



## 臺北醫學大學 泌尿腎臟研究中心 會議記錄

時間：**111年8月25日(星期四) 14:00-15:00**

地點：視訊會議-(請以正式全名登入會議室，以利進行會議簽到)

使用 Google Meet (會議前 10 分鐘即開啟會議室)

會議室連結：<https://meet.google.com/xuy-eihh-ndn>

(敬略稱位)

會議主席：吳麥斯

與會人員：

【附醫】劉明哲、葉劭德、吳建志、林孝友、吳政誠、張景欣、陳偉傑、顧芳瑜、羅詩修、方德昭、陳錫賢、林彥仲、吳岳霖、高治圻、陳靜怡、葉曙慶、戴定恩

【萬芳】溫玉清、李良明、林克勳、林雍偉、蕭志豪、許軒豪、賴宗豪、鄭仲益、陳作孝、蘇裕謀、劉崇德、楊韻紅、李明哲、鍾卓興

【雙和】吳佳璋、陳冠州、劉家宏、江怡德、林佳達、鄒凱亦、高偉棠、胡書維、魏汶玲、吳美儀、洪麗玉、鄭彩梅、邱怡仁、陳佑瑋、廖家德、游博翰、陳正憲、邱惠雯

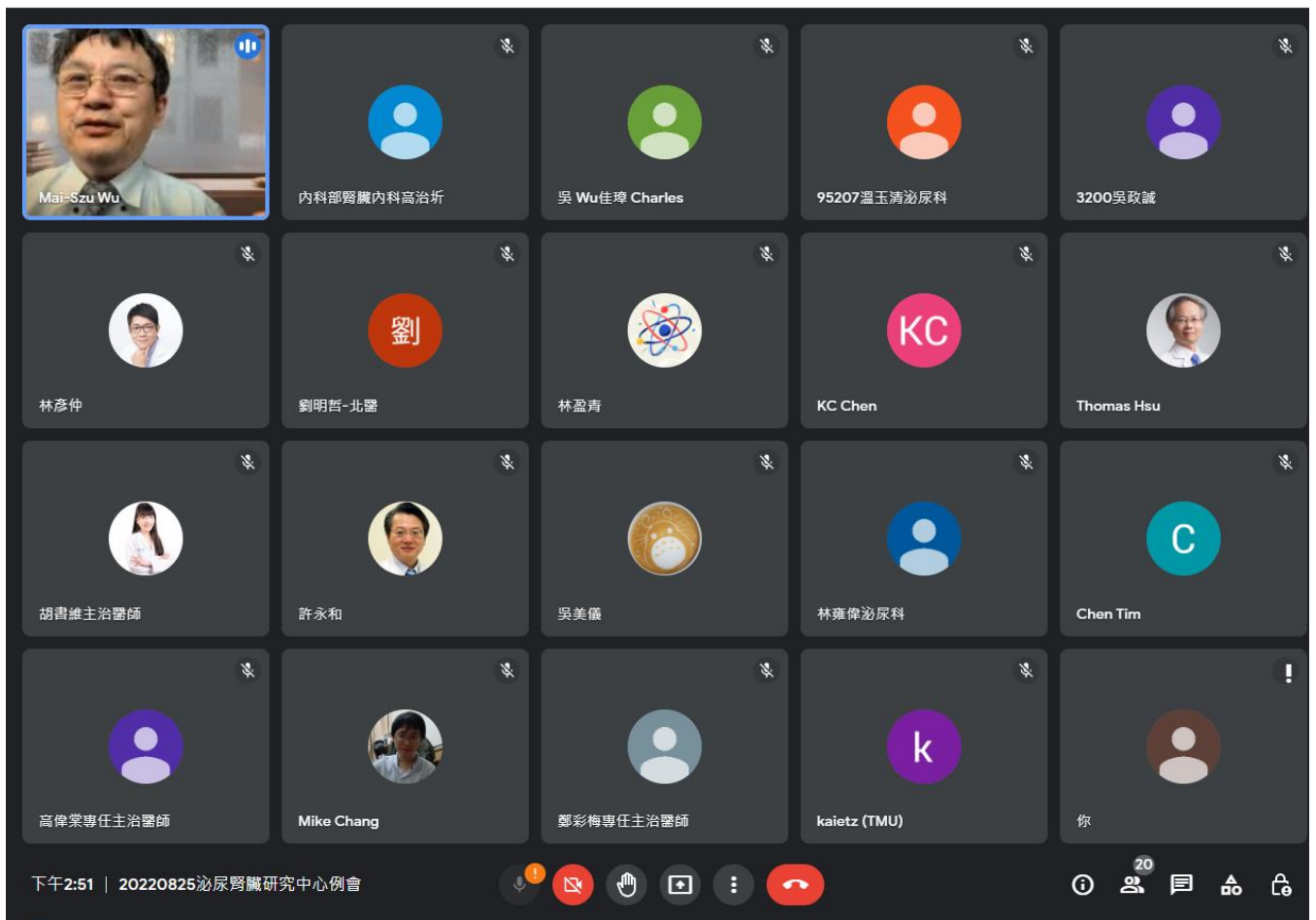
【新國民】許永和、鄒居霖

長官指導：

林建煌校長、李岡遠研發長、許志成教授、崔克宏副院長、陳瑞明所長

議程：

一、泌尿創新技術與手術團隊、重症腎病團隊小組報告

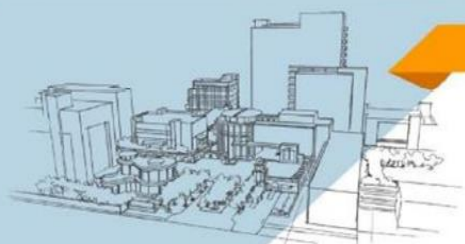


## 2022 臺北醫學大學泌尿腎臟研究中心

### 例會報告：尿失禁治療SDM訓練課程

單位：泌尿創新技術與手術團隊

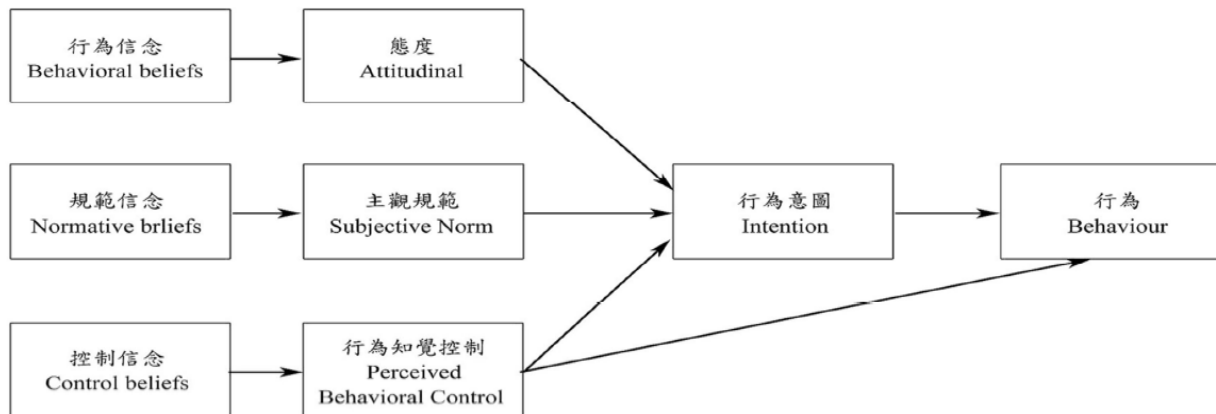
報告人：北醫附醫 吳政誠醫師



**TMU60** 1960-2020 北醫六十 邁向榮耀

# 理論架構

This study assessed the influencing factors of SDM behavior among undergraduate medical students under the framework of **Theory of Planned Behavior**.



# 課程設計摘要

## Methods:

- Location: A cross-sectional design study
- Participants: A total of 122 5<sup>th</sup>- and 6<sup>th</sup>-year undergraduate medical students (UGY)
- Outcome assessments:
  - Self-administrated questionnaire regarding their attitude, subjective norm, perceived control, and self-efficacy related to SDM
  - The SDM behavior evaluated by clinical teachers through an Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE)-based simulation with Standardized Patients (SP)

# 教學設計模式

## ADDIE teaching strategy

Analysis,  
Design,  
Development,  
Implementation,  
Evaluation.



SPs' training for SUI scenario



Study team meeting

Raters consensus



## OSCE simulations with SPs and Clinical teachers



# Analytic Statistic Results

- Multiple regression analyses:
  - The **SDM barrier (negative perceived control)** was the most significant factor associated with the less SDM behavior by clinical teachers' rating (OPTION<sup>5</sup>,  $\beta=-.499$ ,  $p<.05$ ) after controlling the background factors of gender, grade, and SDM knowledge.
- Sub-group analysis:
  - For **male** students, the **6<sup>th</sup>-year students** had better SDM behavior ( $\beta=2.434$ ,  $p<.05$ ) compared to the 5<sup>th</sup>-year counterpart. This is not in female students.
  - For the **6<sup>th</sup>-year** medical students, **barrier** is a significant negative perceived control factor for SDM behavior ( $\beta=-.820$ ,  $p<.05$ ).
  - For the students with **low SDM knowledge**, **higher self-efficacy** associated with better SDM behavior ( $\beta=.900$ ,  $p<.05$ ) compared to the students with high SDM knowledge.

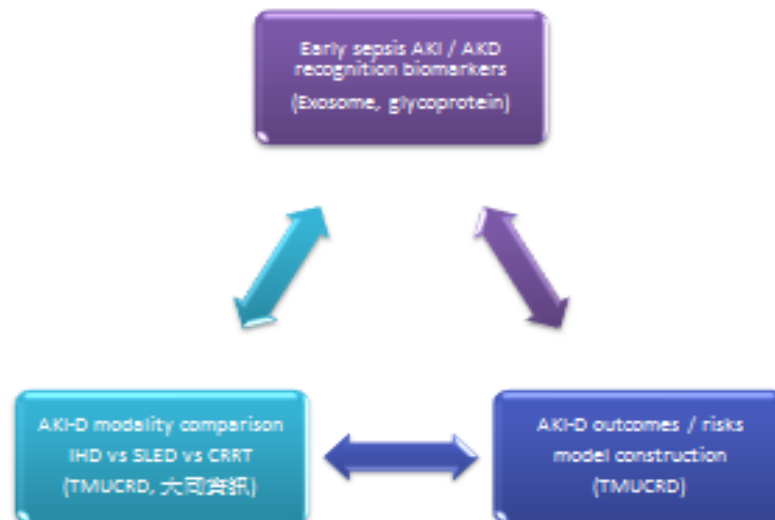


## 重症腎病團隊

報告人：高治圻醫師

111.08.25

# Critical-ill AKI patients



IHD: intermittent hemodialysis  
SLED: sustained low efficiency dialysis  
CRRT: continuous renal replacement therapy

\* TMUCRD: TMU-Clinical Research Database

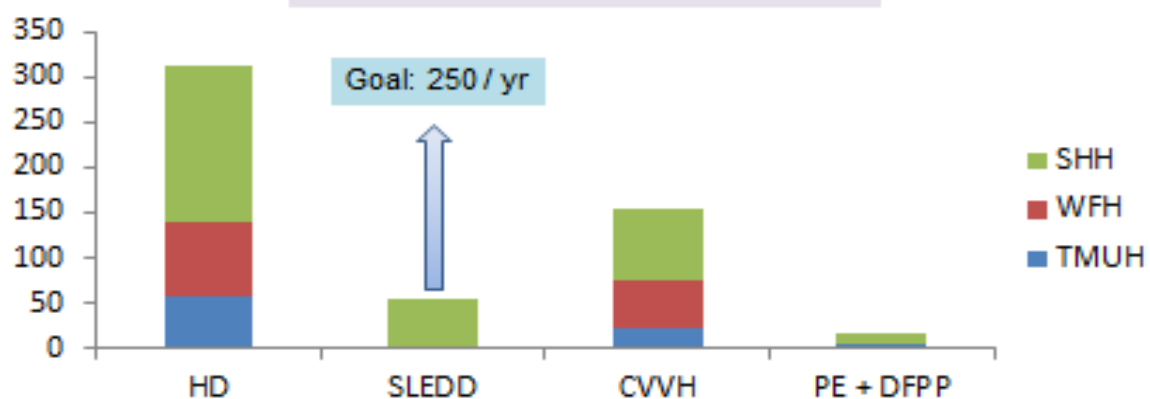
3

# Critical-ill Pt s/p dialysis



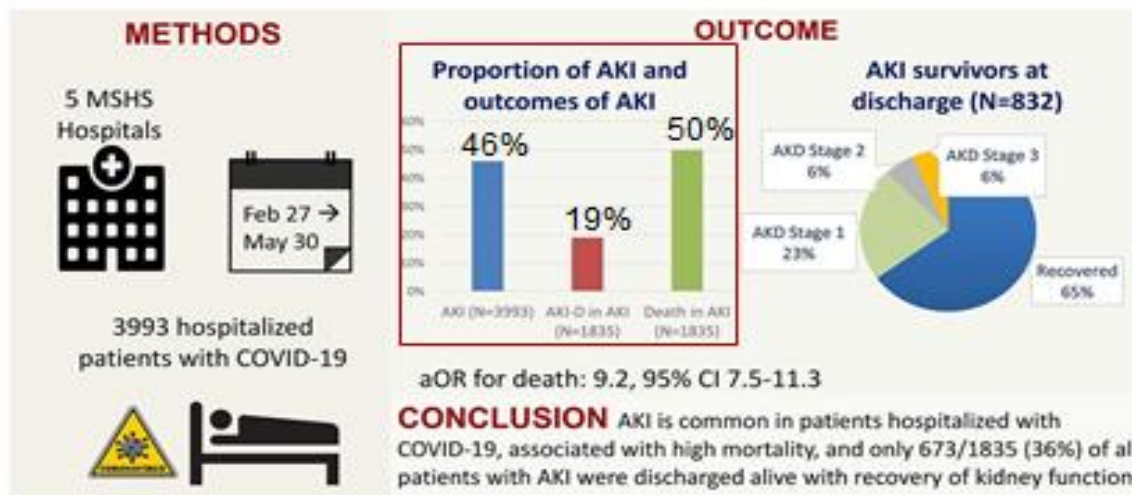
- Critical-ill patients s/p dialysis / plasmapheresis (3 affiliated hospitals, **2021/3**)

## 整合照護ICU重症腎臟病患



5

# AKI in hospitalized Pts with COVID-19



976 (24%) patients admitted to ICU, and **76%** experienced AKI

JASN 2021; 32: 151-160

11

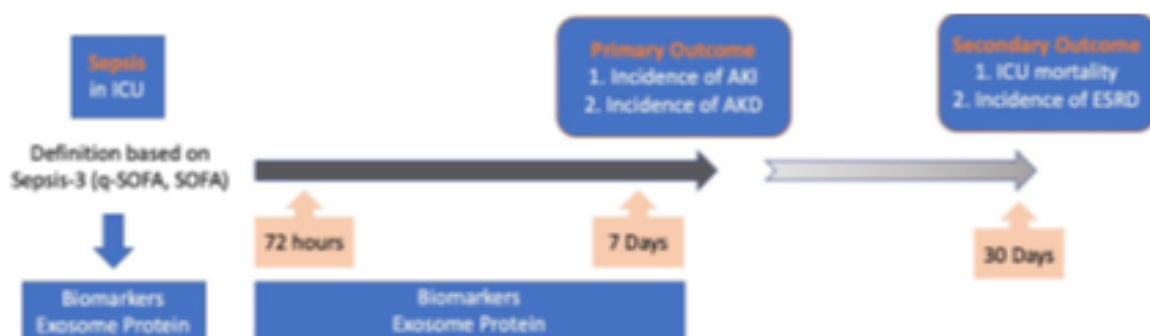
# Early AKI / AKD recognition biomarker



## Patient enrollment

IRB 110/8/20已通過→到111/8/24為止、已收案26個病人

We enroll critical-ill patients aged 20-80 years with the diagnosis of sepsis, without a history of malignancy, ESRD and organ transplantation. Sepsis is defined by 1. microbiological proof (cultures) or 2. suspicion of sepsis + >2 SOFA score. Patients will be divided into 2 groups, 1: septic AKI (n=100), 2: septic non-AKI (n=100)



**Plasma and Urine** samples are collected on Day 1, Day 4, and Day 8.