

1. 請指出您認為現階段臺灣最重要的社區健康促進議題為何？並請說明理由。再者，請分析個人、家庭和社區因素對該議題的影響，並請說明社區護理師在該議題可以發揮的功能及如何執行？(25%)

2. Please translate the following brief excerpts, and reply to the questions below (25%):

(A)

Dementia is among the most common burden of disability and dependency among the ever-growing size of the aging population in many countries. Approximately 10 million newly diagnosed cases of dementia are reported annually worldwide. Currently, there are roughly 50 million people with dementia around the globe. This disease is projected to become 82 million in 2030 and 152 million in 2050. Two-third of these people with dementia reside in the developing countries. The total number of people with dementia is found predominately in the elderly population. Dementia can interfere behaviors associated with daily living, and can also affect their carers and families. There are many lifestyle-related risk factors related to dementia, including physical inactivity, tobacco use, obesity, alcohol, diabetes mellitus and unbalanced diets. Among them, social isolation, low educational attainment, cognitive inactivity, and mid-life depression are potentially modifiable risk factors with origin rooted in their past experience and surroundings. The WHO Assembly endorsed a global action plan not only to 'lower the impact of dementia' and 'improve diagnosis, treatment and care,' but also to 'increase awareness of dementia,' 'support dementia carers,' and 'enhance health information systems for dementia.' (Modified from the topic of dementia from the WHO website)

(B)

According to the scenario described above: (You can answer in Chinese or English.)

- (1) What are the possible consequences that can result from the increase in the dementia incidence in the Taiwanese society?
- (2) List out the preventive strategy(s) that can be used to effectively lower the impact due to the increase in the dementia incidence in the Taiwanese society.

3. 某社區四癌篩檢未能達到國民健康署的目標數，你是社區健康服務中心的護理師，對於國健署預發展永續社區之目標，請問您認為最困難的問題為何？有何策略可達到績效指標？並請提出行動的理論依據。(25%)

4. 某社區行動不便的老人家們血壓也常有控制不佳的情況，下列表格是各年齡層老人的測量結果，除了單因子變異數分析之外，您還會建議選用哪些檢定方式？如何判讀各種檢定結果相對應的P值所代表意義？若結果均達到統計上的顯著意義，請問你會如何進一步做群體健康評估？對該社區衛生實務上你會提出哪些建議？(25%)

表 4-1 社區老人接受社區老人健檢相關測量結果

	65-69 歲		70-74 歲		75-79 歲		80 歲以上		p 值
	平均值 (標準差)	標準差	平均值 (標準差)	標準差	平均值 (標準差)	標準差	平均值 (標準差)	標準差	
收縮壓(mmHg)	133.5	(18.2)	134.7	(20.3)	138.5	(22.9)	140.7	(20.1)	*
舒張壓(mmHg)	83.3	(11.9)	80.3	(11.5)	77.4	(12.7)	76.9	(13.1)	*
心跳 (次/分鐘)	70.1	(10.1)	67.8	(9.9)	69.7	(9.7)	69.3	(12.3)	
體重 (kg)	60.8	(9.7)	58.7	(10.6)	57.6	(10.7)	54.5	(9.7)	*