

出國報告（出國類別：進修）

美國南加州大學-

Keck 醫學院預防醫學系公共衛生碩士研究院  
全球衛生領域領導組



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Tommy Trojan，和真人一樣大小的銅像，是 USC 大學的象徵。

## 摘要

本人為遴派「98 年度行政院衛生署所屬醫院醫事人員出國計畫」進修人員，於民國 99 年 1 月 11 日起為期二年，在美國南加大研究所(Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California)進修公衛碩士學位，該單位為美國公衛學界的研究重鎮，攻讀公衛碩士學位以達成衛生署培訓公衛人才的目的。同時，本人為牙周病專科醫師，這個疾病在台灣盛行率超過九成，進修公衛碩士學位有助於職學習公衛政策、公衛教育提升，貢獻專長於台灣醫療體系。因此，本人及全家人自民國 99 年 1 月舉家前往美國洛杉磯進行公衛進修之旅。

南加州大學的公共衛生計劃的五個核心領域課程的工作包括:

流行病學，生物統計學，衛生政策和管理，環境和職業健康，以及社會和行為科學。除了接受在這些核心學科堅實的基礎，學生將獲得通過在選定的公眾健康的專業領域包括:健康教育及推廣，生物統計/流行病學，兒童和家庭保健，全球衛生領域發揮領導或健康傳播的課程。最終的經驗，即公共衛生實習，學生將有機會整合他們的知識，通過實踐培訓。其中，

教育的整體目標是發展公共衛生研究生能力在以下主要方面：

- A.評估不同社區的優勢和需求計劃
- B.實施和評估協作的健康促進和疾病預防干預措施;
- C.建立社區能力，以解決公共健康問題
- D 訓練有素的公共衛生專業人員通過合作和安置。

我參與的是全球衛生領域領導組。全球衛生領域領導的目的是讓學生掌握和發展與世界級的知識和技術的基於人口的疾病預防和控制和公共衛生的領導和管理原則領導人，與國際夥伴合作，加強區域的公共衛生系統，提高公共衛生防備和應急響應，並作為一個整體保護和改善全球衛生。這領域的公共衛生碩士畢業生將配備的知識，技能和能力，帶領多學科，多部門和多國的措施，以提高世界各地的個人，家庭，和社區的健康狀況和福祉。

其中課程包括：

- A.文化與健康之國際視野
- B.公共衛生領導及管理
- C.全球衛生新興趨勢：公共衛生研討會
- D.全球健康組織和動員社區
- E.中國的國家公共健康制度和轉型
- F.國際衛生研究，推廣和干預的倫理問題
- G.國際衛生醫療系統的討論

本文中將敘述每個課程的目的、過程、參與的活動及本人的論文報告和口頭報告和心得。



美國南加州大學-Keck 醫學院預防醫學系公共衛生研究院

## 目的

本進修研究的目的是學習在美國的公共健康計劃保健,美國醫療保健制度和服務美國當前醫療改革和預防政策。同時討論國際醫療保健系統,並探討當代問題影響的機構,提供保健和衛生服務的人尋求。課程將涵蓋歷史發展的國際衛生保健系統,保健系統的組織和財務,以及政策制定過程和優先級設置。

課程中了解醫藥和公共健康國際歷史的主要趨勢,並與國內和國際時事。識別健康的主要決定因素,在發展中國家和發達國家,各種衛生系統和服務的相對貢獻。描述衛生保健系統協同工作,來解決人口的健康問題。

討論各國之間的相似性和組織的差異,醫療服務的財務,管理和提供,以滿足健康需要他們的人。在國家和國際各級收集可靠和可比的健康和衛生保健質量的數據。了解健康的決策,包括政府和主要利益相關者的角色和主要法規影響保健的核心要素。描述當代衛生醫療保健服務,包括管理式醫療的作用,護理質量,隱私和消費者保護政策問題。了解和權衡倫理方面的考慮,在醫療保健領域。分析,評估和衛生保健系統的改革設計方案,學習台灣可以借鑒的經驗。

此外,全球衛生領導和管理課程,直接組織成功的實施體制遠景和總體戰略所需的知識,技能和實用工具。目的是繼續在全球和公眾的健康和衛生保健機構的行政和管理的職業生涯。

最後,公共衛生實習提供豐富公眾健康教育培訓機會,運用理論和技能,以社區為基礎的組織獲得其公共衛生研究和實踐。學習促進機構的資源和公共健康問題的解決方案,同時發展個人的信心和作為一個公共衛生專業的領導。

## 本文

### PM501 健康教育和推廣的基礎理論

#### 目的

健康教育和推廣的基礎理論課程提供了一個研究生的機會，探索，應用和檢視美國的歷史和理論基礎的健康促進計劃，並了解應用在不同的促進健康計劃設定。課程將集中在衛生和健康相關行為，從個人到環境水平的理據的決定因素，並考慮干預策略，多樣的公眾健康問題，人口和健康計劃設置。課程並討論如何促進健康，挑戰和機遇，讓學生應用課程教材至目前的公共健康問題。

#### 過程

#### 理論課程

#### 健康相關行為基礎理論圖表

Name of Theory	Ecological Level	Brief description	Key concepts and constructs
Health Belief Model	Individual	People will act to avoid a health threat if they believe it is serious and that the benefits of action outweigh perceived barriers.	Perceived threat Perceived susceptibility Perceived severity Perceived benefits Barriers to action Cues to action Self-efficacy
Protection-Motivation Theory	Individual	Fear can motivate people to change behavior when they believe they are threatened and that their changes will make a difference in the outcome.	
Theory of Planned Behavior (Theory of Reasoned Action)	Individual	People act after they've developed an intention, which requires adopting a positive attitude toward the behavior, seeing it as a norm, and believing they have the ability to act.	Behavioral intention Attitude toward behavior: behavioral beliefs, evaluation of outcomes, outcome expectancy. Subjective norm: normative beliefs, motivation to comply. Perceived behavioral control
Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change and Processes of Change)	Individual	Behavior change is a nonlinear process, with distinct stages; processes of change are strategies used to move	Stage 1: Pre-contemplation
			Stage 2: Contemplation
			Stage 3: Planning
			Stage 4: Action
			Stage 5: Maintenance

		people between stages. (e.g., consciousness raising, skill building)	
<b>Precaution-Adoption Process Model</b>	Individual	In the process of adopting a protective behavior or abandoning a risky one, people move from unawareness of an issue through decision-making to action or inaction.	Stage 1: Unaware of issue
			Stage 2: Unengaged by issue
			Stage 3: Deciding about acting
			Stage 4: Decided not to act
			Stage 5: Decided to act
			Stage 6: Acting
			Stage 7: Maintenance
<b>Social Cognitive Theory (Social Learning Theory)</b>	Individual/ Interpersonal	Three main factors contribute to behavior change: self-efficacy, goals, and outcome expectancies. People must believe that their action will make a difference and that the result will be beneficial. They must have the ability and skills necessary to act and self-efficacy (the belief that they will be successful in carrying out the action). Role models are effective in encouraging behavior change. Both social and physical environments may create barriers or facilitate change.	Reciprocal determinism (interaction between personal factors, behavior, and environment)
			Behavioral capability
			Expectations
			Self-efficacy
			Modeling
			Observational learning
			Reinforcement
<b>Diffusion of Innovation</b>	Individual/ Interpersonal community	Innovation refers to a concept, behavior, or technology that is new to an individual. Diffusion takes place in stages (awareness, implementation, and maintenance) and may occur through formal and informal channels. Some people naturally adopt innovations much earlier than others. The attributes of an innovation affect willingness to adopt it, and these can be manipulated.	Stages of diffusion Channels of communication Roles: opinion leaders, change agents, change aides Adopter categories (e.g., innovators, early adopters) Attributes affecting diffusion (e.g., relative advantage, complexity)

## 課程的應用

### Diffusion of Innovation (擴散創新) 的應用

#### 基督教青年會社區有機花園 簡介



由於患有癌症的個人越來越多，越來越多的  
如何提高生活質量的概念已經出現，特別是吃有機食品是  
成為主流之一。然而，在商店的有機食品的價格多在超級市場出售的典型食品  
昂貴。這是為什麼大多數癌症的原因患者負擔不起有機食品。因此，青年會會  
提出一個新的想法，使它成為為落實和實踐自己的“有機生活的這些人的現實”。  
這個健康計劃將使用創新的擴散，它強調創新，社會制度的結構，  
溝通渠道，通過，實施，維護和制度化（克魯茲，2010B;格蘭仕和奧爾登堡，  
2008）。兩個基督教青年會成員，凱瑟琳韋爾奇和安德烈達米安，創建基督教  
青年會社區有機花園“為成員。在這項計劃方案，社會認知理論（SCT），適用於  
解釋的認知之間的互動，環境和行為的影響（克魯茲，2010A）。該方案適  
用於五個構造類別：

- A 互惠參與的成員，參與社區園林，和環境變化由於花園。
- B 個人行為的改變和加強參與的方式。
- C 掌握行為和自我效能進行了論證兒童和成年人和其他同齡人觀看和學習的成員，  
並通過過程參與者增加執行任務的動機。
- D 基督教青年會提供的空間和設備，以支持為成員提供便利。
- E 自我調節和結果參與的期望，以幫助提高參與者的積極變化和減少  
在這個過程中遇到的障礙。



Community Garden  
YMCA South Pasadena  
1605 Garfield Ave  
South Pasadena, CA 91030  
Megan Gerdes  
Nicki Freeze  
Thuyet Nguyen  
Vickie Yao

## PM508 美國醫療保健制度和服務

### 目的

課程廣泛的研究衛生保健服務系統，並探討影響當代的機構提供保健和被指定為保護美國公眾的健康問題。課程將探討健康，差距在健康和衛生保健，他們整治的醫療爭議的角色的決定因素。最後，課程將涵蓋衛生政策的形成過程和當前醫療改革的努力。該課程的目標是至學生提供必要的技能，成為努力改善美國醫療保健系統的有效參與者。

### 過程

#### 理論課程

美國醫療保健制度  
醫療融資的角色變化的歷史發展  
醫療機構  
主要健康問題  
衛生政策的形成過程  
美國當前醫療改革

#### 課程的應用(1)

#### Remote Area Medical-LA

成立在洛杉磯，慈善團體所提供的免費醫療服務包括免費牙科工作，免費眼科檢查和眼鏡，並免費檢測各種醫療條件。除了提供急需的護理，Remote Area Medical-LA 事件也告訴我們在美國這個國家的千百萬人買不起看醫生的醫療保險。舉辦這次活動是所謂的偏遠地區醫療著重醫療教育，預防和自我保健。乳房 X 光攝影，子宮頸抹片檢查，胸部 X 光檢查，糖尿病篩檢，血壓篩檢，及提供其他服務。衛生保健基金會和機構還將發布患者教育資訊。這個慈善團體成功的合作整合醫療和非醫療志願者，當地的醫療機構，設備和供應的捐助者以及其它貢獻自己的時間，人才和資源。

在這個應用課程中，我們創建了問卷，調查患者背景，獲得醫療保健的障礙，尋求免費醫療原因。



2010 年 4 月 27 日至 5 月 3 日，偏遠地區醫療一個非營利性組織，在洛杉磯體育場舉行免費醫療

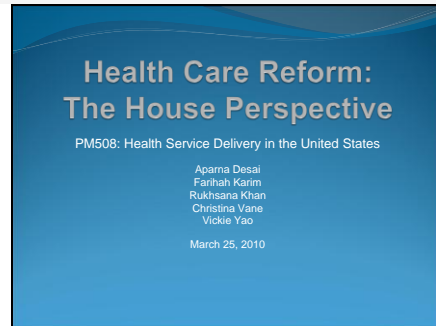


我與其他同學在洛杉磯紀念體育場做問卷調查

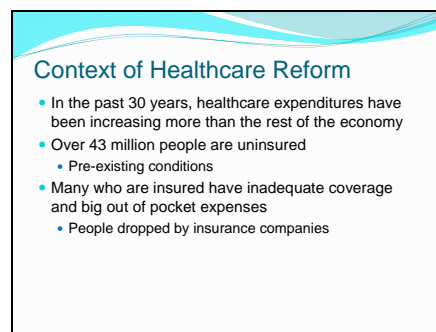
## 課程的應用(2)

### 美國的醫療改革研究報告

Slide 1



Slide 233



can't afford insurance, don't qualify for Medicaid-why uninsured  
Dropped from insurance companies, have insurance but other bills add up  
Case where Blue cross employees were praised for dropping people- 2009  
Declare bankruptcy due to healthcare costs

Slide 3



-Malpractices- preexisting conditions, suddenly dropping people, caps on how much they can provide  
-Address large number of uninsured Americans

Slide 4



Early Plans for Health Care Reform

- Feb 2009: Change in Senate Majority Leader curbs healthcare reform
- March 2009: Obama holds White House forum to discuss healthcare reform.
  - White house does not create draft, hope congress will create a draft by August

-Former Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle, pegged to spearhead Obama's healthcare reform quest, withdraws as the health and human services secretary nominee after revelations he was late paying income taxes. Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius, confirmed to the post after Daschle's demise, lacks Daschle's Capitol Hill savvy

-white house forum:stakeholders, congressman, industry people, interest groups, vows to have plan in place by 2009

Slide 5



Early Plans for Health Care Reform

- August 2009: Congress does not meet deadline to create a draft
  - Republican and industry opposition
  - Town hall meetings
- Sept 2009: Obama addresses Congress asking for prompt action on drafting legislation
  - Controversy over illegal immigration

-town hall meetings congressmen were seen as promoting socialism

Slide 6



Health Care Reform Legislation

- Nov 2009: House of Representatives drafts and passes its version of called the Affordable Health Care for America Act
  - Narrow vote
- Dec 2009: Senate drafts and passes its version of healthcare reform titled Patient Protection and Affordable Health Care Act.
  - Strong opposition to a public plan


-public option in house plan very controversial, run private insurance out of business

-

Slide 7

### Health Care Reform Legislation

- Jan 2010: Republican Scott Brown replaces Democrat Ted Kennedy
  - Loss of democratic majority in Senate
  - Plan was to merge House and Senate bills
  - Democrats stopped efforts at this point



(Reuters, 2010)

- Death of Edward Kennedy
- Loss of democratic majority in senate, unable to merge two bills

Slide 8

### Moving Forward with Health Care Reform

- Feb 22, 2010: President Obama speaks publicly about what he would like to see addressed on Senate Bill.
- Feb 25, 2010: Bipartisan healthcare summit
  - Tense exchanges between president and opponents

- Obama plan: subsidize coverage, take away pre-existing conditions, insurance market, mandate insurance coverage

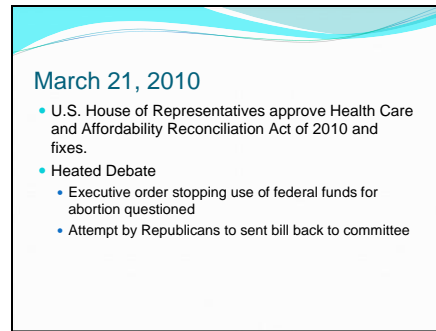
Slide 9

### Moving Forward with Health Care Reform

- Early March 2010: Obama pushes vote on healthcare reform
  - Executive order on preventing use of federal funds for abortion
- March 21, 2010: U.S. House of Representatives approve Health Care and Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010
  - Additionally approve a fixes bill to be sent back to Senate to make changes
  - March 23, 2010: Obama signs bill into law

- executive order to sway pro-life democrats
- Fixes make changes to bill

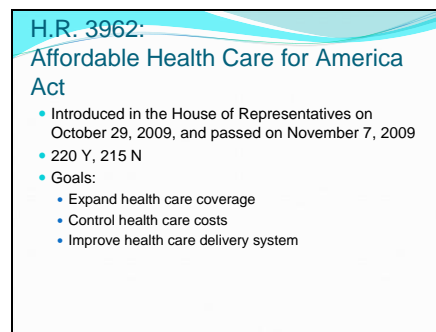
Slide 10



March 21, 2010

- U.S. House of Representatives approve Health Care and Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010 and fixes.
- Heated Debate
  - Executive order stopping use of federal funds for abortion questioned
  - Attempt by Republicans to sent bill back to committee

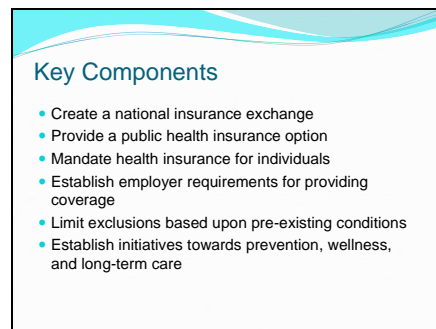
Slide 11



H.R. 3962:  
Affordable Health Care for America Act

- Introduced in the House of Representatives on October 29, 2009, and passed on November 7, 2009
- 220 Y, 215 N
- Goals:
  - Expand health care coverage
  - Control health care costs
  - Improve health care delivery system

Slide 12



Key Components

- Create a national insurance exchange
- Provide a public health insurance option
- Mandate health insurance for individuals
- Establish employer requirements for providing coverage
- Limit exclusions based upon pre-existing conditions
- Establish initiatives towards prevention, wellness, and long-term care

Slide 13

### Key Components (cont.)

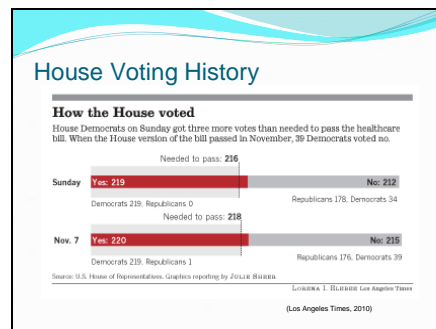
- Expand and improve public programs (Medicare and Medicaid)
- Provide premium subsidies to individuals and small employers, and cost-sharing subsidies to individuals
- Provide strong support for community health centers and various public health initiatives

Slide 14

### H.R. 4872: Reconciliation Act of 2010

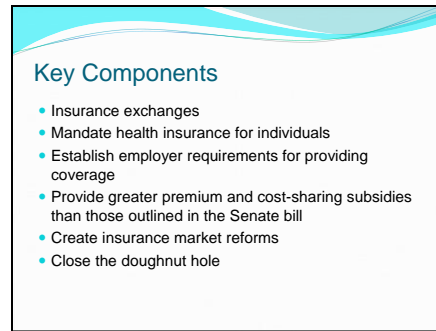
- Introduced on March 17, 2010, and passed on March 21, 2010
- 219 Y, 212 N
- Amendments made to the Senate's Patient Protection and Affordable Health Care Act
- Goals:
  - Incorporate House and Senate ideologies of health care reforms
  - Persuade wavering House Democrats to provide votes to allow passage of legislation

Slide 15





Slide 16

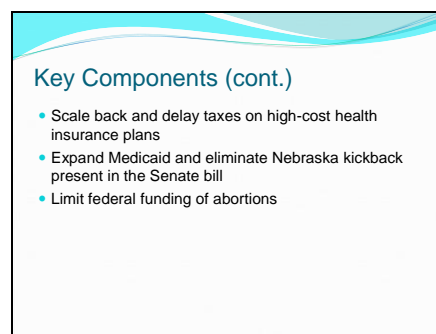


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### Key Components

- Insurance exchanges
- Mandate health insurance for individuals
- Establish employer requirements for providing coverage
- Provide greater premium and cost-sharing subsidies than those outlined in the Senate bill
- Create insurance market reforms
- Close the doughnut hole

Slide 17

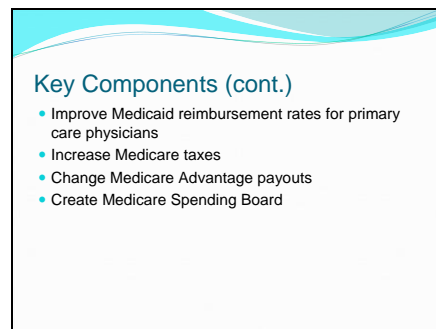


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### Key Components (cont.)

- Scale back and delay taxes on high-cost health insurance plans
- Expand Medicaid and eliminate Nebraska kickback present in the Senate bill
- Limit federal funding of abortions

Slide 18




Slide 18 features a light blue header with a wavy design. The title "Key Components (cont.)" is in a bold, dark blue font. Below the title is a bulleted list of four items, each preceded by a blue dot. The list includes: Improve Medicaid reimbursement rates for primary care physicians, Increase Medicare taxes, Change Medicare Advantage payouts, and Create Medicare Spending Board.

### Key Components (cont.)

- Improve Medicaid reimbursement rates for primary care physicians
- Increase Medicare taxes
- Change Medicare Advantage payouts
- Create Medicare Spending Board


Slide 19



### Cost and Coverage

- Estimated to cover 32 million uninsured with main expansion in 2014
- \$940 billion over 10 years, according to the Congressional Budget Office
- Long-term deficit reduction mainly from programs such as Medicare and new tax revenue


Slide 20



### Insurance Exchange

- Purchase insurance through state-based "SHOP Exchanges"
- Separate exchanges would be created for small businesses to purchase coverage
- Plan for the next four years until exchanges are set-up
- No government run plan

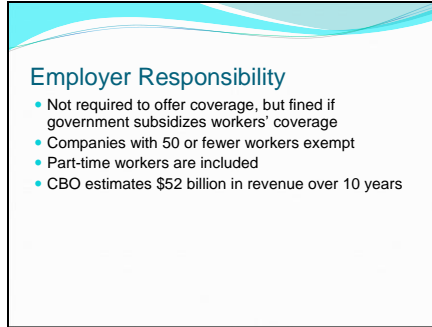
Slide 21



### Subsidies

- Aid available on sliding scale for households making up to 4x federal poverty level = \$88,200 for family of four
- Individuals who make between 100-400%
- Premiums for family of four making \$44,000 capped around 6% income
- Cannot be eligible for Medicare, Medicaid, and can't be covered by employer


Slide 22



**Employer Responsibility**

- Not required to offer coverage, but fined if government subsidizes workers' coverage
- Companies with 50 or fewer workers exempt
- Part-time workers are included
- CBO estimates \$52 billion in revenue over 10 years

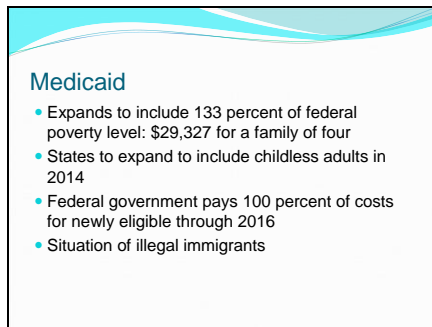
Slide 23



**Medicare**

- Aims to close "donut hole" by 2020
- \$250 rebate for seniors who hit donut hole by 2010
- 2011 seniors in the gap will receive discount on brand name drugs
- Reduced Medicare Advantage payments

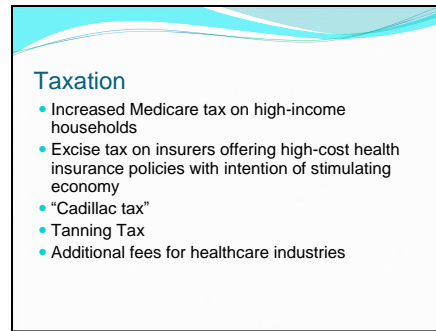
Slide 24



**Medicaid**

- Expands to include 133 percent of federal poverty level: \$29,327 for a family of four
- States to expand to include childless adults in 2014
- Federal government pays 100 percent of costs for newly eligible through 2016
- Situation of illegal immigrants

Slide 25

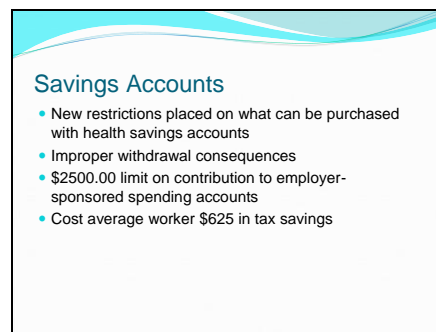


Slide 25 features a light blue header with a wavy design. The title "Taxation" is in a bold, dark blue font. Below it, a bulleted list contains five items: "Increased Medicare tax on high-income households", "Excise tax on insurers offering high-cost health insurance policies with intention of stimulating economy", "Cadillac tax", "Tanning Tax", and "Additional fees for healthcare industries".

### Taxation

- Increased Medicare tax on high-income households
- Excise tax on insurers offering high-cost health insurance policies with intention of stimulating economy
- "Cadillac tax"
- Tanning Tax
- Additional fees for healthcare industries

Slide 26

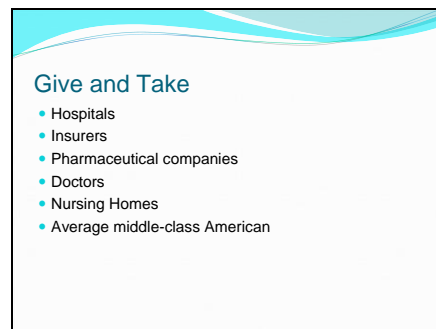


Slide 26 features a light blue header with a wavy design. The title "Savings Accounts" is in a bold, dark blue font. Below it, a bulleted list contains four items: "New restrictions placed on what can be purchased with health savings accounts", "Improper withdrawal consequences", "\$2500.00 limit on contribution to employer-sponsored spending accounts", and "Cost average worker \$625 in tax savings".

### Savings Accounts

- New restrictions placed on what can be purchased with health savings accounts
- Improper withdrawal consequences
- \$2500.00 limit on contribution to employer-sponsored spending accounts
- Cost average worker \$625 in tax savings

Slide 27



Slide 27 features a light blue header with a wavy design. The title "Give and Take" is in a bold, dark blue font. Below it, a bulleted list contains five items: "Hospitals", "Insurers", "Pharmaceutical companies", "Doctors", "Nursing Homes", and "Average middle-class American".

### Give and Take

- Hospitals
- Insurers
- Pharmaceutical companies
- Doctors
- Nursing Homes
- Average middle-class American

Slide 28


### Supporters of Health Care Legislation

- Democratic voters support health care legislation
  - Specifically, Blacks, Latinos, and self-proclaimed liberals
- Prior to the historic vote this past Sunday, analysts claimed 200 house Democrats would be voting in favor of the Senate Bill

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=124722994>

Slide 29

### Congresswoman Diane E. Watson



- Serves California's 33<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District
- Voted "yes" on health care bill, as she always intended
- Believed reform needed to take place immediately

(Watson, 2010)

She also believes we must forge ahead on a health care bill. If we back out now, we will never get in place again. We need to get something out that can be amended in another bill. -By 2019, the number of uninsured people will grow by more than 30 percent

Slide 30

- Believes most important aspect of the House bill is to find a solution for American citizens without health care
- Supported the bill because it will make coverage more affordable, reduce the deficit, end insurance company abuses and expand coverage to those suffering from pre-existing conditions.
- Strong supporter of a public option and although not included in the Senate bill, strongly believed backing out now was not an option

-no backing out as that would mean health care reform would never take place again

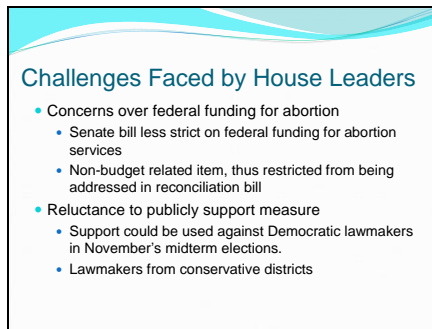
Slide 31



**Opponents of Health Care Legislation**

- All 178 House Republicans
- Moderate Democrats
  - Anti-abortion Democrats like Bart Stupak

Slide 32



**Challenges Faced by House Leaders**

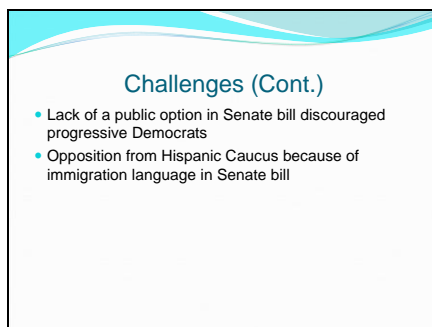
- Concerns over federal funding for abortion
  - Senate bill less strict on federal funding for abortion services
  - Non-budget related item, thus restricted from being addressed in reconciliation bill
- Reluctance to publicly support measure
  - Support could be used against Democratic lawmakers in November's midterm elections.
  - Lawmakers from conservative districts

When the House cleared its original **healthcare reform** bill in November 2009, a group of anti-abortion Democrats succeeded in adding airtight restrictions to ensure that no federal dollars go toward the coverage of abortion services. By contrast, the Senate bill's abortion funding prohibition language is less restrictive, and at least several House Democrats have indicated that they may withhold their votes should that language not be tightened. Complicating matters are the rules that bar any non-budget related items from being addressed in a reconciliation bill – a restriction that would likely include abortion language.

-Another concern for the bill's chances of passage is what will happen to the dozen or so Democrats who are aligned with **Bart Stupak**, the Michigan lawmaker whose anti-abortion amendment passed the House in November. The Stupak amendment attracted 64 Democratic votes back then (click here for list), but the list of those who are threatening to vote no this week (because the Senate bill, which the House will be voting on, has stripped the Stupak language) is thought to be much, much smaller; in recent days, pro-life Democrats **James Oberstar** (MN) and **Dale Kildee** (MI), among others, have said they will vote yes.

-party leaders assuring democrats that support will actually help them in midterm elections

Slide 33



**Challenges (Cont.)**

- Lack of a public option in Senate bill discouraged progressive Democrats
- Opposition from Hispanic Caucus because of immigration language in Senate bill

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=124722994>

Slide 34




**Strategies to Pass Health Care Reform**

- House Democrats in pursuit of 216 votes
- Democratic leaders focused lobbying efforts on 2 groups of Democrats:
  - 37 who voted against original House bill
  - 40 who passed the original bill in support of it's strict anti-abortion language

-only 253 democrats in the house, not all votes were there  
-After health care summit, Democrats decided to move forward without Republican support, considering to pass the Senate version of the bill  
-Without any Republicans onboard, Democrats must persuade their most vulnerable lawmakers to support legislation that could be used against them in November's midterm elections. (reluctance to publicly support measure)

Slide 35

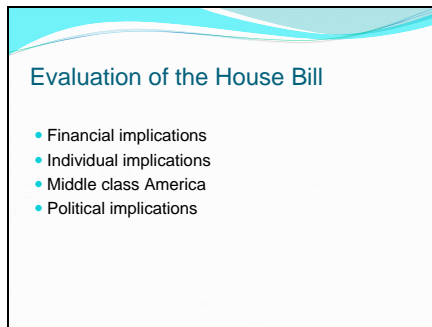


**Strategies to Pass Health Care Reform (Cont.)**

- Democratic leaders drafted a package of changes to the Senate measure in a separate reconciliation bill to attract wavering democrats
  - Larger subsidies
  - Scaled back on tax on high-cost insurance plans
- President Obama's executive order banning federal funding of abortion

-reconciliation bill, which will make the changes House Democrats want. (House Democrats also didn't like the Senate's excise tax on generous insurance plans, the so-called Cadillac tax. That's been scaled back, too, says Pelosi. "The higher end of that is left in the plan; I call it the platinum Rolls-Royce piece of it.")  
-The executive order would clarify that no taxpayer dollars would be spent on abortions. That prompted Rep. Bart Stupak (D-MI) and a half-dozen of his allies to announce they would vote for the pair of bills (HR 3590, HR 4872) later Sunday.  
The order, negotiated Sunday afternoon as the House was entering the final stages of debate on the health care bill, bars the government from spending federal money to pay for abortions through plans offered on the insurance exchanges created under the measure. The deal swayed about a half-dozen anti-abortion Democrats, led by Representative Bart Stupak of Michigan, to support the bill, assuring its passage

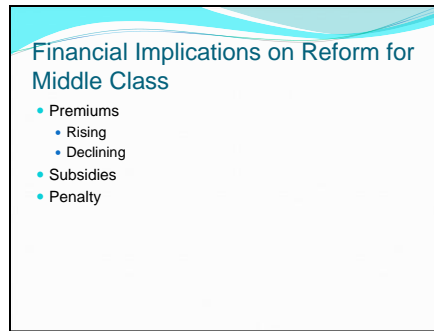
Slide 36



**Evaluation of the House Bill**

- Financial implications
- Individual implications
- Middle class America
- Political implications

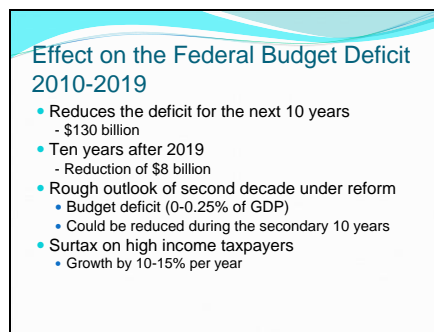
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### Financial Implications on Reform for Middle Class

- Premiums
  - Rising
  - Declining
- Subsidies
- Penalty

Slide 38

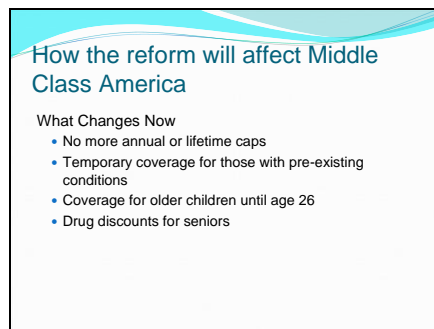


### Effect on the Federal Budget Deficit 2010-2019

- Reduces the deficit for the next 10 years
  - \$130 billion
- Ten years after 2019
  - Reduction of \$8 billion
- Rough outlook of second decade under reform
  - Budget deficit (0-0.25% of GDP)
  - Could be reduced during the secondary 10 years
- Surtax on high income taxpayers
  - Growth by 10-15% per year

- Because it just passed on Sunday it's too early to tell

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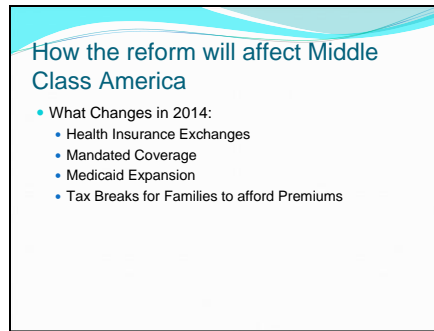
### How the reform will affect Middle Class America

What Changes Now

- No more annual or lifetime caps
- Temporary coverage for those with pre-existing conditions
- Coverage for older children until age 26
- Drug discounts for seniors



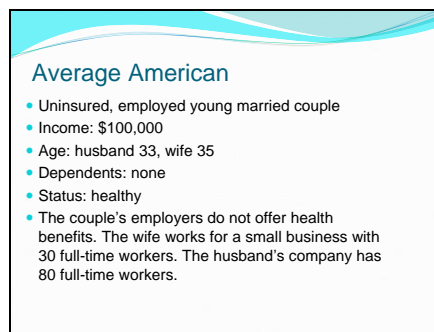
Slide 40



How the reform will affect Middle Class America

- What Changes in 2014:
  - Health Insurance Exchanges
  - Mandated Coverage
  - Medicaid Expansion
  - Tax Breaks for Families to afford Premiums

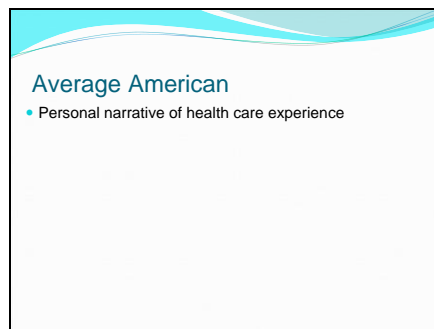
Slide 41



Average American

- Uninsured, employed young married couple
- Income: \$100,000
- Age: husband 33, wife 35
- Dependents: none
- Status: healthy
- The couple's employers do not offer health benefits. The wife works for a small business with 30 full-time workers. The husband's company has 80 full-time workers.

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Average American

- Personal narrative of health care experience

**In 2014**

The couple can buy insurance from their state's exchange, but they are not eligible for the income-based subsidies. They are likely to face penalties if they do not buy insurance. They could pay \$1,000, or 1 percent of their income, in 2014 and up to \$2,085 in 2016.

If the wife lost her job and their household income decreased significantly, they could receive subsidies to buy insurance. If the husband's employer does not offer insurance, the company will face fines. If an employer with more than 50 workers doesn't offer insurance, and any of its full-time workers obtain subsidized coverage in the exchanges, the company must pay a fine of \$2,000 for each full-time worker, though the first 30 employees are excluded from the calculation.

The husband's employer could be eligible to buy insurance through the exchanges, which would be open to companies with 100 or fewer employees in most states.

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### Political Implications of Reform

- Currently Democrat president and Democrat majority house.
- November-Midterm elections
  - Too Early to tell how people will react to reform
  - If reform is well accepted, Democrat majority will probably remain
  - If reform is not well accepted, Republican majorities might be voted in
    - Could prevent the future growth of healthcare reform

Slide 44

### Political Implications of Reform

- It is possible that states may try to enact laws to prevent healthcare reform in their states
  - Argument is that mandating health insurance coverage is not constitutional
- Potential for cases to be taken to the Supreme Court

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## PM509 國際衛生醫療系統的討論

### 目的

本課程探討國際醫療保健系統，並探討當代問題影響的機構，提供保健和衛生服務的人尋求。課程將涵蓋歷史發展的國際衛生保健系統，保健系統的組織和財務，以及政策制定過程和優先級設置。最後，課程將涵蓋目前醫療改革的努力。該課程的目標是提供必要的專業技能的學生，要努力，評價和改進提供國內和國際保健有效的參與者。

### 過程

#### 理論課程

健康的決定因素

美國衛生保健系統

設計和財務制度

衛生系統績效比較

經濟的發展，貧困和健康

開發中國家的醫療保健

課程中了解醫藥和公共健康國際歷史的主要趨勢，並與國內和國際時事。識別健康的主要決定因素，在發展中國家和發達國家，各種衛生系統和服務的相對貢獻。描述衛生保健系統協同工作，來解決人口的健康問題。

討論各國之間的相似性和組織的差異，醫療服務的財務，管理和提供，以滿足健康需要他們的人。在國家和國際各級收集可靠和可比的健康和衛生保健質量的數據。了解健康的決策，包括政府和主要利益相關者的角色和主要法規影響保健的核心要素。描述當代衛生醫療保健服務，包括管理式醫療的作用，護理質量，隱私和消費者保護政策問題。了解和權衡倫理方面的考慮，在醫療保健領域。分析，評估和衛生保健系統的改革設計方案。

### 課程的應用(1)

#### Policy Memorandum: 醫藥保健系統的改革設計方案建議

致函:亨利先生 Claypool，衛生和人類服務部主任

Vickie Yao，南加州大學碩士研究生公共衛生

主題：美國在醫療改革是否需提供長期護理保險？

日期：2011 年 11 月 30 日，

背景：

長期護理保險（LTC）是一個提供長期護理的費用，這意味著個人需要

日常生活基本活動（ADLS），都無法執行，例如穿衣，洗澡，吃飯，如廁，移動和行走。據 Komisar 調查報告，65 歲後，近 70% 老年人將需要一些長期護理<sup>1</sup>，但很少有美國人，大約只有 3% 的成年人有長期護理保險。<sup>2</sup> 一般的私人保險，不包括長期護理保險；這意味著，那些需要長期護理幫助成年人，必須從他們的家庭得到很多身體上和財政上的很多資助，最終花光了他們的財富，申請政府的醫療補助。但是，在 2011 年 10 月，奧巴馬政府宣布，社區生活援助服務和支持 Community Living Assistance Services and Supports（CLASS），這個去年由總統簽署是預計將提供長期護理保險和健康法，將無法實施，因為政府不能找到財政上可持續的方案來實施長期護理保險。

政策問題：美國在醫療改革是否需提供長期護理保險？

選項 1：停止 CLASS 提供長期護理保險（不改變現行政策。）

CLASS 是一個新的方案，於 2010 年 3 月頒布的，它使美國購買長期保險，包括為有需要的個人護理和家庭護理。這些資金完全是基於對保費的參保沒有任何從聯邦政府財政支付，並受法律的計劃預計將持續 75 年。2011 年 10 月，奧巴馬政府宣布的類將無法提供長期護理保險的美國人，因為財政赤字和評估後，由多學科專家的不確定可持續性。支持者認為，CLASS 是一個前所未有的計劃，這將導致巨大的不確定的金融危機，在這一點上。據學者 Kethy<sup>2</sup>，長期護理是非常昂貴的，平均 65 歲老年人一年的 LTC 支出是\$ 47,000；養老院的費用對在家服務 \$ 6,500 是除了定價每月\$ 1,800 的保費<sup>3</sup>，買方花費和期望的保險受益之間有一個很大的不平衡。根據基礎的計劃上，買家花費在第一個月保費\$ 235 和\$ 391 之間，這些僅僅調用平均\$ 50 美元的每天終生受益，幾乎不足以涵蓋在護理之家和服務的成本。<sup>3</sup> 此外，如果參保多數是老年人口，這將導致更嚴重的逆向選擇，而 CLASS 將被削弱，最終崩潰。反對者認為，美國正面臨著人口老齡化的快速增長，尤其是當預期的 78 萬嬰兒潮變得格外增加老年人長期護理的需求。然而，醫療保險不涵蓋長期護理，政府醫療補助資格的機會是非常有限的。許多需要長期護理的老人個人已耗盡照顧他們的財富和獲得，這種情況下，醫療會增加他們的家庭的負擔，或轉移到政府醫療補助<sup>4</sup>，長期護理醫療轉移到政府醫療補助負擔在 2001 年為\$76.5 billion (44% of total\$172.5billion)增加至 2005 年 \$101.1 billion (48.9% of total \$206.6 billion)，到 2050 年預估政府醫療補助負擔總額可能超過 6.5% 的 GDP。<sup>3</sup> 所有的證據支持的事實，長期護理方面的開支將因老年人口大增而可觀的增加。因此，一個重要的政策是需要解決的問題以及減輕負擔，因為沒有準備好和不適當的管理可能會轉移到其他行政的負擔。

選項 2：恢復實施 CLASS。

長期護理的開支是一個不可否認的負擔。例如，在 2007 年，長期護理保

險政策代表殘疾人投保人支付了 40 億美元的索賠，只有長期護理醫療支出 2000 多億美元的一小部分。此外，中低等收入和工人是社會的主要勞力支持，卻是缺乏長期護理保險的主要人口。8 這意味著有用於 LTC 在參加私人保險的人很少，大部分保單持有人是高收入群體和老年人。這實際上是私人保險公司產生巨大的空間以擴大其政策。因此，支持者認為，長期護理保險的需求趨勢是明顯增加全球。大多數高收入國家提供一些保險和長期護理服務，以滿足他們的人口老齡化的需求。雖然用於 LTC 的實際支出是未知的和不可預測的，在目前和未來的需求不可避免地增加，因為在美國的存活年齡不斷增加，男性為 76 和女性是 81

（WHO，2009）關於這些問題，支付 CLASS 前 5 年的保費在索賠期前是替代方案，建議和發展，以適應需求，在保險公司更有可能包括年輕人口 65 歲以上的份額之間的老人的風險少。此外，CLASS 也已在財政赤字方面的積極影響，為現在和未來。據國會預算辦公室，他們估計，CLASS 實施 11 年將減少聯邦赤字 70.2 億美元。<sup>7</sup>

然而，反對者認為，仍然有一些，阻撓執行 CLASS 的挑戰，如財政償付能力和負擔得起的保費，中等和低的收入，工作族群可以償付能力。此外，保險公司認為，在參保不平衡進一步惡化脆弱的環境和長期護理保險的逆向選擇，因此，他們幾個想提供最終方案。在公眾方面，買家認為購買保險時期之間的點和真正得到了實惠點太長，這是很大的疑問。

選項 3：強制性政府資助的 Exchange 保險和醫療保險計劃的長期護理。

大多數高收入國家提供全民醫療保險和 LTC 服務，以滿足他們的老年人口的需求，除了美國，極少數國家採取私人保險。在荷蘭，LTC 一直由國民健康保險提供的特殊醫療費用（AWBZ）自 1968 年以來，進行了改革，直到 2006 幾次荷蘭系統是一個公共與私營保險公司合作的普遍強制性的系統模型。<sup>9</sup> 這些資金主要是通過稅收，但長期護理計劃是由保險公司管理。目前，大約有 65 歲及以上人口的三分之一是需要長期護理；而在美國高達 7 成。<sup>10</sup> 然而，醫療保健和非治療護理，如 LTC，約佔國內生產總值的 9.8%，其中長期護理，老人的開支是在 2007。<sup>10</sup> 低於 GDP 的 2.5%，美國花了差不多 16% 的國內生產總值在醫療保健，LTC 僅佔 GDP 的 1%（OECD 2009）。

鑑於義務和團結，荷蘭的醫療制度已經實施超過三十年，是每個公民的長期護理義務。這方面的證據支持強制性的，政府資助的保險與私人保險合作可以實現在成本控制和計劃的可持續性發展，並提供長期護理。

關於財政能力的影響，反對者認為，政府開辦長期護理會導致金融危機的影響，生產力的短缺，在這一點上設施和勞動力缺乏。他們列舉了馬丁斯澳等人的研究到 2050 年，經合組織國家的長期護理開支平均將達到 2.3% 的國內生產總值或國內生產總值的 1.2% 與 2005 年相比增加，和快速老化的國家將面臨更大的增加。例如，在 LTC 在美國的公共開支估計將增加 3 倍，由 2005 年（在 2005 年的 0.9%，與 2050 年的 2.7%。）和同樣來自經合組織的數據顯示，長期護理，預計將在 2050 至少增加一倍。

另一個主要的批評是目前的勞動力，如醫生，護士和護理人員，是否能滿足未來人口快速增長老化的需求<sup>13,14</sup>。支持者認為，與政府資助的計劃，政府可以靈活撥款，存在和發展勞動力和設施，以適應未來的需要。此外，全民覆蓋將減少貧富懸殊和逆向選擇。最重要的是，LTC 早期參與可減少因倉促的實施造成阻礙長期護理質量管理和醫療設施的冗餘成本。最後，標準化的評估需要解決的是老年人口質量的提高的服務和程序，以提高透明度。據米勒等專家，消費的倡導者，供應商，政府官員，政策專家，他們堅決支持建立一個政府資助的財政計劃，向家庭和社區為基礎的護理的轉變，提供支付激勵機制提高產品質量和規範長期護理服務和其他相關設施<sup>15</sup>。

#### 總結和建議：

總體而言，在是否實施長期護理以及選項，能夠滿足美國人的需求方面有很多的辯論。毫無疑問，而美國正面臨著大量的人口老齡化和醫療改革在這一點上，長期護理是一個非凡的關鍵問題需要解決。關於範圍內的所有和財政的可持續性問題，強制性的，政府贊助的財政計劃可能是一種方案，我們可以從其他發達國家學習，其中大多數長期護理保險已遷移到強制性的，普遍的社會保險和政府資助的系統。他們不僅提供範圍內的所有本國公民的方案，但也保持成本控制<sup>9</sup>。荷蘭是一個案例。在美國方面，與私人保險類，納入公共計劃已停止關於財政可持續性和法定要求。在私營保險公司想提供的方案，是非常低的參與率。此外，包括長期護理保健是美國需要解決最具關鍵的問題，。在這一刻；人的權利尊嚴大於成本考量，這是所有美國人當之無愧應盡的義務。

因此，我建議選項 3: 政府資助的 Exchange 和強制性的長期護理醫療保險計劃，以提高覆蓋率，減少貧富懸殊，增加團結，財政和維持程序。

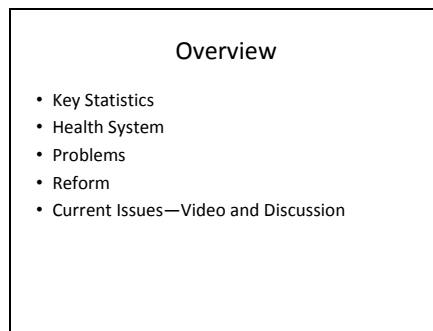
## 課程的應用(2)

### 國際衛生醫療系統-南韓醫療系統報告

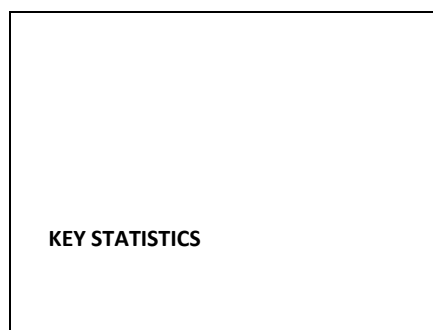
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Key Statistics--Economy	
• Remarkable expansion in the last 50 years	– Transformed from one of the poorest agrarian societies to a highly industrialized wealthy nation
• GDP	– Nominal: \$1.014 trillion (2010 est.)
	– PPP: \$1.4 trillion (2010 estimate)
• GDP per capita	– Nominal: \$20,757
	– PPP: \$30,200
• Projected % change to Real GDP: 3.9 in 2011	
• Population below poverty line: 2% (2004 estimate)	
• Gini index: 31.4 (2009)	– US: 45
• Unemployment: 3.3% (2010 estimate)	
Source: World Bank Data Indicators, (2002), IMF	

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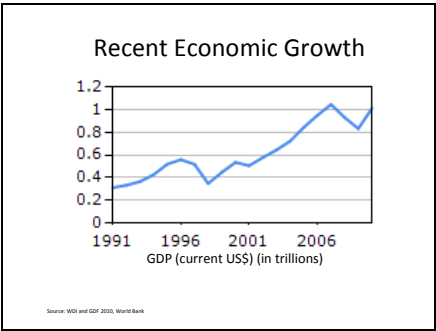
## Trend of Economic Growth 1960-2009

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
GDP per capita (current US\$)	156	279	1,674	6,153	11,347	17,076
GDP (current US\$)	3,891,849,046	8,899,728,521	63,834,351,283	263,776,986,549	333,384,027,728	832,511,649,033
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)	..	..	2,634	8,188	17,219	27,168
GDP, PPP (current international \$)	..	..	100,428,841,738	350,992,796,515	858,426,616,199	1,324,382,558,091
Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)	..	..	..	..	..	..

Page: Country: Korea, Rep. Row: Series Column: Time

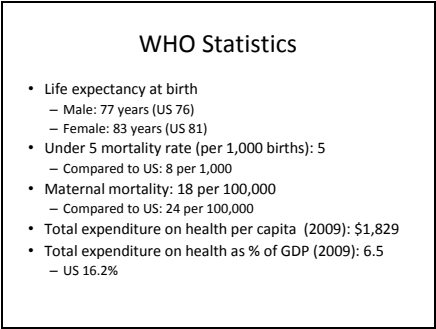
Source: World Bank Data

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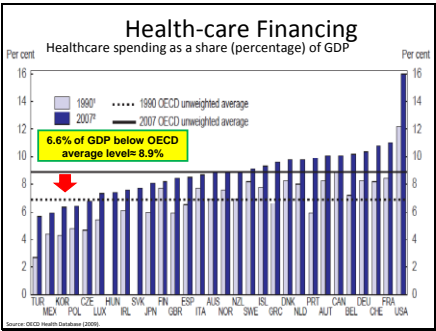




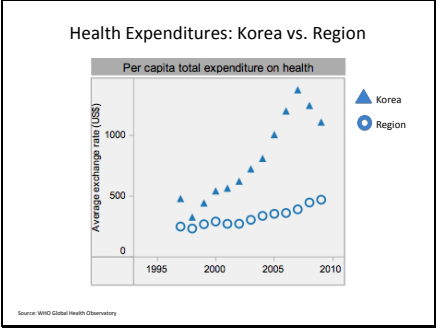
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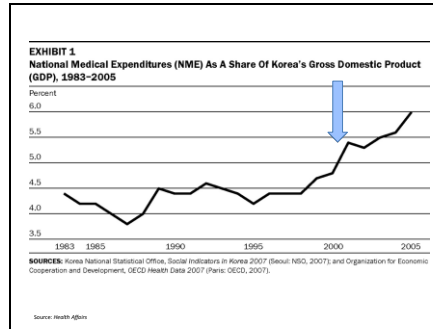
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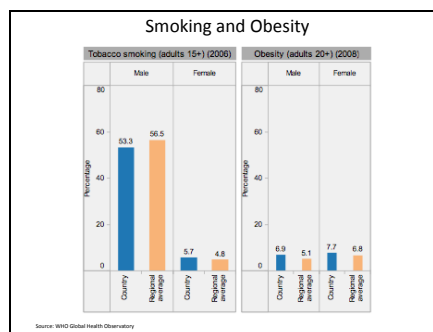
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## Slide 10



## Slide 11



Regional average refers to WHO Western Pacific Region, one of six regions of the WHO (37 member states and areas)

1.6 billion people, 1/3 of world's population, includes highly developed countries such as Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Korea, Singapore and fast growing economies such as China and Vietnam

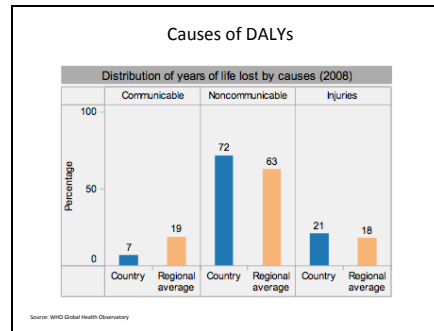
Compare to US stats: smoking male 25%, female 19%; obesity male: 30%, female: 33%

## Slide 12

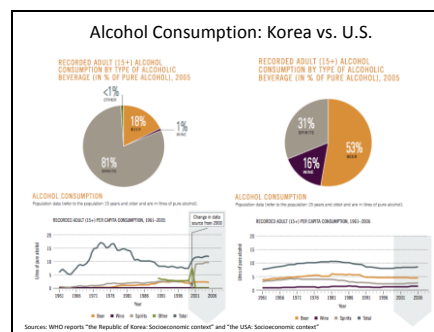
**The Burden of Disease in Korea**

- Measuring the Burden of Disease in Korea
- the burden of disease per 100,000 of the Korean population originates primarily from:
  - cancer (1,525 Person Years, Pys)
  - cardiovascular disease (1,492 Pys)
  - digestive disease (1,140 Pys)
  - diabetes mellitus (990 Pys)
  - certain neuro-psychiatric conditions (883 Pys)
- These results are largely consistent with those of developed countries.

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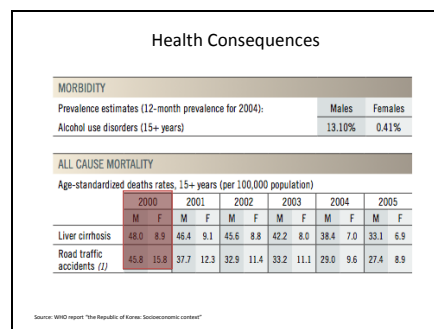


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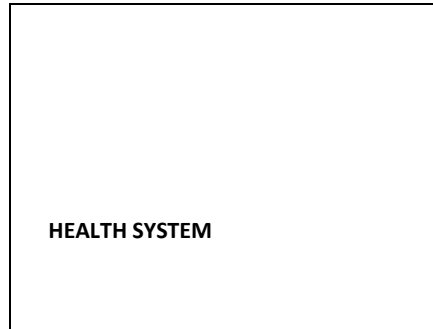
Compare Korea to WHO western pacific region for per capita consumption of alcohol in liters of pure alcohol (2003-2005): 14.8 in Korea, 6.3 for region

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Compare to US data:  
 Morbidity: 5.48% males, 1.92% females  
 Male per capita consumption in Korea: 28.85 versus 19.98 in US (in liters of pure alcohol)  
 Female per capita consumption in Korea: 7.73 in Korea versus 8.45 in US  
 2000 data for liver cirrhosis: M 14.5, F 6.2  
 2000 data for road traffic accidents: M 26.2, F 11.1  
 WHO Patterns of Drinking Score: 3 on a scale of 1 (least risky) to 5 (most risky)

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**Medical education and training**

- 4+4 year system like U.S. and Canada
- 41 medical schools
- Korean National Medical Doctor License Examination (KMLE)
- 12-month internship
- 4 years of residency training
- High percentage of specialists

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**Oriental medicine**

- Doctors of oriental medicine are not viewed as physicians
- Only certified in the 'Korean National Oriental Medical Doctor License Examination'
- Only able to perform acupuncture and herb treatment

## Slide 19

### Development of the System

- Prior to 1977: only voluntary health insurance
- 1977: President Park Chung-hee mandated medical insurance for employees and dependents for firms >500 employees
- 1977: Medical Aid (Medicaid) for poor
- 1979: government employees, private school teachers, industrial workplaces > 300
- 1981: industrial workplaces >100 employees
- 1989: national health insurance (NHI) extended to entire nation
  - Westerners surprised
  - Predicted faster financially
  - Trends showed no financial instability until 1997

**TABLE 1-4 Chronology of Events in South Korean National Health Insurance**

Year	Main event
1967	Medical insurance law enacted providing voluntary health insurance
1977	Medical insurance for employees and their dependents in large firms (more than 500 employees) is mandatory
1979	Medical insurance for government employees and private school teachers and employees is mandatory
1981	Medical insurance for industrial workplaces with more than 300 employees is mandatory
1981	Regional medical insurance of 3 geographic areas is implemented as a demonstration basis
1989	Regional medical insurance for small residents is mandatory
1989	Regional medical insurance for urban residents becomes mandatory
1987	Regional medical insurance societies and medical insurance societies for government employees and private school teachers and employees are merged regionally and eventually into one society
1989	The National Health Insurance Act is implemented

Source: Lee, 2003

Political/social context for universal coverage: candidate for ruling party Roh Taewoo (and supporter Chun Doohwan) were former military generals, wanted to obtain political support and establish legitimacy by proposing universal health insurance coverage before impending election. Proposed NHI along with national pension scheme and min wage system.

The government was also prompted to provide health insurance to the self-employed because of the increasing inequity between the amounts paid for medical care by the (insured) employed and the (uninsured) self-employed. The social health insurance system reimbursed providers based on a regulated fee schedule, which induced health care providers to charge higher (unregulated and market) fees to the uninsured. The difference between the fees paid by the insured (employees) and the unregulated price paid by the uninsured (self-employed) increased over time. This cost-shifting from the employed sector to the worse-off self-employed sector caused concerns around the lack of equity in payments for health care.

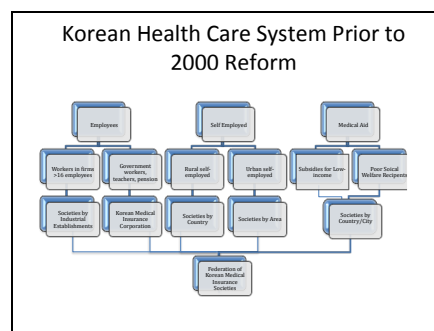
## Slide 20

### National Health Insurance (NHI)

- Japan's health insurance system as prototype
  - Japanese model in 1970s: dual system of employer-employee-financed health insurance and government-sponsored NHI
  - Korea only adopted employer- and employee-financed at outset
  - Multiple insurance societies
  - Administrative structure, choice about who would be covered, system financing (Japan)
  - Despite dominant American influence on medicine after 1945
  - American model not ideal for NHI because the U.S. had failed to achieve compulsory, universal health insurance

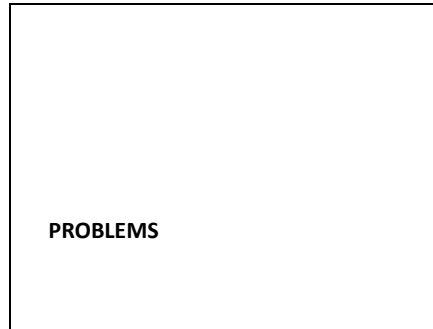


## Slide 21



Features: multiple insurance societies (3 main ones then sub-societies within each)

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### PROBLEMS

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**Problems with Healthcare System**

- Multiple Insurance Societies
  - 3 types of schemes
    - Government employees and teachers and their dependents
    - The self-employed and workers in firms with less than five employees
    - The poor, Medicaid
- No competition
- No selective contracting with private providers
- The contribution rate is proportional to wage income
- High share of out-of-pocket payment(OOP)
  - 63%(1983) to 38%(2004)
- Double enrollees
- No gate-keepers
- Competition between Hospitals and Private Clinics
  - Duplications
- No separation between physicians and pharmacists
  - Unnecessary and incorrect prescriptions → high costs
  - Misuse and abuse of medications (overuse of antibiotics and steroid drugs)

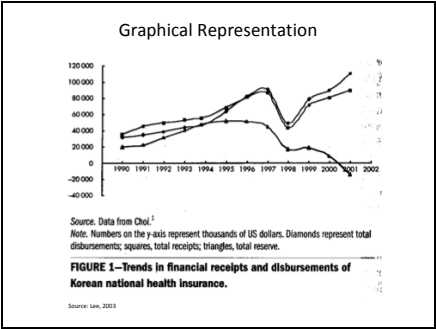
the average contribution rate was 5.6% (of wage income) for government and school employees, and 3.75% for industrial workers, with a range of 3.0–4.2% depending on the insurance society

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**1996 NHI Deficit**

- After 1996, NHI developed significant deficits
  - 1996 to present: total health expenditures have exceeded total income
  - 1997 economic crisis: Korean economy controlled by IMF, NHI deficit worsened
  - Structure of Korean NHI disrupted by separation of reimbursement for medical care and pharmaceutical services in July 2000
  - Unable to control health care expenditures

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Shortage of Healthcare Workers

Table 2. International comparison of health-care services in 2007<sup>1</sup>

	Number of hospital beds <sup>2</sup>	Average hospital stay (in days)	Number of physicians <sup>3</sup>	Number of medical graduates <sup>3</sup>	Number of nursing personnel <sup>3</sup>	Number of nursing graduates <sup>3</sup>
Korea	7.1	10.6	1.7	9.0	4.2	30.1
OECD average	3.9	6.6	3.1	9.9	9.6	35.5
Highest country	8.2	19.0	5.4	21.7	31.9	85.6
Lowest country	1.0	3.5	1.5	5.5	2.0	8.6

1. Or latest year available.  
2. Per 1,000 population.  
3. Per 100,000 population.  
Source: OECD Health Database (2009).

Number of physicians: 1.7/3.1/2.4 (Korea/OECD/US)

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**REFORM**

## Slide 28

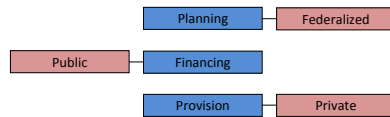
### Main Features of Reform (2000)

- All health insurance societies merged into National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC)
  - Small health insurance societies scaled up
- Single payer system
  - More bargaining power with providers
- Pharmaceutical reform
  - Separation of physicians and pharmacists

Before the merger, for members of insurance societies for the self-employed in poor areas, the burden of the contribution as a proportion of their income was greater than for those in wealthy regions. Horizontal inequity, whereby people with the same earnings paid different social insurance contributions depending on which insurance society they were (mandatorily) enrolled in, despite identical statutory benefits, caused concerns about the unfair burden of health insurance contributions. In addition, many of the health insurance societies for the self-employed in rural areas experienced financial distress due to expanding health expenditure and reduced ability to pay of their members as a result of decreasing population, poor health status, and the aging population. The merger was expected to reduce administrative costs.

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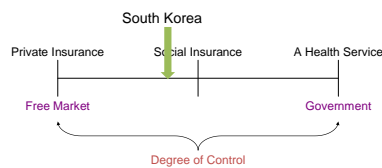
### Universal Health Care Reform 2000



Single-payer system but private provision of services

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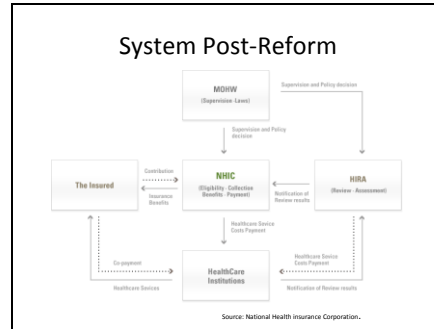
### The Spectrum of Health Care Systems



Source: Adapted from Blank and Bureau, Comparative Health Policy 2nd Edition, 2007

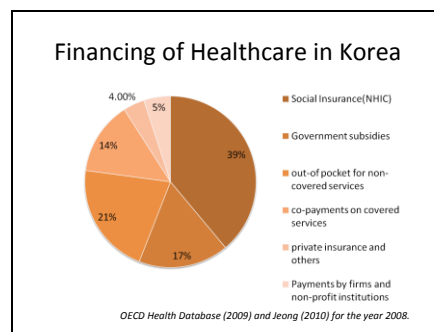


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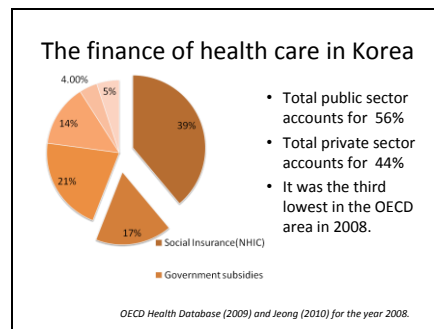


Goals of reform:

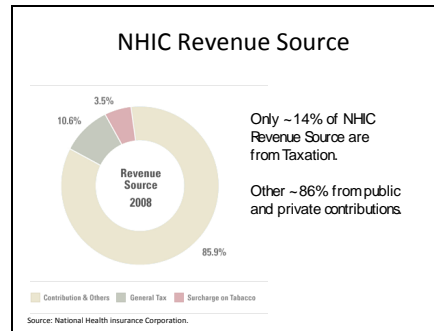
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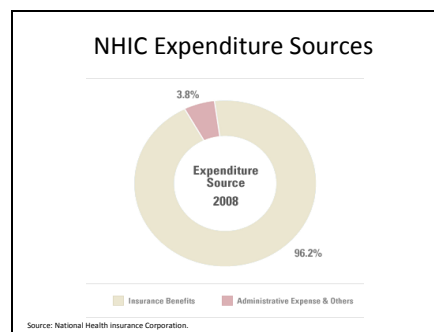
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- ### Results of Reform
- Resolve the inequity in financial burden among insurance funds.
  - Improve management
    - Separation of physicians and pharmacists
  - Actual Transaction Pricing (ATP)
    - Introduced in 1999 to control pharmaceutical prices
    - ATP reimburses hospitals for the price they pay for a drug, rather than the official list price
    - Removed profit-based incentives to prescribe
    - Does not encourage price competition

system does little to encourage price competition because hospitals have no incentive to choose lower-price drugs. In addition, foreign pharmaceutical companies now give sizable noncash benefits to doctors in hospitals and clinics as advertising, affecting doctors' prescribing practices.<sup>32</sup> The use of multinational and domestic brand-name products has soared, causing a shift away from cheaper generics.

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### Current Korean Health Care System

- **Components of the NHIC**
  - Health insurance
  - Long term care insurance

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### Components of NHI: Health Insurance

- **Health Care Benefits**
  - Provided by health care institutions in case of diseases, injuries, and etc.
  - Including diagnosis, tests, drugs, medical materials, treatments, surgery, preventive care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, nursing, and transportation.
- **Health Check-ups**
  - Periodic Health Examination Program - 2 steps procedure (1st screening test > 2nd confirmative test)
  - Cost-free
- **Cancer Program**
  - Cost: shared by NHIC(80%) and beneficiary(20%)
  - Stomach, colon, breast, and liver cancer screening and pap-test: cost-free
- **Refunding Allowance for Health Care**
  - When received treatments in an emergency situation from non-NHI provider
  - Peritoneal dialysis purchase for chronic renal failure
  - Childbirth at a place other than a health care institution
  - Capayment setting system in connection with the contribution
  - For the relief of the household's financial burden by the excessive co-payment of the its seriously ill family member or costly treatment
  - co-payment ceiling in connection with the amount of the insured's contribution
    - 2million won - the insured's contribution amount is below the 50% of the level of the contribution amounts
    - 1million won - the insured's contribution amount is middle 30% of the level of the contribution amounts
    - 6million won - the insured's contribution amount is high 20% of the level of the contribution amounts
  - **If the co-payment is over the ceiling above, the NHIC will pay the surplus of the co-payment.**
  - Appliance Expenses for the Disabled
    - 80% of the expenses for medical appliances e.g. Canes, wheelchairs, hearing aids

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### Health Promotion and Prevention

- Those eligible for health checkups in the year concerned
- Stomach cancer and breast cancer: Those aged 40 or older
- Colon cancer: Those aged 50 or older
- Cervical cancer: Those aged 30 or older
- Liver cancer: Those aged 40 or older (However, this is also open to younger persons found to be hepatic sufferers as a result of regular health checkups)
- Costs Sharing
  - The NHIC funds 80% of cancer screening, and the examinee contributes 20%. (However, costs for eligible cancer checkups are borne by the national treasury)

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### Components of NHI: Long term care Insurance

- Population coverage
- Home-visit care
- Home-visit bathing
- Home-visit nursing
- Day and night care
- Short-term respite care
- Welfare equipment service
- Welfare equipment helpful for care and prevention is available to the beneficiaries who stay out of LTC facilities for rent with some charges.
  - Wheelchair, portable bathtub, portable in-tub bath lifts, transfer benches, mattress for preventing bedsores
- Contributor: the insured of NHI program
- Contribution (set rate): 6.55%(2010) of their health insurance premiums
- 20% of expected contribution revenue for the next fiscal year
- 15% of cost for in-home service
- 20% of cost for institutional service

A rapidly aging population, growing female participation in the labor market, and longer life expectancy are increasing the demand for long-term care. Moreover, the need for public intervention is growing rapidly as the informal family network is weakening. Traditionally, the informal family network was responsible for providing social and health care support to the elderly.

In Korea, there is no clear separation between chronic beds and acute care beds in hospitals, which puts a heavy financial burden on National Health Insurance. Accordingly, inappropriate hospitalization of the elderly in acute-care beds strains the NHI system with longer stays and the higher cost of hospital treatment, compared to nursing care in residential homes. However, sufficient long-term care facilities with adequate and affordable care services are not yet available. To combat this situation, the Korean Government introduced in July 2008 a new social insurance scheme for long-term, based on a pilot implementation study in several regions across the country.

Currently, the program covers 3.3% of elderly Koreans with serious limitations in their Activities in Daily Lives (ADL). The NHIC has a plan to gradually expand long term care coverage to the elderly with less serious limitations in their ADL. The plan will consider the insured's ability to pay and the capacity of long term care facilities.

In order to provide affordable, efficient and equitable care to the needy elderly, future policy must focus on issues like the adequacy (how many and who should be covered) and type of benefits (cash vs. direct service provision), and sustainable financing. It is important to plan for the future needs of the elderly, for their long term care and the necessary personnel and facility capacity. The Long Term Care Insurance program is designed to meet these critical needs.

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### Strengths of the System

- Universal coverage
- Mobilizing resources for health care
- Mixture of insurance and tax financing
- Low administrative costs
- System working for long term care
- No bankruptcy

National health insurance in Korea has been successful in mobilizing resources for health care, rapidly extending population coverage, because the enrolment for coverage is mandated by law, effectively pooling resources to purchase health care for the entire population, and containing healthcare expenditure reasonably. Rapid economic development, strong political commitment to health insurance, and capable bureaucrats all contributed to the rapid extension of health insurance and to universal coverage. The Korean health insurance system also shows that a mixture of insurance contribution and tax financing works well for health care financing. Before the merger, the proportion of administrative costs in total expenses was lowest (4.8%) in the health insurance scheme for government and school employees (single insurance society) and highest (9.5%) in the health insurance scheme for the self-employed (NHIC 2000). As of 2006, the administrative cost of the national health insurance is 4% of total expenses (NHIC 2007).

Slide 42

### Disadvantages of Korean System

- High Copayment
- Heavily relies on private providers
- Providers have too much power, poor regulation of provider behavior
- High Pharmaceutical Expenditure

Slide 43

### High Copayment

Classification		Co-payment
Inpatient		10~20% of total treatment cost (Co-payment for cancer treatment and rare diseases: 10%)
Outpatient	Tertiary care hospital	60% of (treatment cost + Per-visit consultation fee)
	General hospital	50% of (treatment cost + Per-visit consultation fee)
	Hospital	40% of (treatment cost + Per-visit consultation fee)
	Clinic	30% of treatment cost
	Pharmacy	30% of total cost

Source: National Health Insurance Corporation

Persons who receive health care treatments pay certain portions of the health care costs as co-payments. In order to curtail over use of health care services, and to lessen the concentration of medical services in large urban hospitals, the co-payments for outpatient and inpatient services have been set differently according to the level and type of medical care institutions

When the total amount of medical care benefit costs of one year to be paid by the insured exceeds 2~4 million won in accordance with income in the same year, he or she is exempted from any further co-payments incurred. This is to alleviate the financial burden of household against catastrophic or high-cost diseases helping to prevent them from falling into bankruptcy. This ceiling system is applicable for inpatient, outpatient, and pharmaceutical services.

Slide 44

### Heavy Reliance on Private Providers

- No formal gate-keeping,
- Clinics & hospitals compete and perform similar functions
- Fee for service

Health care providers in Korea have been reimbursed by the regulated fee-for-service system since the beginning of the national health insurance. The fee-for-service system has led to an increase in volume and intensity of services, the provision of services with a greater margin, and distortion in the supply of medical specialties in the long run.

## Slide 45

### Poor Regulation of Provider Behavior

- Provide more non-covered services, mainly new technology
- Strong opposition by providers block diagnosis-related group (DRG) payment
- Shortage of healthcare workers means providers have a lot of bargaining power

DRG-This pilot programme had a positive impact on the behaviour of health providers, such as reductions in the length of stay, medical expenses, the average number of tests and the use of antibiotics, without a negative effect on quality of care (Kwon 2003a),

## Slide 46

### High Pharmaceutical Expenditure

- Pharmaceutical expenditure accounted for around 17-24% of total healthcare expenditure in 2008.
- Easy access to medical products and services
- The growth of the domestic pharmaceutical market.
  - Foreign pharmaceutical companies and brand-name domestics highly popular
- Reform did not clearly prevent pharmacists from supplying prescriptions illegally at patients' request
- Kim said: *"The doctors usually make the prescription for only one day. If the patients need more medicine like 3 days of medicine, they have to visit doctors in the following days to get the rest of medicine in that the doctors will get more fees for service as the pharmacists do."*

## Slide 47

### Interview: Miss Kim

- She was born in 1960s, she practiced pharmacy during 1996 and 2002.
- She came to U.S. doing postgraduate since 2003.

Slide 48

Her opinion—Comparisons	
SOUTH KOREA	UNITED STATES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fast, Efficient, high-tech</li><li>• All citizens are covered</li><li>• \$5.00 for each hospital or clinic visit</li><li>• For example, C-Section surgery costs \$3,000 including hospital and surgical fees</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complicated, slow</li><li>• Coverage depend on what you buy from insurance company</li><li>• The drawbacks of coverage while traveling in other states</li><li>• \$20 co-payment for each clinic visit</li><li>• C-section will cost \$30,000 for all medical expenditure without insurance</li></ul>
10 times higher	

Slide 49

How does the current health system in Korea take care of the poor?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Kim said:</b> <i>"They have a little difference from general people in health care system; the government supports most portion. However, it doesn't cover high quality medical service."</i></li></ul>

Slide 50

How does the health system control the use of high cost technology for diagnosis and treatment (such as CTs, MRIs, chemotherapy and radiotherapy)?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kim said <i>"If they are necessary to diagnosis or treatment, insurance will cover it. For example, somebody wants to have MRI to confirm if he has a cancer and MRI find that he has it, insurance will cover it. However, MRI doesn't find anything wrong, it means MRI is not very useful in that case, the person needs to pay for it."</i></li></ul>

## Slide 51

We have heard that South Korea is looking to the US health care system when considering reforms (moving from a social insurance system to private). What do you think about this?

- **Kim said** *"Most of Koreans prefer current system but some rich people believe that other system will give them higher quality service."*

## Slide 52

### Interview: Miss Song

- She was born in 1966, and she got pharmaceutical license in 1992.
- Currently, she works in a hospital.
- *"Overall in Korea, the price of medicine is controlled by government and it is much cheaper than that in the U.S.. So the aged people do not have big problem to get their medicine. However, some imported medicines such as chemotherapy drugs are very expensive. Therefore, if somebody need those drug, it will be a big burden for them."*

## Slide 53

- Miss Song: *" Now, the current present's policy works toward free trade agreement and welcomes the U.S. healthcare system. If FTA is passed, this will cause a spurt in prices of medicines and dismantle Korean universal health care system.... "*



## Slide 54

### More Challenges

- The combination of public financing and private providers
- Competition among providers and hospitals
- Predominance private health providers
- Rapidly increasing aging population
  - long-term care 2008
- The demand of private health insurance

competition among private providers has often increased costs without substantial improvement in quality of care. The predominance of private providers in the health care delivery system has been a challenge for government regulation and the cost-containment goal of the health insurance programme. For example, In a recent survey (Chung and Kim 2005), the average OOP payment as a percentage of total medical expenses for inpatient care was found to be 41% for hospitals (18% for co-payment for covered services and 23% for non-covered services) and 28% for physician clinics (18% and 10%, respectively). For outpatient care, the average OOP payment was 50% for hospitals (27% for co-payment for covered services and 23% for non-covered services) and 34% for physician clinics (26% and 8%, respectively).

The rapid aging of the population is another major issue. This will affect national health insurance along with other social insurance programmes in Korea. As of 2006, the proportion of elderly (over 65) in the population is 8.6%, but they account for 25.9% of health insurance expenditure, increasing from 17.7% in 2001 (NHIC 2007). In 2008, 76% of the population had supplemental private insurance.

## Slide 55

### Key Factors for Further Reform

- Payment system reform for sustainability
- Regulation of providers
- Management of pharmaceutical expenditure

## Slide 56

### Discussion: Medical Tourism

- Predicted 80,000 foreign patients in 2010
  - 40% increase from 2009
- 340% increase in foreign visits to beauty and dermatology clinics in Seoul's affluent Gangnam area since 2009
- Government forecasts 1 million foreign medical visitors by the year 2020
- Range from plastic surgery and oriental medicine to spinal, heart and prostate treatments and surgery.



**What we can learn...**

- Health care systems can be changed to reduce disparities
- Cost containment
- Long term care
- Health care and moral issue

Health care systems can be changed to reduce disparities. Before 2000, they have Horizontal inequity, whereby people with the same earnings paid different social insurance contributions depending on which insurance society they were (mandatorily) enrolled in, despite identical statutory benefits, caused concerns about the unfair burden of health insurance contributions. In addition, many of the health insurance societies for the self-employed in rural areas experienced financial burden due to expanding health expenditure. Then they reduced ability to pay of their members. As a result, those population face more problems of poor health status, and aging situation. We Need to get the moral issue moving in all of the countries. Healthcare need to be regarded as moral instead of business. Free market can produce products and goods efficiently, but can't distribute them equitably because the inequity naturally existed in income and wealth in every society. However, social insurance and social medicine can cover the population regardless of the SES factors at this point.

## PM510 生物統計學原理

### 目的

本課程的目的是培養學生臨床，公共衛生，流行病學和實驗研究中最常用的統計方法。學生學習如何選擇最合適的方法，如何運用這些方法的實際數據，以及如何閱讀和解釋從一個常用的統計上的電腦輸出。此外，學生們學習如何編寫統計的科學論文的結果部分組成，最後，學生了解統計分析易犯的錯誤。

### 過程

#### 理論課程

##### 生物統計學原理

- 解釋和應用，總結實驗數據的描述性統計（包括集中趨勢和分散性的措施）知道什麼是一個隨機變量（離散和連續），一些常見的概率分佈，以及如何計算預期值
- 解釋和執行測試治療組之間的差異的方法，測量時是連續的，包括：F-檢驗;未成和配對 t 檢驗;方差分析，重複測量方差分析
- 解釋和實施方法檢測治療組之間的差異，測量時是明確的，包括：卡方分析;曼惠特尼考驗;克魯斯卡爾 - 沃利斯統計; Wilcoxin 符號秩檢驗;麥克尼馬爾的測試
- 描述和實施方法評估兩個變量使用線性回歸分析之間的關係
- 解釋和執行分析生存數據和測試評估使用生存數據的處理效果
- 選擇和實施適當的統計程序需要一個特定的實驗範式，數據收集和回答的問題
- 設計一個臨床試驗，以測試一種治療是否產生影響（類型的試驗，受試者人數等），考慮到人體試驗的倫理問題
- 使用 SPSS 軟件的實施和執行提出了在課堂上使用的生物醫學實驗室和臨床試驗數據集的統計測試準備的書面報告，文件作業項目和目前的模擬結果和分析解決方案
- 通過獨立研究的參考讀物，補充，統計概念類和醫學領域的應用

## PM512 流行病學原理簡介

### 目的

本課程提供學生在流行病學，生物統計學，公共衛生等領域，介紹了流行病學的基本原則,提供學生的技能和知識,,在一個特定的疾病或其他與健康相關的現象的流行病學調查,批判性評價研究人口為基礎的研究，設計，測試與健康相關的假說。

### 過程

#### 理論課程

- 1。定義和認識以下的流行病學方面的例子：流行病與地方病，宿主因素相較於環境因素，事件的發生率率比（相對風險），風險因素，出生世代。
- 2。一級，二級，三級預防的定義和識別的例子。
- 3。定義，計算，識別，使用，並解釋：發病率，發病率，死亡率，累積發病率，發病率，發病密度率和患病率。計算或估計風險的人時，當它沒有給出。
- 4。解釋為什麼人提供一個更好的估計“人口風險”比樣品中的總人數在後續開始，當個人觀察不同時期的結果。
- 5。知道的發病率和患病率之間的關係，並能夠利用這種關係來解決問題，涉及的發病率，患病率，病程。
- 6。定義，計算，解釋原油率，特定年齡利率，性別，種族，與事業的具體費率。
- 7。定義和計算病死率和死亡率比例，以及含有它們的解釋語句。
- 8。比較原油和年齡調整後的利率，解釋年齡利率調整的原因。
- 9。計算和解釋採用直接法時的年齡具體費率和標準人口年齡調整後的利率。
- 10。解釋之間的直接和間接的方法，調整了年齡的差異。
- 11。計算和解釋中小型反應堆（SIRS），並了解它們是如何計算的。
- 12。風險的識別和解釋，目前的利率或信息需要計算率表和數字模式。

#### 課程的應用

## 研究批判

當給定一個抽象的或短的描述解釋性研究，能夠：

- 1。確定的主要研究的問題正在調查處理。
- 2。確定主要的獨立（病因）和依賴變量（疾病的結果）。
- 3。說明在調查所涉及的科目。
- 4。解釋如何病因和結果變量的定義和測量。
- 5。確定利用研究設計的基本類型。
- 6。確定關鍵的結果，即報告協會之間的接觸和成果。
- 7。解釋和制定相應的結論，從流行病學數據表或圖形中。
- 8。識別潛在的混雜變量，差誤判的潛在來源（即選擇偏倚和測量偏倚），非差誤判的潛在來源。也認識到處理這些努力;和評估這些努力是否足夠。
- 9。承認在其中混雜，測量偏差，和/或選擇不偏倚結果的可能解釋的情況，並解釋為什麼。
- 10。確定作者的結果和結論的解釋是否合理的結果。
- 11。總結研究的主要優勢和劣勢。

## PM525 文化與健康：國際視野

### 目的

在這個過程中，我們研究如何在這種文化影響健康，注重健康行為，疾病，治療，應對和癒合的文化觀點。在此背景下，我們審查健康的社會決定因素的重要性。我們回顧在不同人群的文化和文化信仰的定義不僅僅是種族，而且社會經濟地位，教育，宗教和生活方式，和性別。我們特別關注的政治和政策，環境，氣候變化和疾病的自然生態的影響的作用，獲得醫療保健和醫療成果。使用國際設置的背景下，我們專注於健康促進和行為危險因素的預防有關的社會，經濟和健康行為以及文化的方法，以促進健康的疾病。我們研究國際疾病，如心血管疾病，癌症，艾滋病毒/艾滋病，新發傳染性疾病，藥物濫用，都營養不良在世界不同地區的肥胖。

### 過程

#### 理論課程

文化影響健康

政治和政策，環境，氣候變化和疾病

新發傳染性疾病

藥物濫用

創新社區干預

替代醫學

#### 課程的應用

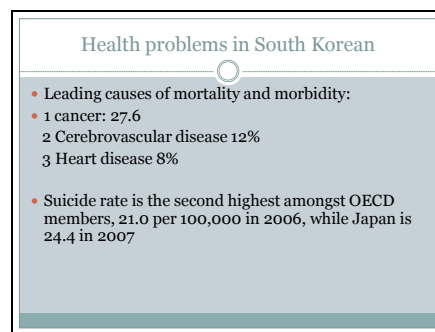
##### A. 韓裔美國人和結腸癌和直腸癌的研究

我們創建了問卷在不同文化,文化信仰,種族,社會經濟地位，教育，宗教和生活方式，和性別，做韓裔美國人和結腸癌和直腸癌的研究

投影片 1



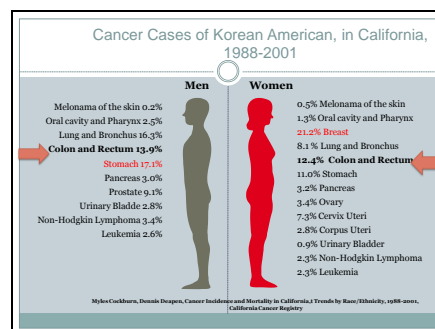
投影片 2



137.5 per 100000 die from cancer  
Lung and colon cancer rate in SK have increased while the rate of stomach cancer has decreased

Spelling errors  
What is oecd?

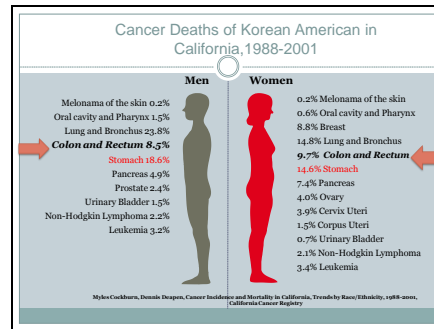
投影片 3



Myles Cockburn, Dennis Deapen, Cancer Incidence and Mortality in California, Trends by Race/Ethnicity, 1988-2001, California Cancer Registry

Title should be changed to something like;  
Korean American Cancer Cases in California, 1988-2001  
Check spelling!

#### 投影片 4



Myles Cockburn, Dennis Deapen, Cancer Incidence and Mortality in California, Trends by Race/Ethnicity, 1988-2001, California Cancer Registry

See title suggestion from last slide

#### 投影片 5

Objectives

- How do Korean Americans view their own health?
- Is cancer on the radar for Korean Americans?
- How does culture, personal beliefs, and family contribute to health outcomes?
- How does health insurance contribute to health seeking?

#### 投影片 6

Methods

- Created survey in both English and Korean
- Reached out to OC community center & church
- Reviewed survey before administering
- Members at the center were given survey by staff
- We individually approached people at the church



## 投影片 7

### Colorectal cancer screening

- People who are aged over 50, or who are at higher risk
- Methods
  - Digital rectal Exam (DRE)
  - Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)
  - Endoscopy: Sigmoidoscopy, Colonoscopy
  - others

When we discuss colorectal cancer, we should also look around the cancer screening.

Colorectal cancer screening can find polyps or cancer before the symptoms.

The colorectal cancer screening focus on 50 ages or over because many researches find that these population have high risk of colorectal cancer.

Kp:

This does not fit in with your previous slides. Should this be moved up?

Right now, there are many methods can find colorectal cancer. The data point out that FOBT is the cost-effective method and

韓裔美國人和結腸癌和直腸癌的研究結果:

衛生個人的信念

有些健康 (46%)

既不健康，也不不健康 (25%)

看醫生

很少看醫生 (75%)

癌症

目前患有癌症 (1 / 36)

不知道是否有癌症 (16%)

信仰，宗教，經濟

西方和替代醫學 (42%)

基督徒(3/36)

中產階層 (55%)

健康保險

沒有醫療保險 (69%)

最大的健康障礙=財政原因 (34%)

語言障礙 (31%)

建議

提供有關預防大腸癌和飲食輔導在教會的教育計劃。  
提高大腸癌篩查率

繼續醫學教育  
提供說韓語初級保健的醫生

展開門診服務，並與其他初級保健提供者合作，在社區服務中心  
改變他們的信念。

### 口號標語

如果你能更早的篩選試驗，那麼你將有很大機會治愈，並減少你的家庭的負擔。

## B. 學期論文

### 台灣檳榔咀嚼行為的干預計畫方案

#### 摘要

檳榔嚼行為盛行於台灣南部幾十年。檳榔嚼類似的其他行為，如煙草，吸煙，飲酒和濫用藥物，造成了危害健康，包括口腔癌症，心臟疾病和牙周炎的人之間或之前行為。嚼檳榔的人的數目持續增加，尤其是公共交通司機。台灣自2006年以來，在男性所有的癌症中，口腔癌已躋身排名第四的癌症。

檢討現有的文獻後，我們發現檳榔文化深刻影響台灣人民，尤其是公車和計乘車司機，並且間接導致交通意外。基於文化和流行病學證據的基礎上，本研究開發了針對鑑定組的工作場所干預，驅動程序 受聘於南部的高雄市，出租車和公共汽車運輸公司，我們的目標是改變嚼檳榔習慣。

第一，在這個項目中，PRECEDE- PROCEED模式（Green, Kreuter, Deeds, and Patridge,1980 ; Green and Kreuter,2005）是適用於指導的過程  
改變人們的行為，行政和政策評估，實施，過程中，和評價。

第二，持續發展全面的工作場所干預，包括DVD教育，將實施方案，小冊子，諮詢門診。

最後，一個有效的執行前和檢測後由司機完成的評價。

計畫方案：

在這項研究中，200 名在台灣南部高雄市的出租車和公交運輸工作公司司機，將招募和分為干預組和對照組。基於對社會，文化，行為和環境評估，三個不同的組件：（1）提供工作場所教育計劃，以增加歸因於口腔癌檳榔的認識和加強預防知識以及篩選，（2）反饋回應向檳榔咀嚼行為，雇主和客戶（3）發展由初級保健提供者提供輔導服務。

首先，由台灣疾病控制中心（CDC），國家衛生生產指揮中心（NHCC），台灣行政院衛生署提供的教育計劃進行指導，在各自的工作計乘車及巴士公司每星期定期播放 40 分鐘的 DVD 形式的教育節目，當中駕駛者可以自己自由地重複瀏覽。最後，該公司將合作每週輔導服務的主要供應商提供的方法

戒菸嚼檳榔與癌症篩檢工具。相反的，對照組在同一期間提供休閒 DVD 節目，一般表現反饋出現由雇主和公眾，體育輔導，如血壓，心率，身體，溫度等。

干預的進行如下：（1）一月，2013 年，發展的三個組成部分的干預和教育計劃的士及巴士公司，高雄市，南部的課程每週舉行。（2）2013 年 6 月，增加了 80 %口腔的知識和預防癌症和知覺的影響之間以及他們的工作場所帶來的好處。

（3）2013 年 12 月在南台灣的高雄市有嚼檳榔計乘車及巴士司機的數量減少 30%。

評估過程中，將解決方案如何組件按計劃實施，以及如何以及有針對性的人改變這種干預。將收集的數據和監測兩組，採用隨機對照試驗。基線跟進調查口腔癌知識，信仰，和影響嚼檳榔行為等進行當中誰是司機隨機分配到干預組和對照組。例如，“你知道嚼檳榔的習慣，將導致口腔癌嗎？”“你知道你可以得到一個免費的口腔癌在合作醫院的篩查？”

“你知道，有些醫院提供有用的方法來幫助你戒菸嚼檳榔嗎？”

本文回顧了相關的干預措施，已實施健康問題的有效。然而，檳榔咀嚼行為涉及其他健康相關行為，如吸煙和飲酒的多種因素，因此，對於一個較大規模的研究，全面，多學科將建議的干預措施。

## PM 529 環境與健康 流行病學

### 目的

本課程旨在為學生提供廣泛的理解與環境健康。格式包括講座，案例分析，學生演示，並討論。在特定危害的情況下，將提供毒理學和暴露評估的原則概述。暴露途徑，將審查，並提出選定風險相關的環境疾病。風險及其可能發揮的作用，致癌物質將特別關注，它們包括：空氣污染，重金屬，持久性有機污染物，農藥和輻射。這些主題已經被選中，說明流行病學方法的應用環境健康問題，暴發和評估。其他主題包括各種篩檢工具的使用，並幫助學生學會評價目前的文獻，並成為熟悉有關的一些健康風險危害評估的爭論。將討論緩解的健康風險和問題，如何適應成一個綜合性的公共健康計劃。傷害控制，溫室氣體排放量，以及大規模災害和生物恐怖主義等廣泛的問題，我們會檢討，並且將討論目前 H1N1 病毒，SARS 和瘋牛病的疾病的具體例子。環境健康風險管理的法律和法規的基礎上，也將被覆蓋。

### 過程

#### 理論課程

- (a) 討論健康環保的歷史和定義。
- (b) 討論人口增長和環境污染物的傳播之間的關聯。
- (c) 說明使用的方法在流行病學和毒理學評估環境風險和危害。
- (d) 說明已制定政策，管理與環境危害的風險相關的健康風險。
- (e) 確定起源於環境，並能影響人體健康的化學，物理，和微生物製劑。
- (f) 說明水的質量控制，食品安全和職業健康等領域的環保健康概念的具體應用。

#### 課程的應用

專題報告: 環境電離輻射照射的來源

Slide 1

✦ **Chapter 8: Sources of Environmental Exposure to Ionizing Radiation**  
(pp183-192)

Yao Yi-Ying  
PM529 Dr. Strassburg

Slide 2

**OVERVIEW**

- ✦ Sources of environmental exposure to ionizing radiation
  - + Natural Materials
  - + Nuclear facilities-nuclear accidents
  - + Nuclear bomb explosions
- ✦ Medical uses of ionizing radiation

Slide 3

**SOURCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE TO IONIZING RADIATION**

United States nuclear regulatory commission

Natural sources 50%  
Manmade sources 50%

- ✦ Nature
  - + Radon and thoron
  - + Cosmic radiation
  - + Internal
  - + Soil
- ✦ Manmade
  - + Medical procedure
  - + Nuclear medicine
  - + Consumer products
  - + Industrial and occupational

## Slide 4

- ✱ The average annual effective doses to adults of the world's population from natural sources of radiation- 2.4 mSv= 240 mrem
  - + Radon
  - + Cosmic rays
  - + Terrestrial r rays
  - + Radionuclide in body

## Slide 5

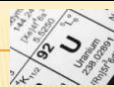
## QUESTION

- ✱ Do you agree that leakage from nuclear power plants is the greatest source of exposure of the human population to ionizing radiation?
- ✱ Ans:
  - + Natural sources account for 50%.
  - + Of the manmade sources , medical procedures are responsible for 48%.

## Slide 6

## URANIUM

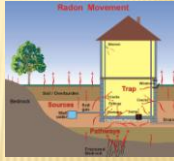
- ✳ Where:
  - + nature: soil, plants, animals, aquifers
  - + Man- made: fly ash , radioactive particle from fuel electrical generating plants.
- ✳ 3 types of isotopes:  $^{234}\text{U}$ ,  $^{235}\text{U}$ ,  $^{238}\text{U}$  ( most common ).
- ✳ When  $^{238}\text{U}$  is present, it produces radon gas.



## Slide 7

## RADON

- ✧ Insert , colorless , toxic gas
- ✧ Produced by the decay of uranium and uranium.
- ✧ Sources of exposure: indoor air, drinking water
- ✧ Health effect : class A carcinogen
- ✧ Case study : miners have 5 times of lung cancer mortality rate of that of general population.
- ✧ In the U.S., up to 20% of lung cancer cases may be caused by radon exposure.




## Slide 8

### Nuclear facilities-nuclear accidents

- ✧ In 1950s, several bomber aircraft accidentally dropped nuclear weapons or crashed with weapons on board.
- ✧ On April 10, 1963 the nuclear submarine USS thresher with its reactor core sank to the ocean floor.
- ✧ During 1970s, sinking of a Soviet nuclear submarine, release of radiation from nuclear plants ( Three Mile Island accident ).
- ✧ On April 26, 1986, the Chernobyl accident occurred .
- ✧ On September 30, 1999 , Japan's nuclear accidents .
- ✧ On August 12, 2000, the Russian nuclear submarine sank in sea.
- ✧ **New** On March 15 ,2011, Japan Fukushima nuclear power plant released radiation after tsunami occurred.

## Slide 9

### THREE MILE ISLAND ACCIDENT


- Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1979
  - Mechanical failure and mistakes led to accidental release of radiation to the downwind of residents.
  - Health effects: controversial issues on postaccident cancer rates.
  - Impact: no new nuclear power plants have been built in the U.S. since 1979.
  - Three Mile Island has become a symbol for the antinuclear movement.
- 



## Slide 10

### CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

- ✦ Ukraine, April 26, 1986
- ✦ 2 explosions and fire caused European population were exposed to ionizing radiation.
- ✦ lack of an effective containment structure.
- ✦ Health effects: carcinogenesis such as an increase of thyroid cancer.
- ✦ Impact: call into question the safety of older nuclear reactors that are operating in Eastern Europe.
- ✦ A systemic literature review by Shleien et al, 1991, no quantitative estimate of radiation dose can be provided to assess dose - response relationship.



http://www.google.com/maps/@49.87361,26.30412,15z

## Pripyat

Pripyat was built at the same time as the Chernobyl Plant. At the time of the accident, the city was home to almost 50,000 people. Pripyat was still growing when the accident occurred. Future plans were to support a population of 80,000.

Thirty six hours after the accident, the city was evacuated within a period of approximately three hours. The city is still contaminated with radiation and no one has lived there since the evacuation.

## Slide 11



## Slide 12

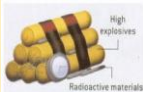

### NUCLEAR BOMBS

#### EXPLOSIONS

- ✦ Atom bombs
  - ✦ Explosion is a fission reaction
- ✦ Hydrogen bombs
  - ✦ Explosion is a fusion reaction

#### DIRTY BOMBS

- ✦ Known as radiological dispersal device (RDD) used by terrorists after 9/11
- ✦ Composed with conventional explosive (dynamite) and radioactive materials.
- ✦ Effect confined to a small area.
- ✦ The purpose of use is rather a weapon of mass disruption (causing population to panic) than that of destruction.

http://www.google.com/maps/@40.7128,89.0129,15z



## Slide 13

[illegible]

## Slide 14

## THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT AND LONG-TERM EFFECT OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

- ✧ The initial prompt radiation directly affect everybody up to a few kilometers.
- ✧ Fallout irradiate people over a larger area.
- ✧ Radioactive cloud spread by wind goes over large distance
- ✧ Rainfall wash out enhancing fallout deposits
- ✧ Food and water are contaminated
- ✧ Related cancers : thyroid cancer, breast cancer

## Slide 15

## MECHANISMS OF IONIZING RADIATION

- ✧ 40% of exposure has been attributed to medical exposure.
- ✧ Tools for diagnosis: X-ray machine, CT, injection or inhalation of radionuclide ( <sup>123</sup> iodine, <sup>131</sup> iodine, <sup>133</sup> xenon.)
  - therapy: nuclear medicine, radiation therapy
- ✧ The exposed individuals: patients, medical staff, the public who are exposed to radiation from patients.
- ✧ The number of procedures is greater in developed countries than in less developed countries.
- ✧ The risks of exposure to medical ionizing radiation need to be balanced against the benefits of its applications.

## Slide 16

- ✱ Dose from exposure in diagnosis
  - + Dental 2-3 mrem.
  - + Chest x-ray 6-10 mrem.
  - + CT 1000 mrem.
- ✱ Reference-> the average annual effective doses to adults of the world's population from natural sources of radiation- 240 mrem.

## Slide 17

## RADIATION THERAPY

- ✖ Teletherapy
- ✖ Brachytherapy
- ✖ Nuclear therapy
- ✖ The possible adverse side effect is the increase risk of cancer developing outside the area targeted for treatment

## Slide 18

## NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

- ✧ The **Golania** Accident, Brazil, 1987
- ✧ Scavengers dismantled a metal canister from a radiotherapy machine at an abandoned cancer clinic, and the capsule contained caesium-137 was ruptured.
- ✧ Over 240 persons were contaminated, and 4 of them died.




link&id=node&id=2&eq=2&w=00CNRQ\_KuAqQ&q=7&w=200&w=200&id=2000  
20, N20100?

## Slide 19

[illegible]

## Slide 20

## CURRENT EVENT



<http://www.reuters.com/2013/japan/nuclear-radiation-leak-gives-birth-to-white-bunny-report-video>

- ✧ May 23, 2011
- ✧ An earless bunny was born near Japan's Fukushima nuclear power plant
- ✧ Give rise to fears that nuclear radiation leak is worse than expected and deformed human babies may be next in the list.

## Slide 21

[illegible]

## PM564 公共衛生領導及管理

### 目的

公共醫療系統必須導致居者有其屋計劃，誰擁有的技能，動員，協調和指導複雜的公共醫療系統內的廣泛合作行動。全球衛生領導和管理課程，直接組織成功的實施體制遠景和總體戰略所需的知識，技能和實用工具。它的目的是為學生誰是或將繼續在全球和公眾的健康和衛生保健機構的行政和管理的職業生涯。主要課程模塊分為三個主要的組織模塊：領導和管理，協作和團隊精神，組織能力建設。每個模塊提供了一個應用的培訓機會，以獲得先進的知識，建立行政和管理技能。學生將參與演講，討論，自我評估，案例分析，實踐應用。學生準備進入領導的事業，他們面臨的工作環境是非常不同的，十年前從一個面臨的經理，將在其任期內顯著改變。本課程將提供他們的訣竅和技能，自我認識，關鍵的推理，分析問題，解決這些迅速變化的環境技能轉移。

### 過程

全球衛生領導全球的討論當前面臨的挑戰  
證明他們在 21 世紀所需要的領導能力的理解  
描述了不同的領導風格，並闡明自己的  
評估其個人的領導風格和領導變革的影響  
槓桿和地區的發展目標確定其特定的領導優勢  
作為一個領導者的持續增長和反思實踐行動學習  
領導變革和協作的領導的原則適用於他們的工作  
預想的大範圍的健康未來和發展，並帶領團隊創建  
使經理和管理，並帶頭和領導之間的區別  
分析了現有的全球衛生倡議的領導和管理  
保證組織學習的發展與共享  
發展的體制願景和戰略計劃，並評估其執行的程度

### 課程的應用

#### 專題計劃比賽

#### 摘要

微笑行動和 Jimma 大學建立整形外科專科醫院和燒傷中心的合資企業是獨一無二的，這將是唯一的中心，在 Jimma 提供手術治療方案和較大的奧羅莫地區解決腭裂或唇裂。以下建議將概述，尋求建立可持續性和依索比亞的更大範圍內的衛生保健系統的能力建設方案。該方案將利用資源通過微笑行動的建立網絡，並在依索比亞地面上的。這項建議的內容將主要集中在教育，效率，協作和持續發展。

## 案例概述

依索比亞是一個經歷了一個相對較短的時間內的人口急劇增加，同時定期遇到乾旱已導致在過去的幾十年的猖獗的貧困和飢餓的國家。除了這些不利的條件下，政治不穩定，缺乏資源或基礎設施，政府的腐敗，和羽翼未豐的衛生保健服務和教育系統已離開依索比亞努力解決所有的人面對日常（2010 年鯉，）的各種問題。因為在這個國家的極端貧困，衛生保健服務系統還沒有開發足夠快的速度，以滿足人民日益增長的需求。在人口超過 80 萬人的近似，據估計，目前有唇裂或腭裂（Wipfli 2010 年）超過 30,000 人。儘管這顯然需要就醫，這是加劇了極其有限的保健服務，一個合格的醫療保健是由更豐厚的其他國家提供訓練有素的專業人員的繼續出發，更糟糕的專業人員嚴重短缺。考慮到這些困難的情況下，很顯然，改變依索比亞衛生保健系統可以顯著提高提供醫療服務的能力，著重在衛生保健人員的保留和可持續發展的問題，並有效地提供服務，這個服務嚴重不足的人口需要。

## 專題計劃

有幾個方案，旨在實現建立初期提供服務和長期可持續發展的基礎。第一項措施，著眼於解決 Jimma 地區人口的健康問題，通過預防性健康的角度來看，建立與營養和健康教育方案。微笑中心將與 Jimma 大學公共衛生學院，創建健康教育及推廣，他們以社區為基礎的教育過程中實施的計劃。以社區為基礎教育是一種哲學 Jimma 大學內已經存在。學生須花 3 個星期，每年從社會中學習，在社區設置。雖然營養教育組件最初是作為一種手段來促進消費葉酸豐富的食物，作為腭裂或唇裂成果在出生的可能 deterrent 設想，目前的文獻顯示混合的結果，這種行為和這些不良結果（Wilcox, et al, 2007）。然而，更廣泛的做法，在懷孕期間到足夠的營養消耗，更廣泛地接受，以防止出生缺陷的整體（Little, et al, 2008）。因此，一般的孕產婦營養教育會更合適。

這些激勵措施可以幫助推動衛生專業人員不斷笑臉中心工作，以有助於提高能力和方案的可持續性。這些激勵措施包括，傳入的學生將助學貸款簽訂合同的條件，工作五年，僱員 Jimma 大學醫院或完成所有的課程和認證後，微笑中心批准的貸款豁免計劃。貸款豁免計劃適用於醫療專業人員，包括護士，醫生和其他臨床工作人員，將每一年的就業後，其未償還貸款金額原諒，已履行合同的長度成正比。這些人不會有支付 Jimma 大學的助學貸款，只要他們至少每週 25 小時工作。其他獎勵辦法，包括增加薪酬後，每一項工作的 5 年期間，他們有專門的中心，與政府談判可能的稅收優惠，帶薪休假假期，甚至貼現的住房選擇 Jimma 大學公共衛生學院合作開發的領導和管理能力。Jimma 大學公共衛生學院作為公共健康計劃的課程的一部分結合當地人口的健康評估和數據收集，使用以社區為基礎的健康教育。建立系統的分流 Jimma 大學醫院的地理服務區域內的村莊，將有助於有效地識別 Jimma 微笑中心服務的候選人。以社區為基礎的教育系統也將利用這種做法。從醫學，牙科和護理學校的學生將被訓練，以評估在區域和個人層面的社區

後續服務將遠程完成。由於每個區域將在大致相同的時間接受治療，後續服務應該是類似的時間表，因此都可以在同一時間完成。言語治療和心理服務，將在後續治療期，為這些患者提供更全面的照顧。利用醫療提高效率，更好的記錄，增加了與依索比亞的衛生保健系統和減輕工作壓力，增加醫生保留的目的。

#### 短期和長期目標

##### I。一年目標

建立執行微笑服務中心 24 小時運作能力  
在微笑中心 “，實施使用的電子病歷系統

##### 二。三年目標

建立在 Jimma 大學整形外科專業計劃 EMR 系統集成在一個區域/國家一級

##### 第三。五年目標

從操作微笑的工作人員，建立獨立的全面運作所有的監管措施。  
在時間效率的方式完成手術，將適當的服務，以保持與口腔唇裂和顎裂的發病率  
經營成本將減少至少 20%和操作數將達到或超過 1000 名患者

## PM565 新興趨勢在全球衛生：公共衛生研討會

### 目的

本課程提供學生領導全球健康的專業教育課程。目的為在低收入和中等收入國家的研究方法和慢性疾病控制開發的在線和現場培訓課程，展開跨學科合作，在全球衛生研究與實踐，鞏固和合成證據為基礎的最佳做法，以告知研究，政策和方案，提高整個南加州大學的全球衛生工作的知名度。。

### 過程

1. 了解當前和未來的全球性疾病和殘疾負擔的主要原因是什麼，並沒有努力控制這方面的負擔的原因。
2. 採取行動來對待當前和防止未來的疾病和殘疾，通過跨學科的研究，提高認識，和全球公眾衛生人力培訓。
3. 共享數據和經驗教訓告知政策變化和發展更有效的干預。

### 課程的應用

#### Grant Application:

顯示您和您的家庭陽光笑容：  
牙科專業人員推廣戒菸

### 摘要

吸煙與肺癌的發病率患病率雖然在下降，因為美國成功的煙草控制計劃，這懸殊社會，經濟地位，和其他複雜因素的健康問題是新興的亞裔美國人之間。例如，中國美國婦女的吸煙率較低，但苦於率較高的肺癌（蔡衛生署，加文 AR，竹內 DT，2006 年）。原因是，中國的美國男性中吸煙率較高，二手煙暴露的非吸煙者暴露到更高的發病率和死亡率在他們的家庭，婦女和兒童而言，重要的危險因素。誰是準媽媽的女性，特別是有害的影響，不僅影響母親，但也導致胎兒損傷。

此外，貧富懸殊之間存在健康問題，在中國的美國人的進步，在文化適應，語言障礙和保健服務的方式的問題。例如，只有 14% 的亞洲肺癌患者的生活相比，43 % 的非亞洲人診斷後兩年，華裔美國人對美國亞裔群體之間由於缺乏保險肺癌的死亡率最高。此外，中國的美國人有困難的訪問以及預防方案。一項研究表明，英語能力有限的中國裔男子障礙訪問的煙草控制計劃（( Fu S.S., Ma G.X., Tu X.M., Siu P.T., and Metlay J.P., 2003 。 )

因此，在這項研究中，關於煙草控制的一個具體的干預處理，用牙齒衛生員為奠定衛生工作者，為促進戒菸，創建和建議。通過這種干預，難以達到的孕婦，母

親，和他們的配偶或合夥人有語言障礙的人口可以訪問更容易和更可持續的戒菸計劃。

#### 二手煙的暴露評估

戒菸的變化，通過自填問卷的個人信念和態度的測量。

前測試和後測試調查將進行評估的變化和參與者都打算改變關於戒菸的態度。

個人暴露濃度測量 PM2.5 的使用儀器，一氧化碳（CO）擴散管。

主要的暴露評估的目的是描述二次室內二手煙霧污染，特別是 PM2.5 的使用 PM2.5 的個人一氧化碳（CO）的測量，通過使用測量濃度創建下面的線性回歸模型的 PM2.5 exposure：（毫克 M-3）=0.10（0.093，0.12）X CO（毫克 M-3）+0.067（0.0069，0.13），R<sup>2</sup>=0.76（Northcross2010）。這是用於主動吸煙和二手煙的孕婦，母親，以及他們的配偶和合作夥伴的評估。這是比較容易衡量使用廉價的電化學顯示器和小的被動擴散管，這也方便操作由受過訓練的衛生員，牙科治療過程中。PM2.5 的描述城市小學和中學顆粒物污染，傳統的 PM2.5 的 PM2.5 監測設備用於檢測二手煙暴露。然而，而不是設備攜帶不便，CO 管比 PM2.5P 的監測設備便宜和更容易使用。

#### 個人空氣中尼古丁濃度測量 - 一根頭髮尼古丁測試

我的導師，博士希瑟 Wipfli，出版了多國的婦女和兒童的二手煙暴露調查研究，通過驗證，有效和非侵入性的方法，用頭髮尼古丁測試（Wipfli H.等 2007）。這種方法將推出的 SHS 自蔓延高溫合成在參與者人體吸收空氣中的濃度來衡量。

#### 測量個人的口腔疾病 - 牙科圖表

牙科圖表，如菌斑指數（PI），出血指數（BI），探診深度（PD），牙齒染色，攝影紀錄，將執行之前和之後的干預。根據到舊金山 R.，2003（牙周病 2000），吸煙有顯著的口袋深探測和牙齦發炎，牙齦萎縮，結石存款，牙齒色斑，牙槽骨喪失對牙周病負面影響。牙科圖表將被記錄前和干預後成功戒菸的改善提供了證據。



## PM568 在國際健康促進研究和介入的倫理問題

### 目的

在這個課程，我們探討在國際衛生研究實踐中的倫理理念和實踐在公共衛生事業健康領域以及其應用。我們探討當今世界的健康問題的複雜性和學習如何共同提出，並考慮更多的解決方案。我們還學習如何創造性解決問題的過程中涉及到的人。我們不僅審查的公共健康問題的直接原因，但根本原因在於在人權和社會正義的更道德領域的問題。利用為消除全球健康差距的框架內，我們將探討他的過去和現在的科學實踐和人物和職業道德問題，公共衛生從業者和研究人員對全球衛生的工作中可能遇到的道德基礎。

### 過程

演講  
課堂討論  
電影  
倫理問題相關課程應用

### 課程的應用(1)

#### 項目名稱：“25 英尺之內或之外”

簡短的項目描述：該項目是為了提高在美國中國的家庭對二手煙影響健康的認識。  
項目簡介：

主題：“25 英尺之內或之外的”在美國的中國的家庭對二手煙影響健康的認識

雖然在美國歸因於成功的煙草控制計劃，吸煙與肺癌的發病率患病率下降，但是因為國家衛生，社會，經濟地位懸殊，和其他複雜因素，新興之間的亞裔美國人仍然是煙害問題。例如，中國美國婦女的吸煙率較低，但苦於率較高的肺癌（Chae D.H., Gavin A.R., Takeuchi D.T., 2006）。原因是中國的美國男性中吸煙率較高，導致在工作場所和家庭環境的高度污染的二手煙暴露的非吸煙者的同事和家人，然後那些非吸煙者發展的致命的疾病歸因於吸煙造成更大的發病率和死亡率，其中。誰是準媽媽的女性，特別是有害的影響，不僅影響母親，但也導致胎兒損傷。

此外，貧富懸殊之間存在健康問題，在中國的美國人的進步，在文化適應，語言障礙和保健服務的方式的問題。例如，只有 14% 的亞洲肺癌患者的生活相比，43 % 的非亞洲人診斷後兩年，華裔美國人對美國亞裔群體之間由於缺乏保險肺癌的死亡率最高。此外，華裔美國人因語言不通，有就醫的困難。因為語言不通的預防方案（(Tang H. et al., 2005; Tong E.K. et al., 2009.) 先前的研究已經表明，英語能

力有限的中國裔男子障礙訪問的煙草控制計劃（( Fu S.S., Ma G.X., Tu X.M., Siu P.T., and Metlay J.P.2003. 。）

在加利福尼亞州，在公共場所和工作場所禁止吸煙一直是務實的策略，以減少煙霧對非吸煙者暴露。不過，也有背後的限制，出現了一些問題。這些限制將迫使吸煙者去屋外吸煙。但是，這些吸煙者遵守煙的限制，“在 25 英尺內禁止吸煙”，這是在門上標記？如果沒有，留在室內的人仍然會暴露在煙霧污染。此外，最重要的負面影響是，這些人被限制在公共吸煙的吸煙者更可能在家中吸煙或戶外接近他們在社區的公寓。這將增加國內對非吸煙者的家庭（Wipfli H 等人，2008 年）的二手煙暴露率。根據疾病預防控制中心報告，煙草控制的亮點，2010 年，家是為嬰幼兒和兒童的主要來源和非吸煙成人接觸二手煙的主要來源。這種情況多見以來在中國的美國人，約 60% 的男性吸煙小於 3% 的女性相比，傳統男性在家擁有比女性更高的地位。因此，婦女和兒童將是更容易受到二手煙，這是由男人創造的，家庭的主要供應商。

因此，國家煙草控制計劃表明，建立和實施一個無菸的家庭政策是最重要的決定之一，可以使一個家庭，以確保家庭成員，包括寵物的健康，因為沒有標準的安全級別設置二手煙暴露。

我已經創建了傳單，這是用來提高對二手煙的認識，在亞裔社區現在我住的地方。這是一個多單元公寓社區。還有約 97 戶，在這個社會，大多數家庭是亞裔美國人。族群，包括中國，韓國泰國，菲律賓語的人在這個社區約佔 40% 的居民。我的傳單張貼在公告，提高家庭二手煙的不利影響的認識，特別是婦女和兒童。進一步的目標是複製模型和吸煙的問題，更多的社區傳播信息。因此，最終的目標是減少吸煙率，加強對婦女和兒童的健康。

## 社區反二手煙傳單設計

# Within or Beyond 25 Feet?

**According to law, smoking is prohibited in indoor or outdoor common areas, with the exception of designated smoking areas, which must not be within 25 feet of doorways, windows, vents or any other openings connected to non-smoking areas.**

The ordinance also bans smoking in "new units" in any type of multi-unit housing, including private balconies, porches, decks and patios. Some of the more far-reaching provisions will go into effect several years down the road. Beginning in January 2013, smoking will be prohibited within all existing apartment units and in all existing condo units as of September of that year.

**And the second hand smoke will cause the adverse effects for your loved family....According to the Surgeon General:**

- **Mothers** who are exposed to secondhand smoke while pregnant are more likely to have lower birth weight babies, which makes babies weaker and increases the risk for many health problems
- **Infants and young children** are especially vulnerable to the poisons in secondhand smoke because their bodies are developing..
- **Infants and young children** who are exposed to second hand smoke are more likely to acute lower respiratory infections such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and more frequent and severe attack for asthma cases.
- **The school-aged children** who are exposed to secondhand smoke exposure are more likely to have respiratory symptoms, including cough, phlegm, wheeze, and breathlessness.
- **Children aged 3-11 years** have cotinine levels (a biological marker for secondhand smoke exposure) more than **twice** as high as nonsmoking adults.
- **Children** who live in homes where smoking is allowed have higher cotinine levels than children who live in homes where smoking is not allowed.

The Surgeon General also concluded that there is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure and eliminating smoking in indoor spaces is the only way to fully protect children from exposure to secondhand smoke. A primary source of children's secondhand smoke exposure is in their homes and vehicles. Secondhand smoke permeates the entire house and lingers long after the cigarette has been extinguished, so smoking in certain rooms, at certain times, or by a window or fan is not safe.

**Therefore, what can you do for your loved ones?**



- ♡ **Create a smoke free zone for our environment.** You can become a child's hero by keeping a smoke-free home, car, and an appropriately smoke-free outdoor area.
- ♡ **Look for the tobacco control program.** You can call for useful tools such as Nicotine Replacement Therapy.
- ♡ **The useful links:**

Freedom From Smoking® Online. <http://www.ffsonline.org/>

<http://www.tobaccofreeca.com>

[http://www.smoking-cessation.org/quit\\_smoking\\_links.asp](http://www.smoking-cessation.org/quit_smoking_links.asp)

[https://members.kaiserpermanente.org/kpweb/detailPage.do?cfe=428&html=/htmlapp/feature/428stopsmoking/scal\\_topic\\_o\\_verview.html](https://members.kaiserpermanente.org/kpweb/detailPage.do?cfe=428&html=/htmlapp/feature/428stopsmoking/scal_topic_o_verview.html)



The hot lines:

American Cancer Society  
1-800-227-2345

National Cancer Institute  
1-800-422-6237

California Smoker's Helpline  
1-800-NO-BUTTS

You are very welcomed to share your opinions. Please e-mail to [yiyingya@usc.edu](mailto:yiyingya@usc.edu).

This flyer has been created strictly for educational usage and commentary.

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## 課程的應用(2)

### 學期論文作業

#### 中國限制吸煙背後的倫理問題

在長期的煙草控制是一個積極的和有利的方式，在全國和全球範圍內減少健康的負擔和死亡率。然而，隨著煙草控制政策的實施，我們還應該解決減輕危害派生和政策，完成至少我們可以負擔的目標。

中國，有超過 300 多萬煙民，佔世界煙草消費的 30%，導致多數呼吸系統疾病和癌症造成的死亡是由於吸煙（Hu T.W., Mao Z, Shi J., Chen W.2010）。據路透社（2011 年 3 月 23 日），約 120 萬中國人死於與吸煙有關的疾病每年。這顯然是吸煙習慣根深蒂固在中國的公共生活，並已嚴重造成損害他們的健康。此外，其他研究還表明，在發展中國家，吸煙者更可能會受到比吸煙者在工業化世界結核病，血吸蟲病和室內空氣污染（Yach，2001 年）。

此外，過度的煙草也之間的非吸煙者的健康造成極大的傷害，兒童和婦女。尤其是，誰是準媽媽的女性，有害的影響，不僅影響母親，但也導致胎兒損傷。在以往的研究表明，煙草使用和接觸到二次二手煙導致早產，低出生體重和分娩後的嬰兒死亡率（Abu-Baker N.N. et al 2010.）。，二手煙暴露會導致嬰兒死亡率高和風險在以後的童年呼吸道感染。在家中連續暴露在二手煙導致哮喘，急性和慢性氣管疾病在他們的學齡子女之間。因此，二手煙暴露，肺癌，高血壓，冠心病的糖尿病是在成年後的巨大風險（Qian et al.2004.）。

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目前，中國政府已聘請了很多策略來處理這個問題，但也有派生和當前狀態的煙草限制，並在未來的倫理問題，尤其是在低收入和中等收入群體。

本文中，首先，在增加稅收，禁止煙草廣告，公共區域，煙草控制和輔導，教育計劃和尼古丁替代治療，限制吸煙和運動方面的政策背後的倫理問題進行討論，並對口，華裔美國人將比較和對比。第二，將審查和問題，將建議，並提出相應的解決方案。最後，多因素，這可以複雜的問題，和評估的因素在未來將進行討論。

### 創新的提案

通過文獻回顧，我們了解到，在中國的醫療專業人士有吸煙，這是不尋常的高收入國家的高發病率。有在這種情況下存在的困境，醫療專業人員都應該是為人民的健康提供者，但他們個人是主動吸煙。在同一時間醫療專業人員繼續吸煙，並提供醫療服務，這將是禁止吸煙的負面影響。然而，如果這些醫療專業人士成功戒菸，並願意告訴和展示他們如何戒菸，這將是巨大促進禁止吸煙。涉及在醫院醫護人員的戒菸的試驗研究表明 11 16 指數，在禁止吸煙的信念和行為方面已經干預後的改變（Gao Jian-ying, Fu Gui-ying, Daxing Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing 102600, China, 2008）。這項研究表明，一個精心設計的戒菸計劃，可以改變吸煙的信念和行為顯著。另一項研究顯示停止間，中國醫師發現缺醫少藥的管理和輔導技巧，並有不少於 7% 的醫生設定戒菸日期，或使用藥物，幫助吸煙者戒菸時（Jiang Y. et al., 2007。）

因此，在本文中，從事與醫療專業人士的一個創新項目，提出干預。該項目建議採取一種创新的方法戒菸計劃的醫療專業人員，包括醫生，臨床助理，護士，衛生工作者，在中國，在上海的醫療中心的管理人員之間的戒菸計劃模塊的方式干預中心（CDC。）增加的知識和技能，如尼古丁替代療法戒菸，提高戒菸率，進而提高醫療專業人員的輔導能力。我們的目標是提高目前吸煙者戒菸的醫療專業人員的數量。

首先，以促進戒菸和減少二手煙（SHS）的醫院，戒菸計劃將在全院實施。在這項計劃招募醫療專業人員以及病人。創建的傳單和海報，並在醫院和社區散發宣傳資料。二，研討會將於每週一次戒菸的管理技能提供 12 個課程和準則。在節目的最後，與會的專業人士將能增加 90% 的詩句戒菸知識的知識，70% 的患者可以通過知識。所有的評價都將進行前和測試後的調查。第三，這項計劃的目標是減少 50% 的醫療專業人員，對於促銷的目的，成功戒菸的醫療專業人員，將獲得額外的獎金作為獎勵。

最後，最重要的是，他們將在公眾媒體上推出，並在“講故事--個人親身經驗”，通過他們告訴公眾他們的故事，關於他們如何成功戒菸，他們遇到的尼古丁戒斷的酷刑，以及他們如何應對，他們如何利用尼古丁替代藥物，以及他們如何成功地克服了簡歷的情況。這將被用來傳播廣泛的信息，這種干預的結果，作為一個戒菸的正面教育推廣服務。結果將被記錄在這個項目的最終報告。此外，為當地的電視台和廣播電台的新聞發布會將於向公眾傳播信息。將刊登在學術期刊，以籌集更多的認識和激勵更多的研究，參與煙草控制和預防進一步的干預項目和相關的文學評論。

## PM593 Grant 寫作研討會

### 目的

本課程的目標是提供學生完成他們的領域的培訓機會，提高他們的技能，在授予區編寫和審查。學生將學習規劃和寫作補助金，了解融資環境，學習如何選擇不同類型的補助的步驟，了解提交和審查過程。

通過選定的學習機會（例如，講座，討論，案例研究，和課堂活動），學生將有機會親身體驗參與授予寫作和管理的活動範圍

### 過程

- 1。開發一個項目或研究的一個引人注目的想法
- 2。在準備進行項目/研究的倫理問題
- 3。找到並分析可能的資金來源為各種類型和規模的項目
- 4。應用技能，為確定戰略，預計問題和理解的評論，寫的主要組成部分的補助金申請，包括執行摘要，需要聲明，目標，項目活動 / 方法，資源，預算，財政預算案的理由
- 5。確定項目和研究資助之間在格式，內容和資金來源的相似性和差異
- 6。確定的要求和程序，並找到準備的 IRB 申請的資源
- 7。進行審查申請授予
- 8。確定資助的項目管理獎後的期望

### 課程的應用

#### 長灘 LB 孩子自由呼吸！

有助於減少與哮喘有關的急診監測和藥物治療，通過互動的晚上時間在長灘聯合學區小學的兒童照顧者工作坊的技能除了增加哮喘知識的兒童年齡 7-10

哮喘是兒童在美國發現的最常見的慢性疾病之一，進行一個並發症，導致限制在一個孩子的生活，如他們玩，學習，甚至睡眠的能力，高負擔，並可以控制適當的監測和藥物治療，導致增加的整體健康和生活質量。洛杉磯縣的南灣地區，有 7.3% 的哮喘的患病率率之間的兒童年齡為 0-17 歲（LADPH 2004 年），但是僅長灘有 15% 的哮喘患病率（<http://www.greaterlongbeachico.org/air.html>，2011）。呼吸洛杉磯與洛杉磯縣的工作，在改善空氣質素和社區肺部健康的一個歷史悠久，旨在創建一個長達一年課後干預長灘聯合學區（LBUSD）兒童年齡在 7-10 和他們的照顧者增加哮喘的管理技能和減少哮喘發作，以減少哮喘有關的緊急情況部門的互訪和學校缺勤因哮喘。

增加 LBUSD 兒童哮喘管理技能，這是我們的長遠目標，以改善兒童哮喘在這個

社區的形象，改善健康結果，包括預防住院，學校缺勤率下降，並且下降之間的哮喘急性哮喘發作的數量在長灘社區的兒童。這一干預措施將解決嚴重需要改善哮喘患兒的生命，因為在這個社會中存在的普遍的健康差距表明，有強烈需要進行干預。我們的目標是提供一個文化敏感的哮喘管理計劃是可以衡量的，可持續的，並有助於滿足加州養老的一個重要結果，增加哮喘兒童上學。哮喘是一種缺課的主要原因，不受控制的哮喘症狀和哮喘發作可能會妨礙孩子的生活質量。哮喘不成比例的高利率影響在長灘地區的兒童，由於從大量的柴油卡車的空氣質量差，位於非常接近交通高速公路，許多學校和住宅。雖然控制這些環境因素，哮喘管理技能，其中包括適當的藥物治療技能，增加照顧者的知識，觸發識別，並鼓勵基層醫療服務的利用率，可以幫助控制兒童急性哮喘發作，使他們具備兒童和照顧者，我們能做的很少健康的生活。我們非常有資格承擔這個項目，因為我們的工作，以改善空氣質素和提高社會的肺部健康與洛杉磯縣歷史。呼吸洛杉磯很多的重點放在由於日益增加的兒童哮喘發病率全國哮喘教育計劃，並已成功實施全面的哮喘管理計劃，在各種設置內部能力。以學校為基礎，多組分的干預將提供一個獨特的環境，對象是通常為在長灘的缺少醫藥的人群。

目標 1：招聘至少 100 名兒童年齡在 7-10 和他們的照顧者參與哮喘呼吸洛杉磯和長灘聯合學區（LBUSD）提供的管理技能方案。這項工作將通過信息廣告，到當地醫院和 LBUSD 小學。

目標 2：為了提高對哮喘的一般知識，包括原因和病情加重，40%的計劃參與者之間的管理技術。這項工作將通過開發和提供適用的知識社會的講習班。

目標 3：增加 40% 兒童年齡 7-10 可以適當自我監控和干預的用藥。這項工作將通過提供適當的管理技術資料印刷和講習班的形式。

目標 4：降低 30% 急診率，探訪因哮喘干預結束後 6 個月。這項工作將通過評估急診室之前和之後的干預管理。

我們期望我們的計劃，以滿足增加哮喘的危險因素和年齡 7-10 兒童照顧者之間的管理知識的成果;年齡 7-10 可以適當的自我監測和用藥;和降低兒童人數因哮喘的急診率。我們的計劃將完成加州基金會的目標之一，建設健康社區方案，其目的是改善加州健康。我們的計劃將被使用 - 非營利性組織，如洛杉磯呼吸，醫院，初級保健診所和兒科醫生，學校和非合作的第一個程序。

## PM593 公共衛生實習

### 目的

公共衛生（CEPH 樣本）理事會要求，公共衛生學生須完成“計劃，監督，評估的實踐經驗。”公共衛生實習的目標是通過提供豐富的學生在公眾健康教育培訓一個機會，運用理論和技能，獲得其濃度公共衛生研究和或實踐。安置地點包括以社區為基礎的組織，科研，臨床和本校設置;和聯邦，州，地方和國際公共衛生機構和組織。學生促進機構的資源和公共健康問題的解決方案，同時發展個人的信心和作為一個公共衛生專業的領導

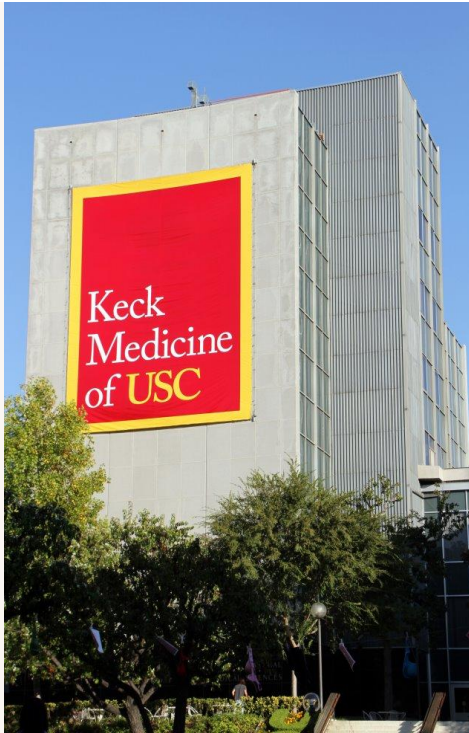
### 過程

公眾健康和社會服務機構的作用，在社區設置介紹  
展開組織和政策問題，管理，科學研究，籌資機制，方案活動的認識，解決公共健康問題的組織所面臨的挑戰  
展示在公眾健康的做法設置從課程的技能和知識。  
提高通信和專業技能，通過在職培訓  
促進公共健康問題的識別和分析  
發揮領導作用和責任，公共衛生方案的設計，實施和/或評估  
在所有工作情況的展覽專業（例如，行為，服飾，口頭和書面溝通，倫理）  
開發，實施和/或評估特定人群的健康促進計劃  
進行利益的公共健康問題的研究（例如，研究和儀器設計，數據收集，錄入，分析，評估調查結果）  
進行政策分析或宣傳有關的公共健康問題  
社區/人口的資產和挑戰進行需求評估  
聯合建設和資源的協調  
開發，預測試和評價課程和/或健康教育材料  
促進發展的撥款建議

### 課程的應用

## USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Hospital and Research Center





南加州大學醫學科學院校園

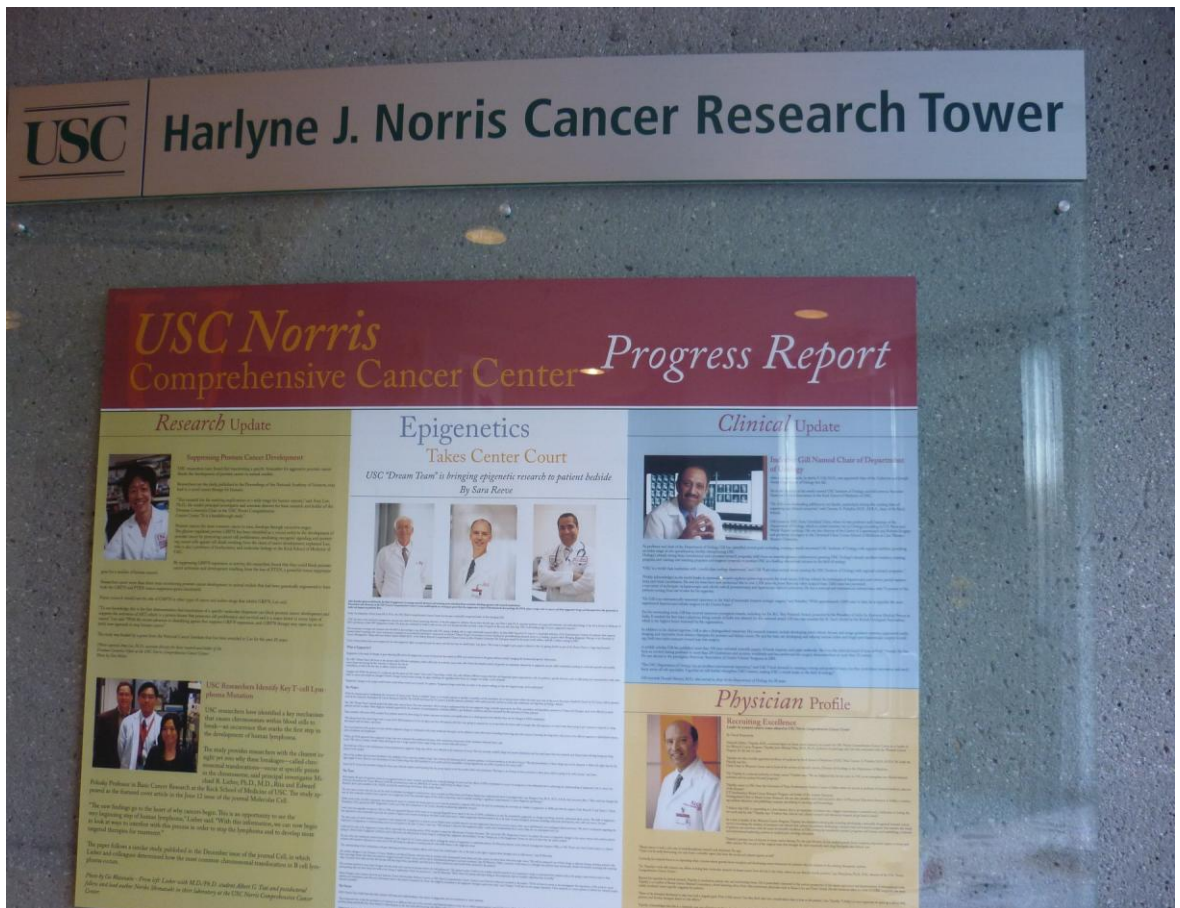


南加州大學醫院是 411 個床位，研究和教學醫院，由南加州大學 Keck 醫學院的教師組成的。

南加州大學醫院於 1991 年開業，旨在提供一個舒適的環境，使病人獲得個人護理和最先進的醫療保健服務的訪問。在醫院的專業服務 - 其中一些可利用癌症患者 - 在移植方案，不流血的手術，立體定向神經外科，心導管檢查和介入性心臟病學。包括心胸外科專業，食道癌，骨科和整形外科手術。醫院最近增加了一個 10 層 218000 平方英尺，以滿足醫院的臨床方案的增長。三層樓醫院是專為癌症護理。

洛杉磯兒童醫院（華僑衣館聯合會）已超過 40 年，照顧嬰兒，兒童和青少年癌症和血液病。這是最大的兒科血液/腫瘤在美國計劃。華僑衣館聯合會的兒童癌症和血液病中心提供國際認可的程序，白血病，造血幹細胞移植，神經母細胞瘤，骨與軟組織腫瘤，腦腫瘤，視網膜母細胞瘤，血友病，鎌狀細胞病。這些臨床方案的臨床和基礎研究的支持。華僑聯合會還參加了在兒童腫瘤學組，兒童癌症的唯一國家和國際合作研究網絡。這是一個網絡，佔所有兒童癌症的方案和治療癌症，並在北美超過 90% 的兒童超過 5000 名醫生和科學家。華僑聯合會已超過 72 年，南加州大學 Keck 醫學院附屬。

洛杉磯縣南加州大學醫學中心（LAC+ USC）每年服務超過 50,000 住院病人和 750,000 門診病人，是最大的學術醫療中心之一。該醫療中心還提供了醫療服務不足的地區醫療服務。



位於洛杉磯南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心，是一個重大的地區和國家的癌症研究，治療，預防和教育資源。

## Norris Comprehensive Cancer Hospital and Research Center

南加州大學的諾里斯綜合癌症中心隸屬於幾個當地醫院提供直接護理病人的住院和門診服務。諾里斯腫瘤醫院是，將全部用於癌症研究和治療由美國南加州大學擁有 60 個床位的住院和門診設施。處理設施內的南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心，醫院病人與醫生和其他醫務人員，他們可能會建議適當的臨床試驗，並提供個性化的護理病人一起工作的研究團隊的利益。實驗室到床邊的結構，有利於翻譯我們發現，這意味著南加州大學諾里斯的病人能得到突破性的治療方法和創新療法。

近 200 個基礎和人口的科學家，醫生從南加州大學醫學和幾個南加州大學的專業部門和學校/誰是南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心的成員探討了複雜的起源，文學，藝術和科學學院和 Keck 醫學院的教師癌症的發展，制定預防策略和治療方法的搜索。

國家癌症研究所（NCI）指定為全國 40 個綜合癌症中心之一，在癌症治療提供了領導機構專責組的南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心的研究，預防和教育。南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心舉行了自 1973 年以來，當它被命名的第 8 個綜合癌症中心之一，這個稱號。南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心的科學家們努力朝著



完全理解癌症的最根本的方面。他們研究癌症，以確定什麼不順心的異常細胞的生長特性和如何可以改變的過程。然後，他們迅速轉化為治療和預防策略的結果。

在南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心的研究是由成五個專題節目（分子遺傳學，表觀遺傳學調控，腫瘤微環境，腫瘤流行病學和癌症控制的研究），5 翻譯研究方案（泌尿生殖系統的癌症，消化道癌症，婦女癌症，白血病和淋巴瘤和發育療法“橋樑”方案，作為一個專題和其他平移方案之間的渠道）。南加州大學的諾里斯綜合癌症中心的成員已正式程序對齊仔細決心促進在基礎，臨床，流行病學，癌症防治，翻譯研究領域的合作研究，以促進中心的總體目標。

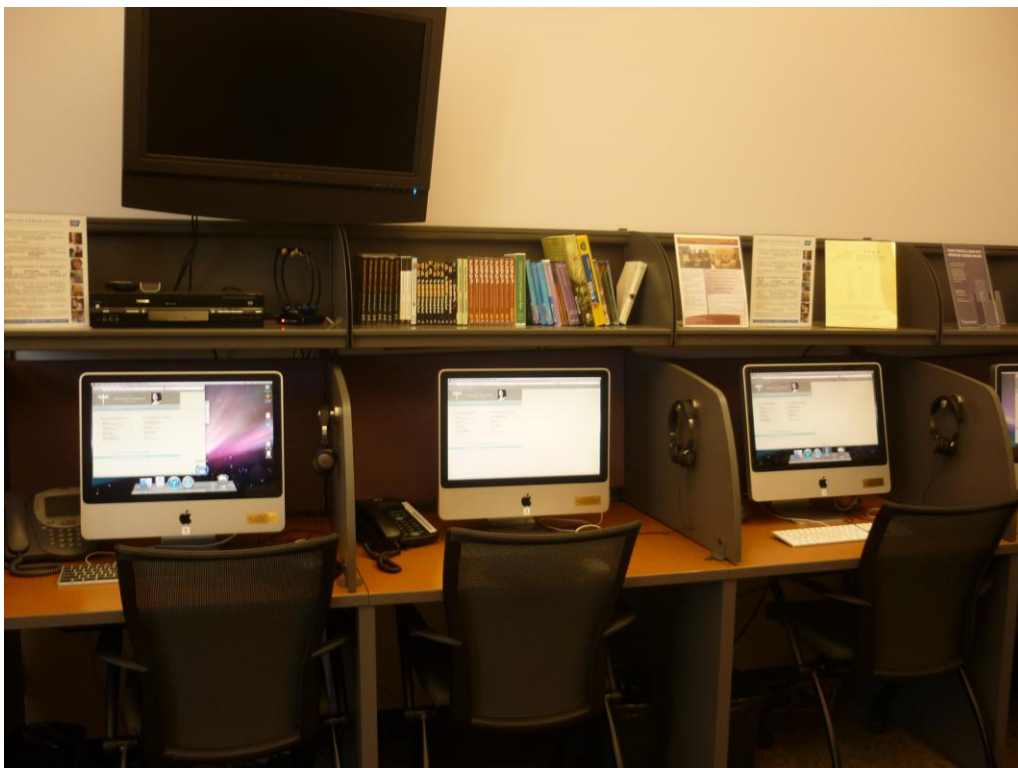
南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心提供全面照顧其附屬醫院和門診的病人進行臨床試驗，提供了最新的創新癌症治療。南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症研究中心附屬醫院包括南加州大學諾里斯腫瘤醫院，洛杉磯兒童醫院，南加州大學醫院和洛杉磯縣南加州大學醫學中心，在全國最大的教學醫院之一。在每個位置，南加州大學諾里斯綜合癌症中心的醫生和科學家們正在致力於打擊對癌症患者，他們的家人和朋友的戰鬥。



諾里斯綜合癌症中心專業義工團



和病患教育和社區外展中心（PEOC）執行長 Zul Surani 合影，他同時是我實習課程指導人。



免費提供病患先進的設施，印刷和電子教育設備，沒錯是 Apple Mac Computer.



#### 免費癌症教育資源材料

病患教育和社區外展中心（PEOC）是一個國家的最先進的設施，印刷和電子癌症教育和致力於患者，他們的家庭和社區成員尋求對癌症的信息資源材料。該中心還提供了宣傳活動和開展社區服務有關的資訊節目。

社區外展服務：

合作夥伴

與組織 PEOC 夥伴傳播癌症信息或實施癌症教育計劃，以減少一個人患上癌症的風險。

臨床試驗教育

該 PEOC 開展教育活動，以增加意識和參與，在癌症的臨床試驗證據為基礎的癌症控制計劃 PEOC 增加訪問和使用證據為基礎的方案，通過培訓和技術援助的影響最嚴重的社區預防和控制癌症。

癌症數據

PEOC 傳播癌症監測計劃的數據，以幫助組織更好地為他們的癌症教育計劃的目標確定的地區和人口。

癌症聯盟

PEOC 支持當地的預防和控制癌症聯盟的發展，並幫助維持教育和科研基礎設施，特別是為有需要的社區最。



社區活動的例子包括：

50 洛杉磯縣地區/人口受影響最嚴重的癌症，從洛杉磯縣癌症監測計劃使用數據信息社會組織提供的地圖。

評估了大腸癌的教育計劃，大洛杉磯的美國癌症協會的單位合作舉辦的 250 個非洲裔社區“門人員”參加。

乳腺癌，大腸癌和卵巢癌的 60 南亞社區領袖代表缺醫藥的社區成員傳播文化上適當的癌症信息。

共同主辦的“實踐”125 代表的組織，以鼓勵在他們的宣傳力度，提高在加利福尼亞州的投保婦女乳腺癌篩查率和成果運用證據的首腦會議的建議。

在加州大學洛杉磯分校進行了一系列合作培訓 20-45 以社區為基礎的證據為基礎的癌症預防和控制方案，在他們的社區組織與 NCI 的癌症預防與控制研究網絡。

合作與國家癌症研究所資助的癌症意識的研究和訓練（WINCART）織造島民網絡，制定了“癌症 101”使用薩摩亞當地社區領袖，在 70 個教堂，以增加社會的知識課程。

與洛杉磯縣科曼加盟合作進行社區需求評估，確定其贈款決策的重點地區和人群的固化。

參加在加州捐贈的健康社區在 10 年的社區行動/宣傳計劃為南洛杉磯和癌症的影響是不成比例的博伊爾高地的發展的舉措。



參與運作癌症倖存者的支持組織會議



## 心得與建議

我讀一本由美國前總統克林頓撰寫的書“給予”，我了解全球健康的重要概念，它涵蓋多重維度。在衛生保健方面，也有一些這方面應強調。我引用這本書的語句：Stamoses，其管理下的 3.5 億美元以上的投資公司的口號下，結合其金融和慈善行動：doing well by doing good。每年，大約有 10% 的利潤一般都分配給社會的投資計劃。

主席，Basil Stamos 是舊金山的醫生和在門診服務為主無家可歸人口工作。

Stamoses “，給的首要重點是**全球衛生領域的健康**。因為每一年 1000 萬兒童死於可預防，可治愈的和可治療的疾病，他們看到全球健康作為一個道德的機會和被低估的資產，如果適當的資金，可以產生巨大的社會效益，以及對投資的經濟回報。

另一案件是蘭斯·阿姆斯特朗。蘭斯·阿姆斯特朗（出生於 1971 年 9 月 18 日，愛德華·蘭斯·甘德森）是美國前的專業公路自行車賽車手，誰贏得了創紀錄的連續七次後倖存下來睪丸癌的環法自行車賽。他也是蘭斯·阿姆斯特朗為癌症研究和支持基金會的創始人和主席。蘭斯·阿姆斯特朗基金會自 1997 年以來，已獲得數百萬美元，以支持癌症生存方案和倡議，包括生存的中心，橫跨美國，合作與組織集中教育和宣傳計劃與兩百多個合作夥伴像 Fertile Hope，CancerCare，本地癌症存活率的辦公室；與疾病預防控制中心的國家行動計劃，以幫助市民的健康與倖存者的社區工作，支持教育的人通過網站和直接的援助方案，例如 LIVESTRONG 的 SurvivorCare。

基於上述論點，我們了解，公眾健康的趨勢是走向全球健康，組織多維層次的合作，和社區的支持和教育任務。在這個過程中，我們必須研究多層文化，注重健康行為，疾病，治療，應對和癒合的文化觀點；了解健康的社會決定因素的重要性。不同人群的文化和文化信仰的定義不僅僅表現在種族，而且是社會經濟地位，教育，宗教和生活方式，和性別。因此，我們必須發展可持續性的長期政策，獲得醫療保健和醫療成果。同時在全球健康國際設置的背景下，專注於健康促進和行為危險因素的預防。

舉一個例子，在癌症的預防和治療方面，目前的策略，不僅開發綜合拔尖技術，並發展生存的支持和服務，因為越來越多的癌症倖存者。通過精心設計多國語言資源指南書籍，癌症患者或家屬可以瀏覽訪問的保健和治療，預防篩檢，生存方案，支持健康，癌症的飲食指南，經驗，從成功的倖存者。他們還更新在一定時間內的研究和結果的報告。以下是發展合作組織在美國各種癌症的資源指南：

American Cancer Society  
<http://www.cancer.org/index>

Los Angeles County Health Resource Guide  
<http://partneredforprogress.org/resguide/English.pdf>

National Comprehensive Cancer Network  
<http://www.nccn.com/index.php>

Patient Resource Cancer Guide

<http://www.patientresource.com/>

CURE

<http://curetoday.com/>

Cancer Support Community

<http://www.cancersupportcommunity.org/>

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此外，我要支持張訓誠醫師參訪雪梨模式之替代療法觀點，並從醫學證據為基礎的文章補充數據報告：

澳洲政府提供的免費清潔針頭注射器分佈最有成效：

根據 *Bradley M Mathers* 研究結果，到 2009 年，82 個國家已實施 needle syringe programs (NSP) 和 70 個國家已實施 opioid substitution therapy (OST)，在 66 個國家實施兩種干預。區域和全國覆蓋的大幅變化。迄今為止最大的針頭注射器分佈率是澳大利亞（202 針注射器每個注射吸毒者每年）；最低的針頭注射器分佈率是拉丁美洲和加勒比地區（0.3 針頭注射器每注射吸毒者每年），中東和北非（0.5 針頭注射器每注射吸毒者每年），撒哈拉以南非洲（0.1 針頭注射器每注射吸毒者每年）。免費清潔針頭注射器覆蓋率從不到 1% 每 100 注射吸毒者在中亞，拉丁美洲和撒哈拉以南非洲，到非常高的水平，在西歐（61% 每 100 注射吸毒者）。接受抗逆轉錄病毒的靜脈吸毒者人數從不到 1% 每 100 艾滋病毒抗體陽性的注射毒品者（智利，肯尼亞，巴基斯坦，俄羅斯和烏茲別克斯坦），到在 6 個歐洲國家，100% 每 100 艾滋病毒呈陽性的注射毒品者。

台灣有大量的每年派發的針頭注射器，但我們不追查並沒有為每注射吸毒者分佈針頭注射器的數字數據，因此，我們不知道的針頭和注射器方案的有效性和效率。根據作者的建議：在注射吸毒人群的艾滋病預防，治療和護理服務，全球覆蓋率是非常低的。目前迫切需要在這個高危人群提高這些服務的覆蓋率。

因此我建議以下項目：

1. 使用醫學證據為基礎的方案和建立資源，在癌症的預防和治療方面，因為越來越多的癌症倖存者，目前的策略，不僅開發綜合拔尖技術，並發展生存的支持和服務，因此建議使用醫學證據為基礎的方案，精心設計多國語言資源指南書籍和最新網上資訊，使癌症患者或家屬可以瀏覽訪問的保健和治療，預防篩檢，生存方案，支持和服務。
2. 建立特定疾病控制和健康促進社區干預模式，例如牙科專業人員推廣戒菸方案和 PRECEDE- PROCEED 模式，公車和計乘車司機工作場所干預方案，改變嚼檳榔習慣，進一步降低口腔癌和肺癌的發生率。
3. 追蹤後續干預計劃的進度和效率，例如艾滋病毒抗體陽性的注射毒品者干預方案，台灣有大量的每年派發的針頭注射器我們不追查並沒有為每注射吸毒者分佈針頭注射器的數字數據。因此，我們不知道的針頭和注射器方案的有效性和效率，我們需要在這個高危人群提高派發的針頭注射器服務的覆蓋率。

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