• 計畫中文名稱	食品中戴奧辛污染風險分析政策規劃		
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• 研究領域	公共衛生學, 農業環境保護, 其他（社會）		
• 研究人員	韓柏檉,陳俊榮,徐美苓		
• 中文關鍵字	食品；戴奧辛；健康風險管理；風險認知；風險溝通；處理準則；；		
• 英文關鍵字	；；；；；；；；		
• 中文摘要	研究背景： 食品中的污染物，經長期的攝取後可能對人體的健康產生危害；不明與未知使人恐懼，政府應儘可能主動提供更多、更明確的相關訊息讓民眾在飲食上有所依循，並建立風險管理機制，以期達成降低風險發生之可能性及損害衝擊度。 研究目的： 本研究屬兩年期之計畫，除了進行食品受戴奧辛污染之處理概要(guideline)外，亦將使用問卷作一產官學界風險教育講習之成效評估及態度、認知、行爲(K.A.P.)相關性探討。計畫之總目標爲：一、檢討與建立處理食品受戴奧辛污染案件之基礎資料、配套措施、教育宣導之規劃，以作爲法令及管理之參考。二、落實戴奧辛危害之健康風險溝通與教育，提升政府與國民對健康風險互動之機制與信賴。三、保障產業之永續經營發展，全民健康得以有法保護。 研究方法： 食品安全標準必須以適當的人類健康風險評估爲基礎，本研究將依照風險分析的基本架構─風險評估、風險管理、風險溝通進行國人食品中戴奧辛的風險分析，並結合健康傳播的理論，透過教育宣導及種子研習營的方式，提供國內外戴奧辛與人類健康的相關研究資訊，也可藉由飲食評估問卷，獲知平日飲食所可能造成的飲食暴露到戴奧辛之風險機率，且提昇各界對戴奧辛之風險認知、風險管理及風險溝通的能力。問卷之施行分爲前測及後測，將比較各利害關切團體在計畫實行前、後對食品含戴奧辛之知識與認知、態度及面對食品含戴奧辛的行爲意向。 預期成果： 本研究預期結果除了將對現行之處理規範及應變處理流程進行檢討及提出改善方案外，亦針對各利害關切團體進行風險認知調查及瞭解其風險溝通內涵，建立食品中戴奧辛風險分析之完善處理概要(guideline)，並透過辦理風險教育講習等健康傳播管道，落實產官學界對戴奧辛危害之健康風險溝通與教育，提昇政府與國民對健康風險互動之機制與信賴。最後將此風險分析模式可以推行至其他食品污染源的防制，並當成政府機關及學術機構人員風險分析能力建置之教材。		

• 英文摘要	Research Background: When pollutants contained within food are absorbed over a long period of time they may pose a heath hazard to the human body. People fear the unknown so the government should be more proactive in getting more detailed information to the general public. This will help people make informed decisions about their diet. A risk management scheme should also be set up to reduce the potential risks and their severity. Research Objective: This research proposal is for a two-year project that will not only examine the guidelines for dealing with food contaminated by dioxins but also carry out a questionnaire-based survey. The survey will evaluate the effectiveness of risk management education seminars in the industry/government/academia and also look at the associated K.A.P (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice). The overall objectives of the project are: 1. Review and establish the basic data, associated measures and awareness education planning for dealing with cases of dioxin contamination in food. This will serve as a reference for legislation and management. 2. Implement communication and education on the health risks associated with dioxin contamination. This will enhance the interaction mechanism for health risks as well as build trust between the government and citizens. 3. Ensure the sustainable development of industries and provide legal protection for national health. Research Methodology Food safety standards must be based on an appropriate assessment of risk to human health. This study will use the basic tenets of risk analysis - risk assessment, risk management and risk communication - to analyze the risk from dioxins in the national diet. This will then be combined with health communication theory to deliver information on dioxins and human health drawn from domestic and overseas research through awareness education and cadre workshops. Diet evaluation questionnaires can also be used to teach about the chance of dioxin exposure through food in one's everyday diet. These will help to raise society's overall ability for risk awareness, risk management and risk communication with dioxins. In practice, the questionnaire will be divided into two parts: pre-testing and post-testing. This will compare the knowledge, attitude and perception of stakeholder groups with regards to the dioxin content of food before and after the implementation of the project as well as their behavioral intentions when dealing dioxin content in food. Anticipated Results: Apart from reviewing and making improvement proposals for existing processing guidelines and response procedures, the anticipated results from this study will also include the investigation of stakeholder groups' risk awareness and gain an understanding into the content of their risk communication. A comprehensive process guideline will be established for risk analysis of dioxins in food, while the organizing of health communication channels such as risk education seminars will put into practice risk communication and education on the dangers of dioxins for the industry/government/academia. This will enhance the interaction mechanism for health risks as well as build trust between the government and citizens. Finally, this risk analysis model can be extended to the prevention and control of other food contamination sources. It can also be used as teaching materials for the establishing of a risk analysis capability among government and academic personnel.