



大仁科技大學

TAJEN UNIVERSITY

大仁學報

TAJEN JOURNAL

第五十一期

No. 51 September 2017

# 大仁學報第五十一期

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# 優格低脂冰淇淋產品配方及製程之 研究

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## 摘要

本研究旨在對優格低脂冰淇淋製程之探討，並嘗試開發素食者可以食用之黃豆優格低脂冰淇淋。由品評結果得知，在嗅覺、味覺及整體接受性方面，蜂蜜優格低脂冰淇淋較原味者之得分高，唯二者在外觀與品質表現上，無明顯差異；而蜂蜜優格在各方面得分皆優於添加豆漿粉者。優格添加量以 20% 為最適當，此時，低脂冰淇淋製程條件以脂肪 2.0~8.0%、無脂乳固形分 13.0~15.0%、總固形物在 29~36.0% 及比重 1.00~1.30 之間為最佳。依據總生菌數的測試結果，添加優格之低脂冰淇淋之總生菌數減少並受到抑制。經 90 天貯存後，總生菌數低於法定值  $10^5$  CFU/mL。

**關鍵字：**優格，低脂，冰淇淋，豆漿。

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# Studies on the Formulation and Process of Yogurt Low Fat Ice Cream

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## Abstract

This study aims to explore the yogurt low fat ice cream product-development, and try to develop vegetarian-oriented soybeans excellent low fat ice cream. According to the sensory evaluation results, the score of the sense of smell taste and overall acceptance of honey yogurt low-fat ice cream was higher than those of the original flavor. No significant difference was found in appearance and quality performance between honey yogurt low-fat ice cream and original flavor. The scores for all aspect of honey yogurt are better than those of addition of soybean milk powder. The amount of 20% yogurt was the most suitable choice for low fat ice cream. The recipe of low fat ice cream were the fat is 2.0 to 8.0%, solid no fat is 13.0 to 15.0%, total solids is 29~36.0% and specific gravity is 1.00 to 1.30, respectively. Based the total plate count test, the bacteria proliferation of yogurt low fat ice cream was reduced and inhibited. The lower plate count was lower than the legal  $10^5$  CFU / mL after 90 days of storage.

**Key words:** Yogurt, Low fat, Ice cream, Soybean milk.

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# 飲食習慣對藥學生身體質量指數之作用

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## 摘要

在現代化社會當中，許多人因毫無節制的飲食造成肥胖，不僅造成身心方面的危害，也成為現代社會的文明病之一。本研究目的是探討飲食習慣對大學生身體質量指數(body mass index, BMI)之影響。本研究為橫斷式描述性研究，以大仁科技大學藥學系大二學生作為調查母群體，採問卷調查方式完成，共 314 名藥學生為研究樣本。問卷內容包含基本資料、飲食背景與習慣三大部份，收集所有已編碼的數據再使用 Microsoft Excel 和 SPSS 電腦軟體進一步分析。研究結果發現，受試者的 BMI 在正常範圍值內達六成三，將近四成學生體重並未在正常體重範圍之內，且不知道自己 BMI 的藥學生佔 23.6%。不同性別與是否了解自身 BMI 的藥學生，其 BMI 變化有顯著性差異。就飲食習慣方面，僅有含糖飲料與蔬菜攝取次數，其 BMI 變化情形達顯著性差異。這些結果將有助於大學針對學生的不健康飲食習慣提供效果良好的多層面策略，進而達到健康促進與疾病預防的目的。

**關鍵字:** 大仁科技大學；藥學系；身體質量指數；飲食習慣

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# Effect of Dietary Habits on Body Mass Index (BMI) of Pharmacy Students

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## Abstract

In this modernized society, many people who cause obesity because of unrestrained diet. It not only caused physical and mental harm, but also become one of the civilized diseases of modern society. The purpose of this study is to explore the effect of dietary habits on the body mass index (BMI) of college students. This cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in the sophomore students in Department of Pharmacy, Tajen University. A total of 314 pharmacy students were participated in this study by using questionnaire. The questionnaire includes three main parts: basic demographic information, dietary background, and habits. Data were encoded and analyzed by using Microsoft Excel and SPSS computer software. The results revealed that nearly 63% of the subject's BMI were within the normal range, but nearly 40% of the student's weight was not within the normal weight range and 23.6% of pharmacy students not understood their own BMI values. Different gender and whether understood their own BMI of pharmacy students, their BMI change was significantly different. In the dietary habits analysis, only frequency of sugary drinks and vegetables intake, their BMI change had significantly different. These results suggested that it will help the university to provide the effective multi-level strategies for the unhealthy eating habits of the students, and thus achieve the purpose of health promotion and disease prevention.

**Key words:** Tajen University; department of pharmacy; body mass index; dietary habits

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# MNA 和 MUST 用於癌症住院病患 之營養篩檢

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## 摘要

**目標:**本研究的目的是為評估 MNA 和 MUST 兩種營養篩檢工具用於癌症住院病患的效度，以作為改善營養照護品質的參考。**方法:**從某教學醫院招募 185 位頭頸癌或腸胃道癌症住院病患，在入院 48 小時內，以 PG-SGA、MNA 和 MUST 進行營養篩檢，資料分析方法為以 PG-SGA 作為效標，分別計算 MNA 和 MUST 的敏感度、特異性、陽性預測值和陰性預測值，並以 Kappa 一致性係數考驗兩種篩檢工具與效標之篩檢結果一致性，最後再以 ROC 曲線分析營養篩檢工具之鑑別力。**結果:**(1)研究對象以 PG-SGA、MNA 和 MUST 進行營養篩檢，結果篩出可能具有營養不良危險性的比例分別為 61.1%，45.9% 和 46.5%；(2)以 PG-SGA 作為效標，MNA 和 MUST 的篩檢結果都和 PG-SGA 具有一致性( $p < .001$ )；(3)比較兩種營養篩檢工具的結果，MNA 的敏感度和特異性分別為 67.3%和 86.1%，都比 MUST 高，且 MNA 之 ROC 曲線下面積為 0.818，鑑別力亦較 MUST 好。**結論:**本研究以 PG-SGA 作為效標，評估兩種營養篩檢工具，發現 MNA 比 MUST 更適合作為癌症住院病患的營養篩檢工具。

**關鍵字:**病患主觀性整體評估表、迷你營養評估、營養不良通用篩檢工具、癌症住院病患

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# Nutrition screening of hospitalized patients with cancer using MNA and MUST

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## Abstract

**Objectives:** This study evaluated the validity of mini nutritional assessment (MNA) and malnutrition universal screening tool (MUST) that was used in the oncology inpatient unit to acquire a reference for improving the quality of nutritional care.

**Methods:** Subjects were 185 inpatients with head and neck cancer or gastrointestinal cancer recruited from a teaching hospital. Subjects were screened using patient generated-subjective global assessment (PG-SGA), MNA, and MUST within 48 hours of admission. The agreement level of distinguishing the risk of malnutrition between the gold standard and tested tools was examined using kappa coefficient of agreement. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value of MNA and MUST were calculated as well. Finally, receiver operating characteristic curve was performed to figure out the discrimination of tested tools. **Results:** (1) Percentages of those subjects possibly had a malnutrition risk screened using PG-SGA, MNA, and MUST were 61.1%, 45.9%, and 46.5%, respectively. (2) Using PG-SGA as a gold standard, the screening results of MNA vs. standard and MUST vs. standard were both consistent ( $p < .001$ ). (3) The sensitivity and specificity of MNA (67.3% and 86.1%) were both better than those of MUST. (4) Area under curve of MNA was 0.818, also better than that of MUST. **Conclusions:** MNA may have a better capacity for screening cancer inpatients at a malnutrition risk than MUST using PG-SGA as a gold standard.

**Key words:** PG-SGA, MNA, MUST, hospitalized patients with cancer

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# 行道樹對臭氧之耐受性評估

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## 摘要

本研究主要選取 7 種常見綠化樹種進行臭氧(O<sub>3</sub>)之耐受性評估，分別以「高濃度(200 - 800 ppb)、短時間(4 hr)」及「低濃度(60 ppb)、長時間(10 day)」進行熏氣試驗。結果顯示，當 O<sub>3</sub> 濃度調至 60 ppb 並熏氣 10 天作用後，大部分樹種 Fv/Fm 均低於 0.75，除竹柏 Fv/Fm 值為 0.79 高於逆境標準 0.75，顯示其餘樹種均遭受逆境。在高濃度試驗部分，大部分試驗樹種經濃度 200 ppb 的 O<sub>3</sub> 熏氣 4 小時後，其 Fv/Fm 值並無明顯降低，但以白水木降至 0.71 幅度最大；當 O<sub>3</sub> 濃度調至 400 ppb 時，白水木及欖仁顯示已遭受逆境，其餘樹種 Fv/Fm 值並無太大影響；當 O<sub>3</sub> 提升至 800 ppb 時，白水木已落葉無法測量，而欖仁 Fv/Fm 值則降低至 0.61，由上述結果可得知當 O<sub>3</sub> 濃度提高，白水木及欖仁之 Fv/Fm 值也下降越多，而葉綠素濃度值均無明顯下降趨勢，而熏氣後與熏氣前 Fv/Fm 相對百分比所有測試樹種都在 95% 以上，顯示實驗濃度對供試樹種之葉綠素並無造成明顯急迫傷害。

**關鍵詞：** 臭氧、熏氣試驗、葉綠素螢光值

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# Assessment of Ozone Tolerance of Sidewalk Trees

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## Abstract

In this paper, the effects of ozone pollutants on plants for their ozone tolerance were studied individually. Seven kinds of domestic common sidewalk trees were tested. Firstly, ozone fumigation experiments for plants were done at high ozone concentration (200~800 ppb), short exposure time (4 hr) and low ozone concentration (60 ppb), long exposure time (10 days), respectively, and chlorophyll fluorescence values (Fv/Fm) and chlorophyll concentration used to assess ozone tolerance of tree leaves were analyzed before and after fumigation tests. The results were shown that after the fumigation test at ozone concentration 60 ppb with exposure time 10 days, chlorophyll fluorescence values (Fv/Fm) for most tested trees except *Decusscarpusnagi* (Fv/Fm=0.79) were below 0.75 and this indicated that most trees suffered adversity. However, chlorophyll fluorescence values (Fv/Fm) for most tested trees except *Messerschmidiaargentea* (Fv/Fm=0.71) had no significant decrease after the fumigation test at ozone concentration 200 ppb with exposure time 4 hr. When ozone concentration increased to 400 ppb as above test, only *Messerschmidiaargentea* and *Terminaliacatappa* showed suffering adversity, and when ozone concentration increased to 800 ppb, the leaves of *Messerschmidiaargentea* had fallen out and chlorophyll fluorescence values (Fv/Fm) for *Terminaliacatappa* leaves decreased to 0.61. We conclude that *Messerschmidiaargentea* and *Terminaliacatappa* suffer a great deal from enhancing ozone concentration, but the effects of ozone concentration on chlorophyll concentration of all tested trees are insignificant.

**Keywords:** Ozone, Fumigation, Chlorophyll fluorescence values,

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# 政府基層單位員工工作滿意度之 探討—以竹田鄉為例

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## 摘要

本文旨在探討竹田鄉公所之員工工作滿意度的狀況，分析其工作滿意度與其他變項之關係，以瞭解員工工作滿意度與個人背景變項之差異。根據調查結果，員工工作滿意度構面以內在滿足(3.73)與一般滿足(3.67)為最高，而以外在滿足(3.57)為最低。在內在滿足方面，有 10%員工反應工作負荷重；在一般滿足方面，有 6%員工對工作後所獲得之讚賞表達不滿意；在外在滿足方面，於工作薪資及陞遷兩問項各有 19%及 12%的不滿意度。因此公所若欲提高員工的工作滿足，則要針對目前工作的陞遷性、所得報酬與讚賞、組織實行政策的方法、技術上的督導及人際關係的督導等方面著手。有些項目是全國性問題，在短期間無法改善，但可以在適當場所向上級單位反應。除了全國性的問題外，在鄉公所可以決定及處理的項目，可以運用妥善的方法，讓全體員工感受到管理階層想要提升工作滿意度的用心。另外，本調查亦發現，員工的工作滿足不但受個人特性的影響，也受組織內環境因素的影響。因此改進組織內的各種硬體因素(如工作空間、通風等)，亦能提高員工的工作滿足。

**關鍵詞:**工作滿意度、內部滿足、外部滿足、一般滿足、政府基層單位員工。

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# The Study of Job Satisfaction for Employees of A Fundamental Government Unit—A Case Study of Jhutain Township

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## Abstract

This article explores the job satisfaction issues for the employees of Jhutian Township in Pingtung County. The results show that internal satisfaction(3.73) and general satisfaction(3.67) have higher satisfaction scores. In internal satisfaction, there are 10% of employees replying overloading jobs. In general satisfaction, there are 6% of employees dissatisfied for not receiving praise after successfully accomplishing assigned tasks. In external satisfaction, the dissatisfaction rates of salary and promotion issues are 19% and 12%, respectively. Thus, Jhutian Township Office needs to put more efforts to enhance employees' job satisfaction on the issues of job promotion, salary and job praise, the methods of implementing policy, technical supervision and personal relationship supervision. Some issues are nation-wide problems, it may not be resolved in a short period of time. However, the issues may be brought up to appropriate authorities. Exclusive nation-wide issues, the management personnel of Township Office could use appropriate methods to let employees feel that Township Office strongly attempts to enhance employees' job satisfaction. This study also found that employees' job satisfaction was affected not only by personal traits, but also by organization environments. The factors regarding environmental facility(such as work space, ventilation...) also affect employees' job satisfaction.

**Keywords:** job satisfaction, internal satisfaction, external satisfaction, general satisfaction, employees of a fundamental government unit

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# 人格特質與知覺風險對 網路團購意願之影響

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## 摘要

本研究旨在探討人格特質與知覺風險對網路團購意願之影響，以補足研究缺口。本研究以高雄市苓雅區曾參與過網路團購的國小教師為調查對象，以便利抽樣，總計發放 280 份問卷，有效回收 236 份，有效回收率 84.29 %。施測所得資料以敘述性統計、因素分析、信效度分析、獨立樣本 t 檢定、單因子變異數分析、相關分析及多元迴歸等統計方法加以分析。研究結果發現：1.五大人格中有三項特質對網路團購意願有顯著正向影響，友善性與開放性較具影響力，外向性次之。2.知覺風險的財務風險與心理風險會阻礙團購意願。3.個人背景變項中，不同性別、年齡、婚姻、及服務年資的消費者對網路團購意願構面，皆有顯著差異；學歷、擔任職務及個人月收入則無顯著差異。本研究並提出相關研究建議予網路團購業者制定行銷策略參考依據。

**關鍵字：**五大人格特質、知覺風險、網路團購意願

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# The Impact of Personal Characteristics and Perceived risk on Online Group Buying Intention

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## Abstract

To bridge the gap of studies, this study is to explore the impact of personal characteristics and perceived risk on online group buying intention. The study investigated the elementary school teachers who joined in the online group shopping in Ling Ya District in Kaohsiung City. With a sample of 236 usable questionnaires out of total of 280, we analyzed the data with descriptive statistics, factor analysis, reliability and validity analysis, independent sample t test, one way ANOVA, correlation and multiple regression analysis. The results show that: 1. Among the Big 5 personality, Agreeableness and openness are two most critical factors, followed by extroversion, positively influencing consumer's intentions of online group-buying. 2. Two of perceived risks have a significantly negative impact on online group-buying intention: financial risk and psychological risks. 3. Consumer's gender, age, marriage, and working duration of show significant differences regarding online group-buying intentions, whereas, education, working position and personal income have no significant difference. The paper concludes by providing implications for marketing strategies and future studies.

**Keywords:** Big 5 personality, perceived risk, online group buying intention

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# 大學生主動拖延、被動拖延與學習倦怠之相關研究

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## 摘要

本研究目的在於探討大學生在主動拖延、被動拖延與學習倦怠的現況與相關情形。臺灣的大專院校學生為主要研究對象，採用分層叢集抽取 573 位受試者進行調查研究。研究工具包含主動拖延量表、被動拖延量表以及學習倦怠量表。所得數據採用單因子變異數分析、單因子多變量變異數分析、積差相關、典型相關、多元迴歸等統計方法進行分析，主要研究發現如下：

1. 大學生的主動拖延屬於中高程度；大學生的被動拖延屬於中等程度；大學生的學習倦怠屬於中低程度。2. 不同性別、年級大學生在學習倦怠上並無顯著差異。3. 大學生在主動拖延的「意圖選擇拖延」、「期限前完成任務的能力」之程度愈高，其「學習倦怠」傾向可能愈低。大學生在被動拖延的「低自我效能」與「慣性拖延」之程度愈高，其「學習倦怠」的傾向就愈高；而被動拖延的「負向情緒」程度愈高，愈可能有「情緒耗竭」的傾向。大學生在主動拖延的「期限前完成任務的能力」之程度愈高，在被動拖延的「低自我效能」、「慣性拖延」傾向可能就愈低。4. 主動拖延與被動拖延可有效地預測學習倦怠。本研究根據研究結果，提出建議以供大專院校教育人員、諮商輔導工作者作為參考。

**關鍵字：**學習倦怠、主動拖延、被動拖延、大學生

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# The Relationship among Active Procrastination, Passive Procrastination and Academic Burnout of College Students

Yen-Chih Chen<sup>\*</sup>, Chih-Hsien Chen<sup>\*\*</sup>, Chiung-Yi Fu<sup>\*\*\*a</sup>

## Abstract

The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship among active procrastination, passive procrastination and academic burnout of college student in Taiwan. In accordance with this purpose, Active Procrastination Scale, Passive Procrastination Scale and Academic Burnout Scale were used to collect the data. The research sample was consisted of 573 college students. To identify the relationships among three variables, the obtained data was analyzed by one-way ANOVA, MANOVA, Pearson product moment correlation, Canonical correlation, and Multiple enter regression analysis. The results indicated that male college students exhibited more preference for pressure, intentional decision to procrastinate and outcome satisfaction than female. Analysis also revealed that there are significant correlations among active procrastination, passive procrastination and academic burnout. Furthermore, active procrastination and passive procrastination were significant predictors of academic burnout. Consequently, academic burnout was discovered to be associated with active procrastination and passive procrastination. Based on the findings of the research, suggestions and recommendations are addressed for educators in colleges, counseling professionals and future studies.

**Keywords:** Academic Burnout, Active Procrastination, Passive Procrastination, College Students

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# 日臺關係與台灣人原日本兵補償 問題：以有馬元治的活動為中心

新井雄\*

## 摘要

二戰結束後日本與中華民國之間曾發生數個重要的政治問題，「台灣人原日本兵補償問題」為代表性的問題之一。

雖然戰前曾有不少台灣人投身日本軍旅，但因日本投降時放棄對臺灣的一切權利，致使他們喪失日本國籍，無法得到補償。負責推動「台灣人原日本兵賠償問題」的中心人物為自由民主黨眾議院議員有馬元治，由於他與臺灣的關係深厚，同情台灣人原日本兵，1970 年代中期到 80 年代後期透過他的斡旋，使得此問題得到解決。

本論文以有馬元治為中心展開討論，釐清有關「台灣人原日本兵補償問題」法案的成立過程，並探討日本與中華民國之間政治問題解決的結構。

**關鍵詞：** 有馬元治、台灣人元日本兵補償問題

# Japan-Taiwan Relations and the Reparation Problem of Taiwanese veterans of originally the Japanese military: Focusing on activity of Motoharu Arima

YU ARAI\*

## Abstract

After the WWII, there are several political issues between Japanese government and R.O.C government. One of the most representative case is “the reparation problem of Taiwanese veterans of originally the Japanese military.”

Before the WWII, lots of Taiwanese people joined the Japanese military, after WWII the surrender of Japan made the Japanese government gave up all its rights in Taiwan. This made the Taiwanese soldiers lost their Japanese citizenship, and without any reparation. The core person who response “the reparation problem of Taiwanese veterans of originally the Japanese military” is the member of House of Representatives from Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, Motoharu Arima. Because the relationship between he and Taiwan is deep, he sympathize the Taiwanese veterans. By his mediate between mid 1970s to late 80s, the problem was solved in a certain degree.

This research using Motoharu Arima as the core of the discussion, clarified the set up process of “the reparation problem of Taiwanese veterans of originally the Japanese military” regulation, and discusses the structure of solution of political issue between Japan and R.O.C government.

**Keywords:** Motoharu Arima, the Reparation Problem of Taiwanese veterans of originally the Japanese military

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# 大仁學報第五十一期

中華民國 106 年 09 月出版

發行人：王駿發

編輯：大仁學報編輯委員會

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出版者：大仁科技大學

地址：屏東縣鹽埔鄉維新路 20 號

電話：08-7624002

傳真：08-7624509

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Tajen Journal, Tajen University  
20, Weixin Rd., Yanpu Township,  
Pingtung County 90741 Taiwan R.O.C.  
TEL: 08-7624002 FAX: 08-7624509  
ISSN: 1021-3724