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台灣社會另類療法風險管理之專家系統

研究報告

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摘要

多元醫療資源運用是台灣社會民眾求醫過程之特色。中老年人因身體機能退化，且求助正規醫療不易有明顯療效，更易轉而求助補充及另類療法。本研究以中老年人罹患率高達 8.3% 之退化性關節炎為主，第一年論述分析發現，退化性關節炎隨著醫療主流論述而有轉變，1950 年代開始有關節炎名稱出現，主要以職業為其罹病原因如農人及礦工，1960 年代轉而以生活型態為主例如女性蹲跪於溪邊洗衣，至 1980 年代才與老化結合而成為退化性慢性病的一部份，至今進入 2000 年代，以遺傳成為主流，因此罹患之群體其年齡可能降低，藥商更發展簡易「關節年齡問卷」，鼓勵自我監測，退化性關節炎的預防論述因而生成。臺灣民間另類療法使用率高達 75.5%，經由傳統市集、旅遊、收音機、社會網絡關係前往特定場所而取得，越來越多經由直銷之推銷員而使用健康食品或養生食品，這是全球化風潮下引發，值得特別注意。比較各國及世界衛生組織所訂管理機制，應當關注在四個面向：(1) 制定國家政策、(2) 確保安全性、有效性與品質、(3) 強化另類療法的可及性包括價格及取得管道、(4) 確保另類療法提供者品質、提昇研究結果。台灣目前對於另類療法之管理屬於“容忍(Tolerant)”模式，觸犯法律前都屬於可接受之範疇，發展完整管理機制將面臨許多挑戰，由民眾使用經驗為基礎將是最好的開始，參

考世界衛生組織、美國及歐盟發展的指引手冊，本研究第三年發展的民眾指引手冊，經由使用另類療法民眾、公共衛生護士、醫師、藥師、及產官學專家，提供修訂意見完成定稿。也建議衛生署初步先與民間另類療法組織合作，由民間組織設定自我管理之標準與規範，篩選符合該標準的另類療法供應者，而後由國家認證制度授與其執業合法權源。

中文關鍵詞：另類療法、管理機制、指引手冊、退化性關節炎轉化

Abstract

Health care pluralism has become a norm in the health-seeking process among Taiwanese. With 8.3% prevalence rate of osteoarthritis, the middle aged dissatisfied with biomedicine and resorted to Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM). Numerous supplement and alternative therapies have emerged in recent years and the popularity comes with the image of naturalness. Through diverse paths including traditional markets, travel buses, radio talks and commercials, as well as gathering tour to specific practitioner through social and community networks, the public gain access to CAM. Direct selling of health foods and dietary supplements such as Glucosamine products has infiltrated into even very rural areas due to globalization. The phenomena need further investigation in the future. Based on the results of comparing and contrasting various regulation systems in the EU and the US as well as WHO, four domains should be included, (1) national policy, (2) ensuring safety, efficacy and quality, (3) accessibility, and (4) ensuring legitimacy of products and practitioners. Although four types of regulatory systems exist, including Monopolistics, Tolerant, Integrated, and Inclusive, Taiwan currently applies tolerant manner. This study explores the user experiences and opinions of related persons in order to develop a consumer guideline for proper use of CAM. Referenced to the guidelines developed by the NCCAM in the US, WHO, and Department of Health in UK, the Guideline developed also invites comments from medical professionals, including physicians, public health nurses, pharmacists, the academia, producers, and consumers themselves. In order to take the challenges to establish a better localized regulatory

system, we suggest DOH initially establishes the collaboration with NGO of CAM such as Chiropractic. The collaboration facilitates the establishment of setting criteria and standards for self-regulation CAM regimen, proper training and certification of CAM practitioners.

Keyword: Complementary & Alternative Medicine, regulatory system, Guidelines for proper use of CAM, transformation of osteoarthritis

前言

多元醫療資源運用是台灣社會民眾求醫過程之特色。近年來，在全球化擴張下，人口移動與訊息傳遞加速，使得各種補充與另類療法(CAM)充斥民眾求醫市場。中老年人因身體機能退化，且求助正規醫療不易有明顯療效，更易轉而求助另類療法。但另類療法的治療措施與副作用並不明確，因此消費者也面臨如何選擇適合與安全性醫療措施的挑戰。由於另類療法屬於醫學知識的新概念，且常因歸類困難、定義不清，造成管理上的困擾，目前並無明確的相關條例為依據，也未列入醫療管理之範疇，對民眾之健康安全無法提供確切的保障。

本研究的設計兼顧文化及社會結構面向，由使用者角度探討另類療法文化脈絡意涵且分析社會結構與另類療法之生產與再生產之關係，同時將消費者及供給面兩者之視野發展管理制度。擬以中老年人（55歲以上，並患有退化性關節炎之相關性疼痛）為樣本進行發展另類療法專家導引系統。

研究方法為質性研究法，根據理論性抽樣之原則，採持續性的比較分析法分析資料。第一年藉由論述分析(Discourse analysis)為主軸，蒐集與分析平面媒體與大眾健康保健書籍對於另類療法之論述，同時訪談不同角色－醫療專家、使用者、政策執行者等所接收到的另類療法風險資訊以及相關研究進行的論述基礎；並將所蒐集報章雜誌有關

另類療法之資料，與不同角色專家對於另類療法之論述，並進行比較其異同，初步建構在台灣適用的另類療法專家導引系統。

第二年，以焦點團體法了解中老年人另類療法於身體實踐的敘述故事 (narratives)，同時蒐集與分析歐美先進國家有關另類療法之相關資料與管理機制，並以以上二者資料為基礎，修正第一年所發展之另類療法專家導引系統。

第三年，以成員反應分析(member check)測試另類療法專家導引系統之信效度，測試之對象包括相關領域之專家與使用者。測試結果將發展另類療法導引手冊，同時將發展與建立適用於本土性另類療法模組，建構完整之老人群組專家導引系統管理模式。

本研究結果將建立另類療法專家導引系統，提供本土中老年人使用另類療法之指引，同時也提供臨床實務者—老人醫學科、家醫科、骨科、公共衛生等醫護人員醫療資源及另類療法照護服務之參考，其最終目標係提供政府單位發展與建立有效與安全的全面性管理機制，作為擬定另類療法相關政策之依據，進而提供民眾安全性與適用性。

材料與方法

研究設計以資料之信效度分析為主軸，包括導引手冊之評估及 AMES 管理模式之修正，分析專家與使用者對於老人另類療法導引手冊之適用性與可行性。

研究標的：建立以風險管理論述為主軸之 AMES 雛型，並發展完成初步的老人另類療法導引手冊。進行手冊的適用性研究。

調查方法與進行步驟：

1. 依照第一、二年的 AMES 可行性評估與比對歐美實例之結果，建立 AMES 初步的模型。並與老人另類療法風險與療效的論述進行交叉辨證(triangulations)，以檢驗(test)AMES 的完整度與正當性。並進行專家座談會檢驗 AMES 的缺點、改善方法與初步成本估算。
2. 專家團體(expert groups): 將邀請國內外專家數位，成員須涵蓋政府主管官員、國內外相關研究機構與大學資深研究人員、另類療法供給者團體、媒體與公平交易委員會代表等。專家座談並將檢驗老人另類療法導引手冊的內容、優缺點與其實施建議。
3. 以成員反應分析法(member check)檢定導引手冊之實行成效，以做為再版與再實施時修訂的標準。成員反應分析法是將導引手冊隨機分發到原前二年訪查的老人對象，由老人實地使用一個月。調查人員將於期間訪談受調老人使用情況，並回收老人使用的結

果。因為 AMES 模型下的導引手冊是一準評分系統，即老人依導引手冊進行選擇另類療法的決策計點。如能正確選擇則得分較高。

4. 風險溝通 (Risk Communication)：依成員反應分析與專家座談結果，重新提出老人另類療法風險管理的新論述，以座談會方式與媒體、官員及消費者進行對另類療法論述、管理決策、成本及社會正義的溝通。

資料收集步驟：

1. 導引手冊對象選擇：

專家 - 另類療法相關領域之專家。

使用者 - 由第二年研究所得使用另類療法之中老年人為對

象，招募自願參與討論者，由台北縣、桃園縣、台中市、彰化縣市、及宜蘭縣，各招募二到五個人。

2. 使用者之信效度評估：自由台北縣、桃園縣、台中市、彰化縣市、及宜蘭縣之里長、村長或衛生所公共衛生護理人員處協助邀請 55 歲以上之中老年人，共計 32 名(見附錄 5)，配合其作息時間安排參與 1.5~2 小時之訪談，填寫同意書後，選擇一個較安靜之場所，里(村)民活動中心，圍成一圈，輕鬆自然的交談，由研究者及研究助理擔任促進者角色，參加者皆會收到一本”另類療法導引手冊”，多鼓勵參與者分享閱讀這本衛教手冊

的經驗、想法，以二台錄音機錄下全程之內容，再轉譯成逐字稿，以修正導引手冊中之文字敘述與語意。

3. 評估手冊指引：有關“另類療法導引手冊”之評估參考

- (1) 是否可以了解導引手冊內的語意？
- (2) 內容的敘述是否正確而合適？
- (3) 內容是否切合消費者的需求？
- (4) 語句敘述的項目是否含糊不清？
- (5) 語句敘述是否涉及社會禁忌與愛好？
- (6) 語意是否產生暗示作用？
- (7) 語意是否超出受事者的知識與理解能力？
- (8) 是否可以了解導引手冊內的步驟？

是否可以按照導引手冊內的步驟執行？是否有哪些內容需要修正的？

依據第二年成果審查意見，加入問卷調查，研究材料與方法如下：

研究設計：以橫斷面問卷調查法，以結構式問卷(空白問卷附錄 1)，面對面訪談方式進行資料收集，研究對象以立意取樣方式，在台灣北、中、南、東四地區之社區民眾選取 55 歲以上中老年慢性退化性關節炎患者有使用另類療法者。

問卷設計，由研究者參考文獻及 96 年質性訪談研究成果與考量變項之相關因素而擬定台灣中老年人退化性關節炎另類療法使用調查問

卷。問卷包括：人口學特性、疾病史與尋求醫療方式、另類療法使用種類與經驗、使用效能與風險管理等四個主要部份。內容部份(一) 人口學特性：包括性別、年齡、停經史、婚姻狀況、居住地點、居住狀況、教育狀況、宗教信仰、家庭月平均收入、職業等(二) 疾病史與尋求醫療方式：包括疼痛部位、時間、看醫生、手術經驗、藥物使用、近三十天內疼痛現象、疼痛次數、尋求醫療方式等(三) 另類療法使用種類與經驗：另類療法依使用方法之不同分為保健食品與非保健食品兩大類，分別包括其使用目的、種類、資訊來源、使用療法來源、副作用認識、花費等(四) 另類療法使用效能評估：由使用者依最有幫助的療法自行評估改善關節疼痛情形，採四分量表分數越高表效果越好，分數越低表效果越差。研究工具之信效度，

在信度方面採用 Cronbach' s α 係數來檢定，Cronbach' s α 值介於 .75-.80 之間，在效度方面，採專家效度檢定(骨科醫生、復健科醫師、護理師、中醫師、藥師等五人)。資料收集於 97 年 1 月 15 日至 97 年 11 月 15 日之間，在執行第三年研究計劃發展與測試另類療法專家導引手冊之同時，同步以立意取樣與滾雪球方式邀請合於選樣條件之受訪者，由研究主持人與七位參與研究之研究人員進行問卷資料收集，所有資料收集者，訪視前皆接受過訪談訓練，各訪談員向個案說明研究目的與取得參予研究同意書後，由訪談員以一對一方式收

集資料完成問卷。五、資料處理與統計分析方法

將問卷所得資料編碼後鍵入資料庫，採用 SPSS 13.0 中文套裝軟體來進行統計分析，主要分析與比較另類療法使用情形及其相關因素。描述性統計以百分率、平均值、次數分佈、標準差來描述社會人口學、另類療法使用現況、風險管理與成效。

資料來源(N=272)

地區	數目	百分比
北部地區 (台北市、台北縣、桃園縣)	90	33.08
中部地區 (台中市、台中縣、彰化市、彰化縣)	112	41.17
南部地區 (台南市、高雄市)	38	13.97
東部地區 (宜蘭縣、台東市、台東縣)	32	11.76
總計	272	100.00

結果

依據第二年成果審查意見，加入問卷調查(空白問卷附錄 1)，於台北,桃園,宜蘭,台中,台南,高雄等地進行，共回收 272 份問卷，由於採個別訪談方式，故問卷回收率達 100% 研究結果分述如下：

一、受訪者基本資料

由基本資料顯示共有 272 位受訪者，以女性為多數有 201 人(73.9%)；女性已停經者居多有 179 人(94.71%)；所有受訪者年齡平均為 69.51 ± 10.58 歲，年齡分佈以 65-75 歲為多數有 102 人(37.92%)，其次為 75 歲以上有 90 人(33.46%)；已婚者佔多數有 200 人(77.22%)；居住地區以縣市地區為最多有 171 人(63.1%)；並與子女同住者佔大部份有 189 人(70.79%)；教育程度以國小者為最多有 103 人(38.01%)，次之為未受教育者有 86 人(31.73%)；宗教信仰以佛教者居多有 98 人(37.55%)，次之為道教者有 91 人(34.77%)；家庭平均收入以 4 萬元以上者為最多有 88 人(36.21%)，職業以目前無工作(或退休)為多數有 131 人(38.7%)，其次是家管有 98 人(36.43%)(表一)。

二、使用者疾病史之分佈

由受訪者疾病史與尋求治療之分布：疼痛部位以膝關節疼痛佔大數有 190 人(94.53%)，其中以雙膝疼痛有 138 人(74.59%)，疼痛時間平均

為 7.25 ± 7.7 年，有三分之二以上之受訪者自覺關節最疼痛(0-10 分量表)達 4 分以上，疼痛分數平均為 6.13 ± 2.63 分。近一年內有 159 人(80.3%) 以上看醫生，有 163 人(81.5%)未接受手術，有 167 人(83.08%)使用藥物，且以口服止痛藥為最多 101 人(60.47%)。其中有 142 人(77.59%)感覺最近三十天會疼痛，而疼痛頻率為每天發生有 63 人(38.65%)。受訪者認為引起關節疼痛的因素以老化身體為多數有 202 人(74.26%)，其次為過度操勞有 129 人(47.43%)(表 2-1)。

三、使用另類療法之型態

保健食品使用方面，有近九成以上的受訪者因關節疼痛選擇使用保健食品，有 216 人(86.4%)(表 3-1)。受訪者因關節疼痛選擇使用保健食品以維骨力最多有 187 人(77.92%)、次之為維他命(包含善存或銀寶)有 112 人(46.67%)(表 3-2)。受訪者目前定時服用保健食品種類以維骨力最多有 151 人(63.98%)、維他命(包含善存或銀寶)次之有 95 人(40.48%)(表 3-3)

非保健食品使用方面，有近九成以上的受訪者 239 人因關節疼痛選擇使用非保健食品有 209 人(87.45%)，僅有少數 30 人(12.55%)未使用(表 3-4)。受訪者因關節疼痛選擇使用非保健食品種類以貼膏藥布、敷料有 163 人(67.08%)最多，規律運動有 123 人(50.62%)次之，第三為塗抹軟膏有 75 人(30.86%)(表 3-5)。受訪者目前定時使用非

保健食品種類以規律運動最多有 116 人(47.74%)、貼膏藥布、敷料次之有 104 人(42.8%)(表 3-6)。

四、使用目的

保健食品方面：241 名受訪者服用保健食品之目的以強化骨質 168 人(69.71%)居多，其次改善身體酸痛不適 141 人(58.51%)，第三為補充營養 67 人(27.8%)者(表 4-1)。非保健食品方面：243 名受訪者使用非保健食品之目的以可治酸痛 128 人(52.67%)人為最多，可活絡筋骨 96 人(39.51%)人次之，第三為治療方式溫和 65 人(26.75%)者(表 4-2)。

五、保健食品資訊來源與花費

242 名受訪者之資訊來源以家人 107 人(44.21%)居多，西醫師 99 人(40.71%)次之，親友 80 人(33.05%)居三(表 5-1)。240 名受訪者其保健食品購買地點以藥房 117 人(48.75%)居多，其次西醫院或診所 73 人(30.42%)，第三為國外帶回 40 人(16.39%)(表 5-2)。238 名受訪者其保健食品來源以家人購買 126 人(52.94%)居多，次之為自行購買 117 人(49.16%)，親戚、朋友購買 33 人(13.87%)居三(表 5-3)。214 名受訪者其選購保健食品最關心事項之排序以保健食品之效果 168 人(78.5%)為重要，其他病人使用經驗 53 人(24.77%)為次之，傷害 33 人(15.42%)居三(表 5-4)。230 名受訪者其選購保健食品花費排序

為 4000 元以上 93 人(40.43%)為多數，3001-4000 元 38 人(16.52%)次之，第三為 500 元以下 11 人(4.78%)(表 5-5)。

六、非保健食品資訊來源與花費

近半數的受訪者其非保健食品相關資訊來源大多是以個人的保健常識和使用經驗為主有 109 人(44.49%)居多，其次親友有 67 人(27.35%)，家人 62 人(25.31%)居三(表 6-1)。八成以上的受訪者其選購非保健食品最關心事項之排序以非保健食品之效果認為最重要有 200 人(81.97%)佔多數，其他病人使用經驗 53 人(21.72%)次之，非保健食品之傷害 34 人(13.93%)居三(表 6-2)。236 名受訪者其選購非保健食品花費排序以 500 元以下有 89 人(37.71%)最多，1001-1500 元有 40 人(16.95%)次之，501-1000 元有 36 人(15.95%)居三(表 6-3)。

七、對副作用之認識

保健食品方面:受訪者有 227 人(93.42%)服用保健食品後無副作用(表 7-1)。受訪者使用前，對保健食品副作用之認識表示不清楚 118 人(52.68%)最多，不知道 68 人(30.36%)次之，僅有少數者知道佔 38 人(16.96%)人(表 7-2)。

非保健食品方面:受訪者有 105 人(84.71%)使用非保健食品後無副作用(表 7-3)。234 名受訪者使用前，對非保健食品副作用之認識表示

不知道有 108 人(46.15%)為多，不清楚 75 人(32.05%)次之，僅有少數者知道 51 人(21.79%)(表 7-4)。

八、保健食品使用效能評估

受訪者自認對改善關節疼痛最有幫助的保健食品種類以維骨力最多有 146 人(67.28%)、次之為維他命(包含善存或銀寶)有 20 人(9.22%)(表 8-1)。受訪者自認對改善關節疼痛最有幫助的保健食品使用時間平均為 2.74 ± 3.11 年(表 8-2)。自認對最有幫助的保健食品改善關節疼痛情形(1-4 分量表)平均為 2.84 ± 0.62 分(表 8-3)。受訪者自認對最有幫助的保健食品改善關節疼痛程度分佈以有點幫助為多(3 分)有 137 人(59.31%)，其次為沒改變的有 65 人(28.14%)(表 8-4)。

九、非保健食品使用效能評估

229 名受訪者自認對改善關節疼痛最有幫助的非保健食品種類，以規律運動有 64 人(27.98%)為多數，貼膏藥布、敷料有 59 人(25.76%)次之，第三分別為針灸與冷熱敷各佔 16 人(6.99%)(表 9-1)。受訪者自認對改善關節疼痛最有幫助的非保健食品使用時間平均為 4.93 ± 6.95 年(表 9-2)。受訪者自認對最有幫助的非保健食品改善關節疼痛情形(1-4 分量表)平均為 3.06 ± 0.54 年(表 9-3)。235 名受訪者，自認對最有幫助的非保健食品改善關節疼痛程度分佈以有點幫助(3 分)

為最多有 166 人(70.64%)，很有幫助(4 分)有 41 人(17.45%)次之(表 9-4)。

十、最有幫助保健食品效能評估

依性別來看，受訪者自覺維骨力是最有幫助的保健食品，其中以女性患者居多有 109 人，其使用時間平均為 2.43 ± 2.5 年，女性受訪者自覺維骨力對疾病症狀改善有點幫助有 69 人(63.30%)，自覺症狀沒改變有 30 人(27.52%) (表 10-1)。依受訪者年齡來看，自覺維骨力是最有幫助的保健食品，其中受訪者以 ≥ 65 歲患者居多有 109 人，其使用時間平均為 3.02 ± 3.01 年，其自覺維骨力對疾病症狀改善有點幫助有 59 人(60.82%)最多，自覺症狀沒改變有 29 人(29.90%)(表 10-2)。依受訪者居住地區看，自覺維骨力是最有幫助的保健食品，其中受訪者以居住縣市者為多有 99 人，其使用時間平均為 2.56 ± 2.78 年，其自覺維骨力對疾病症狀改善有點幫助有 52 人(53.61%)居多，自覺症狀沒改變有 36 人(37.11%)(表 10-3)。依使用時間來看，自覺維骨力是最有幫助的保健食品，其中受訪者以超過一年者居多有 103 人，其使用時間平均為 3.47 ± 2.86 年，其自覺維骨力對疾病症狀改善有點幫助有 67 人(66.34%)居多，自覺症狀沒改變有 24 人(23.76%)(表 10-4)。服用保健食品與症狀改善之關係由表 10-5 看出是否服用維骨力對症狀改善有相關性($P \leq 0.05$)，但是否服用維他命

與鈣片對症狀改善未呈相關性。

十一、最有幫助非保健食品效能評估

依性別來看，受訪者自覺規律性運動是最有幫助的非保健食品，其中以女性患者居多有 43 人，其使用時間平均為 43 ± 6.58 年，女性受訪者自覺規律性運動對疾病症狀改善有點幫助 31 人(70.45%)，相當有幫助者 10 人(22.73%) (表 11-1)。依年齡來看，受訪者亦自覺規律運動是最有幫助的非保健食品，其中受訪者以 ≥ 65 歲患者居多有 51 人，其使用時間平均為 7.74 ± 6.95 年，其自覺規律運動對疾病症狀改善有點幫助有 36 人(69.23%)居多，自覺症狀相當有幫助者有 29 人(29.90%)(表 11-2)。依受訪者居住地區看，自覺規律運動是最有幫助的非保健食品，其中以居住都市者居多有 44 人，其使用時間平均為 7.4 ± 7.51 年，其自覺規律運動對疾病症狀改善有點幫助有 32 人(68.09%)居多，自覺症狀沒改變有 11 人(23.4%)(表 11-3)。依使用時間來看，受訪者自覺規律運動是最有幫助的非保健食品，其使用時間以 < 5 年者居多有 34 人，其平均使用時間為 11.37 ± 6.31 年，其自覺規律運動對疾病症狀改善有點幫助有 24 人(70.59%)居多，自覺改善症狀相當有幫助者佔 8 人(23.53%)次之(表 11-4)。使用非保健食品與症狀改善之關係由表 11-5 看出是否規律運動與使用貼膏藥與敷料者對症狀改善未呈相關性。

2006/10/16 衛生署發出新聞稿指出其對民俗療法管理之說明如下，「按所謂醫療行為，係指以治療或預防人體疾病、傷害或殘缺為目的，所為之診察、診斷及治療；或基於診察、診斷結果，以治療為目的，所為之處方、用藥、施術或處置等行為的全部或一部之總稱。這些行為均係具有學理基礎，經過多年反覆實施，藉由科學驗證結果，對多數人具有普遍性可達到治療效果。所以該等行為需由透過專業養成訓練、並經國家考試取得證照之醫事人員始得執行。故舉凡任何民俗療法，如涉及診斷、處置與治療等行為，未取得合法醫事人員資格之執行民俗療法人員，則構成違反醫師法第 28 條規定（即密醫），本署及各直轄市、縣（市）衛生主管機關，均會積極稽查，依法移送司法機關刑事追訴，可處六個月以上五年以下有期徒刑，得併科新臺幣 30 萬元以上 150 萬元以下罰金。

坊間所謂民俗療法，舉凡刮痧、拔罐、神符、香灰等，民眾大多基於經由口耳相傳之經驗與文化上之原因而採用。整體而言，這些行為所依據的學理基礎、針對的適應症、施行之方法與施行後之療效等，目前並無任何科學性之研究證實有臨床療效。在尊重文化及實證不足之情形下，本署並未將該等所謂民俗療法比照一般醫療行為加以管理，即未要求必須由透過專業養成訓練、並經國家考試取得證照之

醫事人員才可執行。但執行民俗療法之人員與機構，如以廣告方式宣稱其行為具有療效或引用不相關之醫學報告附會佐證、誇大渲染以招徠病人，則本署仍將依違反醫療法第 84 條「非醫療機構不得為醫療廣告」之規定，按醫療法第 103 條第 1 項規定，處新臺幣 5 萬元以上 25 萬元以上罰鍰；廣告內容如涉及欺罔不實或妨礙交易秩序，並得依照其他相關法律處罰。

此外，坊間執行所謂民俗療法之人員，如果於執行之過程因學識技能不足，而造成施治民眾之傷害或死亡，除應負民事上之賠償責任外，並可能承擔刑事上業務過失之刑事責任。」

此段文字顯示台灣目前管理制度為「Tolerant」模式，並未有國家政策整體規劃進行積極管理，當然積極管理的必要性似乎尚未得到肯定，然而全球化風潮，促使更多非本土的另類療法參雜進入本土另類療法中，例如許多直銷之健康食品及養生食品，更增加管理困難的挑戰。

另類療法之效益與風險

分析文獻以及個案使用各類另類療法之效益與風險比較表如下：

	Process/Methods	Benefits	Risks	Advance Suggestions
針灸 Acupuncture	針灸法是傳統的中醫治療疾病的手段之一，由中醫師視病人情況決定以細針刺激身體某幾個穴位。將疾病視為身體內外「氣」的不平衡，因此藉由針灸來維持經絡的平衡。	針灸目前有實證效果的部分是治療慢性下背痛、頸痛等、戒菸、偏頭痛、經痛等。	視病人個別性體質之差異，針灸治療的方式及個人感受的治療經驗而定 ¹ 。插針後會有輕微的出血、血腫、昏睡、噁心感等異樣感，較嚴重者會有頭痛、癢、甚至氣胸的可能 ^{2,3} 。美國NIH宣稱針灸的副作用是最低的，但是仍有發生的案例 ⁴ 。	1. 當決定使用針灸時，先瞭解實證療效與安全性，使用者在接受治療前應告知醫師目前有使用相關針灸治療。 2. 與保險公司確認有無給付針灸治療費用。 3. 仔細在選擇輔助及另類療法時，並建議使用者可以事先與治療醫師討論。
脊椎按摩 Chiropractic	脊椎按摩療法是用手矯正的方式將脊椎拉直，以舒緩緊繃壓縮的神經。正確排列的脊椎可以刺激全身，並且讓身體恢復自然的節奏。	脊椎按摩法可以短暫提供疼痛舒緩與增加脊椎的活動度，舒緩急性或慢性的頸部疼痛，已有證據顯示可以舒緩下背痛、經痛與頭痛。	有研究指出可能造成硬膜脊膜撕裂 ⁵ 、動脈剝離、半身不遂，疼痛加劇 ⁶ 、僵硬、脊椎動脈玻璃、嚴重者可能中風 ⁷ 。研究比較安慰療法與脊椎按摩法之間風險的差異，結果發現沒有明顯差異 ¹⁰ 。	1. 建議醫師若要考慮使用脊椎按摩時，可以事前與脊椎治療專業治療人員諮詢討論。 2. 瞭解脊椎治療者的專業認證。 3. 使用者可事前確認保險範圍。
順勢療法 Homeopathy	使用順勢療法的精神是相信所有生物都有一種與生	適用於過敏、流行性感冒、未有明確診斷但感覺身體	通常劑量非常小、風險低，但可能會因錯誤的劑量或濃	1. 建議醫師若要考慮使用順勢療法時，可以事前

	<p>俱來的自癒能力，這是一種天賦的自我修護及調節能力。採用極低侵犯性的方法/劑量及全無毒性的療劑，來平衡體內的失調、增進體質、強化身體免疫功能的形式下來減輕症狀所帶來的不適。</p>	<p>不舒服者、預後不佳之慢性疾病、不喜歡使用藥物者、反覆發生急性病者。</p>	<p>度而形成傷害。 慎重考慮順勢療法治療者的專業性。</p>	<p>與順勢療法專業治療人員諮詢討論。</p>
<p>草藥治療 Herbal Medicine</p>	<p>通常是食品補充的形式，經由提煉、濃縮的膠囊、藥水、粉末等。</p>	<p>對需要飲食補充者有益、效用很廣、可用以對用藥過敏者配方的替代使用。</p>	<p>草藥的成份量不單純，雖然天然不表示必然無潛在的副作用，可能與其他用藥產生副作用，增加或減少用藥成效，對於懷孕、哺乳母親、小孩或老人的安全性尚未被證實。曾有證據顯示部份草藥商的製造過程與準備方式不周，造成食用者的傷害。</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 對於懷孕、哺乳母親、小孩、老年人使用時需小心注意。若有肝不適或嚴重健康問題時，應優先尋找醫師診治。 2. 若是產品標示有「治療效果」,通常是不實的且違法的，應避免服用。
<p>營養補充療法 Dietary Supplements</p>	<p>內服的營養食品，可能是濃縮的、藥粉、藥水、膠囊、錠劑等形式，內容可能是維生素、胺基酸、礦物質、草藥、組織胺等。</p>	<p>可以提供於必要營養、維生素、礦物質給大部分的人，尤其對老年人因老化的營養不足時使用。</p>	<p>與其他藥物一起服用時，可能潛在風險，如：某些營養補充劑成份含有 coumadin, ginkgo biloba, aspirin, and vitamin E, 可能會使凝血功</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 在服用營養補充劑之前，可以跟健康專業人員諮詢意見。 2. 使用者與醫師要互相合作，擬定合適的健康計

			<p>能改變，造成內部出血或中風。通常手術前後不建議服用飲食補充劑，服用過多的營養補充劑可能對健康有危害。</p>	<p>畫。</p> <p>3. 服用營養補充劑前，可以對於成份與內容作瞭解，並與有相關知識或經驗的人員討論。</p> <p>4. 若是產品標示有「治療效果」通常是無實的且違法的，應避免服用。</p>
<p>芳香療法 Aromatherapy</p>	<p>主要以植物精油為治療基礎，以按摩身體的方式、沐浴、或冷壓皮膚，可以藉由按摩或直接吸入的方式達成治療的效果。</p>	<p>可以舒緩壓力與焦慮，亦可輔助用於加護病房、心臟手術、緩和醫療等醫療單位之照護。</p> <p>已有研究證實使用芳香療法的長期效益，包括心理上的安適感並可舒緩憂鬱¹³。</p>	<p>部份天然精油內容可能對身體非預期的影響，如：薰衣草精油、茶樹精油可能造成青春期男性乳血症¹¹。未稀釋的精油可能會造成皮膚不適。關於使用芳香療法副作用的報告是少的，目前僅有使用芳香療法期間感到消化不良的少數案例¹²。</p>	<p>1. 目前對於實證研究上尚缺乏更大樣本數與長時間的研究證實結合芳香療法的療效¹²。</p>
<p>按摩療法 Massage</p>	<p>按摩可以放鬆脊椎周圍的肌肉和肌腱，緩解脊椎的壓力並調整脊椎。也可以舒展脊椎，以釋放出脊柱的每塊脊椎骨間具緩衝功能的膠</p>	<p>通常用於促進放鬆，治療肌肉酸痛的情況以及舒緩焦慮。</p>	<p>研究結果發現按摩模式安全，任何的副作用是暫時或是溫和的。¹³</p>	<p>1. 目前對於按摩是否能減輕疼痛尚無定論，因為研究採用的治療不一致，或外在影響因素存在¹³。</p>

<p>整骨療法 Osteopathy</p>	<p>狀態（椎間盤）中的壓力。通常會搭配芳香療法一起使用。</p> <p>整骨療法和整脊術有點類似，認為人體由骨骼開始發育，骨骼肌肉系統影響了人體的自癒能力，透過調整骨骼肌肉可以恢復人體自癒能力維持健康並遠離疾病。治療方式可意識透過按摩來舒緩僵硬的肌肉、增加關節的活動度，有時亦可與整脊療法搭配使用。</p>	<p>可用於治療下背痛、頸痛、或是與經痛、頭痛有關連的下背痛。</p>	<p>研究比較安慰療法與整骨療法之問風險的差異，結果發現沒有明顯差異¹⁰。若是由專業訓練治療人員進行整骨或整骨療法，則風險是少的。¹³</p>	<p>1. 建議醫師若要考慮使用順勢療法時，可以事前與順勢療法專業治療人員諮詢討論。</p> <p>2. 瞭解整骨治療者的專業認證。</p> <p>3. 使用者可事前確認保險範圍。</p>
<p>氣功 Qi Gong</p>	<p>氣功是配合運動、冥想、調整呼吸來促進體內氣血的運行，並強化免疫功能。</p>	<p>增加氣血循環可以加強免疫功能</p>	<p>一般而言，氣功的風險極少的。</p>	<p>無特殊建議。</p>

各國另類療法管理機制

歐盟委員會(Council of Europe)在 1999 年通過非傳統療法議案，
並指出

- 順勢療法(Homeopathy)是與其他四種另類療法同樣有效。
- 不同種類的醫療方法應並存且互補。

1997 年歐洲議會(The European Parliament)決議歐盟在經過必要的研究後承認非傳統醫療方法並且研究非傳統療法的安全性以及療效。

世界衛生組織於 2002 年五月發表 CAM 療法政策建議各會員國必須：

- 建立規範以及 T/CAM 醫療人員的執照
- 承認 T/CAM 人員在醫療上的地位
- 提升 T/CAM 人員的技能
- 建立常用 T/CAM 療法的指導方針
- 增加或加強 T/CAM 組織的功效
- 加強 T/CAM 人員與其他療法人員之間的合作

葡萄牙

葡萄牙議會於 2003 年 7 月 16 日推過法案承認針灸、順勢療法
(Homeopathy)、整骨(osteopathy)、自然療法(naturopathy)、植物療法

(phytotherapy) 與脊椎按摩療法(chiropractice)。葡萄牙國民可以自由選擇療法並開始制定法規管理執業人員。

挪威

挪威的順勢醫療協會已向挪威的衛生單位(Norwegian Ministry of Health)申請法律上的認可。挪威政府和議會於 2004 開放另類療法人員的登記註冊，並由另類療法人員自治管理。

愛爾蘭

Irish Society for Homeopaths (ISH)正致力於取得在愛爾蘭的合法地位，愛爾蘭的衛生單位在 2002 的報告中指出可能開放某些 CAM 療法註冊，報告中也註明 CAM 療法應盡快發展取得註冊。

荷蘭

自 1993 年荷蘭開放由不是由醫師執行的 CAM 療法，現在荷蘭政府正準備制定 CAM 規範，在 2003 年 Nederlandse Vereniging van klassiek Homeopathen (NVKH)向荷蘭政府申請法律上的認可。

德國

德國政府於 1939 年開放並規範由非醫師所從事的 CAM 醫療行為。

比利時

最近比利時正立法使包括順勢療法等四種另類療法取得法律上的認可。

丹麥

丹麥議會在 2003 決議通過設立非醫師的 CAM 人員註冊規範。並於 2004 年 6 月開始實施

瑞典

瑞典政府已決定建立 CAM 人員的註冊，在 2004 年給予 3 百萬瑞典克朗(超過€300000)，2005 與 2006 給予 2 佰萬瑞典克朗作為建立 CAM 人員登記之用。

英國

在 2000 年英國上議院建議在針灸與藥草療法(herbal medicine)人員取得法律上的認可之後，順勢療法也應獲得法律上的認可。而英國 University of Westminster 與 University of Central Lancashire 在大學課程中有順勢療法的實習課程。

比較分析各國管理制度及法令制定如下表：

各國管理另類療法之機制整理與比較

國家	管理制度	優	缺
中國	<p>傳統與輔助及另類療法整合型管理</p> <p>1949年該國憲法中包含傳統醫學政策，設有國家中醫藥管理局，並有傳統醫學中心，因此在WHO中，並列為整合管理。法律承認傳統醫學的地位，有傳統醫學高等教育、專門的傳統醫學管理部門、有明確的傳統醫藥產業和法規，健康保險包括傳統醫學的治療和藥品，並有專門的傳統醫學醫院、研究所及大學</p>	<p>由中央統一制法、設局、教學、醫療等全面管理，有助於統傳醫學的發展。</p>	
美國	<p>聯邦、州、民間組織—分散型管理</p> <p>1. 聯邦級單位負責：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 白宮輔助與替代醫學醫政委員會 (White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy)，負責補充替代醫學的政策方針，提供立法和行政管理上的建議和提案； ➢ NIH下成立國立輔助及替代醫療中心 (NCCAM) 進行另類療法科學研究； ➢ 食品醫藥管理處 (Food and Drug Administration) 負責另類療法藥品(上市前)或健康食品(上市後)安全性主要由該機構所執掌。 ➢ 另類療法執業者的相關規定，制度包含建立教育體系、證照制度、實施專業訓練及保險支付制度等方式； <p>2. 州、民間組織級層面負責：</p> <p>主要由各個民間組織認證制度進行考核與評估另類療法執業者之能力，執業執照則依據各州州政府之規定</p>	<p>美國各州民情不同，採分散型管理輔助及另類療法，由聯邦制定另類療法政策及相關研究與管理辦法有其原則性指引。再由各州或民間組織視民情文化決定管理辦法，對幅員遼闊的國家而言有其長處。</p>	<p>另類療法種類繁多，交由各州自訂之管理辦法均不同，可能良莠不齊。</p>


	取得。		
英國	<p>Department of Health 集中型管理</p> <p>1982年，Department of Health 成立英國輔助醫療研究委員會 (The British Research Council of Complementary Medicines) 負責促進 CAM 使用效益。目前設有輔助及另類醫療健康醫學中心提供 CAM 的服務，允許不具醫師資格者執行輔助及另類療法，但是只有服務於公立醫療照護機構 (National Health Service Hospitals) 的醫師，才可申請給付 NHS (National Health Service) 所規定的服務項目 (含輔助及另類療法)，一般而言，社會保險並不給付另類療法治療，除另外部份 homeopathy, osteopathy, herbalism, acupuncture, and naturopathy 例外。</p>	<p>由統一單位下制定管理制度，包含管理教育、研究調查、保險等，對於另類療法的合法途徑取得較有成效。</p>	<p>另類療法種類繁多，若要取得合法途徑勢必需調整其中央標準的依據，如實證證據等，此與眾多另類療法的長調有衝突，可能造成部份另類療法因而地下化；另一方面，中央對於民情的瞭解途徑單一化，對於另類療法的發展有限制。</p>
德國	<p>德國聯邦政府研究與科技部門 (Federal German Ministry of Research and Technology) 自 1992 年起，與 University of Witten/Herdecke 共同合作關於 CAM 之研究。管理另類療法的制度採領有醫師執照 (licensed medical practitioners) 者均可執行輔助及另類療法，在其醫學院校設有輔助及另類療法的相關課程。</p>	<p>由中間與學術合作的模式是一個值得參考的辦法。</p>	<p>除研發、證照核發之外，其他對於另類療法的管理制度尚不完整。</p>
法國	<p>僅允許取得另類療法資格 (doctors with a particular type of practice, MEP) 之醫師執行，其他均不允許。坊間仍有不少未具執照的另類療法執行者及對抗療法醫師佐以使用另類療法，因此該國考量放鬆職業標準。</p>	<p>以證照制度管理另類療法之職業，有其合法性的管理。</p>	<p>標準的制定與該國國民情尚有一段差距，反而有許多地下化的另類療法，管理不易。</p>


日本	<p>僅具醫師資格能執行醫療兼漢醫 (Kampo medicine)，採證照制度、每五年需更新；藥劑法規定有資格的藥師能提供傳統醫療 (TM) 的服務，未具醫師資格而從事按摩、指壓或針灸業務者，必須參加相關的國家考試，取得厚生省 (the Minister of Health and Welfare) 發給的執照，應考資格必須在厚生省認可的訓練機構或文部省 (the Minister of Education, Science and Culture) 認可之學校修習三年以上的課程</p>	<p>該國國情與本國民情相似，其對於另類療法的教育與職業的辦法可以參考。採教育及國家考試的辦法，對於另類療法的維護與執行有其可行性。</p>	<p>對於另類療法的管理與研發、保險給付尚未見相關規定。</p>
<p>1. 由以上各國的情況，對照國內發展輔助及另類療法的機制，因為國內已設有中醫藥管理委員會，或是中醫與輔助及另類療法整合管理，或許是一個可以考慮的方向。國內正在討論對於中醫藥管理委員會的組織改造，是否可以建議納入輔助及另類療法管理架構。</p> <p>2. 另一方面，若由中央單位輔導，結合民間組織資源協助辦理專業認證，能有效結合現有資源，但此方面仍需進一步研究此可行性。</p> <p>3. 先行發展輔助及另類療法民眾指引及專家指引，將試行結果作為是否將輔助及另類療法與中醫藥合併管理之參考。</p>			


以上國際相關資料收集與聯絡訊息請見聯合國傳統醫學與負責人聯絡平台(附錄 6)


國內另類療法相關管理法則

現今民眾服用或者外用物品之管理，已有藥事法，健康食品管理法，食品管理法，及醫療器材管理法等保障，下面列出管理規範之標識內涵，以作為民眾分辨合法產品之依據。

分類	法源	定義	標示的規定	許可證字號標示 (民眾可藉由藥品許可證 字號辨認藥品種類)	查詢系統	相關標章
醫藥類	藥事法	<p>第6條：藥品，係指左列各款之一之原料藥及製劑：</p> <p>一、載於中華藥典或經中央衛生主管機關認定之其他各國藥典、公定之國家處方集，或各該補充典籍之藥品。</p> <p>二、未載於前款，但使用於診斷、治療、減輕或預防人類疾病之藥品。</p> <p>三、其他足以影響人類身體結構及生理機能之藥品。</p> <p>四、用以配製前三款所列之藥品。</p>	<p>第75條： 藥物之標籤、仿單或包裝，應依核准，分別刊載左列事項：</p> <p>一、廠商名稱及地址。</p> <p>二、品名及許可證字號。</p> <p>三、批號。</p> <p>四、製造日期及有效期間或保存期限。</p> <p>五、主要成分含量、用量及用法。</p> <p>六、主治效能、性能或適應症。</p> <p>七、副作用、禁忌及其他注意事項。</p> <p>八、其他依規定應刊載事項。</p> <p>前項第四款經中央衛生主管機關明令公告免予刊載者，不在此限。</p>	<p>1) 衛生署核准製造的成藥：「衛署成製字第○○○○○號」及「內衛成製字第○○○○○號」</p> <p>2) 衛生署核准輸入的成藥：「衛署成輸字第○○○○○號」及「內衛成輸字第○○○○○號」</p> <p>3) 衛生署核准於國內製造的藥品：「衛署藥製字第○○○○○號」及「內衛藥製字第○○○○○號」</p> <p>4) 衛生署核准由國外輸入的藥品：「衛署藥輸字第○○○○○號」及「內衛藥輸字第○○○○○號」</p> <p>5) 衛生署核准由中國大陸輸入的藥品：「衛署藥陸輸字第○○○○○號」</p> <p>註：由於衛生署組織沿革變</p>	<p>1、藥物辨識資料查詢 (http://203.65.100.151/DO81E0.asp)</p> <p>2、西藥、醫療器材、含藥化妝品許可證查詢 (http://203.65.100.151/DO8180.asp)</p> <p>3、衛生署諮詢及檢舉專線 0800625748</p>	<p>GMP</p>  <p>【推動認證】</p>

健康食品類	健康食品管理法	第2條：健康食品，指具有保健功效，並標示或廣告其具該功效之食品。	第13條： 健康食品應以中文及通用符號顯著標示下列事項於容器、包裝或說明書上： 一、品名。 二、內容物名稱及其重量或容量；其為兩種以上混合物時，應分別標明。 三、食品添加物之名稱。 四、有效日期、保存方法及條件。 五、廠商名稱、地址。輸入者應註明國內負責廠商名稱、地址。 六、核准之功效。 七、許可證字號、「健康食品」字樣及標準圖樣。 八、攝取量、食用時應注意事項及其他必要之警語。 九、營養成分及含量。 一〇、其他經中央主管機關公告指定之標示事項。 第九款之標示方式和內容，由中	遷之故，早年核准之許可證號為「內衛」開頭。 衛署健食字第○○○○○○號	
				<p>1、行政院衛生署消費者資訊網 (http://consumer.doh.gov.tw/fdaciw/pages/quiry_list_cm_14.jsp)</p> <p>2、衛生署諮詢及檢舉專線 0800625748</p>	

食品類	食品衛生管理法	<p>第2條：食品係指供人飲食或咀嚼之物品及其原料</p> <p>第19條：食品不得為醫療效能之標示、宣傳或廣告。</p>	<p>中央主管機關定之。</p> <p>第17條： 有容器或包裝之食品、食品添加物，應以中文及通用符號顯著標示下列事項於容器或包裝之上： 一、品名。 二、內容物名稱及重量、容量或數量；其為二種以上混合物時，應分別標明。 三、食品添加物名稱。 四、廠商名稱、電話號碼及地址。 輸入者，應註明國內負責廠商名稱、電話號碼及地址。 五、有效日期。經中央主管機關公告指定須標示製造日期、保存期限或保存條件者，應一併標示之。 六、其他經中央主管機關公告指定之標示事項。 經中央主管機關公告指定之食品，應以中文及通用符號顯著標示營養成分及含量；其標示方式及內容之標準，由中央主管機關</p>	<p>台灣食品良好作業規範 發展協會網站 (http://www.gmp.org.tw/search.asp)</p> <p>方法： > 直接輸入廠商名稱 > 直接輸入產品名稱 > 按照廠商類別</p>	 <p>【推動認證】</p>
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醫療器材類	<p>藥事法第13條：醫療器材，係包括診斷、治療、減輕或直接預防人類疾病，或足以影響人類身體結構及機能之儀器、器械、用具及其附件、配件、零件。</p>	<p>定之。</p> <p>藥事法第75條： 藥物之標籤、仿單或包裝，應依核准，分別刊載左列事項： 一、廠商名稱及地址。 二、品名及許可證字號。 三、批號。 四、製造日期及有效期間或保存期限。 五、主要成分含量、用量及用法。 六、主治療能、性能或適應症。 七、副作用、禁忌及其他注意事項。 八、其他依規定應刊載事項。</p> <p>前項第四款經中央衛生主管機關明令公告免予刊載者，不在此限。</p>	<p>1) 衛生署核准製造：「衛生醫器製字第○○○○○○○號」 2) 衛生署核准輸入：「衛生醫器輸字第○○○○○○○號」 3) 衛生署核准由中國大陸輸入：「衛生醫器陸輸字第○○○○○○○號」</p>	<p>1、西藥、醫療器材、含化妝品許可證查詢 (http://203.65.100.151/DO8180.asp) 2、衛生署諮詢及檢舉專線 0800625748</p>	
1. 藥事法					
2. 醫療器材管理辦法					

依據以上資訊，完成之民眾使用輔助及另類療法指引手冊(附件
7)，經由使用民眾，醫療專家，公共衛生護士，藥師，藥商，產官學
界專家之焦點座談或者個別提供修正意見。

結論與建議

結論：

各國對於輔助及另類療法之內涵因其社會文化差異而有顯著不同，因此管理機制與法令也會因地制宜，WHO 持續提供整理分析及建議，全球化之風潮下，台灣本土之管理系統也須符合社會脈絡，本研究之特色在於以民眾經驗為主軸，並發展指引手冊為優先，以安全使用為民眾健康把關。

建議：

1. 鼓勵並協助健康食品生產之生技公司，進行產品安全性及有效性之研究，並組成相關健康食品協會等組織。
2. 鼓勵並協助健康食品協會或養生食品協會等組織，發展安全管理標準與規範，以及從業人員之培訓與認證制度。
3. 建議衛生署初步先與民間另類療法組織合作，例如選擇推拿整脊協會等，由民間組織設定自我管理之標準與規範，篩選符合該標準的另類療法供應者，俟更多團體之標準與規範皆成形後，再由國家認證制度授與其執業合法權源。

九十七年度計畫執行成果報告表

計畫名稱	台灣社會另類療法風險管理之專家系統初探		
計畫編號	DOH97-TD-M-113-003-(3/3)	填寫日期	2/10
執行機構	中國醫藥大學	計畫主持人	盧華艷
計畫期程	<input type="checkbox"/> 一年期計畫； <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 多年期計畫，共3年，本年度為第3年		
原計畫查擬達成目標	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.了解平面媒體與大眾保健讀物有關退化性關節炎與老化相關之另類療法之論述，特別是有關身體、老化、退化性關節炎、發言者之專業背景、另類療法建議之比率及種類。 2.了解55歲以上中老年退化性關節炎者選擇使用另類療法之型態、影響因素，並分析使用者如何建構另類療法之效能與風險。 3.分析比對另類療法三種管理機制可行性之優缺點，即(a)認證制度(verification or assessment system)、(b)另類療法專家導引系統 AMES (Alternative Medicine Expert System)與(c)放任管理(laissez-faire)。 4.比較國內外另類療法發展環境差異，深度回顧(review)與實地訪查分析歐美先進國家發展實例。 5.發展一適於台灣的另類療法專家導引系統(AMES)雛型，進行初步的測試其效能。 		
已達成目標及其他成果	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 平面媒體及大眾讀物對於另類療法之發言者包括醫師,營養師,藥師,藥商,學者及研究者等選出各2-3人成為指引手冊的焦點團體及提供修正意見者 2. 台北,桃園,宜蘭,台中,台南,高雄等地問卷調查共272份,另類療法使用以外敷如藥布及雲蓮膏及外力如按摩,推拿為主,健康食品如維骨力也非常廣泛使用 3. 比較及分析各國包括歐盟,美國及世界衛生組織等另類療法管理制度,共分四種型態包括 Monopolistics, Tolerant, Integrated, and Inclusive,台灣目前為 Tolerant 4. 已發展完成指引手冊,並於台中,彰化,宜蘭等地請使用者測試並提供修正意見。 		

九十七年度計畫重要研究成果及對本署之具體建議

(本資料須另附乙份於成果報告中)

計畫名稱：台灣社會另類療法風險管理之專家系統

主持人：盧孳艷 計畫編號：DOH97-TD-M-113-95001

1.本計畫之新發現或新發明

- a.退化性關節炎在台灣社會脈絡之轉化及預防論述之生成。
- b.「維骨力」等葡萄糖胺產品如何於台灣社會成為家喻戶曉之產品。

2.本計畫對民眾具教育宣導之成果

- a.完成「民眾使用輔助及另類療法指引手冊」一份及安心使用另類療法自我檢測表。
- b.各種輔助及另類療法之效果及注意事項圖表
- c.輔助及另類療法管理諮詢機構之完整資訊。
- d.藥事法、健康食品管理法、食品衛生管理法、醫療器材管理辦法等相關標示及許可規範表。

3.本計畫對醫藥衛生政策之具體建議

- a.鼓勵並協助健康食品生產之生技公司，進行產品安全性及有效性之研究，並組成相關健康食品協會等組織。
- b.鼓勵並協助健康食品協會或養生食品協會等組織，發展安全管理標準與規範，以及從業人員之培訓與認證制度。

c.建議衛生署初步先與民間另類療法組織合作，例如選擇推拿整脊協會等，由民間組織設定自我管理之標準與規範，篩選符合該標準的另類療法供應者，俟更多團體之標準與規範皆成形後，再由國家認證制度授與其執業合法權源。

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一、受訪者基本資料

表 1、基本資料(N=272)

類別	數目(N)	平均值(Mean)	標準差(SD)	百分比(%)
地區 *				
縣市	171			63.1
鄉鎮	100			36.9
性別				
男性	71			26.1
女性	201			73.9
年齡				
	269	69.51	10.58	
<65 歲	77			28.62
65 - 75 歲	102			37.92
>=75 歲	90			33.46
女性是否停經				
否	10	50.79	7.02	5.29
是	179			94.71
婚姻狀況				
其他	59			22.78
已婚/同居	200			77.22
居住狀況				
不與子女同住	78			29.21
與子女同住	189			70.79
教育程度				
無	86			31.73
國小	103			38.01
國中	27			9.96
高中、高職	37			13.65
專科、大學以上	18			6.64
宗教信仰				
無	53			20.31
佛教	98			37.55
道教	91			34.87
基督教、天主教或其他	19			7.28
家庭平均收入				
2 萬以下	78			32.10
2-4 萬	77			31.69
4 萬以上	88			36.21
職業				
非技術性工作	14			5.20
技術性工作	26			9.67
家管	98			36.43
無工作(含退休)	131			48.70

*楊梅鎮、員林鎮、芬園鄉、新屋鄉、龜山鄉、礁溪鄉、觀音鄉被歸到 "鄉鎮"

*其他不屬於以上所列之鄉鎮被歸到 "縣市"

二、使用者疾病史

表 2-1、使用者疾病史與尋求治療之分佈(N=201)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)	平均值(M)	標準差(SD)	最小值	最大值
疼痛部位(複選)						
髌關節	35	17.41				
膝關節	190	94.53				
左膝	29	15.68				
右膝	18	9.73				
雙膝	138	74.59				
疼痛時間(以年計)	201		7.25	7.70	0.08	46
關節最疼痛分數(0-10)	263		6.13	2.63	0	10
0-3	58	22.05				
4-7	102	38.78				
8-10	103	39.16				
接受手術	200	100				
有	37	18.5				
無	163	81.5				
使用藥物	201	100.00				
有	167	83.08				
口服止痛藥	101	60.47				
膝關節注射消炎藥	49	29.34				
其他藥物	17	10.17				
無	34	16.91				
最近三十天疼痛頻率	183	100				
有	142	77.59				
每天發生	63	38.65				
2-3 天一次	38	26.57				
4-5 天一次	21	14.68				
7 天一次	20	11.9				
無	41	22.4				

表 2-2、使用者認為引起關節疼痛的因素（複選）(N=263)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
老化	202	74.26
身體過度操勞	129	47.43
骨質疏鬆	93	34.19
外傷	57	20.96
體內鈣缺乏	45	16.54
停經	41	15.07
姿勢不好	34	12.50
肥胖	27	9.93
身體缺乏活動	24	8.82
飲食攝取	19	6.99
氣候環境	12	4.40
遺傳	8	2.94
疾病引起	7	2.56
婦女懷孕生產引起	5	1.83
其他	1	0.37

三、另類療法使用形態

保健食品

表 3-1、因關節疼痛選擇使用保健食品現況(N=250)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
無	34	13.6
有	216	86.4

表 3-2、因關節疼痛選擇使用保健食品種類分佈(複選)(N=240)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
維骨力	187	77.92
維他命(包含善存或銀寶)	112	46.67
鈣片	99	41.25
傳統中藥補品	66	27.38
高蛋白食品	28	11.67
深海魚油	24	10.00
雞精	24	10.00
魚肝油	19	7.92
銀杏	17	7.08
含膠質食品	13	5.44
蜂膠	11	4.58
卵磷脂	10	4.17
人參(包括洋蔘)	10	4.17
靈芝	9	3.77
生機飲食	6	2.51
特殊飲食	3	1.25
乳酸菌	3	1.26
花粉	2	0.83
其他	1	0.42

表 3-3 目前定時服用保健食品種類分佈(複選)(N=236)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
維骨力	151	63.98
維他命(包含善存或銀寶)	95	40.08
鈣片	75	31.65
傳統中藥補品	31	13.08
高蛋白食品	19	8.02
深海魚油	12	5.06
魚肝油	10	4.22
銀杏	7	2.95
含膠質食品	6	2.53
雞精	4	1.69
生機飲食	4	1.69
特殊飲食	3	1.27
靈芝	3	1.27
其他	2	0.84
蜂膠	2	0.84
卵磷脂	2	0.84
人參(包括洋參)	2	0.84
乳酸菌	1	0.42
花粉	1	0.42

非保健食品

表 3-4、因關節疼痛選擇使用非保健食品現況(N=239)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
無	30	12.55
有	209	87.45

表 3-5、因關節疼痛選擇使用非保健食品種類(複選)(N=243)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
貼膏藥布、敷料	163	67.08
規律運動	123	50.62
塗抹軟膏	75	30.86
冷熱敷	67	27.57
針灸	60	24.69
推拿	60	24.69
氣功	28	11.52
其它	19	7.82
拔罐	18	7.41
穴位按摩	18	7.41
水療	16	6.58
含玻尿酸藥物	16	6.58
減重	14	5.76
刮痧	12	4.94
護膝	12	4.94
太極拳	11	4.53
磁性項鍊	5	2.06
整脊	4	1.65
禪坐	2	0.82

表 3-6、目前定時服用非保健食品種類(複選)(N=243)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
規律運動	116	47.74
貼膏藥布、敷料	104	42.80
塗抹軟膏	41	16.87
冷熱敷	41	16.87
針灸	19	7.85
推拿	19	7.82
氣功	17	7.00
護膝	13	5.29
穴位按摩	12	4.94
含玻尿酸藥物	12	4.94
水療	11	4.53
減重	10	4.12
太極拳	10	4.12
其它	9	3.70
拔罐	2	0.82
磁性項鍊	2	0.82
刮痧	1	0.41
禪坐	1	0.41

四、使用目的

表 4-1、服用保健食品之目的(複選)(N=241)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
強化骨質	168	69.71
改善身體酸痛不適	141	58.51
補充營養	67	27.80
增強體力	65	26.97
延緩老化	56	23.24
預防疾病	29	12.03
增進免疫力	24	9.96
改善睡眠	9	3.73
降低膽固醇	8	3.32
其他	6	2.49
養顏美容	3	1.24
保肝/排毒	2	0.83
穩定情緒	2	0.83
整腸健胃	2	0.83
增強記憶力	1	0.41
增強性功能	1	0.41
增強肺功能	1	0.41
好奇心	1	0.41

表 4-2、服用非保健食品之目的分佈(複選)(N=243)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
可治酸痛	128	52.67
可活絡筋骨	96	39.51
治療方式溫和	65	26.75
個人喜好	58	23.87
促進局部血液循環	40	16.46
治療副作用少	34	13.99
療效快	28	11.57
能根本治療疾病	19	7.82
醫療人員能詳細解釋病情與健康諮詢	19	7.82
科學化	1	0.41

五、保健食品資訊來源與花費

表 5-1、保健食品資訊來源(複選)(N=242)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
家人	107	44.21
西醫師	99	40.91
親友	80	33.05
自己的保健常識和經驗	52	21.49
電視及購物台廣告	45	18.60
中醫師	38	15.70
電台廣告	27	11.16
藥師	19	7.85
書報雜誌	14	5.79
護士	14	5.78
藥品廣告	10	4.13
藥物直銷說明會	8	3.31
健康食品專賣店	7	2.89
網路資源	3	1.24
生機飲食店	3	1.24
營養師	3	1.24
其他	2	0.83

表 5-2、保健食品購買地點(複選)(N=240)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
藥房	117	48.75
西醫院與診所	73	30.42
國外帶回	40	16.39
中醫院與診所	28	11.67
大賣場	15	6.25
直銷說明會	7	2.92
電視廣告購物台	6	2.50
電台購物頻道	5	2.08
網路資源	1	0.42
其他	1	0.42

表 5-3、目前服用保健食品來源(複選)(N=238)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
家人購買	126	52.94
自行購買	117	49.16
親戚、朋友購買	33	13.87
醫師開立	8	3.35
廠商或說明會試用品	6	2.52
其他	2	0.84

表 5-4、選購保健食品最關心事項(複選)(N=214)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
效果	168	78.50
其他病人使用經驗	53	24.77
傷害	33	15.42
廠牌	22	10.28
價錢	20	9.35
廠商的解說	1	0.47

表 5-5、一年內，購買保健食品花費(N=230)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
500 元以下	11	4.78
501-1000 元	11	4.78
1001-1500 元	27	11.74
1501-2000 元	25	10.87
2001-3000 元	25	10.87
3001-4000 元	38	16.52
4000 元以上	93	40.43

六、非保健食品資訊來源與花費

表 6-1、非保健食品資訊來源(複選)(N=245)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
自己的保健常識和經驗	109	44.49
親友	67	27.35
家人	62	25.31
西醫師	53	21.63
中醫師	50	20.41
電視廣告及購物台	14	5.71
書報雜誌	12	4.90
護理師	11	4.49
電台廣告	7	2.86
遊覽車上介紹	7	2.86
藥師	5	2.04
藥品直銷說明會	3	1.22
藥品說明書	2	0.82
網路資源	1	0.41

表 6-2、選購非保健食品最關心事項(複選)(N=244)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
效果	200	81.97
其他病人使用經驗	53	21.72
傷害	34	13.93
操作是否容易	29	11.89
價錢	22	9.02
廠牌	10	4.10
現代科技產品	1	0.41

七、對副作用之認識

保健食品

表 7-1、服用保健食品後之副作用(N=243)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
無	227	93.42
有	16	6.58

表 7-2、使用前，對保健食品副作用之認識(N=224)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
不清楚	118	52.68
不知道	68	30.36
知道	38	16.96

非保健食品

表 7-3、服用非保健食品後副作用之分佈(N=242)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
無	205	84.71
有	37	15.29

表 7-4、使用前，對非保健食品副作用之認識(N=234)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
不知道	108	46.15
不清楚	75	32.05
知道	51	21.79

八、保健食品使用效能評估

表 8-1、自認對改善關節疼痛最有幫助的保健食品種類?(N=217)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)	總計(Total)	百分比(%)
維骨力	146	67.28	146	67.28
維他命	20	9.22	166	76.50
鈣片	17	7.83	183	84.33
其他	13	5.99	196	90.32
提高免疫力食品	9	4.15	205	94.51
高蛋白食品	5	2.30	210	96.81
魚肝油	2	0.92	212	97.73
補充膠原蛋白食品	2	0.92	214	98.65
預防骨質疏鬆食品	2	0.92	216	99.57
深海魚油	1	0.46	217	100.00

表 8-2、自認對改善關節疼痛最有幫助的保健食品使用時間?(N=217)

變項	數目(N)	平均值(M)	標準差(SD)	最小值	最大值
使用時間(以年計)	217	2.74	3.11	0.00	22

表 8-3、自認對最有幫助的保健食品改善關節疼痛情形?(1-4 分量表)(N=231)

變項	數目(N)	平均值(M)	標準差(SD)	最小值	最大值
改善疼痛情形(1-4分)	231	2.84	0.62	2.00	4.00

表 8-4、自認對最有幫助的保健食品改善關節疼痛程度分佈(N=231)

變項	數目(N)	百分比(%)
更壞(1分)	0	0.00
沒改變(2分)	65	28.14
有點幫助(3分)	137	59.31
相當有幫助(4分)	29	12.55

九、非保健食品使用效能評估

表 9-1、自認對改善關節疼痛最有幫助的非保健食品種類?(N=229)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
規律運動	64	27.95
貼膏藥布、敷料	59	25.76
針灸	16	6.99
冷熱敷	16	6.99
塗抹軟膏	13	5.68
穴位按摩	9	3.93
含玻尿酸藥物	9	3.93
其它	9	3.93
推拿	8	3.49
護膝	6	2.62
氣功	5	2.18
水療	5	2.18
太極拳	4	1.75
無	3	1.31
減重	3	1.31

表 9-2、自認對改善關節疼痛最有幫助的非保健食品使用時間?(N=203)

類別	數目(N)	平均值(M)	標準差(SD)	最小值	最大值
使用時間(以年計)	203	4.93	6.95	0	56.00

表 9-3、自認對最有幫助的非保健食品改善關節疼痛情形?(1-4 分量表)

類別	數目(N)	平均值(M)	標準差(SD)	最小值	最大值
關節疼痛改善量表 (1-4 分)	235	3.06	0.54	2	4.00

表 9-4、自認對最有幫助的非保健食品改善關節疼痛程度分佈(N=235)

類別	數目(N)	百分比(%)
變壞(1 分)	0	0.00
沒改變(2 分)	28	11.91
有點幫助(3 分)	166	70.64
很有幫助(4 分)	41	17.45

十、保健食品使用情形與效能評估

表 10-1 最有幫助保健食品及其效能--依性別分

類別	性別	數目(N)	使用時間(年)	改善情形		
			平均值±標準差 (M±SD)	沒改變 N(%)	有點幫助 N(%)	相當有幫助 N(%)
維骨力	男	36	2.93 ± 3.57	14(41.18)	17(50.00)	3(8.82)
	女	109	2.43 ± 2.5	30(27.52)	69(63.3)	10(9.17)
維他命	男	8	4.97 ± 6.98	2(25.00)	6(75.00)	0(.00)
	女	9	4.18 ± 2.84	3(25.00)	9(75.00)	0(.00)
鈣片	男	5	1.22 ± 0.73	1(20.00)	4(80.00)	0(.00)
	女	11	5.06 ± 4.41	3(25.00)	9(75.00)	0(.00)

表 10-2 最有幫助保健食品及其效能--依年齡層分

類別	年齡	數目(N)	使用時間	改善情形		
			平均值±標準差 (M±SD)	沒改變 N(%)	有點幫助 N(%)	相當有幫助 N(%)
維骨力	65歲以下	45	1.28 ± 1.28	15(34.88)	24(55.81)	4(9.30)
	≥65歲	97	3.02 ± 3.01	29(29.90)	59(60.82)	9(9.28)
維他命	65歲以下	4	2.81 ± 2.82	1(16.67)	5(83.33)	0(.00)
	≥65歲	13	5.08 ± 5.54	4(28.57)	10(71.43)	0(.00)
鈣片	65歲以下	4	1.4 ± 1.22	1(25.00)	3(75.00)	0(.00)
	≥65歲	12	4.68 ± 4.37	2(15.38)	11(84.62)	0(.00)

表 10-4 最有幫助保健食品及其效能--依使用時間分

類別	使用時間	數目(N)	使用時間	改善情形		
			平均值±標準差 (M±SD)	沒改變 N(%)	有點幫助 N(%)	相當有幫助 N(%)
維骨力	大於1年	103	3.47 ± 2.86	24(23.76)	67(66.34)	10(9.90)
	小於1年	42	0.32 ± 0.19	20(48.78)	18(43.90)	3(7.32)
維他命	大於1年	15	5.13 ± 5.1	4(26.67)	11(73.33)	0(.00)
	小於1年	2	0.17 ± 0.12	0(0.00)	2(100.00)	0(.00)
鈣片	大於1年	14	4.39 ± 4.07	3(21.43)	11(78.57)	0(.00)
	小於1年	2	0.12 ± 0.06	0(0.00)	2(100.00)	0(.00)

表 10-5 最有幫助保健食品改善情形

類別	沒改善		有改善		全部		P 值
	數目(N)	百分比(%)	數目(N)	百分比(%)	數目(N)	百分比(%)	
維骨力							
未服用	13	22.81	58	36.94	71	33.18	0.0522*
有服用	44	77.19	99	63.06	143	66.82	
維它命							
未服用	52	91.23	142	90.45	194	90.65	0.862
有服用	5	8.77	15	9.55	20	9.35	
鈣片							
未服用	54	94.74	143	91.08	197	92.06	0.5687
有服用	3	5.26	14	8.92	17	9.94	

*P≤0.05

十一、非保健食品使用情形與效能評估

表 11-1、最有幫助非保健食品及其效能--依性別分

類別	性別	數目(N)	使用時間	改善情形		
			平均值±標準差 (M±SD)	沒改變 N(%)	有點幫助 N(%)	相當有幫助 N(%)
規律運動	男	22	22 ± 7.55	3(12.50)	17(70.83)	4(16.67)
	女	43	43 ± 6.58	3(6.82)	31(70.45)	10(22.73)
貼膏藥	男	6	6 ± 2.18	1(14.29)	6(85.71)	0(0.00)
	女	44	44 ± 4.19	8(15.38)	40(76.92)	4(7.69)

表 11-2、最有幫助非保健食品及其效能--依年齡層分

類別	年齡	數目(N)	使用時間	改善情形		
			平均值±標準差 (M±SD)	沒改變 N(%)	有點幫助 N(%)	相當有幫助 N(%)
規律運動	65歲以下	13	4.17 ± 3.98	0(0.00)	11(73.33)	4(26.67)
	≥65歲	51	7.74 ± 6.95	6(11.54)	36(69.23)	10(19.23)
貼膏藥	65歲以下	10	3.31 ± 3.86	6(23.08)	37(69.23)	3(7.69)
	≥65歲	40	4.11 ± 6.01	9(13.04)	46(80.43)	4(6.52)

表 11-3、最有幫助非保健食品及其效能—依居住地區別分

類別	居住地區	數目(N)	使用時間	改善情形		
			平均值±標準差 (M±SD)	沒改變 N(%)	有點幫助 N(%)	相當有幫助 N(%)
規律運動	縣市	44	7.4 ± 7.51	4(8.51)	32(68.09)	11(23.40)
	鄉鎮	21	5.86 ± 4.02	2(9.52)	16(76.19)	3(14.29)
貼膏藥	縣市	26	4.57 ± 5.99	5(15.15)	25(75.76)	3(9.09)
	鄉鎮	24	3.28 ± 5.22	4(15.38)	21(80.77)	1(3.85)

表 11-4、最有幫助非保健食品及其效能—依使用時間分

類別	使用時間	數目(N)	使用時間	改善情形		
			平均值±標準差 (M±SD)	沒改變 N(%)	有點幫助 N(%)	相當有幫助 N(%)
規律運動	< 5 年	34	11.37 ± 6.31	2(5.88)	24(70.59)	8(23.53)
	≥ 5 年	31	2.01 ± 1.32	4(12.90)	21(67.74)	6(19.35)
貼膏藥	< 5 年	12	11.54 ± 7.26	8(8.33)	29(75.00)	1(16.67)
	≥ 5 年	38	1.55 ± 1.22	9(21.05)	38(76.32)	3(2.63)

表 11-5 最有幫助非保健食品改善情形

類別	沒改善		有改善		全部		P 值
	數目(N)	百分比(%)	數目(N)	百分比(%)	數目(N)	百分比(%)	
規律運動							
無	18	75	142	69.27	169	69.87	0.5626
有	6	25	63	30.73	69	30.13	
貼膏藥							
無	15	62.5	155	75.61	170	74.24	0.1647
有	9	37.5	50	24.39	59	25.76	

*P ≤ 0.05

附錄

- 飲食攝取 身體缺乏活動 姿勢不好 身體過度操勞 體內鈣缺乏
遺傳 肥胖 外傷 其他 (請說明_____)

三、治療經驗

9. 當您覺得關節疼痛(筋骨酸痛身體不適) 通常會選擇何種方式處理?

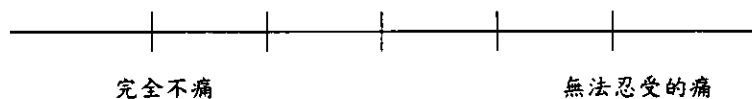
(請依序排列, 選出前五項, 在內用 1、2、3、4、5 表示)

- 看西醫 看中醫(包括針灸) 做復健治療 自行熱敷 到西藥局買成藥
到中藥店或青草店抓藥 其他輔助療法(如推拿、貼布、氣功、泡溫泉等)
求助國術館師傅 其他 (請說明_____)

10. 以下三題評估您目前的關節活動情況:

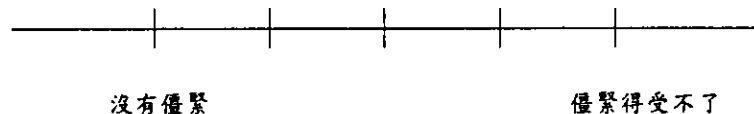
10-1. 您這星期關節活動時疼痛、不適的程度如何?

(請下面線上, 畫下您感覺疼痛、不適的程度)



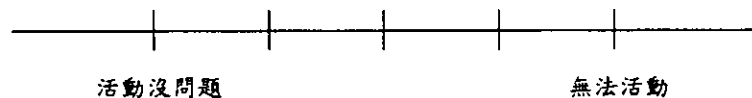
10-2. 您這星期關節的僵緊程度如何?

(請下面線上, 畫下您感覺僵緊程度如何)



10-3. 您這星期關節活動困難程度如何?

(請下面線上, 畫下您感覺活動困難的程度)



四、另類療法使用

保健食品

11. 您曾經因關節疼痛，服用過保健食品：無 有(請選出下列食品，可複選)

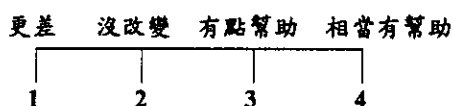
- 傳統中藥補品(例：四物、當歸、枸杞) 雞精 維他命(包含善存或銀寶) 卵磷脂 靈芝
維骨力 鈣片 人蔘(包含洋蔘) 魚肝油 銀杏 蜂膠 花粉 乳酸菌 大蒜精
冬蟲夏草 深海魚油 生機飲食 特殊飲食(請說明_____)其他(請說明_____)

12. 以上所選出之項目有哪幾項是你目前需定時服用的?(可複選)

- 傳統中藥補品(例：四物、當歸、枸杞) 雞精 維他命(包含善存或銀寶) 卵磷脂
維骨力 鈣片 人蔘(包含洋蔘) 魚肝油 靈芝 銀杏 蜂膠 花粉 乳酸菌
大蒜精 冬蟲夏草 深海魚油 生機飲食 特殊飲食(請說明_____)
其他(請說明_____)

13. 使用的保健食品中，您覺得哪一種對改善關節疼痛症狀最有幫助?

保健食品名稱_____，使用多久? _____ 改善情形如何?



14. 服用保健食品後，你曾有不舒服(副作用)的情況發生嗎?(可複選)

沒有

有，曾有發生下列症狀?(可複選，請圈選)

- (A) 1.頭痛 2.頭暈 3.嗜睡 4.出血 5.心跳加快 6.血壓增高 7.會喘 8.胸悶 9.胃痛
10.噁心 11.嘔吐 12.拉肚子 13.肝臟功能異常 14.皮膚變黃 15.水腫 16.頻尿 17.尿不出來
18.血糖變化 19.紅疹 20.癢 21.局部腫脹 22.發燒 23.過敏性休克 24.肌肉酸痛 25.無力
26.疲勞 27.其他(請說明)_____

(B) 上述所圈選的症狀曾經由醫師或藥師確認為是保健食品的副作用嗎?

無 有(若有，您曾被確認的副作用是哪些呢?_____)

15. 使用前，您是否知道會有這些副作用?知道 不知道 不清楚

16. 您服用保健食品的目的為何?(請選出前三項，在內用1、2、3表示)

- 補充營養 增強體力 強化骨質 延緩老化 預防疾病 增進免疫力 保肝/排毒
養顏美容 穩定情緒 改善身體酸痛不適 改善睡眠 降低膽固醇 增強記憶力
抗腫瘤 健胃整腸 增強性功能 增強肺功能 好奇心 其他(請說明)_____

17.您從哪裡獲得保健食品的資訊?(可複選)

- 西醫師 中醫師 藥師 護士 營養師 家人(何人_____) 親友(何人_____)
電台廣告 電視及購物台廣告 自己的保健常識和經驗 書報雜誌 藥品廣告
網路資源 藥品直銷說明會 健康食品專賣店 生機飲食店 其他(請說明)_____

18.保健食品是在何處選購的?(可複選,請依序排列)

- 西醫院與診所 中醫院與診所 藥房 電台購物頻道 電視廣告購物台 直銷說明會 大賣場 網路資源 其他(請說明)_____

19.目前所服用保健食品的來源是?(可複選,請依序排列)

- 自行購買 家人購買(請註明何人_____) 親戚、朋友購買(請註明何人_____)
廠商或說明會試用品 其他(請說明)_____

20.選擇保健食品時,您最關心的是:廠牌價錢效果傷害其他病人使用經驗廠商的解說

21.這一年來,您購買保健食品的花費約?

- 500元以下 501-1000元 1001-1500元 1501-2000元 2001-3000元
3001-4000元 4000元以上,大約是多少_____

非保健食品

22.關節酸痛時,您是否使用過下列的治療方式?無 有(請選出,可複選)

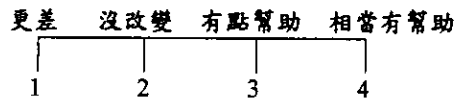
- 針灸 推拿 整脊 刮痧 拔罐 氣功 規律運動 貼膏藥布、敷料
塗抹軟膏 穴位按摩 芳香療法 水療 冷熱敷 含玻尿酸用物 減重 太極拳 禪坐 磁性項鍊 其他(請說明)_____

23.所選出之項目,有哪幾項是你目前需定時使用的?(可複選)

- 針灸 推拿 整脊 刮痧 拔罐 氣功 規律運動 貼膏藥布、敷料
塗抹軟膏 穴位按摩 芳香療法 水療 冷熱敷 含玻尿酸用物 減重 太極拳 禪坐 磁鏈 其他(請說明)_____

24.以上所使用的療法,您覺得有哪一種對改善關節疼痛症狀最有幫助?改善情形如何?

療法名稱_____,使用多久?_____改善情形如何?



25. 使用這些療法後，你曾有不舒服（副作用）的情況發生嗎？（可複選）

沒有

有，曾有發生下列症狀？（可複選，請圈選）

- A：1. 頭痛 2. 頭暈 3. 嗜睡 4. 出血 5. 心跳加快 6. 血壓增高 7. 會喘 8. 胸悶 9. 胃痛
 10. 噁心 11. 嘔吐 12. 拉肚子 13. 皮膚變黃 14. 水腫 15. 頻尿 16. 尿不出來 17. 血糖變化
 18. 紅疹 19. 癢 20. 局部腫脹 21. 發燒 22. 過敏性休克 23. 肌肉酸痛 24. 無力 25. 疲勞
 26. 其他（請說明）_____

B：上述所圈選的症狀曾經由醫師或藥師確認為是上述療法的副作用嗎？

無 有（若有，您曾被確認的副作用是哪些呢？_____）

26. 使用前，你對於這些療法副作用的了解程度是？ 知道 不知道 不清楚

27. 這些療法資訊來源？

- 西醫師 中醫師 藥師 護理師 家人（請註明何人_____） 親友 電台廣告
 電視廣告及購物台 自己的保健常識和經驗 書報雜誌 藥品說明書 網路資源
 藥品直銷說明會 其他（請說明）_____

28. 您使用上述療法的目的有哪些？（可複選）

- 治療方式溫和 治療副作用少 能根本治療疾病 個人喜好 科學化 療效快
 醫療人員能詳細解釋病情與健康諮詢 可治酸痛 可活絡筋骨 促進局部血液循環
 其他（請說明）_____

29. 選用治療方式時，您最關心的是： 廠牌 價錢 效果 傷害 操作是否容易 現代科技產品 其他病人使用經驗 廠商的解說

30. 這一年來，您大約花費多少錢在非保健食品（其他療法）？

- 500 元以下 501-1000 元 1001-1500 元 1501-2000 元 2001-3000 元
 3001-4000 元 4000 元以上，大約是多少_____

退化性關節炎中老年患者使用另類療法之經驗

指引手冊訪談同意書

親愛的長輩：

感謝您撥冗接受訪談關於「退化性關節炎中老年患者使用另類療法之經驗」指引手冊之意見與想法。關於此次調查，您應該有很多的疑問，我們一一回答如下，希望能讓您明白活動的目的：

研究名稱——我受邀參加什麼研究呢？

這是由行政院衛生署委託中國醫藥大學執行的「台灣社會另類療法風險管理之專家系統制度初探」之研究，總負責人是盧葦艷教授。

研究目的——這個研究是做什麼的呢？

隨著人口老化，有越來越多的人深受退化性關節炎之苦。面對關節疼痛，大部分病患先尋求西醫診治，不過治療效果並不顯著，許多人轉而尋求其他治療方式，例如草藥、健康食品、按摩、氣功等等，然而這些療法的效果與副作用並不明確，政府部門也缺乏相關管理辦法，因此，如何在西醫之外選擇其他有效、安全的療法已成為一般大眾最關心的問題。我們期待透過這個活動，請您分享自身因退化性關節炎使用非西醫的另類療法經驗，這些經驗以指引手冊方式可以讓您使用的更安心，未來也將成為政府制定管理政策的重要依據。

參加過程——我要做什麼呢？

您將協助填寫指引手冊。您可以在工作人員的協助下填寫指引手冊，時間約一個小時，地點將安排在您的住家或鄰近的社區活動中心。您的經驗分享是相當寶貴的，我們會記下來您的意見。

受訪者有什麼益處呢？——這個研究對我有何幫助呢？

您會發現，藉由分享罹病經驗，將幫助自己更加理解病症轉變的過程。除此之外，您的個人經驗也在無形中幫助其他人，這些包括：

(一) 讓醫護人員瞭解到，除了西醫治療之外，民眾還採用哪些治療方式。日後當醫護人員提供診療照護服務時，也必須考量其他療法對於病患本身的作用。

(二) 這些資料將幫助政府規劃更適合台灣國情的相關管理政策。

隱私權——誰會知道我說什麼呢？

填寫的內容將絕對保密，不對外公開。資料經過整理、分析、歸納後，僅供學術研究之用，絕不公開個案姓名。您有權利查閱您填寫的資料，並決定是否進行全部或部分的刪除與修正。

參與與退出——如果我不想繼續，可不可以退出呢？

您的參與完全是自願的，在訪談的過程中，如果在任何不舒服，隨時可以終止訪談。面對您不願回覆的問題，您可以選擇不回答。

問題與追蹤——我還想要知道更多關於本研究的消息，我要跟誰聯繫？

您可以致電給國立陽明大學 社區護理研究所 盧瑩教授，電話是 02-28267226，地址：台北市北投區立農街二段 155 號。我們會回答您有關這項研究的所有問題。

我已經明白以上的訊息，我的問題也得到滿意的回答。

我 不同意 接受指引手冊之訪談。

同意 接受指引手冊之訪談，並得到一份同意書的副本。

姓名：_____

日期：民國 97 年 _____ 月 _____ 日

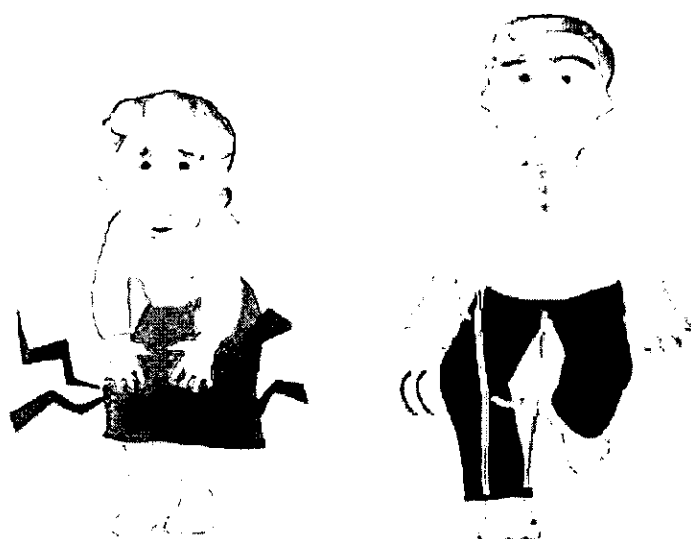
地址：_____

電話：_____

退化性關節炎民眾使用
輔助及另類療法指引手冊

行政院衛生署製

退化性關節炎適當使用非西醫治療，
你應該知道的事情



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★ 編者的話

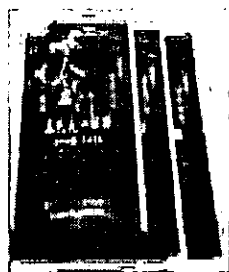
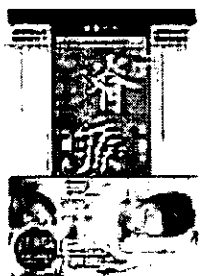
為了保障消費大眾身體健康權益，製作此手冊—「民眾使用輔助及另類療法指引手冊」，希望以通俗易懂的文字，提供消費大眾所期待的訊息，瞭解選擇另類療法與中西醫合併使用時需要注意的事項，衷心希望本手冊能提供大眾適當使用輔助及另類療法時的參考。

所以本手冊的目標，在協助您如何選擇合適、安全、與品質可靠之輔助及另類療法，並非要告訴您退化性關節炎要選擇何種輔助及另類療法是最有效的。

編者 98 年 01 月 謹上

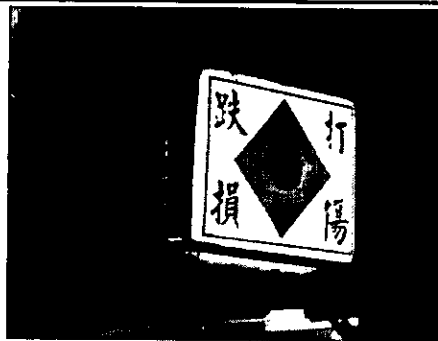
★ 輔助及另類療法是什麼？

您一定聽過、接觸過、或親身使用過市面上的許多種養生及保健食品及器材，例如草藥、藥布貼、整脊、蜂針、氣功、芳香療法等，這些是我們所謂輔助及另類療法，它不屬於台灣醫療較有制度的西醫或中醫。目前我們認為所謂輔助及另類療法是指一種民間習俗或傳統信仰用來保養或治療生病不舒服情形的方式，往往是以前的人經驗或文化習俗及傳統醫療觀念累積下來的智慧結晶。



輔助及另類療法種類

- 吃或喝進體內的方式：如草藥、健康食品、養生食品
- 以外力操弄身體部位、物理療法：如按摩、整脊、推拿
- 外敷物質：如貼布、藥膏(霜)、蜂針
- 體能動作及身心靈的修持與調和：如氣功、瑜珈、靜坐、元極舞、放鬆技巧、太極拳



★ 如何安全地使用另類療法？

1. 消息一大堆，我要怎麼判斷呢？

當我從廣播上聽到，或我的朋友告訴我一種藥品或治療的訊息，我要跟親友（賣方或消息提供者除外）共同討論，針對自己的健康情況的需求來決定，因此我要問以下問題來幫助判斷這樣的另類療法適不適合自己。

對於宣稱有神奇功效者，更應該謹慎提防，因個人體質及病況的不同，別人使用有效的另類療法，並不見得適合您，當您同時看西醫時，為了避免另類療法會與西醫治療相剋，請務必讓醫師知道。

瞭解及判斷以下問題是重要的

- ✓ 這個藥品／治療目的是什麼？
- ✓ 藥品的成分或治療的過程有哪些？
- ✓ 這個藥品或治療是我所需要的嗎？
- ✓ 證明藥品或治療有效的消息是什麼？
- ✓ 這個藥品或治療的訊息是否足夠？
- ✓ 藥品或治療適合使用的人或適合的疾病是什麼？
- ✓ 藥品或治療是如何發生效用？
- ✓ 治療可能的益處是什麼？
- ✓ 治療可能的風險是什麼？
- ✓ 如果我有進一步的問題，諮詢的管道是否存在並且容易取得？

2. 街坊的師傅滿滿是，我要怎麼選擇？

當我要選擇坊間另類療法從業人員時，也可以先列出幾個合適人選，接著收集這些人選的相關資料，包含他們是否受到良好的訓練、是否有執照或證照比較有保障。若需選擇相關的健康食品，建議優先由合法藥局選購經過健康食品認證的產品，在選擇及使用上多一層保障。

3.如何安全地找到適合自己的另類療法？

當我準備要使用某一種另類療法前，我應該試著問自己以下幾個問題，並且詳細記錄幾點問題的答案，我記錄下的內容，是否與我準備使用另類療法之功能及目的相符合，再決定是否使用此種另類療法。

寫下自己的問題

- ✓ 記錄關於我的病史，以及正在接受或服用的各種治療與治療或過敏藥物的資料。內容包括：
 1. 我這次哪裡不舒服？怎樣的不舒服？
 2. 我作過什麼事情後開始不舒服，不舒服多久？有沒有特定時間下才會不舒服？曾經如何處理這不舒服的症狀？
 3. 我之前有生過的疾病與接受過的治療是哪些？
 4. 其他與我相關的健康問題，例如：是否有過敏體質、對某些食物、藥材過敏？

★ 為什麼使用輔助及另類療法要特別注意？

➤ 藥事法規定，對於合法使用的藥品有嚴謹的規範，都需合法申請取得「許可證字號」，但輔助及另類療法所使用之藥物，尚未有完整的規範，所以應該更加小心使用。

➤ 以下羅列對於宣稱有「治療效果」藥物之管理規範以供參考，應依規定申請許可，依據其藥物種類及製作場所之不同有以下 5 種「許可證字號」，包括：

1) 申請製造的成藥就應有以下字號：「衛署成製字第○○○○○○號」及「內衛成製字第○○○○○○號」。

2) 國外輸入而申請衛生署核准的成藥就應有以下字號：「衛署成輸字第○○○○○○號」及「內衛成輸字第○○○○○○號」

3) 衛生署核准於國內製造的藥品：「衛署藥製字第○○○○○○號」及「內衛藥製字第

○○○○○○號」

4)衛生署核准由國外輸入在台灣販售的藥品就

應有以下字號：「衛署藥輸字第○○○○○○

號」及「內衛藥輸字第○○○○○○號」

5)衛生署核准由中國大陸輸入的藥材原料：「衛

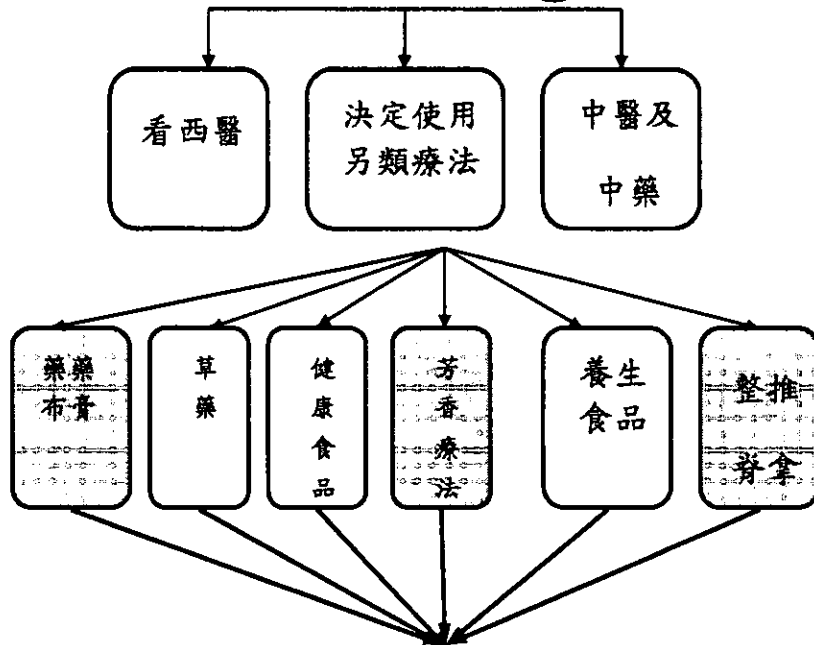
署藥陸輸字第○○○○○○號」。

您一定經常聽到有誇大或渲染輔助及另類療法效果，或偽製品的情況，造成受騙、身體不舒服、甚至出現危及生命的案例；加上政府投入證明輔助及另類療法有效的資源太少；目前也沒有完善「輔助及另類療法」的管理辦法，所以此手冊才要提醒您使用輔助及另類療法時需要注意的事情。

★ 選擇適當輔助及另類療法有撇步

常常聽鄰居說：「XX方法對於退化性關節炎很有效……」，聽了我也想來試一試，但最好還是多探聽才不會吃虧，才不會影響到自己的健康，不仿參考以下八幾點小撇步，教您如何正確選擇安全的另類療法：

身體不舒服



有

1. 判斷「我的不舒服症狀」與「我要選用的療法」相符合嗎？
首先應更仔細了解我發生不舒服症狀的次數、時間、部位、範圍等，並決定我要選用的療法是否可以對症下藥。

有

2. 我購買另類療法的地方或藥局是合法登記的嗎？
另類療法的物品及器材可以在合法藥局購買，合法藥局應請領藥局執照，藥局是指藥師或藥劑生親自主持的調劑及零售藥物場所。

有

3. 提供產品或藥物的從業人員有證照或適當訓練嗎？
如果在非藥局購買的物品，我需要注意執行另類療法的執行者有沒有受過適當時間訓練並取得證照，例如，做芳香療法及整脊推拿從業人員就必須取得相關團體認證才較可靠。

有

4. 服用產品或使用器材上，有清楚明顯標示與產品相關的資訊嗎？

服用草藥、健康食品或營養食品，宣稱有保健功效的，產品上需要有健康食品法規範標示在明顯地方，而且以「中文」標示。

有

5. 服用產品或使用器材合法審查通過嗎？

健康食品管理法規定，產品須經過申請登記後，標有「申請登記許可證」才有保障，每次許可以五年為期限。我可以到衛生署網站查詢其許可證的正確或真假，並且詳細閱讀原廠產品說明書及其詳細中文翻譯稿（包括使用方法、功能及工作原理）。

有

6. 怎麼用，怎麼吃，吃多少，我有知道嗎？

當我選用內服產品(草藥、健康食品、養生食補)，我要看清楚怎麼吃？每次吃多少？我選用外用或器材(貼藥布、芳香療法、整脊)，我知道使用方法與步驟嗎？

有

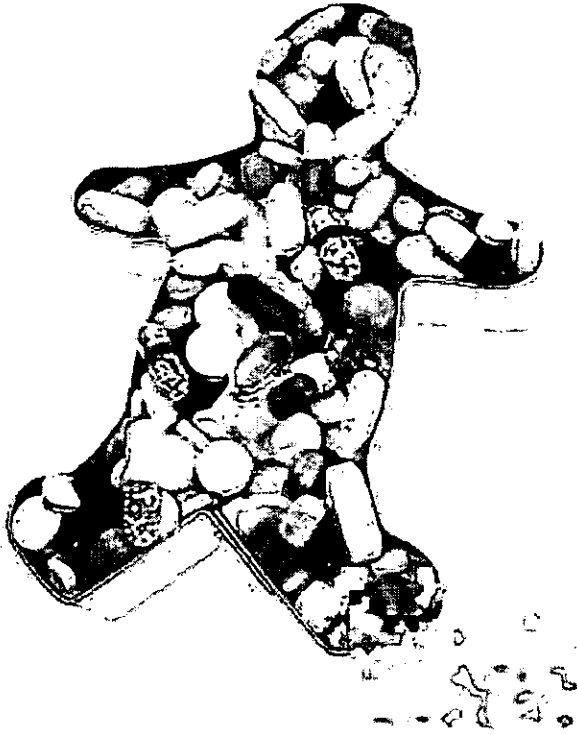
7. 同時服用西藥可能造成藥物相剋產生不良反應，我有知道嗎？

如果因為其他慢性病如心臟病而吃西藥，這些藥成分往往與我吃草藥或健康食品的成分，有加重成分或者相結合變成有害身體，我可以告訴醫師我吃的草藥或健康食品，或詢問藥師後再決定可不可以一起吃。

有

8. 使用輔助及另類療法時，有經過專業合格的人幫我把關嗎？

衛生署網站資訊、衛生署的食品衛生處、藥政處及中醫藥委員會有相關的法規可以遵循，而且住家附近衛生所有稽查員可以查驗產品。



★常用另類療法的注意事項

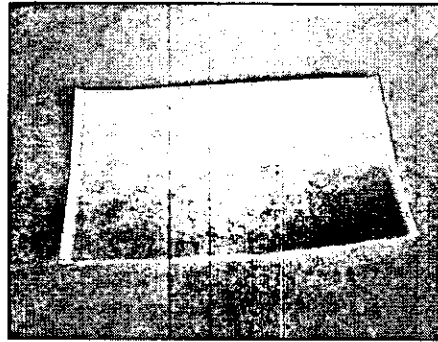
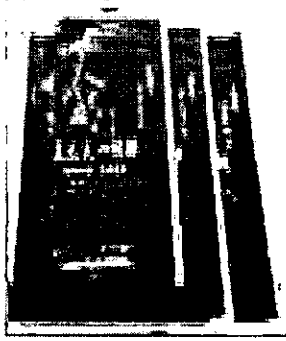
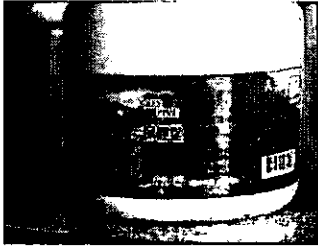
藥布貼及藥膏

被退化性關節炎患者廣泛使用的痠痛貼布通常除了西藥房可購買到的含非類固醇消炎止痛成分外，還常見市面上有各種含草藥成份及具有釋放負離子與遠紅外線功能的貼布，來達到舒緩酸痛不適的功效。

貼布依照內含成份之不同可分為二類型：一種貼布其成份具有療效；另一種並未具療效，但能使患者產生皮膚涼涼的感覺

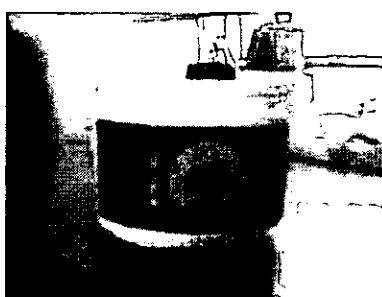
建議注意事項

1. 購買貼布時，貼布應該有清楚的成份內容標示，勿購買來路不明、標示不清的貼布。
2. 請勿直接貼於潰瘍性、化膿性皮膚及擦傷等部位。
3. 每片貼布不應貼超過8小時，時間太長可能造成不透氣，而引起皮膚起水泡或潰爛。
4. 撕除貼布後，讓皮膚休息二至三小時後再換新貼布。
5. 過敏體質者應留意貼布成份，若有不適應即撕下。
6. 洗澡後身體血液循環較好，是最適合貼布時機。



草藥治療 Herbal Medicine

來自大自然的植物，經由熬、煎煮等提煉或濃縮方式，做為藥物、食療、養生及營養保健之用途。其形狀包括膠囊、液狀、粉末等。若是藥物用途的藥材就屬於中醫藥委員會或西醫系統管理範圍，不在此手冊討論贅述。



建議注意事項

- 老年人使用時需更小心注意。
- 若是產品上標示有「治療效果」這些字樣，通常是不實且違法的，應避免服用
- 台灣的草藥種類繁多，選用安全的草藥可分為

- 下面兩部份：一、草藥來自於前人的經驗，已經相傳數代，一般祖傳的青草藥舖，則它的安全性較有保障。二、中醫藥界使用之「台灣藥典」，內容清楚記載安全療效之草藥的外貌、治療用途、使用方式、禁忌等等，若非藥典記錄的外貌、治療用途、使用方式，應特別小心使用，避免自行摘取及服用外形相似的草藥。
- 當您患有血液性疾病、糖尿病、高血壓、心臟病、肝腎疾病與免疫功能的疾病，在使用草藥時要更小心，它往往會造成藥物相沖、或疾病惡化。



健康食品 Health Foods

健康食品是宣稱吃了某項食品後，可補充身體內缺乏之營養素，該食品具有預防或改善與該營養素相關疾病之功效，衛生署要求申請健康食品許可時提出科學研究證據，來證明該健康食品維持或改善身體生理結構上或生理功能之主張。

建議注意事項

- 合格健康食品都需要有下面的標章，標章上面是「健康食品」字樣，中間的圖樣及顏色也需仔細檢查，「衛署健食字第 0000 號」。



- 健康食品不可以宣稱有「治療」效果，目前衛生署通過的健康食品許可證明，可到衛生署核發健康食品許可證一覽表查看。

(<http://60.251.103.218/big5/hfa/ae10/200>)

71219231930. pdf)

➤ 除了標章，產品包裝上需以中文完整標示下面

內容：



- 品名
- 內容物、名稱及其重量或容量
- 食品添加物
- 有效日期、保存方法
- 核准之功效
- 廠商名稱
- 許可證字號「健康食品」字樣及標準圖樣。
- 攝取量、食用時應注意事項及其他必要之警語

營養(養生)食品 Dietary Supplements

養生營養食品，可能是濃縮的、粉狀、液狀、丸狀、膠囊、錠劑等形式，內容可能是維生素、礦物質、藥草等用來補充或添加於日常食物之外的東西。有些醫生開維他命處方作為補充病人身體需要的治療。

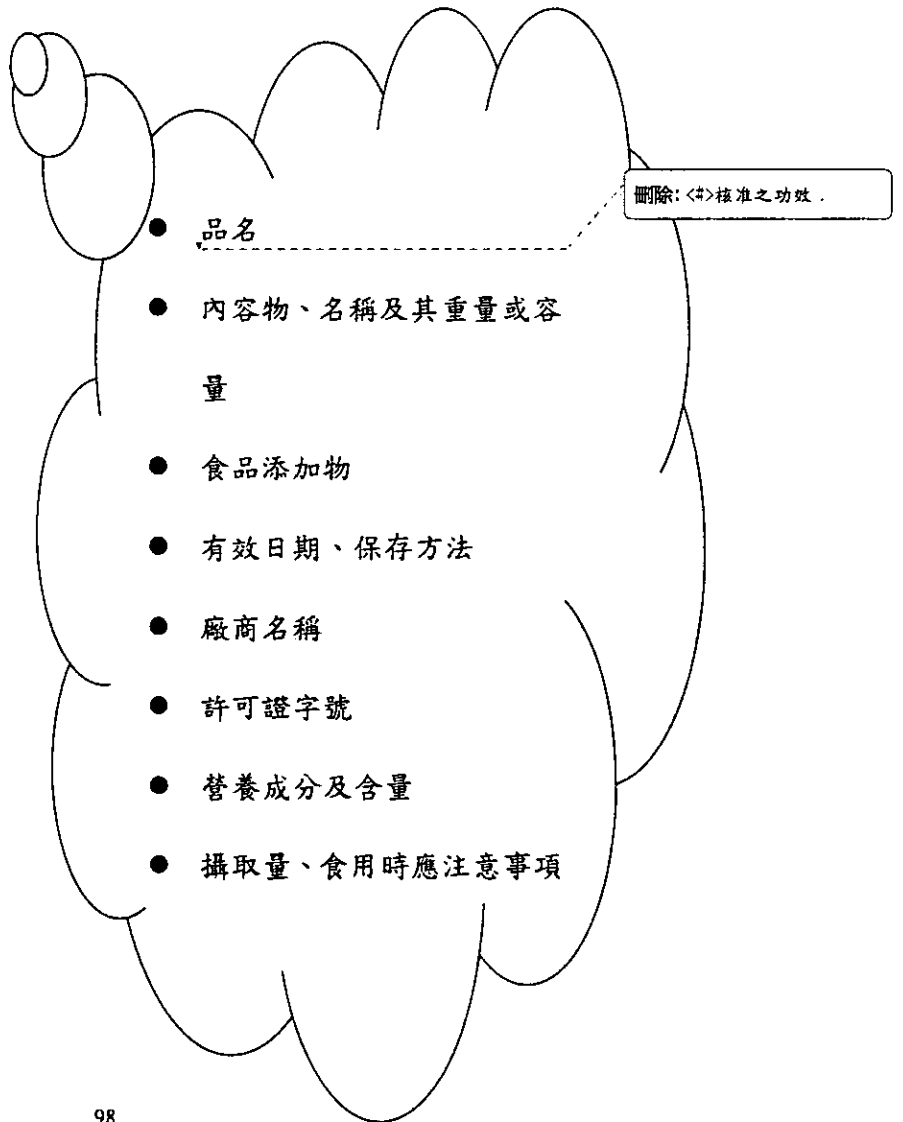
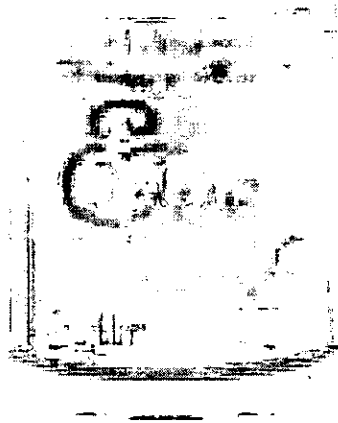


建議注意事項

- 營養(養生)食品只能當做補充品，而不是代替品。
- 使用購買產品需要特別注意標示，製造過程需要有好品質，就以「GMP」許可標準為證明，有此標記表示產品申請認可生產過程都合乎安全衛生的管理。不僅可以知道產品屬於哪一類食品，還可以知道產品是哪一家工廠生產出

來的。

- 與其他藥物一起服用時，需要注意會不會有相加或者相衝的情形。



經絡推拿與整脊

整脊是用手矯正的方式將脊椎拉直，以舒緩緊繃壓縮的神經，正確排列的脊椎可以刺激全身，並且讓身體恢復自然的節奏。經絡推拿是在病人身上作節律性的動作，有多種不同的手法；例如推、拿、按、摩等，而加入中醫理論之經絡穴位為主。

建議注意事項

- 建議若要考慮使用經絡推拿與整脊時，需要了解整脊治療人員的專業訓練及認證。
- 正在出血部位、皮膚病病變處、傳染病、骨折、骨質疏鬆、急性發炎及脫臼皆不宜推拿。



芳香療法 Aromatherapy

主要以植物精油按摩身體的方式、泡浴、或冷壓皮膚，或直接吸入的方式達成效果。近年來非常流行，宣稱可以舒緩緊張壓力與焦慮，目前研究結果不多，所以效果也許隨個人感覺而有一些差異；需特別注意精油可能會造成皮膚不適。



建議注意事項

- 使用芳香療法時，需要了解芳香療法從業人員的專業訓練及認證。
- 芳香療法由皮膚按摩接觸，注意使用時皮膚是否過敏，皮膚過敏的人需要更加小心先以非常小的劑量試一試，再決定是否接受按摩。

氣功療法 Qi Gong 或太極拳法

氣功療法或太極拳法是配合運動、冥想、調整呼吸來促進體內氣血的運行，並強化免疫功能。



建議注意事項

強調動作的柔和與姿勢的平衡，勿操之過急。

★ 如何安全使用網路資訊？

相關的醫療諮詢可以透過搜尋網路上的資源來瞭解，可以跟家人一起來關心瞭解目前醫療相關資訊，當然網頁資源訊息眾多，如何判斷資料的正確性，我可以藉由瞭解誰是網站經營者或出資者？網站設置的目的？訊息來源為何？訊息是否經由一群專家審查？訊息是否定期更新？來判斷所搜尋資料的正確性。

★ 哪些單位或機構可以找到更多資訊？

如果我對補充及另類療法有疑問，或想更加了解補充及另類療法的訊息時，以下單位可以提供我所需的資訊。

單位及機構名稱	地址	電話	網址
行政院衛生署中醫藥委員會（中醫藥相關訊息與諮詢）	10453 台北市雙城街 6 號	(02)2587-2828	http://www.ccmp.gov.tw/index.asp
行政院衛生署藥政處	100 台北市中正區愛國東路 100 號	(02) 23969265	
行政院衛生署食品衛生處	100 台北市中正區愛國東路 100 號 12 樓	(02)23947141	
行政院衛生署中央健康保險局台北分局(就醫申訴專線)	100 台北市中正區許昌街 17 號 8 樓	(02)21912006 (02)23486753	
行政院衛生署國民健康局 (醫療與健康相關業務與訊息) 台中一辦公室 台中二辦公室	(40873)台中市黎明路二段 503 號 5 樓 (40843)台中市干城街 95 號 3-4 樓	(04)22591999 總機 (04)22550177 總機	

台北辦公室	(24250)台北縣新莊市長青街2號	(02)29978616 總機	
行政院衛生署藥物辨識資料查詢			http://203.65.100.151/DO81E0.asp
行政院衛生署藥物、醫療器材、化妝品許可證查詢作業			http://203.65.100.151/DO8180.asp
行政院衛生署消費者資訊網			http://consumer.doh.gov.tw/fdaciw/pages/index.jsp
台灣食品良好作業規範發展協會			http://www.gmp.org.tw/search.asp

行政院衛生署衛生法規資料檢索系統

法案名稱	網址
藥事法	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL013783
藥事法施行細則	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL013784
藥品查驗登記審查準則	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL033516
醫療器材管理辦法	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL033467
醫療器材查驗登記審查準則	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL033468
健康食品管理法	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL013901
健康食品管理法施行細則	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL013902
食品衛生管理法	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL013890
食品衛生管理法施行細則	http://dohlaw.doh.gov.tw/Chi/FLAW/FLAWDAT01.asp?lsid=FL013892

★ 資料來源

1. 行政院衛生署 (2006)。民眾就醫指引手冊。台北：行政院衛生署。
2. 行政院衛生署 (2007)。台灣社會另類療法風險管理之專家系統計畫成果。
3. Department of Health, U.K. Complementary Medicine: Information Pack for Primary Care Groups. London: Department of Health, UK, 2000.
4. Department of Health U. K. Complementary medicine: information for primary care clinicians. London: Department of Health, UK, 2000.

【台灣社會另類療法風險管理之專家系統制
度初探】

工作手冊
(宜蘭地區)

計畫委託單位：行政院衛生署

計畫主辦單位：中國醫藥大學

中國民國九十七年

另類療法訪談日程表

		11/10 (一)	11/11 (二)
			宜蘭地區
6:30~7:30 (?)		行前確認 出發前往宜蘭 會合 (怡宵、佩甄、媿涵、佳蓉、聖嬰)	忠民廟休息區 / 曾貴婆婆引 (暫定) 團體訪談：問卷
8:00~9:00			準備工作
9:00~11:00		抵達飯店 check in	太子廟 / 曾貴婆婆引 團體訪談：問卷 太子廟 / 曾貴婆婆引 手冊*1
11:00~12:00		準備工作	「討論會」
12:00~13:50		準備工作	午餐
14:00~15:00		曾貴家附近涼亭 / 曾貴婆婆引 團體訪談：問卷	曾貴家附近涼亭 / 曾貴婆婆引 手冊*1 (愛珠舅媽)
15:00~17:00		「討論會」暨「工作匯報」	「討論會」暨「工作匯報」
17:00~18:30		晚餐	18:30~ 晚餐
18:30~			19:30~ 賦歸

工作匯報

針對個人所負責的工作進行簡單報告，舉凡執行期間遇到的問題、困難，或需要他人協助等等，皆可在工作匯報當中提出來。

雜務分配

林雪貴	■ 聯繫 key person，確認受訪者。
邱聖燮	■ 準備錄音筆錄音資料的備份。 ■ 採購物資（提醒開收據，勿壓日期）
邱聖燮	■ 安排二日工作人員的餐點（早、午、晚餐）。 ■ 物資運送、清點與保管。
下列工作由工作人員共同進行：	
■ 每次訪談前清點所需之同意書、衛教單、個人資料表、禮物、錄音設備	
■ 協助受訪者填寫個人資料與同意書	

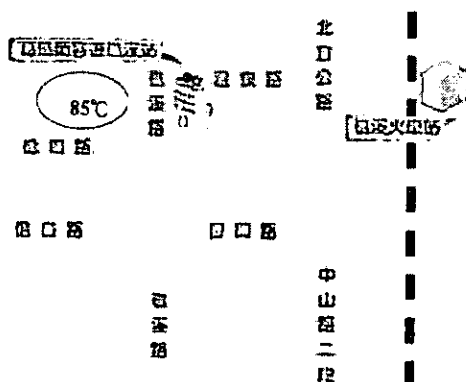
全體工作人員注意事項

■ 報到時間與地點

↓ 報到時間：11月10日（一），13：00。

11月11日（二），9：00。

（桂華等人請搭乘 AM7：30 葛瑪蘭客運至礁溪，85°C 會合）



↓ 報到地點：宜蘭礁溪紫藤蘆溫泉民宿。

↓ 攜帶物品：禦寒衣物、傘、遮陽帽、個人藥品。

■ 工作人員聯絡資訊：

姓名	聯絡方式	
盧老師	0928718776	zylu@ym.edu.tw
吳桂華	0919636486	i24881271@yahoo.com.tw
郭貞君	0933395615	kuosc.kuocc@msa.hinet.net
賴皓屏	0921060682	pinglife@hotmail.com
陳怡青	0920765877	
許佩甄	0935673307	
陳嫻涵	0912713079	pahan1018@hotmail.com
佳蓉		
邱聖雯	0920658687	swchiu@ym.edu.tw

■ 住宿資訊：

11/10-11 (1晚)	宜蘭地區	紫藤蘆溫泉民宿，陳熾峯，0928639962 宜蘭縣礁溪鄉中山路一段 334 號	陳怡青、許佩甄、陳嫻涵、佳蓉、邱聖雯
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【台灣社會另類療法風險管理之專家系統制度初探】

工作手冊
(中部地區)

計畫委託單位：行政院衛生署
計劃主辦單位：中國醫藥大學

中國民國九十七年

另類療法訪談日程表

	12/15 (一)	12/16 (二)	12/17 (三)	12/18 (四)
		彰化地區		
6:30~7:30			翠保公園/張總幹事引 團體訪談：手冊/問卷	台中市區
8:00~9:00		準備工作 (怡菁、佩甄、嫻涵會合)		
9:00~11:00		福田社區/阿珠引 團體訪談：手冊/問卷	竹林社區/陳翠蓮、莊素琴引 團體訪談：手冊/問卷	莒光新城/梁成、顧媽媽引 團體訪談：手冊/問卷
11:00~12:00		討論會	德興社區/楊黃美春引 團體訪談：手冊/問卷	討論會
12:00~13:30		午餐 (麵攤)	午餐 (芬園鄉)	午餐
14:00~15:00	行前確認	準備工作		
15:00~17:00	金惠、聖聖前進彰化	14:30~ 伏宮社區/老人會長太 太引 團體訪談：手冊/問 卷	自由時間 (續訪早上竹林、德興受訪者)	莒光新城/梁成、顧媽媽引 團體訪談：手冊/問卷 15:00~18:00
				光大社區公園/金惠引 團體訪談：手冊/問卷
17:00~18:30	金惠、聖聖確認訪談行程	「討論會」暨「工作匯報」		
18:30~	22:30~ 盧老師等三人抵達	晚餐 金惠家	晚餐 金惠家/台中	「討論會」暨「工作匯報」 19:00~ 晚餐 20:30~ 賦歸

工作匯報

針對個人所負責的工作進行簡單報告，舉凡執行期間遇到的問題、困難，或需要他人協助等等，皆可在工作匯報當中提出來。

雜務分配

許金惠	■ 聯繫 key person，確認受訪者。
邱聖雯	■ 準備錄音筆錄音資料的備份。 ■ 採購物資（提醒開收據，勿壓日期）
邱聖雯 許金惠	■ 安排三日工作人員的餐點（午餐）與 11/2 聚餐的地點（彰化地區的餐點安排若有問題，可以詢問金惠或她的家人）。 ■ 物資運送、清點與保管。 ■ 人員載送。
下列工作由工作人員共同進行： ■ 每次訪談前清點所需之同意書、衛教單、個人資料表、禮物、錄音設備 ■ 協助受訪者填寫個人資料與同意書	

全體工作人員注意事項

■ 報到時間與地點

- ↓ 報到時間：12月15日（一），22：30。
- ↓ 報到地點：彰化縣芬園鄉彰南路五段451巷36號。
- ↓ 攜帶物品：拖鞋、毛巾、禦寒衣物、傘、遮陽帽、個人藥品、防蚊液。
- ↓ 怡青、佩甄、媿涵請於每日8：30在下表住宿處會合。

■ 問卷及手冊職前訓練

- ↓ 時間：12月12日（五），18：00。
- ↓ 地點：護理館608室
- ↓ 目標：1. 說明研究計畫之目的與目前研究結果
2. 領取手冊及問卷
3. 熟悉工作流程

■ 工作人員聯絡資訊：

姓名	聯絡方式	
盧老師	0928718776	zylu@ym.edu.tw
陳老師	0963292072	wlchen@mail.cmu.edu.tw
許金惠	0918846508	ger2345@ms57.hinet.net
吳桂華	0919636486	i24881271@yahoo.com.tw
賴皓屏	0921060682	pinglife@hotmail.com
陳怡青	0920765877	
許佩甄	0935673307	
陳媿涵	0912713079	
邱聖雯	0920658687	swchiu@ym.edu.tw

■ 住宿資訊：

10/30-31 (2晚)	彰化地區	金惠家附近的民宿，楊黃美春 049-2522215 彰化縣芬園鄉彰南路五段451巷36號	盧老師、許金惠、吳桂華、賴皓屏、邱聖雯
11/1-2 (1晚)	台中地區	富比世 台中市學士路181號，TEL:04-22058811	盧老師、許金惠、吳桂華、賴皓屏、邱聖雯

指引手冊訪談之主軸問題

1. 手冊內容是否涵蓋必要範疇？
2. 手冊內容編列順序恰當性？
3. 手冊閱讀難易度？
4. 手冊用詞清晰度？
5. 手冊編排美觀？

附錄5: 參與成員反應分析”之老人名單

共計32人(男:女=13:19)

代號	年紀	性別	居住地	患退化性關節炎的 部位	人工關節 置換術
F101	76	女	彰化縣芬園鄉	左右膝	無
F103	57	女	彰化縣芬園鄉	左右膝	無
F105	66	女	彰化縣芬園鄉	左右膝	無
F107	81	男	彰化縣芬園鄉	左右膝	無
F205	51	男	彰化市三村里三村莊	左右膝	無
F301	77	女	彰化市石牌里	左右膝	無
F307	80	女	彰化市石牌里	左右膝	無
F404	77	男	台中市樂英里	左膝	無
F406	87	男	台中市樂英里	左膝	無
F407	67	女	台中市樂英里	左右膝	無
F408	80	女	台中市樂英里	左膝	無
P506	57	女	台中市昇平里	左右膝	無
P508	77	女	台中市昇平里	左右膝	無
P509	68	女	台中市昇平里	左膝	無
P511	91	男	台中市昇平里	左右膝	無
P602	70	男	台中市大敦里	左右膝	無

P603	73	女	台中市大敦里	左右膝	無
P604	57	女	台中市大敦里	左右膝	無
P607	79	女	台中市大敦里	左右膝	無
P609	65	男	台中市大敦里	右膝	無
P610	57	男	台中市大敦里	左右膝	無
F801	66	男	台北縣板橋市廣新里	右膝	無
F802	62	女	台北縣板橋市廣新里	左右膝	無
F804	65	男	台北縣板橋市廣新里	左右膝	無
F805	59	女	台北縣板橋市廣新里	髖部、左膝	無
F904	81	女	桃園縣觀音鄉富源村	左右膝	無
F905	59	男	桃園縣觀音鄉富源村	右膝	無
F906	78	男	桃園縣觀音鄉富源村	左右膝	無
F1002	66	女	宜蘭縣羅東鎮賢文里	左膝	左膝
F1003	68	女	宜蘭縣羅東鎮信義里	左右膝	無
P1101	75	男	台北縣板橋市忠誠新村	左右膝	無
P1102	56	女	台北縣板橋市忠誠新村	左右膝	無

附錄 6: 國際相關資料收集與聯絡訊息如下:

聯合國傳統醫學與負責人聯絡平台

Dr. Xiaouri Zhang
Acting Coordinator, Traditional Medicine
Essential Drugs and Other Medicine Program
World Health Organization
20 Avenue Appia 1211
Geneva 27, Switzerland
zhang@who.ch; zhang@who.int

http://www.who.int/topics/traditional_medicine/en/

THE RISK CONSTRUCTION OF OSTEOARTHRITIS IN THE TAIWANESE SOCIETY

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¹Institute of Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

² Department of Nursing, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

³School of Medicine, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

⁴Institute of Health & Welfare Policy, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

⁵ Department of Nursing, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

Statement of study purpose: Osteoarthritis, with estimated prevalence between 10 to 20% in Taiwanese over 60 years of age, has been recognized as a significant public health problem by WHO by her designating the years of 2000-2010 as the Bone and Joint Decade. The purpose of this article is to ascertain the construction of public images of osteoarthritis in Taiwan from 1950 to 2006, and to demonstrate how actors such as health professionals, pharmaceutical companies and media press were enrolled into networks to the framing of risk and preventive discourse.

Methods: Discourse analysis was applied and text data were drawn from major newspapers, popular health-related magazines, advertisements by pharmaceutical companies and health professional journals dated from 1951 to 2006.

Results: The results show that causes of osteoarthritis have been shifted from occupational hazards in the early 50s, to organic degeneration attributed to aging in subsequent decades, to lifestyle factors (e.g. obesity, malnutrition) during mid-1980s to mid-1990s, and finally to instability of molecular and biochemical materials such as cartilage tissue in the body. The transformation have been produced and reproduced by the interplay of government drug regulation policy, commodification of pharmaceutical companies, and various causes attributed in the process of biomedicalization. With few effective therapies for osteoarthritis, self-management of risk is highly advocated by medical professionals. New regulation by changing glucosamine to non-prescription drug in 2004 further instigated the privatization of risk and recruitment of younger clients for self-surveillance strategies by pharmaceutical companies. Osteoarthritis, rather than the disease of “the elderly” or “improper lifestyles”, is now standardized as “cellular inactivation disease” in the frame of preventive discourse.

Conclusions: The exploration on the context of social construction of medical knowledge in Taiwan, which is essential to effective nursing practices since the macro-view influences how people perceive and interpret their symptoms.

THE RISK CONSTRUCTION OF OSTEOARTHRITIS IN THE TAIWANESE SOCIETY

Introduction

Osteoarthritis (OA), the most common arthritis, is the major cause of disability in an individual later life. With the dramatic increase of aging population all over the world, OA has been recognized as a public health problem by WHO by her designating the years of 2000-2010 as the Bone and Joint Decade (Woolf & Pfleger, 2003). Recently, OA is also one of the top twenty chronic diseases among the aged in Taiwan (Bureau of National Health Insurance, 2007) and estimated that about 15% of the elder population experienced OA (健康雜誌??). Since it was not life threatening, OA, even with significant high prevalence, had never attracted much attention from the media and medical professionals until 2000. Media reports about OA had more than tripled by the year of 2005. Interestingly, during this period the expenditure of glucosamine, which has been considered to be the effective remedy for OA, had reached 230 million dollars in 2003 based on the data from National Health Insurance (NHI) (Huang, 2005). Its widespread popularity has been demonstrated by gift-giving of glucosamine by friends and relatives who travel to United States and Canada. Thus, this study attempts to explore the forces and actors involved in the commodification of glucosamine for OA. It is important for community health nurses to understand the beliefs in OA and health practices of aged individuals in order to facilitate appropriate care to manage OA.

The purposes of the study are as follows:

1. To ascertain the construction of public images of osteoarthritis in Taiwan from 1950 to 2006
2. To demonstrate how actors such as health professionals, pharmaceutical companies and media press were enrolled into networks to the framing of risk and preventive discourse

Research Design

Discourse analysis was applied to ascertain systematic links between texts, discourse practices and sociocultural practices. From a genealogical perspective, Powers (2002) emphasized that a discourse arose in a social context using both surfaces of emergence and conditions of possibility that were acknowledged and appropriated, and made visible by the emerging discourse. Cheek (2000) pointed out that discourses create discursive frameworks which order reality in a certain way that both enable and constrain the production of knowledge. Thus, discursive frames determine who can speak, when and with what authority and conversely who can not. In analyzing the effect of such discursive frames, Foucault stresses the questions to be asked are, "what rules permit certain statements to be made; what rules order these statements; what rules permit us to identify some statements as true and some false; what rules allow for construction of a model or classification system?" Three axes in the discursive processes that have been extrapolated through structural analysis are knowledge, authority and value (justification) (Powers, 2002). The axis of knowledge addresses the objects and subjects of concern including rules of justification, defining characteristics and in this study, the object of concern is knee problems among middle age population and the subject of discourse focuses on the discussions of the transformation of causality and effective management of OA. The

axis of authority addresses who are legitimately involved in the management of knee problems. The axis of justification addresses the norms of prevention and self-surveillance of OA.

Data collection

Data sources include Taiwan newspapers, popular health-related magazines, official documents from the Department of Health, and the advertisements of pharmaceutical companies. Specifically, the media texts are mainly drawn from the most influential newspapers industry, United Daily News Group (16 September 1951 to 31 December 2006) and China Times Group (1 January 1994 and 31 December 2006), which published seven newspapers and covered most of readership in Taiwan area. The study also examines four popular health-related magazines, Health World, Evergreen, Common Health and The Public Magazine, to which the professionals such as physicians and pharmacists have contributed articles for the purpose of public health education. The advertisements of pharmaceutical companies are collected from the two commercial agents, Great Union Trading Co., LTD. and Rainbow Health Care Co., LTD. Pamphlets and brochures on OA in the drug stores in Taipei area were also collected. The keywords used to conduct the text search include osteoarthritis, arthritis, aging, pain, treatment of osteoarthritis, alternative therapies, and glucosamine.

Results

I. Transforming of OA Risk

The term of 「arthritis」 first appeared on the newspaper in 1952 (UDN) and mixed use with rheumatoid arthritis or bone arthritis were common, not until 1974

the term 「osteoarthritis」 was found. The occurrence of arthritis was linked to occupation and social class. Although no statistical data were available to document the prevalence of arthritis in Taiwan at this time, cited the US data, physicians pointed out that farmers or miners were prevalent to arthritis due to their “hard work (or tiredness)” and recommended the bedrest to especially lay down flat as the best remedy in order to relax all joints. In the 1960’s with the emergence of scientific medicine, the discussions about hopes brought by the new drug treatment, steroids, were emphasized. Hot spring bath, acupuncture and vibration with TENs were also resorted.

With the decrease of infectious diseases and augmentation of life expectancy by 1958 to 61.3 years (thereafter steadily climbing over 60 years), the acceptance of arthritis as a chronic and degenerative disease had been surfaced. Although over work such as kneeling for washing clothes along the river during younger age had been consistently referred to the cause of osteoarthritis, the close association of aging with OA transpired in the 1980s while the population aged over 65 reached 7% by 1993 in Taiwan. A news excerpt on Sep.2,1989 stated that estimated 90% of elders over 70 years old had OA.

The interest in OA among the public has increased dramatically by 1990s with the numbers of news excerpts rises from 38 in 1980s to 173 in 1990s and

mushroomed in 2000s to 583 only in 8 years.

II. Commodification of glucosamine

Along with the widespread interest in OA, the discussions of glucosamine had proliferated in the media press or health professional journals since 2000 due to the failure of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). NSAIDs had been the most commonly prescribed agents for OA but disappointment was brought about by its adverse effects. Physicians began to include glucosamine as a part of regular OA clinical treatments.

The products of glucosamine were introduced into Taiwan by the Great Union drug trade company during early-1980s, but it was not well-known among the lay people or even within the circle of physicians (Lin, 2006). Glucosamine was categorized as a prescription drug which reimbursed in 1995 since the NHI was initiated in Taiwan (Huang, 2005). General public has not paid much attention to glucosamine at that time, but only a few articles were written by health professionals (e.g. physicians, pharmacist), and also few conferences papers.

Glucosamine have been available as a prescription drug for OA in Italy and a non-prescription drug in Germany; however it is categorized as a nutritional supplement in the United States. Recently glucosamine has been advocated,

especially in the lay media, as safe and effective options for the management of OA. The strong support for the use of glucosamine by a few physicians in 1990s resulted in widespread enthusiasm among general public especially those aging population. One of the physicians even was named “glucosamine physician”. The patients actively request their physicians to prescribe glucosamine. The dramatically increased consumption of glucosamine also reported by the Great Union drug trade company indicated that the Taiwanese have consumed more than 80 millions glucosamine pills every year and saved the company from the edge of bankruptcy (Lin, 2006).

The increased expenditure on glucosamine posed significant financial burden on NHI. In 1999, NHI attempted to cut down the expenditure of glucosamine by restricting reimbursement to only those who were over 60 years old, higher than 7 points with the Lequesne’s severity index for knee OA as well as those who were diagnosed with radiograph below stage III. Furthermore, NHI reduced the reimbursement of glucosamine from NT\$ 9/pill to NT\$6/pill in 2003. Further amendment of regulation was attempted while the Great Union drug trade company had requested the re-evaluation of the decision. The regulatory authority maintained the decision on the policy which categorized glucosamine sulfate as non-prescription drugs while glucosamine and glucosamine hydrochloride as

supplements in February, 2004.

Despite the changes in regulation of glucosamine, Great Union drug trade company eventually devoted about 90% of the investment into “Viartrial-S” (the commercial name of glucosamine), while many other competing brands of glucosamine are also sold on the market. The report indicated that the market reached NT\$ 1 billion each year.

III. Co-construction of Preventive Discourse: Measuring “Joint age” by yourself

In addition to the significant role of physicians to the successful commodification of glucosamine in Taiwan, the endorsement of academia such as scholars in the fields of nutrition & health sciences was sought by drug trade companies. Moreover, reacting to the new regulation, the attempt to clearly differentiate various types of glucosamine in order to identify its own potential clients had been one of the major strategies for the Great Union drug trade company. The pharmaceutical companies producing glucosamine sulfate emphasized its effects in cartilage strengthening, while those manufacturing glucosamine sulfate and chondroitin sulfate pointed out that the combination of these two compounds is the most effective regimen for OA prevention.

New marketing strategies have emphasized the necessity to restore the

depletion of bodily substance in aging joints since the amendment of glucosamine regulation. In contrast to aging, the imbalance between rates of synthesis and degradation of the hyaline-cartilage has been now postulated to be the cause of OA. Moreover, the imbalance may occur in very early age. Thus, the consumption of glucosamine may provide significant basic substance for cartilage synthesis in maintaining healthy joint. In general, discussions on glucosamine as a natural component of cartilage and its balance as the way to maintain the health of knee joints became widespread. In order to live a free and independent life, preventive, accurate type as well as sufficient amount of glucosamine consumption has been the essential information on the website of Great Union drug trade company.

As the result, the state, health professionals, pharmaceutical companies and media press were enrolled to the framing of risk and preventive discourse. Physicians stated that OA can be preventive by proper exercising and reducing body weight. In addition, the advertisements of pharmaceutical companies indicated that malnutrition may lead to unhealthy cartilage, which is the potential cause of OA. Risk factor of OA has been transformed from age to life style factors, such as obesity, malnutrition and lack of exercise. The transformation of risks factors for OA thus included younger people into population at risk. Significant statement on the media press, with the irony title of "Osteoarthritis is not the elder's privilege anymore" was not uncommon (Wei, 2006). The article continued with such claim that high-risk populations are not restricted to the elderly but also middle age population or even much younger people, such as athletes or obese people, whose occupation or daily life

practices make them susceptible to OA. By advocating the life style factors for OA, drug companies successfully expand their clients to healthy (at-risk) population and younger population.

The preventive discourse of OA proliferates as the strategies of risk management. In order to detect risks early for OA, the pharmaceutical companies, that deliberately recruit more potential patients, developed the "Detecting Joint Age Questionnaire" consisting of life style questions. The general public is encouraged to assess "joint age", health status of their joints, on their own. The new regulation launched the commodification of glucosamine as well as the preventive discourse of OA, which evidently shift the state responsibility of risk management to the individuals.

Conclusion

The results show that causes of OA have been shifted from occupational hazards in the early 50s, to organic degeneration attributed to aging in following decades, to lifestyle factors (e.g. obesity, malnutrition) during mid-1980s to mid-1990s, and finally to instability of molecular and biochemical materials such as cartilage tissue in the body. The transformation have been produced and reproduced by the interplay of government drug regulation policy, commodification of pharmaceutical companies, and various causes attributed in the process of biomedicalization. With few effective therapies for OA, self-management of risk is highly advocated by medical professionals. Regulating glucosamine as non-prescription drug or supplement in 2004 further instigated the privatization of risk and recruitment of younger clients for self-surveillance. Osteoarthritis, rather

than the disease of “the elderly” or “improper lifestyles”, is now standardized as “cellular inactivation disease” in the frame of preventive discourse.

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The illness narratives of Taiwanese women with osteoarthritis

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Osteoarthritis (OA), with estimated prevalence between 10 to 20% in Taiwanese over 60 years of age and women outnumbered men by 2:1, has been recognized as a significant public health problem by WHO by designating the years of 2000-2010 as the Bone and Joint Decade. Story-telling has been a significant approach to unfold individual experience of everyday life with chronic illnesses. Illness narratives from the lay view have been recognized to assist biomedical professionals providing the holistic care to enhance the quality of life of OA sufferers, while both lay and professionals have been frustrated with ineffective treatments. The purpose of this study was to ascertain the meanings of OA and the strategic management among Taiwanese OA women through their life course narratives. The life history approach was used to conduct in-depth interviews with women with OA of knee. Participants, were women of 55 years of age diagnosed with OA without joint replacement and without life-threatening illnesses, who were recruited from the community elder groups or through public health nurses. The majority of interviews were conducted at participants' homes and few conducted at places designated by participants. The dataset was transcribed verbatim. Narrative analysis was applied to discern various "genres" and the meanings of the account in the context by identifying stories organized around a specific time and consequential events in a life world of an OA sufferer and also compare the entities of accounts within each individual. The results showed that the autobiographical narration attributed the cause of OA to women's hardship while unfolding women's contributions to sustain their families. Physical discomforts and increased limitations as biographical disruption gradually led to women's re-examination of personal, family or work conditions and viewed as the integral part of aging. Acceptance of aging as one type of strategic management is represented by the story of gratitude from children, while the resistance may be represented by the active search for ways of maintaining youth with considerable costs. Expression of worries being others burden reflected in telling stories of engaging in healthy lifestyle in order to be carer rather than cared for.

Eagerly pursuing new “effective treatments” connoted women’s beliefs in the progression as the essence of modernity in contrast to their past lives with sparse resources and primitive. Biographical reflection revealed that the narration of wearing and tearing of OA simultaneously brings out the threatened or already injured women’s self and in turn opens up the chances for self reconstitution with new surrounding and resources. In summary, the illness narratives of OA sufferers in the Taiwanese society can be categorized into three types as Bury (2001) suggested namely, contingent, moral, and core. While contingent narratives describe life events, illness causes and unfolding effects in relation to the performative in everyday life, moral narratives introduce an evaluative dimension into the links between the personal and social. Core narratives represent various genres that were constructed by women’s cultural linguistic resources to present their everyday experience and themselves.

The illness narratives of Taiwanese women with osteoarthritis

Introduction

Osteoarthritis (OA), the most common arthritis, is the major cause of disability in an individual later life. With the dramatic increase of aging population all over the world, OA has been recognized as a public health problem by WHO by designating the years of 2000-2010 as the Bone and Joint Decade (Woolf & Pfleger, 2003). Recently, OA is also one of the top twenty chronic diseases with estimated prevalence between 10 to 20% among the aged in Taiwan and women outnumbered men by 2:1 (Bureau of National Health Insurance, 2007). With the lack of effective biomedical treatment and its significant side effects, the chronic and irreversible damage of OA has driven patients to resort to alternative therapies with the prevalent use up to 60-90% in the US (Hunter, 2006; Rao et al., 1998). Story-telling has been a significant approach to unfold individual experience of everyday life with chronic illnesses. Illness narratives from the lay view have been recognized to assist biomedical professionals providing the holistic care to enhance the quality of life of OA sufferers, while both lay and professionals have been frustrated with ineffective treatments. Instead of adopting biomedical tendency to see the problem of illness as one of breakdown in an objective machine, the narrative inquiry approaches chronic illness as an individual struggling to maintain control over the defining images of self

and over one's life. Interviewed with osteoarthritis individuals aged 55 and older in Boston area, Rosenfeld and Faircloth (2004) uncovered facing the daily challenge of displaying their understanding of embodied fluidity-the timely and fluid movement through time and space-as a virtuous practice. Media reports about OA in Taiwan had significantly increased 120% since 2004 mostly focusing on the symptom management and effective medication, such as the reports on expenditure of glucosamine had reached 230 million dollars in 2003 based on the National Health Insurance (NHI) data (Huang, 2005). Little is known how osteoarthritis pain and physical limitations with invisible disability were experienced from Taiwanese women's perspective. Thus, the purpose of this study was to ascertain the meanings of OA and the strategic management among Taiwanese OA women through their life course narratives.

The research questions are as follows:

1. To explore the embodied experience of women with OA.
2. To discern how OA women relate their embodied experience to social identities through life course narratives.
3. To ascertain women's experiences in managing pain and physical disability from OA.

Method

Research design

The life history approach was used to address women's stories of experiencing chronic illness such as osteoarthritis and their relationship to the construction of self. The story metaphor emphasizes that we create order, construct text in particular contexts. The approach examines how the informants' story is put together, the linguistic and cultural resources it draws on. Narrative analysis was applied to discern various "genres" and the meanings of the account in the context by identifying stories organized around a specific time and consequential events in a life world of an OA sufferer and also compare the entities of accounts within each individual. The study was conducted after the approval of the institutional human subject committee.

Participants and data collection

Women, who were diagnosed with OA without joint replacement and without life-threatening illnesses and willing to be interviewed, were recruited from the community elder groups or through public health nurses. The demographics showed in Table I indicated that 15 participants had the mean age of 71 years with the average of 4 children and the average of 16 years of illness. The majority of participants had been educated up to middle school (67%), while 13% with high school education and 20% without any formal education. About 87% of women were not working, while 13% reportedly needed to work and about 53% lived with their family, 7% lived with

their husbands, 20% lived with their children and 20% lived alone. The majority of interviews were conducted at participants' homes and few conducted at places designated by participants. Interview guide included questions such as "Please describe how and when you realized something was wrong and bothering you. How the problem affected your daily life? What have you done to deal with the problems?" Each interview lasted for about 1-2 hours and was audiotape recorded and transcribed verbatim. Analysis was conducted based on the principles suggested by Riessman (1993) & Silverman (2001) in which the real-time sequential ordering of actions were examined for the rules, patterns and structures in the relations between consecutive actions. Analysis focuses on the examination of the narration and interaction as a site where intersubjective understanding about the participants' intentions is created and maintained.

Results

The results showed that the autobiographical narration of Taiwanese women with osteoarthritis explicated the dialogue between embodied experiences and life events. Illness narratives granted meanings to women's lives integrating past, present and future self and telling stories of suffering and performances of strength and resilience.

Four themes were generated including (1) Recognition of aging with acceptance

or resistance (2) Maintaining independence through diverse resources (3) Stories of suffering reflect self reconstitution (4) Faith in progress.

I. Recognition of aging with acceptance or resistance

Women linked aging with their OA, but with difference attitudes. Acceptance of aging was represented to recognize OA as part of their future lives and discontinued their jobs based on the decision either by themselves or children. Mrs. Wu stated that "My children ask me not to work anymore when they knew I was suffering with joint pain." The other group of women faced OA with resistance which may be represented by the active search for ways of maintaining youth with considerable costs.

II. Maintaining independence through diverse resources

Great motivation to prevent physical limitations has been significant. Expression of worries being others burden reflected in telling stories of engaging in healthy lifestyle in order to continue their role as carer rather than cared for. Various strategies such as the injection of hyalobiuronic acid (玻尿酸), health food supplements, exercises, etc. Women carefully evaluated their financial, social network resources as well as living environment to select the most appropriate management practices.

III. Stories of suffering reflect self reconstitution

Attribution to the cause of OA to women's hardship unfolded women's contributions to sustain their families. Telling stories about the essential role women played in their families, women demanded their contribution to be confirmed. Physical discomforts and increased limitations as biographical disruption gradually led to women's re-examination of personal, family or work conditions and viewed as the integral part of aging. Suffering from the chronic condition of OA poses existential problems of identity and continuity of self. Life events such as severe disability or widowhood breakdown women's selves, while daily life experiences in managing suffering of OA facilitate the reconstitution of integral self through available resources. Biographical reflection revealed that the narration of wearing and tearing of OA simultaneously brings out the threatened or already injured women's self and in turn opens up the chances for self reconstitution with new surrounding and resources.

(IV). Faith in progress

Women put their better life condition in parallel with scientific medical progress. Eagerly pursuing new "effective treatments" connoted women's beliefs in the progression as the essence of modernity in contrast to their past lives with sparse resources and primitive condition. While women had little chances to be educated with restricted status, they strived for learning new things including being modern

women with current knowledge especially caring for their OA.

In summary, the illness narratives of OA sufferers in the Taiwanese society can be categorized into three types as Bury (2001) suggested namely, contingent, moral, and core. While contingent narratives describe life events, illness causes and unfolding effects in relation to the performative in everyday life, moral narratives introduce an evaluative dimension into the links between the personal and social. Core narratives represent various genres that were constructed by women's cultural linguistic resources to present their everyday experience and themselves.

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Risk and Drug Regulation: The Transforming Osteoarthritis in Taiwan

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Introduction

Osteoarthritis (OA), the most common arthritis, is the major cause of disability in an individual later life. With the dramatic increase of aging population all over the world, OA has been recognized as a public health problem by WHO by designating the years of 2000-2010 as the Bone and Joint Decade (Woolf & Pfleger, 2003). Recently, OA is also one of the top twenty chronic diseases among the aged in Taiwan (Bureau of National Health Insurance, 2007). Since it was not life threatening, osteoarthritis, even with significant high prevalence, had never attracted much attention from the media and medical professionals until 2000. Media reports about OA had significantly increased to 120% since 2004, while the expenditure of glucosamine, which has been considered to be the effective medication for OA, had reached 230 million dollars in 2003 based on the National Health Insurance (NHI) data (Huang, 2005). In November, 2004, The United Daily News, one of the major newspapers in Taiwan, reported that Department of Health (DOH) announced the new regulation over glucosamine. The news sparked a series of debates about the efficacy of glucosamine for OA among various groups such as medical physicians, public policy makers, pharmaceutical companies as well as consumers. The Department of Health in Taiwan had referred to the results of two clinical randomized control trial studies published by Lancet in 2001 (Reginster et al) and The Archive of Internal Medicine in 2002 (Pavelka et al) funded by the Italian pharmaceutical company-Rotta to be the scientific basis for new regulation. Researchers claim that glucosamine sulphate has modifying effects for OA in joint structure and symptoms. However, DOH officials in Taiwan indicated that the efficacy of glucosamine remains

uncertain and decided to classify glucosamine into three sub-categories, including glucosamine, glucosamine hydrochloride and glucosamine sulfate and change categories of the first two compounds from drugs to supplements and change glucosamine sulfate to non-prescription drug. The debates over efficacy controversy of glucosamine continue for several years and interestingly resulted in its continuous increase consumption till present day.

This paper attempts to explore the politics of scientific knowledge involved in the processes of amendment of drug regulation on glucosamine in the Taiwanese society. The research questions are the follows: (1) How were the relevant social groups recruited in controversies over scientific knowledge used for drug regulation on glucosamine? (2) How has the scientific truth being interpreted and mobilized differently by various relevant groups? (3) How has the regulatory amendment over glucosamine and preventive discourse of OA co-constructed that resulted in the transformation of OA risk?

Methods

The research is based on the STS approach (Science, Technology & Society) in which how social, political, and cultural values affect scientific research are examined and places scientific controversies in their social context (MacKenzie and Wajcman, 1985). Specifically, Irvin and Wynne (1996) have postulated that the constructions of society are embedded within, and shape, scientific constructs. In other words, how different social groups recruit scientific arguments in order to support their case. What counts as science may be shaped by social relations and institutional structures so that the very constitutions of science will reflect wider social interests. The examination of controversy about efficacy of glucosamine based on the STS approach is to raise issues of trust and credibility of scientific knowledge and truth claim.

Research Design

Discourse analysis has applied to examine the textual data about the OA. For Foucault, a discourse is considered to be an institutionalized way of thinking, a social boundary defining what can be said about a specific topic. Foucault also explores the knowledge/power link through the concept of discourse (Foucault, 1972). Cheek (2000) emphasizes that discourses create discursive frameworks which order reality in a certain way. The specific frameworks both enable and constrain the production of knowledge in that they allow for certain ways of thinking about reality while excluding others.

Data collection

Data sources include Taiwan newspapers, popular health-related magazines, official documents from the Department of Health, and the advertisements of pharmaceutical companies. Specifically, the media texts are mainly drawn from the most influential newspapers industry, United Daily News Group (16 September 1951 to 31 December 2006) and China Times Group (1 January 1994 and 31 December 2006), which published seven newspapers and covered most of readership in Taiwan area. The study also examines four popular health-related magazines, Health World, Evergreen, Common Health and The Public Magazine, to which the professionals such as physicians and pharmacists have contributed articles for the purpose of public health education. The advertisements of pharmaceutical companies are collected from the two commercial agents, Great Union Trading Co., LTD. and Rainbow Health Care Co., LTD. Pamphlets and brochures on OA in the drug stores in Taipei area were also collected. The study also examines the official documents on the glucosamine regulatory issue, and the medical literatures on glucosamine efficacy which were cited by the regulatory authority and pharmaceutical industry to support their arguments.

Results

I. The Rise of Glucosamine Consumption in Taiwan

Glucosamine, natural compounds found in healthy cartilage, can favorably affect cartilage metabolism *in vitro*. Recently glucosamine has been advocated, especially in the lay media, as safe and effective options for the management of symptoms of osteoarthritis (Clegg et al, 2006; Felson et al., 2000 b; McAlindon, LaValley, Gulin & Felson, 2000). Glucosamine have been available as a prescription drug for osteoarthritis in Italy and a non-prescription drug in Germany (Huang, 2005; Theodosakis, Adderly & Fox, 1997); however it is categorized as a nutritional supplement in the United State..

The products of glucosamine were introduced into Taiwan by drug trade companies during early-1980s, but it was not well-known among the lay people or even within the circle of physicians (Lin, 2006). Glucosamine was categorized as a prescription drug which reimbursed since 1995 since the NHI was initiated in Taiwan (Huang, 2005). General public has not paid much attention to glucosamine at this time, but only a few articles written by health professionals (e.g. physicians, pharmacist), and few conferences papers. The knowledge about glucosamine was disseminated as drugs and monopolized by the professionals (Wu, 1999; Chen, 2006).

The discussions of glucosamine had proliferated in the media press or health professional journals since 2000 due to the failure of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), the most commonly prescribed agents for osteoarthritis, especially its adverse effects (Griffin, Piper, Daugherty, Snowden & Ray, 1991; Hungin & Kean, 2001). Physicians began to include glucosamine as a part of regular OA clinical treatments.

With the recommendation and supports from Taiwanese physicians, lay people express their widespread enthusiasm for glucosamine. The glucosamine gains much popularity among the aging. The patients actively request their physicians to

prescribe glucosamine. Its widespread popularity can be traced by gift-giving of glucosamine by friends and relatives who travel to United States and Canada (Lin, 2006; Song & Wei, 2004, November 30). The dramatically increased consumption of glucosamine reflects on several statistical data. The reimbursement of glucosamine is expanding every year and reached 230 millions dollars in 2003 (Huang, 2005). The drug trade companies also asserted that the Taiwanese have consumed more than 80 millions glucosamine pills every year (Lin, 2006).

With enthusiasm of the public for glucosamine, health professionals especially physicians voiced their skepticism and stated that insufficient scientific evidences support the efficacy of glucosamine as treatment drug (Wang, 2000, December 8). It is believed that scientific research has shown contradictory results, although increasing numbers of clinical studies have attempted to demonstrate the efficacy of glucosamine. Inconsistent results may be due to methodological flaws in these studies, such as inadequate allocation concealment and absence of intent-to-treat analyses (McAlindon, LaValley, Gulin & Felson, 2000; Towheed & Anastassiades, 2000). Thus, the American Medical Association recommended "further high-quality independent studies to determine the actual efficacy and utility of this preparation" were needed (McAlindon et al., 2000).

Skeptical physicians continued to emphasize that glucosamine has been categorized as supplement by U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and oppose the application of glucosamine as treatment drug (Han, 2000, June 28).

The growing skepticism toward glucosamine among the physicians did not influence the popularity of this compound. The increased expenditure on glucosamine posed significant financial burden on NHI. In 1999, NHI attempted to constraint the expenditure of glucosamine by restricting reimbursement to only those who are over 60 years old, higher than 7 points with the Lequesne's severity index for

knee OA as well as those who diagnosed with radiograph below stage III. Furthermore, NHI cut the reimbursement of glucosamine from NT\$ 9/pill to NT\$6/pill in 2003. Relying on glucosamine for the relief from OA problems by the general public has generated enormous pressure for the NHI in their attempt to amend reimbursement regulation. However, NHI finally announced the change of drug regulation in February, 2004. In the protocol of amendment over glucosamine, the DOH identified glucosamine as three sub-categories, including glucosamine, glucosamine hydrochloride and glucosamine sulfate. The amendment change categories of glucosamine and glucosamine hydrochloride from prescription drugs to supplements, while glucosamine sulfate is categorized from a prescription drug to a non-prescription drug.

II. Drug Regulation and Glucosamine Controversy

The announcement of new drug regulation not only drew much attention of the general public and mass media, but also generated debates about the efficacy of glucosamine. The new regulation seems to increase the access of lay people for glucosamine without physicians' prescriptions. The pharmaceutical companies were also allowed to advertise their products. However, contrary to what had been expected, the pharmaceutical companies strongly opposed the new regulation, and called for administrative review.

Efficacy Issue as the Legitimacy of Amendment

Amending regulation on glucosamine implicitly challenged the efficacy of glucosamine sulfate. The controversy over effectiveness of the compound instigated a series of debates among regulatory authority, pharmaceutical industries and medical professions. The DOH claimed the uncertainty of glucosamine's efficacy as grounds for the amendment. In the official document, Yu-Wen Huang, an official of National Bureau of Controlled Drugs, DOH, came straight to the point in

the beginning, with the question that “does glucosamine have effect on symptoms of osteoarthritis?” Then Huang referred to contradictory results from six medical researches. Three of them showed that glucosamine (solely or combined with chondroitin) has effect for structure- and symptom- modifying, while the other half concluded that glucosamine is no better than placebo in reducing pain.

Furthermore, regulatory authority undermined the efficacy of glucosamine by challenging the legitimacy of the outcome measure of two well cited clinical trials. The two clinical trials, one led by Reginster and published in Lancet in 2001, and the other by Pavelka and published in Archive of Internal Medicine in 2002, has been granted by milestones of glucosamine study. These two 3-year randomized clinical controlled trials were funded by the Italian pharmaceutical company-Rotta and claim that glucosamine sulphate has modifying effects for OA in joint structure and symptoms (J. Y. Reginster etc. 2001, K. Pavelka etc. 2002).

In those two RCTs, the outcome measure has been the mean changes in the width of joint-space. It is believed that cartilage thickness should be reflected on radiographic joint space, indicating the severity of osteoarthritis. The result of the clinical trial led by Reginster shown that patients consuming glucosamine sulfate for three years have no joint space loss while patients with placebo have moderate joint-space narrowing. However, the regulatory authority disagreed with the research results and argued that glucosamine is only effective for relieving pain, instead of promoting structural repairment.

Pharmaceutical companies are the first group to voice their opposition to the new regulation by arguing that the two RCTs confirm the efficacy of glucosamine by emphasizing the accuracy of the outcome measure. Moreover, pharmaceutical companies use another RCT study published by American College of Rheumatology in 2004 to support their argument. This study showed that patients treated with

placebo had an average higher percentage of joint replacement than the patients who accepted the glucosamine sulfate. The claims of scientific knowledge based on the RCTs have been interpreted differently by regulatory authority and pharmaceutical companies. However, what was not being challenged was RCTs as the “sole” standardized procedure for scientific knowledge production and truth claiming.

Reactions for the Amendment

Issues raised regarding regulation by the regulatory authority have driven and recruited the media, physicians and the public to focus on the debates over efficacy of glucosamine. The media joined the discussion on the efficacy of glucosamine and reported contradictory statements of diverse practice physicians. The media quoted physicians, reporting that previous RCTs had funded by pharmaceutical companies with commercial interests. The reports implicitly challenged and diminished the credibility of these two RCTs. Physicians groups continued their influence on the media and indicated that the study known as GAIT (Glucosamine/ chondroitin Arthritis Intervention) sponsored by NIH in the U.S. has been under way since 2004. GAIT, a 23 week, randomized, double blind, placebo- and celecoxib- controlled multicenter trial, was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and safety of glucosamine hydrochloride, sodium chondroitin sulfate, and the two in combination for treatment of knee osteoarthritis. Scientist and physicians held high expectations toward GAIT since they claim that GAIT is the first large-scale, no-methodological-flaw trial, free from commercial interests in glucosamine study. The results of GAIT were later published in the February 23, 2006, and showed that looking at the group of participants as a whole, glucosamine and chondroitin sulfate alone or together did not provide significant relief compared with placebo. But the trial still left the room for negotiation of glucosamine efficacy since it showed that for a small group of participants with moderate to sever pain, glucosamine combined with chondroitin

sulfate provided significant pain relief compared with placebo.

Silenced Glucosamine Safety

Continuous media reports, thus, kept issues of efficacy on glucosamine alive. Whatever was silenced had been the key issue of safety while a compound being categorized as non-prescription drug. Buo-Hei Wang, the major of National Bureau of Controlled Drugs, explained the distinction between prescription drugs and non-prescription drugs in the meeting of The Legislative Yuan:

Prescription drugs need to be prescribed by physicians and then dispensed by pharmacists, while non-prescription drug can be given to patients directly from pharmacists without any physicians' prescription. The distinction between the two categories is based on the safety (The Legislative Yuan of Republic of China, 2004).

Wang clearly placed drugs's safety as the crucial role for differentiating prescription drugs from non-prescription drugs. However, rather than focus on drugs' safety, the government deliberately highlights glucosamine efficacy issue in order to legitimate the amendment as well as to minimize the impact of the new regulation to the general public.

The safety issue has been taken for granted as "scientific truth", which no need for further examination. The safe image of glucosamine has been reinforced by its absence from the public discussions.

Widespread acceptance of glucosamine as a safe product facilitates pharmaceutical companies to develop even better strategies to advertise this compound. Pharmaceutical companies claim that glucosamine as the natural product of human body. Moreover, the emphasis on its natural derivative from shrimp shell convinced the public to purchase products out of pocket.

III. Co-construction of Preventive Discourse and Transforming of OA Risk

In the end of 2004, the regulatory authority held the committee to re-evaluate the data. The results of RCTs used by pharmaceutical companies failed to persuade the government. The regulatory authority maintained the decision on the policy which categorized glucosamine sulfate as non-prescription drugs while glucosamine and glucosamine hydrochloride as supplements. Since then the use of glucosamine moved to the period of commodification.

Based on government's new regulation, pharmaceutical companies attempt to clearly differentiate various types of glucosamine in order to identify their own potential clients. The pharmaceutical companies produced glucosamine sulfate emphasizing its effects in cartilage strengthening. Those pharmaceutical companies manufactured glucosamine sulfate and chondroitin sulfate pointed out that the combination of these two compounds is the most effective regimen for OA prevention. It is currently believed that osteoarthritis is caused by imbalance between rates of synthesis and degradation of the hyaline-cartilage. Moreover, the imbalance may occur in very early age. Thus, the consumption of glucosamine may provide significant basic substance for cartilage synthesis in maintaining healthy cartilage. In general, discussions on glucosamine as a natural component of cartilage and its balance as the way to maintain the health of knee joints became widespread.

As the result, the state, health professionals, pharmaceutical companies and media press were enrolled to the framing of risk and preventive discourse. Physicians stated that osteoarthritis can be preventive by proper exercise and reducing body weight. In addition, the advertisement of pharmaceutical companies indicated that malnutrition may lead to unhealthy cartilage, which is the potential cause for OA. Risk factor of OA has been transformed from age to life style factors, such as obesity, malnutrition and lack of exercise. The transformation of risks factors for OA thus

included younger people into population at risk. Significant statement on the media press, with the irony title of “Osteoarthritis is not the elder’s privilege anymore” was not uncommon (Wei, 2006). The article continued with such claim that high-risk populations are not restricted to the elderly but also middle age population or even much younger people, such as athletes or obese people, whose occupation or daily life practices make them susceptible to osteoarthritis. By advocating the life style factors for OA, pharmaceutical successfully expand their clients to healthy (at-risk) population and younger population.

The preventive discourse of osteoarthritis proliferates as the strategies of risk management. In order to assist in detect risks early for OA, the pharmaceutical companies, who deliberately excavate more potential patients, developed the questionnaire such as “Detecting Questionnaire for Joint Age” consisted of life style questions. The general public is encouraged to assess their joint health status or “joint age” on their own.

This new regulation launched the commodification of glucosamine as well as the preventive discourse of osteoarthritis, which evidently shift the state responsibility of risk management to the individuals.

IV. Conclusion

In glucosamine controversy, while the efficacy has been debated, RCTs have kept its status as the golden standard to establish credibility of scientific truth. The results based on RCTs was interpreted and negotiated among the state, the pharmaceutical industry as well as medical professionals. The preventive discourse and the transformation of risk factors of OA have co-constructed in the regulatory amendment over glucosamine.

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