

簡介參與式流行病學

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摘要

參與式流行病學是流行病學的一個分支，它透過社區(社群)的參與來蒐集資料與控制疾病，有時也被稱為參與式監測。參與式流行病學非常仰賴在地的知識與名詞運用，相較於傳統的流行病學，它有五點要訣：在態度與行為上尊重在地知識與文化；方法的交互運用與驗證；運用重要訊息來源；行動導向；彈性的運用、吸納與發展研究方法。在資料蒐集的方法上，參與式流行病學會利用半結構式對談、深入探究、評分與排序法、視覺化方法等技巧獲得研究所需的資訊。

An Introduction to Participatory Epidemiology

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Abstract

Participatory epidemiology is a branch of epidemiology. It is coined to describe community participation of data collection and disease control, and therefore sometimes it is called participatory surveillance. Participatory epidemiology highly relies on indigenous knowledge and terminology. It is different from traditional epidemiology in five principles: attitude and behavior; combined methods of triangulation; use of key informants; action orientation; and methodological flexibility, adaptation and development. Methods of data collection in participatory epidemiology include semi-structure interviews, probing, scoring and ranking, and visualization method.