

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告

(期中進度報告/期末報告)

具跨性別敏感度之 HIV 篩檢及其成效之評估

計畫類別：個別型計畫 整合型計畫

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- 執行國際合作與移地研究心得報告
- 出席國際學術會議心得報告
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中 華 民 國 110 年 9 月 7 日

摘要

本研究目的以提升台灣一線 HIV 篩檢人員的跨性別敏感度為核心，以行動研究方式，透過網路社會對話平台，即時新增活動內容，精確給予篩檢人員適當教程，以提升篩檢人員在知識、態度上的改變。本研究在理論設計上以賦能(Empowerment)為基礎，在網路對話平台上邀請六位跨性別者作為專家諮詢人員，使其與 HIV 篩檢人員進行互動。藉由互動過程，建立賦能的傾聽-對話-反思-行動的連續歷程，讓研究參與者進而認識自己的身分與權力位階，省察在性別中權力的意涵及不同性別觀點的存在，以此提升研究參與者的性別敏感度。招募 HIV 篩檢人員作為研究參與者，實際收案 12 位，執行事前訪談及使用四個月社會對話平台，與跨性別者對話。四個月後，篩檢人員進行事後訪談並填寫對跨性別者之態度問卷。研究結果顯示研究參與者平均年齡為 33.7 歲，多數居住於北部(n=8, 72.7%)，職業以篩檢前線人員最多(n=5, 45.5%)，服務年限多為三年(n=5, 45.5%)，教育程度大學為主(n=6, 54.5%)。質性內容前後訪內容相呼應，主要促進篩檢人員參與的原因分別為(1)溫馨的互動、(2)知能的精進，使篩檢人員猶豫參加的原因為(3)易受傷害的想像。使篩檢人員提升跨性別知能的主要架構為(1)鮮活的情境體驗、(2)同理的共鳴迴響、(3)跨性別的多樣性，可幫助篩檢人員提升諮詢技巧與性別敏感度。量性分析針對跨性別者的所抱持的態度與觀念量表前後測之結果進行無母數 Wilcoxon 兩個相關樣本檢定，所有題目呈現正向提升，並有三題具顯著性。可見本計畫策略內容確實對篩檢人員提升性別敏感度、增進跨性別知能有明顯效果。本研究成果有助於提升 HIV 篩檢人員、相關醫護專業人士對跨性別族群的敏感度訓練策略，落實 HIV 篩檢與醫療領域性別友善的實踐。

關鍵字：行動研究、賦能、性別友善、HIV 篩檢、網路對話平台、跨性別。

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to improve the transgender sensitivity of first-line HIV screeners in Taiwan. Action research methods was used to add activities in real time and provide propriate tutorials through the online dialogue platform to improve the knowledge and positive attitude of transgender of the screeners. The theoretical design of this research is based on empowerment. Six transgender people are invited as expert consultants on the online dialogue platform to interact with HIV screening personnel. Through the interactive process, a continuous process of empowering listening-dialogue-reflection-action is established, allowing the participants to further understand their own identity and power level, to examine the meaning of power in gender and the existence of different gender perspectives, and to increase the gender sensitivity of the participants. A total of 12 HIV screeners were recruited as participants. After four months period of using online dialogue platform, the post-test interview and scale of attitudes and perceptions of healthcare professionals towards transgender people were administrated to the participants. The results of the study showed that the average age of the study participants was 33.7 years old, and most of them lived in the north (n=8, 72.7%). Frontline screening (n=5, 45.5%) was the most popular occupations, and the length of work was more than three years (n= 5, 45.5%), the education level is mainly in university (n=6, 54.5%). The finding of qualitative content revealed the main reasons for promoting the participation into the screening service are (1) warm interaction, and (2) increasing the knowledge and ability. The reason of hesitating to participate the screening was vulnerable imagination. The main framework for screeners to improve their transgender knowledge is (1) vivid contextual experience, (2) empathy, and (3) transgender diversity, which can help screeners improve counseling skills and gender sensitivity. Pre- and post-test of quantitative data were analyzed by Wilcoxon rank sum test. All the questions showed a positive improvement, and three items had reached the significant difference. It can be seen that the content of the plan's strategy does have a significant effect on the screening staff to increase gender sensitivity and improve transgender knowledge. The results of this research could apply to improve the training strategies of transgender sensitivity issue to the HIV screener and/or related medical professionals, and implement gender-friendly practices in the field of HIV screening and medical care.

Key words: action research, empowerment, gender-friendly, HIV screening, online dialogue platforms, transgender