科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 期末報告

性別進入醫學之道:建構醫學、人文與性別教育的跨領域教學與教學創新研究-性別議題/知能導入醫學系通識英文及醫學英文課程設計教學與成效 (V05)

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中文摘要:背景

隨著現今益加多元的社會,性別被涵括在廣義的文化能力中,被視為未來醫生在養成過程中所應發展的素養,以能提供多元背景病人 照護。台灣醫學教育已重視醫學生的性別知能,但如何在不同階段 有效將性別意識與知能導入擁擠的學程則需更多研究。

研究目的

該研究探討1)在醫學系通識階段透過如通識英文「英文閱讀」與專業英文「醫學英文」,是否能有效的將顯性及潛在性別議題帶入課程,並經由教育策略設計,提升醫學生性別覺察與身體意象反思,跨越主體,成為未來具有性別知能的醫療專業人員,及 2)如何以性別能力指標為參考建構性別知能導入醫學教育通識或基礎課程,其架構、課程成效及教材發展潛能。

研究方法

本研究將以兩門醫學系通識基礎課程為研究基準,透過性別知能及導入教材發展,研究課程設計及學習成效。研究對象為參與課程的高雄醫學大學大一、二醫學生約200人。研究採用量化及質化之整合研究,並強化質化分析。量化方法為問卷及問題 /任務導向學習錄影矩陣評量。質化研究為1. 寫作/反思寫作質性分析 2. 焦點團體訪談 3. PBL 錄影分析 4. 研究者觀察,並以紮根理論進行分析。將透過嚴謹設計所收集的量化及質化資料,作為三角交叉分析了解課程成效,並結合整合計畫團隊研究設定性別知能指標供課程設計

研究成果意義及重要性

研究發現並可以提供性別知能導入醫學系縱貫課程(gender education integrated medical curriculum)之第一階段,課程架構、設計,及教材發展之試驗性(pilot)課程參考,以齊備未來醫療人員之文化照護能力。

中文關鍵詞: 性別知能、性別平等、課程設計

英文摘要: Background

In face of globalization and ever-diversified society, future doctors should be culturally competent in caring for patients with diverse backgrounds, including gender. Taiwan medical education has placed importance on developing gender awareness and competence in medical curriculum; however, how to effectively integrate gender awareness and competence into a crowded medical curriculum needs more local research.

Goals

This research aims to explore 1. if gender issue can be effectively integrated into general education courses: General English and Medical English and promote medical students' gender awareness and reflection upon body image,

and prepare them to be gender competent medical professionals; 2. how to set up a general education course or foundation course, design the course framework, develop teaching methods and materials to integrate gender awareness and competence education into curriculum.

Method

This research, based on two GE courses integrated gender issues and, will develop teaching materials, and investigate the effectiveness of course design and learning outcome. The participants will be 200 first and second year medical students taking the course. The research employs quantitative and qualitative methods, with special emphasis on qualitative analysis. The quantitative research will include course self-evaluation questionnaire and Task/Problem Based Learning (TBL/PBL) Observation Rubric. The qualitative research includes the collection of 1. essay and reflective essay, 2. data of focus group interview, 3. PBL discussion, and 4. participant researcher observation. Both set of data will be triangulated to explore the effectiveness of the course, and facilitate the collaborated project team set up the gender competence index for reference of other related courses.

Significance and Expected Contributions
The findings of the pilot study can provide the reference
for gender education integrated medical curriculum and the
course set of its GE stage. This will help to develop
medical students cultural competence and prepare them for
taking care of patients from diverse backgrounds.

英文關鍵詞: gender literacy, gender equality, course design

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背景和文獻

隨著現今益加多元的社會,性別涵括在廣義的文化能力中,被視為未來醫生在養成過程中所應發 展的素養之一。在國外文獻及醫學教育綱領(舉例如美國醫學院學會 American Association of Medical College,下簡稱 AAMC)清楚的指出,醫學生必須發展的文化能力包含對來自不同種族,族群、社 經地位、不同性別 (性傾向)、不同宗教、語言、年齡層的態度及準備度。對於病患及同仁,無論是 他們來自上述何種文化族群及性別,皆需能尊重異同。AAMC 亦建議醫學教育需導入 LGBT(Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) 臨床照顧技能課程,以消弭因性別認同差異而導致之醫療差距 (disparity)(Awosogba, 2013)。其他如美國生殖專業學會(2016)也清楚地在對於醫學生生殖醫學中的 課程綱要列出:「須能展現對性別及文化差異的覺知」及「瞭解對社會及文化的性別角色對健康照護 的影響」, 而在歐洲在荷蘭的 Blueprint 計畫裡, 亦指出醫學生必需了解性別差異、醫生的權力地位與 社會連結(Verdonk, Mans & Lagro-Janssen, 2006)。簡言之,在這些方面,國際上注重文化能力的醫學 教育,對「性別」知能,無論是單獨列出或在文化能力整體素養中討論,都是醫學生必須發展的能 力。在醫學教育中,有關性別議題的導入,須同時思考生物醫學與社會文化的結構議題,這還包含具 性別敏感度的思考、性別與社會文化造成的健康差距,疾病表徵,差異與經驗及其比較(Verdonk, Benschop, De Haes, & Lagro-Janssen, 2009; Verdonk, Mans, & Lagro-Janssen, 2005)。 這些方面整合文化 能力,在探討健康議題與健康照護上都應考慮性別、年齡、階級和種族多元背景,這方面的訓練則應 更明確針對知識、技能和態度三構面。這與上述多國對醫學生應該發展的多元文化能力發展的三大構 面亦相呼應。

21世紀台灣醫學教育已開始重視醫學生的性別意識 (察覺或敏感度)與知能,如在台灣醫學院評鑑委員會 (簡稱 TMAC) 對醫學院評鑑自 2015 年開始全面實施的新制準則中,明列條文指出,在組織方面,「醫學系隸屬之學校應在政策與實務上,使其學生、教職員與其他學術團體的成員達到適當的多元性」,而這多元性必須涵蓋種族,性別等等。在課程方面,「醫學系的學生必須學會認識與妥善養理其本身、他人及提供醫療照護過程中的性別與文化偏見」。1這些條文要求顯示性別在目前醫學教育中已逐漸受到重視。然而在擁擠的醫學系課程中性別教育整體規劃方興未艾,現況是性別經常比較簡化為與婦女健康如相關的議題,通常仍然忽略性別敏感度的發展;課程也較缺縱貫性發展, 課

1台灣醫學院評鑑新制評鑑準則(2014) 機構 1,101 及課程 2,3,16 條例

程亟需更融入以帶入更多元的文化群體及性別發展(成令方,2008,楊仁宏、成令方,2008,賴其萬,2008,黃淑玲,2008), 這方面的不足與需求,國外文獻如 Lagro-Janssen (2007,2010), Verdonk et al. (2009), Lagro-Janssen, (2009), Morley (2007) 亦多有討論。但如同黃淑玲(2014)指出,性別意識培力及性別課程是性別主流化能否順利推動與落實的核心關鍵與要素。此外,透過納入性別觀點的教育可以深化學生之意識,並給予學生發展良好的觀察力去理解性別在健康照顧的意義,強化文化能力,進而提升健康照護品質。而如何將性別意識帶入醫學教育則更需整體規劃,並與文化能力發展併行。

台灣自 2013 年自七年制改為六年制,課程上亦有所重新架構,然而在二年級尚屬所謂通識階段,有些學校因種種原因已不得已再重新置放專業如「大體解剖」,「組織學」等課程,於是,在一個擁擠的醫學課程,性別知能 (gender competence),可能將不再單靠通識選修的性別課程可單獨培養。如何在一些基礎必修課程如何導入性別議題是亟需討論的課題。而一、二年級為態度,覺知 (attitude and awareness)養成的根基,如同陳心怡等人 (2014)的研究指出,課程當中的教學議題是建立「性別知識」的重要基礎。但如何導入,融入醫學教育在實施方式、時間、內容、著重重點為何?根據研究者目前所進行的科技部研究 (2014-2016),初步結果顯示 1~7 年級學生皆認為醫師在醫學訓練過程中會形成文化偏見 (73.4%),即便大部分的學生在性別議題及準備度呈現較正面的自我評估,教師並未持同樣看法。國外研究指出,在醫學生的訓練環境,隱含著性別偏見,甚至帶組教師對學生和病人也有偏見(Phillips & Clarke, 2012)。

國外在性別知能方面通常納入跨文化照護能力訓練,但這方面能力訓練在融入醫學教育的實施方 式、時間、內容、著重重點等面向則有所差異(Kripalani, Bussey-Jones, Katz, & Genao, 2006)。Conny Seeleman, Suurmond, and Stronks (2009) 所建議的文化能力教與學的理論架構,則比較明確提出如何將 這類比較抽象的教育目標轉譯為實務教學,在評量方面也有研究者如 Gates and Bradley (2009); Kumas-Tan, Beagan, Loppie, MacLeod, and Frank (2007)及 AAMC 在 2015 年說更動的文化能力指標亦 提供一些範例。 檢視現存之文化能力評量工具及發展能增進瞭解,教導,練習性別知能的工作,美 國學者如 Betancourt, Green (2003; 2010; 2003; 2007), Lie, Boker, and Cleveland (2006) C. Seeleman et al. (2014)等亦在文化照護能力有完整研究,雖未見有明確的性別能力指標,卻都可以供設計相關課程教 學參考。而國內在性別融入課程亦多有研究,陳心怡等人在教學議題、閱讀資料、教學方法、學生思 考方式及師生互動上融入性別的方式,在學生思考方式上觀察、評量學生性別學習的表現。在評量方 面,常被使用在醫學教育的「反思寫作」(reflection or reflective writing) 亦是可以使用來檢視在性別能 力課程的目標性(AAMC, 2015; Charon & Hermann, 2012)。目前,在這方面醫學與性別教育除上述引述 外,國內相關文獻大部分仍在文化能力養成整體討論較多(M.-J. Ho, Yao, Lee, Hwang, & Beach, 2010; M. J. Ho, Gaufberg, & Huang, 2008; M. J. Ho & Lee, 2007; M. J. Ho, Lee, & Green, 2008; Peih-ying Lu & Lu & Corbett, 2012; P. Y. Lu, Tsai, & Tseng, 2014), 如何在醫學教育縱貫文化 Corbett, 2010; Peih-ying 能力的培養及課程的發展上,投入更多空間在性別研究尚有待投入更多研究。本研究將在各方面持續 與探討更多相關研究及整合更多的文獻回顧,使計畫有更深厚之基礎。研究方法部分的文獻將在下列 更詳細説明。

目前的台灣醫學教育分為三階段,即為 1.通識及基礎醫學階段 (通常為一、二年級)、2. 臨床前模組階段 (block system) 及 3. 臨床階段 (即為 clerkship/internship, 統稱實習醫學生)。目前在縱貫性的性別知能課程發展,應自第一階段有相關課程的導引,並將性別意識導入不同課程,讓學生能進入有意義的討論及深度學習 (deep learning),並將「理解」在未來轉化為合適的態度與準備度。 於是,基礎通識年課程,無論是顯性 (explicit)或潛在(hidden/implicit),都應較積極融入性別議題,為延

續後續專業素養訓練殿下基石。此研究將針對第一階段的兩門醫學生的課程:通識英文「英文閱讀」與專業英文「醫學英文」,前導性針對課程顯性及潛在內的性別議題瞭解是否在課程設計顯性的加入性別議題,及潛在的透過課程內容關聯議題發展學生的性別意識與知能。

教材發展

1.課程架構

依據審查人之意見,著重於教材發展,選擇數個與醫學生角色相關之性別議題,並導入教材中。議題 包含:女性地位、女醫師之職涯、女性身體形象和健康,並結合教學方法,包含小組討論,反思寫作, PBL。如下表:

英文閱讀

Issues	Materials		Methods
Women's	Patriarchal society	A Rose for Emily(Short story)	Reflective writing
Status	Awareness of	The Lost Life of women(Movie)	Group
	gender equality	The Story of an Hour(Essay)	presentation
			PBL
			Reflective writing
Health and	Societal	I am so unfit and fat (PBL scenarios)	Reflective writing
self-image	expectations	Barbie doll (Poem)	PBL / Team based
		My medical choice (Essay)	Learning (TBL)
Women's	The role as	Becoming a doctor	Reflective writing
career	doctors	Women's status (PBL scenarios)	
Medicine Life	Abortion	Hills Like White Elephant (short story)	Reflective writing
and Ethics			

醫學英文

Issues	Materials		Methods
gender	Female education	Women gynaecologist	Reflective writing
equality	Medicine and	How doctor think? (Essay)	Reflective writing
	Society	Greek Mythology	Group presentation
		Mini project(PBL)	PBL
		TBL: Folk medicine	
Women in	Gender differences	Medical communication (scenarios)	PBL/TBL
medicine		Ted talks	Role-play

]	pregnancies	Birth Plan	Reflective writing
	(Expected/	Moring song	
1	Unwanted)	If these walls could talk (film)	

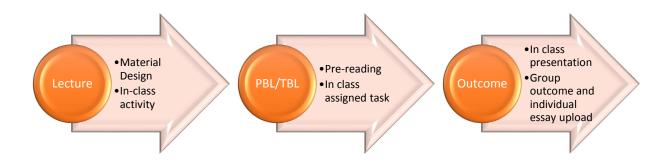


圖 1:課程進行步驟和教學方法

課程涵蓋的性別議題包含 1.女性地位、2.女醫師職涯、3.女性健康和身體形象、4.懷孕和墮胎議題。可以讓學生跳越主體性,產生換位思考。學生在課程閱讀指定教材,並在課堂進行小組分工討論、小組簡報,並於課後撰寫反思寫作,表達對性別議題的觀點。PBL 情境帶入更明確性別學習議題,根據現實生活可預見之假設情境鼓勵學習者主動學習議題,讓他們能夠利用英語有目的並有技巧的與他人溝通。詳細的教材介紹如下:

(1) Women's Status

女性地位議題包含階級、女性勞動參與率、就學率、經濟自主性、性別分工,性別的偏見和刻板印象,將這些主題將技巧性融入主題,選讀下列教材,讓學生比較東、西方及一百年來女性地位之改變。

A Rose for Emily (故事) 作者 William Faulkner。

Emily 在父親死後,獨自一個人在大宅院生活,他愛上了一個黑人工人 Homer,但 Emily 為白人貴族,她被鄰居取笑和 Homer 在一起。後來 Emily 買了毒藥,殺了 Homer,將他的屍體藏在地下室。此作品描述女性受制於代表父權社會(Patriarchal society)的靈魂、對貴族階級門當戶對的社會壓力、空虛的靈魂代表社會期待的新舊世代。

全文請見網址:http://xroads.virginia.edu/~drbr/wf_rose.html

The Joy Luck Club(電影)

安梅的爸爸去世後,他的媽媽被迫成為富商的細姨,母親後來和富商生了一個弟弟。 但因富商的二房沒有兒子,就把安梅的弟弟搶走,安梅的母親因而自殺。電影反映出古代 中國社會,女性社會地位低,在經濟上依賴男人。電影介紹請參考:

https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0107282/

The Story of A Hour (短篇故事) 作者: Kate Chopin

Mrs. Mallard 在得知她的丈夫在意外中去世的消失後,她感到非常自由。直到女主角看到丈夫活著回來,因驚嚇過度而過世。作家詳細的描述女主角的心理歷程,文章反映出當時女性社會地位低,受制於丈夫,沒有自由。

書籍介紹請參考:https://www.amazon.com/Story-Hour-Novel-P-S-Paperback/dp/0062259318

Raise the Red Lantern(電影)

蓮花在父親過世後,嫁給一個富商,該富商已有三妻四妾。妻妾們因忌妒和爭寵使出各種手段陷害彼此,蓮花受不了爭權鬥勢而發瘋。此電影反應古代中國女性社會的不平等。電影介紹請參考:https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0101640/

(2) Health and Self Image

主題希望同學以問題導向學習形式探討社會上的體重逃思、東西方的美好體態標準差異,並且讓同學 反思自己是否存有體重、身材方面的迷思和偏見,並回到台灣現代社會探討普遍年輕女性對自己身體之看 法,除其中 Heavy Judgment 從各個角度檢視社會對女性體重的歧見,並涵蓋一些醫學常識,讓學生反思男 女身體意象/自我意象/自尊/社會期待與壓力。

Barbie Doll 作者: Marge Piercy

描述有個芭比娃娃, 骨架比較大, 被同學嘲笑, 建議他去減肥。後來芭比娃娃受不了 社會壓力選擇自殺, 文章全文可參見網址:

https://www.poemhunter.com/best-poems/marge-piercy/barbie-doll/

My medical choice

女星 Angelina Jolie,因檢測出有乳癌基因 BRCA,加上家族病史中親人死於乳癌,Jolie 決定在還沒發生乳癌的時候先把乳房切除。基因檢測技術發明後,人類積極尋找造成死亡的缺失基因,將死亡基因疾病化,尋求醫療方式處置,未來社會人類的本質被重新定義。許多的人類問題都被疾病化,未來的人們也更依賴醫療科技,來避免的疾病風險(Finkler et al., 2001)。全文請見:Angelina Jolie,2013, My Medical Choice, the New York times

https://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/14/opinion/my-medical-choice.html

I am so unfit and fat

故事中的女主角 Meiling 最近要結婚, Meiling 的身高 160 公分, 體重 56 公斤, 他希望在一個月內減肥十公斤好穿上禮服。Meiling 的工作是記者,工作時間為下午 16:00-23:00。Meiling 每天只吃兩餐,在工作前後。PBL 教材全文請參考研究成果 第 19 頁

(3) Women's career

台灣女性的勞動參與率和其他國家相比較低,原因為 30 歲左右的女性會必須在職業和照顧家庭中做出選擇²。女性多半難以脫離照顧家庭的社會期待和包袱,結婚後被迫在家相夫教子,被迫離開職場或多選擇部分工時和薪資較低取代性高的工作³。以下選讀的教材讓醫學生思考女性進入醫學院後可能面臨的性別偏見,和女醫師進入醫院後可能面臨之家庭和職業之壓力。

Becoming a doctor

譯文:醫學校的訓練並非愉快的,醫師有高的比率會離婚、酒癮、和自殺,女醫師很難去 兼顧母職和醫學,你的看法為何。書籍: Medicine Today, p.5-9

²李秉芳,2017,社會台灣女性就業、生育率「雙低」 33 國排名墊底。民報

³洪惠芬,女力崛起?從性別觀點看社會變遷下的女性角色,中華社會福利聯合勸募協會 https://www.unitedway.org.tw/view.aspx?SNo=2523&RID=69a177b2-1ec4-42b9-9ac6-83ce99169b52

PBL scenario:

Scenario #1

Your little auntie Shu-ming has been married for seven years. She is a professor of Physics. She has been promoted two times since she joined the university and is now a successful young physicist; the most recent promotion was about 8 months ago. She has been travelling attending conferences and giving talks since then. Her husband Li-wei is working for a local trading company, who hopes to move to a larger international company after another year or two of experience. The couple has one child, Xiao-hua, who is currently four years old. Li-wei felt stressed out and began drinking alcohol every night. He continued complaining to friends and relatives a year ago after becoming depressed and noticing the number of family arguments had increased. Your auntie feels their marriage has certainly taken a turn for the worse over the past year but she does not how to manage it. (How can you help this couple?) How could this couple work out of current dilemma.

Scenario #2

Your uncle Ming-hua is a very busy doctor at a medical center. He is very stressed out by his work and his time is mostly dedicated to caring patients, countless meetings, teaching and administrative jobs. His wife quit her job as a project manager of a big company when their second child was born 7 years ago, and become a full-time mom. She started to think about going back to work but his husband is very clear about not being able to share the responsibility of taking care of children. Her parents-in-law are also against the idea, as they believe that children must have at least a parent present when they're growing up. Ming-hua's wife has been very unhappy and feels that she was trapped by her situation. Your uncle can't identify a specific problem as he thinks his income is more than enough to sustain the family. He feels their marriage has certainly taken a turn for the worse over the past year but he does not know how to manage it. How can you help the couple?

Key Words: Career and marital relationship, Raising Children, The Breadwinner, Personal Ambition, Traditional Roles Across Cultures

(4) Medicine life and Ethics

未來的醫師可能會在臨床上碰到墮胎決策的議題,了解女性生育自主權之決策模式,進一步培養同理 心,瞭解墮胎決策之社會文化背景和對女性身心之影響。

Hills like white elephant

海明威用冰山理論,技巧的呈現故事中男人試著說服女性墮胎的對話,藉由分析對話,瞭解男女在墮胎議題上對女性身體心理的改變。

全文請參考網址: https://liternet.bg/publish24/e_hemingway/hills.htm

(4) Gender equality

Women gynaecologist

文獻選自美國 Virginia 大學, Historical Collections at the Claude Moore Health Sciences Library, 古典醫學(Antiqua medicina)項目下的, 女性醫學, Women in Medicine。網址 http://exhibits.hsl.virginia.edu/antiqua/women/

文獻摘要

古代希臘社會禁止女性習醫,女孩 Agnodice 很想習醫,因此穿著男裝(長袍)混入醫學校,成功習得醫術。後來有位產婦陣痛,需要醫師治療,但拒絕給男醫師看診。Agnodice 自告奮勇,一開始遭產婦拒絕,後來 Agnodice 翻開長袍向該產婦證明自己是女醫師,產婦才願意接受看診。後來越來越多產婦指名要給 Agnodice 看診,使的男醫師生意一落千丈,男醫師表示不滿,控告 Agnodice 觸犯當時的法律,女人不可習醫。後來希臘高層的妻子站出來替Agnodice 說話,表示 Agnodice 是在幫助女性促進健康,男人不該阻止。後來古希臘修法讓女性可以習醫。

Greek Mythology

文獻選自美國 the university of Virginia, Historical Collections at the Claude Moore Health Sciences Library,網址 http://exhibits.hsl.virginia.edu/antiqua

摘要:古希臘時期,女性醫學充滿歧視,認為子宮的猛烈移動造成女性的歇斯底里,認為女性的子宮只是接受精子的器官,男性才是主宰嬰兒出生的主要貢獻者,以及禁止在剖腹產 手術用在活人。

How Doctors Think?

非裔女醫師 Bigby,是位非裔女醫師,在醫院,病人常質疑女醫師的能力,必須比別人更努力才能得到病人的認同。書籍:Jerome Groopman, 2010, Ch4, How doctor think,

Scribe Publications. TBL: Alternative medicine

在台灣,會使用替代療法的病人大約佔八成(林寬佳 et al., 2009),在此TBL中,特別帶入

- 1. Women should not have cold drink during menstrual cycle as it will cause menstrual cramps.
- 2.If a woman wants to conceive a baby boy, she can eat more vegetables.

所有的 Scenario 請參考附件 1

與女性健康有關的替代療法如下。

(5). Women in medicine

生產對女性身心有極大的影響,為落實性別平等,生產與懷孕的責任需由兩性來分擔。教材由主持人發展,並收錄在 Medical English TBL instructor Manual(2015, KMU)

Medical communication

設計 PBL scenario,內容為不同文化背景之病人,讓醫學生進行一對一角色扮演

1.宗教信仰:吃素的病人,擔心治療藥物中含有動物成份

2.社經地位:病人為工人,拒絕療程,表示必須要趕快回去工作、賺錢

3.性傾向:就醫時,有伴侶陪同之應對。

4.替代療法:不相信西方療法,頃向使用自己的草藥

5.新移民:與不同文化背景病人相處之觀察

Scenario 全文請參考附件 2。

TED talk 講者: Alyson McGregor 講題: 為何女性服藥會有更嚴重的副作用。

內容:在藥物的研發上,多以男性為實驗對象,女性常被排除在外,導致市面上的藥物對女性 有嚴重的副作用。

影片請參考: Why Medicine Often Has Dangerous Side Effects for Women

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sJCBM9ajA5s

Birth Plan

讓同學共同擬定生產計劃,跨越兩性主體,連結三個階段 before birth (birth Plan), unwanted pregnancies, after birth(Postpartum depression), 重置個體於女性心理與身體想像,進而發展同理心。

題目:假設你已懷孕,你希望的生產方式為何

- 1) Where would you like to give birth? (Hospital? At home?)
- 2) Who would you like to be with you?
- 3) What position would you like to be in during labour?
- 4) Would you like pain relief?
- 5) Where do you want your birth partner to stand?
- 6) What kind of music would you like played?
- 7) Who should cut the umbilical cord?
- 8) What about the father?

Unwanted pregnancies

電影: If these walls could talk

1952年的美國護士 Claire,在丈夫過世後,被小叔強暴而懷孕,不敢讓丈夫的家人知道。 Claire 想要墮胎,但當時美國社會的反對墮胎, Claire 找不到願意執行墮胎的醫師,只好 找一個非法密醫。墮胎過程中沒消毒也沒有麻醉,最後大出血而死。此教材敘述女性對身 體自主性的歷史更迭,觀看影片可了解女性墮胎之身心困境。

Morning Song 作者: Sylvia Plath

敘事醫學-產後憂鬱與女性心理

文章描述剛分娩時,初次看到寶寶的那種心理悸動。描繪女性對產後的心理變化及對身體認知的改變,全文請參考網址:https://www.poets.org/poetsorg/poem/morning-song

研究架構與方法

一、研究目的

1. 研究探討在通識基礎階段,透過教育策略設計,將性別議題帶入課程,能否提升醫學生的性別覺察和身體意象反思,並進一步能跨越主體,提升對性別平等之覺察,進而促進未來照護品質。

2.探討台灣社會與醫學教育脈絡下,如何以性別能力指標為參考建構性別導入醫學教育通識或基礎課程, 並評量課程成效,發展教材潛能。

二、研究問題

1.透過課程設計,在醫學生通識基礎階段之英文課程,能否設計規劃模組及教材,提升性別意識,強化未來照顧病人之準備度?

2.透過教材設計、教學方法,如反思寫作、問題導向學習 Problem based learning (PBL)、任務導向學習 Task-

based learning(TBL)等,是否能有效提升學生對性別刻板印象、性別分工之覺察,進而培養未來專業素養技能。

3. 策略性教學方法,包含問題導向學習和反思寫作教學方法的成效為何?

三、研究成果意義及重要性

本計劃將配合目前進行的科技部 103-105 研究,瞭解如何培養醫學生之文化覺察和自我認知能力,教育環境與訓練過程,如何幫助學生準備和自我了解,並對照教師之觀點。 研究成果和意義包含:

- 1.2013 年起改成六年制的醫學課程,需在醫學系各階段,將性別知能導入課程,建立學生的性別意識與知識,培養醫學生在臨床照顧上的準備度和能力,研究發現並可以提供其他醫護專業為參考。
- 2.架構並設計醫學教育不同階段之醫學生性別知能課程,提供融入縱貫課程 (gender education integrated curriculum) 之 pilot 研究,結合先前研究並完整的架構培養學生之性別知能。
- 3.發展性別議題導入課程包含問題導向學習 (PBL)、任務導向學習 (TBL),融入通識及專業英文課程,提升醫學生進入臨床前的準備度。
- 4.藉由課程發展,設計性別覺察及反思訓練量表,並建立性別知能評估方式。
- 5.持續瞭解西方與台灣醫學教育脈絡就之觀點異同,建立的課程、案例及教育成效評估,幫助全球醫學教育 育貢獻台灣觀點。
- 6.發展性別文化能力指標,將性別教育導入醫學系課程,透過潛在但有系統的性別知識與能力的開發與建構,提供將文化知能與性別知能轉譯至臨床訓練與實踐之參考。

四、研究方法

本研究分階段採用量化及質化研究方法,並透過三角測定法 (triangulation method),將量質化資料進行交叉檢核,驗證是否量質化結果相呼應。量質化分析方法如下:

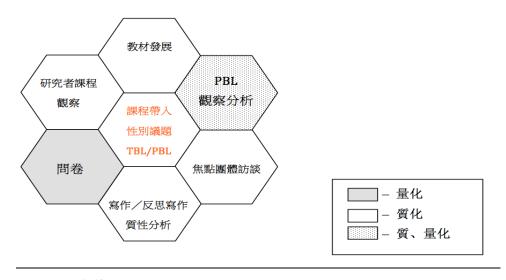


圖 2: 教學方法評估採用量質化方法

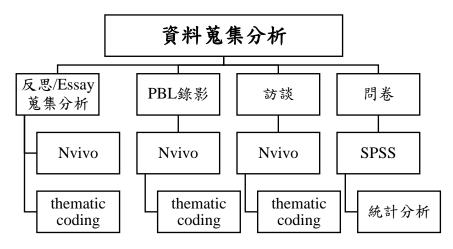


圖 3:質化資料包含反思寫作、PBL 錄影、訪談、課堂觀察,使用質性分析軟體 Nvivo,並使用歸納法之將開放性譯碼(Open coding)分類。量化資料包含問卷,採用 SPSS 分析。

1.量化研究

性別知能問卷:透過整合型計劃團隊合作,配合課程架構,設計問卷,課前讓學生自評對下列性別議題之瞭解程度。

題目:我了解下列哪些性別議題?					
閱讀資料	性別議題	對應性別能力指標			
Becoming a doctor	女性職涯和母職之困境	性別分工			
		性別刻板印象			
Barbie doll	女性身體形象與社會期待	性別刻板印象			
Heavy judgment		身體界線和身體形象			
A rose for Emily	女性社會地位	性別刻板印象			
Hills like white elephant	墮胎議題	生產與身體自主			
TED talk	性別與健康	性別知識			

表 1: 教材和性別能力指標

問卷採用 5 分 Likert Scale (1 = 非常不了解 $\sim 5 =$ 非常了解),課前讓學生自評對相關性別議題之熟悉程度。整份問卷內容請參考附件 4 。

2.質化研究

(1).焦點團體訪談

於2017年8月課程結束時,邀請英文閱讀修課學生分享課程回饋,團體參與人數4人,訪談時間約1 小時。訪談大綱如下:

- 1.試著回想英文閱讀的課程,哪一個性別議題讓你覺得衝擊最大?(請描述)
 - □女醫師未來面臨家庭職業之壓力
 - □男女身體意象
 - □女性受制於父權
 - □墮胎議題
 - □女性社會地位
- 2.你認為醫學生需了解和具備下列哪些能力?
 - □了解不同社會脈絡下,性別刻板印象、偏見與歧視
 - □了解醫療化、身體自主權與醫療自主權的概念,對不同性別者所產生的影響
 - □性別與健康差異的相關知識、心理與社會社會因素
 - □醫療與健康照顧中性別弱勢族群的健康處境與權益
- 3.你認為英文閱讀的課,可以幫助我增進下列哪些知能?
 - □了解身體意象對自我身心健康有什麼影響
 - □覺察傳統家庭結構及性別期待對不同性別者的影響,並知道如何尋求改變
 - □同理女性在生命不同階段與親密關係中所面臨的照顧工作問題
 - □了解各式情感關係中,不同性別者間的權利議題及帶來的影響
 - □自在談論性別與多元文化議題的能力
- 4.你認為理想中的性別分工應該是什麼樣子?

(2). 反思寫作分析

反思常被認為是得到看法和判斷的一種方式,會離開我們的意識,因而可以更好地去改變我們的看法與判斷 (Epstein, 2008)。反思練習經常運用在醫學教育的各個階段 (Miller & Green, 2007; Moniz et al., 2015; Pee, Woodman, Fry, & Davenport, 2002) 及各個領域。除如 Charon 用故事敘事 (narrative medicine),來呈現反思,Brockmeier (2001) 亦指出,無論是口頭或書寫的故事方式,都涵蓋我們存在的本質與狀況的基本「語言,心理,文化及哲學的架構」。而對於反思寫作,也有不同的評量方式顯現(Wald, Borkan, Taylor, Anthony, & Reis, 2012) 。

反思寫作質化資料將使用紮根理論(grounded theory) (Strauss & Corbin, 1998; Brown, 2001) ,自然情境下瞭解被研究者之觀點及思維,在原始資料上歸納出所要聚焦的方向。依據此方法,開放性譯碼是所有譯碼型式的基礎,因此本研究經反思蒐集到資料後,將針對原始資料進行開放性譯碼,使用Nvivo 10 質性軟體分析文本,使用 inductive approach 法,將反思寫作使用開放性譯碼(open coding),並分類主譯碼(Main theme)和次譯碼(sub-themes),

分析研究參與者的性別意識發展及語言能力呈現(Kristoffersson, Andersson, Bengs, & Hamberg, 2016; 王守玉, 2012)。

(3).PBL 觀察分析

研究者觀察醫學生 PBL 討論錄影帶,將學生觀點進行開放譯碼,並採用編碼 Thematic coding,歸納出醫學生觀點。

2.研究對象

大一上下學期修讀英文閱讀共38人,大二修習醫學英文的150名學生。

3.研究倫理同意申請

本研究涉及教育行為研究,已申請成大人類行為科學研究倫理審查,並經審查同意執行計劃。審查同意書請參考附件3。

結果與討論

量化結果

性別知能問卷於 106-1 學年於英文閱讀課前進行施測,共收得問卷 19 份,學生表示最了解之性別議題為性別刻板印象(4分)。最不了解的是生產和身體自主權(2.79分),其次為身體界限和身體形象(3.74分),所以在教材選定上,增加相關文獻。結果如下:

A.學生自評對性別議題的了解程度	平均 (最高5分)	議題知識來源
1.性別刻板印象	4	課堂、家庭、生活經驗
2.身體界線和身體形象	3.74	課堂、媒體、生活經驗

B. 學生自評最性別事件的了解程度	平均	議題知識來源
1.性别分工	3.89	媒體、家庭、生活經驗
2.性別知識	3.79	媒體、家庭
3.生產和身體自主	2.79	媒體、學校
4. 性别歧視	3.95	課程、媒體、生活經驗

表 2: 性別知能問卷統計結果

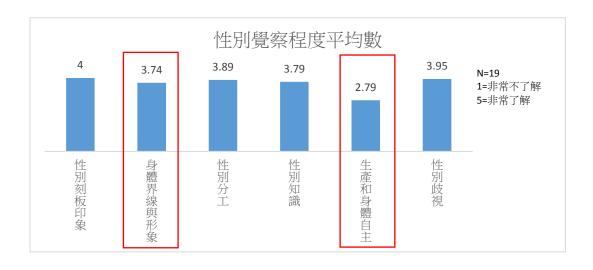


圖 4:作者繪製。紅色框顯示較不了解之性別議題。因此在教材選取上,多一些相關閱讀教材。

質化結果

1.焦點訪談

英文閱讀課程於學期結束後,邀請學生參與課程回饋。

對象:英文閱讀的學生(修課人數 19 人)

訪談人數:4人

訪談時間: 2017.6.26(二) 13:30-14:30

訪談結果:

a. 教材反思:

課程教材可以引起學生性別反思,亦激起對性別知能了解之興趣,並在未來接觸到相關議題時, 具備批判思考之能力。

上完 PBL 之後,我是覺得以後可能會發生這樣的情況,女生可能婚後不能去工作,被要求要在家相夫教子。我個人希望溝通就能解決。(F1)

我覺得(照顧小孩)那是兩個人的事...。應該兩個人要去相處和溝通。就是非個人問題,是家庭問題。(F2)

我覺得我學習到比較多的在 Heavy judgement 和一個短篇故事(Barbie doll),就是最後他削鼻子,我覺得那個是非常貼近我們生活的環境。因為我們現在是一個商業化的社會,很多的廣告都會塑造明星是一個怎麼樣的角色和怎麼樣的外貌吧,就比如說是要很瘦之類的。可是我們大概都知道如果我們這樣去塑造女性不太好,但是我們無形中還會這樣想。他非常違背我們的認知,但是我們還是會覺得,會不由自主的這樣認為。據看到這樣的文章,學到這樣的事情,對我們思想做一個警惕阿。(M2)

b.個人經驗反思:

教材也連結個人生活經驗,反思家庭中的性別議題。

(關於性別平等議題)因為我個人生長的家庭算是對性別上滿平等的,我父母教養我跟我哥,他們都是看我們能力多少,不會說阿你是女生那就不要當什麼這樣,就看我能讀到那裡,他就讓我讀到那裡..(F1)

2.反思寫作-學生觀點

反思寫作:每課堂收集 TBL、PBL 及課程討論英文寫作,分析其中之性別覺察。並將學生觀點使用歸納法 (Inductive approach),分類編碼(Thematic coding)出 5 大面相(圖 6)。

課程名稱	反思寫作數
English reading	N = 166
Medical English	N = 89

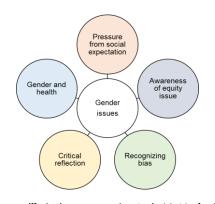


圖 5: 反思寫作數。英文閱讀共 166 份,醫學英文共 89 份。

圖 6: 學生觀點五面相 1.女性健康議題、 2.社會期待壓力、3.覺察性別平等議題、4. 瞭解性別偏見、5.批判思考。

各面相敘述如下:

1. Recognizing Bias 瞭解性別偏見

在參與性別議題討論 Women's career 和 Women's Status 學生可以瞭解女性在社會上的困境,以 及遭受的歧視。

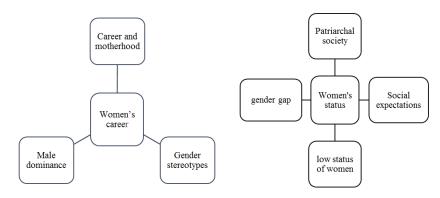


圖 7:女性職業和社會地位主要主題(Main themes) 和次要主題(Sub-themes),主要主題在中間,並衍生出次要主題。

Women's career

反思女醫師的職業,受社會期待和偏見影響,女醫師升遷不易,職涯發展也會受影響。對應 教材有 1.Becoming a doctor、2.How doctor think、3. Women gynaecologist。學生觀點包含性別偏見、男性主 導醫學、女性工作和生活平衡之困境等。

1. 性別偏見(Gender stereotypes)

醫療環境存有性別偏見時有所闡,性別偏見包含病人對女醫師能力不相信,某些科別偏好選用男生之性別刻板印象。

"...More female doctors now, and their abilities are not inferior to male doctors'. Nevertheless, sexual discrimination is sometimes still heard at medical workplace nowadays, and it may be [from] previous history." (M13)

"Women have been living under sexual discrimination of this society since ancient era. However, we still have several problem to solve such as the sexual discrimination during doctors supply the hospital or the old concept of elders." (M39)

"In recent time, we can still hear women suffer from those unfair discrimination. It's obvious that women are treated unfair not only in medicine but in every occupation". (M26)

"I thought that "<u>tradition</u>" and "<u>stereotype</u>" are obstruct us to be equal, what means that when patients to meet a medical doctor prefer male to female, also nurse is same. Another job is engineer, airplane pilot, driver and so on, perhaps women are better than any men people still don't believe women." (M4)

2. 男性主導醫學(Male dominance)

外科領域為男醫師主導,因社會偏見認為女性體力較差,一結婚就會離開家庭。使的女醫師很少進入 外科和急診。

"Male doctors often do well physically because they have much more physical strength that enable them to work for long time. On the contrary, female doctors may not bear fatigue of long-time surgery." (M10)

"I guess that's why female doctors often choose department like aesthetic medicine, ophthalmology, dentistry and so on. Compared with those who work in surgical and emergency department, they'll have more time to spend on their kids." (F3)

"The second one is women have physiological period, this would affect their moods, good mental state is important to communicate with patients". (M18)

3. 女醫師很難維持工作和生活的平衡 (Career and motherhood)

社會主流價值觀認為育兒的責任還是由女性負責,醫院環境不友善,醫院繁重的工作使女醫師很難在工作和家庭中取得平衡。甚至在女醫師懷孕後,被迫離開職場。

"Female doctors may have some problems between the role of a mother and a doctor. First, the long-working hours will reduce their time with children." (M14)

"Female are always considered to take care of the children, which will take lots of time, so female doctors won't have enough time or energy shifting between motherhood and medicine.(M2)

"Female doctors must strike a balance between family and job. It is hard for them to take good care of children after tiring work. Still worse, when they are pregnant, they must rearrange shifts and sacrifice

their job sometimes necessarily."(M10)

"About that women doctors often have difficulty combining medicine with motherhood, first, I think that it is not a universal phenomenon." (F4)

小結:

社會期待女性作為家庭的主要照顧者,醫院環境忙碌,要求體力,不利女醫師平衡職業和家庭。不只是醫師,其他行業之女性在懷孕後離開職場時有所聞,社會應立法保障女性的工作權,建立性別友善職場,完善的托育制度,照顧孩童的責任由父母雙方分擔,才能保障女性的經濟自主權,落實性別平等。

Women's status

選讀教材包含 1. A Rose for Emily、 2. The lost life of women、 3. The story of an hour、 4. Women's status (PBL)。涵蓋議題包含在父權社會下的女性、社會期待與偏見、女性地位低、性別差距。

1. 父權社會(Patriarchal Society)

教材: A rose for Emily

Emily 生長在 20 世紀美國,當時的社會受父權體制影響下,人們期待女性必須找個門當戶對的人結婚,走入家庭、相夫教子。文章中,Emily 因追求者不符合父親的期待,最終獨身一人,後因喜歡上黑人工人,終被鄰居嫌棄。實為父權體制下的犧牲者。反思寫作中,同學可以想像 Emily 所受的壓力,並想像如何連結社會資源,來幫助 Emily。

"As a child, she was suppressed by her father and all her suitors were warded off. As a result when Emily grew up she had no one around to love her and when her father died there was no men left in her life."

(F1)

"For several years, the only way she learned to live was to hide behind her father's shadow and listen to him." (F3)

"I sympathize her and pity her, although she's behavior was wrong. If I were in her situation, I might to do same as what her had did maybe." (M4)

2. 社會期待(Social Expectation)

古時亞洲的農業社會期待女性必須在家相夫教子。古語:「嫁雞隨雞、嫁狗隨狗」、「女子無才便是 德」、「男主外、女主內」,說明了古代社會女性社會低,經濟仰賴男性,缺乏自主性。當時女人被視為生小 孩和育兒的工具,被迫在家裡做家事,身體和精神上缺乏主體性,成為男人的附屬品。

"We can see the prove that women in past time living in a world, a world that everyone including women themselves <u>didn't view them as an individual person</u>. In <u>mentally,</u> women also have lots of change. In the past, women may seem themselves as "Bill's wife" or "Wang's mother" but <u>an individual person</u>." (F3)

"For those women, in order to promote their status in the family, they believe the woman who gave a

birth for their husband could have more power and higher status. It seemed that woman <u>became a tool for reproduction</u>. We cannot find fair, freedom, and love between the wives and husbands when women had such a low status."(M9)

"We can find the capital problem in the old marriage such as the woman sacrifice in relationship of the man are superior to woman, woman become <u>the tool of offspring</u>, and the woman who willingly act as commodity <u>lost the value of existence</u>."(M19)

3.女性地位低 (Low status of Women)

現代由於社會變遷,工業化後,女性受教育機會增加,勞動參與率也增加。但是社會仍然有「男主外、女主內」的性別分工期待。因此台灣職場有「玻璃天花板現象」和「懷孕後被迫離職」等現象,影響女性發展職涯。

"Women have been facing unequal situation for a long time. In the articles read in class, we can obviously see the unfair things in the past or modern women".(M22)

"It is the traditional concept that affect our thinking, especially for the old. They think women is inferior to the men in most aspects, so many entrepreneurs don't hire women as the managers." (M12)

"Apart from the above, women will confront more difficulties in workplaces. Take pregnancy for example, in Taiwan, there are still a plenty of women were <u>asked to resign abruptly when being pregnant</u>. There are still some employers think of being pregnant as an unreasonable cause to request leave of absence." (M17)

4.性別差距 (Gender Gap)

根據《2017 年全球性別差距報告》⁴,2017 年女性的就業和參政機會減少,顯示性別差距增加。反思寫作堤到,儘管女性權力和過去比起來已有很多的進步,但性別歧視現象仍然存在。

"In the past, women were the disadvantaged group in the society no matter they were in the west or east. They don't have the right to join politics, such as voting ,being the candidates , and joining the conference".(M12)

"That time, women had few opportunities to earn money and live independent lives. So they usually sought economically supports from men. Naturally, men saw women as their properties or their tools to satisfy sexual desire." (M15)

"In the past, the moral was not so open, causing the girls a great psychological pressure. For example, the British women had been no independent personality before the industrial revolution. They were obedient

^{4 2017} 年全球性別差距報告 https://www.chinatimes.com/realtimenews/20171102004116-260408

to their father, son and husband at home." (F4)

"I think the best way to improve the status of women is to embark on education so that the whole society realizes the importance of equality between genders. I am glad that Taiwan's gender-equity education has been promoted for many years and has been fruitful." (M6)

小結:

從各面相探討女性的地位,包含父權文化、女性經濟和教育機會、玻璃天花板現象等。對過去女性處境感到同情。感到現代雖然性別較平等,但仍有進步空間。

B. 身體形象,壓力來自社會期待 (Pressure from social expectation)

閱讀教材 1.Barbie doll 2. PBL Scenario 3.My medical choice

Barbie doll

故事中的芭比娃娃因為骨架大,被同學嘲笑,最後自殺。

文章全文可參見網址:

https://www.poemhunter.com/best-poems/marge-piercy/barbie-doll/

PBL Scenario

I am so unfit and fat

Your sister Meiling is a 27 year old lady who is trying different kind of diet schemes for her wedding day in two months time. She is 160 cm tall and weights 56 kilograms. She wants to lose at least 10 KGs so she can look perfect in her ideal wedding gown. She is a journalist and her working hours are from 4 pm to 11 pm. She normally has two meals respectively before and after her work.

題目:

- 1. Do you think that Meiling really needs to lose 10 kg?
- 2. How might Meiling's concept of beauty be influenced by western standards and media?
- 3. Why might Meiling's expectations about her ideal weight be unrealistic?
- 4. What lifestyle factors might contribute to Meiling's weight problems?

My medical choice

女星 Angelina Jolie,因檢測出有乳癌基因 BRCA,加上家族病史中親人死於乳癌, Jolie 決定在還沒發生乳癌的時候先把乳房切除,引起許多討論。

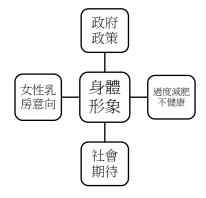




圖 8:身體形象 Main themes 和 Sub themes。

圖 9: 不滿身體形象示意圖。

1.社會期待

社會期待之身體形像,受媒體影響,女性被認為要瘦,男性則要陽剛,電視上之女明星多纖細,肥胖的女性和陰柔的男性則受社會歧視。

"The girl has to be polite and gorgeous, looking thin and tall. She can do the housework, and act courteously." (G6)

"Men should be brave, tough, humorous and gentle. They are taught to hide their feeling". (G7)

"The traditional concept means that girls should lose weight in order to wear wedding gown". (F4)

"Society places an unnecessary emphasis upon a certain body type, and from this emphasis extends the thought process if I don't fit into the requirements of society I am not beautiful". (M1)

2.過度減肥不健康

PBL 討論中醫學生多反對女人為了符合社會期待而減重,認為短時間內快速減重會影響健康。認為身材只要符合 BMI 標準即可,不需要在減肥。也有同學表示可以了解女性在社會期待下所受的壓力,需幫助 Meiling 接受自己的身體形象。

"Our group think Meiling can lose weight, but the number can cut down a bit. Losing 10 kilograms in two months is a very unhealth way for everyone".(M2)

"According to our group's discussion, we conclusion that Meiling doesn't need to lose 10kg weight. Because she's BMI is in the standard range, when she losing 10kg, she's BMI become abnormal, too light. I suggest her only lose 5kg, too slim is also look not pretty." (M4)

"According to our discussion of Meiling's insufficient self-esteem, we all agreed that this was caused by the traditional concept and social expectations, which means that girls should lose weight in order to wear wedding gown. In the perspective of a girl, it is inevitable to have such idea; after all, girls are the protagonists of the wedding, and we all expect that we can show the best side." (F4)

3.政府政策

認為政府應該要管制廣告,不要過度宣傳過瘦的女明星形象。才能消除社會對女性身體應該要瘦的社會期待和偏見。

"Our government should promote some policy. For instance, teach the people through like advertisement or education that body image in the media isn't always correct." (M4)

"We hope to change the public's "beautiful criteria," we thought the government should teach citizens that Health is the best policy." (M11)

"Back to our question, people's value of beauty might influence by media or society, government needs to teach everyone about correct concept and stop those exaggeration on TV." (M18)

4.女性乳房意向

一些罹患乳癌女性不敢做乳房切除手術,害怕切除乳房後失去女性特質,被丈夫拋棄。⁵ 對比於女星 Angelina Jolie, 勇敢做出切除乳房的決策,許多同學表示, Jolie 是模範病人,贊成預防勝於治療的醫療決策。

"I think this article did its job by sending the message Angelina Jolie wanted to express to all women around the world, and those who have breast cancer and ovarian cancer will be <u>encouraged</u> by such bravery". (F1)

"I respect and appreciate Jolie's decision. She do the best demonstration to encourage women in the whole world to realize their own bodies and face the evitable bad genes bravely". (M9)

"She wanted to be accompanied with her children, so sacrificing her beauty, and gave the public a new concept that healthy is more important than your appearance." (F4)

小結:

在女性健康和身體形象的討論,大多同學支持以健康為主的醫療決策,認為健康就是美。反對瘦即是 美的身體形象。另也同意 Jolie 的決策。認為健康優先於美麗的考量是正確的。

C.性别平等

選讀教材: 1.Birth Plan 2.If these wall could talk 3.Moring song 4. Hills like white Elephant

⁵ 林芝安,康健雜誌,檢索網址 https://www.commonhealth.com.tw/article/article.action?nid=66421&fullpage=true&print=true

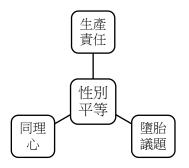


圖 10:性別平等 Themes 和 Sub-themes

1.生產責任

不同於傳統認為生育是女性的責任,反思寫作觀點認為男性和女性應該要共同分擔生育責任,生產不 是只有女性負責,顯示同學擁有性別平等的素養。

"Both male and female should make the birth plan together. If I were a male, I would accompany my wife for the whole process and respect what she really wants and her expectations. Through the class, I learned lots of different perspectives from others." (F30)

"I think most women hope her partner can participate with her when deciding a birth plan. So, her partner should have the responsibility to accompany her to face all problems." (M4)

"I think that having a very carefully thought-through birth plan just as it is important to plan your whole wedding. Since the mother could be caring a whole lot on her baby than the father, the father should help more with the other trivial things that should be taken care of." (M47)

2.培養同理心

小組共同擬定生產計劃,學生可以想像和了解女性懷孕過程之心理、社會文化背景,培養理解他人之 同理心。

"After thinking about different aspects of abortion, I believe that abortion is neither right nor wrong. It is just a choice for the girls. We as outsiders, should not judge them with our own bias." (F6)

"Giving a birth plan could remind us of something we haven't [thought] before. As a male, we could imagine what would happen." (M58)

"It is my first birth plan by a female's perspective, and maybe it will change when I become a father-to-be. Although I just stand by my wife, I still want to give her a most comfortable birth plan. There are many details must to be discussed, and I think it is reasonable no matter what is chose." (M64)

3. 墮胎議題

認為在某些情況下,墮胎的決策沒有對錯,理解墮胎對女性身體之傷害。認為男性應該要負起墮胎的責任。

"Abortion is a painful and cruel term for woman. As a man, we cannot experience the feeling, but we can attempt to stand by woman's side instead of deciding everything at will." (M16)

"I agree on the advantages which abortion can bring to women under unwilling pregnancy. Women shouldn't be forced to give birth under any circumstances. And men should face the problem together when he has a baby instead of just letting the women face the pressure of whether do abortion alone. Both sexes should take the responsibility, negotiate and accompany when facing this unexpected but innocent life." (M11)

"I agree that a woman has a right to do abortion. She then can have more choices. But, a woman usually loves her baby. She must has faced very difficult problems when deciding the abortion." (M4)

D.性別與健康 (Gender and health)

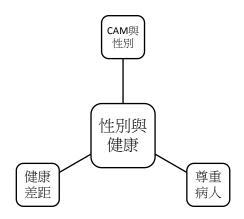


圖:性別與健康之 Themes and Sub-themes

教材: 1.TED talk 2. Medical communication 3. TBL: Folk medicine

選讀教材 Ted talk 表示,性別存有健康差距(Health disparity),醫學用藥常對女性有副作用。另性別因素影響健康差異也包涵男性容易死於意外、LGBT 容易在醫療照顧中被忽視(Fredriksen-Goldsen et al., 2014)。在醫病溝通教材中,編入 LGBT 情境,讓學生可以想像臨床上如遇到 LGBT 伴侶,可以有怎樣的準備。另 Folk medicine 導入生產性別偏好所選替代療法,增進學生對台灣替代療法了解,學生回饋課程可以幫助提升性別覺察,了解性別和健康的重要性。

1.消除性別健康差距

學生回饋中表示,TED的演講堤到了藥物研發過程的父權文化,排除和忽略女性造成藥物的副作用, 課程有助於提升性別和醫療關係之敏感度,避免錯誤用藥,促進健康平等。

"I guess we think so because everyone gets sick and goes to the doctor. If we can understand the differences between male and female, we can know whether the doctor asks us of the right information or not." (G6)

"I would like to know whether there is research on the usage of medicine for people who do not belong

to these two categories (male and female)." (G5)

2.尊重病人感受

醫病溝通課程中,學到尊重病人,以病為師,站在病人角度思考

"Through the simulation of being a doctor or a patient, we can be more empathetic and more humane as a doctor." (M33)

"I think after the TBL, I know when a patient come in ,how to understand patient's situation. After the lecture and practice, I know the tips when I ask questions, <u>but I think more important is that I need to have more empathy to feel the real feeling that some patient doesn't say." (F29)</u>

3.替代療法(CAM)與性別

反思與性別有關之替代療法背後之社會文化意義,包含 1.月經來不可以喝冷水 2.想生男孩就多吃蔬菜。

1.月經來不可喝冷水

認為替代療法 Complementary and alternative medicine(CAM)源自於古代傳統觀念,和現代科學相違 背。用醫學實證方式去解釋替代療的不科學。

"I thought that "Women should not drink cold drink during menstruation" was just a superstition, and cannot be supported by scientific evidence. In my recognition, an individual's body temperature cannot be affected by food he eat. However, after doing some research in this topic, I found that in traditional medicine, our ancestor believe that there are "Yang-Qi" in our body. Thus the "Yin-Qi" containing in cold drink are harmful to women in menstruation. Although in modern medicine, cold drink do no effect to pain felt, but people's believe do affect one's feeling. Thus, I would tell my friends who have such myth to decide whether she can have cold drink depending on her own felt during menstruation.(F1)

2.生男孩多吃蔬菜

認為想生男孩多吃蔬菜的觀點隱涵華人社會重男輕女觀點,性別歧視。

"Nevertheless, I maintain bias against the folk medicine that discriminate women and whose practice puts women in prejudice and danger." (F2)

"Speaking about bias, I think people who would try this remedy is sexually discriminating against a certain gender." (F3)

小結:

學生支持醫學生了解性別差異的不平等,並且能在TBL/PBL 討論中。了解性別差異背後的社會文化 差異。並認為應該要消除差異和不平等。

E.批判性思考 Critical reflection

課堂參與觀察 PBL 討論,有些學生會傾向跟隨其他同學意見,較少表達自己意見,可能是害怕講錯或者是對否些議題較陌生或不了解,未來需在設計鼓勵學生表達意見。

1.PBL 討論

同學很少反駁他人意見,發言時,多表示我同意上一位的觀點

"I agree with C6. Because... yes, health is very important, and BMI is a very good standard to see a person's shape is normal or abnormal." (C7)

課後訪談同學表示有些性別議題難以討論,多跟隨科學證據或主流。

"Some gender issues were difficult to debate in class. Students may follow the mainstream."

結論與討論

結論

本研究在教材發展上,導入之性別議題和當代台灣社會之社會問題相扣連,包含女性勞動參與率低,女性低薪、出生之胎兒中偏好男孩。促進醫學生批判思考,並進一步想像如何透過個人想像和實踐,促進性別平等。教材設計導入性別分工,讓同學可以想像未來家庭生活和職業的選擇和平衡,啟發同學思考如何促進工作職場的性別平等、降低女性地位不平等現象。如反思寫作中,許多男同學皆平反表示,不該用性別來決定女醫師的能力、女醫師能力不輸男生等、男生也可以在家帶小孩。表示出反對傳統男尊女卑之社會價值觀,應促進性別平等。另議題中,女性身體形象之社會價值觀,許多同學能了解當代女性困境,減肥迎合社會期待,認為社會不該看女性外表身材,應該要看女性的內涵。並用BMI低於標準不健康,建議不要減肥。另生產和墮胎議題可讓同學思考生產帶給女性的身體和心理變化,促進同學跳脫本位思考,同理他者感受。

討論

本研究整合性別議題在不同的課程階段,可以提升醫學生的性別知能,進一步促進未來照顧之性別平等。但是在性別議題討論上,有時候學生不太去挑戰和辯論,多跟隨其他人意見。未來在教材設計上可以持續整合性別議題至臨床,持續鼓勵學生進行批判反思,在各階段醫學系課程縱貫性導入性別知能,強化學生的性別意識,建立性別友善平等的學習環境。

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Medical English TBL2: Folk Medicine

Pre-class Activity

Please choose one of the following common health beliefs and do research before class. Please investigate why some people think that this particular remedy may work. What is the mechanism of this remedy?

- 1. Taking ginseng is good for memory.
- 2. Ginkgo can help prevent Alzheimer's disease.
- Women cannot wash their hair for a month after giving birth to a child or else they will get a cold easily.
- 4. If a woman wants to conceive a baby boy, she can eat more vegetables.
- Soaking cut-up okra pieces in water overnight and then drinking the juice in the morning can help decrease blood sugar levels.
- 6. Hypertension is cause by 'thick blood'; eating bananas or drinking passion-flower tea to cool the blood.
- 7. Apple cider vinegar helps cure arthritis.
- 8. Rubbing ginger on bald spots can cure hair loss.
- 9. Shingles is caused by a 'skin snake' and you can kill the snake by burning incense on affected areas to get rid of the evil spirits.
- 10. Women should not have cold drink during menstrual cycle as it will cause menstrual cramps.

Scenario 1 - Religion

I have a question. If you think my situation is not serious, I don't need medication. Well if it can be avoided, I will be happy with that. Well, I am not quite sure about the medication. Hmmm... the reason is I am vegetarian and I am concerned that you have animal ingredient in your medication.

Scenario 2 - Social economy

Can I get back to work immediately? I will prefer not to take time. Well, if it is not serious, I should be able, don't I? Hmmmm... I am the bread winner of our household. If I stop working, we will have great financial difficulty.

Scenario 3 - Sexuality (you are either gay or lesbian)

I really like how you handle our consultation. Do you mind if I bring my partner with me next time? I am sure he/she will like to have you as our doctor. Well, the last time we went to a new doctor and the doctor was not friendly at all. The doctor kept asking us about our sex life as if it is hard to believe that we are monogamous. You won't do that, would you?

Scenario 4 - Alternative medicine

I have a question. If your think my situation is not serious, I don't need medication. Well, if it can be avoided, I will be happy with that. Well, I am not quite sure about the medication. Hmmm... the reason is I actually do not believe in western medicine and I am concerned that your treatment will be bad for my health.

Scenario 5 - New Immigrant

By the way, I really like your country. The food is amazing and I can't believe that it's been two weeks already! (You are a tourist from Indonesia)



國立成功大學人類研究倫理審查委員會 National Cheng Kung University Human Research Ethics Committee

審查通過證明

成大倫審會(簡)字第 105-291-2 號

案件編號:105-249

計畫名稱:醫學生跨文化照護能力:縱貫性課程發展、師資培育與

成效評量、與性別議題/知能導入醫學通識課程

計畫主持人: 呂佩穎

計畫執行機構:高雄醫學大學

核准日期: 106 年 01 月 22 日

有效期限: 107 年 07 月 31 日

期中報告繳交截止日期: 107 年 01 月 21 日

結案報告繳交截止日期: 107 年 10 月 31 日

國立成功大學人類研究倫理審查委員會

主任委員







月 2 年 0 1

附件 4 英文閱讀問卷

各位同學:

非常感謝您協助填寫此課程回饋單。此回饋單用於瞭解英文閱讀修課學生對於性別教材導入課程設計之意見,此回饋單不記名並不含任何可辨識個人之資料,亦不影響您的成績,回饋單將進行團體而非個別的分析。其中所有內容僅用於課程設計之用並會有完整保密,請放心填寫。

如您不同意,即可不作答。

另外,答案沒有好壞或對錯的分別,請您依照自己的實際狀況填答,並留心不要漏答。

如你同意上述,請開始填寫。若您對本問卷有任何疑問,請電 07-3121101#2137#17。

高雄醫學大學 醫學系呂佩穎 教授謹啟

壹.我了解下列哪些性別議題?

性別議題	我對他們了解程度			解程	度	請描述您為何了解這些性別議題?
1.受壓迫之性別族						
群:	非	稍	稍	了	非	
例如:傳統社會之女	常	微	微	解	常	
性、新住民、同志議	不	不	了		了	
題。	了	了	解		解	
	解	解				
2.性別刻板印象:						
例如:女性應該陰	非	稍	稍	了	非	
柔、男性應該陽剛	常	微	微	解	常	
	不	不	了		了	
	了	了	解		解	
	解	解				
3.身體界線和身體						
形象:	非	稍	稍	了	非	
例如:社會期待,男	常	微	微	解	常	
性要高、女性要瘦。	不	不	了		了	
	了	了	解		解	
	解	解				
4.請試著說明,當您	运面 對	计上多	列性》	引議	題時	,您覺得您可以採取怎麼樣的行動去幫助他們?

貳、我了解哪些社會上有哪些性別權力不平等現象?

性別權利	我對這個事件的了	請描述您為何了解這些性別權力不平等現象?
	解程度	

1.性別分工:例						
如:社會期待男主	非	稍	稍	了	非	
外、女主內。	常	微	微		常	
	不	不	了		了	
	了	了	解		解	
	解	解				
2.性別與職場:例						
如:社會期待護士是	非	稍	稍	了	非	
女生。	常	微	微	解	常	
	不	不	了		了	
	了	了	解		解	
	解	解				
3.生產和身體自主						
權:例如:某些國家	非	稍	稍	了	非	
女性沒有墮胎自主	常	微	微	解	常	
權。	不	不	了		了	
	了	了	解		解	
	解	解				
4.性別歧視:例						
如:傳統家庭,男尊	非	稍	稍	了	非	
女卑之現象。	常	微	微	解	常	
	不	不	了		了	
	了	了	解		解	
	解	解				
	医面型	對上:	列性	別権	皇力不	平等現象時,您覺得您可以採取怎麼樣的行動去幫助他
們?						
						及畢業的幼稚園/托兒所
	沂驗	證時	前後	對原	患。該	問題無法辨認出特定個人,僅能得知前後之回饋單是否為
同一人。)						
臣、连八古业从叫兴	. 晒 禇	f 入っ	田仁	ル 出 ロ	估工 .	扣賜辛目
肆、請分享對性別議	想學	予 人言	沬柱.	之期	付和?	性 槲 思 兄

~回饋單到此結束,感謝您撥冗填答,並留心有無漏答。~

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現(簡要敘述成果是否具有政策應用參考價值及具影響公共利益之重大發現)或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

1.	請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估
	■ 達成目標
	□ 未達成目標 (請說明,以100字為限)
	□ 實驗失敗
	□ 因故實驗中斷
	□ 其他原因
	說明:
2.	研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形(請於其他欄註明專利及技轉之
	證號、合約、申請及洽談等詳細資訊)
	論文:□已發表□未發表之文稿 羅 撰寫中 □無
	專利:□已獲得□申請中 □無
	技轉:□已技轉□洽談中
	其他:(以200字為限)
3.	請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價
	值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性,以500
	字為限)。
	研究所發展之課程、教材、教學方法,可供其他醫學院作為發展課程之參考
4	ьжич
4.	主要發現
	本研究具有政策應用參考價值: ■否 □是,建議提供機關
	(勾選「是」者,請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關)
	本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現:■否□是 □是 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
	說明:(以 150 字為限)

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果彙整表

計畫主持人:				計畫編號:				
計畫	名稱:					•		
		成果工	頁目		量化	單位	質化 (說明:各成果項目請附 佐證資料或細項說明,如 期刊名稱、年份、卷期、起 訖頁數、證號等)	
		期刊論文	Σ			一篇	請附期刊資訊。	
		研討會論	育文			扁		
	超华州公子	專書				本	請附專書資訊。	
	學術性論文	專書論文	Σ			章	請附專書論文資訊。	
		技術報告	,			篇		
		其他				篇		
		專利權	發明專利	申請中 已獲得		_	請附佐證資料,如申請案號。 請附佐證資料,如獲證案號。	
		-	新型/設計	專利			<i></i>	
	智慧財產權	商標權				_ _ 件		
_	及成果	營業秘密						
國		積體電路電路布局權						
內		著作權						
		品種權						
		其他						
		件數				件		
	技術移轉收入				千元	1. 依「科技部科學技術及果婦人工,研究發展成第2條人工,研究發展人工,研究所有所有。 一個人工,研究發展,所有,所有,所有,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,不可,		
國	學術性論文	期刊論文	Σ			篇		

外		研討會論文			1		2018 年於歐洲醫學教育學會 AMEE 發表 Poster 題目:A qualitative study on embedding gender awareness into General Education Courses for medical students.
		專書				本	請附專書資訊。
		專書論文				章	請附專書論文資訊。
		技術報告				篇	
		其他				篇	
		專利權	發明專利	申請中			請附佐證資料,如申請案 號。
				已獲得			請附佐證資料,如獲證案 號。
			新型/設計.	專利			
	智慧財產權	商標權				件	
	及成果	營業秘密					
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其他成果

(無法以量化表達之成果如辦理學術活動、獲得獎項、 重要國際合作、研究成果國際影響力及其他協助產業 技術發展之具體效益事項等,請以文字敘述填列。)

科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期:107年

10月25日

計畫編	MOST 105-2629-S-037-003-				
號					
計畫名	性別進入醫學之道:建構醫學、人文與性別教育的跨領域教學與教學創新研究性別議題/知能導入醫學系通識英文及醫學英文課程設計教學與				
稱	成效 (V05)				
出國人員姓名	呂佩穎	服務機 構及職 稱	高雄醫學大學		
會議時	107年8月25 日至107年8月	會議地	Congress Centre, Basel, Switzerland		
問	29 日	點			
會議名	歐洲醫學教育學會年會				
	Association for Medi	for Medical Education in Europe(AMEE),2018			
稱	Educating the future healthcare professional and the roles of the				
	teacher				
發表題	A qualitative study on embedding gender awareness into General				
目	Education Courses for medical students.				

一、參加會議經過

會議共五天,大會開場邀請許多醫學教育學者,分享醫學教育的國際趨勢,包含難民、全球化等議題。並提到教師在醫學教育中的重要性,強化教師的培訓和培養學生的專業素養。已因應全球化之衝擊。

二、與會心得

醫學教育應導入性別議題,塑造友善 LGBT 的醫療環境,在醫學生培訓上尊重病人的性傾向,陪養醫學生覺察因性別差異所造成的健康不平等。女醫師在職涯發展選擇上

也受性別偏見影響,例如外科女醫師數量較少,不少國家都有這種現象,因立法改善。

三、發表論文全文或摘要

Background

Taiwan medical education has put attention on developing gender awareness and competence in medical curriculum; however, how to effectively implement such integration in a crowded curriculum requires further design of pedagogic strategies. This study explored if gender issue can be effectively integrated into general education courses, through deliberate development of the course framework, teaching methods and materials.

Summary of Work

Gender issues were integrated into English Reading and Medical English courses. The course materials include literary works, and PBL scenarios, involving topics like health and self-image; gender perspectives and unwanted pregnancies, working status and family etc. Medical English has specifically embedded issues into task-based learning such as folk-medicine, birth plan, and medical communication. The participants are respectively 30 first- and 150 second-year medical students taking the courses. The research employs qualitative method and collected 1. Essays, 2. PBL discussion, 3. Focus group interview, and 4. Participant researcher observation. Data were transcribed and triangulated to examine its effectiveness by using a gender competence index.

Summary of Results

5 themes emerged from the textual and data analysis: 1. Awareness of equity issue resulted from rising female social status and expanding career choices; 2. Reflecting upon the pressure of social expectation on women's image and its impact on health; 3. Male students showing understanding of physical and psychological impact of abortion on and other cultural impacts on women's health; 4. Recognizing own bias when confronting issues concerning gender differences, such as folk medicine and LGBT patient communication; however, 5. Students tend to not challenge different perspectives and did not progress to critical thinking level.

Discussion and Conclusion

The findings showed that integrating gender issues through different teaching strategies into different courses in early stage of medical training provides opportunities for medical students to enhance gender literacy through discussion and reflecting. However, ways to encourage students to move to the critical reflection stage deserves further design and continuation to the clinical stage.

Take-home Message

Gender issues are inevitable in medical students' future professional and personal life. Integration of such issues from the early stage and longitudinally throughout the curriculum is needed.

四、建議

為落實性別平權,因將性別知能教學納入醫學生訓練中,提升臨床醫師之性別敏感度,促進病人的健康,並在臨床訓練環境,提升教師和管理人員對性別平等的敏感度,避免玻璃天花板現象影響女醫師的工作權力。

五、攜回資料名稱及內容

與 Diversity 議題相關之資料,與模擬病人教材。

六、其他

主持人的出國經費為另一科技部計劃支出。計劃名稱:「醫學生跨文化照護能力:縱貫性課程發展、師資培育與成效評量」,計劃編號,105-2511-S-037-004-MY2。

105年度專題研究計畫成果彙整表

計畫主持人: 呂佩穎 計畫編號:105-2629-S-037-003-計畫名稱:性別議題/知能導入醫學系通識英文及醫學英文課程設計教學與成效 (V05) 質化 (說明:各成果項目請附佐證資料或細 單位 成果項目 量化 項說明,如期刊名稱、年份、卷期、起 訖頁數、證號...等) 期刊論文 篇 0 研討會論文 0 專書 本 學術性論文 專書論文 0 章 0 技術報告 篇 0 其他 篇 0 申請中 發明專利 0 專利權 已獲得 或 0 新型/設計專利 內 0 商標權 智慧財產權 0 營業秘密 件 及成果 0 積體電路電路布局權 0 著作權 0 品種權 0 其他 0 件數 件 技術移轉 0千元 收入 期刊論文 研究成果於2018年8月於歐洲醫學教育學 會Association for Medical Education |in Europe(AMEE)發表,發表主題:A qualitative study on embedding 研討會論文 1 gender awareness into General Education Courses for medical 學術性論文 students 專書 0 本 國 章 專書論文 0 外 0 篇 技術報告 0 篇 其他 0 申請中 發明專利 專利權 已獲得 0 智慧財產權 件 0 新型/設計專利 及成果 0 商標權

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、際	其他成果 (無法以量化表達之成果如辦理學術活動 、獲得獎項、重要國際合作、研究成果國 際影響力及其他協助產業技術發展之具體 效益事項等,請以文字敘述填列。)		研究所建立的課程、案例及教育成效,可對全球醫學教育性別教育上提供台灣觀點			
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電子報、網站

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現(簡要敘述成果是否具有政策應用參考價值及具影響公共利益之重大發現)或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

1.	請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估 ■達成目標 □未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限) □實驗失敗 □因故實驗中斷 □其他原因 說明:
2.	研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形(請於其他欄註明專利及技轉之證號、合約、申請及洽談等詳細資訊) 論文:□已發表 □未發表之文稿 ■撰寫中 □無專利:□已獲得 □申請中 ■無技轉:□已技轉 □洽談中 ■無其他:(以200字為限)研究成果已於2018年8月於歐洲醫學教育學會Association for Medical Education in Europe (AMEE)發表,主題:A qualitative study on embedding gender awareness into General Education Courses for medical students
3.	請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價值 (簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性,以500字 為限) 研究將性別知能導入醫學系縱貫課程,課程架構,設計,教材發展可供其他醫 學系課程發展參考。
	主要發現 本研究具有政策應用參考價值:■否 □是,建議提供機關 (勾選「是」者,請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關) 本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現:□否 □是 說明:(以150字為限)