

# 台灣護理學會 2004 年與 2005 年護理專案審查結果之回顧與分析

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## 摘要

護理專案為進階制度中 N4 的專業能力訓練重點之一，但有關其成效之研究卻相當匱乏，故本研究目的旨在(1)分析台灣護理學會 2004 年與 2005 年護理專案的屬性、醫院屬性、專案得分及通過情形；(2)比較專案通過與專案屬性之差異性。本研究設計採回顧性內容分析比較，資料來源為 2004 與 2005 年之護理專案審查意見表。資料以描述性統計如個案數、百分比、平均值、標準差及卡方檢定或 Fisher exact test 進行分析。本研究符合收案條件的護理專案共 1,062 篇，其中有 423 篇須三審，最後以 2,547 份專案評審意見表進行資料分析。專案之平均得分為 59.7 分 (SD=9.3 分)，以行政、北部地區、醫學中心、私立醫院之專案為最多，而通過率卻以公立醫院之 40.7% 為最高。幾乎所有審查者 (n=2,515 份；98.7%) 都有提供審查意見。本研究發現專案通過與否不會因科別、受理範圍、醫院之地理分佈及醫院評鑑等級而有統計上之顯著差異 ( $p>.05$ )，但會與醫院權屬別有統計上之顯著差異 ( $p=.01$ )。本研究之結果將可作為未來進階制度中護理專案要求之決策及提升護理專案質與量之參考依據。

## Abstract

Although a nursing project is one of the important N4 professional competence training courses in the clinical ladder system, little research on its effectiveness can be found. This study therefore aimed to analyze the demographics, hospital characteristics, scores, and pass rates for the Taiwan Nurses Association's 2004 to 2005 nursing projects and to compare the differences between them. The design was retrospective content analysis and the data sources were nursing project reviewer sheets from the years 2004 and 2005. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, such as number, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Chi-square test, or Fisher exact test. We analyzed 1,062 nursing projects. Of these, 423 projects had third reviewers. After that, 2,547 reviewer sheets were used as final samples. The average project score was 59.7 points (SD=9.3 points) and the majority of the projects were categorized as administrative and from medical centers, or private hospitals in northern areas of Taiwan. The pass rate was found to be higher in public hospitals, however, than in private hospitals. Almost all the projects (n=2,515; 98.7%) included reviewers' comments. There was no significant difference between project pass rate and clinical specialty, scope, hospital location, and level of hospital accreditation ( $p>.05$ ). A significant difference was found, however, between project scores and hospital characteristics ( $p=.01$ ). These findings may serve as references in the development of future requirements for

nursing projects in the clinical ladder system, to improve the quality and quantity of such projects.