

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

一、選擇題 (每題 5 分)

1. Which of the following definitions best describes rigor in quantitative research?
 - A. Time frame in which the research takes place
 - B. Degree of aggressiveness used in acquiring the data
 - C. Amount of control and precision exerted by the methodology
 - D. Process used to synthesize findings to form conclusions from a study
2. Which of the following would identify the specific aim or goal of the study based on the identified problem?
 - A. Objective
 - B. Background
 - C. Assumptions
 - D. Methodology
3. The initial and one of the most significant steps in conducting the research process is:
 - A. Stating the research purpose.
 - B. Defining the research variables.
 - C. Identifying the research problem.
 - D. Finding out the measurements
4. A research hypothesis:
 - A. Predicts the expected results or outcomes of the study
 - B. Defines the theoretical framework for the study
 - C. Clarifies the concepts used in the study
 - D. Identifies the source of the problem under study
5. The dependent variable is:
 - A. The quality, property, or characteristic identified in the problem
 - B. A stimulus or activity that is varied by the researcher.
 - C. A characteristic or element of the human subjects involved in the study
 - D. The response or outcome that the researcher wants to understand
6. Hypotheses: "Structured preoperative support is more effective in reducing surgical patients' perception of pain and request for analgesics than structured postoperative support."
Question: "Request for analgesics" is the:
 - A. Attribute variable
 - B. Dependent variable.
 - C. Independent variable.
 - D. Operation variable
7. The literature review section of a research report might include a summary of which of the following?
 - A. Empirical literature

- B. Funding sources
- C. Proposed methods and design
- D. Description of study sample

8. In the following APA formatted reference, what does the 27 refer to?

Barrera, M., Atenafu, E. G., Sung, L., Bartels, U., Schulte, F., Chung, J., ... & Strother, D. (2018). A randomized control intervention trial to improve social skills and quality of life in pediatric brain tumor survivors. *Psycho-Oncology*, 27(1), 91-9

- A. Volume number
- B. Issue number
- C. Chapter number
- D. Bibliographic reference

二、請閱讀英文摘要再根據以下問題回答：

Title:

A randomized control intervention trial to improve social skills and quality of life in pediatric brain tumor survivors

Barrera, M., Atenafu, E. G., Sung, L., Bartels, U., Schulte, F., Chung, J., ... & Strother, D. (2018). A randomized control intervention trial to improve social skills and quality of life in pediatric brain tumor survivors. *Psycho-Oncology*, 27(1), 91-98.

Abstract

Background

To determine if a group social skills intervention program improves social competence and quality of life (QOL) in pediatric brain tumor survivors (PBTS).

Methods

We conducted a randomized control trial in which PBTS (8-16 years old, off therapy for over 3 months) were allocated to receive social skills training (eg, cooperation, assertion, using social cognitive problem solving strategies, role playing, games, and arts and-crafts) in 8 weekly 2-hour sessions, or an attention placebo control (games and arts and crafts only). Outcomes were self-reported, proxy-reported (caregiver), and teacher-reported using the Social Skills Rating System (SSRS), to measure social competence, and the Pediatric Quality of Life (PedsQL4.0, generic) to measure QOL at baseline, after intervention, and at 6 months follow-up. At baseline, SSRS were stratified into low and high scores and included as a covariate in the analysis.

Results

Compared to controls ($n = 48$), PBTS in the intervention group ($n = 43$) reported significantly better total and empathy SSRS scores, with improvements persisting at follow-up. The PBTS in the intervention group who had low scores at baseline reported the greatest improvements. Proxy and teacher reports showed no intervention effect.

Conclusions

Participating in group social skills intervention can improve self-reported social competence that persisted to follow up. The PBTS should be given the opportunity to participate in social skills groups to improve social competence.

1. 請簡述此篇研究設計方法的意思？(請避免直接中文翻英文)(5%)
2. 請問此篇研究的研究群體為何？請用中文描述。(5%)
3. 請問此篇研究的介入方式為何？包括研究介入內容為何？介入時間？(10%)
4. 請簡述何謂 attention placebo control？(請避免直接中文翻英文)(5%)
5. 請問此篇的依變項為何？操作性定義分別為何？(請用英文)(15%)

三、請閱讀以下臨床問題，將問題轉成 PICO 的方式呈現 (20%)。

臨床上活動不佳、長期臥床易造成壓瘡，預防壓瘡方法除了常規每兩個小時翻身一次，也常利用翻身枕、脂肪墊，但仍有少數病人發生壓瘡。泡棉敷料除了有防水效果外，還有保濕透氣可吸附滲出液降低皮膚浸潤危險，也能有效降低剪力，具有緩衝效果以免皮膚局部受壓，且撕除時不會損傷皮膚，但目前臨床鮮少在定時翻身外，也配合泡棉敷料預防壓瘡。希望探討敷料使用在臨床預防壓瘡的效果。