

# --般社団法人 **日本私立看護系大学協会**



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## 会長挨拶

一般社団法人 日本私立看護系大学協会 会長原 玲子

2024 (令和 6) 年 7 月 27 日に開催された定時社員 総会において、理事・監事が承認され、同日の理事会 で会長を拝命いたしました。

会員校の皆様におかれましては、平素から本協会に ご協力を賜り、御礼申し上げます。

本協会は 1976年に、会員校 11 校で設立され、2024年度の会員校は 209 校(大学 200 校、短大 9 校)となりました。看護系大学の 7 割を私立大学が占め、私立大学の看護学教育に対する責任や本協会の役割も大きいものと考えます。

本協会の目的は、「私立看護系大学の教育・研究および経営に関する研究調査並びに会員相互の提携と協力によって、私立看護系大学の振興を図り、その使命達成に寄与し、もって我が国の看護及び看護学教育・研究の進歩発展に貢献すること」にあります。

会員校におかれましては、中央教育審議会答申の「2040年に向けた高等教育のグランドデザイン」を受けて、それぞれの大学の建学の精神、大学独自の教育理念に基づき、その実現を図るために、学修成果の見える教育に取り組まれていることと存じます。

本協会においては、2024年度の特別事業として、「ポストコロナにおける看護学教育推進事業」「看護の魅力発信事業」を前理事会より引継ぎ、実施いたします。

「ポストコロナにおける看護学教育推進事業」とは、新たな時代に向けた看護学教育の質の維持向上を目的とした特別補助事業です。コロナ禍において、会員校はICTを活用した看護学教育に取り組んで参りましたが、今後、ポストコロナの時代に向けてデジタル化に対応できる人材育成など、さらなる教育の質向上が求められています。さまざまな取り組みが企画され応募されていますが、次なるステップの足掛かりになればと存じます。

また、「看護の魅力発信事業」は、看護を志す受験 生が減少傾向にあることを背景に計画されました。 2040年、わが国はSociety5.0の社会が進展し、仮想 空間と現実空間を高度に融合させたシステムにより、 経済発展と社会的課題の解決を両立する社会となり、 保健医療福祉のあり方も変化を求められます。高齢者 の割合がピークになる一方で、生産年齢人口は急激に 減少し、社会システムの維持に大きな影響を与える可 能性があるといわれ、医療や介護についても、その担 い手の不足が予測されています。

一方、近年の高校生の大学受験動向をみてみると、 看護のキャリアを選択しない傾向が増えており、本協 会では将来を見据えて危機感を抱いております。その ような状況に対し、実施するのが、「看護の魅力発信 事業」です。

この事業は、デジタルネイティブ、SNS ネイティブの Z世代の生徒さんが、社会的問題や SDGs の達成などに関心を持っていること、高校 1、2 年生に新たな科目として「総合的な探求の時間」が設けられたことに着眼し、進研アド社と連携し、副読本冊子である「探求× SDGs- 地域課題解決とキャリア」に、社会的課題と看護の特色のある取り組みを掲載し、生徒が自分にとって関わりの深い課題として看護を探求するきっかけを作り、看護職をめざす学生を増やすことを狙っています。

わが国の18歳人口が加速度をつけて減少している中、受験生については、あと数年もすれば、世代は2世代からα世代となります。α世代は、デジタルネイティブはもちろんのこと、コロナ禍において、義務教育課程にて電子書籍を用いてデジタルで授業を行い、課題をデジタルで提出する、さらにはプログラミング学習を行っている世代となっていきます。本協会は、そうした中高生と進路選択の際のキーパーソンである高校の進路指導の教員や保護者を対象に、看護学を学ぶ魅力を発信するとともに、会員校の広報活動を支援する看護の魅力発信事業となるように努めてまいりたいと思います。

今後とも協会の活動にご協力をいただきたくよろし くお願い申し上げます。

# 大阪歯科大学 看護学部看護学科

〒 573-1121 大阪府枚方市楠葉花園町 11-8

大阪歯科大学看護学部 学部長 雄西 智恵美





大阪歯科大学看護学部は、2024年4月に大阪府校 方市に所在する楠葉(くずは)キャンパスに開設しま した。本学は、1911年に創立された大阪歯科医学校 を起源とし、「博愛と公益」の建学の精神のもと、歯 学部の単科大学として歯科医師の育成に努めてきまし た。2017年に歯科衛生士、歯科技工士および社会福 祉士を育成する医療保健学部を開設し、本学部は3つ 目の学部となります。

看護学部は、「博愛と公益」の精神をヒューマンケアリングとして教育基盤とし、これからの社会や保健・医療・福祉の様相を見据え、医療チームの一員として確かな看護実践力を備え、人々の生命と生活を支えるために弛まない探究心と自己研鑽力を身に付けた人材育成をめざしてカリキュラム構築を行いました。本学部教育の特色として、以下の4点を挙げます。

- ①シミュレーション教育推進による看護実践力の育成:看護の専門知識・技術・態度、倫理的価値観などを統合した能力である看護実践力を教育課程の中心的な育成能力とおき、これを実現するためにシミュレーション教育を組織的に研究しつつ教育に活かしていきます。看護学部教務委員会の下にシミュレーション教育推進部会をおき、効果的なシミュレーション教育の活用を推進します。
- ②多職種・地域と連携した学修環境による連携・協働力の育成:看護職は、保健・医療・福祉サービスの受益者にとって最も身近な存在として、また、ほとんどの他職種と接点をもちながら職務を遂行しており、地域包括ケアシステムの推進にむけて、チーム

の要として自律した看護の専門性の発揮が期待されます。このために、チームの調整機能の役割を担う力、連携・協働力の基本を育成します。また、地域への理解を深め、地域住民のニーズに関心をもち、連続した健康状態に対して多様な支援の在り方を学べるよう地域と大学との交流・協働の拠点となる地域連携・実践研究センターを開設しています。

- ③歯科医療教育基盤を活用した口腔健康管理実践力の 育成:今日では、口腔ケアが口腔局所の健康にとど まらず、生活習慣病や治療回復の関連要因、健康寿 命の延伸などに関連していることが報告され、口腔 健康管理の重要性が増しています。本学部では、既 存の歯科医療教育基盤を活用して、あらゆるライフ ステージ、あらゆる健康レベルにある対象に応じた 口腔健康管理実践力を養います。
- ④プロフェッショナリズムの育成:これからの保健・ 医療・福祉のニーズの多様化のなか、学生が自身の 適性や関心を見極め、看護職としての自身の生き方 を選択できる能力を養います。また、ヒューマンケ アリングの体現として最善の看護を提供するために 自己研鑽するマインドを涵養し、プロフェッショナ リズムを育成します。

2040年に向けてヒューマンケアにおける変革が求められていることを意識しつつ、まずは完成年度までに看護学教育・研究の土台づくりのため教職員一同で取り組んでいきたいと思います。今後ともよろしくお願いします。

# 北里大学 健康科学部看護学科

〒 949-7241 新潟県南魚沼市黒土新田 500

北里大学健康科学部看護学科 学科長 小山 友里汀





北里大学健康科学部は、2024年4月に新潟県南魚 沼市に北里大学新潟キャンパスとして開設されまし た。北里大学では9つ目にあたる学部です。学校法人 北里研究所 北里大学は、世界的な細菌学者であり、 我が国の近代医学と衛生行政の発展に多大な貢献を果 たした北里柴三郎を学祖と仰ぎ、1962年に北里研究 所創立 50 周年を記念して創設されました。北里柴三 郎の業績は、「科学者としての真の学問追求」「社会事 業家としての国創」「教育者としての人材育成」に集 約されます。北里柴三郎博士は常々、「事を処してパ イオニアたれ。人に交わって恩を思え。そして叡智を もって実学の人として、不撓不屈の精神を貫け。」と 門下生に説いており、北里柴三郎博士が成した学統を 受け継ぎ、顕現した「開拓」「報恩」「叡智と実践」「不 撓不屈」を建学の精神としています。健康科学部は、 北里柴三郎博士の精神に則り、生命科学及び医療科学 分野における学術研究と人材育成を通して、広く社会 の発展のために寄与することを目的としています。ま た「いのちを尊び、生命の真理を探究し、実学の精神 をもって社会に貢献する」という理念に基づき、キャ ンパスの所在地である新潟の強みの生かし、「地域医 療の未来を照らす」人材の育成を目指しています。

新潟キャンパスには、地域の看護職を養成するために 1982 年 4 月新潟県南魚沼市に開設した北里大学保健衛生専門学院があり、40 年間にわたり多くの有能な医療と健康のスペシャリストを社会に送り出し、地

域の発展に貢献してきました。しかし、ゲノム解析の 進歩や ICT を基盤とするビッグデータ蓄積と分析技 術の進歩などの今日の急速な医療分野を含む科学技術 の発展やインターネットを介したグローバル化によ り、我が国そして世界の医療環境が急速に大きく変化 していることから、現在が未来社会に向けた大きな変 革期にあたると考えられました。健康科学部は、この 大きな変革と未来の課題に積極的に取り組むため、学 部レベルの教育水準に看護師・保健師教育を高めるこ とを目的として設置されました。また、総合系医療大 学の強みを活かし、医学部、看護学部、医療衛生学部 ならびに附属病院である北里大学病院、北里研究所病 院、北里大学メディカルセンターとの連携を基盤にし ています。さらに、2023年4月に新設された未来工 学部と連携しSTEAM 教育に力を入れたカリキュラ ムを提供しています。

北里大学が未来の地域医療を展開できる人材の養成を行うことについては、新潟県及び南魚沼市からの要望書において強く求められていた経緯もありました。健康科学部開設記念式典では、南魚沼市や県の皆様からも温かいご祝辞をいただきました。このような背景を受けて、北里大学健康科学部は、魚沼地域を含む中越地域における地域社会活性化の駆動力となることや、全国に多数存在する当地域と同様の環境の地域において、地域活性化のモデルケースとなることを目指していきます。

# 仙台青葉学院大学 看護学部看護学科

〒 984-0022 宮城県仙台市若林区五橋 3-5-75





学校法人北杜学園「仙台青葉学院大学」(2024年4月開学、以下本学)は、看護学部とリハビリテーション学部の2つの学部で構成されています。看護学部のキャンパスは、JR 仙台駅及び地下鉄五橋駅から近い好立地にあります。

本学の前身は、全国の短大でも最多の10学科(地域の要請に対応して順次拡充)を有する仙台青葉学院短期大学(看護学科、リハ学科を含む)です。看護学科の開学から16年経過し、医療福祉施設等で活躍している多数の卒業生を輩出してきました。看護学部は、私大としての建学精神の柱である「地域社会に貢献する実学教育」に力をいれ、短大での教育実践の中で培ってきた教育理念や手法と医療福祉施設等で活躍する卒業生を大切な人財として引き継ぎ、地域の保健医療福祉ニーズの課題解決に寄与できる応用的実践能力を備えた看護師、保健師の養成を目指します。また、東日本大震災から13年、東北地方は未だ復興途上にあります。本学の開学にあたり何よりも私たちが祈念することは、「この地」に立地する私立看護大学としての使命をしっかり認識して人材育成に努めていくことです。

以下には、本学看護学部の3つの魅力をご紹介します。1つ目は、「充実した学びの環境」です。応用的 実践能力の強化のために領域別の実習室を充実し、最 新のシミュレーションセンター等の設備を備えていま す。シミュレーションセンターは、本学の開設にあた り整備したもので、生体反応を示す高機能シミュレー ターや医療機器を常設し、これらを活用することで実際の看護シーンを再現し、学生の実践力を養います。2つ目は、「確かな看護実践能力を身につける実習体制」です。短大における仙台市の主要な医療機関の協力の下に実施してきた実習実績を受け継ぎます。これらの実習施設と連携を密にし、学生指導に役立つ研修会を開催するなどして質の高い教育を提供できるよう努めます。3つ目は、「きめ細かな学生支援体制」です。専任教員と学生総合支援センタースタッフとが綿密に連携して、学校生活、学修、就職などの相談やアドバイスを行っています。また、充実した学生生活を送れるようにするための学生の心と体のケアのために学生相談室の心理職や保健室の看護職とが力を合わせてきめ細かな支援をしています。

さいごに、本学の新たなスタートにあたり、策定した看護学部のスローガン『ひとりひとりを大切にすこやかにのびやかに Seiyoでの学びを、for wellbeing of all』を紹介します。このスローガンの策定意図には、「学生ひとりひとりのwell-being」を実現し充実した学生生活を送ることを最も重要な課題としていくという教員たちの決意と願いを込めています。本学が「心も体もすこやかに、安心して学ぶ場」、「様々な体験を通してすべての学生が成長できる場」にすること、「看護の対象となるすべての人々のwell-being」の実現に、貢献していける人材を輩出していける学部とすることを目標としていきます。

# 社員総会付帯事業講演会

# 「大学間連携による新しい教育プログラム実施に向けての具体的な課題 ~山口大学・山口県立大学・山口学芸大学の3大学で進める取り組み事例~

講師:野崎 浩二 氏(山口大学 大学院創成科学研究科 教授 学長特命補佐(教育支援改革担当))

2024年7月12日、社員総会付帯事業として「大学間連携による新しい教育プログラム実施に向けての具体的な課題 ~山口大学・山口県立大学・山口学芸大学の3大学で進める取り組み事例~」と題した講演会を開催しました。山口大学、山口県立大学、山口学芸大学による「ひとや地域(まち・文化・教育)のwell-beingに貢献する文系 DX 人材の育成事業」が「地域活性化人材育成事業~SPARC~」に採択されました。SPARC事業は、大学の枠を超えた横断的なSTEAM 教育を基盤とした教育プログラムを構築・実施し、事業の成果をもとに学部等の再編を目指す取り組みを支援する文部科学省の事業です。

この講演会では、私立看護系大学が地域の人材育成の中核として機能していくため、地域社会と大学間の連携を通じて既存の教育プログラムを再構築し、地域が真に求める人材を育成する機関に転換するための示唆を得ることを目的とし、講師に野崎浩二氏(山口大学 大学院創成科学研究科 教授 学長特命補佐

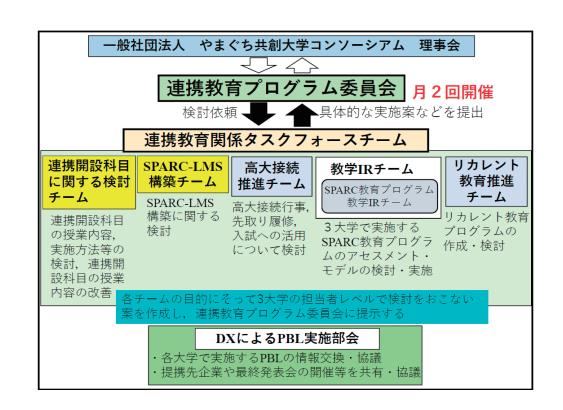
(教育支援改革担当)) を招きました。以下に概要をま とめます。

# ○ 山口大学・山口県立大学・山口学芸大学が展開 する連携教育プログラム

SPARC事業採択後に3大学で一般社団法人やまぐ ち共創大学コンソーシアムを設立、大学等連携推進法 人として認可を受けた。

事業実施において育成する地域活性化人材像は、ひとや地域課題解決のためにデジタル技術や AI 技術を活かす方法を身に付け、デジタル技術者と協力して DX を実践し、新たな価値を創出することのできる人として、3 大学で「文系 DX 人材」と定めた。

3大学の学位プログラムは、SPARC教育プログラムと各大学の分野専門教育科目から構成される。前者では共通目標として①物事を俯瞰(メタ)的に捉え思考する力、②知的財産に関する知識、③データサイエンスに関する知識・技能、④地域の特性や特色を理解



し、自ら課題を抽出できる力、⑤課題解決において DXを実践できる知識・態度、⑥課題に対して、身に つけた知識や技能を活用して解決に向けた企画・立案 ができ、他者と協働して解決を図ることができる力を 掲げている。

改組準備状況について、山口大学は学部等連携課程でひと・まち未来共創学環を設置予定、山口県立大学は既存学部を改組して情報社会学科を新設予定、山口学芸大学は通常の教員養成課程の中で文系 DX 人材育成教育プログラムを展開。目指す人材のキャッチコピーとして、山口大学「ひと・まち DX ナビゲータ」、山口県立大学「デジつよ文系」、山口学芸大学「デジ活先生」を挙げている。

# ○ 大学間連携教育の実施における課題と解決

SPARC教育プログラムの検討は、連携教育プログラム委員会と、複数のチームから成る連携教育関係タスクフォースチームで行われている。検討事例は、①3大学の学生の特性を考慮した科目配置、②連携開設科目の到達目標・内容、③連携開設科目実施要領の作成および配布、④3大学間で「時と場所を合わせる」

こと、⑤共同運用する LMS の構築、⑥ SPARC 教育プログラムのアセスメント方法の決定と共通ルーブリックの設定、⑦共同実施科目「DX による地域課題解決(PBL)」の実施方法、⑧高大接続の推進、⑨リカレント教育、⑩連携開設科目実施のインセンティブ、等である。②⑦⑧は検討後、令和5年度から試行している。

### 〇 おわりに

野崎氏は「計画当初に想定していた問題は、必ず解決しなければならない状況が訪れる。そのため、いつ、どこで検討するか最初に決めておくことが重要。それに加え、想定していない問題も次々に生じる。関係者が密な議論をする場を比較的短い時間間隔で設けることも重要であり、互いの信頼関係が築けることで、物事が進み始める。」と話されている。SPARC教育プログラムは、山口大学、山口県立大学で令和7年度から、山口学芸大学で令和8年度から正式に開始予定である。最後に「動向をあたたかく見守ってください」との結びの言葉があった。

# 原稿。募集

# あなたの学校の取り組みをアピールしてみませんか

【募集】会員校の特色ある取り組みの紹介

【内容】大学として取り組んでいる、学生や教員あるいは地域の人たちを対象にしたユニーク な取り組みについて

【原稿】2,000 文字程度(写真400字換算を含む)



執筆を希望される方はメールで事務局(office@jspcun.or.jp)まで ご連絡ください。

ぜひ多くの会員校の特色ある取り組みを紹介できるよう皆様のご応募 をお待ちしております。

# 2024 年度看護学研究奨励賞 論文要旨

When Should Home-visit Nurses Initiate End-of-life Discussions for Patients with Organ Failure and Family Caregivers? A Qualitative Study

Kurumi Asaumi<sup>1)</sup> / Masataka Oki<sup>1)</sup> / Yoshie Murakami<sup>2)</sup>

- 1) Department of Nursing, School of Health Sciences, Tokyo University of Technology
- 2) School of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Toho University

**Background:** End-of-life (EOL) discussions for organ-failure patients with family caregivers are important factors for successful EOL care. However, identifying the appropriate time to initiate these discussions is difficult owing to the unpredictability of the disease trajectory. No practical tools or clinical indicators currently exist that can help identify non-cancer patients receiving home care who need EOL discussions.

**Methods:** The survey was conducted from February 2020 to June 2021. To identify the appropriate time at which to initiate EOL discussions for patients with organ failure and their caregivers, we determined the time when home-visit nurses initiated EOL discussions. We interviewed 19 home-visit nurses (mean total home-visit nursing experience:  $6.7 \pm 5.9$  years) and analyzed the data using Hsieh and Shannon's qualitative content approach.

**Results:** Three themes were identified related to home-visit nurses' experiences of identifying the appropriate time to start EOL discussions: symptomatic worsening, lack of patients' and family caregivers' EOL awareness, and decline in activities of daily living (ADL). First, participating nurses iden-

tified physical and mental distress signals from patients' subjective statements, repeated hospitalizations and discharges, and clinical data on approaching death. Second, participants confirmed both the patient's intention for home care, and the family caregiver's preparedness and understanding of the circumstances. Third, the need to readjust long-term care services and environments owing to ADL-related changes prompted participants to initiate EOL discussions.

**Conclusions:** To provide quality EOL care, initiating or conducting EOL discussions with patients and their family caregivers at the appropriate time is crucial. International clinical practice lacks consensus on when EOL discussions should be initiated or conducted with patients with organ failure diseases, especially for those with a difficult-to-predict disease course. Our findings can provide valuable guidance for decision-making on this. Therefore, developing a tool that enables home-visit nurses to implement EOL discussions at an appropriate time is crucial.

掲載誌: BMC Nursing 22, 258 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12912-023-01401-x

# Mixed-methods research of motivational processes in workers' adoption of healthy behavior

Kayoko Ishii 1 / Hiroko Sumita 2 / Hitomi Nagamine 1 / Kumiko Morita 3

- 1) Wayo Women's University
- 2) Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing at Saitama.
- 3) Institute of Science Tokyo

## **Background**

In occupational health, the maintenance and promotion of workers' health, especially lifestyle motivation-based interventions, have gained considerable attention and are actively implemented. The effectiveness of health promotion interventions varies depending on the health awareness and motivation of the participants. Therefore, this study aimed to clarify the processes by which workers are motivated to improve their health and to identify the need for and type of support according to their motivation.

# Methods

Using a mixed-research design, an initial questionnaire survey of 94 employees (mean  $age\,{=}\,40.97\,{\pm}\,9.65)$  at a multicenter company in Japan, followed by semi-structured interviews with 16 employees (mean  $age\,{=}\,40.13\,{\pm}\,9.45)$  from the high- and low-motivation groups, were conducted. Multiple regression analysis followed by modified grounded theory-based analysis of the results of the first stage was used and the quantitative and qualitative results were integrated.

#### Results

In the first stage, autonomous motivation scores were predicted by the behavioral change stage and relatedness satisfaction/frustration. The second stage revealed that "the process of reflecting and managing one's own health while receiving support and feedback for maintaining and improving health" was the motivational process of workers. Result integration revealed that motivation increased through repeatedly escaping and adjusting to real problems and situational coping until the behavioral change. Despite interruptions during behavioral change, receiving feedback from others could increase motivation and continued behavioral change.

#### Conclusion

Regardless of their level of motivation for health behaviors, workers indicated that support from others was essential. The nature of this support was found to range from providing information to offering feedback. Interventions individualized by the identified process could enable customized motivation-driven health guidance.

掲載誌: BMC Public Health, 2024, 21; 24(1): 537. (doi: 10.1186/s12889-024-18081-0.)

# Effects of a Comic Booklet Intervention Aimed at Preventing Second-Hand Smoke Exposure for Pregnant Women in Indonesia: A Randomised Controlled Trial

Kimiko Inaoka<sup>1, 2)</sup> / Ishak Halim Octawijaya<sup>3, 4)</sup> / Citra Gabriella Mamahit<sup>2)</sup> / Jeand'arc Florentia Karundeng<sup>5)</sup> / Windy Mariane Virenia Wariki<sup>6)</sup> / Erika Ota<sup>2)</sup>

- 1) Global Health Nursing, The School of Nursing Science, International University of Health and Welfare, Narita 286-8686, Japan
- 2) Global Health Nursing, Graduate School of Nursing Science, St. Luke's International University, Tokyo 104-0044, Japan
- 3) The School of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health and Social Services, Kanagawa University of Human Services, Yokosuka 238-8522, Japan
- 4) Global Public Health Department, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba 305-8577, Japan
- 5) Kakaskasen Public Health Center, Tomohon City 95418, Indonesia
- 6) Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Sam Ratulangi University, Manado 95115, Indonesia

Second-hand smoke (SHS) has adverse effects for pregnant women and foetuses. This controlled and randomized clinical trial evaluated the efficacy of a comic booklet intervention in promoting SHS avoidance among pregnant women and appropriate smoking behaviours among their male partners. We allocated 140 couples to the experimental group (EG), who received the comic booklet and a reminder sticker, and 146 couples to the control group (CG), who received usual care. The primary outcomes were women's self-reported SHS exposure and their male partners' smoking behaviours. Secondary outcomes included knowledge and awareness of SHS. Independent t-tests revealed that three months post-intervention, more male partners in the EG had appropriate self-reported smoking behaviours with a small effect size

(Cohen's d = 0.35, 95% CI [0.08, 0.62], p-value = 0.01). Significantly more pregnant women in the EG recognised their partners' appropriate smoking behaviours with a nearly middle effect size (Cohen's d = 0.43, 95% CI [0.16, 0.70], p-value  $\leq$  0.01). Cues to action showed a significant difference between groups with a small effect size (Cohen's d = 0.36, 95% CI [0.09, 0.63], p-value = 0.01), as evaluated by male partners. These findings suggest that the comic booklet intervention might be effective against SHS exposure by providing several cues to action through knowledge and awareness of SHS.

掲載誌: Healthcare, 2023, 11(23), 3061; https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare11233061

The process of reacquisition of a new vocalization in total laryngectomy in patients with head and neck cancer: A qualitative study

一宮研伸大学 看護学部 大学院看護学研究科 岩井美世子 一宮研伸大学 看護学部 大学院看護学研究科 安藤詳子 名古屋大学大学院 医学系研究科総合保健学専攻 佐藤一樹

**Objective:** Speech rehabilitation contributes to improved quality of life for patients who have undergone laryngectomy for head and neck cancer. Tracheoesophageal speech provides better speech quality when rehabilitation is initiated early. However, voice changes are stigmatized due to communication challenges, even after voice restoration, which may limit the overall increase in quality of life. Thus, we aimed to gain a deeper understanding of the transition process from selection to adaptation to tracheoesophageal speech in patients with head and neck cancer.

**Methods:** Participants, who had undergone laryngectomy for head and neck cancer, were recruited across peer support groups in Japan. Thirteen Tracheoesophageal speakers were identified using a combination of purposive and theoretical sampling strategies. Data were analyzed using grounded theory methodology with open, axial, and selective coding. Semi-structured interviews investigated what tracheoesophageal speakers thought of their voices, and their adaptive strategies for their preferred alternative communication

methods.

**Results:** Participants emphasized the importance of communicating with their own voices during the adaptation process. However, they have experienced anxiety about losing one's natural voice, confronting the reality of living without a voice, and coping with one's new voice, through the process, participants eventually recognized the changed voice as their own.

**Conclusions:** The personal conviction for voice assigned to "communicating with one's own voice" is integral to the adaptation process for patients with head and neck cancer who undergo laryngectomies and use tracheoesophageal speech. Some aspects of tracheoesophageal speech can easily lead to feelings of hopelessness, emphasizing the importance of enhancing multifaceted support for professional speech rehabilitation.

掲載誌: Asia-Pacific Journal of Oncology Nursing 2024年 3月 11巻3号

# Development and Validation of a Knowledge Checklist of Cognitive Therapy for Nurses (KCCTN).

OHUE, Takashi

Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Hyogo University, Japan

The study intends to develop a cognitive therapy checklist (i.e., Knowledge Checklist of Cognitive Therapy for Nurses: KCCTN), which could serve as an indicator for the effectiveness of nurses' knowledge on CBT. Sixteen items were collected from the provisional KCCTN; four response choices were created for each item with one correct response. 1. Cognition, 2Automatic thoughts, 3. Schemas, 4. Cognitive restructuring, 5. Unfounded judgments, 6. Black-and-white thinking, 7. Partial focusing, 8. Ovei estimation and underestimation, 9. Ought-thinking, 10. Extreme generalization, 11. Self-association, 12. Emotional reasoning, 13. Self-fulfilling prophecy, 14. Listening to clients, 15. Problem-solving. 16. Brainstorming. The reliability and validity study results showed that Cronbach's alpha was checked when items were deleted from each question to appraise the items and enhance the overall reliability of the test. The results proved that the alpha for all questions ranged between 0.61-0.64. The intra-class correlation was calculated using the data on the number of correct answers before and after the training of nursing college students, and the reliability was confirmed at r=0.65 (p<0.01). The uncorrelatedness of KCCTN and KBPAC helped establish discriminatory validity. Two-way analysis of variance with the dependent variable being the KCCTN score of the intervention group (nurses, N=30) and control group (nursing students, N=76) implementing cognitive-behavioral therapy, and pre-and post-intervention factors were calculated for hospital nurses. The results showed a significant interaction with a significant improvement in the intervention group. The KCCTN was highlighted as an effective checklist to measure knowledge of the cognitive aspects of CBT, and hence can be used to indicate the effectiveness of relevant training sessions.

掲載誌: International Journal of Nursing Education (INT J NURS EDUC), 2024; 16 (1): 71-77.

# Experiences of dialogue in advance care planning educational programs

Hiroki Kato<sup>1)</sup> / Takako Iwasaki<sup>2)</sup> / Ayako Ko<sup>3)</sup> / Yuko Nishina<sup>4)</sup> / Shizuko Tanigaki<sup>5)</sup> / Chie Norikoshi<sup>6)</sup> / Masako Sakai<sup>7)</sup> / Mari Ito<sup>8)</sup> / Nozomi Harasawa<sup>9)</sup> / Keiko Tamura<sup>10)</sup> / Hiroko Nagae<sup>11)</sup>

#### Affiliations:

- 1) Aino University
- 3) Showa University
- 5) Okayama University
- 7) Seirei Christopher University
- 9) Toho University
- 11) Kameda University of Health Sciences
- 2) Kyorin University
- 4) Tottori University
- 6) Shitennōji University
- 8) Kawasaki Medical School General Medical Center
- 10) Osaka Dental University

Background: Advance care planning (ACP) is a process in which adults engage in an ongoing dialogue about future medical treatment and care. Though ACP is recommended to improve the quality of end-of-life care, the details of the dialogue experience in ACP are unknown. Objective: To explore participants' experiences of dialogue in an ACP educational program that encouraged them to discuss the value of a way of life. Research design: This qualitative descriptive study used the focus group interview method. Data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Participants and research context: A dialogue-based ACP educational program was conducted in four regions in Japan for local citizens to discuss the value of their way of life. A total of 66 individuals (mean age =  $55.5 \pm 17.2$  years; 50 women and 16 men) participated in focus group interviews. Ethical considerations: This study was approved by the Ethical Review Committee of Tokyo Women's Medical University (no. 4723) and Kyoto University (no. R2099). Findings: Five main themes were extracted: discussing one's thoughts with others in a considerate manner, reflecting on one's way of life through others, feeling a sense of connection with others through storytelling, realizing the difficulties of talking about "what if" topics, and turning one's eyes toward the future through the dialogue. These themes were interrelated and illustrated the complexity of the experience of discussing values. Conclusions: The results suggest that dialogue in ACP is useful in clarifying values. They also indicated the need for dealing with the ethical challenges of discussing value and the importance of caring for the interlocutor to have a safe dialogue. In the ACP process, safety in dialogue may improve readiness in ACP, and health practitioners who support ACP need to address the ethical challenges entailing dialogue about values.

掲載誌: Nurs Ethics, 2023, Online ahead of print (doi: 10.1177/09697330231166086.)

# Supporters' experiences of sensory characteristics of children with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities in afterschool daycare centres: A qualitative study

Yuta Koto $^{1)}$  / Machiko Tomozawa $^{2)}$  / Toshiaki Sato $^{3)}$  / Kazuteru Niinomi $^{4)}$  / Norio Sakai $^{5)}$  / Toshisaburo Nagai $^{6)}$ 

- 1) Faculty of Nurising, Kansai Medical University
- 2) Faculty of Health Science, Osaka Aoyama University
- 3) Faculty of Nursing, Shijonawate Gakuen University
- 4) Department of Integrated Health Sciences, Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya University
- 5) Child Healthcare and Genetic Science Laboratory, Division of Health Sciences, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine
- 6) Department of Human Education, St. Andrew's University of Education

Introduction: Children with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities (PIMDs) are estimated to be over 40,000 in Japan. Children with PIMD are defined as those with both severe physical and intellectual disabilities and serious secondary disabilities. Serious secondary disabilities include sensory challenges such as visual and auditory impairments. In Japan, daycare centres and residential facilities provide social support for children with PIMD. Among these services, child developmental support services and after- school daycare centres are important, as they support the development of children with PIMD. This study aimed to examine how supporters working at after- school daycare centres, who are involved in the lives of children with PIMD in the community, pay attention to the sensory characteristics of these children and provide support.

**Design:** A qualitative descriptive design.

**Methods:** Data were collected through semi- structured interviews with 20 supporters in after- school daycare centres. Interview transcripts were analysed via qualitative content analysis. This research was conducted with the approval of the research ethics committee of the Osaka Aoyama Univer-

sity

Results: The participants' years of involvement in supporting children with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities ranged from 0.5 to 40 years, with an average of 9.8 years. Data were classified into 68 subcategories, 11 categories and three themes: understanding sensory characteristics and devising support, systematic support and challenges supporting the children. Supporters dealt with physical complications and cooperated with other caregivers to understand and respond to children's sensory characteristics. Difficulties dealing with sensory characteristics, challenges due to the supporters' own characteristics and challenges with the facility's infrastructure were identified.

**Conclusion:** The findings could guide sensory characteristics considerations and support systems in after-school daycare facilities for children with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities. Both support content and challenges in supporting these children were identified.

掲載誌: Nursing Open, 2023, 10(12), 7826-7838. doi: 10.1002/nop2.2031

# Association Among Cognitive Function, Daytime Activities, and Nighttime Sleep in Older Adults in a Long-Term Care Facility

Lu Zhou<sup>1)</sup> / Sayuri Suwa<sup>2)</sup>

- 1) Doctoral Program, Graduate School of Nursing, Chiba University 1) Shumei University
- 2) Department of Community Health Nursing, Division of Innovative Nursing for Life Course, Graduate School of Nursing, Chiba University

**Aim:** To determine how the nighttime sleep patterns of older adults in a long-term care facility vary according to cognitive function and participation in daytime activities.

**Methods:** This observational study was conducted with older adults aged  $\geq 65$  years who are residents of a long-term care facility. Nighttime sleep was monitored using a non-wearable sleep monitor for 8 weeks. Based on the Mini-Mental State Examination scores for assessment of cognitive function, participants were classified into non-dementia, mild-to-moderate dementia, and severe dementia groups. The Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test were used to analyze the data.

**Results:** Twenty three older adults were included in this study. Sleep onset latency was significantly longer in the severe dementia group than in the non- dementia (p = .027) and mild-to-moderate dementia (p = .041) groups. Sleep efficiency was significantly lower in the severe dementia

group than in the mild-to-moderate dementia group (p = .003), whereas wakefulness after sleep onset was significantly longer in the severe dementia group than in the mild-to-moderate dementia group (p = .011). The number of days spent engaging in recreational activities was <50%, whereas those spent taking a nap was >60% in all older adults. Older adults with mild-to-moderate dementia had better sleep and participated in more daytime activities than those with severe or no dementia. Moreover, bathing in a bathtub improved sleep onset latency.

**Conclusions:** This study demonstrates that participation in daytime activities and bathing in a bathtub affect nighttime sleep in older adults.

掲載誌: Japan Journal of Nursing Science (DOI: 10.1111/jjns.12571)

# Construction of an Explanatory Model for Quality of Life in Outpatients with Ulcerative Colitis

Miho Takahashi 1) / Maya Nunotani 1) / Nobuo Aoyama 2)

- 1) School of Nursing, Mukogawa Women's University
- 2) Aoyama Medical Clinic

**Introduction:** To date, no studies have reported explanatory models of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in patients with ulcerative colitis. Therefore, this study aimed to examine HRQoL and its related factors in outpatients with ulcerative colitis to construct an explanatory model.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional survey at a clinic in Japan. The HRQoL was evaluated using the 32-item Inflammatory Bowel Disease Questionnaire. We extracted explanatory variables of HRQoL from demographic, physical, psychological, and social factors reported in previous studies and created a predictive explanatory model. The relationship between explanatory variables and the questionnaire total score was examined using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, the Mann-Whitney test, or the Kruskal-Wallis test. We conducted multiple regression and path analyses to examine the effect of explanatory variables on the total score.

**Results:** We included 203 patients. Variables that were associated with the total score were the partial Mayo score (r = -0.451), treatment side effects (p = 0.004), the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Anxiety score (r = -0.678), the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Depression

score (r= -0.528), and the availability of an advisor during difficult times (p=0.001). The model included the partial Mayo score, treatment side effects, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Anxiety score, and the availability of an advisor during difficult times as explanatory variables of the total score that showed the best goodness-of-fit (adjusted R²=0.597). The anxiety score exerted the greatest negative effect on the questionnaire total score ( $\beta$ =-0.586), followed by the partial Mayo score ( $\beta$ =-0.373), treatment side effects ( $\beta$ =0.121), and availability of an advisor during difficult times ( $\beta$ =-0.101).

**Conclusion:** Psychological symptoms exerted the strongest direct effect on HRQoL in outpatients with ulcerative colitis and mediated the relationship between social support and HRQoL. Nurses should listen carefully to the concerns and anxieties of patients to ensure that a social support system is provided by leveraging multidisciplinary collaborations.

掲載誌: Inflammatory Intestinal Diseases, 2023, 8(1), 23-33 https://doi.org/10.1159/000530455

A breast milk production model for achieving exclusive breastfeeding in low-risk primiparas who had vaginal births at 4 months postpartum: A prospective cohort study

Kaori Takahata<sup>1)</sup> / Shigeko Horiuchi<sup>2)</sup> / Ai Miyauchi<sup>3)</sup> / Yuriko Tadokoro<sup>4)</sup> / Takuya Shuo<sup>5)</sup>

- 1) Department of Nursing, Shonan Kamakura University of Medical Sciences
- 2) Graduate School of Nursing Science, St. Luke's International University
- 3) Faculty of Nursing, Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing
- 4) Chiba Faculty of Nursing, Tokyo Healthcare University
- 5) Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Hokuriku University

**Background:** This study aimed to investigate the thresholds of milk production for predicting the achievement of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) at 4 months postpartum.

**Methods:** The inclusion criteria were singleton, low-risk primiparas, non-cesarean section, and healthy mothers and infants. Temporary feeding of artificial milk in the past was included. Women who could be judged to have intentionally used artificial milk were excluded from the analysis. Measurements of the 24-h milk production by test weights were obtained at early postpartum (days 3-4) and at 1 month postpartum. To predict the achievement of EBF at 4 months postpartum, the area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was calculated for early postpartum and 1 month milk production.

**Results:** There were 80 eligible participants analyzed. ROC analysis of milk production for achieving EBF at 4 months revealed an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.736 (95% CI:

[0.625, 0.848]) for early postpartum and an AUC of 0.854 (95% CI: [0.772, 0.936]) for 1 month postpartum. The proposed thresholds are 102 g/day (higher sensitivity) and 161 g/day (higher specificity) at early postpartum, and 527 g/day (higher sensitivity) at 1 month postpartum.

**Conclusions:** In low-risk primiparas, the milk production models at early postpartum and 1 month postpartum showed a high accuracy for predicting the achievement of EBF at 4 months postpartum. The present study indicates that even when formula milk is temporarily used, it is still possible to reach the goal of achieving EBF.

掲載誌: Japan Journal of Nursing Science

発行年: 2024 巻(号): 21(3) 掲載ページ: e12588

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1111/jjns.12588

# Perspectives of Japanese Elders and their Healthcare Providers on Use of Wearable Technology to Monitor their Health at Home: A Qualitative Exploration

Mika Tanaka a) / Shinobu Ishii Akiko Matsuoka a) / Sachiko Tanabe a) / Shota Matsunaga b) / Amir Rahmani c) / Nikil Dutt d) / Mahkameh Rasouli c) / Adeline Nyamathi c)

- a) School of Nursing, Kitasato University, Sagamihara, Kanagawa, Japan
- b) Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kitasato University, Sagamihara, Kanagawa, Japan
- c) Sue &Bill Gross School of Nursing, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, United States of America
- d) Bren School of Information and Computer Sciences, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, United States of America

With 24 million Japanese elderly aging at home, the challenges of managing chronic conditions are significant. As many of Japan's elders manage multiple chronic conditions, investigating the usefulness of wearable health devices for this population is warranted. The purpose of this qualitative study, using grounded theory, was to explore the perspectives of Japanese elders, their caretakers, and their healthcare providers on the use of technology and wearable devices to monitor health conditions and keep Japanese elders safe at home. In conducting this study, a community advisory board was first established to guide the research design; six focus groups and two one-on-one interviews were conducted, with a total of 21 participants.

Four major themes emerged from the analysis: 1) Characteristics of Elderly Most Vulnerable and Challenges in Being Monitored Accurately; 2) Current Use of Monitoring Technology and Curiosity about Use of the Latest Digital

Technology to Keep Elderly Healthy at Home; 3) Perceived Advantages of Wearing Technology; and 4) Perceived Disadvantages of Wearing Technology. Many of the elderly participants were interested in using monitoring devices at home, particularly if not complicated. Healthcare workers found monitoring technologies particularly useful during the isolation of the COVID-19 pandemic. Elderly participants felt cost and technical issues could be barriers to using monitoring devices. While there are challenges to utilizing monitoring devices, the potential to aid the aging population of Japan justifies further investigation into the effectiveness of these devices.

掲載誌: International Journal of Nursing Studies, Volume 152, April 2024, 104691 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2024.104691

# Relationship Between Sleep Quality and Constipation Severity in Patients With Parkinson Disease: A Cross-sectional Study

土井智子 1) /本田育美 2) /中島麻紀 2) /玉置美春 3) /平山正昭 4)

- 1) 名古屋学芸大学看護学部看護学科
- 2) 名古屋大学大学院医学系研究科総合保健学専攻看護科学
- 3) 藤田医科大学保健衛生学部看護学科
- 4) 中部大学生命健康科学部

BACKGROUND: Constipation in patients with Parkinson disease (PD) adversely affects motor symptoms, making defecation management critical. Sleep disturbance is another common complaint in patients with PD (PWP). Associations between sleep disturbances and constipation have been reported in recent studies on PD. If improving sleep quality is useful for managing constipation in PWP, it might serve as a new method of constipation management that is less physically and mentally distressing than laxatives. This study aimed to examine the relationship between sleep quality and constipation severity in PWP. METHODS: We administered a questionnaire on sleep and constipation to 1,048 PWP. Constipation severity was assessed using Constipation Assessment Scale Japanese version 2 (CAS). General sleep quality was estimated using the Japanese versions of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and Athens Insomnia Scale's (AIS) Japanese version. Sleep quality due to PD-specific nighttime problems was estimated using the Parkinson's Disease Sleep Scale-2 Japanese version (PDSS-2). We

conducted a multiple regression analysis using the forced entry method to identify the variables that influenced CAS. RESULTS: We analyzed 350 PWP. Overall, 94.9% of PWP had constipation symptoms. The percentages of PWP with poor sleep were PSQI: 74.7%, AIS: 69.8%, and PDSS-2: 73.8%. Furthermore, 17.6% of the patients with constipation and 35.3% with sleep problems did not consult a healthcare provider. Multivariate analysis revealed that CAS was significantly associated only with PDSS-2 (standardized partial regression coefficient = 0.217, 95% confidence interval: 0.030 - 0.111). **CONCLUSION:** Poor sleep quality, related to PD-specific nighttime problems, was found be associated with worsening constipation severity. Nursing activities that help PWP with PD-specific nighttime problems have a more comfortable night's sleep would be key to alleviating constipation severity.

掲載誌: Journal of Neuroscience Nursing, 2023, 55(6), 211-216

Lifestyle behaviors that reduce food and fat intake in patients with type 2 diabetes within 3 months of diagnosis lead to a reduction in the HbA1c level after 12 months.

Yuri Tokunaga-Nakawatase<sup>1,2)</sup> / Maki Aomori<sup>2)</sup> / Setsuko Watabe<sup>2,3)</sup>

- 1) Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Kyorin University
- 2) Department of Adult Nursing, Nursing Course, School of Medicine, Yokohama City University
- 3) Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Shonan University of Medical Sciences

#### **Background:**

It is important to provide "Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support," the ongoing process of facilitating the knowledge, skills, and ability necessary for diabetes self-care, immediately after diagnosis.

#### Objectives:

In this 12-month (12M) longitudinal observational study, outpatients within 3 months of their first diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) were surveyed at baseline (BL) and 12M using a self-administered questionnaire used in the "Lifestyle Intervention Support Software for Diabetes Prevention" and medical record survey.

#### Methods:

To explore factors associated with the change extent in HbA1c level during the 12M post-diagnosis, hierarchical multiple regression analysis was performed with sex, age, HbA1c level at BL, medication in the first 12M post-diagnosis, and lifestyle behaviors related to diet and exercise therapy as independent variables.

#### Results:

The HbA1c level of the 89 participants was 8.4%  $\pm$  2.2% at BL and 6.7%  $\pm$  1.0% at 12M. "ND06 I add milk to coffee or tea (reverse item)" ( $\beta$  = -0.110, p = 0.015), "RD15 I eat vegetable dishes such as a vegetable side dish and/or a vinegar or pickle dish" ( $\beta$  = 0.151, p = 0.003), "ND02 I eat until I feel full (reverse item)" ( $\beta$  = -0.115, p = 0.024), and "RD14 I select *udon* or *soba* instead of Chinese noodles in soups" ( $\beta$  = -0.113, p = 0.007) were associated with the change extent in the HbA1c level during the 12M post-diagnosis.

#### **Conclusions:**

It may be useful to support patients with T2DM early post-diagnosis to improve lifestyle behaviors associated with the extent of change in HbA1c level during the 12M post-diagnosis.

掲載誌: Diabetology International

発行年: 2023年 掲載ページ: 413-421

Relationship between mental health and stressors among fathers of children with chronic illnesses and cognitive structure of fathers' stress experiences

Masahiro Haraguchi

Faculty of Nursing, Tokyo Healthcare University

#### **Background**

This study aimed to elucidate the relationship between stressors and mental health in fathers of children with chronic illnesses and to examine the cognitive structure of fathers' stress experiences.

### Methods

A self-reported questionnaire survey was conducted with 137 respondents (51 fathers of children with chronic illnesses and 86 fathers of healthy children). Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the association with depression as the dependent variable, with significance set at 5% (two-sided). For factor analysis, we focused on the data of 51 fathers of children with chronic illnesses, using exploratory factor analysis with the principal factor method (promax rotation) on 21 items related to stressful experiences identified in previous studies.

#### Results

The logistic regression analysis revealed that "having a child with a chronic illness" (OR: 0.286, 95% Cl: 0.109-0.755, p

= .011) and "frequent medical procedures for the child" (OR : 4.903, 95% CI: 1.368-17.570, p = .015) were significantly associated with fathers' mental health problems. The factor analysis identified three factors reflecting fathers' recognition of their stress experiences ( $\alpha$  = .846): "feelings of inadequacy as a father of a child with a chronic illness" ( $\alpha$  = .761), "feelings of social isolation and helplessness towards an unpredictable future" ( $\alpha$  = .725), and "feelings of happiness and a sense of mission as a father of a child with a chronic illness and as a husband" ( $\alpha$  = .937).

#### **Discussion**

Fathers perceived their roles as fathers and husbands positively, despite experiencing negative emotions. In practice, it is essential to maintain the mental health of fathers of children with chronic illnesses who face daily stressors. Based on the positive psychology approach, nursing support is considered effective in maintaining fathers' mental health.

掲載誌: Scientific Reports, 2023年, 13:22525

### Challenges faced by nurses engaged in rheumatology care in Japan

Fusama M / Nakahara H / Gregg M / Kuroe Y / Urata Y / Kawahata K / Kawahito Y / Kojima M / Sugihara T / Hashimoto M / Miyamae T / Murashima A / Mori M / Yajima N / Matsui T

**Background:** Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic inflammatory disease characterized by pain, swelling, and destruction of joints, with resultant disability and a reduction in the quality of life. Therefore, a wide range of nurses' support for patients with RA is required. However, the difficulties nurses face in fulfilling these roles have not well evaluated in Japan. **Objectives:** This study aimed to identify the challenges faced by nurses engaged in rheumatology care in Japan.

**Methods:** We conducted a questionnaire survey of nurses in Japan in 2020 on challenges experienced in rheumatology care. The participants were nurses certified by the Japan Rheumatism Foundation. They were asked to describe difficulties freely they have experienced when caring for patients with RA. Participants' answers were coded and categorized based on relevant phrases and words. Content analysis was performed on the findings.

**Results:** Responses were collected from 162 participants, and a total of 228 issues were identified. Eighteen categories with 56 subcategories emerged from the data analysis,

which were grouped into five types of challenges: (1) communication, (2) understanding, (3) expertise, (4) system, and (5) collaboration. Furthermore, detailed evaluation of these issues revealed the necessity of patient-centred multidisciplinary team (MDT) care, including healthcare professionals (HCPs), the patient, and other relevant individuals.

**Conclusion:** This study illuminated issues in clinical rheumatology care, particularly nursing, in Japan that have remained under-investigated to date. These results have implications for HCPs by revealing underlying issues in clinical practice, patients by offering the potential to improve care, medical systems by highlighting necessary adjustments, and educators by identifying required content for HCP education. This study provided practical directions to facilitate the implementation of effective care focused on improving patients' quality of life.

掲載誌: Modern Rheumatology, 2024, 711-719

Foot Problems and Their Associations with Toe Grip Strength and Walking Speed in Community-Dwelling Older Individuals Using Day Services: A Cross-Sectional Study

Kashiko Fujii / Atsuko Maekawa / Takuyuki Komoda / Nozomi Kawabe / Ryouhei Nishimura / Yasunori Sakakibara / Takahiko Fukumoto / Minna Stolt ORCID

Foot disorders in older individuals compromise balance and contribute to postural and gait instability, leading to a decline in activities of daily living and quality of life. In this cross-sectional study, we analyzed foot-related data from 160 frail older participants attending day service centers in a prefecture in Japan to assess the prevalence of foot problems and their associations with toe grip strength and walking speed. Multiple regression analysis was used to identify foot-related variables correlated with these functional measures. High prevalence rates were observed for skin dryness (88.2% in the Support level and 85.2% in the Care level for men; 84.9% in the Support level and 93% in the

Care level for women) and for suspected or existing fungal nail infections (94.1% in the Support level and 92.6% in the Care level for men; 98.1% in the Support level and 95.2% in the Care level for women) in both sexes, regardless of the level of care required. Our findings suggest that specific foot conditions are associated with toe grip strength and walking speed, emphasizing the need for foot health interventions to preserve function and quality of life in community-dwelling older individuals.

掲載誌: Nursing Report 2023 13(2) 697-720 https://doi.org/10.3390/nursrep13020062

# Night-time detection and response in relation to deteriorating inpatients: A scoping review

Soichiro Hotta<sup>1, 2)</sup> / Kaoru Ashida<sup>3)</sup> / Makoto Tanaka<sup>2)</sup>

- 1) School of Nursing, Tokyo Medical University
- 2) Graduate School of Health Care Sciences, Tokyo Medical and Dental University
- 3) College of Nursing, Kanto Gakuin University

**Background:** Although detection and response to clinical deterioration have been studied, the range and nature of studies focused on night-time clinical setting remain unclear. **Aim:** This study aimed to identify and map existing research and findings concerning night-time detection and response to deteriorating inpatients in usual care or research settings.

**Study Design:** A scoping review method was used. PubMed, CINAHL, Web of Science, and Ichushi-Web databases were systematically searched. We included studies focusing on night-time detection and response to clinical deterioration.

**Results:** Twenty-eight studies were included. These studies were organized into five categories: night-time medical emergency team or rapid response team (MET/RRT) response, night-time observation using the early warning score (EWS), available resources for physicians' practice, continuous monitoring of specific parameters, and screening for night-time clinical deterioration. The first three categories were related to interventional measures in usual care settings, and

relevant findings mainly demonstrated the actual situation and challenges of night-time practice. The final two categories were related to the interventions in the research settings and included innovative interventions to identify at-risk or deteriorating patients.

**Conclusions:** Systematic interventional measures, such as MET/RRT and EWS, could have been sub-optimally performed at night. Innovations in monitoring technologies or implementation of predictive models could be helpful in improving the detection of night-time deterioration.

Relevance to Clinical Practice: This review provides a compilation of current evidence regarding night-time practice concerning patient deterioration. However, a lack of understanding exists on specific and effective practices regarding timely action for deteriorating patients at night.

掲載誌: Nursing in Critical Care. 2024;29(1):178-190. https://doi.org/10.1111/nicc.12917

# Impact of visitation restrictions on the mental health of family caregivers during the COVID-19 pandemic: A mixed methods study

Ayumi HONDA<sup>1)</sup> / Yin LIU<sup>2)</sup> / Mayo ONO<sup>3)</sup> / Takahiro NISHIDA<sup>3)</sup> / Tatsuya TSUKIGI<sup>3)</sup> / Elizabeth B. FAUTH<sup>2)</sup> / Sumihisa HONDA<sup>3)</sup>

- 1) Department of Nursing, St. Mary's College
- 2) Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Utah State University
- 3) Department of Nursing, Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences

**Aim:** To examine the mental health conditions of family caregivers residing away from their loved ones who experienced visitation restrictions during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

**Design:** A mixed-methods design applying the Kessler Scale-10 for the quantitative measurement of psychological distress and an open-ended question for qualitative analysis. **Methods:** The participants were recruited from care facilities between February and September 2021. This cross-sectional study included 197 family caregivers who were utilizing formal residential care services for their loved ones. Using thematic analyses, open-ended responses regarding the impact of visitation restrictions were coded. These themes were then examined to determine thematic patterns across caregiver characteristics.

**Results:** Thirteen themes were identified regarding the impact of visitation restrictions. Many participants reported primary harmful effects as follows: "inability to confirm the type

of care and lifestyle assistance provided to an older relative" and "difficulty communicating with an older relative because of the inability to converse face-to-face". Younger age, being employed, poor sleep, poor relationship quality with the care recipient, and experiencing harmful effects from the visitation restrictions were associated with psychological distress.

**Conclusion:** Our findings suggest that to maintain positive mental health after a care transition, it is important for family caregivers to take part in the care of their loved ones and ensure information sharing between the care recipient's family and institution. These findings suggest that both residents and family caregivers living outside facilities may feel distressed due to separation. Therefore, institutional care staff need to consider how to adjust facility procedures or communication with family caregivers.

掲載誌: The Journal of Advanced Nursing. 2024 Apr; 80 (4): 1652-1665. doi: 10.1111/jan.15918.

# Experiences and care needs of post-discharge patients who underwent cardiac surgery : A qualitative study

Akiko Makino / Satoshi Nakata / Toshiko Yoshida

St. Luke's International University

**Aim:** This study clarifies the physical, psychological, and social forms of distress in, and care needs of, cardiac surgery patients, including optimal times for supporting them in their post-hospital discharge daily lives.

**Methods:** Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted. Participants included 12 adults (11 male and one female, mean age = 66.5 years) who had undergone cardiac surgery, experienced intensive care, and received outpatient care at the first post-discharge visit (around 2 3 weeks after discharge), around 3 months after discharge, and between 3 months and 1 year after discharge. Verbatim transcripts were analyzed based on similarities and differences for codes based on assessment items, and subcategories and categories

were generated.

Results: After surgery, patients experienced physical, psy-

chological, and social distress. First, they experienced physical pain shortly after discharge. Moreover, as they recovered at home, a gap between their sense of their recovery and the perceptions of those around them about their recovery often persisted, which led to psychological and social distress. Patients gained a sense of safety through "assurance of physical recovery" and security through "shared subjective distress."

**Conclusions:** Post-cardiac surgery patients seek reassurance and safety by sharing experiences owing to daily life distress. Our findings could help provide better support to meet the care needs of such patients.

掲載誌: Japan Journal of Nursing Science, First published: 19 September 2023. Volume21. Issue1 DOI: 10.1111/jjns.12561

# Autism symptoms, functional impairments, and gaze fixation measured using an eye-tracker in 6-year-old children

Toko Mori <sup>1)</sup> / Kenji J. Tsuchiya <sup>2, 3)</sup> / Taeko Harada <sup>2, 3)</sup> / Chikako Nakayasu <sup>2)</sup> / Akemi Okumura <sup>2, 3)</sup> / Tomoko Nishimura <sup>2, 3)</sup> / Taiichi Katayama <sup>3)</sup> / Masayuki Endo <sup>4)</sup>

- 1) Faculty of Nursing, Shijonawate Gakuen University, Osaka, Japan.
- 2) Research Center for Child Mental Development, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Hamamatsu, Japan.
- 3) Department of Child Development, United Graduate School of Child Development, Osaka University, Kanazawa University, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Chiba University, and University of Fukui, Osaka, Japan.
- 4) Division of Health Sciences, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.

We aimed to clarify whether the amount of gaze fixation, measured at the age of 6 years using Gazefinder, which is an established eye-tracking device, is associated with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) symptoms and functioning.

The current study included 742 participants from the Hamamatsu Birth Cohort Study. Autistic symptoms were evaluated according to the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule, Second Edition (ADOS-2), and functioning of the participating children in real life was assessed using the Japanese version of the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, Second Edition (VABS-II). The Gazefinder system was used for gaze fixation rates; two areas of interest (eyes and mouth) were defined in a talking movie clip, and eye gaze positions were calculated through corneal reflection techniques.

The participants had an average age of  $6.06\pm0.14$  years, (males: 384; 52%). According to ADOS, 617 (83%) children were assessed as having none/mild ASD and 51 (7%) as severe. The average VABS-II scores were approximately 100 (SD=12). A higher gaze fixation rate on the eyes was asso-

ciated with a significantly lower likelihood of the child being assigned to the severe ADOS group after controlling for covariates (OR, 0.02; 95% CI, 0.002-0.38). The gaze fixation rate on the mouth was not associated with ASD symptoms. A higher gaze fixation rate on the mouth was associated with a significantly lower likelihood of the child being assigned to the low score group in VABS-II socialization after controlling for covariates (OR, 0.18; 95% CI, 0.04-0.85). The gaze fixation rate on the eyes was not associated with functioning. We found that children with low gaze fixation rates on the eyes were likely to have more ASD symptoms, and children with low gaze fixation rates on the mouth were likely to demonstrate poorer functioning in socialization. Hence, preschool children could be independently assessed in the general population for clinically relevant endophenotypes predictive of ASD symptoms and functional impairments.

掲載誌: Frontiers in Psychiatry, (2023), 14, 1-11. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2023.1250763

# 2024 年度国際学会発表助成 論文要旨

# Creating Ethical Dilemma Teaching Materials on Organ Transplantation for Junior and High School Education

Tomoko Asai<sup>1)</sup> / Takeshi Sato<sup>2)</sup>

- 1) Faculty of Nursing, Fujita Health University
- 2) Health and physical education, Tokyo Gakugei University International Secondary School

Organ transplantation presents ethical issues and value conflicts, making it an ideal dilemma material for school education. It stimulates students to consider their opinions and exchange ideas. We have developed teaching materials including the following ethical dilemmas: (1) The anonymous principle; (2) Overseas transplant by charity; (3) Organ trafficking; (4) Opt-Out; and (5) Priority donation to relatives. We made a standardized lesson format within 50 minutes. "The anonymous principle" concerns whether the deceased organ donor family and the organ recipient should be allowed to know each other. That parties want to know each other and express their gratitude is only natural, and some countries allow such meetings under set conditions. However, there are potential risks of stalking, resentment, and financial requests, and therefore, in Japan, organ donation is anonymous. The lesson is organized as follows: (1) A 5-minute introduction by the teacher; (2) 15 minutes for self-consideration and small group discussion about the perceptions by the donor and his/her family, and the recipient and his/her family; (3) A 10-minute lecture on ethical issues and slippery slope theory; (4) 15 minutes for self-consideration and class discussion about pros and cons of breaking the anonymous principle, including the introduction by the teacher of letters of gratitude by recipients; (5) 5 minutes for a final wrap-up and writing down opinions using a worksheet. Using this, we discussed with 3rd grade students at a junior high school in Japan. From their feedback, we concluded that the students deeply engaged, and seriously gave their opinions on the ethical dilemmas. We were impressed by the depth of the students' thinking, their willingness to listen to the opinions of others, and the transformation of their opinions. This teaching materials can foster the students' ability to grasp complex societal issues, consider how to solve them, make understanding-based choices, and verbalize their thoughts. We believe that such discussion will benefit the students intellectually and spiritually, and lead to a deeper awareness in society of organ transplantation issues.

発表学会名:第30回国際移植学会(The Transplantation

Society 2024)

発表場所:トルコ共和国・イスタンブール

発表日: 2024年9月25日

## Effect of prevention measures of COVID-19 on influenza and norovirus in childcare facilities of Japan.

Akiko Uno<sup>1)</sup> / Sonomi Nakajima<sup>2)</sup>

- 1) Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Tokoha University
- 2) Department of Occupational Therapy, School of Health Sciences, Sapporo Medical University

#### Abstract

**Objective**: This study aimed to determine whether COVID-19 infection prevention measures could prevent outbreaks of influenza and norovirus infections every year in childcare facilities. In addition, this study identified whether COVID-19 prevention measures were effective in preventing COVID-19 infection. This study facilitates the identification of influenza, norovirus, and COVID-19 infection prevention measures for children.

Methods: Infection prevention measures for COVID-19 and children infected with influenza, norovirus, and COVID-19 were assessed through a mail survey administered to a random sample of 5,000 childcare facility managers. The infection prevention measures for COVID-19 recommended by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) were investigated: hand washing, ventilation, promoting mask-wearing, keeping people at a distance, and disinfection. Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee Chukyogakuin University.

**Results**: The study was sent to 5,000 facility managers in December 2022, and 776 responses were received by March 2023. Of the 776 responses, 738 responses completing all questions were in analysis. The study showed that promoting mask-wearing as an infection prevention measure reduced the occurrences of COVID-19 (Adjusted OR: 0.3, 95CI:0.1-0.8). Also, the study found that hand washing for COVID-19 reduced the occurrence of Influenza infection (Adjusted OR: 0.7, 95CI:0.5-0.9). The study did not find any relationship between norovirus infection and infection prevention measures for COVID-19.

**Conclusions**: The study implied that infectious diseases transmitted through respiratory droplets such as influenza and COVID-19 infections can be prevented by promoting mask-wearing and hand washing.

The 8th Global Public Health Conference, Bangkok Thailand, February 20 - 21 2025

# Characteristics of Pain in Lower Extremities and Associated Factors in Young Adult Osteosarcoma Survivors

Katsumoto Shoko $^{1,\,2)}$  / Okamitsu Motoko $^2$  / Yago Satoshi $^2$  / Iwata Shintaro $^3$  / Ae Keisuke $^4$  / Hayakawa Keiko $^4$  / Yonemoto Tsukasa $^5$  / Gokita Tabu $^6$ 

- 1) Tokyo Healthcare University, Chiba, Japan
- 3) National Cancer Center Hospital, Tokyo, Japan
- 5) Chiba Cancer Center, Chiba, Japan
- 2) Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan
- 4) Cancer Institute Hospital, Tokyo, Japan
- 6) Saitama Cancer Center, Saitama, Japan

Osteosarcoma is a rare cancer with a predilection for patients in their teens and twenties. Tumor resection typically causes changes in physical function and pain in the affected limb, which may have psychosocial effects. The study aim was to clarify the pain characteristics and associated factors in young adult survivors of lower extremity osteosarcoma in Japan.

A mixed-method approach was employed utilizing self-administered questionnaires and semi-structured interviews at four cancer hospitals. The participants were survivors of osteosarcoma, aged 18–39 years, who had completed at least two years of postoperative chemotherapy. Self-administered questionnaires were consisting of their affected limb pain, physical function, mental health and uncertainty. In interview, participants explained how they recognized and coped with pain. Quantitative data were statistically analyzed, and qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analyses. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board.

Sixty-four survivors of 100 survivors were included in this study. Thirty-eight were male and 26 were female, with a mean age of 27.5 years. Pain in the affected limb was reported by 68.8% of participants in the past seven days, with mean pain intensity and interference scores of 46.2 and 51.4, respectively. Pain intensity was positively correlated with pain interference, while pain interference was associated with higher depression levels and uncertainty. Thirty of the 46 patients with endoprosthesis reconstruction identified it as a primary pain source. Interviews with 26 participants revealed three themes: "coming to terms with controllable pain," "suffering from uncontrollable pain," and "preventing pain to avoid disruption of life."

Survivors of osteosarcoma experienced pain in the affected limb (though not severe), regardless of the number of years since diagnosis. Survivors who experience uncontrolled pain are at a higher risk of developing mental health problems. In conclusion, pain and psychosocial assessment, pain management, and psychological support would be more necessary, especially in long-term survivors.

発表学会名: 6 th Global Adolescent and Young Adult Cancer Congress

発表場所: Melbourne 発表日: 2024.12.3-12.6

Effects of mindfulness-based cognitive therapy on personal recovery in psychiatric day treatment with return to work in Japan: a non-randomized controlled trial with a control group.

Aya Midorikawa 1, 2)

1) Faculty of Nursing, Toho University.

2) Graduate School of Medicine, Doctoral program in Nursing, The Jikei University.

#### Purpose;

The primary objective of this study was to examine the effectiveness of mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) on personal recovery in psychiatric day treatment with return to work in Japan.

#### Methods:

Eligible participants were aged between 20 and 65 years and psychiatry day treatments users with Return-to-work. They were non-randomly assigned to either the MBCT group (n = 14) or the control group of usual treatment (n = 14).

The primary outcome was the Personal Recovery Scale (RAS) and the difference in mean change scores before and after the intervention compared to the control group.

Comparisons between baseline and after 8 weeks later the Personal Recovery Scale (RAS) were followed by a Wilcoxon signed rank sum test. The interaction analysis as an effect of the program intervention was conducted by two-way repeated measures ANOVA. The effect sizes were r and partial  $\eta$  2.

#### Results:

- 1) At baseline, there were no significant differences in basic attributes or scale scores between the two groups.
- 2) In terms of the primary outcome, total RAS scores,

both intervention and control groups had significantly higher RAS scores at after 8 weeks compared to baseline (intervention group; difference in means = -16.2, z=3.297, p<0.001\*\*) (control group; difference in means = -6.4, z=2.483, p=0.013\*). In particular, the intervention group had significantly higher and elevated scores at after 8 weeks compared to the control group.

3) Since both groups had significantly elevated RAS scores at baseline/after 8 weeks, a two-way repeated measures as an intervention effect of this program showed that the RAS scores of the intervention group increased after participating in this program compared to the control group, a significant interaction effect (F=9.816, P=0.004 \*\*, partial  $\eta$  2=0.274).

#### Discussion:

MBCT was suggested to be effective for personal recovery in psychiatric day treatment with return to work in Japan.

### [Grants from other institutions]

Yamaji Fumiko Professional Nursing Education Scholarship 発表学会名; International Conference on Mindfulness 2024

発表場所: in Bangor, UK, 発表日: August 2, 2024.

# 2024 年度若手研究者研究助成 採択者

(氏名五十音順)

独居高齢者の生きがいとその関連要因についての研究

藍野大学 阿部 宏史

男性及び LGBTQ の人が助産師になることに対する意識調査

藤田医科大学 岩瀬 敬佑

「まちの減災ナース指導者」による豪雨・洪水災害時の避難所活動モデルの構築

名古屋女子大学 河村 諒

認知的情報処理を活用した看護診断支援の学習法の提案

武蔵野大学 久保 貴弘

通所介護職員のアパシーへの認識およびケアの実態

一宮研伸大学 佐久間 美里

日本版「包括的中絶ケアの指針」作成を目指した WHO ガイドラインに基づく中絶後ケアの実態調査

関西医科大学 園田 希

祖父母世代を中心とした近隣住民が行う子育て支援活動が養育者へ与える影響

長岡崇徳大学 田崎 裕子

NICU に入院した子どもの父親が抱く時期別の看護支援ニーズをアセスメントするための指標の開発

北海道医療大学 谷本 真唯

パートナーシップ・ナーシング・システム導入の影響に関する研究

北海道科学大学 橋本 直弥

ICU 看護師におけるワークエンゲイジメント向上の支援に関する基礎研究

日本医療大学 春名 美恵

放射線治療を受けた前立腺がん患者における尿路急性有害事象の経時的変化および有害事象の程度に影響を与える要因の解析

帝京大学 福士 泰世

精神障がい者ピアサポーターが入院者訪問支援事業に参加する体験

大阪成蹊大学 松井 芽衣子

院内助産施設における人員配置基準策定に向けた実態調査

聖路加国際大学 山本 真実

# 日本私立看護系大学協会 役員一覧

役名	氏名	所属機関	担当委員会
会 長	原 玲子	日本赤十字秋田看護大学	涉外委員会、将来構想検討委員会、 50 周年記念事業準備委員会
副会長	荒木暁子	東邦大学(看護学部)	涉外委員会、 50 周年記念事業準備委員会
	洪 愛 子	神戸女子大学	涉外委員会、将来構想検討委員会、 50 周年記念事業準備委員会
業務執行理事	鎌田佳奈美	摂南大学	広報委員会、涉外委員会、 将来構想検討委員会、 50 周年記念事業準備委員会
	櫻井しのぶ	順天堂大学(医療看護学部)	国際交流委員会、涉外委員会、 将来構想検討委員会、 50 周年記念事業準備委員会
理事	池 田 恵美子	四国大学	地区活動委員会
	池松裕子	日本赤十字九州国際看護大学	国際交流委員会
	井 上 智 子	国際医療福祉大学 (成田看護学部)	大学運営・経営委員会
	江 川 隆 子	関西看護医療大学	大学教育委員会
	太 田 勝 正	東都大学 (沼津ヒューマンケア学部)	大学教育委員会
	岡 田 みどり	川崎医療短期大学	大学運営・経営委員会
	亀 井 智 子	聖路加国際大学	研究活動委員会
	小 原 泉	自治医科大学	大学教育委員会
	小 松 万喜子	中部大学	研究活動委員会
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	永 田 智 子	慶應義塾大学	大学運営・経営委員会
	前 川 幸 子	甲南女子大学	研究活動委員会
	宮 城 由美子	福岡大学	広報委員会
	安 酸 史 子	日本赤十字北海道看護大学	大学教育委員会
監事	北 素子	東京慈恵会医科大学	_
	守 田 美奈子	日本赤十字看護大学(看護学部)	_
名誉会長	近藤潤子	天使大学	_



















# 2024 年度 一般計団法人日本私立看護系 大学協会定時社員総会

開催日時 2024年7月27日(土曜日)

午前 10 時 30 分から午後 00 時 00 分

開催場所 東京都千代田区神田須田町1-5 翔和須田町ビル2階

法人事務所

出席社員数 総社員数 627名 総社員の議決権数 627 個 出席社員数521名 (議決権行使書による) 出席社員の議決権数 521 個

出席者数の確認

島袋香子会長より、定款第18条により、正会員627名中、議決 権行使書提出者521名をもって総会が成立することが報告された。 定款第17条により、社員総会の議長は島袋香子会長とし、第22条 により、議事録署名人は棚橋泰之理事と守田美奈子理事が指名され

### 審議事項

第1号議案 2023年度事業活動報告及び決算承認・監査報告に関

(1) 2023 年度理事会報告

議長より、2023年度年次報告書に基づき、理事会報告があった。

(2) 2023 年度各委員会活動報告

坂本真理子副会長より、2023年度年次報告書に基づき、委員会 活動報告があった。

(3) 収支決算・監査報告

長澤正志財務担当理事より 2023 年度決算報告があった。続いて、 森千鶴監事より 2023 年度の監査報告があった。

第1号議案は516個の賛成を得て承認された。

第2号議案 役員選任に関する件

議長より、本定時社員総会の終結時をもって理事及び監事全員が 任期満了となるため、改めて理事及び監事を選任する必要があり、 役員候補者の選出について、各選挙区において選挙を行った結果、 理事・監事及び補欠監事候補者が選出されたことの説明があった。

第2号議案は516個の賛成を得て原案通り理事20名・監事2名 及び補欠監事2名を選任することが承認された。

#### 報告事項

#### 1. 2024 年度事業活動計画及び予算に関する件

#### (1) 重点事業について

議長より、2024年度重点事業について以下のとおり説明があっ た。研修活動は会員校にとって有意義な内容で開催し、目的に沿っ た有効な方法を設定していく。また、今年度より地区活動委員会を 新設し、会員校の協働を進め地区活動の推進を図る。更に、18歳 人口の減少や他領域への女子学生の流入等を見据え、看護大学に興 味を持てるように中学生、高校生を取り込み、会員校へ繋げる広報 活動を進めていきたい。

(2) 2024 年度事業活動計画

坂本真理子副会長より、各委員会の事業活動計画の説明があった。 (3) 2024 年度特別事業

議長より、コロナ禍を経て会員校が行いたい教育推進事業に対し て助成を行う「ポストコロナにおける看護学教育推進事業」と、中 高生と高校の進路指導の教員、保護者を対象に看護学を学ぶ魅力を 発信し、会員校の広報活動を支援する「看護の魅力発信事業」の2 つを実施すると説明があった。

#### (4) 2024 年度予算

長澤正志財務担当理事より報告があった。

2. 規程の整備に関する件

三国久美業務執行理事より、役員候補者選出規程、選挙管理委員 会規程、委員会規程、事業活動会計取扱い規程、研究助成事業規程、 研究助成事業規程施行細則の整備について報告があった。

# 2024 年度 第 1 回定例理事会

開催日時 2024年6月2日 (日曜日) 9時00分から10時40分

# 報告事項(1)

#### 1) 役員候補者選出選挙について

臼井雅美選挙管理委員会委員長より選挙人・被選挙人の登録状況、 投票結果、投票状況等の報告があった。次に、役員候補者及び補欠 監事候補者と理事次点者の報告があった。誤記入による無効票の削 減、投票及び開票作業の合理化のため電子投票システムの導入につ いての検討が提案された。

# 審議事項

#### 1) 選出された新役員候補者及び指名理事について

役員候補者選出選挙により選出された新役員候補者と理事次点者 を確認した。指名理事候補者については、次期理事会は新しい理事 が多く、特別事業(看護の魅力発信事業とポストコロナにおける看 護学教育推進事業)を実施することから、これらの担当委員会とな る、将来構想検討委員会と広報委員会を現在兼務している鎌田佳奈 美理事を指名することとした。以上をもって役員候補者選任案とし 社員総会に提出し承認を得ることとした。

#### 2) 2024 年度社員総会について

三国久美業務担当理事より説明があり社員総会の審議事項と報告 事項は承認された。社員総会は、7月27日(土)に開催する。

- 3) 2023 年度事業活動報告について
- (1) 大学教育委員会

赤澤千春理事より研修会「看護系大学における特別な支援を必要 とする学生への教育支援の実際|アンケート結果について、当日参 加 112 名、動画視聴回数 604 回、と大変好評であったと説明があっ た。会計内訳において予算執行率が71%であったのは、研修会の 開催方法を対面から Web 開催と変更したためであると報告があっ た。

#### (2) 研究活動委員会

中新美保子理事より第2回研究セミナー「スコーピングレビュー」 アンケート結果について、当日参加136名、動画視聴回数816回と 大変好評であったと報告があった。

(3) 国際交流委員会

田村由美理事より会計内訳について予算執行率は90%と適切で あったと報告があった。

(4) 大学運営・経営委員会

百瀬由美子理事より会計内訳において予算執行率が76%であっ たのは講師謝金の辞退者があったためであると報告があった。

#### (5) 涉外委員会

島袋香子議長より 2023 年度の要望書の発出に際し、事前に会員 校より意見を聴取し、出された意見を踏まえ、自民党厚生労働部会 看護問題小委員会へ看護教育の問題提示と看護政策の要望を行った と説明があり、関係諸団体への会議出席等の連携を促進したと報告 があった。

# (6) 広報委員会

守田美奈子理事より会報はデザインを一新し読みやすくなり、年 4回ホームページ管理会社を交えての委員会を開催しホームページ の充実を図ったと説明があった。会計内訳において予算執行率は、 99%であったと報告があった。

#### (7) 将来構想検討委員会

三国久美理事より私立看護系大学の課題を明らかにしその解決に向けた活動を行い、少子高齢化が進展する中、本協会に求められる事業を新たな視点で検討し事業活動を推進させる、という趣旨に添い委員会を開催し検討を進めたと説明があった。会計内訳において予算施行率が44%であるのは委員会をWeb 開催にしたことによる旅費の削減であると報告があった。

(8) 2023 年度特別事業 地区活動

島袋香子議長より 2023 年度は3つのモデル事業を採択し、3つの事業それぞれが実りあるものであったと報告があった。

4) 2023 年度決算 (案) について 長澤正志財務担当理事より説明があり、2023 年度決算は社員総 会に提出し承認を得ることとした。

5) 監事監査について

監事監査報告書に基づき、加藤令子監事より説明があった。

6) 2024 年度特別事業について

島袋香子議長より看護の魅力発信事業とポストコロナにおける看 護学教育推進事業について説明があった。

- 7) 2024 年度重点事業(案) について 島袋香子議長より説明があり承認された。
- 8) 2024 年度事業活動計画 (案) について 島袋香子議長より事業活動計画全体の説明があり、各委員会より 事業活動計画案の説明があり承認された。
- 9) 2024 年度予算(案) について 長澤正志財務担当理事より説明があった。
- 10) 2024 年度新規会員校について

三国久美業務担当理事より説明があった。大阪歯科大学看護学部 看護学科、北里大学健康科学部看護学科、仙台青葉学院大学看護学 部看護学科の3校の入会が承認された。

### 報告事項(2)

1) 内部監査について

長澤正志財務担当理事より報告があった。

# 2024 年度第 2 回定例理事会

開催日時 2024年7月27日 (土曜日) 14時00分から15時00分

### 決議事項

代表理事の選定について

社員総会の終結時をもって役員全員が退任し、新役員全員が就任 した。2024年度新会長の選定は、定款第25条第5項に基づき、原 玲子氏を代表理事として選定することについて提案があり、出席し た理事の全員一致をもって承認可決され、原玲子理事はその就任を 承諾した。

#### 審議事項

1) 2024 年度日本私立看護系大学協会組織について

副会長は荒木暁子理事、洪愛子理事、業務執行理事2名のうち財務担当理事は櫻井しのぶ理事、業務担当理事は鎌田佳奈美理事となった。各委員会の担当理事と委員長について決定した。

2) 2024 年度研究助成事業採択者について

野末聖香前研究活動委員会委員長より選考基準と選考の経緯、今年度の募集状況ついて説明があり、看護学研究奨励賞 20 名、若手研究者研究助成 13 名、国際学会発表助成 7 名を採択することが承認された。

### 報告事項

1) 2024年度自民党看護問題小委員会への要望書提出について

原玲子議長より要望書案についての説明があった。2023年度は、本協会と自民党石田参議院議員、日本看護系大学協議会、文部科学省と厚生労働省の五者で会議が行われ、本協会の要望書の内容をより明確に説明し、また、要望書は提出する団体の数が多い方が良いとされているため、自民党看護問題小委員会では、看護連盟が看護系団体を取りまとめて発言していると説明があった。

2) 2024 年度特別事業について

ポストコロナにおける看護学教育推進事業、看護の魅力発信事業 の2つの特別事業について説明があった。

# 各地区における会員校の協働活動によるモデル事業(地区活動プロジェクト)

会員校の地区における協働を進め、看護学教育の発展に寄与する新たな活動の在り方を探索することを目的とした助成事業に4件の地区活動を採択しました。

### ◇暮らしの場で学ぼう!

~看護職員 卒後フォローアップ研修~

天使大学、日本医療大学、北海道医療大学、北海道 科学大学、北海道文教大学

### ◇WEB 看護学科訪問

~看護の授業を AI アバターと一緒に体験しよう!~ 金沢医科大学、富山福祉短期大学 ◇大学教員対象 オープンキャンパス

「他大学をみてみよう!」

愛知医科大学、一宮研伸大学、金城学院大学、椙山 女学園大学、中部大学、豊橋創造大学、名古屋女子 大学、日本福祉大学、人間環境大学、藤田医科大学

◇おおさか・臨地実習にかかわる教員と臨床指導者 FD 研修プロジェクト

藍野大学、大阪青山大学、大阪信愛学院大学、大阪 成蹊大学、関西医療大学、四條畷学園大学、摂南大 学、千里金蘭大学、梅花女子大学、森ノ宮医療大学

# 事務局からのお知らせ

# 2024年度 研修会のお知らせ

# ■大学教育委員会

- ○新任教員向け研修会「大学教育とは」 動画配信中(2024年11月8日まで)
- ○「看護系大学における特別な支援を必要とする学生 への教育支援の実際|

開催日時: 2025年1月25日(土)

10時00分から14時30分

開催方法:(当日)会場開催(アルカディア市ヶ谷)、

Zoom ウェビナーを用いたライブ配信 (後日) オンデマンド配信(3か月間)

### ■研究活動委員会

○研究セミナー「EBN リサーチエビデンスをどう実践に活かすか」

動画配信中(2024年12月11日まで)

### ■国際交流委員会

○「これからの国際交流 ーグローバルな看護人材の育成の現状と展望ー」

開催日時: 2024年12月14日(土)

13時00分から15時30分

開催方法:Zoom ウェビナーを用いたライブ開催と

オンデマンド配信

### ■大学運営・経営委員会

○「学生募集に効果的な大学のブランディングを高め るための戦略」

動画配信中

詳細はこちらから



# - 編集後記 🖍

2024年7月の定時社員総会で新規会員校として3 校が加入、会長として原玲子先生が就任し新たな体制 となりました。本協会の目的の1つである看護学教育・ 研究の貢献を目指し、今回は会員校相互の連携と協力 のモデルとして、山口大学・山口県立大学・山口学芸 大学の大学間連携プログラムを紹介しています。会員 校で地区活動を検討されている皆様に少しでもお役に 立ちますことを願っています。

また、本協会の研究助成事業に会員校の皆様方、特に若手研究者の方に応募いただきました。多くの研究活動に役立てて下さっていますこと大変嬉しく思い

ます。

2026年度には協会発足50周年を迎えます。「看護の魅力発信」事業や50周年記念事業等にも皆様方のお力添えを頂戴いただきますようどうぞよろしくお願いします。

最後になりましたが、2024年1月の能登半島地震と全国各地での豪雨災害により被災された皆様におかれましては心よりお見舞い申しあげます。一日も早い復興を祈念します。

広報委員会委員長 鎌田 佳奈美

# 日本私立看護系大学協会会報 第52号

発行者: 一般社団法人 日本私立看護系大学協会 〒 101-0041 東京都千代田区神田須田町 1-5 翔和須田町ビル2階 TEL 03-6261-2071/FAX 03-6261-2072 E-mail office@jspcun.or.jp https://www.jspcun.or.jp/

編集責任者:鎌田佳奈美印刷所 三美印刷株式会社