

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. 新型冠狀病毒感染最常出現的兩種症狀是:
 - (A) 發燒、咳嗽
 - (B) 嗅覺異常、咳嗽
 - (C) 發燒、嗅覺異常
 - (D) 發燒、腹瀉
 - (E) 咳嗽、腹瀉
2. 兒童醫療輔導介入包含以下哪些核心元素?
 - (1)遊戲 (2)認知及心理層面之準備 (3)測量生命徵象 (4)高風險家庭通報 (5)家庭支持 (6)疼痛控制及因應策略
 - (A) (1)(2)(3)(4)
 - (B) (2)(3)(4)(5)
 - (C) (2)(3)(5)(6)
 - (D) (1)(2)(5)(6)
 - (E) (2)(4)(5)(6)
3. 下列何者不為主動脈弓窄縮(coarctation of aorta)可能有的臨床表現?
 - (A) 上肢血壓較下肢血壓高
 - (B) 下肢血氧濃度低於上肢血氧濃度
 - (C) 上肢脈搏比下肢脈搏微弱
 - (D) 運動時，上、下肢血壓的壓力差增加
 - (E) 股動脈脈搏較橈動脈脈搏有延遲現象
4. 下列有關喉頭軟化症(laryngomalacia)的描述，何者有誤？
 - (A) 為嬰幼兒 stridor 最常見的原因
 - (B) 病童的 stridor 常因餵食加劇
 - (C) 病童的 stridor 常因哭吵或情緒激動加劇
 - (D) 徵狀常在一歲後惡化
 - (E) 支氣管鏡檢查常見喉部組織於吸氣期塌陷

二、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: J Pediatr Nurs. 2020 Oct 24;57:25-31. doi: 10.1016/j.pedn.2020.10.024.

論文題目: War on two fronts: Experience of children with cancer and their family during COVID-19 pandemic in Iran.

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic affects all age groups and presents differently in children from adults. Children who contract the virus while suffering from cancer may face unique health challenges than their counterparts. This study aimed to investigate the perspectives of children with cancer and their family in this era of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: In this qualitative study, a total of 21 participants were interviewed. They include five children, thirteen mothers, a father and three pediatric oncology nurses. The study setting was a Pediatric Hospital in Tehran, Iran.

Results: Three main themes were identified through thematic analysis. 1) Swinging on the path of fear to adaptation, 2) Left-alone at emotional distances, 3) Care system confusion, and decreased quality of care.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic has burdened children living with cancer and their families in varying ways. Their experiences show a new insight on how to improve their quality of life during these difficult times.

見背面

