

第一大題 (20分)

請用中文簡述此研究之目標、方法、結果與結論。

OBJECTIVE. We examined the feasibility of study procedures and explored the potential efficacy of Occupational Performance Coaching for stroke survivors (OPC–Stroke), an intervention designed to improve participation after stroke.
METHOD. In this pilot randomized controlled trial, 21 participants were randomized to receive the intervention or usual care. Recruitment, retention, and outcome completion rates were calculated. Direction of change and effect sizes were examined for the outcomes of participation, goal performance and satisfaction, goal self-efficacy, emotional well-being, and cognition.

RESULTS. Rates of recruitment (66%) and retention (81%) were satisfactory. Participation scores improved for both groups with different trajectories. Results showed a moderate effect of OPC–Stroke for goal performance

($\eta^2_{\text{partial } d} = .075$) and satisfaction ($\eta^2_{\text{partial } d} = .078$) and a large effect for cognition ($\eta^2_{\text{partial } d} = .167$). Other outcome measures did not change as expected.

CONCLUSION. Study procedures were generally feasible. Preliminary findings support testing to examine the efficacy of OPC–Stroke.

出處：

Dorothy Kessler, Mary Egan, Claire-Jehanne Dubouloz, Sara McEwen, Fiona P. Graham. Occupational Performance Coaching for Stroke Survivors: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial. The American Journal of Occupational Therapy. May/June 2017, Volume 71, Number 3. Downloaded From: <http://ajot.aota.org/> on 01/11/2018 Terms of Use: <http://AOTA.org/terms>, 7103190020p1-7.

第二大題 (共 10 分)

請閱讀以下論文摘要，並以中文，扼要陳述：

1. 研究對象為何？
2. 研究對象尚未滿足之需求為何？

Topic: Unmet support needs of early-onset dementia family caregivers: a mixed-design study

Background: Though advances in knowledge and diagnostics make it possible today to identify persons with early-onset dementia or a related cognitive disorder much sooner, little is known about the support needs of the family caregivers of these persons. The aim of this study was to document the unmet support needs of this specific group of caregivers. This knowledge is essential to open avenues for the development of innovative interventions and professional services tailored to their specific needs.

Methods: This study was conducted using a mixed research design. Participants were 32 family caregivers in their 50s recruited through memory clinics and Alzheimer Societies in Quebec (Canada). The Family Caregivers Support Agreement (FCSA) tool, based on a partnership approach between caregiver and assessor, was used to collect data in the course of a semi-structured interview, combined with open-ended questions.

Results: The unmet support needs reported by nearly 70% of the caregivers were primarily of a psycho-educational nature. Caregivers wished primarily: (1) to receive more information on available help and financial resources; (2) to have their relatives feel valued as persons and to offer them stimulating activities adjusted to their residual abilities; (3) to reduce stress stemming from their caregiver role assumed at an early age and to have the chance to enjoy more time for themselves; and (4) to receive help at the right time and for the help to be tailored to their situation of caregiver of a young person.

Conclusions: Results show numerous unmet support needs, including some specific to this group of family caregivers. Use of the FCSA tool allowed accurately assessing the needs that emerged from mutual exchanges. Avenues for professional innovative interventions are proposed.

見背面

出處： Ducharme F, Kergoat M, Coulombe R, Lévesque L, Antoine P. and Pasquier F. Unmet support needs of early-onset dementia family caregivers: a mixed-design study. BMC Nursing 2014, 13:49.

第三大題 (共 20 分)

1. 請在閱讀完本篇摘要後，根據本摘要的內容，以中文回答題目，請勿以英文回答。(共 12 分)

BACKGROUND: Chronic depression (CD) is strongly associated with childhood maltreatment, which has been proposed to lead to inefficient coping styles that are characterized by abnormal affective responsiveness and dysfunctional cognitive attitudes. However, while this notion forms an important basis for psychotherapeutic strategies in the treatment of CD, there is still little direct empirical evidence for a role of altered affective and cognitive reactivity in CD. The present study therefore experimentally investigated affective and cognitive reactivity to two forms of negative mood induction in CD patients versus a healthy control sample (HC).

METHODS: For the general mood induction procedure, a combination of sad pictures and sad music was used, while for individualized mood induction, negative mood was induced by individualized scripts with autobiographical content. Both experiments included $n = 15$ CD patients versus $n = 15$ HC, respectively. Interactions between affective or cognitive reactivity and group were analyzed by repeated measurements ANOVAs.

RESULTS: General mood induction neither revealed affective nor cognitive reactivity in the patient group while the control group reported the expected decrease of positive affect [interaction (IA) affective reactivity \times group: $p = .011$, cognitive reactivity \times group: n.s.]. In contrast, individualized mood induction specifically increased affective reactivity (IA: $p = .037$) as well as the amount of dysfunctional cognitions in patients versus controls (IA: $p = .014$).

LIMITATIONS: The experiments were not balanced in a crossover design, causal conclusions are thus limited. Additionally, the differences to non-chronic forms of depression are still outstanding.

CONCLUSIONS: The results suggest that in patients with CD, specific emotional activation through autobiographical memories is a key factor in dysfunctional coping styles. Psychotherapeutic interventions aimed at modifying affective and cognitive reactivity are thus of high relevance in the treatment of CD.

a. 請問沒有效率的情緒應對方式的特徵為何？(3 分)

b. 此篇研究的研究動機與研究問題為何？(5 分)

c. 請問此篇研究中，一般型的情緒誘發與個人化的情緒誘發，分別是用什麼樣的刺激材料？(4 分)

2. 請在閱讀完本篇摘要後，以三句話總結這篇摘要的重點，以中文回答題目，請勿以英文回答。(8 分)

Whether action representation in individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is deficient remains controversial, as previous studies of action observation or imitation report conflicting results. Here we investigated the characteristics of action representation in adolescents with ASD through motor imagery (MI) using a hand rotation and an object rotation task. Comparable with the typically-developing group, the individuals with ASD were able to spontaneously use kinesthetic MI to perform the hand rotation task, as manifested by the significant biomechanical effects. However, the ASD group performed significantly slower only in the hand rotation task, but not in the object rotation task. The findings suggest that the adolescents with ASD showed inefficient but functional kinesthetic MI, implicating that their action representation might be preserved.

第四大題 (共 10 分)

請閱讀下列摘要後，回覆以下問題：

1. 請問本篇研究的主要目的為何？(5 分)

2. 請簡要描述本篇研究的結論。(5 分)

接次頁

Background: This study evaluated the psychometric properties of the Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) Physical Function (PF) instrument administered through computerized adaptive testing (CAT) compared with the traditional full-length Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand (DASH).

Methods: The PROMIS PF CAT and the DASH were administered to 1759 patients seeking care for elbow conditions. This study used Rasch partial credit modeling to analyze the instruments with item fit, internal reliability, response category thresholds, dimensionality, local independence, gender differential item functioning, and floor and ceiling effects.

Results: The PROMIS PF CAT and DASH had satisfactory item fit for all but 1 item on both measures. Internal reliabilities were high for both measures. Two items on the DASH and 4 items on the PF CAT showed nonordered category thresholds. Unidimensionality was adequate, and local independence was supported for both instruments. Gender bias was found for 4 items on the PF CAT and 12 items on the DASH. Both measures had adequate instrument targeting and satisfactory floor and ceiling effects.

Conclusion: The PROMIS PF CAT and the DASH both showed sufficient unidimensionality, good item fit, and good local independence with the exception of high levels of gender item bias, particularly for the DASH. Further scale evaluation should address item bias and item response categories for these instruments. Overall, the PROMIS PF CAT is an effective outcome instrument to measure function in patients with elbow disorders that requires significantly fewer questions than the DASH.

Keywords: PROMIS; DASH; physical function; psychometric; orthopedics; elbow

出處：

Hung M, Voss MW, Bounsanga J, Gu Y, Granger EK, Tashjian RZ. Psychometrics of the Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System Physical Function instrument administered by computerized adaptive testing and the Disabilities of Arm, Shoulder and Hand in the orthopedic elbow patient population. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg* 2018.

第五大題（共 20 分）

請依摘要，以中文扼要敘述：研究目的（5分）、治療的理論依據（5分）、研究設計（5分）、及研究結論（5分）。

Abstract

Principles of experience-dependent plasticity, motor learning theory, and the theory of Occupational Adaptation coalesce into a translational model for practice in neurorehabilitation. The objective of this study was to explore the effectiveness of a Task Oriented Training and Evaluation at Home (TOTE Home) program completed by people with subacute stroke, and whether effects persisted 1 month after this training. A single-subject design included a maximum of 30, 1 hour sessions of training conducted in participants' homes. Repeated target measures of accelerometry and level of confidence were used to assess movement and confidence in weaker arm use through baseline, intervention, and follow-up phases of TOTE Home. Four participants completed TOTE Home and each demonstrated improvement in movement and confidence in function. The degree of improvement varied between participants, but a detectable change was evident in outcome measures. TOTE Home, using client-centered, salient tasks not only improved motor function but also facilitated an adaptive response demonstrated in continued improvement beyond the intervention.

Keywords

stroke, rehabilitation, occupational therapy

出處：

Rowe, V. T. & Neville, M. (2018). Task oriented training and evaluation at home. *OTJR (Thorofare NJ)*, 38(1), 46-55.
doi: 10.1177/1539449217727120.

見背面

第六大題 (20分)

請翻譯下列摘要：

This systematic review addresses the question “What is the efficacy of occupational therapy using Ayres Sensory Integration® (ASI) to support functioning and participation as defined by the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health for persons with challenges in processing and integrating sensory information that interfere with everyday life participation?” Three randomized controlled trials, 1 retroactive analysis, and 1 single-subject ABA design published from 2007 to 2015, all of which happened to study children with autism, met inclusion criteria. The evidence is strong that ASI intervention demonstrates positive outcomes for improving individually generated goals of functioning and participation as measured by Goal Attainment Scaling for children with autism. Moderate evidence supported improvements in impairment-level outcomes of improvement in autistic behaviors and skills-based outcomes of reduction in caregiver assistance with self-care activities. Child outcomes in play, sensory-motor, and language skills and reduced caregiver assistance with social skills had emerging but insufficient evidence.

出處：

Schaaf, R. C., Dumont, R. L., Arbesman, M., & May-Benson, T. A. (2018). Efficacy of occupational therapy using Ayres Sensory Integration®: A systematic review. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 72, 7201190010. <https://doi.org/10.5014/ajot.2018.028431>.