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• 中文關鍵字	精神科門診病人;求醫行爲;另類治療		
• 英文關鍵字	Psychiatric outpatient; Help-seeking behavior; Alternative therapy		
• 中文摘要	研究目的:另類療法(Alternative medicine)對正統醫療有著重要的影響,特別對於精神病患的求助行為扮演關鍵性的角色。過去研究指出另類療法在台灣及國外的精神科的病患中被普遍使用。對於病患為何放棄正統療法選擇另類療法,或是在正統療法中選擇併用另類療法的原因,學界有許多假設。本研究的目的便是在於探討於台灣精神科門診初診的病患中,使用另類療法的詳細情況,並了解另類療法對求醫行為造成的影響。研究方法:本研究在進行前,已通過萬芳醫院人體試驗委員會之許可,並以33位日間病房病患完成研究問卷之前置研究以增進量表之信效度。個案由三所教學醫院中隨意抽取151位精神科初診門診病患,確定其適合研究後取得病患同意書,進行基本人口學資料登錄,求診精神科之醫療行為評估問卷,精神科病患求助另類療法使用情況量表,並填寫貝氏憂鬱量表(BDI-II),貝氏焦鬱量表(BAI),簡式症狀量表(BSRS),及簡明版世界衛生組織生活品質問卷 WHO QUALITY OF LIFE SCALE。並針對 BAI、BDI-II、WHO QUALITY OF LIFE SCALE,服藥順從性量表(MARS),後續求醫行為做2個月、4個月、6個月之追蹤研究。主要發現;總計在151位		
	病患中,高達53位(35%)民眾曾使用過另類療法,合計共出現了高達22種不同種類的另類療法。分析人口學基本資料,發現年齡,性別,		

社經階層及教育程度並不影響其求醫行為,只有已婚病患顯示出有較高比率使用另類療法。(P=0.004)其中以中醫,民俗療法如收驚和香灰等療法的使用最為頻繁,另外所謂健康食品、接觸療法、水療、氣功和許多未經臨床証實的新療法的使用也出現在研究樣本中。在為數最多的前 5 種療法之中,其在一年之中的花費由 2300 元至 6000 元左右不等,其中以收驚此一民俗療法滿意程度最高。曾接受過另類治療的這一組患者曾經求助過更多精神科醫師(P=0.006),求診過更多家醫院(P=0.001),且有延遲求醫的現象(P=0.028),兩組在初診求醫過後對醫師的滿意度上並沒有顯著差別。另類治療組明顯地在焦慮程度上較非另類治療組高,(P=0.018)其它在貝氏憂鬱量表及生品質量

表上無明顯差異。在後續6個月追蹤方面,兩組症狀嚴重程度都有明顯的改善,但另類治療組在四個月時憂鬱症狀的改善較差。兩組在服藥順從性上也無差異,但在回診率上,另類治療組明顯地較差。結論:超過三分之一的精神科門診初診病患曾使用過另類療法,值得重視。精神科病患使用另類療法的現象可能遍及各個階層及年齡層,已婚病患可能更傾向使用。本研究顯示總體而言,曾接受過另類治療的病患,無論在接受精神醫學治療前或治療後並未從另類治療中得到更多臨床症狀的改善,但可能花費相當數目的金錢而延遲就醫的時間,且在求醫行爲上出現 Doctor-shopping 的情況。建議事項:本研究指出精神科醫師應詳細了解精神科病患過去的求助史,包括另類療法,建立良好的醫療關係,並視病患的需求設計治療的流程來改善病患的求醫行爲及順從性,增進病患的治療效果。對於另類療法對求助正統醫療行爲所造成的影響,值得更大規模的社區型研究加以深入探討。對於各式另類療法的療效及可行性,需經求實証醫學的方法加以進一步評估。

• 英文摘要

Background and Purpose: Alternative therapy has great impact toward on psychiatric service, and plays an import role in the illness-seeking behavior. The purpose of this study examined the general condition about the usage of alternative therapy and illness behavior among patients first entered to psychiatric out patient department in Taiwan. Method: One hundred and fifty-one patient patients were randomized selected from 3 general hospital psychiatric out patient departments. We collected the demographic data, questionnaire about illness-seeking behavior, questionnaire about the usage of alternative therapy, Beck's Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, WHO Quality of Life Scale, and Medication Adherent Rating Scale were recorded during first interview till six month later in two-month interval. Result: The subjects were 151 and 53 (35%) persons who reported a visit to alternative therapist or received a special alternative therapy, mostly folk medicine or religious therapy. Compared with non-alternative therapy users, alternative therapy users were more likely to be married (P=0.004), other demographic data showed no significant findings. Alternative therapy users had great anxiety symptoms as measuring in Beck's Anxiety Scale (P=0.018), but showed no difference in Beck's Depression Scale and WHO Quality of Life Scale. Alternative therapy users tend to had sought more psychiatrists (P=0.006) and had visited more hospital (P=0.001). Also we find the alternative therapy users had longer interval between when the symptoms first onset and when they entering the psychiatric services (P=0.028). Data on psychiatric treatment compliance measuring by MARS showed no difference between the two groups. But alternative therapy users had higher lost fallowed up rates. Conclusion and Suggestion: These results suggest that alternative therapy played important roles in the health seeking process among Taiwan psychiatric patients. Doctors should inquire patient about the past history of alternative therapy, build firm trust in doctor-patient relationship, and increase the compliance of psychiatry treatment in alternative therapy users. The community incidence survey of alternative therapy in Taiwan requires further study.