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抗疫——在倫理道德上 我們還可以做什麼？

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抗疫——在倫理道德上我們還可以做什麼？
Fighting the Virus: What More Can We Do Ethically?

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摘要

在對中國古代瘟疫理論和公共衛生的研究中，往往認為傳統中醫學的傳染觀念和瘟疫理論不夠“科學”和“精準”，在公共衛生和社會防疫等中觀維度上無法發揮積極作用。但中醫學瘟疫理論，將疫情描述為彌漫性環境風險與人類活動相互作用的動態圖景，不僅具有在特定社會歷史環境和時人認知觀念背景下的時代合理性，相較於現代傳染病學“傳染鏈”的線性分析模型，對當今疫情也能夠給出一個更具整體性的風險認知模型，具有不可替代的價值。更重要的是，古典瘟疫理論有助於打破傳染鏈交織迭加成群體流行的線性思維所帶來的道德難題，為促成全人類肩並肩面對風險、共同承擔責任與持續性協同抗疫的價值目標，提供一個基於中國文化傳統的論證依據。

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中國內地新冠疫情防控新做法的儒家反思

陳丹蕾、吳靜嫻

摘要

2022年底，中國內地政府發佈了一系列政策，完成了新冠疫情防控從以“政府”為主體的舊做法，到充分發揮“家庭+個人”主體作用的新做法的轉變。本文基於“仁愛”、“公義”、“誠信”及“和諧”等儒家生命倫理的四項基本原則，立足於防疫做法轉變過程中的行為主體，探討了防疫主體變化背景下的民眾生活和健康保障問題、資源與財富分配公正問題、真實可靠資訊獲取問題、費用共擔與資源共用問題。本文認為，“家庭+個人+政府”多主體協作防疫的實現是必然的；相較於防疫舊做法，新的防疫做法更加可持續。當下中國內地亟需加快恢復正常生產生活，緩解防疫主體變化對全社會帶來的“陣痛”，與此同時總結經驗，為之後可能出現的疫情反復進行提前準備。

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健康受試者的“艱難抉擇”

王嘉琪、鄧蕊

摘要

以新冠疫苗I期試驗的健康受試者為研究對象，基於深度訪談和虛擬民族志研究方法，採用NVivo 11軟體進行編碼分析，發現健康受試者的參與動機多為積極動機，在抉擇過程中曾面臨內外矛盾而深陷糾結與掙扎。文章歸納出新冠疫苗受試者抉擇過程不同階段的動機與行為特點，即：萌生想法——躍躍欲試的受試者；進退狐疑——踽踽獨行的受試者；備受煎熬——忐忑不安的受試者；解惑釋疑——篤定前行的受試者。旨在真實地還原健康受試者的抉擇過程，消除社會偏見，為健康受試者和I期試驗去除污名，提升公眾的認知，增強健康受試者的認同感和歸屬感。

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COVID-19防控中醫療衛生人員的責任衝突

謝廣寬

摘要

自2019年COVID-19疫情爆發以來，醫療衛生人員承擔了繁重的疫情防控工作。在這些工作中，他們承擔了更多的責任，有些責任是相互衝突的，如照護患者的責任與照顧家庭的責任。本文根據對部分中國醫療衛生人員的訪談，結合國內外發表的相關文獻，對疫情防控中醫護人員面臨的責任衝突進行梳理，並從儒家倫理的視角進行評析。

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一個抗疫分析的框架

何懷宏

摘要

自2019年底，新冠病毒開始在全球傳播。本文就新冠病毒提出四個基本的分析範疇：自然、人性、技術及權力。基於這個基本範疇之間相互關係，作者認為，在過去三年的抗疫經驗中，我們看到不同範疇的組合可以演繹出不同的對疫情的看法以及抗疫的模式。在此論點上，作者分析界定疫情和抗疫理論的可能性。

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從道德心理學的進路初步探索「限肉令」的正當性

楊家頌、錢展成

摘要

本文旨在初步探索「限肉令」作為應對傳染病大流行和由工廠化畜牧業帶來的其他威脅的預防措施的正當性。「限肉令」並非指全面禁肉，而是以法律限制市民的人均肉品消耗量在滿足基本營養需求的範圍內。本文採用的進路是緩解一些可能阻礙對此提案進行更宏觀、理性的思考的潛在心理拘繫。此進路參考了福柯「日常經驗」(everyday experience)的分析，和佛家倫理學回應全球環境倫理問題的策略。我們先以香港社會為主要案例研究，檢視形成「肉是必需的」一想法和嗜肉情結的社會模式。接著我們引入葷食心理學研究，討論嗜肉情結如何成為正面考慮「限肉令」的障礙。我們也嘗試回應一些反對此提案的理由，包括來自自由主義(Liberalism)的批評。

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Revisiting the Cognitive and Ethical Value of Plague Theories in Traditional Chinese Medicine for Contemporary Epidemic Prevention and Risk Control

Cheng Guobin

Abstract

In the study of concepts developed in the context of public health management in ancient China, the notion of infectiousness and plague theories in TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine) are often perceived to have little significance to epidemic prevention and public health today because they are viewed as “unscientific.” This paper, however, argues that the doctrine of *yinqi* (the epidemic *qi*) and the concept of infectiousness in TCM present a dynamic interaction between diffuse environmental risks and human activities in a specific spatio-temporal context. The concept of epidemic *qi* offers a unique cognitive model with which to approach the epidemic risk in a given socio-historical environment that differs from a linear analysis of the “chain of infection” in modern medicine. The paper concludes that the plague theories reflected in TCM are relevant to the contemporary understanding of risk control during a public health crisis.

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A Confucian Reflection on the New Approach to Prevention and Control of COVID-19 Pandemic in Mainland China

Chen Danlei and Wu Jingxian

Abstract

In late 2022, the central government of China introduced a series of policies for the mainland as part of a comprehensive transformation of COVID-19 Pandemic Prevention and Control (PPC) from the traditional, government-centered approach to a novel approach that prioritizes individuals and families. Drawing upon the four fundamental principles of Confucian bioethics, namely “benevolence,” “justice,” “integrity,” and “harmony,” this paper examines the ethical challenges of safeguarding lives and health, ensuring a fair distribution of resources and wealth, obtaining accurate and reliable information, and openly sharing the costs and resources throughout this transformation in the PPC approach. By focusing on the key actors involved in the process, we propose that the shift from a government-centric to a collaborative “family + individual + government” approach is both necessary and sustainable. Accordingly, we advocate for accelerating the return to normal production and daily life to mitigate the societal “pain” associated with the transformation. Additionally, we urge the government to reflect on its previous experience and prepare for a possible pandemic recurrence.

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“A Difficult Choice” for Healthy Volunteers: A Case Study of a 2019-nCoV Vaccine Clinical Trial

Wang Jiaqi and Deng Rui

Abstract

Taking the Phase I trial of the 2019-nCoV vaccine as a case study, this paper examines the motivational and psychological development and behavioral patterns of healthy volunteers who participate in different phases of clinical trials for vaccines. The findings of a series of in-depth interviews and virtual ethnographical studies show that participation in a clinical trial such as that for the 2019-nCoV vaccine is a difficult choice for volunteers, as it entails exposure not only to medical risks but also to social prejudice. The paper provides a detailed account of how the volunteers for the Phase I 2019-nCoV vaccine trials made their choice to participate and how they overcame various doubts and fears to serve as responsible research partners.

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A Conflict of Duties Confronted by Healthcare Providers during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Confucian Perspective

Xie Guangkuan

Abstract

During the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare providers faced many challenges and were loaded with heavy psychological burdens. This paper focuses on a moral dilemma between the duty of healthcare providers and the overall well-being of the providers and their families during the medical crisis of the pandemic in Huanan, China. Based on interviews, the paper takes a Confucian perspective to explicate the duties and supererogatory acts of those who volunteered to help and the balance between the moral duties of loyalty and filial piety.

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An Analytic Framework for Fighting a Pandemic

He Huaihong

Abstract

After the outbreak at the end of 2019, COVID-19 spread rapidly across the globe. This paper constructs a framework for analyzing the relationship between human beings and viruses comprising four basic categories: nature, human nature, technology, and political power. The paper shows that different interactions between these four basic categories influence the understanding of the meaning of pandemics and of how a pandemic like COVID-19 should be fought.

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The Justifiability of Meat Restriction Orders: An Exploration from Moral Psychology

Lorraine K.C. Yeung and Arthur C.S. Chin

Abstract

This paper explores the preliminary justifiability of a meat restriction order as a preventive measure against the risks of pandemic and other forms of harm posed by factory farming. A meat restriction order seeks to limit citizens' meat consumption to the level of meeting individuals' basic nutrient needs. Inspired by Michel Foucault's analysis of "everyday experience" and Buddhist responses to global environmental issues, the paper investigates the social patterns that account for the formation of people's meat commitment based on a study of Hong Kong society. The paper also addresses a number of objections to the proposal discussed in the paper, including the critique from liberalism.

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