

臺北醫學大學 100 學年度博士班招生入學考試

公共衛生學試題

本試題第1頁；共2頁

(如有缺頁或毀損，應立即請監試人員補發)

- 注意事項
- 一、本試題共八大題，共計 100 分。
 - 二、請將正確答案依題次作答於答案用卷內。
 - 三、試題答錯者不倒扣；題次號碼錯誤或不按順序或鉛筆作答，不予計分。

- 一、據國內近期媒體報導，行政院衛生署下多所署立醫院的主管，有不法獲得招標廠商利益之嫌，此刻正接受調查中。請說明類似報導於國內公共衛生體系之可能衝擊為何？(13%)
- 二、病例對照研究以年齡及性別配對方式，選取 200 對肺癌患者及其健康對照組，其中兩者皆抽菸者有 40 對，皆不抽菸者有 35 對，患者抽菸而其對照不抽菸者有 100 對。
 1. 請問配對(matching)在流行病學研究法的重要性為何？配對(matching)有何優缺點？(4%)
 2. 請問配對的兩種作法如何進行，各有何優缺點？(4%)
 3. 以配對分析其暴露對比比值(Exposure Odds Ratio)結果為何？請檢定抽菸與肺癌是否有關？(6%)
 4. 若以非配對分析其暴露對比比值(Exposure Odds Ratio)結果為何？請檢定抽菸與肺癌是否有關？(6%)

三、檢定某年某學系二年級男女生期中考成績是否有差異，經 SAS 軟體分析後，得下列之結果

Sex	No.	Mean	SD	SE
Female	43	61.74	12.40	1.33
Male	87	66.16	11.08	1.69

Variance	t	df	pro>t
Unequal	-2.06	92.7	0.0423
Equal	-1.98	128.0	0.0496

For H₀:variance are equal, F'=1.25, df=(86,42), Pro>F'=0.4251

1. 請說明檢定男女生期中考成績是否有差異時，應以何種檢定方法進行檢定？(2%)
 2. 請依上述分析結果說明男女生期中考成績是否有差異？(2%)
- 四、請檢定下圖中尿液中單甲基砷酸(MMA)是否與尿液中 8-oxodGuo 有關？correlation coefficient = 0.44，N = 50，請寫出檢定過程與結論。(6%)
- H₀：_____ (1%)，H₁：_____ (1%)，R²在下圖中的意義為何？(2%)

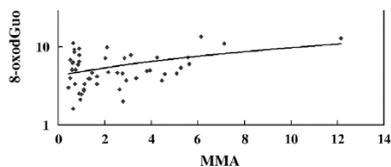


Fig. 1. Correlation between urinary 8-oxodGuo and MMA concentrations for exposed workers ($\mu\text{g/g creatinine}$).

五、單選題(12%)

1. 研究發現同儕抽菸對青少年抽菸的不良影響對男性比女性嚴重，請問性別在這樣的關係裡是屬於
 - Ⓐ 干擾因子
 - Ⓑ 控制因子
 - Ⓒ 中介因子
 - Ⓓ 修飾因子
2. 如果要了解台灣民眾對於菸酒使用的比率，其調查研究的抽樣設計採取先抽鄉鎮，再於鄉鎮下抽個人的方式，請問這是何種抽樣方法？
 - Ⓐ 單純隨機抽樣
 - Ⓑ 等距抽樣
 - Ⓒ 分層抽樣
 - Ⓓ 集體抽樣
3. 對同一個受試者進行兩次問卷量表的測量，再看兩次測量的相關性，請問這是想知道量表的
 - Ⓐ 信度
 - Ⓑ 效度
 - Ⓒ 敏感度
 - Ⓓ 社會試用性
4. 在社區衛生的介入計劃中，常會依社區自己的意願將不同的社區分成接受計劃活動的實驗組(experimental group)，和沒有接受計劃活動的控制組(control group)，請問這樣的作法最大的缺點為
 - Ⓐ 研究結果不能外推至母群
 - Ⓑ 樣本流失率過高
 - Ⓒ 研究倫理有瑕疵
 - Ⓓ 選樣誤差

六、The following study used nationally representative data to examine racial/ethnic disparities in smoking behaviors, smoking cessation, and factors associated with cessation among US adults. They analyzed data on adults aged 20 to 64 years from the 2003 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey and examined associations by logistic regression models. Some of their hypotheses are as follows:

1. African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and Asian American/Pacific Islanders would be less likely than would non-Hispanic Whites to report being advised by a health professional to quit smoking;
2. African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and Asian American/Pacific Islanders would be less likely to use nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) than would non-Hispanic Whites.

Use the following table and indicate whether you accept or reject each hypothesis for each ethnic group. (12%)

TABLE 2—Adjusted Logistic Regression Models Examining Cessation-Related Factors Among Current Smokers: Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey, United States, 2003

	Advised to Quit Smoking, Among Those Who Had Seen a Health Professional in the Past Year (n=14109)		Used NRT in Last Quit Attempt, Among Those Who Had Made a Quit Attempt in the Past Year (n=3847)		Presence of a Total Home Smoking Ban (n=6912)	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Age, y						
20-34 (Ref)	1.00		1.00		1.00	
35-49	1.06 (0.98, 1.16)	.17	1.59 (1.39, 1.82)	<.001	0.71 (0.65, 0.77)	<.001
50-64	1.24 (1.12, 1.38)	<.001	1.88 (1.62, 2.19)	<.001	0.59 (0.53, 0.66)	<.001
Gender						
Female (Ref)	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Male	0.81 (0.75, 0.86)	<.001	0.81 (0.72, 0.90)	<.001	1.47 (1.38, 1.57)	<.001
Education						
<High school (Ref)	1.00		1.00		1.00	
High school graduate	0.95 (0.84, 1.07)	.36	0.89 (0.72, 1.09)	.26	1.19 (1.07, 1.34)	<.01
Some college	1.02 (0.90, 1.15)	.76	1.14 (0.92, 1.42)	.23	1.39 (1.23, 1.57)	<.001
College graduate	1.11 (0.94, 1.30)	.22	1.41 (1.15, 1.73)	<.01	1.62 (1.39, 1.87)	<.001
Income less than 2 × poverty level						
No (Ref)	1.00		1.00		1.00	
Yes	1.05 (0.96, 1.14)	.27	0.77 (0.68, 0.88)	<.001	0.73 (0.67, 0.79)	<.001
Race/ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White (Ref)	1.00		1.00		1.00	
African American	0.96 (0.84, 1.10)	.56	0.57 (0.45, 0.73)	<.001	0.56 (0.48, 0.65)	<.001
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.14 (0.83, 1.57)	.4	0.39 (0.23, 0.66)	<.001	1.42 (1.03, 1.95)	.03
Hispanic/Latino	0.96 (0.80, 1.15)	.63	0.75 (0.59, 0.95)	.02	1.77 (1.53, 2.06)	<.001
Cigarette consumption						
<11/d (Ref)	1.00		1.00		1.00	
11-20/d	1.25 (1.16, 1.35)	<.001	1.63 (1.44, 1.86)	<.001	0.54 (0.50, 0.59)	<.001
>20/d	1.46 (1.30, 1.65)	<.001	2.35 (1.95, 2.82)	<.001	0.29 (0.26, 0.33)	<.001

Note. CI = confidence interval; NRT = nicotine replacement therapy; OR = odds ratio.

七、請回答下列問題：

1. 何謂Trihalomethane (THMs) ? (4%)
2. THMs是因為水中添加何種物質所形成的副產物 ? (2%)
3. 家戶中有哪些活動會暴露到該物質 ? (4%)
4. 試說明若要降低該物質的暴露，有哪些因子要考慮 ? (請從健康風險評估的角度說明)(6%)

八、目前國內所推動的化學品全球調和系統(GHS)是有關化學品的管理，請說明此一系統推動之主要目的及其內涵。(13%)