高血壓患者接受遠距居家生理量測服務意願之探討

The Acceptance of Telemonitoring among Hypertensive Patients

中文摘要

技來提供醫療照護已成為世界各國的發展重點，其中遠距生理量測常被運用在於各種慢性病的照護上，所以本篇研究主要目的在探討高血壓疾病接受遠距生理量測服務的意願及影響的相關因素。

研究資料來自行政院衛生署 2007 年「民眾對遠距數位照護服務之認知與接受度」調查，針對其中 50 歲以上罹患高血壓患者進行次級資料分析，有效樣本為 712 位。探討社會人口學特質、健康狀況、就醫便利性、對資訊科技接觸及遠距照護認知等變項，是否會影響個案接受遠距居家生理量測服務意願。

研究結果發現，高血壓患者教育程度越高（專科及大專學以上）、自覺健康狀況普通及不好者、對遠距生理量測服務功能的認知越正向者，對遠距生理量測服務的接受意願較高。此外，個案若擔憂遠距照護服務的資訊安全，而對其服務品質持保留態度者，則會降低個案接受服務的意願。

建議未來應加強遠距照護服務之宣導，並瞭解民眾對照護服務之需求，及確保遠距資訊安全與隱私性保障，以提高民眾對遠距照護的接受度。

英文摘要

As the population ages, the cost of care and demands for services also rises. Thus, incorporating telecommunication technology in the provision of care has become a priority of developed nations. Among the technologies, telemonitoring has been used frequently in the care for chronic conditions. The purpose of this thesis is to assess the acceptance and related factors of telemonitoring among patients with hypertension. Data comes from the telemedicine survey sponsored by the Department of Health in 2007. Secondary data analysis was carried out on the 712 subjects who were at least 50 years old and had reported having hypertension in order to assess the effects of demographic, health status, accessibility to care, and the perception of technology and telemedicine on the acceptance of telemonitoring.

Results showed that acceptance of telemonitoring among hypertension patients were associated with higher education, worse self-rated health, more-positive perception of telemedicine. Furthermore, subjects with reservation regarding privacy of information and quality of care tended to have lower level of acceptance.

In order to increase the public acceptance of telemedicine, it is recommended that the need for telemonitoring should be assessed, the quality of care and the privacy of information should be ensured to go along with appropriate campaign in the mass media with the focus on increasing public awareness of telemonitoring.

Keywords: telecare, telemonitoring, access to care, perception of telecare