

論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C1
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機構:	天主教永和耕莘醫院
題目:	「無縫接軌式」的出院準備服務:以跨專業團隊提供家庭與照顧者的支
	持照護
摘要:	背景與目的:臺灣 1994 年開始推行「出院準備服務」(以下簡稱出備)至
	今近30年,為結合急性醫療及連續性照護,妥善銜接病人照顧
	及增強家庭照顧者的支持。於2016年政府長照十年計畫2.0,更
	將服務目標擴增包括實現在地老化、銜接初級預防、強化生活參
	與,向後延伸社區式照顧體系的支持服務,以減輕政府長期照顧
	負擔,提供更健全、有效率的支持性照護。
	方法:本院自 1996 年實施出備服務,透過完整適當的計畫,每周一次
	跨專業討論,協助病人及家屬於出院前學會居家照顧或予適當的
	轉介服務。2022 年 5 月起因嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎(COVID-19)
	大規模流行,造成醫療風暴,更顯「無縫接軌式」的出備服務之
	重要,本院出備服務團隊不畏疫情風險堅守崗位,克服疫情隔離
	之限制提供通訊與視訊服務,持續以跨專業互助模式提供全人、
	全家、全程、全隊的四全支持服務與照護。
	结果:2022 年本院出備全年服務人數達 1,742 人(服務率為 24.1%,優於
	衛生局 20%),滿意度調查結果平均滿意度為 83.4%,其中【對於
	協助長照 2.0 服務的申請、評估】滿意度 85.6%為最高,其次為
	【住院期間復健師所提供的復健運動及注意事項指導】滿意度
	85% 。
	結論及建議:滿意度整體回饋「出院準備服務」可幫助順利安排後續照
	顧機構,減輕家屬的壓力;感謝團隊鼓勵,讓病人及家屬面對出
	院後的照顧更有信心。



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C2
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機構:	香港中文大學醫學院那打素護理學院
題目:	Association Between Caregiving Burden and Cardiometabolic Health Among
	Family Carers
摘要:	Background: Family is a pillar to support caregiving in long-term care. While the intense caregiving burden is widely acknowledged, its impacts on the family caregivers' health is often ignored. This study aims to examine the association between caregiving burden and cardiometabolic health among Chinese family carers in Hong Kong.
	Methods: This is a prospective cohort study commenced in July 2022. Participants were recruited through three senior housing estates, three community centres and three district health centres across different regions in Hong Kong. Adults involved in caregiving tasks for their family members were eligible to the study. Caregiving burden was measured using Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI). Cardiometabolic health was measured by using the INTERHEART Risk Score, automated retinal imaging analysis (ARIA), Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS), Health Promoting Lifestyle Profile II (HPLP II) and various physiological parameters. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to examine the association between the ZBI score and various risk factors of cardiometabolic health.
	Results: A total of 506 family carers were included for analysis. Their mean age was 54.3 years (SD 10.3), ranging from 27 to 91. The majority of them were female (79.8%) and had completed senior secondary education or above (84.0%). Over half (54.7%) were employed. Their mean ZBI score was 31.2 (SD 16.2), with 26.3% reporting moderate to severe level of caregiving burden. Their mean Body Mass Index was 23.1 (SD 3.4) and the INTERHEART score was 13.6 (SD 5.7), with a considerable proportion (76.4%) were at risk of cardiometabolic diseases. Approximately 14% were at moderate risk of stroke as assessed by the ARIA. The ZBI score was significantly associated with the INTERHEART score (r = .267), stress (r = .621), depressive symptoms (r = .550), anxiety (r = .465), poor diet management (r =108) and lower level of physical activity (r =191).
	Conclusion: Our findings revealed that the caregiving burden was found significantly associated with cardiometabolic health risk. Moreover, the physical and psychological health of family carers is alarming, prompting an urgent need to devise strategies for promoting their awareness towards self-care and also alleviating their caregiving burden.



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C3
作者:	Vivian WQ Lou, Dara KY Leung, Carrie Y Fan, Clio YM Cheng
機構:	香港大學秀圃老年研究中心
題目:	Effects of Unmet Needs on Caregiving Burden, Depressive Symptoms, and
	Anxiety Among Family Carers of Older Adults
摘要:	Background: Caring for older adults can be rewarding yet challenging. Access
	to appropriate services and support can alleviate carers' burden and
	improve their mental well-being. Identifying areas of unmet needs
	among carers is essential to better support them.
	Objective: This study examined (1) types of service use and unmet needs among carers of older adults and (2) the effects on service use and
	unmet needs on their caregiving burden, depressive symptoms and anxiety.
	Methods: Data were extracted from 479 carers of older adults (69% female, mean age = 59 years) who completed a questionnaire survey, which included measures of service use and unmet needs, Caregiving Burden Inventory (CBI), Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), General Anxiety Disorders-7 (GAD-7).
	Results: Around a quarter of respondents (26-31%) reported unmet needs in carer support group, caregiving skills, ad hoc/respite service, transportation, and caregiving information. Linear regression analysis showed that, regardless of whether they were currently receiving services, carers who reported unmet needs of psychological counseling, financial consultation, and caregiving information showed higher levels of caregiving burden, depressive symptoms, anxiety (b = 1.29-8.38, p < .050).
	Discussion: Addressing carers' unmet needs through adequate and accessible service is important to reduce burden and improve mental well-being among carers of older adults.



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編號:	C4
作者:	Sok Leng CHE, Jianwei WU, Wei In LEI, Lily D XIAO, Mingxia ZHU
機構:	澳門鏡湖護理學院
題目:	Perspectives of Online Self-Learning Platform Between Family Caregivers
	and Professional Caregivers of People Living with Dementia: A Focus Group
	Study
摘要:	Background: To compare perspectives of family and professional caregivers
	regarding online self-learning platform for family caregivers.
	Methods: Inductive thematic analysis of six semi-structured focus group interviews were conducted with 12 family caregivers and 13 professional caregivers of people living with dementia in Macao. Family caregivers were interviewed in a private room in a college, professional caregivers were interviewed in their place of work. Results: There were five main themes identified from the focus groups, including both similarities and differences. Difference themes between
	the two groups were "purpose of using platform" and "appropriate dementia care services", common theme of both groups was "Timing and frequency of using platform". The two groups had both similarities and differences in themes "Whether family caregivers to use the platform" and "Function improvement".
	Conclusions: This study highlighted the psychological assurance offered by online learning program is important for family caregivers, and is needed to acknowledge by professional caregivers. The results will inform the development of online learning program for family caregivers of people living with dementia.



家庭與照顧者的支持
C5
Fong WONG
香港基督教聯合醫院
STOP Program – Strategies to Mobilize the Community Resource to Support
Patient Discharge from AED
Introduction: According to the Hospital Authority statistics, the Accident &
Emergency Department (AED) attendance rate & the hospital bed
occupancy rate are overloaded during Covid-19 pandemic. The
attendance of United Christian Hospital (UCH) AED was also
increased. As an effective and timely discharge requires the
availability of alternative and appropriate care options to ensure the
patients' needs are identified and meet, community nurse (CN) act as a
care coordinator to early identify the patient's need through a
proactive assessment and collaborate with multidisciplinary services
to provide ongoing support for the patient. It facilitates the discharge
planning of the patient who would otherwise requires hospitalization.
Therefore, a collaboration program with the aim to generate an early
discharge plan by providing a proactive assessment and appropriate
supporting resources to the patient to reduce the avoidable admission
was initiated during the pandemic. The STOP program emphasizes the
stratification, triage, optimization and priority, to strength the power of
care coordination in helping patients seek the right care in the right
place at the right time.
Objectives:
1.To reduce the repeated & unnecessary admission
2.To provide a comprehensive assessment and identify the patients' clinical
and social needs and provide an appropriate community supporting
services for them
3.To liaise supportive community network with the Non-Government
Organization (NGO), multidisciplinary services to facilitate a structure
discharge plan for the patient
Methodology: The STOP program has been launched since 2019. Patients are
living at home and aged 65 or above of AED Category 3 or 4 with
inclusion criteria of 1) frequency fall (>1 times in half a year), 2)



admission diagnose: Dizziness/Syncope; Exacerbation of HT/DM/CHF, 3) discharge problem were recruited. The CN coordinator assessed the high risk patient with a risk stratification and frailty assessment that focused on the elderly's medical, psychosocial and functional capabilities in order to develop a coordinated and integrated discharge plan. Through the discussion with AED staff and provided alternative options on diverting patient the right community service (e.g. virtual ward program, enhanced community service) instead of hospital admission. Moreover, CN liaised and collaborated with other professionals and community partners such as palliative care (PC) home care team, allied health team, NGO enhanced nursing care team, the home supported service team to seamless discharge plan and link up various components along the patient journey from hospital to community.

Result: According to the outcomes of Oct., 2021 to Mar., 2022. Total 684 patients were recruited and 81% (n=557) were discharged finally. In order to avoid any inappropriate readmission and promote early discharge, 240 patients (43%) were referred or coordinated with NGO and community partners. 487 (87%) patients were referred to other multidisciplinary service. 324 (58%) and 28 (5%) were referred to CNS with intensive home visit and telephone support respectively. As a result, 28-days readmissions had dramatically decreased from 32% to 9.7% with a relative risk reduction (RRR) of 69.7%.

Conclusion: The encouraging results of this program proved that through a proactive assessment and collaborate with appropriated community resources could provide an alternative care option for the patient on discharge planning. Moreover, the adequate coordination of community services upon discharge and intensive clinical post discharge support reduces the avoidance admission.



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C6
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題目:	失智症病患之主要家庭照顧者心理因素初探
摘要:	目的:本研究主要探討失智症者家庭照顧者照顧自我效能與照顧負荷之
	相關性,及探討失智症者及家庭照顧者個人屬性對於照顧負荷及
	照顧自我效能的影響。
	材料與方法:資料採問卷調查法收集,對中部某基金會之居家服務單
	位、家庭照顧者支持團體、失智症日間照顧中心家屬群組以及臉
	書失智症相關社團。共取得問卷 134 份,扣除其中未完整的 9
	份,共獲得有效問券 125 份。
	結果與討論:被照顧者以女性、患阿茲海默症、中度依賴失智症者者為
	主,此外被照顧者日常生活功能越差、照顧時數愈高則照顧者之
	照顧負荷越重,照顧負荷愈重則照顧者健康狀況愈差,而當照顧
	者身份為未婚者、照顧後辭職沒工作者自我犧牲照顧負荷最高,
	照顧者為兒子依賴關係照顧負荷最高,照顧者身份為女兒者能力
	不足照顧負荷較高;自我效能方面照顧者已婚、照常上班,與失
	智症者關係為媳婦的照顧獲得喘息的自我效能較高。至於被照顧
	者的行為精神症狀對於照顧自我效能及照顧負荷也有不同程度的
	影響。自我效能對照顧負荷之間的關係有顯著的影響,以自我效
	能各面向分析,獲得喘息機會自我效能和依賴關係照顧負荷、自
	我犠牲照顧負荷、能力不足照顧負荷有顯著負相關,而控制沮喪
	想法自我效能和自我犠牲照顧負荷、負面想法照顧負荷有顯著負
	相關,回應干擾行為自我效能與負面想法照顧負荷有顯著負相
	關。
	結論:透過研究之研究發現,照顧者自我效能和照顧負荷有直接的關
	係,因此就研究結果提供日後失智症家庭照顧者相關議題之實務
	面及研究面之建議,期望能作為失智症家庭照顧者支持系統執行
	上之參考,讓失智症家庭照顧者之照顧需求得以獲得更為完善的
	關注,進而促進家庭照顧者之相關福祉。



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C7
作者:	劉美娜、張蘭英、羅苹芝
機構:	臺中榮民總醫院灣橋分院
題目:	社區長者新冠腦霧與家庭照顧者相關之探討
摘要:	背景與目的:本研究目的在探討社區長者新冠腦霧與家庭照顧者之相
	關;研究發現絕大部分的長者確診後產生「腦霧」後遺症!長者
	腦霧會導致認知功能減退、記憶力注意力及理解力下降,出現染
	疫前沒有過的神經學症狀(肢體麻木無力、視力聽力減退等),增
	加日後腦中風的風險,如同時出現心血管疾病及腦霧症狀,如何
	照顧成為家人的一大考驗,引發筆者研究之動機。
	方法:研究設計為描述性研究,母群體為中部某社區 65 歲以上長者為
	研究對象,共收得有效樣本 100 份,研究工具有個人基本資料、
	家庭照顧者資料、腦霧自我快篩量表,探討個人變項,包含性
	別、教育程度、信仰、家庭照顧者等因素,長者迷霧指數大於6
	分以上者的健康及家庭照顧者產生之影響;以 SPSS 22.0 中文版
	進行描述性統計分析。
	結果:調查結果顯示:(1)長者新冠腦霧與照顧者的性別有顯著差異
	(2) 長者新冠腦霧與照顧者的教育程度、認知不一致有顯著差
	異(3)長者新冠腦霧與照顧者雙方信仰有顯著差異(4)長者新
	冠腦霧的經濟自主與照顧者有顯著差異。
	結論及建議:積極改善腦霧、活化腦細胞預防經濟上產生之負面影響,
	儲存腦本就是非常重要而且積極的做法,也因此早期關注長者新
	冠腦霧,好好調整和改善重要的危險因子,為我們的大腦儲蓄更
	多的本錢,是最有效的預防策略。



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C8
作者:	杜妍儀
機構:	臺北榮民總醫院員山分院
題目:	長照機構照護人員的職場暴力、復原力與因應策略
摘要:	背景與目的:台灣地區人口老化速度增加,長照機構及相關照護人員需
	求量大增,且因長照機構住民自我照護能力退化須部分仰賴或完
	全仰賴照護人員,甚至合併多重慢性病,有行為混亂等問題,出
	現言語或肢體上對照護人員的暴力事件,亦或者是家屬對處置上
	的誤解造成糾紛,影響日後工作的熱誠及造成心理上的創傷,但
	在長照機構相關的職場暴力研究甚少,因此長照機構照護人員在
	面對職場暴力情形,以及面對職場暴力後的復原力與因應技巧
	等,值得進一步探討。
	方法:採橫斷式研究設計,方便取樣,於北部某兩個醫院附設長照機構
	進行收案,收案時間為4個月,共收個案163位,以結構式問卷
	收集資料,瞭解長照機構照護人員遭受職場暴力情形復原力及因
	應行為,以 SPSS 軟體 25.0 版本進行統計分析以描述性統計、以
	卡方檢定、獨立樣本t檢定統計分析。
	結果:醫護人員有肢體暴力、言語暴力及性騷擾遭受經驗在個人疲勞、
	工作疲勞、服務對象疲勞、工作過度投入及整體職場疲勞高於無
	經驗者。醫護人員有心理暴力遭受經驗的負面情緒高於無經驗
	者。表示醫護人員的心理暴力經驗與這些研究變項具有明顯關
	係,由平均數可知,醫護人員有心理暴力遭受經驗在個人疲勞、
	工作疲勞、服務對象疲勞、工作過度投入及整體職場疲勞高於無
	經驗者。
	結論及建議:正向的職場文化有助於降低職場暴力發生,職場再教育可
	幫助員工在面對職場暴力時該如何因應及調適,建立正確的觀
	念,促進身心健康。



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C9
作者:	蘇琡婷
機構:	臺北榮民總醫院員山分院
題目:	園藝治療對外籍照服員壓力管理效益之研究
摘要:	背景與目的:外籍照服員在台灣工作時,在陌生環境中,面對全新的文
	化、風俗民情、生活習慣及語言隔閡等困境,再者因勞動強度大
	及繁瑣的照顧工作,常使她們處在精神緊繃及壓力大的狀態。許
	多的研究都證實了園藝治療的介入有助於提升個案的福祉效益,
	本研究乃探討園藝治療對外籍照服員壓力管理及福祉效益之成
	效。
	方法:本研究於北部某地區醫院針對內外科病房 10 位外籍照服員,參
	與為期六週園藝治療活動,每次90分鐘,活動前「園藝治療福
	社效益量表」問卷前測信度(Cronbach's α =0.701),「認知壓力
	量表」問卷前測信度(Cronbach's α =0.731),表示非常可信;活
	動結束後再進行問卷後測。
	(L用·咖啡早上点的). "明儿子和从《国籍八古运过以至县主兰从"刚正儿
	結果:照服員在參與六週的活動後,園藝治療福祉效益量表前後測平均
	值從17.2分提升至29.9分,福祉效益差12.7分,且所有項目的 活動並後測比獲得點並差異,點三比為圖數公療活動具相當式动
	活動前後測皆獲得顯著差異,顯示此次園藝治療活動是相當成功 的;在認知壓力分數的前後測平均值從 23.1 分降至 18.1 分,差
	B
	共 3 万 7 农小国委石僚伯 斯有效的以音字员的座刀。
	 結論:綜合以上研究結果發現,照服員在參與園藝治療活動後,其園藝
	治療福祉效益是正向成長而認知壓力則反向下降,表示參與照服
	員在活動後其福址效應獲得顯著提升的同時也有效改善其壓力狀
	況。本研究證實運用園藝治療對外籍照服員福址效應及壓力管理
	效益上有明顯的成效。



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C10
作者:	周佳怡、林昱宏、陳惠姿、張志明
機構:	台灣長期照護專業協會
題目:	照顧者自我管理工作坊在台灣推動辦理之成效
摘要:	背景與目的:衛生福利部(2018)推估國內失能人口數約為79萬人,勞動
	部推估,在台灣 1,100 萬勞動人口中約有 231 萬人受照顧失能家
	人問題所苦,即每五位上班族就有一人受到影響、每年約18.7萬
	人「因照顧減少工時、請假或轉換工作」、約13.3萬人「因照顧
	離職」。中華民國家庭照顧者關懷總會(2015)調查顯示,同時兼顧
	照顧與工作的在職照顧者們也有其個別需求,30%照顧者有睡眠
	困擾,70%以上反應心理壓力大、跟不上其他人或很難完成工作
	進度等問題。照顧者議題在台灣長照 2.0 中也受到重視,每年約
	有 4-5 萬名使用喘息服務,照顧技巧即照顧壓力調適相關課程也
	陸續推出,惟照顧壓力造成之不幸社會事件仍經常性在社會新聞
	中出現。有鑑於全球性人口高齡化,照顧失能者所衍生之『照顧
	負荷』雖不稱為疾病,卻可能導致照顧壓力增加,而照顧壓力與
	慢性病間可能會交互影響,需要同時就照顧對象的困擾情緒與行
	為有所覺知與處理。透過照顧者自我管理工作坊(Building Better
	Caregiver, BBC),可促進照顧者對於困擾情緒及困擾行為之覺察
	及處理技能、健康生活型態及情緒管理的技巧,加強自我管理能
	力、保有身心健康狀態。
	方法:辦理照顧者自我管理工作坊,參加對象為照顧者或慢性病患者,
	依其參與工作坊前、後在健康狀況評值前後改變的情形,以分析
	辦理成效。
	結果:自2022 年辦理8場工作坊、完成60名照顧者或慢性病患者培
	訓,其在健康狀況、行動計畫執行、照顧負荷、健康生活型態及
	情緒管理的知能在課後皆有改變提升。
	結論及建議:透過照顧者自我管理工作坊中之教學活動,照顧者可練習
	對於照顧對象困擾行為、情緒之覺察與處理經驗、重塑健康生活
	型態增進健康狀態。



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C11
作者:	張慶榕、張蘭英、游金潾
機構:	臺中榮民總醫院灣橋分院護理部
題目:	運用團體治療降低醫療人員焦慮的成效探討—以臺灣嘉義縣某地區醫院
	為例
摘要:	背景與目的:醫療人員的責任是守護病人健康及維護安全,承受壓力高
	於其他行業,新冠疫情期間,發現醫療團隊成員普遍有情緒困擾
	的狀況,為緩解醫療團隊身心承受之壓力,本研究以心理劇工作
	坊形式,針對醫療人員進行2日的團體治療,研究心理劇是否有
	效降低其情緒困擾。
	方法:於111年至112年舉辦二日工作坊,對象為第一線醫療人員,邀
	請通過美國心理劇、社會計量與團體心理治療考核委員會
	(ABE) 導演 (CP) 考核認證之資深導演,以治療性團體二日工
	作坊形式,運用心理劇暖身、做劇、分享,讓團隊動力呈現出狀
	態,進而在導演的引導下重新經驗自己的經驗,並在團體前、後
	進行 BSRS 量表評分。
	結果:結果發現醫療人員的 BSRS 量表得分:進行心理劇團體前得分總
	數 178 分,14 人得分超過 5 分;團體進行後得分總數為 106 分,
	5 人得分超過 5 分,由此可知成員承受的壓力影響情緒,經由此
	次團體治療進行,能有效降低原本緊繃的情緒。
	結論及建議:醫療人員面對職場,需投入全部心力,容易忽略自我照
	顧,而呈現過勞及專業耗竭情形,透過心理劇的工作坊,適時提
	供情緒的流動及得到友伴的支持,以新的眼光看待原有的事物,
	能減少專業人員的耗竭以及過度高壓導致的身心壓力,而能繼續
	投入於助人工作中。



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C12
作者:	鍾仁耀、蔡天欣
機構:	華東師範大學
題目:	養老護理員職業精神的調查和構建研究
摘要:	养老护理员职业精神水准的高低会影响养老服务供给质量,直接关
	系到老年人对护理服务的满意度和获得感。基于社会调查,本文对上海
	市养老护理员职业精神现状进行了全面的系统评估与分析,发现上海市
	养老护理员存在职业精神内涵缺乏统一标准、职业精神水准参差不齐、
	职业精神的培训效果较差等问题,原因在于职业精神相关的制度设计存
	在缺陷、职业精神培训体系不健全、养老机构和护理员提升职业精神的
	动力不足。结合日本的实践经验与启示,初步构建养老护理员职业精神
	标准,有效提升养老护理员的职业精神水准需要立法规范各主体权责,
	健全上海市养老护理员职业精神相关机制,建立科学的人才培训体系,
	满足老年人多层次、多样化的护理服务需求。



論壇三:	家庭與照顧者的支持
編號:	C13
作者:	聶日好
機構:	澳門工會聯合總會
題目:	澳門安老院舍護理員之工作壓力源對職業疲勞的影響機制:一個有中介
	的調節模型
摘要:	安老院舍護理員的穩定性對服務質素及機構的發展起着重要的影
	響,亦是在業界保持競爭能力的重要優勢。然而,安老院舍護理員工作
	壓力過大而導致高職業疲勞感,最終導致離職的情況嚴重。澳門安老服
	務近年迅速發展,然而在完成研究前亦未能發現本地安老服務護理員職
	業疲勞狀況相關研究,因此研究試圖透過壓力理論去分析澳門安老院舍
	護理員工作壓力源與職業疲勞相關性,及探討實際性的介入方案。研究
	結果,澳門安老院舍護理員的工作壓力源與職業疲勞有顯著性的正向預
	測力。壓力評價與因應策略在工作壓力源與職業疲勞之間起到調節作
	用。