

花蓮縣某原住民鄉環境衛生與桿菌性痢疾防治衛教宣導之初探

迪魯·法納奧、林秀英

慈濟技術學院通識教育中心、慈濟技術學院

摘要

本研究係採用問卷調查方式，選取花蓮某原住民鄉的兩個村 700 戶為調查的對象。問卷調查內容包括：環境衛生、桿菌性痢疾相關問題。研究目的在了解政府對原住民部落預防衛生教育的宣導工作執行成效，以及部落對於傳染病防治宣導的認識，結果做為政府政策制定防治的參考。

環境衛生相關設施方面，二村居民居住環境將水管管路是從排水溝引出佔 80.9% 否 19.1%。家中安裝紗門、紗窗的比率有 59.3%。只有 48.9% 垃圾桶有加蓋，未加蓋的有 51.1%。村民家中設有沖水馬桶設備的比率高達 90%。整體環境衛生自我評估上只有 9.8% 自認非常整潔，66.1% 認為整潔，不良的有 0.7%。

桿菌性痢疾相關問題認知上，家中使用自來水有 34.1%，使用山泉水及地下水的有 60.9%。瞭解桿菌性痢疾出現的症狀認為腹瀉有 66.1%，嘔吐的有 30.5%，發燒有 1.1% 血便 2.3%。村民瞭解桿菌性痢疾如何傳播有 50.9% 知道從糞口途徑，49.1% 不知道。在村民飲用水煮沸再喝的習慣上，總是煮沸再喝佔 44.8%，常常佔 39.8%，偶而佔 11.4%，4.1% 飲用生水。部落生食習慣，常常佔 8.4%，偶而佔 63.9% 和從不的只佔 27.7%。部落的飯前後洗手習慣總是和常常、偶而的分別佔 48.2% 與 34.3%、15.1%。

政府長久以來的政策制定與執行，經由這些調查出的比率檢視成果之外，仍有些需要加强的地方。針對環境衛生、桿菌性痢疾相關問題的調查，資料提供政府相關單位，重視原住民部落的宣導防治政策的參考依據。同時，提供政府擬定有效具體的改善計畫，達到改善原住民部落的健康相關問題。

關鍵字：桿菌性痢疾

Primary investigation of environmental sanitation, education and prevention of bacillary dysentery of a certain aboriginal town of Hualian County

Dilw Fanaw · Hsiu Ying Lin

General Education Center Tzu Chi College of Technology · Department of Nursing Tzu Chi College of Technology

Abstract

The purpose was of this resech to understand the implementation of education and prevention of shigella dysentery in aboriginal villages and its outcomes. This survey selected subjects in 700 households from two certain aboriginal villages. The questionnaire contents include: environmental sanitation and shigella dysentery related problems.

Regarding the environmental sanitation related facilities, the living environment of the residents of the second village regarding if the water pipeline is led out from the drainage system, and a result of 80.9% shows positive, and 19.1% is negative. The ratio of residents who have installed screen doors or screen windows is 59.3%. Only 48.9% of the residents have used lids for trash cans, and 51.1% did not use lids. The ratio of Residents who have installed flush toilets facilities is 90%. Self-assessments of the total environmental sanitation shows a ratio of 9.8% considers it to be extremely clean and tidy, 66.1% considers it to be clean and tidy and 0.7% considers it to be untidy.

Regarding the understanding of shigella dysentery related problems, 34.1% of the residents use mountain spring water and 60.9% of the residents use underground water. As for understanding the symptoms of shigella dysentery, 66.1% of the residents consider diarrhea as a symptom, 30.5% of the residents considers vomit as a symptom, 1.1% considers fever as a symptom and 2.3% considers bloody stool as a symptom. Regarding drinking water, 44.8% of the residents always drink the water after boiling. 39.8% often drink the water after boiling, 11.4% sometimes drink the water after boiling and 4.1% drink the water without boiling. Regarding the eating habits of the residents, 8.4% often eat raw food, 63.9% sometimes eat raw food and 27.7% never eat raw food. Regarding washing hands before meals, 48.2% always washes, 34.3% often washes, 15.2% sometimes washes and 2.2% never washes.

Regarding the treatment method of shigella dysentery by the residents, 96.1% goes for medical treatment as soon as possible, 0.9% does self treatment and 1.1% first observes, and 1.6% does not give any treatments. Regarding the understanding of the preca

The Government has been developing and implementing for a long time, and these ratios from the research, other than inspecting outcomes, also requires many more improvements. Regarding the investigation of the problems related to environmental sanitation and bacillary dysentery infections; the data's provides important reference materials for future government related departments in prevention and control policy formulation for aboriginal villages. At the same time, providing help to the government during the drafting of an effective specific improvement plans, further improving the health related problems of the aboriginal residents.

Key words : Shigella dysentery