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Gender and Health in Healthcare Venues

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Abstract

In response to Taiwan's promotion of the national gender mainstreaming policies in 2005, relevant regulations in healthcare venues have been adjusted, and health promotion policies have been implemented promptly. According to Article 8 of the Guidelines for the Licensing and Continuing Education of Physicians, physicians are required to complete their continuing education when they renew their licenses every 6 years. This education should cover subjects on medical ethics, medical regulations, and gender issues. Debates have emerged regarding the benefits of gender education to healthcare practice.

This study explored how the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies in healthcare venues benefits patient care; examined the effect of gender discrimination on healthcare treatment before policy implementation; depicted gender differences in the healthcare environment. Incorporating gender issues into continuing education received by healthcare professionals raises their gender sensitivity and awareness, helping them provide holistic health care.

Keywords: gender and health, gender mainstreaming, gender education, gender sensitivity, gender awareness

醫療照護場域之性別與健康

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摘要

臺灣醫療場域因應2005年推動性別主流化之國家政策，亦適時調整相關各項醫療規定及推行健康促進政策，如「醫師執業登記及繼續教育辦法」第8條中，規定醫師每6年換照時應完成繼續教育，課程內容包括醫學倫理、醫療法規等，還包括「性別議題」之課程。因此，學習性別教育對於醫療照護場域的益處究竟為何？

本文將探討性別主流化政策進入醫療領域後對病人健康照護之幫助、過去醫療場域可能造成之性別偏見與治療影響，以及看見醫療環境下之性別差異。醫事人員繼續教育課程納入性別議題，可提升性別敏感度、性別意識，以達到全人醫療、全人照護的最終目標。

關鍵詞：性別與健康、性別主流化、性別教育、性別敏感度、性別意識