



創新擬真圖像生成 於醫護學員胎心音判讀教學成果

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背景

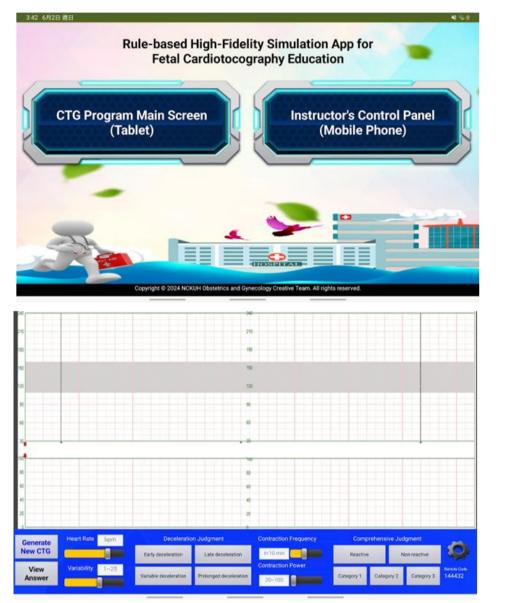
- 胎心音圖(CTG)是監測子宮與胎兒的核心工具。
- 胎心音由胎兒心律變化與子宮收縮動態交互而生。
- 痛點1:學員很難理解圖像特徵的生理內涵。
- 痛點2:判讀規則複雜、入門困難。
- 痛點3:圖像細微參數變化不易理解。
- 痛點4:傳統教學缺乏變化與互動。

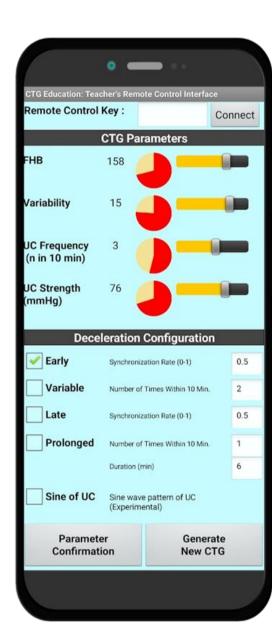
翻轉規則、創新APP、互動課程

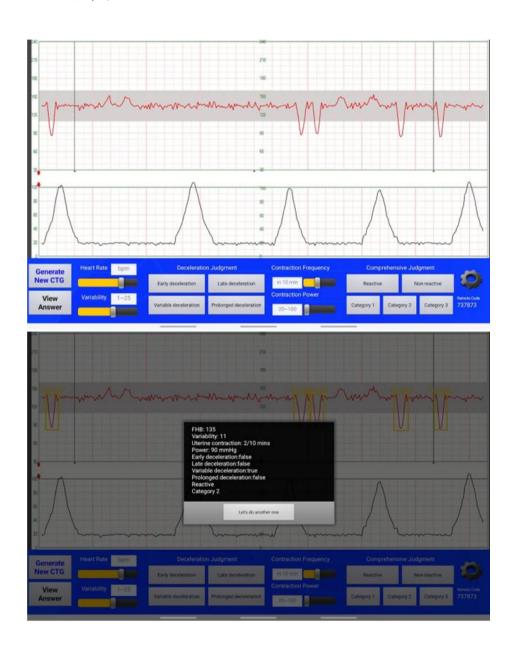


開發平台

- MIT App Inventor for Android •
- 數學、多媒體、遠距資通運用。
- Slido即時課程互動





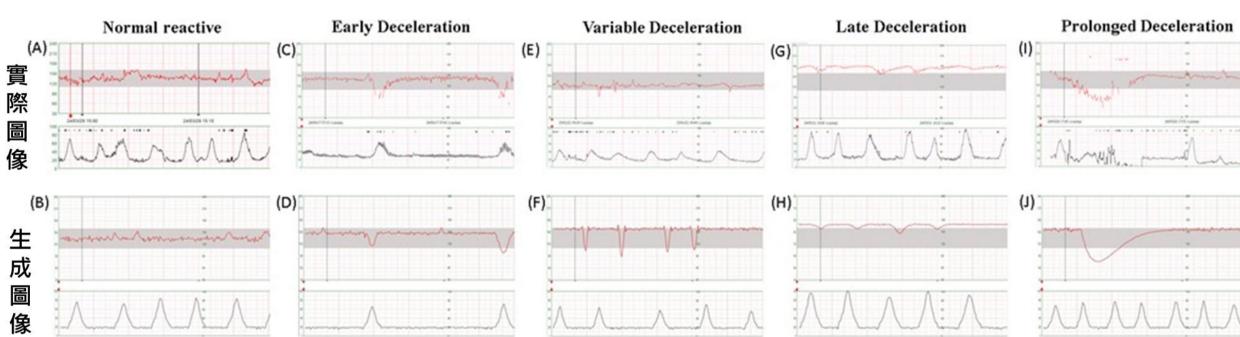




規則式自動 生成演算法

- 掌握所有圖像規律
- 臨床經驗
- 規則式、自動生成、方程式 f(x)

CTG pattern Mathematical formulas $y = 1 - \frac{(5(x-0.5))^4}{(5(x-0.5))^4 - 2(x-0.5)^2 + 1}$ Uterine Contraction Variable Deceleration (Good variability) Variable Deceleration (Poor variability) Early/Late Deceleration (Good variability) Early/Late Deceleration (Poor variability) $y = -0.05(5.4x - 2.7)^4 + 0.5(5.4x - 2.7)^2 - 1$ $y = -0.025(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ $y = -0.05(5.4x - 2.7)^4 + 0.5(5.4x - 2.7)^2 - 1$ $y = -0.025(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ $y = -0.025(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - $	用於生成模擬胎兒心電圖 (CTG	1.00	Tocography 1.25	
Uterine Contraction $y = 1 - \frac{1.25(4x-2)^2}{(4x-2)^2+1}$ $y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x-1.4)^4 + (2.8x-1.4)^2$ Variable Deceleration (Good variability) $y = 0.5(20x-10)^2/((20x-10)^2+20) - 0.42$ Early/Late Deceleration (Good variability) $y = -0.05(5.4x-2.7)^4 + 0.5(5.4x-2.7)^2 - 1$ Early/Late Deceleration (Poor variability) $y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x-1.4)^4 + (2.8x-1.4)^2$ $y = -1 $	CTG pattern		0.25	0.00
Variable Deceleration (Good variability) Variable Deceleration (Poor variability) Variable Deceleration (Poor variability) Early/Late Deceleration (Good variability) Early/Late Deceleration (Poor variability) Early/Late Deceleration (Poor variability) $y = -0.05(5.4x - 2.7)^4 + 0.5(5.4x - 2.7)^2 - 1$ Early/Late Deceleration (Poor variability) $y = -0.05(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ $y = -0.05(2.8x - 1.$	Acceleration	$y=1-rac{(5(x-0.5))}{(5(x-0.5))^4-2(x-0.5)^2+1}$	X-axis Variable Deceleration (Good variability)	X-axis Variable Deceleration (Poor variability)
Variable Deceleration (Good variability) $y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ $y = 0.5(20x - 10)^2/((20x - 10)^2 + 20) - 0.42$ Variable Deceleration (Poor variability) $y = -0.05(5.4x - 2.7)^4 + 0.5(5.4x - 2.7)^2 - 1$ Early/Late Deceleration (Good variability) $y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ Early/Late Deceleration (Poor variability) $y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ Prolonged Deceleration (Recovery) $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{1.25}$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{1.25}$	Uterine Contraction	$y=1-\frac{1.25(4x-2)^2}{(4x-2)^2+1}$	0.00 10 -0.25 20 -0.50 -0.75	0.25
Variable Deceleration (Poor variability) $y = 0.5(20x - 10)^2/((20x - 10)^2 + 20) - 0.42$ $y = -0.05(5.4x - 2.7)^4 + 0.5(5.4x - 2.7)^2 - 1$ Early/Late Deceleration (Good variability) $y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ $y = (0.7x - 1.34)^9x$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{(10x)^2}$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{(10x)^2}$	Variable Deceleration (Good variability)	$y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$	-1.25 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0	1.25 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0
Early/Late Deceleration (Good variability) $y = -0.05(5.4x - 2.7)^4 + 0.5(5.4x - 2.7)^2 - 1$ $y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ $y = (0.7x - 1.34)^9 x$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{4}$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{4}$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{4}$	Variable Deceleration (Poor variability)	$y = 0.5(20x - 10)^2/((20x - 10)^2 + 20) - 0.42$	0.25	0.4
Early/Late Deceleration (Poor variability) $y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$ $y = (0.7x - 1.34)^9 x$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{4}$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^2}{4}$	Early/Late Deceleration (Good variability)	$y = -0.05(5.4x - 2.7)^4 + 0.5(5.4x - 2.7)^2 - 1$	-0.75 -1.00	-0.4
Prolonged Deceleration (Recovery) $y = (0.7x - 1.34)^{9}x$ $y = -\frac{(10x)^{2}}{(10x)^{2}}$	Early/Late Deceleration (Poor variability)	$y = -1 - 0.25(2.8x - 1.4)^4 + (2.8x - 1.4)^2$	X-axis Prolonged Deceleration (Severe)	0.50 Prolonged Deceleration (Recovery)
$y = -\frac{(10a)}{(1a-1)a}$	Prolonged Deceleration (Recovery)	,	-0.25 -0.50 -0.75	0.50
Prolonged Deceleration (Severe) $(10x)^2 + 1$	Prolonged Deceleration (Severe)	$y=-rac{(10x)^2}{(10x)^2+1}$	0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0	0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0





教學進行方式 - 虚實混和訓練







教師掌握學習盲點





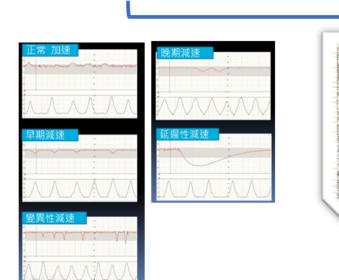


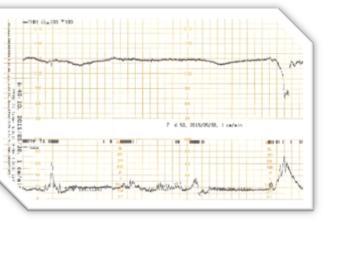














- 教學對象 · 醫學系五年級(234人)
 - 護理系三、四年級(105人)
- 統計區間 2021.9 ~ 2024.4

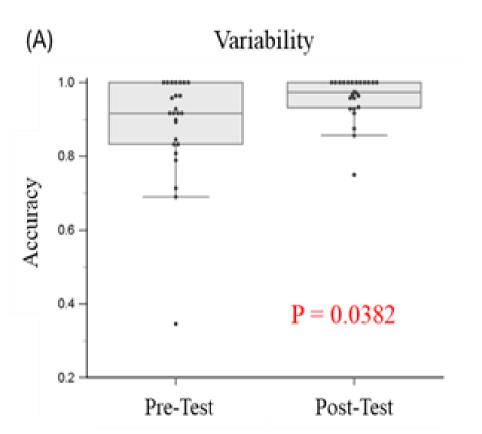
NST模擬教學參與者概況(2021-2023)

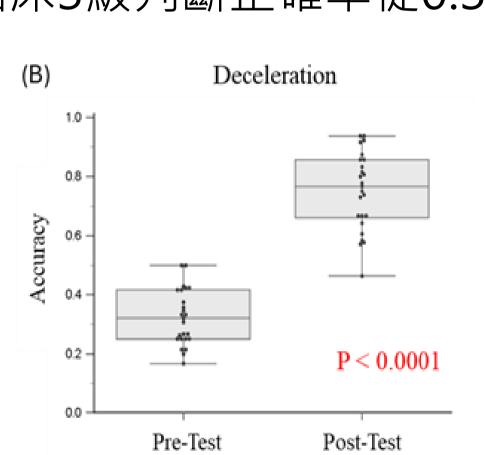
	Total(N=339)	2021		2022		2023	
		Clerk Students (N=84)	Nurse Student s (N=35)	fifth-year medical students (N=81)	third- year nursing students (N=38)	fifth-year medical students (N=69)	third-year nursing students (N=32)
Age(years)	21.8 (21~33)	22.3 (21~33)	21.2 (20~22)	22.4 (21~30)	21.1 (20~22)	22.4 (21~29)	21.4 (20~22)
Gender(%)							
Male	177(52.2%)	52(61.9%)	5(14.3%)	56(69.1%)	5(13.2%)	53(76.8%)	6(18.8%)
Female	162(47.8%)	32(38.1%)	30(85.7 %)	25(30.9%)	33(86.8 %)	16(23.2%)	26(81.2%)

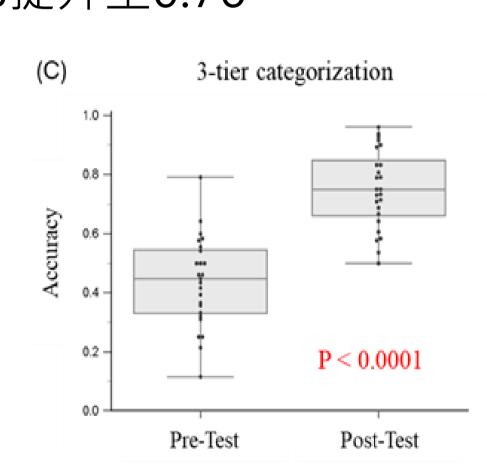


學習成效:課程後能力顯著提升,近住院醫師水準

- 變異性判讀正確率從0.8提升至0.97
- 減速型態判讀正確率從0.31提升至0.78
- WHO臨床3級判斷正確率從0.38提升至0.76









信心提升:學員判讀信心從1提升至4(P<0.0001)

Distribution of Confidence Levels (1-5) for Pre and Post Tests (Percentage) Clerk Students Nurse Students Post-Test 60 -50 -30 · 20 -Confidence Level (1-5)

參與者反饋

- **臨床導向**:貼近臨床的學習、方便依據臨床情況出情境做練習
- 即時模擬:直接有不同圖形可以教學,可增加判讀經驗
 - 增加互動:可以互動的學習,可以讓我們不再局限於安靜坐好聽課
- 即時回饋:即時模擬波形,可以即時反應作答,馬上知道對錯

結論

- CTG創新擬真圖像生成,可以實際應用於臨床教學,並顯著提升 醫學生和護理學生的CTG學習成效與**判讀信心!**
- 我們的教學嘗試為醫學教育提供了有效的補充,未來可以擴展教 學對象、持續導入資訊科技,發展個人化教學模組。