系所：職能治療學系

科目：職能治療概論(含研究方法)

1. The paretic upper limb is a common and undesirable consequence of stroke that increases activity limitation. It has been suggested that mirror therapy is a simple, inexpensive and, most importantly, patient-directed treatment that may improve upper-extremity function. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate whether mirror therapy is more effective than traditional occupational therapy at short-term (at 4wk) and long-term (at 6mo) intervals on motor recovery, spasticity, and hand-related functioning of patients with subacute stroke.

(1-1) 請就上述研究的目的，提出最佳的研究設計(experimental design)類型並用一流程圖來描述此研究設計。 (20 分)

(1-2) 請問指出此研究之獨立變項(independent variable)與依變項(dependent variables)分別為何？ (10 分)

(1-3) 欲驗證此研究想要達到的效果，試問你(妳)會選用哪些評估工具來量化哪些效果才能達到此研究目的？ (10 分)

2. One of the most debilitating deficits after stroke is upper-extremity paresis. The primary aim of a study was to examine the feasibility and tolerability of delivering high-repetition, individually tailored, progressive, task-specific training during occupational therapy in the clinical setting. The results found that a moderate-to-good relationship (p=0.02) was revealed between total repetitions and change scores in Action Research Arm Test (a criterion-rated,19-item, activity-based assessment of the upper extremity).

(2-1) 請解釋上述結果所代表的臨床應用含意？(10 分)

(2-2) 欲得到上述結果，試問你(妳)會選用哪種最佳統計的方法？(5 分)

(2-3) 研究結果顯示 P = 0.02。此結果的 P 值所代表的統計判斷含意？ (5 分)

3. 名詞解釋並請簡要說明

(3-1) Intra-rater reliability (5 分)

(3-2) Occupational therapy process(5 分)

(3-3) Modalities(5 分)

(3-4) Standard deviation(5 分)

(3-5) Graphesthesia(5 分)

4. 一篇典型的期刊論文通常包含幾個主要的段落(main session)，請說明有哪些段落及該段落應包含的內容。(15 分)