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• 中文關鍵字	愛滋病病人；營養師；愛滋病知識；愛滋病態度；照護愛滋病患意願
• 英文關鍵字	AIDS patient；Nutritionist；AIDS knowledge；AIDS attitude；Willingness to treat AIDS patient
• 中文摘要	本研究目的是瞭解台灣地區營養師之愛滋病知識(K)，態度(A)與照顧愛滋病毒感染者/患者的意願與求知相關意願(W/sub k/)。由台北市，高雄市與台灣省各縣市營養師公會提供會員名單，先以電話聯絡各營養師再寄問卷並附回郵信封。共發出 1075 份問卷，共有 618 位營養師填答問卷寄回，資料經統計分析後，發現：絕大多數營養師爲女性，男性只有 47 人(7.6%)。營養師年紀介於 21.5 歲到 62 歲，平均爲 32.6±6.8 歲。大學或研究所以上教育程度者佔 79.6%，平均工作年資 7.0±6.2 年。在醫院工作的營養師有 340 位，佔所有營養師的 55%。營養師愛滋病知識仍有改善的空間。不到三成的營養師答對”愛滋病毒爲 HBV，爲一種病毒而非立克次體”，“孕婦若感染愛滋病毒，一定會將病毒傳染給胎兒”，”營養均衡、休息、睡眠充足和適度運動都可增強免疫力預防愛滋病毒的感染”。不到六成的營養師知道愛滋病是法定傳染病，九成以上的營養師答對”目前愛滋病仍無根治方法”，”使用保險套爲預防愛滋病毒感染的有效方法”以及”感染愛滋病毒者，外表不一定有明顯症狀”。營養師愛滋病知識主要來源爲電視收音機之大眾傳播媒體，報張雜誌以及醫學書報雜誌。不到三成的營養師願意在無條件下被醫院指定或由醫師/護士轉介照顧愛滋病患。但營養師願意或非常願意尋找愛滋病與營養相關之專業知識。院外愛滋病講習會者則分別近八成與七成五。一半的營養師則願意或非常願參加入醫院愛滋病防治小組或院外愛滋病防治之團體或組織。認爲愛滋病是目前全世界或台灣主要公共衛生問題的營養師百分比各爲 86.7%和 73%。一成的營養師拒絕照顧愛滋病患。六成的營養師認爲其親朋好友會不贊成他們照顧愛滋病患。近八成的營養師同意或非常同意營養師有責任與義務提供營養照顧給愛滋病患。
• 英文摘要	The purpose of the study was to investigate AIDS knowledge (K), attitude (A) and willingness to care AIDS/HIV-infected persons in

dietitians of Taiwan. Dietitians' Associations of Taipei, Kaoshiung and other districts provided member lits. Questionnaires were mailed to each of 1075 members in 13 Dietitians' Associations. A total of 618 questionnaires returned. The response rate was 57.4%. Majority of dietitians were females. Male Dietitians were 47 (7.6%). The range of dietitians' age was between 21.5 and 62 yrs. The mean with standard deviation (SD) was 32.6±6.8 years. Dietitians were highly-educated, about 80% owned bachelor's degree or higher. Mean duration of work was 7.0±6.2 yrs. More than half of dietitians (55%) worked at hospital. Dietitians' AIDS knowledge in this study were: Less than 30% of dietitians gave accurate Answers to 3 following questions 'It's virus named HBV, not Richlich, which causes AIDS', 'HIV-infected pregnant women would transmit HIV to fetus', and 'Balanced Nutrition, rest, adequate sleep and appropriate exercise help protect against HIV infection'. Less than 60% of dietitians knew that AIDS was legitimate disease. However, more than 90% of dietitians gave right answers to the questions: 'Currently, AIDS can not be cured', 'Condom is the most effective to prevent against HIV infection', and 'There is no evident symptom once infected by HIV'. AIDS knowledge of dietitians mainly came from mass media such as TV and radio, newspaper and magazines, and professional medical journals and books. Less than 30% of dietitians were willing to be assigned by hospital or to be referred by medical doctors or nurses to care HIV infected persons or patients with AIDS. However, about 80% of dietitians were willing to search for nutrition professional knowledge for AIDS while 75% were willing to join AIDS workshops or symposium. Half of dietitians were willing to join the AIDS prevention and treatment committee or groups. Those who regarded AIDS as the most predominant public health problems in the world or in Taiwan constituted 86.7% and 73%, respectively. About 10% of dietitians refused to care AIDS patients. About 60% of dietitians thought their friends or relatives did not agree with them to care AIDS patients. However, about 80% of dietitians agreed or strongly agreed that dietitians have duty and responsibility to provide nutritional care to AIDS patients.