國立臺灣大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目: 內外科護理學

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(一) 請翻譯以下有關急性疼痛處理之內容,包括題目。(15%)

Title: Acute pain management in the elderly – Pharmaceutics and psychosocial approaches

Post-operative pain management of elderly patients requires special attention. In addition to the organic functional impairments, age-related changes in psychological and social factors play an important role. Also life experiences, painful medical history and a range of different complaints of old age influence the expectations to the treatment of pain.

Several factors have to be considered, so 1) age-appropriate preoperative assessment of organic, psychological and social factors, 2) a selection of regularly administered non-opioid, or combination of two different effective non-opioids, notably on the contra-indications and dose limits, 3) if necessary, supplement the non-opioid with a strong, not retarded opioid (subcutaneous or oral administration) on the ward, 4) more frequent control of side effects than for younger patients, 5) medical care with increased acceptance of autonomy, to allow trust to improve the often limited compliance and to achieve high patient satisfaction.

- (二) 根據上文的5項原則,舉例說明您要如何處理老人術後急性疼痛之問題。(10%)
- (一) 請任舉出一種護理或健康照護理論 (或模式), 說明該理論的重點。(8%)
- (二)根據以上您所舉之理論,以您最熟悉之照護族群(須說明哪種病人群),說明如何使用/應用此理論來照護該群病人,以達最好之病人照護。(17%)
- 三、深部靜脈栓塞(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)或肺栓塞(pulmonary embolism, PE)是住院病人常見的合併症, 請依您熟悉之照護族群,回答下列問題:
- (一) 請說明個案形成 DVT 或 PE 的危險因子及臨床表徵。(5%)
- (二) 請說明您給予個案或家屬之預防性護理指導或措施為何。(10%)
- (三) 當個案發生 DVT 或 PE 時,請說明相關的護理問題及您給予的護理指導或措施為何。(10%)
- 四、65歲女性,為家庭主婦,有高血壓及糖尿病史20年,不規則用藥,血壓控制約在150/90 mmHg,其糖化血色素(HbA1C)約控制在8.0%,有蛋白尿,已確診為慢性腎衰竭第三期,屬多重慢性病多重用藥個案,持續在門診追蹤管理。針對延緩個案腎衰竭惡化而言,個案的營養狀況及飲食控制為重要自我管理策略之一,請回答下列問題:
- (一)對於個案的營養狀況及飲食控制,您還需要收集哪一些主、客觀資料(包括理由),以完整瞭解個案的問題。(15%)
- (二) 對於提升個案營養及飲食控制的自我管理能力,您的護理指導或措施為何。(10%)