

**十一、研究計畫中英文摘要：**請就本計畫要點作一概述，並依本計畫性質自訂關鍵詞。

(二) 計畫英文摘要。(五百字以內)

On average, one person suffered from cancer per 8 minutes and 15 seconds in 2005, and one died of cancer in 2006 as well as one of four persons suffered from cancer in 2008 in Taiwan. Cancer was the disease with high incidence, high mortality, and high treatment cost. Emergency care was one of medical care with huge amount of health care expenditures. According to national health insurance (NHI) statistical data, the emergency care expenditure increased from 8.2 billion in 1999 to 12.7 billion in 2006. The emergency care also increased from 4,992 visits per thousand persons in 1999 to 6,569 visits in 2006. Cancer patients were one of the high emergency care utilization groups. It needs to be investigated whether there is an association between the emergency care utilization and health care quality for cancer patients, as well as the characteristics of health care facilities. This research would like to know the factors associated with cancer patients' emergency care utilization and the results would be the reference of improving health care quality for cancer care.

This study is a three-year research according to the study objectives. In the first year, this research will apply 2006 NHI dataset to analyze the association between new cancer patients' demographic characteristics, comorbidity level, treatment methods and their emergency care utilizations. Clinical Classification Software (CCS) will be conducted to distinguish cancer patients' emergency care aetiology. Logistical regression will be used to investigate the relative factors that influence emergency care utilization of new cancer patients within one year.

The second-year research will analyze the association between the survival time of new cancer patients within one year and the characteristics of health care facilities, as well as the emergency care utilization from 1997 to 2008. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-test will be used to test the difference in the characteristics of the physicians and health care facilities for cancer patients' emergency care utilization.

Moreover, survival analysis will be applied to investigate the relative factors associated with patients' survival time within one year.

The third-year research will examine the variation of cancer patients' emergency care utilizations and distinguish the differences in different types of cancers from 1997 to 2009. Trend analysis will be conducted to test the trend of cancer patients' multiple emergency care utilizations. Finally, logistic regression will be used to investigate the factors that influence the multiple emergency care utilizations in cancer patients.

This research will analyze the relative factors that influence cancer patients' survival