

# 門診糖尿病患者踝臂指數及其相關 因素之探討

## The Ankle-brachial Index and Related Factors in Diabetic Outpatients

鄧靜玲<sup>1</sup>Ching-Ling Teng  
東元綜合醫院護理部

林珊如<sup>2</sup>Shan-Ju Lin  
新永和醫院護理部

黃秀如<sup>1</sup>Hsiu-Ju Huang  
東元綜合醫院護理部

鍾玉珠<sup>\*3</sup>Yu-Chu Chung  
元培科技大學護理系

<sup>1</sup> Department of Nursing, Ton Yen General Hospital

<sup>2</sup> Department of Nursing, Hsin Yun Ho Hospital

<sup>3</sup> Department of Nursing, Yuanpei University

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**摘 要：**本研究之目的在探討糖尿病患者之個人及疾病特性及血糖控制與踝臂指數之關係。採橫斷式研究，以北區某教學醫院門診糖尿病患者為研究對象，經立意取樣，共取得有效樣本數為 158 人，依檢測程序測量踝臂指數，並由病歷收集當日之血液檢驗值（糖化血色素、飯前血糖、總膽固醇、三酸甘油酯、高密度脂蛋白膽固醇、低密度脂蛋白膽固醇）及個人資料進行分析。統計方法包括：描述性統計、單因子變異數分析、逐步複迴歸分析。結果發現：糖化血色素平均為  $7.88 \pm 1.62\%$ ；左側踝臂指數平均為  $1.04 \pm 0.14$ 。左側踝臂指數愈高者其糖化血色素則愈低（ $r = -0.258, p = .001$ ），即血糖控制愈好。年齡、婚姻狀況、三酸甘油酯、糖化血色素、年齡 65 歲以上、離婚等變項為左側踝臂指數的顯著預測因子，解釋變異量為 13.6%。本研究結果可作為日後糖尿病衛生教育及相關研究之參考。

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\* Corresponding author

**關鍵詞：**踝臂指數、血糖控制、糖化血色素

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between personal and disease characteristics and ankle-brachial index (ABI) in diabetic outpatients. This study was a cross-sectional descriptive correlation design. One hundred and fifty eight patients who received brachial-ankle index measurements at a medical center in northern Taiwan were recruited using convenience sampling. We collected patients' HbA1c, preprandial plasma glucose, total cholesterol, triglycerides, high-density liprotein (HDL), low-density lipoprotein (LDH) from chart reports. Statistical analyses were used including the descriptive analysis, one-way ANOVA, and the multiple stepwise regression. The results found that average HbA1c was  $7.88 \pm 1.62\%$  and 29.7% subjects glycemic control was good. Average L-ABI was  $1.04 \pm 0.16$  and 19.0% subjects Left-ABI (L-ABI) was normal. There was a negative relationship between L-ABI and HbA1c ( $r = -0.258$ ,  $p = .001$ ). Indicating that patients had higher L-ABI, the glycemic control should be better. The related factors of L-ABI were age, marital status, and triglycerides. Using the multiple stepwise regression analysis, HbA1c, over 65 years, and divorce were found to explain 13.6% variance of L-ABI. The results of this study could be a reference for diabetes patients' education and related research.

**Key words:** Ankle-brachial index, Glycemic control, HbA1c

# 利用水熱合成含吡啶雙羧酸及草酸之 釷(III)金屬配位聚合物及其結構分析

## Hydrothermal Synthesis and Structure of the Yttrium(III) Coordination Polymer based on Pyridinedicarboxylate and Oxalate

沈福銘\* Fwu-Ming Shen

元培科技大學生物技術系

Department of Biotechnology, Yuanpei University

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**摘要：**將吡啶-2,4-雙羧酸加  $Y(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$  及 4,4'-雙吡啶加水混合，利用水熱合成，得到釷(III)的配位聚合物，其化學式為  $[Y_2(pda)(C_2O_4)_{0.5}(H_2O)_{3.5}]_{\infty}$  (**1**) (pda = 吡啶-2,4-雙羧酸)。利用 X-Ray 晶體繞射儀及 FT-IR 光譜儀測定產物晶體結構及性質，結果顯示錯合物含有草酸的橋鍵配位基，此草酸配基來自吡啶-2,4-雙羧酸上的羧酸基，經由 C-C 鍵的裂解產生  $CO_2$  分子， $CO_2$  分子經由電子轉移產生二氧化碳自由基，兩個二氧化碳自由基再經由還原偶合產生草酸根離子。化合物 **1** 為 2-D 的配位聚合物，由於吡啶雙羧酸以及配位水分子，因分子間的氫鍵作用，以及吡啶環之間的  $\pi$ - $\pi$  吸引力，使得此晶體自組裝成 3-D 無限延伸的網狀結構。

**關鍵詞：**水熱合成、吡啶-2,4-雙羧酸、4,4'-雙吡啶、氫鍵

**Abstract:** A new complex,  $[Y_2(pda)(C_2O_4)_{0.5}(H_2O)_{3.5}]_{\infty}$  (**1**) (pda = pyridine-2,4-dicarboxylate), is hydrothermal synthesized from the reaction of  $Y(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ , pdaH<sub>2</sub>, and 4,4'-bipyridine. Compound **1** is fully characterized by FT-infrared and single crystal X-ray diffraction. X-ray structure analyses show that both polymers contain bridging oxalate ( $C_2O_4^{2-}$ ) ligands, which might

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\* Corresponding author

have been formed by the reductive coupling of CO<sub>2</sub> molecules released from the pda ligands through the C–C bond cleavage. The 2-D coordination polymers were assembled into 3-D networks via O–H...O hydrogen bond and  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interactions.

**Key words:** Hydrothermal Synthesis, Pyridine-2, 4-dicarboxylic acid, 4, 4'-Bipyridine, Hydrogen Bonding

# 策略訓練在高職英語補救課程之應用

## Applying Strategy Training to a Remedial English Program in a Vocational School

高千文<sup>\*</sup> Chian-Wen Kao

國立屏東商業技術學院應用外語研究所

Department of Applied Foreign Languages, National Pingtung Institute of Commerce

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**摘要：**本準實驗研究目的為測試為期兩個月的策略訓練是否能改進學生策略使用的效能，並評量其補救課程之實施。本策略訓練依據 Oxford 的策略分類設計課程。兩班共八十位來自南台灣高職學生參與此項研究。控制組接受傳統教學而實驗組接受策略訓練。一份評量學生文法、單字及閱讀策略效能的問卷實施於實驗後。此外，亦分析教師的教學日誌。結果顯示實驗組的文法策略使用效能顯著高於控制組。再者，實驗組學生在單字策略使用上為較有效能。然而，其閱讀策略為較無效能。從教學日誌的分析來看，來討論學生對學習課程的喜好及執行課程的困難。最後，本研究對於未來策略訓練的實施建議教師應採用同時兼顧學生及教師需求的教學法。

**關鍵詞：**策略訓練、英語補救課程、高職學生

**Abstract:** The purpose of the quasi-experimental study is to assess whether the two-month strategy training could improve students' effectiveness of strategy use and to examine the implementation of the remedial English program. The strategy training was designed according to Oxford's strategy classifications. Two classes with 80 vocational school students in southern Taiwan participated in the current study. The control group received traditional teaching; the experimental group, strategy training. A questionnaire to evaluate students' effectiveness of grammar, vocabulary and reading

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\* The author obtained his Master of Arts in Applied Foreign Languages from National Pingtung Institute of Commerce.

strategies was administered after treatments. Besides, the instructor's teaching journals were reviewed as well. Results showed that the experimental group's effectiveness of grammar strategies was more significant than the control group's. In addition, the experimental group tended to be effective vocabulary strategy users. However, their reading strategies were far from effective. As to analyses of teaching journals, students' preferences toward learning activities and difficulties to implement the program were found to discuss. Ultimately, some pedagogical implications concerning the implementation for future strategy training were proposed to suggest that teachers should reach the balance between the student-centered and teacher-led instruction.

**Key words:** Strategy Training, Remedial English Program, Vocational School Students

# 從來佳茗似佳人—論蘇軾詠茶詩詞的 開拓與新變

## The Always Good Tender Tea Leaves is Like the Beautiful Woman -Talk About Su Shi's Chanting the Open-up of the Tea Poesy and Change Newly

張玉芳 Yu-Fang Chang

元培科技大學通識教育中心國文組

Department of Chinese Literature, General Education Center,  
Yuanpei University of Science and Technology

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**摘 要：**蘇軾是北宋傑出的「全才」型文學家與藝術家，更是一位美食家，而且精於「茶」，對於採茶、種茶、製茶、品茶、茶功、茶道以及茶文化史均有豐富的知識與深入的研究，他有大量不朽的茶詩、茶詞留傳於後世，將日常生活的飲品雅化，賦予創作的熱情與興趣，在文人化、雅化方面有了新的突破。東坡以獨特的藝術眼光，結合茶的質樸、淳素、潔淨、靈動的屬性營造出茶詩、茶詞別具一格的美學神韻；以茶禪一體的精神體驗醞釀出茶詩詞的空靈靜寂之美，以其豐富學養創造出新的言語風味；不但踵繼前代有啓於來者，也是作者書寫生命況味的體現，在品茗文學創作中具有開拓與新變的藝術價值。

**關鍵詞：**茶文化、煎茶、鬥茶、茶湯、茶乳、茶煙

**Abstract:** Su Shi (蘇軾) is remarkable ' versatile person ' type writer and artist in Northern Song Dynasty, is a gourmet even more, and is good at ' tea ', for picking tea-leaves, planting tea, making tea, sampling tea, tea work, tea ceremony and tea culture history have abundant knowledge and deep studying, he have a large number of immortal tea poem, tea word hand down to posterity on

later age, drink of daily life being refined to take, entrust to enthusiasm and interest created, have new break-through in the scholar, respect of melting refinedly. The east slope is with the unique artistic eyes, the simple, pure and plain, clean, efficacious attribute that moves of combining tea builds out the aesthstic romantic charm of tea poem, tea with peculiar word; Experience, ferment, offer tea empty fairy quiet beauty of poesy with tea deep meditation integrative spirit, enrich and learn to raise and create the new speech flavor with it; Not only the heel continues the former generation and opens to the person that has come, but also an author writes the embodiment of the condition flavor of the life, open up with the artistic value changing newly in sipping tea literary creation.

**Keyword:** Tea culture, Frying tea, Struggling Against tea, Millet Paste, Tea Milk, Tea Cigarette



# 灶神來源試究

## Study of the Source of Kitchen Gods

鄒濬智 Jun-Zhi Zou

元培科技大學通識教育中心

General Education Center, Yuanpei University of Science and Technology

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**摘要：**灶神與中國人日常生活和飲食習慣密不可分，中國人對其的祭祀也非常的殷勤。祂是中國人早期自然庶物崇拜的一部份。灶神之由來與火神概念的產生關係密切，文獻中亦有記載灶神為火神、黃帝、女性先炊、蛙、狗、蟑螂及其他歷史人物所變。本文欲根據秦漢以前文獻記載與民俗、考古資料，一一說明灶神之可能的神性源頭，希望能在綜理現有的研究成果後提出我們的看法，以提供後續灶神研究新的基礎。

**關鍵詞：**民間信仰、庶物崇拜、火神

**Abstract:** Kitchen gods are closed to Chinese's lives and their eating habits. Chinese often offer sacrifices to kitchen gods, too. Kitchen gods are parts of early Chinese object apotheosis. The source of kitchen gods is concerned to fire god. Some documents say that the source of kitchen gods is concerned to Hang emperor, the first cooker, frogs, dogs, cockroach, certain historical people. We try to cast most researching efforts to explain the source of kitchen gods.

**Keyword:** Folk Faith, Object Apotheosis, Fire God

# 從政治經濟整合觀點論博弈產業 之發展

## Development of the Gaming Industry from the Political Economical Conformity Viewpoint

胡文川 Wen-Chuan Hu

國立陽明大學人文與社會教育中心

Education Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, National Yang-Ming University

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**摘要：**近年來亞洲地區觀光賭場蓬勃發展，不少亞洲國家憑藉著博弈產業，展現了快速的經濟成長，其所帶來的效益，除了國外資金湧入，也同時帶動了國內觀光產業及交通建設的發達，並因而增加國民所得、提升國民的國際觀。台灣四面環海，氣候怡人，自然景觀壯麗，同時亦為國際交通樞紐。面對中國大陸崛起，龐大的消費力量，吸引各國高度關注，台灣似乎也有意搶食博弈版圖之大餅。澎湖地方政府經過近二十年的努力，積極爭取設立觀光賭場，雖然觀光賭場可為地方帶來經濟效益，增加就業及觀光人口。然而以全國民意而言，最主要考量在於治安以及社會風氣問題。因此，2007 年底，博弈條款依然無法在立法院三讀通過。本文擬以政治經濟整合的觀點，探討目前相關國家的博弈產業狀況，再從社會成本、社會效益，以及配套措施等面向，進行台灣發展博弈產業之可行性分析。

**關鍵詞：**博弈產業、觀光賭場、博弈條款

**Abstract:** In recent years, Asia has vigorously developed the gaming establishment. Many Asian countries rely on the gaming industry and have unfolded the fast economical growth. The benefits it brings including sufficient overseas fund, domestic tourism industry, and transportation construction development. Thus, it increases national income and promotes the people's international view. Taiwan is surrounded by seas, with mild weather and grand natural landscape;

simultaneously is the international transportation main terminal. Facing the rising of mainland China, its consuming ability has attracted various countries' highly attention. Taiwan is also interested in this gaming market. Penghu city government has been striving for the establishment of the tour gaming business. Although the gaming establishment can bring local economy efficiency, increase employment and tourism in the area, from the public opinion, the main consideration lies in the public security, as well as the social convention quest. Therefore, at end of 2007, the Gaming Provision still is unable to pass the Legislative. This article is based on the political economical conformity viewpoint and discussing the current national gaming industry condition, as well as from social cost, social efficiency, and the necessary measure from different aspects to evaluate the possibility of the gaming industry.

**Key words:** Gaming Industry, Tour Gaming Establishment, Gaming Provision