

※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」內依序作答，並應註明作答之大題及其題號。

一、

The most common complication of hand injury is **stiff hand**. Prevention of stiff hand are much more worthwhile than treatment of established stiff hand.

1. Please describe the factors associated with the development of stiff hand following hand injury. (10%)
2. Please describe physical therapy strategies for preventing stiff hand following hand injury. (10%)

二、

請就腰椎及薦腸關節的解剖學 (4%)，生物力學 (4%)，肌肉動作控制 (4%) 的穩定性及活動性機制，說明下背及骨盆痛的發生機轉 (4%) 及治療策略 (4%)。

三、

1. 請就解剖位置、生物力學與運動學方面敘述並比較前、後十字韌帶角色的差別。(10%)
2. 請就受傷機轉、物理治療方式敘述並比較治療前、後十字韌帶損傷患者的差別。(10%)

四、

1. 針對社區老人，請問若要瞭解其是否為衰弱(frail)老人，可以著重哪些篩檢項目及事後可以給老人們哪些建議？(10%)
2. 物理治療師可以幫忙癌症病人什麼？(10%)

五、

1 請分期重點描述肩旋轉袖關節鏡修補手術後的物理治療內容。(PHYSICAL THERAPIES AFTER ARTHROSCOPIC ROTATOR CUFF REPAIR) (15%)

2 請針對以下短文中的最後有關物理治療評估工具特性的(加粗)句子，舉出適當的例子說明。(5%)

" Multiple factors influence rehabilitation strategies after rotator cuff repair. These variables may also impact the overall success of the surgical intervention. Physicians and rehabilitation specialists should be aware of prognostic indicators that can provide therapeutic guidance and offer insights into eventual clinical outcomes. **The success of surgical and rehabilitative interventions is often evaluated in terms of patient-reported outcome measures, return to activity, and pain. Although these factors are somewhat interdependent, each of them independently influences the final result.** "

Factors that impact rehabilitation strategies after rotator cuff repair. Phys Sportsmed. 2012 Nov;40(4):102-14.

試題隨卷繳回