

- 一、試討論資訊科技之日新月異對社區民眾健康帶來之正面及負面影響(10%)
- 二、請舉三個例子說明公共衛生護理人員可以如何運用資訊科技來改善其業務(15%)
- 三、試以任何一種慢性疾病為例，說明個人、家庭與社會因素對其預防及治療的影響；並請說明公共衛生護理人員在該疾病之初段、次段及三段預防(primary, secondary and tertiary prevention)方面可以發揮的功能 (25%)
- 四、請說明橫斷面研究 (cross-sectional study) 與縱貫面研究 (longitudinal study) 各有何優缺點(10%)?並請各舉一例說明，身為研究者，您將如何運用此二種方法以了解民眾的健康問題(15%)?
- 五、請翻譯以下短評(15%)。並請舉例說明近年來臺灣針對社區民眾所推動的相關政策之觀察與看法。社區衛生護理人員該如何發揮護理專業功能以協助推動(10%)?

"Together it is possible" is the 2012 theme for World Cancer Day, reinforcing that it is only by every person, organization, and government individually doing their part that the world will be able to reduce premature deaths from cancer and other noncommunicable diseases. Preventing cancer, improving treatment and raising quality of life for cancer patients are recurring themes. However, cancer mortality can be reduced if cases are detected and treated early through early diagnosis and screening programmes. Early diagnosis is promoted by educating the public about early signs and symptoms of cancers. This is particularly relevant in low-resource settings where the majority of patients are diagnosed and treated in very late stages. Screening programmes use tests across a healthy population to detect signs for cancer or pre-cancer and allow to promptly refer affected persons for diagnosis and treatment.

試題隨卷繳回