

traditional medicine and administrators' attitudes towards the integration of Thai traditional medicine in the health service systems of community hospitals in northeast region Thailand.

The complete questionnaires, 97.2 % of returned questionnaires were used in this study. It was found that 85.1 % of 215 hospitals had done the activities about Thai traditional medicine. Plantation (86.9%) and promotion (70.5%) were the main activities. 44.7% of hospitals having usage activity had the problem about the acceptance by the doctors. 87.5 % of hospitals having production activity had the problem of quality control.

In this study the result revealed that the directors' and pharmaceutical chiefs' attitudes on the implementation of the integration of Thai traditional medicine in the health service systems of community hospitals and on economic aspects were positive but on the efficiency of drug was negative. Regarding the policy of the integration of Thai traditional medicine in the health service systems in community hospitals, 65.2% suggested that there should be one ayurvedic doctor in every hospital. Providing services by modern doctors and ayurvedic doctors with the suitable referral system was suggested (48.0%). 34.3% suggested that adding up Thai traditional medicine subject in the medical curriculum should be the first priority to contribute the acceptance of Thai traditional medicine by the doctors.

There were significant association between respondents' attitudes and treatment experiences by Thai traditional medicine with $p\text{-value} < 0.05$.

This study concluded that in order to achieve the aim of the integration of Thai traditional medicine in the health service systems, the government should concern about the acceptance, manpower for the integration program and suitable service pattern.