**附件二 亞洲各國推動國際觀光醫療的副作用與政策惡果**



|  |
| --- |
| **泰國**推動觀光醫療後，導致公立醫院或提供基本醫療照護的醫師嚴重掏空流失 (indoor brain drain) ，爭相投入招攬國際病患的私人醫院，或醫美整形等賺錢的服務科別，迫使本國人得花更長時間排隊等候看病。此外，國際醫療醫院之間的軍備競賽，讓先進醫療設備集中大城市，加深城/鄉之間、外國/本地病人之間醫療資源的差距。 |
| **印度**推動觀光醫療時，國家提供土地、稅賦減免等補助，國家教育資源培育出的醫師卻去服務外國人，不僅偏鄉民眾用不到國際醫療的高科技儀器設備，還可能面臨基本醫療衛生設施、專業團隊人力不足的窘境，帶動整體醫療系統往醫療營利化方向傾斜。 |
| **新加坡**推行國際醫療的近五年間，經濟收益並沒有回饋到星國病人身上。但該國民眾就醫的醫療價格卻被拉抬墊高，且民眾自費醫療占總醫療支出比例攀升達70%，遠高過日本(20%)、韓國(40%)、台灣(35%)，就醫負擔日益沉重。  |
| **總結**各國文獻研究，推動國際醫療的國家所遭遇之問題與惡果如下：(1)基層醫療人力流失至營利性醫院 (2)高科技設備、技術集中特定醫院或專區 (3)帶動國內醫療費用高漲 (4)排擠國人應享有的醫療資源  (5)政府花錢補助，在地民眾卻難從中受益。 |

參考文獻

‧Adam Wagstaff (2007). Health system in East Asia: what can developing countries learn from Japan and the Asian Tigers. Health Economics, 16:441-456.

‧Meng-Kin Lim (2004).Shifting the burden of health care finance: a case study of public-private partnership in Singapore. Health Policy 69: 83-92.

‧Madden, C. L.(2008) Medical tourism causes complication. [Global Policy Innovations](http://www.policyinnovations.org/).

‧Arellano, R. D. (2007). Patients without borders: the emergence of medical tourism.

‧**Naranong A. & Naranong V.** (2011). The effects of medical tourism: Thailand experience. Bull World Health Organ 89:336-344.

‧Janjaroen W.S. & Supakankunti S.(2000). International trade in health services in the millennium: the case of Thailand. Trade In Health Service.

‧**Hazarika, Indgrajit** (2010). Medical tourism: its potential impact on the health workforce and health system in India. Health Policy and Planning 25:248-251.

‧Turner, Leigh (2007). First world health care at third world prices: globalization, bioethics and medical tourism. BioSocieties2:303-325.

‧**Narayan, Thelma**.(2005) Challenges of the National Rural Health Mission. [Indian J Med Ethics2 (2)](http://www.issuesinmedicalethics.org/issue132.html).

‧Chanda, Rupa(2002). Trade in health services. Commission on Macroeconomics and Health 80:2.

‧Medical travel in Asia and the pacific challenges and opportunities. Bangkok: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific(ESCAP).

‧OECD (2011). Medical Tourism: Treatments, Markets and Health System Implications: A scoping review