

某山地鄉幼童及照顧者對桿菌性痢疾的知識與預防行為及其家戶環境衛生評估之研究

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摘要

本研究目的在瞭解某山地鄉預防桿菌性痢疾其家戶環境衛生現況，幼童及其照顧者對桿菌性痢疾的知識程度，預防行為的情形及其相關因素，係採橫斷性調查法，採配額抽樣，選取每戶中符合介於國小三年級至六年級之幼童與其照顧者為抽樣對象，各村平均抽取總戶數之 2% 的家戶數。研究工具包括「家戶環境衛生觀察表」、「桿菌性痢疾預防相關知識量表」、「桿菌性痢疾預防行為量表」。研究結果顯示，在家戶環境觀察中家戶用水以山泉水的使用為主要，佔 39.3% 以上；居家廁所與儲水池（水源）距離在 15 公尺以內（54.8%）佔大部分，47.6% 戶外垃圾未加蓋，有加蓋者僅有 19%，家戶中有蒼蠅分佈為 46.4%。照顧者與幼童在桿菌性痢疾預防知識平均得分，分別為 5.68 及 5.39，預防知識不甚理想。桿菌性痢疾預防行為平均得分，照顧者與幼童分別為 37.45 及 36.95，預防行為屬尚可。此外照顧者桿菌性痢疾預防相關知識與預防行為呈正相關，而幼童之桿菌性痢疾預防行為與照顧者之預防行為呈正相關。本研究結果可提供社區護理專家了解山地鄉社區民眾預防桿菌痢疾現況及其影響因素，提供未來衛生計劃的可行方向及政策擬訂之參考依據。

關鍵字：桿菌性痢疾、家戶環境衛生、知識、預防行為

The Assessment on the Knowledge and Preventive Behavior of Aboriginal Children and Their Caregivers toward Shigellosis and the Sanitation of Their Household Environment

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Abstract

This cross-sectional study provides insight into household sanitation practices that help prevent *Shigella* dysentery in a rural community, assesses the level of understanding about *Shigella* dysentery among young children and their caregivers, and investigates preventive behaviors and factors associated with *Shigella* dysentery. The Quota sampling population included households containing children in year 3 to year 6 of primary school. Two percent of the total number of households in each village were selected randomly. Research tools included a “household sanitary observation chart,” “*Shigella* dysentery prevention knowledge questionnaire,” and “*Shigella* dysentery preventive behavior questionnaire.” Results indicated that more than 39.3% of the households rely on a mountain spring as their main water source and the water storage tank (water source) is within 15 m of the lavatory in the majority (54.8%) of households. In 47.6% of households, the outdoor garbage bin did not have a lid and only 19% of households placed a lid over the garbage bin. Flies were present inside the house in 46.4% of the households. *Shigella* dysentery prevention knowledge scores for caregivers and children were 5.68 and 5.39, respectively, indicating inadequate knowledge of *Shigella* dysentery prevention strategies. Average scores for *Shigella* dysentery preventative behavior were 37.45 and 36.95 for caregivers and children, respectively, which were acceptable results. In addition, a positive relation was found between the level of *Shigella* dysentery preventive knowledge and preventive behavior in caregivers; preventive behavior in children was positively related to preventive behavior in their caregivers. Results from this study provide community health specialists with insight into the current situation related to *Shigella* dysentery prevention and its associated factors in rural communities. These data can be useful for reference when developing public health schemes and policies.

Keywords : *Shigella* dysentery, household sanitary, sanitation knowledge, preventive behavior