

亞洲大學
100 學年度博士班入學招生考試試題紙

學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間																																	
健康產業管理學系(健康管理組)博士班	健康服務研究法 (C)	100.04.16	08:20-10:00																																	
<p>一、名詞解釋 (10%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.概念 (concept) 2.變數 (variable) 3.操作性定義 (operational definition) 4.概念架構 (conceptual framework) 5.重複控制設計 (double control design) <p>二、請就下表回答下列問題 (30%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.哪一個是自變項？哪一個是依變項？哪一個是測試變項？ 2.請約略說明該表的重要結果。 3.請將該表簡化成一個雙變項的表格。 <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3" style="padding: 5px;">民權指數</th> <th colspan="4" style="padding: 5px;">社會階級</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">黑人</th> <th colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">白人</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">中產階級</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">勞工階級</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">中產階級</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">勞工階級</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">高</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">70%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">50%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">30%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">低</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">30%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">50%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">70%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">100%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">100%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">100%</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">100%=</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">(20)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">(100)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">(100)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">(20)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>資料來源：Morris Rosenberg, The Logic of Survey Analysis(New York: Basic,1986),94-95.</p> <p>三、何謂探索性 (Exploratory)、描述性 (Descriptive)、及解釋性 (Explanatory) 之研究？請說明之，並比較其間之差異。(20%) (註：請特別說明研究方法之差異)</p> <p>四、行政院衛生署國民健康局為健康促進，曾於台中都會公園辦理健行活動，若欲評估此活動之成效，請問有何方法評估其成效。(20%)</p> <p>五、請針對下頁附件：研究報告摘要，說明其主題、背景、目的、方法、結果，與結論等。(20%)</p>				民權指數	社會階級				黑人		白人		中產階級	勞工階級	中產階級	勞工階級	高	70%	50%	30%	20%	低	30%	50%	70%	80%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%=	(20)	(100)	(100)	(20)
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※ 試題請隨卷繳回

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附件：

A quasi-experimental study was conducted to explore the effectiveness of fall prevention among hospital patients based on the modified fall risk factors assessment tool. We investigated the frequency of falls among hospital patients at a medical center in Taiwan. The experimental group of falls victims was selected from patients (n = 39) hospitalized in 2002 after falls. The control group of patients falls was selected by means of a retrospective incident report review which identified patients (n = 43) hospitalized one year earlier. The results showed that there was no significant difference in the incidence of falls between the two groups. Nevertheless, there were significant differences in age, indications of falls, use of sedatives, walking ability and evaluated grade of fall risk factors. In addition, the average level of satisfaction under recently modified fall risk factors evaluation guideline was 2.68 points (upper limit = 4 points) based upon investigation derived from nursing staff 's opinions. Moreover, nursing staff from GYN/OBS and orthopedics departments acknowledged the enhanced effectiveness of these new guidelines. The screening rate for high-risk orthopedic patients was increased from 20.7 % to 41.9 %. Furthermore, the screening rate among the experimental group (74.4 %) was also higher than that among the control group (60.5 %) (p <.01). In line with our effective tool to screen high-risk patients, we also added the concept of continuous quality improvement in nursing care to implement a fall prevention program to reduce unnecessary injury. This strategy may assist nursing personnel in providing immediate and individualized care as well as health education for high-risk patients. It may also cause the incidence of patient falls in hospitals to continue to decline.

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