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• 中文關鍵字	醫病關係；臨床醫學倫理；互動關係；醫療行爲
• 英文關鍵字	Physician-patient relationship；Clinical ethics；Interaction；Medical behavior
• 中文摘要	本研究旨在探討 21 世紀臨床醫學倫理和醫病關係可能出現的議題和未來的演變。採結構性問卷收集資料，臨床醫學倫理以台北地區的醫護人員、宗教界及法界人士 1282 人爲研究對象，有效問卷 558 份，有效回收率 43.5%;而醫病關係以台灣地區的醫護人員及住院病人 1920 人爲研究對象，有效問卷 1601 份，有效回收率 83.4%。結果發現:1.在臨床醫學倫理的議題上，已經立法的器官移植和人體實驗的看法上爭議性較低，均持同意的態度，但在安樂死、代理孕母的看法上則是介於不同意與勉爲同意之間；在複製人的看法上，三組均是持不同意的態度；顯示安樂死、代理孕母和複製人是 21 世紀臨床醫學倫理的重要議題。2.在醫病關係方面，感受到病人自主權、醫師專業能力、溝通與教育、同理心、持續性和服務態度的醫病關係是介於同意與非常同意之間，而對增進醫病關係的重要性是介於重要與非常重要之間，顯示此六類議題是 21 世紀醫病關係的重要議題。
• 英文摘要	The purposes of this study are to: explore and prophesize the potential development of clinical ethics; explore the possible twists and turns of physician-patient relationship in the future; investigate the relationship between clinical ethics and physician-patient relationship. The target research population of clinical ethics was set at the three groups of people from medical, religious and legal professions in Taipei area; whereas the research sample of physician-patient relationship study was taken from medical professionals and hospital inpatients. The major findings of the study are as follows. (1). On issues that have been legalized, such as organ transplantation and human experiment, professionals from all three sectors tend to agree. The opinions scattered on the euthanasia and

surrogate mother issues between “totally disagree” and “reluctantly agree”. In the area of human cloning all three sectors disagree. (2). In the physician-patient relationship part, the issues of patient autonomy, physicians’ competence , communication and education, empathy, continuity, and attitude are ranked as the most important ones in promoting physician patient relationship.