

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機

- 一、請仔細閱讀下列研究論文之英文摘要，請列出該文章之關鍵詞 (10%)、研究族群 (5%)、研究設計 (10%)、此研究的主要變項為何 (5%)、主要的研究結果 (10%)、以及請用 APA 格式(第六版)書寫該文章的出處 (10%)：50%

AIDS Patient Care STDS. 2011 Apr;25(4):257-64. doi: 10.1089/apc.2010.0161. Epub 2011 Feb 16.

Psychosocial implications of HIV serostatus disclosure to youth with perinatally acquired HIV.

Santamaria EK, Dolezal C, Marhefka SL, Hoffman S, Ahmed Y, Elkington K, Mellins CA.

Source

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Abstract

Recommendations suggest that older children and adolescents perinatally infected with HIV (PHIV+) be informed of their HIV diagnosis; however, delayed disclosure is commonly reported. This study examined the prevalence and timing of HIV disclosure to PHIV+ adolescents and the associations between the timing of disclosure and psychological functioning and other behavioral outcomes. Recruitment took place at four medical centers in New York City between December 2003 and December 2008. This sample included data from 196 PHIV+ youth and their caregivers: 50% of youth were male, 58% African American, 42% Hispanic, with a mean age of 12.71 years. According to caregiver reports, 70% of the PHIV+ youth knew their HIV diagnosis. Youths who had been told were more likely to be older; youths with a Spanish-speaking Latino caregiver and whose caregivers had a grade school education were told at an older age. Youths who had been told their HIV status were significantly less anxious than those who had not been told; there were no other differences in psychological functioning. Youths who knew their status for longer reported higher intentions to self-disclose to potential sex partners. In multivariate analyses only demographic differences associated with timing of disclosure remained. In summary, PHIV+ youth who had been told their HIV status did not show an increase of psychological problems and were more likely to have intentions to self-disclose to sexual partners. Yet, almost one third was entering puberty without important information regarding their illness. Caregivers need support to address factors impeding HIV disclosure.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

系所組別：護理學系乙、丙、丁組

考試科目：護理研究

考試日期：0224，節次：3

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二、請仔細閱讀 Table 2，請簡述該圖表的結果：20%

TABLE 2. ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING, SOCIAL INTERACTION, AND DISCLOSURE

	Disclosure status			Timing of disclosure	
	Not disclosed (n = 58) M (SD)	Disclosed (n = 138) M (SD)	t test p	Years since disclosure (n = 120) r ^a (p)	Age at disclosure (n = 120) r (p)
Psychological functioning					
Depression ^b	7.2 (5.8)	6.4 (5.9)	0.354	-0.095 (.305)	0.085 (.358)
Anxiety ^b	35.4 (9.2)	31.9 (7.0)	0.011	-0.050 (.592)	0.042 (.649)
Internalizing behavior score ^c	46.8 (10.4)	47.3 (11.8)	0.781	0.127 (.171)	-0.100 (.280)
Externalizing behavior score ^c	47.4 (11.5)	50.9 (11.7)	0.052	0.124 (.182)	-0.107 (.248)
Social interaction ^d					
HIV-related stigma ^b	n/a	1.77 (0.4)	n/a	0.011 (0.909)	0.002 (.982)
Intentions of self-disclosure ^b	n/a	1.86 (1.1)	n/a	0.185 (0.045)	-0.132 (.153)

^aPartial correlation adjusting for age.

^bYouth report.

^cCaregiver report.

^dSocial interaction measures here are only available for the disclosed youth.

SD, standard deviation.

三、請簡述實驗性研究設計的三要素：15%

四、請針對以下質性研究方法的特性，配對適當的研究方法：15%

理解社會過程 Uncovering social process	學習文化的模式 Learning cultural patterns	瞭解人們 生活的經驗 Understanding human experience	記錄特別的故事 Capturing unique stories
民族誌研究 Ethnographic Method	紮根理論 Grounded Theory	個案研究法 Case Study Method	現象學研究法 Phenomenological Method