

系所組別： 護理學系乙、丙、丁組

考試科目： 護理研究

考試日期：0226，節次：3

一、請簡述質性研究的特質 (10%)，且試舉說明質性研究與量性研究的

差異 (10%)：20%

二、請說明「隨機抽樣 Probability Sampling」的定義 (10%)，並舉例說

明二種隨機抽樣的方法 (10%)：20%

三、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 格式書寫該文章的出處 (10%)：

50%

**Care arrangements of AIDS orphans and their relationship with children's psychosocial well-being in rural China.**

Hong Y, Li X, Fang X, Zhao G, Zhao J, Zhao Q, Lin X, Zhang L, Stanton B.

Health Policy Planning. 2011 Mar;26(2):115-23. Epub 2010 Jun 29.

**ABSTRACT:** There is an estimated 100,000 children orphaned by AIDS in China, but data on the care arrangement of these orphans are limited. In this study, we examine the relationship between AIDS orphans' care arrangement and their psychosocial well-being among a sample of AIDS orphans in rural China. A total of 296 children who lost both parents to AIDS participated in the study, including 176 in orphanages, 90 in kinship care and 30 in community-based group homes. All participants completed a cross-sectional survey assessing their traumatic symptoms, physical health and schooling. Data reveal that the AIDS orphans in group homes reported the best outcomes in three domains of psychosocial well-being, followed by those in the orphanages and then the kinship care. The differences in psychosocial well-being among the three groups of children persist after controlling for key demographic characteristics. The findings suggest that the appropriate care arrangement for AIDS orphans should be evaluated within the specific social and cultural context where the orphans live. In resource-poor regions or areas stricken hardest by the AIDS epidemic, kinship care may not sufficiently serve the needs of AIDS orphans. Community-based care models, with appropriate government and community support preserving the family style and low child-to-caregiver ratio may constitute an effective and sustainable care model for the best interest of the AIDS orphans in developing countries.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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## 四、請仔細閱讀 Table 2，請簡述該圖表的結果：10%

Table 2 Traumatic symptoms, physical health and schooling of AIDS orphans in three care arrangements

	Overall	Orphanage (1)	Group home (2)	Kinship care (3)	Post-hoc comparison
<b>Trauma symptoms</b>					
Anxiety	50.53 (10.49)	50.69 (10.73)	45.89 (7.53)	51.70 (10.54)*	(1>2) (2<3)
Depression	50.29 (10.12)	50.00 (9.58)	45.45 (8.85)	52.31 (11.02)**	(1>2) (2<3)
Anger	51.00 (10.86)	51.37 (11.11)	48.64 (10.18)	51.06 (10.59)	
Post-traumatic symptoms	50.78 (10.56)	51.10 (10.82)	45.62 (6.74)	51.88 (10.70)*	(1>2) (2<3)
Disassociation	50.92 (10.64)	51.26 (10.87)	45.65 (7.47)	52.00 (10.68)*	(1>2) (2<3)
Sexual concerns	50.14 (9.77)	50.39 (10.30)	46.15 (7.07)	50.92 (9.24)	
<b>Physical health</b>					
Perceived health <sup>1</sup>	3.06 (0.87)	3.16 (0.83)	3.37 (0.97)	2.77 (0.86)****	(1>3) (2>3)
No. of illnesses in past month	1.22 (1.40)	1.11 (1.35)	1.08 (1.35)	1.49 (1.49)	
<b>Schooling</b>					
School performance <sup>2</sup>	3.10 (1.17)	3.06 (1.20)	3.68 (0.90)	3.02 (1.14)*	(1<2) (2>3)
Educational expectation <sup>3</sup>	4.43 (1.48)	4.42 (1.45)	5.46 (1.03)	4.14 (1.53)****	(1>2) (2>3)

**Notes:**

(1) Response option: 1 = poor; 2 = fair; 3 = good; 4 = very good.

(2) Response option: 1 = mostly &lt; 60; 2 = mostly 60-69; 3 = mostly 70-79; 4 = mostly 80-89; 5 = mostly &gt; 90;

(3) Response option: 1 = middle school; 2 = high school; 3 = junior college; 4 = college; 5 = master's degree; 6 = doctoral degree.

\* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ .