidence-based and often low-cost interventions. For national responses to be effective, a comprehensive multisectoral suicide prevention strategy is needed.

4. 承上題，以台灣為例，您覺得那些人是屬於高危險群？(5%) 您需要收集那些資料以辨識高危險群？(10%)並簡述有哪些防制策略?(10%)