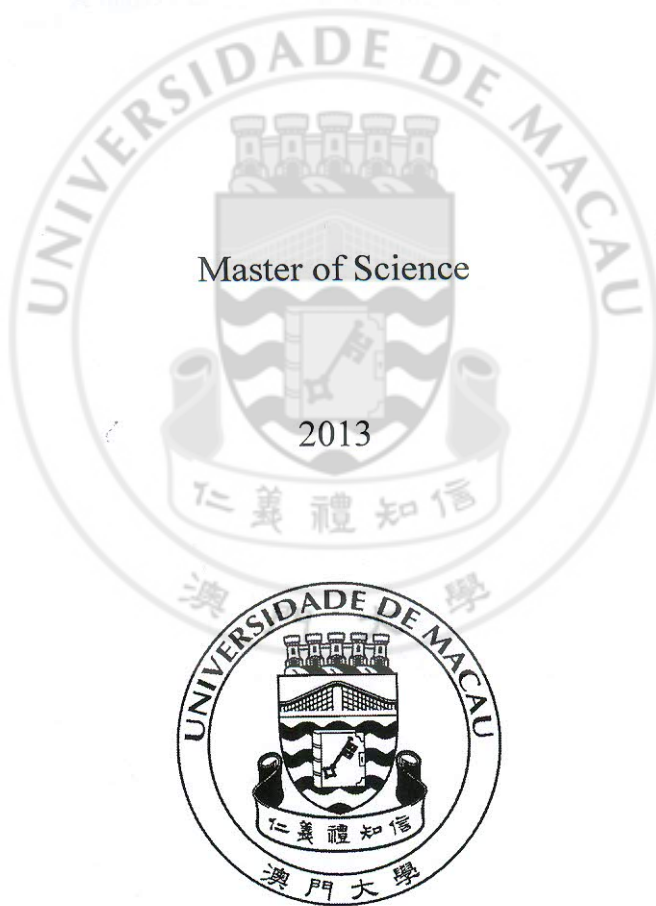


130
CHE

Outpatient Believes Towards Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western
Medicine: A Survey in Macao and Mainland China

by

CHEN YING



Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences
University of Macau

Outpatient Believes Towards Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western
Medicine: A Survey in Macao and Mainland China

By

CHEN YING

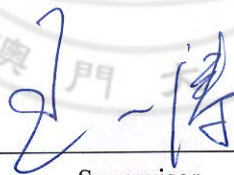
A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

Master of Science

Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences
University of Macau

2013

Approved by



Supervisor

Date

硕士学位论文

中西医的信念：对澳门与内地门诊病人的调查

研究生姓名：

陈莹

导师：

王一涛 教授

共同指导教师：

胡豪

专业：

医药管理

日期：

2013 年 7 月



澳门大学中华医药研究院

ABSTRACT

Health beliefs can affect people's health behaviours and health outcomes, and health beliefs are under the influence of culture, religion and many other aspects. Two different systems of medical practice between western medicine and Chinese medicine, will achieve a different faith, thereby creating their different choice. In the greater China region, coexistence of traditional Chinese and Western medicine is lasting all the way, and most of the research before focused on exploring faith differences of Chinese and Western medicine, or on their faith differences in a single region, but still be lack on cross-cultural research. The related factors of personal, health-related, faith, beliefs and cultural environment effected on differences between traditional Chinese and Western medicine are unknown at all. This study is to survey patients with Macau and mainland to find out differences of Chinese and Western beliefs and explore personal and health-related, beliefs factors and the influence of culture on Chinese and Western beliefs.

This study uses research tool for questionnaire content, consists of three parts of demographic statistics, relevant circumstances for medical treatment, advantage belief of traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine. Statistical analysis mainly uses SPSS, factor analysis is initiated as well, it shows the faith advantages of traditional Chinese medicine are summarized into three points, hardly side effects till root cure, selective priority and advantage in routine health care, and those of WM are summarized into quick and efficient results and its scientific approach.

Results show that TCM has the highest value up to 4.145 in acceptance of routine health care, followed by the value of 3.963 in acceptance of hardly side-effects till root cure, the value of preferred medical choice means to 3.075 at minimum. WM's value in acceptance of its quick and efficient results is up to 3.667, higher than that of scientific approach on 3.54; among these values of crossover medicine beliefs, we can find the highest one is fixed on routine health care, above all others of effectiveness concerning Chinese and Western medicine beliefs. In personal factors aspects, due to age growth, people acknowledges and concerns TCM more on

the point of hardly side-effects till root cure; meanwhile, female's acknowledgement and concerning on this are obviously stronger than male's. As of family increasing income, we find people's acknowledgement and concerning on WM's quick and efficient results getting weakened in accordance and they may deny Western treatment effect; regarding health related factors aspects, people with in-patient experience acknowledges and accepts TCM more on advantage of routine health care than those without in-patient experience; regarding Western culture environment aspects, Macau crowd has higher awareness and preference of TCM against that in China mainland, more people will pay more priority consideration in choosing Chinese medicine while Macau residents' perceptions and preferences for WM's quick and effective are significantly higher than China mainland residents'.

This study has its active evidence to prove the beliefs of Chinese and Western medicine are under the influence of individual characteristics, in-patient experience and cultural background of the patients, showing their different faith advantages between TCM and WM, we need to avoid weaknesses in future development, and should use comprehensive patient faith differences well to promote the integration of TCM and WM, and could use cultural awareness to promote their combination.

In the future, study should be carried on expanding the scope of samples and tapping into the deep dimension of the cultural environment on the effect of TCM's and WM's faith.

Keyword: health belief; culture; Chinese-Western medicine; advantage

摘要

健康信念会影响人们的健康行为和健康结果，而健康信念则受到文化、宗教等诸多方面的影响。中、西医作为两种不同体系的医疗手段，会产生不同的信念，从而产生不同的选择。在大中华地区，中西医是并存的，之前的研究大部分集中在探讨中西医信念差异的、或是单一地区中西医信念，但还没有跨文化背景地区的相关研究，对于个人因素、健康相关因素、信仰以及文化环境对中西医信念的影响是未知的。本研究致力于调查澳门、内地患者的中西医信念，并探索个人因素、健康相关因素、信仰、中西方文化环境对中西医信念的影响。

本研究的调查方式为问卷调查，内容分为人口学统计资料、病人就医的相关情形、病人中西医疗优势信念三部分。以 SPSS 进行相关统计分析，其中运用因子分析，将中医优势信念总结为三大点，分别是中医治本副作用小，中医优先选择性和中医保健作用；西医优势信念总结为西医快速有效和西医科学性。

结果表明，中医保健作用最高，均值达到 4.145，其次是中医治本副作用小，均值为 3.963，中医优先选择最低，均值为 3.075；而西医快速有效为 3.667，高于西医科学性的 3.540；中西医五点信念，中医保健作用认同度最高，高于其他所有中、西医优势信念。在个人因素方面，随着年龄的增长，人们对中医治本副作用小的认知和偏好会越增强；女性对中医治本副作用少的认知和偏好要高于男性；随着家庭收入的增加，人们对西医快速有效的认知和偏好会越减弱，人们会越不认同西医的治疗效果；健康相关因素方面，有住院经历的人对中医保健作用的认知和偏好要高于没有住院经历的人；中西方文化环境方面，澳门地区的人群比内地地区对中医优先选择性的认知和偏好更高，人们更加会优先考虑选择中医；而澳门居民对西医快速有效的认知和偏好要明显高于内地居民。

本研究实证证明病人个体特征、住院经历和地区文化背景对病人中西医信念的影响，也说明了中西医各自的信念优势，在未来的发展中需要扬长避短，并且综合性利用病人的信念差异来促进中西医结合使用，在中西医的推广上也可以利用文化宣传推动中医药结合

在未来研究中，可以进一步的扩大研究范围和样本，并且深入挖掘文化环境维度对中西医信念的影响。

关键词：健康信念；文化；中、西医；优势

目录

1. 导言	11
1.1 研究背景	11
1.2 研究目的	12
2. 文献综述	14
2.1 中医 VS. 西医	14
2.1.1 中、西医服务的数量	14
2.1.2 中西医的优劣势	15
2.1.3 中、西医治疗的倾向性	15
2.2 中、西医的使用情况	16
2.3 文化与宗教哲学	19
2.3.1 文化与健康信念	19
2.3.2 文化与保健	21
2.3.3 宗教哲学下中国人健康信念的观点	21
2.4 中西医信念量表 (CWMB)	24
3. 研究设计	25
3.1 样本	25
3.2 调查方式与数据分析	25
4. 结果	28
4.1 人口数据资料	28
4.2 就医相关情况	30
4.3 不同自变量因素对中西优势信念的影响	30
4.4 因子分析	46
4.5 相关性分析	47
4.6 回归分析	50
5. 讨论	53
6. 总结	56
参考文献	58
附录	66