

School of Nursing

Basic Nursing

Sachiko Tanaka, *Professor*
Chieko Hanyu, *Assistant Professor*
Noriko Aoki, *Assistant Professor*

Mayumi Kikuchi, *Associate Professor*
Sumiko Satake, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

Major study areas in basic nursing include: 1) education on physical assessment and supporting techniques, 2) supporting techniques in daily living, 3) the history of nursing, 4) supporting patients with progressive motor dysfunction, and 5) nursing diagnosis.

Research Activities

Sachiko Tanaka: Tanaka studied Job Satisfaction and the Work Environment of Certified Nurse Specialists Working in Hospitals. In addition she organized the 4th Conference of Japan Society of Nursing Economics and Policies.

Mayumi Kikuchi: To review the methods of nursing practice for patients with progressive motor dysfunction, Kikuchi qualitatively described how nurses working in a ward for patients with muscular dystrophy should handle clinical situations.

Chieko Hanyu: Hanyu performed a questionnaire survey of teachers to understand the current status of education on physical assessment accompanying the revision of the 2009 curriculum.

Sumiko Satake: Satake measured autonomic nerve activity in healthy persons to develop methods for increasing the comfort of patients with disturbances of consciousness. Satake also reported on the results of a review of the literature on positioning in nursing as an activity of the Japanese Society of Nursing Art and Science, Review Board of Technology Research Results.

Noriko Aoki: Aoki studied easing intra-abdominal pressure by changing the head elevation angle while the patient uses a bedpan.

Publications

Baba K, Saito M, Tanaka S, Maruyama Y.
Relationship between job satisfaction and work environment of certified nurse specialists working

in hospital (in Japanese). *Nihon Kango Kenkyu Gakkai Zasshi*. 2013; **36**(2): 95-104.

Nursing Administration

Midori Nagano, *Professor*

General Summary

Three studies have been performed: “Nursing manager’s support for a wound ostomy continence nurse in pressure ulcer measures at a hospital,” “Requirements at a stoma clinic in a hospital,” and “Health work environment in nursing practice.”

Research Activities

Manager’s support for a wound ostomy continence nurse in pressure ulcer measures at hospital

To clarify the subjective effects of wound, ostomy, and continence nurses (WOCN) on pressure ulcer management systems at their institutions, on the structural requirements, and on effective measures in pressure ulcer management related to the incidence of pressure ulcers, a questionnaire survey was conducted at 425 hospitals that gave consent. The subject of analysis was 166 replying hospitals having 200 beds or more. Our findings indicate that by using the perception of influence as a measure of achievement, the quality of pressure ulcer management, which is not reflected in the incidence of pressure ulcers, can be assessed.

Requirements at a stoma clinic in a hospital

The present study aimed to clarify trends, issues, and current requirements at a stoma clinic in a large hospital to contribute to the development of a sustainable system to better support the needs of persons with ostomies. We found that the median age of patients with stomae was continuing to rise. We attribute this greater median age to 1) more low anterior resection procedures, 2) more procedures to create temporary ileostomies, and 3) shorter hospital stays.

Health work environment in nursing practice

We examined previous researches of health work environment in nursing practice. Joint research with concerned parties for the explication of the health work environment in nursing practice in Japanese hospitals was performed with a questionnaire survey.

Publications

Nagano M. Manager’s support for a wound ostomy continence nurse in pressure ulcer mea-

ures at hospital (in Japanese). *Nihon Soshō Ostomy Shikkin Kanri Gakkaishi*. 2014; **17**: 281-5.

Adult Nursing

Shoko Fujino, *Professor*
Hiroaki Murata, *Assistant Professor*
Ako Terakado, *Assistant Professor*

Naomi Takashima, *Professor*
Ruka Seyama, *Assistant Professor*
Mariko Nakano, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

Undergraduate students were offered classroom coursework, including an introduction to clinical nursing and 4 areas of clinical nursing based on health level (chronic phase, perioperative period, cancer and acute phase). An educational evaluation was performed with an emphasis on the process of learning practical nursing skills through chronic-phase and perioperative nursing practicums. As part of their research activities, faculty members explored cancer nursing topics and nursing care for acutely and critically ill patients. In the field of adult nursing, practical training with an emphasis on nursing process development is evolving to help students acquire problem-solving skills based on an understanding of the target subject. Based on the previous school year's practicum evaluations, we aimed to improve both classroom and practicum education. As a result, there were positive effects on student involvement and nursing process development. In addition, a shared learning effect was achieved by holding a summarizing conference on the final day. While student evaluations of the nursing process development, which included information collection and nursing practice utilizing nursing plans, were largely positive for the overall adult nursing practicum, those of faculty members tended to be lower. For this reason, we introduced paper and video patients in the classroom and offered hands-on education that included the management of stoma or drip intravenous, resuscitation, and electrocardiogram diagnosis, which are essential nursing skills for assessment and intervention. Moreover, practicum education was offered after individual feedback was provided on each course. In the practicum environment and organizational arrangements, cooperation with clinical practicum instructors was strengthened by setting up opportunities for students to review their work with their instructions. Students generally had positive evaluations of educational interventions by the faculty members, such as faculty being present at the clinical scene and providing advice and critiques in a timely manner, providing insights into nursing-process development based on records, conducting nursing practice with students, and ensuring safety. These are aspects that we hope to continue, and practicum training with appropriate interactions is also anticipated in the future by adjusting the division of roles of the parties involved.

Research Activities

Research on Cancer Nursing

1. Development of a nursing support program for patients with dementia and cancer Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia sometimes cause significant problems in nursing for patients with dementia and cancer. Examples include the communi-

cation and assessment of symptoms and the evaluation of nursing intervention. Therefore, we decided to develop a nursing support program for patients with dementia and cancer. This year, 24 nurses were interviewed to find out more about the care of patients with dementia and cancer. We found that the nurses had been an effort to better assess the individual of the patients. However, they had to help patients while facing [anxiety that does not always disappear]. In the future, we plan to clear valid assessment tools and support of patients with dementia and cancer and proceed with the evaluation research.

2. Research on support for patients with cancer undergoing outpatient radiation therapy and their families

We are developing a support system to deal with the psychosocial distress of patients with cancer undergoing outpatient radiation therapy and their families. Last year, on the basis of a literature review we developed the hypothesis that certain effects can be obtained by performing group therapy after the completion of radiation therapy. Therefore, we have studied properly and feasibility in practicing the group therapy with clinician. As a result, we found that the support for patients with cancer and their families was necessary to be implemented educational intervention by specialists not only group therapy. As a result, if educational intervention with thematic, it becomes verifiable. In the future, we will discuss the contents of the program to develop a model intervention.

3. Research on chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy

In collaboration with other institutions, we have been developing an assessment tool for chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. This year, we worked with clinicians to verify the reliability and validity of the assessment tool. In addition, we submitted a research plan, which was reviewed by the ethics committee. We are performing a survey.

Research on critical care

1. The development of the comfort care program for patients in the intensive care unit
We examined the stress experienced by patients who received ventilatory support for 24 hours or more in the intensive care unit (ICU). For adult patients without cognitive deficits who were admitted to the general ICU and received ventilatory support for 12 hours or more, the ICU Stressful Experiences Questionnaire was used, and relevant factors were collected from the medical record and analyzed. Data were obtained from 95 patients. Strong stress factors included “thirst of the throat,” the “difficulty of carrying on a conversation,” and “the displeasure of the endotracheal tube,” and relevant factors included urgent hospitalization and intubation time, a lack in the past disease, and the degree of sedations. We would like to propose a nursing support program for the comfort care of patients in the ICU.

2. The postoperative quality of life of patients with gastric cancer

We examined the relationships between physical activity performed during the perioperative period by patients undergoing gastrectomy for gastric cancer and such factors as life condition, psychological condition, and health-related quality of life (QOL). Factors related to physical activity were preoperative activities, exercise habits, pain, dietary intake, coexisting disease, blood albumin levels, motivation in performing activities, con-

confidence in performing activities, and the vitality and physical component summary scores of the QOL scale. At postoperative outpatient visits, it is important to examine symptoms and to perform team-based assessment and treatment of the patients' physical and psychological conditions, including dietary intake, physical activity, and fatigue.

We treated a patient in whom delayed gastric emptying and dilatation of the remnant stomach developed despite the absence of structural or morphological abnormalities in the early phase after Roux-en-Y reconstruction following distal gastrectomy. Multiple factors, including the underlying disease, dietary habits, and psychological factors, were thought to have been involved in the onset of the present case.

It was considered necessary to regard outpatient care during the early postoperative phase as a period of "recovery of stamina" and "dietary rehabilitation" and to conduct careful and continuous follow-up.

3. The development of a nursing support program for patients receiving ventilatory support

We studied the experience of patients receiving ventilatory support for acute respiratory failure and continued research for the development of a nursing support program. The present study clarified the experiences and coping of patients undergoing noninvasive positive-pressure ventilation (NPPV). Characteristic among these were "treatment experiences that changed as time elapsed" and "coping (with it) on my own by trial and error." Notably, these experiences differed from those of patients for whom endotracheal tubes had been inserted, in that patients undergoing NPPV maintained their will to continue NPPV with the mindset of "this can fit into my lifestyle." We continue data collection and will evaluate the effect of intervention on the development program.

4. Clarifying the clinical "knowledge" Clinical intellect of a nurse buried in nursing practice called the physical restraint of the nurse

We are searching the structure of the development of the clinical "knowledge" of nursing students, novices, and expert nurses to visualize nurses' clinical "knowledge" Clinical intellect of a nurse buried in nursing practice called the physical restraint of the nurse.

First, we qualitatively analyzed the process of learning in nursing related to the physical restraint of the nursing student. As a result, the student learned that I settled by oneself while considering the feelings of a patient and the family for rich sensitivity, and conflicting in yourself by susceptible ethical sensibility. In addition, the belief that temporary restraint was necessary was formed from the viewpoint of safety management in critical care while becoming a nurse, and being conscious of the role as the organization man, the responsibility, and it became clear that the nursing care that student wanted to provide began to be develop.

We will examine the development of clinical "knowledge" that formed during nurse's training and related factors.

Publications

Takashima T, Nakada K, Watanabe C, Murata H, Kawai M, Ozone M, Mitsumori N, Kobayashi K, Omura N, Kashiwagi H. Physical activity increases significantly from after dis-

charge to 2 months after surgery in patients undergoing gastrectomy for gastric cancer (in Japanese). *Tokyo Jikeikai Ika Daigaku Zasshi*. 2014; **129**: 1-9.

Watabe S, Takeda N, Takashima N. Evidence of pre-operative skin care for total hip arthroplasty and its association with infection control systems in Japan (in Japanese). *Nihon Undoki Kango Gakkaishi*. 2013; **8**: 48-56.

Kawai M, Nakada K, Kawamura M, Yano F,

Shida A, Mitsumori N, Omura N, Takashima N, Yanaga K. A case of dilatation of the remnant stomach due to food adjustment disorder early after gastrectomy (in Japanese). *Tokyo Jikeikai Ika Daigaku Zasshi*. 2013; **128**: 229-34.

Gerontological Nursing

Miyoko Sakurai, *Professor*

Junko Kusachi, *Associate Professor*

General Summary

We investigated strategies for acquiring the necessary knowledge from lectures and seminars that teach nursing techniques, particularly nursing skills for patients with dysphagia and pressure ulcers. Methods of training nursing students have changed in the revised 2012 curriculum; therefore, we are developing training hospitals and institutions and continuing discussions on specific training methods in the field of geriatric nursing.

Research Activities

Research activities in our field that we have been engaged in are as follows.

1. A study in which elderly residents of nursing homes were instructed on methods of exercising: the results were collected and published with the aim of improving lower-limb edema in elderly residents who use wheelchairs.
2. A study among students who have completed training of learning through lectures, seminars, and training and of the achievement of nursing skills to prevent pressure ulcers. The title of the study was “An investigation of basic nursing education content in ‘techniques for preventing pressure ulcers and promoting their healing.’”

Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing

Takeshi Katsuki, *Professor*

Junko Ishikawa, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

The lecture is aimed to teach a medical system based on the Mental Health and Welfare Act and to utilize social resources in the area. The concrete purpose is to investigate major methods of assessments to support patients with mental problems in the treatment process.

Research Activities

We have continued to investigate the mental effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake on the general population in Japan. We presented an interim report based on national data at a Congress of the International Federation of Psychiatric Epidemiology and have finished analyzing new data in 2013. Moreover, we are also researching the human caring approach and have continued to perform discourse analysis. Furthermore, the Okuma Award for insomnia research in 2013 was given to our paper “Insomnia as a mental effect on the general population after the Great East Japan Earthquake”, this research was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research.

Publications

Katsuki T, Shioda K, Mitsui M. Insomnia as mental effects on general population after the

Great East Japan Earthquake (in Japanese). *Fumin Kenkyu.* 2013; **2013**: 15-22.

Child Nursing

Kiyo Hamanaka, *Professor*

Kinu Takahashi, *Associate Professor*

General Summary

Sharing the outcomes of our study, “Participating and learning of students in a nursing program on children’s health promotion at an outpatient department,” with other researchers by publishing it in an academic journal has been meaningful. With the results of analysis being systematically reported, another study, “Demands and expectations of members of the Association of Parents of Children with Incurable Diseases regarding Research into Treatment for Specific Chronic Child Diseases,” has contributed to the activities of parents’ associations and improvements in social systems. A third study, “Participation of pediatric nurses in ethical education programs and nursing approaches to protect children’s rights: findings from their free descriptions regarding notable contents and events,” has also been significant in providing future perspectives on nursing ethics and approaches to protect children’s rights as part of basic nursing education and post-graduate training. Similarly, our fourth study, “Process of establishing in pediatric nurses internal factors associated with the protection of children’s rights,” has enhanced awareness of the protection of children’s rights by pediatric nurses by examining the applicability to pediatric nursing practice and education the theory of this study.

Research Activities

Participating and learning of students in a nursing program on children’s health promotion at an outpatient department

The results of a study, conducted 2 years earlier to clarify the learning experiences of stu-

dents who had participated in a nursing program to promote pediatric outpatients' health, were reported in an academic society journal. In this study, the contents of reports submitted by 20 students of a nursing university were qualitatively analyzed, and 8 categories, including "insight into target children" and "communication when practicing the program," were extracted and confirmed the positive learning effect of the study program on students and the possibility of the further development of outpatient nursing.

Demands and expectations of members of the Association of Parents of Children with Incurable Diseases regarding Research into Treatment for Specific Chronic Child Diseases

As we did last year, this year we conducted a survey of members of the Association of Parents of Children with Intractable Diseases to clarify their use of, expectations for, and demands for programs, such as Research into Treatment for Specific Chronic Child Diseases, or support systems, and qualitatively analyzed the results. Analysis revealed diverse contents, including the parents' true emotions, a series of problems associated with demands and expectations, and individuality, and highlighted the necessity of urgent approaches and support.

Participation of pediatric nurses in ethical education programs and nursing approaches to protect children's rights: findings from their free descriptions regarding notable contents and events

In the present study, the notable contents and events freely described by nurses were qualitatively analyzed. In basic nursing education, they learned about a wide range of issues; however, the description of their contents was frequently limited to simply listing the names of topics or items. In postgraduate training, the nurses frequently learned about ethical issues specific to children.

Process of establishing in pediatric nurses internal factors associated with the protection of children's rights

A qualitative and inductive study adopting the grounded theory method was performed to clarify the process of establishing in pediatric nurses internal factors associated with the protection of children's rights, and "developing an insight into target children" was extracted as such a process.

Publications

Ishii M, Hamanaka K, Oikawa I, Kawaguchi C, Hasegawa K, Yamamoto M, Asano H, Yanase J. Participating and learning of the students in the nursing program on "Children's Health Promotion" at an outpatient department (in Japanese). *Nihon Shoni Kango Gakkaishi*. 2103; **22**(2): 9-16.
Omi S, Tsubomi R, Okada S, Hongo T, Kawai

Y, Kinjo Y, Miyagishima K, Suzuki E, Hamanaka K. A national survey of physicians' efforts to provide educational support to children with cancer: focusing on cooperation between family, nurses and school teachers (in Japanese). *Nihon Shoni Ketsueki Gan Gakkai Zasshi*. 2013; **50**: 598-606.

Maternity Nursing

Kimiko Kayashima, *Professor*

Yasuko Hososaka, *Associate Professor*

General Summary

Studies have been performed to examine the various health issues in each of the lifestyle stages of women and to explore how nursing assistance should be extended in maternal nursing.

Research Activities

Female sexual function and influencing factors in women 4 to 5 months postpartum

To investigate the recovery of sexual function during the postpartum period and factors influencing sexual function, women visiting a clinic for postnatal health checks (4-month postnatal health check) from June through August 2010 were asked to fill out a questionnaire. The average age of respondents was 32.3 ± 4.6 years, whereas the average time since childbirth was 18.6 ± 1.9 weeks. Of the respondents, 52 (44.8%) had just given birth to their first child and 64 (55.2%) had already given birth before their latest pregnancy. Eighty-two respondents (53.9%) reported resuming sexual relations at a mean time of 10.0 ± 4.7 weeks after birth. The average total score on the Female Sexual Function Index was 21.77 ± 5.83 , and the scores for the domains of sexual desire and sexual arousal were lower than those for other domains. The total Female Sexual Function Index score was significantly higher and sexual function was better in women who had started menstruating, received help with child rearing, felt well physically, had no concerns over restarting sexual activity, and had low childcare anxiety.

Survey of current newborn cleaning care using a mixed-methods approach

The purpose of this study was to use a mixed-methods research to clarify factor influencing the selection of early infant cleaning care and to explore the ideal method of infant cleaning care. An explanatory mixed-methods design was used. Quantitative data were sent to obstetrics facilities across Japan for self-administered questionnaires to be sampled with probability proportionate to size. In the qualitative survey, semistructured interviews were conducted for 5 obstetric nurses practicing infant cleaning care, and verbatim records were used to perform qualitative and inductive analyses. Responses were collected from 256 institutions in the nationwide cross-sectional survey. Most respondents opted for a dry technique (65.2%) for cleaning on the day of delivery and for bathing (74.9%) from first day after delivery. The number of deliveries or the midwife's efforts did not affect the selection of cleaning care. However, there were significant differences according to the number of staff ($p < 0.01$).

As for cleaning care in facilities in which the subjects of the qualitative survey were engaged, 2 subjects selected bathing and 3 selected a dry technique. Four categories were extracted, namely, "infant-centered cleaning care," "parent-centered cleaning care,"

“cleaning care in consideration of medical personnel’s burden,” and “switching between the 2 infant-cleaning techniques.” The bathing or the dry techniques are defined by the facility cleaning care of current. In this study, the selection of the ideal method of infant cleaning care depended on the state of the infants and the hope of mother.

Functions and roles of maternal transport coordinators in Japan

We conducted a survey of maternal transport coordinators in Japan’s 47 prefectures and found that 14 prefectures have instituted a coordinator system. Most of the facilities that had coordinators were medical institutions. Most coordinators were physicians or midwives. Of these coordinators, some only arranged transportation to hospitals, whereas others also called the medical emergency service and arranged transportation and transfer to hospitals. According to the investigation results by region, coordinator systems tended to be more common in larger cities.

Publications

Hososaka Y, Nukita H, Ishii Y, Onishi A, Iso-nishi S, Ito F. Bacteriological safety of human milk storage. *Jikeikai Medical Journal*. 2013; **60**: 17-22.

Imamura K, Kayashima K. Female sexual function and influence factors in women 4 to 5 months postpartum (in Japanese). *Nihon Seikagakukai Zasshi*. 2013; **31**: 15-26.

Community Health Nursing

Junko Shimasawa, *Professor*
Nobuyo Ueda, *Assistant Professor*

Yoshiko Kubo, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

The faculty’s research has been focused on: 1) visiting nursing care to promote continued community life by mentally ill patients living at home, 2) research on educational evaluation, 3) exploring career anchors among occupational health nurses, and 4) reflection among newly appointed public health nurses in community nursing.

Research Activities

Visiting nursing care for mentally ill patients living at home

The purpose of this study was to clarify the features of assistance provided by visiting nursing care to promote continued community life by mentally ill persons living at home. In this study, such assistance was considered to be support that promoted continued life in the community of a mentally ill individual in a manner suitable for that individual.

Evaluation of Community Health Nursing Practicum

This study aimed to evaluate how the improved Community Health Nursing Practicum II

has influenced learning by nursing students at the university. The law regarding nursing, public health nursing, and maternity nursing schools in Japan was revised in 2008 and 2011. As a result the community nursing course in the education programs for nurses and public health nurses in this department were also changed to 6 subjects, 10 units, and 180 hours and 3 practicums, 4 units, and 180 hours, respectively (i.e., Community Health Nursing Practicum I, II, and III). Community Health Nursing Practicum II, which was introduced in 2011, provides opportunities to learn about the roles of public/occupational/school health nursing through visits to political offices, companies, health insurance associations, elementary schools, and junior high schools.

Exploring career anchors among occupational health nurses

The concept of “career anchor” is defined as the single element in a person’s self-concept that he or she will not give up, even in the face of difficult choices (Schein, 1990). This qualitative interview study aimed to explore the characteristics of career anchors among occupational health nurses in Japan.

Reflection among newly appointed public health nurses in community nursing

The purpose of this study was to clarify the characteristics of contents promoting reflection among newly appointed public health nurses in community nursing and to thereby obtain suggestions for methods of promoting reflection that enhances the expertise of newly appointed public health nurses. In this study, we found that reflection by public health nurses was promoted by their first year working for local governments.

Nursing Care for Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course

The purpose of this study was to clarify the features of assistance provided by nursing care to patients with tuberculosis who received Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course, in a hospital.

Publications

Kubo Y, Shimasawa J, Takahashi I, Sasai Y. Characterizing student’s learning attitude when practicing community health nursing (in Japanese). *Tokyo Jikeikai Ika Daigaku Zasshi*. 2013; **128**: 109-19.

Takahashi I, Shimasawa J, Kubo Y, Sasai Y. Student’s recognition for educating public health nursing in a university of nursing — Current situations and issues in selective system of public health nursing course at A University (in Japanese). *Tokyo Jikeikai Ika Daigaku Zasshi*. 2013; **128**: 99-107.

Takahashi I, Shimasawa J, Kubo Y, Sasai Y. Attitude of hand washing among care-givers working in elderly care facilities — Toward enhancing the practice of hand hygiene for preventing infection (in Japanese). *Homon Kango to Kaigo*. 2013; **18**: 320-4.

Kubo T, Takahashi M, Ryu S, Togo F, Tanaka K, Shimazu A, Kubo Y, Kamata N, Uesugi J. Worker’s fatigue and sleep coupled with changes in work-time control: a 1-year observational study (in Japanese). *Rodo Anzen Eisei Sogo Kenkyusho Tokubetsu Kenkyu Hokoku*. 2013; **43**: 137-41.

Kubo T, Takahashi M, Sallinen M, Kubo Y, Suzumura H. How are leisure activity and shift-work schedule associated with recovery from fatigue in shiftwork nurses? (in Japanese) *Sangyo Eiseigaku Zasshi*. 2013; **55**: 90-102.

Takahashi M, Kubo T, Ryu S, Togo F, Tanaka K, Shimazu A, Kubo Y, Uchiyama T. Employee’s work-time control associated with health and work-related outcomes: a follow-up study (in Japanese). *Rodo Anzen Eisei Sogo Kenkyusho Tokubetsu Kenkyu Hokoku*. 2013; **43**: 127-36.

Home Care Nursing

Motoko Kita, *Professor*

Hiroko Toyama, *Assistant Professor*

Reiko Yoshida, *Assistant Professor*

General Summary

In Home Care Nursing, the lecture-based “Introduction to Home Care Nursing” and practice-based “Methodology of Home Care Nursing” and “Clinical Practice in Home Care Nursing” have been provided since 2011 to effectively help students develop practical nursing care skills step by step with due consideration of the characteristics of home care nursing. This year, we conducted course evaluations together with research performed in accordance with each member of the teaching staff’s topics of interest.

Research Activities

Evaluation of practice-based classes focusing on the home care nursing process according to course evaluations by students

In the practice-based “Methodology of Home Care Nursing” provided in the first semester of the third year, patient cases are introduced to have the students assess them, identify issues, develop nursing care plans, and perform role playing to improve their practical skills. To examine and improve the practice-based home care nursing course, we continuously evaluated the course. The students generally assessed the practice-based home care nursing course positively with regard to the adequacy of the number of classes and teaching materials, students’ learning efforts, understanding of home care patients, planning, role playing, and the involvement of the teaching staff. As issues requiring attention, we observed the following: 1) support for group work, 2) improving the lesson structure and training system for role playing, and 3) improving the planning support in accordance with the characteristics of each group.

Evaluation of practice-based classes focusing on the home care nursing process: influence on the students’ level of goal attainment in “Clinical Practice in Home Care Nursing”

In this study, students’ self-assessments after the practice-based classes and after the subsequent practical training in “Clinical Practice in Home Care Nursing” were compared to assess the effect of the students’ self-assessments after the classes on their level of goal attainment when completing “Clinical Practice in Home Care Nursing.” We observed correlations between the degree of understanding of the nursing process and a higher level of goal attainment in “Clinical Practice in Home Care Nursing,” suggesting the effectiveness of the existing series of learning processes for home care nursing.

A study of the development of the process to support elderly patients with dementia to return home following a stay in acute care hospitals

Recently, an increasing number of elderly patients with dementia are being admitted to acute care hospitals for the treatment of other diseases. However, it is difficult to effectively support their return home following the hospital stay. As the first step to develop a model to resolve the difficulty in supporting elderly patients with dementia to return home following a stay in an acute care hospital, we investigated the process involving nurses in charge of providing such support.

The effect of intervention with narrative approaches on the anticipatory grief of patients' families providing terminal care at home

To examine the effect of intervention with narrative approaches on the anticipatory grief of patients' families providing terminal care at home, we conducted continuous research using narrative approaches involving the families of patients with 6 months or less to live.

Basic research (Volume 2) on network development concerning the preventive long-term care support network

We believe that developing a network to identify patients in need of preventive long-term care through an effective use of regional resources in cooperation with regional groups, local volunteers, and various professionals is a new key to help solve issues concerning preventive long-term care. As basic research, we conduct interviews involving subjects, who belong to the staff of community general support centers, to assess the information, needs, and resources of regional groups with regard to preventive long-term care and categorize the data and examine issues in accordance with regional characteristics.

Inspection/evaluation

From the course evaluation performed this year, we observed the effectiveness of the existing series of learning processes for practice-based classes focusing on the home care nursing process. On the other hand, we have also observed issues, such as that the number of patient cases introduced in the practice-based classes and the class system may require reassessment due to the increasing number of students and that the lecture-based classes suffer because of the poor comprehension of students. To resolve these issues, it is necessary to further improve the classes and continue course evaluation.

The research performed by the teaching staff covers important topics in home care nursing. We hope to facilitate mutual support in the field and further develop our research.

Publications

Kita M, Ito K (Tokyo Women's Med Univ).
The caregiving process of the family unit caring for
a frail older family member at home: a grounded

theory study. *Int J Older People Nurs.* 2013; **8**:
149-58.