

中文摘要投稿範例 (摘要 500 字以內)

民眾對全民健保給付合理論責機制之態度調查

(空一行)

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目標：合理論責機制 (accountability for reasonableness, A4R) 為健康照護分配正義評估提供完整連貫之理論架構，本研究目的係瞭解民眾 (作為重要利害關係人) 對於將 A4R 要件納入全民健保給付決策機制之態度與認知，並探討可歸因性之相關因素。**方法：**研究對象為 20 歲以上全國民眾，採隨機抽樣並輔以電話訪問，樣本數為 1,140 位，以多項式邏輯斯迴歸探討可歸因性與民眾特性、公開性、參與性及可修正性之關聯性。**結果：**多數受訪者認為可歸因性、公開性、參與性與可修正性為健保給付決策機制之重要要素，但僅少數受訪者認識相關機制。就健保給付決定因素分析，重視藥物/醫療服務價格勝於治療效果者，與年齡、教育程度、收入、醫療利用、公開性及參與性有關；重視疾病負擔勝於治療效果者，與年齡、收入、慢性病及參與性有關。**結論：**民眾普遍認為健保給付決策機制納入 A4R 要件有其重要性，但認知與態度存在差距；且可歸因性與民眾特性、公開性、參與性有關。

英文摘要投稿範例

The Effectiveness of Sodium Bicarbonate administration in treating and preventing induced oral mucositis in the management of cancer: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: In the management of cancer such as radiation therapy and chemotherapy, oral mucositis is the common adverse effects. A few articles discuss the prevention and treatment by using sodium bicarbonate (SB) as one of the ingredients. However, these articles are seldom going deep into the efficacy of SB in any aspect. To investigate this issue, we search the electronic databases to make a systematic review.

Method: The PubMed, and Cochrane Library electronic databases were searched without language restrictions with a defined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: Six randomized controlled trials were included. Three trials discussed the prevention of induced oral mucositis in cancer therapy and three trials discussed the efficacy of treatment or relieving discomfort. No significant differences in the prevention and treatment of induced oral mucositis outcomes were noted between the groups with and without SB.

Conclusion: SB is usually used in controlling PH value and sodium concentration, but the efficacy of treatment and prevention are not identified. There need more randomized control trials to test the potential of SB's performance.