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考試日期：0302，節次：3

請仔細閱讀下列研究論文摘要，請列出該文章之關鍵詞(5%)、研究族群(5%)、研究設計(5%)、測量此介入措施的成效變項為何(5%)、及以APA格式書寫該文章的出處(5%)：25%

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## Efficacy of Nurse Case-Managed Intervention for Latent Tuberculosis Among Homeless Subsamples

Adeline Nyamathi ▼ Payam Nahid ▼ Jill Berg ▼ Joe Burrage ▼ Ashley Christiani ▼ Salah Aqtash  
Donald Morisky ▼ Barbara Leake

**Background:** The efficacy of a nurse case-managed intervention was evaluated in subsamples of participants with one of the following characteristics: female gender, African American ethnicity, recruited from a homeless shelter, a history of military service, lifetime injection drug use, daily alcohol and drug use, poor physical health, and a history of poor mental health.

**Objective:** To determine whether a validated nurse case-managed intervention with incentives and tracking would improve adherence to latent tuberculosis infection treatment in subsamples of homeless persons with characteristics previously identified in the literature as predictive of nonadherence.

**Methods:** A prospective 2-group site-randomized design was conducted with 520 homeless adults residing in 12 homeless shelters and residential recovery sites in the Skid Row region of Los Angeles from 1998 to 2003.

**Results:** Daily drug users, participants with a history of injection drug use, daily alcohol users, and persons who were not of African American race or ethnicity had particularly poor completion rates, even in the nurse case-managed intervention program (48%, 55%, 54%, and 50%, respectively). However, the intervention achieved a 91% completion rate for homeless shelter residents and significantly improved latent tuberculosis infection treatment adherence in 9 of 12 subgroups tested (odds ratios = 2.51-10.41), including daily alcohol and drug users, when potential confounders were controlled using logistic regression analysis.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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**Discussion:** Nurse case management with incentives appears to be a good foundation for increasing adherence to 6-month isoniazid treatment in a variety of homeless subgroups and, in particular, for sheltered homeless populations. However, additional social-structural and environmental strategies are needed to address those at greatest risk of nonadherence.

二、以題目一為例，請說明該研究之介入措施 (intervention)為何(5%)及請解釋說明表格三的研究結果(20%)：25%

**TABLE 3. Efficacy of the Intervention in Selected Subgroups**

	Adjusted odds ratio	95% CI
Males <sup>a</sup>	2.51	1.60, 3.93
Females <sup>b</sup>	5.80	1.72, 19.57
African Americans <sup>c</sup>	2.60	1.69, 4.02
Non-African Americans <sup>d</sup>	2.29	0.84, 6.30
Veteran <sup>e</sup>	4.34	0.87, 21.73
Lifetime IDU <sup>f</sup>	2.20	0.85, 5.67
Daily alcohol use <sup>g</sup>	10.41	2.48, 43.68
Daily drug use <sup>h</sup>	3.27	1.30, 8.25
Fair/poor health <sup>i</sup>	5.10	1.79, 14.52
Homeless shelter recruits <sup>j</sup>	2.76	1.80, 4.23
Emotionally distressed <sup>k</sup>	3.57	2.00, 6.37
Depressed <sup>l</sup>	2.98	1.67, 5.33

<sup>a</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, age, high school education, African American ethnicity, marital status, medical coverage, intention to comply, daily substance use, having a drug-using partner, years homeless, recent emotional or mental health problems, and receiving help from family and friends. <sup>b</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, recent hospitalization, history of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), and being willing to get care for physical health problems. <sup>c</sup>Controlling for recruitment type, high school education, intention to comply, importance of compliance, years homeless, and daily substance use. <sup>d</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, living with a partner, history of STD, tuberculosis knowledge, and daily substance use. <sup>e</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, education, and daily substance use. <sup>f</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, receiving Supplemental Security Income benefits, history of STD, and having a drug-using partner. <sup>g</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, high school education, years homeless, and depression. <sup>h</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, high school education, years homeless, and depression. <sup>i</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, desire to take isoniazid, recent hospitalization, and months homeless. <sup>j</sup>Controlling for education, marital status, having a regular source of healthcare, intention to comply, and daily substance use. <sup>k</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, African American ethnicity, years homeless, lifetime injection drug use, weekly alcohol use, and receiving help from family and friends. <sup>l</sup>Controlling for recruitment site type, high school education, years homeless, history of STD, lifetime injection drug use, and social support from non-substance-users.

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三、請說明何為研究工具的信度及效度(5%)，並各舉出兩種測量研究工具信度及效度的方式(20%)：25%

四、請簡述質性研究的特色(5%)，及與量性研究的差異(5%)，且試舉一例說明適合運用質性研究之研究題目、研究對象、資料收集方法、分析策略(15%)：25%