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• 計畫英文名稱	The Development and Evaluation of Clinical Pathway for Patients with Substance Abuse
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• 研究人員	張秀如；盧美秀；李明濱；蔡文哲；束連文；洪芬芳 --
• 中文關鍵字	臨床路徑；海洛因解毒；護理人員滿意度
• 英文關鍵字	clinical path；heroin detoxication；nurse stisfaction
• 中文摘要	國內酒、藥癮病人帶來嚴重的社會問題且復發率高，住院病患往往需動用比一般精神疾患多種類的醫療照護項目及醫療工作人員，目前之健保制度對於酒藥癮病患住院並無給付之政策，而耗費龐大的醫療費用，更使得醫療照護成本提高，故如何在提升醫療品質及限制住院日數以控制醫療資源成本二者之間取得平衡，乃當前精神醫療界及衛生政策制定者須加強評估及研擬因應策略之重要議題。在物質濫用的個案中，海洛因濫用被認爲是最嚴重的非法藥物使用，故本研究選擇海洛因解毒治療的病人，研究目的在於建立及評值海洛因解毒治療病人的標準化臨床路徑流程，全程之研究計畫爲一年，全程之研究計畫總目標爲建立、實施及評值標準化臨床路徑流程。研究設計爲類實驗法，研究地點選擇於某市立精神醫療機構藥癮病房，研究對象以藥癮病房中，DSM-IV 第一軸向爲海洛因依賴診斷的病人，願意參加本研究計畫且簽署同意書者。凡伴有其他精神分裂症、情感性精神病、重鬱症及反社會性人格障礙者，因考慮其影響療程的因素較爲複雜，故不列入收案範圍，共收案實驗組 15 名及控制組 84 名病人。資料分析方法包括描述性統計分析及推論性統計分析，在病患基本資料部分，將以次數分配、百分比、平均值及標準差呈現實驗組及控制組個案基本資料、住院日數、住院醫療費用、達成住院目標而出院之病人人數及變異因素。推論性統計分析(t-test, chi-square, multiple regression) 用於比較實驗組及控制組個案在基本資料及各項研究結果指標上，是否呈現統計上的顯著差異。研究結果發現實施海洛因解毒治療臨床路徑之後，護理人員對工作滿意度提昇，實驗組病人對住院滿意度亦較控制組病人爲高，此外，實驗組病人達成住院目標而出院的人數及出院後有工作人數比控制組高。顯示這一套海洛因解毒治療之本土化臨床路徑，可促進病患之照護品質，及協助病患達成住院目標。
• 英文摘要	Patients with substance and alcohol addiction often have high recurrent rate and other related problems and therefore often result in severe social problems in Taiwan. Also, the need of medical fees and staff for hospitalized patients with substance and alcohol addiction are much more than patients with other types of

psychiatric diagnoses. However, the current health insurance doesn ? H ? Ht cover medical fees for patients with substance and alcohol addiction. The challenge for our health policy is that how to increase quality of medical and nursing care and shorten length of stay in order to control medical cost. Heroin abuse is considers as the most serious type of illegal drug use. The purposes of this study were to establish, implement, and evaluate the clinical path program for patients with heroin detoxication in the Taipei City Psychiatric Center. The subjects for this one-year study were those patients diagnosed with heroin dependence by DSM-IV. Also, they needed to be willing to participate in this study and sign the consent form. The exclusion criteria for this study were patients with schizophrenia, affective disorders, major depression and anti-social personality disorder because of the potential complicated factors regarding treatment courses. A quasi-experimental design was used for this study. Eighty-four subjects in experimental and fifteen subjects in control groups respectively were recruited for this study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. Results showed that nurses ? H ? H satisfaction increased after implementing clinical path. Patients in the experimental group had higher levels of satisfaction. However, medical costs did not show statistical significance between two groups. Patients in the experimental group had higher rate to obtain job after hospitalization. The contributions for this study were to establish a domestic clinical path for patients with heroin detoxication in order to increase quality of medical and nursing care, as well as to facilitate patients returning to their society.