

一、 選擇題 (每題 5 分，共 20 分，請將答案寫在答案本中並請標示題號)

1. 您今天上班時照顧到一位三個月大罹患急性細支氣管炎之男嬰，男嬰的母親向您詢問有關嬰兒副食品的問題，請問下列哪一項食物可以建議母親未來優先讓男嬰嘗試? (5%)

- (A) 蘋果泥
- (B) 蛋白
- (C) 米精米糊
- (D) 原味優格

2. 母親懷疑 3 歲的兒子誤食異物而將他帶至急診室，母親主訴男童過去健康狀況良好，剛才與姐姐在玩耍，姐姐發現男童疑似吞下某物體後開始咳嗽及哭泣，檢查時發現男童無發紺，呼吸略為淺快，沒有異常的呼吸音，下列何項為接下來最適當的處置? (5%)

- (A) 衛教母親返家觀察
- (B) 胸部 X 光影像檢查
- (C) 上消化道鋇劑檢查
- (D) 胸部電腦斷層攝影檢查

3. 懷孕週數 28 週的早產兒，出生後五個月時至門診健康檢查。下列何種評估及建議最為正確? (5%)

- (A) 評估發展應該以兩個月年齡計算
- (B) 如果還不會抓握東西，表示精細動作發展遲緩
- (C) 建議父母應該開始添加副食品
- (D) 建議開始使用學步車以促進粗動作發展

4. 有關兒童泌尿道感染的敘述，下列何者有誤? (5%)

- (A)兒童泌尿道感染最常見的致病菌為大腸桿菌
- (B)兒童泌尿道感染途徑以上行性感染為主
- (C)一歲以下之兒童泌尿道感染以女嬰較男嬰為常見
- (D)兒童泌尿道感染常以發燒為主要表現症狀

二、 申論題 (共 50 分)

1. 病原體引起的急性腹瀉可見於兒科病房各年齡層的兒童，請寫出(1)病原體引起腹瀉的病生理機轉 (10 分); (2) 請以您照顧過的兒童為例(需寫出病原體的名稱和兒童的發展年齡，5 分)，(3)說明應提供之護理照顧措施(10 分)。

2. 艾瑞克森(Erik Erikson)的心理社會發展理論中，將人生分為八個階段，並認為每個階段有不同的發展任務，(1)請寫出自出生至青春期(含青春期的)各發展階段及其發展任務(10 分); (2) 請以您臨床照顧過的兒童為例(需寫出該兒童的年齡及發展階段，及該病童面對疾病與住院的反應，5 分)，(3) 說明您會如何運用此理論於照顧此個案(10 分)。

見背面

三、請閱讀翻譯以下研究論文摘要，並以適切流暢之中文回答以下問題 (共 30 分)。

論文出處: Am J Crit Care 27(1): 52-58

論文題目: Nurses' Reflections on Benefits and Challenges of Implementing Family-Centered Care in Pediatric Intensive Care Units

Background: Family-centered care is a proposed way of supporting family involvement with a child's care and decreasing distress associated with a child's critical illness by improving communication, helping manage stress and coping, and decreasing conflicts. Nurses are critical to successful implementation of family-centered care.

Objectives: To describe nurses' perceptions of the benefits and challenges of providing family-centered care in pediatric intensive care units.

Methods: Semistructured interviews of 10 bedside and charge nurses in pediatric, cardiac, and neonatal intensive care units. Questions were related to 4 domains: the intensive care unit environment and its relationship to the structure and delivery of critical care, stressors for nurses and families, communication challenges and strategies, and involvement of families in care and decision-making.

Results: The main thematic finding was the nurses' descriptions of a "balancing act" to provide quality family-centered care. The balancing act was characterized by the interaction between 2 types of changes: (1) intensive care unit policies related to visitation hours and family presence at the bedside and (2) physical transformations in the intensive care unit from shared open space to individual private rooms.

Conclusions: All of the nurses viewed the transition to family-centered care as having benefits for families. They also described how changes had created new challenges for the delivery of nursing care in intensive care units, particularly regarding mentorship and the safety of patients and staff.

1. 請描述本研究的研究背景(5 分)
2. 請描述本研究的研究目的(5 分)
3. 請描述本研究的研究結果(10 分)
4. 請闡述應用本研究結果所提及之兩項改變於臨床照護時可能遇到之困難(5 分)，並說明可以如何克服之 (5 分)

試題隨卷繳回