

의료기관				번호: IV - A -6	
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	영문	A Comparative Study on the Combined Oriental and Western Medicine(COWM) in Four Northeast Asian Countries(China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan)			
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<p>1. 연구목적</p> <p>To suggest a proper approach toward Korean style COWM through international comparative study on 1) health care system, 2) oriental medical system, 3) COWM system, 4) COWM status in the four countries.</p> <p>2. 연구방법</p> <p>1. Literature review on previous studies.</p> <p>2. Local survey using self-administered questionnaire with doctors and interview with patients.</p> <p>3. FGI(Focus Group Interview)</p> <p>3. 연구결과</p> <p>Three Asian countries, China, Korea, and Taiwan, are very active in implementing COWM. Japan, however, has independent system of unified medicine. In regards to the combined care policy and system, China has the most advanced COWM system among four countries. In respect to combined care education, it is needed to increase the COWM education contents and the amount of cross curriculum.</p> <p>Based on the current COWM system, Chinese, Japanese and Taiwanese doctors can prescribe both oriental and western drugs. But Korean medical law prohibits western doctors and oriental doctors from prescribing the counterpart's medicine. So, the revision of current medical law is urgent for COWM in Korea.</p> <p>When it comes to patient satisfaction, more than eighty percent responded positively in Taiwan, China and Korea.</p>					

4. 고찰

Considering the results of the study, 1) mutual understanding and recognition to COWM is essential. 2) Institutional and legal support system is desperately urgent to improve COWM system in Korea. At first step, it's required to allow double-licencers to practice both western and oriental medicine. Next, it's also desirable to develop an integrated doctor licence system, considering the difficult situation to integrate both medical system physically. Finally, investigation on the integrated system as a third medicine should be made in an aspect to research, education and institution.