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- 中文摘要

改善原住民健康狀況是全民健康保險的目標之一，亦是公共衛生護理人員專業素質提昇與落實基層保健工作之基石。然而，根據既有的山地鄉原住民醫療政策中，並未具體提出符合山地鄉公共衛生護理人員之專業訓練計劃，且亦缺乏有系統的探討有關山地鄉公共衛生護理人員在職教育之需求及阻礙。故本研究之主要目的爲瞭解山地鄉衛生所公共衛生護理人員在職教育之現況、需求與困境。本研究設計係採用類實驗法，研究工具含個人基本資料及在職教育現況問卷，並以焦點團體法進行深度訪談。本研究以台東縣金峰鄉、達仁鄉、延平鄉、海瑞鄉衛生所護理人員爲研究對象，採立意取樣方式收集資料。問卷及焦點團體資料將以描述性統計分析法及歸納、統整訪談的主旨(Theme)，並以 SPSS/PC10.0 軟體進行內容統計分析。結果顯示，公共衛生護理人員之在職教育在台東縣山地鄉是相當匱乏的。在需求方面，護理人員要求以和工作有相關之業務有關爲主，如社區評估、心理諮商與輔導、老人護理、臨終護理及簡易急救訓練等。在阻礙方面，98 %的受訪者認爲交通不便、距離遙遠而無法接受學分之教育機會的困境爲主要理由，其次爲家庭因素、資訊不足及主管不支持而阻礙了繼續求知學習的機會。故在台東地區設立護理學校或使用遠距教學技術應能解決當地在職教育之困境、滿足公共衛生護理人員工作之所需及解決原住民特有之健康問題，並配合有系統、連續性的教育課程規劃，提昇當地之服務品質。

- 英文摘要

One of the goals of the National Health Insurance is not only to improve Aboriginal health, but also to advanced the professional accountability for public health nurse (PHN) and to serve as a fundamental element for health promotion and disease prevention. Nevertheless, no specific training programs can be found for current Aboriginal health policies and lack of systematic research on continuing education needs and barriers for PHN. Therefore, this main purpose of this study is to understand the current situation, needs, and barriers of continuing education for Aboriginal PHN. The design will be quasi-experimental using questionnaires and focus groups interview method to collect data from PHN who work at Chin-Feng, Ta-Jen, Yen-Ping, and Hai-Tuans' counties of public health departments in Tai-Tung. Data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics and themes analyses by SPSS/PC 10.0 software. The results indicated that continuing education for PHN in Tai-Tung areas was very limited. In terms of education needs, community assessment, psychological consultation, gerontological care, dying care, and emergency training were needed for PHN to maintain job performance. In terms of education barriers, 98% of the PHNs indicated that long distance traveling to receive continuing education was the main barrier. Family factor, lack of information, and no support from leaders were the next. Conclusively that establishing local nursing schools, using web sites to provide long distance education, and planing systematic education courses may meet the education needs for PHN, solve the specific health problems for Aborigines and improve the quality of care in Tai-Tung areas.