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• 中文關鍵字	輔助與替代性醫療；傳統民俗療法；態樣分析；效能；管理模式		
• 英文關鍵字	--		
• 中文摘要	<p>本研究之目的為：(一)建構國內傳統民俗療法態樣資料。(二)建構傳統民俗療法效能與安全性評估的實證資料。(三)獲知各國輔助與替代性醫療法管理法規之異同與優缺點。(四)彙整專家對我國傳統民俗療法之管理的共識意見。研究方式採橫斷式描述性研究設計，以問卷調查法進行傳統民俗療法從業人員樣態資料收集；以系統性文獻回顧法探討腳底按摩、推拿、刮痧與拔罐之治療成效；列表比較分析各國輔助及替代性醫療之管理規範之異同；及運用德爾菲方法尋求專家對我國民俗療法管理的意見與共識。本研究所獲結論如下：(一)衛生醫療管理單位應考慮逐步納管傳統民俗療法，對從業人員應進行資格認證，對其執業範圍應予以管轄，並進一步建立從業人員的證照制度。(二)本研究不推薦腳底按摩、拔罐與刮痧為醫療常規措施，且不推薦推拿為治療頸椎關節黏連之常規措施。(三)未來衛生相關機構應針對有意進入此執業之從業人員開始規範，而對目前執業中之從業人員應鼓勵其應參加相關繼續教育學分認定，以持續提升其執業水準與保障民眾之安全。</p>		
• 英文摘要	<p>Tuina, acu-point massaging, Gua-sha, Ba-guan, reflexology and Chi-gun are popular traditional folk therapies in Taiwan. However, information regarding the training and background of folk therapy practitioners, practice patterns of folk therapy, and efficacy and safety of these practices are lacking. In addition, there is a constant debate as to whether there is a need to credentialing folk therapy providers and to develop practice guidelines and statutory regulation for these practices. The specific aims of the study are to: 1) examine the demographic and training characteristics as well as practice patterns of practitioners of folk therapies in Taiwan, 2)</p>		

conduct systemic literature reviews to evaluate efficacy and safety of reflexology, tuina, gua-sha and baguan, 3) compare and contrast statutory regulation models for complementary and alternative medicine among various countries, and 4) establish expert consensus opinions regarding regulation, education and training, and credentialing of folk therapy providers. It is concluded that 1) there is a need to ensure the practitioners' educational qualifications and competence to practice various folk therapies and a need for statutory regulation of folk therapies in Taiwan, and 2) routine provision of reflexology, tuina, gua-sha, and baguan in clinical practice is not recommended.