• 系統編號	RG9606-0096
• 計畫中文名稱	飲用含酒精之內服液劑與勞工職業災害之相關性研究暨衛教宣導
• 計畫英文名稱	--
• 主管機關	行政院衛生署藥政處
• 計畫編號	DOH95-PA-1041
• 執行機構	台北醫學大學醫學系{公共衛生學科}
• 本期期間	9509 ~ 9512
• 報告頁數	66 頁
• 使用語言	中文
• 研究人員	葉錦瑩；陳叡瑜；林宜長；蘇千田 CHING-YING YEH；RUEY-YU CHEN；YI-CHANG LIN；CHAIN-TEN SU
• 中文關鍵字	含酒精內服液劑；職災；衛教宣導
• 英文關鍵字	--
• 中文摘要	研究目的：瞭解勞工族群飲用含酒精內服液劑之現況及其與職災的相關性，並利用各種衛教計畫，宣導勞工族群正確使用該等指示藥。研究方法：針對營造業、職業駕駛及碼頭裝卸三種行業的勞工製作宣導品，並透過三個總工會協助進行問卷訪視及教育宣導。研究結果：完成宣導影帶、單張及海報等設計，並完成有效問卷 3156 份，其中碼頭、營造業及職業駕駛各 478、1760 及 918 份。結果顯示，使用提神飲料或藥酒習慣者以碼頭工人最多（32.5%），但多數於工作後飲用，其飲用的前三大原因爲：顧筋骨與強身（28.8%）、提神（23.2%）及消除疲勞（23.2%）；而營造業及職業駕駛飲用者則分別有 28.6%及 11.3%，大多數於工作中飲用，其飲用的前三大原因均爲：提神（44.1%與 46.4%）、消除疲勞（39.5%與 38.8%）及已成習慣（31.5%與 23.7%）。營造業、職業駕駛及碼頭工人發生職災的比率分別佔 33.3%12.2%以及 9.5%，當天有喝酒者分別爲 25.9%、11.9%以及 5.6%；而曾發生職災的勞工較之不曾發生者，其抽菸率(64.2%與 45.2%)、飲酒習慣(52%與 33.1%）、飲用酒精濃度 8%提神飲料習慣(37%與 20.0%)等均顯著偏高。結論：對於飲用含酒精內服液劑之宣導，三種行業中以營造業勞工最需要，而碼頭工人則多數會在工作後才飲用，職業駕駛則目前有酒駕相關罰則可予以管理。建議：應持續利用各種媒體通路及教育訓練課程宣導，以減少勞工職業傷害，保障其生命安全；而政府應編列預算聘請專家學者投入輔導工作，本計畫成果提供衛生主管機關參考，作爲未來施政或制定法律之參考依據。
• 英文摘要	Objective: To understand the distribution and determinants of a habit to drink the alcohol containing oral liquid medicines in laborers. Methods and Materials: The laborers who in view of building industry, occupational driving and wharf load were selected

by systematic sampling and carried on a questionnaire. The data of demography, habits, history of disease, history of work, history of occupational injury, and history of drinking were collected. Result: A total of 1760, 918 and 478 laborers were sampled from of building industry, occupational driving and stevedore, respectively. They using this kind of drink or the medicated wine custom proportion is highest by the stevedore (32.5%), who drinksmost after the work, building industry and occupational driving then has 28.6% separately and 11.3%, who drinks when works in majority. The first three reasons of stevedore are strength, refreshing, and eliminating fatique; while those of building industry and occupational driving are refreshing, eliminating fatique, and being habit. Building industry, occupational driving and stevedore have the duty disaster proportion to account for 33.3%, 12.2% separately as well as 9.5%. And, the duty disaster at the same day has respectively which drinks are 25.9%, 11.9% as well as 5.6%. Onece had the duty disaster laborer compared with not once to havethe duty disaster, the smoking (64.2% vs. 45.2%), drinking (52.0% vs. 33.1%), 8% alcohol containing oral liguid medicine were statistically significant difference. Conclusion: Regarding drinks guidance of including the oral alcohol liquid medicine, it is the most important to building industry, while stevedore most can only drink after the work, and occupational driving at present has harnessed and managed by the liquor related penal regulations. Suggestion: To reduce the laborer occupational injury, it should use each kind of media and the education and training curriculum continually. And, the government should arrange in order the budget to invite the experts to invest the counseling work. These findings and the quidance movie, the single sheet and the playbill and so on in this plan provide the reference of administration and the law formulation in the future