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• 計畫英文名稱	The Establishment of the Data Bank of Disaster Medicine in Ji Ji Earthquake (II)		
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• 中文摘要	<p>921 集集大地震是台灣近百年來島內的最大地震，地震強度達芮氏規模 7.3 級，造成全台 2347 人死亡，8722 人受傷，財務損失高達新台幣三千多億。更有許多人在一夕間喪失財產和家園。地震後兩年我們回顧這次地震所帶給人們的傷痛，人民財產的損失及潛在健康的傷害不論是生理或心理，都值得我們進一步去瞭解震區民眾的健康現狀，包括身體、心理各方面的變化以及因外在環境改變對其健康、傷害、疾病型態是否也會隨之發生改變。國外許多地震相關文獻都顯示，地震後心臟疾病、高血壓、糖尿病案例皆會增加，但台灣類似的研究並不多。本計畫收集曾在 1999 年 9 月 21 日至 9 月 30 日於南投及台中縣市受傷之民眾，共計 31,268 人，再請中區健保局提供這些災民自 1999 年 6 月 21 日至 2001 年 12 月 31 日之所有門診資料，包含主診斷、日期、科別等，總計收集 166,521 筆資料。本研究將所有疾病依 ICD-9-CM 將相似的疾病碼分類成相關疾病組，並將呼吸系統、消化系統、心血管系統及代謝性系統為代表做地震前後疾病型態變化之比較。由結果發現四個系統疾病的看診次數皆呈現成長的現象，尤以消化系統疾病增加 11.67 倍為最多，其次依序為心血管系統代謝性系統及呼吸系統，推斷其原因應為壓力增加及因為外在環境變差導致免疫力下降。由看診時間來看，腸胃道系統疾病在災後三到六個月即成長兩倍以上；心血管系統及代謝性系統疾病亦在災後六個月增加達一倍以上。由四個系統疾病來看，腸胃道疾病與心血管系統疾病地震前後增加的幅度較高，亦即地震災難對疾病型態的影響以腸胃道及心血管系統疾病較為明顯，推斷其原因應是慢性病增加的影響。以性別而論，男性可能因抗壓性較差，對變差的外在環境適應性也較差，所以看診次數增加的比例遠較女性為高，尤其以呼吸系統、心血管系統、腸胃道系統疾病達顯著意義。再就年齡而論，65 歲以上之老人，各項疾病看診次數皆隨著時間的增加而增加。不論是呼吸系統疾病、心血管系統疾病、腸胃道系統疾病或新陳代謝疾病皆在災後半年後開始明顯增加，而在一年後達到穩定的情形。災後醫療資源的分配應多注意男性、老人、心血管系統疾病、腸胃道系統疾病，尤以壓紓舒解、生活條件改善最為重要。地震後半年至一年半</p>		

是許多疾病快速增加的時段，醫療照顧於此時應多加強。

The JiJi earthquake caused 2,347 deaths and injured 8,722 persons. The economic loss from this disaster totaled US 11.5 billion, including US \$8.4 billion in loss of properties and us 3.1 billion in loss of potential revenues. It has been reported that some natural catastrophes increased morbidity rates for various illnesses, such as cardiovascular disease, hypertension etc. In this study, we investigated the impact of the 1999 JiJi earthquake on morbidity for various illnesses of respiratory system, cardiovascular system, gastroenteral system and metabolic system by analyzing correlations between different time intervals, and occurrences of above systems' diseases. We researched on 166,521 O.P.D. visits from June 21/sup st/, 1999 to Dec. 31/sup st/, 2001. All data came from 31,268 persons who suffered from various illnesses during the period from Sept. 21/sup st/, 1999 to Sept. 30/sup th/, 1999. Visits were increased in O.P.D. of all four systems' diseases at different degrees. Cases of gastrointestinal diseases were increased the most and followed by cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and metabolic diseases. The possible reasons were stress and decreased immunity due to poor circumstances. Male patients had increased more than female patients in all systems' diseases. Aged people had increased than young people. Conclusions, visits were all increased in four systems' diseases. We may especially see the increase from 6/sup th/ month after earthquake. Male and aged people had poorer outcome in these illnesses after earthquake. We may use these data to consider the distribution of medical resources after earthquake.

- 英文摘要