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• 中文關鍵字	牙醫師;城鄉差距;後天免疫缺乏症候群(愛滋病);B型肝炎;感染控制;台灣		
• 英文關鍵字	Dentist; Urban-rural discrepancy; Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS); Hepatitis B; Infection control; Taiwan		
• 中文摘要	「B型肝炎」之盛行與「愛滋病」之泛濫,改變了牙醫師對傳統看診方式及對「感染控制」之重視,「經濟因素」與「民眾態度」是影響牙醫師執行「牙科感染控制」之重要因素之一,而城鄉及地域之差異也可能是重要的影響因素。本研究之目的乃以全台灣地區三種不同城鄉指標(地理區域:北中南東四區;行政層級:院轄市、省轄市、縣鄉鎮;與都市化程度:1-7級)之牙醫師爲對象,探討其對愛滋病、B型肝炎及「牙科感染控制」之認知與態度的差異性。本研究採多步驟抽樣法對台灣地區以集束抽樣共抽取二個院轄市、三個省轄市及八個縣,作爲代表台灣地區之「研究地區」,再從牙醫師全國聯合會之電腦資料中以「研究地區」的分組,按所屬牙醫師總人數,用系統式隨機抽樣抽出 1017 位,以「自主式問卷調查」,將問卷寄至被抽取之牙醫師,無記名填寫,共回收283份,回收率27.8%,經卡方配合度檢定與全聯會牙醫師特性分布無顯著差異(p>0.05),同時以卡方檢定分析牙醫師執業特性及城鄉差異對各題項之差異性。結果顯示:(1)牙醫師對愛滋病及B型肝炎之認知普遍低落,並與牙醫師之年齡、性別及執業年數有顯著相關性行爲(p<0.05);(2)不同地理區之牙醫師對戴手套看診、工作檯面消毒、愛滋病瞭解及看診前問診呈顯著相關性(p<0.05);(3)不同行政區之牙醫師對利器刺傷、手機消毒、廢棄物處理呈顯著相關性(p<0.05);(4)不同都市化程度之牙醫師對換口罩、戴面罩看診、手機消毒、感染控制訊息獲得具顯著相關性(p<0.05)。因此,城鄉差異與牙醫對愛滋病、B型肝炎及感染控制間有密切關聯,有關此類之再教育應積極廣泛推行。		
• 英文摘要	Based on the review of literatures, the economic impact and geographic distribution of dentists' practice are ones of the factors which		

affect their perceptions and attitudes toward AIDS, Hepatitis B and infection control procedures. In Taiwan, there has long been a large discrepancy between urban and rural dentists and dental offices. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of urban-rural discrepancy in Taiwan on the perception and attitudes of dentist toward AIDS, Hepatitis B and infection control. The cluster systemic sampling method was used to select 2 center-cities, 3 provincial cities and 8 counties as the 'research areas' representing the administrative districts of Taiwan. The proportional random sampling was used to chose about 1017 dentists from the 'research areas' in the computer files of the National Dental Association of ROC on Taiwan (NDAT). Self-administration questionnaire survey was filled out by each selected dentists. The frequency distribution was used to analyze each item of the questionnaire. Chi-square test was used to analyze the relationship between urban-rural discrepancy (different geographic area, administrative district and city development level). Demographic characteristics of