

影響公衛護士執行外籍配偶家庭計畫管理成效因素之探討—以苗栗縣為例

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摘要

目標：探討公共衛生護士個人特質、感受外籍配偶家庭計畫管理執行之困境、對外籍配偶相關政策認知程度與其執行外籍配偶家庭計畫管理成效之相關性。方法：採描述性之相關研究設計，選取苗栗縣所有衛生所管理外籍配偶家庭計畫之公共衛生護理人員為研究對象，以結構式問卷方式進行普查，共回收問卷 37 份（回收率 88%）。結果：公共衛生護士執行外籍配偶之家庭計畫管理案率為 84%，避孕率及優生保健執行率分別為 32% 及 34.8%。公衛護士對家庭計畫之相關政策的了解程度，以對「全民健保」最高、對「優生保健」最不清楚。公衛護士於家庭計畫的衛教上較偏重避孕方法的介紹，而較忽略申請居留、家庭暴力防治及全民健保等部份。國民健康局派駐之家庭計畫人員，在管理外籍配偶的避孕率、管理次數上顯著高於非派駐人員。結論：多數的公衛護士認為執行外籍配偶家庭計畫管理確有實務上的困難，建議家庭計畫管理項目應再作修改；且可加入強制性措施，以落實有礙優生相關法規之執行，以期使家庭計畫管理之推行能更切合實際所需，進而促進未來優質臺灣之子的健康。

Abstract

Objectives: To explore factors related to public health nurses' implementation of family planning for foreign spouses in Miaoli County. Methods: Descriptive-ccorrelational design was used. All qualified public health nurses who have this experience were surveyed (n=37, 88% response rates). Results: The public health nurses received the highest score on national Health Insurance and the lowest score on Genetic Health in their knowledge related to family planning policies. In implementing the family planning for foreign spouses, public health nurses had emphasized more heavily on contraceptive methods and had neglected on immigration, and domestic violence prevention issues. The effectiveness of family planning (case management rate, case contraceptive rate) were better in public health nurses who employed by the Bureau of Health Promotion. Conclusions: Most public health nurses perceived the difficulty in implementing family planning for foreign spouses. Recommendation were made to modify the action plans listed on family planning card and enforce the law regulation of genetic health for those with need. Based on recommendations, family planned management can gear to actual circumstances need and promote health of future high-quality "Son of New

Taiwanese" even more